DECEMBER QUARTER 2006 3101.0

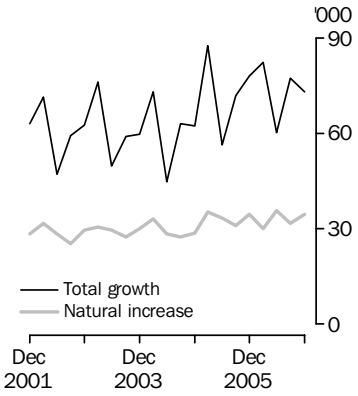
Australian Bureau of Statistics

AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

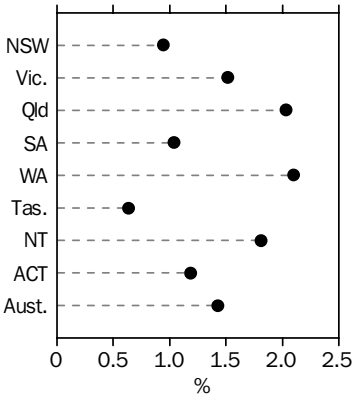
EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 5 JUN 2007

2006 Census Edition — Preliminary

Population growth
Quarterly



Population Growth Rate
Year ended current quarter



KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA	Population at end Dec qtr 2006 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	6 854.8	64.0	0.9
Victoria	5 165.4	77.0	1.5
Queensland	4 132.0	82.4	2.0
South Australia	1 575.7	16.1	1.0
Western Australia	2 081.0	42.8	2.1
Tasmania	491.7	3.1	0.6
Northern Territory	212.6	3.8	1.8
Australian Capital Territory	336.4	3.9	1.2
Australia(a)	**20 852.0**	**293.1**	**1.4**

TAKE CARE! New data and improved methods have been introduced. See NOTES on page 2.

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

KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND GROWTH

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 December 2006, based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, was 20,852,000 persons. This was an increase of 293,100 persons since 31 December 2005, and 73,200 persons since 30 September 2006.
- The Australian population grew 1.4% during the 12 months ended 31 December 2006.
- All states and territories experienced positive population growth over the 12 months ended 31 December 2006. Western Australia recorded the largest percentage gain (2.1%) and Tasmania the smallest (0.6%).

FIVE YEARS OF POPULATION CHANGE

- The preliminary rebased ERP of Australia at 30 June 2006 was 20,701,500 persons, an increase of 1,288,200 persons over the last intercensal period (2001–06).
- The national average annual growth rate for the five year period from 30 June 2001–30 June 2006 was 1.3%, an increase on that for the 1996–2001 period (1.2%).
- Over the last five years (2001–06), all states and territories experienced population growth. Queensland experienced the largest percentage gain, increasing 12.7%. South Australia and New South Wales both experienced the smallest percentage gain, increasing 3.7% each.

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	RELEASE DATE
March 2007	24 September 2007
June 2007	4 December 2007
September 2007	19 March 2008
December 2007	5 June 2008
March 2008	24 September 2008
June 2008	2 December 2008

PRELIMINARY REBASED POPULATION ESTIMATES

Population data for the recent intercensal period (September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2006) has been updated using information from the *2006 Census of Population and Housing* (2006 Census). The majority of estimated resident population (ERP) data for September quarter 2001 onwards in this publication are now based on the 2006 Census. Tables containing data that remains based on the 2001 Census are footnoted.

ERP DATA STATUS

This publication contains final, revised and preliminary data. For the current status refer to the table *Status of ERP Data* at paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

- The majority of tables have quarterly time series extended from the beginning of the intercensal period starting in September quarter 2001.
- Births and deaths data for the December quarter 2006 have been adjusted to include updated registrations over the three previous 2006 quarters (March, June and September). Therefore, any data used for analysis from births, deaths, natural increase or total growth for the December quarter 2006 should be used with caution. For further detail see paragraphs 11–17 of the Explanatory Notes.
- Table 7 *ERP, Age groups, Australia, at 30 June 2006* is new.
- Table 14 *Categories of net overseas migration, Australia, 2001–06* has the time series finishing at June quarter 2006. An improved method for calculating NOM has now been introduced causing a break in this time series.
- Table 17 *Interstate migration, State and territory of arrival and departure, Selected years and quarters* has been extended.

IMPROVED METHOD FOR ESTIMATING NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

The ABS has implemented an improved method for estimating NOM. Preliminary estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards in Table 2 of this issue are based on the improved method. For further information see paragraph 19 of the Explanatory Notes.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS UPCOMING RELEASES

Preliminary ERP for sub state/territory level based on results of the 2006 Census will be released on 24 July 2007 in *Regional Population Growth, Australia 1996 to 2006* (cat. no. 3218.0) and *Population by age and sex, Australia 2006* (cat. no. 3235.0.55.01).

Preliminary experimental estimated resident Indigenous population figures for 30 June 2006 based on the 2006 Census will be included in the next issue of this publication.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

CONTENTS

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TABLES *continued*

ABBREVIATIONS

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

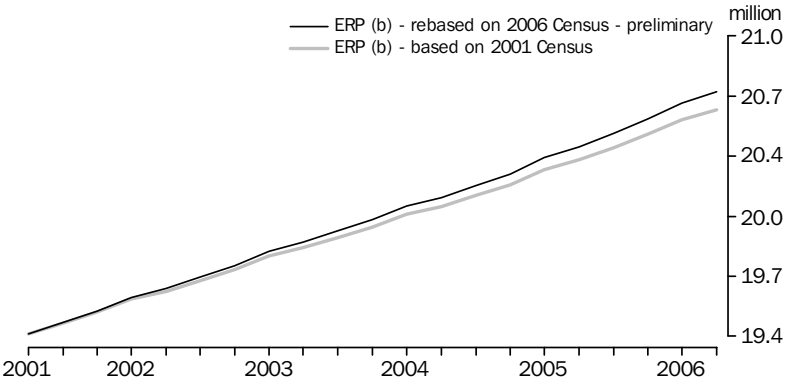
PRELIMINARY REBASED POPULATION ESTIMATES

CHANGES FROM THE 2006 CENSUS

After each Census, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) uses the new information obtained to rebase the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia and its States and Territories. In this issue, the ABS has used the *2006 Census of Population and Housing* (2006 Census) to produce preliminary rebased estimates of the resident population.

Census counts by place of usual residence have been used to construct a new base population figure for 30 June 2006. Because this new population estimate uses the Census as its main data source, it is said to be 'based' on that Census and is referred to as a population base. Rebasing refers to the process by which the ABS uses this new base derived from the 2006 Census to update all previously published quarterly population estimates from 30 September 2001 to 30 June 2006 (the previous intercensal period). The difference between these two series of population figures during the preliminary rebasing is referred to as intercensal error, as shown in the graph below.

CENSUS BASED POPULATION ESTIMATES(a), Australia



(a) The difference between the two ERP series is intercensal error.
(b) ERP - estimated resident population

The preliminary rebased population estimates released in this issue will be updated to produce final rebased estimates in the December quarter 2007 issue of this publication (released June 2008). For further information, refer to the following feature article *Preliminary Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates Using the 2006 Census of Population and Housing*.

PRELIMINARY DATA

Due to the collection and estimation methods applied to produce preliminary population statistics from the components of population change, users should exercise caution when analysing and interpreting the most recent annual and quarterly estimates.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

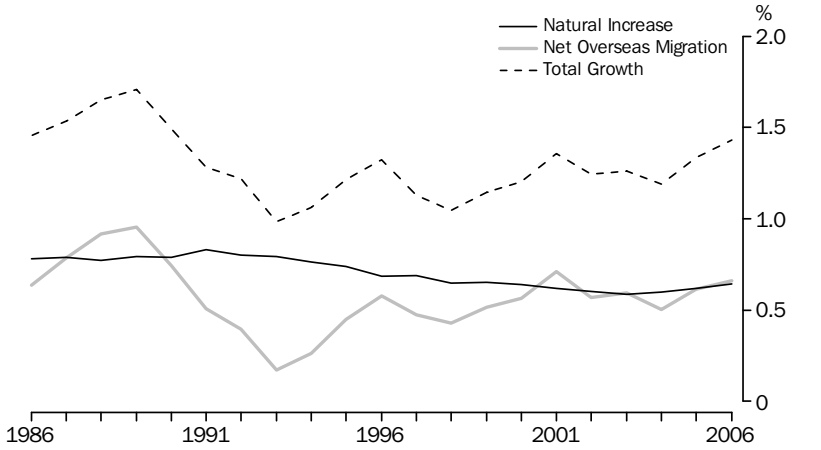
The growth in Australia's population has two components: natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and net overseas migration (NOM) which is net permanent and long-term overseas movements with migration adjustments applied. At the state and territory level population growth has three components: natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration. For information on the concepts and methods used for each of the components see the Explanatory Notes.

20 YEARS OF POPULATION CHANGE – THE PAST 4 INTERCENSAL PERIODS

POPULATION AND GROWTH (1986 TO 2006)

Over the last 20 years (June 1986 to June 2006), the ERP of Australia has grown from just over 16 million to just over 20.7 million, an increase of 29% (4,683,000 persons). During this period the national annual growth rate has varied between 1.7% in 1989 and 1.0% in 1993. The average annual growth rate over this 20 year period was 1.3%.

GROWTH AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, Australia



COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

Since Federation, natural increase has generally contributed more to Australia's annual population growth than net overseas migration. Over the past 20 financial years NOM has exceeded natural increase in five years: 1988, 1989, 2001, 2003 and 2006. Quarterly analysis shows NOM has exceeded natural increase for one third of the 20 year period.

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Australia's population has continued to age over the last 20 years (1986–2006) with the median age increasing from 31.1 years to 36.6 years. The proportion of persons aged 65 years and over increased from 10.5% of the total population in 1986 to 13.0% in 2006, while the proportion aged 85 years and over doubled during this time, from 0.8% to 1.6%. Conversely, over the last 20 years, the proportion of the population aged 0–14 years has decreased, from 23.1% in 1986 to 19.6% in 2006.

During this 20 year period, the populations of every state and territory have been ageing, with the median age increasing for each. Tasmania, with the oldest population in 2006, recorded the largest increase in its median age, increasing from 30.5 years in 1986 to 38.8 years in 2006. The Northern Territory, with the youngest population, recorded an increase in its median age from 25.7 years in 1986 to 30.9 years in 2006.

All states and territories experienced an increase in the proportion of their populations aged 65 years and over during this same period, with the largest increase recorded in the Australian Capital Territory (5.1% to 9.5%). For the 85 years and over age group, the largest increase was experienced by South Australia, from 0.9% in 1986 to 2.0% in 2006. Since 1986, South Australia has remained the state with the largest proportion of its population aged 65 years and over, increasing from 11.7% in 1986 to 15.1% in 2006. Of all the states and territories throughout this same period, the Northern Territory continued to have the largest proportion aged 0-14 years, decreasing from 29.2% in 1986 to 24.5 % in 2006, following the national downward trend.

AGE DISTRIBUTIONS AND MEDIAN AGES OF THE POPULATION—At 30 June

	0–14 YEARS			15–64 YEARS			65 YEARS AND OVER			85 YEARS AND OVER			MEDIAN AGE		
	1986	*1996*	*2006*	*1986*	*1996*	*2006*	*1986*	*1996*	*2006*	*1986*	*1996*	*2006*	*1986*	*1996*	*2006*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	years	years	years
NSW	22.8	21.1	19.6	66.3	66.3	67.0	11.0	12.6	13.5	0.8	1.1	1.6	31.7	34.4	36.8
Vic.	22.5	20.8	19.0	66.8	66.7	67.7	10.7	12.5	13.3	0.9	1.2	1.6	31.3	34.3	36.7
Qld	24.1	22.0	20.4	65.6	66.8	67.5	10.3	11.2	12.1	0.8	1.0	1.4	30.3	33.3	36.0
SA	21.7	20.3	18.3	66.7	65.7	66.6	11.7	14.0	15.1	0.9	1.3	2.0	32.0	35.6	38.7
WA	24.0	22.3	19.9	66.8	67.4	68.4	9.2	10.4	11.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	30.1	33.1	36.2
Tas.	24.1	22.3	19.7	65.1	64.9	65.7	10.9	12.7	14.6	0.8	1.1	1.7	30.5	34.6	38.8
NT	29.2	27.1	24.5	68.3	69.7	70.9	2.5	3.2	4.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	25.7	27.8	30.9
ACT	25.8	22.0	18.7	69.1	70.7	71.8	5.1	7.3	9.5	0.3	0.5	1.0	28.1	31.3	34.4
Aust.(a)	**23.1**	**21.4**	**19.6**	**66.4**	**66.6**	**67.5**	**10.5**	**12.0**	**13.0**	**0.8**	**1.1**	**1.6**	**31.1**	**34.0**	**36.6**

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

SEX RATIO

The proportion of males and females in the population has also been changing over time with the best indicator being the sex ratio (the number of males to every 100 females). The sex ratio of the Australian population has decreased from 99.8 in 1986 to 98.8 in 2006. In 1986, populations of the Northern Territory, Western Australia, Queensland, and the Australian Capital Territory all contained more males than females. By 30 June 2006 only the Northern Territory and Western Australia had more males. Tasmania recorded the lowest sex ratio in June 2006 at 97.3 males per 100 females whereas the Northern Territory had remained the highest at 108.0.

SEX RATIOS OF THE POPULATION(a)—At 30 June

	1986	*1991*	*1996*	*2001*	*2006*
	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio
NSW	99.4	99.1	98.6	98.6	98.2
Vic.	98.6	98.4	97.6	97.0	98.0
Qld	101.3	100.4	100.4	99.1	99.7
SA	99.0	98.5	97.9	97.7	97.5
WA	101.8	101.2	101.1	100.2	102.0
Tas.	98.6	98.4	97.6	97.1	97.3
NT	112.4	109.8	111.0	109.7	108.0
ACT	100.2	100.0	98.5	97.4	98.0
Aust.(b)	**99.8**	**99.4**	**99.0**	**98.4**	**98.8**

(a) The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females.
(b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

The national sex ratio increased from 98.4 in 2001 to 98.8 in 2006 reversing the long-term decline. During the same five year period, an increase in the sex ratio was recorded for Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, and the Australian Capital Territory. The increase in Australia's sex ratio is due to more males than females migrating to Australia and life expectancy increasing faster for males than for females.

5 YEARS OF POPULATION CHANGE – THE RECENT INTERCENSAL PERIOD

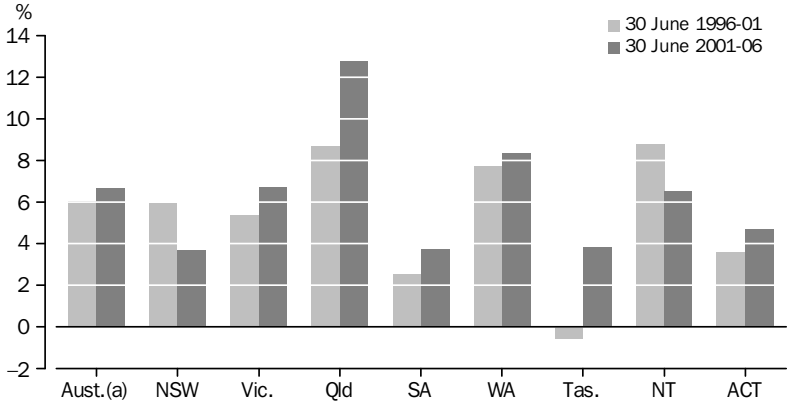
POPULATION AND GROWTH (2001 TO 2006)

The preliminary rebased ERP of Australia at 30 June 2006 was 20,701,000 persons, an increase over the most recent intercensal period (2001–06) of 1,288,000. During this five year period, the population grew by 6.6% compared with 6.0% for the previous intercensal period (1996–2001).

At 30 June 2006, the preliminary rebased ERP for the states and territories were as follows: New South Wales 6,817,000, Victoria 5,128,000, Queensland 4,092,000, South Australia 1,568,000, Western Australia 2,059,000, Tasmania 489,900, the Northern Territory 210,700 and the Australian Capital Territory 334,200.

Over the last five years (2001–06), all states and territories experienced population growth. Queensland experienced the fastest growth by far, increasing 12.7%. This was followed by Western Australia (8.3%), Victoria (6.7%), the Northern Territory (6.5%), the Australian Capital Territory (4.7%), Tasmania (3.8%) and then South Australia and New South Wales both with the smallest growth (3.7%). When compared to the previous five year period (1996 to 2001), New South Wales and the Northern Territory were the only two jurisdictions that did not experience a higher growth rate. Tasmania, when compared to the previous five year period, experienced the largest change to its population growth, changing from negative to positive growth.

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH, Intercensal periods—1996 to 2006



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

The national average annual growth rate for the five year period from June 2001 to June 2006 was 1.3%. This was the same as the 20 year average (1986–06) but was higher than the previous five year period (1996–2001) at 1.2%. The annual population growth rate for the year ending 30 June 2006 was higher than these averages at 1.4%.

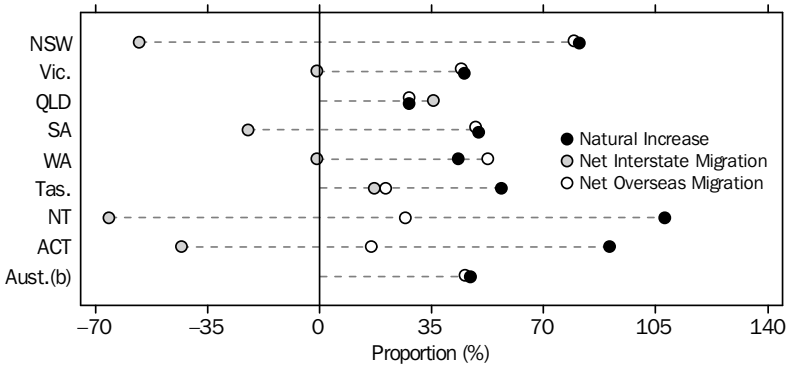
Over the last intercensal period (2001–06), the average annual growth rates for the states and territories from highest to lowest were as follows: Queensland 2.4%, Western Australia 1.6%, Victoria and the Northern Territory both at 1.3%, the Australian Capital Territory 0.9%, Tasmania 0.8% and the lowest growth being shared between New South Wales and South Australia both at 0.7%.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

During the past five years (2001–06), natural increase contributed 606,900 persons to Australia's total population growth, 0.1% lower than the previous intercensal period(1996–2001). Net overseas migration, on the other hand, contributed 585,300 persons which was 15.8% higher than that recorded for the previous intercensal period.

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth over the previous five year period, June 2001 to June 2006, the proportion each component contributed to, or subtracted from, population growth varied considerably between the states and territories.

