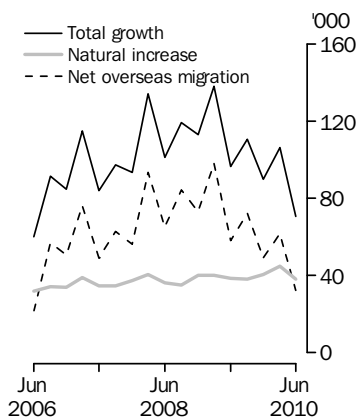


AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

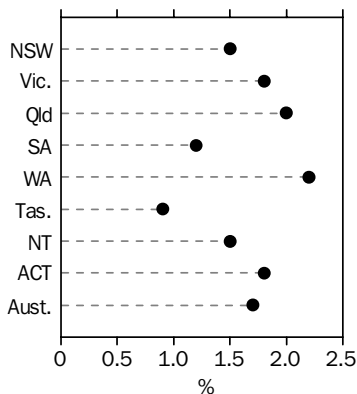
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Population growth



Population Growth Rate

Year ended current quarter



INQUIRIES

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

KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Jun qtr 2010 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 238.8	105.4	1.5
Victoria	5 547.5	99.3	1.8
Queensland	4 516.4	89.1	2.0
South Australia	1 644.6	20.1	1.2
Western Australia	2 296.4	49.1	2.2
Tasmania	507.6	4.4	0.9
Northern Territory	229.7	3.5	1.5
Australian Capital Territory	358.9	6.3	1.8
Australia (a)	22 342.4	377.1	1.7

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

KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 June 2010 was 22,342,000 persons. This was an increase of 377,100 persons (1.7%) since 30 June 2009 and 70,500 persons since 31 March 2010. The increase over 12 months was the lowest recorded since the year ending June 2007.
- The preliminary natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 June 2010 (161,500) was 5.3% (or 8,200 persons) higher than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 June 2009 (153,300).
- The preliminary net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 30 June 2010 (215,600) was 31% (or 97,800 persons) lower than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 30 June 2009 (313,400).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.7% during the 12 months ended 30 June 2010. The growth rate has been declining since the peak of 2.2% for the year ended 30 June 2009 and was the lowest growth rate since the year ending March 2007.
- Natural increase and net overseas migration contributed 43% and 57% respectively to total population growth.
- All states and territories experienced positive population growth over the 12 months ended 30 June 2010. Western Australia recorded the largest percentage gain (2.2%) and Tasmania the smallest (0.9%).

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
September 2010	29 March 2011
December 2010	23 June 2011
March 2011	29 September 2011
June 2011	19 December 2011
September 2011	29 March 2012
December 2011	21 June 2012



ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION STATUS

ERP Data for 30 September 2001 to 30 June 2006 are final and based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Data from September quarter 2006 to December quarter 2008 have been revised and data from March quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary. Revisions to estimated resident population (ERP) will now occur six-monthly, using more up-to-date Net Overseas Migration (NOM) data. For further information see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Spreadsheets released with this publication on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) website now include population estimates by age and sex, and other associated data which have previously been published in *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0). As a result, the production of *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0) will cease following the release of June quarter 2010 data (released 21 December 2010).

AUSTRALIA'S RECENT TEMPORARY MIGRANTS

In recent years there has been substantial growth in temporary visa holders arriving and departing Australia. This publication includes an article focusing on their characteristics and contribution to net overseas migration and hence the Australian population.

UPCOMING RELEASES

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Nov 2010 (cat. no. 3401.0) - released 12 January 2011.

Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 3218.0) - released 31 March 2011.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS

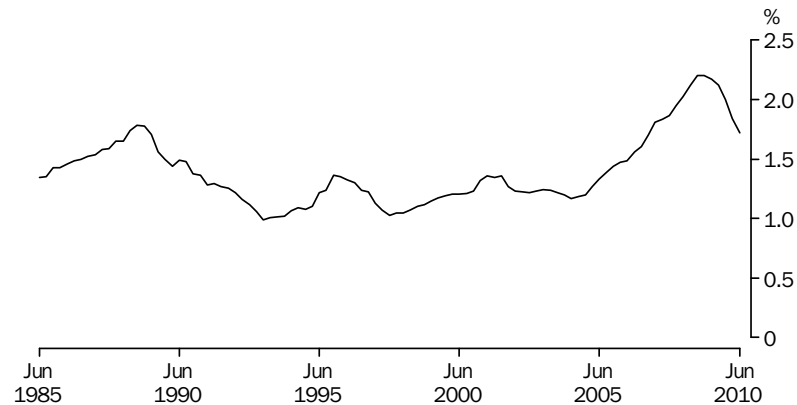
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust.	Australia
CD	collection district
DIAC	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Citizenship
ERP	estimated resident population
IMR	infant mortality rate
LGA	local government area
NOM	net overseas migration
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OAD	overseas arrivals and departures
PES	Census of Population and Housing Post Enumeration Survey
Qld	Queensland
RSE	relative standard error
RTO	resident temporarily overseas
S Dist	statistical district
SA	South Australia
SAR	Special Administrative Region
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 FEATURE

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 June 2010 was 22,342,000 persons, an increase of 377,100 since 30 June 2009 and 70,500 persons since 31 March 2010. The annual population growth rate for the year ended 30 June 2010 was 1.7% and has been declining since the peak of 2.2% for the year ended 30 June 2009 and was the lowest recorded since the year ended 30 June 2006.

ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE(a), Australia



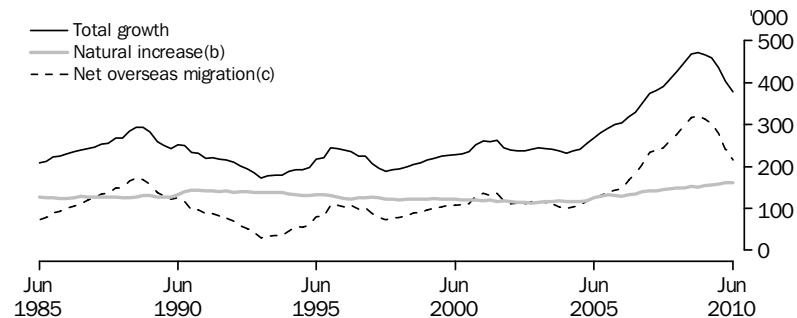
(a) Annual growth calculated at the end of each quarter.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 30 June 2010 was higher for NOM (57%) than for natural increase (43%).

COMPONENTS OF ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH(a), Australia



(a) Annual components calculated over each quarter.

(b) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary.

(c) NOM estimates have been calculated using a range of methods over the period, and include a break in series from September quarter 2006 onwards – see paragraphs 12–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

Natural Increase

Natural increase for the 12 months ended 30 June 2010 was 161,500 persons, an increase of 5.3% (or 8,200 persons) compared with natural increase for the year ended 30 June 2009 (153,300 persons).

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births during the year ended 30 June 2010 (302,200) was 1.7% (or 5,100 births) higher than the figure for the year ended 30 June 2009 (297,100).

MAIN FEATURE *continued*

Natural Increase continued

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths during the year ended 30 June 2010 (140,600) was 2.2% (or 3,100 deaths) lower than the figure for the year ended 30 June 2009 (143,700).

Net Overseas Migration

The preliminary estimate for NOM during the June quarter 2010 (32,300) was 25,800 persons (or 44.3%) lower than the estimate for the June quarter 2009 (58,100). The decrease in preliminary NOM between June quarter 2009 and June quarter 2010 was due to a 19,000 decline in NOM Arrivals and a 6,800 increase in NOM Departures. The states with the largest numerical decreases in NOM Arrivals over this period were Victoria (down 6,400), New South Wales (down 6,000), Queensland (down 3,900), Western Australia (down 1,400) and South Australia (down 700).

For the year ended 30 June 2010, Australia's preliminary NOM estimate was 215,600 persons. This was the difference between 463,000 overseas arrivals that were added to the population (NOM arrivals) and 247,500 overseas departures that were subtracted from the population (NOM departures).

STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The estimated resident populations for the states and territories at 30 June 2010 were as follows:

- New South Wales 7,238,800;
- Victoria 5,547,500;
- Queensland 4,516,400;
- South Australia 1,644,600;
- Western Australia 2,296,400;
- Tasmania 507,600;
- Northern Territory 229,700; and
- Australian Capital Territory 358,900.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth over the 12 months ended 30 June 2010. Western Australia recorded the fastest growth rate (2.2%), followed by Queensland (2.0%), Victoria (1.8%), the Australian Capital Territory (1.8%), the Northern Territory (1.5%), New South Wales (1.5%), South Australia (1.2%) and Tasmania (0.9%).

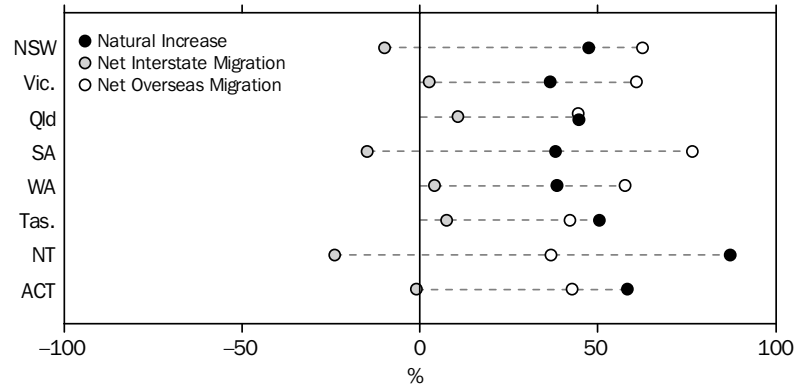
MAIN FEATURE *continued*

**COMPONENTS OF
POPULATION CHANGE**

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

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 30 June 2010, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

POPULATION COMPONENTS, Year ended 30 June—States and territories—2010



(a) Each population component as a proportion of a state's or territory's population growth for year ended 30 June 2010.

Natural Increase

As illustrated in the graph above, for the year ended 30 June 2010, natural increase was the major component of population growth in the Northern Territory at 87% (3,100 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory at 58% (3,700 persons).

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

BIRTHS

The total number of births registered for the 12 months ended 30 June 2010 increased in most states and territories, with decreases recorded for Victoria and Tasmania. Compared with the previous year, the Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest proportional increase (8.4%), followed by New South Wales (3.3%) and the Northern Territory (2.7%). The number of registered births decreased by 5.0% in Tasmania and 0.5% in Victoria. For more information, see table 13.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the 12 months ended 30 June 2010 remained relatively stable in Tasmania, South Australia and Queensland. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase in Western Australia (up 1.2%) and decreases in the Northern Territory (down 6.4%), the Australian Capital Territory (down 4.7%), Victoria (down 3.6%) and New South Wales (down 3.0%). For more information, see table 14.

MAIN FEATURE *continued*

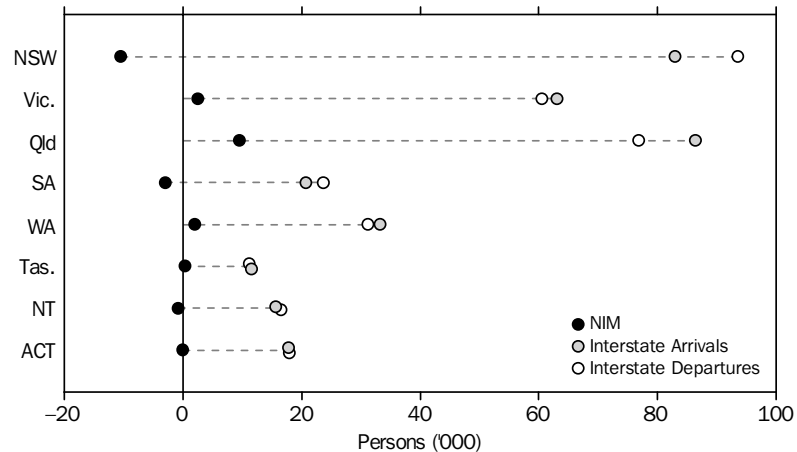
Net Overseas Migration

All states and territories recorded positive net overseas migration (NOM) for the year ended 30 June 2010. NOM was the major component of population growth for South Australia at 77% (15,400 persons), New South Wales at 63% (66,000 persons), Victoria at 61% (60,400 persons), Western Australia at 58% (28,200 persons) and Queensland at 45% (39,700 persons).

Net Interstate Migration

Queensland recorded the highest gains from net interstate migration (NIM) for the year ended 30 June 2010 (9,600 persons). Other states and territories which recorded net gains were Victoria (2,600 persons), Western Australia (2,000 persons), and Tasmania (320 persons). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (10,500 persons) and South Australia (3,000 persons). Small net losses were estimated for the Northern Territory (800 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory (70 persons). For more information, see table 19.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and territories—Year ended 30 June 2010



INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

For the 12 months ended 30 June 2010, Australia's population growth rate (1.7%) was above that of the world (1.1%). Australia is growing at a faster rate than many countries including Malaysia (1.6%), India (1.4%), Indonesia and Viet Nam (both 1.1%), United States of America (1.0%), Singapore and New Zealand (both 0.9%), Canada (0.8%), the United Kingdom (0.6%), France, China and Hong Kong (all 0.5%), Republic of Korea (0.3%), Sweden (0.2%) and Greece (0.1%). Further, Japan experienced a decrease in its population (-0.2%), as did Italy and South Africa (both -0.1%). Two countries that experienced faster growth than Australia were Papua New Guinea (2.0%) and the Philippines (1.9%).

According to figures from the US Bureau of Census' International Data Bank of 227 countries, Australia's population ranked 54th in 2010 (relatively stable from 55th in 2009) and is projected to rank 55th by 2050. By 2050, India is projected to have displaced China as the most populous country with 1.66 billion people compared with 1.30 billion in China.

MAIN FEATURE *continued*

INTERNATIONAL
COMPARISON *continued*

POPULATION, GROWTH RATE AND RANK(a), Summary

Selected Countries	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION			Growth Rate	PROJECTED POPULATION 2050	RANK	
	2009	2010				2010	2050
	million	million	%			no.	no.
Australia	22	22	1.7		34	54	55
Canada	33	34	0.8		41	36	45
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	1 324	1 330	0.5		1 304	1	2
France	64	65	0.5		70	21	25
Greece	11	11	0.1		10	75	95
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	7	7	0.5		6	99	116
India	1 157	1 173	1.4		1 657	2	1
Indonesia	240	243	1.1		313	4	4
Italy	58	58	-0.1		50	23	35
Japan	127	127	-0.2		94	10	20
Republic of Korea	49	49	0.3		43	26	41
Malaysia	28	28	1.6		43	43	42
New Zealand	4	4	0.9		5	125	121
Papua New Guinea	6	6	2.0		10	105	93
Philippines	98	100	1.9		172	12	11
Singapore	5	5	0.9		5	117	127
South Africa	49	49	-0.1		49	25	36
Sweden	9	9	0.2		9	89	101
United Kingdom	62	62	0.6		71	22	22
United States of America	307	310	1.0		439	3	3
Viet Nam	89	90	1.1		111	13	15
World	6 777	6 853	1.1		9 284

.. not applicable

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

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

FEATURE ARTICLE 1

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES

INTRODUCTION

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

In the 12 months to 30 June 2010, Australia's population increased by 377,100 people, reaching 22,342,000. The annual growth rate for the year ended 30 June 2010 (1.7%) was lower than that recorded for the year ended 30 June 2009 (2.2%).

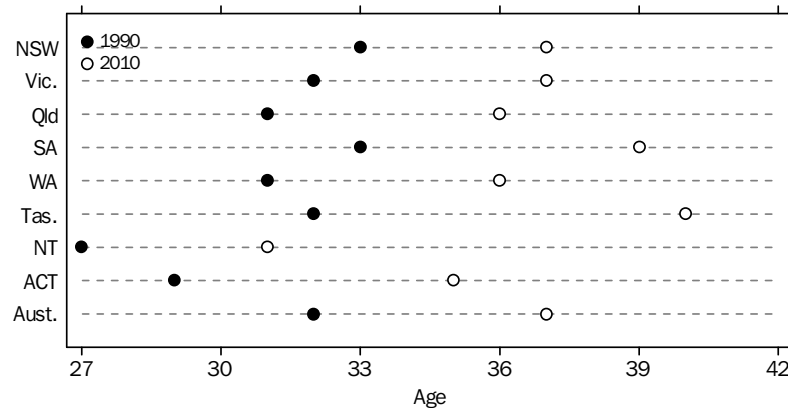
AGEING POPULATION

Australia's population, like that of most developed countries, is ageing as a result of sustained low fertility and increasing life expectancy. This is resulting in proportionally fewer children (under 15 years of age) in the population. The median age (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) of the Australian population has increased by 4.8 years over the last two decades, from 32.1 years at 30 June 1990 to 36.9 years at 30 June 2010. Between 30 June 2009 and 2010 the median age remained relatively steady at 36.8 years. Over the next several decades, population ageing is projected to have significant implications for Australia, including for health, labour force participation, housing and demand for skilled labour (*Australia to 2050: Future Challenges, January 2010 (Intergenerational Report 2010), Attorney-General's Department*).

STATES AND TERRITORIES

At 30 June 2010, Tasmania had the oldest population of all the states and territories with a median age of 39.9 years. The second oldest was South Australia with a median age of 39.2 years, followed by New South Wales (37.2 years), Victoria (36.9 years), Western Australia and Queensland (36.2 years), the Australian Capital Territory (34.7 years) and the Northern Territory (31.3 years).

MEDIAN AGE OF POPULATION (a)—At 30 June

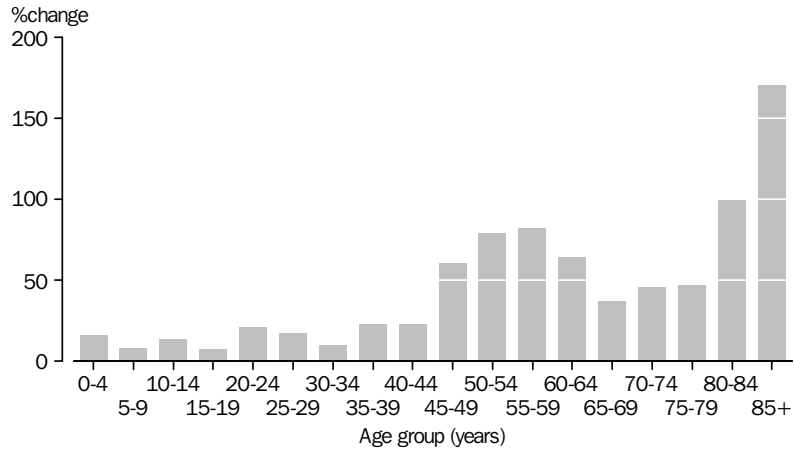


(a) The age at which half the population is older and half is younger.

STATES AND TERRITORIES
continued

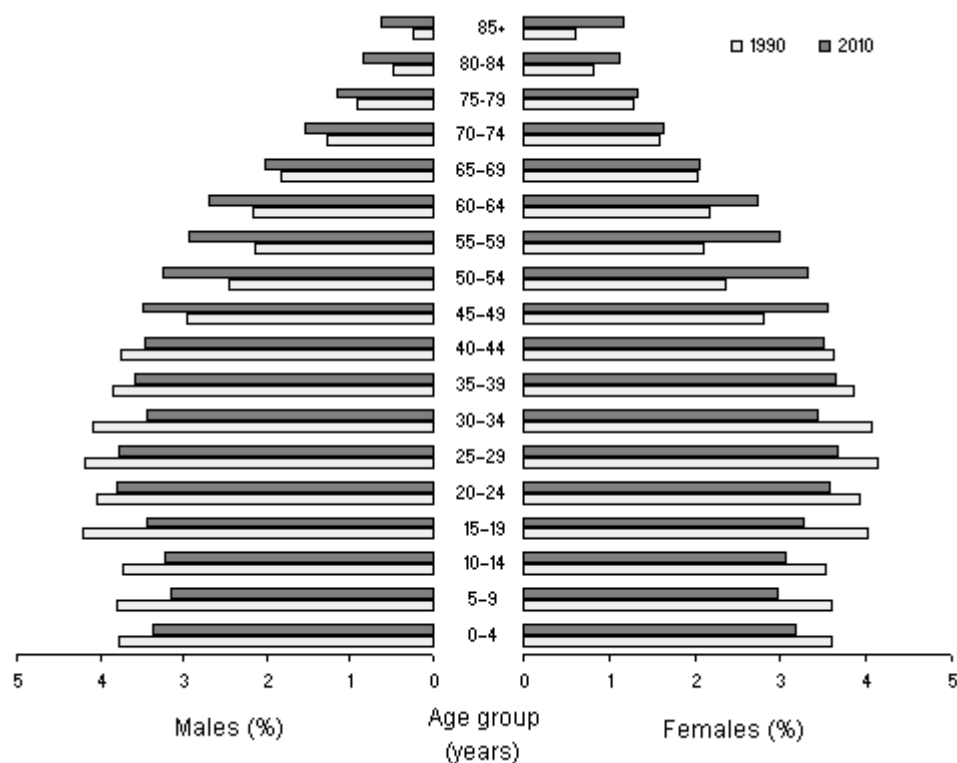
Tasmania experienced the largest increase in median age over the last 20 years, increasing by 7.8 years from 32.1 years in 1990 to 39.9 years in 2010. The emigration of younger adults from Tasmania to the Australian mainland has contributed to this accelerated ageing, see *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0).

POPULATION CHANGE, Age group—1990 to 2010



Between 30 June 1990 and 30 June 2010, the proportion of Australia's population aged 15–64 years has remained relatively stable, increasing from 66.9% to 67.5% of the total population. The proportion of people aged 65 years and over has increased from 11.1% to 13.6%. During the same period, the proportion of population aged 85 years and over has more than doubled from 0.9% of the population at 30 June 1990 to 1.8% of the total population at 30 June 2010. The proportion aged under 15 years decreased from 22.0% to 18.9%.

POPULATION STRUCTURE, Age and sex—Australia—1990 and 2010



MODAL AGE

The age with the largest number of people in Australia at 30 June 2010 was 25 years with 340,000 people. However, the modal age for Tasmania and South Australia is 49 years, which corresponds to the emigration of younger adults from these states for education and employment.

CHILDREN (UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE)

The number of children aged 0–14 years in the population increased by 44,600 in the 12 months to 30 June 2010. The number of children aged 0–4 years increased by 38,500, 5–9 increased by 7,800 and 10–14 decreased by 1,700.

In the year ended 30 June 2010, Western Australia recorded the largest percentage increase (1.6%) in the number of children aged 0–14 years. Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory recorded positive growth of 1.6%, as did Victoria (1.0%), New South Wales and South Australia (both 0.7%) and the Northern Territory (0.2%). Tasmania recorded a decrease of 0.1%.

