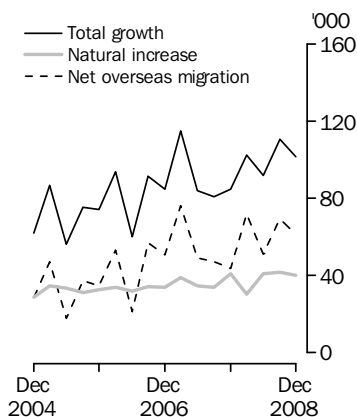


AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

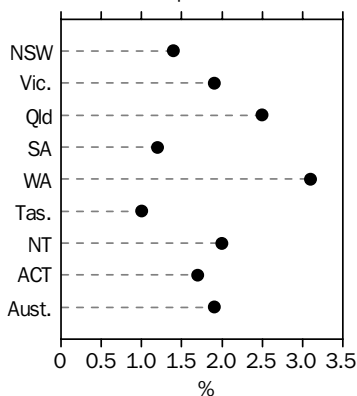
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Population growth



Population Growth Rate

Year ended current quarter



INQUIRIES

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

KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Dec qtr 2008	Change over previous year	Change over previous year
	'000	'000	%
New South Wales	7 041.4	97.5	1.4
Victoria	5 364.8	102.4	1.9
Queensland	4 349.5	106.7	2.5
South Australia	1 612.0	18.5	1.2
Western Australia	2 204.0	66.0	3.1
Tasmania	500.3	4.9	1.0
Northern Territory	221.7	4.2	2.0
Australian Capital Territory	347.8	5.8	1.7
Australia (a)	21 644.0	406.1	1.9

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

KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 December 2008 was 21,644,000 persons. This was an increase of 406,100 persons (1.9%) since 31 December 2007 and 101,500 persons since 30 September 2008.
- Preliminary natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 December 2008 (152,700) was 3.1% (or 4,600 persons) higher than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 December 2007 (148,100).
- Preliminary net overseas migration for the year ended 31 December 2008 was 253,400 persons.

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.9% during the 12 months ended 31 December 2008. Natural increase and net overseas migration contributed 38% and 62% respectively to this total population growth.
- All states and territories experienced positive population growth over the 12 months ended 31 December 2008. Western Australia recorded the largest percentage gain (3.1%) and Tasmania the smallest (1.0%).

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
March 2009	22 September 2009
June 2009	3 December 2009
September 2009	18 March 2010
December 2009	3 June 2010
March 2010	22 September 2010
June 2010	9 December 2010



CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Population estimates for major population regions in Table 5 have been updated to include June 2008 data.

Projected number of households, States and territories—at 30 June has been moved from Table 20 to Table 21. Data previously contained in Table 21 (Projected population in households and projected household size, States and territories—at 30 June) has been removed from the publication. This data is still available in previous editions. New projections based on the 2006 Census are expected to be available in 2010.

Table 20 now contains household estimates based on the 2006 Census.

ERP STATUS

Data for 30 September 2001 to 30 June 2006 are final and based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Data for the 2006-07 financial year are revised and data from 30 September 2007 onwards are preliminary. For further information refer to paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

UPCOMING RELEASES

Preliminary population estimates as at 30 June 2008 for SLAs, LGAs and SDs by sex and five-year age groups are intended to be released on 11 August 2009 in *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3235.0).

Estimates of international migration into and out of Australia, interstate migration and overseas born residents of Australia for the 2007-08 financial year will be released on 28 July 2009 in *Migration, Australia, 2007-08* (cat. no. 3412.0).

Peter Harper
Acting Australian Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS

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

MAIN FEATURES

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 December 2008 was 21,644,000 persons, an increase of 406,100 since 31 December 2007 and 101,500 persons since 30 September 2008. The increase for the year ended 31 December 2008 is the largest recorded for a 12 month period since the ERP concept was introduced in 1971 (see paragraphs 4 to 6 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail on ERP).

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 31 December 2008, at 1.91% was the fastest annual growth rate for a year ended 31 December since the ERP concept was introduced in 1971.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Natural Increase

Natural increase for the 12 months ended 31 December 2008 was 152,700 persons, an increase of 3.1% (or 4,600 persons) on the natural increase for the year ended 31 December 2007 (148,100 persons).

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate for births during the year ended 31 December 2008 (296,610) was 3.3% higher than the figure for the year ended 31 December 2007 (287,000).

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate for deaths during the year ended 31 December 2008 (143,900) was the highest ever recorded for a year ending 31 December.

Net Overseas Migration

For the year ended 31 December 2008, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate was 253,400 persons. This was the difference between 483,600 overseas arrivals that were added to the population (NOM arrivals) and 230,200 overseas departures that were subtracted from the population (NOM departures). The contribution made to population growth by NOM (62.4%) was higher than that of natural increase (37.6%).

STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The estimated resident populations for the states and territories at 31 December 2008 were as follows: New South Wales 7,041,400, Victoria 5,364,800, Queensland 4,349,500, South Australia 1,612,000, Western Australia 2,204,000, Tasmania 500,300, the Northern Territory 221,700 and the Australian Capital Territory 347,800.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth over the 12 months ended 31 December 2008. Western Australia recorded the fastest growth rate (3.1%), followed by Queensland (2.5%), the Northern Territory (2.0%), Victoria (1.9%), the Australian Capital Territory (1.7%), New South Wales (1.4%), South Australia (1.2%) and Tasmania (1.0%).

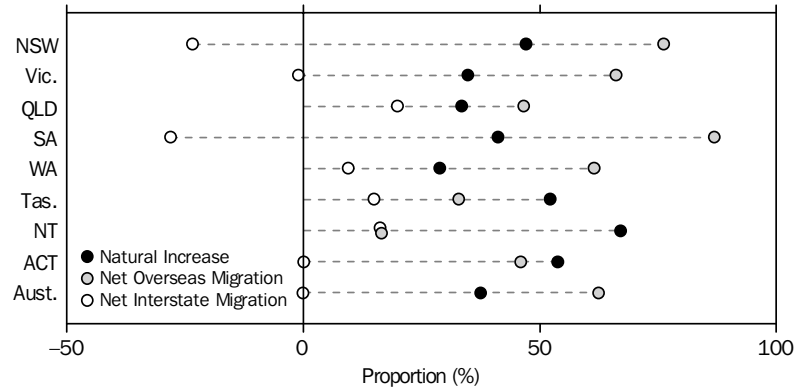
MAIN FEATURES *continued*

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 31 December 2008, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

POPULATION COMPONENTS AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL GROWTH (a)—Year ended 31 December 2008



(a) Each population component as a proportion of a state's or territory's population growth for year ended 31 December 2008.

Natural Increase

As illustrated in the graph above, natural increase was the major component of population growth in the Northern Territory at 67.1% (2,850 persons), the Australian Capital Territory at 53.9% (3,100 persons) and Tasmania at 52.1% (2,560 persons) for the year ended 31 December 2008.

BIRTHS

The number of births registered for the 12 months ended 31 December 2008 increased in comparison with the previous year, in all states and territories except Victoria. Western Australia recorded the largest percentage increase of 8.9%, followed by New South Wales (4.8%).

DEATHS

The number of deaths registered for the 12 months ended 31 December 2008 increased in comparison with the previous year, in all states and territories. The Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest percentage increase of 8.0%, followed by Queensland (7.0%).

Net Overseas Migration

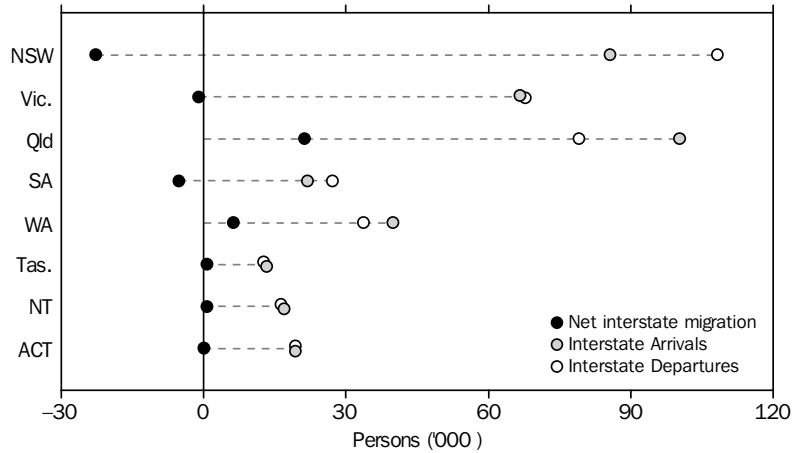
The contribution of NOM, as illustrated in the previous graph, was the major component of population growth in South Australia at 86.9% (16,100 persons) for the year ended 31 December 2008, followed by New South Wales at 76.2% (74,300 persons). This was followed by Victoria at 66.2% (67,800 persons), Western Australia at 61.6% (40,600 persons) and Queensland at 46.6% (49,700). The other states and territories also experienced positive net overseas migration.

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

Net Interstate Migration

For the year ended 31 December 2008, Queensland experienced the highest positive net interstate migration with a gain of 21,200 persons. Other states and territories that experienced positive net interstate migration were Western Australia (6,300 persons), Tasmania (730 persons), the Northern Territory (690 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory (11 persons). Negative net interstate migration was experienced by New South Wales (-22,700 persons), South Australia (-5,200 persons), and Victoria (-1,000 persons).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and territories—Year ended 31 December 2008



POPULATION CHANGE, Australia(a)—Summary

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE(b)				POPULATION		
	Births '000	Deaths '000	Natural Increase '000	Net Overseas Migration(c) '000	Estimated Resident Population '000	Growth on previous year(d) '000	Growth on previous year(d) %
2002–03	246.7	132.2	114.4	116.5	19 895.4	244.0	1.24
2003–04	249.1	133.2	115.9	100.0	20 127.4	231.9	1.17
2004–05	255.9	131.4	124.6	123.8	20 394.8	267.4	1.33
2005–06	263.5	134.0	129.5	146.8	20 697.9	303.1	1.49
2006–07	277.7	136.0	141.7	232.8	21 072.5	374.6	1.81
2007–08(e)	287.7	142.0	145.6	213.7	21 431.8	359.3	1.71
2003	248.0	131.8	116.2	110.1	20 011.9	240.9	1.22
2004	248.6	132.4	116.2	106.4	20 252.1	240.3	1.20
2005	263.4	131.4	132.0	137.0	20 544.1	291.9	1.44
2006	268.5	134.5	134.0	182.2	20 873.7	329.6	1.60
2007(e)	287.0	138.9	148.1	216.2	21 237.9	364.2	1.74
2008(e)	296.6	143.9	152.7	253.4	21 644.0	406.1	1.91
2006							
December	67.1	33.2	34.0	50.6	20 873.7	329.6	1.60
2007							
March	70.4	31.6	38.8	76.1	20 988.5	350.7	1.70
June	69.5	34.8	34.7	49.2	21 072.5	374.6	1.81
September(e)	73.9	40.2	33.6	47.1	21 153.2	364.1	1.75
December(e)	73.2	32.3	40.9	43.7	21 237.9	364.2	1.74
2008							
March(e)	64.9	34.5	30.4	71.8	21 340.1	351.5	1.67
June(e)	75.7	35.0	40.7	51.0	21 431.8	359.3	1.71
September(e)	81.4	40.0	41.4	69.3	21 542.5	389.3	1.84
December(e)	74.7	34.5	40.2	61.3	21 644.0	406.1	1.91

- (a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for concepts used, and the glossary for definitions used.
- (b) For further information on each component of population change refer to the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) These NOM estimates contain a break in series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraphs 12–15 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Differences between total growth and the sum of the components of population change prior to September quarter 2006 are due to intercensal discrepancy.
- (e) Estimates for all components of population change for September quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary.