POPULATION COMPONENTS, Proportion of total growth(a)—5 years ended 30 June 2006



(a) Each population component as a proportion of a state's or territory's population growth for 5 years ended 30 June 2006. Total growth includes intercensal error.
(b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

Natural increase

As illustrated in the graph above, for the five year period 2001 to 2006, natural increase was the main component of population growth for the majority of the states and territories including the Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia and Victoria.

BIRTHS

When comparing the number of births recorded between the last intercensal period (2001 to 2006) and the previous intercensal period (1996 to 2001), there was a 1.4% increase at the national level. However, not all states and territories experienced an increase. Those recording a decrease in births were South Australia (-3.1%), Tasmania (-1.0%), New South Wales (-0.9%) and the Australian Capital Territory (-0.4%), whereas an increase was recorded by Queensland (5.4%), Victoria (3.5%), the Northern Territory (1.7%) and Western Australia (0.7%).

DEATHS

Comparing the number of deaths recorded between the last intercensal period and the previous intercensal period showed there was an increase for all states and territories with a national increase of 2.8%.

Net overseas migration

Net overseas migration made a contribution to population growth of each state and territory for the five year period 2001 to 2006. Western Australia was the only state where NOM was the major component of population growth (52%).

Net overseas migration continued

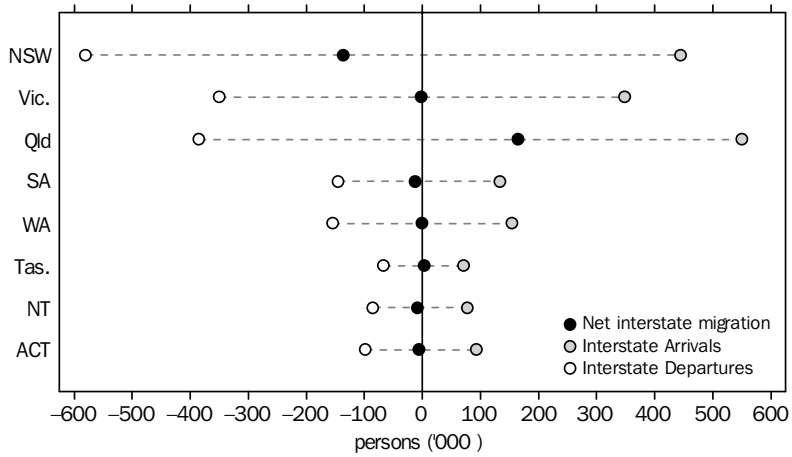
As illustrated in the previous graph, the contribution to population growth made by NOM over the five year period (2001-06) was very close to that of natural increase in New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland and at the national level. For the Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania, NOM contributed a relatively small amount to population growth compared to natural increase.

Net interstate migration

Within Australia during the past five years (June 2001 to June 2006), estimates of quarterly interstate migration showed there were 1.87 million movements interstate. As illustrated in the previous graph, Queensland was the only state where net interstate migration was the major component of population growth.

During the same period, Queensland consistently recorded the highest positive net interstate migration by far, with an increase of 164,400 persons. Tasmania was the only other state to experience positive net interstate migration, adding 3,100 to its population. This increase occurred predominantly between June 2002 and June 2004. The remaining states and territories all lost population through net interstate migration over this same five year period, including New South Wales (-136,300), South Australia (-12,600), the Northern Territory (-8,500), the Australian Capital Territory (-6,400), Victoria (-2,200) and Western Australia (-1,400).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and territories—5 years ended 30 June 2006



Over the five year period (2001–2006), the largest interstate migration movement was the 289,500 persons moving from New South Wales to Queensland. The second largest movement was the inverse of this, with 179,900 persons moving from Queensland to New South Wales. The next largest movement was those persons moving from New South Wales to Victoria (130,300 persons).

The above analysis on net interstate migration is based on preliminary results and will be revised in the December Quarter 2007 issue of this publication. For more information see paragraph 21 of the Explanatory Notes.

ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE — YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2006.

POPULATION AND GROWTH 2006

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 December 2006 was 20,852,000 persons, an increase of 293,100 since 31 December 2005 and 73,200 persons since 30 September 2006. The population growth rate for the year ended 31 December 2006 (1.4%) was similar to that recorded for the year ended 31 December 2005 (1.4%).

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

Natural increase

Natural increase for the 12 months ended 31 December 2006 was 132,100 persons, a decrease of -1.4% (or 1,900 persons) on the natural increase for the year ended 31 December 2005 (133,900 persons).

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate for births of 265,900 in the year ended 31 December 2006 was the highest recorded for the past 35 years and was 0.3% higher than the figure for the year ended 31 December 2005 (265,000).

DEATHS

Over the same period, the preliminary estimate for deaths increased by 2.1%, removing 133,900 people from the population. This was the highest annual number of deaths ever recorded for Australia.

Net overseas migration

For the year ended 31 December 2006 Australia recorded a preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate of 147,700 persons. The contribution made to population growth by NOM was 11.9% higher than that of natural increase.

AN IMPROVED METHOD FOR CALCULATING NOM

The ABS has introduced an improved method for estimating NOM. This method has been used for September quarter 2006 onwards. Preliminary NOM estimates are based on international movement data for the reference quarter, adjusted by information derived from travellers with the same characteristics from the corresponding quarter two years earlier. Final NOM estimates (becoming available in March 2009) are based on the actual duration of stay in Australia and overseas of international travellers.

The time series using the previous method for calculating NOM finishes at June quarter 2006. Estimates from this past time series and the current time series are not comparable. For further information see *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003) released on 10 February 2006; *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005) and the Technical Note *Measuring Net Overseas Migration, Method Used September Quarter 2001 to June Quarter 2006* in this publication.

STATES AND TERRITORIES POPULATION AND GROWTH

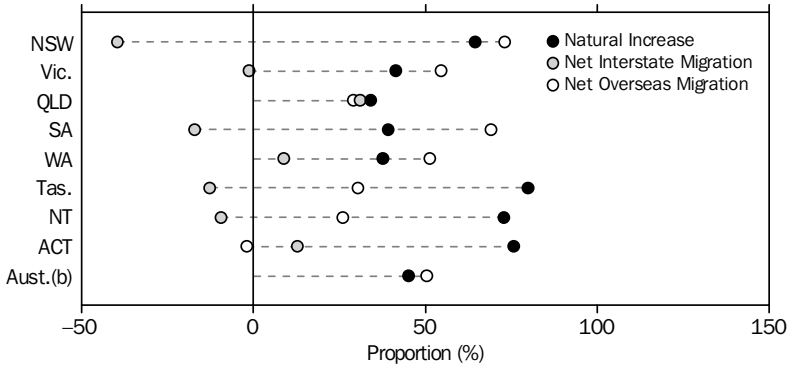
The estimated resident populations for the states and territories at 31 December 2006 were as follows: New South Wales 6,855,000, Victoria 5,165,000, Queensland 4,132,000, South Australia 1,576,000, Western Australia 2,081,000, Tasmania 491,700, the Northern Territory 212,600 and the Australian Capital Territory 336,400.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth over the 12 months ended 31 December 2006. Western Australia recorded the fastest growth rate (2.1%), followed by Queensland (2.0%), the Northern Territory (1.8%), Victoria (1.5%), the Australian Capital Territory (1.2%), South Australia (1.0%), New South Wales (0.9%), and Tasmania (0.6%).

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 31 December 2006, the proportion of each component varied between the states and territories.

POPULATION COMPONENTS, Proportion of total growth(a)—Year ended 31 December 2006



(a) Each population component as a proportion of a state's or territory's population growth for year ended 31 December 2006. Total growth includes intercensal error.
(b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

Natural increase

As illustrated in the graph above, natural increase was the major component of population growth in Tasmania (2,500 persons), the Australian Capital Territory (3,000 persons), the Northern Territory (2,700 persons), and Queensland (28,200 persons) for the year ended 31 December 2006.

BIRTHS

The number of births registered for the 12 months ended 31 December 2006 in each state and territory recorded some increases and some declines when compare with the 12 months ended 31 December 2005. The Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest percentage increase of 8.8%, while New South Wales recorded the largest percentage decrease of -1.6%.

DEATHS

Deaths registered for the year ended 31 December 2006 showed the Northern Territory had an annual decrease of 5.5% and both Victoria and South Australia had an annual decrease of 0.2%. All other states and territories recorded an increase in death registrations, with Queensland recording the largest increase of 6.2%.

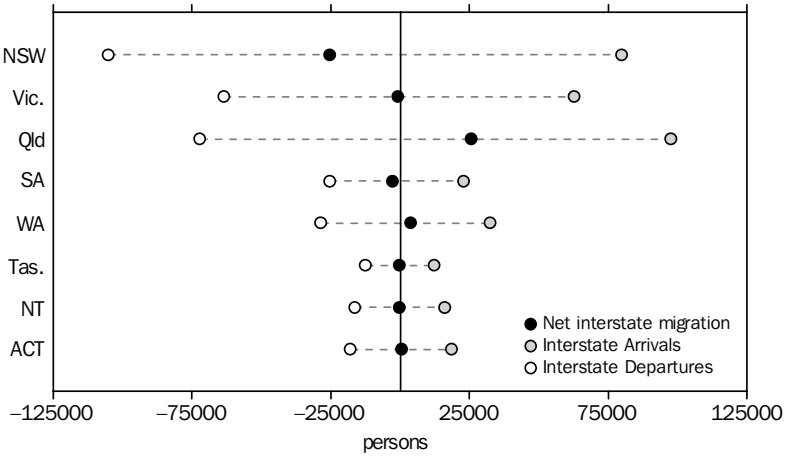
Net overseas migration

Net overseas migration for the year ended 31 December 2006, as illustrated in the previous graph, was the major component of population growth in New South Wales (46,800 persons), South Australia (11,200), Victoria (42,000 persons) and Western Australia (22,000). All other states and territories experienced positive NOM except the Australian Capital Territory which had a net lost of 670 people overseas.

Net interstate migration

Estimates of quarterly interstate migration showed there were 341,600 persons moving interstate within Australia for the year ended 31 December 2006. When compared to the previous year ended 31 December 2005, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory recorded larger gains from net interstate migration whereas Queensland experienced a smaller increase. New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria all experienced a smaller loss from net interstate migration over this same period. The Northern Territory and Tasmania changed from positive to negative net interstate migration in the year ended 31 December 2006.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and territories—Year ended 31 December 2006



Queensland experienced the highest positive net interstate migration with an increase of 25,500 persons for the 12 months ended 31 December 2006. Other states and territories to experience positive net interstate migration were Western Australia (3,800 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory (500 persons). Negative interstate migration was experienced by New South Wales (-25,300 persons), South Australia (-2,800 persons), Victoria (-1,000 persons), Tasmania (-390) and the Northern Territory (-360 persons).

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

INTRODUCTION

In this issue, the ABS has used the 2006 Census results to make two main series of calculations to produce preliminary rebased population estimates. These estimates will be updated again to produce final rebased estimates in the December quarter 2007 issue of this publication (released in June 2008).

The first series of calculations was applied to construct a new preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for 30 June 2006 from which to then estimate quarterly ERP forward. This was done to ensure that population estimates for the next intercensal period (i.e. 2006–2011) are as accurate as possible. Because this new population estimate uses the Census as its main data source, it is said to be 'based' on the 2006 Census and is referred to as a population base.

The second series of calculations was made to revise the 19 intercensal quarterly estimates preceding June quarter 2006 (i.e. September quarter 2001–March quarter 2006) to produce 'preliminary rebased' estimates. When the status of these estimates is changed to 'final rebased' in the December 2007 issue of this publication to be released in June 2008, no subsequent revisions will be made to these estimates. Making this adjustment ensures that the ERP time series for the previous intercensal period are comparable with the latest estimates. The following provides a more detailed explanation of the adjustments made using the 2006 Census results and some of the related rebasing concepts.

CONSTRUCTING THE PRELIMINARY ERP BASE FIGURE FOR 30 JUNE 2006

Constructing a preliminary 30 June 2006 ERP figure from the 2006 Census count involved two main steps. The first step was to calculate ERP for Census night 8 August 2006. This involved:

- retabulating the Census counts by actual location to reflect a Census count by place of usual residence by:
  - adding in an estimate of those residents who were absent interstate on Census night;
  - subtracting those who were visiting from Interstate or were overseas visitors to Australia on Census night;
- accounting for net undercount using the results from the Post Enumeration Survey (PES);
- adding in the number of Australian residents who were temporarily overseas (RTOs) on Census night using data on international travellers obtained from the Department of Immigration and Citizenship; and
- applying a range of demographic adjustments designed to resolve any statistical anomalies in the age sex composition of the derived population estimates.

The table below shows how the ABS arrived at the Census night 8 August 2006 ERP figure for Australia, states and territories using figures obtained from applying the adjustments listed above.

ADJUSTMENT COMPONENTS OF ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, preliminary—30 June 2006

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.* (a)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
					PERSONS				
Components as at 8 August 2006:									
Census count, actual location	6 585.7	4 915.3	4 046.9	1 509.0	1 986.2	470.8	217.1	327.9	20 061.6
plus - Residents absent interstate	74.8	87.7	38.1	28.4	19.2	13.0	4.5	10.5	276.3
less - Interstate visitors	54.3	36.2	107.5	13.8	25.1	5.5	22.1	11.4	276.3
less - Overseas visitors	57.0	34.4	72.9	9.2	21.3	1.8	6.7	2.9	206.4
equals - Census count, place of usual residence	*6 549.2*	*4 932.4*	*3 904.6*	*1 514.4*	*1 959.0*	*476.5*	*192.8*	*324.1*	*19 855.2*
plus - Allowance for under–enumeration (b)	157.6	113.6	148.4	36.3	64.1	9.5	15.9	4.0	549.6
plus - Demographic adjustment (b)	–5.4	–3.6	–3.1	–1.1	–1.4	–0.3	–0.2	–0.2	–15.2
plus - Residents temporarily overseas (b)	124.5	94.3	50.4	20.4	41.7	4.6	2.6	6.8	345.2
equals - ERP as at 8 August 2006 (b)	*6 825.9*	*5 136.7*	*4 100.3*	*1 570.0*	*2 063.4*	*490.3*	*211.1*	*334.7*	*20 734.8*
Backdating components to 30 June 2006:									
less - Births(b)(c)	9.7	7.2	6.1	2.0	3.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	29.5
plus - Deaths(b)(c)	5.4	3.9	2.9	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	15.5
less - Net interstate migration(b)(c)	–2.4	–0.1	2.4	–0.2	0.4	–0.1	0.1	—	. .
less - Net overseas migration(b)(c)	6.8	5.2	3.2	1.4	2.5	0.1	0.2	—	19.4
equals - preliminary ERP 30 June 2006	**6 817.2**	**5 128.3**	**4 091.5**	**1 568.2**	**2 058.8**	**490.0**	**210.5**	**334.4**	**20 701.4**

. . not applicable
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Includes Other Territories — see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
(b) These estimates are preliminary and may change in compilation of final rebased estimates.
(c) Component data calculated for the period 1 July to 8 August 2006.

CONSTRUCTING THE PRELIMINARY ERP BASE FIGURE FOR 30 JUNE 2006 *continued*

The second main step in arriving at ERP for 30 June 2006 was to back-date the resulting ERP figure for Census night 8 August 2006 to 30 June 2006 using the components of population change. This involved:

- subtracting births;
- adding in deaths; and
- subtracting net interstate migration and net overseas migration.

The table above shows how the ABS arrived at the preliminary rebased ERP figure for Australia, its states and territories at 30 June 2006 using births, deaths and migration figures.

INTERCENSAL ERROR AND INTERCENSAL DISCREPANCY

The intercensal error refers to the difference between the latest Census based ERP figures for 30 June 2006 and the ERP figures based on the previous Census which have been carried forward using births, deaths and migration data.

There are two areas that contribute to the intercensal error:

- errors in the Census based estimates of the population at the current or previous Census date; and/or
- errors in the estimates of any of the components of population change (births, deaths and migration) since the previous Census.

The table below shows the preliminary intercensal error by number and percentage of total population for the 2001–2006 period for Australia, states and territories.

INTERCENSAL ERROR AND INTERCENSAL DISCREPANCY *continued*

INTERCENSAL ERROR(a), 2001–2006

	Intercensal error	*Intercensal error*
	'000	%
New South Wales	10.5	0.15
Victoria	–36.6	–0.71
Queensland	–38.1	–0.93
South Australia	–13.5	–0.86
Western Australia	–8.2	–0.40
Tasmania	–1.0	–0.20
Northern Territory	–4.0	–1.89
Australian Capital Territory	–5.4	–1.62
Australia(b)	**–96.0**	**–0.46**

(a) A positive number indicates that unrebased ERP as at 30 June 2006 was higher than rebased ERP. A negative number indicates it was lower than rebased ERP.

(b) Includes Other Territories — see Paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

Information collected in the 2006 Census will also allow the ABS to estimate approximately how much of the intercensal error is due to inaccuracies in estimates of interstate migration. In order to do this, the ABS will analyse data from the Census questions concerning an individual's place of usual residence one year ago and five years ago. These results will be released in the December 2007 issue of this publication (released in June 2008).

After the intercensal error is adjusted for revisions to the components of population change (births, deaths and migration), the remaining (unattributable) portion is referred to as the intercensal discrepancy. The estimate of intercensal discrepancy for each state and territory, birth cohort and sex are spread evenly across the intercensal quarters. Thus the intercensal discrepancy acts as a balancing item, that when combined with births, deaths and migration equals the difference between the two Census population estimates. Intercensal discrepancy 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. The 2001–2006 intercensal discrepancy will be published in the December 2007 issue of this publication, to be released in June 2008.

REVISING THE 20 MOST RECENT QUARTERLY ESTIMATES TO 'PRELIMINARY REBASED'

The main purpose of revising the 20 most recent intercensal estimates (i.e. September 2001–June 2006) of quarterly population growth to 'preliminary rebased' was to ensure that the estimates from the 2001–2006 intercensal period will be comparable to all future estimates, thus creating a consistent time series of ERP data. These estimates will remain as 'preliminary rebased' until the December 2007 issue of this publication (released in June 2008) when their status will be changed for the last time to 'final rebased'. Following this, no subsequent revisions will be made to these estimates.

ADJUSTING FOR NET UNDERCOUNT

Net undercount for Australia in the 2006 Census was 549,600 persons. Net undercount is the difference between the actual Census count and the estimate of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census. This estimate is based on the PES conducted in August and September of 2006. For a category of person (based on age, sex and state of usual residence), net undercount is the resultant of Census undercount, overcount, misclassification and imputation error. Adding the net undercount of people back into the population is a crucial step in arriving at the most accurate ERP possible. For more information on measuring net undercount using the PES see *Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2006 Population Census, 2007* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001) and *Census of Population and Housing — Undercount* (cat. no. 2940.0).

CHANGES MADE DURING THE 2006 CYCLE

Expanding the coverage of PES

The ABS has improved the PES results by expanding its coverage to include both remote areas of Australia and discrete Indigenous communities. This expansion was undertaken to ensure that persons living in these areas and communities had an equal chance of selection for the survey. Previously, when PES did not cover these areas and communities, the ABS made an assumption that undercount in these areas were represented by survey responses for the rest of each state and territory.

