

# AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 20 JUN 2012

## 2011 Census Edition — Preliminary

### KEY FIGURES

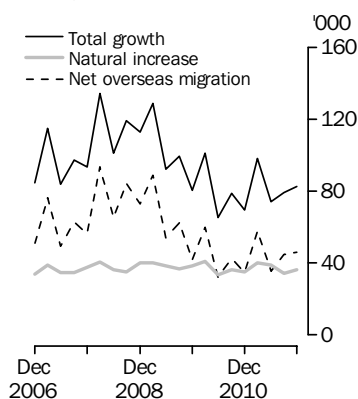
#### PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Dec qtr 2011 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 247.7	71.0	1.0
Victoria	5 574.5	75.4	1.4
Queensland	4 513.0	66.5	1.5
South Australia	1 645.0	11.8	0.7
Western Australia	2 387.2	67.4	2.9
Tasmania	511.7	2.0	0.4
Northern Territory	232.4	1.8	0.8
Australian Capital Territory	370.7	6.5	1.8
<b>Australia (a)</b>	<b>22 485.3</b>	<b>302.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>

**TAKE CARE!**  
The estimates in this  
publication have been  
benchmarked to the  
2011 Census.  
See NOTES on  
page 2 for details

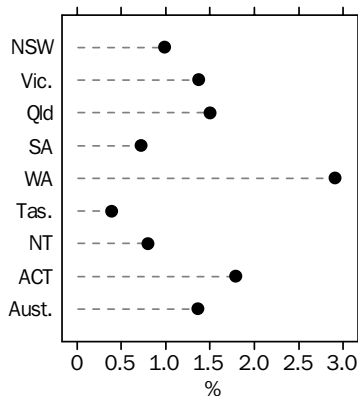
#### Population growth

Quarterly



#### Population Growth Rate

Year ended current quarter



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

### KEY POINTS

#### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 December 2011 was 22,485,300 persons. This was an increase of 302,600 persons since 31 December 2010 and 82,400 persons since 30 September 2011.
- The preliminary natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 December 2011 (149,700 persons) was 2.5%, or 3,600 persons, higher than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 December 2010 (146,000 persons).
- The preliminary net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 31 December 2011 (184,000 persons) was 9.0%, or 15,200 persons, higher than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 31 December 2010 (168,800 persons).

#### FIVE YEARS OF POPULATION CHANGE

- The preliminary rebased estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 June 2011 was 22,323,900 persons, which was an increase of 1,626,100 persons over the recent intercensal period (2006-11).
- The national average annual growth rate for the five year period from 30 June 2006 - 30 June 2011 was 1.5%, an increase on that for the 2001-06 period (1.3%).
- Over the last five years (2006-11), all states and territories experienced population growth. Western Australia experienced the largest percentage gain, increasing by 14.2%, followed by the Australian Capital Territory (10.1%), the Northern Territory (9.8%) and Queensland (9.4%).

### INQUIRIES

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

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
March 2012	27 September 2012
June 2012	18 December 2012
September 2012	28 March 2013
December 2012	20 June 2013
March 2013	26 September 2013
June 2013	17 December 2013



## CORRECTION

The ABS has identified a processing error with the New South Wales birth registrations data for the September 2011 and earlier quarters. The data for the September quarter 2011 have been corrected in this issue. For further details, see paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

## PRELIMINARY REBASED POPULATION ESTIMATES

Population data for the recent intercensal period (September quarter 2006 to June quarter 2011) have been updated using information from the *2011 Census of Population and Housing* (2011 Census). Preliminary rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data for September quarter 2006 onwards in this publication are now based on the 2011 Census, unless footnoted otherwise.

The preliminary rebasing has caused Australia's population estimate for June quarter 2011 to be revised down by 294,400 with similar-sized revisions for subsequent quarters. A significant component of this revision was due to improvements in the ABS Post Enumeration Survey. This revision has also affected estimates of population growth between 2006 and 2011. See the Technical Note on page 66 and the Feature Article on page 17 for further information.

## REVISIONS

This publication contains final, revised and preliminary data based on a process of scheduled revisions. For the current status refer to the table *Status of quarterly ERP data* at paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

Preliminary rebased population estimates for sub-state areas including Local Government Areas will be released in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2006-2011* (cat. no. 3218.0).

## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Tables with quarterly time series have been extended from September quarter 2006 in order to reflect changes related to the process of preliminary rebasing to the 2011 Census.

Demography News is now published as part of this release online.

## UPCOMING RELEASES

*Information Paper: Ensuring the Quality of Rebased Population Estimates, 2011* (cat. no. 3250.0) - scheduled for release 5 July 2012.

Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

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## ABBREVIATIONS

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ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust.	Australia
DIAC	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Citizenship
ERP	estimated resident population
IMR	infant mortality rate
NIM	net interstate migration
NOM	net overseas migration
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NZ	New Zealand
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
Tas.	Tasmania
TFR	total fertility rate
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

# MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY

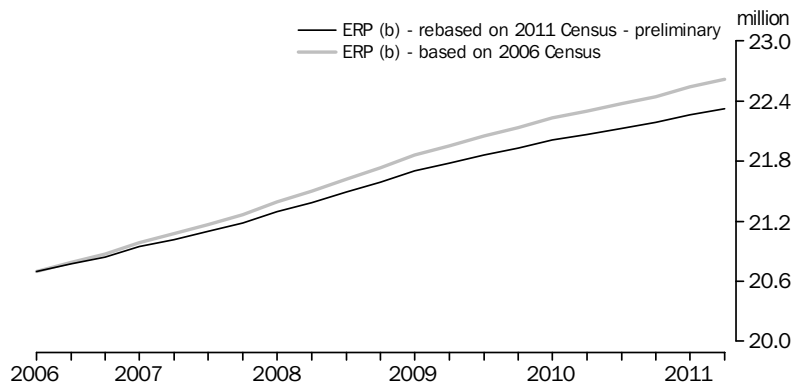
## PRELIMINARY REBASED POPULATION ESTIMATES

### CHANGES DUE TO THE 2011 CENSUS

After each Census, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) uses the new information obtained to rebase the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia and its States and Territories. In this issue, the ABS has used the *2011 Census of Population and Housing* (2011 Census) to produce preliminary rebased estimates of the resident population.

Census counts by place of usual residence have been used to construct a new base population figure for 30 June 2011. Because this new population estimate uses the Census as its main data source, it is said to be 'based' on that Census and is referred to as a population base. Rebasing refers to the process by which the ABS uses this new base derived from the 2011 Census to update all previously published quarterly population estimates from 30 September 2006 to 30 June 2011 (the recent intercensal period). The difference between these two series of population figures during the preliminary rebasing phase is referred to as intercensal error, as shown in the graph below.

CENSUS BASED POPULATION ESTIMATES (a), Australia



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

The preliminary rebased population estimates released in this issue will be updated to produce final rebased estimates in the December quarter 2012 issue of this publication (for release June 2013). For further information, refer to the following feature article *Preliminary Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates Using 2011 Census of Population and Housing*.

### PRELIMINARY DATA

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

### COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

The growth in Australia's population has two main components: natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and net overseas migration (NOM) which is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. A third component, which can only be measured after each census, is intercensal error, which is the residual error related to measurement of any of the components or to the population estimate at the start and/or end of the five-yearly

## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

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### COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE *continued*

period. Intercensal error cannot be attributed to any other component of population change and is assumed to have accumulated over the intercensal period. The intercensal error related to the 2011 Census is discussed in the accompanying feature article titled "Preliminary Rebasing of Australia's Population" as well as in the accompanying Technical Note. At the state and territory level, population growth has a further component, which is net interstate migration. For information on the concepts and methods used for each of the components see the Explanatory Notes.

5 YEARS OF POPULATION CHANGE – THE RECENT INTERCENSAL PERIOD

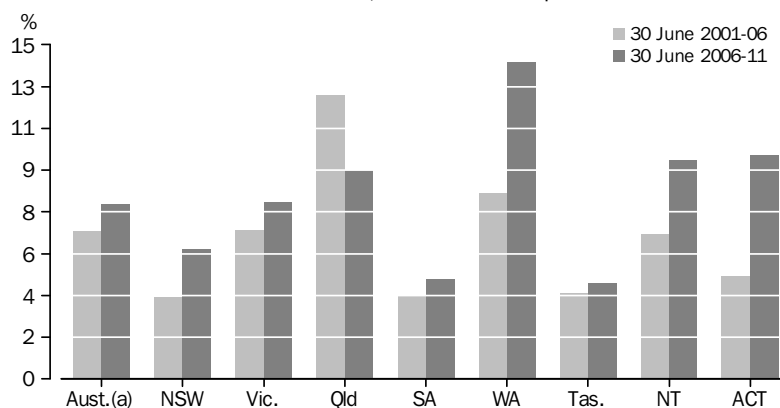
POPULATION AND GROWTH (2006 TO 2011)

The preliminary rebased ERP of Australia at 30 June 2011 was 22,323,900 persons, an increase over the most recent intercensal period (2006–2011) of 1,626,100. During this five year period, the population grew by 7.9% compared with 6.6% for the previous intercensal period (2001–2006) where growth was 1,284,600.

At 30 June 2011, the preliminary rebased ERP for the states and territories were as follows: New South Wales 7,211,500, Victoria 5,534,500, Queensland 4,474,100, South Australia 1,638,200, Western Australia 2,352,200, Tasmania 511,200, the Northern Territory 231,300 and the Australian Capital Territory 367,800.

Over the last five years (2006–2011), all states and territories experienced population growth. Western Australia experienced the fastest growth by far, increasing 14.2%. This was followed by the Australian Capital Territory (10.1%), the Northern Territory (9.8%), Queensland (9.4%), Victoria (8.0%), New South Wales (5.8%), South Australia (4.5%) and then Tasmania with the smallest growth (4.3%).

