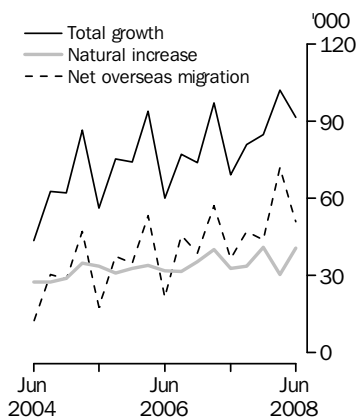


# AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

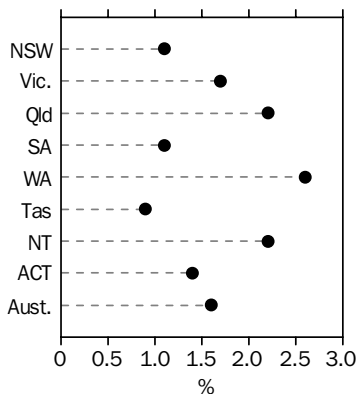
EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 2 DEC 2008

## Population growth



## Population Growth Rate

Year ended current quarter



## INQUIRIES

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

## KEY FIGURES

### PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Jun qtr 2008 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	6 967.2	79.2	1.1
Victoria	5 297.6	92.7	1.8
Queensland	4 279.4	98.0	2.3
South Australia	1 601.8	17.6	1.1
Western Australia	2 163.2	57.1	2.7
Tasmania	498.2	4.8	1.0
Northern Territory	219.9	5.0	2.3
Australian Capital Territory	344.2	4.5	1.3
<b>Australia<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>21 374.0</b>	<b>359.0</b>	<b>1.7</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 June 2008 was 21,374,000 persons. This was an increase of 359,000 persons (1.7%) since 30 June 2007 and 91,400 persons since 31 March 2008.
- Preliminary natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 June 2008 (145,500) was 4.3% (or 6,000 persons) higher than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 June 2007 (139,500).
- Preliminary net overseas migration for the year ended 30 June 2008 was 213,500 persons.

### POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.7% during the 12 months ended 30 June 2008. Natural increase and net overseas migration contributed 41% and 59% respectively to this total population growth.
- All states and territories experienced positive population growth over the 12 months ended 30 June 2008. Western Australia recorded the largest percentage gain (2.7%) and Tasmania the smallest (1.0%).

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
September 2008	18 March 2009
December 2008	4 June 2009
March 2009	22 September 2009
June 2009	3 December 2009
September 2009	18 March 2010
December 2009	3 June 2010



## ERP STATUS

Data for 30 September 2001 to 30 June 2006 are final and based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Data from the 30 September 2006 onwards are preliminary. For the current status refer to paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

## PRELIMINARY DATA

Due to the collection and estimation methods applied to produce preliminary statistics, users should exercise caution when analysing and interpreting the most recent annual and quarterly estimates for births, deaths and net overseas migration, particularly when making time series comparisons. For analysis of fertility trends over time users should refer to *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0) – see paragraphs 8–14 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Changes in this issue are as follows:

- An international comparison has been included in the Main Features;
- A section regarding statistics for parliamentary representation has been included in the Main Features;
- Preliminary total fertility rates (TFRs) for 2007–08 are published in table 13;
- Preliminary standardised death rates (SDRs) for 2007–08 are published in table 14;
- Preliminary infant mortality rates (IMRs) for 2007–08 are published in table 15;
- Population estimates for Australian External Territories in table 8 have been updated to 30 June 2008.

## UPCOMING RELEASES

*Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2008* (cat. no. 3201.0) will be released on 15 December 2008.

Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

# CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes .....	2
Abbreviations .....	5
EDITORIAL	
Main Features .....	6
TABLES	
POPULATION CHANGE	
<b>1</b> Population change, Australia–Summary .....	11
<b>2</b> Population change, Components .....	12
<b>3</b> Population change, Components of total population growth rate .....	14
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION	
<b>4</b> Estimated resident population, States and territories .....	16
<b>5</b> Estimated resident population, Major population regions—at 30 June .....	18
<b>6</b> Estimated resident population, Age groups—at 30 June 2008 .....	19
<b>7</b> Estimated resident population, Age groups—Australia—at 30 June .....	21
<b>8</b> Estimated resident population and proportion, States and territories .....	23
POPULATION PROJECTIONS	
<b>9</b> Projected resident population .....	24
<b>10</b> Experimental estimated and projected resident Indigenous population .....	25
EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED RESIDENT AUSTRALIAN INDIGENOUS POPULATION	
<b>11</b> Experimental estimated resident Australian Indigenous population, Age groups—at 30 June 2006 .....	26
<b>12</b> Experimental estimated resident Australian Non-Indigenous population, Age groups—at 30 June 2006 .....	28
BIRTHS AND DEATHS	
<b>13</b> Births and total fertility rates .....	30
<b>14</b> Deaths and standardised death rates .....	31
<b>15</b> Infant deaths and mortality rates .....	32
OVERSEAS MIGRATION	
<b>16</b> Categories of net overseas migration, Australia .....	33
<b>17</b> Categories of overseas arrivals, Movements—Australia .....	34
<b>18</b> Categories of overseas departures, Movements—Australia .....	35
INTERSTATE MIGRATION	
<b>19</b> Interstate migration .....	36
HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS	
<b>20</b> Projected number of households, States and territories—at 30 June .....	38

**CONTENTS** *continued*

---

*page*

TABLES *continued*

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS *continued*

<b>21</b> Projected population in households and projected household size, States and territories—at 30 June . . . . .	39
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

FURTHER INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes . . . . .	40
Glossary . . . . .	48

## ABBREVIATIONS

---

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

## MAIN FEATURES

### POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 June 2008 was 21,374,000 persons, an increase of 359,000 since 30 June 2007 and 91,400 persons since 31 March 2008. The increase for the year ended 30 June 2008 is the largest recorded for a 12 month period since the ERP concept was introduced in 1971 (see paragraphs 4 to 6 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail).

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 30 June 2008, at 1.71% was the fastest annual growth rate for a year ended 30 June since 1989 (at 1.71%).

### COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

#### *Natural Increase*

Natural increase for the 12 months ended 30 June 2008 was 145,500 persons, an increase of 4.3% (or 6,000 persons) on the natural increase for the year ended 30 June 2007 (139,500 persons).

#### BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate for births during the year ended 30 June 2008 (287,500) was 4.8% higher than the figure for the year ended 30 June 2007 (274,300).

The total fertility rate (TFR) for the year ended 30 June 2008 was 1.935.

#### DEATHS

The preliminary estimate for deaths during the year ended 30 June 2008 (142,000) was the highest ever recorded for a year ending 30 June.

The standardised death rate (SDR) for the year ended 30 June 2008 was 6.03 deaths per 1,000 persons. The infant mortality rate (IMR) for the year ended 30 June 2008 was 4.11 infant deaths per 1,000 live births which is the lowest ever recorded.

#### *Net Overseas Migration*

For the year ended 30 June 2008, Australia recorded a preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate of 213,500 persons. This was the difference between 443,200 overseas arrivals that were added to the population (NOM arrivals) and 229,700 overseas departures that were subtracted from the population (NOM departures). The contribution made to population growth by NOM (59.5%) was higher than that of natural increase (40.5%).

#### AN IMPROVED METHOD FOR CALCULATING NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

The ABS has introduced an improved method for estimating NOM. This method has been used for September quarter 2006 onwards. Preliminary NOM estimates are based on international movement data for the reference quarter, adjusted by information derived from travellers with the same characteristics from the corresponding quarter two years earlier. Final NOM estimates for the four quarters of 2006-07 (scheduled for release in March 2009) will be based on the actual duration of stay in Australia and overseas of international travellers.

## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### *Net Overseas Migration* *continued*

The time series using the previous method for calculating NOM finishes at June quarter 2006. Estimates from this past time series and the current time series are not comparable. For further information see *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003); *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005); and the *Technical Note Measuring Net Overseas Migration, Method Used September Quarter 2001 to June Quarter 2006* in the March quarter 2007 issue of this publication (cat. no. 3101.0).

### STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The estimated resident populations for the states and territories at 30 June 2008 were as follows: New South Wales 6,967,000, Victoria 5,298,000, Queensland 4,279,000, South Australia 1,602,000, Western Australia 2,163,000, Tasmania 498,200, the Northern Territory 219,900 and the Australian Capital Territory 344,200.

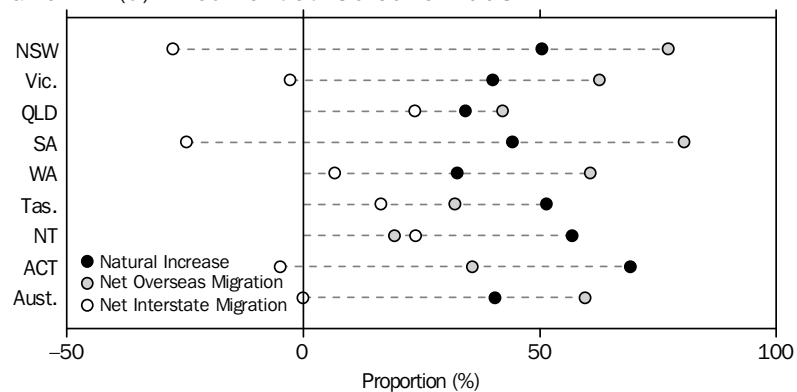
All states and territories recorded positive population growth over the 12 months ended 30 June 2008. Western Australia recorded the fastest growth rate (2.7%), followed by Queensland and the Northern Territory (2.3%), Victoria (1.8%), the Australian Capital Territory (1.3%), New South Wales and South Australia (1.1%) and Tasmania (1.0%).

### COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 30 June 2008, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

**POPULATION COMPONENTS AS PROPORTION OF TOTAL GROWTH (a)—Year ended 30 June 2008**



(a) Each population component as a proportion of a state's or territory's population growth for year ended 30 June 2008.

### *Natural Increase*

As illustrated in the graph above, natural increase was the major component of population growth in the Australian Capital Territory at 69.1% (3,100 persons), the Northern Territory at 56.9% (2,900 persons) and Tasmania at 51.4% (2,500 persons) for the year ended 30 June 2008.

## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### *Natural Increase continued*

#### BIRTHS

The number of births registered for the 12 months ended 30 June 2008 increased in comparison with the previous year, in all states and territories except New South Wales. Queensland recorded the largest percentage increase of 10.4%, closely followed by Victoria and Western Australia (8.7% and 8.4% respectively).

#### DEATHS

The number of deaths registered for the 12 months ended 30 June 2008 increased in comparison with the previous year, in all states and territories. The Northern Territory recorded the largest percentage increase of 13.9%.

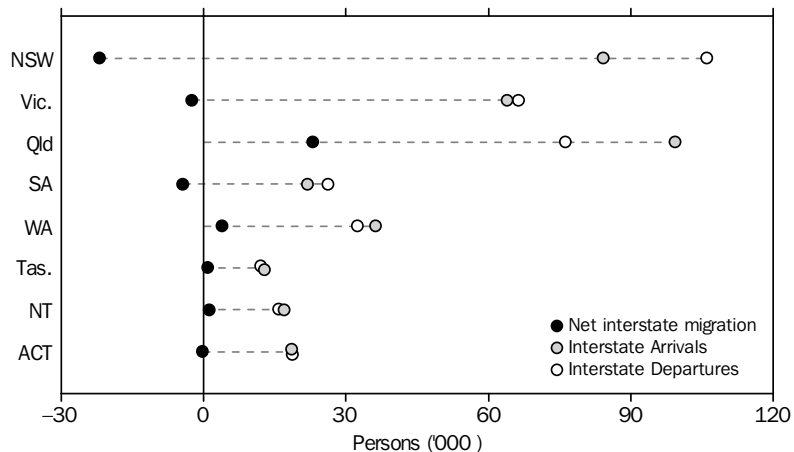
### *Net Overseas Migration*

Net overseas migration for the year ended 30 June 2008, as illustrated in the previous graph, was the major component of population growth in South Australia at 80.5% (14,200 persons), closely followed by New South Wales at 77.2% (61,200 persons). This was followed by Victoria at 62.6% (58,000 persons), Western Australia at 60.7% (34,700 persons) and Queensland 42.1% (41,300). All other states and territories experienced positive net overseas migration.

### *Net Interstate Migration*

For the year ended 30 June 2008, Queensland experienced the highest positive net interstate migration with a gain of 23,100 persons. Other states and territories that experienced positive net interstate migration were Western Australia (3,800 persons), the Northern Territory (1,200 persons) and Tasmania (790 persons). Negative net interstate migration was experienced by New South Wales (-21,900 persons), South Australia (-4,400 persons), Victoria (-2,500 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory (-220 persons).

**INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and territories—Year ended 30 June 2008**





## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

For the 12 months ended 30 June 2008, Australia's population growth rate (1.7%) was higher than that of the world (1.2%). Australia's growth rate was lower than some developing countries including Papua New Guinea (2.2%), the Philippines (2.0%) and Malaysia (1.8%). It was higher than India (1.6%), Indonesia and Singapore (both 1.2%), New Zealand and Viet Nam (both 1.0%), United States of America (0.9%), Canada (0.8%), China and France (both 0.6%), Hong Kong (0.5%), Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom (both 0.3%), Greece and Sweden (both 0.2%). Unlike Australia, Italy experienced no change. Further, Japan experienced a decrease in its population (0.1%).

According to figures from the US Bureau of Census' International Data Bank of 226 countries, Australia's population size ranked 55th in 2008 (down from 54th in 2007) and is projected to rank 58th by 2050. By 2050, India is projected to have displaced China as the most populous country with close to one fifth of the world's population at 1.8 billion people.

### POPULATION, GROWTH RATE AND RANK—at 30 June(a)

	ESTIMATED POPULATION			PROJECTED	RANK	
	2007	2008	Growth Rate	2050	2008	2050
<i>Selected Countries</i>	million	million	%	million	no.	no.
<b>Australia</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>58</b>
Canada	32.9	33.2	0.8	41.1	37	44
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	1 321.9	1 330.0	0.6	1 424.2	1	2
France	63.7	64.1	0.6	69.8	21	24
Greece	10.7	10.7	0.2	10.0	74	96
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	7.0	7.0	0.5	6.2	100	117
India	1 129.9	1 148.0	1.6	1 807.9	2	1
Indonesia	234.7	237.5	1.2	313.0	4	4
Italy	58.1	58.1	0.0	50.4	23	36
Japan	127.4	127.3	-0.1	93.7	10	17
Korea, Republic of	48.3	48.4	0.3	43.4	25	41
Malaysia	24.8	25.3	1.8	43.2	46	42
New Zealand	4.1	4.2	1.0	5.2	124	121
Papua New Guinea	5.8	5.9	2.2	10.7	106	94
Philippines	94.2	96.1	2.0	172.0	12	11
Singapore	4.6	4.6	1.2	4.6	118	128
Sweden	9.0	9.0	0.2	9.1	88	103
United Kingdom	60.8	60.9	0.3	64.0	22	29
United States of America	301.1	303.8	0.9	420.1	3	3
Viet Nam	85.3	86.1	1.0	107.8	13	16
<b>World</b>	<b>6 627.5</b>	<b>6 707.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>9 539.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

.. not applicable

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

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

## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### STATISTICS FOR PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION

It is expected that, in early 2009, the Electoral Commissioner will request that the Australian Statistician provide a set of statistics for an electoral determination in accordance with the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*. Population estimates required under section 46 (1B) of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* are presented in Table 8.

The following table shows the estimated net undercount, and associated standard errors, for the 2006 Census of Population and Housing as required by section 47 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*. Population estimates have already been adjusted to account for estimated net undercount in the census. For the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, in circumstances referred to in section 48 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*, the Electoral Commissioner will add twice the standard error of the estimate of net undercount to each Territory's population, and recalculate its electoral entitlement. For further information see *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives - Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002).

#### 2006 CENSUS, Net undercount, standard errors and confidence intervals—NT and ACT

<i>Territory</i>	<i>Net undercount</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Two standard errors</i>	<i>Lower 95% confidence limit</i>	<i>Upper 95% confidence limit</i>
Northern Territory	15 909	3 300	6 600	9 309	22 509
Australian Capital Territory	4 027	3 189	6 378	-2 351	10 405

Source: Table 2.1, Census of Population and Housing – Details of Undercount, Australia, August 2006 (cat. no. 2940.0).

## POPULATION CHANGE, Australia(a)—Summary

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE(b)				POPULATION		
	Births '000	Deaths '000	Natural Increase '000	Net Overseas Migration(c) '000	At end of period '000	Growth on previous year(d) '000	Growth on previous year(d) %
<b>2002–03</b>	246.7	132.2	114.4	116.5	19 895.4	244.0	1.24
<b>2003–04</b>	249.1	133.2	115.9	100.0	20 127.4	231.9	1.17
<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> (e)	274.3	134.8	139.5	177.6	21 015.0	317.2	1.53
<b>2007–08</b> (e)	287.5	142.0	145.5	213.5	21 374.0	359.0	1.71
<b>2002</b>	247.7	133.0	114.7	110.5	19 771.0	237.0	1.21
<b>2003</b>	248.0	131.8	116.2	110.1	20 011.9	240.9	1.22
<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> (e)	266.8	134.4	132.4	158.8	20 848.8	304.7	1.48
<b>2007</b> (e)	285.3	137.8	147.4	184.4	21 180.6	331.9	1.59
<b>2006</b>							
June	66.1	34.2	31.9	21.4	20 697.9	303.1	1.49
September(e)	67.3	35.9	31.4	45.7	20 775.1	305.1	1.49
December(e)	68.9	33.6	35.2	38.5	20 848.8	304.7	1.48
<b>2007</b>							
March(e)	71.8	31.8	40.1	57.0	20 945.8	308.0	1.49
June(e)	66.3	33.5	32.8	36.4	21 015.0	317.2	1.53
September(e)	73.9	40.2	33.6	47.2	21 095.9	320.8	1.54
December(e)	73.2	32.3	40.9	43.8	21 180.6	331.9	1.59
<b>2008</b>							
March(e)	64.8	34.5	30.3	71.6	21 282.6	336.8	1.61
June(e)	75.6	35.0	40.6	50.8	21 374.0	359.0	1.71

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

(b) For further information on each component of population change refer to the Explanatory Notes.

(c) These NOM estimates contain a break in series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraph 15–17 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(e) Estimates for all components of population change for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary.

## POPULATION CHANGE, Components

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>NATURAL INCREASE (b)</b>									
<b>2002-03</b>	37 518	27 145	24 317	5 242	12 864	1 749	2 946	2 619	<b>114 424</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	36 526	28 349	25 278	5 408	13 114	1 729	2 755	2 674	<b>115 851</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>	44 369	33 327	29 977	6 726	16 809	2 620	2 753	2 949	<b>139 545</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	39 874	37 160	33 605	7 793	18 631	2 462	2 855	3 093	<b>145 495</b>
<b>2002</b>	37 528	27 337	23 783	5 596	12 918	1 973	2 853	2 667	<b>114 675</b>
<b>2003</b>	37 264	27 882	25 724	5 489	12 480	1 791	2 884	2 687	<b>116 222</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>	42 373	31 431	28 160	6 210	16 263	2 370	2 753	2 873	<b>132 448</b>
<b>2007</b>	42 788	36 513	35 448	7 308	16 833	2 531	2 842	3 156	<b>147 434</b>
<b>2006</b>									
June	10 084	7 323	7 495	1 337	3 881	382	723	664	<b>31 890</b>
September	10 105	8 058	5 786	1 502	4 128	451	624	774	<b>31 430</b>
December	12 790	7 709	7 031	1 503	4 110	789	682	621	<b>35 242</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	11 024	8 401	12 067	2 007	4 334	758	712	759	<b>40 063</b>
June	10 450	9 159	5 093	1 714	4 237	622	735	795	<b>32 810</b>
September	10 367	9 015	5 794	1 896	4 391	569	756	836	<b>33 631</b>
December	10 947	9 938	12 494	1 691	3 871	582	639	766	<b>40 930</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	5 972	9 250	5 142	2 323	5 415	785	689	731	<b>30 316</b>
June	12 588	8 957	10 175	1 883	4 954	526	771	760	<b>40 618</b>
<b>NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (c)(d)</b>									
<b>2002-03</b>	40 919	26 777	27 122	3 904	15 575	1 014	325	885	<b>116 498</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	29 820	25 020	25 399	4 305	13 634	700	648	456	<b>99 966</b>
<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>	54 891	47 153	33 536	13 146	25 519	1 252	1 321	799	<b>177 617</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	61 168	58 047	41 290	14 186	34 663	1 539	970	1 601	<b>213 461</b>
<b>2002</b>	40 892	23 629	27 933	2 669	13 658	525	408	774	<b>110 475</b>
<b>2003</b>	35 393	26 569	25 060	4 244	16 719	860	564	729	<b>110 104</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>	48 031	42 882	30 033	11 281	23 158	1 252	1 725	464	<b>158 830</b>
<b>2007</b>	54 163	49 006	35 806	13 061	28 866	1 243	1 339	960	<b>184 438</b>
<b>2006</b>									
June	3 936	5 245	6 192	1 701	3 785	103	496	-52	<b>21 411</b>
September	16 033	12 293	7 463	3 338	5 821	323	354	115	<b>45 740</b>
December	12 902	9 875	6 301	2 810	6 042	443	107	-12	<b>38 468</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	15 884	15 484	11 367	4 779	8 014	330	558	595	<b>57 009</b>
June	10 072	9 501	8 405	2 219	5 642	156	302	101	<b>36 400</b>
September	14 630	13 362	7 623	2 995	7 667	354	384	211	<b>47 225</b>
December	13 577	10 659	8 411	3 068	7 543	403	95	53	<b>43 804</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	19 676	19 143	14 595	5 159	11 426	547	149	937	<b>71 635</b>
June	13 285	14 883	10 661	2 964	8 027	235	342	400	<b>50 797</b>

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

(b) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraph 8–14 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) These NOM estimates contain a break in time series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraph 15–17 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Estimates of NOM for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)									
<b>2002-03</b>	-32 467	-743	37 984	-1 191	-1 972	1 993	-2 768	-802	..
<b>2003-04</b>	-31 098	-3 051	35 498	-2 910	2 095	2 574	-1 487	-1 586	..
<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>	-27 333	-2 194	27 010	-3 563	4 410	-452	228	1 894	..
<b>2007-08</b>	-21 857	-2 473	23 085	-4 355	3 834	791	1 194	-219	..
<b>2002</b>	-31 074	1 144	37 437	-1 228	-3 403	-22	-2 440	-378	..
<b>2003</b>	-31 946	-2 221	36 353	-1 652	459	3 137	-2 283	-1 814	..
<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>	-26 076	-930	25 916	-2 692	4 206	-461	-438	496	..
<b>2007</b>	-24 028	-3 089	25 647	-3 828	3 795	294	859	350	..
<b>2006</b>									
June	-6 038	-402	6 552	-835	998	-221	-268	224	..
September	-5 758	-340	5 627	-552	889	-147	235	46	..
December	-8 092	-486	8 273	-1 100	932	-106	-110	689	..
<b>2007</b>									
March	-6 331	-691	6 558	-1 084	1 234	-22	-12	348	..
June	-7 152	-677	6 552	-827	1 355	-177	115	811	..
September	-5 133	-295	5 602	-923	691	257	388	-587	..
December	-5 412	-1 426	6 935	-994	515	236	368	-222	..
<b>2008</b>									
March	-5 595	-36	5 209	-1 381	1 428	208	-17	184	..
June	-5 717	-716	5 339	-1 057	1 200	90	455	406	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c) (d)									
<b>2002-03</b>	43 626	60 401	94 416	10 151	26 959	4 880	635	2 986	<b>243 997</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	34 612	57 982	91 696	9 156	29 567	5 124	2 017	1 814	<b>231 928</b>
<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>	71 927	78 286	90 523	16 309	46 738	3 420	4 302	5 642	<b>317 162</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	79 185	92 734	97 980	17 624	57 128	4 792	5 019	4 475	<b>358 956</b>
<b>2002</b>	44 401	59 082	93 897	9 195	23 586	2 588	958	3 359	<b>236 991</b>
<b>2003</b>	39 234	59 677	92 390	10 353	30 270	5 910	1 284	1 878	<b>240 919</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>	67 632	78 144	87 575	16 017	44 031	3 209	4 112	3 972	<b>304 696</b>
<b>2007</b>	72 923	82 430	96 901	16 541	49 494	4 068	5 040	4 466	<b>331 872</b>
<b>2006</b>									
June	9 620	14 537	21 973	2 811	8 867	291	989	909	<b>60 010</b>
September	20 380	20 011	18 876	4 288	10 838	627	1 213	935	<b>77 170</b>
December	17 600	17 098	21 605	3 213	11 084	1 126	679	1 298	<b>73 710</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	20 577	23 194	29 992	5 702	13 582	1 066	1 258	1 702	<b>97 072</b>
June	13 370	17 983	20 050	3 106	11 234	601	1 152	1 707	<b>69 210</b>
September	19 864	22 082	19 019	3 968	12 749	1 180	1 528	460	<b>80 856</b>
December	19 112	19 171	27 840	3 765	11 929	1 221	1 102	597	<b>84 734</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	20 053	28 357	24 946	6 101	18 269	1 540	821	1 852	<b>101 951</b>
June	20 156	23 124	26 175	3 790	14 181	851	1 568	1 566	<b>91 415</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. For further information, see paragraphs 18–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(d) Estimates of total population growth for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary – see Status of quarterly ERP data at paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