New method for defining Residents Temporarily Overseas

ABS has improved the measure of net overseas migration by expanding the Australian residence criteria from 12/12 months to 12/16 months (see *Information Paper: Improved Methods for estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003)). This had implications for the measurement of residents temporarily overseas (RTOs) which are included in preliminary rebased ERP. Of the Australian residents absent on Census night who return within 12 months, the great majority return within five months. The ABS now uses resident status propensities based on recently observed (2005) traveller behaviour to determine the number of RTOs by inflating the observed number to represent the full 12 month period directly following the Census.

PLANS FOR FURTHER OUTPUT

Following this issue which contains preliminary population estimates for Australia, states and territories based on the 2006 Census, the ABS will also publish final population estimates based on the 2006 Census for Australia, states and territories, for September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2006, in the December quarter 2007 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) to be released on 5 June 2008. That issue will include final rebased estimates dating back to 30 September 2001. No subsequent revisions will be made to those final rebased estimates.

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

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

1 POPULATION CHANGE(a), Australia—Summary

	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				POPULATION		
	Births	*Deaths*	*Natural increase*	*Net overseas migration*(b)	*At end of period*	*Growth on previous year*(c)	*Growth on previous year*(c)
Period	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
2000–01	247.5	128.9	118.6	135.7	19 413.2	259.9	1.36
2001–02	247.4	130.3	117.2	110.6	19 654.9	241.6	1.24
2002–03	247.4	132.2	115.2	116.5	19 902.7	247.9	1.26
2003–04	252.1	133.2	118.9	100.0	20 139.8	237.1	1.19
2004–05	255.8	131.4	124.5	123.8	20 409.1	269.4	1.34
2005–06(d)	264.3	133.1	131.2	134.6	20 701.5	292.3	1.43
2001	246.6	128.8	117.8	136.1	19 536.2	263.6	1.37
2002	248.1	133.0	115.1	110.5	19 776.8	240.6	1.23
2003	249.3	131.8	117.6	110.1	20 021.7	244.9	1.24
2004	249.9	132.4	117.5	106.4	20 265.2	243.5	1.22
2005(d)	265.0	131.1	133.9	135.9	20 558.9	293.7	1.45
2006(d)(e)	265.9	133.9	132.1	147.7	20 852.0	293.1	1.43
2001							
September	63.9	35.2	28.7	27.7	19 473.1	258.9	1.35
December	60.8	32.3	28.5	31.2	19 536.2	263.6	1.37
2002							
March	61.3	29.6	31.7	36.4	19 607.7	247.5	1.28
June	61.5	33.1	28.4	15.3	19 654.9	241.6	1.24
September	63.5	38.1	25.4	29.9	19 714.2	241.1	1.24
December	61.8	32.2	29.6	28.9	19 776.8	240.6	1.23
2003							
March	60.0	29.4	30.5	41.6	19 853.0	245.2	1.25
June	62.1	32.5	29.6	16.1	19 902.7	247.9	1.26
September	65.1	37.8	27.3	27.2	19 961.8	247.6	1.26
December	62.2	32.1	30.1	25.2	20 021.7	244.9	1.24
2004							
March	63.5	30.3	33.1	35.5	20 094.9	241.9	1.22
June	61.4	33.0	28.3	12.1	20 139.8	237.1	1.19
September	64.2	36.8	27.4	30.4	20 202.9	241.1	1.21
December	60.8	32.3	28.6	28.5	20 265.2	243.5	1.22
2005							
March	64.7	29.5	35.2	47.1	20 352.8	257.9	1.28
June	66.1	32.8	33.3	17.8	20 409.1	269.4	1.34
September(d)	67.5	36.5	31.0	34.2	20 480.9	278.0	1.38
December(d)	66.7	32.3	34.5	36.9	20 558.9	293.7	1.45
2006							
March(d)	62.1	32.1	30.0	45.7	20 641.2	288.4	1.42
June(d)	68.0	32.2	35.8	17.8	20 701.5	292.3	1.43
September(d)	67.5	35.9	31.6	45.7	20 778.8	297.9	1.45
December(d)(e)	68.4	33.7	34.7	38.5	20 852.0	293.1	1.43

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

(b) These NOM estimates contain a break in time series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraph 1 of the Technical Note in this publication.

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

(d) Estimates for all components and population for September quarter 2005 onwards are preliminary. For births, deaths and natural increase see paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes. For net overseas migration see paragraphs 15–22 of the Technical Note in this publication.

(e) December quarter 2006 births and deaths data have been adjusted. See paragraphs 11–17 of the Explanatory Notes.

2 POPULATION CHANGE, Components

Period	*New South Wales* no.	*Victoria* no.	*Queensland* no.	*South Australia* no.	*Western Australia* no.	*Tasmania* no.	*Northern Territory* no.	*Australian Capital Territory* no.	***Australia***(a) no.
NATURAL INCREASE(b)(c)									
2000–01	39 709	26 433	25 366	5 495	13 966	2 047	2 851	2 681	**118 587**
2001–02	38 912	27 882	24 337	5 772	12 809	2 022	2 838	2 541	**117 183**
2002–03	38 814	27 392	23 738	5 198	12 630	1 784	2 943	2 610	**115 169**
2003–04	39 363	28 816	24 953	5 318	13 225	1 756	2 750	2 692	**118 892**
2004–05	38 640	30 256	27 926	5 832	14 259	2 208	2 561	2 796	**124 492**
2005–06	40 492	31 899	29 238	5 925	15 369	2 520	2 827	2 877	**131 169**
2001	39 239	27 194	25 117	5 455	13 315	1 946	2 930	2 471	**117 751**
2002	38 674	27 479	23 247	5 568	12 566	2 011	2 851	2 644	**115 095**
2003	38 891	28 131	25 135	5 437	12 543	1 835	2 879	2 692	**117 564**
2004	37 021	29 216	24 936	5 241	13 829	1 839	2 644	2 715	**117 456**
2005	43 719	31 468	29 700	5 989	15 217	2 416	2 715	2 660	**133 907**
2006	41 259	31 920	28 172	6 332	16 135	2 482	2 745	2 987	**132 051**
2001									
September	9 319	7 084	6 068	1 317	3 152	395	696	620	**28 657**
December	9 919	6 699	5 739	1 175	3 087	543	680	579	**28 476**
2002									
March	10 404	7 442	6 450	1 871	3 483	587	734	711	**31 687**
June	9 270	6 657	6 080	1 409	3 087	497	728	631	**28 363**
September	8 229	6 288	5 129	1 056	2 823	489	717	674	**25 410**
December	10 771	7 092	5 588	1 232	3 173	438	672	628	**29 635**
2003									
March	9 763	7 361	6 587	1 523	3 297	490	792	694	**30 514**
June	10 051	6 651	6 434	1 387	3 337	367	762	614	**29 610**
September	8 929	6 703	5 826	1 155	2 976	398	670	665	**27 327**
December	10 148	7 416	6 288	1 372	2 933	580	655	719	**30 113**
2004									
March	11 256	7 920	6 796	1 465	3 767	481	736	704	**33 130**
June	9 030	6 777	6 043	1 326	3 549	297	689	604	**28 322**
September	7 714	7 349	6 220	1 079	3 180	546	641	714	**27 444**
December	9 021	7 170	5 877	1 371	3 333	515	578	693	**28 560**
2005									
March	11 459	8 016	7 889	1 860	4 009	580	662	725	**35 208**
June	10 446	7 721	7 940	1 522	3 737	567	680	664	**33 280**
September	9 623	8 076	6 320	1 265	3 639	618	767	643	**30 955**
December	12 191	7 655	7 551	1 342	3 832	651	606	628	**34 464**
2006									
March	7 456	7 507	7 102	1 695	3 802	802	705	875	**29 951**
June	11 222	8 661	8 265	1 623	4 096	449	749	731	**35 799**
September	10 108	8 065	5 771	1 500	4 122	618	646	775	**31 607**
December	12 473	7 687	7 034	1 514	4 115	613	645	606	**34 694**

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

(b) December quarter 2006 births and deaths data have been adjusted. See paragraphs 11–17 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2005 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	*New South Wales* no.	*Victoria* no.	*Queensland* no.	*South Australia* no.	*Western Australia* no.	*Tasmania* no.	*Northern Territory* no.	*Australian Capital Territory* no.	***Australia*** (a) no.
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (b)(c)									
2000–01	58 619	35 336	21 003	2 765	16 263	101	878	719	**135 673**
2001–02	44 411	20 252	26 488	2 798	14 970	307	655	698	**110 556**
2002–03	40 919	26 777	27 122	3 904	15 575	1 014	325	885	**116 498**
2003–04	29 820	25 020	25 399	4 305	13 634	700	648	456	**99 966**
2004–05	35 205	32 292	29 555	7 020	17 160	1 045	1 004	486	**123 763**
2005–06	42 231	38 551	21 380	9 495	21 493	692	843	–113	**134 560**
2001	57 190	29 562	27 523	3 310	16 347	529	796	835	**136 076**
2002	40 892	23 629	27 933	2 669	13 658	525	408	774	**110 475**
2003	35 393	26 569	25 060	4 244	16 719	860	564	729	**110 104**
2004	31 669	27 808	25 754	5 071	13 974	927	922	301	**106 425**
2005	42 504	35 711	26 657	8 548	20 263	879	778	599	**135 923**
2006	46 815	41 970	23 981	11 150	21 953	941	986	–75	**147 723**
2001									
September	11 376	3 759	7 832	520	3 932	–29	217	111	**27 712**
December	12 872	5 614	6 491	1 468	4 196	421	61	76	**31 189**
2002									
March	14 230	8 917	6 960	499	4 947	65	296	443	**36 355**
June	5 933	1 962	5 205	311	1 895	–150	81	68	**15 300**
September	10 844	6 144	8 777	706	2 951	40	192	242	**29 889**
December	9 885	6 606	6 991	1 153	3 865	570	–161	21	**28 931**
2003									
March	15 031	10 691	7 697	1 486	5 717	349	–13	630	**41 574**
June	5 159	3 336	3 657	559	3 042	55	307	–8	**16 104**
September	7 722	7 107	6 959	982	3 983	162	266	49	**27 224**
December	7 481	5 435	6 747	1 217	3 977	294	4	58	**25 202**
2004									
March	11 640	9 740	7 782	1 480	3 990	205	226	408	**35 472**
June	2 977	2 738	3 911	626	1 684	39	152	–59	**12 068**
September	9 151	8 892	6 152	1 483	3 876	243	464	131	**30 393**
December	7 901	6 438	7 909	1 482	4 424	440	80	–179	**28 492**
2005									
March	13 768	13 482	9 265	3 138	6 131	430	272	584	**47 067**
June	4 385	3 480	6 229	917	2 729	–68	188	–50	**17 811**
September	11 270	9 959	5 401	2 261	4 917	197	144	25	**34 167**
December	13 081	8 790	5 762	2 232	6 486	320	174	40	**36 878**
2006									
March	12 903	14 834	7 099	3 422	6 863	188	275	110	**45 691**
June	4 977	4 968	3 118	1 580	3 227	–13	250	–288	**17 824**
September	16 033	12 293	7 463	3 338	5 821	323	354	115	**45 740**
December	12 902	9 875	6 301	2 810	6 042	443	107	–12	**38 468**

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

(b) These NOM estimates contain a break in time series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraph 1 of the Technical Note in this publication.

(c) Estimates of net overseas migration for September quarter 2005 onwards are preliminary. See paragraphs 15–22 of the Technical Note towards the back of this publication.

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)					
2000–01	–16 315	5 163	20 024	–2 418	–3 110	–2 136	–1 592	407	. .
2001–02	–24 430	4 368	31 201	–1 602	–4 385	–1 512	–2 596	–1 044	. .
2002–03	–31 790	28	39 207	–1 497	–2 810	1 895	–3 389	–1 644	. .
2003–04	–30 445	–2 291	36 686	–3 197	1 272	2 475	–2 108	–2 392	. .
2004–05	–25 695	–2 354	31 494	–3 483	1 466	187	5	–1 620	. .
2005–06	–23 970	–1 948	25 774	–2 860	3 058	60	–386	272	. .
2001	–19 185	5 481	23 253	–1 696	–3 834	–1 886	–2 049	–72	. .
2002	–30 392	1 922	38 656	–1 537	–4 231	–117	–3 069	–1 232	. .
2003	–31 280	–1 453	37 556	–1 946	–373	3 035	–2 895	–2 644	. .
2004	–27 294	–1 855	33 504	–3 789	1 515	924	–1 097	–1 908	. .
2005	–25 360	–3 276	29 262	–3 569	1 996	337	520	90	. .
2006	–25 285	–987	25 512	–2 765	3 768	–390	–356	503	. .
2001									
September	–3 941	1 188	5 622	–575	–809	–411	–547	–527	. .
December	–6 628	1 438	8 150	–110	–1 444	–526	–905	25	. .
2002									
March	–6 463	1 986	7 041	–470	–983	–250	–811	–50	. .
June	–7 398	–244	10 388	–447	–1 149	–325	–333	–492	. .
September	–7 162	–314	9 846	35	–970	19	–974	–480	. .
December	–9 369	494	11 381	–655	–1 129	439	–951	–210	. .
2003									
March	–7 249	704	8 241	–456	–498	818	–1 160	–400	. .
June	–8 010	–856	9 739	–421	–213	619	–304	–554	. .
September	–7 591	–303	9 141	–656	221	826	–760	–878	. .
December	–8 430	–998	10 435	–413	117	772	–671	–812	. .
2004									
March	–7 078	–178	7 971	–1 018	480	753	–582	–348	. .
June	–7 346	–812	9 139	–1 110	454	124	–95	–354	. .
September	–5 976	–515	7 570	–526	289	140	–148	–834	. .
December	–6 894	–350	8 824	–1 135	292	–93	–272	–372	. .
2005									
March	–6 671	–730	7 747	–1 082	542	86	192	–84	. .
June	–6 154	–759	7 353	–740	343	54	233	–330	. .
September	–5 203	–1 059	6 125	–758	797	27	56	15	. .
December	–7 332	–728	8 037	–989	314	170	39	489	. .
2006									
March	–5 788	268	5 258	–242	1 167	49	–252	–460	. .
June	–5 647	–429	6 354	–871	780	–186	–229	228	. .
September	–5 758	–340	5 627	–552	889	–147	235	46	. .
December	–8 092	–486	8 273	–1 100	932	–106	–110	689	. .

. . not applicable

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

(b) For September quarter 2001 onwards, estimates of net interstate migration are preliminary.

Period	*New South Wales* no.	*Victoria* no.	*Queensland* no.	*South Australia* no.	*Western Australia* no.	*Tasmania* no.	*Northern Territory* no.	*Australian Capital Territory* no.	***Australia***(a) no.
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH(b)(c)									
2000–01	89 004	63 387	67 409	6 690	26 700	386	2 207	4 102	**259 860**
2001–02	54 239	59 152	88 278	9 464	24 664	1 027	1 680	3 255	**241 635**
2002–03	44 055	61 252	96 935	10 204	26 932	4 900	695	2 921	**247 863**
2003–04	35 498	58 859	94 563	9 194	29 885	5 123	2 066	1 865	**237 054**
2004–05	46 944	67 681	97 046	12 176	34 689	3 650	4 375	2 773	**269 354**
2005–06	61 229	76 640	85 778	15 438	41 716	3 427	4 090	4 094	**292 342**
2001	78 438	63 801	79 527	8 744	26 254	882	2 099	3 918	**263 578**
2002	44 907	59 881	96 401	9 245	23 397	2 618	987	3 244	**240 618**
2003	39 429	60 423	94 951	10 425	30 527	5 932	1 354	1 869	**244 867**
2004	39 166	62 574	91 992	9 307	31 094	3 895	3 254	2 213	**243 531**
2005	61 492	71 706	94 333	13 816	39 279	3 816	4 827	4 443	**293 679**
2006	64 037	76 977	82 368	16 149	42 757	3 107	3 773	3 941	**293 080**
2001									
September	15 597	13 700	21 084	1 886	6 596	16	558	470	**59 843**
December	15 003	15 417	21 940	3 158	6 157	487	30	947	**63 139**
2002									
March	17 007	20 000	22 017	2 528	7 758	453	421	1 366	**71 516**
June	6 632	10 035	23 237	1 892	4 153	71	671	472	**47 137**
September	10 947	13 890	25 472	2 447	5 189	598	131	699	**59 349**
December	10 321	15 956	25 675	2 378	6 297	1 496	–236	707	**62 616**
2003									
March	16 569	20 519	24 241	3 204	8 898	1 708	–173	1 193	**76 137**
June	6 218	10 887	21 547	2 175	6 548	1 098	973	322	**49 761**
September	8 254	15 338	23 806	2 178	7 616	1 435	371	111	**59 102**
December	8 388	13 679	25 357	2 868	7 465	1 691	183	243	**59 867**
2004									
March	15 008	19 310	24 432	2 618	8 676	1 483	573	1 043	**73 151**
June	3 848	10 532	20 968	1 530	6 128	514	939	468	**44 934**
September	10 588	17 598	21 964	2 739	7 795	985	1 156	284	**63 115**
December	9 722	15 134	24 628	2 420	8 495	913	586	418	**62 331**
2005									
March	18 254	22 635	26 918	4 616	11 135	1 146	1 326	1 508	**87 543**
June	8 380	12 314	23 536	2 401	7 264	606	1 307	563	**56 365**
September	16 302	19 007	20 188	3 490	9 799	885	1 170	954	**71 778**
December	18 556	17 750	23 691	3 309	11 081	1 179	1 024	1 418	**77 993**
2006									
March	15 194	24 641	21 810	5 591	12 279	1 080	928	785	**82 293**
June	11 177	15 242	20 089	3 048	8 557	283	968	937	**60 278**
September	20 383	20 018	18 861	4 286	10 832	794	1 235	936	**77 347**
December	17 283	17 076	21 608	3 224	11 089	950	642	1 283	**73 162**