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH, Intercensal periods—2001 to 2011



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

The national average annual growth rate for the five year period from June 2006 to June 2011 was 1.5%. This was higher than the 20 year average (1991–2011) and the previous five year average (2001–2006) both 1.3%.

Over the recent intercensal period (2006–2011), the average annual growth rates for the states and territories from highest to lowest were as follows: Western Australia 2.7%, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory both at 1.9%, Queensland 1.8%, Victoria 1.5%, New South Wales 1.1% and South Australia and Tasmania both at 0.9%.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

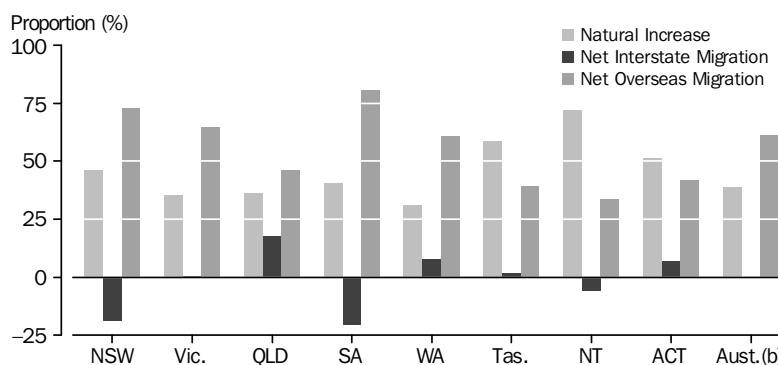
During the past five years (2006–2011), natural increase contributed 744,100 persons to Australia's total population growth, compared to 601,400 in the previous intercensal period (2001–2006). Net overseas migration, on the other hand, contributed 1,176,400 persons, compared to 597,500 in the previous intercensal period.

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth over the previous five year period, June 2006 to June 2011, the proportion attributed to each component varied considerably between the states and territories.



COMPONENTS OF  
POPULATION CHANGE  
*continued*

POPULATION COMPONENTS, Proportion of total growth(a)—5 years ended 30 June 2011



(a) Each population component as a proportion of a state's or territory's population growth for 5 years ended 30 June 2011. Total growth includes intercensal error.  
(b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

*Natural increase*

As illustrated in the graph above, for the five year period 2006 to 2011, natural increase was the main component of population growth for Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

**BIRTHS**

When comparing the number of births recorded between the recent intercensal period (2006–2011) (1,452,200) and the previous intercensal period (2001–2006) (1,262,500), there was a 15.0% increase at the national level. All states and territories recorded an increase in births for this period, with the largest increase being recorded in Queensland (22.9%). This was followed by Western Australia (22.0%), the Australian Capital Territory (17.2%), Victoria (14.1%), South Australia (11.8%), Tasmania (11.6%), New South Wales (10.2%) and the Northern Territory (4.4%).

**DEATHS**

Comparing the number of deaths recorded between the recent intercensal period (2006–2011) (708,200) and the previous intercensal period (2001–2006) (661,100) there was a 7.1% increase at the national level. All states and territories recorded an increase in deaths for this period, with the largest increase being recorded in the Australian Capital Territory (13.2%). This was followed by Queensland (10.5%), Western Australia (10.3%), the Northern Territory (9.3%), Victoria (8.2%), Tasmania (7.1%), South Australia (4.8%) and New South Wales (4.2%).

*Net overseas migration*

Net overseas migration made a significant contribution (61.3%) to population growth over the five year period 2006 to 2011. It was the major component of population growth in the five most populous states of Australia, New South Wales (73.0%), Victoria (64.5%), Queensland (46.4%), Western Australia (60.9%) and South Australia (80.5%).

NOM was also the driver of significant changes in growth rates over the five year period. At the start of the intercensal period (September 2006) Australia's annual growth rate was 1.5%. This annual growth rate increased to a peak of 1.9% in December 2008 and then decreased to a low of 1.1% in March 2011. At the end of the intercensal period (June 2011) the annual growth rate was 1.2%.

*Net interstate migration*

Within Australia during the past five years (June 2006 to June 2011), preliminary estimates reveal there were 1.75 million interstate movements, which is 122,200 less than the previous intercensal period (2001-2006) (1.87 million). As illustrated in the previous graph, net interstate migration was not the major component of population growth in any state or territory.

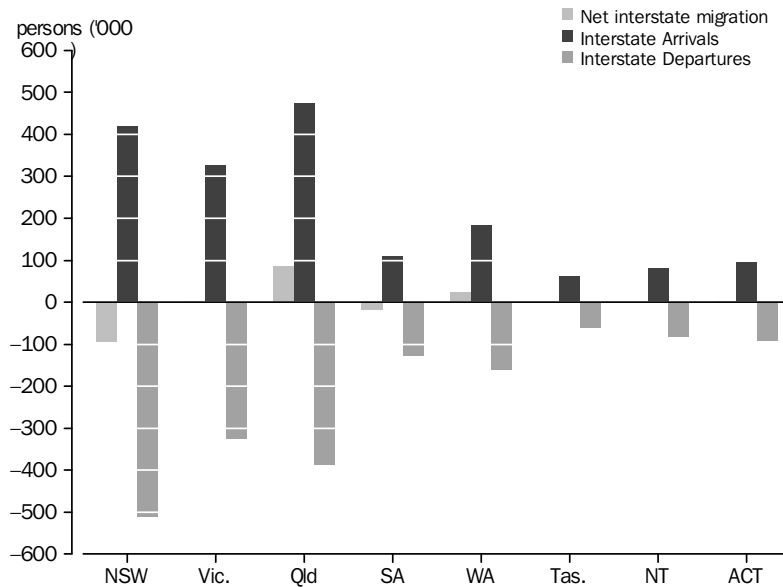
Between June 2006 and June 2011, Queensland consistently recorded the highest yearly gain in interstate migration, increasing its population by 85,200 persons in the process. This was followed by Western Australia (22,900), the Australian Capital Territory (2,100), Victoria (1,900) and Tasmania (370).

The remaining states and territories lost population through interstate migration over the same five year period with New South Wales losing the most at 92,900, followed by South Australia which lost 18,400 and the Northern Territory which lost 1,200.

Over the five year period (2006–2011), the largest interstate movement was the 235,100 persons moving from New South Wales to Queensland. However, the second largest movement was the inverse of this, with 176,100 persons moving from Queensland to New South Wales. The next largest movement was those persons moving from New South Wales to Victoria (117,200 persons).

The above analysis on net interstate migration is based on preliminary results and will be revised in the December Quarter 2012 issue of this publication. For more information see paragraphs 22–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and territories—5 Years ended 30 June 2011



AGE COMPOSITION AND SEX RATIOS - THE PAST 20 YEARS

AGE COMPOSITION

Australia's population has continued to age over the last 20 years (1991–2011) with the median age increasing from 32.4 years to 37.3 years. The proportion of persons aged 65 years and over increased from 11.3% of the total population in 1991 to 13.8% in 2011, while the proportion aged 85 years and over doubled during this time, from 0.9% to 1.8%. Conversely, over the last 20 years, the proportion of the population aged 0–14 years has decreased, from 21.9% in 1991 to 18.9% in 2011.

During this 20 year period, the population of every state and territory has been ageing, with the median age increasing for each. Tasmania, with the oldest population in 2011, recorded the largest increase in its median age, increasing from 32.4 years in 1991 to 40.4 years in 2011. The Northern Territory, with the youngest population, recorded an increase in its median age from 26.9 years in 1991 to 31.4 years in 2011.

All states and territories experienced an increase in the proportion of their populations aged 65 years and over during this same period, with the largest increase recorded in the Australian Capital Territory (6.2% to 10.5%). For the 85 years and over age group, the largest increase was experienced by South Australia, from 1.0% in 1991 to 2.3% in 2011. Tasmania had the largest proportion of its population aged 65 years and over in 2011 with 16.1%, an increase from 11.9% in 1991.

The Northern Territory continued to have the largest proportion aged 0–14 years at 22.6%, which reflects a decrease from 27.8% in 1991 following a national downward trend.

AGE COMPOSITION AND MEDIAN AGES OF THE POPULATION, At 30 June

	0–14 YEARS			15–64 YEARS			65 YEARS AND OVER			85 YEARS AND OVER			MEDIAN AGE		
	1991	2006	2011	1991	2006	2011	1991	2006	2011	1991	2006	2011	1991	2006	2011
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	years	years	years
NSW	21.6	19.6	18.9	66.6	66.9	66.7	11.9	13.5	14.5	0.9	1.6	2.0	32.9	36.8	37.7
Vic.	21.3	19.0	18.2	67.2	67.6	67.8	11.5	13.4	14.0	1.0	1.6	1.9	32.5	36.7	37.3
Qld	22.7	20.4	19.8	66.5	67.5	67.2	10.8	12.1	12.9	0.8	1.4	1.6	31.8	36.0	36.6
SA	20.7	18.3	17.7	66.4	66.6	66.4	12.9	15.1	15.9	1.0	2.0	2.3	33.6	38.8	39.5
WA	23.2	19.9	19.2	67.1	68.3	68.7	9.7	11.8	12.1	0.8	1.3	1.5	31.5	36.2	36.3
Tas.	23.1	19.7	18.7	65.0	65.7	65.3	11.9	14.6	16.1	0.9	1.7	2.0	32.4	38.8	40.4
NT	27.8	24.5	22.6	69.5	70.9	71.8	2.6	4.6	5.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	26.9	30.9	31.4
ACT	23.5	18.8	18.1	70.3	71.7	71.4	6.2	9.5	10.5	0.4	1.0	1.3	29.5	34.4	34.5
<b>Aust. (a)</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>37.3</b>

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

SEX RATIO

The proportion of males to females in the population has also been changing over time.

