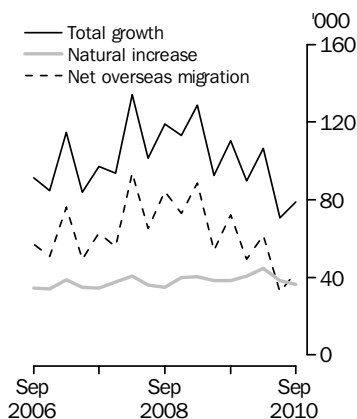


# AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

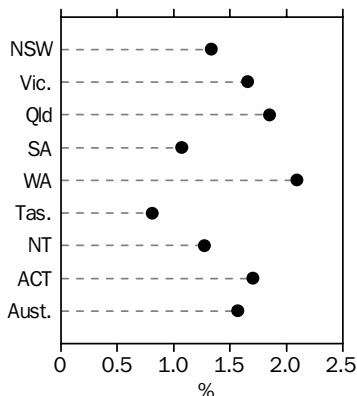
EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 29 MAR 2011

## 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 Guy Jennings on Canberra (02) 6252 6296.

## KEY FIGURES

### PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Sep qtr 2010 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 253.4	95.2	1.3
Victoria	5 567.1	90.5	1.7
Queensland	4 532.3	82.2	1.8
South Australia	1 647.8	17.4	1.1
Western Australia	2 306.2	47.3	2.1
Tasmania	508.5	4.1	0.8
Northern Territory	230.2	2.9	1.3
Australian Capital Territory	359.7	6.0	1.7
<b>Australia (a)</b>	<b>22 407.7</b>	<b>345.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>

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

## KEY POINTS

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 September 2010 was 22,408,000 persons. This was an increase of 345,500 persons (1.6%) since 30 September 2009 and 78,800 persons since 30 June 2010. The increase over 12 months, to the end of September 2010, was the lowest recorded since the year ending September 2006.
- The preliminary natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 September 2010 (159,800) was 2.1% (or 3,300 persons) higher than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 September 2009 (156,500).
- The preliminary net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 30 September 2010 (185,800) was 36% (or 102,200 persons) lower than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 30 September 2009 (288,000).

### POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.6% during the 12 months ended 30 September 2010. The growth rate has been declining since the peak of 2.1% for the year ended 30 September 2008 and was the lowest growth rate since the year ending September 2006.
- Natural increase and net overseas migration contributed 46% and 54% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 30 September 2010.
- All states and territories experienced positive population growth over the 12 months ended 30 September 2010. Western Australia recorded the largest percentage gain (2.1%) and Tasmania the smallest (0.8%).

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
December 2010	23 June 2011
March 2011	29 September 2011
June 2011	19 December 2011
September 2011	29 March 2012
December 2011	21 June 2012
March 2012	27 September 2012



## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Scheduled NOM revisions for March and June Quarters 2009; resulting in the ERP status being revised from the September Quarter 2006 to the June Quarter 2009 and preliminary thereafter.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION STATUS

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

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

## POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

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

## UPCOMING RELEASES

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

*Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) - released 5 April 2011.

*Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0) - released 3 May 2011.

*Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0) - released 16 June 2011.

Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

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## ABBREVIATIONS

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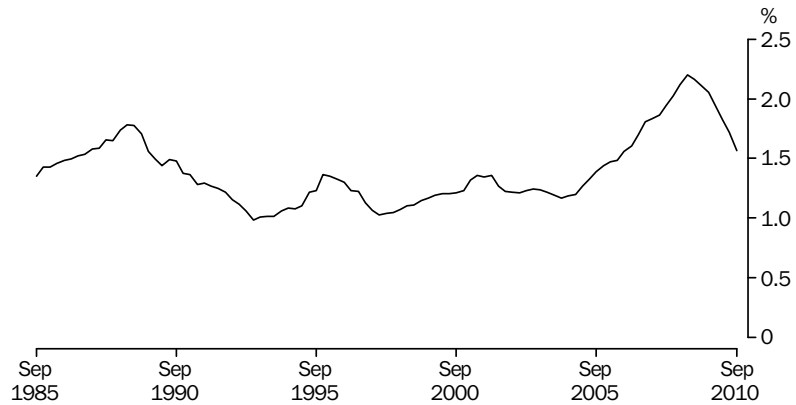
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust.	Australia
CD	collection district
DIAC	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Citizenship
ERP	estimated resident population
IMR	infant mortality rate
LGA	local government 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 30 September 2010 was 22,408,000 persons, an increase of 345,500 since 30 September 2009 and 78,800 persons since 30 June 2010. The annual population growth rate for the year ended 30 September 2010 was 1.6% and has been declining since the peak of 2.2% for the year ended 31 December 2008 and was the lowest recorded since the year ended 30 September 2006.

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



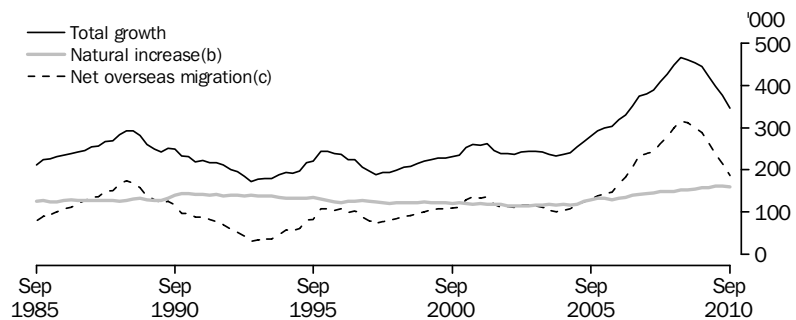
(a) Annual growth calculated at the end of each quarter.

### COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 30 September 2010 was higher for NOM (54%) than for natural increase (46%).

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



(a) Annual components calculated over each quarter.

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

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

## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### *Natural Increase*

Natural increase for the 12 months ended 30 September 2010 was 159,800 persons, an increase of 2.1% (or 3,200 persons) compared with natural increase for the year ended 30 September 2009 (156,500 persons).

### BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births during the year ended 30 September 2010 (301,500) was 1.1% (or 3,200 births) higher than the figure for the year ended 30 September 2009 (298,300).

### DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths during the year ended 30 September 2010 (141,700) was 0.1% (or 100 deaths) lower than the figure for the year ended 30 September 2009 (141,800).

### *Net Overseas Migration*

The preliminary estimate for NOM during the September quarter 2010 (42,500) was 29,800 persons (or 41.2%) lower than the estimate for the September quarter 2009 (72,300). The decrease in preliminary NOM between September quarter 2009 and September quarter 2010 was due to a 21,400 decline in NOM Arrivals and a 8,400 increase in NOM Departures. The states with the largest numerical decreases in NOM Arrivals over this period were New South Wales (down 6,800), Victoria (down 6,200), Queensland (down 4,000), Western Australia and South Australia (both down 1,900).

For the year ended 30 September 2010, Australia's preliminary NOM estimate was 185,800 persons. This was the difference between 441,600 overseas arrivals that were added to the population (NOM arrivals) and 255,800 overseas departures that were subtracted from the population (NOM departures).

### STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

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

- New South Wales 7,253,400;
- Victoria 5,567,100;
- Queensland 4,532,300;
- South Australia 1,647,800;
- Western Australia 2,306,200;
- Tasmania 508,500;
- Northern Territory 230,200; and
- Australian Capital Territory 359,700.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth over the 12 months ended 30 September 2010. Western Australia recorded the fastest growth rate (2.1%), followed by Queensland (1.8%), Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory (both 1.7%), New South Wales and the Northern Territory (both 1.3%), South Australia (1.1%) and Tasmania (0.8%).

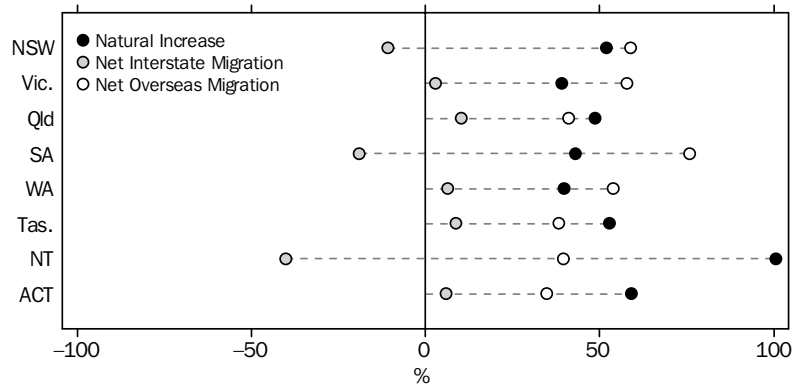
## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### 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 30 September 2010, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

### POPULATION COMPONENTS, Year ended 30 September—States and territories—2010



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

### Natural Increase

As illustrated in the graph above, for the year ended 30 September 2010, natural increase was the major component of population growth in Queensland, Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

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

### BIRTHS

The total number of births registered for the 12 months ended 30 September 2010 increased in most states and territories, with decreases recorded for Victoria and Tasmania. Compared with the previous year, the Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest proportional increase (4.9%), followed by Western Australia (2.4%) and New South Wales (2.3%). The number of registered births decreased by 3.9% in Tasmania and 1.5% in Victoria. For more information, see table 13.

### DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the 12 months ended 30 September 2010 remained relatively stable in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and the Northern Territory. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the Australian Capital Territory (down 3.5%) and increases in Tasmania (up 5.5%) and Western Australia (up 4.6%). For more information, see table 14.



## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

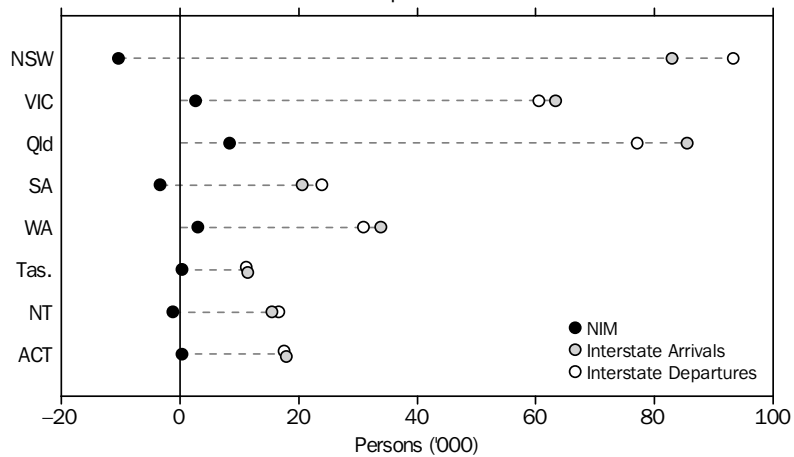
### *Net Overseas Migration*

All states and territories recorded positive net overseas migration (NOM) for the year ended 30 September 2010. NOM was the major component of population growth for South Australia at 76% (13,200 persons), New South Wales at 59% (56,100 persons) and Victoria at 58% (52,300 persons). For more information, see table 16.