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

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

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

3 POPULATION CHANGE, Components of total population growth rate

Period	*New South Wales* %	*Victoria* %	*Queensland* %	*South Australia* %	*Western Australia* %	*Tasmania* %	*Northern Territory* %	*Australian Capital Territory* %	***Australia*** (a) %
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (b)(c)									
2000–01	0.61	0.56	0.71	0.37	0.75	0.43	1.46	0.85	**0.62**
2001–02	0.59	0.58	0.67	0.38	0.67	0.43	1.44	0.80	**0.60**
2002–03	0.59	0.56	0.64	0.34	0.66	0.38	1.48	0.81	**0.59**
2003–04	0.59	0.59	0.65	0.35	0.68	0.37	1.37	0.83	**0.60**
2004–05	0.58	0.61	0.71	0.38	0.72	0.46	1.27	0.85	**0.62**
2005–06	0.60	0.63	0.73	0.38	0.76	0.52	1.37	0.87	**0.64**
2001	0.60	0.57	0.70	0.36	0.71	0.41	1.49	0.78	**0.61**
2002	0.59	0.57	0.63	0.37	0.66	0.43	1.44	0.82	**0.59**
2003	0.58	0.57	0.67	0.36	0.65	0.39	1.44	0.83	**0.59**
2004	0.55	0.59	0.65	0.34	0.70	0.38	1.32	0.83	**0.59**
2005	0.65	0.63	0.75	0.39	0.76	0.50	1.33	0.81	**0.66**
2006	0.61	0.63	0.70	0.41	0.79	0.51	1.31	0.90	**0.64**
2001									
September	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.08	0.35	0.19	**0.15**
December	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.08	0.16	0.12	0.34	0.18	**0.15**
2002									
March	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.12	0.18	0.12	0.37	0.22	**0.16**
June	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.09	0.16	0.11	0.37	0.20	**0.14**
September	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.07	0.15	0.10	0.36	0.21	**0.13**
December	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.08	0.16	0.09	0.34	0.19	**0.15**
2003									
March	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.10	0.17	0.10	0.40	0.21	**0.15**
June	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.08	0.38	0.19	**0.15**
September	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.08	0.15	0.08	0.33	0.20	**0.14**
December	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.09	0.15	0.12	0.33	0.22	**0.15**
2004									
March	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.10	0.19	0.10	0.37	0.22	**0.17**
June	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.09	0.18	0.06	0.34	0.18	**0.14**
September	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.07	0.16	0.11	0.32	0.22	**0.14**
December	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.09	0.17	0.11	0.28	0.21	**0.14**
2005									
March	0.17	0.16	0.20	0.12	0.20	0.12	0.32	0.22	**0.17**
June	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.10	0.19	0.12	0.33	0.20	**0.16**
September	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.08	0.18	0.13	0.37	0.19	**0.15**
December	0.18	0.15	0.19	0.09	0.19	0.13	0.29	0.19	**0.17**
2006									
March	0.11	0.15	0.18	0.11	0.19	0.16	0.34	0.26	**0.15**
June	0.16	0.17	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.09	0.36	0.22	**0.17**
September	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.10	0.20	0.13	0.31	0.23	**0.15**
December	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.10	0.20	0.12	0.30	0.18	**0.17**

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

(b) December quarter 2006 births and deaths data have been adjusted. See paragraphs 11–17 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2005 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	*New South Wales* %	*Victoria* %	*Queensland* %	*South Australia* %	*Western Australia* %	*Tasmania* %	*Northern Territory* %	*Australian Capital Territory* %	***Australia*** (a) %
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (b)(c)									
2000–01	0.90	0.75	0.59	0.18	0.87	0.02	0.45	0.23	**0.71**
2001–02	0.68	0.42	0.73	0.19	0.79	0.07	0.33	0.22	**0.57**
2002–03	0.62	0.55	0.73	0.26	0.81	0.21	0.16	0.27	**0.59**
2003–04	0.45	0.51	0.67	0.28	0.70	0.15	0.32	0.14	**0.50**
2004–05	0.52	0.65	0.76	0.46	0.87	0.22	0.50	0.15	**0.61**
2005–06	0.63	0.76	0.53	0.61	1.07	0.14	0.41	–0.03	**0.66**
2001	0.88	0.62	0.77	0.22	0.87	0.11	0.41	0.26	**0.71**
2002	0.62	0.49	0.76	0.18	0.71	0.11	0.21	0.24	**0.57**
2003	0.53	0.54	0.67	0.28	0.86	0.18	0.28	0.23	**0.56**
2004	0.47	0.56	0.67	0.33	0.71	0.19	0.46	0.09	**0.53**
2005	0.63	0.71	0.67	0.55	1.01	0.18	0.38	0.18	**0.67**
2006	0.69	0.82	0.59	0.71	1.08	0.19	0.47	–0.02	**0.72**
2001									
September	0.17	0.08	0.22	0.03	0.21	–0.01	0.11	0.03	**0.14**
December	0.20	0.12	0.18	0.10	0.22	0.09	0.03	0.02	**0.16**
2002									
March	0.22	0.18	0.19	0.03	0.26	0.01	0.15	0.14	**0.19**
June	0.09	0.04	0.14	0.02	0.10	–0.03	0.04	0.02	**0.08**
September	0.16	0.13	0.24	0.05	0.15	0.01	0.10	0.08	**0.15**
December	0.15	0.14	0.19	0.08	0.20	0.12	–0.08	0.01	**0.15**
2003									
March	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.10	0.30	0.07	–0.01	0.19	**0.21**
June	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.16	0.01	0.15	0.00	**0.08**
September	0.12	0.14	0.18	0.06	0.20	0.03	0.13	0.02	**0.14**
December	0.11	0.11	0.18	0.08	0.20	0.06	0.00	0.02	**0.13**
2004									
March	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.04	0.11	0.13	**0.18**
June	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.04	0.09	0.01	0.08	–0.02	**0.06**
September	0.14	0.18	0.16	0.10	0.20	0.05	0.23	0.04	**0.15**
December	0.12	0.13	0.20	0.10	0.22	0.09	0.04	–0.05	**0.14**
2005									
March	0.20	0.27	0.23	0.20	0.31	0.09	0.13	0.18	**0.23**
June	0.06	0.07	0.16	0.06	0.14	–0.01	0.09	–0.02	**0.09**
September	0.17	0.20	0.13	0.15	0.24	0.04	0.07	0.01	**0.17**
December	0.19	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.32	0.07	0.08	0.01	**0.18**
2006									
March	0.19	0.29	0.18	0.22	0.34	0.04	0.13	0.03	**0.22**
June	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.16	0.00	0.12	–0.09	**0.09**
September	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.21	0.28	0.07	0.17	0.03	**0.22**
December	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.18	0.29	0.09	0.05	0.00	**0.19**

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

(b) Estimates of net overseas migration for September quarter 2005 onwards are preliminary. See paragraphs 15–22 of the Technical Note towards the back of this publication.

(c) These NOM estimates contain a break in time series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraph 1 of the Technical Note in this publication.

Period	*New South Wales* %	*Victoria* %	*Queensland* %	*South Australia* %	*Western Australia* %	*Tasmania* %	*Northern Territory* %	*Australian Capital Territory* %	***Australia*** (a) %
					NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION RATE (b)				
2000–01	–0.25	0.11	0.56	–0.16	–0.17	–0.45	–0.81	0.13	. .
2001–02	–0.37	0.09	0.86	–0.11	–0.23	–0.32	–1.31	–0.33	. .
2002–03	–0.48	0.00	1.05	–0.10	–0.15	0.40	–1.70	–0.51	. .
2003–04	–0.46	–0.05	0.96	–0.21	0.07	0.52	–1.05	–0.73	. .
2004–05	–0.38	–0.05	0.81	–0.23	0.07	0.04	0.00	–0.49	. .
2005–06	–0.35	–0.04	0.64	–0.18	0.15	0.01	–0.19	0.08	. .
2001	–0.29	0.11	0.65	–0.11	–0.20	–0.40	–1.04	–0.02	. .
2002	–0.46	0.04	1.05	–0.10	–0.22	–0.02	–1.55	–0.38	. .
2003	–0.47	–0.03	1.00	–0.13	–0.02	0.64	–1.45	–0.82	. .
2004	–0.41	–0.04	0.87	–0.25	0.08	0.19	–0.55	–0.59	. .
2005	–0.38	–0.07	0.74	–0.23	0.10	0.07	0.25	0.03	. .
2006	–0.37	–0.02	0.63	–0.18	0.18	–0.08	–0.17	0.15	. .
2001									
September	–0.06	0.02	0.15	–0.04	–0.04	–0.09	–0.28	–0.17	. .
December	–0.10	0.03	0.22	–0.01	–0.08	–0.11	–0.46	0.01	. .
2002									
March	–0.10	0.04	0.19	–0.03	–0.05	–0.05	–0.41	–0.02	. .
June	–0.11	–0.01	0.28	–0.03	–0.06	–0.07	–0.17	–0.15	. .
September	–0.11	–0.01	0.26	0.00	–0.05	0.00	–0.49	–0.15	. .
December	–0.14	0.01	0.30	–0.04	–0.06	0.09	–0.48	–0.06	. .
2003									
March	–0.11	0.01	0.22	–0.03	–0.03	0.17	–0.58	–0.12	. .
June	–0.12	–0.02	0.26	–0.03	–0.01	0.13	–0.15	–0.17	. .
September	–0.11	–0.01	0.24	–0.04	0.01	0.17	–0.38	–0.27	. .
December	–0.13	–0.02	0.27	–0.03	0.01	0.16	–0.33	–0.25	. .
2004									
March	–0.11	0.00	0.21	–0.07	0.02	0.16	–0.29	–0.11	. .
June	–0.11	–0.02	0.24	–0.07	0.02	0.03	–0.05	–0.11	. .
September	–0.09	–0.01	0.19	–0.03	0.01	0.03	–0.07	–0.25	. .
December	–0.10	–0.01	0.22	–0.07	0.01	–0.02	–0.13	–0.11	. .
2005									
March	–0.10	–0.01	0.20	–0.07	0.03	0.02	0.09	–0.03	. .
June	–0.09	–0.02	0.18	–0.05	0.02	0.01	0.11	–0.10	. .
September	–0.08	–0.02	0.15	–0.05	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.00	. .
December	–0.11	–0.01	0.20	–0.06	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.15	. .
2006									
March	–0.09	0.01	0.13	–0.02	0.06	0.01	–0.12	–0.14	. .
June	–0.08	–0.01	0.16	–0.06	0.04	–0.04	–0.11	0.07	. .
September	–0.08	–0.01	0.14	–0.04	0.04	–0.03	0.11	0.01	. .
December	–0.12	–0.01	0.20	–0.07	0.05	–0.02	–0.05	0.21	. .

. . not applicable

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

(b) For September quarter 2001 onwards, estimates of net interstate migration are preliminary.

Period	*New South Wales* %	*Victoria* %	*Queensland* %	*South Australia* %	*Western Australia* %	*Tasmania* %	*Northern Territory* %	*Australian Capital Territory* %	***Australia*** (a) %
					TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (b)(c)				
2000–01	1.37	1.34	1.89	0.44	1.42	0.08	1.13	1.30	**1.36**
2001–02	0.82	1.23	2.43	0.63	1.30	0.22	0.85	1.02	**1.24**
2002–03	0.66	1.26	2.61	0.67	1.40	1.04	0.35	0.91	**1.26**
2003–04	0.53	1.20	2.48	0.60	1.53	1.07	1.03	0.57	**1.19**
2004–05	0.70	1.36	2.48	0.79	1.75	0.76	2.16	0.85	**1.34**
2005–06	0.91	1.52	2.14	0.99	2.07	0.70	1.98	1.24	**1.43**
2001	1.20	1.34	2.21	0.58	1.39	0.19	1.07	1.24	**1.37**
2002	0.68	1.24	2.63	0.61	1.22	0.55	0.50	1.01	**1.23**
2003	0.59	1.23	2.52	0.68	1.58	1.25	0.68	0.58	**1.24**
2004	0.59	1.26	2.38	0.61	1.58	0.81	1.62	0.68	**1.22**
2005	0.91	1.43	2.38	0.89	1.97	0.79	2.37	1.35	**1.45**
2006	0.94	1.51	2.03	1.04	2.10	0.64	1.81	1.19	**1.43**
2001									
September	0.24	0.29	0.58	0.12	0.35	0.00	0.28	0.15	**0.31**
December	0.23	0.32	0.60	0.21	0.32	0.10	0.02	0.30	**0.32**
2002									
March	0.26	0.41	0.60	0.17	0.41	0.10	0.21	0.43	**0.37**
June	0.10	0.21	0.63	0.12	0.22	0.02	0.34	0.15	**0.24**
September	0.17	0.29	0.69	0.16	0.27	0.13	0.07	0.22	**0.30**
December	0.16	0.33	0.69	0.16	0.33	0.32	–0.12	0.22	**0.32**
2003									
March	0.25	0.42	0.64	0.21	0.46	0.36	–0.09	0.37	**0.38**
June	0.09	0.22	0.57	0.14	0.34	0.23	0.49	0.10	**0.25**
September	0.12	0.31	0.62	0.14	0.39	0.30	0.19	0.03	**0.30**
December	0.13	0.28	0.66	0.19	0.38	0.35	0.09	0.07	**0.30**
2004									
March	0.22	0.39	0.63	0.17	0.44	0.31	0.29	0.32	**0.37**
June	0.06	0.21	0.54	0.10	0.31	0.11	0.47	0.14	**0.22**
September	0.16	0.35	0.56	0.18	0.39	0.20	0.57	0.09	**0.31**
December	0.14	0.30	0.63	0.16	0.43	0.19	0.29	0.13	**0.31**
2005									
March	0.27	0.45	0.68	0.30	0.56	0.24	0.65	0.46	**0.43**
June	0.12	0.24	0.59	0.15	0.36	0.12	0.64	0.17	**0.28**
September	0.24	0.38	0.50	0.22	0.49	0.18	0.57	0.29	**0.35**
December	0.27	0.35	0.59	0.21	0.55	0.24	0.49	0.43	**0.38**
2006									
March	0.22	0.48	0.54	0.36	0.60	0.22	0.44	0.24	**0.40**
June	0.16	0.30	0.49	0.19	0.42	0.06	0.46	0.28	**0.29**
September	0.30	0.39	0.46	0.27	0.53	0.16	0.59	0.28	**0.37**
December	0.25	0.33	0.53	0.21	0.54	0.19	0.30	0.38	**0.35**

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

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

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

4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories

At end of period	*New South Wales* no.	*Victoria* no.	*Queensland* no.	*South Australia* no.	*Western Australia* no.	*Tasmania* no.	*Northern Territory* no.	*Australian Capital Territory* no.	***Australia***(a) no.
				MALES					
2000–01	3 264 203	2 366 295	1 806 440	747 262	951 556	232 470	103 475	157 575	**9 630 652**
2001–02	3 290 758	2 397 784	1 853 239	751 923	965 218	232 988	104 560	159 180	**9 756 969**
2002–03	3 311 470	2 430 734	1 901 278	756 739	979 986	235 578	104 560	160 729	**9 882 364**
2003–04	3 328 661	2 462 178	1 949 824	761 227	997 099	238 048	105 322	161 824	**10 005 472**
2004–05	3 350 773	2 498 299	1 999 547	767 069	1 016 406	239 910	107 351	163 387	**10 144 053**
2005–06(b)	3 378 094	2 537 797	2 042 685	774 362	1 039 653	241 591	109 396	165 456	**10 290 338**
2001	3 278 862	2 381 412	1 829 123	749 604	958 455	232 759	104 042	158 251	**9 693 864**
2002	3 300 471	2 413 171	1 878 715	754 097	971 483	234 033	104 432	159 921	**9 817 628**
2003	3 319 320	2 445 875	1 927 183	759 146	988 577	237 029	104 758	161 019	**9 944 189**
2004	3 337 897	2 479 491	1 973 400	763 775	1 006 103	239 055	106 139	162 209	**10 069 374**
2005(b)	3 366 161	2 516 848	2 021 553	770 263	1 027 871	240 883	108 589	164 501	**10 217 975**
2006(b)	3 396 562	2 556 569	2 063 132	778 253	1 051 192	242 430	110 406	166 647	**10 366 500**
2001									
September	3 272 014	2 373 708	1 817 261	748 174	955 034	232 495	103 947	157 811	**9 661 800**
December	3 278 862	2 381 412	1 829 123	749 604	958 455	232 759	104 042	158 251	**9 693 864**
2002									
March	3 287 785	2 392 503	1 840 634	750 979	962 686	233 015	104 251	158 982	**9 732 173**
June	3 290 758	2 397 784	1 853 239	751 923	965 218	232 988	104 560	159 180	**9 756 969**
September	3 295 808	2 405 262	1 865 683	753 141	968 122	233 314	104 650	159 609	**9 786 894**
December	3 300 471	2 413 171	1 878 715	754 097	971 483	234 033	104 432	159 921	**9 817 628**
2003									
March	3 308 583	2 425 030	1 890 622	755 629	976 411	235 109	104 000	160 529	**9 857 203**
June	3 311 470	2 430 734	1 901 278	756 739	979 986	235 578	104 560	160 729	**9 882 364**
September	3 315 601	2 439 192	1 913 852	757 856	984 441	236 241	104 710	160 877	**9 914 054**
December	3 319 320	2 445 875	1 927 183	759 146	988 577	237 029	104 758	161 019	**9 944 189**
2004									
March	3 326 918	2 456 523	1 939 413	760 461	993 650	237 805	104 892	161 584	**9 982 534**
June	3 328 661	2 462 178	1 949 824	761 227	997 099	238 048	105 322	161 824	**10 005 472**
September	3 333 825	2 471 774	1 960 994	762 672	1 001 377	238 553	105 939	162 033	**10 038 462**
December	3 337 897	2 479 491	1 973 400	763 775	1 006 103	239 055	106 139	162 209	**10 069 374**
2005									
March	3 347 119	2 491 647	1 987 152	766 057	1 012 159	239 626	106 731	162 943	**10 114 747**
June	3 350 773	2 498 299	1 999 547	767 069	1 016 406	239 910	107 351	163 387	**10 144 053**
September(b)	3 358 051	2 508 075	2 009 688	768 754	1 021 823	240 314	108 049	163 824	**10 179 884**
December(b)	3 366 161	2 516 848	2 021 553	770 263	1 027 871	240 883	108 589	164 501	**10 217 975**
2006									
March(b)	3 373 151	2 530 049	2 032 530	772 903	1 034 808	241 493	108 936	164 963	**10 260 139**
June(b)	3 378 094	2 537 797	2 042 685	774 362	1 039 653	241 591	109 396	165 456	**10 290 338**
September(b)	3 388 061	2 548 084	2 052 225	776 588	1 045 352	241 991	110 065	165 993	**10 329 665**
December(b)	3 396 562	2 556 569	2 063 132	778 253	1 051 192	242 430	110 406	166 647	**10 366 500**

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

(b) Estimated resident population for September quarter 2005 onwards is preliminary.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories *continued*