Over the last 20 years the sex ratio (the number of males to every 100 females) of the Australian population has decreased from 99.4 in 1991 to 98.9 in 2011. In 1991, populations of the Northern Territory, Western Australia and Queensland all contained more males than females. By 30 June 2011 only the Northern Territory and Western Australia had more males.

## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

### SEX RATIO *continued*

### SEX RATIOS OF THE POPULATION(a), At 30 June

	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio
NSW	99.1	98.6	98.6	98.1	98.5
Vic.	98.4	97.6	97.0	97.8	97.8
Qld	100.4	100.4	99.1	99.6	99.4
SA	98.5	97.9	97.7	97.5	97.9
WA	101.2	101.1	100.2	101.8	101.2
Tas.	98.4	97.6	97.1	97.2	99.1
NT	109.8	111.0	109.7	107.9	110.6
ACT	100.0	98.5	97.4	97.9	98.8
<b>Aust.(b)</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>98.9</b>

(a) The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females.

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

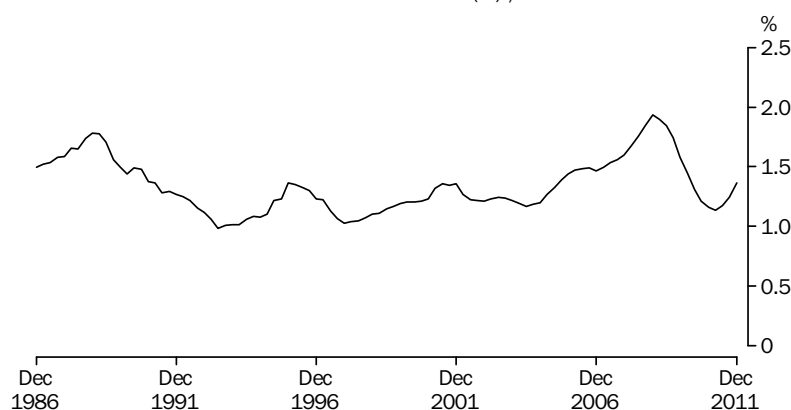
Over the last five years the national sex ratio has increased slightly from 98.7 in 2006 to 98.9 in 2011 in contrast to the longer term decline. During the same five year period, an increase in the sex ratio was recorded for New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Victoria recorded the lowest sex ratio in June 2011 at 97.8 males per 100 females whereas the Northern Territory had remained the highest at 110.6. The increase in Australia's sex ratio is due to more males than females migrating to Australia and life expectancy increasing faster for males than for females.

ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2011

AUSTRALIA POPULATION AND GROWTH 2011

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 December 2011 was 22,485,300 persons. This is an increase of 302,600 persons since 31 December 2010 and 82,400 persons since 30 September 2011. The annual population growth rate for the year ended 31 December 2011 was 1.4%.

ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE(a), Australia



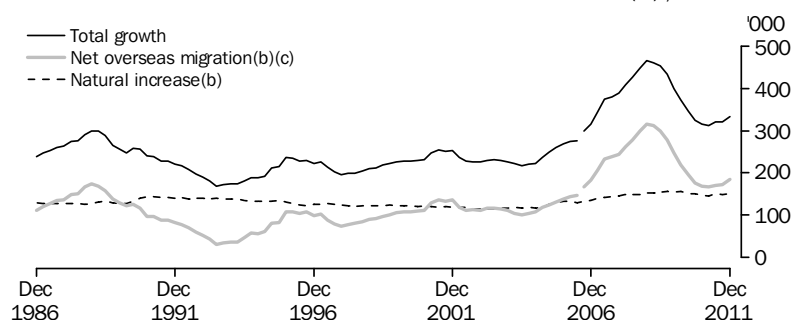
(a) Annual growth calculated at the end of each quarter.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 31 December 2011 was higher for net overseas migration (55%) than for natural increase (45%).

COMPONENTS OF ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH(a), Australia



(a) Annual components calculated over each quarter.

(b) Estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary.

(c) NOM estimates have been calculated using a range of methods over the period, and include a break in series at September quarter 2006 – see paragraphs 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

Natural Increase

Natural increase for the year ended 31 December 2011 was 149,700 persons, an increase of 2.5%, or 3,600 persons, when compared with natural increase for the year ended 31 December 2010 (146,000 persons).

*Natural Increase continued*

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 31 December 2011 (296,700 births) was 2.5%, or 7,200 births, higher than the figure for the year ended 31 December 2010 (289,500 births).

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 31 December 2011 (147,000 deaths) was 2.5%, or 3,600 deaths, higher than the figure for the year ended 31 December 2010 (143,400 deaths).

*Net Overseas Migration*

For the year ended 31 December 2011, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration estimate was 184,000 persons. This was 9.0% (15,100 persons) higher than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 31 December 2010 (168,800 persons).

NOM arrivals increased by 4.3% (18,100 persons) between the years ended 31 December 2010 (423,100 persons) and 31 December 2011 (441,200 persons).

NOM departures increased by 1.2% (3,000 persons) between the years ended 31 December 2010 (254,300 persons) and 31 December 2011 (257,300 persons).

The preliminary net overseas migration estimate for the December quarter 2011 (46,000 persons) was 33.3% (11,500 persons) higher than the estimate for the December quarter 2010 (34,500 persons).

STATES AND  
TERRITORIES:  
POPULATION AND  
GROWTH

The estimated resident population for each state and territory at 31 December 2011 was as follows:

- New South Wales 7,247,700;
- Victoria 5,574,500;
- Queensland 4,513,000;
- South Australia 1,645,000;
- Western Australia 2,387,200;
- Tasmania 511,700;
- Northern Territory 232,400; and
- Australian Capital Territory 370,700.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 31 December 2011. Western Australia continued to record the fastest growth rate of all states and territories with 2.9%. Tasmania recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.4%.

COMPONENTS OF  
POPULATION CHANGE

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

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 31 December 2011, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

For the year ended 31 December 2011, natural increase was the major component of population change in the Northern Territory, Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and Queensland and net overseas migration was the major component of population change in New South Wales, followed by South Australia, Western Australia and Victoria. Net interstate migration losses were recorded in New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

*Natural Increase*

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

BIRTHS

The total number of births registered for the year ended 31 December 2011 increased in all states and territories, when compared with the previous year. The largest percentage increase of registered births was recorded in the Tasmania at 8.1% (500 births). For more information, see table 13.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 31 December 2011 increased for all states and territories, except for South Australia and the Northern Territory, when compared with the previous year. South Australia and the Northern Territory each recorded a decrease of 2% since the year ended 31 December 2010. The largest percentage increase was recorded by New South Wales at 5.8% (2,800 deaths). For more information, see table 14.

*Net Overseas Migration*

All states and territories recorded positive net overseas migration (NOM) for the year ended 31 December 2011. When compared to the previous year, all states and territories, except for South Australia and Tasmania, recorded an increase in net overseas migration. Proportionally, Western Australia recorded the largest increase with net overseas migration 42.0% (11,600 persons), up on the previous year. South Australia recorded a decrease of 18.8% (2,100 persons). For more information, see table 16.

NOM ARRIVALS

When compared to the year ended 31 December 2010, all states and territories, except for South Australia and Tasmania, recorded increases in NOM arrivals. The largest percentage decrease was recorded by South Australia at 8.0% (1,800 persons). Western Australia recorded an increase of 19.4% (11,200 persons). For more information, see table 16.

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Net Overseas Migration  
*continued*

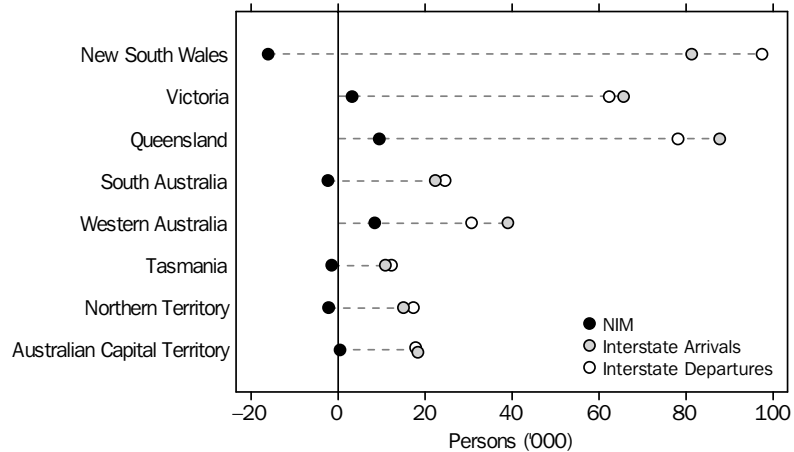
NOM DEPARTURES

When compared to the year ended 31 December 2010, increases in NOM departures were recorded for New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and the Northern Territory. The largest percentage increase was recorded by the Northern Territory at 8.6% (310 persons). Decreases in NOM departures, for the same period, were recorded for Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. The largest percentage decrease was recorded by Tasmania at 5.8% (100 persons). For more information, see table 16.

Net Interstate Migration

Queensland recorded the highest gains from net interstate migration (NIM) for the year ended 31 December 2011 (9,600 persons). Other states and territories which recorded net gains were Western Australia (8,500 persons), Victoria (3,300 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory (600 persons). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (16,100 persons), South Australia (2,300 persons), the Northern Territory (2,200 persons) and Tasmania (1,400 persons). For more information, see table 19.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—Year ended—31 December 2011





### PRELIMINARY REBASING OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION ESTIMATES USING THE 2011 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

#### INTRODUCTION

In this issue, the ABS has used the 2011 Census results to undertake two main sets of calculations to produce preliminary rebased population estimates. These estimates will be updated again to produce final rebased estimates in the December quarter 2012 issue of this publication (released in June 2013).