### *Net Interstate Migration*

Queensland recorded the highest gains from net interstate migration (NIM) for the year ended 30 September 2010 (8,400 persons). Other states and territories which recorded net gains were Western Australia (3,000 persons), Victoria (2,700 persons), Tasmania (360 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory (350 persons). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (10,300 persons), South Australia (3,300 persons) and the Northern Territory (1,200 persons). For more information, see table 19.

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



## POPULATION CHANGE, Summary—Australia

	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE (a)				POPULATION		
	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Overseas Migration (b)	Estimated Resident Population	Growth on	Growth on
						previous year (c)	previous year (c)
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	
<b>2004–05</b>	255.9	131.4	124.6	123.8	20 394.8	267.4	1.33
<b>2005–06</b>	263.5	134.0	129.5	146.8	20 697.9	303.1	1.49
<b>2006–07</b>	277.7	136.0	141.7	232.8	21 072.5	374.6	1.81
<b>2007–08</b>	289.5	140.7	148.8	277.3	21 498.5	426.1	2.02
<b>2008–09</b>	297.1	143.7	153.3	299.9	21 951.7	453.2	2.11
<b>2009–10 (d)</b>	302.2	140.6	161.5	215.6	22 328.8	377.1	1.72
<b>2004</b>	248.6	132.4	116.2	106.4	20 252.1	240.3	1.20
<b>2005</b>	263.4	131.4	132.0	137.0	20 544.1	291.9	1.44
<b>2006</b>	268.5	134.5	134.0	182.2	20 873.7	329.6	1.60
<b>2007</b>	285.3	139.8	145.5	244.1	21 263.3	389.6	1.87
<b>2008</b>	294.1	142.5	151.6	315.7	21 730.6	467.3	2.20
<b>2009 (d)</b>	297.9	140.7	157.2	264.2	22 151.9	421.3	1.94
<b>2008</b>							
September	75.5	40.5	35.0	84.1	21 617.6	447.8	2.12
December	74.5	34.6	39.9	73.0	21 730.6	467.3	2.20
<b>2009</b>							
March	73.2	33.1	40.1	88.7	21 859.3	462.0	2.16
June	73.9	35.5	38.4	54.0	21 951.7	453.2	2.11
September (d)	76.7	38.6	38.1	72.3	22 062.2	444.5	2.06
December (d)	74.1	33.5	40.6	49.2	22 151.9	421.3	1.94
<b>2010</b>							
March (d)	78.8	34.2	44.6	61.8	22 258.3	399.0	1.83
June (d)	72.6	34.4	38.2	32.3	22 328.8	377.1	1.72
September (d)	76.0	39.7	36.4	42.5	22 407.7	345.5	1.57

(a) For further information on each component of population change, see the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

(d) Estimates of all components of population change for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary.

## POPULATION CHANGE, Components—States and territories

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>NATURAL INCREASE (b)</b>									
<b>2004-05</b>	38 989	29 904	28 051	5 879	14 273	2 139	2 558	2 772	<b>124 580</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	40 072	30 706	29 562	5 857	15 185	2 427	2 764	2 906	<b>129 499</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	42 791	34 705	31 766	6 926	16 944	2 746	2 808	3 047	<b>141 748</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	44 656	34 922	35 449	7 366	18 021	2 503	2 856	2 960	<b>148 756</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	45 401	35 408	38 436	7 219	18 270	2 528	2 883	3 174	<b>153 333</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	49 927	36 345	39 811	7 663	18 869	2 198	3 054	3 662	<b>161 535</b>
<b>2004</b>	36 062	28 739	25 077	5 311	13 868	1 816	2 645	2 694	<b>116 226</b>
<b>2005</b>	42 435	30 543	30 050	6 067	14 985	2 396	2 659	2 803	<b>131 964</b>
<b>2006</b>	39 952	32 763	30 173	6 376	16 294	2 653	2 767	3 010	<b>134 001</b>
<b>2007</b>	43 641	35 158	33 939	7 309	17 194	2 391	2 863	3 028	<b>145 541</b>
<b>2008</b>	45 696	35 018	37 144	7 203	18 105	2 544	2 816	3 081	<b>151 628</b>
<b>2009</b>	46 351	36 196	39 886	7 457	18 541	2 455	2 949	3 315	<b>157 165</b>
<b>2008</b>									
September	10 042	8 510	8 463	1 637	4 241	521	719	814	<b>34 951</b>
December	12 322	9 138	10 235	1 754	4 362	688	616	820	<b>39 939</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	12 047	8 934	10 125	1 983	4 849	652	742	724	<b>40 059</b>
June	10 990	8 826	9 613	1 845	4 818	667	806	816	<b>38 384</b>
September	11 411	9 100	9 093	1 666	4 608	641	714	900	<b>38 135</b>
December	11 903	9 336	11 055	1 963	4 266	495	687	875	<b>40 587</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	14 063	9 349	11 462	2 204	5 067	644	818	1 019	<b>44 624</b>
June	12 550	8 560	8 201	1 830	4 928	418	835	868	<b>38 189</b>
September	10 884	8 190	9 243	1 502	4 549	604	571	800	<b>36 352</b>

## NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (c)(d)

<b>2004-05</b>	35 205	32 292	29 555	7 020	17 160	1 045	1 004	486	<b>123 763</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	38 523	39 561	32 952	9 813	22 355	1 166	1 891	501	<b>146 753</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	73 468	62 483	46 263	14 638	31 454	1 433	1 116	1 967	<b>232 824</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	87 226	73 482	54 052	15 324	41 184	1 871	1 646	2 545	<b>277 332</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	86 711	83 528	59 373	17 984	44 361	2 170	2 075	3 639	<b>299 863</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	66 034	60 420	39 696	15 371	28 243	1 831	1 292	2 693	<b>215 576</b>
<b>2004</b>	31 669	27 808	25 754	5 071	13 974	927	922	301	<b>106 425</b>
<b>2005</b>	37 580	35 809	32 177	8 735	19 920	1 042	1 087	674	<b>137 009</b>
<b>2006</b>	54 969	48 601	36 273	12 259	26 235	1 267	1 517	1 055	<b>182 180</b>
<b>2007</b>	76 835	66 357	47 760	13 894	34 456	1 511	1 390	1 860	<b>244 067</b>
<b>2008</b>	96 191	83 153	63 047	17 595	48 236	2 123	1 925	3 411	<b>315 686</b>
<b>2009</b>	77 557	75 907	50 754	17 289	35 177	2 063	1 945	3 452	<b>264 159</b>
<b>2008</b>									
September	24 994	22 749	15 918	4 732	13 756	596	482	898	<b>84 124</b>
December	23 211	18 683	14 578	3 921	11 238	515	324	555	<b>73 031</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	23 913	25 872	17 636	5 549	12 973	737	441	1 574	<b>88 696</b>
June	14 593	16 224	11 241	3 782	6 394	322	828	612	<b>54 012</b>
September	22 065	20 694	13 357	4 694	9 676	499	340	955	<b>72 280</b>
December	16 986	13 117	8 520	3 264	6 134	505	336	311	<b>49 171</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	18 779	17 833	10 876	4 616	7 662	709	135	1 170	<b>61 780</b>
June	8 204	8 776	6 943	2 797	4 771	118	481	257	<b>32 345</b>
September	12 110	12 608	7 488	2 566	6 908	239	192	363	<b>42 476</b>

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

(b) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(d) NOM estimates for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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)									
<b>2004-05</b>	-26 321	-3 070	30 371	-3 226	2 241	267	610	-842	..
<b>2005-06</b>	-25 576	-1 831	26 607	-2 711	3 933	-82	-553	258	..
<b>2006-07</b>	-27 404	-2 418	27 044	-3 658	5 188	-926	253	1 921	..
<b>2007-08</b>	-21 937	-2 736	23 088	-4 499	4 808	344	1 197	-265	..
<b>2008-09</b>	-19 831	698	18 388	-4 676	4 825	672	746	-822	..
<b>2009-10</b>	-10 540	2 555	9 576	-2 964	1 962	322	-842	-69	..
<b>2004</b>	-27 928	-2 583	32 352	-3 519	2 312	1 011	-482	-1 131	..
<b>2005</b>	-26 484	-3 571	29 141	-3 366	2 818	306	726	470	..
<b>2006</b>	-26 105	-1 012	25 959	-2 734	4 528	-680	-428	493	..
<b>2007</b>	-24 070	-3 373	25 659	-3 951	4 674	-176	885	352	..
<b>2008</b>	-22 690	-1 043	21 228	-5 195	6 265	733	691	11	..
<b>2009</b>	-13 814	1 801	13 519	-3 317	2 274	-50	186	-599	..
<b>2008</b>									
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	..
<b>2009</b>									
March	-4 825	669	3 937	-1 215	1 310	164	111	-151	..
June	-3 708	199	3 753	-778	429	-159	374	-110	..
September	-2 449	244	2 865	-465	181	9	33	-418	..
December	-2 832	689	2 964	-859	354	-64	-332	80	..
<b>2010</b>									
March	-2 333	872	1 430	-910	772	371	-375	173	..
June	-2 926	750	2 317	-730	655	6	-168	96	..
September	-2 231	384	1 688	-808	1 202	49	-288	4	..

## TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)(d)

<b>2004-05</b>	49 268	67 135	93 948	12 080	34 451	3 557	4 310	2 689	<b>267 428</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	59 630	77 938	96 050	15 374	42 293	3 624	4 254	3 955	<b>303 089</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	88 855	94 770	105 073	17 906	53 586	3 253	4 177	6 935	<b>374 572</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	109 945	105 668	112 589	18 191	64 013	4 718	5 699	5 240	<b>426 088</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	112 281	119 634	116 197	20 527	67 456	5 370	5 704	5 991	<b>453 196</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	105 421	99 320	89 083	20 070	49 074	4 351	3 504	6 286	<b>377 111</b>
<b>2004</b>	40 196	61 807	88 928	9 242	30 905	3 868	3 195	2 131	<b>240 250</b>
<b>2005</b>	57 545	71 538	97 824	13 844	38 516	3 855	4 623	4 225	<b>291 932</b>
<b>2006</b>	72 120	85 113	95 871	17 119	47 461	3 288	3 928	4 697	<b>329 599</b>
<b>2007</b>	96 406	98 142	107 358	17 252	56 324	3 726	5 138	5 240	<b>389 608</b>
<b>2008</b>	119 197	117 128	121 419	19 603	72 606	5 400	5 432	6 503	<b>467 314</b>
<b>2009</b>	110 094	113 904	104 159	21 429	55 992	4 468	5 080	6 168	<b>421 324</b>
<b>2008</b>									
September	29 454	31 213	29 651	5 180	19 637	1 386	1 457	1 094	<b>119 075</b>
December	29 817	27 697	30 241	4 181	17 046	1 601	945	1 432	<b>112 970</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	31 135	35 475	31 698	6 317	19 132	1 553	1 294	2 147	<b>128 755</b>
June	21 875	25 249	24 607	4 849	11 641	830	2 008	1 318	<b>92 396</b>
September	31 027	30 038	25 315	5 895	14 465	1 149	1 087	1 437	<b>110 415</b>
December	26 057	23 142	22 539	4 368	10 754	936	691	1 266	<b>89 758</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	30 509	28 054	23 768	5 910	13 501	1 724	578	2 362	<b>106 404</b>
June	17 828	18 086	17 461	3 897	10 354	542	1 148	1 221	<b>70 534</b>
September	20 763	21 182	18 419	3 260	12 659	892	475	1 167	<b>78 828</b>