POPULATION CHANGE, Components

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.
NATURAL INCREASE (b)									
2002-03	37 518	27 145	24 317	5 242	12 864	1 749	2 946	2 619	114 424
2003-04	36 526	28 349	25 278	5 408	13 114	1 729	2 755	2 674	115 851
2004-05	38 989	29 904	28 051	5 879	14 273	2 139	2 558	2 772	124 580
2005-06	40 072	30 706	29 562	5 857	15 185	2 427	2 764	2 906	129 499
2006-07	42 791	34 705	31 766	6 926	16 944	2 746	2 808	3 047	141 748
2007-08	39 874	37 160	33 605	7 813	18 730	2 462	2 855	3 093	145 614
2003	37 264	27 882	25 724	5 489	12 480	1 791	2 884	2 687	116 222
2004	36 062	28 739	25 077	5 311	13 868	1 816	2 645	2 694	116 226
2005	42 435	30 543	30 050	6 067	14 985	2 396	2 659	2 803	131 964
2006	39 952	32 763	30 173	6 376	16 294	2 653	2 767	3 010	134 001
2007	43 631	36 559	35 224	7 342	16 937	2 374	2 883	3 117	148 084
2008	45 940	35 683	35 799	7 613	19 099	2 555	2 849	3 107	152 668
2006									
December	10 262	8 622	7 351	1 555	4 019	788	671	692	33 965
2007									
March	11 841	9 405	8 733	2 146	4 510	652	758	745	38 792
June	10 476	8 201	8 203	1 609	4 165	571	730	770	34 731
September	10 367	9 015	5 794	1 896	4 391	569	756	836	33 631
December	10 947	9 938	12 494	1 691	3 871	582	639	766	40 930
2008									
March	5 972	9 250	5 142	2 330	5 457	785	689	731	30 365
June	12 588	8 957	10 175	1 896	5 011	526	771	760	40 688
September	16 774	8 603	8 086	1 544	4 241	650	720	800	41 420
December	10 606	8 873	12 396	1 843	4 390	594	669	816	40 195
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (c)(d)									
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	38 523	39 561	32 952	9 813	22 355	1 166	1 891	501	146 753
2006-07	73 468	62 483	46 263	14 638	31 454	1 433	1 116	1 967	232 824
2007-08	61 293	58 089	41 241	14 253	34 692	1 519	962	1 669	213 715
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	37 580	35 809	32 177	8 735	19 920	1 042	1 087	674	137 009
2006	54 969	48 601	36 273	12 259	26 235	1 267	1 517	1 055	182 180
2007	65 768	58 586	42 221	13 612	31 718	1 396	1 332	1 528	216 157
2008	74 259	67 766	49 713	16 090	40 614	1 613	707	2 651	253 415
2006									
December	16 975	13 040	9 181	3 439	7 253	394	24	314	50 618
2007									
March	22 982	21 988	14 119	4 861	10 299	442	453	927	76 071
June	14 613	12 608	12 140	2 651	6 215	210	410	346	49 195
September	14 632	13 346	7 570	3 004	7 658	339	385	210	47 143
December	13 541	10 644	8 392	3 096	7 546	405	84	45	43 748
2008									
March	19 772	19 180	14 599	5 174	11 444	542	137	936	71 787
June	13 348	14 919	10 680	2 979	8 044	233	356	478	51 037
September	21 727	17 929	12 817	4 031	11 384	439	261	696	69 284
December	19 412	15 738	11 617	3 906	9 742	399	-47	541	61 307

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

(b) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 8–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(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 paragraphs 12–15 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Estimates of NOM for September quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)									
2002-03	-32 467	-743	37 984	-1 191	-1 972	1 993	-2 768	-802	..
2003-04	-31 098	-3 051	35 498	-2 910	2 095	2 574	-1 487	-1 586	..
2004-05	-26 321	-3 070	30 371	-3 226	2 241	267	610	-842	..
2005-06	-25 576	-1 831	26 607	-2 711	3 933	-82	-553	258	..
2006-07	-27 404	-2 418	27 044	-3 658	5 188	-926	253	1 921	..
2007-08	-21 937	-2 736	23 088	-4 499	4 808	344	1 197	-265	..
2003	-31 946	-2 221	36 353	-1 652	459	3 137	-2 283	-1 814	..
2004	-27 928	-2 583	32 352	-3 519	2 312	1 011	-482	-1 131	..
2005	-26 484	-3 571	29 141	-3 366	2 818	306	726	470	..
2006	-26 105	-1 012	25 959	-2 734	4 528	-680	-428	493	..
2007	-24 070	-3 373	25 659	-3 951	4 674	-176	885	352	..
2008	-22 690	-1 043	21 228	-5 195	6 265	733	691	11	..
2006									
December	-8 107	-528	8 295	-1 131	1 105	-226	-89	681	..
2007									
March	-6 336	-756	6 539	-1 105	1 447	-153	-4	368	..
June	-7 189	-754	6 562	-859	1 598	-301	122	821	..
September	-5 160	-338	5 615	-952	889	160	382	-596	..
December	-5 385	-1 525	6 943	-1 035	740	118	385	-241	..
2008									
March	-5 626	-86	5 187	-1 422	1 710	96	-30	171	..
June	-5 766	-787	5 343	-1 090	1 469	-30	460	401	..
September	-5 582	-46	5 270	-1 189	1 640	269	256	-618	..
December	-5 716	-124	5 428	-1 494	1 446	398	5	57	..

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)(d)

2002-03	43 626	60 401	94 416	10 151	26 959	4 880	635	2 986	243 997
2003-04	34 612	57 982	91 696	9 156	29 567	5 124	2 017	1 814	231 928
2004-05	49 268	67 135	93 948	12 080	34 451	3 557	4 310	2 689	267 428
2005-06	59 630	77 938	96 050	15 374	42 293	3 624	4 254	3 955	303 089
2006-07	88 855	94 770	105 073	17 906	53 586	3 253	4 177	6 935	374 572
2007-08	79 230	92 513	97 934	17 567	58 230	4 325	5 014	4 497	359 329
2003	39 234	59 677	92 390	10 353	30 270	5 910	1 284	1 878	240 919
2004	40 196	61 807	88 928	9 242	30 905	3 868	3 195	2 131	240 250
2005	57 545	71 538	97 824	13 844	38 516	3 855	4 623	4 225	291 932
2006	72 120	85 113	95 871	17 119	47 461	3 288	3 928	4 697	329 599
2007	85 329	91 772	103 104	17 003	53 329	3 594	5 100	4 997	364 241
2008	97 509	102 406	106 740	18 508	65 978	4 901	4 247	5 769	406 083
2006									
December	19 130	21 134	24 827	3 863	12 377	956	606	1 687	84 583
2007									
March	28 487	30 637	29 391	5 902	16 256	941	1 207	2 040	114 863
June	17 900	20 055	26 905	3 401	11 978	480	1 262	1 937	83 926
September	19 839	22 023	18 979	3 948	12 938	1 068	1 523	450	80 774
December	19 103	19 057	27 829	3 752	12 157	1 105	1 108	570	84 678
2008									
March	20 118	28 344	24 928	6 082	18 611	1 423	796	1 838	102 152
June	20 170	23 089	26 198	3 785	14 524	729	1 587	1 639	91 725
September	32 919	26 486	26 173	4 386	17 265	1 358	1 237	878	110 704
December	24 302	24 487	29 441	4 255	15 578	1 391	627	1 414	101 502

.. not applicable

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

(b) Estimates of net interstate migration for September quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary. For further information, see paragraphs 16–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(d) Estimates of total population growth for September quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary - see Status of quarterly ERP data at paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c)									
2002-03	0.57	0.56	0.65	0.34	0.67	0.37	1.48	0.81	0.58
2003-04	0.55	0.58	0.66	0.35	0.67	0.36	1.38	0.82	0.58
2004-05	0.58	0.60	0.72	0.38	0.72	0.44	1.27	0.85	0.62
2005-06	0.59	0.61	0.74	0.38	0.75	0.50	1.34	0.88	0.63
2006-07	0.63	0.68	0.78	0.44	0.82	0.56	1.33	0.91	0.68
2007-08	0.58	0.71	0.80	0.49	0.89	0.50	1.33	0.91	0.69
2003	0.56	0.57	0.68	0.36	0.64	0.38	1.45	0.83	0.59
2004	0.54	0.58	0.65	0.35	0.70	0.38	1.32	0.83	0.58
2005	0.63	0.61	0.76	0.39	0.75	0.49	1.30	0.85	0.65
2006	0.59	0.64	0.75	0.41	0.80	0.54	1.33	0.91	0.65
2007	0.64	0.71	0.85	0.47	0.81	0.48	1.36	0.92	0.71
2008	0.66	0.68	0.84	0.48	0.89	0.52	1.31	0.91	0.72
2006									
December	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.10	0.19	0.16	0.32	0.21	0.16
2007									
March	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.14	0.22	0.13	0.36	0.22	0.19
June	0.15	0.16	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.12	0.34	0.23	0.17
September	0.15	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.21	0.12	0.35	0.25	0.16
December	0.16	0.19	0.30	0.11	0.18	0.12	0.30	0.22	0.19
2008									
March	0.09	0.18	0.12	0.15	0.26	0.16	0.32	0.21	0.14
June	0.18	0.17	0.24	0.12	0.23	0.11	0.35	0.22	0.19
September	0.24	0.16	0.19	0.10	0.20	0.13	0.33	0.23	0.19
December	0.15	0.17	0.29	0.11	0.20	0.12	0.30	0.24	0.19
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (d)(e)									
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	0.57	0.78	0.82	0.63	1.11	0.24	0.92	0.15	0.72
2006-07	1.08	1.22	1.13	0.93	1.53	0.29	0.53	0.59	1.12
2007-08	0.89	1.11	0.98	0.90	1.64	0.31	0.45	0.49	1.01
2003	0.53	0.54	0.67	0.28	0.86	0.18	0.28	0.22	0.56
2004	0.47	0.56	0.67	0.33	0.71	0.19	0.46	0.09	0.53
2005	0.56	0.71	0.82	0.57	1.00	0.22	0.53	0.21	0.68
2006	0.81	0.96	0.90	0.79	1.29	0.26	0.73	0.32	0.89
2007	0.96	1.13	1.02	0.86	1.52	0.28	0.63	0.45	1.04
2008	1.07	1.29	1.17	1.01	1.90	0.33	0.33	0.77	1.19
2006									
December	0.25	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.35	0.08	0.01	0.09	0.24
2007									
March	0.34	0.43	0.34	0.31	0.49	0.09	0.21	0.28	0.36
June	0.21	0.24	0.29	0.17	0.30	0.04	0.19	0.10	0.23
September	0.21	0.26	0.18	0.19	0.36	0.07	0.18	0.06	0.22
December	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.35	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.21
2008									
March	0.28	0.36	0.34	0.32	0.54	0.11	0.06	0.27	0.34
June	0.19	0.28	0.25	0.19	0.37	0.05	0.16	0.14	0.24
September	0.31	0.34	0.30	0.25	0.52	0.09	0.12	0.20	0.32
December	0.28	0.29	0.27	0.24	0.45	0.08	-0.02	0.16	0.28

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

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

(c) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 8–11 of the Explanatory Notes

(d) These NOM estimates contain a break in series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraphs 12–15 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Estimates of NOM for September quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION RATE (c)									
2002-03	-0.49	-0.02	1.02	-0.08	-0.10	0.42	-1.39	-0.25	..
2003-04	-0.47	-0.06	0.93	-0.19	0.11	0.54	-0.74	-0.49	..
2004-05	-0.39	-0.06	0.78	-0.21	0.11	0.06	0.30	-0.26	..
2005-06	-0.38	-0.04	0.67	-0.17	0.19	-0.02	-0.27	0.08	..
2006-07	-0.40	-0.05	0.66	-0.23	0.25	-0.19	0.12	0.57	..
2007-08	-0.32	-0.05	0.55	-0.28	0.23	0.07	0.56	-0.08	..
2003	-0.48	-0.05	0.97	-0.11	0.02	0.66	-1.15	-0.56	..
2004	-0.42	-0.05	0.84	-0.23	0.12	0.21	-0.24	-0.35	..
2005	-0.39	-0.07	0.74	-0.22	0.14	0.06	0.36	0.14	..
2006	-0.38	-0.02	0.64	-0.18	0.22	-0.14	-0.21	0.15	..
2007	-0.35	-0.07	0.62	-0.25	0.22	-0.04	0.42	0.10	..
2008	-0.33	-0.02	0.50	-0.33	0.29	0.15	0.32	—	..
2006									
December	-0.12	-0.01	0.20	-0.07	0.05	-0.05	-0.04	0.20	..
2007									
March	-0.09	-0.01	0.16	-0.07	0.07	-0.03	—	0.11	..
June	-0.10	-0.01	0.16	-0.05	0.08	-0.06	0.06	0.24	..
September	-0.07	-0.01	0.13	-0.06	0.04	0.03	0.18	-0.17	..
December	-0.08	-0.03	0.16	-0.07	0.03	0.02	0.18	-0.07	..
2008									
March	-0.08	—	0.12	-0.09	0.08	0.02	-0.01	0.05	..
June	-0.08	-0.01	0.13	-0.07	0.07	-0.01	0.21	0.12	..
September	-0.08	—	0.12	-0.07	0.08	0.05	0.12	-0.18	..
December	-0.08	—	0.13	-0.09	0.07	0.08	—	0.02	..