## POPULATION CHANGE, Components of total population growth rate

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (b)									
<b>2002-03</b>	0.57	0.56	0.65	0.34	0.67	0.37	1.48	0.81	<b>0.58</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	0.55	0.58	0.66	0.35	0.67	0.36	1.38	0.82	<b>0.58</b>
<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>	0.65	0.65	0.73	0.43	0.82	0.53	1.31	0.88	<b>0.67</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	0.58	0.71	0.80	0.49	0.88	0.50	1.33	0.91	<b>0.69</b>
<b>2002</b>	0.57	0.57	0.65	0.37	0.67	0.42	1.44	0.83	<b>0.59</b>
<b>2003</b>	0.56	0.57	0.68	0.36	0.64	0.38	1.45	0.83	<b>0.59</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>	0.62	0.62	0.70	0.40	0.80	0.49	1.32	0.86	<b>0.64</b>
<b>2007</b>	0.62	0.71	0.86	0.46	0.81	0.51	1.34	0.94	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2006</b>									
June	0.15	0.14	0.18	0.09	0.19	0.08	0.34	0.20	<b>0.15</b>
September	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.10	0.20	0.09	0.30	0.23	<b>0.15</b>
December	0.19	0.15	0.17	0.10	0.20	0.16	0.32	0.19	<b>0.17</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	0.16	0.16	0.29	0.13	0.21	0.15	0.34	0.23	<b>0.19</b>
June	0.15	0.18	0.12	0.11	0.20	0.13	0.34	0.24	<b>0.16</b>
September	0.15	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.21	0.12	0.35	0.25	<b>0.16</b>
December	0.16	0.19	0.30	0.11	0.18	0.12	0.30	0.23	<b>0.19</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	0.09	0.18	0.12	0.15	0.25	0.16	0.32	0.21	<b>0.14</b>
June	0.18	0.17	0.24	0.12	0.23	0.11	0.35	0.22	<b>0.19</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (c)(d)									
<b>2002-03</b>	0.62	0.55	0.73	0.26	0.81	0.21	0.16	0.27	<b>0.59</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	0.45	0.51	0.67	0.28	0.70	0.15	0.32	0.14	<b>0.50</b>
<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>	0.81	0.92	0.82	0.84	1.24	0.26	0.63	0.24	<b>0.86</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	0.89	1.12	0.99	0.90	1.65	0.31	0.45	0.47	<b>1.02</b>
<b>2002</b>	0.62	0.49	0.76	0.18	0.71	0.11	0.21	0.24	<b>0.57</b>
<b>2003</b>	0.53	0.54	0.67	0.28	0.86	0.18	0.28	0.22	<b>0.56</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>	0.71	0.84	0.74	0.72	1.14	0.26	0.83	0.14	<b>0.77</b>
<b>2007</b>	0.79	0.95	0.87	0.83	1.39	0.25	0.63	0.29	<b>0.88</b>
<b>2006</b>									
June	0.06	0.10	0.15	0.11	0.18	0.02	0.24	-0.02	<b>0.10</b>
September	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.21	0.28	0.07	0.17	0.03	<b>0.22</b>
December	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.18	0.29	0.09	0.05	—	<b>0.19</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	0.23	0.30	0.28	0.30	0.39	0.07	0.26	0.18	<b>0.27</b>
June	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.14	0.27	0.03	0.14	0.03	<b>0.17</b>
September	0.21	0.26	0.18	0.19	0.36	0.07	0.18	0.06	<b>0.22</b>
December	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.36	0.08	0.04	0.02	<b>0.21</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	0.28	0.36	0.35	0.32	0.54	0.11	0.07	0.27	<b>0.34</b>
June	0.19	0.28	0.25	0.19	0.37	0.05	0.16	0.12	<b>0.24</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary on a quarter by quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 8–14 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) These NOM estimates contain a break in time series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraph 15–17 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Estimates of NOM for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary.

POPULATION CHANGE, Components of total population growth rate *continued*

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION RATE (b)</b>									
<b>2002-03</b>	-0.49	-0.02	1.02	-0.08	-0.10	0.42	-1.39	-0.25	..
<b>2003-04</b>	-0.47	-0.06	0.93	-0.19	0.11	0.54	-0.74	-0.49	..
<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	-0.04	0.66	-0.23	0.21	-0.09	0.11	0.57	..
<b>2007-08</b>	-0.32	-0.05	0.55	-0.27	0.18	0.16	0.56	-0.06	..
<b>2002</b>	-0.47	0.02	1.02	-0.08	-0.18	—	-1.23	-0.12	..
<b>2003</b>	-0.48	-0.05	0.97	-0.11	0.02	0.66	-1.15	-0.56	..
<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	-0.17	0.21	-0.09	-0.21	0.15	..
<b>2007</b>	-0.35	-0.06	0.62	-0.24	0.18	0.06	0.40	0.10	..
<b>2006</b>									
June	-0.09	-0.01	0.16	-0.05	0.05	-0.05	-0.13	0.07	..
September	-0.08	-0.01	0.14	-0.04	0.04	-0.03	0.11	0.01	..
December	-0.12	-0.01	0.20	-0.07	0.05	-0.02	-0.05	0.21	..
<b>2007</b>									
March	-0.09	-0.01	0.16	-0.07	0.06	—	-0.01	0.10	..
June	-0.10	-0.01	0.16	-0.05	0.06	-0.04	0.05	0.24	..
September	-0.07	-0.01	0.13	-0.06	0.03	0.05	0.18	-0.17	..
December	-0.08	-0.03	0.17	-0.06	0.02	0.05	0.17	-0.07	..
<b>2008</b>									
March	-0.08	—	0.12	-0.09	0.07	0.04	-0.01	0.05	..
June	-0.08	-0.01	0.13	-0.07	0.06	0.02	0.21	0.12	..

<b>TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (c)(d)</b>									
<b>2002-03</b>	0.66	1.24	2.54	0.67	1.40	1.03	0.32	0.93	<b>1.24</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	0.52	1.18	2.41	0.60	1.51	1.07	1.01	0.56	<b>1.17</b>
<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>	1.06	1.53	2.21	1.04	2.27	0.70	2.04	1.69	<b>1.53</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	1.15	1.78	2.34	1.11	2.71	0.97	2.34	1.32	<b>1.71</b>
<b>2002</b>	0.67	1.22	2.56	0.61	1.23	0.55	0.48	1.05	<b>1.21</b>
<b>2003</b>	0.59	1.22	2.45	0.68	1.56	1.24	0.64	0.58	<b>1.22</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>	1.00	1.54	2.17	1.03	2.16	0.66	1.97	1.20	<b>1.48</b>
<b>2007</b>	1.06	1.60	2.35	1.05	2.38	0.83	2.37	1.33	<b>1.59</b>
<b>2006</b>									
June	0.14	0.28	0.54	0.18	0.43	0.06	0.47	0.27	<b>0.29</b>
September	0.30	0.39	0.46	0.27	0.53	0.13	0.58	0.28	<b>0.37</b>
December	0.26	0.33	0.53	0.20	0.54	0.23	0.32	0.39	<b>0.35</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	0.30	0.45	0.73	0.36	0.65	0.22	0.59	0.51	<b>0.47</b>
June	0.19	0.35	0.48	0.20	0.54	0.12	0.54	0.50	<b>0.33</b>
September	0.29	0.42	0.45	0.25	0.61	0.24	0.71	0.14	<b>0.38</b>
December	0.28	0.37	0.66	0.24	0.56	0.25	0.51	0.18	<b>0.40</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	0.29	0.54	0.59	0.38	0.86	0.31	0.38	0.54	<b>0.48</b>
June	0.29	0.44	0.62	0.24	0.66	0.17	0.72	0.46	<b>0.43</b>

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Estimates of net interstate migration for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary. For further information, see paragraphs 18–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(d) Estimates of total population growth for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary – see Status of quarterly ERP data at paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
<b>2002-03</b>	3 309 435	2 428 556	1 897 965	756 552	979 874	235 521	104 462	160 736	<b>9 874 412</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	3 325 371	2 458 862	1 944 603	760 968	996 707	237 963	105 182	161 770	<b>9 992 728</b>
<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> (b)	3 411 349	2 574 901	2 087 631	782 397	1 063 849	243 329	111 564	168 286	<b>10 444 622</b>
<b>2007-08</b> (b)	3 451 224	2 621 753	2 138 221	791 365	1 094 851	245 803	114 498	170 756	<b>10 629 804</b>
<b>2002</b>	3 298 629	2 411 526	1 876 274	753 950	971 425	233 983	104 380	159 934	<b>9 811 447</b>
<b>2003</b>	3 316 617	2 443 174	1 922 970	758 912	988 254	236 953	104 649	161 007	<b>9 933 853</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> (b)	3 394 143	2 553 860	2 061 836	777 943	1 050 476	242 428	110 319	166 475	<b>10 358 791</b>
<b>2007</b> (b)	3 430 892	2 595 489	2 111 434	786 216	1 077 096	244 603	113 107	168 846	<b>10 529 005</b>
<b>2006</b>									
June	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>
September(b)	3 385 401	2 545 339	2 050 951	776 261	1 044 652	241 869	109 984	165 825	<b>10 321 587</b>
December(b)	3 394 143	2 553 860	2 061 836	777 943	1 050 476	242 428	110 319	166 475	<b>10 358 791</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March(b)	3 404 533	2 565 652	2 077 115	780 797	1 057 744	243 010	110 896	167 374	<b>10 408 434</b>
June(b)	3 411 349	2 574 901	2 087 631	782 397	1 063 849	243 329	111 564	168 286	<b>10 444 622</b>
September(b)	3 421 304	2 586 120	2 097 041	784 390	1 070 744	243 978	112 453	168 572	<b>10 485 921</b>
December(b)	3 430 892	2 595 489	2 111 434	786 216	1 077 096	244 603	113 107	168 846	<b>10 529 005</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March(b)	3 441 051	2 609 990	2 124 358	789 278	1 086 958	245 395	113 553	169 892	<b>10 581 804</b>
June(b)	3 451 224	2 621 753	2 138 221	791 365	1 094 851	245 803	114 498	170 756	<b>10 629 804</b>
FEMALES									
<b>2002-03</b>	3 363 142	2 494 929	1 911 249	774 726	973 196	242 125	95 584	164 925	<b>10 021 023</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	3 381 818	2 522 605	1 956 307	779 466	985 930	244 807	96 881	165 705	<b>10 134 635</b>
<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> (b)	3 476 665	2 629 925	2 093 800	801 800	1 042 270	250 042	103 365	171 475	<b>10 570 420</b>
<b>2007-08</b> (b)	3 515 975	2 675 807	2 141 190	810 456	1 068 396	252 360	105 450	173 480	<b>10 744 194</b>
<b>2002</b>	3 350 831	2 480 957	1 888 398	771 983	966 156	240 879	94 925	164 212	<b>9 959 516</b>
<b>2003</b>	3 372 077	2 508 986	1 934 092	777 374	979 597	243 819	95 940	165 017	<b>10 078 029</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> (b)	3 459 924	2 609 789	2 069 553	797 446	1 030 827	249 276	102 200	169 877	<b>10 489 969</b>
<b>2007</b> (b)	3 496 098	2 650 590	2 116 856	805 714	1 053 701	251 169	104 452	171 972	<b>10 651 627</b>
<b>2006</b>									
June	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>
September(b)	3 451 066	2 601 212	2 058 833	795 915	1 025 567	248 709	101 856	169 229	<b>10 453 463</b>
December(b)	3 459 924	2 609 789	2 069 553	797 446	1 030 827	249 276	102 200	169 877	<b>10 489 969</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March(b)	3 470 111	2 621 191	2 084 266	800 294	1 037 141	249 760	102 881	170 680	<b>10 537 398</b>
June(b)	3 476 665	2 629 925	2 093 800	801 800	1 042 270	250 042	103 365	171 475	<b>10 570 420</b>
September(b)	3 486 574	2 640 788	2 103 409	803 775	1 048 124	250 573	104 004	171 649	<b>10 609 977</b>
December(b)	3 496 098	2 650 590	2 116 856	805 714	1 053 701	251 169	104 452	171 972	<b>10 651 627</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March(b)	3 505 992	2 664 446	2 128 878	808 753	1 062 108	251 917	104 827	172 778	<b>10 700 779</b>
June(b)	3 515 975	2 675 807	2 141 190	810 456	1 068 396	252 360	105 450	173 480	<b>10 744 194</b>

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

(b) Estimated resident population for September 2006 onwards is preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.