At end of period	*New South Wales* no.	*Victoria* no.	*Queensland* no.	*South Australia* no.	*Western Australia* no.	*Tasmania* no.	*Northern Territory* no.	*Australian Capital Territory* no.	***Australia***(a) no.
					FEMALES				
2000–01	3 311 014	2 438 431	1 822 506	764 466	949 603	239 325	94 293	161 742	**9 782 588**
2001–02	3 338 698	2 466 094	1 863 985	769 269	960 605	239 834	94 888	163 392	**9 897 906**
2002–03	3 362 041	2 494 396	1 912 881	774 657	972 769	242 144	95 583	164 764	**10 020 374**
2003–04	3 380 348	2 521 811	1 958 898	779 363	985 541	244 797	96 887	165 534	**10 134 320**
2004–05	3 405 180	2 553 371	2 006 221	785 697	1 000 923	246 585	99 233	166 744	**10 265 093**
2005–06(b)	3 439 088	2 590 513	2 048 861	793 842	1 019 392	248 331	101 278	168 769	**10 411 150**
2001	3 326 955	2 452 431	1 842 847	767 168	955 457	239 539	94 314	162 483	**9 842 358**
2002	3 350 253	2 480 553	1 889 656	771 920	965 826	240 883	94 911	164 057	**9 959 212**
2003	3 370 833	2 508 272	1 936 139	777 296	979 259	243 819	95 939	164 828	**10 077 518**
2004	3 391 422	2 537 230	1 981 914	781 974	992 827	245 688	97 812	165 851	**10 195 864**
2005(b)	3 424 650	2 571 579	2 028 094	789 302	1 010 338	247 676	100 189	168 002	**10 340 942**
2006(b)	3 458 286	2 608 835	2 068 883	797 461	1 029 774	249 236	102 145	169 797	**10 485 497**
2001									
September	3 318 800	2 444 718	1 832 769	765 440	952 721	239 316	94 379	161 976	**9 811 283**
December	3 326 955	2 452 431	1 842 847	767 168	955 457	239 539	94 314	162 483	**9 842 358**
2002									
March	3 335 039	2 461 340	1 853 353	768 321	958 984	239 736	94 526	163 118	**9 875 565**
June	3 338 698	2 466 094	1 863 985	769 269	960 605	239 834	94 888	163 392	**9 897 906**
September	3 344 595	2 472 506	1 877 013	770 498	962 890	240 106	94 929	163 662	**9 927 330**
December	3 350 253	2 480 553	1 889 656	771 920	965 826	240 883	94 911	164 057	**9 959 212**
2003									
March	3 358 710	2 489 213	1 901 990	773 592	969 796	241 515	95 170	164 642	**9 995 774**
June	3 362 041	2 494 396	1 912 881	774 657	972 769	242 144	95 583	164 764	**10 020 374**
September	3 366 164	2 501 276	1 924 113	775 718	975 930	242 916	95 804	164 727	**10 047 786**
December	3 370 833	2 508 272	1 936 139	777 296	979 259	243 819	95 939	164 828	**10 077 518**
2004									
March	3 378 243	2 516 934	1 948 341	778 599	982 862	244 526	96 378	165 306	**10 112 324**
June	3 380 348	2 521 811	1 958 898	779 363	985 541	244 797	96 887	165 534	**10 134 320**
September	3 385 772	2 529 813	1 969 692	780 657	989 058	245 277	97 426	165 609	**10 164 445**
December	3 391 422	2 537 230	1 981 914	781 974	992 827	245 688	97 812	165 851	**10 195 864**
2005									
March	3 400 454	2 547 709	1 995 080	784 308	997 906	246 263	98 546	166 625	**10 238 034**
June	3 405 180	2 553 371	2 006 221	785 697	1 000 923	246 585	99 233	166 744	**10 265 093**
September(b)	3 414 204	2 562 602	2 016 268	787 502	1 005 305	247 066	99 705	167 261	**10 301 040**
December(b)	3 424 650	2 571 579	2 028 094	789 302	1 010 338	247 676	100 189	168 002	**10 340 942**
2006									
March(b)	3 432 854	2 583 019	2 038 927	792 253	1 015 680	248 146	100 770	168 325	**10 381 071**
June(b)	3 439 088	2 590 513	2 048 861	793 842	1 019 392	248 331	101 278	168 769	**10 411 150**
September(b)	3 449 504	2 600 244	2 058 182	795 902	1 024 525	248 725	101 844	169 168	**10 449 170**
December(b)	3 458 286	2 608 835	2 068 883	797 461	1 029 774	249 236	102 145	169 797	**10 485 497**

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

(b) Estimated resident population for September quarter 2005 onwards is preliminary.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories *continued*

At end of period	*New South Wales* no.	*Victoria* no.	*Queensland* no.	*South Australia* no.	*Western Australia* no.	*Tasmania* no.	*Northern Territory* no.	*Australian Capital Territory* no.	***Australia***(a) no.
				PERSONS					
2000–01	6 575 217	4 804 726	3 628 946	1 511 728	1 901 159	471 795	197 768	319 317	**19 413 240**
2001–02	6 629 456	4 863 878	3 717 224	1 521 192	1 925 823	472 822	199 448	322 572	**19 654 875**
2002–03	6 673 511	4 925 130	3 814 159	1 531 396	1 952 755	477 722	200 143	325 493	**19 902 738**
2003–04	6 709 009	4 983 989	3 908 722	1 540 590	1 982 640	482 845	202 209	327 358	**20 139 792**
2004–05	6 755 953	5 051 670	4 005 768	1 552 766	2 017 329	486 495	206 584	330 131	**20 409 146**
2005–06(b)	6 817 182	5 128 310	4 091 546	1 568 204	2 059 045	489 922	210 674	334 225	**20 701 488**
2001	6 605 817	4 833 843	3 671 970	1 516 772	1 913 912	472 298	198 356	320 734	**19 536 222**
2002	6 650 724	4 893 724	3 768 371	1 526 017	1 937 309	474 916	199 343	323 978	**19 776 840**
2003	6 690 153	4 954 147	3 863 322	1 536 442	1 967 836	480 848	200 697	325 847	**20 021 707**
2004	6 729 319	5 016 721	3 955 314	1 545 749	1 998 930	484 743	203 951	328 060	**20 265 238**
2005(b)	6 790 811	5 088 427	4 049 647	1 559 565	2 038 209	488 559	208 778	332 503	**20 558 917**
2006(b)	6 854 848	5 165 404	4 132 015	1 575 714	2 080 966	491 666	212 551	336 444	**20 851 997**
2001									
September	6 590 814	4 818 426	3 650 030	1 513 614	1 907 755	471 811	198 326	319 787	**19 473 083**
December	6 605 817	4 833 843	3 671 970	1 516 772	1 913 912	472 298	198 356	320 734	**19 536 222**
2002									
March	6 622 824	4 853 843	3 693 987	1 519 300	1 921 670	472 751	198 777	322 100	**19 607 738**
June	6 629 456	4 863 878	3 717 224	1 521 192	1 925 823	472 822	199 448	322 572	**19 654 875**
September	6 640 403	4 877 768	3 742 696	1 523 639	1 931 012	473 420	199 579	323 271	**19 714 224**
December	6 650 724	4 893 724	3 768 371	1 526 017	1 937 309	474 916	199 343	323 978	**19 776 840**
2003									
March	6 667 293	4 914 243	3 792 612	1 529 221	1 946 207	476 624	199 170	325 171	**19 852 977**
June	6 673 511	4 925 130	3 814 159	1 531 396	1 952 755	477 722	200 143	325 493	**19 902 738**
September	6 681 765	4 940 468	3 837 965	1 533 574	1 960 371	479 157	200 514	325 604	**19 961 840**
December	6 690 153	4 954 147	3 863 322	1 536 442	1 967 836	480 848	200 697	325 847	**20 021 707**
2004									
March	6 705 161	4 973 457	3 887 754	1 539 060	1 976 512	482 331	201 270	326 890	**20 094 858**
June	6 709 009	4 983 989	3 908 722	1 540 590	1 982 640	482 845	202 209	327 358	**20 139 792**
September	6 719 597	5 001 587	3 930 686	1 543 329	1 990 435	483 830	203 365	327 642	**20 202 907**
December	6 729 319	5 016 721	3 955 314	1 545 749	1 998 930	484 743	203 951	328 060	**20 265 238**
2005									
March	6 747 573	5 039 356	3 982 232	1 550 365	2 010 065	485 889	205 277	329 568	**20 352 781**
June	6 755 953	5 051 670	4 005 768	1 552 766	2 017 329	486 495	206 584	330 131	**20 409 146**
September(b)	6 772 255	5 070 677	4 025 956	1 556 256	2 027 128	487 380	207 754	331 085	**20 480 924**
December(b)	6 790 811	5 088 427	4 049 647	1 559 565	2 038 209	488 559	208 778	332 503	**20 558 917**
2006									
March(b)	6 806 005	5 113 068	4 071 457	1 565 156	2 050 488	489 639	209 706	333 288	**20 641 210**
June(b)	6 817 182	5 128 310	4 091 546	1 568 204	2 059 045	489 922	210 674	334 225	**20 701 488**
September(b)	6 837 565	5 148 328	4 110 407	1 572 490	2 069 877	490 716	211 909	335 161	**20 778 835**
December(b)	6 854 848	5 165 404	4 132 015	1 575 714	2 080 966	491 666	212 551	336 444	**20 851 997**

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

(b) Estimated resident population for September quarter 2005 onwards is preliminary.

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

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

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

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

(c) Average annual growth rate.

(d) Annual growth rate.

6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2006(a)(b)

Age group (years)	*New South Wales*	*Victoria*	*Queensland*	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	***Australia***(c)
				MALES					
0–4	223 744	162 066	137 840	46 025	67 276	15 611	9 061	10 492	**672 183**
5–9	226 087	165 255	141 430	48 683	70 209	16 418	8 832	10 336	**687 357**
10–14	233 633	172 790	149 005	52 182	74 303	17 635	8 654	10 960	**719 258**
15–19	234 387	178 677	145 048	53 900	75 977	17 443	8 126	12 640	**726 266**
20–24	238 911	187 325	149 394	55 317	77 250	15 637	8 753	15 246	**747 927**
25–29	233 965	179 872	138 363	49 398	70 664	13 480	8 912	13 634	**708 376**
30–34	247 095	187 097	146 389	51 645	74 057	14 734	9 152	13 137	**743 386**
35–39	245 018	192 627	149 048	55 975	78 643	16 389	9 022	12 719	**759 543**
40–44	250 673	188 125	149 243	57 498	78 807	17 375	8 600	12 132	**762 579**
45–49	242 736	181 479	145 140	57 304	76 564	18 108	7 908	11 794	**741 136**
50–54	220 553	165 327	134 142	53 006	70 837	17 131	6 994	10 935	**679 033**
55–59	206 999	152 457	128 406	50 378	65 567	16 494	6 139	10 166	**636 723**
60–64	163 570	119 545	100 848	39 160	48 628	13 164	4 061	7 029	**496 072**
65–69	128 384	94 881	76 275	30 820	37 113	10 366	2 495	4 847	**385 226**
70–74	102 932	76 174	57 222	25 487	28 032	8 084	1 272	3 554	**302 778**
75–79	86 436	64 659	45 766	22 504	22 579	6 543	848	2 818	**252 158**
80–84	57 257	42 664	29 859	15 280	14 331	4 336	376	1 895	**166 000**
85–89	26 025	19 103	14 013	7 158	6 267	1 877	138	819	**75 405**
90–94	8 164	6 414	4 386	2 175	2 092	631	49	254	**24 167**
95–99	1 382	1 144	780	408	417	124	np	np	**4 305**
100 and over	143	116	88	59	40	11	np	np	**460**
All ages	3 378 094	2 537 797	2 042 685	774 362	1 039 653	241 591	109 396	165 456	**10 290 338**
				FEMALES					
0–4	211 577	154 064	130 250	43 917	63 280	14 620	8 667	10 002	**636 468**
5–9	215 559	156 291	134 736	46 892	65 809	15 603	8 218	10 214	**653 422**
10–14	222 208	163 706	141 330	49 684	69 131	16 628	8 108	10 565	**681 455**
15–19	222 908	169 593	138 335	50 875	70 880	16 467	7 406	11 877	**688 400**
20–24	231 968	181 054	145 393	53 083	71 801	15 443	8 260	14 431	**721 505**
25–29	233 261	176 993	136 230	47 591	67 484	13 893	8 858	13 712	**698 090**
30–34	251 218	190 211	147 477	50 927	72 289	15 485	8 912	13 173	**749 767**
35–39	249 502	196 916	151 270	55 336	76 410	17 052	8 558	12 736	**767 888**
40–44	252 789	192 092	153 134	57 898	77 745	17 927	7 783	12 665	**772 130**
45–49	247 364	185 420	148 118	58 487	75 960	18 732	7 362	12 616	**754 152**
50–54	223 149	167 841	134 089	54 322	69 708	17 377	6 455	11 618	**684 647**
55–59	206 142	156 593	125 705	51 876	62 437	16 598	4 967	10 470	**634 836**
60–64	163 236	120 840	97 658	40 647	45 904	13 140	3 148	7 165	**491 775**
65–69	132 833	98 799	74 703	33 127	36 773	10 657	1 865	5 164	**393 943**
70–74	112 143	83 996	58 683	28 148	29 610	8 678	1 107	3 984	**326 360**
75–79	104 093	77 527	52 674	27 362	25 798	7 782	784	3 303	**299 330**
80–84	83 604	62 165	41 231	22 861	19 738	6 426	474	2 827	**239 328**
85–89	48 394	35 857	24 497	13 174	11 561	3 745	231	1 472	**138 933**
90–94	21 336	16 039	10 449	5 948	5 531	1 629	96	620	**61 649**
95–99	5 138	3 989	2 559	1 488	1 350	409	np	np	**15 091**
100 and over	666	527	340	199	193	40	np	np	**1 981**
All ages	3 439 088	2 590 513	2 048 861	793 842	1 019 392	248 331	101 278	168 769	**10 411 150**

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

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

(b) To protect confidentiality, some cell values have been suppressed. Data may not sum to totals due to confidentialisation of individual cells.

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

6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2006(a)(b) *continued*

Age group (years)	*New South Wales*	*Victoria*	*Queensland*	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	***Australia***(c)
				PERSONS					
0–4	435 321	316 130	268 090	89 942	130 556	30 231	17 728	20 494	**1 308 651**
5–9	441 646	321 546	276 166	95 575	136 018	32 021	17 050	20 550	**1 340 779**
10–14	455 841	336 496	290 335	101 866	143 434	34 263	16 762	21 525	**1 400 713**
15–19	457 295	348 270	283 383	104 775	146 857	33 910	15 532	24 517	**1 414 666**
20–24	470 879	368 379	294 787	108 400	149 051	31 080	17 013	29 677	**1 469 432**
25–29	467 226	356 865	274 593	96 989	138 148	27 373	17 770	27 346	**1 406 466**
30–34	498 313	377 308	293 866	102 572	146 346	30 219	18 064	26 310	**1 493 153**
35–39	494 520	389 543	300 318	111 311	155 053	33 441	17 580	25 455	**1 527 431**
40–44	503 462	380 217	302 377	115 396	156 552	35 302	16 383	24 797	**1 534 709**
45–49	490 100	366 899	293 258	115 791	152 524	36 840	15 270	24 410	**1 495 288**
50–54	443 702	333 168	268 231	107 328	140 545	34 508	13 449	22 553	**1 363 680**
55–59	413 141	309 050	254 111	102 254	128 004	33 092	11 106	20 636	**1 271 559**
60–64	326 806	240 385	198 506	79 807	94 532	26 304	7 209	14 194	**987 847**
65–69	261 217	193 680	150 978	63 947	73 886	21 023	4 360	10 011	**779 169**
70–74	215 075	160 170	115 905	53 635	57 642	16 762	2 379	7 538	**629 138**
75–79	190 529	142 186	98 440	49 866	48 377	14 325	1 632	6 121	**551 488**
80–84	140 861	104 829	71 090	38 141	34 069	10 762	850	4 722	**405 328**
85–89	74 419	54 960	38 510	20 332	17 828	5 622	369	2 291	**214 338**
90–94	29 500	22 453	14 835	8 123	7 623	2 260	145	874	**85 816**
95–99	6 520	5 133	3 339	1 896	1 767	533	np	np	**19 396**
100 and over	809	643	428	258	233	51	np	np	**2 441**
All ages	6 817 182	5 128 310	4 091 546	1 568 204	2 059 045	489 922	210 674	334 225	**20 701 488**

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

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

(b) To protect confidentiality, some cell values have been suppressed. Data may not sum to totals due to confidentialisation of individual cells.