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (d)(e)									
2002-03	0.66	1.24	2.54	0.67	1.40	1.03	0.32	0.93	1.24
2003-04	0.52	1.18	2.41	0.60	1.51	1.07	1.01	0.56	1.17
2004-05	0.73	1.35	2.41	0.78	1.74	0.74	2.13	0.82	1.33
2005-06	0.88	1.54	2.40	0.99	2.10	0.75	2.06	1.20	1.49
2006-07	1.30	1.85	2.57	1.14	2.60	0.66	1.98	2.08	1.81
2007-08	1.15	1.77	2.33	1.11	2.76	0.88	2.33	1.32	1.71
2003	0.59	1.22	2.45	0.68	1.56	1.24	0.64	0.58	1.22
2004	0.60	1.25	2.31	0.60	1.57	0.80	1.59	0.65	1.20
2005	0.86	1.43	2.48	0.90	1.93	0.80	2.27	1.29	1.44
2006	1.06	1.67	2.37	1.10	2.33	0.67	1.88	1.41	1.60
2007	1.24	1.77	2.49	1.08	2.56	0.73	2.40	1.48	1.74
2008	1.40	1.95	2.52	1.16	3.09	0.99	1.95	1.69	1.91
2006									
December	0.28	0.41	0.60	0.25	0.60	0.19	0.29	0.50	0.41
2007									
March	0.42	0.59	0.71	0.37	0.78	0.19	0.57	0.61	0.55
June	0.26	0.39	0.65	0.21	0.57	0.10	0.59	0.57	0.40
September	0.29	0.42	0.45	0.25	0.61	0.22	0.71	0.13	0.38
December	0.28	0.36	0.66	0.24	0.57	0.22	0.51	0.17	0.40
2008									
March	0.29	0.54	0.59	0.38	0.87	0.29	0.37	0.54	0.48
June	0.29	0.44	0.61	0.24	0.67	0.15	0.73	0.48	0.43
September	0.47	0.50	0.61	0.27	0.80	0.27	0.56	0.25	0.52
December	0.35	0.46	0.68	0.26	0.71	0.28	0.28	0.41	0.47

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) Estimates of net interstate migration for September quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary. For further information see paragraphs 16–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(e) Estimates of total population growth for September quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary – see Status of quarterly ERP data at paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
2002-03	3 309 435	2 428 556	1 897 965	756 552	979 874	235 521	104 462	160 736	9 874 412
2003-04	3 325 371	2 458 862	1 944 603	760 968	996 707	237 963	105 182	161 770	9 992 728
2004-05	3 347 837	2 493 999	1 992 313	766 684	1 015 795	239 754	107 140	163 227	10 128 064
2005-06	3 375 500	2 535 068	2 041 291	774 053	1 039 045	241 556	109 315	165 303	10 282 433
2006-07	3 420 484	2 585 225	2 095 196	782 745	1 067 278	243 154	111 278	168 856	10 475 527
2007-08(b)	3 460 125	2 631 983	2 145 760	791 597	1 099 406	245 374	113 997	171 348	10 660 917
2003	3 316 617	2 443 174	1 922 970	758 912	988 254	236 953	104 649	161 007	9 933 853
2004	3 334 903	2 475 705	1 967 195	763 456	1 005 578	238 948	105 976	162 108	10 055 192
2005	3 361 431	2 512 840	2 017 563	769 879	1 026 664	240 819	108 371	164 292	10 203 169
2006	3 396 324	2 558 192	2 065 991	778 211	1 052 106	242 437	110 116	166 778	10 371 462
2007(b)	3 439 891	2 605 743	2 118 990	786 502	1 081 000	244 310	112 721	169 388	10 559 862
2008(b)	3 488 751	2 657 547	2 174 251	795 964	1 117 090	246 744	114 943	172 653	10 769 276
2006									
December	3 396 324	2 558 192	2 065 991	778 211	1 052 106	242 437	110 116	166 778	10 371 462
2007									
March	3 411 021	2 574 607	2 080 913	781 126	1 060 836	242 913	110 649	167 841	10 431 214
June	3 420 484	2 585 225	2 095 196	782 745	1 067 278	243 154	111 278	168 856	10 475 527
September(b)	3 430 363	2 596 434	2 104 591	784 702	1 074 393	243 745	112 121	169 133	10 516 796
December(b)	3 439 891	2 605 743	2 118 990	786 502	1 081 000	244 310	112 721	169 388	10 559 862
2008									
March(b)	3 450 019	2 620 251	2 131 888	789 532	1 091 183	245 035	113 099	170 440	10 612 770
June(b)	3 460 125	2 631 983	2 145 760	791 597	1 099 406	245 374	113 997	171 348	10 660 917
September(b)	3 476 512	2 645 353	2 159 124	793 808	1 108 725	246 045	114 618	171 865	10 717 378
December(b)	3 488 751	2 657 547	2 174 251	795 964	1 117 090	246 744	114 943	172 653	10 769 276
FEMALES									
2002-03	3 363 142	2 494 929	1 911 249	774 726	973 196	242 125	95 584	164 925	10 021 023
2003-04	3 381 818	2 522 605	1 956 307	779 466	985 930	244 807	96 881	165 705	10 134 635
2004-05	3 408 620	2 554 603	2 002 545	785 830	1 001 293	246 573	99 233	166 937	10 266 727
2005-06	3 440 587	2 591 472	2 049 617	793 835	1 020 336	248 395	101 312	168 816	10 415 447
2006-07	3 484 458	2 636 085	2 100 785	803 049	1 045 689	250 050	103 526	172 198	10 596 925
2007-08(b)	3 524 047	2 681 840	2 148 155	811 764	1 071 791	252 155	105 821	174 203	10 770 864
2003	3 372 077	2 508 986	1 934 092	777 374	979 597	243 819	95 940	165 017	10 078 029
2004	3 393 987	2 538 262	1 978 795	782 072	993 178	245 692	97 808	166 047	10 196 940
2005	3 425 004	2 572 665	2 026 251	789 493	1 010 608	247 676	100 036	168 088	10 340 895
2006	3 462 231	2 612 426	2 073 694	798 280	1 032 627	249 346	102 219	170 299	10 502 201
2007(b)	3 503 993	2 656 647	2 123 799	806 992	1 057 062	251 067	104 714	172 686	10 678 042
2008(b)	3 552 642	2 707 249	2 175 278	816 038	1 086 950	253 534	106 739	175 190	10 874 711
2006									
December	3 462 231	2 612 426	2 073 694	798 280	1 032 627	249 346	102 219	170 299	10 502 201
2007									
March	3 476 021	2 626 648	2 088 163	801 267	1 040 153	249 811	102 893	171 276	10 557 312
June	3 484 458	2 636 085	2 100 785	803 049	1 045 689	250 050	103 526	172 198	10 596 925
September(b)	3 494 418	2 646 899	2 110 369	805 040	1 051 512	250 527	104 206	172 371	10 636 430
December(b)	3 503 993	2 656 647	2 123 799	806 992	1 057 062	251 067	104 714	172 686	10 678 042
2008									
March(b)	3 513 983	2 670 483	2 135 829	810 044	1 065 490	251 765	105 132	173 472	10 727 286
June(b)	3 524 047	2 681 840	2 148 155	811 764	1 071 791	252 155	105 821	174 203	10 770 864
September(b)	3 540 579	2 694 956	2 160 964	813 939	1 079 737	252 842	106 437	174 564	10 825 107
December(b)	3 552 642	2 707 249	2 175 278	816 038	1 086 950	253 534	106 739	175 190	10 874 711

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

(b) Estimated resident population for September 2007 onwards is preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
<i>At end of period</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS									
2002-03	6 672 577	4 923 485	3 809 214	1 531 278	1 953 070	477 646	200 046	325 661	19 895 435
2003-04	6 707 189	4 981 467	3 900 910	1 540 434	1 982 637	482 770	202 063	327 475	20 127 363
2004-05	6 756 457	5 048 602	3 994 858	1 552 514	2 017 088	486 327	206 373	330 164	20 394 791
2005-06	6 816 087	5 126 540	4 090 908	1 567 888	2 059 381	489 951	210 627	334 119	20 697 880
2006-07	6 904 942	5 221 310	4 195 981	1 585 794	2 112 967	493 204	214 804	341 054	21 072 452
2007-08(b)	6 984 172	5 313 823	4 293 915	1 603 361	2 171 197	497 529	219 818	345 551	21 431 781
2003	6 688 694	4 952 160	3 857 062	1 536 286	1 967 851	480 772	200 589	326 024	20 011 882
2004	6 728 890	5 013 967	3 945 990	1 545 528	1 998 756	484 640	203 784	328 155	20 252 132
2005	6 786 435	5 085 505	4 043 814	1 559 372	2 037 272	488 495	208 407	332 380	20 544 064
2006	6 858 555	5 170 618	4 139 685	1 576 491	2 084 733	491 783	212 335	337 077	20 873 663
2007(b)	6 943 884	5 262 390	4 242 789	1 593 494	2 138 062	495 377	217 435	342 074	21 237 904
2008(b)	7 041 393	5 364 796	4 349 529	1 612 002	2 204 040	500 278	221 682	347 843	21 643 987
2006									
December	6 858 555	5 170 618	4 139 685	1 576 491	2 084 733	491 783	212 335	337 077	20 873 663
2007									
March	6 887 042	5 201 255	4 169 076	1 582 393	2 100 989	492 724	213 542	339 117	20 988 526
June	6 904 942	5 221 310	4 195 981	1 585 794	2 112 967	493 204	214 804	341 054	21 072 452
September(b)	6 924 781	5 243 333	4 214 960	1 589 742	2 125 905	494 272	216 327	341 504	21 153 226
December(b)	6 943 884	5 262 390	4 242 789	1 593 494	2 138 062	495 377	217 435	342 074	21 237 904
2008									
March(b)	6 964 002	5 290 734	4 267 717	1 599 576	2 156 673	496 800	218 231	343 912	21 340 056
June(b)	6 984 172	5 313 823	4 293 915	1 603 361	2 171 197	497 529	219 818	345 551	21 431 781
September(b)	7 017 091	5 340 309	4 320 088	1 607 747	2 188 462	498 887	221 055	346 429	21 542 485
December(b)	7 041 393	5 364 796	4 349 529	1 612 002	2 204 040	500 278	221 682	347 843	21 643 987

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

(b) Estimated resident population for September 2007 onwards is preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