Between 30 June 1990 and 30 June 2010, the proportion of children aged 0–14 years decreased by 3.1 percentage points from 22.0% to 18.9%.

WORKING AGE POPULATION (AGED 15-64 YEARS)

The number of people aged 15–64 years (working age population) increased by 1.6% (or 237,700 persons) in the year ended 30 June 2010. Western Australia (2.1%), Victoria and Queensland (1.8%) and the Northern Territory (1.6%) each recorded growth rates for 15–64 year olds higher than or equal to the national average. The Australian Capital Territory (1.5%), New South Wales (1.4%), South Australia (1.1%), and Tasmania (0.7%) each recorded growth rates for 15–64 year olds lower than the national average.

WORKING AGE
POPULATION (AGED
15-64 YEARS) *continued*

During the 20 years between 30 June 1990 and 30 June 2010, the proportion of population aged 15–64 years increased from 66.9% to 67.6%.

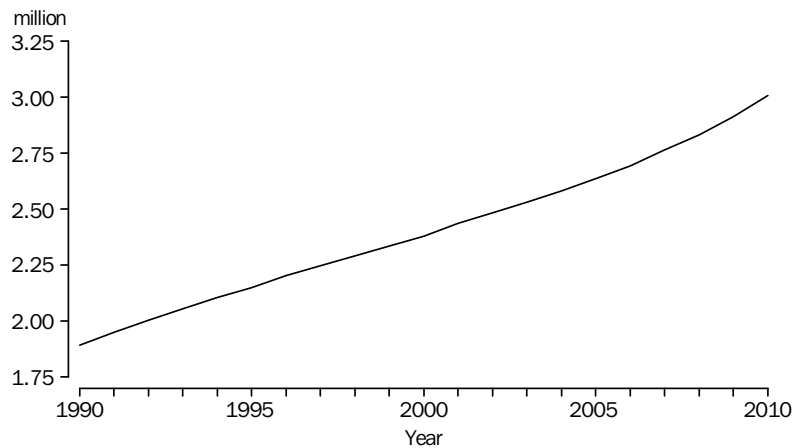
In the year ended 30 June 2010, there were 292,000 young people aged 15 who entered the working age population while 204,600 people turned 65 years and left the working age population.

However, this excess of 15 year olds over 65 year olds is projected to decline over the next decade. The major causes for this decline are: (1) The first cohort of the baby boomers (those born in 1946) will reach the age of 65 years in 2011, leaving the working age population; (2) The number of 15 year olds entering the working age population will decline due to the fall in fertility and the number of births recorded through the 1990s.

OLDER PEOPLE

In the 12 months to 30 June 2010, the number of people aged 65 years and over in Australia increased by 94,800 people, representing a 3.3% increase. The proportion of the population aged 65 years and over increased from 11.1% to 13.5% between 30 June 1990 and 30 June 2010.

POPULATION AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER



All states and territories experienced growth in their populations aged 65 years and over in the year ended 30 June 2010. The Northern Territory (7.2%), the Australian Capital Territory (4.2%), Queensland (4.0%) and Western Australia (3.6%) experienced the largest increase in the numbers of persons aged 65 years and over.

AGED 85 YEARS AND
OVER

In the 12 months to 30 June 2010, the number of people aged 85 years and over increased by 23,100 people (6.1%) to reach 398,200. Over the past two decades, the number of elderly people increased by 170.6%, compared with a total population growth of 30.9% over the same period. Increased life expectancy for both males and females has contributed to this rise. There were almost twice as many females (260,200) than males (138,100) in this age group at 30 June 2010 which reflects the higher life expectancy at birth for females compared with males.

In the year ended June 2010, the largest increases in the number of people aged 85 years and over occurred in the Australian Capital Territory (8.7%), followed by New South Wales and Victoria (6.3%), Queensland (6.2%), Northern Territory (6.0%), Western Australia (5.9%), South Australia (5.4%) and Tasmania (4.7%).

AGED 100 YEARS AND OVER

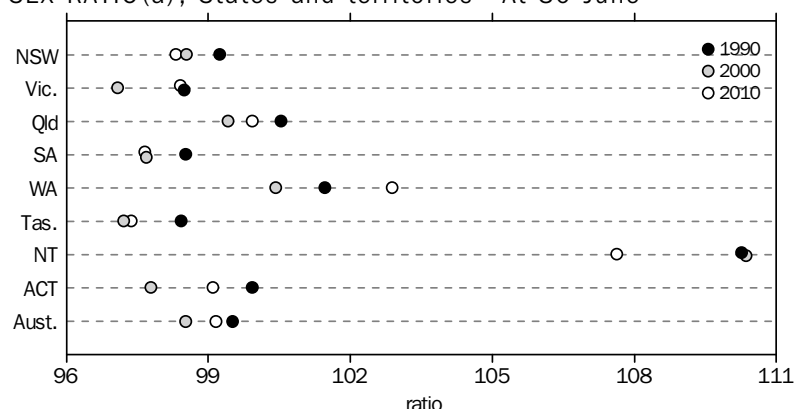
In the 12 months to 30 June 2010, the number of people aged 100 years and over increased by 580 people (18.2%) to reach 3,700. Over the past two decades, the number of centenarians increased by 185%, compared with a total population growth of 30.9% over the same period. Increased life expectancy for both males and females has contributed to this rise. There were more than three times as many females (2,900) than males (800) in this age group at 30 June 2010 which reflects the higher life expectancy at birth for females compared with males.

SEX RATIOS

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

At 30 June 2010, the sex ratio of the total population for Australia was 99.2 males per 100 females. At age 0, the sex ratio for Australia in 2010 was 105.3 males per 100 females. This excess of males in the earlier years contrasts with the opposite situation in the older years and for the total population which can be attributed to female longevity.

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



(a) Number of males per 100 females.

Across the states and territories for 30 June 2010, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory all had lower numbers of males than females. Tasmania had the lowest sex ratio, with 97.4 males per 100 females. Western Australia and the Northern Territory had an excess of males compared with females. The Northern Territory had the highest sex ratio with 107.6 males per 100 females.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

Population ageing is a notable demographic characteristic of most developed countries. It is caused by sustained low fertility which results in proportionately fewer children. Population ageing is also caused by increasing life expectancy which results in proportionately more elderly people. In countries such as Japan, Italy, Greece, Sweden and Hong Kong, the number of people aged 65 years and over already exceeds the number of children aged 0–14 years. In Australia, based on the latest Series B population

INTERNATIONAL
COMPARISON *continued*

projections, the number of people aged 65 years and over is projected to exceed the number of children aged 0–14 years around the year 2025. For more information, see *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

According to United Nations projections, all countries selected for analysis, except for Sweden, are projected to experience decreases in the proportion of children aged 0–14 years in their populations between 2010 and 2015. In most of these countries, the decrease in children aged 0–14 years is projected to be accompanied by increases in the proportions of people aged 15–64 years or people aged 65 years and over. Countries like Japan and Singapore are projected to experience proportional declines in their populations aged 0–14 years and 15–64 years, and are projected to experience large proportional increases in their population aged 65 years and over.

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

Selected countries	2010				2015(b)			2010 – 2015		
	Aged 0–14 years	Aged 15–64 years	Aged 65 years and over	Median Age	Aged 0–14 years	Aged 15–64 years	Aged 65 years and over	Median Age	Total fertility rate(c)	Life expectancy(d)
	%	%	%	years	%	%	%	years	rate	years
Australia	18.9	67.5	13.6	36.9	17.6	66.0	16.4	39.9	1.9	82.0
Canada	16.3	69.6	14.1	39.9	15.8	68.2	16.0	40.9	1.6	81.4
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	19.9	71.9	8.2	34.2	19.0	71.5	9.4	35.6	1.8	74.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	11.5	75.6	12.9	41.9	10.6	74.4	14.9	43.8	1.0	82.8
France	18.4	64.6	17.0	40.1	18.1	62.8	19.1	41.3	1.9	81.9
Greece	14.2	67.5	18.3	41.6	14.1	66.4	19.5	43.3	1.4	80.1
India	30.8	64.3	4.9	25.0	28.7	65.9	5.4	26.5	2.5	65.2
Indonesia	26.7	67.2	6.1	28.2	24.9	68.5	6.6	30.1	2.0	72.2
Italy	14.2	65.4	20.4	43.3	14.0	64.1	21.9	45.1	1.4	81.6
Japan	13.2	64.2	22.6	44.7	12.4	61.3	26.3	46.6	1.3	83.7
Republic of Korea	16.2	72.8	11.0	37.9	14.1	73.0	13.0	40.7	1.3	80.0
Malaysia	29.1	66.1	4.8	26.3	27.2	67.0	5.8	28.0	2.4	75.2
New Zealand	20.2	66.8	13.0	36.6	19.6	65.9	14.5	37.4	2.0	81.0
Papua New Guinea	39.5	58.1	2.5	20.0	37.4	59.8	2.8	20.9	3.8	62.3
Philippines	33.5	62.2	4.3	23.2	31.6	63.6	4.8	24.5	2.9	72.9
Singapore	15.6	74.2	10.2	40.6	12.9	73.6	13.6	43.4	1.3	81.0
South Africa	30.3	65.1	4.6	24.9	29.6	65.1	5.3	25.7	2.4	52.9
Sweden	16.5	65.2	18.3	40.9	17.0	63.0	20.1	41.6	1.9	81.6
United Kingdom	17.4	66.0	16.6	39.9	17.2	64.9	17.9	40.3	1.9	80.1
United States of America	20.2	66.8	13.0	36.6	19.8	65.9	14.3	37.2	2.0	79.9
Viet Nam	25.1	68.6	6.3	28.5	23.1	70.3	6.6	30.2	2.0	75.4
World	26.9	65.5	7.6	29.1	26.0	65.8	8.2	30.2	2.5	68.9

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

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

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

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

Source: All international data and Australian total fertility rate and life expectancy figures have been sourced from World Population Prospects, 2008 Revision. Australian 2010 estimates from this publication are from ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) and Australian 2015 population projections are from ABS, *Population Projections, Australia 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

INTERNATIONAL
COMPARISON *continued*

According to Australian Bureau of Statistics projections, the proportion of children in the Australian population is projected to decline by 1.3 percentage points between 2010 and 2015, from 18.9% to 17.6%, while the proportion of people aged 15–64 years is projected to decline by 1.5 percentage points, from 67.5% to 66.0%. The proportion of people aged 65 years and over is projected to increase by 2.8 percentage points from 13.6% to 16.4%.

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

FEATURE ARTICLE 2

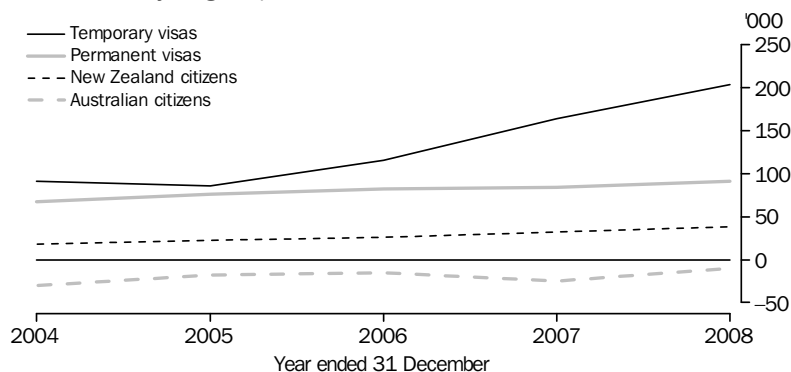
AUSTRALIA'S RECENT TEMPORARY MIGRANTS—WHO, HOW, WHERE AND WHY

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the main driver for increasing net overseas migration (NOM), and therefore Australia's population, has been the substantial growth in temporary migrants to Australia's shores. This is unlike that of previous decades when permanent migration was more the norm. In the context of official population counts, temporary migrants are visitors who have stayed in Australia, or residents who have departed from Australia, for 12 months or more and have not migrated permanently. Final migration data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) show temporary migration contributed 44% (203,800 persons) to Australia's population growth in the year ended 31 December 2008. A further 19% was contributed by permanent arrivals while New Zealand citizens contributed 8%. Negative contributions were made by Australian citizens (–2%) and the remaining other group (–1%). In all, NOM contributed 68% of Australia's population growth in the year ended 31 December 2008.

Using the most recent final data available from the ABS, this article will only consider temporary visa holders arriving and departing Australia (the 'who') and their contribution to NOM as seen in the graph below. It will not discuss the temporary movements of New Zealand and Australian citizens who cross the national border. Based on temporary visa holders, the article will also examine the main visa subclasses used by these migrants (the 'how'), their countries of birth (the 'where') and the main reasons they reported for their travel (the 'why').

NOM(a), Major groups(b), Australia—2004 to 2008



(a) NOM estimates are final and based on the 12/16 month rule methodology. They have not been used in compiling Australia's official estimated resident population (ERP) until September quarter 2006 and onwards.

(b) Does not include onshore and other visa types. The visa category information represents the visa at the time of a traveller's specific movement. It is this specific movement that has been used to calculate NOM.

Indications are that NOM peaked in 2009 and is now declining. Preliminary NOM estimates, not shown above but published in this issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics, June quarter 2010* (cat. no. 3101.0) clearly record the decrease. Comparison of quarterly data, on a year to year basis, shows that for each quarter, commencing June quarter 2009, NOM is lower than for the same quarter of the previous year. This decrease in the net figure for overseas migration has been impacted by a decrease in arrivals but also by an increase in departures. While the estimates for 2009 are preliminary, they do provide an insight into the direction NOM estimates may take.

INTRODUCTION *continued*

It is important to note that the analysis in this article refers to the net contribution to population change of persons travelling on various temporary visas. The *net contribution* is the difference between NOM arrivals and NOM departures in a reference period for persons holding the specific visa at the time of arrival or departure. This is shown as the NOM figure throughout the article.

The analysis is based on final NOM data from the ABS' analytical Travellers' Characteristics Data Base and covers the 2004 to 2008 calendar year period. An individual's actual true travel behaviour and associated characteristics are only available from final NOM data, as these can only be accurately recorded at the end of the 16 month reference period following a traveller's initial border crossing. Therefore, the temporary visa status is only able to be obtained from final NOM data from the Travellers' Characteristics Data Base.

'12/16 month rule'
methodology

All data in this article are based on the '12/16 month rule' methodology for calculating NOM and are only available from December quarter 2003. Further information on the current methodology ('12/16 month rule') and the reasons for the change in method can be found under the Explanatory Notes tab, available with the electronic release of *Migration, Australia, 2008–09* (cat. no. 3412.0) in the Technical Note —'12/16 month rule' Methodology for Calculating Net Overseas Migration from September quarter 2006 and onwards. NOM data based on the '12/16 month rule' methodology were not used in Australia's official population counts until September quarter 2006.

The '12/16 month rule' includes in Estimated Resident Population (ERP) a traveller who is in Australia for a total of 12 months or more over a 16 month period, or conversely, excludes from ERP a traveller who is out of Australia for a total of 12 months or more over a 16 month period.

Hence, NOM is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia (NOM arrivals) and emigration from Australia (NOM departures) based on an international traveller's duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more. For further information on NOM arrivals and NOM departures, see the Glossary attached to this publication.

WHO—THE TEMPORARY
VISA HOLDERS

In 2008, the number of temporary visa holders arriving in Australia was 287,700 persons, representing 54% of all NOM arrivals. Five years earlier (2004), the number of temporary visa holders arriving was 155,300 persons, or 44% of all NOM arrivals. The number of temporary visa holders departing Australia in 2008 numbered 83,900 persons, or 38% of all NOM departures. In 2004, the number of temporary visa holders departing was 64,000 persons, or 30%.

When temporary visa holders in 2004 and 2008 were compared, the excess of NOM arrivals on NOM departures was higher in 2008 than in 2004. However, proportionally the net contribution to NOM from temporary visa holders (NOM arrivals minus NOM departures) was similar at 65% for 2008 and 66% in 2004.

The main growth over the five year period was in the number of temporary NOM arrivals where the increase represented 85%. While temporary NOM departures also increased, the increase was less, at 31%. Two major factors contributed to the disparity between NOM arrivals and NOM departures for those travelling on temporary visas. The first was

WHO—THE TEMPORARY
VISA HOLDERS *continued*

the time lag between commencing and finishing courses undertaken by students. The second was that travellers can change their visa while onshore. This was relevant to most travellers but was particularly so for students, business long-stay (subclass 457) and working holiday visa holders.

NOM(a), Temporary and non temporary visas(b)—Australia—2004 to 2008

	TEMPORARY VISAS(b)			NON TEMPORARY VISAS(b)			TOTAL		
	NOM arrivals	NOM departures	NOM	NOM arrivals	NOM departures	NOM	NOM arrivals	NOM departures	NOM
NUMBER (no.)									
2004	155 279	64 032	91 247	195 710	148 172	47 538	350 989	212 204	138 785
2005	150 687	64 830	85 857	212 780	141 861	70 919	363 467	206 691	156 776
2006	179 672	64 464	115 208	222 541	140 328	82 213	402 213	204 792	197 421
2007	230 493	66 583	163 910	230 152	149 995	80 157	460 645	216 578	244 067
2008	287 687	83 877	203 810	248 279	136 403	111 876	535 966	220 280	315 686
PROPORTION OF NOM(%)									
2004	44.2	30.2	65.7	55.8	69.8	34.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
2005	41.5	31.4	54.8	58.5	68.6	45.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
2006	44.7	31.5	58.4	55.3	68.5	41.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
2007	50.0	30.7	67.2	50.0	69.3	32.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
2008	53.7	38.1	64.6	46.3	61.9	35.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROWTH ON PREVIOUS YEAR(%)									
2005 on 2004	-3.0	1.2	-5.9	8.7	-4.3	49.2	3.6	-2.6	13.0
2006 on 2005	19.2	-0.6	34.2	4.6	-1.1	15.9	10.7	-0.9	25.9
2007 on 2006	28.3	3.3	42.3	3.4	6.9	-2.5	14.5	5.8	23.6
2008 on 2007	24.8	26.0	24.3	7.9	-9.1	39.6	16.4	1.7	29.3

(a) NOM estimates are final and based on the 12/16 month rule methodology. They have not been used in compiling Australia's official estimated resident population (ERP) until September quarter 2006 and onwards.

(b) The visa category information represents the number of visas based on the visa type at the time of a traveller's specific movement. It is this specific movement that has been used to calculate NOM.

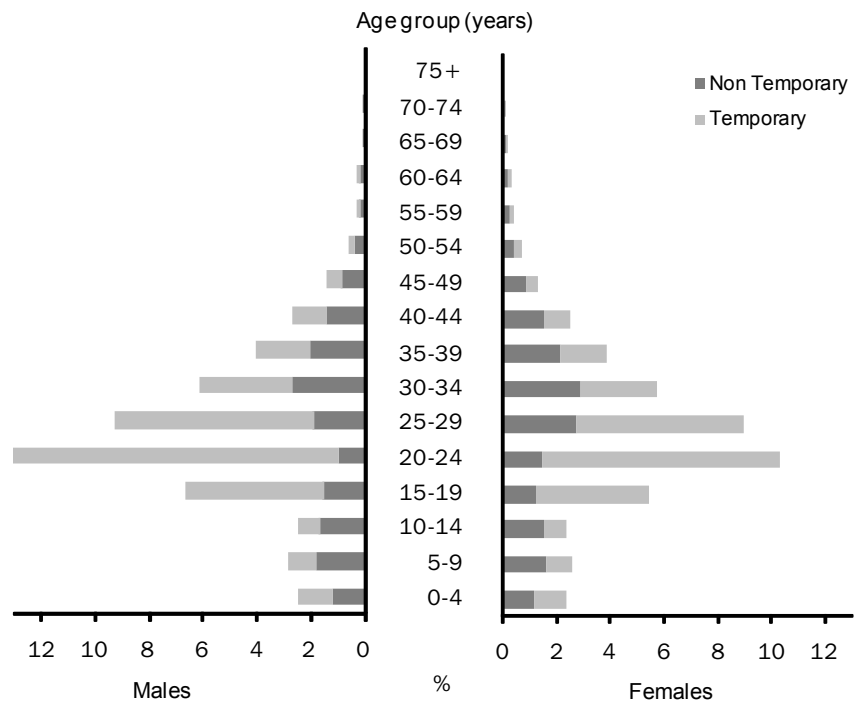
Age and sex

The age structure of temporary visa holders contributing to NOM is different to the age structure of non temporary visa holders. Temporary visa holders are those travelling on temporary entrant visas while non temporary visa holders include those travelling on permanent visas, New Zealand citizens, Australian citizens and 'other' persons travelling (e.g. non Australian citizens who are permanent residents and those on onshore and unknown visas).

In 2008, temporary visa holders in the 15–34 years age group (younger workers and students) contributed 50% of total NOM, while the remaining persons in the age group (the non temporary visa holders) contributed an additional 16%. Temporary and non temporary visa holders aged 0–14 years showed a reverse variation, at 6% and 9% respectively, suggesting children accompanying family members. For the remaining temporary and non temporary visa holders (35 years and over) the proportions were at 8% and 11% respectively.

The final data from 2008 showed there was a net of 112,600 male temporary visa holders contributing to Australia's population. In comparison, there was a smaller net of 91,300 female temporary visa holders.

NOM POPULATION STRUCTURES (a), Temporary and non temporary visas (b)—Age and sex, Australia—2008



(a) NOM estimates are final and are based on the 12/16 month rule methodology. They have not been used in compiling Australia's official estimated resident population (ERP) until September quarter 2006 and onwards.

(b) The visa category information in this graph represents the number of visas based on the visa type at the time of a traveller's specific movement. It is this specific movement that has been used to calculate NOM.

HOW—THE VISAS USED

The vast majority of people entering and leaving Australia, travel using official documents, including passports and visas that have been approved by the Australian Government Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). A breakdown of the major groups and visa types, which have contributed to NOM over the five year period ending December 2008, is shown in the following table. It provides an insight into the main groups which contributed to the recent increases experienced in Australia's NOM figures.

During the five year period, temporary visa holders, contributing to NOM, rose by 123%, permanent visa holders by 34% and New Zealand citizens by 109%. Conversely, the negative net of -10,400 Australian citizens in 2008, had fallen by 66% from five years earlier. Overall, NOM more than doubled during this same period, increasing 127%.

Final NOM data are currently only available from 2004 to 2008 and during this time temporary visa holders have always made a net contribution of over 50% of total NOM. However, the proportion has varied, ranging from a low of 55% in 2005 to a high of 67% in 2007. During this period, the group experiencing the largest decrease was the permanent visa group, falling from 49% in 2004 to 29% in 2008. New Zealand travellers maintained their contribution, around 12% to 14% over the five year period. Australian citizens continued to negatively influence NOM, although the negative influence decreased between 2004 and 2008; -22% in 2004 compared with -3% in 2008.