	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
<i>At end of period</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS									
<b>2002-03</b>	6 672 577	4 923 485	3 809 214	1 531 278	1 953 070	477 646	200 046	325 661	<b>19 895 435</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	6 707 189	4 981 467	3 900 910	1 540 434	1 982 637	482 770	202 063	327 475	<b>20 127 363</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> (b)	6 888 014	5 204 826	4 181 431	1 584 197	2 106 119	493 371	214 929	339 761	<b>21 015 042</b>
<b>2007-08</b> (b)	6 967 199	5 297 560	4 279 411	1 601 821	2 163 247	498 163	219 948	344 236	<b>21 373 998</b>
<b>2002</b>	6 649 460	4 892 483	3 764 672	1 525 933	1 937 581	474 862	199 305	324 146	<b>19 770 963</b>
<b>2003</b>	6 688 694	4 952 160	3 857 062	1 536 286	1 967 851	480 772	200 589	326 024	<b>20 011 882</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> (b)	6 854 067	5 163 649	4 131 389	1 575 389	2 081 303	491 704	212 519	336 352	<b>20 848 760</b>
<b>2007</b> (b)	6 926 990	5 246 079	4 228 290	1 591 930	2 130 797	495 772	217 559	340 818	<b>21 180 632</b>
<b>2006</b>									
June	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>
September(b)	6 836 467	5 146 551	4 109 784	1 572 176	2 070 219	490 578	211 840	335 054	<b>20 775 050</b>
December(b)	6 854 067	5 163 649	4 131 389	1 575 389	2 081 303	491 704	212 519	336 352	<b>20 848 760</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March(b)	6 874 644	5 186 843	4 161 381	1 581 091	2 094 885	492 770	213 777	338 054	<b>20 945 832</b>
June(b)	6 888 014	5 204 826	4 181 431	1 584 197	2 106 119	493 371	214 929	339 761	<b>21 015 042</b>
September(b)	6 907 878	5 226 908	4 200 450	1 588 165	2 118 868	494 551	216 457	340 221	<b>21 095 898</b>
December(b)	6 926 990	5 246 079	4 228 290	1 591 930	2 130 797	495 772	217 559	340 818	<b>21 180 632</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March(b)	6 947 043	5 274 436	4 253 236	1 598 031	2 149 066	497 312	218 380	342 670	<b>21 282 583</b>
June(b)	6 967 199	5 297 560	4 279 411	1 601 821	2 163 247	498 163	219 948	344 236	<b>21 373 998</b>

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

(b) Estimated resident population for September 2006 onwards is preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

ASGC	Population region	CHANGE				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE		
		2002(b)	2006(b)	2007(c)	2002-2007	2006-2007	2002-2007	2006-2007
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS								
105	Sydney	4 162 999	4 281 988	4 334 020	171 021	52 032	0.81	1.22
205	Melbourne	3 523 946	3 743 015	3 805 755	281 809	62 740	1.55	1.68
305	Brisbane	1 666 928	1 819 762	1 856 966	190 038	37 204	2.18	2.04
405	Adelaide	1 114 990	1 145 812	1 157 961	42 971	12 149	0.76	1.06
505	Perth	1 413 867	1 518 748	1 554 125	140 258	35 377	1.91	2.33
605	Hobart	197 931	205 481	207 399	9 468	1 918	0.94	0.93
705	Darwin	107 443	114 362	117 399	9 956	3 037	1.79	2.66
805	Canberra	322 316	333 839	339 474	17 158	5 635	1.04	1.69
STATISTICAL DISTRICTS								
3139	Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	493 608	565 311	583 683	90 075	18 372	3.41	3.25
1003	Newcastle (NSW)	497 852	517 511	523 680	25 828	6 169	1.02	1.19
8196	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	365 250	381 498	388 179	22 929	6 681	1.23	1.75
1006	Wollongong (NSW)	272 083	277 984	280 173	8 090	2 189	0.59	0.79
3042	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	193 776	224 059	230 366	36 590	6 307	3.52	2.81
2024	Geelong (VIC)	161 185	167 718	169 502	8 317	1 784	1.01	1.06
3057	Townsville (QLD)	137 305	153 249	157 478	20 173	4 229	2.78	2.76
3061	Cairns (QLD)	115 157	131 636	135 930	20 773	4 294	3.37	3.26
3064	Toowoomba (QLD)	111 457	121 861	123 376	11 919	1 515	2.05	1.24
6090	Launceston (TAS)	99 041	103 364	104 110	5 069	746	1.00	0.72
1218	Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	96 625	100 490	101 516	4 891	1 026	0.99	1.02
2027	Ballarat (VIC)	84 191	88 451	89 703	5 512	1 252	1.28	1.42
2030	Bendigo (VIC)	80 416	84 883	86 330	5 914	1 447	1.43	1.70
6093	Burnie-Devonport (TAS)	77 299	79 944	80 254	2 955	310	0.75	0.39
3054	Mackay (QLD)	66 685	77 523	79 153	12 468	1 630	3.49	2.10
2039	La Trobe Valley (VIC)	74 812	76 291	77 244	2 432	953	0.64	1.25
3048	Rockhampton (QLD)	68 147	73 246	74 441	6 294	1 195	1.78	1.63
5071	Mandurah (WA)	60 785	71 917	74 419	13 634	2 502	4.13	3.48
3045	Bundaberg (QLD)	57 847	63 392	64 798	6 951	1 406	2.30	2.22
5074	Bunbury (WA)	50 773	58 350	60 509	9 736	2 159	3.57	3.70
1033	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	52 611	54 940	55 889	3 278	949	1.22	1.73
3046	Hervey Bay (QLD)	40 807	50 864	53 365	12 558	2 501	5.51	4.92
1021	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	46 916	49 919	50 595	3 679	676	1.52	1.35
2042	Mildura (VIC)	45 784	47 698	48 488	2 704	790	1.15	1.66
3051	Gladstone (QLD)	40 287	45 607	47 097	6 810	1 490	3.17	3.27
2033	Shepparton (VIC)	45 222	46 417	46 884	1 662	467	0.72	1.01
1027	Tamworth (NSW)	42 797	44 416	45 016	2 219	600	1.02	1.35
1024	Port Macquarie (NSW)	39 046	41 252	41 944	2 898	692	1.44	1.68
1039	Orange (NSW)	37 066	37 108	37 433	367	325	0.20	0.88
1030	Dubbo (NSW)	35 279	35 934	36 251	972	317	0.55	0.88
5083	Geraldton (WA)	31 693	33 571	34 293	2 600	722	1.59	2.15
1008	Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	30 616	32 366	32 678	2 062	312	1.31	0.96
1036	Bathurst (NSW)	30 859	32 257	32 396	1 537	139	0.98	0.43
2025	Warrnambool (VIC)	30 019	31 601	32 152	2 133	551	1.38	1.74
1015	Lismore (NSW)	30 771	31 489	31 788	1 017	299	0.65	0.95
5080	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	29 443	30 141	30 646	1 203	505	0.80	1.68

(a) Estimates are based on the 2007 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.

(b) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2002 and 2006 are final rebased and based on the 2006 Census.

(c) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2007 are preliminary.

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

Age groups (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
MALES									
0–4	226 605	172 034	146 572	48 196	73 232	16 548	9 208	11 431	<b>703 896</b>
5–9	225 093	165 460	144 555	48 154	71 146	16 040	8 958	10 278	<b>689 772</b>
10–14	231 042	172 933	150 787	51 535	75 652	17 411	8 741	10 761	<b>718 972</b>
15–19	242 500	183 591	154 463	55 070	78 456	17 700	8 663	12 556	<b>753 065</b>
20–24	243 653	194 918	154 152	56 824	81 164	15 928	9 770	15 434	<b>771 929</b>
25–29	245 921	190 959	152 384	52 508	78 929	14 138	9 589	14 797	<b>759 327</b>
30–34	240 330	185 020	145 197	50 178	75 355	13 926	9 285	13 160	<b>732 525</b>
35–39	254 388	198 938	159 141	56 344	83 913	16 414	9 362	13 336	<b>791 930</b>
40–44	241 117	187 519	150 239	56 592	80 540	16 467	8 431	12 064	<b>753 090</b>
45–49	249 283	187 855	152 596	58 189	80 452	18 323	8 268	12 183	<b>767 253</b>
50–54	226 896	170 467	138 079	54 195	73 413	17 433	7 259	10 915	<b>698 762</b>
55–59	206 342	153 367	129 298	50 268	66 386	16 529	6 340	10 067	<b>638 731</b>
60–64	184 494	135 549	115 315	44 402	56 410	15 129	4 639	8 218	<b>564 229</b>
65–69	135 672	101 230	82 657	32 711	40 243	11 169	2 873	5 411	<b>412 024</b>
70–74	107 784	79 793	61 546	26 349	30 247	8 481	1 538	3 830	<b>319 595</b>
75–79	86 549	64 542	46 652	21 942	23 171	6 557	880	2 873	<b>253 178</b>
80–84	61 281	45 943	32 059	16 421	15 652	4 556	458	2 037	<b>178 408</b>
85–89	30 983	23 060	16 302	8 403	7 701	2 244	177	1 022	<b>89 897</b>
90–94	9 215	6 846	5 063	2 478	2 186	652	54	311	<b>26 807</b>
95–99	1 849	1 529	1 032	523	551	134	5	67	<b>5 691</b>
100 and over	227	200	132	83	52	24	—	5	<b>723</b>
All ages	3 451 224	2 621 753	2 138 221	791 365	1 094 851	245 803	114 498	170 756	<b>10 629 804</b>
FEMALES									
0–4	214 394	164 057	138 524	45 845	69 140	15 416	8 846	10 862	<b>667 155</b>
5–9	214 092	157 530	137 003	46 357	67 222	15 230	8 537	10 093	<b>656 156</b>
10–14	220 840	163 082	143 561	49 222	70 084	16 367	7 963	10 449	<b>681 661</b>
15–19	229 573	174 331	146 888	51 935	73 761	16 666	7 913	11 982	<b>713 132</b>
20–24	237 416	188 760	150 199	54 686	75 494	15 459	8 275	14 330	<b>744 681</b>
25–29	244 303	188 083	147 068	50 304	73 161	14 411	9 486	14 633	<b>741 516</b>
30–34	243 280	185 517	145 350	49 230	72 330	14 477	8 942	12 989	<b>732 183</b>
35–39	259 567	204 140	161 163	56 174	80 261	17 360	8 902	13 450	<b>801 116</b>
40–44	243 937	191 413	152 624	56 397	78 126	17 184	7 885	12 402	<b>760 073</b>
45–49	254 372	192 120	156 412	59 434	79 141	19 122	7 594	12 710	<b>780 987</b>
50–54	231 109	174 339	140 527	55 492	72 479	17 832	6 771	11 702	<b>710 347</b>
55–59	208 949	158 495	128 466	52 215	64 868	16 831	5 438	10 553	<b>645 880</b>
60–64	184 894	138 980	112 087	46 371	53 352	15 126	3 646	8 466	<b>562 960</b>
65–69	140 003	104 563	81 671	34 802	39 642	11 264	2 197	5 643	<b>419 816</b>
70–74	117 187	87 977	62 579	29 298	31 719	9 168	1 305	4 330	<b>343 575</b>
75–79	102 554	76 418	52 568	26 373	26 297	7 765	804	3 344	<b>296 135</b>
80–84	85 263	63 836	42 397	23 121	20 687	6 351	530	2 893	<b>245 080</b>
85–89	54 279	40 460	27 247	14 924	13 176	4 080	279	1 803	<b>156 248</b>
90–94	22 781	16 356	11 222	6 150	5 537	1 745	106	655	<b>64 554</b>
95–99	6 274	4 678	3 155	1 868	1 684	447	28	159	<b>18 293</b>
100 and over	908	672	479	258	235	59	3	32	<b>2 646</b>
All ages	3 515 975	2 675 807	2 141 190	810 456	1 068 396	252 360	105 450	173 480	<b>10 744 194</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