ASGC	Population region	CHANGE				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE		
		2003(c)	2007(d)	2008(e)	2003–2008	2007–2008	2003–2008	2007–2008
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS								
105	Sydney	4 190 874	4 344 675	4 399 722	208 848	55 047	0.98	1.27
205	Melbourne	3 577 411	3 817 806	3 892 419	315 008	74 613	1.70	1.95
305	Brisbane	1 744 111	1 902 235	1 945 639	201 528	43 404	2.21	2.28
405	Adelaide	1 121 742	1 159 131	1 172 105	50 363	12 974	0.88	1.12
505	Perth	1 435 907	1 559 178	1 602 559	166 652	43 381	2.22	2.78
605	Hobart	199 853	207 330	209 287	9 434	1 957	0.93	0.94
705	Darwin	107 440	117 333	120 652	13 212	3 319	2.35	2.83
805	Canberra	325 340	340 766	345 257	19 917	4 491	1.20	1.32
STATISTICAL DISTRICTS								
3139	Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	475 472	543 808	558 888	83 416	15 080	3.29	2.77
1003	Newcastle (NSW)	503 160	524 968	531 191	28 031	6 223	1.09	1.19
8196	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	369 769	389 590	395 126	25 357	5 536	1.34	1.42
1006	Wollongong (NSW)	273 788	280 861	284 169	10 381	3 308	0.75	1.18
3042	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	202 780	231 167	237 562	34 782	6 395	3.22	2.77
2024	Geelong (VIC)	162 543	170 039	172 300	9 757	2 261	1.17	1.33
3057	Townsville (QLD)	140 362	158 027	162 730	22 368	4 703	3.00	2.98
3061	Cairns (QLD)	118 503	136 404	142 001	23 498	5 597	3.68	4.10
3064	Toowoomba (QLD)	113 714	123 804	125 339	11 625	1 535	1.97	1.24
6090	Launceston (TAS)	100 515	104 074	104 649	4 134	575	0.81	0.55
1218	Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	97 528	101 801	102 894	5 366	1 093	1.08	1.07
2027	Ballarat (VIC)	85 074	89 987	91 787	6 713	1 800	1.53	2.00
2030	Bendigo (VIC)	81 434	86 604	88 031	6 597	1 427	1.57	1.65
3054	Mackay (QLD)	68 532	79 429	81 148	12 616	1 719	3.44	2.16
6093	Burnie-Devonport (TAS)	78 198	80 227	81 144	2 946	917	0.74	1.14
5071	Mandurah (WA)	63 562	74 661	78 612	15 050	3 951	4.34	5.29
2039	La Trobe Valley (VIC)	74 743	77 488	78 531	3 788	1 043	0.99	1.35
3048	Rockhampton (QLD)	69 040	74 700	75 497	6 457	797	1.80	1.07
3045	Bundaberg (QLD)	58 833	65 024	66 176	7 343	1 152	2.38	1.77
5074	Bunbury (WA)	51 366	60 705	63 202	11 836	2 497	4.23	4.11
1033	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	52 916	56 026	56 911	3 995	885	1.47	1.58
3046	Hervey Bay (QLD)	43 123	53 551	56 165	13 042	2 614	5.43	4.88
1021	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	47 803	50 719	51 538	3 735	819	1.52	1.61
2042	Mildura (VIC)	45 912	48 642	49 280	3 368	638	1.43	1.31
3051	Gladstone (QLD)	41 549	47 261	48 796	7 247	1 535	3.27	3.25
2033	Shepparton (VIC)	45 564	47 033	47 710	2 146	677	0.92	1.44
1027	Tamworth (NSW)	43 119	45 127	45 615	2 496	488	1.13	1.08
1024	Port Macquarie (NSW)	39 881	42 047	42 900	3 019	853	1.47	2.03
1039	Orange (NSW)	37 126	37 525	37 991	865	466	0.46	1.24
1030	Dubbo (NSW)	35 325	36 340	36 653	1 328	313	0.74	0.86
5083	Geraldton (WA)	31 861	34 405	35 361	3 500	956	2.11	2.78
1008	Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	31 007	32 758	33 212	2 205	454	1.38	1.39
1036	Bathurst (NSW)	31 137	32 476	32 942	1 805	466	1.13	1.43
2025	Warrnambool (VIC)	30 317	32 254	32 712	2 395	458	1.53	1.42
1015	Lismore (NSW)	30 664	31 866	31 926	1 262	60	0.81	0.19
5080	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	29 890	30 746	31 509	1 619	763	1.06	2.48

(a) Estimates are based on the 2008 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.

(b) Based on data published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2007–08* (cat. no. 3218.0).

(c) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2003 are final and based on the 2006 Census.

(d) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2007 have been revised.

(e) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2008 are preliminary.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2008(a)

Age groups (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
MALES									
0-4	225 972	173 077	148 093	48 196	73 589	16 543	9 267	11 520	706 327
5-9	225 338	165 640	144 801	48 226	71 354	16 045	8 953	10 304	690 749
10-14	231 338	173 062	150 982	51 638	75 814	17 392	8 742	10 792	719 870
15-19	244 394	184 614	154 742	55 194	78 775	17 758	8 547	12 435	756 525
20-24	247 641	199 216	156 236	56 680	82 507	15 650	9 359	15 623	782 998
25-29	248 525	192 833	153 325	52 357	80 149	13 887	9 647	14 830	765 653
30-34	240 777	186 203	146 143	50 371	75 925	13 951	9 334	13 396	736 174
35-39	254 676	199 482	159 890	56 418	84 272	16 411	9 340	13 377	793 960
40-44	241 210	187 648	150 625	56 549	80 672	16 446	8 400	12 083	753 754
45-49	249 310	187 964	152 912	58 206	80 553	18 333	8 258	12 242	767 881
50-54	226 697	170 431	138 154	54 199	73 393	17 451	7 233	10 904	698 566
55-59	206 182	153 239	129 346	50 264	66 401	16 520	6 339	10 088	638 512
60-64	184 555	135 490	115 290	44 396	56 378	15 112	4 623	8 216	564 133
65-69	135 664	101 194	82 663	32 753	40 217	11 185	2 884	5 419	412 038
70-74	107 855	79 911	61 502	26 348	30 220	8 479	1 515	3 824	319 681
75-79	86 718	64 744	46 720	21 979	23 170	6 575	853	2 885	253 654
80-84	61 347	45 952	32 007	16 463	15 643	4 588	463	2 024	178 488
85-89	30 790	22 815	16 210	8 314	7 584	2 218	171	1 016	89 123
90-94	9 114	6 862	4 994	2 476	2 223	673	59	305	26 708
95-99	1 807	1 436	997	500	516	135	10	61	5 463
100 and over	215	170	128	70	51	22	—	4	660
All ages	3 460 125	2 631 983	2 145 760	791 597	1 099 406	245 374	113 997	171 348	10 660 917
FEMALES									
0-4	213 662	164 785	139 581	46 088	69 446	15 553	8 826	10 927	668 940
5-9	214 493	157 686	137 287	46 512	67 450	15 243	8 545	10 138	657 446
10-14	221 051	163 251	143 804	49 260	70 200	16 343	7 966	10 474	682 444
15-19	230 233	174 819	146 985	52 072	73 961	16 676	7 901	11 894	714 624
20-24	239 050	188 904	151 170	54 525	75 807	15 217	8 482	14 374	747 592
25-29	246 705	189 462	148 368	50 443	73 523	14 256	9 688	14 798	747 311
30-34	244 340	186 636	146 541	49 531	73 108	14 535	8 969	13 083	736 811
35-39	260 439	204 846	161 981	56 360	80 848	17 377	8 907	13 527	804 385
40-44	244 635	191 818	153 093	56 534	78 432	17 180	7 866	12 444	762 108
45-49	254 759	192 425	156 768	59 518	79 415	19 122	7 609	12 795	782 493
50-54	231 249	174 431	140 643	55 500	72 550	17 865	6 779	11 751	710 864
55-59	209 093	158 680	128 554	52 245	64 908	16 847	5 427	10 582	646 402
60-64	185 045	139 013	112 167	46 404	53 346	15 116	3 637	8 496	563 262
65-69	140 127	104 640	81 740	34 807	39 637	11 235	2 186	5 656	420 058
70-74	117 311	88 045	62 573	29 323	31 684	9 187	1 288	4 343	343 766
75-79	102 649	76 588	52 627	26 394	26 273	7 783	801	3 368	296 495
80-84	85 318	63 963	42 411	23 179	20 738	6 341	521	2 899	245 372
85-89	54 154	40 297	27 168	14 901	13 064	4 050	289	1 801	155 725
90-94	22 768	16 358	11 156	6 121	5 525	1 742	99	663	64 434
95-99	6 125	4 562	3 101	1 801	1 652	425	32	164	17 862
100 and over	841	631	437	246	224	62	3	26	2 470
All ages	3 524 047	2 681 840	2 148 155	811 764	1 071 791	252 155	105 821	174 203	10 770 864

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2008 are preliminary.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2008(a) *continued*

Age groups (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
PERSONS									
0-4	439 634	337 862	287 674	94 284	143 035	32 096	18 093	22 447	1 375 267
5-9	439 831	323 326	282 088	94 738	138 804	31 288	17 498	20 442	1 348 195
10-14	452 389	336 313	294 786	100 898	146 014	33 735	16 708	21 266	1 402 314
15-19	474 627	359 433	301 727	107 266	152 736	34 434	16 448	24 329	1 471 149
20-24	486 691	388 120	307 406	111 205	158 314	30 867	17 841	29 997	1 530 590
25-29	495 230	382 295	301 693	102 800	153 672	28 143	19 335	29 628	1 512 964
30-34	485 117	372 839	292 684	99 902	149 033	28 486	18 303	26 479	1 472 985
35-39	515 115	404 328	321 871	112 778	165 120	33 788	18 247	26 904	1 598 345
40-44	485 845	379 466	303 718	113 083	159 104	33 626	16 266	24 527	1 515 862
45-49	504 069	380 389	309 680	117 724	159 968	37 455	15 867	25 037	1 550 374
50-54	457 946	344 862	278 797	109 699	145 943	35 316	14 012	22 655	1 409 430
55-59	415 275	311 919	257 900	102 509	131 309	33 367	11 766	20 670	1 284 914
60-64	369 600	274 503	227 457	90 800	109 724	30 228	8 260	16 712	1 127 395
65-69	275 791	205 834	164 403	67 560	79 854	22 420	5 070	11 075	832 096
70-74	225 166	167 956	124 075	55 671	61 904	17 666	2 803	8 167	663 447
75-79	189 367	141 332	99 347	48 373	49 443	14 358	1 654	6 253	550 149
80-84	146 665	109 915	74 418	39 642	36 381	10 929	984	4 923	423 860
85-89	84 944	63 112	43 378	23 215	20 648	6 268	460	2 817	244 848
90-94	31 882	23 220	16 150	8 597	7 748	2 415	158	968	91 142
95-99	7 932	5 998	4 098	2 301	2 168	560	42	225	23 325
100 and over	1 056	801	565	316	275	84	3	30	3 130
All ages	6 984 172	5 313 823	4 293 915	1 603 361	2 171 197	497 529	219 818	345 551	21 431 781

(a) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2008 are preliminary.