.. not applicable

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

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

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

(d) Estimates of total population growth for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c)									
<b>2004–05</b>	0.58	0.60	0.72	0.38	0.72	0.44	1.27	0.85	<b>0.62</b>
<b>2005–06</b>	0.59	0.61	0.74	0.38	0.75	0.50	1.34	0.88	<b>0.63</b>
<b>2006–07</b>	0.63	0.68	0.78	0.44	0.82	0.56	1.33	0.91	<b>0.68</b>
<b>2007–08</b>	0.65	0.67	0.84	0.46	0.85	0.51	1.33	0.87	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	0.65	0.66	0.89	0.45	0.84	0.51	1.31	0.92	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	0.70	0.67	0.90	0.47	0.84	0.44	1.35	1.04	<b>0.74</b>
<b>2004</b>	0.54	0.58	0.65	0.35	0.70	0.38	1.32	0.83	<b>0.58</b>
<b>2005</b>	0.63	0.61	0.76	0.39	0.75	0.49	1.30	0.85	<b>0.65</b>
<b>2006</b>	0.59	0.64	0.75	0.41	0.80	0.54	1.33	0.91	<b>0.65</b>
<b>2007</b>	0.64	0.68	0.82	0.46	0.82	0.49	1.35	0.90	<b>0.70</b>
<b>2008</b>	0.66	0.66	0.87	0.45	0.85	0.51	1.29	0.90	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2009</b>	0.66	0.67	0.91	0.46	0.84	0.49	1.32	0.95	<b>0.72</b>
<b>2008</b>									
September	0.14	0.16	0.20	0.10	0.19	0.10	0.33	0.24	<b>0.16</b>
December	0.17	0.17	0.24	0.11	0.20	0.14	0.28	0.24	<b>0.18</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	0.17	0.17	0.23	0.12	0.22	0.13	0.33	0.21	<b>0.18</b>
June	0.15	0.16	0.22	0.11	0.22	0.13	0.36	0.23	<b>0.18</b>
September	0.16	0.17	0.21	0.10	0.21	0.13	0.32	0.26	<b>0.17</b>
December	0.17	0.17	0.25	0.12	0.19	0.10	0.30	0.25	<b>0.18</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	0.20	0.17	0.26	0.13	0.22	0.13	0.36	0.29	<b>0.20</b>
June	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.11	0.22	0.08	0.37	0.24	<b>0.17</b>
September	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.09	0.20	0.12	0.25	0.22	<b>0.16</b>

## NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (d)(e)

<b>2004–05</b>	0.52	0.65	0.76	0.46	0.87	0.22	0.50	0.15	<b>0.61</b>
<b>2005–06</b>	0.57	0.78	0.82	0.63	1.11	0.24	0.92	0.15	<b>0.72</b>
<b>2006–07</b>	1.08	1.22	1.13	0.93	1.53	0.29	0.53	0.59	<b>1.12</b>
<b>2007–08</b>	1.26	1.41	1.29	0.97	1.95	0.38	0.77	0.75	<b>1.32</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	1.24	1.57	1.38	1.12	2.04	0.44	0.94	1.05	<b>1.39</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	0.93	1.11	0.90	0.95	1.26	0.36	0.57	0.76	<b>0.98</b>
<b>2004</b>	0.47	0.56	0.67	0.33	0.71	0.19	0.46	0.09	<b>0.53</b>
<b>2005</b>	0.56	0.71	0.82	0.57	1.00	0.22	0.53	0.21	<b>0.68</b>
<b>2006</b>	0.81	0.96	0.90	0.79	1.29	0.26	0.73	0.32	<b>0.89</b>
<b>2007</b>	1.12	1.28	1.15	0.88	1.65	0.31	0.65	0.55	<b>1.17</b>
<b>2008</b>	1.38	1.58	1.48	1.10	2.25	0.43	0.89	1.00	<b>1.48</b>
<b>2009</b>	1.10	1.41	1.16	1.07	1.59	0.41	0.87	0.99	<b>1.22</b>
<b>2008</b>									
September	0.36	0.43	0.37	0.30	0.63	0.12	0.22	0.26	<b>0.39</b>
December	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.24	0.51	0.10	0.15	0.16	<b>0.34</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	0.34	0.48	0.40	0.34	0.59	0.15	0.20	0.45	<b>0.41</b>
June	0.21	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.29	0.06	0.37	0.17	<b>0.25</b>
September	0.31	0.38	0.30	0.29	0.43	0.10	0.15	0.27	<b>0.33</b>
December	0.24	0.24	0.19	0.20	0.27	0.10	0.15	0.09	<b>0.22</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	0.26	0.32	0.24	0.28	0.34	0.14	0.06	0.33	<b>0.28</b>
June	0.11	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.21	0.02	0.21	0.07	<b>0.15</b>
September	0.17	0.23	0.17	0.16	0.30	0.05	0.08	0.10	<b>0.19</b>

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

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

(c) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(e) NOM estimates for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

## NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (c)

<b>2004-05</b>	-0.39	-0.06	0.78	-0.21	0.11	0.06	0.30	-0.26	..
<b>2005-06</b>	-0.38	-0.04	0.67	-0.17	0.19	-0.02	-0.27	0.08	..
<b>2006-07</b>	-0.40	-0.05	0.66	-0.23	0.25	-0.19	0.12	0.57	..
<b>2007-08</b>	-0.32	-0.05	0.55	-0.28	0.23	0.07	0.56	-0.08	..
<b>2008-09</b>	-0.28	0.01	0.43	-0.29	0.22	0.13	0.34	-0.24	..
<b>2009-10</b>	-0.15	0.05	0.22	-0.18	0.09	0.06	-0.37	-0.02	..
<b>2004</b>	-0.42	-0.05	0.84	-0.23	0.12	0.21	-0.24	-0.35	..
<b>2005</b>	-0.39	-0.07	0.74	-0.22	0.14	0.06	0.36	0.14	..
<b>2006</b>	-0.38	-0.02	0.64	-0.18	0.22	-0.14	-0.21	0.15	..
<b>2007</b>	-0.35	-0.07	0.62	-0.25	0.22	-0.04	0.42	0.10	..
<b>2008</b>	-0.33	-0.02	0.50	-0.33	0.29	0.15	0.32	—	..
<b>2009</b>	-0.20	0.03	0.31	-0.21	0.10	-0.01	0.08	-0.17	..
<b>2008</b>									
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	..
<b>2009</b>									
March	-0.07	0.01	0.09	-0.08	0.06	0.03	0.05	-0.04	..
June	-0.05	—	0.09	-0.05	0.02	-0.03	0.17	-0.03	..
September	-0.03	—	0.06	-0.03	0.01	—	0.01	-0.12	..
December	-0.04	0.01	0.07	-0.05	0.02	-0.01	-0.15	0.02	..
<b>2010</b>									
March	-0.03	0.02	0.03	-0.06	0.03	0.07	-0.16	0.05	..
June	-0.04	0.01	0.05	-0.04	0.03	—	-0.07	0.03	..
September	-0.03	0.01	0.04	-0.05	0.05	0.01	-0.13	—	..

## TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (d)(e)

<b>2004-05</b>	0.73	1.35	2.41	0.78	1.74	0.74	2.13	0.82	<b>1.33</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	0.88	1.54	2.40	0.99	2.10	0.75	2.06	1.20	<b>1.49</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	1.30	1.85	2.57	1.14	2.60	0.66	1.98	2.08	<b>1.81</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	1.59	2.02	2.68	1.15	3.03	0.96	2.65	1.54	<b>2.02</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	1.60	2.25	2.70	1.28	3.10	1.08	2.59	1.73	<b>2.11</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	1.48	1.82	2.01	1.24	2.19	0.86	1.55	1.78	<b>1.72</b>
<b>2004</b>	0.60	1.25	2.31	0.60	1.57	0.80	1.59	0.65	<b>1.20</b>
<b>2005</b>	0.86	1.43	2.48	0.90	1.93	0.80	2.27	1.29	<b>1.44</b>
<b>2006</b>	1.06	1.67	2.37	1.10	2.33	0.67	1.88	1.41	<b>1.60</b>
<b>2007</b>	1.41	1.90	2.59	1.09	2.70	0.76	2.42	1.55	<b>1.87</b>
<b>2008</b>	1.71	2.22	2.86	1.23	3.39	1.09	2.50	1.90	<b>2.20</b>
<b>2009</b>	1.56	2.11	2.38	1.33	2.53	0.89	2.28	1.77	<b>1.94</b>
<b>2008</b>									
September	0.42	0.59	0.69	0.32	0.90	0.28	0.66	0.32	<b>0.55</b>
December	0.42	0.52	0.70	0.26	0.78	0.32	0.43	0.41	<b>0.52</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	0.44	0.66	0.73	0.39	0.86	0.31	0.58	0.62	<b>0.59</b>
June	0.31	0.47	0.56	0.30	0.52	0.17	0.90	0.38	<b>0.42</b>
September	0.44	0.55	0.57	0.36	0.64	0.23	0.48	0.41	<b>0.50</b>
December	0.36	0.42	0.51	0.27	0.48	0.19	0.30	0.36	<b>0.41</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	0.42	0.51	0.53	0.36	0.59	0.34	0.25	0.67	<b>0.48</b>
June	0.25	0.33	0.39	0.24	0.45	0.11	0.50	0.34	<b>0.32</b>
September	0.29	0.38	0.41	0.20	0.55	0.18	0.21	0.33	<b>0.35</b>