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

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

Age group (years)	2002 no.	2003 no.	2004 no.	2005 no.	2006(b) no.	2002 %	2003 %	2004 %	2005 %	2006(b) %
						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
					MALES					
0–4	654 396	654 180	655 969	661 139	672 183	3.33	3.29	3.26	3.24	3.25
5–9	692 411	689 124	686 893	685 769	687 357	3.52	3.46	3.41	3.36	3.32
10–14	701 453	710 067	715 834	719 481	719 258	3.57	3.57	3.55	3.53	3.47
15–19	696 413	699 683	704 256	712 852	726 266	3.54	3.52	3.50	3.49	3.51
20–24	676 981	696 634	714 272	730 478	747 927	3.44	3.50	3.55	3.58	3.61
25–29	689 755	685 450	686 320	694 411	708 376	3.51	3.44	3.41	3.40	3.42
30–34	745 298	755 781	758 226	755 656	743 386	3.79	3.80	3.76	3.70	3.59
35–39	734 217	728 026	729 056	739 961	759 543	3.74	3.66	3.62	3.63	3.67
40–44	751 125	762 829	768 490	768 601	762 579	3.82	3.83	3.82	3.77	3.68
45–49	686 509	699 593	715 341	729 413	741 136	3.49	3.52	3.55	3.57	3.58
50–54	649 861	653 546	659 701	667 605	679 033	3.31	3.28	3.28	3.27	3.28
55–59	550 108	583 171	603 878	622 942	636 723	2.80	2.93	3.00	3.05	3.08
60–64	426 146	437 361	454 508	474 195	496 072	2.17	2.20	2.26	2.32	2.40
65–69	343 954	353 512	364 162	376 147	385 226	1.75	1.78	1.81	1.84	1.86
70–74	303 708	301 763	300 636	300 271	302 778	1.55	1.52	1.49	1.47	1.46
75–79	232 918	239 405	245 032	249 560	252 158	1.19	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22
80–84	136 539	144 631	152 761	158 994	166 000	0.69	0.73	0.76	0.78	0.80
85–89	61 734	63 193	64 580	69 628	75 405	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.36
90–94	18 958	20 006	21 150	22 485	24 167	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12
95–99	3 853	3 827	3 905	4 006	4 305	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
100 and over	632	582	502	459	460	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	9 756 969	9 882 364	10 005 472	10 144 053	10 290 338	49.64	49.65	49.68	49.70	49.71
					FEMALES					
0–4	622 137	621 941	622 777	625 957	636 468	3.17	3.12	3.09	3.07	3.07
5–9	656 002	653 348	652 186	651 577	653 422	3.34	3.28	3.24	3.19	3.16
10–14	667 439	673 750	678 103	681 859	681 455	3.40	3.39	3.37	3.34	3.29
15–19	666 836	670 243	673 185	677 449	688 400	3.39	3.37	3.34	3.32	3.33
20–24	654 719	672 042	685 742	701 319	721 505	3.33	3.38	3.40	3.44	3.49
25–29	689 264	682 034	679 669	685 194	698 090	3.51	3.43	3.37	3.36	3.37
30–34	758 116	769 190	769 603	766 083	749 767	3.86	3.86	3.82	3.75	3.62
35–39	743 387	737 575	738 649	747 622	767 888	3.78	3.71	3.67	3.66	3.71
40–44	761 066	772 472	778 686	778 384	772 130	3.87	3.88	3.87	3.81	3.73
45–49	694 624	708 784	724 152	739 500	754 152	3.53	3.56	3.60	3.62	3.64
50–54	648 480	655 476	663 828	673 411	684 647	3.30	3.29	3.30	3.30	3.31
55–59	535 825	570 388	593 958	616 335	634 836	2.73	2.87	2.95	3.02	3.07
60–64	419 184	430 343	448 262	469 492	491 775	2.13	2.16	2.23	2.30	2.38
65–69	354 604	363 697	374 468	385 003	393 943	1.80	1.83	1.86	1.89	1.90
70–74	332 198	328 628	325 783	325 017	326 360	1.69	1.65	1.62	1.59	1.58
75–79	294 183	297 163	299 216	299 659	299 330	1.50	1.49	1.49	1.47	1.45
80–84	210 799	220 072	228 845	235 141	239 328	1.07	1.11	1.14	1.15	1.16
85–89	123 674	125 517	126 529	131 579	138 933	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.67
90–94	50 971	52 962	55 542	58 671	61 649	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30
95–99	12 670	12 978	13 293	13 962	15 091	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
100 and over	1 728	1 771	1 844	1 879	1 981	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	9 897 906	10 020 374	10 134 320	10 265 093	10 411 150	50.36	50.35	50.32	50.30	50.29

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

Age group (years)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006(b)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION %	%	%	%	%
					PERSONS					
0–4	1 276 533	1 276 121	1 278 746	1 287 096	1 308 651	6.49	6.41	6.35	6.31	6.32
5–9	1 348 413	1 342 472	1 339 079	1 337 346	1 340 779	6.86	6.75	6.65	6.55	6.48
10–14	1 368 892	1 383 817	1 393 937	1 401 340	1 400 713	6.96	6.95	6.92	6.87	6.77
15–19	1 363 249	1 369 926	1 377 441	1 390 301	1 414 666	6.94	6.88	6.84	6.81	6.83
20–24	1 331 700	1 368 676	1 400 014	1 431 797	1 469 432	6.78	6.88	6.95	7.02	7.10
25–29	1 379 019	1 367 484	1 365 989	1 379 605	1 406 466	7.02	6.87	6.78	6.76	6.79
30–34	1 503 414	1 524 971	1 527 829	1 521 739	1 493 153	7.65	7.66	7.59	7.46	7.21
35–39	1 477 604	1 465 601	1 467 705	1 487 583	1 527 431	7.52	7.36	7.29	7.29	7.38
40–44	1 512 191	1 535 301	1 547 176	1 546 985	1 534 709	7.69	7.71	7.68	7.58	7.41
45–49	1 381 133	1 408 377	1 439 493	1 468 913	1 495 288	7.03	7.08	7.15	7.20	7.22
50–54	1 298 341	1 309 022	1 323 529	1 341 016	1 363 680	6.61	6.58	6.57	6.57	6.59
55–59	1 085 933	1 153 559	1 197 836	1 239 277	1 271 559	5.53	5.80	5.95	6.07	6.14
60–64	845 330	867 704	902 770	943 687	987 847	4.30	4.36	4.48	4.62	4.77
65–69	698 558	717 209	738 630	761 150	779 169	3.55	3.60	3.67	3.73	3.76
70–74	635 906	630 391	626 419	625 288	629 138	3.24	3.17	3.11	3.06	3.04
75–79	527 101	536 568	544 248	549 219	551 488	2.68	2.70	2.70	2.69	2.66
80–84	347 338	364 703	381 606	394 135	405 328	1.77	1.83	1.89	1.93	1.96
85–89	185 408	188 710	191 109	201 207	214 338	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.99	1.04
90–94	69 929	72 968	76 692	81 156	85 816	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.41
95–99	16 523	16 805	17 198	17 968	19 396	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09
100 and over	2 360	2 353	2 346	2 338	2 441	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	19 654 875	19 902 738	20 139 792	20 409 146	20 701 488	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 at 30 June 2006 is preliminary.

8 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND PROPORTION, States and territories

	Population	*Proportion*(a)
	no.	%
Australia at 31 December 2006(b)		
New South Wales	6 854 848	32.9
Victoria	5 165 404	24.8
Queensland	4 132 015	19.8
South Australia	1 575 714	7.6
Western Australia	2 080 966	10.0
Tasmania	491 666	2.4
Northern Territory	212 551	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	336 444	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	390	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 408	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	591	0.0
Total Other Territories	*2 389*	*0.0*
Total Australia	**20 851 997**	**100.0**
Australian External Territories—at 30 June 2006(c)		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	. .
Coral Sea Islands Territory	0	. .
Australian Antarctic Territory	52	. .
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	. .
Total Australian External Territories	*52*	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Proportion of Australia's total population.

(b) Estimated resident population at 31 December 2006 is preliminary.

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

9 PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)

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

. . not applicable

na not available

(a) Data are based on the 2001 Census. Uses revised ERP at 30 June 2004 as the base population. See paragraphs 31–32 of the Explanatory Notes for the levels assumed under all three series.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Data are based on the 2001 Census.

(b) See paragraphs 24–25 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

11 BIRTHS AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES(a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(b)
					NUMBER OF BIRTHS				
2000–01	85 365	58 686	47 919	17 414	24 429	5 874	3 728	4 041	**247 500**
2001–02	84 085	60 507	47 652	17 579	23 967	5 871	3 739	3 959	**247 436**
2002–03	84 893	60 467	47 317	17 286	23 791	5 758	3 815	4 014	**247 408**
2003–04	85 714	61 907	49 189	17 249	24 530	5 734	3 615	4 160	**252 123**
2004–05	84 233	62 658	52 092	17 608	25 439	6 047	3 517	4 226	**255 846**
2005–06(c)	86 750	64 110	53 455	18 094	27 205	6 452	3 798	4 397	**264 287**
2001	83 896	59 441	47 967	17 474	24 235	5 801	3 801	3 874	**246 576**
2002	84 914	60 972	47 113	17 515	23 782	5 966	3 763	4 045	**248 132**
2003	85 093	60 797	48 350	17 568	23 862	5 778	3 730	4 135	**249 342**
2004	83 158	61 859	49 593	16 865	24 968	5 733	3 526	4 147	**249 875**
2005(c)	88 741	64 837	52 765	17 945	26 616	6 262	3 721	4 115	**265 031**
2006(d)(c)	87 342	65 236	52 667	18 260	27 794	6 423	3 696	4 478	**265 922**
2001									
September	21 811	15 648	12 356	4 520	6 196	1 416	918	1 016	**63 888**
December	20 789	14 908	11 564	4 255	5 854	1 507	904	934	**60 771**
2002									
March	20 403	14 990	11 919	4 556	6 002	1 477	960	1 004	**61 319**
June	21 082	14 961	11 813	4 248	5 915	1 471	957	1 005	**61 458**
September	21 734	15 783	12 059	4 489	5 945	1 527	948	1 043	**63 534**
December	21 695	15 238	11 322	4 222	5 920	1 491	898	993	**61 821**
2003									
March	19 899	14 709	11 830	4 185	5 908	1 400	1 009	1 004	**59 953**
June	21 565	14 737	12 106	4 390	6 018	1 340	960	974	**62 100**
September	22 399	15 897	12 481	4 651	6 193	1 515	874	1 071	**65 087**
December	21 230	15 454	11 933	4 342	5 743	1 523	887	1 086	**62 202**
2004									
March	21 407	15 603	12 595	4 129	6 354	1 401	944	1 027	**63 466**
June	20 678	14 953	12 180	4 127	6 240	1 295	910	976	**61 368**
September	21 039	16 009	12 929	4 323	6 370	1 581	865	1 107	**64 228**
December	20 034	15 294	11 889	4 286	6 004	1 456	807	1 037	**60 813**
2005									
March	21 439	15 472	13 340	4 499	6 524	1 451	886	1 069	**64 688**
June	21 721	15 883	13 934	4 500	6 541	1 559	959	1 013	**66 117**
September(c)	22 589	16 589	12 987	4 667	6 928	1 686	1 002	1 040	**67 493**
December(c)	22 992	16 893	12 504	4 279	6 623	1 566	874	993	**66 733**
2006									
March(c)	18 478	14 460	14 022	4 530	6 674	1 738	914	1 229	**62 052**
June(c)	22 691	16 168	13 942	4 618	6 980	1 462	1 008	1 135	**68 009**
September(c)	22 877	17 060	12 003	4 748	7 070	1 682	871	1 148	**67 463**
December(c)(d)	23 296	17 548	12 700	4 364	7 070	1 541	903	966	**68 398**
					TOTAL FERTILITY RATES(e)(f)				
2000–01	1.781	1.615	1.810	1.675	1.756	1.879	2.243	1.568	**1.739**
2001–02	1.745	1.656	1.785	1.709	1.720	1.912	2.272	1.530	**1.732**
2002–03	1.762	1.649	1.748	1.697	1.707	1.895	2.378	1.554	**1.727**
2003–04	1.783	1.685	1.792	1.708	1.751	1.885	2.274	1.628	**1.756**
2004–05	1.757	1.704	1.872	1.765	1.808	2.007	2.221	1.664	**1.780**
2005–06(g)	1.808	1.742	1.896	1.818	1.910	2.158	2.384	1.724	**1.831**

(a) See paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes for information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data.

(b) Includes Other Territories — see paragraph 2 of the explanatory Notes.

(c) Birth estimates for September 2005 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) December quarter 2006 births data have been adjusted. See paragraphs 11–17 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Births per woman.

(f) Calculated using revised births on occurrence basis and revised ERP based on 2001 Census unless otherwise stated in this table.

(g) Calculated using preliminary births on registration basis and preliminary ERP based on 2001 Census.

12 DEATHS AND STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(b)
					NUMBER OF DEATHS				
2000–01	45 656	32 253	22 553	11 919	10 463	3 827	877	1 360	**128 913**
2001–02	45 173	32 625	23 315	11 807	11 158	3 849	901	1 418	**130 253**
2002–03	46 079	33 075	23 579	12 088	11 161	3 974	872	1 404	**132 239**
2003–04	46 351	33 091	24 236	11 931	11 305	3 978	865	1 468	**133 231**
2004–05	45 593	32 402	24 166	11 776	11 180	3 839	956	1 430	**131 354**
2005–06(c)	46 258	32 211	24 217	12 169	11 836	3 932	971	1 520	**133 118**
2001	44 657	32 247	22 850	12 019	10 920	3 855	871	1 403	**128 825**
2002	46 240	33 493	23 866	11 947	11 216	3 955	912	1 401	**133 037**
2003	46 202	32 666	23 215	12 131	11 319	3 943	851	1 443	**131 778**
2004	46 137	32 643	24 657	11 624	11 139	3 894	882	1 432	**132 419**
2005(c)	45 022	33 369	23 065	11 956	11 399	3 846	1 006	1 455	**131 124**
2006(c)(d)	46 083	33 316	24 495	11 928	11 659	3 941	951	1 491	**133 871**
2001									
September	12 492	8 564	6 288	3 203	3 044	1 021	222	396	**35 231**
December	10 870	8 209	5 825	3 080	2 767	964	224	355	**32 295**
2002									
March	9 999	7 548	5 469	2 685	2 519	890	226	293	**29 632**
June	11 812	8 304	5 733	2 839	2 828	974	229	374	**33 095**
September	13 505	9 495	6 930	3 433	3 122	1 038	231	369	**38 124**
December	10 924	8 146	5 734	2 990	2 747	1 053	226	365	**32 186**
2003									
March	10 136	7 348	5 243	2 662	2 611	910	217	310	**29 439**
June	11 514	8 086	5 672	3 003	2 681	973	198	360	**32 490**
September	13 470	9 194	6 655	3 496	3 217	1 117	204	406	**37 760**
December	11 082	8 038	5 645	2 970	2 810	943	232	367	**32 089**
2004									
March	10 151	7 683	5 799	2 664	2 587	920	208	323	**30 336**
June	11 648	8 176	6 137	2 801	2 691	998	221	372	**33 046**
September	13 325	8 660	6 709	3 244	3 190	1 035	224	393	**36 784**
December	11 013	8 124	6 012	2 915	2 671	941	229	344	**32 253**
2005									
March	9 980	7 456	5 451	2 639	2 515	871	224	344	**29 480**
June	11 275	8 162	5 994	2 978	2 804	992	279	349	**32 837**
September(c)	12 966	8 513	6 667	3 402	3 289	1 068	235	397	**36 538**
December(c)	10 801	9 238	4 953	2 937	2 791	915	268	365	**32 269**
2006									
March(c)	11 022	6 953	6 920	2 835	2 872	936	209	354	**32 101**
June(c)	11 469	7 507	5 677	2 995	2 884	1 013	259	404	**32 210**
September(c)	12 769	8 995	6 232	3 248	2 948	1 064	225	373	**35 856**
December(c)(d)	10 823	9 861	5 666	2 850	2 955	928	258	360	**33 704**
					STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(e)(f)				
2000–01	6.87	6.59	6.80	6.90	6.27	7.63	9.76	6.26	**6.77**
2001–02	6.57	6.45	6.75	6.65	6.44	7.46	9.52	6.25	**6.61**
2002–03	6.51	6.37	6.57	6.64	6.23	7.52	9.26	5.93	**6.51**
2003–04	6.38	6.19	6.49	6.39	6.11	7.33	8.23	5.94	**6.36**
2004–05	6.10	5.87	6.24	6.15	5.80	6.90	8.66	5.55	**6.08**
2005–06(g)	5.97	5.64	5.99	6.16	5.88	6.83	8.64	5.58	**5.93**

(a) See paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes for information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data.

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

(c) Death estimates for September 2005 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) December quarter 2006 deaths data have been adjusted. See paragraphs 11–17 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(f) Calculated using revised deaths on occurrence basis and revised ERP based on 2001 Census unless otherwise stated in this table.

(g) Calculated using preliminary deaths on registration basis and preliminary ERP based on 2001 Census.

13 INFANT DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(b)
					NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS				
2000–01	465	257	290	78	108	43	32	13	**1 286**
2001–02	401	308	270	85	119	35	42	12	**1 272**
2002–03	373	313	240	76	87	29	28	24	**1 171**
2003–04	425	276	260	56	83	38	38	23	**1 199**
2004–05	401	285	280	74	110	18	38	25	**1 231**
2005–06(c)	423	327	246	78	155	25	33	20	**1 308**
2001	429	271	282	86	123	35	39	11	**1 276**
2002	393	309	259	84	95	35	36	15	**1 226**
2003	405	302	233	61	90	42	33	24	**1 191**
2004	377	281	279	68	102	18	33	29	**1 187**
2005(c)	431	359	246	85	123	22	40	21	**1 328**
2006(c)	425	283	279	60	136	25	33	22	**1 263**
2001									
September	92	85	61	23	30	11	11	4	**317**
December	108	61	80	20	34	4	11	2	**320**
2002									
March	89	72	67	25	30	13	12	3	**311**
June	112	90	62	17	25	7	8	3	**324**
September	99	92	62	24	18	9	10	3	**317**
December	93	55	68	18	22	6	6	6	**274**
2003									
March	83	74	57	15	22	8	5	5	**269**
June	98	92	53	19	25	6	7	10	**311**
September	110	67	65	16	23	14	—	—	**306**
December	114	69	58	11	20	14	12	7	**305**
2004									
March	103	70	74	11	26	7	7	4	**302**
June	98	70	63	18	14	3	10	10	**286**
September	83	74	69	19	31	5	9	8	**298**
December	93	67	73	20	31	3	7	7	**301**
2005									
March	112	73	66	17	28	4	11	6	**317**
June	113	71	72	18	20	6	11	4	**315**
September(c)	108	67	62	28	34	3	8	4	**315**
December(c)	98	148	46	22	41	9	10	7	**381**
2006									
March(c)	122	44	71	16	38	6	6	3	**306**
June(c)	95	68	67	12	42	7	9	6	**306**
September(c)	109	75	73	17	23	6	9	10	**322**
December(c)	99	96	68	15	33	6	9	3	**329**
					INFANT MORTALITY RATES(d)(e)				
2000–01	5.45	4.38	6.05	4.48	4.42	7.32	8.58	3.22	**5.20**
2001–02	4.77	5.09	5.67	4.84	4.97	5.96	11.23	3.03	**5.14**
2002–03	4.39	5.18	5.07	4.40	3.66	5.04	7.34	5.98	**4.73**
2003–04	4.96	4.46	5.29	3.25	3.38	6.63	10.51	5.53	**4.76**
2004–05	4.76	4.55	5.38	4.20	4.32	2.98	10.81	5.92	**4.81**
2005–06(f)	4.90	5.13	4.60	4.31	5.66	3.88	8.69	4.55	**4.96**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) See paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes for information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data.

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

(c) Infant death estimates for September 2005 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Per 1,000 live births.

(e) Calculated using revised infant deaths on occurrence basis and revised ERP based on 2001 Census unless otherwise stated in this table.

(f) Calculated using preliminary infant deaths on registration basis and preliminary ERP based on 2001 Census.

14 CATEGORIES OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION(a)(b), Australia

	PERMANENT		LONG-TERM		
	Arrivals	*Departures*	*Arrivals*	*Departures*	***Net overseas migration***
Period	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons
2000–01	107 366	46 521	241 204	166 376	**135 673**
2001–02	84 413	45 859	318 906	246 904	**110 556**
2002–03	89 437	48 148	303 480	228 271	**116 498**
2003–04	104 437	55 939	294 053	242 585	**99 966**
2004–05	116 090	59 185	314 980	248 122	**123 763**
2005–06(c)	131 593	67 853	326 689	255 869	**134 560**
2000	97 178	43 824	220 382	162 295	**111 441**
2001	98 463	46 483	295 780	211 684	**136 076**
2002	85 100	46 754	312 881	240 752	**110 475**
2003	98 261	51 512	292 237	228 882	**110 104**
2004	110 103	58 562	300 075	245 191	**106 425**
2005(c)	124 971	62 483	329 191	255 756	**135 923**
2001					
September	21 560	11 036	81 250	64 062	**27 712**
December	20 196	10 701	83 957	62 263	**31 189**
2002					
March	21 148	13 736	92 245	63 302	**36 355**
June	21 509	10 386	61 454	57 277	**15 300**
September	22 240	11 642	78 200	58 909	**29 889**
December	20 203	10 990	80 982	61 264	**28 931**
2003					
March	22 594	14 321	91 299	57 998	**41 574**
June	24 400	11 195	52 999	50 100	**16 104**
September	26 920	13 276	70 248	56 668	**27 224**
December	24 347	12 720	77 691	64 116	**25 202**
2004					
March	25 939	16 702	90 058	63 823	**35 472**
June	27 231	13 241	56 056	57 978	**12 068**
September	29 356	14 153	72 334	57 144	**30 393**
December	27 577	14 466	81 627	66 246	**28 492**
2005					
March	30 419	16 868	99 523	66 007	**47 067**
June	28 738	13 698	61 496	58 725	**17 811**
September(c)	32 607	15 943	79 886	62 383	**34 167**
December(c)	33 207	15 974	88 286	68 641	**36 878**
2006					
March(c)	33 339	19 926	92 725	60 447	**45 691**
June(c)	32 440	16 010	65 792	64 398	**17 824**

(a) This time series ends at June quarter 2006. Net overseas migration estimates from September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology – see Table 2 for these estimates and the Technical Note towards the back of this publication for further information.