HOW—THE VISAS USED
continued

Year to year growth in NOM has been strong with the highest yearly growth being between 2007 and 2008 (29%). Temporary visas growth, year to year, was mainly positive with the exception of the decline between 2004 and 2005. The highest yearly growth, in temporary visas, occurred between 2006 and 2007 (42%).

NOM(a), Major groups(b)—Australia—2004 to 2008

Major group (b) 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008

NUMBER (no.)					
Temporary visas	91 247	85 857	115 208	163 910	203 810
Permanent visas	67 458	75 867	82 297	83 872	90 468
New Zealand citizen	18 304	22 260	25 537	32 439	38 265
Australian citizen	-30 502	-18 405	-15 763	-25 051	-10 397
Other(c)	-7 722	-8 803	-9 858	-11 103	-6 460
Total	138 785	156 776	197 421	244 067	315 686

PROPORTION (%)					
Temporary visas	65.7	54.8	58.4	67.2	64.6
Permanent visas	48.6	48.4	41.7	34.4	28.7
New Zealand citizen	13.2	14.2	12.9	13.3	12.1
Australian citizen	-22.0	-11.7	-8.0	-10.3	-3.3
Other(c)	-5.6	-5.6	-5.0	-4.5	-2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

GROWTH ON PREVIOUS YEAR (%)					
Temporary visas	..	-5.9	34.2	42.3	24.3
Permanent visas	..	12.5	8.5	1.9	7.9
New Zealand citizen	..	21.6	14.7	27.0	18.0
Australian citizen	..	-39.7	-14.4	58.9	-58.5
Other(c)	..	14.0	12.0	12.6	-41.8
Total	..	13.0	25.9	23.6	29.3

.. not applicable

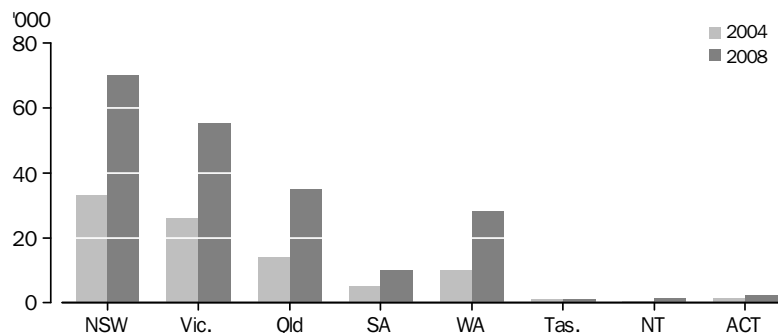
- (a) NOM estimates are final and based on the 12/16 month rule methodology. They have not been used in compiling Australia's official estimated resident population (ERP) until September quarter 2006 and onwards.
- (b) The visa category information represents the number of visas based on the visa type at the time of a traveller's specific movement. It is this specific movement that has been used to calculate NOM.
- (c) Includes residents returning (i.e. non Australian citizens who are permanent residents), onshore visas and visa unknown.

Those temporary visa holders in Australia who contribute to NOM may end up residing in any of the states and territories. When 2004 and 2008 were compared, all states and territories increased the net contribution of persons travelling on temporary visas, with the number of persons, for Australia, increasing from 91,200 in 2004 to 203,800 in 2008. New South Wales received the greatest growth numerically, doubling its representation; 33,200 persons in 2004 (36% of all NOM temporary visas) compared with 70,000 persons in 2008 (34% of all temporary visas). However, the Northern Territory increased its representation threefold; increasing from 470 persons in 2004 to 1,600 persons in 2008. Similarly, Western Australia's increase was almost threefold; increasing from 9,800 persons in 2004 to 28,400 persons in 2008.

HOW—THE VISAS USED

continued

NOM(a), All temporary visas(b), Australia—2004 and 2008



(a) NOM estimates are final and based on the 12/16 month rule methodology. They have not been used in compiling Australia's official estimated resident population (ERP) until September quarter 2006 and onwards.
 (b) The visa category information represents the number of visas based on the visa type at the time of a traveller's specific movement. It is this specific movement that has been used to calculate NOM.

International student visas

International student visas are composed of the vocational education and training sector, the higher education sector and other student visa groups. People travelling on international student visas were the major contributors to the temporary visa holders group for each year between 2004 and 2008 and the major contributor to increasing NOM, as seen in the following table. The highest proportion was recorded in 2004 (63%, or 57,800 students) and the lowest proportion in 2005 (50%, or 42,800 students). The comparative proportion for 2008 was 60% (121,700 students). The contribution to NOM, from international student visas, was 39% in 2008 compared with 42% in 2004.

In 2008, within the student group, those travelling on higher education visas were the largest group, representing 31% (63,600 students) of all travellers on temporary visas and 20% of NOM. The vocational education and training sector represented 17% (35,600 students) of the temporary group and 11% of NOM. The other student group represented 11% (22,500 students) and 7% respectively.

The net contribution of people using student visas increased substantially over the five year period ending December 2008. In 2008, there were 121,700 student visas used by travellers compared with 57,800 in 2004, an increase of 110%. The growth was in NOM arrivals where the increase represented 91%. While NOM departures also increased, the increase was less, 37%.

The large difference between NOM arrivals and NOM departures for international students is, in part, the result of the time lag effect of a student's course duration. For example, a student arriving today will not necessarily become a NOM departure until the end of their course in two, three or four years' time.

NOM(a), Temporary visas(b)—Australia—2004 and 2008

Type of visa (b)	2004			2008		
	NOM arrivals	NOM departures	NOM	NOM arrivals	NOM departures	NOM
NUMBER (no.)						
Vocational education and training sector	8 572	3 214	5 358	40 194	4 610	35 584
Higher education sector	29 857	7 847	22 010	80 467	16 888	63 579
Student other(c)	40 464	9 998	30 466	29 813	7 280	22 533
<i>Total international student visas</i>	<i>78 893</i>	<i>21 059</i>	<i>57 834</i>	<i>150 474</i>	<i>28 778</i>	<i>121 696</i>
Business long-stay (subclass 457)	16 627	7 130	9 497	49 558	11 940	37 618
Visitor(d)	38 923	19 429	19 494	49 795	21 380	28 415
Working holiday	12 154	3 227	8 927	32 452	9 344	23 108
Other temporary visas	8 682	13 187	-4 505	5 408	12 435	-7 027
All temporary visas	155 279	64 032	91 247	287 687	83 877	203 810
Total	350 989	212 204	138 785	535 966	220 280	315 686

PROPORTION OF TEMPORARY NOM (%)

Vocational education and training sector	5.5	5.0	5.9	14.0	5.5	17.5
Higher education sector	19.2	12.3	24.1	28.0	20.1	31.2
Student other(c)	26.1	15.6	33.4	10.4	8.7	11.1
<i>Total international student visas</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>59.7</i>
Business long-stay (subclass 457)	10.7	11.1	10.4	17.2	14.2	18.5
Visitor(d)	25.1	30.3	21.4	17.3	25.5	13.9
Working holiday	7.8	5.0	9.8	11.3	11.1	11.3
Other temporary visas	5.6	20.6	-4.9	1.9	14.8	-3.4
All temporary visas	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

PROPORTION OF TOTAL NOM (%)

Vocational education and training sector	2.4	1.5	3.9	7.5	2.1	11.3
Higher education sector	8.5	3.7	15.9	15.0	7.7	20.1
Student other(c)	11.5	4.7	22.0	5.6	3.3	7.1
<i>Total international student visas</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>41.7</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>38.5</i>
Business long-stay (subclass 457)	4.7	3.4	6.8	9.2	5.4	11.9
Visitor(d)	11.1	9.2	14.0	9.3	9.7	9.0
Working holiday	3.5	1.5	6.4	6.1	4.2	7.3
Other temporary visas	2.5	6.2	-3.2	1.0	5.6	-2.2
All temporary visas	44.2	30.2	65.7	53.7	38.1	64.6

- (a) NOM estimates are final and based on the 12/16 month rule methodology. They have not been used in compiling Australia's official estimated resident population (ERP) until September quarter 2006 and onwards.
- (b) The visa category information represents the number of visas based on the visa type at the time of a traveller's specific movement. It is this specific movement that has been used to calculate NOM.
- (c) Due to legislative change, from 1 July 2004, the Masters by Coursework qualification moved from the Postgraduate Research Sector to the Higher Education Sector. See the DIAC website <www.immi.gov.au> — Student Visa Changes for Masters by Coursework Students.
- (d) Visitor visas include tourists, business visitors, medical treatment and other.

However, the difference can also be due to a change of a student's circumstances at the end of their study time. For example, after completing studies, a student may apply for an onshore permanent residence visa or another visa such as a bridging or a temporary business long-stay (subclass 457) visa. Therefore, some students may change their visa and residency status whilst onshore. In these instances, the original student visa

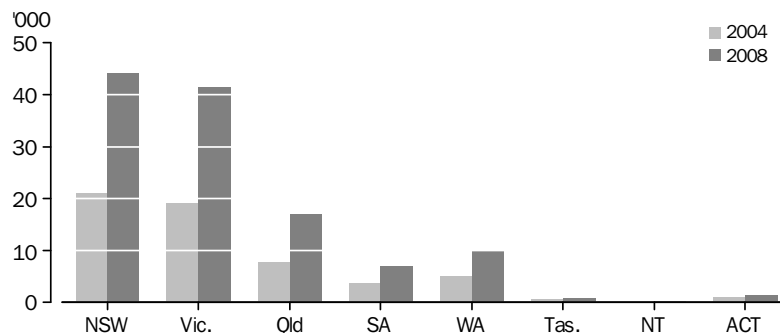
International student visas
continued

recorded with a traveller's NOM arrival has ceased and the traveller will now hold a new visa of a different category, or may have permanent residency status. Therefore, if and when the traveller departs Australia and remains away for 12 months or more out of the following 16 month period (by which means they are recorded as a NOM departure), their visa category will not be based on their initial student visa category. It is only at this stage that the NOM system will record the change of visa by a traveller either to an onshore or other type of visa.

Care should be taken with student visas, when analysing the net figure (i.e. NOM) on its own, as with all other temporary visas such as business long-stay (subclass 457), working holiday makers and other long-term visas. Over the last 10 financial years, onshore permanent visas granted by DIAC have increased fourfold from close to 15,000 persons in 1998–99 to 63,400 in 2008–09¹.

In numeric terms, all states and territories recorded increased growth from the net contribution of persons travelling on international student visas, when 2004 and 2008 were compared. New South Wales recorded the highest number of international students, in both years; more than doubling its representation. Queensland recorded the largest substantial increase (121%, increasing from 7,600 persons in 2004 to 16,900 in 2008) followed by Victoria (118%, increasing from 19,000 in 2004 to 41,400 in 2008). For Australia, international student visas holders contributing to NOM increased 110%; up from 57,800 in 2004 to 121,700 in 2008.

NOM(a), International student visas(b), Australia—2004 and 2008



(a) NOM estimates are final and based on the 12/16 month rule methodology. They have not been used in compiling Australia's official estimated resident population (ERP) until September quarter 2006 and onwards.
(b) The visa category information represents the number of visas based on the visa type at the time of a traveller's specific movement. It is this specific movement that has been used to calculate NOM.

Business long-stay
(subclass 457) visas

In 2008, the net contribution of persons with business long-stay (subclass 457) visas was 37,600; 18% of all temporary visas and 12% of NOM. In 2004, the comparative number was 9,500; 10% of all temporary visa holders and 7% of NOM.

The 2008 net contribution of business long-stay visa holders (37,600 persons) was comprised of 49,600 NOM arrivals and 11,900 NOM departures. Five years earlier the number of business long-stay visa holders (9,500) was comprised of 16,600 NOM arrivals and 7,100 NOM departures. Once again the lag between arrivals and departures and the possibility of onshore visa acquisition was evident, as just demonstrated for those arriving on student visas.

1 DIAC 2010, Population Flows: Immigration aspects 2008–09 edition, Ch 2 p 45.

Business long-stay (subclass 457) visas continued

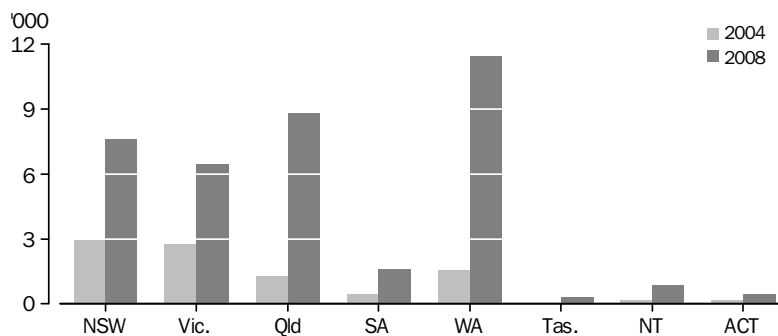
Business 457 visa holders can stay in Australia for up to four years, and they too, like students, can apply for other visas during their stay. Financial year information published by DIAC shows that in the year 2008–09, 39,200 people who held a business 457 visa were granted a permanent residence visa. The majority of these (91%) were granted a permanent residence visa under the Employer Nomination Scheme, the Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme, a labour agreement or under the Skilled Independent visa program².

The strong representation of business 457 visas in NOM figures coincides with the buoyant economy in Australia over recent years. Despite the Global Financial Crisis, Australia has maintained relatively low unemployment and a recognised skill shortage for specific occupations.

Business long-stay (subclass 457) visas granted by DIAC increased strongly between 2006–07 (87,300) and 2007–08 (110,600). However, between 2007–08 and 2008–09 the numbers granted by DIAC fell 8%; decreasing to 101,300 in 2008–09³.

In numeric terms, the net contribution of persons travelling on business long-stay (subclass 457) visas increased almost fourfold for Australia, when 2004 and 2008 were compared. While New South Wales recorded the highest number of persons on business visas in 2004, it was only the third highest in 2008. Western Australia had the highest number of persons on business visas in 2008; 11,500 persons, up from 1,600 persons in 2004, over a sevenfold increase. Queensland recorded the second highest number of persons on business visas; 8,800 persons in 2008, up from 1,300 in 2004, nearly a sevenfold increase.

NOM(a), Business long-stay (subclass 457) visas(b), Australia—2004 and 2008



(a) NOM estimates are final and based on the 12/16 month rule methodology. They have not been used in compiling Australia's official estimated resident population (ERP) until September quarter 2006 and onwards.
 (b) The visa category information represents the number of visas based on the visa type at the time of a traveller's specific movement. It is this specific movement that has been used to calculate NOM.

Visitor (long-stay) visas

In 2008, the net contribution of persons with visitor (long-stay) visas was 28,400; 14% of all temporary visas and 9% of NOM. In 2004, the comparative number was 19,500; 21% of all temporary visas and 14% of NOM. Visitor (long-stay) visas include tourists, business visitors, people travelling for medical treatment as well as others requiring a long-stay visit.

² DIAC 2010, Population Flows: Immigration aspects 2008–09 edition, Ch 3 p 64.
³ DIAC 2010, Population Flows: Immigration aspects 2008–09 edition, Ch 3 p 64.

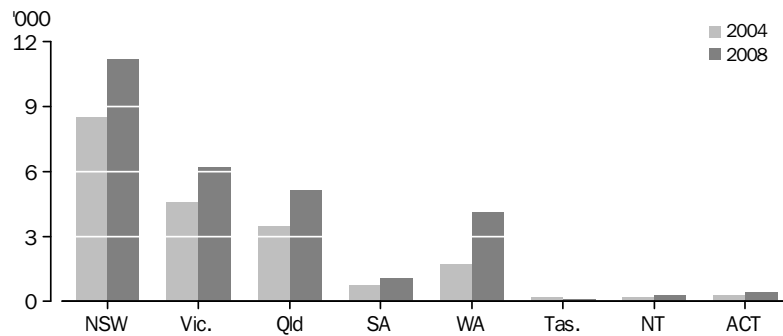
Visitor (long-stay) visas
continued

The 2008 net contribution of visitor (long-stay) visa holders (28,400 persons) was comprised of 49,800 NOM arrivals and 21,400 NOM departures. Five years earlier, the net contribution of visitor (long-stay) visa holders (19,500 persons) was comprised of 38,900 NOM arrivals and 19,400 NOM departures.

Of the visitor (long-stay) visas used by travellers over the five years ending December 2008, an average of 80% were issued to tourists, while a further average of 17% were issued to business visitors.

With the exception of Tasmania, all states and territories increased the net contribution of persons on visitor (long-stay) visas, when 2004 and 2008 were compared. The largest movement was for Western Australia which was the only state or territory to more than double; increasing from 1,700 persons in 2004 to 4,100 persons in 2008. While Tasmania's visitor numbers were small and remained positive, its representation decreased when 2004 and 2008 were compared; falling from 140 persons in 2004 to 90 persons in 2008.

NOM(a), Visitor (long-stay) visas(b), Australia—2004 and 2008



(a) NOM estimates are final and based on the 12/16 month rule methodology. They have not been used in compiling Australia's official estimated resident population (ERP) until September quarter 2006 and onwards.
(b) The visa category information represents the number of visas based on the visa type at the time of a traveller's specific movement. It is this specific movement that has been used to calculate NOM.

Working holiday visas

In 2008, the net contribution of persons with working holiday visas was 23,100; 11% of all temporary visas and 7% of NOM. In 2004, working holiday visas numbered 8,900; 10% of all temporary visas and 6% of NOM.

The net contribution of working holiday visa holders (23,100 persons) in 2008 was comprised of 32,500 NOM arrivals and 9,300 NOM departures. The comparative figures, for 2004, were a net contribution of 8,900 persons on working holiday visas, comprised of 12,200 NOM arrivals and 3,200 NOM departures.

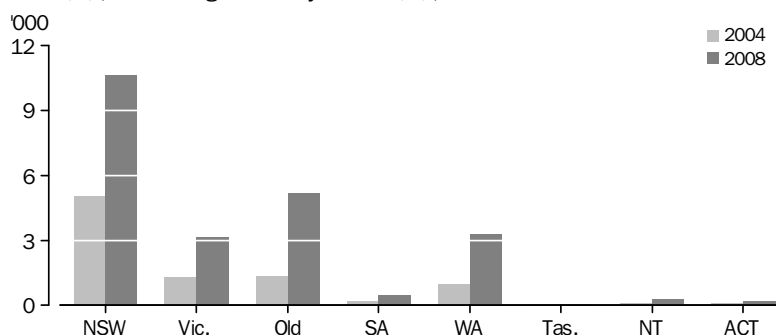
Australia's strong economic standing during recent international financial events, and relatively low unemployment rates over the last few years have increased the appeal for international travellers to visit and work temporarily in Australia. Working holiday makers are permitted to stay for a period of up to 12 months from the date of initial entry to Australia. However, the fact that many working holiday makers stay more than 12 months and therefore contribute to NOM estimates can be, in part, the result of those working holiday visa holders who have undertaken seasonal work (e.g. in regional Australia or tourist destinations) being eligible to apply for a second working holiday visa. For example, there were 21,700 second working holiday visas granted by DIAC in

Working holiday visas
continued

2008–09⁴. It can also be that those who have arrived on a working holiday visa may have applied for, and been granted, a different visa whilst onshore.

When 2004 and 2008 were compared, the net contribution of persons travelling on working holiday visas increased in numeric terms for all states and territories. Queensland recorded the largest increase; increasing from 1,300 person in 2004 to 5,200 in 2008, nearly a fourfold increase. Although the numbers were small, the Northern Territory also recorded close to a fourfold increase in travellers on working holiday visas. The other significant gain was for Western Australia; increasing from 960 persons in 2004 to 3,300 in 2008.

NOM(a), Working holiday visas(b), Australia—2004 and 2008



(a) NOM estimates are final and based on the 12/16 month rule methodology. They have not been used in compiling Australia's official estimated resident population (ERP) until September quarter 2006 and onwards.
(b) The visa category information represents the number of visas based on the visa type at the time of a traveller's specific movement. It is this specific movement that has been used to calculate NOM.

WHERE—COUNTRIES OF
BIRTH OF TRAVELLERS

Between 2004 and 2008, the source countries of birth of travellers contributing to NOM numbered over 200 countries. For those who contributed to temporary NOM in 2008, the top 10 countries of birth (based on 2008) contributed 72%.

For the temporary visa group, people born in India, recorded the highest proportionate input to temporary NOM for the period 2006 to 2008, increasing from 17% to 23%. India replaced China, which was the highest contributor in 2004 and 2005. India-born travellers with temporary visas contributed 15% to total NOM in 2008 while travellers from China contributed 9%.

In 2008, there were 56 times more NOM arrivals than NOM departures for temporary visa holders who were Nepal-born travellers. In part, this may be due to the relatively small number of Nepal-born arriving in earlier years, especially prior to 2007; NOM arrivals increased around 260% between 2006 and 2007 while NOM departures remained relatively stable over the five year period. Additionally, it should be kept in mind that visa status can change while onshore. For South Africa-born travellers there were 14 times more NOM arrivals than NOM departures for temporary visa holders, and there were 11 times more India-born NOM arrivals than NOM departures.

4 DIAC 2010, Population Flows: Immigration aspects 2008–09 edition, Ch 3 p 58.

NOM(a), Temporary visas(b)—Country of birth(c)—2004 and 2008

Country of birth(c)	2004			2008		
	NOM arrivals	NOM departures	NOM	NOM arrivals	NOM departures	NOM
NUMBER (no.)						
India	13 718	2 166	11 552	51 228	4 728	46 500
China(d)	22 021	4 691	17 330	37 642	8 140	29 502
UK, CIs & IOM(e)	19 543	8 631	10 912	27 148	8 863	18 285
South Africa	2 727	526	2 201	9 899	711	9 188
Nepal	342	175	167	9 330	168	9 162
South Korea	8 660	3 613	5 047	15 601	6 866	8 735
Philippines	2 562	691	1 871	9 834	1 694	8 140
Vietnam	1 817	713	1 104	7 793	1 186	6 607
Malaysia	8 747	3 332	5 415	9 285	3 962	5 323
Ireland	2 837	1 408	1 429	7 153	1 934	5 219
Other countries	72 305	38 086	34 219	102 774	45 625	57 149
All countries - all temporary visas	155 279	64 032	91 247	287 687	83 877	203 810
All countries - total NOM	350 989	212 204	138 785	535 966	220 280	315 686
PROPORTION OF TEMPORARY NOM(%)						
India	8.8	3.4	12.7	17.8	5.6	22.8
China(d)	14.2	7.3	19.0	13.1	9.7	14.5
UK, CIs & IOM(e)	12.6	13.5	12.0	9.4	10.6	9.0
South Africa	1.8	0.8	2.4	3.4	0.8	4.5
Nepal	0.2	0.3	0.2	3.2	0.2	4.5
South Korea	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	8.2	4.3
Philippines	1.6	1.1	2.1	3.4	2.0	4.0
Vietnam	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.7	1.4	3.2
Malaysia	5.6	5.2	5.9	3.2	4.7	2.6
Ireland	1.8	2.2	1.6	2.5	2.3	2.6
Other countries	46.6	59.5	37.5	35.7	54.4	28.0
All countries - % of temporary NOM	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PROPORTION OF TOTAL NOM(%)						
India	3.9	1.0	8.3	9.6	2.1	14.7
China(d)	6.3	2.2	12.5	7.0	3.7	9.3
UK, CIs & IOM(e)	5.6	4.1	7.9	5.1	4.0	5.8
South Africa	0.8	0.2	1.6	1.8	0.3	2.9
Nepal	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.1	2.9
South Korea	2.5	1.7	3.6	2.9	3.1	2.8
Philippines	0.7	0.3	1.3	1.8	0.8	2.6
Vietnam	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.5	2.1
Malaysia	2.5	1.6	3.9	1.7	1.8	1.7
Ireland	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.7
Other countries	20.6	17.9	24.7	19.2	20.7	18.1
All countries - % of total NOM	44.2	30.2	65.7	53.7	38.1	64.6

(a) NOM estimates are final and based on the 12/16 month rule methodology. They have not been used in compiling Australia's official estimated resident population (ERP) until September quarter 2006 and onwards.