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

(e) Estimates of total population growth for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
<b>2004-05</b>	3 347 837	2 493 999	1 992 313	766 684	1 015 795	239 754	107 140	163 227	<b>10 128 064</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	3 375 500	2 535 068	2 041 291	774 053	1 039 045	241 556	109 315	165 303	<b>10 282 433</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	3 420 484	2 585 225	2 095 196	782 745	1 067 278	243 154	111 278	168 856	<b>10 475 527</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	3 476 847	2 640 027	2 152 737	791 702	1 101 759	245 604	114 429	171 696	<b>10 696 123</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	3 533 786	2 702 092	2 212 223	802 342	1 137 858	248 223	117 392	175 100	<b>10 930 363</b>
<b>2009-10</b> (b)	3 585 446	2 750 886	2 255 946	812 524	1 163 013	250 409	119 104	178 422	<b>11 117 104</b>
<b>2004</b>	3 334 903	2 475 705	1 967 195	763 456	1 005 578	238 948	105 976	162 108	<b>10 055 192</b>
<b>2005</b>	3 361 431	2 512 840	2 017 563	769 879	1 026 664	240 819	108 371	164 292	<b>10 203 169</b>
<b>2006</b>	3 396 324	2 558 192	2 065 991	778 211	1 052 106	242 437	110 116	166 778	<b>10 371 462</b>
<b>2007</b>	3 446 236	2 609 741	2 120 286	786 402	1 082 200	244 414	112 744	169 455	<b>10 572 793</b>
<b>2008</b>	3 507 486	2 670 722	2 183 686	796 492	1 121 251	247 027	115 568	173 121	<b>10 816 686</b>
<b>2009</b> (b)	3 562 039	2 728 619	2 235 489	807 585	1 150 630	249 257	118 211	176 430	<b>11 029 612</b>
<b>2008</b>									
September	3 492 212	2 656 663	2 168 046	794 466	1 112 294	246 263	115 123	172 354	<b>10 758 747</b>
December	3 507 486	2 670 722	2 183 686	796 492	1 121 251	247 027	115 568	173 121	<b>10 816 686</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	3 523 139	2 688 882	2 199 895	799 812	1 131 433	247 779	116 240	174 317	<b>10 882 831</b>
June	3 533 786	2 702 092	2 212 223	802 342	1 137 858	248 223	117 392	175 100	<b>10 930 363</b>
September(b)	3 549 294	2 717 323	2 224 687	805 439	1 145 207	248 841	117 822	175 835	<b>10 985 796</b>
December(b)	3 562 039	2 728 619	2 235 489	807 585	1 150 630	249 257	118 211	176 430	<b>11 029 612</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March(b)	3 576 919	2 742 330	2 247 175	810 552	1 157 498	250 124	118 486	177 631	<b>11 082 068</b>
June(b)	3 585 446	2 750 886	2 255 946	812 524	1 163 013	250 409	119 104	178 422	<b>11 117 104</b>
September(b)	3 595 592	2 761 044	2 265 153	814 239	1 169 578	250 832	119 301	179 146	<b>11 156 247</b>
FEMALES									
<b>2004-05</b>	3 408 620	2 554 603	2 002 545	785 830	1 001 293	246 573	99 233	166 937	<b>10 266 727</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	3 440 587	2 591 472	2 049 617	793 835	1 020 336	248 395	101 312	168 816	<b>10 415 447</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	3 484 458	2 636 085	2 100 785	803 049	1 045 689	250 050	103 526	172 198	<b>10 596 925</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	3 538 040	2 686 951	2 155 833	812 283	1 075 221	252 318	106 074	174 598	<b>10 802 417</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	3 593 382	2 744 520	2 212 544	822 170	1 106 578	255 069	108 815	177 185	<b>11 021 373</b>
<b>2009-10</b> (b)	3 647 143	2 795 046	2 257 904	832 058	1 130 497	257 234	110 607	180 149	<b>11 211 743</b>
<b>2004</b>	3 393 987	2 538 262	1 978 795	782 072	993 178	245 692	97 808	166 047	<b>10 196 940</b>
<b>2005</b>	3 425 004	2 572 665	2 026 251	789 493	1 010 608	247 676	100 036	168 088	<b>10 340 895</b>
<b>2006</b>	3 462 231	2 612 426	2 073 694	798 280	1 032 627	249 346	102 219	170 299	<b>10 502 201</b>
<b>2007</b>	3 508 725	2 659 019	2 126 757	807 341	1 058 857	251 095	104 729	172 862	<b>10 690 478</b>
<b>2008</b>	3 566 672	2 715 166	2 184 776	816 854	1 092 412	253 882	107 337	175 699	<b>10 913 899</b>
<b>2009</b> (b)	3 622 213	2 771 173	2 237 132	827 190	1 119 025	256 120	109 774	178 558	<b>11 122 297</b>
<b>2008</b>									
September	3 552 129	2 701 528	2 170 175	814 699	1 084 323	253 045	106 837	175 034	<b>10 858 868</b>
December	3 566 672	2 715 166	2 184 776	816 854	1 092 412	253 882	107 337	175 699	<b>10 913 899</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	3 582 154	2 732 481	2 200 265	819 851	1 101 362	254 683	107 959	176 650	<b>10 976 509</b>
June	3 593 382	2 744 520	2 212 544	822 170	1 106 578	255 069	108 815	177 185	<b>11 021 373</b>
September(b)	3 608 901	2 759 327	2 225 395	824 968	1 113 694	255 600	109 472	177 887	<b>11 076 355</b>
December(b)	3 622 213	2 771 173	2 237 132	827 190	1 119 025	256 120	109 774	178 558	<b>11 122 297</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March(b)	3 637 842	2 785 516	2 249 214	830 133	1 125 658	256 977	110 077	179 719	<b>11 176 245</b>
June(b)	3 647 143	2 795 046	2 257 904	832 058	1 130 497	257 234	110 607	180 149	<b>11 211 743</b>
September(b)	3 657 760	2 806 070	2 267 116	833 603	1 136 591	257 703	110 885	180 592	<b>11 251 428</b>

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

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

<i>At end of period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>PERSONS</b>									
<b>2004-05</b>	6 756 457	5 048 602	3 994 858	1 552 514	2 017 088	486 327	206 373	330 164	<b>20 394 791</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	6 816 087	5 126 540	4 090 908	1 567 888	2 059 381	489 951	210 627	334 119	<b>20 697 880</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	6 904 942	5 221 310	4 195 981	1 585 794	2 112 967	493 204	214 804	341 054	<b>21 072 452</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	7 014 887	5 326 978	4 308 570	1 603 985	2 176 980	497 922	220 503	346 294	<b>21 498 540</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	7 127 168	5 446 612	4 424 767	1 624 512	2 244 436	503 292	226 207	352 285	<b>21 951 736</b>
<b>2009-10(b)</b>	7 232 589	5 545 932	4 513 850	1 644 582	2 293 510	507 643	229 711	358 571	<b>22 328 847</b>
<b>2004</b>	6 728 890	5 013 967	3 945 990	1 545 528	1 998 756	484 640	203 784	328 155	<b>20 252 132</b>
<b>2005</b>	6 786 435	5 085 505	4 043 814	1 559 372	2 037 272	488 495	208 407	332 380	<b>20 544 064</b>
<b>2006</b>	6 858 555	5 170 618	4 139 685	1 576 491	2 084 733	491 783	212 335	337 077	<b>20 873 663</b>
<b>2007</b>	6 954 961	5 268 760	4 247 043	1 593 743	2 141 057	495 509	217 473	342 317	<b>21 263 271</b>
<b>2008</b>	7 074 158	5 385 888	4 368 462	1 613 346	2 213 663	500 909	222 905	348 820	<b>21 730 585</b>
<b>2009(b)</b>	7 184 252	5 499 792	4 472 621	1 634 775	2 269 655	505 377	227 985	354 988	<b>22 151 909</b>
<b>2008</b>									
September	7 044 341	5 358 191	4 338 221	1 609 165	2 196 617	499 308	221 960	347 388	<b>21 617 615</b>
December	7 074 158	5 385 888	4 368 462	1 613 346	2 213 663	500 909	222 905	348 820	<b>21 730 585</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	7 105 293	5 421 363	4 400 160	1 619 663	2 232 795	502 462	224 199	350 967	<b>21 859 340</b>
June	7 127 168	5 446 612	4 424 767	1 624 512	2 244 436	503 292	226 207	352 285	<b>21 951 736</b>
September(b)	7 158 195	5 476 650	4 450 082	1 630 407	2 258 901	504 441	227 294	353 722	<b>22 062 151</b>
December(b)	7 184 252	5 499 792	4 472 621	1 634 775	2 269 655	505 377	227 985	354 988	<b>22 151 909</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March(b)	7 214 761	5 527 846	4 496 389	1 640 685	2 283 156	507 101	228 563	357 350	<b>22 258 313</b>
June(b)	7 232 589	5 545 932	4 513 850	1 644 582	2 293 510	507 643	229 711	358 571	<b>22 328 847</b>
September(b)	7 253 352	5 567 114	4 532 269	1 647 842	2 306 169	508 535	230 186	359 738	<b>22 407 675</b>

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia <sup>(b)</sup>
<b>MALES</b>									
0–4	237 065	181 311	162 040	50 340	79 071	17 283	9 635	12 509	<b>749 322</b>
5–9	226 934	168 409	148 822	47 926	73 516	15 855	8 945	10 705	<b>701 176</b>
10–14	230 384	172 434	152 205	51 338	76 992	17 005	8 725	10 577	<b>719 775</b>
15–19	245 989	187 512	161 032	55 368	81 385	17 996	8 773	12 408	<b>770 551</b>
20–24	268 762	219 463	168 837	59 651	90 412	16 434	10 306	16 239	<b>850 180</b>
25–29	270 306	214 326	169 407	56 792	91 635	14 380	10 639	16 045	<b>843 634</b>
30–34	249 957	195 943	150 928	51 378	81 323	13 800	9 496	14 216	<b>767 118</b>
35–39	258 290	200 876	163 340	55 172	85 113	15 791	9 477	13 634	<b>801 784</b>
40–44	242 161	194 075	155 894	56 816	84 241	16 643	8 727	12 422	<b>771 081</b>
45–49	251 836	191 019	156 943	58 647	83 232	18 044	8 372	12 316	<b>780 525</b>
50–54	234 132	177 635	145 026	55 634	76 817	18 002	7 504	11 340	<b>726 190</b>
55–59	211 177	158 403	132 376	51 193	68 570	16 908	6 534	10 120	<b>655 407</b>
60–64	196 197	145 112	123 049	47 678	61 410	15 978	5 171	9 045	<b>603 728</b>
65–69	148 421	109 094	91 820	35 339	43 960	12 198	3 168	5 884	<b>449 957</b>
70–74	115 000	85 458	67 400	27 734	32 855	9 105	1 881	4 209	<b>343 680</b>
75–79	86 875	65 291	47 830	21 642	23 672	6 792	913	3 018	<b>256 049</b>
80–84	64 709	48 867	33 908	17 200	16 771	4 793	578	2 112	<b>188 941</b>
85–89	34 181	25 639	17 741	9 027	8 566	2 487	181	1 171	<b>98 996</b>
90–94	10 650	8 062	5 994	2 999	2 789	735	61	366	<b>31 661</b>
95–99	2 139	1 754	1 210	574	600	153	np	np	<b>6 524</b>
100 and over	281	203	144	76	83	27	np	np	<b>825</b>
All ages	3 585 446	2 750 886	2 255 946	812 524	1 163 013	250 409	119 104	178 422	<b>11 117 104</b>