The first set of calculations was applied to construct a new preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for 30 June 2011 from which to then estimate quarterly ERP forward. This was done to ensure that population estimates for the next intercensal period (i.e. 2011–2016) are as accurate as possible. Because this new population estimate uses the Census as its main data source, it is said to be 'based' on the 2011 Census and is referred to as a population base.

The second set of calculations was made to revise the 19 intercensal quarterly estimates preceding June quarter 2011 (i.e. September quarter 2006–March quarter 2011) to produce 'preliminary rebased' estimates. When the status of these estimates is changed to 'final rebased' in the December 2012 issue of this publication (to be released in June 2013), no subsequent revisions will be made to these estimates. Making this adjustment ensures that the ERP time series for the previous intercensal period are comparable with the latest estimates. The following provides a more detailed explanation of the adjustments made using the 2011 Census results and some of the related rebasing concepts.

#### CONSTRUCTING THE PRELIMINARY ERP BASE FIGURE FOR 30 JUNE 2011

Constructing a preliminary 30 June 2011 ERP figure from the 2011 Census count involves three main steps. The first two relate to determining the ERP at census night (9 August 2011) and the third backdates ERP to 30 June 2011.

The first step addresses the retabulating of Census counts by actual location to reflect a Census count by place of usual residence by:

- adding in an estimate of those residents who were absent interstate on Census night;
- subtracting those who were visiting from interstate; and
- subtracting overseas visitors to Australia on Census night;

The second step addresses those who were missed in the census by:

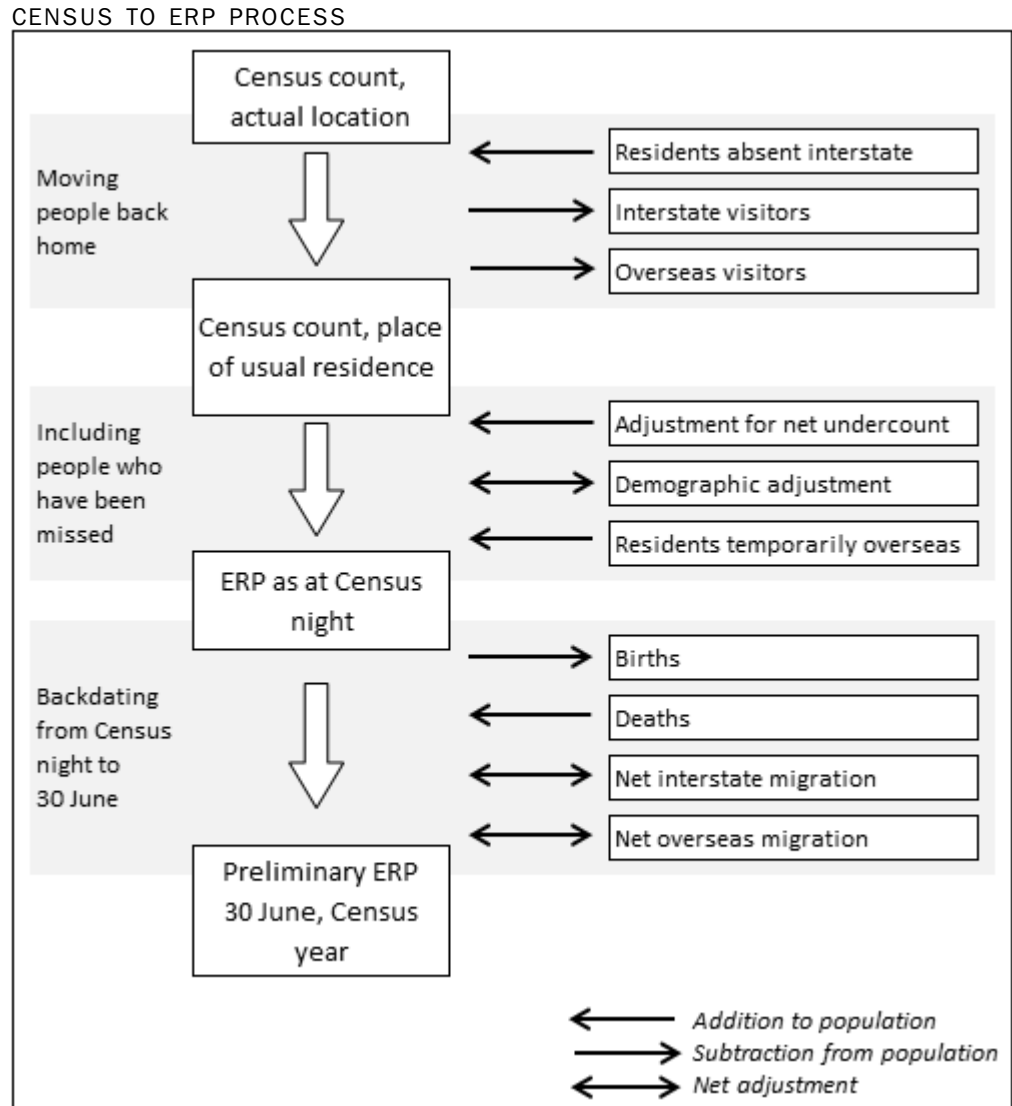
- using the results from the 2011 Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) to adjust for undercount;
- adding in the number of Australian residents who were temporarily overseas (RTOs) on Census night using data on international travellers obtained from the Department of Immigration and Citizenship; and
- applying a range of demographic adjustments designed to resolve any statistical anomalies in the age sex composition of the derived population estimates.

The third step addresses backdating the resulting ERP figure for Census night 9 August 2011 to 30 June 2011 using the components of population change by:

- subtracting births;
- adding in deaths;
- accounting for net interstate migration; and

CONSTRUCTING THE  
PRELIMINARY ERP BASE  
FIGURE FOR 30 JUNE  
2011 *continued*

■ accounting for net overseas migration  
These steps are illustrated in the following flow chart:



The table below shows how the ABS arrived at the Census night 9 August 2011 ERP figure for Australia, states and territories using figures obtained from applying the adjustments listed above.

ADJUSTMENT COMPONENTS OF ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, preliminary—30 June 2011

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
Persons	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Components as at 9 August 2011:									
Census count, actual location	6 958.8	5 351.2	4 457.9	1 593.6	2 278.2	489.0	234.4	360.6	21 727.2
plus – Residents absent interstate	80.5	87.9	45.9	29.3	22.5	14.2	5.3	11.3	297.0
less – Interstate visitors	59.6	41.0	105.2	15.8	36.5	5.7	21.6	11.0	297.0
less – Overseas visitors	62.1	44.2	65.8	10.4	24.9	2.2	6.2	3.7	219.4
<b>equals - Census count, place of usual residence</b>	<b>6 917.7</b>	<b>5 354.0</b>	<b>4 332.7</b>	<b>1 596.6</b>	<b>2 239.2</b>	<b>495.4</b>	<b>211.9</b>	<b>357.2</b>	<b>21 507.7</b>
plus – Allowance for under-enumeration(b)(c)	136.6	56.9	77.2	17.2	57.9	10.3	15.7	2.6	374.6
plus – Demographic adjustment(c)	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	—	0.1	1.9
plus – Residents temporarily overseas(c)	165.4	132.6	71.5	26.0	61.8	5.7	3.9	8.4	475.3
<b>equals – ERP as at 9 August 2011(c)</b>	<b>7 219.8</b>	<b>5 544.0</b>	<b>4 481.9</b>	<b>1 640.0</b>	<b>2 359.2</b>	<b>511.4</b>	<b>231.6</b>	<b>368.4</b>	<b>22 359.5</b>
Backdating components to 30 June 2011:									
less – Births(c)(d)	10.6	7.9	6.7	2.2	3.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	32.5
plus – Deaths(c)(d)	6.1	4.2	3.3	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	17.4
less – Net interstate migration(c)(d)	-1.6	0.1	1.2	-0.3	0.9	-0.2	-0.1	—	. .
less – Net overseas migration(c)(d)	5.5	5.7	3.3	1.3	4.2	0.1	—	0.3	20.4
<b>equals – preliminary ERP 30 June 2011</b>	<b>7 211.5</b>	<b>5 534.5</b>	<b>4 474.1</b>	<b>1 638.2</b>	<b>2 352.2</b>	<b>511.2</b>	<b>231.3</b>	<b>367.8</b>	<b>22 323.9</b>

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Includes Census net undercount from the 2011 PES and minor adjustments to address additional data coherence and quality matters.

(c) These estimates are preliminary and may change in compilation of final rebased estimates.

(d) Component data calculated for the period 1 July to 9 August 2011.

INTERCENSAL ERROR AND  
INTERCENSAL  
DISCREPANCY

The intercensal error refers to the difference between the latest Census based ERP figures for 30 June 2011 and the ERP figures based on the previous Census which have been carried forward using births, deaths and migration data.

There are two areas that contribute to the intercensal error:

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

The table below shows the preliminary intercensal error by number and percentage of total population for the 2006–2011 period for Australia, states and territories.

INTERCENSAL ERROR AND  
INTERCENSAL  
DISCREPANCY *continued*

INTERCENSAL ERROR (a), 2006—2011

	<i>Intersensal Error</i>	<i>Intersensal Error</i>
	'000	%
New South Wales	90.7	1.3
Victoria	87.0	1.6
Queensland	106.2	2.4
South Australia	18.1	1.1
Western Australia	-2.9	-0.1
Tasmania	-0.7	-0.1
Northern Territory	-1.0	-0.4
Australian Capital Territory	-2.1	-0.6
<b>Australia (b)</b>	<b>294.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>

- (a) A positive number indicates that unrebased ERP as at 30 June 2011 was higher than rebased ERP. A negative number indicates it was lower than rebased ERP.
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

Information collected in the 2011 Census will also allow the ABS to estimate approximately how much of the intercensal error is due to inaccuracies in estimates of interstate migration. In order to do this, the ABS will analyse data from the Census questions concerning an individual's place of usual residence one year ago and five years ago. These results will be released in the December 2012 issue of this publication (released in June 2013).