(b) The visa category information represents the number of visas based on the visa type at the time of a traveller's specific movement. It is this specific movement that has been used to calculate NOM.

(c) Top 10 countries of birth, based on all temporary visa holders contributing to NOM in 2008.

(d) China (excludes SARs and Taiwan).

(e) United Kingdom, Channel Islands & Isle of Man.

WHERE—COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF TRAVELLERS
continued

While NOM arrivals exceeded NOM departures for all top 10 countries, the magnitude in the disparity for each of the countries varied greatly. For example, for South Korea-born, there were just over twice as many NOM arrivals as NOM departures. However, at the other extreme were Nepal-born, with 56 times more.

Top 10 countries and temporary visas used

NOM(a), Temporary visa type(b)—Country of birth(c): Number and proportion of all temporary visas, Australia—2008

TEMPORARY VISA TYPE(b)									
Country of birth (c)	Vocational education and training sector	Higher education sector	Student other	Total international student visas	Business long-stay (subclass 457)	Visitor	Working holiday	Other temporary visas	All temporary visas
NUMBER (no.)									
India	12 498	28 088	423	41 009	4 485	1 744	5	-743	46 500
China(d)	4 134	15 654	6 666	26 454	2 973	1 268	72	-1 265	29 502
UK, Cls & IOM(e)	511	187	42	740	6 553	5 434	6 040	-482	18 285
South Africa	121	111	25	257	7 152	1 458	186	135	9 188
Nepal	7 184	1 696	79	8 959	191	55	—	-43	9 162
South Korea	1 216	273	1 440	2 929	95	1 744	4 570	-603	8 735
Philippines	812	269	150	1 231	6 743	552	10	-396	8 140
Vietnam	304	3 994	1 175	5 473	626	637	3	-132	6 607
Malaysia	365	2 028	1 052	3 445	567	1 722	3	-414	5 323
Ireland	6	17	4	27	79	619	4 771	-277	5 219
Other countries	8 433	11 262	11 477	31 172	8 154	13 182	7 448	-2 807	57 149
All countries	35 584	63 579	22 533	121 696	37 618	28 415	23 108	-7 027	203 810
PROPORTION OF ALL TEMPORARY VISAS(%)									
India	6.1	13.8	0.2	20.1	2.2	0.9	—	-0.4	22.8
China(d)	2.0	7.7	3.3	13.0	1.5	0.6	—	-0.6	14.5
UK, Cls & IOM(e)	0.3	0.1	—	0.4	3.2	2.7	3.0	-0.2	9.0
South Africa	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	3.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	4.5
Nepal	3.5	0.8	—	4.4	0.1	—	—	—	4.5
South Korea	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.4	—	0.9	2.2	-0.3	4.3
Philippines	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.3	0.3	—	-0.2	4.0
Vietnam	0.1	2.0	0.6	2.7	0.3	0.3	—	-0.1	3.2
Malaysia	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.8	—	-0.2	2.6
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	2.3	-0.1	2.6
Other countries	4.1	5.5	5.6	15.3	4.0	6.5	3.7	-1.4	28.0
All countries	17.5	31.2	11.1	59.7	18.5	13.9	11.3	-3.4	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) NOM estimates are final and based on the 12/16 month rule methodology. They have not been used in compiling Australia's official estimated resident population (ERP) until September quarter 2006 and onwards.

(b) The visa category information represents the number of visas based on the visa type at the time of a traveller's specific movement. It is this specific movement that has been used to calculate NOM.

(c) Top 10 countries of birth, based on all temporary visa holders contributing to NOM in 2008.

(d) China (excludes SARs and Taiwan).

(e) United Kingdom, Channel Islands & Isle of Man.

Top 10 countries and temporary visas used
continued

While New Zealand citizens were an important component of NOM (12%), they were not in the top 10 countries of birth for temporary visa holders. Since the introduction of the Trans-Tasman travel agreement in 1973, New Zealand citizens are free to visit, live and work in Australia at any time. New Zealand citizens are not required to apply for a visa before entering Australia. They need only a valid New Zealand passport and are issued with a specific New Zealand citizen visa (Special Category Visa) at the Australian border.

For all temporary NOM travellers in 2008, 60% travelled on international student visas. India-born students contributed 20% of all visa holders contributing to temporary NOM, followed by China-born students (13%) and Nepal-born students (4%). The second visa group, business long-stay (subclass 457) accounted for 18% of all temporary visa holders. South Africa-born (4%) recorded the highest proportion of travellers in this group, followed by Philippines-born and the United Kingdom-born (each 3%).

Travellers from different countries were more likely to utilise specific visa types to travel as seen in the following table showing temporary visas by visa type and the proportion for each country of birth. In 2008, just over 88% of all India-born travellers on temporary entry visas were students, with 60% being higher education sector students. For Nepal-born, 98% travelled on student visas with vocational education and training sector visas accounting for 78% of the travellers.

NOM(a), Temporary visa type(b)—Country of birth(c): Proportion for each country of birth, Australia—2008

TEMPORARY VISA TYPE(b)

Country of birth (c)	Vocational education and training sector	Higher education sector	Student other	Total international student visas	Business long-stay (subclass 457)	Visitor	Working holiday	Other temporary visas	All temporary visas
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
India	26.9	60.4	0.9	88.2	9.6	3.8	—	-1.6	100.0
China(d)	14.0	53.1	22.6	89.7	10.1	4.3	0.2	-4.3	100.0
UK, Cls & IOM(e)	2.8	1.0	0.2	4.0	35.8	29.7	33.0	-2.6	100.0
South Africa	1.3	1.2	0.3	2.8	77.8	15.9	2.0	1.5	100.0
Nepal	78.4	18.5	0.9	97.8	2.1	0.6	—	-0.5	100.0
South Korea	13.9	3.1	16.5	33.5	1.1	20.0	52.3	-6.9	100.0
Philippines	10.0	3.3	1.8	15.1	82.8	6.8	0.1	-4.9	100.0
Vietnam	4.6	60.5	17.8	82.8	9.5	9.6	—	-2.0	100.0
Malaysia	6.9	38.1	19.8	64.7	10.7	32.4	0.1	-7.8	100.0
Ireland	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.5	11.9	91.4	-5.3	100.0
Other countries	14.8	19.7	20.1	54.5	14.3	23.1	13.0	-4.9	100.0
All countries	17.5	31.2	11.1	59.7	18.5	13.9	11.3	-3.4	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) NOM estimates are final and based on the 12/16 month rule methodology. They have not been used in compiling Australia's official estimated resident population (ERP) until September quarter 2006 and onwards.

(b) The visa category information represents the number of visas based on the visa type at the time of a traveller's specific movement. It is this specific movement that has been used to calculate NOM.

(c) Top 10 countries of birth, based on all temporary visa holders contributing to NOM in 2008.

(d) China (excludes SARs and Taiwan).

(e) United Kingdom, Channel Islands & Isle of Man.

Student visas were not always the main visa for each of the top 10 countries. Around 83% of Philippines-born and 78% of South Africa-born travelled on business long-stay

Top 10 countries and temporary visas used continued

(subclass 457) visas. For Ireland-born, 91% travelled on working holiday visas, while 52% of South Korea-born also travelled on working holiday visas. For the United Kingdom-born, the travellers were more evenly spread across business long-stay (subclass 457) (36%), working holiday (33%), and visitor (30%) visas.

The following table shows temporary visas by country of birth and proportion for each visa type. For the main temporary visa type, those travelling on international student visas, 34% were India-born and 22% were China-born. For travellers on business long-stay (subclass 457) visas, the main country of birth was South Africa (19%), followed by Philippines-born (18%) and the United Kingdom-born (17%). The visitor group was led by the United Kingdom-born (19%) while the main countries of birth for people travelling on working holiday visas were the United Kingdom (26%), Ireland (21%) and South Korea (20%).

NOM(a), Temporary visa type(b)—Country of birth(c): Proportion for each visa type, Australia—2008

TEMPORARY VISA TYPE(b)

Country of birth (c)	Vocational education and training sector (%)	Higher education sector (%)	Student other (%)	Total international student visas (%)	Business long-stay (subclass 457) (%)	Visitor (%)	Working holiday (%)	Other temporary visas (%)	All temporary visas (%)
India	35.1	44.2	1.9	33.7	11.9	6.1	—	10.6	22.8
China(d)	11.6	24.6	29.6	21.7	7.9	4.5	0.3	18.0	14.5
UK, CIs & IOM(e)	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	17.4	19.1	26.1	6.9	9.0
South Africa	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	19.0	5.1	0.8	-1.9	4.5
Nepal	20.2	2.7	0.4	7.4	0.5	0.2	—	0.6	4.5
South Korea	3.4	0.4	6.4	2.4	0.3	6.1	19.8	8.6	4.3
Philippines	2.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	17.9	1.9	—	5.6	4.0
Vietnam	0.9	6.3	5.2	4.5	1.7	2.2	—	1.9	3.2
Malaysia	1.0	3.2	4.7	2.8	1.5	6.1	—	5.9	2.6
Ireland	—	—	—	—	0.2	2.2	20.6	3.9	2.6
Other countries	23.7	17.7	50.9	25.6	21.7	46.4	32.2	39.9	28.0
All countries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

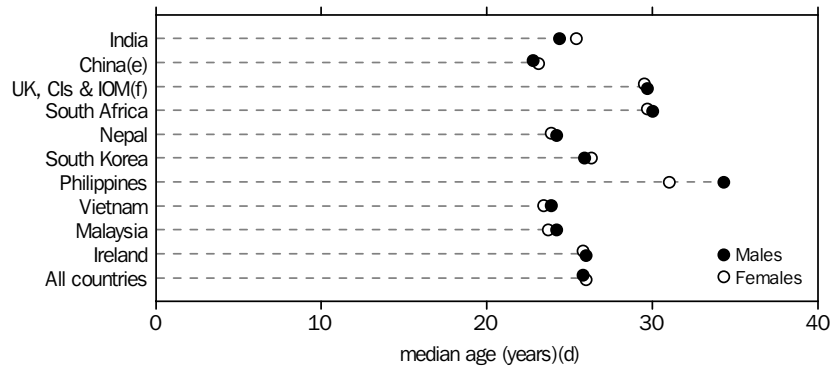
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 (a) NOM estimates are final and based on the 12/16 month rule methodology. They have not been used in compiling Australia's official estimated resident population (ERP) until September quarter 2006 and onwards.
 (b) The visa category information represents the number of visas based on the visa type at the time of a traveller's specific movement. It is this specific movement that has been used to calculate NOM.
 (c) Top 10 countries of birth, based on all temporary visa holders contributing to NOM in 2008.
 (d) China (excludes SARs and Taiwan).
 (e) United Kingdom, Channel Islands & Isle of Man.

Country of birth, median age and sex ratio

The median age of people on temporary visas, while in Australia, was 25.8 years for males and 26.0 years for females in 2008. Of the top 10 countries of birth for temporary visa holders, males (22.8 years) and females (23.1 years) born in China recorded the youngest median ages. China had a high proportion of students amongst its travellers. The highest median ages were recorded by Philippines-born, 34.3 years for males and 31.0 years for females. People born in the Philippines travelled mainly on business long-stay (subclass 457) visas indicating they were in Australia as employer sponsored skilled workers.

Country of birth, median age and sex ratio continued

NOM(a), Temporary visas(b), Country of birth(c), Median age(d), Australia—2008



(a) NOM estimates are final and based on the 12/16 month rule methodology. They have not been used in compiling Australia's official estimated resident population (ERP) until September quarter 2006 and onwards.

(b) The visa category information represents the number of visas based on the visa type at the time of a traveller's specific movement. It is this specific movement that has been used to calculate NOM.

(c) Top 10 countries of birth, based on all temporary visa holders contributing to NOM in 2008.

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

(e) China (excludes SARs and Taiwan).

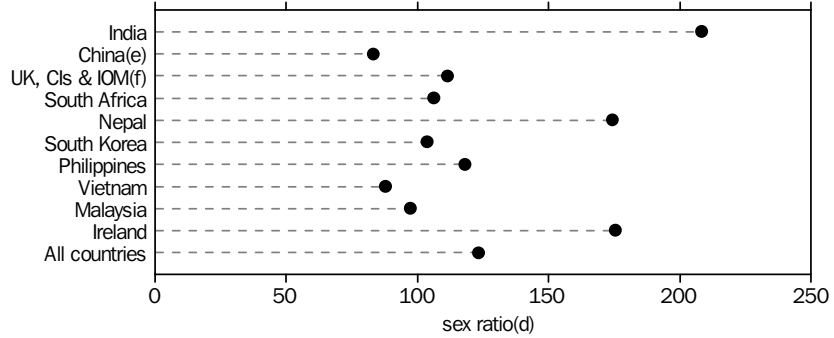
(f) United Kingdom, Channel Islands & Isle of Man.

More men than women travelled on temporary entrant visas in 2008. The sex ratio (the number of males per 100 females) was 123 males for every 100 females. For the top 10 countries of birth, contributing to NOM, there was considerable variation in the sex ratios. The country that made the highest contribution to NOM, via temporary visas, also recorded the highest sex ratio. India-born (mainly travelling on student visas) had a sex ratio of 208 males per 100 females, far higher than the sex ratio recorded by all temporary visa holders (123). Ireland-born (175 males per 100 females) mainly travelling on working holiday visas and Nepal-born (174), mainly travelling on student visas, also recorded high sex ratios.

Not all of the top 10 countries, contributing to NOM via temporary visas, recorded more male than female travellers in 2008. For China-born, the sex ratio was 83 males per 100 females, while for Vietnam-born, the sex ratio was 88 males. Travellers from these two countries were mainly travelling on student visas.

Country of birth, median age and sex ratio continued

NOM(a), Temporary visas(b), Country of birth(c), Sex ratio(d), Australia—2008



- (a) NOM estimates are final and based on the 12/16 month rule methodology. They have not been used in compiling Australia's official estimated resident population (ERP) until September quarter 2006 and onwards.
- (b) The visa category information represents the number of visas based on the visa type at the time of a traveller's specific movement. It is this specific movement that has been used to calculate NOM.
- (c) Top 10 countries of birth, based on all temporary visa holders contributing to NOM in 2008.
- (d) The sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females.
- (e) China (excludes SARs and Taiwan).
- (f) United Kingdom, Channel Islands & Isle of Man.

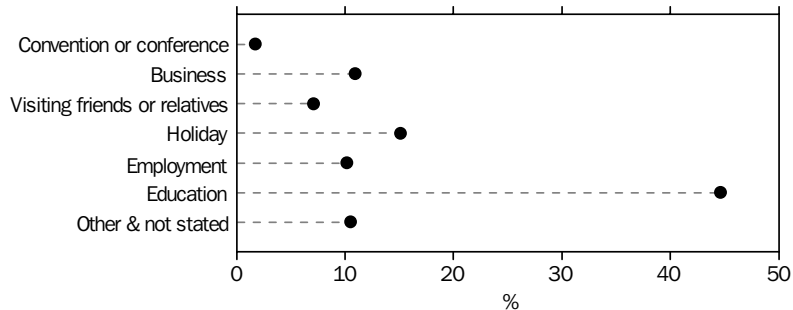
WHY—MAIN REASON FOR TRAVEL

The reasons people travel to and from Australia are many and varied. They are also self-reported on the Australian incoming and outgoing passenger cards for all temporary movements. Reason data are based on the traveller's intention at the time of arrival to, or departure from, Australia. Travellers, can and may change their reason for journey while onshore or offshore. These changes are not recorded in this analysis.

The data presented in this section are based on NOM arrivals data only. Reason for journey information for permanent migration and return movements is not available from the passenger card.

The main intended reason for journey given by all NOM arrivals, travelling on temporary visas, was education at 45%. The other main reasons were holiday (15%) business (11%) and employment (10%).

NOM ARRIVALS(a), Temporary visas(b), Reason for journey(c), Australia—2008



- (a) NOM arrival estimates are final and are based on the 12/16 month rule methodology. They have not been used in compiling Australia's official estimated resident population (ERP) until September quarter 2006 and onwards.
- (b) The visa category information represents the number of visas based on the visa type at the time of a traveller's specific movement. It is this specific movement that has been used to calculate NOM.
- (c) As self-reported on the incoming passenger card.

WHY—MAIN REASON FOR TRAVEL *continued* The main stated reason for journey is usually aligned to the visa issued to the traveller, but this is not always the case. It should be kept in mind that while the visa is an official document, issued by DIAC, travellers are free to insert any reason on the incoming passenger card. The following table shows the relationship between travel visa and stated reason for journey for temporary NOM arrivals in 2008.

NOM ARRIVALS(a), Temporary visas(b)—Reason for journey(c): **Proportion, Australia—2008**

	REASON FOR JOURNEY(c)							Total
	Convention or conference	Business	Visiting friends or relatives	Holiday	Employment	Education	Other & not stated	
<i>Temporary visas (b)</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Vocational education and training sector	0.3	15.9	1.5	0.4	0.8	76.4	4.7	100.0
Higher education sector	0.3	11.0	1.1	0.3	0.8	81.4	5.0	100.0
Student other	0.1	3.2	1.8	0.9	0.6	85.0	8.5	100.0
<i>Total international student visas</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>80.8</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Business long-stay (subclass 457)	6.0	19.7	4.9	5.6	38.2	5.7	19.9	100.0
Visitor	2.0	9.5	28.3	42.9	3.0	2.9	11.4	100.0
Working holiday	1.2	0.4	4.8	57.2	21.1	4.5	10.7	100.0
Other temporary visas	2.6	7.7	3.8	3.2	17.1	16.5	49.0	100.0
All temporary visas	1.7	10.9	7.1	15.1	10.2	44.6	10.5	100.0

(a) NOM arrival estimates are final and based on the 12/16 month rule methodology. They have not been used in compiling Australia's official estimated resident population (ERP) until September quarter 2006 and onwards.

(b) The visa category information in this table represents the number of visas based on the visa type at the time of a traveller's specific movement. It is this specific movement that has been used to calculate NOM.

(c) As self-reported on the incoming passenger card.

SUMMARY

With the introduction of the Travellers' Characteristics Data Base, the ABS has been able to investigate information about the travellers who contribute to NOM as they cross Australia's borders. The investigations have been very revealing regarding the numbers contributing to NOM, their characteristics and, in particular, the effect that temporary migration has made on the increasing Australian population.

Based on the new '12/16 month rule' methodology, it has been established that NOM increased by 127% over the five years ending December 2008; increasing from a net of 138,800 persons in 2004 to 315,700 persons in 2008. Temporary NOM (the net contribution of persons travelling on temporary visas) was the key contributor. It represented 65% of total NOM in 2008, very similar to the proportion in 2004 (66%). When temporary visa holders in 2004 and 2008 were compared, the excess of NOM arrivals on NOM departures was higher in 2008 than in 2004.

In 2008, the number of temporary visa holders arriving in Australia was 287,700 persons, representing 54% of all NOM arrivals. Five years earlier (2004), the number of temporary visa holders arriving was 155,300 persons, or 44% of all NOM arrivals. The number of temporary visa holders departing Australia in 2008 numbered 83,900 persons, or 38% of all NOM departures. In 2004, the number of temporary visa holders departing was 64,000 persons, or 30%.

SUMMARY *continued*

The main growth over the five year period was in the number of temporary NOM arrivals where the increase represented 85%. While temporary NOM departures also increased, the increase was less, at 31%. Two major factors contributed to the disparity between NOM arrivals and NOM departures for those travelling on temporary visas. The first was the time lag between commencing and finishing courses undertaken by students. The second was that travellers can change their visa while onshore. This was relevant to most travellers but was particularly so for students, business long-stay (subclass 457) and working holiday visa holders.

The vast majority of temporary migrants were those with student visas. In 2008, 60% of all temporary visa holders and 39% of total NOM travellers were issued student visas to cross Australia's borders. The other main visa categories, as a proportion of the temporary visa group, were business long-stay (subclass 457) (18%), visitor (long-stay) visas (14%) and working holiday visas (11%). A negative contribution (–3%) to NOM, via temporary visas, was made by the other visa category.

In numeric terms, over the five years ending December 2008, the net contribution of persons travelling on business long-stay (subclass 457) visas increased fourfold (from 9,500 in 2004 to 37,600 in 2008) while the net contribution for working holiday visas increased 2.6 times and student visas more than doubled.

When 2004 and 2008 were compared, all states and territories gained population from NOM temporary visa holders. New South Wales received the greatest growth numerically, doubling its representation; 33,200 persons in 2004 (36% of all NOM temporary visas) compared with 70,000 persons in 2008 (34% of all NOM temporary visas). However, the Northern Territory increased its representation threefold; increasing from 470 persons in 2004 to 1,600 persons in 2008. Similarly, Western Australia's increase was almost threefold; increasing from 9,800 persons in 2004 to 28,400 persons in 2008.