## FEMALES

0–4	225 758	172 207	152 382	48 617	75 309	16 368	9 140	11 598	<b>711 435</b>
5–9	214 942	159 694	140 973	45 982	69 045	14 959	8 605	10 253	<b>664 543</b>
10–14	220 063	163 216	145 120	48 950	71 885	16 178	8 051	10 400	<b>683 954</b>
15–19	233 344	177 876	153 104	52 583	75 897	17 006	8 079	11 813	<b>729 803</b>
20–24	254 136	204 205	162 012	56 672	82 027	15 388	8 702	14 868	<b>798 065</b>
25–29	267 220	209 267	163 893	54 762	82 309	14 821	10 512	15 850	<b>818 706</b>
30–34	252 065	194 940	152 286	50 582	77 823	14 470	9 398	13 626	<b>765 257</b>
35–39	263 921	206 355	165 129	55 193	82 740	17 047	9 124	13 789	<b>813 374</b>
40–44	247 486	198 215	157 999	56 900	81 419	17 285	8 254	12 684	<b>780 356</b>
45–49	256 676	195 821	161 070	59 180	81 816	18 857	7 760	12 740	<b>794 015</b>
50–54	241 025	182 764	148 036	57 460	76 026	18 580	7 027	12 118	<b>743 127</b>
55–59	217 032	164 436	133 048	53 194	67 844	17 305	5 876	10 804	<b>669 617</b>
60–64	197 801	150 501	121 518	49 616	58 930	16 192	4 195	9 257	<b>608 057</b>
65–69	152 842	113 374	90 820	37 614	43 122	12 354	2 496	6 319	<b>458 975</b>
70–74	123 758	93 176	68 436	31 094	34 125	9 780	1 484	4 641	<b>366 513</b>
75–79	101 383	76 429	52 966	25 825	26 666	7 850	883	3 481	<b>295 493</b>
80–84	86 754	65 344	43 786	23 128	21 586	6 285	554	2 898	<b>250 340</b>
85–89	58 853	43 709	28 987	15 979	13 951	4 247	301	2 031	<b>168 059</b>
90–94	24 201	17 763	12 253	6 442	5 875	1 752	134	735	<b>69 158</b>
95–99	6 949	5 026	3 504	1 982	1 835	432	np	np	<b>19 979</b>
100 and over	934	728	582	303	267	78	np	np	<b>2 917</b>
All ages	3 647 143	2 795 046	2 257 904	832 058	1 130 497	257 234	110 607	180 149	<b>11 211 743</b>

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

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

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	<b>Australia</b> (b)
PERSONS									
0–4	462 823	353 518	314 422	98 957	154 380	33 651	18 775	24 107	<b>1 460 757</b>
5–9	441 876	328 103	289 795	93 908	142 561	30 814	17 550	20 958	<b>1 365 719</b>
10–14	450 447	335 650	297 325	100 288	148 877	33 183	16 776	20 977	<b>1 403 729</b>
15–19	479 333	365 388	314 136	107 951	157 282	35 002	16 852	24 221	<b>1 500 354</b>
20–24	522 898	423 668	330 849	116 323	172 439	31 822	19 008	31 107	<b>1 648 245</b>
25–29	537 526	423 593	333 300	111 554	173 944	29 201	21 151	31 895	<b>1 662 340</b>
30–34	502 022	390 883	303 214	101 960	159 146	28 270	18 894	27 842	<b>1 532 375</b>
35–39	522 211	407 231	328 469	110 365	167 853	32 838	18 601	27 423	<b>1 615 158</b>
40–44	489 647	392 290	313 893	113 716	165 660	33 928	16 981	25 106	<b>1 551 437</b>
45–49	508 512	386 840	318 013	117 827	165 048	36 901	16 132	25 056	<b>1 574 540</b>
50–54	475 157	360 399	293 062	113 094	152 843	36 582	14 531	23 458	<b>1 469 317</b>
55–59	428 209	322 839	265 424	104 387	136 414	34 213	12 410	20 924	<b>1 325 024</b>
60–64	393 998	295 613	244 567	97 294	120 340	32 170	9 366	18 302	<b>1 211 785</b>
65–69	301 263	222 468	182 640	72 953	87 082	24 552	5 664	12 203	<b>908 932</b>
70–74	238 758	178 634	135 836	58 828	66 980	18 885	3 365	8 850	<b>710 193</b>
75–79	188 258	141 720	100 796	47 467	50 338	14 642	1 796	6 499	<b>551 542</b>
80–84	151 463	114 211	77 694	40 328	38 357	11 078	1 132	5 010	<b>439 281</b>
85–89	93 034	69 348	46 728	25 006	22 517	6 734	482	3 202	<b>267 055</b>
90–94	34 851	25 825	18 247	9 441	8 664	2 487	195	1 101	<b>100 819</b>
95–99	9 088	6 780	4 714	2 556	2 435	585	np	np	<b>26 503</b>
100 and over	1 215	931	726	379	350	105	np	np	<b>3 742</b>
All ages	7 232 589	5 545 932	4 513 850	1 644 582	2 293 510	507 643	229 711	358 571	<b>22 328 847</b>

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

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

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

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

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010(b)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	672 434	687 069	707 613	730 204	749 322	3.25	3.26	3.29	3.33	3.36
5–9	687 052	688 481	691 453	696 248	701 176	3.32	3.27	3.22	3.17	3.14
10–14	718 915	719 701	720 197	721 021	719 775	3.47	3.42	3.35	3.28	3.22
15–19	726 172	744 803	762 469	772 360	770 551	3.51	3.53	3.55	3.52	3.45
20–24	748 327	770 721	798 505	833 096	850 180	3.62	3.66	3.71	3.80	3.81
25–29	707 470	735 015	772 812	815 569	843 634	3.42	3.49	3.59	3.72	3.78
30–34	741 714	735 416	739 221	751 549	767 118	3.58	3.49	3.44	3.42	3.44
35–39	757 919	779 478	795 205	802 894	801 784	3.66	3.70	3.70	3.66	3.59
40–44	760 964	755 897	753 725	758 395	771 081	3.68	3.59	3.51	3.45	3.45
45–49	739 364	754 136	768 551	778 578	780 525	3.57	3.58	3.57	3.55	3.50
50–54	677 356	688 466	698 280	711 782	726 190	3.27	3.27	3.25	3.24	3.25
55–59	635 643	632 707	638 916	647 166	655 407	3.07	3.00	2.97	2.95	2.94
60–64	496 176	533 180	564 129	583 968	603 728	2.40	2.53	2.62	2.66	2.70
65–69	386 135	399 786	412 004	429 966	449 957	1.87	1.90	1.92	1.96	2.02
70–74	303 566	311 487	320 112	330 783	343 680	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.51	1.54
75–79	252 678	254 123	254 521	255 810	256 049	1.22	1.21	1.18	1.17	1.15
80–84	166 173	172 309	178 432	183 493	188 941	0.80	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.85
85–89	75 438	81 898	87 719	93 398	98 996	0.36	0.39	0.41	0.43	0.44
90–94	24 171	25 585	26 452	27 687	31 661	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14
95–99	4 306	4 725	5 200	5 719	6 524	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
100 and over	460	544	607	677	825	—	—	—	—	—
<b>All ages</b>	<b>10 282 433</b>	<b>10 475 527</b>	<b>10 696 123</b>	<b>10 930 363</b>	<b>11 117 104</b>	<b>49.68</b>	<b>49.71</b>	<b>49.75</b>	<b>49.79</b>	<b>49.79</b>
FEMALES										
0–4	637 648	650 953	670 615	692 215	711 435	3.08	3.09	3.12	3.15	3.19
5–9	653 157	655 049	657 940	661 520	664 543	3.16	3.11	3.06	3.01	2.98
10–14	681 239	682 335	682 686	684 390	683 954	3.29	3.24	3.18	3.12	3.06
15–19	689 033	702 714	717 205	726 483	729 803	3.33	3.33	3.34	3.31	3.27
20–24	723 531	737 705	755 900	780 236	798 065	3.50	3.50	3.52	3.55	3.57
25–29	696 460	720 776	753 862	790 602	818 706	3.36	3.42	3.51	3.60	3.67
30–34	748 090	739 976	741 106	750 791	765 257	3.61	3.51	3.45	3.42	3.43
35–39	766 937	790 388	807 452	815 042	813 374	3.71	3.75	3.76	3.71	3.64
40–44	771 590	766 341	763 653	769 099	780 356	3.73	3.64	3.55	3.50	3.49
45–49	754 066	769 819	784 112	794 054	794 015	3.64	3.65	3.65	3.62	3.56
50–54	684 947	698 700	711 392	726 734	743 127	3.31	3.32	3.31	3.31	3.33
55–59	635 851	636 847	647 258	658 991	669 617	3.07	3.02	3.01	3.00	3.00
60–64	493 166	531 517	563 429	585 343	608 057	2.38	2.52	2.62	2.67	2.72
65–69	395 284	407 954	420 262	438 509	458 975	1.91	1.94	1.95	2.00	2.06
70–74	327 264	335 160	343 803	355 146	366 513	1.58	1.59	1.60	1.62	1.64
75–79	299 871	298 830	297 189	296 164	295 493	1.45	1.42	1.38	1.35	1.32
80–84	239 575	242 781	246 065	248 463	250 340	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
85–89	139 004	147 194	154 884	162 128	168 059	0.67	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.75
90–94	61 664	63 477	64 170	64 842	69 158	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.31
95–99	15 090	16 269	17 100	18 132	19 979	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09
100 and over	1 980	2 140	2 334	2 489	2 917	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
<b>All ages</b>	<b>10 415 447</b>	<b>10 596 925</b>	<b>10 802 417</b>	<b>11 021 373</b>	<b>11 211 743</b>	<b>50.32</b>	<b>50.29</b>	<b>50.25</b>	<b>50.21</b>	<b>50.21</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010(b)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS										
0-4	1 310 082	1 338 022	1 378 228	1 422 419	1 460 757	6.33	6.35	6.41	6.48	6.54
5-9	1 340 209	1 343 530	1 349 393	1 357 768	1 365 719	6.48	6.38	6.28	6.19	6.12
10-14	1 400 154	1 402 036	1 402 883	1 405 411	1 403 729	6.76	6.65	6.53	6.40	6.29
15-19	1 415 205	1 447 517	1 479 674	1 498 843	1 500 354	6.84	6.87	6.88	6.83	6.72
20-24	1 471 858	1 508 426	1 554 405	1 613 332	1 648 245	7.11	7.16	7.23	7.35	7.38
25-29	1 403 930	1 455 791	1 526 674	1 606 171	1 662 340	6.78	6.91	7.10	7.32	7.44
30-34	1 489 804	1 475 392	1 480 327	1 502 340	1 532 375	7.20	7.00	6.89	6.84	6.86
35-39	1 524 856	1 569 866	1 602 657	1 617 936	1 615 158	7.37	7.45	7.45	7.37	7.23
40-44	1 532 554	1 522 238	1 517 378	1 527 494	1 551 437	7.40	7.22	7.06	6.96	6.95
45-49	1 493 430	1 523 955	1 552 663	1 572 632	1 574 540	7.22	7.23	7.22	7.16	7.05
50-54	1 362 303	1 387 166	1 409 672	1 438 516	1 469 317	6.58	6.58	6.56	6.55	6.58
55-59	1 271 494	1 269 554	1 286 174	1 306 157	1 325 024	6.14	6.02	5.98	5.95	5.93
60-64	989 342	1 064 697	1 127 558	1 169 311	1 211 785	4.78	5.05	5.24	5.33	5.43
65-69	781 419	807 740	832 266	868 475	908 932	3.78	3.83	3.87	3.96	4.07
70-74	630 830	646 647	663 915	685 929	710 193	3.05	3.07	3.09	3.12	3.18
75-79	552 549	552 953	551 710	551 974	551 542	2.67	2.62	2.57	2.51	2.47
80-84	405 748	415 090	424 497	431 956	439 281	1.96	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97
85-89	214 442	229 092	242 603	255 526	267 055	1.04	1.09	1.13	1.16	1.20
90-94	85 835	89 062	90 622	92 529	100 819	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.45
95-99	19 396	20 994	22 300	23 851	26 503	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12
100 and over	2 440	2 684	2 941	3 166	3 742	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
<b>All ages</b>	<b>20 697 880</b>	<b>21 072 452</b>	<b>21 498 540</b>	<b>21 951 736</b>	<b>22 328 847</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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

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

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Proportion(a)</i>
	no.	%
<b>Australia – at 30 September 2010(b)</b>		
New South Wales	7 253 352	32.4
Victoria	5 567 114	24.8
Queensland	4 532 269	20.2
South Australia	1 647 842	7.4
Western Australia	2 306 169	10.3
Tasmania	508 535	2.3
Northern Territory	230 186	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	359 738	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	395	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 469	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	606	0.0
Total Other Territories	2 470	0.0
<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>22 407 675</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Australian External Territories – at 30 June 2010(c)</b>		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	. .
Coral Sea Islands Territory	4	. .
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	63	. .
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	. .
Total Australian External Territories	67	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Proportion of the population of total Australia.