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

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

Age group (years)	2004					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008(b)
MALES										
0–4	654 340	660 134	672 434	687 069	706 327	3.25	3.24	3.25	3.26	3.30
5–9	686 275	684 908	687 052	688 481	690 749	3.41	3.36	3.32	3.27	3.22
10–14	716 176	719 278	718 915	719 701	719 870	3.56	3.53	3.47	3.42	3.36
15–19	706 991	716 200	726 172	744 803	756 525	3.51	3.51	3.51	3.53	3.53
20–24	713 129	730 666	748 327	770 721	782 998	3.54	3.58	3.62	3.66	3.65
25–29	683 363	690 248	707 470	735 015	765 653	3.40	3.38	3.42	3.49	3.57
30–34	756 016	752 694	741 714	735 416	736 174	3.76	3.69	3.58	3.49	3.43
35–39	726 929	737 019	757 919	779 478	793 960	3.61	3.61	3.66	3.70	3.70
40–44	766 211	765 647	760 964	755 897	753 754	3.81	3.75	3.68	3.59	3.52
45–49	713 251	726 499	739 364	754 136	767 881	3.54	3.56	3.57	3.58	3.58
50–54	658 083	665 406	677 356	688 466	698 566	3.27	3.26	3.27	3.27	3.26
55–59	603 258	621 700	635 643	632 707	638 512	3.00	3.05	3.07	3.00	2.98
60–64	454 593	474 157	496 176	533 180	564 133	2.26	2.32	2.40	2.53	2.63
65–69	364 384	376 621	386 135	399 786	412 038	1.81	1.85	1.87	1.90	1.92
70–74	300 415	299 961	303 566	311 487	319 681	1.49	1.47	1.47	1.48	1.49
75–79	245 181	249 632	252 678	254 123	253 654	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.21	1.18
80–84	153 494	159 831	166 173	172 309	178 488	0.76	0.78	0.80	0.82	0.83
85–89	64 690	69 895	75 438	81 898	89 123	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.39	0.42
90–94	21 459	22 958	24 171	25 585	26 708	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12
95–99	3 971	4 133	4 306	4 725	5 463	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
100 and over	519	477	460	544	660	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	9 992 728	10 128 064	10 282 433	10 475 527	10 660 917	49.65	49.66	49.68	49.71	49.74
FEMALES										
0–4	621 369	625 411	637 648	650 953	668 940	3.09	3.07	3.08	3.09	3.12
5–9	651 472	650 685	653 157	655 049	657 446	3.24	3.19	3.16	3.11	3.07
10–14	678 509	681 695	681 239	682 335	682 444	3.37	3.34	3.29	3.24	3.18
15–19	678 785	683 383	689 033	702 714	714 624	3.37	3.35	3.33	3.33	3.33
20–24	686 538	705 232	723 531	737 705	747 592	3.41	3.46	3.50	3.50	3.49
25–29	676 834	681 316	696 460	720 776	747 311	3.36	3.34	3.36	3.42	3.49
30–34	767 669	763 254	748 090	739 976	736 811	3.81	3.74	3.61	3.51	3.44
35–39	737 362	745 725	766 937	790 388	804 385	3.66	3.66	3.71	3.75	3.75
40–44	777 593	776 908	771 590	766 341	762 108	3.86	3.81	3.73	3.64	3.56
45–49	723 704	738 749	754 066	769 819	782 493	3.60	3.62	3.64	3.65	3.65
50–54	663 689	673 077	684 947	698 700	710 864	3.30	3.30	3.31	3.32	3.32
55–59	594 506	616 906	635 851	636 847	646 402	2.95	3.02	3.07	3.02	3.02
60–64	448 881	470 390	493 166	531 517	563 262	2.23	2.31	2.38	2.52	2.63
65–69	374 923	385 699	395 284	407 954	420 058	1.86	1.89	1.91	1.94	1.96
70–74	325 908	325 237	327 264	335 160	343 766	1.62	1.59	1.58	1.59	1.60
75–79	299 159	299 535	299 871	298 830	296 495	1.49	1.47	1.45	1.42	1.38
80–84	229 512	235 867	239 575	242 781	245 372	1.14	1.16	1.16	1.15	1.14
85–89	126 627	131 749	139 004	147 194	155 725	0.63	0.65	0.67	0.70	0.73
90–94	56 198	59 596	61 664	63 477	64 434	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.30
95–99	13 516	14 356	15 090	16 269	17 862	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08
100 and over	1 881	1 957	1 980	2 140	2 470	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	10 134 635	10 266 727	10 415 447	10 596 925	10 770 864	50.35	50.34	50.32	50.29	50.26

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2008 are preliminary.

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

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

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2004 no.	2005 no.	2006 no.	2007 no.	2008(b) no.	2004 %	2005 %	2006 %	2007 %	2008(b) %
0–4	1 275 709	1 285 545	1 310 082	1 338 022	1 375 267	6.34	6.30	6.33	6.35	6.42
5–9	1 337 747	1 335 593	1 340 209	1 343 530	1 348 195	6.65	6.55	6.48	6.38	6.29
10–14	1 394 685	1 400 973	1 400 154	1 402 036	1 402 314	6.93	6.87	6.76	6.65	6.54
15–19	1 385 776	1 399 583	1 415 205	1 447 517	1 471 149	6.89	6.86	6.84	6.87	6.86
20–24	1 399 667	1 435 898	1 471 858	1 508 426	1 530 590	6.95	7.04	7.11	7.16	7.14
25–29	1 360 197	1 371 564	1 403 930	1 455 791	1 512 964	6.76	6.73	6.78	6.91	7.06
30–34	1 523 685	1 515 948	1 489 804	1 475 392	1 472 985	7.57	7.43	7.20	7.00	6.87
35–39	1 464 291	1 482 744	1 524 856	1 569 866	1 598 345	7.28	7.27	7.37	7.45	7.46
40–44	1 543 804	1 542 555	1 532 554	1 522 238	1 515 862	7.67	7.56	7.40	7.22	7.07
45–49	1 436 955	1 465 248	1 493 430	1 523 955	1 550 374	7.14	7.18	7.22	7.23	7.23
50–54	1 321 772	1 338 483	1 362 303	1 387 166	1 409 430	6.57	6.56	6.58	6.58	6.58
55–59	1 197 764	1 238 606	1 271 494	1 269 554	1 284 914	5.95	6.07	6.14	6.02	6.00
60–64	903 474	944 547	989 342	1 064 697	1 127 395	4.49	4.63	4.78	5.05	5.26
65–69	739 307	762 320	781 419	807 740	832 096	3.67	3.74	3.78	3.83	3.88
70–74	626 323	625 198	630 830	646 647	663 447	3.11	3.07	3.05	3.07	3.10
75–79	544 340	549 167	552 549	552 953	550 149	2.70	2.69	2.67	2.62	2.57
80–84	383 006	395 698	405 748	415 090	423 860	1.90	1.94	1.96	1.97	1.98
85–89	191 317	201 644	214 442	229 092	244 848	0.95	0.99	1.04	1.09	1.14
90–94	77 657	82 554	85 835	89 062	91 142	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.43
95–99	17 487	18 489	19 396	20 994	23 325	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11
100 and over	2 400	2 434	2 440	2 684	3 130	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	20 127 363	20 394 791	20 697 880	21 072 452	21 431 781	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

(b) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2008 are preliminary.

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Proportion(a)</i>
	no.	%
Australia—at 31 December 2008(b)		
New South Wales	7 041 393	32.5
Victoria	5 364 796	24.8
Queensland	4 349 529	20.1
South Australia	1 612 002	7.4
Western Australia	2 204 040	10.2
Tasmania	500 278	2.3
Northern Territory	221 682	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	347 843	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	393	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 428	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	603	0.0
<i>Total Other Territories</i>	2 424	0.0
Total Australia	21 643 987	100.0
Australian External Territories—at 30 June 2008(c)		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	..
Coral Sea Islands Territory	4	..
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	54	..
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	..
<i>Total Australian External Territories</i>	58	..

.. not applicable

(a) Proportion of the population of total Australia.

(b) Estimated resident population at 31 December 2008 is preliminary.

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

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

PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION (a)

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

CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES A(c)

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

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES A(c)

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

CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES B(d)

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

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES B(d)

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

CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES C(e)

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

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES C(e)

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

.. not applicable

na not available

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

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

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

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

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

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (c)
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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
2006(d)	76 229	16 581	71 950	13 790	35 775	9 204	31 514	2 147	257 309

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
2006(d)	76 456	16 936	72 935	14 265	35 191	9 211	32 491	2 135	259 734

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
2006(d)	152 685	33 517	144 885	28 055	70 966	18 415	64 005	4 282	517 043

(a) Data are based on the 2001 Census unless otherwise stated.

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

(b) For information on these experimental estimates see paragraph 22 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

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

FEMALES

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

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

(b) For further information regarding experimental Indigenous estimates see Explanatory Note 22.

(a) Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 Census.

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

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

(a) Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 Census.

(b) For further information regarding experimental Indigenous estimates see Explanatory Note 22.

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
MALES									
0–4	214 133	160 149	128 320	44 279	62 862	14 455	5 061	10 367	639 681
5–9	215 966	163 100	131 855	46 894	65 502	15 275	4 969	10 061	653 717
10–14	223 343	170 548	139 314	50 465	69 834	16 439	4 986	10 647	685 661
15–19	225 898	176 711	137 278	52 338	72 143	16 263	4 746	12 410	697 843
20–24	232 788	185 509	143 276	54 049	74 297	14 857	5 786	15 017	725 670
25–29	228 922	178 288	133 059	48 409	67 833	12 879	6 321	13 438	689 224
30–34	241 762	185 489	140 998	50 553	71 265	14 202	6 699	12 937	723 977
35–39	239 765	191 061	144 098	55 022	76 139	15 813	6 792	12 513	741 295
40–44	245 856	186 766	144 972	56 592	76 558	16 868	6 745	11 969	746 447
45–49	238 398	180 206	141 644	56 613	74 642	17 629	6 420	11 658	727 302
50–54	216 952	164 297	131 341	52 417	69 219	16 734	5 887	10 794	667 740
55–59	204 327	151 747	126 349	50 008	64 539	16 201	5 401	10 090	628 774
60–64	161 986	119 326	99 722	38 940	48 071	12 976	3 527	6 992	491 602
65–69	127 616	94 910	75 733	30 732	36 894	10 280	2 178	4 849	383 234
70–74	102 518	76 265	56 878	25 443	27 905	8 019	1 086	3 570	301 705
75 and over	179 041	134 115	94 504	47 509	45 567	13 462	1 197	5 844	521 252
75–79	86 256	64 710	45 570	22 473	22 525	np	743	np	251 619
80–84	57 155	42 676	29 753	15 256	14 281	np	312	np	165 650
85 and over	35 630	26 729	19 181	9 780	8 761	np	142	np	103 983
All ages	3 299 271	2 518 487	1 969 341	760 263	1 003 270	232 352	77 801	163 156	10 025 124

FEMALES

0–4	202 943	152 342	121 125	42 270	58 984	13 542	4 854	9 833	605 975
5–9	206 040	154 103	125 388	45 170	61 508	14 550	4 574	9 936	621 356
10–14	212 417	161 653	132 284	47 961	64 986	15 443	4 650	10 324	649 806
15–19	215 377	167 930	131 098	49 325	67 310	15 471	4 205	11 654	662 419
20–24	226 737	180 197	139 501	51 857	68 947	14 640	5 199	14 271	701 409
25–29	227 919	175 286	130 651	46 391	64 694	13 241	6 099	13 501	677 840
30–34	245 486	188 621	141 888	49 801	69 595	14 855	6 272	12 960	729 544
35–39	243 850	195 511	146 117	54 282	73 799	16 410	6 184	12 548	748 801
40–44	247 743	190 905	148 790	56 978	75 645	17 333	5 879	12 489	755 856
45–49	243 213	184 566	144 721	57 772	74 220	18 217	5 760	12 502	741 055
50–54	220 000	167 254	131 415	53 816	68 451	17 041	5 162	11 529	674 751
55–59	203 978	156 327	123 834	51 567	61 677	16 338	4 098	10 439	628 297
60–64	162 054	120 838	96 603	40 433	45 459	13 007	2 466	7 160	488 051
65–69	132 112	98 919	73 959	33 009	36 551	10 540	1 433	5 164	391 708
70–74	111 643	84 077	58 251	28 055	29 444	8 610	756	3 988	324 834
75 and over	262 619	196 007	131 057	70 883	63 875	19 946	1 230	8 383	754 011
75–79	103 800	77 515	52 346	27 287	25 690	np	606	np	298 296
80–84	83 466	62 125	41 035	22 830	19 659	np	363	np	238 704
85 and over	75 353	56 367	37 676	20 766	18 526	np	261	np	217 011
All ages	3 364 131	2 574 536	1 976 682	779 570	985 145	239 184	68 821	166 681	10 155 713

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

(a) Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 Census.

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

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

(a) Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 Census.