The countries of birth of people contributing to NOM were varied, numbering over 200 in the years 2004 to 2008. Of the top 10 countries for people travelling on temporary visas in 2008, the main contributors were: India, China, and the United Kingdom. All top 10 countries, except Malaysia (which decreased by less than 100 travellers) increased their contribution to NOM when 2004 and 2008 were compared. However, the main visas they travelled under and their characteristics varied. Examples include:

- *India-born* — Of the India-born, 88% of all temporary visa holders in 2008 were travelling on student visas. This represented 34% of all student visas. The median ages of males, 24.4 years, and females, 25.4 years, were similar to the median ages of all temporary visa holders (25.8 years and 26.0 years respectively). India-born recorded the highest sex ratio at 208 males per 100 females, far higher than the sex ratio for all temporary visa holders (123 males per 100 females). Between 2004 and 2008, the number of India-born temporary visa holders contributing to NOM increased fourfold (11,600 in 2004 to 46,500 in 2008).
- *China-born* — For China-born, 90% of all temporary visa holders in 2008 were travelling on student visas. This represented 22% of all student visas. The median age of China-born males and females was 22.8 years and 23.1 years respectively. The sex ratio revealed more females on temporary visas than males at 83 males per 100 females. Over the five years ending December 2008, China-born temporary visa holders contributing to NOM, increased by 70% (17,300 in 2004 to 29,500 in 2008).

SUMMARY *continued*

- *United Kingdom-born* — The United Kingdom-born, with a long history of travel to and from Australia, travelled on a more varied number of visas, instead of a dominant visa class, as shown for the other countries. The highest proportion of temporary visa holders were on business long-stay (subclass 457) visas (36%), followed by working holiday visas (33%) and visitor (long-stay) visas (30%). The median ages of the United Kingdom-born were 29.7 years for males and 29.5 years for females. The sex ratio was 111 males per 100 females. Over the five years ending December 2008, the United Kingdom-born temporary visa holders contributing to NOM increased by 68% (10,900 in 2004 to 18,300 in 2008).

Discussion will continue on whether temporary migration will, in coming years, continue to make a large positive contribution to NOM, and hence the Australian population. International migration is a volatile phenomenon influenced by a wide range of demographic, social, economic and political determinants and consequences at the global, regional and national levels. The Australian Government has long-standing formal migration programs which are managed by DIAC. These programs change over time, as do the 'pull' and 'push' factors for migrants throughout the world. International events such as the Global Financial Crisis, the changing value of the Australian dollar and skill shortages also play a part, especially in terms of Australian competitiveness for attracting international students and the availability of employment opportunities. Additionally, with government reforms to the granting of some onshore and permanent residence visas, which may cease the opportunity for some temporary migrants to extend their stay in Australia, many temporary migrants are likely to leave Australia's shores as their temporary visas expire, thus boosting NOM departures. Therefore, the large numbers of temporary visa holders who have arrived in recent years may soon start to translate into large numbers of temporary visa holders departing Australia.

In recent years, Australia has seen substantial growth of temporary migration. These temporary visa holders are temporarily added to Australia's population, until their final departure, when they are then removed from official population counts. The flows of temporary migrants into, and later out of, Australia's population, contribute to the peaks and troughs experienced in NOM and therefore, the volatility experienced in population growth over recent years. It is hoped the analysis of these temporary migrants undertaken here provides an insight into the characteristics and differences between various groups and is a foundation for future analysis and research.

POPULATION CHANGE, Summary—Australia

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE(a)				POPULATION		
	Births '000	Deaths '000	Natural Increase '000	Net Overseas Migration(b) '000	Estimated Resident Population '000	Growth on previous year(c) '000	Growth on previous year(c) %
2004–05	255.9	131.4	124.6	123.8	20 394.8	267.4	1.33
2005–06	263.5	134.0	129.5	146.8	20 697.9	303.1	1.49
2006–07	277.7	136.0	141.7	232.8	21 072.5	374.6	1.81
2007–08	289.5	140.7	148.8	277.3	21 498.5	426.1	2.02
2008–09 (d)	297.1	143.7	153.3	313.4	21 965.3	466.7	2.17
2009–10 (d)(e)	302.2	140.6	161.5	215.6	22 342.4	377.1	1.72
2004	248.6	132.4	116.2	106.4	20 252.1	240.3	1.20
2005	263.4	131.4	132.0	137.0	20 544.1	291.9	1.44
2006	268.5	134.5	134.0	182.2	20 873.7	329.6	1.60
2007	285.3	139.8	145.5	244.1	21 263.3	389.6	1.87
2008	294.1	142.5	151.6	315.7	21 730.6	467.3	2.20
2009 (d)(e)	297.9	140.7	157.2	277.7	22 165.5	434.9	2.00
2008							
June	71.3	35.1	36.2	65.1	21 498.5	426.1	2.02
September	75.5	40.5	35.0	84.1	21 617.6	447.8	2.12
December	74.5	34.6	39.9	73.0	21 730.6	467.3	2.20
2009							
March(d)	73.2	33.1	40.1	98.1	21 868.8	471.5	2.20
June(d)	73.9	35.5	38.4	58.1	21 965.3	466.7	2.17
September(e)	76.7	38.6	38.1	72.3	22 075.7	458.1	2.12
December(e)	74.1	33.5	40.6	49.2	22 165.5	434.9	2.00
2010							
March(e)	78.8	34.2	44.6	61.8	22 271.9	403.1	1.84
June(e)	72.6	34.4	38.2	32.3	22 342.4	377.1	1.72

- (a) For further information on each component of population change, see the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) NOM estimates contain a break in series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraphs 12–26 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Differences between total growth and the sum of the components of population change prior to September quarter 2006 are due to intercensal discrepancy.
- (d) Estimates of NOM and ERP for March and June quarters 2009 are preliminary.
- (e) Estimates of all components of population change for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary.

POPULATION CHANGE, Components—States and territories

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
NATURAL INCREASE (b)									
2004-05	38 989	29 904	28 051	5 879	14 273	2 139	2 558	2 772	124 580
2005-06	40 072	30 706	29 562	5 857	15 185	2 427	2 764	2 906	129 499
2006-07	42 791	34 705	31 766	6 926	16 944	2 746	2 808	3 047	141 748
2007-08	44 656	34 922	35 449	7 366	18 021	2 503	2 856	2 960	148 756
2008-09	45 401	35 408	38 436	7 219	18 270	2 528	2 883	3 174	153 333
2009-10	49 927	36 345	39 811	7 663	18 869	2 198	3 054	3 662	161 535
2004	36 062	28 739	25 077	5 311	13 868	1 816	2 645	2 694	116 226
2005	42 435	30 543	30 050	6 067	14 985	2 396	2 659	2 803	131 964
2006	39 952	32 763	30 173	6 376	16 294	2 653	2 767	3 010	134 001
2007	43 641	35 158	33 939	7 309	17 194	2 391	2 863	3 028	145 541
2008	45 696	35 018	37 144	7 203	18 105	2 544	2 816	3 081	151 628
2009	46 351	36 196	39 886	7 457	18 541	2 455	2 949	3 315	157 165
2008									
June	10 777	8 088	9 050	1 697	4 474	623	743	708	36 164
September	10 042	8 510	8 463	1 637	4 241	521	719	814	34 951
December	12 322	9 138	10 235	1 754	4 362	688	616	820	39 939
2009									
March	12 047	8 934	10 125	1 983	4 849	652	742	724	40 059
June	10 990	8 826	9 613	1 845	4 818	667	806	816	38 384
September	11 411	9 100	9 093	1 666	4 608	641	714	900	38 135
December	11 903	9 336	11 055	1 963	4 266	495	687	875	40 587
2010									
March	14 063	9 349	11 462	2 204	5 067	644	818	1 019	44 624
June	12 550	8 560	8 201	1 830	4 928	418	835	868	38 189

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (c)(d)

2004-05	35 205	32 292	29 555	7 020	17 160	1 045	1 004	486	123 763
2005-06	38 523	39 561	32 952	9 813	22 355	1 166	1 891	501	146 753
2006-07	73 468	62 483	46 263	14 638	31 454	1 433	1 116	1 967	232 824
2007-08	87 226	73 482	54 052	15 324	41 184	1 871	1 646	2 545	277 332
2008-09	92 941	85 123	61 884	18 044	47 262	2 153	2 039	3 962	313 414
2009-10	66 034	60 420	39 696	15 371	28 243	1 831	1 292	2 693	215 576
2004	31 669	27 808	25 754	5 071	13 974	927	922	301	106 425
2005	37 580	35 809	32 177	8 735	19 920	1 042	1 087	674	137 009
2006	54 969	48 601	36 273	12 259	26 235	1 267	1 517	1 055	182 180
2007	76 835	66 357	47 760	13 894	34 456	1 511	1 390	1 860	244 067
2008	96 191	83 153	63 047	17 595	48 236	2 123	1 925	3 411	315 686
2009	83 787	77 502	53 265	17 349	38 078	2 046	1 909	3 775	277 710
2008									
June	18 690	16 830	14 477	3 722	9 794	261	639	657	65 069
September	24 994	22 749	15 918	4 732	13 756	596	482	898	84 124
December	23 211	18 683	14 578	3 921	11 238	515	324	555	73 031
2009									
March	28 280	27 160	19 308	5 589	14 677	713	574	1 837	98 138
June	16 456	16 531	12 080	3 802	7 591	329	659	672	58 121
September	22 065	20 694	13 357	4 694	9 676	499	340	955	72 280
December	16 986	13 117	8 520	3 264	6 134	505	336	311	49 171
2010									
March	18 779	17 833	10 876	4 616	7 662	709	135	1 170	61 780
June	8 204	8 776	6 943	2 797	4 771	118	481	257	32 345

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

(b) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis – see paragraphs 8–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates contain a break in series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraphs 12–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) NOM estimates for March quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)									
2004-05	-26 321	-3 070	30 371	-3 226	2 241	267	610	-842	..
2005-06	-25 576	-1 831	26 607	-2 711	3 933	-82	-553	258	..
2006-07	-27 404	-2 418	27 044	-3 658	5 188	-926	253	1 921	..
2007-08	-21 937	-2 736	23 088	-4 499	4 808	344	1 197	-265	..
2008-09	-19 831	698	18 388	-4 676	4 825	672	746	-822	..
2009-10	-10 540	2 555	9 576	-2 964	1 962	322	-842	-69	..
2004	-27 928	-2 583	32 352	-3 519	2 312	1 011	-482	-1 131	..
2005	-26 484	-3 571	29 141	-3 366	2 818	306	726	470	..
2006	-26 105	-1 012	25 959	-2 734	4 528	-680	-428	493	..
2007	-24 070	-3 373	25 659	-3 951	4 674	-176	885	352	..
2008	-22 690	-1 043	21 228	-5 195	6 265	733	691	11	..
2009	-13 814	1 801	13 519	-3 317	2 274	-50	186	-599	..
2008									
June	-5 766	-787	5 343	-1 090	1 469	-30	460	401	..
September	-5 582	-46	5 270	-1 189	1 640	269	256	-618	..
December	-5 716	-124	5 428	-1 494	1 446	398	5	57	..
2009									
March	-4 825	669	3 937	-1 215	1 310	164	111	-151	..
June	-3 708	199	3 753	-778	429	-159	374	-110	..
September	-2 449	244	2 865	-465	181	9	33	-418	..
December	-2 832	689	2 964	-859	354	-64	-332	80	..
2010									
March	-2 333	872	1 430	-910	772	371	-375	173	..
June	-2 926	750	2 317	-730	655	6	-168	96	..

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)(d)

2004-05	49 268	67 135	93 948	12 080	34 451	3 557	4 310	2 689	267 428
2005-06	59 630	77 938	96 050	15 374	42 293	3 624	4 254	3 955	303 089
2006-07	88 855	94 770	105 073	17 906	53 586	3 253	4 177	6 935	374 572
2007-08	109 945	105 668	112 589	18 191	64 013	4 718	5 699	5 240	426 088
2008-09	118 511	121 229	118 708	20 587	70 357	5 353	5 668	6 314	466 747
2009-10	105 421	99 320	89 083	20 070	49 074	4 351	3 504	6 286	377 111
2004	40 196	61 807	88 928	9 242	30 905	3 868	3 195	2 131	240 250
2005	57 545	71 538	97 824	13 844	38 516	3 855	4 623	4 225	291 932
2006	72 120	85 113	95 871	17 119	47 461	3 288	3 928	4 697	329 599
2007	96 406	98 142	107 358	17 252	56 324	3 726	5 138	5 240	389 608
2008	119 197	117 128	121 419	19 603	72 606	5 400	5 432	6 503	467 314
2009	116 324	115 499	106 670	21 489	58 893	4 451	5 044	6 491	434 875
2008									
June	23 701	24 131	28 870	4 329	15 737	854	1 842	1 766	101 233
September	29 454	31 213	29 651	5 180	19 637	1 386	1 457	1 094	119 075
December	29 817	27 697	30 241	4 181	17 046	1 601	945	1 432	112 970
2009									
March	35 502	36 763	33 370	6 357	20 836	1 529	1 427	2 410	138 197
June	23 738	25 556	25 446	4 869	12 838	837	1 839	1 378	96 505
September	31 027	30 038	25 315	5 895	14 465	1 149	1 087	1 437	110 415
December	26 057	23 142	22 539	4 368	10 754	936	691	1 266	89 758
2010									
March	30 509	28 054	23 768	5 910	13 501	1 724	578	2 362	106 404
June	17 828	18 086	17 461	3 897	10 354	542	1 148	1 221	70 534

.. not applicable

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

(b) Estimates of net interstate migration for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 27–31 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(d) Estimates of total population growth for March quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary – see status of quarterly ERP table in paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c)									
2004-05	0.58	0.60	0.72	0.38	0.72	0.44	1.27	0.85	0.62
2005-06	0.59	0.61	0.74	0.38	0.75	0.50	1.34	0.88	0.63
2006-07	0.63	0.68	0.78	0.44	0.82	0.56	1.33	0.91	0.68
2007-08	0.65	0.67	0.84	0.46	0.85	0.51	1.33	0.87	0.71
2008-09	0.65	0.66	0.89	0.45	0.84	0.51	1.31	0.92	0.71
2009-10	0.70	0.67	0.90	0.47	0.84	0.44	1.35	1.04	0.74
2004	0.54	0.58	0.65	0.35	0.70	0.38	1.32	0.83	0.58
2005	0.63	0.61	0.76	0.39	0.75	0.49	1.30	0.85	0.65
2006	0.59	0.64	0.75	0.41	0.80	0.54	1.33	0.91	0.65
2007	0.64	0.68	0.82	0.46	0.82	0.49	1.35	0.90	0.70
2008	0.66	0.66	0.87	0.45	0.85	0.51	1.29	0.90	0.71
2009	0.66	0.67	0.91	0.46	0.84	0.49	1.32	0.95	0.72
2008									
June	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.11	0.21	0.13	0.34	0.21	0.17
September	0.14	0.16	0.20	0.10	0.19	0.10	0.33	0.24	0.16
December	0.17	0.17	0.24	0.11	0.20	0.14	0.28	0.24	0.18
2009									
March	0.17	0.17	0.23	0.12	0.22	0.13	0.33	0.21	0.18
June	0.15	0.16	0.22	0.11	0.22	0.13	0.36	0.23	0.18
September	0.16	0.17	0.21	0.10	0.21	0.13	0.32	0.26	0.17
December	0.17	0.17	0.25	0.12	0.19	0.10	0.30	0.25	0.18
2010									
March	0.20	0.17	0.26	0.13	0.22	0.13	0.36	0.29	0.20
June	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.11	0.22	0.08	0.37	0.24	0.17

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (d)(e)

2004-05	0.52	0.65	0.76	0.46	0.87	0.22	0.50	0.15	0.61
2005-06	0.57	0.78	0.82	0.63	1.11	0.24	0.92	0.15	0.72
2006-07	1.08	1.22	1.13	0.93	1.53	0.29	0.53	0.59	1.12
2007-08	1.26	1.41	1.29	0.97	1.95	0.38	0.77	0.75	1.32
2008-09	1.32	1.60	1.44	1.12	2.17	0.43	0.92	1.14	1.46
2009-10	0.93	1.11	0.90	0.95	1.26	0.36	0.57	0.76	0.98
2004	0.47	0.56	0.67	0.33	0.71	0.19	0.46	0.09	0.53
2005	0.56	0.71	0.82	0.57	1.00	0.22	0.53	0.21	0.68
2006	0.81	0.96	0.90	0.79	1.29	0.26	0.73	0.32	0.89
2007	1.12	1.28	1.15	0.88	1.65	0.31	0.65	0.55	1.17
2008	1.38	1.58	1.48	1.10	2.25	0.43	0.89	1.00	1.48
2009	1.18	1.44	1.22	1.08	1.72	0.41	0.86	1.08	1.28
2008									
June	0.27	0.32	0.34	0.23	0.45	0.05	0.29	0.19	0.30
September	0.36	0.43	0.37	0.30	0.63	0.12	0.22	0.26	0.39
December	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.24	0.51	0.10	0.15	0.16	0.34
2009									
March	0.40	0.50	0.44	0.35	0.66	0.14	0.26	0.53	0.45
June	0.23	0.30	0.27	0.23	0.34	0.07	0.29	0.19	0.27
September	0.31	0.38	0.30	0.29	0.43	0.10	0.15	0.27	0.33
December	0.24	0.24	0.19	0.20	0.27	0.10	0.15	0.09	0.22
2010									
March	0.26	0.32	0.24	0.28	0.34	0.14	0.06	0.33	0.28
June	0.11	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.21	0.02	0.21	0.07	0.15

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

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

(c) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis – see paragraphs 8–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) NOM estimates contain a break in series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraphs 12–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) NOM estimates for March quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (c)									
2004-05	-0.39	-0.06	0.78	-0.21	0.11	0.06	0.30	-0.26	..
2005-06	-0.38	-0.04	0.67	-0.17	0.19	-0.02	-0.27	0.08	..
2006-07	-0.40	-0.05	0.66	-0.23	0.25	-0.19	0.12	0.57	..
2007-08	-0.32	-0.05	0.55	-0.28	0.23	0.07	0.56	-0.08	..
2008-09	-0.28	0.01	0.43	-0.29	0.22	0.13	0.34	-0.24	..
2009-10	-0.15	0.05	0.22	-0.18	0.09	0.06	-0.37	-0.02	..
2004	-0.42	-0.05	0.84	-0.23	0.12	0.21	-0.24	-0.35	..
2005	-0.39	-0.07	0.74	-0.22	0.14	0.06	0.36	0.14	..
2006	-0.38	-0.02	0.64	-0.18	0.22	-0.14	-0.21	0.15	..
2007	-0.35	-0.07	0.62	-0.25	0.22	-0.04	0.42	0.10	..
2008	-0.33	-0.02	0.50	-0.33	0.29	0.15	0.32	—	..
2009	-0.20	0.03	0.31	-0.21	0.10	-0.01	0.08	-0.17	..
2008									
June	-0.08	-0.01	0.12	-0.07	0.07	-0.01	0.21	0.12	..
September	-0.08	—	0.12	-0.07	0.08	0.05	0.12	-0.18	..
December	-0.08	—	0.13	-0.09	0.07	0.08	—	0.02	..
2009									
March	-0.07	0.01	0.09	-0.08	0.06	0.03	0.05	-0.04	..
June	-0.05	—	0.09	-0.05	0.02	-0.03	0.17	-0.03	..
September	-0.03	—	0.06	-0.03	0.01	—	0.01	-0.12	..
December	-0.04	0.01	0.07	-0.05	0.02	-0.01	-0.15	0.02	..
2010									
March	-0.03	0.02	0.03	-0.06	0.03	0.07	-0.16	0.05	..
June	-0.04	0.01	0.05	-0.04	0.03	—	-0.07	0.03	..

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (d)(e)									
2004-05	0.73	1.35	2.41	0.78	1.74	0.74	2.13	0.82	1.33
2005-06	0.88	1.54	2.40	0.99	2.10	0.75	2.06	1.20	1.49
2006-07	1.30	1.85	2.57	1.14	2.60	0.66	1.98	2.08	1.81
2007-08	1.59	2.02	2.68	1.15	3.03	0.96	2.65	1.54	2.02
2008-09	1.69	2.28	2.76	1.28	3.23	1.08	2.57	1.82	2.17
2009-10	1.48	1.82	2.01	1.24	2.18	0.86	1.55	1.78	1.72
2004	0.60	1.25	2.31	0.60	1.57	0.80	1.59	0.65	1.20
2005	0.86	1.43	2.48	0.90	1.93	0.80	2.27	1.29	1.44
2006	1.06	1.67	2.37	1.10	2.33	0.67	1.88	1.41	1.60
2007	1.41	1.90	2.59	1.09	2.70	0.76	2.42	1.55	1.87
2008	1.71	2.22	2.86	1.23	3.39	1.09	2.50	1.90	2.20
2009	1.64	2.14	2.44	1.33	2.66	0.89	2.26	1.86	2.00
2008									
June	0.34	0.46	0.67	0.27	0.73	0.17	0.84	0.51	0.47
September	0.42	0.59	0.69	0.32	0.90	0.28	0.66	0.32	0.55
December	0.42	0.52	0.70	0.26	0.78	0.32	0.43	0.41	0.52
2009									
March	0.50	0.68	0.76	0.39	0.94	0.31	0.64	0.69	0.64
June	0.33	0.47	0.58	0.30	0.57	0.17	0.82	0.39	0.44
September	0.43	0.55	0.57	0.36	0.64	0.23	0.48	0.41	0.50
December	0.36	0.42	0.51	0.27	0.48	0.19	0.30	0.36	0.41
2010									
March	0.42	0.51	0.53	0.36	0.59	0.34	0.25	0.66	0.48
June	0.25	0.33	0.39	0.24	0.45	0.11	0.50	0.34	0.32