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

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

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

## PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), States and territories

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

## CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES A(c)

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

## TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES A(c)

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

## CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES B(d)

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

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

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

## CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES C(e)

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

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

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

.. not applicable

na not available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

## FEMALES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
<b>2004-05</b>	84 582	62 306	52 217	17 655	25 453	5 978	3 514	4 202	<b>255 934</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	86 177	63 815	54 089	17 999	26 930	6 372	3 726	4 409	<b>263 540</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	88 997	68 899	56 898	18 893	28 900	6 759	3 772	4 583	<b>277 724</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	92 323	70 119	61 601	19 806	30 453	6 653	3 901	4 605	<b>289 492</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	94 096	71 441	65 205	19 941	30 854	6 753	3 898	4 857	<b>297 067</b>
<b>2009-10(c)</b>	97 163	71 086	66 333	20 284	31 601	6 412	4 004	5 266	<b>302 164</b>
<b>2004</b>	82 199	61 382	49 734	16 935	25 007	5 710	3 527	4 126	<b>248 645</b>
<b>2005</b>	87 567	63 191	54 054	18 010	26 407	6 254	3 665	4 230	<b>263 409</b>
<b>2006</b>	86 081	66 429	54 803	18 344	27 928	6 606	3 715	4 544	<b>268 472</b>
<b>2007</b>	90 963	69 995	60 039	19 555	29 632	6 615	3 859	4 631	<b>285 313</b>
<b>2008</b>	94 049	70 532	63 603	19 893	30 664	6 706	3 871	4 754	<b>294 098</b>
<b>2009(c)</b>	93 833	71 784	65 818	19 917	31 075	6 569	3 898	4 937	<b>297 853</b>
<b>2008</b>									
September	24 239	18 345	15 969	5 141	7 801	1 703	983	1 276	<b>75 462</b>
December	23 828	17 850	16 666	4 931	7 403	1 732	883	1 218	<b>74 516</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	22 900	17 526	16 255	4 959	7 786	1 635	977	1 136	<b>73 180</b>
June	23 129	17 720	16 315	4 910	7 864	1 683	1 055	1 227	<b>73 909</b>
September(c)	24 924	18 584	16 331	5 038	7 866	1 675	934	1 352	<b>76 706</b>
December(c)	22 880	17 954	16 917	5 010	7 559	1 576	932	1 222	<b>74 058</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March(c)	25 355	17 471	18 455	5 217	8 145	1 696	1 062	1 409	<b>78 812</b>
June(c)	24 004	17 077	14 630	5 019	8 031	1 465	1 076	1 283	<b>72 588</b>
September(c)	24 705	18 078	16 499	4 982	7 916	1 724	829	1 263	<b>76 007</b>
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (d)									
<b>2004-05</b>	1.752	1.685	1.865	1.741	1.812	1.962	2.126	1.611	<b>1.768</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	1.780	1.716	1.898	1.772	1.895	2.088	2.216	1.666	<b>1.807</b>
<b>2006-07(e)</b>	1.825	1.836	1.956	1.845	1.996	2.200	2.214	1.715	<b>1.883</b>
<b>2007-08(e)</b>	1.872	1.842	2.065	1.920	2.046	2.191	2.217	1.697	<b>1.931</b>
<b>2008-09(e)</b>	1.870	1.834	2.119	1.907	1.989	2.209	2.169	1.759	<b>1.933</b>
<b>2009-10(f)</b>	1.893	1.779	2.096	1.900	1.975	2.092	2.171	1.869	<b>1.921</b>

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

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

(c) Birth estimates for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. As a result, estimates may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing. After the estimates are revised, they are based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer affected by processing times – see paragraphs 7-11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Births per woman.

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

(f) Calculated using preliminary births on registration basis and preliminary ERP 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									
<b>2004-05</b>	45 593	32 402	24 166	11 776	11 180	3 839	956	1 430	<b>131 354</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	46 105	33 109	24 527	12 142	11 745	3 945	962	1 503	<b>134 041</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	46 206	34 194	25 132	11 967	11 956	4 013	964	1 536	<b>135 976</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	47 667	35 197	26 152	12 440	12 432	4 150	1 045	1 645	<b>140 736</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	48 695	36 033	26 769	12 722	12 584	4 225	1 015	1 683	<b>143 734</b>
<b>2009-10(c)</b>	47 236	34 741	26 522	12 621	12 732	4 214	950	1 604	<b>140 629</b>
<b>2004</b>	46 137	32 643	24 657	11 624	11 139	3 894	882	1 432	<b>132 419</b>
<b>2005</b>	45 132	32 648	24 004	11 943	11 422	3 858	1 006	1 427	<b>131 445</b>
<b>2006</b>	46 129	33 666	24 630	11 968	11 634	3 953	948	1 534	<b>134 471</b>
<b>2007</b>	47 322	34 837	26 100	12 246	12 438	4 224	996	1 603	<b>139 772</b>
<b>2008</b>	48 353	35 514	26 459	12 690	12 559	4 162	1 055	1 673	<b>142 470</b>
<b>2009(c)</b>	47 482	35 588	25 932	12 460	12 534	4 114	949	1 622	<b>140 688</b>
<b>2008</b>									
September	14 197	9 835	7 506	3 504	3 560	1 182	264	462	<b>40 511</b>
December	11 506	8 712	6 431	3 177	3 041	1 044	267	398	<b>34 577</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	10 853	8 592	6 130	2 976	2 937	983	235	412	<b>33 121</b>
June	12 139	8 894	6 702	3 065	3 046	1 016	249	411	<b>35 525</b>
September(c)	13 513	9 484	7 238	3 372	3 258	1 034	220	452	<b>38 571</b>
December(c)	10 977	8 618	5 862	3 047	3 293	1 081	245	347	<b>33 471</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March(c)	11 292	8 122	6 993	3 013	3 078	1 052	244	390	<b>34 188</b>
June(c)	11 454	8 517	6 429	3 189	3 103	1 047	241	415	<b>34 399</b>
September(c)	13 821	9 888	7 256	3 480	3 367	1 120	258	463	<b>39 655</b>
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (d)									
<b>2004-05</b>	6.23	5.95	6.27	6.20	5.87	6.92	9.24	5.63	<b>6.17</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	6.12	5.89	6.12	6.19	5.94	6.87	9.43	5.65	<b>6.09</b>
<b>2006-07(e)</b>	5.97	5.90	6.02	5.93	5.82	6.81	8.79	5.56	<b>5.98</b>
<b>2007-08(e)</b>	5.98	5.88	6.07	6.00	5.86	6.89	9.28	5.73	<b>6.00</b>
<b>2008-09(e)</b>	5.94	5.86	6.01	5.99	5.74	6.85	9.04	5.67	<b>5.96</b>
<b>2009-10(f)</b>	5.58	5.46	5.72	5.77	5.58	6.69	8.04	5.16	<b>5.63</b>

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

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

(c) Death estimates for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. As a result, estimates may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing. After the estimates are revised they are based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer affected by processing times – see paragraphs 7-11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory(b)	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia(c)
<b>NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS</b>									
<b>2004-05</b>	401	285	280	74	110	18	38	25	<b>1 231</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	407	310	256	71	155	24	32	24	<b>1 279</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	417	294	310	72	83	25	36	20	<b>1 257</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	370	260	277	73	107	29	25	18	<b>1 160</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	422	290	332	80	83	27	32	24	<b>1 290</b>
<b>2009-10(d)</b>	368	251	322	70	104	24	23	14	<b>1 176</b>
<b>2004</b>	377	281	279	68	102	18	33	29	<b>1 187</b>
<b>2005</b>	439	324	246	81	120	22	38	20	<b>1 290</b>
<b>2006</b>	408	278	310	60	130	25	31	28	<b>1 270</b>
<b>2007</b>	398	283	287	79	84	29	33	14	<b>1 207</b>
<b>2008</b>	400	266	299	71	95	26	30	26	<b>1 214</b>
<b>2009(d)</b>	380	292	324	78	96	24	26	15	<b>1 235</b>
<b>2008</b>									
September	113	79	78	13	21	7	np	np	<b>321</b>
December	113	64	83	27	15	7	np	np	<b>332</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	102	78	91	20	25	4	np	np	<b>330</b>
June	94	69	80	20	22	9	np	np	<b>307</b>
September(d)	92	87	89	24	26	4	np	np	<b>331</b>
December(d)	92	58	64	14	23	7	np	np	<b>267</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March(d)	83	54	85	18	31	5	np	np	<b>284</b>
June(d)	101	52	84	14	24	8	np	np	<b>294</b>
September(d)	111	66	78	21	32	4	np	np	<b>329</b>