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

BIRTHS AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (a)(b)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(c)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
2002-03	83 597	60 220	47 896	17 330	24 025	5 723	3 818	4 023	246 663
2003-04	82 877	61 440	49 514	17 339	24 419	5 707	3 620	4 142	249 082
2004-05	84 582	62 306	52 217	17 655	25 453	5 978	3 514	4 202	255 934
2005-06	86 177	63 815	54 089	17 999	26 930	6 372	3 726	4 409	263 540
2006-07	88 997	68 899	56 898	18 893	28 900	6 759	3 772	4 583	277 724
2007-08(d)	87 448	73 147	60 279	20 205	31 167	6 671	3 963	4 742	287 653
2003	83 466	60 548	48 939	17 620	23 799	5 734	3 735	4 130	248 000
2004	82 199	61 382	49 734	16 935	25 007	5 710	3 527	4 126	248 645
2005	87 567	63 191	54 054	18 010	26 407	6 254	3 665	4 230	263 409
2006	86 081	66 429	54 803	18 344	27 928	6 606	3 715	4 544	268 472
2007(d)	90 300	71 988	60 759	19 585	29 260	6 505	3 914	4 689	287 022
2008(d)	94 673	71 175	63 131	20 229	31 851	6 775	3 942	4 804	296 610
2006									
December	21 420	17 149	13 375	4 516	6 929	1 724	921	1 095	67 137
2007									
March	22 294	17 286	14 824	4 857	7 372	1 653	991	1 137	70 417
June	22 328	16 927	14 582	4 713	7 267	1 580	972	1 149	69 524
September(d)	24 194	19 159	13 285	5 380	7 773	1 763	1 053	1 259	73 873
December(d)	21 484	18 616	18 068	4 635	6 848	1 509	898	1 144	73 208
2008									
March(d)	17 540	17 359	12 435	5 160	8 411	1 827	980	1 156	64 880
June(d)	24 230	18 013	16 491	5 030	8 135	1 572	1 032	1 183	75 692
September(d)	30 744	18 111	15 739	5 057	7 673	1 760	1 010	1 275	81 372
December(d)	22 159	17 692	18 466	4 982	7 632	1 616	920	1 190	74 666
TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (e)(f)									
2002-03	1.731	1.640	1.766	1.691	1.726	1.875	2.335	1.540	1.718
2003-04	1.716	1.667	1.796	1.699	1.745	1.862	2.208	1.591	1.727
2004-05	1.752	1.685	1.865	1.741	1.812	1.962	2.126	1.611	1.768
2005-06	1.780	1.716	1.898	1.772	1.895	2.088	2.216	1.666	1.807
2006-07(g)	1.825	1.836	1.956	1.845	1.996	2.200	2.214	1.715	1.883
2007-08(h)	1.792	1.939	2.041	1.957	2.104	2.189	2.279	1.761	1.935

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

(b) Preliminary birth estimates are calculated using birth registration date. As a result, estimates can fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in processing. This is particularly evident in Qld and NSW estimates. After the estimates are revised they are based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer affected by processing times. For more information see paragraphs 8–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(d) Birth estimates for September quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis.

(e) Births per woman.

(f) Calculated using revised births on occurrence basis and final ERP based on the 2006 Census unless otherwise stated.

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

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia ^(b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
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	46 105	33 109	24 527	12 142	11 745	3 945	962	1 503	134 041
2006-07	46 206	34 194	25 132	11 967	11 956	4 013	964	1 536	135 976
2007-08^(c)	47 574	35 987	26 674	12 392	12 437	4 209	1 108	1 649	142 039
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	45 132	32 648	24 004	11 943	11 422	3 858	1 006	1 427	131 445
2006	46 129	33 666	24 630	11 968	11 634	3 953	948	1 534	134 471
2007^(c)	46 669	35 429	25 535	12 243	12 323	4 131	1 031	1 572	138 938
2008^(c)	48 733	35 492	27 332	12 616	12 752	4 220	1 093	1 697	143 942
2006									
December	11 158	8 527	6 024	2 961	2 910	936	250	403	33 172
2007									
March	10 453	7 881	6 091	2 711	2 862	1 001	233	392	31 625
June	11 852	8 726	6 379	3 104	3 102	1 009	242	379	34 793
September ^(c)	13 827	10 144	7 491	3 484	3 382	1 194	297	423	40 242
December ^(c)	10 537	8 678	5 574	2 944	2 977	927	259	378	32 278
2008									
March ^(c)	11 568	8 109	7 293	2 830	2 954	1 042	291	425	34 515
June ^(c)	11 642	9 056	6 316	3 134	3 124	1 046	261	423	35 004
September ^(c)	13 970	9 508	7 653	3 513	3 432	1 110	290	475	39 952
December ^(c)	11 553	8 819	6 070	3 139	3 242	1 022	251	374	34 471
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (d)(e)									
2002-03	6.58	6.41	6.59	6.67	6.27	7.53	9.54	5.98	6.55
2003-04	6.48	6.25	6.52	6.43	6.17	7.35	8.67	6.00	6.43
2004-05	6.23	5.95	6.27	6.20	5.87	6.92	9.24	5.63	6.17
2005-06	6.12	5.89	6.12	6.19	5.94	6.87	9.43	5.65	6.09
2006-07^(f)	5.97	5.90	6.02	5.93	5.82	6.81	8.79	5.56	5.98
2007-08^(g)	5.94	6.00	6.15	5.95	5.81	6.95	10.28	5.72	6.03

(a) See paragraphs 8–11 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 quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis.

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

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

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

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

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

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	407	310	256	71	155	24	32	24	1 279
2006-07	417	294	310	72	83	25	36	20	1 257
2007-08(c)	369	271	295	64	96	29	26	18	1 180
2003	405	302	233	61	90	42	33	24	1 191
2004	377	281	279	68	102	18	33	29	1 187
2005	439	324	246	81	120	22	38	20	1 290
2006	408	278	310	60	130	25	31	28	1 270
2007(c)	392	287	282	78	66	28	35	14	1 182
2008(c)	406	264	309	59	108	26	24	24	1 232
2006									
December	100	83	90	18	20	7	3	8	329
2007									
March	90	70	81	18	25	6	np	np	305
June	112	76	67	19	11	6	np	np	303
September(c)	107	69	60	28	15	9	np	np	300
December(c)	83	72	74	13	15	7	4	6	274
2008									
March(c)	92	63	82	14	22	6	8	3	299
June(c)	87	67	79	9	44	7	np	np	307
September(c)	115	60	75	12	24	7	3	8	304
December(c)	112	74	73	24	18	6	np	np	322

INFANT MORTALITY RATES (d)(e)

2002-03	4.46	5.20	5.01	4.39	3.62	5.07	7.33	5.97	4.75
2003-04	5.13	4.49	5.25	3.23	3.40	6.66	10.50	5.55	4.81
2004-05	4.74	4.57	5.36	4.19	4.32	3.01	10.81	5.95	4.81
2005-06	4.72	4.86	4.73	3.95	5.76	3.77	8.59	5.44	4.85
2006-07	4.69	4.27	5.45	3.81	2.87	3.70	9.54	4.36	4.53
2007-08(f)	4.28	3.69	4.89	3.47	3.03	4.35	8.07	3.59	4.11

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

(a) See paragraphs 8-11 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 quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis.

(d) Per 1,000 live births.

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

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia (b)</i>
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons
NOM ARRIVALS (c)									
2006-07	150 554	108 518	86 631	23 527	53 847	3 446	4 548	6 434	437 510
2007-08(d)	144 640	108 450	87 236	25 715	60 892	3 788	4 698	6 685	442 109
2007(d)	145 777	107 153	86 840	24 561	56 307	3 570	4 695	6 306	435 212
2008(d)	158 501	120 408	94 443	26 371	67 515	3 939	4 844	7 620	483 646
2006									
December	36 890	25 186	20 262	5 717	13 411	867	1 003	1 643	104 980
2007									
March	41 848	33 305	23 511	6 945	15 568	1 012	1 103	1 963	125 255
June	33 703	23 520	21 854	4 784	11 870	701	1 109	1 292	98 835
September(d)	35 487	26 145	19 742	6 085	14 121	894	1 461	1 553	105 488
December(d)	34 739	24 183	21 733	6 747	14 748	963	1 022	1 498	105 634
2008									
March(d)	41 379	32 233	24 993	7 654	17 714	1 211	1 018	2 132	128 338
June(d)	33 035	25 889	20 768	5 229	14 309	720	1 197	1 502	102 649
September(d)	42 803	31 697	24 353	6 925	17 906	1 032	1 504	1 995	128 216
December(d)	41 284	30 589	24 329	6 563	17 586	976	1 125	1 991	124 443
NOM DEPARTURES (c)									
2006-07	77 086	46 035	40 368	8 889	22 393	2 013	3 432	4 467	204 686
2007-08(d)	83 347	50 361	45 995	11 462	26 200	2 269	3 736	5 016	228 394
2007(d)	80 009	48 567	44 619	10 949	24 589	2 174	3 363	4 778	219 055
2008(d)	84 242	52 642	44 730	10 281	26 901	2 326	4 137	4 969	230 231
2006									
December	19 915	12 146	11 081	2 278	6 158	473	979	1 329	54 362
2007									
March	18 866	11 317	9 392	2 084	5 269	570	650	1 036	49 184
June	19 090	10 912	9 714	2 133	5 655	491	699	946	49 640
September(d)	20 855	12 799	12 172	3 081	6 463	555	1 076	1 343	58 345
December(d)	21 198	13 539	13 341	3 651	7 202	558	938	1 453	61 886
2008									
March(d)	21 607	13 053	10 394	2 480	6 270	669	881	1 196	56 551
June(d)	19 687	10 970	10 088	2 250	6 265	487	841	1 024	51 612
September(d)	21 076	13 768	11 536	2 894	6 522	593	1 243	1 299	58 932
December(d)	21 872	14 851	12 712	2 657	7 844	577	1 172	1 450	63 136
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
2006-07	73 468	62 483	46 263	14 638	31 454	1 433	1 116	1 967	232 824
2007-08(d)	61 293	58 089	41 241	14 253	34 692	1 519	962	1 669	213 715
2007(d)	65 768	58 586	42 221	13 612	31 718	1 396	1 332	1 528	216 157
2008(d)	74 259	67 766	49 713	16 090	40 614	1 613	707	2 651	253 415
2006									
December	16 975	13 040	9 181	3 439	7 253	394	24	314	50 618
2007									
March	22 982	21 988	14 119	4 861	10 299	442	453	927	76 071
June	14 613	12 608	12 140	2 651	6 215	210	410	346	49 195
September(d)	14 632	13 346	7 570	3 004	7 658	339	385	210	47 143
December(d)	13 541	10 644	8 392	3 096	7 546	405	84	45	43 748
2008									
March(d)	19 772	19 180	14 599	5 174	11 444	542	137	936	71 787
June(d)	13 348	14 919	10 680	2 979	8 044	233	356	478	51 037
September(d)	21 727	17 929	12 817	4 031	11 384	439	261	696	69 284
December(d)	19 412	15 738	11 617	3 906	9 742	399	-47	541	61 307

(a) This time series commences at September 2006. They are compiled using an improved methodology that is not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods, as shown in Table 2. For more information see paragraphs 12-15 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

(d) NOM estimates for September quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary.

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS (a), movements—Australia

Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM (b)		Total (c)
	Settlers (d)	Residents	Visitors (d)	Residents	Visitors (d)	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
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
2006–07	140 148	110 041	263 296	5 114 647	5 641 202	11 269 334
2007–08	149 365	110 832	321 845	5 692 490	5 629 403	11 903 935
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
2007	141 645	108 513	285 569	5 403 818	5 644 073	11 583 619
2008	161 520	113 748	358 797	5 811 326	5 585 831	12 031 221
2006						
December	33 940	35 180	46 063	1 209 475	1 612 289	2 936 947
2007						
March	35 761	26 795	100 987	1 349 782	1 497 075	3 010 400
June	36 287	22 169	50 413	1 213 766	1 208 649	2 531 284
September	34 211	24 766	79 825	1 462 382	1 358 881	2 960 065
December	35 386	34 783	54 344	1 377 889	1 579 468	3 081 869
2008						
March	41 042	27 836	120 545	1 530 678	1 503 363	3 223 464
June	38 726	23 447	67 131	1 321 541	1 187 691	2 638 536
September	40 842	26 039	96 397	1 544 831	1 354 032	3 062 141
December	40 910	36 426	74 724	1 414 276	1 540 744	3 107 080

- (a) This tables contains movement data and should not be interpreted as 'persons'. See paragraphs 23–27 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Figures for short-term movements 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) Due to rounding the total may not equal the sum of categories of the overseas arrivals.
- (d) Stated intention on arrival.