After the intercensal error is adjusted for revisions to the components of population change (births, deaths and migration), the remaining (unattributable) portion is referred to as the intercensal discrepancy. The estimate of intercensal discrepancy for each state and territory, birth cohort and sex are spread evenly across the intercensal quarters. Thus the intercensal discrepancy acts as a balancing item, that when combined with births, deaths and migration equals the difference between the two Census population estimates. Intercensal discrepancy is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source. The 2006–2011 intercensal discrepancy will be published in the December 2012 issue of this publication, to be released in June 2013.

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

The main purpose of revising the 20 most recent intercensal estimates (i.e. September 2006–June 2011) of quarterly population growth to 'preliminary rebased' was to ensure that the estimates from the 2006–2011 intercensal period will be comparable to all future estimates, thus creating a consistent time series of ERP data. These estimates will remain as 'preliminary rebased' until the December 2012 issue of this publication (released in June 2013) when their status will be changed for the last time to 'final rebased'. Following this, no subsequent revisions will be made to these estimates.

ADJUSTING FOR NET UNDERCOUNT

Net undercount for Australia in the 2011 Census was 374,600 persons (including additional minor coherence and quality adjustments). Net undercount is the difference between the actual Census count and the estimate of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census. This estimate is based on the PES conducted in August and September of 2011. For a category of person (based on age, sex and state of usual residence), net undercount is the resultant of Census undercount, overcount, misclassification and imputation error. Adding the net undercount of people back into the population is a crucial step in arriving at the most accurate ERP possible. For more information on measuring net undercount using the PES see *Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2011 Population Census, 2011* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001) and *Census of Population and Housing - Details of Undercount, 2011* (ABS cat. no. 2940.0).

PES IMPROVEMENTS

The 2011 PES involved a considerable degree of innovation, with the most important change being the introduction of Automated Data Linking (ADL). This new methodology, which was tested in the 2006 PES employed probabilistic linking techniques, using a range of personal and address characteristics, to evaluate the likelihood that a PES and Census record pertained to the same individual. ADL therefore provided the opportunity to match persons who would have been too difficult to match previously, given the constraints of previous technology and processes.

Other notable improvements include:

- Minimal overlap between Census post-collection follow up and the start of PES enumeration;
- Changes to the PES questionnaire to improve the collection of Indigenous status;
- Doubling the sample of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, compared to 2006, as a result of focused sampling in areas within the 'mainstream' sample with a high density of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and an increase in the sample from discrete Indigenous communities; and
- The capture of high quality name and address information.

For more information see *Census of Population and Housing - Details of Undercount, 2011* (ABS cat. no. 2940.0).

PLANS FOR FURTHER OUTPUT

Following this issue which contains preliminary population estimates for Australia, states and territories based on the 2011 Census, the ABS will also publish final population estimates based on the 2011 Census for Australia, states and territories, for September quarter 2006 to June quarter 2011, in the December quarter 2012 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) to be released on 20 June 2013. That issue will include final rebased estimates dating back to 30 September 2006. No subsequent revisions will be made to those final rebased estimates.

Preliminary rebased estimates for SA2s and LGAs will be published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2011* (cat. no. 3218.0) with final rebased estimates published by mid August 2013. Preliminary rebased estimates of the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population at 30 June 2011 will be published by five year age groups, sex and state/territory in the next issue of this publication on 27 September 2012. No further disaggregation will be released until final estimates are compiled and released by mid August 2013.

## POPULATION CHANGE, SUMMARY, Australia

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE (a)				POPULATION		
	Births '000	Deaths '000	Natural Increase '000	Net Overseas Migration (b) '000	Estimated Resident Population (c) '000	Growth on previous year (d) '000	Growth on previous year (d) %
<b>2005-06</b>	263.5	134.0	129.5	146.8	20 697.9	303.1	1.49
<b>2006-07</b>	277.7	136.0	141.7	232.8	21 015.9	318.1	1.54
<b>2007-08</b>	289.5	140.7	148.8	277.3	21 384.4	368.5	1.75
<b>2008-09</b>	297.1	143.7	153.3	299.9	21 778.8	394.4	1.84
<b>2009-10</b>	291.2	141.5	149.7	196.1	22 065.3	286.5	1.32
<b>2010-11</b> (e)	296.8	146.3	150.5	170.3	22 323.9	258.6	1.17
<b>2006</b>	268.5	134.5	134.0	182.2	20 845.4	301.4	1.47
<b>2007</b>	285.3	139.8	145.5	244.1	21 178.0	332.5	1.60
<b>2008</b>	294.1	142.5	151.6	315.7	21 587.1	409.1	1.93
<b>2009</b>	295.3	141.6	153.7	246.9	21 928.6	341.5	1.58
<b>2010</b> (e)	289.5	143.4	146.0	168.8	22 182.8	254.1	1.16
<b>2011</b> (e)	296.7	147.0	149.7	184.0	22 485.3	302.6	1.36
<b>2006</b>							
September	70.6	36.4	34.3	56.9	20 775.0	305.0	1.49
December	67.1	33.2	34.0	50.6	20 845.4	301.4	1.47
<b>2007</b>							
March	70.4	31.6	38.8	76.1	20 946.1	308.3	1.49
June	69.5	34.8	34.7	49.2	21 015.9	318.1	1.54
September	73.8	39.3	34.5	62.8	21 098.9	323.9	1.56
December	71.5	34.1	37.5	56.0	21 178.0	332.5	1.60
<b>2008</b>							
March	72.8	32.2	40.6	93.5	21 297.6	351.5	1.68
June	71.3	35.1	36.2	65.1	21 384.4	368.5	1.75
September	75.5	40.5	35.0	84.1	21 488.8	389.9	1.85
December	74.5	34.6	39.9	73.0	21 587.1	409.1	1.93
<b>2009</b>							
March	73.2	33.1	40.1	88.7	21 701.1	403.6	1.89
June	73.9	35.5	38.4	54.0	21 778.8	394.4	1.84
September	74.7	38.0	36.7	62.5	21 863.2	374.4	1.74
December	73.6	35.0	38.6	41.7	21 928.6	341.5	1.58
<b>2010</b>							
March	73.7	32.7	41.0	59.9	22 014.7	313.5	1.44
June	69.2	35.8	33.5	32.0	22 065.3	286.5	1.32
September(e)	76.0	39.7	36.4	42.5	22 128.6	265.4	1.21
December(e)	70.5	35.3	35.2	34.5	22 182.8	254.1	1.16
<b>2011</b>							
March(e)	76.1	35.9	40.2	57.8	22 265.2	250.6	1.14
June(e)	74.2	35.4	38.8	35.5	22 323.9	258.6	1.17
September(e)	74.9	40.6	34.4	44.7	22 403.0	274.4	1.24
December(e)	71.5	35.1	36.4	46.0	22 485.3	302.6	1.36

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

(b) NOM estimates contain a break in series. Estimates for September 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimate from earlier periods – see paragraphs 13–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) ERP for the period September 2006 to June 2011 has a status of Preliminary Rebased, thereafter they are preliminary.

(d) Differences between growth on previous year and the sum of the components of population change prior to September quarter 2011 are due to intercensal error.

(e) Estimates of all components of population change for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i> (a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
.....									
<b>NATURAL INCREASE (b)</b>									
<b>2005-06</b>	40 072	30 706	29 562	5 857	15 185	2 427	2 764	2 906	<b>129 499</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	42 791	34 705	31 766	6 926	16 944	2 746	2 808	3 047	<b>141 748</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	44 656	34 922	35 449	7 366	18 021	2 503	2 856	2 960	<b>148 756</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	45 401	35 408	38 436	7 219	18 270	2 528	2 883	3 174	<b>153 333</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	46 311	34 260	35 119	7 352	18 263	2 004	2 884	3 518	<b>149 723</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	45 186	34 647	36 433	6 795	18 870	2 290	2 820	3 441	<b>150 500</b>
<b>2006</b>	39 952	32 763	30 173	6 376	16 294	2 653	2 767	3 010	<b>134 001</b>
<b>2007</b>	43 641	35 158	33 939	7 309	17 194	2 391	2 863	3 028	<b>145 541</b>
<b>2008</b>	45 696	35 018	37 144	7 203	18 105	2 544	2 816	3 081	<b>151 628</b>
<b>2009</b>	46 027	36 152	37 005	7 269	18 533	2 465	2 964	3 265	<b>153 693</b>
<b>2010</b>	44 761	32 886	35 391	6 897	18 097	1 910	2 701	3 377	<b>146 035</b>
<b>2011</b>	43 483	34 878	35 791	7 220	19 535	2 365	2 976	3 411	<b>149 679</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	10 212	8 477	7 479	1 616	4 250	735	649	840	<b>34 260</b>
December	10 262	8 622	7 351	1 555	4 019	788	671	692	<b>33 965</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	11 841	9 405	8 733	2 146	4 510	652	758	745	<b>38 792</b>
June	10 476	8 201	8 203	1 609	4 165	571	730	770	<b>34 731</b>
September	9 934	8 592	8 301	1 565	4 143	556	665	773	<b>34 534</b>
December	11 390	8 960	8 702	1 989	4 376	612	710	740	<b>37 484</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	12 555	9 282	9 396	2 115	5 028	712	738	739	<b>40 574</b>
June	10 777	8 088	9 050	1 697	4 474	623	743	708	<b>36 164</b>
September	10 042	8 510	8 463	1 637	4 241	521	719	814	<b>34 951</b>
December	12 322	9 138	10 235	1 754	4 362	688	616	820	<b>39 939</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	12 047	8 934	10 125	1 983	4 849	652	742	724	<b>40 059</b>
June	10 990	8 826	9 613	1 845	4 818	667	806	816	<b>38 384</b>
September	11 048	8 737	8 581	1 704	4 464	583	708	872	<b>36 700</b>
December	11 942	9 655	8 686	1 737	4 402	563	708	853	<b>38 550</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	12 559	9 440	9 777	2 142	4 816	577	752	945	<b>41 009</b>
June	10 762	6 428	8 075	1 769	4 581	281	716	848	<b>33 464</b>
September	10 884	8 190	9 243	1 502	4 549	604	571	800	<b>36 352</b>
December	10 556	8 828	8 296	1 484	4 151	448	662	784	<b>35 210</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	12 239	9 139	9 451	1 969	5 237	668	680	796	<b>40 181</b>
June	11 507	8 490	9 443	1 840	4 933	570	907	1 061	<b>38 757</b>
September	9 064	8 529	8 207	1 770	4 748	584	730	718	<b>34 355</b>
December	10 673	8 720	8 690	1 641	4 617	543	659	836	<b>36 386</b>