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) Estimates of net interstate migration for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 27–31 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(e) Estimates of total population growth for March quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary – see status of quarterly ERP table in paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
2004-05	3 347 837	2 493 999	1 992 313	766 684	1 015 795	239 754	107 140	163 227	10 128 064
2005-06	3 375 500	2 535 068	2 041 291	774 053	1 039 045	241 556	109 315	165 303	10 282 433
2006-07	3 420 484	2 585 225	2 095 196	782 745	1 067 278	243 154	111 278	168 856	10 475 527
2007-08	3 476 847	2 640 027	2 152 737	791 702	1 101 759	245 604	114 429	171 696	10 696 123
2008-09 (b)	3 537 074	2 702 772	2 213 621	802 409	1 139 398	248 248	117 340	175 317	10 937 513
2009-10 (b)	3 588 734	2 751 566	2 257 344	812 591	1 164 553	250 434	119 052	178 639	11 124 254
2004	3 334 903	2 475 705	1 967 195	763 456	1 005 578	238 948	105 976	162 108	10 055 192
2005	3 361 431	2 512 840	2 017 563	769 879	1 026 664	240 819	108 371	164 292	10 203 169
2006	3 396 324	2 558 192	2 065 991	778 211	1 052 106	242 437	110 116	166 778	10 371 462
2007	3 446 236	2 609 741	2 120 286	786 402	1 082 200	244 414	112 744	169 455	10 572 793
2008	3 507 486	2 670 722	2 183 686	796 492	1 121 251	247 027	115 568	173 121	10 816 686
2009 (b)	3 565 327	2 729 299	2 236 887	807 652	1 152 170	249 282	118 159	176 647	11 036 762
2008									
June	3 476 847	2 640 027	2 152 737	791 702	1 101 759	245 604	114 429	171 696	10 696 123
September	3 492 212	2 656 663	2 168 046	794 466	1 112 294	246 263	115 123	172 354	10 758 747
December	3 507 486	2 670 722	2 183 686	796 492	1 121 251	247 027	115 568	173 121	10 816 686
2009									
March(b)	3 525 393	2 689 352	2 200 777	799 835	1 132 342	247 777	116 328	174 453	10 887 590
June(b)	3 537 074	2 702 772	2 213 621	802 409	1 139 398	248 248	117 340	175 317	10 937 513
September(b)	3 552 582	2 718 003	2 226 085	805 506	1 146 747	248 866	117 770	176 052	10 992 946
December(b)	3 565 327	2 729 299	2 236 887	807 652	1 152 170	249 282	118 159	176 647	11 036 762
2010									
March(b)	3 580 207	2 743 010	2 248 573	810 619	1 159 038	250 149	118 434	177 848	11 089 218
June(b)	3 588 734	2 751 566	2 257 344	812 591	1 164 553	250 434	119 052	178 639	11 124 254
FEMALES									
2004-05	3 408 620	2 554 603	2 002 545	785 830	1 001 293	246 573	99 233	166 937	10 266 727
2005-06	3 440 587	2 591 472	2 049 617	793 835	1 020 336	248 395	101 312	168 816	10 415 447
2006-07	3 484 458	2 636 085	2 100 785	803 049	1 045 689	250 050	103 526	172 198	10 596 925
2007-08	3 538 040	2 686 951	2 155 833	812 283	1 075 221	252 318	106 074	174 598	10 802 417
2008-09 (b)	3 596 324	2 745 435	2 213 657	822 163	1 107 939	255 027	108 831	177 291	11 027 774
2009-10 (b)	3 650 085	2 795 961	2 259 017	832 051	1 131 858	257 192	110 623	180 255	11 218 144
2004	3 393 987	2 538 262	1 978 795	782 072	993 178	245 692	97 808	166 047	10 196 940
2005	3 425 004	2 572 665	2 026 251	789 493	1 010 608	247 676	100 036	168 088	10 340 895
2006	3 462 231	2 612 426	2 073 694	798 280	1 032 627	249 346	102 219	170 299	10 502 201
2007	3 508 725	2 659 019	2 126 757	807 341	1 058 857	251 095	104 729	172 862	10 690 478
2008	3 566 672	2 715 166	2 184 776	816 854	1 092 412	253 882	107 337	175 699	10 913 899
2009 (b)	3 625 155	2 772 088	2 238 245	827 183	1 120 386	256 078	109 790	178 664	11 128 698
2008									
June	3 538 040	2 686 951	2 155 833	812 283	1 075 221	252 318	106 074	174 598	10 802 417
September	3 552 129	2 701 528	2 170 175	814 699	1 084 323	253 045	106 837	175 034	10 858 868
December	3 566 672	2 715 166	2 184 776	816 854	1 092 412	253 882	107 337	175 699	10 913 899
2009									
March(b)	3 584 267	2 733 299	2 201 055	819 868	1 102 157	254 661	108 004	176 777	10 981 192
June(b)	3 596 324	2 745 435	2 213 657	822 163	1 107 939	255 027	108 831	177 291	11 027 774
September(b)	3 611 843	2 760 242	2 226 508	824 961	1 115 055	255 558	109 488	177 993	11 082 756
December(b)	3 625 155	2 772 088	2 238 245	827 183	1 120 386	256 078	109 790	178 664	11 128 698
2010									
March(b)	3 640 784	2 786 431	2 250 327	830 126	1 127 019	256 935	110 093	179 825	11 182 646
June(b)	3 650 085	2 795 961	2 259 017	832 051	1 131 858	257 192	110 623	180 255	11 218 144

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

(b) Estimated resident population figures for March quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
<i>At end of period</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS									
2004-05	6 756 457	5 048 602	3 994 858	1 552 514	2 017 088	486 327	206 373	330 164	20 394 791
2005-06	6 816 087	5 126 540	4 090 908	1 567 888	2 059 381	489 951	210 627	334 119	20 697 880
2006-07	6 904 942	5 221 310	4 195 981	1 585 794	2 112 967	493 204	214 804	341 054	21 072 452
2007-08	7 014 887	5 326 978	4 308 570	1 603 985	2 176 980	497 922	220 503	346 294	21 498 540
2008-09 (b)	7 133 398	5 448 207	4 427 278	1 624 572	2 247 337	503 275	226 171	352 608	21 965 287
2009-10 (b)	7 238 819	5 547 527	4 516 361	1 644 642	2 296 411	507 626	229 675	358 894	22 342 398
2004	6 728 890	5 013 967	3 945 990	1 545 528	1 998 756	484 640	203 784	328 155	20 252 132
2005	6 786 435	5 085 505	4 043 814	1 559 372	2 037 272	488 495	208 407	332 380	20 544 064
2006	6 858 555	5 170 618	4 139 685	1 576 491	2 084 733	491 783	212 335	337 077	20 873 663
2007	6 954 961	5 268 760	4 247 043	1 593 743	2 141 057	495 509	217 473	342 317	21 263 271
2008	7 074 158	5 385 888	4 368 462	1 613 346	2 213 663	500 909	222 905	348 820	21 730 585
2009 (b)	7 190 482	5 501 387	4 475 132	1 634 835	2 272 556	505 360	227 949	355 311	22 165 460
2008									
June	7 014 887	5 326 978	4 308 570	1 603 985	2 176 980	497 922	220 503	346 294	21 498 540
September	7 044 341	5 358 191	4 338 221	1 609 165	2 196 617	499 308	221 960	347 388	21 617 615
December	7 074 158	5 385 888	4 368 462	1 613 346	2 213 663	500 909	222 905	348 820	21 730 585
2009									
March(b)	7 109 660	5 422 651	4 401 832	1 619 703	2 234 499	502 438	224 332	351 230	21 868 782
June(b)	7 133 398	5 448 207	4 427 278	1 624 572	2 247 337	503 275	226 171	352 608	21 965 287
September(b)	7 164 425	5 478 245	4 452 593	1 630 467	2 261 802	504 424	227 258	354 045	22 075 702
December(b)	7 190 482	5 501 387	4 475 132	1 634 835	2 272 556	505 360	227 949	355 311	22 165 460
2010									
March(b)	7 220 991	5 529 441	4 498 900	1 640 745	2 286 057	507 084	228 527	357 673	22 271 864
June(b)	7 238 819	5 547 527	4 516 361	1 644 642	2 296 411	507 626	229 675	358 894	22 342 398

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

(b) Estimated resident population figures for March quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

ASGC	Population region	CHANGE				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE		
		2004(c)	2008(d)	2009(e)	2004-2009	2008-2009	2004-2009	2008-2009
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS								
105	Sydney	4 214 248	4 419 075	4 504 469	290 221	85 394	1.34	1.93
205	Melbourne	3 626 003	3 902 059	3 995 537	369 534	93 478	1.96	2.40
305	Brisbane	1 784 931	1 952 158	2 004 262	219 331	52 104	2.34	2.67
405	Adelaide	1 127 198	1 172 559	1 187 466	60 268	14 907	1.05	1.27
505	Perth	1 460 329	1 606 827	1 658 992	198 663	52 165	2.58	3.25
605	Hobart	202 089	209 451	212 019	9 930	2 568	0.96	1.23
705	Darwin	108 606	121 027	124 760	16 154	3 733	2.81	3.08
805	Canberra	327 156	345 999	351 868	24 712	5 869	1.47	1.70
STATISTICAL DISTRICTS								
3139	Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	491 745	560 827	577 977	86 232	17 150	3.28	3.06
1003	Newcastle (NSW)	507 384	533 526	540 796	33 412	7 270	1.28	1.36
8196	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	372 325	396 087	403 118	30 793	7 031	1.60	1.78
1006	Wollongong (NSW)	274 697	285 419	288 984	14 287	3 565	1.02	1.25
3042	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	210 703	238 357	245 309	34 606	6 952	3.09	2.92
2024	Geelong (VIC)	164 031	172 728	175 803	11 772	3 075	1.40	1.78
3057	Townsville (QLD)	143 839	163 282	168 402	24 563	5 120	3.20	3.14
3061	Cairns (QLD)	121 916	142 476	147 118	25 202	4 642	3.83	3.26
3064	Toowoomba (QLD)	116 133	125 758	128 600	12 467	2 842	2.06	2.26
6090	Launceston (TAS)	101 751	104 731	105 445	3 694	714	0.72	0.68
1218	Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	98 723	103 251	104 609	5 886	1 358	1.16	1.32
2027	Ballarat (VIC)	85 834	92 015	94 088	8 254	2 073	1.85	2.25
2030	Bendigo (VIC)	82 371	88 248	89 995	7 624	1 747	1.79	1.98
3054	Mackay (QLD)	70 976	81 420	83 680	12 704	2 260	3.35	2.78
5071	Mandurah (WA)	66 810	78 822	83 032	16 222	4 210	4.44	5.34
6093	Burnie-Devonport (TAS)	79 063	81 208	82 102	3 039	894	0.76	1.10
2039	La Trobe Valley (VIC)	74 963	78 725	79 964	5 001	1 239	1.30	1.57
3048	Rockhampton (QLD)	70 281	75 749	77 017	6 736	1 268	1.85	1.67
3045	Bundaberg (QLD)	60 027	66 398	67 840	7 813	1 442	2.48	2.17
5074	Bunbury (WA)	53 236	63 370	66 117	12 881	2 747	4.43	4.33
3046	Hervey Bay (QLD)	45 808	56 353	58 902	13 094	2 549	5.16	4.52
1033	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	53 322	57 161	58 046	4 724	885	1.71	1.55
1021	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	48 623	51 765	52 517	3 894	752	1.55	1.45
3051	Gladstone (QLD)	43 124	48 960	50 538	7 414	1 578	3.22	3.22
2042	Mildura (VIC)	46 286	49 402	50 042	3 756	640	1.57	1.30
2033	Shepparton (VIC)	45 678	47 828	48 926	3 248	1 098	1.38	2.30
1027	Tamworth (NSW)	43 351	45 816	46 695	3 344	879	1.50	1.92
1024	Port Macquarie (NSW)	40 532	43 089	43 561	3 029	472	1.45	1.10
1039	Orange (NSW)	36 956	38 158	38 685	1 729	527	0.92	1.38
1030	Dubbo (NSW)	35 446	36 814	37 491	2 045	677	1.13	1.84
5083	Geraldton (WA)	31 931	35 455	36 343	4 412	888	2.62	2.50
1008	Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	31 378	33 358	33 985	2 607	627	1.61	1.88
1036	Bathurst (NSW)	31 399	33 087	33 793	2 394	706	1.48	2.13
2025	Warrnambool (VIC)	30 655	32 793	33 374	2 719	581	1.71	1.77
1015	Lismore (NSW)	30 793	32 066	32 291	1 498	225	0.95	0.70
5080	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	29 864	31 593	32 150	2 286	557	1.49	1.76

(a) Estimates are based on the 2009 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.

(b) Based on data published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2008-09* (cat. no. 3218.0).

(c) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2004 are final and based on the 2006 Census.

(d) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2008 have been revised.

(e) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2009 are preliminary.

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia ^(b)
MALES									
0–4	237 100	181 416	162 121	50 317	79 148	17 288	9 627	12 526	749 611
5–9	226 877	168 456	148 858	47 897	73 543	15 845	8 952	10 711	701 203
10–14	230 410	172 415	152 182	51 337	77 011	17 002	8 712	10 579	719 763
15–19	246 212	187 503	160 980	55 362	81 319	17 975	8 757	12 418	770 614
20–24	268 951	219 213	168 645	59 569	90 429	16 426	10 257	16 169	849 732
25–29	271 032	214 198	169 687	56 827	92 017	14 400	10 613	16 093	844 968
30–34	250 360	196 131	151 145	51 389	81 432	13 790	9 508	14 266	768 096
35–39	258 560	200 973	163 486	55 182	85 297	15 793	9 460	13 688	802 527
40–44	242 440	194 288	156 154	56 839	84 455	16 655	8 744	12 465	772 142
45–49	251 953	191 078	157 130	58 668	83 416	18 067	8 359	12 356	781 143
50–54	234 362	177 763	145 165	55 654	76 946	18 014	7 517	11 365	726 885
55–59	211 409	158 508	132 499	51 224	68 647	16 921	6 541	10 119	655 993
60–64	196 471	145 159	123 100	47 699	61 473	15 988	5 185	9 037	604 200
65–69	148 628	109 162	91 895	35 369	44 003	12 190	3 178	5 887	450 385
70–74	115 104	85 473	67 416	27 736	32 887	9 094	1 888	4 208	343 844
75–79	86 876	65 292	47 865	21 646	23 693	6 790	915	3 017	256 110
80–84	64 718	48 867	33 915	17 201	16 793	4 793	579	2 113	188 982
85–89	34 195	25 648	17 752	9 024	8 572	2 488	181	1 170	99 033
90–94	10 654	8 065	5 994	3 001	2 788	735	61	366	31 669
95–99	2 139	1 755	1 211	574	600	153	np	np	6 526
100 and over	283	203	144	76	84	27	np	np	828
All ages	3 588 734	2 751 566	2 257 344	812 591	1 164 553	250 434	119 052	178 639	11 124 254

FEMALES

0–4	225 788	172 194	152 372	48 595	75 363	16 367	9 134	11 608	711 477
5–9	214 896	159 698	141 010	45 960	69 071	14 958	8 604	10 258	664 544
10–14	220 057	163 253	145 146	48 935	71 922	16 166	8 050	10 395	684 015
15–19	233 655	178 020	153 138	52 616	75 966	17 008	8 087	11 806	730 396
20–24	254 914	204 656	162 297	56 708	82 367	15 381	8 695	14 854	799 927
25–29	268 043	209 324	164 206	54 754	82 682	14 836	10 509	15 870	820 295
30–34	252 338	195 128	152 435	50 577	77 935	14 465	9 376	13 626	765 947
35–39	263 978	206 351	165 156	55 155	82 831	17 045	9 119	13 813	813 524
40–44	247 549	198 215	158 025	56 885	81 495	17 281	8 259	12 701	780 524
45–49	256 707	195 702	161 071	59 173	81 790	18 841	7 774	12 757	793 910
50–54	241 177	182 842	148 062	57 477	76 094	18 575	7 037	12 136	743 491
55–59	217 235	164 482	133 142	53 193	67 884	17 310	5 881	10 815	670 020
60–64	198 004	150 502	121 549	49 634	58 960	16 189	4 195	9 257	608 337
65–69	152 935	113 392	90 844	37 614	43 133	12 353	2 505	6 317	459 127
70–74	123 766	93 188	68 467	31 105	34 143	9 771	1 493	4 648	366 600
75–79	101 362	76 417	52 977	25 840	26 678	7 853	884	3 490	295 511
80–84	86 724	65 348	43 793	23 122	21 600	6 283	552	2 897	250 324
85–89	58 871	43 727	28 992	15 981	13 963	4 248	302	2 030	168 115
90–94	24 201	17 766	12 249	6 441	5 879	1 752	135	733	69 159
95–99	6 951	5 028	3 504	1 983	1 834	432	np	np	19 983
100 and over	934	728	582	303	268	78	np	np	2 918
All ages	3 650 085	2 795 961	2 259 017	832 051	1 131 858	257 192	110 623	180 255	11 218 144

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

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

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
PERSONS									
0–4	462 888	353 610	314 493	98 912	154 511	33 655	18 761	24 134	1 461 088
5–9	441 773	328 154	289 868	93 857	142 614	30 803	17 556	20 969	1 365 747
10–14	450 467	335 668	297 328	100 272	148 933	33 168	16 762	20 974	1 403 778
15–19	479 867	365 523	314 118	107 978	157 285	34 983	16 844	24 224	1 501 010
20–24	523 865	423 869	330 942	116 277	172 796	31 807	18 952	31 023	1 649 659
25–29	539 075	423 522	333 893	111 581	174 699	29 236	21 122	31 963	1 665 263
30–34	502 698	391 259	303 580	101 966	159 367	28 255	18 884	27 892	1 534 043
35–39	522 538	407 324	328 642	110 337	168 128	32 838	18 579	27 501	1 616 051
40–44	489 989	392 503	314 179	113 724	165 950	33 936	17 003	25 166	1 552 666
45–49	508 660	386 780	318 201	117 841	165 206	36 908	16 133	25 113	1 575 053
50–54	475 539	360 605	293 227	113 131	153 040	36 589	14 554	23 501	1 470 376
55–59	428 644	322 990	265 641	104 417	136 531	34 231	12 422	20 934	1 326 013
60–64	394 475	295 661	244 649	97 333	120 433	32 177	9 380	18 294	1 212 537
65–69	301 563	222 554	182 739	72 983	87 136	24 543	5 683	12 204	909 512
70–74	238 870	178 661	135 883	58 841	67 030	18 865	3 381	8 856	710 444
75–79	188 238	141 709	100 842	47 486	50 371	14 643	1 799	6 507	551 621
80–84	151 442	114 215	77 708	40 323	38 393	11 076	1 131	5 010	439 306
85–89	93 066	69 375	46 744	25 005	22 535	6 736	483	3 200	267 148
90–94	34 855	25 831	18 243	9 442	8 667	2 487	196	1 099	100 828
95–99	9 090	6 783	4 715	2 557	2 434	585	np	np	26 509
100 and over	1 217	931	726	379	352	105	np	np	3 746
All ages	7 238 819	5 547 527	4 516 361	1 644 642	2 296 411	507 626	229 675	358 894	22 342 398

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

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

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

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

Age group (years)	2006					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	2006	2007	2008	2009(b)	2010(b)
MALES										
0–4	672 434	687 069	707 613	730 430	749 611	3.25	3.26	3.29	3.33	3.36
5–9	687 052	688 481	691 453	696 327	701 203	3.32	3.27	3.22	3.17	3.14
10–14	718 915	719 701	720 197	720 993	719 763	3.47	3.42	3.35	3.28	3.22
15–19	726 172	744 803	762 469	772 228	770 614	3.51	3.53	3.55	3.52	3.45
20–24	748 327	770 721	798 505	833 469	849 732	3.62	3.66	3.71	3.79	3.80
25–29	707 470	735 015	772 812	816 533	844 968	3.42	3.49	3.59	3.72	3.78
30–34	741 714	735 416	739 221	752 562	768 096	3.58	3.49	3.44	3.43	3.44
35–39	757 919	779 478	795 205	803 546	802 527	3.66	3.70	3.70	3.66	3.59
40–44	760 964	755 897	753 725	759 627	772 142	3.68	3.59	3.51	3.46	3.46
45–49	739 364	754 136	768 551	778 982	781 143	3.57	3.58	3.57	3.55	3.50
50–54	677 356	688 466	698 280	712 542	726 885	3.27	3.27	3.25	3.24	3.25
55–59	635 643	632 707	638 916	647 631	655 993	3.07	3.00	2.97	2.95	2.94
60–64	496 176	533 180	564 129	584 423	604 200	2.40	2.53	2.62	2.66	2.70
65–69	386 135	399 786	412 004	430 352	450 385	1.87	1.90	1.92	1.96	2.02
70–74	303 566	311 487	320 112	330 936	343 844	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.51	1.54
75–79	252 678	254 123	254 521	255 877	256 110	1.22	1.21	1.18	1.16	1.15
80–84	166 173	172 309	178 432	183 527	188 982	0.80	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.85
85–89	75 438	81 898	87 719	93 432	99 033	0.36	0.39	0.41	0.43	0.44
90–94	24 171	25 585	26 452	27 696	31 669	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14
95–99	4 306	4 725	5 200	5 721	6 526	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
100 and over	460	544	607	679	828	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	10 282 433	10 475 527	10 696 123	10 937 513	11 124 254	49.68	49.71	49.75	49.79	49.79
FEMALES										
0–4	637 648	650 953	670 615	692 194	711 477	3.08	3.09	3.12	3.15	3.18
5–9	653 157	655 049	657 940	661 592	664 544	3.16	3.11	3.06	3.01	2.97
10–14	681 239	682 335	682 686	684 485	684 015	3.29	3.24	3.18	3.12	3.06
15–19	689 033	702 714	717 205	727 168	730 396	3.33	3.33	3.34	3.31	3.27
20–24	723 531	737 705	755 900	782 583	799 927	3.50	3.50	3.52	3.56	3.58
25–29	696 460	720 776	753 862	791 698	820 295	3.36	3.42	3.51	3.60	3.67
30–34	748 090	739 976	741 106	751 566	765 947	3.61	3.51	3.45	3.42	3.43
35–39	766 937	790 388	807 452	814 971	813 524	3.71	3.75	3.76	3.71	3.64
40–44	771 590	766 341	763 653	769 345	780 524	3.73	3.64	3.55	3.50	3.49
45–49	754 066	769 819	784 112	793 905	793 910	3.64	3.65	3.65	3.61	3.55
50–54	684 947	698 700	711 392	727 248	743 491	3.31	3.32	3.31	3.31	3.33
55–59	635 851	636 847	647 258	659 266	670 020	3.07	3.02	3.01	3.00	3.00
60–64	493 166	531 517	563 429	585 637	608 337	2.38	2.52	2.62	2.67	2.72
65–69	395 284	407 954	420 262	438 626	459 127	1.91	1.94	1.95	2.00	2.05
70–74	327 264	335 160	343 803	355 227	366 600	1.58	1.59	1.60	1.62	1.64
75–79	299 871	298 830	297 189	296 159	295 511	1.45	1.42	1.38	1.35	1.32
80–84	239 575	242 781	246 065	248 473	250 324	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
85–89	139 004	147 194	154 884	162 168	168 115	0.67	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.75
90–94	61 664	63 477	64 170	64 837	69 159	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.31
95–99	15 090	16 269	17 100	18 137	19 983	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09
100 and over	1 980	2 140	2 334	2 489	2 918	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	10 415 447	10 596 925	10 802 417	11 027 774	11 218 144	50.32	50.29	50.25	50.21	50.21

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2010 are preliminary — see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Age group (years)	2006					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2006	2007	2008	2009(b)	2010(b)	2006	2007	2008	2009(b)	2010(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS										
0–4	1 310 082	1 338 022	1 378 228	1 422 624	1 461 088	6.33	6.35	6.41	6.48	6.54
5–9	1 340 209	1 343 530	1 349 393	1 357 919	1 365 747	6.48	6.38	6.28	6.18	6.11
10–14	1 400 154	1 402 036	1 402 883	1 405 478	1 403 778	6.76	6.65	6.53	6.40	6.28
15–19	1 415 205	1 447 517	1 479 674	1 499 396	1 501 010	6.84	6.87	6.88	6.83	6.72
20–24	1 471 858	1 508 426	1 554 405	1 616 052	1 649 659	7.11	7.16	7.23	7.36	7.38
25–29	1 403 930	1 455 791	1 526 674	1 608 231	1 665 263	6.78	6.91	7.10	7.32	7.45
30–34	1 489 804	1 475 392	1 480 327	1 504 128	1 534 043	7.20	7.00	6.89	6.85	6.87
35–39	1 524 856	1 569 866	1 602 657	1 618 517	1 616 051	7.37	7.45	7.45	7.37	7.23
40–44	1 532 554	1 522 238	1 517 378	1 528 972	1 552 666	7.40	7.22	7.06	6.96	6.95
45–49	1 493 430	1 523 955	1 552 663	1 572 887	1 575 053	7.22	7.23	7.22	7.16	7.05
50–54	1 362 303	1 387 166	1 409 672	1 439 790	1 470 376	6.58	6.58	6.56	6.55	6.58
55–59	1 271 494	1 269 554	1 286 174	1 306 897	1 326 013	6.14	6.02	5.98	5.95	5.93
60–64	989 342	1 064 697	1 127 558	1 170 060	1 212 537	4.78	5.05	5.24	5.33	5.43
65–69	781 419	807 740	832 266	868 978	909 512	3.78	3.83	3.87	3.96	4.07
70–74	630 830	646 647	663 915	686 163	710 444	3.05	3.07	3.09	3.12	3.18
75–79	552 549	552 953	551 710	552 036	551 621	2.67	2.62	2.57	2.51	2.47
80–84	405 748	415 090	424 497	432 000	439 306	1.96	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97
85–89	214 442	229 092	242 603	255 600	267 148	1.04	1.09	1.13	1.16	1.20
90–94	85 835	89 062	90 622	92 533	100 828	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.45
95–99	19 396	20 994	22 300	23 858	26 509	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12
100 and over	2 440	2 684	2 941	3 168	3 746	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
All ages	20 697 880	21 072 452	21 498 540	21 965 287	22 342 398	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

(b) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2010 are preliminary — see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Proportion(a)</i>
	no.	%
Australia – at 30 June 2010(b)		
New South Wales	7 238 819	32.4
Victoria	5 547 527	24.8
Queensland	4 516 361	20.2
South Australia	1 644 642	7.4
Western Australia	2 296 411	10.3
Tasmania	507 626	2.3
Northern Territory	229 675	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	358 894	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	392	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 446	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	605	0.0
Total Other Territories	2 443	0.0
Total Australia	22 342 398	100.0
Australian External Territories – at 30 June 2010(c)		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	..
Coral Sea Islands Territory	4	..
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	63	..
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	..
Total Australian External Territories	67	..