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS DEPARTURES (a), movements—Australia

Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total(c)
	Former Residents(d)	Residents(d)	Visitors	Residents(d)	Visitors	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
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
2006-07	72 103	101 610	101 491	5 127 128	5 654 035	11 056 367
2007-08	76 923	102 066	124 006	5 699 456	5 670 001	11 672 452
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
2007	74 963	102 250	113 698	5 462 311	5 702 892	11 456 115
2008	79 424	100 134	142 059	5 808 135	5 610 380	11 740 132
2006						
December	16 695	21 664	31 583	1 335 122	1 470 637	2 875 700
2007						
March	21 351	31 511	24 567	1 106 868	1 607 051	2 791 348
June	17 289	23 998	24 682	1 385 362	1 291 764	2 743 094
September	18 562	25 255	24 802	1 471 801	1 331 310	2 871 730
December	17 761	21 486	39 647	1 498 280	1 472 768	3 049 942
2008						
March	23 079	32 102	30 817	1 242 848	1 594 983	2 923 830
June	17 521	23 223	28 740	1 486 526	1 270 940	2 826 950
September	19 599	24 369	31 369	1 544 651	1 309 517	2 929 505
December	19 225	20 440	51 133	1 534 110	1 434 940	3 059 848

- (a) This table contains movement data and should not be interpreted as 'persons'. See paragraphs 23–27 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Figures for short-term movements 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) Due to rounding the total may not equal the sum of categories of overseas departures.
- (d) Stated intention on departure.

DEPARTURES FROM:

Arrivals to:	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
2006-07 (b)									
New South Wales	. .	21 145	33 710	5 437	6 841	2 544	2 639	9 809	82 125
Victoria	23 880	. .	17 275	7 430	7 804	3 671	2 186	2 603	64 849
Queensland	52 496	21 545	. .	6 640	8 624	3 856	5 479	3 710	102 350
South Australia	5 577	6 439	4 709	. .	2 777	844	2 540	667	23 553
Western Australia	9 860	9 354	8 154	3 636	. .	1 642	2 771	887	36 304
Tasmania	2 748	3 132	3 511	744	1 636	. .	352	299	12 422
Northern Territory	3 427	2 968	4 668	2 412	2 434	403	. .	464	16 776
Australian Capital Territory	11 541	2 684	3 279	912	1 000	388	556	. .	20 360
Total Departures	109 529	67 267	75 306	27 211	31 116	13 348	16 523	18 439	358 739
Net gain/loss	-27 404	-2 418	27 044	-3 658	5 188	-926	253	1 921	. .

2007-08 (c)

New South Wales	. .	21 402	35 505	5 363	7 239	2 493	2 840	10 379	85 221
Victoria	23 515	. .	17 679	7 057	8 678	3 500	2 241	2 797	65 467
Queensland	50 439	22 048	. .	6 533	9 196	3 461	5 281	3 596	100 554
South Australia	5 279	6 056	4 575	. .	2 810	658	2 251	722	22 351
Western Australia	10 693	10 003	8 952	3 633	. .	1 693	2 502	812	38 288
Tasmania	2 759	3 114	3 560	796	2 044	. .	354	285	12 912
Northern Territory	3 565	3 118	4 441	2 551	2 579	433	. .	510	17 197
Australian Capital Territory	10 908	2 462	2 754	917	934	330	531	. .	18 836
Total Departures	107 158	68 203	77 466	26 850	33 480	12 568	16 000	19 101	360 826
Net gain/loss	-21 937	-2 736	23 088	-4 499	4 808	344	1 197	-265	. .

2007 (c)(b)

New South Wales	. .	21 505	35 113	5 389	6 940	2 480	2 785	10 473	84 685
Victoria	23 802	. .	17 458	7 262	8 493	3 656	2 157	2 682	65 510
Queensland	52 003	22 253	. .	6 609	9 073	3 634	5 327	3 739	102 638
South Australia	5 387	6 387	4 697	. .	2 850	749	2 439	753	23 262
Western Australia	10 161	9 876	8 552	3 698	. .	1 644	2 623	827	37 381
Tasmania	2 675	3 153	3 669	755	1 852	. .	346	265	12 715
Northern Territory	3 546	3 113	4 485	2 573	2 487	396	. .	483	17 083
Australian Capital Territory	11 181	2 596	3 005	927	1 012	332	521	. .	19 574
Total Departures	108 755	68 883	76 979	27 213	32 707	12 891	16 198	19 222	362 848
Net gain/loss	-24 070	-3 373	25 659	-3 951	4 674	-176	885	352	. .

2008 (c)

New South Wales	. .	21 015	35 795	5 506	7 618	2 390	2 697	10 501	85 522
Victoria	23 867	. .	18 348	7 111	8 701	3 504	2 370	2 759	66 660
Queensland	50 213	21 629	. .	6 678	9 093	3 532	5 416	3 699	100 260
South Australia	5 236	5 904	4 383	. .	2 808	650	2 223	707	21 911
Western Australia	11 295	10 327	9 292	3 715	. .	1 732	2 625	896	39 882
Tasmania	2 801	3 200	3 650	848	2 102	. .	405	340	13 346
Northern Territory	3 573	3 118	4 596	2 353	2 454	445	. .	467	17 006
Australian Capital Territory	11 227	2 510	2 968	895	841	360	579	. .	19 380
Total Departures	108 212	67 703	79 032	27 106	33 617	12 613	16 315	19 369	363 967
Net gain/loss	-22 690	-1 043	21 228	-5 195	6 265	733	691	11	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

(b) Estimates for interstate migration from September quarter 2006 to September quarter 2007 have been revised.

(c) Estimates for interstate migration from September quarter 2007

onwards are preliminary. For further information see paragraphs 16-20 of the Explanatory Notes.

DEPARTURES FROM:

Arrivals to:	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 2007 (b)									
New South Wales	..	5 897	9 653	1 451	1 919	682	887	2 863	23 352
Victoria	6 159	..	4 695	1 937	2 446	1 024	630	779	17 670
Queensland	13 827	6 232	..	1 751	2 658	967	1 546	958	27 939
South Australia	1 467	1 722	1 240	..	790	161	594	222	6 196
Western Australia	2 764	2 754	2 348	885	..	398	658	243	10 050
Tasmania	725	920	1 028	212	516	..	97	63	3 561
Northern Territory	990	986	1 266	721	715	124	..	156	4 958
Australian Capital Territory	2 805	684	766	274	266	87	161	..	5 043
Total Departures	28 737	19 195	20 996	7 231	9 310	3 443	4 573	5 284	98 769
Net gain/loss	-5 385	-1 525	6 943	-1 035	740	118	385	-241	..

SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2008 (b)

New South Wales	..	4 750	7 773	1 237	1 649	492	521	2 335	18 757
Victoria	5 378	..	4 095	1 648	2 027	697	504	602	14 951
Queensland	11 504	4 622	..	1 520	1 981	837	1 261	862	22 587
South Australia	1 194	1 363	961	..	671	136	475	159	4 959
Western Australia	2 507	2 402	2 136	861	..	384	608	221	9 119
Tasmania	605	771	783	205	428	..	98	85	2 975
Northern Territory	820	673	1 035	529	581	90	..	110	3 838
Australian Capital Territory	2 331	416	534	148	142	70	115	..	3 756
Total Departures	24 339	14 997	17 317	6 148	7 479	2 706	3 582	4 374	80 942
Net gain/loss	-5 582	-46	5 270	-1 189	1 640	269	256	-618	..

DECEMBER QUARTER 2008 (b)

New South Wales	..	5 800	10 315	1 494	2 284	643	815	2 965	24 316
Victoria	6 786	..	5 358	1 940	2 431	1 060	732	751	19 058
Queensland	13 908	6 234	..	1 893	2 598	1 000	1 580	1 093	28 306
South Australia	1 377	1 612	1 168	..	728	174	624	207	5 890
Western Australia	3 121	2 865	2 563	940	..	449	740	267	10 945
Tasmania	825	888	1 144	248	623	..	124	101	3 953
Northern Territory	973	992	1 344	600	631	133	..	120	4 793
Australian Capital Territory	3 042	791	986	269	204	96	173	..	5 561
Total Departures	30 032	19 182	22 878	7 384	9 499	3 555	4 788	5 504	102 822
Net gain/loss	-5 716	-124	5 428	-1 494	1 446	398	5	57	..

.. not applicable

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

(b) Estimates for interstate migration from September quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary. For further information see paragraphs 16–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS—at 30 June 2006

State/Territory	2006	2001 based	Difference	Difference
	base (a)	projection (b)		
	households	households	no.	%
New South Wales	2 548 057	2 643 044	-94 987	-3.6
Victoria	1 928 617	1 975 635	-47 018	-2.4
Queensland	1 513 021	1 583 073	-70 052	-4.4
South Australia	626 547	648 999	-22 452	-3.5
Western Australia	776 266	806 287	-30 021	-3.7
Tasmania	196 052	202 760	-6 708	-3.3
Northern Territory	64 374	67 226	-2 852	-4.2
Australian Capital Territory	126 500	130 314	-3 814	-2.9
Australia(c)	7 780 193	8 058 248	-278 055	-3.5

- (a) Data are based on the 2006 Census, see paragraphs 36–37 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Data are based on the 2001 Census. For further information see Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0) and paragraphs 35–37 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
CAPITAL CITIES									
Sydney	1 520 431	1 541 711	1 563 846	1 587 324	1 610 762	1 633 759	1 656 741	1 679 583	1 702 591
Melbourne	1 323 051	1 347 471	1 371 199	1 393 563	1 416 049	1 437 534	1 459 048	1 480 572	1 502 120
Brisbane	643 633	661 911	679 515	696 307	713 259	729 423	745 763	762 251	779 063
Adelaide	456 856	462 174	467 585	472 913	478 237	482 703	487 130	491 625	496 092
Perth	545 000	556 316	568 223	580 775	593 420	605 543	617 735	630 030	642 472
Hobart	80 652	81 575	82 529	83 495	84 463	85 249	86 008	86 776	87 545
Darwin	38 007	38 531	39 206	40 061	40 914	41 742	42 594	43 449	44 332
BALANCE OF STATE/TERRITORY									
New South Wales	971 393	986 651	1 002 009	1 017 244	1 032 282	1 045 648	1 059 002	1 072 408	1 085 904
Victoria	527 730	536 616	544 634	552 127	559 586	566 141	572 759	579 347	585 994
Queensland	779 325	802 597	825 257	847 432	869 814	890 875	912 127	933 588	955 316
South Australia	163 560	165 540	167 329	169 055	170 762	172 201	173 602	174 983	176 330
Western Australia	194 683	199 295	203 830	208 348	212 867	216 906	220 947	224 936	228 912
Tasmania	113 127	114 545	115 801	117 057	118 297	119 256	120 187	121 135	122 061
Northern Territory	25 319	25 394	25 585	25 946	26 312	26 662	26 999	27 319	27 648
TOTAL									
New South Wales	2 491 824	2 528 362	2 565 855	2 604 568	2 643 044	2 679 407	2 715 743	2 751 991	2 788 495
Victoria	1 850 781	1 884 087	1 915 833	1 945 690	1 975 635	2 003 675	2 031 807	2 059 919	2 088 114
Queensland	1 422 958	1 464 508	1 504 772	1 543 739	1 583 073	1 620 298	1 657 890	1 695 839	1 734 379
South Australia	620 416	627 714	634 914	641 968	648 999	654 904	660 732	666 608	672 422
Western Australia	739 683	755 611	772 053	789 123	806 287	822 449	838 682	854 966	871 384
Tasmania	193 779	196 120	198 330	200 552	202 760	204 505	206 195	207 911	209 606
Northern Territory	63 326	63 925	64 791	66 007	67 226	68 404	69 593	70 768	71 980
Australian Capital Territory	122 058	124 169	126 256	128 301	130 314	132 179	133 996	135 799	137 599
Australia(b)	7 505 674	7 645 366	7 783 687	7 920 842	8 058 248	8 186 752	8 315 589	8 444 779	8 574 973

(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 35–37 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This quarterly publication contains the most recent estimates of the resident populations (ERP) of Australia and the states and territories based on the results of the *2006 Census of Population and Housing* held on 8 August 2006 (with various adjustments described in paragraph 5). The ABS has used the 2006 Census to produce final rebased estimates of the resident population (refer to paragraph 6). 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 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 Jarvis Bay Territory (previously included with the Australian Capital Territory), as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands which were previously excluded from population estimates for Australia. Data for Other and External Territories are detailed separately in Table 8.