Age groups (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	<b>Australia (b)</b>
PERSONS									
0-4	440 999	336 091	285 096	94 041	142 372	31 964	18 054	22 293	<b>1 371 051</b>
5-9	439 185	322 990	281 558	94 511	138 368	31 270	17 495	20 371	<b>1 345 928</b>
10-14	451 882	336 015	294 348	100 757	145 736	33 778	16 704	21 210	<b>1 400 633</b>
15-19	472 073	357 922	301 351	107 005	152 217	34 366	16 576	24 538	<b>1 466 197</b>
20-24	481 069	383 678	304 351	111 510	156 658	31 387	18 045	29 764	<b>1 516 610</b>
25-29	490 224	379 042	299 452	102 812	152 090	28 549	19 075	29 430	<b>1 500 843</b>
30-34	483 610	370 537	290 547	99 408	147 685	28 403	18 227	26 149	<b>1 464 708</b>
35-39	513 955	403 078	320 304	112 518	164 174	33 774	18 264	26 786	<b>1 593 046</b>
40-44	485 054	378 932	302 863	112 989	158 666	33 651	16 316	24 466	<b>1 513 163</b>
45-49	503 655	379 975	309 008	117 623	159 593	37 445	15 862	24 893	<b>1 548 240</b>
50-54	458 005	344 806	278 606	109 687	145 892	35 265	14 030	22 617	<b>1 409 109</b>
55-59	415 291	311 862	257 764	102 483	131 254	33 360	11 778	20 620	<b>1 284 611</b>
60-64	369 388	274 529	227 402	90 773	109 762	30 255	8 285	16 684	<b>1 127 189</b>
65-69	275 675	205 793	164 328	67 513	79 885	22 433	5 070	11 054	<b>831 840</b>
70-74	224 971	167 770	124 125	55 647	61 966	17 649	2 843	8 160	<b>663 170</b>
75-79	189 103	140 960	99 220	48 315	49 468	14 322	1 684	6 217	<b>549 313</b>
80-84	146 544	109 779	74 456	39 542	36 339	10 907	988	4 930	<b>423 488</b>
85-89	85 262	63 520	43 549	23 327	20 877	6 324	456	2 825	<b>246 145</b>
90-94	31 996	23 202	16 285	8 628	7 723	2 397	160	966	<b>91 361</b>
95-99	8 123	6 207	4 187	2 391	2 235	581	33	226	<b>23 984</b>
100 and over	1 135	872	611	341	287	83	3	37	<b>3 369</b>
All ages	6 967 199	5 297 560	4 279 411	1 601 821	2 163 247	498 163	219 948	344 236	<b>21 373 998</b>

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

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

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

Age group (years)	2004					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	2004	2005	2006	2007(b)	2008(b)
MALES										
0–4	654 340	660 134	672 434	684 458	703 896	3.25	3.24	3.25	3.26	3.29
5–9	686 275	684 908	687 052	687 558	689 772	3.41	3.36	3.32	3.27	3.23
10–14	716 176	719 278	718 915	718 848	718 972	3.56	3.53	3.47	3.42	3.36
15–19	706 991	716 200	726 172	739 515	753 065	3.51	3.51	3.51	3.52	3.52
20–24	713 129	730 666	748 327	759 719	771 929	3.54	3.58	3.62	3.62	3.61
25–29	683 363	690 248	707 470	729 722	759 327	3.40	3.38	3.42	3.47	3.55
30–34	756 016	752 694	741 714	732 302	732 525	3.76	3.69	3.58	3.48	3.43
35–39	726 929	737 019	757 919	777 748	791 930	3.61	3.61	3.66	3.70	3.71
40–44	766 211	765 647	760 964	755 437	753 090	3.81	3.75	3.68	3.59	3.52
45–49	713 251	726 499	739 364	753 481	767 253	3.54	3.56	3.57	3.59	3.59
50–54	658 083	665 406	677 356	688 849	698 762	3.27	3.26	3.27	3.28	3.27
55–59	603 258	621 700	635 643	632 798	638 731	3.00	3.05	3.07	3.01	2.99
60–64	454 593	474 157	496 176	533 153	564 229	2.26	2.32	2.40	2.54	2.64
65–69	364 384	376 621	386 135	399 889	412 024	1.81	1.85	1.87	1.90	1.93
70–74	300 415	299 961	303 566	311 240	319 595	1.49	1.47	1.47	1.48	1.50
75–79	245 181	249 632	252 678	253 743	253 178	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.21	1.18
80–84	153 494	159 831	166 173	172 285	178 408	0.76	0.78	0.80	0.82	0.83
85–89	64 690	69 895	75 438	82 603	89 897	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.39	0.42
90–94	21 459	22 958	24 171	25 818	26 807	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13
95–99	3 971	4 133	4 306	4 871	5 691	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
100 and over	519	477	460	585	723	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	9 992 728	10 128 064	10 282 433	10 444 622	10 629 804	49.65	49.66	49.68	49.70	49.73
FEMALES										
0–4	621 369	625 411	637 648	648 882	667 155	3.09	3.07	3.08	3.09	3.12
5–9	651 472	650 685	653 157	653 928	656 156	3.24	3.19	3.16	3.11	3.07
10–14	678 509	681 695	681 239	681 637	681 661	3.37	3.34	3.29	3.24	3.19
15–19	678 785	683 383	689 033	700 766	713 132	3.37	3.35	3.33	3.33	3.34
20–24	686 538	705 232	723 531	734 417	744 681	3.41	3.46	3.50	3.49	3.48
25–29	676 834	681 316	696 460	714 739	741 516	3.36	3.34	3.36	3.40	3.47
30–34	767 669	763 254	748 090	735 911	732 183	3.81	3.74	3.61	3.50	3.43
35–39	737 362	745 725	766 937	787 231	801 116	3.66	3.66	3.71	3.75	3.75
40–44	777 593	776 908	771 590	764 609	760 073	3.86	3.81	3.73	3.64	3.56
45–49	723 704	738 749	754 066	768 415	780 987	3.60	3.62	3.64	3.66	3.65
50–54	663 689	673 077	684 947	698 311	710 347	3.30	3.30	3.31	3.32	3.32
55–59	594 506	616 906	635 851	636 280	645 880	2.95	3.02	3.07	3.03	3.02
60–64	448 881	470 390	493 166	531 217	562 960	2.23	2.31	2.38	2.53	2.63
65–69	374 923	385 699	395 284	407 715	419 816	1.86	1.89	1.91	1.94	1.96
70–74	325 908	325 237	327 264	335 057	343 575	1.62	1.59	1.58	1.59	1.61
75–79	299 159	299 535	299 871	298 468	296 135	1.49	1.47	1.45	1.42	1.39
80–84	229 512	235 867	239 575	242 579	245 080	1.14	1.16	1.16	1.15	1.15
85–89	126 627	131 749	139 004	147 588	156 248	0.63	0.65	0.67	0.70	0.73
90–94	56 198	59 596	61 664	63 705	64 554	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.30
95–99	13 516	14 356	15 090	16 718	18 293	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09
100 and over	1 881	1 957	1 980	2 247	2 646	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	10 134 635	10 266 727	10 415 447	10 570 420	10 744 194	50.35	50.34	50.32	50.30	50.27

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2007 onwards are preliminary.

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

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

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2004 no.	2005 no.	2006 no.	2007(b) no.	2008(b) no.	2004 %	2005 %	2006 %	2007(b) %	2008(b) %
0-4	1 275 709	1 285 545	1 310 082	1 333 340	1 371 051	6.34	6.30	6.33	6.34	6.41
5-9	1 337 747	1 335 593	1 340 209	1 341 486	1 345 928	6.65	6.55	6.48	6.38	6.30
10-14	1 394 685	1 400 973	1 400 154	1 400 485	1 400 633	6.93	6.87	6.76	6.66	6.55
15-19	1 385 776	1 399 583	1 415 205	1 440 281	1 466 197	6.89	6.86	6.84	6.85	6.86
20-24	1 399 667	1 435 898	1 471 858	1 494 136	1 516 610	6.95	7.04	7.11	7.11	7.10
25-29	1 360 197	1 371 564	1 403 930	1 444 461	1 500 843	6.76	6.73	6.78	6.87	7.02
30-34	1 523 685	1 515 948	1 489 804	1 468 213	1 464 708	7.57	7.43	7.20	6.99	6.85
35-39	1 464 291	1 482 744	1 524 856	1 564 979	1 593 046	7.28	7.27	7.37	7.45	7.45
40-44	1 543 804	1 542 555	1 532 554	1 520 046	1 513 163	7.67	7.56	7.40	7.23	7.08
45-49	1 436 955	1 465 248	1 493 430	1 521 896	1 548 240	7.14	7.18	7.22	7.24	7.24
50-54	1 321 772	1 338 483	1 362 303	1 387 160	1 409 109	6.57	6.56	6.58	6.60	6.59
55-59	1 197 764	1 238 606	1 271 494	1 269 078	1 284 611	5.95	6.07	6.14	6.04	6.01
60-64	903 474	944 547	989 342	1 064 370	1 127 189	4.49	4.63	4.78	5.06	5.27
65-69	739 307	762 320	781 419	807 604	831 840	3.67	3.74	3.78	3.84	3.89
70-74	626 323	625 198	630 830	646 297	663 170	3.11	3.07	3.05	3.08	3.10
75-79	544 340	549 167	552 549	552 211	549 313	2.70	2.69	2.67	2.63	2.57
80-84	383 006	395 698	405 748	414 864	423 488	1.90	1.94	1.96	1.97	1.98
85-89	191 317	201 644	214 442	230 191	246 145	0.95	0.99	1.04	1.10	1.15
90-94	77 657	82 554	85 835	89 523	91 361	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.43	0.43
95-99	17 487	18 489	19 396	21 589	23 984	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11
100 and over	2 400	2 434	2 440	2 832	3 369	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
All ages	20 127 363	20 394 791	20 697 880	21 015 042	21 373 998	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

(b) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2007 onwards are preliminary.

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Proportion(a)</i>
	no.	%
<b>Australia—at 30 June 2008(b)</b>		
New South Wales	6 967 199	32.6
Victoria	5 297 560	24.8
Queensland	4 279 411	20.0
South Australia	1 601 821	7.5
Western Australia	2 163 247	10.1
Tasmania	498 163	2.3
Northern Territory	219 948	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	344 236	1.6
Other territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	391	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 424	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	598	0.0
<i>Total Other Territories</i>	2 413	0.0
<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>21 373 998</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Australian External Territories—at 30 June 2008(c)</b>		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	..
Coral Sea Islands Territory	4	..
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	54	..
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	..
<i>Total Australian External Territories</i>	58	..

.. not applicable

(a) Proportion of Australia's total population.

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

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

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

## PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION (a)

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

## CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES A(c)

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

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

2007	6 888.0	5 204.8	4 181.4	1 584.2	2 106.1	493.4	214.9	339.8	<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, 2006–2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

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

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

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

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



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

(a) Data are based on the 2001 Census.

(b) For information on these experimental estimates and projections see paragraphs 23 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(c)
<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

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

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

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(c)
PERSONS									
0-4	19 105	4 080	18 980	3 329	8 461	2 166	7 774	508	<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 and are based on the 2006 Census.

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

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
<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>

**FEMALES**

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 and are based on the 2006 Census.

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
PERSONS									
0-4	417 076	312 491	249 445	86 549	121 846	27 997	9 915	20 200	<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 and are based on the 2006 Census.