**INFANT MORTALITY RATES (e)**

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Infant death estimates for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. As a result, estimates may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in processing. After the estimates are revised they are based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer affected by registry processing times – see paragraphs 7-11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i> (b)
	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
.....									
NOM ARRIVALS (c)									
<b>2006-07</b>	150 554	108 518	86 631	23 527	53 847	3 446	4 548	6 434	<b>437 510</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	170 846	123 329	99 817	25 135	66 193	3 932	4 715	7 369	<b>501 339</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	169 044	132 587	103 069	27 243	69 753	4 333	5 546	8 186	<b>519 784</b>
<b>2009-10</b> (d)	154 680	116 722	89 337	26 139	58 655	4 131	5 274	8 104	<b>463 044</b>
<b>2007</b>	157 716	114 488	92 052	23 535	58 213	3 565	4 512	6 560	<b>460 645</b>
<b>2008</b>	178 396	132 904	107 071	27 120	72 898	4 324	5 173	8 073	<b>535 966</b>
<b>2009</b> (d)	162 181	127 800	96 837	27 162	62 815	4 201	5 700	8 359	<b>495 073</b>
<b>2008</b>									
September	45 343	35 143	26 944	7 265	19 548	1 128	1 496	2 163	<b>139 030</b>
December	44 372	32 095	26 997	6 526	17 932	1 116	1 262	1 846	<b>132 152</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	45 932	37 651	27 806	7 684	18 962	1 342	1 192	2 662	<b>143 232</b>
June	33 397	27 698	21 322	5 768	13 311	747	1 596	1 515	<b>105 370</b>
September(d)	43 118	34 434	25 155	7 464	16 481	1 037	1 625	2 343	<b>131 657</b>
December(d)	39 734	28 017	22 554	6 246	14 061	1 075	1 287	1 839	<b>114 814</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March(d)	42 060	32 127	23 184	7 244	15 416	1 376	1 093	2 568	<b>125 068</b>
June(d)	29 768	22 144	18 444	5 185	12 697	643	1 269	1 354	<b>91 505</b>
September(d)	36 337	28 216	21 170	5 603	14 576	894	1 369	2 057	<b>110 224</b>
.....									
NOM DEPARTURES (c)									
<b>2006-07</b>	77 086	46 035	40 368	8 889	22 393	2 013	3 432	4 467	<b>204 686</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	83 620	49 847	45 765	9 811	25 009	2 061	3 069	4 824	<b>224 007</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	82 333	49 059	43 696	9 259	25 392	2 163	3 471	4 547	<b>219 921</b>
<b>2009-10</b> (d)	88 646	56 302	49 641	10 768	30 412	2 300	3 982	5 411	<b>247 468</b>
<b>2007</b>	80 881	48 131	44 292	9 641	23 757	2 054	3 122	4 700	<b>216 578</b>
<b>2008</b>	82 205	49 751	44 024	9 525	24 662	2 201	3 248	4 662	<b>220 280</b>
<b>2009</b> (d)	84 624	51 893	46 083	9 873	27 638	2 138	3 755	4 907	<b>230 914</b>
<b>2008</b>									
September	20 349	12 394	11 026	2 533	5 792	532	1 014	1 265	<b>54 906</b>
December	21 161	13 412	12 419	2 605	6 694	601	938	1 291	<b>59 121</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	22 019	11 779	10 170	2 135	5 989	605	751	1 088	<b>54 536</b>
June	18 804	11 474	10 081	1 986	6 917	425	768	903	<b>51 358</b>
September(d)	21 053	13 740	11 798	2 770	6 805	538	1 285	1 388	<b>59 377</b>
December(d)	22 748	14 900	14 034	2 982	7 927	570	951	1 528	<b>65 643</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March(d)	23 281	14 294	12 308	2 628	7 754	667	958	1 398	<b>63 288</b>
June(d)	21 564	13 368	11 501	2 388	7 926	525	788	1 097	<b>59 160</b>
September(d)	24 227	15 608	13 682	3 037	7 668	655	1 177	1 694	<b>67 748</b>

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

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

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

(d) Estimates for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.



<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i> (b)
	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
<b>2006-07</b>	73 468	62 483	46 263	14 638	31 454	1 433	1 116	1 967	<b>232 824</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	87 226	73 482	54 052	15 324	41 184	1 871	1 646	2 545	<b>277 332</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	86 711	83 528	59 373	17 984	44 361	2 170	2 075	3 639	<b>299 863</b>
<b>2009-10</b> (c)	66 034	60 420	39 696	15 371	28 243	1 831	1 292	2 693	<b>215 576</b>
<b>2007</b>	76 835	66 357	47 760	13 894	34 456	1 511	1 390	1 860	<b>244 067</b>
<b>2008</b>	96 191	83 153	63 047	17 595	48 236	2 123	1 925	3 411	<b>315 686</b>
<b>2009</b> (c)	77 557	75 907	50 754	17 289	35 177	2 063	1 945	3 452	<b>264 159</b>
<b>2008</b>									
September	24 994	22 749	15 918	4 732	13 756	596	482	898	<b>84 124</b>
December	23 211	18 683	14 578	3 921	11 238	515	324	555	<b>73 031</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	23 913	25 872	17 636	5 549	12 973	737	441	1 574	<b>88 696</b>
June	14 593	16 224	11 241	3 782	6 394	322	828	612	<b>54 012</b>
September(c)	22 065	20 694	13 357	4 694	9 676	499	340	955	<b>72 280</b>
December(c)	16 986	13 117	8 520	3 264	6 134	505	336	311	<b>49 171</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March(c)	18 779	17 833	10 876	4 616	7 662	709	135	1 170	<b>61 780</b>
June(c)	8 204	8 776	6 943	2 797	4 771	118	481	257	<b>32 345</b>
September(c)	12 110	12 608	7 488	2 566	6 908	239	192	363	<b>42 476</b>

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

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

(c) Estimates for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

<i>Period</i>	PERMANENT	LONG – TERM		SHORT – TERM (b)		<b>Total(c)</b>
	<i>Settlers(d)</i>	<i>Residents</i>	<i>Visitors(d)</i>	<i>Residents</i>	<i>Visitors(d)</i>	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
<b>2004–05</b>	123 424	101 301	202 195	4 541 569	5 408 339	<b>10 376 829</b>
<b>2005–06</b>	131 593	103 898	221 923	4 790 101	5 484 051	<b>10 731 566</b>
<b>2006–07</b>	140 148	110 041	263 296	5 114 647	5 641 202	<b>11 269 334</b>
<b>2007–08</b>	149 365	110 832	321 845	5 692 490	5 629 403	<b>11 903 935</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	158 021	114 985	389 299	5 827 573	5 541 094	<b>12 030 973</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	140 610	115 354	349 182	6 662 004	5 692 445	<b>12 959 594</b>
<b>2004</b>	117 473	98 240	196 851	4 278 872	5 214 981	<b>9 906 417</b>
<b>2005</b>	128 753	103 909	209 618	4 724 680	5 499 050	<b>10 666 010</b>
<b>2006</b>	133 879	107 035	238 565	4 898 556	5 532 427	<b>10 910 461</b>
<b>2007</b>	141 645	108 513	285 569	5 403 818	5 644 073	<b>11 583 619</b>
<b>2008</b>	161 520	113 748	358 797	5 811 326	5 585 831	<b>12 031 221</b>
<b>2009</b>	148 403	117 105	377 234	6 203 640	5 584 078	<b>12 430 460</b>
<b>2008</b>						
September	40 842	26 039	96 397	1 544 831	1 354 032	<b>3 062 141</b>
December	40 910	36 426	74 724	1 414 276	1 540 744	<b>3 107 080</b>
<b>2009</b>						
March	41 826	27 895	143 440	1 511 551	1 450 956	<b>3 175 669</b>
June	34 443	24 625	74 738	1 356 916	1 195 361	<b>2 686 083</b>
September	36 983	27 155	98 035	1 716 171	1 318 960	<b>3 197 304</b>
December	35 151	37 430	61 021	1 619 002	1 618 800	<b>3 371 404</b>
<b>2010</b>						
March	36 678	28 121	130 433	1 757 886	1 542 652	<b>3 495 771</b>
June	31 798	22 648	59 693	1 568 944	1 212 032	<b>2 895 116</b>
September	32 111	27 037	86 848	1 946 206	1 443 100	<b>3 535 302</b>

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

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

Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total(c)
	Former Residents(d)	Residents(d)	Visitors	Residents(d)	Visitors	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
<b>2004–05</b>	62 606	91 635	94 707	4 591 198	5 457 870	<b>10 298 017</b>
<b>2005–06</b>	67 853	98 113	92 175	4 834 910	5 516 223	<b>10 609 274</b>
<b>2006–07</b>	72 103	101 610	101 491	5 127 128	5 654 035	<b>11 056 367</b>
<b>2007–08</b>	76 923	102 066	124 006	5 699 456	5 670 001	<b>11 672 452</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	81 018	84 810	160 347	5 843 206	5 601 240	<b>11 770 621</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	86 277	81 573	194 192	6 770 453	5 770 784	<b>12 903 279</b>
<b>2004</b>	61 853	87 626	94 189	4 368 702	5 258 514	<b>9 870 885</b>
<b>2005</b>	64 398	94 084	93 302	4 755 610	5 532 397	<b>10 539 792</b>
<b>2006</b>	69 399	101 211	94 933	4 940 567	5 538 071	<b>10 744 182</b>
<b>2007</b>	74 963	102 250	113 698	5 462 311	5 702 892	<b>11 456 115</b>
<b>2008</b>	79 424	100 134	142 059	5 808 135	5 610 380	<b>11 740 132</b>
<b>2009</b>	82 703	75 999	180 419	6 284 904	5 647 155	<b>12 271 180</b>
<b>2008</b>						
September	19 599	24 369	31 369	1 544 651	1 309 517	<b>2 929 505</b>
December	19 225	20 440	51 133	1 534 110	1 434 940	<b>3 059 848</b>
<b>2009</b>						
March	23 260	22 747	39 170	1 202 784	1 550 157	<b>2 838 118</b>
June	18 934	17 254	38 675	1 561 661	1 306 626	<b>2 943 150</b>
September	20 419	18 310	41 268	1 721 123	1 279 583	<b>3 080 703</b>
December	20 090	17 688	61 306	1 799 335	1 510 789	<b>3 409 209</b>
<b>2010</b>						
March	25 558	25 883	50 086	1 469 976	1 652 912	<b>3 224 415</b>
June	20 210	19 692	41 532	1 780 019	1 327 500	<b>3 188 953</b>
September	21 594	22 313	44 611	1 925 009	1 403 555	<b>3 417 082</b>

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

## DEPARTURES FROM:

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
2008-09									
New South Wales	. .	20 774	36 645	5 361	7 893	2 283	2 579	10 369	85 904
Victoria	23 930	. .	18 618	7 066	9 088	3 616	2 434	2 672	67 424
Queensland	49 132	20 978	. .	6 557	9 011	3 618	5 305	3 581	98 182
South Australia	5 102	5 908	4 411	. .	2 780	652	2 155	640	21 648
Western Australia	10 772	10 280	9 081	3 502	. .	1 634	2 579	888	38 736
Tasmania	2 703	3 216	3 654	899	2 016	. .	420	310	13 218
Northern Territory	3 417	3 189	4 639	2 206	2 414	403	. .	444	16 712
Australian Capital Territory	10 679	2 381	2 746	733	709	340	494	. .	18 082
Total Departures	105 735	66 726	79 794	26 324	33 911	12 546	15 966	18 904	359 906
Net gain/loss	-19 831	698	18 388	-4 676	4 825	672	746	-822	. .

## 2009-10

New South Wales	. .	20 088	35 355	4 989	7 525	2 118	2 969	9 938	82 982
Victoria	22 686	. .	17 594	6 544	8 109	3 185	2 451	2 527	63 096
Queensland	42 044	18 605	. .	5 823	8 295	3 193	5 208	3 237	86 405
South Australia	4 628	5 552	4 548	. .	2 458	634	2 257	624	20 701
Western Australia	8 297	8 422	8 696	2 849	. .	1 443	2 605	879	33 191
Tasmania	2 405	2 731	3 341	691	1 660	. .	419	260	11 507
Northern Territory	3 320	2 783	4 482	2 007	2 284	315	. .	471	15 662
Australian Capital Territory	10 142	2 360	2 813	762	898	297	595	. .	17 867
Total Departures	93 522	60 541	76 829	23 665	31 229	11 185	16 504	17 936	331 411
Net gain/loss	-10 540	2 555	9 576	-2 964	1 962	322	-842	-69	. .