(b) Estimates in this table include migration adjustments – see paragraphs 16–19 of the Technical Note in this publication and the Glossary entry for Migration adjustment.

(c) Estimates for September quarter 2005 onwards are preliminary. See paragraphs 15–22 of the Technical Note towards the back of this publication.

15 CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS(a), movements—Australia

	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		
	Settlers(c)	*Residents*	*Visitors*(c)	*Residents*	*Visitors*(c)	***Total***
Period	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
2000–01	107 366	82 893	158 311	3 543 010	5 031 328	**8 922 908**
2001–02	88 900	88 598	175 873	3 344 976	4 768 294	**8 466 641**
2002–03	93 914	95 784	184 095	3 309 851	4 655 802	**8 339 446**
2003–04	111 590	98 400	191 327	3 813 289	5 057 162	**9 271 768**
2004–05	123 424	101 301	202 195	4 541 569	5 408 339	**10 376 829**
2005–06	131 593	103 898	221 923	4 790 101	5 484 051	**10 731 566**
2001	100 888	85 127	170 393	3 449 934	4 855 745	**8 662 087**
2002	89 348	92 396	180 244	3 394 874	4 841 192	**8 598 054**
2003	103 887	98 835	185 727	3 330 833	4 745 855	**8 465 137**
2004	117 473	98 240	196 851	4 278 872	5 214 981	**9 906 417**
2005	128 753	103 909	209 618	4 724 680	5 499 050	**10 666 010**
2006	133 879	107 035	238 565	4 898 556	5 532 427	**10 910 461**
2001						
September	22 833	19 475	46 451	952 533	1 197 764	**2 239 056**
December	21 348	29 168	29 853	770 538	1 277 858	**2 128 764**
2002						
March	22 163	22 484	69 299	848 584	1 263 029	**2 225 559**
June	22 556	17 471	30 270	773 321	1 029 643	**1 873 261**
September	23 394	21 772	48 401	943 471	1 148 674	**2 185 712**
December	21 235	30 669	32 274	829 498	1 399 846	**2 313 522**
2003						
March	23 584	23 296	75 101	893 741	1 216 597	**2 232 318**
June	25 701	20 047	28 319	643 141	890 686	**1 607 894**
September	28 689	23 125	49 876	909 028	1 163 359	**2 174 077**
December	25 913	32 367	32 431	884 924	1 475 214	**2 450 848**
2004						
March	27 792	23 266	77 868	1 063 157	1 307 266	**2 499 349**
June	29 196	19 642	31 152	956 180	1 111 323	**2 147 494**
September	31 028	22 904	53 793	1 168 990	1 273 500	**2 550 215**
December	29 457	32 428	34 038	1 090 545	1 522 891	**2 709 359**
2005						
March	32 362	26 052	80 265	1 228 157	1 468 738	**2 835 574**
June	30 577	19 917	34 099	1 053 877	1 143 210	**2 281 680**
September	32 607	24 191	57 348	1 309 761	1 348 629	**2 772 536**
December	33 207	33 749	37 906	1 132 884	1 538 474	**2 776 219**
2006						
March	33 339	24 761	87 941	1 253 850	1 431 240	**2 831 132**
June	32 440	21 197	38 728	1 093 606	1 165 708	**2 351 679**
September	34 160	25 897	65 833	1 341 624	1 323 189	**2 790 703**
December	33 940	35 180	46 063	1 209 475	1 612 289	**2 936 947**

(a) This table contains movement data. Care should be taken when interpreting this movement data as 'persons'. See paragraph 26–30 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(c) Stated intention on arrival.

16 CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS DEPARTURES(a), movements—Australia

	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		
	Former residents(c)	*Residents*	*Visitors*(c)	*Residents*	*Visitors*(c)	***Total***
Period	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
2000–01	46 521	92 945	73 431	3 577 341	5 055 842	**8 846 080**
2001–02	48 241	92 071	79 375	3 367 870	4 837 761	**8 425 317**
2002–03	50 463	86 211	82 894	3 293 336	4 714 636	**8 227 540**
2003–04	59 078	84 336	93 282	3 936 824	5 109 267	**9 282 787**
2004–05	62 606	91 635	94 707	4 591 198	5 457 870	**10 298 017**
2005–06	67 853	98 113	92 175	4 834 910	5 516 223	**10 609 274**
2001	47 600	93 457	75 074	3 442 554	4 918 092	**8 576 778**
2002	49 081	89 992	83 867	3 460 971	4 894 745	**8 578 655**
2003	54 119	83 986	86 780	3 387 977	4 789 763	**8 402 626**
2004	61 853	87 626	94 189	4 368 702	5 258 514	**9 870 885**
2005	64 398	94 084	93 302	4 755 610	5 532 397	**10 539 792**
2006	69 399	101 211	94 933	4 940 567	5 538 071	**10 744 182**
2001						
September	11 632	23 388	18 089	938 216	1 198 213	**2 189 538**
December	11 222	18 180	23 515	806 992	1 179 272	**2 039 181**
2002						
March	14 449	29 466	19 443	741 603	1 336 666	**2 141 627**
June	10 938	21 037	18 328	881 059	1 123 609	**2 054 971**
September	12 165	21 705	19 756	953 651	1 139 491	**2 146 768**
December	11 529	17 784	26 340	884 658	1 294 979	**2 235 290**
2003						
March	15 050	27 134	19 423	710 970	1 329 763	**2 102 339**
June	11 719	19 588	17 375	744 058	950 404	**1 743 143**
September	14 012	20 022	20 278	947 696	1 141 142	**2 143 150**
December	13 338	17 242	29 704	985 253	1 368 455	**2 413 993**
2004						
March	17 681	26 684	21 622	897 576	1 408 773	**2 372 336**
June	14 047	20 388	21 678	1 106 298	1 190 897	**2 353 308**
September	14 861	21 108	21 010	1 166 527	1 252 613	**2 476 120**
December	15 264	19 446	29 879	1 198 301	1 406 231	**2 669 121**
2005						
March	17 923	28 964	22 968	1 009 425	1 550 149	**2 629 429**
June	14 558	22 117	20 850	1 216 945	1 248 877	**2 523 347**
September	15 943	22 474	20 567	1 288 374	1 305 278	**2 652 635**
December	15 974	20 529	28 917	1 240 867	1 428 094	**2 734 381**
2006						
March	19 926	31 377	21 060	1 003 371	1 535 156	**2 610 890**
June	16 010	23 733	21 631	1 302 298	1 247 695	**2 611 367**
September	16 768	24 437	20 659	1 299 776	1 284 584	**2 646 224**
December	16 695	21 664	31 583	1 335 122	1 470 637	**2 875 700**

(a) This table contains movement data. Care should be taken when interpreting this movement data as 'persons'. See paragraphs 26–30 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(c) Stated intention on arrival.

17 INTERSTATE MIGRATION(a)

State or territory of arrival	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
	STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE								
	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
2004–05									
New South Wales	. .	22 545	34 288	5 742	6 983	2 519	2 351	10 475	84 903
Victoria	24 878	. .	17 378	7 886	7 176	3 782	2 230	2 469	65 799
Queensland	54 669	23 013	. .	7 064	7 736	3 677	5 552	3 920	105 631
South Australia	5 960	7 014	4 763	. .	2 763	848	2 559	771	24 678
Western Australia	8 428	7 534	6 980	3 125	. .	1 380	2 538	914	30 899
Tasmania	3 361	3 352	3 401	867	1 326	. .	369	389	13 065
Northern Territory	2 945	2 511	4 658	2 711	2 592	343	. .	377	16 137
Australian Capital Territory	10 357	2 184	2 669	766	857	329	533	. .	17 695
Total departures	110 598	68 153	74 137	28 161	29 433	12 878	16 132	19 315	358 807
Net gain/loss	*–25 695*	*–2 354*	*31 494*	*–3 483*	*1 466*	*187*	*5*	*–1 620*	. .
2005–06									
New South Wales	. .	21 314	33 203	5 361	6 470	2 239	2 559	9 960	81 106
Victoria	23 257	. .	16 938	7 046	6 945	3 553	2 357	2 376	62 472
Queensland	51 040	20 939	. .	6 168	7 319	3 603	5 672	3 579	98 320
South Australia	5 603	6 267	4 542	. .	2 552	789	2 354	741	22 848
Western Australia	8 602	7 566	6 933	3 027	. .	1 355	2 509	904	30 896
Tasmania	2 997	3 101	3 345	864	1 297	. .	329	311	12 244
Northern Territory	2 900	2 800	4 839	2 413	2 304	283	. .	442	15 981
Australian Capital Territory	10 677	2 433	2 746	829	951	362	587	. .	18 585
Total departures	105 076	64 420	72 546	25 708	27 838	12 184	16 367	18 313	342 452
Net gain/loss	*–23 970*	*–1 948*	*25 774*	*–2 860*	*3 058*	*60*	*–386*	*272*	. .
2005									
New South Wales	. .	22 348	33 421	5 566	6 589	2 449	2 308	10 153	82 834
Victoria	24 076	. .	17 045	7 489	6 967	3 662	2 117	2 353	63 709
Queensland	53 160	22 191	. .	6 642	7 537	3 607	5 637	3 645	102 419
South Australia	5 552	6 753	4 684	. .	2 706	786	2 439	696	23 616
Western Australia	8 443	7 459	7 050	3 111	. .	1 281	2 409	893	30 646
Tasmania	3 213	3 236	3 476	910	1 288	. .	351	330	12 804
Northern Territory	2 917	2 693	4 676	2 665	2 641	311	. .	430	16 333
Australian Capital Territory	10 833	2 305	2 805	802	922	371	552	. .	18 590
Total departures	108 194	66 985	73 157	27 185	28 650	12 467	15 813	18 500	350 951
Net gain/loss	*–25 360*	*–3 276*	*29 262*	*–3 569*	*1 996*	*337*	*520*	*90*	. .
2006									
New South Wales	. .	20 802	32 742	5 204	6 595	2 332	2 623	9 486	79 784
Victoria	23 267	. .	16 806	7 096	7 134	3 491	2 336	2 499	62 629
Queensland	50 488	20 351	. .	6 289	7 677	3 692	5 550	3 572	97 619
South Australia	5 662	6 183	4 508	. .	2 544	792	2 343	697	22 729
Western Australia	8 974	7 962	7 228	3 101	. .	1 471	2 639	891	32 266
Tasmania	2 941	3 039	3 270	788	1 404	. .	340	322	12 104
Northern Territory	3 082	2 874	4 758	2 225	2 275	366	. .	453	16 033
Australian Capital Territory	10 655	2 405	2 795	791	869	350	558	. .	18 423
Total departures	105 069	63 616	72 107	25 494	28 498	12 494	16 389	17 920	341 587
Net gain/loss	*–25 285*	*–987*	*25 512*	*–2 765*	*3 768*	*–390*	*–356*	*503*	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Data are based on the 2001 Census. For September quarter 2001 onwards, estimates for net interstate migration are preliminary.

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE

State or territory of arrival	*New South Wales*	*Victoria*	*Queensland*	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	*Total arrivals*
	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
DECEMBER QUARTER 2005									
New South Wales	. .	5 976	9 342	1 525	1 793	659	790	2 719	22 804
Victoria	6 476	. .	4 771	1 980	1 980	927	665	664	17 463
Queensland	14 870	5 988	. .	1 799	2 184	953	1 730	1 027	28 551
South Australia	1 531	1 689	1 331	. .	676	223	732	198	6 380
Western Australia	2 304	2 066	1 886	797	. .	320	632	247	8 252
Tasmania	851	896	925	274	331	. .	104	83	3 464
Northern Territory	937	853	1 383	733	716	85	. .	163	4 870
Australian Capital Territory	3 167	723	876	261	258	127	178	. .	5 590
Total departures	30 136	18 191	20 514	7 369	7 938	3 294	4 831	5 101	97 374
Net gain/loss	*–7 332*	*–728*	*8 037*	*–989*	*314*	*170*	*39*	*489*	. .
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2006									
New South Wales	. .	4 638	7 267	1 136	1 410	550	593	1 949	17 543
Victoria	5 172	. .	3 802	1 507	1 594	729	466	537	13 807
Queensland	11 256	4 539	. .	1 434	1 828	845	1 210	793	21 905
South Australia	1 208	1 392	1 100	. .	499	216	512	116	5 043
Western Australia	2 005	1 812	1 677	731	. .	333	553	166	7 277
Tasmania	651	641	743	172	341	. .	76	71	2 695
Northern Territory	708	682	1 085	490	570	94	. .	106	3 735
Australian Capital Territory	2 301	443	604	125	146	75	90	. .	3 784
Total departures	23 301	14 147	16 278	5 595	6 388	2 842	3 500	3 738	75 789
Net gain/loss	*–5 758*	*–340*	*5 627*	*–552*	*889*	*–147*	*235*	*46*	. .
DECEMBER QUARTER 2006									
New South Wales	. .	5 750	9 021	1 463	1 944	707	742	2 537	22 164
Victoria	6 529	. .	4 643	2 093	1 978	950	651	739	17 583
Queensland	14 761	5 818	. .	1 816	2 293	1 075	1 641	999	28 403
South Australia	1 557	1 696	1 190	. .	789	184	692	172	6 280
Western Australia	2 527	2 344	2 105	854	. .	405	777	275	9 287
Tasmania	813	891	919	212	423	. .	98	92	3 448
Northern Territory	957	811	1 311	659	669	120	. .	147	4 674
Australian Capital Territory	3 112	759	941	283	259	113	183	. .	5 650
Total departures	30 256	18 069	20 130	7 380	8 355	3 554	4 784	4 961	97 489
Net gain/loss	*–8 092*	*–486*	*8 273*	*–1 100*	*932*	*–106*	*–110*	*689*	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Data are based on the 2001 Census. For September quarter 2001 onwards, estimates for net interstate migration are preliminary.

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

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

(a) Data are based on the 2001 Census. Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0). For further information see paragraphs 33–34 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

(a) Data are based on the 2001 Census. Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0). For further information see paragraphs 33–34 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 4). The ABS has used the 2006 Census to produce preliminary rebased estimates of the resident population (refer to paragraph 6). The publication contains the latest available statistics on births, deaths (including infant deaths) and overseas and interstate migration. In addition, the publication includes estimates of the resident population by age groups, major population regions and experimental estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. It also includes projected resident populations, projected number of households and projected average household size. Periodically, articles on specific demographic topics will be released on the ABS web site in conjunction with this publication.

2 Following the 1992 amendments to the *Acts Interpretation Act* to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing from September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the state and territory level has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jervis Bay Territory, previously included with the Australian Capital Territory, as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, previously excluded from population estimates for Australia. Data for Other and External Territories are detailed separately in Table 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 *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0).

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 ERP data

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

STATUS OF ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION DATA—as at 5 June 2007

Reference period	*Estimated resident population*	*Natural increase*	*Net overseas migration*	*Net interstate migration*
		1996–2001 INTERCENSAL PERIOD		
Sep. 1996–Jun. 1997	Final rebased, based on 2001 Census	Final	Final	Final, rebased to 2001 Census
Sep. 1997–Jun. 2001	Final rebased, based on 2001 Census	Final	Final, category jumping set to zero	Final, rebased to 2001 Census
		2001–2006 INTERCENSAL PERIOD		
Sep. 2001–Jun. 2005	Preliminary rebased, based on 2006 Census	Revised, based on date of occurrence	Final, includes migration adjustment using matched passenger cards	Preliminary, modelled - expansion factors based on 2001 Census
Sep. 2005–Jun. 2006	Preliminary rebased, based on 2006 Census	Preliminary, based on date of registration	Preliminary, migration adjustment based on ratios observed in 2004–05. State distribution of migration adjustment based on permanent and long-term arrivals for period.	Preliminary, modelled - expansion factors based on 2001 Census
		2006–2011 INTERCENSAL PERIOD		
Sep. 2006–Dec. 2006	Preliminary, based on 2006 Census	Preliminary, based on date of registration	Improved method of NOM introduced and used for Sep. quarter 2006 onwards. Preliminary NOM estimates are based on international movement data for the reference quarter, adjusted by information derived from travellers with the same characteristics from the corresponding quarter two years earlier.	Preliminary, modelled - expansion factors based on 2001 Census

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 2001, year/quarter of occurrence data are used. For further details see *Demography Working Paper 1998/2 – Quarterly Birth and Death Estimates* (cat. no. 3114.0).

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

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

Natural increase: births and deaths continued

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

Births and deaths data adjustment

11 Births and deaths data for the December quarter 2006 have been adjusted as set out in paragraphs 14 to 17 below. These adjustments include updated data for the numbers of births and deaths registered over the three previous 2006 quarters (March, June and September). Therefore, any data used for analysis from births, deaths, natural increase or population growth for the December quarter 2006 should be used with caution.

12 The standard annual revision to preliminary data (including births, deaths, natural increase and population growth) is scheduled for the next edition of this publication. Adjustments were applied to December quarter 2006 births and deaths registrations, rather than the correct quarters to minimise confusion arising from undertaking two consecutive revisions. These adjustments were applied to this quarter to produce a more accurate estimated resident population at 31 December 2006.

13 For the 2005–06 financial year, data will be released on a date of occurrence basis in *Australian Demographic Statistics, March quarter 2007* (cat. no. 3101.0) scheduled to be released on 24 September 2007.

Births data adjustment

14 In undertaking quality assurance of the latest available births data for the year ended 31 December 2006, a number of differences were found between the latest available data and those previously reported for compiling population estimates as at 30 September 2006. The differences between the number of births reported previously for March, June and September quarters 2006 and the most recent numbers can be attributed to:

- resolution of the effects of the implementation of a new births processing system by the Tasmanian Registry;
- removal of duplicate records;
- removal of out-of-scope records;
- lags in birth registrations; and
- finalising coding of state and territory of usual residence.

15 The table below shows a state breakdown of the adjustments which have been applied to December quarter 2006 births registrations. The updated December quarter 2006 data includes adjustments to previously published birth registrations for March, June and September quarters 2006.