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

(b) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<b><i>Australia</i></b> <sup>(a)</sup>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (b)(c)									
<b>2005-06</b>	38 523	39 561	32 952	9 813	22 355	1 166	1 891	501	<b>146 753</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	73 468	62 483	46 263	14 638	31 454	1 433	1 116	1 967	<b>232 824</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	87 226	73 482	54 052	15 324	41 184	1 871	1 646	2 545	<b>277 332</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	86 711	83 528	59 373	17 984	44 361	2 170	2 075	3 639	<b>299 863</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	57 081	53 633	35 971	14 550	28 826	1 663	1 219	3 110	<b>196 056</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	50 186	45 744	31 266	8 667	30 805	995	630	1 981	<b>170 279</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	18 898	14 847	10 823	3 687	7 687	387	229	380	<b>56 940</b>
December	16 975	13 040	9 181	3 439	7 253	394	24	314	<b>50 618</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	22 982	21 988	14 119	4 861	10 299	442	453	927	<b>76 071</b>
June	14 613	12 608	12 140	2 651	6 215	210	410	346	<b>49 195</b>
September	20 890	17 495	10 727	3 324	9 247	434	289	402	<b>62 810</b>
December	18 350	14 266	10 774	3 058	8 695	425	238	185	<b>55 991</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	29 296	24 891	18 074	5 220	13 448	751	480	1 301	<b>93 462</b>
June	18 690	16 830	14 477	3 722	9 794	261	639	657	<b>65 069</b>
September	24 994	22 749	15 918	4 732	13 756	596	482	898	<b>84 124</b>
December	23 211	18 683	14 578	3 921	11 238	515	324	555	<b>73 031</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	23 913	25 872	17 636	5 549	12 973	737	441	1 574	<b>88 696</b>
June	14 593	16 224	11 241	3 782	6 394	322	828	612	<b>54 012</b>
September	17 689	19 003	11 226	4 613	8 152	483	348	1 003	<b>62 517</b>
December	13 925	10 901	7 369	3 226	5 326	394	58	480	<b>41 674</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	17 551	16 242	10 661	4 381	8 711	692	327	1 287	<b>59 859</b>
June	7 916	7 487	6 715	2 330	6 637	94	486	340	<b>32 006</b>
September	12 110	12 608	7 488	2 566	6 908	239	192	363	<b>42 476</b>
December	12 003	8 760	6 288	1 766	5 429	191	-115	170	<b>34 493</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	17 578	15 492	9 995	2 702	10 340	520	136	1 067	<b>57 834</b>
June	8 495	8 884	7 495	1 633	8 128	45	417	381	<b>35 476</b>
September	11 320	10 901	8 230	2 426	10 786	226	253	553	<b>44 695</b>
December	14 014	10 961	7 830	2 206	10 052	346	161	406	<b>45 971</b>

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

(b) NOM estimates contain a break in series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraphs 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.



<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)									
<b>2005-06</b>	-25 576	-1 831	26 607	-2 711	3 933	-82	-553	258	..
<b>2006-07</b>	-27 404	-2 418	27 044	-3 658	5 188	-926	253	1 921	..
<b>2007-08</b>	-21 937	-2 736	23 088	-4 499	4 808	344	1 197	-265	..
<b>2008-09</b>	-19 831	698	18 388	-4 676	4 825	672	746	-822	..
<b>2009-10</b>	-10 540	2 555	9 576	-2 964	1 962	322	-842	-69	..
<b>2010-11</b>	-13 218	3 759	7 150	-2 613	6 163	-47	-2 549	1 355	..
<b>2006</b>									
September	-5 772	-380	5 648	-563	1 038	-246	224	51	..
December	-8 107	-528	8 295	-1 131	1 105	-226	-89	681	..
<b>2007</b>									
March	-6 336	-756	6 539	-1 105	1 447	-153	-4	368	..
June	-7 189	-754	6 562	-859	1 598	-301	122	821	..
September	-5 160	-338	5 615	-952	889	160	382	-596	..
December	-5 385	-1 525	6 943	-1 035	740	118	385	-241	..
<b>2008</b>									
March	-5 626	-86	5 187	-1 422	1 710	96	-30	171	..
June	-5 766	-787	5 343	-1 090	1 469	-30	460	401	..
September	-5 582	-46	5 270	-1 189	1 640	269	256	-618	..
December	-5 716	-124	5 428	-1 494	1 446	398	5	57	..
<b>2009</b>									
March	-4 825	669	3 937	-1 215	1 310	164	111	-151	..
June	-3 708	199	3 753	-778	429	-159	374	-110	..
September	-2 449	244	2 865	-465	181	9	33	-418	..
December	-2 832	689	2 964	-859	354	-64	-332	80	..
<b>2010</b>									
March	-2 333	872	1 430	-910	772	371	-375	173	..
June	-2 926	750	2 317	-730	655	6	-168	96	..
September	-2 231	384	1 688	-808	1 202	49	-288	4	..
December	-3 753	864	1 808	-715	1 315	118	-859	1 222	..
<b>2011</b>									
March	-3 292	1 383	1 578	-400	1 824	1	-1 078	-16	..
June	-3 942	1 128	2 076	-690	1 822	-215	-324	145	..
September	-3 786	259	2 665	-663	2 002	-368	-157	48	..
December	-5 084	559	3 289	-572	2 812	-808	-612	416	..

.. not applicable

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

(b) Estimates of net interstate migration for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 22–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (b)(c)(d)</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>	69 117	78 067	86 181	14 671	54 460	3 617	4 394	7 448	<b>318 056</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	90 687	88 481	93 002	14 784	64 736	4 997	5 914	5 741	<b>368 491</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	93 816	102 049	95 335	17 032	68 082	5 529	5 906	6 498	<b>394 418</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	75 221	73 293	58 732	15 059	49 470	4 113	3 474	6 947	<b>286 472</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	66 540	66 096	49 940	8 798	56 086	2 988	1 016	6 999	<b>258 616</b>
<b>2006</b>	62 218	76 750	86 393	15 499	47 903	3 486	4 049	4 962	<b>301 351</b>
<b>2007</b>	76 913	81 194	88 126	13 929	57 122	4 046	5 353	5 742	<b>332 543</b>
<b>2008</b>	100 342	99 744	101 205	16 144	73 283	5 620	5 630	7 010	<b>409 126</b>
<b>2009</b>	84 295	92 585	76 603	17 436	54 169	4 488	5 032	6 780	<b>341 547</b>
<b>2010</b>	66 484	63 252	50 375	10 816	50 063	3 607	2 058	7 342	<b>254 144</b>
<b>2011</b>	70 982	75 425	66 493	11 844	67 420	1 976	1 836	6 513	<b>302 565</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	18 383	18 761	19 205	3 927	13 202	974	1 174	1 401	<b>77 074</b>
December	14 183	16 954	20 094	3 056	12 592	1 056	655	1 822	<b>70 461</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	23 586	26 470	24 697	5 090	16 469	1 024	1 251	2 170	<b>100 729</b>
June	12 965	15 882	22 185	2 598	12 197	563	1 314	2 055	<b>69 792</b>
September	20 831	21 447	19 725	3 080	14 465	1 230	1 405	712	<b>82 948</b>
December	19 531	17 395	21 519	3 161	13 991	1 229	1 383	805	<b>79 074</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	31 437	29 799	27 786	5 062	20 362	1 622	1 232	2 333	<b>119 636</b>
June	18 888	19 840	23 972	3 481	15 918	916	1 894	1 891	<b>86 833</b>
September	24 816	26 815	24 414	4 304	19 795	1 440	1 514	1 231	<b>104 383</b>
December	25 201	23 290	25 033	3 297	17 208	1 642	990	1 555	<b>98 274</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	26 539	31 089	26 503	5 451	19 282	1 586	1 340	2 260	<b>114 060</b>
June	17 260	20 855	19 385	3 980	11 797	861	2 062	1 452	<b>77 701</b>
September	21 870	23 686	17 174	4 880	12 894	1 116	1 150	1 567	<b>84 398</b>
December	18 626	16 955	13 541	3 125	10 196	925	480	1 501	<b>65 388</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	23 381	22 278	16 405	4 651	14 404	1 659	751	2 488	<b>86 042</b>
June	11 344	10 374	11 612	2 403	11 976	413	1 093	1 391	<b>50 644</b>
September	16 852	16 666	12 181	2 245	12 715	837	504	1 234	<b>63 299</b>
December	14 907	13 934	10 177	1 517	10 968	698	-290	2 229	<b>54 159</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	22 633	21 511	14 813	3 267	17 458	1 112	-236	1 884	<b>82 470</b>
June	12 148	13 985	12 769	1 769	14 945	341	1 038	1 652	<b>58 688</b>
September	16 598	19 689	19 102	3 533	17 536	442	826	1 319	<b>79 050</b>
December	19 603	20 240	19 809	3 275	17 481	81	208	1 658	<b>82 357</b>

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

(b) Differences between total growth and the sum of components of population change prior to September quarter 2011 are due to intercensal error.