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

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
<b>2002-03</b>	83 597	60 220	47 896	17 330	24 025	5 723	3 818	4 023	<b>246 663</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	82 877	61 440	49 514	17 339	24 419	5 707	3 620	4 142	<b>249 082</b>
<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 (c)</b>	90 273	67 290	54 592	18 726	28 608	6 619	3 726	4 474	<b>274 330</b>
<b>2007-08 (c)</b>	87 448	73 147	60 279	20 179	31 018	6 671	3 963	4 742	<b>287 478</b>
<b>2002</b>	83 768	60 830	47 649	17 543	24 134	5 928	3 765	4 068	<b>247 712</b>
<b>2003</b>	83 466	60 548	48 939	17 620	23 799	5 734	3 735	4 130	<b>248 000</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 (c)</b>	88 161	66 370	52 007	18 116	27 802	6 308	3 689	4 371	<b>266 846</b>
<b>2007 (c)</b>	89 496	70 438	61 249	19 646	29 094	6 663	3 894	4 753	<b>285 254</b>
<b>2006</b>									
June	21 924	15 821	13 628	4 455	6 775	1 425	957	1 083	<b>66 071</b>
September (c)	22 878	17 060	12 020	4 751	7 074	1 517	854	1 147	<b>67 305</b>
December (c)	23 577	17 567	12 676	4 344	7 061	1 711	929	977	<b>68 852</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March (c)	21 749	15 637	(d) 18 368	4 868	7 283	1 764	980	1 179	<b>71 831</b>
June (c)	22 069	17 026	11 528	4 763	7 190	1 627	963	1 171	<b>66 342</b>
September (c)	24 194	19 159	13 285	5 380	7 773	1 763	1 053	1 259	<b>73 873</b>
December (c)	21 484	18 616	(d) 18 068	4 635	6 848	1 509	898	1 144	<b>73 208</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March (c)	(e) 17 540	17 359	(f) 12 435	5 150	8 344	1 827	980	1 156	<b>64 803</b>
June (c)	(g) 24 230	18 013	(g) 16 491	5 014	8 053	1 572	1 032	1 183	<b>75 594</b>
TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (h)(i)									
<b>2002-03</b>	1.731	1.640	1.766	1.691	1.726	1.875	2.335	1.540	<b>1.718</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	1.716	1.667	1.796	1.699	1.745	1.862	2.208	1.591	<b>1.727</b>
<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 (j)</b>	1.858	1.762	1.882	1.829	1.979	2.159	2.186	1.680	<b>1.855</b>
<b>2007-08 (j)</b>	1.792	1.939	2.041	1.957	2.104	2.189	2.279	1.761	<b>1.935</b>

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

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

(c) Birth estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis.

(d) Changes in the processing of birth registrations has resulted in a higher than expected figure. See Explanatory Note 12 for more information.

(e) Delays in processing have resulted in a lower than expected figure. See Explanatory Note 13.

(f) March quarter 2008 birth registrations in Queensland show a return to historical March figures following changes to processing in 2007. See Explanatory Notes 9-12 for more information.

(g) Processing of birth registrations in NSW and QLD has caught up in June quarter 2008 following delays in March quarter 2008. See Explanatory Note 14 for more information.

(h) Births per woman.

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

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

## DEATHS AND STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (a)

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
<b>2002-03</b>	46 079	33 075	23 579	12 088	11 161	3 974	872	1 404	<b>132 239</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	46 351	33 091	24 236	11 931	11 305	3 978	865	1 468	<b>133 231</b>
<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> (c)	45 904	33 963	24 615	12 000	11 799	3 999	973	1 525	<b>134 785</b>
<b>2007-08</b> (c)	47 574	35 987	26 674	12 386	12 387	4 209	1 108	1 649	<b>141 983</b>
<b>2002</b>	46 240	33 493	23 866	11 947	11 216	3 955	912	1 401	<b>133 037</b>
<b>2003</b>	46 202	32 666	23 215	12 131	11 319	3 943	851	1 443	<b>131 778</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> (c)	45 788	34 939	23 847	11 906	11 539	3 938	936	1 498	<b>134 398</b>
<b>2007</b> (c)	46 708	33 925	25 801	12 338	12 261	4 132	1 052	1 597	<b>137 820</b>
<b>2006</b>									
June	11 840	8 498	6 133	3 118	2 894	1 043	234	419	<b>34 181</b>
September (c)	12 773	9 002	6 234	3 249	2 946	1 066	230	373	<b>35 875</b>
December (c)	10 787	9 858	5 645	2 841	2 951	922	247	356	<b>33 610</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March (c)	10 725	7 236	6 301	2 861	2 949	1 006	268	420	<b>31 768</b>
June (c)	11 619	7 867	6 435	3 049	2 953	1 005	228	376	<b>33 532</b>
September (c)	13 827	10 144	7 491	3 484	3 382	1 194	297	423	<b>40 242</b>
December (c)	10 537	8 678	5 574	2 944	2 977	927	259	378	<b>32 278</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March (c)	11 568	8 109	7 293	2 827	2 929	1 042	291	425	<b>34 487</b>
June (c)	11 642	9 056	6 316	3 131	3 099	1 046	261	423	<b>34 976</b>

## STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (d)(e)

<b>2002-03</b>	6.58	6.41	6.59	6.67	6.27	7.53	9.53	5.98	<b>6.55</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	6.48	6.25	6.52	6.43	6.17	7.35	8.71	5.99	<b>6.43</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	6.23	5.95	6.27	6.19	5.87	6.92	9.27	5.62	<b>6.16</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</b> (f)	5.93	5.86	5.90	5.95	5.75	6.80	9.15	5.52	<b>5.93</b>
<b>2007-08</b> (f)	5.94	6.00	6.15	5.95	5.81	6.95	10.28	5.72	<b>6.03</b>

- (a) See paragraph 8-11 of the Explanatory Notes for information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data
- (b) Includes Other Territories—see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Death estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis.

- (d) Based on the direct method per 1,000 persons. The standard population used is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
- (e) Calculated using revised deaths on occurrence basis and revised ERP based on the 2006 Census unless otherwise stated.
- (f) Calculated using preliminary deaths on registration basis and preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS									
<b>2002-03</b>	373	313	240	76	87	29	28	24	<b>1 171</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	425	276	260	56	83	38	38	23	<b>1 199</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> (c)	410	299	315	68	97	24	31	23	<b>1 267</b>
<b>2007-08</b> (c)	369	271	295	64	95	29	26	18	<b>1 179</b>
<b>2002</b>	393	309	259	84	95	35	36	15	<b>1 226</b>
<b>2003</b>	405	302	233	61	90	42	33	24	<b>1 191</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> (c)	401	301	289	57	139	24	34	27	<b>1 272</b>
<b>2007</b> (c)	392	269	308	77	71	28	27	18	<b>1 190</b>
<b>2006</b>									
June	87	68	71	14	41	7	6	9	<b>303</b>
September(c)	109	75	73	17	23	6	9	10	<b>322</b>
December(c)	99	96	68	15	33	6	9	3	<b>329</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March(c)	92	57	96	17	21	5	np	np	<b>302</b>
June(c)	110	71	78	19	20	7	np	np	<b>314</b>
September(c)	107	69	60	28	15	9	np	np	<b>300</b>
December(c)	83	72	74	13	15	7	4	6	<b>274</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March(c)	92	63	82	14	22	6	8	3	<b>299</b>
June(c)	87	67	79	9	43	7	np	np	<b>306</b>
INFANT MORTALITY RATES									
<b>2002-03</b>	4.46	5.20	5.01	4.39	3.62	5.07	7.33	5.97	<b>4.75</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	5.13	4.49	5.25	3.23	3.40	6.66	10.50	5.55	<b>4.81</b>
<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</b> (d)	4.55	4.41	5.75	3.47	3.39	3.63	8.32	4.69	<b>4.59</b>
<b>2007-08</b> (d)	4.28	3.69	4.89	3.47	3.03	4.35	8.07	3.59	<b>4.11</b>

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

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

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

(c) Infant death estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis.

(d) 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)
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons
NOM ARRIVALS (c)									
<b>2006-07</b>	133 285	93 316	75 327	22 215	48 355	3 485	5 134	6 304	<b>387 427</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	144 910	108 650	87 325	25 675	60 932	3 798	4 676	7 224	<b>443 195</b>
<b>2007</b>	136 995	99 146	81 099	24 398	54 133	3 580	4 835	6 664	<b>410 855</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	34 537	23 436	18 220	5 582	11 164	834	1 721	1 588	<b>97 083</b>
December	32 145	21 154	17 531	5 044	11 948	929	1 053	1 429	<b>91 234</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	36 582	27 574	21 022	7 029	13 750	994	1 232	1 945	<b>110 130</b>
June	30 021	21 152	18 554	4 560	11 493	728	1 128	1 342	<b>88 980</b>
September	35 550	26 205	19 782	6 076	14 132	898	1 455	1 733	<b>105 831</b>
December	34 842	24 215	21 741	6 733	14 758	960	1 020	1 644	<b>105 914</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	41 443	32 312	25 016	7 648	17 706	1 211	1 016	2 240	<b>128 596</b>
June	33 075	25 918	20 786	5 218	14 336	729	1 185	1 607	<b>102 854</b>
NOM DEPARTURES (c)									
<b>2006-07</b>	78 394	46 163	41 791	9 069	22 836	2 233	3 813	5 505	<b>209 810</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	83 742	50 603	46 035	11 489	26 269	2 259	3 706	5 623	<b>229 734</b>
<b>2007</b>	82 832	50 140	45 293	11 337	25 267	2 337	3 496	5 704	<b>226 417</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	18 504	11 143	10 757	2 244	5 343	511	1 367	1 473	<b>51 343</b>
December	19 243	11 279	11 230	2 234	5 906	486	946	1 441	<b>52 766</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	20 698	12 090	9 655	2 250	5 736	664	674	1 350	<b>53 121</b>
June	19 949	11 651	10 149	2 341	5 851	572	826	1 241	<b>52 580</b>
September	20 920	12 843	12 159	3 081	6 465	544	1 071	1 522	<b>58 606</b>
December	21 265	13 556	13 330	3 665	7 215	557	925	1 591	<b>62 110</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	21 767	13 169	10 421	2 489	6 280	664	867	1 303	<b>56 961</b>
June	19 790	11 035	10 125	2 254	6 309	494	843	1 207	<b>52 057</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
<b>2006-07</b>	54 891	47 153	33 536	13 146	25 519	1 252	1 321	799	<b>177 617</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	61 168	58 047	41 290	14 186	34 663	1 539	970	1 601	<b>213 461</b>
<b>2007</b>	54 163	49 006	35 806	13 061	28 866	1 243	1 339	960	<b>184 438</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	16 033	12 293	7 463	3 338	5 821	323	354	115	<b>45 740</b>
December	12 902	9 875	6 301	2 810	6 042	443	107	-12	<b>38 468</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	15 884	15 484	11 367	4 779	8 014	330	558	595	<b>57 009</b>
June	10 072	9 501	8 405	2 219	5 642	156	302	101	<b>36 400</b>
September	14 630	13 362	7 623	2 995	7 667	354	384	211	<b>47 225</b>
December	13 577	10 659	8 411	3 068	7 543	403	95	53	<b>43 804</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	19 676	19 143	14 595	5 159	11 426	547	149	937	<b>71 635</b>
June	13 285	14 883	10 661	2 964	8 027	235	342	400	<b>50 797</b>

(a) This time series commences at September 2006 and all estimates are preliminary. They are compiled using an improved methodology that is not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods, as shown in Table 2.

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

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

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

Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total(c)
	Settlers(d)	Residents	Visitors(d)	Residents	Visitors(d)	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
<b>2002–03</b>	93 914	95 784	184 095	3 309 851	4 655 802	<b>8 339 446</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	111 590	98 400	191 327	3 813 289	5 057 162	<b>9 271 768</b>
<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>2002</b>	89 348	92 396	180 244	3 394 874	4 841 192	<b>8 598 054</b>
<b>2003</b>	103 887	98 835	185 727	3 330 833	4 745 855	<b>8 465 137</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>2006</b>						
June	32 440	21 197	38 728	1 093 606	1 165 708	<b>2 351 679</b>
September	34 160	25 897	65 833	1 341 624	1 323 189	<b>2 790 703</b>
December	33 940	35 180	46 063	1 209 475	1 612 289	<b>2 936 947</b>
<b>2007</b>						
March	35 761	26 795	100 987	1 349 782	1 497 075	<b>3 010 400</b>
June	36 287	22 169	50 413	1 213 766	1 208 649	<b>2 531 284</b>
September	34 211	24 766	79 825	1 462 382	1 358 881	<b>2 960 065</b>
December	35 386	34 783	54 344	1 377 889	1 579 468	<b>3 081 869</b>
<b>2008</b>						
March	41 042	27 836	120 545	1 530 678	1 503 363	<b>3 223 464</b>
June	38 726	23 447	67 131	1 321 541	1 187 691	<b>2 638 536</b>

- (a) This table contains movement data. This movement data should not be interpreted as 'persons'. See paragraph 24–28 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) for more detail.
- (c) Due to rounding the total may not equal the sum of categories of the overseas arrivals.
- (d) Stated intention on arrival.