Births data adjustment continued

BIRTHS, December quarter 2006 with adjustments

	BIRTHS REGISTERED	ADJUSTMENTS(a)				BIRTHS FOR ERP(b)
	Dec-06	*Mar-06*	*Jun-06*	*Sep-06*	*Total*	***Updated Dec-06***
NSW	23 577	24	–306	1	–281	**23 296**
Vic.	17 567	0	–19	0	–19	**17 548**
Qld	12 676	3	4	17	24	**12 700**
SA	4 344	9	8	3	20	**4 364**
WA	7 061	2	3	4	9	**7 070**
Tas.	1 711	–5	0	–165	–170	**1 541**
NT	929	–2	–7	–17	–26	**903**
ACT	977	–8	–2	–1	–11	**966**
Aust.(c)	68 852	23	–319	–158	–454	**68 398**

(a) Difference between figures previously reported and the latest available data.
(b) Includes adjustments for March, June and September quarters 2006.
(c) Includes Other Territories.

Deaths data adjustment

16 A number of differences were found between the latest available deaths data for the December quarter 2006 and those previously reported for compiling population estimates as at 30 September 2006. The differences between the number of deaths reported previously for March, June and September quarters 2006 and the most recent numbers can be attributed to:

- removal of duplicate records;
- lags in death registrations; and
- removal of out-of-scope records, including overseas deaths.

17 The table below shows a state breakdown of the adjustments which have been applied to December quarter 2006 death registrations. The updated December quarter 2006 data includes adjustments to previously published death registrations for March, June and September quarters 2006.

DEATHS, December quarter 2006 with adjustments

	DEATHS REGISTERED	ADJUSTMENTS(a)				DEATHS FOR ERP(b)
	Dec-06	*Mar-06*	*Jun-06*	*Sep-06*	*Total*	***Updated Dec-06***
NSW	10 787	4	28	4	36	**10 823**
Vic.	9 858	–4	0	7	3	**9 861**
Qld	5 645	13	6	2	21	**5 666**
SA	2 841	4	4	1	9	**2 850**
WA	2 951	1	5	–2	4	**2 955**
Tas.	922	4	0	2	6	**928**
NT	247	3	3	5	11	**258**
ACT	356	3	1	0	4	**360**
Aust.(c)	33 610	28	47	19	94	**33 704**

(a) Difference between figures previously reported and the latest available data.
(b) Includes adjustments for March, June and September quarters 2006.
(c) Includes Other Territories.

Net overseas migration

18 Conceptually, net overseas migration (NOM) is the difference between permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. Estimates of NOM are derived from information provided on incoming and outgoing passenger cards, as well as other data supplied by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC), formerly the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) and the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Inidigenous Affairs (DIMIA). Data on the intended duration of stay of overseas visitors arriving in Australia and the intended duration of absence of Australian residents travelling overseas are used to initially determine the numbers of permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. Passenger card data are then used to calculate migration adjustments and determine the state and territory distribution of NOM.

19 The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has developed an improved method for calculating net overseas migration (NOM) for September quarter 2006 onwards. Estimates from the past time series based on the previous method, and the current time series based on the improved method are not comparable. Preliminary estimates for September and December quarters 2006 based on the new method are included in Table 2 of this issue. The key change is the introduction of a '12/16 month rule' for determining a person's residency in Australia, replacing the current '12/12 month rule'. For further information on the new method see *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* (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).

20 The previous method used to estimate net overseas migration from September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2006 compared data on actual travel movements over a one year period with those advised by individual travellers, and are explained in more detail in *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 - Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence* (cat. no. 3137.0). In order to conduct such a comparison, data for a 15 month period (i.e. one year plus one quarter) were required.

Net interstate migration

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

Defence force adjustment

22 Medicare theoretically covers all Australian usual residents as well as those non-Australian residents granted temporary registration. However, there are a range of Australian usual residents who do not access the Medicare system, primarily due to access to alternative health services. One group is the military. As such, estimates of interstate migration produced from the interstate migration model described in the working paper *Demography Working Paper: 2004/1 Review of Interstate Migration Method* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001) are adjusted to compensate for defence force movements not covered by Medicare. These adjustments are estimated using counts of defence force personnel by age, sex and state/territory, obtained from the Department of Defence, with 70% of any change in quarterly defence numbers assumed to be due to interstate migration not otherwise covered by the model.

RATES OF POPULATION GROWTH

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

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

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

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

24 Estimates of the Indigenous population are experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. Furthermore, there is significant intercensal volatility in census counts of the Indigenous population, thus adding to the problem of estimating the true Indigenous population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes to the Indigenous population that can not be attributed to natural increase or interstate migration. As a result, a method based on the use of life tables is used to produce time series data. For further details see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (cat. no. 3238.0).

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

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

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS

26 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 and New Zealand 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).

27 In July 1998, DIAC revised the incoming and outgoing passenger cards and associated procedures as well as computer systems. Some questions which obtained information already stored in the DIAC Travel and Immigration Processing System (TRIPS) (e.g. sex and marital status) were deleted. Data for the deleted questions and some other missing data (for unanswered questions or missing data) is obtained from the DIAC TRIPS. The changes also affect the data for 'previous country of residence' which is imputed for Australian and New Zealand citizens. For more information see the May 1998 issue of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0). Since July 1998, there have been additional minor changes to both incoming and outgoing passenger cards.

28 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

29 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.

30 For more information on overseas arrivals and departures see *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

31 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.

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

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

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

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

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

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

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

ROUNDING

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

RELATED PRODUCTS

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

- *Australian Demographic Trends* (cat. no. 3102.0)
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)
- *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0)
- *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0)
- *Census of Population and Housing — Undercount* (cat. no. 2940.0)
- *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0)
- *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0). From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography, Concepts, Sources and Methods
- *Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3307.0.55.001)
- *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0)
- *Household and Family Estimates, Australia, June 2001* (cat. no. 3236.0.55.001)
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0)
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia: Projected Households* (cat. no. 3236.0.55.002)
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia: Projected Families* (cat. no. 3236.0.55.003)
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia: Projected Persons by Living Arrangements* (cat. no. 3236.0.55.004)
- *Household Estimates, Australia* (cat. no. 3229.0)
- *Measuring net undercount in the 2006 Population Census, 2006* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001)
- *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives - Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002)
- *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003)
- *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005)
- *Marriages, Australia* (cat. no. 3306.0.55.001) – includes data on the marital status of the ERP of Australia
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0) – includes data on the country of birth of the ERP of Australia
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) – issued monthly
- *Population by Age and Sex: Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0)
  - For sub state population data at SLA or LGA geographic levels, refer to the following suite of electronic publications:
  - *Population by Age and Sex, Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0.55.001)
  - *Population by Age and Sex, New South Wales* (cat. no. 3235.1.55.001)
  - *Population by Age and Sex, Victoria* (cat. no. 3235.2.55.001)
  - *Population by Age and Sex, Queensland* (cat. no. 3235.3.55.001)
  - *Population by Age and Sex, South Australia* (cat. no. 3235.4.55.001)
  - *Population by Age and Sex, Western Australia* (cat. no. 3235.5.55.001)
  - *Population by Age and Sex, Tasmania* (cat. no. 3235.6.55.001)
  - *Population by Age and Sex, Northern Territory* (cat. no. 3235.7.55.001)
  - *Population by Age and Sex, Australian Capital Territory* (cat. no. 3235.8.55.001)

RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *Population Projections, Australia* (cat. no. 3222.0)
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0).

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

37 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.

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

39 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).

TECHNICAL NOTE MEASURING NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, METHOD USED SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2001 TO JUNE QUARTER 2006

BACKGROUND

The Improved method for calculating NOM

1 The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has developed an improved method for calculating net overseas migration (NOM) for September quarter 2006 onwards. Estimates from the past time series and the current time series based on the improved method are not comparable. Preliminary estimates for September and December quarters 2006 based on the new method are included in Table 2 on page 21 of this issue. The key change is the introduction of a '12/16 month rule' for measuring a person's residency in Australia, replacing the current '12/12 month rule'. For further information on the new method see *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* (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).

The previous method for calculating NOM

2 The remainder of this technical note summarises the previous method for calculating NOM used between the September quarter 2001 and June quarter 2006. The time series using this previous method has finished at June quarter 2006.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

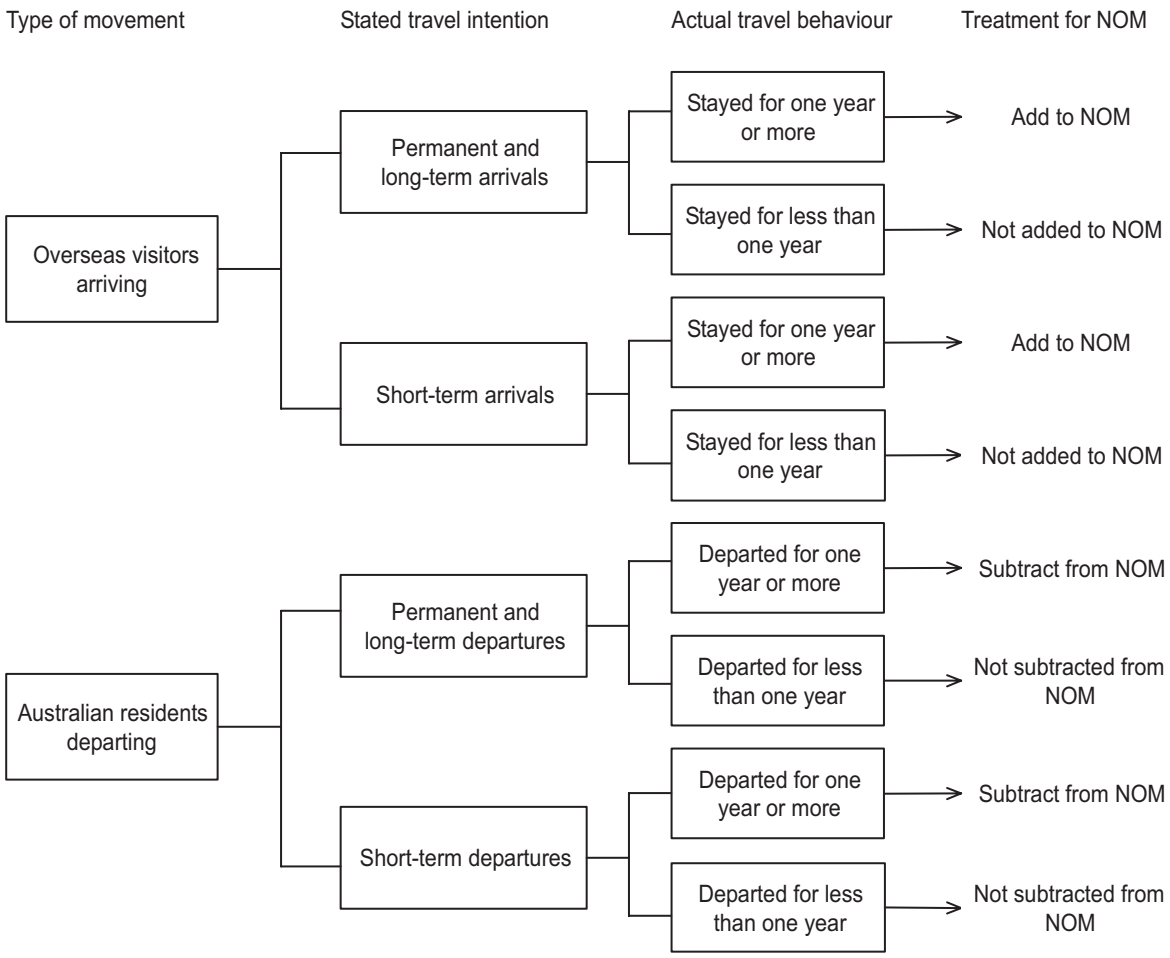
7 Conceptually, NOM is the difference between permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. However, at the time a person crosses the Australian border, it is not empirically known how long they will actually spend in Australia or overseas. For example, overseas visitors might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

The previous method for calculating NOM continued

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

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

ADJUSTMENT OF MOVEMENT CATEGORIES, CONTRIBUTION OF NOM



Migration adjustments

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

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

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

1. MIGRATION ADJUSTMENTS APPLIED TO NOM ESTIMATES

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

(a) Based on trends observed for the proportions of long-term and short-term arrivals and departures who change their travel behaviour.

(b) Based on matched passenger records comparing stated travel intentions with actual behaviour.

(c) Numbers of movements are converted into numbers of persons by matching passport numbers and other identifying personal details.

State and territory distribution of NOM

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

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

PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

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

Migration adjustments

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

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

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

Migration adjustments continued

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

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

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

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

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

3. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, original and adjusted estimates—June quarter 2006

	ORIGINAL ESTIMATE	MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT(a)		ADJUSTED ESTIMATE FOR PRELIMINARY NOM
Initial category of movement	no.	no.	%	no.
Permanent movement				
Permanent (settler) arrivals	32 440	. .	. .	32 440
Permanent departures	–16 010	. .	. .	–16 010
Long-term movement				
Visitor arrivals	38 728	–26 062	67.3	12 666
Resident arrivals	21 197	. .	. .	21 197
Visitor departures	–21 631	. .	. .	–21 631
Resident departures	–23 733	12 064	50.8	–11 669
Short-term movement				
Visitors arrivals	1 165 708	31 929	2.7	31 929
Resident arrivals	1 093 606	. .	. .	. .
Visitor departures	1 247 695	. .	. .	. .
Resident departures	1 302 298	–31 098	2.4	–31 098
Net overseas migration	**30 991**	**–13 167**	. .	**17 824**

. . not applicable
(a) Refer to table 1 in this Technical Note for further information on the migration adjustments applied to preliminary NOM estimates.

State and territory distribution

20 As noted in paragraph 13, the state and territory distribution of NOM is based on information reported by travellers on arrival in or on departure from Australia. However, at the time preliminary NOM estimates are calculated, information on the state or territory in which long-time arrivals will actually spend most time is not available because outgoing passenger cards for these persons have not yet been completed. State and territory distributions of long-term arrivals therefore refer to the state or territory of their intended addresses, as advised on incoming passenger cards. Similarly, state and territory distributions of permanent arrivals refer to their intended addresses as advised on incoming passenger cards, which may differ from the state or territory where they settle in the long-term.

21 The state and territory distribution of preliminary migration adjustments for a particular quarter is assumed to be the same as that of permanent and long-term arrivals in the same quarter. In practice, a national total is calculated for the migration adjustment. This is then distributed across the states and territories, by age and sex, using the distribution of permanent and long-term arrivals by state or territory of intended address. For example, since 24.0% of all permanent and long-term arrivals in the June quarter 2006 intended to live in Victoria, 24.0% of the total migration adjustment (–3,165) is also applied to this state. Table 4 shows components of net overseas migration for June quarter 2006 by state and territory.

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

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.* (a)
Category of movement	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Permanent and long-term arrivals	34 598	22 199	16 296	5 153	11 060	705	786	1 562	92 365
Permanent and long-term departures	24 689	14 066	10 855	2 838	6 256	618	424	1 627	61 374
Migration adjustment	–4 932	–3 165	–2 323	–735	–1 577	–100	–112	–223	–13 167
Net overseas migration	**4 977**	**4 968**	**3 118**	**1 580**	**3 227**	**–13**	**250**	**–288**	**17 824**

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

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

REVISED NOM ESTIMATES

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

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

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

REVISED NOM ESTIMATES *continued*

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

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

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

. . not applicable

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

State and territory distribution

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FURTHER INFORMATION

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

Age-specific fertility rates

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

Average annual rate of growth

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

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

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

Average household size

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

Balance of state or territory

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

Birth

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

Capital city

Refers to the capital city Statistical Divisions of state and territories as defined in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Category of movement

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

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

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

Census

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

Collection District (CD)

The smallest geographic area defined in the *Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Death

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

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

Estimated resident population (ERP)

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

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

$P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + NOM$, where:
P_t = the estimated resident population at time point t

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

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

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

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

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

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

Household

A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.

A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.

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

Household population

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

Infant death

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

Infant mortality rate (IMR)

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

Intercensal discrepancy

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

Intercensal error

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

Local Government Area (LGA)

LGA is a spatial unit which represents the whole geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated Local Government Council, an Aboriginal or Island Council in Queensland, or a Community Government Council (CGC) in the Northern Territory. An LGA consists of one or more SLAs. LGAs aggregate directly to form the incorporated areas of states/territories. The creation and delimitation of LGAs is the responsibility of the state and territory Governments. The number of LGAs, their names and their boundaries vary over time. Further information concerning LGAs is contained in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Long-term arrivals

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

Long-term departures

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

Median age

For any distribution the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.

Migration adjustment

The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.

Natural increase

Excess of births over deaths.

Net interstate migration

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

Net overseas migration

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

Net permanent and long-term movement

The difference between the number of permanent (settler) and long-term arrivals and the number of permanent and long-term departures. Short-term movements are excluded.

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 PES conducted after each Census. For a category of person (e.g. based on age, sex and state of usual residence), net undercount is the resultant of Census undercount, overcount, misclassification and imputation error.

Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)

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

Permanent arrivals (settlers)

Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:

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

This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the DIAC.

Permanent departures

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

Post enumeration survey

The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted three to four weeks after the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once. Usually more people are missed than counted more than once in Australia, leading to a net undercount. Results from the PES contribute to a more accurate calculation of the estimated resident population (ERP) for Australia and the states and territories which is then backdated to 30 June of the Census year.

Population growth

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

Population projections

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

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

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:

- overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and
- Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.

Short-term departures

Short-term departures comprise:

- Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; 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 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs:

Standardised death rate (SDR) *continued*

- The *direct method* – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and
- The *indirect method* – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.

State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence

State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refers to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of:

- the population (estimated resident population);
- the mother (birth collection); and
- the deceased (death collection).

In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.

Statistical District (S Dist)

Statistical Districts (S Dist) consist of selected, significant, predominantly urban areas in Australia which are not located within a Capital City Statistical Division (SD). S Dists enable comparable statistics to be produced about these selected urban areas. Further information concerning S Dists is contained in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Statistical Division (SD)

Statistical Divisions (SD) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSD). The divisions are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SDs is contained in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Statistical Local Area (SLA)

Statistical Local Areas (SLA) are, in most cases, identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole Local Government Areas (LGA). In other cases, they represent unincorporated areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of a state or territory without gaps or overlaps. In some cases legal LGAs overlap statistical subdivision boundaries and therefore comprise two or three SLAs (Part A, Part B and, if necessary, Part C). Further information concerning SLAs is contained in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Statistical Subdivision (SSD)

Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) are of intermediate size, between Statistical Local Areas (SLA) and Statistical Divisions (SD). In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In the non-urban areas an SSD is characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SSDs is contained in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Total fertility rate (TFR)

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

Under enumeration See net undercount.

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