## 2008

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

## 2009

New South Wales	. .	20 267	36 365	5 019	7 716	2 250	2 657	10 233	84 507
Victoria	23 098	. .	17 873	6 778	8 900	3 472	2 400	2 550	65 071
Queensland	45 217	19 788	. .	6 176	8 739	3 415	5 069	3 271	91 675
South Australia	4 793	5 796	4 671	. .	2 663	660	2 201	609	21 393
Western Australia	9 250	9 384	8 638	3 178	. .	1 527	2 433	873	35 283
Tasmania	2 475	2 811	3 379	792	1 850	. .	384	261	11 952
Northern Territory	3 181	2 856	4 591	2 095	2 362	342	. .	435	15 862
Australian Capital Territory	10 307	2 368	2 639	672	779	336	532	. .	17 633
Total Departures	98 321	63 270	78 156	24 710	33 009	12 002	15 676	18 232	343 376
Net gain/loss	-13 814	1 801	13 519	-3 317	2 274	-50	186	-599	. .

. . not applicable

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

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

## DEPARTURES FROM:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
Arrivals to:	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2009									
New South Wales	. .	4 534	8 151	1 115	1 728	509	601	2 358	18 996
Victoria	5 088	. .	4 073	1 470	1 799	687	539	527	14 183
Queensland	9 875	4 432	. .	1 274	2 063	750	1 188	750	20 332
South Australia	1 084	1 321	1 050	. .	522	148	524	155	4 804
Western Australia	1 875	1 959	1 851	644	. .	330	559	216	7 434
Tasmania	580	606	703	156	399	. .	62	71	2 577
Northern Territory	717	590	1 068	454	602	80	. .	104	3 615
Australian Capital Territory	2 226	497	571	156	140	64	109	. .	3 763
Total Departures	21 445	13 939	17 467	5 269	7 253	2 568	3 582	4 181	75 704
Net gain/loss	-2 449	244	2 865	-465	181	9	33	-418	. .

## JUNE QUARTER 2010

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

## SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2010

New South Wales	. .	4 717	8 088	1 171	1 666	494	647	2 142	18 925
Victoria	5 156	. .	4 036	1 503	1 878	691	525	549	14 338
Queensland	9 288	4 250	. .	1 332	1 894	692	1 258	649	19 363
South Australia	1 039	1 285	1 038	. .	546	134	518	151	4 711
Western Australia	2 155	1 939	2 150	753	. .	369	591	202	8 159
Tasmania	482	646	744	152	366	. .	106	71	2 567
Northern Territory	733	653	1 034	445	485	65	. .	67	3 482
Australian Capital Territory	2 303	464	585	163	122	73	125	. .	3 835
Total Departures	21 156	13 954	17 675	5 519	6 957	2 518	3 770	3 831	75 380
Net gain/loss	-2 231	384	1 688	-808	1 202	49	-288	4	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

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

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

### POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

#### *Method of estimation*

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

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

#### *Status of quarterly ERP data*

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, as at 29 March 2011

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

*Natural increase: births and deaths*

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

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

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

**10** Preliminary birth and death estimates are subject to fluctuations caused by lags or accumulations in the reporting of births and deaths registrations. Accumulations can result from the eventual processing of lagged registrations in a later quarter. As a result, preliminary quarterly estimates can be an underestimate or an overestimate of the true numbers of births and deaths occurring in a reference period. Note that estimates from September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

*Natural increase: births and deaths continued*

- 11** Selected birth registration data contributing to preliminary estimates which are higher or lower than usual have been explained by the state registrars as follows:
- September 2010: Northern Territory recorded a lower than usual number of birth registrations in September quarter 2010 due to human resourcing issues which have resulted in a delay in processing registrations. This is expected to be addressed over the next quarter.
  - June 2010: The Queensland registry implemented a new registration process for birth registrations which resulted in a delay in processing registrations. This issue is being progressively addressed.
  - December 2009 and June 2010: Tasmania recorded a lower than usual number of registrations in December quarter 2009 and June quarter 2010 due to a delay in the receipt of electronic birth notifications from a major maternity hospital.
  - December 2009: The Queensland registry devoted significant time and resources to follow up and finalise birth registrations which were previously incomplete (i.e. retrospective birth registrations). Approximately 1,800 births registered in December quarter 2009 occurred in 2008 and earlier. This project is now complete.

*Net overseas migration*

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

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

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

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

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

### TRAVELLERS VS MOVEMENTS

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

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

### FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

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

### PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

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

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

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

**25** For further information on the improvements to preliminary NOM estimation and changes to the revision schedule for NOM, see the *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Mar 2010* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001). For further information on the '12/16 month rule' methodology see the *Technical Note: '12/16 month rule' Methodology for Calculating Net Overseas Migration from September quarter 2006 onwards* in this publication. For more detailed information see *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005) and the *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003).

*Diplomatic personnel*

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

*Net interstate migration*

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### Net interstate migration *continued*

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

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

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

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

### Defence force adjustment

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

### EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

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

### OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS *continued*

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

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

#### Scope

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

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

### NEW METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS

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

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

### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

**40** Population projections presented in this publication are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen to Australia's population if the assumed levels of components of population change – births, deaths and migration – were to hold for the next 50–100 years.

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

*continued*

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

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

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

### HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

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

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

**48** Data presented in table 20 are not intended as predictions or forecasts, but are illustrations of growth and change in the numbers of households and average household size which would occur if the assumptions about future trends in living arrangements were to prevail over the projection period. For more information see *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0).

### CONFIDENTIALITY

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

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

### ROUNDING

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

### RELATED PRODUCTS

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

### ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

**55** 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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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ADDITIONAL STATISTICS  
AVAILABLE *continued*

**56** 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

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

## GLOSSARY *continued*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$P_t$  = the estimated resident population at time point  $t$

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

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

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

$\text{NOM}$  = net overseas migration occurring between  $t$  and  $t+1$ .

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

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

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Household</b>	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.</p>
<b>Household population</b>	<p>The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.</p>
<b>Infant death</b>	<p>An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.</p>
<b>Infant mortality rate (IMR)</b>	<p>The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.</p>
<b>Intercensal discrepancy</b>	<p>Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census, and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest Census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).</p>
<b>Intercensal error</b>	<p>Intercensal error is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change which do not take account of information available from the latest Census. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).</p>
<b>Local Government Area (LGA)</b>	<p>LGA is a spatial unit which represents the whole geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated Local Government Council, an Aboriginal or Island Council in Queensland, or a Community Government Council (CGC) in the Northern Territory. An LGA consists of one or more SLAs. LGAs aggregate directly to form the incorporated areas of states/territories. The creation and delimitation of LGAs is the responsibility of the state and territory Governments. The number of LGAs, their names and their boundaries vary over time. Further information concerning LGAs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
<b>Long-term arrivals</b>	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ overseas migrants (comprising visitors and temporary entrants) who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and</li><li>■ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.</li></ul>
<b>Long-term departures</b>	<p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and</li><li>■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.</li></ul>
<b>Median age</b>	<p>For any distribution, the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Migration adjustment</b>	Under the previous NOM method, the ABS applied a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprised adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.
<b>Natural increase</b>	Excess of births over deaths.
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
<b>Net overseas migration (NOM)</b>	<p>Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. It is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ based on an international traveller's duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more;</li><li>■ the difference between:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more, who <i>are not</i> currently counted within the population, and are then added to the population (NOM arrivals); and</li><li>■ the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long-term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more, who <i>are</i> currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population (NOM departures).</li></ul></li></ul> <p>Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'. Preliminary NOM estimates are modelled on patterns of traveller behaviours observed in final NOM estimates for the same period one year earlier</p>
<b>NOM arrivals</b>	<p>NOM arrivals are all overseas arrivals that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more, who <i>are not</i> currently counted within the population, and are then added to the population.</p> <p>Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'.</p>
<b>NOM departures</b>	<p>NOM departures are all overseas departures that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more, who <i>are</i> currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population.</p> <p>Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'.</p>
<b>Net permanent and long-term movement</b>	Under the previous NOM method, the difference between the number of permanent (settler) and long-term arrivals and the number of permanent and long-term departures. Short-term movements are excluded.
<b>Net undercount</b>	The difference between the actual Census count (including imputations) and an estimate of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census. This estimate is based on the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) conducted after each Census. For a category of person (e.g. based on age, sex and state of usual residence), net undercount is the result of Census undercount, overcount, misclassification and imputation error.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)</b>	Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the recorded arrival or departure of persons through Australian air or sea ports (excluding operational air and ships' crew). Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).
<b>Passenger Card</b>	Passenger cards are completed by nearly all passengers arriving in, or departing from, Australia. Information including occupation, nationality, intended length of stay, main reason for journey, and state or territory of intended stay/residence is collected.
<b>Permanent arrivals (settlers)</b>	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);</li><li>■ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and</li><li>■ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens).</li></ul> <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). Prior to 1985, the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically, the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the DIAC.</p>
<b>Permanent departures</b>	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.
<b>Post enumeration survey (PES)</b>	The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted three to four weeks after the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once. Usually more people are missed than are counted more than once in Australia, leading to a net undercount. Results from the PES contribute to a more accurate calculation of the estimated resident population (ERP) for Australia and the states and territories, which is then backdated to 30 June of the Census year.
<b>Population growth</b>	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.
<b>Population growth rate</b>	Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.
<b>Population projections</b>	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.
<b>Sex ratio</b>	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.
<b>Short-term arrivals</b>	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ overseas visitors/migrants who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and</li><li>■ Australian residents returning from overseas after an absence of less than 12 months.</li></ul>
<b>Short-term departures</b>	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and</li></ul>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

Short-term departures <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.</li></ul>
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. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ The <i>direct method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and</li><li>■ The <i>indirect method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.</li></ul> <p>Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.</p>
State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence	<p>State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refer to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ the population (estimated resident population);</li><li>■ the mother (birth collection); and</li><li>■ the deceased (death collection).</li></ul> <p>In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p>
Statistical District (S Dist)	<p>Statistical Districts (S Dist) consist of selected, significant, predominantly urban areas in Australia which are not located within a Capital City Statistical Division (SD). S Dists enable comparable statistics to be produced about these selected urban areas. Further information concerning S Dists is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Statistical Division (SD)	<p>Statistical Divisions (SD) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSD). These are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Information concerning SDs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	<p>Statistical Local Areas (SLA) are, in most cases, identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole Local Government Areas (LGA). In other cases, they represent unincorporated areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of a state or territory without gaps or overlaps. In some cases legal LGAs overlap statistical subdivision boundaries and therefore comprise two or three SLAs (Part A, Part B and, if necessary, Part C). Further information concerning SLAs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)	<p>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</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

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<b>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</b> <i>continued</i>	information concerning SSDs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
<b>Total fertility rate (TFR)</b>	The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life (ages 15 - 49).
<b>Under enumeration</b>	See net undercount.

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