(c) Estimates for the period September 2006 to June 2011 have a status of Preliminary Rebased – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Estimates of total population growth for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c)									
<b>2005-06</b>	0.59	0.61	0.74	0.38	0.75	0.50	1.34	0.88	<b>0.63</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	0.63	0.68	0.78	0.44	0.82	0.56	1.33	0.91	<b>0.68</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	0.65	0.67	0.85	0.47	0.85	0.51	1.33	0.87	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	0.65	0.67	0.90	0.45	0.84	0.51	1.30	0.91	<b>0.72</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	0.66	0.64	0.80	0.46	0.81	0.40	1.27	0.99	<b>0.69</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	0.63	0.63	0.82	0.42	0.82	0.45	1.22	0.95	<b>0.68</b>
<b>2006</b>	0.59	0.64	0.75	0.41	0.80	0.54	1.33	0.91	<b>0.65</b>
<b>2007</b>	0.64	0.68	0.82	0.46	0.82	0.49	1.35	0.90	<b>0.70</b>
<b>2008</b>	0.66	0.67	0.88	0.45	0.85	0.51	1.29	0.90	<b>0.72</b>
<b>2009</b>	0.66	0.68	0.86	0.45	0.84	0.49	1.33	0.93	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2010</b>	0.63	0.60	0.81	0.43	0.80	0.38	1.18	0.95	<b>0.67</b>
<b>2011</b>	0.61	0.63	0.80	0.44	0.84	0.46	1.29	0.94	<b>0.67</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.10	0.21	0.15	0.31	0.25	<b>0.17</b>
December	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.10	0.19	0.16	0.32	0.21	<b>0.16</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.14	0.22	0.13	0.36	0.22	<b>0.19</b>
June	0.15	0.16	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.12	0.34	0.23	<b>0.17</b>
September	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.11	0.31	0.23	<b>0.16</b>
December	0.16	0.17	0.21	0.13	0.21	0.12	0.33	0.22	<b>0.18</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	0.18	0.18	0.22	0.13	0.23	0.14	0.34	0.22	<b>0.19</b>
June	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.11	0.21	0.13	0.34	0.20	<b>0.17</b>
September	0.14	0.16	0.20	0.10	0.19	0.10	0.33	0.23	<b>0.16</b>
December	0.18	0.17	0.24	0.11	0.20	0.14	0.28	0.24	<b>0.19</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	0.17	0.17	0.23	0.12	0.22	0.13	0.33	0.21	<b>0.19</b>
June	0.16	0.16	0.22	0.11	0.22	0.13	0.36	0.23	<b>0.18</b>
September	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.12	0.31	0.25	<b>0.17</b>
December	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.11	0.19	0.11	0.31	0.24	<b>0.18</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	0.18	0.17	0.22	0.13	0.21	0.11	0.33	0.26	<b>0.19</b>
June	0.15	0.12	0.18	0.11	0.20	0.06	0.31	0.24	<b>0.15</b>
September	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.09	0.20	0.12	0.25	0.22	<b>0.16</b>
December	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.09	0.18	0.09	0.29	0.22	<b>0.16</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	0.17	0.17	0.21	0.12	0.23	0.13	0.29	0.22	<b>0.18</b>
June	0.16	0.15	0.21	0.11	0.21	0.11	0.39	0.29	<b>0.17</b>
September	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.11	0.20	0.11	0.32	0.20	<b>0.15</b>
December	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.10	0.19	0.11	0.28	0.23	<b>0.16</b>

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

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

(c) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<b>Australia(b)</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (c)(d)									
<b>2005-06</b>	0.57	0.78	0.82	0.63	1.11	0.24	0.92	0.15	<b>0.72</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	1.08	1.22	1.13	0.93	1.53	0.29	0.53	0.59	<b>1.12</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	1.27	1.41	1.29	0.97	1.95	0.38	0.77	0.75	<b>1.32</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	1.24	1.58	1.39	1.13	2.04	0.44	0.94	1.05	<b>1.40</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	0.81	0.99	0.82	0.90	1.28	0.33	0.54	0.88	<b>0.90</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	0.70	0.84	0.71	0.53	1.34	0.20	0.27	0.55	<b>0.77</b>
<b>2006</b>	0.81	0.96	0.90	0.79	1.29	0.26	0.73	0.32	<b>0.89</b>
<b>2007</b>	1.12	1.29	1.16	0.88	1.65	0.31	0.65	0.55	<b>1.17</b>
<b>2008</b>	1.39	1.59	1.49	1.11	2.25	0.43	0.88	0.99	<b>1.49</b>
<b>2009</b>	1.00	1.35	1.10	1.07	1.48	0.39	0.75	1.05	<b>1.14</b>
<b>2010</b>	0.70	0.83	0.71	0.68	1.22	0.24	0.39	0.61	<b>0.77</b>
<b>2011</b>	0.72	0.84	0.75	0.55	1.69	0.22	0.42	0.66	<b>0.83</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	0.28	0.29	0.26	0.24	0.37	0.08	0.11	0.11	<b>0.28</b>
December	0.25	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.35	0.08	0.01	0.09	<b>0.24</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	0.34	0.43	0.34	0.31	0.49	0.09	0.21	0.27	<b>0.36</b>
June	0.21	0.24	0.29	0.17	0.30	0.04	0.19	0.10	<b>0.23</b>
September	0.30	0.34	0.26	0.21	0.44	0.09	0.13	0.12	<b>0.30</b>
December	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.19	0.41	0.09	0.11	0.05	<b>0.27</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	0.42	0.47	0.43	0.33	0.63	0.15	0.22	0.38	<b>0.44</b>
June	0.27	0.32	0.34	0.23	0.45	0.05	0.29	0.19	<b>0.31</b>
September	0.36	0.43	0.37	0.30	0.63	0.12	0.22	0.26	<b>0.39</b>
December	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.24	0.51	0.10	0.15	0.16	<b>0.34</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	0.34	0.48	0.41	0.35	0.59	0.15	0.20	0.45	<b>0.41</b>
June	0.21	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.29	0.06	0.37	0.17	<b>0.25</b>
September	0.25	0.35	0.26	0.29	0.36	0.10	0.15	0.28	<b>0.29</b>
December	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.24	0.08	0.03	0.14	<b>0.19</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	0.25	0.30	0.24	0.27	0.38	0.14	0.14	0.36	<b>0.27</b>
June	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.29	0.02	0.21	0.09	<b>0.15</b>
September	0.17	0.23	0.17	0.16	0.30	0.05	0.08	0.10	<b>0.19</b>
December	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.24	0.04	-0.05	0.05	<b>0.16</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.17	0.45	0.10	0.06	0.29	<b>0.26</b>
June	0.12	0.16	0.17	0.10	0.35	0.01	0.18	0.10	<b>0.16</b>
September	0.16	0.20	0.18	0.15	0.46	0.04	0.11	0.15	<b>0.20</b>
December	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.13	0.42	0.07	0.07	0.11	<b>0.21</b>

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

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

(c) NOM estimates contain a break in series. Estimates for December quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraphs 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) NOM estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (c)									
<b>2005-06</b>	-0.38	-0.04	0.67	-0.17	0.19	-0.02	-0.27	0.08	..
<b>2006-07</b>	-0.40	-0.05	0.66	-0.23	0.25	-0.19	0.12	0.57	..
<b>2007-08</b>	-0.32	-0.05	0.55	-0.28	0.23	0.07	0.56	-0.08	..
<b>2008-09</b>	-0.28	0.01	0.43	-0.29	0.22	0.13	0.34	-0.24	..
<b>2009-10</b>	-0.15	0.05	0.22	-0.18	0.09	0.06	-0.37	-0.02	..
<b>2010-11</b>	-0.18	0.07	0.16	-0.16	0.27	-0.01	-1.11	0.38	..
<b>2006</b>									
September	-0.08	-0.01	0.14	-0.04	0.05	-0.05	0.11	0.02	..
December	-0.12	-0.01	0.20	-0.07	0.05	-0.05	-0.04	0.20	..
<b>2007</b>									
March	-0.09	-0.01	0.16	-0.07	0.07	-0.03	—	0.11	..
June	-0.10	-0.01	0.16	-0.05	0.08	-0.06	0.06	0.24	..
September	-0.07	-0.01	0.13	-0.06	0.04	0.03	0.18	-0.17	..
December	-0.08	-0.03	0.17	-0.07	0.03	0.02	0.18	-0.07	..
<b>2008</b>									
March	-0.08	—	0.12	-0.09	0.08	0.02	-0.01	0.05	..
June	-0.08	-0.01	0.13	-0.07	0.07	-0.01	0.21	0.12	..
September	-0.08	—	0.12	-0.07	0.08	0.05	0.12	-0.18	..
December	-0.08	—	0.13	-0.09	0.07	0.08	—	0.02	..
<b>2009</b>									
March	-0.07	0.01	0.09	-0.08	0.06	0.03	0.05	-0.04	..
June	-0.05	—	0.09	-0.05	0.02	-0.03	0.17	-0.03	..
September	-0.03	—	0.07	-0.03	0.01	—	0.01	-0.12	..
December	-0.04	0.01	0.07	-0.05	0.02	-0.01	-0.15	0.02	..
<b>2010</b>									
March	-0.03	0.02	0.03	-0.06	0.03	0.07	-0.16	0.05	..
June	-0.04	0.01	0.05	-0.04	0.03	—	-0.07	0.03	..
September	-0.03	0.01	0.04	-0.05	0.05	0.01	-0.13	—	..
December	-0.05	0.02	0.04	-0.04	0.06	0.02	-0.37	0.34	..
<b>2011</b>									
March	-0.05	0.03	0.04	-0.02	0.08	—	-0.47	—	..
June	-0.05	0.02	0.05	-0.04	0.08	-0.04	-0.14	0.04	..
September	-0.05	—	0.06	-0.04	0.09	-0.07	-0.07	0.01	..
December	-0.07	0.01	0.07	-0.03	0.12	-0.16	-0.26	0.11	..