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

Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total(c)
	Former Residents(d)	Residents(d)	Visitors	Residents(d)	Visitors	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
<b>2002-03</b>	50 463	86 211	82 894	3 293 336	4 714 636	<b>8 227 540</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	59 078	84 336	93 282	3 936 824	5 109 267	<b>9 282 787</b>
<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>2002</b>	49 081	89 992	83 867	3 460 971	4 894 745	<b>8 578 655</b>
<b>2003</b>	54 119	83 986	86 780	3 387 977	4 789 763	<b>8 402 626</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>2006</b>						
June	16 010	23 733	21 631	1 302 298	1 247 695	<b>2 611 367</b>
September	16 768	24 437	20 659	1 299 776	1 284 584	<b>2 646 224</b>
December	16 695	21 664	31 583	1 335 122	1 470 637	<b>2 875 700</b>
<b>2007</b>						
March	21 351	31 511	24 567	1 106 868	1 607 051	<b>2 791 348</b>
June	17 289	23 998	24 682	1 385 362	1 291 764	<b>2 743 094</b>
September	18 562	25 255	24 802	1 471 801	1 331 310	<b>2 871 730</b>
December	17 761	21 486	39 647	1 498 280	1 472 768	<b>3 049 942</b>
<b>2008</b>						
March	23 079	32 102	30 817	1 242 848	1 594 983	<b>2 923 830</b>
June	17 521	23 223	28 740	1 486 526	1 270 940	<b>2 826 950</b>

- (a) This table contains movement data. This movement should not be interpreted as 'persons'. See paragraph 24–28 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Figures for short-term movements are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) for more detail.
- (c) Due to rounding the total may not equal the sum of categories of the overseas departures.
- (d) Stated intention on departure.

## DEPARTURES FROM:

	<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>Total arrivals</i>
<i>Arrivals to:</i>	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
2006-07									
New South Wales	. .	20 769	33 466	5 361	6 643	2 463	2 635	9 723	81 060
Victoria	23 517	. .	16 934	7 223	7 443	3 487	2 154	2 533	63 291
Queensland	52 245	21 117	. .	6 541	8 389	3 719	5 466	3 655	101 132
South Australia	5 498	6 250	4 617	. .	2 683	813	2 505	656	23 022
Western Australia	9 439	8 773	7 783	3 458	. .	1 521	2 667	836	34 477
Tasmania	2 756	3 090	3 482	741	1 601	. .	346	295	12 311
Northern Territory	3 422	2 906	4 641	2 383	2 354	386	. .	460	16 552
Australian Capital Territory	11 516	2 580	3 199	878	954	374	551	. .	20 052
Total departures	108 393	65 485	74 122	26 585	30 067	12 763	16 324	18 158	351 897
<i>Net gain/loss</i>	-27 333	-2 194	27 010	-3 563	4 410	-452	228	1 894	. .
2007-08									
New South Wales	. .	21 047	35 255	5 289	7 020	2 419	2 826	10 258	84 114
Victoria	23 178	. .	17 323	6 872	8 279	3 322	2 216	2 705	63 895
Queensland	50 180	21 624	. .	6 434	8 936	3 338	5 251	3 555	99 318
South Australia	5 211	5 883	4 482	. .	2 713	644	2 220	710	21 863
Western Australia	10 204	9 323	8 511	3 424	. .	1 567	2 387	771	36 187
Tasmania	2 758	3 065	3 545	793	2 014	. .	351	277	12 803
Northern Territory	3 552	3 061	4 429	2 518	2 499	410	. .	507	16 976
Australian Capital Territory	10 888	2 365	2 688	888	892	312	531	. .	18 564
Total departures	105 971	66 368	76 233	26 218	32 353	12 012	15 782	18 783	353 720
<i>Net gain/loss</i>	-21 857	-2 473	23 085	-4 355	3 834	791	1 194	-219	. .
2006 (c)(d)									
New South Wales	. .	20 714	32 566	5 176	6 513	2 329	2 617	9 457	79 414
Victoria	23 343	. .	16 787	7 086	7 074	3 501	2 340	2 503	62 641
Queensland	50 692	20 369	. .	6 287	7 622	3 704	5 565	3 580	97 828
South Australia	5 689	6 190	4 508	. .	2 526	795	2 351	698	22 758
Western Australia	9 038	7 992	7 246	3 109	. .	1 480	2 655	895	32 492
Tasmania	2 941	3 030	3 257	784	1 388	. .	340	322	12 066
Northern Territory	3 083	2 869	4 744	2 218	2 253	366	. .	453	15 989
Australian Capital Territory	10 664	2 399	2 786	788	860	350	558	. .	18 415
Total departures	105 490	63 571	71 912	25 450	28 286	12 527	16 427	17 919	341 735
<i>Net gain/loss</i>	-26 076	-930	25 916	-2 692	4 206	-461	-438	496	. .
2007									
New South Wales	. .	21 131	34 853	5 318	6 738	2 408	2 767	10 348	83 563
Victoria	23 462	. .	17 098	7 063	8 111	3 474	2 130	2 604	63 942
Queensland	51 731	21 817	. .	6 509	8 828	3 505	5 303	3 697	101 390
South Australia	5 315	6 202	4 603	. .	2 748	726	2 414	746	22 754
Western Australia	9 714	9 236	8 151	3 496	. .	1 521	2 514	778	35 410
Tasmania	2 686	3 105	3 650	753	1 817	. .	342	258	12 611
Northern Territory	3 536	3 045	4 465	2 545	2 412	372	. .	474	16 849
Australian Capital Territory	11 147	2 495	2 923	898	961	311	520	. .	19 255
Total departures	107 591	67 031	75 743	26 582	31 615	12 317	15 990	18 905	355 774
<i>Net gain/loss</i>	-24 028	-3 089	25 647	-3 828	3 795	294	859	350	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

(b) Estimates for interstate migration are preliminary unless otherwise stated in this table. For further information, see paragraphs 18-20 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Totals include Other Territories up to and including June quarter 2006.

(d) Estimates for interstate migration up to and including June quarter 2006 are final. For further information, see Status of quarterly ERP data at paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

## DEPARTURES FROM:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
Arrivals to:	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
JUNE QUARTER 2007									
New South Wales	..	5 076	8 684	1 332	1 650	579	584	2 670	20 575
Victoria	5 935	..	4 243	1 819	1 954	915	506	622	15 994
Queensland	13 208	5 529	..	1 593	2 139	924	1 284	932	25 609
South Australia	1 419	1 595	1 172	..	709	198	660	189	5 942
Western Australia	2 464	2 354	2 045	972	..	402	674	194	9 105
Tasmania	622	699	943	181	434	..	76	64	3 019
Northern Territory	825	708	1 138	633	584	84	..	80	4 052
Australian Capital Territory	3 254	710	832	239	280	94	153	..	5 562
Total departures	27 727	16 671	19 057	6 769	7 750	3 196	3 937	4 751	89 858
Net gain/loss	-7 152	-677	6 552	-827	1 355	-177	115	811	..

## MARCH QUARTER 2008

New South Wales	..	5 067	9 202	1 458	1 829	597	779	2 578	21 510
Victoria	5 908	..	4 419	1 808	2 090	799	611	721	16 356
Queensland	12 558	5 409	..	1 717	2 200	811	1 365	892	24 952
South Australia	1 343	1 427	1 114	..	647	198	590	176	5 495
Western Australia	2 797	2 372	2 215	856	..	412	673	220	9 545
Tasmania	708	748	919	202	498	..	80	72	3 227
Northern Territory	935	687	1 174	608	581	116	..	145	4 246
Australian Capital Territory	2 856	682	700	227	272	86	165	..	4 988
Total departures	27 105	16 392	19 743	6 876	8 117	3 019	4 263	4 804	90 319
Net gain/loss	-5 595	-36	5 209	-1 381	1 428	208	-17	184	..

## JUNE QUARTER 2008

New South Wales	..	5 230	8 378	1 275	1 742	620	580	2 569	20 394
Victoria	5 624	..	4 295	1 624	1 949	857	512	637	15 498
Queensland	12 119	5 158	..	1 499	2 176	821	1 198	829	23 800
South Australia	1 286	1 416	1 092	..	713	133	517	156	5 313
Western Australia	2 600	2 332	2 146	945	..	417	537	168	9 145
Tasmania	656	770	796	195	536	..	101	79	3 133
Northern Territory	838	742	1 035	599	621	94	..	95	4 024
Australian Capital Territory	2 988	566	719	233	208	101	124	..	4 939
Total departures	26 111	16 214	18 461	6 370	7 945	3 043	3 569	4 533	86 246
Net gain/loss	-5 717	-716	5 339	-1 057	1 200	90	455	406	..

.. not applicable

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

(b) Estimates for interstate migration are preliminary unless otherwise stated in this table. For further information, see paragraphs 18–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(a) Data are based on the 2001 Census. Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0). For further information, see paragraphs 33–35 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
PROJECTED POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS									
New South Wales	6 532 080	6 587 553	6 645 990	6 707 046	6 764 818	6 820 275	6 874 976	6 928 866	6 981 861
Victoria	4 799 352	4 856 510	4 908 019	4 953 371	4 996 527	5 038 308	5 079 396	5 119 757	5 159 366
Queensland	3 637 775	3 716 333	3 790 697	3 859 411	3 927 233	3 994 105	4 060 703	4 127 008	4 192 888
South Australia	1 492 431	1 499 011	1 504 766	1 509 985	1 514 695	1 519 023	1 523 084	1 526 914	1 530 482
Western Australia	1 892 850	1 918 050	1 944 341	1 971 611	1 998 019	2 023 892	2 049 552	2 075 001	2 100 209
Tasmania	465 779	467 348	468 321	469 155	469 860	470 356	470 751	471 050	471 249
Northern Territory	191 760	192 469	194 044	196 489	198 886	201 237	203 562	205 865	208 144
Australian Capital Territory	314 196	316 851	319 438	321 934	324 346	326 728	329 055	331 312	333 516
<i>Australia</i> (b)	19 328 698	19 556 613	19 778 108	19 991 499	20 196 883	20 396 436	20 593 600	20 788 312	20 980 264
PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS									
New South Wales	2 491 824	2 528 362	2 565 855	2 604 568	2 643 044	2 679 407	2 715 743	2 751 991	2 788 495
Victoria	1 850 781	1 884 087	1 915 833	1 945 690	1 975 635	2 003 675	2 031 807	2 059 919	2 088 114
Queensland	1 422 958	1 464 508	1 504 772	1 543 739	1 583 073	1 620 298	1 657 890	1 695 839	1 734 379
South Australia	620 416	627 714	634 914	641 968	648 999	654 904	660 732	666 608	672 422
Western Australia	739 683	755 611	772 053	789 123	806 287	822 449	838 682	854 966	871 384
Tasmania	193 779	196 120	198 330	200 552	202 760	204 505	206 195	207 911	209 606
Northern Territory	63 326	63 925	64 791	66 007	67 226	68 404	69 593	70 768	71 980
Australian Capital Territory	122 058	124 169	126 256	128 301	130 314	132 179	133 996	135 799	137 599
<i>Australia</i> (b)	7 505 674	7 645 366	7 783 687	7 920 842	8 058 248	8 186 752	8 315 589	8 444 779	8 574 973
PROJECTED AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE									
New South Wales	2.62	2.61	2.59	2.58	2.56	2.55	2.53	2.52	2.50
Victoria	2.59	2.58	2.56	2.55	2.53	2.51	2.50	2.49	2.47
Queensland	2.56	2.54	2.52	2.50	2.48	2.47	2.45	2.43	2.42
South Australia	2.41	2.39	2.37	2.35	2.33	2.32	2.31	2.29	2.28
Western Australia	2.56	2.54	2.52	2.50	2.48	2.46	2.44	2.43	2.41
Tasmania	2.40	2.38	2.36	2.34	2.32	2.30	2.28	2.27	2.25
Northern Territory	3.03	3.01	2.99	2.98	2.96	2.94	2.93	2.91	2.89
Australian Capital Territory	2.57	2.55	2.53	2.51	2.49	2.47	2.46	2.44	2.42
<i>Australia</i> (b)	2.58	2.56	2.54	2.52	2.51	2.49	2.48	2.46	2.45

(a) Data are based on the 2001 Census, Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0). For further information, see paragraphs 33–35 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

### POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

**4** Australia's population estimates for the period since 1971 are compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the place of usual residence conceptual basis for population estimates is given in *Information Paper: Population Concepts, 2008* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.006) or *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0).

#### *Method of estimation*

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

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

#### *Status of quarterly ERP data*

**7** The status of quarterly ERP data changes over time from preliminary to revised to final. 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 2 December 2008

<i>Reference Period</i>	<i>Census base</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>ERP STATUS</i>
Sep. 1996–Jun. 1997	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL
Sep. 1997–Jun. 2001	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final — category jumping set to zero	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL
Sep. 2001–Jun. 2006	Final rebased — based on 2006 Census	Final	Final — includes migration adjustment using matched passenger cards	Final — rebased to 2006 Census	FINAL
Sep. 2006–onwards	Preliminary estimate — based on 2006 Census	Preliminary — based on date of registration	Preliminary — improved method of NOM introduced and used for Sep. quarter 2006 onwards. Preliminary NOM estimates are based on international movement data for the reference quarter, adjusted by information derived from travellers with the same characteristics from the corresponding quarter two years earlier.	Preliminary — modelled - expansion factors based on 2001 Census	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* (cat. no. 3114.0).