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

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

4 Australia's population estimates for the period since 1971 are compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the place of usual residence conceptual basis for population estimates is given in *Information Paper: Population Concepts, 2008* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.006) or *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 1999* (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 quarterly ERP data

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA—as at 4 June 2009

<i>Reference Period</i>	<i>Census base</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>ERP STATUS</i>
Sep. 1996–Jun. 1997	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL
Sep. 1997–Jun. 2001	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final — category jumping set to zero	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL
Sep. 2001–Jun. 2006	Final rebased – based on 2006 Census	Final	Final — includes migration adjustment using matched passenger cards	Final — rebased to 2006 Census	FINAL
Sep. 2006–Jun. 2007	Revised estimate — based on 2006 Census	Revised — based on date of occurrence	Revised — improved method of NOM introduced and used for Sep. quarter 2006 onwards. Revised NOM estimates based on actual traveller behaviour.	Revised — modelled - expansion factors based on 2006 Census	REVISED
Sep. 2007–onwards	Preliminary estimate — based on 2006 Census	Preliminary — based on date of registration	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 2006 Census	PRELIMINARY

Natural increase: births and deaths

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

9 The timeliness and accuracy of ABS quarterly population estimates 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.

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 2007 onwards are preliminary.

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Natural increase: births and deaths continued

- September 2008: New South Wales recorded a higher than usual number of registrations in September quarter 2008 due to additional staff being employed to clear processing backlogs in March and June quarters in 2008.
- June 2008: The number of birth registrations in New South Wales and Queensland for the June quarter 2008 were higher than usual due to the resolution of processing lags.
- March 2008: The processing of birth registrations in New South Wales was delayed in the March quarter 2008 and priority given to death registrations. For more information refer to <http://www.bdm.nsw.gov.au>.
- March 2008: March quarter 2008 birth registrations in Queensland showed a return to historical March figures following changes to processing in 2007. See Explanatory Notes 8–10 for more information.
- December 2007: Under reporting of birth registrations to the Australian Bureau of Statistics for Victoria was identified in December quarter 2007. Additional records from the Victorian Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages for 2007 were processed and included in estimates of births, natural increase, total population growth and estimated resident population for each quarter of 2007.
- December 2007: The number of birth registrations in Queensland for December quarter 2007 was higher than usual due to changes in procedures for processing birth registrations by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
- September 2007: The number of birth and death registrations in all states and territories for the September quarter 2007 was higher than usual. Amendments to the *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999* which took effect from 1 July 2007 requires the registration of, or application for registration of, the birth of a child as a condition for applying for the Baby Bonus (for further information on the Baby Bonus refer to <http://www.fahcsia.gov.au>). In addition to increases in the timeliness and completeness of birth registration applications, strategies have been implemented by some state and territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages, which have further improved on the timeliness of both birth and death registration processing.

Net overseas migration

12 Conceptually net overseas migration (NOM) is based on an international travellers' duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more. It is the difference between the number of incoming travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population (NOM arrivals) and the number of outgoing travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more and are subtracted from the population (NOM departures). For the method based on the 12/16 rule this 12 months does not have to be continuous and is measured over a 16 month reference period. For example whether a traveller is in or out of the population is determined by their exact duration of stay in Australia over the subsequent 16 months after arrival or departure.

13 The ABS has developed improved methods for estimating NOM. This has been used in estimating Australia's official population since September quarter 2006. Estimates of NOM based on the previous methods and those based on the improved methods are not comparable. The key change is the introduction of a '12/16 month rule' for determining a person's residency in Australia, replacing the previous '12/12 month rule'. Estimates of NOM up to June quarter 2006 use the previous methods for estimating NOM (12/12 rule) unless specified as using the improved methodology for earlier periods. For further information on the improved method see:

- *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2006* (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).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net overseas migration continued

14 Prior to 1 July 2006, NOM estimation methods used a 12/12 rule to determine if a traveller contributed to ERP. This meant that in order for a person to contribute to NOM they must stay in or be absent from Australia for a continuous period of 12 out of 12 months. It compared data on actual travel movements over a 12 month period with data on individual travellers' duration of stay as recorded on their passenger cards. In order to conduct such a comparison, data for a 15 month period (i.e. one year plus one quarter) were required. For more detail see *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 - Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence, 2003* (cat. no. 3137.0).

15 Australia's official population counts and estimates of NOM include all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. Therefore, foreign diplomatic personnel and their families are considered out of scope and need to be removed from NOM estimates. The previous methodology for estimating NOM was unable to exclude diplomatic personnel and their families. However, with the improved NOM methodology, refinements to the NOM processing system have enabled this to occur through the use of visa information. All diplomatic personnel and their families have been excluded from new NOM estimates for the reference period September quarter 2006 and onwards.

Net interstate migration

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

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

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

- Medicare data lagged by three months (both for calculating expansion factors and for estimating progressive quarters of interstate migration);

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net interstate migration *continued*

- smoothed inputs used to produce expansion factors (ie: Census, Medicare & multiple movers data were smoothed);
- capping applied to expansion factors (in contrast to the 2001-06 method);
- expansion factors applied to males aged 17 to 30 years and females aged 17 to 25 years (this differs to the age range used in the 2001-06 method);
- no smoothing applied to the expansion factors.

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

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

- *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, Mar 2009* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001)
- *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

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

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

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

- *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)
- *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991–2009* (cat. no. 3238.0).

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS

23 Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia provide information in the form of incoming and outgoing passenger cards (see Appendix 1). Incoming persons also provide information in visa applications (apart from people travelling as Australian or New Zealand (NZ) citizens). These and other information available to the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) serve as a source for statistics of overseas arrivals and departures (OAD).

24 In July 1998, DIAC revised the incoming and outgoing passenger cards and associated procedures as well as computer systems. Following these changes, some questions on the passenger cards were not compulsory and answers to these questions were not checked by Customs officers. The question on marital status was deleted. Data

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS *continued*

on marital status is now derived from visa applications (only for certain visa classes) and is therefore not available for Australian or NZ citizens. The changes also affect the data for 'previous country of residence' which is imputed for Australian and NZ citizens. For more information see the May 1998 issue of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0). Since July 1998, there have been additional minor changes to both incoming and outgoing passenger cards.

25 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

26 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.

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

NEW METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS

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

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

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

29 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.

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

continued

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

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

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

35 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 B, *Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0)). From these projections of living arrangements, projected numbers of families and households are derived.

36 Household estimates in Table 20 are based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Census). Information obtained from the PES is used to account for dwelling undercount and dwelling misclassification in the compilation of these estimates. New projections based on the 2006 Census are expected to be available in 2010.

37 Data presented in Table 21 are not intended as predictions or forecasts, but are illustrations of growth and change in the numbers of households and average household size which would occur if the assumptions about future trends in living arrangements were to prevail over the projection period. For more information see *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0). The household estimates presented in Table 21 continue to be projections based on the 2001 Census and are not comparable to the 2006 estimates presented in Table 20.

CONFIDENTIALITY

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

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

ROUNDING

40 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

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

- *Australian Demographic Trends, 1997* (cat. no. 3102.0)
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2008* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)
- *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0)
- *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0)
- *Census of Population and Housing — Details of Undercount, Aug 2006* (cat. no. 2940.0)

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0)
- *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 1999* (cat. no. 3228.0)
- *Discussion Paper: Assessment of Methods for Developing Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.002)
- *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)
- *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)
- *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 Families 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0.55.003)
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia: Projected Households 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0.55.002)
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia: Projected Persons by Living Arrangements 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0.55.004)
- *Household Estimates, Australia 1986, 1991-94* (cat. no. 3229.0)
- *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives - Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics, 2005* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002)
- *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003)
- *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005)
- *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2009* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001)
- *Marriages, 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)
- *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0) – for sub state population data at SLA or LGA geographic levels
- *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0)
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0)

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

42 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.

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

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

GLOSSARY

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

12/16 month rule A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence which takes an approach to measure usual residence that does not have to be continuous, as opposed to the continuous approach used under a 12/12 month rule. Under a 12/16 month rule, overseas travellers must have been resident in Australia for a total period of 12 months or more, during the 16 month follow-up period to be included in the estimated resident population.

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

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

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

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

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

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 Category of movement for overseas arrivals and departures is classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), as recorded 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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Category of movement <i>continued</i>	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 <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Death	<p>Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth.</p> <p>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.</p>
Estimated resident population (ERP)	<p>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.</p> <p>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> $P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + \text{NOM}, \text{ where:}$ <p>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 $t+1$.</p> <p>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> $P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + \text{NOM} + \text{NIM}.$
Household	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the census.</p>
Household population	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

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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 <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Long-term arrivals	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ overseas migrants (comprising visitors and temporary entrants) who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and■ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia. Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
Median age	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	Under the previous NOM method the ABS applied a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly 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 (NOM)	Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to

GLOSSARY *continued*

Net overseas migration (NOM) <i>continued</i>	<p>Australia and emigration from Australia. It is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ based on an international travellers' duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more;■ the difference between the number of incoming travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population (NOM arrivals) and the number of outgoing travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more and are subtracted from the population (NOM departures). <p>When using the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is then based on a travellers' actual duration of stay or absence using the 12/16 rule. Preliminary NOM estimates are modelled on patterns of traveller behaviours observed in final NOM estimates for the same period two years earlier.</p>
NOM arrivals	<p>NOM arrivals are all overseas arrivals that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population.</p> <p>When using the current method for estimating net overseas migration this term is then based on a travellers' actual duration of stay using the 12/16 rule.</p>
NOM departures	<p>NOM departures are all overseas departures that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more and are subtracted from the population.</p> <p>When using the current method for estimating net overseas migration this term is then based on a travellers' actual duration of absence using the 12/16 rule.</p>
Net permanent and long-term movement	<p>Under the previous NOM method, the difference between the number of permanent (settler) and long-term arrivals and the number of permanent and long-term departures. Short-term movements are excluded.</p>
Net undercount	<p>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.</p>
Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)	<p>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).</p>
Permanent arrivals (settlers)	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);■ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and■ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens). <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the DIAC.</p>
Permanent departures	<p>Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.</p>
Post enumeration survey	<p>The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted three to four weeks after the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once. Usually more people</p>

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Post enumeration survey <i>continued</i>	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	<p>The ABS uses the cohort-component method for producing population projections of Australia, the states, territories, capital cities and balances of state. This method begins with a base population for each sex by single year of age and advances it year by year, for each year in the projection period, by applying assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality and migration. The assumptions are based on demographic trends over the past decade and longer, both in Australia and overseas. The projections are not predictions or forecasts, but are simply illustrations of the change in population which would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period. A number of projections are produced by the ABS to show a range of possible future outcomes.</p> <p>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.</p>
Sex ratio	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for the total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and the denominator of the ratio.
Short-term arrivals	Short-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ overseas visitors/migrants who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and■ Australian residents returning from overseas after an absence of less than 12 months.
Short-term departures	Short-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and■ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.
Standardised death rate (SDR)	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The <i>direct method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and■ The <i>indirect method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. <p>Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.</p>
State or territory 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the population (estimated resident population);■ the mother (birth collection); and■ the deceased (death collection).

GLOSSARY *continued*

State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence <i>continued</i>	In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.
Statistical District (S Dist)	Statistical Districts (S Dist) consist of selected, significant, predominantly urban areas in Australia which are not located within a Capital City Statistical Division (SD). S Dists enable comparable statistics to be produced about these selected urban areas. Further information concerning S Dists is contained in <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Statistical Division (SD)	Statistical Divisions (SD) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSD). These are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Information concerning SDs is contained in <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	Statistical Local Areas (SLA) are, in most cases, identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole Local Government Areas (LGA). In other cases, they represent unincorporated areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of a state or territory without gaps or overlaps. In some cases legal LGAs overlap statistical subdivision boundaries and therefore comprise two or three SLAs (Part A, Part B and, if necessary, Part C). Further information concerning SLAs is contained in <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)	Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) are of intermediate size, between Statistical Local Areas (SLA) and Statistical Divisions (SD). In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In the non-urban areas an SSD is characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SSDs is contained in <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (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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