.. not applicable

(a) Proportion of the population of total Australia.

(b) Estimated resident population at 30 June 2010 is preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Population estimates for the Australian External Territories are updated once a year and are not subject to a revision process – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), States and territories

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

CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES A(c)

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

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES A(c)

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

CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES B(d)

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

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES B(d)

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

CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES C(e)

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

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES C(e)

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

.. not applicable

na not available

(a) Uses preliminary ERP at 30 June 2007 as the base population. See *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

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

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

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

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

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED RESIDENT INDIGENOUS POPULATION(a),
States and territories

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

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

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES – FEMALES

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

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES – PERSONS

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

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, SERIES A - PERSONS (c)

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

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, SERIES B – PERSONS (d)

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

- (a) Uses final rebased ERP at 30 June 2006 as the base population – see paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0)
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

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

(a) Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates based on the 2006 Census – see paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0).

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

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

(a) Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates based on the 2006 Census – see paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
2004-05	84 582	62 306	52 217	17 655	25 453	5 978	3 514	4 202	255 934
2005-06	86 177	63 815	54 089	17 999	26 930	6 372	3 726	4 409	263 540
2006-07	88 997	68 899	56 898	18 893	28 900	6 759	3 772	4 583	277 724
2007-08	92 323	70 119	61 601	19 806	30 453	6 653	3 901	4 605	289 492
2008-09	94 096	71 441	65 205	19 941	30 854	6 753	3 898	4 857	297 067
2009-10(c)	97 163	71 086	66 333	20 284	31 601	6 412	4 004	5 266	302 164
2004	82 199	61 382	49 734	16 935	25 007	5 710	3 527	4 126	248 645
2005	87 567	63 191	54 054	18 010	26 407	6 254	3 665	4 230	263 409
2006	86 081	66 429	54 803	18 344	27 928	6 606	3 715	4 544	268 472
2007	90 963	69 995	60 039	19 555	29 632	6 615	3 859	4 631	285 313
2008	94 049	70 532	63 603	19 893	30 664	6 706	3 871	4 754	294 098
2009(c)	93 833	71 784	65 818	19 917	31 075	6 569	3 898	4 937	297 853
2008									
June	22 733	16 923	15 379	4 890	7 602	1 625	1 000	1 144	71 302
September	24 239	18 345	15 969	5 141	7 801	1 703	983	1 276	75 462
December	23 828	17 850	16 666	4 931	7 403	1 732	883	1 218	74 516
2009									
March	22 900	17 526	16 255	4 959	7 786	1 635	977	1 136	73 180
June	23 129	17 720	16 315	4 910	7 864	1 683	1 055	1 227	73 909
September(c)	24 924	18 584	16 331	5 038	7 866	1 675	934	1 352	76 706
December(c)	22 880	17 954	16 917	5 010	7 559	1 576	932	1 222	74 058
2010									
March(c)	25 355	17 471	18 455	5 217	8 145	1 696	1 062	1 409	78 812
June(c)	24 004	17 077	14 630	5 019	8 031	1 465	1 076	1 283	72 588
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (d)									
2004-05	1.752	1.685	1.865	1.741	1.812	1.962	2.126	1.611	1.768
2005-06	1.780	1.716	1.898	1.772	1.895	2.088	2.216	1.666	1.807
2006-07(e)	1.825	1.836	1.956	1.845	1.996	2.200	2.214	1.715	1.883
2007-08(e)	1.872	1.842	2.065	1.920	2.046	2.191	2.217	1.697	1.931
2008-09(e)	1.870	1.834	2.119	1.907	1.989	2.209	2.169	1.759	1.933
2009-10(f)	1.893	1.779	2.096	1.900	1.975	2.092	2.171	1.869	1.921

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

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

(c) Birth estimates for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. As a result, estimates may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing. After the estimates are revised, they are based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer affected by processing times – see paragraphs 8-11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Births per woman.

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

(f) Calculated using preliminary births on registration basis and preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
2004-05	45 593	32 402	24 166	11 776	11 180	3 839	956	1 430	131 354
2005-06	46 105	33 109	24 527	12 142	11 745	3 945	962	1 503	134 041
2006-07	46 206	34 194	25 132	11 967	11 956	4 013	964	1 536	135 976
2007-08	47 667	35 197	26 152	12 440	12 432	4 150	1 045	1 645	140 736
2008-09	48 695	36 033	26 769	12 722	12 584	4 225	1 015	1 683	143 734
2009-10(c)	47 236	34 741	26 522	12 621	12 732	4 214	950	1 604	140 629
2004	46 137	32 643	24 657	11 624	11 139	3 894	882	1 432	132 419
2005	45 132	32 648	24 004	11 943	11 422	3 858	1 006	1 427	131 445
2006	46 129	33 666	24 630	11 968	11 634	3 953	948	1 534	134 471
2007	47 322	34 837	26 100	12 246	12 438	4 224	996	1 603	139 772
2008	48 353	35 514	26 459	12 690	12 559	4 162	1 055	1 673	142 470
2009(c)	47 482	35 588	25 932	12 460	12 534	4 114	949	1 622	140 688
2008									
June	11 956	8 835	6 329	3 193	3 128	1 002	257	436	35 138
September	14 197	9 835	7 506	3 504	3 560	1 182	264	462	40 511
December	11 506	8 712	6 431	3 177	3 041	1 044	267	398	34 577
2009									
March	10 853	8 592	6 130	2 976	2 937	983	235	412	33 121
June	12 139	8 894	6 702	3 065	3 046	1 016	249	411	35 525
September(c)	13 513	9 484	7 238	3 372	3 258	1 034	220	452	38 571
December(c)	10 977	8 618	5 862	3 047	3 293	1 081	245	347	33 471
2010									
March(c)	11 292	8 122	6 993	3 013	3 078	1 052	244	390	34 188
June(c)	11 454	8 517	6 429	3 189	3 103	1 047	241	415	34 399

STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (d)

2004-05	6.23	5.95	6.27	6.20	5.87	6.92	9.24	5.63	6.17
2005-06	6.12	5.89	6.12	6.19	5.94	6.87	9.43	5.65	6.09
2006-07(e)	5.97	5.90	6.02	5.93	5.82	6.81	8.79	5.56	5.98
2007-08(e)	5.98	5.88	6.07	6.00	5.86	6.89	9.28	5.73	6.00
2008-09(e)	5.94	5.86	6.01	5.99	5.74	6.85	9.04	5.67	5.96
2009-10(f)	5.58	5.46	5.72	5.77	5.58	6.69	8.04	5.16	5.63

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

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

(c) Death estimates for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. As a result, estimates may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing. After the estimates are revised they are based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer affected by processing times – see paragraphs 8-11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Deaths per 1,000 standard population. Standardised death rates use total persons in the 2001 Australian population as the standard population.

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

(f) Calculated using preliminary deaths on registration basis and preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory(b)	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia(c)
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NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS

2004-05	401	285	280	74	110	18	38	25	1 231
2005-06	407	310	256	71	155	24	32	24	1 279
2006-07	417	294	310	72	83	25	36	20	1 257
2007-08	370	260	277	73	107	29	25	18	1 160
2008-09	422	290	332	80	83	27	32	24	1 290
2009-10(d)	368	251	322	70	104	24	23	14	1 176
2004	377	281	279	68	102	18	33	29	1 187
2005	439	324	246	81	120	22	38	20	1 290
2006	408	278	310	60	130	25	31	28	1 270
2007	398	283	287	79	84	29	33	14	1 207
2008	400	266	299	71	95	26	30	26	1 214
2009(d)	380	292	324	78	96	24	26	15	1 235
2008									
June	90	66	76	17	31	6	np	np	297
September	113	79	78	13	21	7	np	np	321
December	113	64	83	27	15	7	np	np	332
2009									
March	102	78	91	20	25	4	np	np	330
June	94	69	80	20	22	9	np	np	307
September(d)	92	87	89	24	26	4	np	np	331
December(d)	92	58	64	14	23	7	np	np	267
2010									
March(d)	83	54	85	18	31	5	np	np	284
June(d)	101	52	84	14	24	8	np	np	294

INFANT MORTALITY RATES (e)

2004-05(f)	4.74	4.57	5.36	4.19	4.32	3.01	10.81	5.95	4.81
2005-06(f)	4.72	4.86	4.73	3.95	5.76	3.77	8.59	5.44	4.85
2006-07(f)	4.69	4.27	5.45	3.81	2.87	3.70	9.54	4.36	4.53
2007-08(f)	4.01	3.71	4.50	3.69	3.51	4.36	6.41	3.91	4.01
2008-09(f)	4.49	4.06	5.09	4.01	2.69	4.00	8.21	4.94	4.34
2009-10(g)	3.71	3.57	5.14	3.50	3.26	3.59	6.24	2.47	3.94

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

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

(b) Due to the small number of infant deaths in most quarters in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, quarterly estimates are not available for publication but are included in financial and calendar year totals.

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

(d) Infant death estimates for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. As a result, estimates may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in processing. After the estimates are revised they are based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer affected by registry processing times – see paragraphs 8-11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i> (b)
	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
NOM ARRIVALS (c)									
2006-07	150 554	108 518	86 631	23 527	53 847	3 446	4 548	6 434	437 510
2007-08	170 846	123 329	99 817	25 135	66 193	3 932	4 715	7 369	501 339
2008-09 (d)	174 826	134 737	105 608	27 434	72 020	4 297	5 351	8 475	532 755
2009-10 (d)	154 680	116 722	89 337	26 139	58 655	4 131	5 274	8 104	463 044
2007	157 716	114 488	92 052	23 535	58 213	3 565	4 512	6 560	460 645
2008	178 396	132 904	107 071	27 120	72 898	4 324	5 173	8 073	535 966
2009 (d)	167 963	129 950	99 376	27 353	65 082	4 165	5 505	8 648	508 044
2008									
June	39 160	28 803	24 716	5 891	15 857	786	1 339	1 647	118 199
September	45 343	35 143	26 944	7 265	19 548	1 128	1 496	2 163	139 030
December	44 372	32 095	26 997	6 526	17 932	1 116	1 262	1 846	132 152
2009									
March(d)	49 298	38 935	29 331	7 738	20 488	1 274	1 176	2 812	151 052
June(d)	35 813	28 564	22 336	5 905	14 052	779	1 417	1 654	110 521
September(d)	43 118	34 434	25 155	7 464	16 481	1 037	1 625	2 343	131 657
December(d)	39 734	28 017	22 554	6 246	14 061	1 075	1 287	1 839	114 814
2010									
March(d)	42 060	32 127	23 184	7 244	15 416	1 376	1 093	2 568	125 068
June(d)	29 768	22 144	18 444	5 185	12 697	643	1 269	1 354	91 505
NOM DEPARTURES (c)									
2006-07	77 086	46 035	40 368	8 889	22 393	2 013	3 432	4 467	204 686
2007-08	83 620	49 847	45 765	9 811	25 009	2 061	3 069	4 824	224 007
2008-09 (d)	81 885	49 614	43 724	9 390	24 758	2 144	3 312	4 513	219 341
2009-10 (d)	88 646	56 302	49 641	10 768	30 412	2 300	3 982	5 411	247 468
2007	80 881	48 131	44 292	9 641	23 757	2 054	3 122	4 700	216 578
2008	82 205	49 751	44 024	9 525	24 662	2 201	3 248	4 662	220 280
2009 (d)	84 176	52 448	46 111	10 004	27 004	2 119	3 596	4 873	230 334
2008									
June	20 470	11 973	10 239	2 169	6 063	525	700	990	53 130
September	20 349	12 394	11 026	2 533	5 792	532	1 014	1 265	54 906
December	21 161	13 412	12 419	2 605	6 694	601	938	1 291	59 121
2009									
March(d)	21 018	11 775	10 023	2 149	5 811	561	602	975	52 914
June(d)	19 357	12 033	10 256	2 103	6 461	450	758	982	52 400
September(d)	21 053	13 740	11 798	2 770	6 805	538	1 285	1 388	59 377
December(d)	22 748	14 900	14 034	2 982	7 927	570	951	1 528	65 643
2010									
March(d)	23 281	14 294	12 308	2 628	7 754	667	958	1 398	63 288
June(d)	21 564	13 368	11 501	2 388	7 926	525	788	1 097	59 160

(a) This time series commences at September quarter 2006. Data are compiled using an improved methodology that is not comparable with estimates from earlier periods, as shown in Table 2 – see paragraphs 12–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

(d) Estimates for March quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i> (b)
	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
2006-07	73 468	62 483	46 263	14 638	31 454	1 433	1 116	1 967	232 824
2007-08	87 226	73 482	54 052	15 324	41 184	1 871	1 646	2 545	277 332
2008-09 (c)	92 941	85 123	61 884	18 044	47 262	2 153	2 039	3 962	313 414
2009-10 (c)	66 034	60 420	39 696	15 371	28 243	1 831	1 292	2 693	215 576
2007	76 835	66 357	47 760	13 894	34 456	1 511	1 390	1 860	244 067
2008	96 191	83 153	63 047	17 595	48 236	2 123	1 925	3 411	315 686
2009 (c)	83 787	77 502	53 265	17 349	38 078	2 046	1 909	3 775	277 710
2008									
June	18 690	16 830	14 477	3 722	9 794	261	639	657	65 069
September	24 994	22 749	15 918	4 732	13 756	596	482	898	84 124
December	23 211	18 683	14 578	3 921	11 238	515	324	555	73 031
2009									
March(c)	28 280	27 160	19 308	5 589	14 677	713	574	1 837	98 138
June(c)	16 456	16 531	12 080	3 802	7 591	329	659	672	58 121
September(c)	22 065	20 694	13 357	4 694	9 676	499	340	955	72 280
December(c)	16 986	13 117	8 520	3 264	6 134	505	336	311	49 171
2010									
March(c)	18 779	17 833	10 876	4 616	7 662	709	135	1 170	61 780
June(c)	8 204	8 776	6 943	2 797	4 771	118	481	257	32 345

(a) This time series commences at September quarter 2006. Data are compiled using an improved methodology that is not comparable with estimates from earlier periods, as shown in Table 2 – see paragraphs 12–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(c) Estimates for March quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary.

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS (a), Movements—Australia

Period	PERMANENT	LONG—TERM		SHORT—TERM(b)		Total(c)
	Settlers(d)	Residents	Visitors(d)	Residents	Visitors(d)	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
2004–05	123 424	101 301	202 195	4 541 569	5 408 339	10 376 829
2005–06	131 593	103 898	221 923	4 790 101	5 484 051	10 731 566
2006–07	140 148	110 041	263 296	5 114 647	5 641 202	11 269 334
2007–08	149 365	110 832	321 845	5 692 490	5 629 403	11 903 935
2008–09	158 021	114 985	389 299	5 827 573	5 541 094	12 030 973
2009–10	140 610	115 354	349 182	6 662 004	5 692 445	12 959 594
2004	117 473	98 240	196 851	4 278 872	5 214 981	9 906 417
2005	128 753	103 909	209 618	4 724 680	5 499 050	10 666 010
2006	133 879	107 035	238 565	4 898 556	5 532 427	10 910 461
2007	141 645	108 513	285 569	5 403 818	5 644 073	11 583 619
2008	161 520	113 748	358 797	5 811 326	5 585 831	12 031 221
2009	148 403	117 105	377 234	6 203 640	5 584 078	12 430 460
2008						
June	38 726	23 447	67 131	1 321 541	1 187 691	2 638 536
September	40 842	26 039	96 397	1 544 831	1 354 032	3 062 141
December	40 910	36 426	74 724	1 414 276	1 540 744	3 107 080
2009						
March	41 826	27 895	143 440	1 511 551	1 450 956	3 175 669
June	34 443	24 625	74 738	1 356 916	1 195 361	2 686 083
September	36 983	27 155	98 035	1 716 171	1 318 960	3 197 304
December	35 151	37 430	61 021	1 619 002	1 618 800	3 371 404
2010						
March	36 678	28 121	130 433	1 757 886	1 542 652	3 495 771
June	31 798	22 648	59 693	1 568 944	1 212 032	2 895 116

- (a) This table contains movement data and should not be interpreted as 'persons' – see paragraphs 34–38 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Figures for short-term movements are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. For further information see *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).
- (c) Due to rounding, the total may not equal to the sum of the categories of overseas arrivals.
- (d) Stated intention on arrival.

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS DEPARTURES (a), Movements—Australia

Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total(c)
	Former Residents(d)	Residents(d)	Visitors	Residents(d)	Visitors	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
2004-05	62 606	91 635	94 707	4 591 198	5 457 870	10 298 017
2005-06	67 853	98 113	92 175	4 834 910	5 516 223	10 609 274
2006-07	72 103	101 610	101 491	5 127 128	5 654 035	11 056 367
2007-08	76 923	102 066	124 006	5 699 456	5 670 001	11 672 452
2008-09	81 018	84 810	160 347	5 843 206	5 601 240	11 770 621
2009-10	86 277	81 573	194 192	6 770 453	5 770 784	12 903 279
2005	64 398	94 084	93 302	4 755 610	5 532 397	10 539 792
2006	69 399	101 211	94 933	4 940 567	5 538 071	10 744 182
2007	74 963	102 250	113 698	5 462 311	5 702 892	11 456 115
2008	79 424	100 134	142 059	5 808 135	5 610 380	11 740 132
2009	82 703	75 999	180 419	6 284 904	5 647 155	12 271 180
2008						
June	17 521	23 223	28 740	1 486 526	1 270 940	2 826 950
September	19 599	24 369	31 369	1 544 651	1 309 517	2 929 505
December	19 225	20 440	51 133	1 534 110	1 434 940	3 059 848
2009						
March	23 260	22 747	39 170	1 202 784	1 550 157	2 838 118
June	18 934	17 254	38 675	1 561 661	1 306 626	2 943 150
September	20 419	18 310	41 268	1 721 123	1 279 583	3 080 703
December	20 090	17 688	61 306	1 799 335	1 510 789	3 409 209
2010						
March	25 558	25 883	50 086	1 469 976	1 652 912	3 224 415
June	20 210	19 692	41 532	1 780 019	1 327 500	3 188 953

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

DEPARTURES FROM:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
Arrivals to:	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
2008-09									
New South Wales	. .	20 774	36 645	5 361	7 893	2 283	2 579	10 369	85 904
Victoria	23 930	. .	18 618	7 066	9 088	3 616	2 434	2 672	67 424
Queensland	49 132	20 978	. .	6 557	9 011	3 618	5 305	3 581	98 182
South Australia	5 102	5 908	4 411	. .	2 780	652	2 155	640	21 648
Western Australia	10 772	10 280	9 081	3 502	. .	1 634	2 579	888	38 736
Tasmania	2 703	3 216	3 654	899	2 016	. .	420	310	13 218
Northern Territory	3 417	3 189	4 639	2 206	2 414	403	. .	444	16 712
Australian Capital Territory	10 679	2 381	2 746	733	709	340	494	. .	18 082
Total Departures	105 735	66 726	79 794	26 324	33 911	12 546	15 966	18 904	359 906
Net gain/loss	-19 831	698	18 388	-4 676	4 825	672	746	-822	. .
2009-10									
New South Wales	. .	20 088	35 355	4 989	7 525	2 118	2 969	9 938	82 982
Victoria	22 686	. .	17 594	6 544	8 109	3 185	2 451	2 527	63 096
Queensland	42 044	18 605	. .	5 823	8 295	3 193	5 208	3 237	86 405
South Australia	4 628	5 552	4 548	. .	2 458	634	2 257	624	20 701
Western Australia	8 297	8 422	8 696	2 849	. .	1 443	2 605	879	33 191
Tasmania	2 405	2 731	3 341	691	1 660	. .	419	260	11 507
Northern Territory	3 320	2 783	4 482	2 007	2 284	315	. .	471	15 662
Australian Capital Territory	10 142	2 360	2 813	762	898	297	595	. .	17 867
Total Departures	93 522	60 541	76 829	23 665	31 229	11 185	16 504	17 936	331 411
Net gain/loss	-10 540	2 555	9 576	-2 964	1 962	322	-842	-69	. .
2008									
New South Wales	. .	21 015	35 795	5 506	7 618	2 390	2 697	10 501	85 522
Victoria	23 867	. .	18 348	7 111	8 701	3 504	2 370	2 759	66 660
Queensland	50 213	21 629	. .	6 678	9 093	3 532	5 416	3 699	100 260
South Australia	5 236	5 904	4 383	. .	2 808	650	2 223	707	21 911
Western Australia	11 295	10 327	9 292	3 715	. .	1 732	2 625	896	39 882
Tasmania	2 801	3 200	3 650	848	2 102	. .	405	340	13 346
Northern Territory	3 573	3 118	4 596	2 353	2 454	445	. .	467	17 006
Australian Capital Territory	11 227	2 510	2 968	895	841	360	579	. .	19 380
Total Departures	108 212	67 703	79 032	27 106	33 617	12 613	16 315	19 369	363 967
Net gain/loss	-22 690	-1 043	21 228	-5 195	6 265	733	691	11	. .
2009									
New South Wales	. .	20 267	36 365	5 019	7 716	2 250	2 657	10 233	84 507
Victoria	23 098	. .	17 873	6 778	8 900	3 472	2 400	2 550	65 071
Queensland	45 217	19 788	. .	6 176	8 739	3 415	5 069	3 271	91 675
South Australia	4 793	5 796	4 671	. .	2 663	660	2 201	609	21 393
Western Australia	9 250	9 384	8 638	3 178	. .	1 527	2 433	873	35 283
Tasmania	2 475	2 811	3 379	792	1 850	. .	384	261	11 952
Northern Territory	3 181	2 856	4 591	2 095	2 362	342	. .	435	15 862
Australian Capital Territory	10 307	2 368	2 639	672	779	336	532	. .	17 633
Total Departures	98 321	63 270	78 156	24 710	33 009	12 002	15 676	18 232	343 376
Net gain/loss	-13 814	1 801	13 519	-3 317	2 274	-50	186	-599	. .