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

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

**10** Preliminary births and deaths estimates are subject to fluctuations caused by lags or accumulations in the reporting of births and deaths registrations. Accumulations can result from the eventual processing of lagged registrations in a later quarter. As a result, preliminary quarterly estimates can be an underestimate or an overestimate of the true numbers of births and deaths occurring in a reference period. Note that estimates from September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary.

**11** The number of birth and death registrations in all states and territories for the September quarter 2007 was higher than usual. Amendments to the *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999* which took effect from 1 July 2007 requires the registration of, or application for registration of, the birth of a child as a condition for applying for the Baby Bonus (for further information on the Baby Bonus refer to

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Natural increase: births and deaths continued*

<http://www.fahcsia.gov.au>). In addition to increases in the timeliness and completeness of birth registration applications, strategies have been implemented by some state and territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages, which have further improved on the timeliness of both birth and death registration processing.

**12** The number of birth registrations in Queensland for December quarter 2007 was higher than usual due to changes in procedures for processing birth registrations by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Birth registrations in Queensland were high in the March quarter 2007 due to the resolution of a processing lag by Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Under reporting to the Australian Bureau of Statistics of birth registrations for the State of Victoria was identified in December quarter 2007. Additional records from the Victorian Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages for 2007 have been processed and included in estimates of births, natural increase, total population growth and estimated resident population for each quarter of 2007.

**13** The processing of birth registrations in New South Wales was been delayed in the March quarter 2008 and priority given to death registrations. For more information refer to <http://www.bdm.nsw.gov.au>.

**14** The number of birth registrations in New South Wales and Queensland for the June quarter 2008 were higher than usual due to the resolution of processing lags.

### *Net overseas migration*

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

**16** The ABS has developed improved methods for estimating NOM. This has been used in estimating Australia's official population since September quarter 2006. Estimates of NOM based on the previous methods and those based on the improved methods are not comparable. The key change is the introduction of a '12/16 month rule' for determining a person's residency in Australia, replacing the previous '12/12 month rule'. Estimates of NOM up to June quarter 2006, use the previous methods for estimating NOM (12/12 rule) unless specified as using the improved methodology for earlier periods. For further information on the new improved method see *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2007* (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).

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### Net interstate migration

**18** 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.

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

**20** Due to the non-compulsory and non-universal nature of the available (indirect) data sources, 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 the *Demography Working Paper: 2004/1 Review of Interstate Migration Method* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001) and the *Information Paper: Evaluation of Administrative Data Sources for Use in Quarterly Estimation of Interstate Migration, 2006 to 2011* (cat. no. 3127.0.55.001).

### Defence force adjustment

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

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

**22** Estimates of the Indigenous population are experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory annual data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. Furthermore, there is significant intercensal volatility in census counts of the Indigenous population, thus adding to the problem of estimating the true Indigenous population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes to the Indigenous population that can not be attributed to natural increase or interstate migration. As a result, a method based on the use of life tables is used to produce time series data. For further details see *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

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

### OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS

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

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

**26** 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

**27** 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.

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

### NEW METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS

**29** The ABS has improved the measure of net overseas migration by expanding the Australian residence criteria from 12/12 months rule to 12/16 months rule (*Information Paper: Improved Methods for estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat.no.3107.0.55.003) and *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat.no.3107.0.55.005)). This had implications for the measurement of residents temporarily overseas (RTOs) due to the change in residence criteria mentioned above. A final measure of RTOs could only be obtained 21 months after Census night, when actual traveller behaviour, and each traveller's true residence status on Census night (according to 12/16 month rule) could be observed.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

**30** 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.

**31** 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:

- Series A (high series) — 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.
- Series B (medium series) — 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 (reaching 85.0 years for males and 88.0 years for females) after which mortality improvement will decline until 2056, NOM will be held constant at 180,000 per year throughout the projection period, and medium flows of interstate migration.
- Series C (low series) — 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 (reaching 85.0 years for males and 88.0 years for females) after which mortality improvement will decline until 2056, NOM will decrease to 140,000 per year by 2011 and then remain constant, and low flows of interstate migration.

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

### HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

**33** The ABS uses a propensity method to project numbers of households, families and living arrangements. The method identifies propensities (i.e. proportions) for people to belong to different living arrangement types from the Census of Population and Housing. Trends observed in propensities over the last four Censuses are then projected forward and applied to a projected total population see; Series II, *Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0). From these projections of living arrangements, projected numbers of families and households are derived.

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

**35** During a recent investigation into the methodology used to create household estimates, it was found that the resulting series are too volatile and produce demographically implausible movements. Due to this, the ABS will continue to publish household projections instead of estimates. Investigations into an improved methodology to produce demographically plausible household estimates with less volatility are continuing.

### CONFIDENTIALITY

**36** 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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### CONFIDENTIALITY *continued*

**37** 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

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

### RELATED PRODUCTS

- 39** Other ABS products which may be of interest to users include:
- *Australian Demographic Trends* (cat. no. 3102.0)
  - *Australian Historical Population Statistics* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)
  - *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0)
  - *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0)
  - *Census of Population and Housing — Details of Undercount, Aug 2006* (cat. no. 2940.0)
  - *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0)
  - *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0)
  - *Discussion Paper: Assessment of Methods for Developing Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.002)
  - *Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3307.0.55.001)
  - *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0)
  - *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)
  - *Household and Family Estimates, Australia, June 2001* (cat. no. 3236.0.55.001)
  - *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0)
  - *Household and Family Projections, Australia: Projected Families* (cat. no. 3236.0.55.003)
  - *Household and Family Projections, Australia: Projected Households* (cat. no. 3236.0.55.002)
  - *Household and Family Projections, Australia: Projected Persons by Living Arrangements* (cat. no. 3236.0.55.004)
  - *Household Estimates, Australia* (cat. no. 3229.0)
  - *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives - Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002)
  - *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003)
  - *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)
  - *Marriages, Australia* (cat. no. 3306.0.55.001) – includes data on the marital status of the ERP of Australia
  - *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0) – includes data on the country of birth of the ERP of Australia
  - *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) – issued monthly
  - *Population by Age and Sex: Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0)
  - *Population by Age and Sex, Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0) – for sub state population data at SLA or LGA geographic levels

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

---

### RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

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

### ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

**40** 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.

**41** 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.

**42** 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 does not have to be continuous, as opposed to the continuous approach used under a 12/12 month rule. Under a 12/16 month rule, overseas travellers must have been resident in Australia for a total period of 12 months or more, during the 16 month follow-up period to be included in the estimated resident population.</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>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—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>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
<b>Category of movement</b>	<p>Category of movement for overseas arrivals and departures is classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), as recorded by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ permanent movements;</li> <li>■ long-term movements (one year or more); and</li> <li>■ short-term movements (less than one year).</li> </ul> <p>A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly</p>



## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Category of movement</b> <i>continued</i>	allocated to long-term or short-term, in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.
<b>Census</b>	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.
<b>Collection District (CD)</b>	The smallest geographic area defined in the <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
<b>Death</b>	<p>Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth.</p> <p>For the purposes of the Deaths and Causes of Death collections conducted by the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.</p>
<b>Estimated resident population (ERP)</b>	<p>The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.</p> <p>Estimates of the Australian resident population are generated on a quarterly basis by adding natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net overseas migration (NOM) occurring during the period to the population at the beginning of each period. This is known as the cohort component method, and can be represented by the following equation:</p> $P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + \text{NOM}, \text{ where:}$ <p><math>P_t</math> = the estimated resident population at time point <math>t</math></p> <p><math>P_{t+1}</math> = the estimated resident population at time point <math>t+1</math></p> <p><math>B</math> = the number of births occurring between <math>t</math> and <math>t+1</math></p> <p><math>D</math> = the number of deaths occurring between <math>t</math> and <math>t+1</math></p> <p><math>\text{NOM}</math> = net overseas migration occurring between <math>t</math> and <math>t+1</math>.</p> <p>For state and territory population estimates, an additional term is added to the equation representing net interstate migration occurring between <math>t</math> and <math>t+1</math>, represented by the following equation:</p> $P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + \text{NOM} + \text{NIM}.$
<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>	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.
<b>Infant death</b>	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first

## GLOSSARY *continued*

birthday.

<b>Infant mortality rate (IMR)</b>	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.
<b>Intercensal discrepancy</b>	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: then first based on the latest Census, and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest Census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.
<b>Intercensal error</b>	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.
<b>Local Government Area (LGA)</b>	LGA is a spatial unit which represents the whole geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated Local Government Council, an Aboriginal or Island Council in Queensland, or a Community Government Council (CGC) in the Northern Territory. An LGA consists of one or more SLAs. LGAs aggregate directly to form the incorporated areas of states/territories. The creation and delimitation of LGAs is the responsibility of the state and territory Governments. The number of LGAs, their names and their boundaries vary over time. Further information concerning LGAs is contained in <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
<b>Long-term arrivals</b>	Long-term arrivals comprise: <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>	Long-term departures comprise: <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> Long-term departures comprise: <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>	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.
<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 comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.
<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>	Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Net overseas migration (NOM)</b> <i>continued</i>	<p>Australia and emigration from Australia. It is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ based on an international travellers' duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more;</li><li>■ 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).</li></ul> <p>When using the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is then based on a travellers' actual duration of stay or absence using the 12/16 rule. Preliminary NOM estimates are modelled on patterns of traveller behaviours observed in final NOM estimates for the same period two years earlier.</p>
<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 and are added to the population.</p> <p>When using the current method for estimating net overseas migration this term is then based on a travellers' actual duration of stay using the 12/16 rule.</p>
<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 and are subtracted from the population.</p> <p>When using the current method for estimating net overseas migration this term is then based on a travellers' actual duration of absence using the 12/16 rule.</p>
<b>Net permanent and long-term movement</b>	<p>Under the previous NOM method, the difference between the number of permanent (settler) and long-term arrivals and the number of permanent and long-term departures. Short-term movements are excluded.</p>
<b>Net undercount</b>	<p>The difference between the actual Census count (including imputations) and an estimate of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census. This estimate is based on the PES conducted after each Census. For a category of person (e.g. based on age, sex and state of usual residence), net undercount is the resultant of Census undercount, overcount, misclassification and imputation error.</p>
<b>Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)</b>	<p>Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the arrival or departure of Australian residents or overseas visitors, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded on incoming and outgoing passenger cards. Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).</p>
<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>	<p>Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.</p>
<b>Post enumeration survey</b>	<p>The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted three to four weeks after the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once. Usually more people</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Post enumeration survey</b> <i>continued</i>	are missed than counted more than once in Australia, leading to a net undercount. Results from the PES contribute to a more accurate calculation of the estimated resident population (ERP) for Australia and the states and territories which is then backdated to 30 June of the Census year.
<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 projections</b>	<p>The ABS uses the cohort-component method for producing population projections of Australia, the states, territories, capital cities and balances of state. This method begins with a base population for each sex by single year of age and advances it year by year, for each year in the projection period, by applying assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality and migration. The assumptions are based on demographic trends over the past decade and longer, both in Australia and overseas. The projections are not predictions or forecasts, but are simply illustrations of the change in population which would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period. A number of projections are produced by the ABS to show a range of possible future outcomes.</p> <p>Population projections are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen, in future years, to Australia's population given a set of assumptions about future trends in fertility, mortality and migration.</p>
<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>	Short-term arrivals comprise: <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>	Short-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and</li><li>■ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.</li></ul>
<b>Standardised death rate (SDR)</b>	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><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>
<b>State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence</b>	State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refers to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ the population (estimated resident population);</li><li>■ the mother (birth collection); and</li><li>■ the deceased (death collection).</li></ul>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

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





## FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

*INTERNET*      **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS website is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.

### INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

Our consultants can help you access the full range of information published by the ABS that is available free of charge from our website. Information tailored to your needs can also be requested as a 'user pays' service. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

*PHONE*                      1300 135 070

*EMAIL*                      [client.services@abs.gov.au](mailto:client.services@abs.gov.au)

*FAX*                              1300 135 211

*POST*                              Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

## FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

All statistics on the ABS website can be downloaded free of charge.

*WEB ADDRESS*      [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)