. . not applicable

(b) Estimates for interstate migration are preliminary unless otherwise stated
- see paragraphs 27-31 of the Explanatory Notes.

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

DEPARTURES FROM:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
Arrivals to:	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
JUNE QUARTER 2009									
New South Wales	. .	5 092	9 308	1 256	2 062	600	638	2 488	21 444
Victoria	5 728	. .	4 605	1 694	2 318	925	605	667	16 542
Queensland	11 638	5 202	. .	1 481	2 256	909	1 213	822	23 521
South Australia	1 247	1 504	1 213	. .	691	150	478	123	5 406
Western Australia	2 425	2 464	2 096	831	. .	406	602	210	9 034
Tasmania	594	772	795	198	479	. .	93	81	3 012
Northern Territory	835	750	1 131	557	643	95	. .	94	4 105
Australian Capital Territory	2 685	559	620	167	156	86	102	. .	4 375
Total Departures	25 152	16 343	19 768	6 184	8 605	3 171	3 731	4 485	87 439
Net gain/loss	-3 708	199	3 753	-778	429	-159	374	-110	. .
MARCH QUARTER 2010									
New South Wales	. .	4 966	8 936	1 331	1 819	496	866	2 388	20 802
Victoria	5 530	. .	4 471	1 631	1 874	752	672	638	15 568
Queensland	10 287	4 280	. .	1 378	1 966	752	1 352	798	20 813
South Australia	1 158	1 324	1 108	. .	560	166	515	166	4 997
Western Australia	2 076	2 052	2 196	705	. .	324	629	188	8 170
Tasmania	578	785	846	172	417	. .	130	68	2 996
Northern Territory	903	702	1 140	464	513	67	. .	151	3 940
Australian Capital Territory	2 603	587	686	226	249	68	151	. .	4 570
Total Departures	23 135	14 696	19 383	5 907	7 398	2 625	4 315	4 397	81 856
Net gain/loss	-2 333	872	1 430	-910	772	371	-375	173	. .
JUNE QUARTER 2010									
New South Wales	. .	5 079	8 611	1 269	1 950	520	689	2 386	20 504
Victoria	5 824	. .	4 415	1 613	1 965	820	577	658	15 872
Queensland	10 260	4 659	. .	1 413	2 022	807	1 251	794	21 206
South Australia	1 208	1 365	1 051	. .	616	150	597	123	5 110
Western Australia	2 115	1 999	2 244	667	. .	393	774	218	8 410
Tasmania	625	692	843	173	358	. .	103	55	2 849
Northern Territory	860	749	1 011	525	611	86	. .	99	3 941
Australian Capital Territory	2 538	579	714	180	233	67	118	. .	4 429
Total Departures	23 430	15 122	18 889	5 840	7 755	2 843	4 109	4 333	82 321
Net gain/loss	-2 926	750	2 317	-730	655	6	-168	96	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

(b) Estimates for interstate migration are preliminary unless otherwise stated – see paragraphs 27–31 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census. For further information see – Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0) and paragraphs 46–48 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

2 Following the 1992 amendments to the *Acts Interpretation Act* to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing from September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the state and territory level has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jarvis Bay Territory (previously included with the Australian Capital Territory), as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands which were previously excluded from population estimates for Australia. Data for Other and External Territories are detailed separately in Table 8.

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

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Method of estimation

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

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

Status of quarterly ERP data

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, as at 21 December 2010

	<i>Census base</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>ERP STATUS</i>
Sep. 1996–Jun. 1997	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL
Sep. 1997–Jun. 2001	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final — category jumping set to zero	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL
Sep. 2001–Jun. 2006	Final rebased — based on 2006 Census	Final	Final — includes migration adjustment using matched passenger cards	Final — rebased to 2006 Census	FINAL
Sep. 2006–Dec. 2008.	Revised estimate — based on 2006 Census	Revised — based on date of occurrence	Final — improved method of NOM introduced and used for Sep. quarter 2006 onwards. Final NOM estimates are based on actual traveller behaviour.	Preliminary — modelled - expansion factors based on 2006 Census	REVISED
Mar. 2009–Jun. 2009.	Revised estimate — based on 2006 Census	Revised — based on date of occurrence	Preliminary — based on international movement data for the reference quarter, adjusted by information derived from travellers with the same characteristics from the corresponding quarter one year earlier.	Preliminary — modelled - expansion factors based on 2006 Census	PRELIMINARY
Sep. 2009–onwards	Preliminary estimate — based on 2006 Census	Preliminary — based on date of registration	Preliminary — based on international movement data for the reference quarter, adjusted by information derived from travellers with the same characteristics from the corresponding quarter one year earlier.	Preliminary — modelled - expansion factors based on 2006 Census	PRELIMINARY

Natural increase: births and deaths

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Natural increase: births and deaths continued

numbers of births and deaths occurring in a reference period. Note that estimates from September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary.

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

- December 2009: The Queensland registry devoted significant time and resources to follow up and finalise birth registrations which were previously incomplete (i.e. retrospective birth registrations). Approximately 1,800 births registered in December quarter 2009 occurred in 2008 and earlier. This project is now complete.
- December 2009: Tasmania recorded a lower than usual number of registrations in December quarter 2009 due to a delay in the receipt of electronic birth notifications from a major maternity hospital.
- September 2008: New South Wales recorded a higher than usual number of registrations in September quarter 2008 due to additional staff being employed to clear processing backlogs in March and June quarters in 2008.

Net overseas migration

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

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

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

15 Estimates of NOM based on the previous methods and those based on the '12/16 month rule' methodology are not comparable. The key change is the introduction of a '12/16 month rule' for measuring a person's residency in Australia, replacing the previous '12/12 month rule'.

Estimating NOM with the '12/16 month rule'

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

17 To measure a traveller's actual duration of stay the ABS uses a unique personal identifier provided with the administrative data supplied by DIAC. To be able to apply the '12/16 month rule', the personal identifier is used to match a traveller's movements over time and construct a movement history for each arrival and departure record.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

*Estimating NOM with the
'12/16 month rule' continued*

TRAVELLERS VS MOVEMENTS

18 Conceptually, NOM estimates should be based on counts of travellers, rather than counts of overseas movements, since travellers may have more than one movement in a particular reference period. Under the previous system of NOM estimation, a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures were required. These mainly comprised adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour. However, adjustments were also required to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers.

19 One of the central changes with the '12/16 month rule' methodology is that all estimation is based on actual individual travellers and their travel histories (using de-identified data), rather than in the previous methodology when an aggregation of movements represented travellers.

FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

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

PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

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

22 Preliminary estimates using the improved method for estimating NOM using a 'two year ago' propensity model were implemented in official ABS population estimates for September quarter 2006 with the release of the December quarter 2006 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat.no.3101.0).

23 In 2009, changes to the *Federal Financial Relations Act 2009*, enabled the use of an additional quarter of travellers' movement data allowing for the methodology used in preliminary NOM estimates to be improved. Using the additional one quarter of movement data (the quarter after the reference period) has enabled two key changes to the methodology for estimating preliminary NOM:

- changing from a 'two year ago' to a 'one year' ago propensity model; and
- reducing the pool of travellers using the propensity model.

24 Preliminary estimates using the '12/16 month rule' methodology for estimating NOM using the 'one year ago' propensity model were implemented in the ABS' official NOM and population estimates for September quarter 2008 with the release of the September quarter 2009 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat.no.3101.0).

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

*Estimating NOM with the
'12/16 month rule' continued*

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

Diplomatic personnel

26 Australia's ERP and estimates of NOM include all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. Therefore, foreign diplomatic personnel and their families are considered out of scope and were removed from NOM estimates from 1 July 2006. The previous methodology for estimating NOM was unable to exclude diplomatic personnel and their families. However, with the improved NOM methodology, refinements to the NOM processing system have enabled this to occur through the use of visa information.

Net interstate migration

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net interstate migration
continued

30 For more detailed information on the changes to the model see *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, Mar 2009* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001).

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

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

Defence force adjustment

32 Medicare theoretically covers all Australian usual residents as well as those non-Australian residents granted temporary registration. However, there are a range of Australian usual residents who do not access the Medicare system, primarily due to access to alternative health services. One group is the military. As such, estimates of interstate migration produced from the interstate migration model described in the information paper *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, Mar 2009* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001) are adjusted to compensate for defence force movements not covered by Medicare. These adjustments are estimated using counts of defence force personnel by age, sex and state/territory, obtained from the Department of Defence, with 70% of any change in quarterly defence numbers assumed to be due to interstate migration not otherwise covered by the model.

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES
AND PROJECTIONS OF
ABORIGINAL AND TORRES
STRAIT ISLANDER
POPULATION

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

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND
DEPARTURES STATISTICS

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS *continued*

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

36 From July 2001, DIAC adopted a new passenger card processing system which involved electronic imaging of passenger cards and intelligent character recognition of the data stored in the images. This process has yielded several improvements to the processing of passenger card data, most notably the detailed information about missing values. There have also been several changes to data quality. Further information on these changes is provided in *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).

Scope

37 Overseas arrivals and departures statistics relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately). The statistics exclude the movements of operational air and ships' crew, of transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and of passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia. Similarly, these statistics exclude unauthorised arrivals.

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

NEW METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS

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

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

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

40 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.

41 The ERP at June 2007 is the base for the projections series. The three series presented in this publication, and their assumptions are as follows:

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

continued

44 Series C — assumes the TFR will decrease to 1.6 babies per woman by 2021 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to increase each year until 2011 after which mortality improvement will decline until 2056 (reaching 85.0 years for males and 88.0 years for females), NOM will decrease to 140,000 per year by 2011 and then remain constant, and low flows of interstate migration.

45 For additional series and information (e.g. age, sex, states/territories and capital cities/balances of state), see *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

46 The ABS uses a propensity method to project numbers of households, families and persons in different living arrangements. The method identifies propensities (proportions) from the Census of Population and Housing for people to belong to different living arrangement types. Trends observed in the propensities over the last four censuses are assumed to continue into the future, and applied to a projected population (see Series B, *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0)). Numbers of households and families are then derived from the projected living arrangements of the population. For more information see *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0).

47 Household estimates in Table 20 are based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Census). Information obtained from the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is used to account for dwelling undercount and dwelling misclassification in the compilation of these estimates. New projections based on the 2006 Census are now available.

48 Data presented in Table 21 are not intended as predictions or forecasts, but are illustrations of growth and change in the numbers of households and average household size which would occur if the assumptions about future trends in living arrangements were to prevail over the projection period. For more information see *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0).

CONFIDENTIALITY

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

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

ROUNDING

51 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

RELATED PRODUCTS

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

- *Animated population pyramids* for Australia and each state and territory are available on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au> by selecting Australia's Population and scroll to Animated Population Pyramids;
- *Australian Demographic Trends, 1997* (cat. no. 3102.0);
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2008* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001);
- *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0);
- *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0);
- *Census of Population and Housing – Details of Undercount, Aug 2006* (cat. no. 2940.0);
- *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0);
- *Discussion Paper: Assessment of Methods for Developing Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.002);
- *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0);
- *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001);
- *Experimental Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2005–2007* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003);
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0);
- *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives - Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics, 2005* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002);
- *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003);
- *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Mar 2010* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2006 Population Census, 2007* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005);
- *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2009* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001);
- *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0);
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0);
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0);
- *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001);
- *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0);
- *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0);
- *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0); and
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0)

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE *continued*

55 With the introduction of '12/16 month rule' methodology for estimating NOM, the ABS also developed an analytical data set called the Travellers' Characteristics Database. The improvements allow the derivation of an individual's actual true travel behaviour (using final NOM data) and record certain characteristics for any traveller who has contributed to NOM whether they are a NOM arrival or a NOM departure. The database provides for additional analysis on final NOM data that was not previously available. The following variables may be made available on request for final data only:

- Age (as at 30 June);
- Citizenship (nationality);
- Country of birth;
- Initial category of travel;
- Marital status (not available for Australian and New Zealand citizens);
- Reference year (available from 2004 - final data only);
- Sex;
- Type of traveller (based on actual recorded duration of stay in or out of Australia);
- Visa type;
- Australian residents:
 - Country spent/intend to spend most time abroad;
 - Main reason for journey (only available for temporary resident departures);
 - State or territory of intended address/state or territory of residence;
- Overseas visitors:
 - Country of residence;
 - Main reason for journey (only available for temporary visitor arrivals); and
 - State or territory of intended address/in which most time was spent.

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

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

GLOSSARY

12/12 month rule	A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence in which the 12 month usual residence criterion in population estimates is measured across a 12 month period. Under a 12/12 month rule, overseas travellers must be resident in Australia for a continuous 12 month period or more to be included in the estimated resident population. Similarly, Australian residents travelling overseas must be absent from Australia for a continuous 12 month period or more to be removed from the estimated resident population.
12/16 month rule	<p>A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence which takes an approach to measure usual residence that <i>does not have to be continuous</i>, as opposed to the <i>continuous</i> approach used under a '12/12 month rule'. Under a '12/16 month rule', incoming overseas travellers (who <i>are not</i> currently counted in the population) must be resident in Australia for a total period of 12 months or more, during the 16 month follow-up period to then be included in the estimated resident population. Similarly, those travellers departing Australia (who <i>are</i> currently counted in the population) must be absent from Australia for a total of 12 months or more during the 16 month follow-up period to then be subtracted from the estimated resident population.</p> <p>The 12/16 month rule therefore takes account of those persons who may have left Australia briefly and returned, while still being resident for 12 months out of 16. Similarly, it takes account of Australians who live most of the time overseas but periodically return to Australia for short periods.</p>
Age-specific fertility rates	Age-specific fertility rates in this publication are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the financial year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 31 December. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of births for which age of mother is not given.
Average annual rate of growth	<p>The average annual growth rate, r, is calculated as a percentage using the formula:</p> $r = \left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$ <p>where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_0 and P_n in years.</p>
Average household size	Average household size refers to the number of persons per household in private dwellings.
Balance of state or territory	The aggregation of all Statistical Divisions (SD) within a state or territory other than its capital city SD (see Major Statistical Region in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Birth	The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat.
Capital city	Refers to the capital city Statistical Divisions of state and territories as defined in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Category of movement	<p>Category of movement is of particular relevance to the overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) collection. OAD are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), as recorded by travellers on passenger cards or derived with reference to previous border crossings. There are three main categories of movement and 10 sub-categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ permanent movement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ permanent arrival (PA); ■ permanent departure (PD); ■ long-term movement - has a duration of stay (or absence) of one year or more: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ long-term resident returning (LTRR);

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

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

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

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

Country of birth The classification of countries is the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). For more detailed information refer to *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) Second Edition* (cat. no. 1269.0).

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.

Emigration The process of leaving one country to take up permanent or semi-permanent residence in another.

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

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

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

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 $t+1$.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Estimated resident population (ERP) <i>continued</i>	<p>For state and territory population estimates, an additional term is added to the equation representing net interstate migration (NIM) occurring between t and $t+1$, represented by the following equation:</p> $P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + NOM + NIM.$
Household	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.</p>
Household population	<p>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.</p>
Immigration	<p>The process of entering one country from another to take up permanent or semi-permanent residence.</p>
Infant death	<p>An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.</p>
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	<p>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.</p>
Intercensal discrepancy	<p>Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census, and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest Census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).</p>
Intercensal error	<p>Intercensal error is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change which do not take account of information available from the latest Census. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).</p>
Local Government Area (LGA)	<p>LGA is a spatial unit which represents the whole geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated Local Government Council, an Aboriginal or Island Council in Queensland, or a Community Government Council (CGC) in the Northern Territory. An LGA consists of one or more SLAs. LGAs aggregate directly to form the incorporated areas of states/territories. The creation and delimitation of LGAs is the responsibility of the state and territory Governments. The number of LGAs, their names and their boundaries vary over time. Further information concerning LGAs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Long-term arrivals	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ overseas migrants (compromising visitors and temporary entrants) who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and■ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Long-term departures	<p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
Median age	<p>For any distribution, the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.</p>
Migration	<p>The movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new or semi-permanent residence. Migration can be international (migration between countries) and internal (migration within a country).</p>
Migration adjustment	<p>Under the previous NOM method, the ABS applied a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprised adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.</p>
Natural increase	<p>Excess of births over deaths.</p>
Net interstate migration	<p>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.</p>
Net overseas migration (NOM)	<p>Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. It is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ based on an international traveller's duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more;■ the difference between:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more, who <i>are not</i> currently counted within the population, and are then added to the population (NOM arrivals); and■ the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long-term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more, who <i>are</i> currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population (NOM departures). <p>Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'. Preliminary NOM estimates are modelled on patterns of traveller behaviours observed in final NOM estimates for the same period one year earlier</p>
NOM arrivals	<p>NOM arrivals are all overseas arrivals that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more, who <i>are not</i> currently counted within the population, and are then added to the population.</p> <p>Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'.</p>
NOM departures	<p>NOM departures are all overseas departures that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more, who <i>are</i> currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population.</p> <p>Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Net permanent and long-term movement	Under the previous NOM method, the difference between the number of permanent (settler) and long-term arrivals and the number of permanent and long-term departures. Short-term movements are excluded.
Net undercount	The difference between the actual Census count (including imputations) and an estimate of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census. This estimate is based on the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) conducted after each Census. For a category of person (e.g. based on age, sex and state of usual residence), net undercount is the result of Census undercount, overcount, misclassification and imputation error.
Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)	Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the recorded arrival or departure of persons through Australian air or sea ports (excluding operational air and ships' crew). Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).
Passenger Card	Passenger cards are completed by nearly all passengers arriving in, or departing from, Australia. Information including occupation, nationality, intended length of stay, main reason for journey, and state or territory of intended stay/residence is collected.
Permanent arrivals (settlers)	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);■ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and■ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens). <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). Prior to 1985, the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically, the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the DIAC.</p>
Permanent departures	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.
Post enumeration survey (PES)	The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted three to four weeks after the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once. Usually more people are missed than are counted more than once in Australia, leading to a net undercount. Results from the PES contribute to a more accurate calculation of the estimated resident population (ERP) for Australia and the states and territories, which is then backdated to 30 June of the Census year.
Population age-sex pyramid	A population age-sex pyramid is a bar chart graphically representing the age structure of the population, usually in five-year age groups, for males and females separately. The age structure of the population usually approximates the shape of a pyramid because mortality progressively reduces the number in each birth cohort as it ages. The age pyramid is useful to show the existence of unusually large or small cohorts, and in this way, not only conveys a lot about a country's past demographic history, but also a great deal about its demographic future.
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 growth rate	Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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.
Sex ratio	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for the total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and the denominator of the ratio.
Short-term arrivals	Short-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ overseas visitors/migrants who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and■ Australian residents returning from overseas after an absence of less than 12 months.
Short-term departures	Short-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and■ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.
Standardised death rate (SDR)	Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The <i>direct method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and■ The <i>indirect method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. 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 refer to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 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 <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Statistical Division (SD)	Statistical Divisions (SD) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSD). These are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Information concerning SDs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	Statistical Local Areas (SLA) are, in most cases, identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole Local Government Areas (LGA). In other cases, they represent unincorporated areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of a state or territory without gaps or overlaps. In some cases legal LGAs overlap statistical subdivision boundaries and therefore comprise two or three SLAs (Part A, Part B and, if necessary, Part C). Further information concerning SLAs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)	Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) are of intermediate size, between Statistical Local Areas (SLA) and Statistical Divisions (SD). In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In the non-urban areas an SSD is characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SSDs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Temporary entrants	See temporary visas.
Temporary visas	Temporary entrant visas are visas permitting persons to come to Australia on a temporary basis for specific purposes which result in some benefit to Australia. Main contributors are international students, Temporary Resident visas (including temporary business entrants and working holiday makers) and visitors.
Temporary NOM arrivals	Temporary NOM arrivals are all temporary overseas arrivals that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population but are not migrating permanently. Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration, this term is based on a traveller's actual duration of stay or absence using the 12/16 rule.
Temporary resident visas	Temporary resident visas are visas issued to allow persons who intend to work or temporarily reside in Australia and can include working holiday makers, long term business entrants. These types of temporary resident visas are granted on the basis of there being an economic, social, cultural or sporting benefit to Australia. Initial stay in Australia is generally for more than three months but not more than four years.
Total fertility rate (TFR)	The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.
Under enumeration	See net undercount.
Visa	Permission or authority granted by the Australian government to foreign nationals to travel to, enter and/or remain in Australia for a period of time or indefinitely. Visas are managed by DIAC.
Visitor visas	Visitor visas are visas issued to persons who intend to stay in Australia for a short period of time. Visitor visas include tourism, short stay business, visiting relatives and medical treatment.

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