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) Estimates of net interstate migration for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 22–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (c)(d)(e)									
<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>	1.01	1.52	2.11	0.94	2.64	0.74	2.09	2.23	<b>1.54</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	1.32	1.70	2.23	0.93	3.06	1.01	2.75	1.68	<b>1.75</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	1.34	1.93	2.23	1.07	3.13	1.11	2.67	1.87	<b>1.84</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	1.06	1.36	1.35	0.93	2.20	0.82	1.53	1.96	<b>1.32</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	0.93	1.21	1.13	0.54	2.44	0.59	0.44	1.94	<b>1.17</b>
<b>2006</b>	0.92	1.51	2.14	0.99	2.35	0.71	1.94	1.49	<b>1.47</b>
<b>2007</b>	1.12	1.57	2.13	0.88	2.74	0.82	2.52	1.70	<b>1.60</b>
<b>2008</b>	1.45	1.90	2.40	1.02	3.42	1.13	2.58	2.04	<b>1.93</b>
<b>2009</b>	1.20	1.73	1.77	1.09	2.44	0.89	2.25	1.94	<b>1.58</b>
<b>2010</b>	0.94	1.16	1.15	0.67	2.21	0.71	0.90	2.06	<b>1.16</b>
<b>2011</b>	0.99	1.37	1.50	0.73	2.91	0.39	0.80	1.79	<b>1.36</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	0.27	0.37	0.47	0.25	0.64	0.20	0.56	0.42	<b>0.37</b>
December	0.21	0.33	0.49	0.19	0.61	0.22	0.31	0.54	<b>0.34</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	0.34	0.51	0.60	0.32	0.79	0.21	0.59	0.64	<b>0.48</b>
June	0.19	0.31	0.53	0.16	0.58	0.11	0.61	0.61	<b>0.33</b>
September	0.30	0.41	0.47	0.19	0.68	0.25	0.65	0.21	<b>0.39</b>
December	0.28	0.33	0.51	0.20	0.66	0.25	0.64	0.24	<b>0.37</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	0.45	0.57	0.66	0.32	0.95	0.33	0.57	0.68	<b>0.56</b>
June	0.27	0.38	0.56	0.22	0.74	0.18	0.86	0.55	<b>0.41</b>
September	0.36	0.51	0.57	0.27	0.91	0.29	0.69	0.35	<b>0.49</b>
December	0.36	0.44	0.58	0.21	0.78	0.33	0.45	0.45	<b>0.46</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	0.38	0.58	0.61	0.34	0.87	0.32	0.60	0.65	<b>0.53</b>
June	0.24	0.39	0.45	0.25	0.53	0.17	0.92	0.41	<b>0.36</b>
September	0.31	0.44	0.39	0.30	0.57	0.22	0.51	0.44	<b>0.39</b>
December	0.26	0.31	0.31	0.19	0.45	0.18	0.21	0.42	<b>0.30</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	0.33	0.41	0.37	0.29	0.63	0.33	0.33	0.70	<b>0.39</b>
June	0.16	0.19	0.26	0.15	0.52	0.08	0.48	0.39	<b>0.23</b>
September	0.24	0.30	0.28	0.14	0.55	0.16	0.22	0.34	<b>0.29</b>
December	0.21	0.25	0.23	0.09	0.48	0.14	-0.13	0.62	<b>0.24</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	0.32	0.39	0.33	0.20	0.75	0.22	-0.10	0.52	<b>0.37</b>
June	0.17	0.25	0.29	0.11	0.64	0.07	0.45	0.45	<b>0.26</b>
September	0.23	0.36	0.43	0.22	0.75	0.09	0.36	0.36	<b>0.35</b>
December	0.27	0.36	0.44	0.20	0.74	0.02	0.09	0.45	<b>0.37</b>

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

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

(c) Differences between total population growth and the sum of the components of population change prior to September quarter 2011 are due to intercensal error.

(d) Estimates for the period September 2006 to June 2011 have a status of Preliminary Rebased – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory notes.

(e) Estimates of total population growth for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALE (b)									
<b>2005-06</b>	3 375 500	2 535 068	2 041 291	774 053	1 039 045	241 556	109 315	165 303	<b>10 282 433</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	3 411 511	2 575 717	2 084 699	781 318	1 065 589	243 757	111 733	169 052	<b>10 444 803</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	3 459 180	2 620 714	2 131 421	788 783	1 098 270	246 773	115 342	172 084	<b>10 634 132</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	3 507 845	2 672 785	2 179 391	797 868	1 132 500	249 919	118 757	175 679	<b>10 836 468</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	3 544 547	2 706 418	2 206 851	805 709	1 156 497	252 351	120 798	179 125	<b>10 974 176</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	3 578 168	2 736 772	2 230 275	810 379	1 183 336	254 420	121 483	182 740	<b>11 099 615</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	3 384 978	2 544 961	2 050 976	776 029	1 045 198	242 131	110 027	166 031	<b>10 321 675</b>
December	3 391 829	2 553 423	2 060 727	777 498	1 051 265	242 743	110 357	166 878	<b>10 356 112</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	3 404 294	2 567 476	2 073 036	780 053	1 059 570	243 369	110 993	167 991	<b>10 408 177</b>
June	3 411 511	2 575 717	2 084 699	781 318	1 065 589	243 757	111 733	169 052	<b>10 444 803</b>
September	3 422 898	2 586 857	2 093 817	782 815	1 072 797	244 541	112 547	169 420	<b>10 487 161</b>
December	3 432 909	2 595 317	2 104 367	784 227	1 079 616	245 304	113 438	169 749	<b>10 526 442</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	3 449 425	2 610 786	2 118 549	786 834	1 090 064	246 235	114 118	171 102	<b>10 588 643</b>
June	3 459 180	2 620 714	2 131 421	788 783	1 098 270	246 773	115 342	172 084	<b>10 634 132</b>
September	3 472 470	2 634 848	2 143 837	791 157	1 108 337	247 566	116 154	172 798	<b>10 688 780</b>
December	3 485 675	2 646 407	2 156 603	792 789	1 116 834	248 467	116 704	173 611	<b>10 738 751</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	3 499 265	2 662 078	2 169 944	795 724	1 126 544	249 349	117 485	174 847	<b>10 796 916</b>
June	3 507 845	2 672 785	2 179 391	797 868	1 132 500	249 919	118 757	175 679	<b>10 836 468</b>
September	3 518 696	2 684 362	2 187 486	800 550	1 138 635	250 567	119 372	176 430	<b>10 877 873</b>
December	3 527 517	2 691 818	2 193 877	802 219	1 143 328	251 023	119 647	177 131	<b>10 908 373</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	3 539 149	2 702 142	2 201 421	804 413	1 150 396	252 002	120 091	178 309	<b>10 949 766</b>
June	3 544 547	2 706 418	2 206 851	805 709	1 156 497	252 351	120 798	179 125	<b>10 974 176</b>
September	3 553 021	2 714 098	2 212 615	806 935	1 162 476	252 869	121 097	179 863	<b>11 004 913</b>
December	3 560 514	2 720 271	2 217 046	807 640	1 167 527	253 371	121 081	180 884	<b>11 030 307</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	3 571 789	2 730 268	2 223 992	809 327	1 176 044	254 089	120 801	181 911	<b>11 070 227</b>
June	3 578 168	2 736 772	2 230 275	810 379	1 183 336	254 420	121 483	182 740	<b>11 099 615</b>
September(c)	3 586 378	2 746 445	2 239 957	812 292	1 192 609	254 630	121 837	183 420	<b>11 139 615</b>
December(c)	3 596 073	2 755 990	2 249 403	813 869	1 201 686	254 734	121 914	184 281	<b>11 180 000</b>

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

(b) Estimates for the period September 2006 to June 2011 have a status of Preliminary Rebased – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimated resident population figures for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
FEMALE (b)									
<b>2005-06</b>	3 440 587	2 591 472	2 049 617	793 835	1 020 336	248 395	101 312	168 816	<b>10 415 447</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	3 473 693	2 628 890	2 092 390	801 241	1 048 252	249 811	103 288	172 515	<b>10 571 133</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	3 516 711	2 672 374	2 138 670	808 560	1 080 307	251 792	105 593	175 224	<b>10 750 295</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	3 561 862	2 722 352	2 186 035	816 507	1 114 159	254 175	108 084	178 127	<b>10 942 377</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	3 600 381	2 762 012	2 217 307	823 725	1 139 632	255 856	109 517	181 628	<b>11 091 141</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	3 633 300	2 797 754	2 243 823	827 853	1 168 879	256 775	109 848	185 012	<b>11 224 318</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	3 449 492	2 600 340	2 059 137	795 786	1 027 385	248 794	101 774	169 489	<b>10 453 279</b>
December	3 456 824	2 608 832	2 069 480	797 373	1 033 910	249 238	102 099	170 464	<b>10 489 303</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	3 467 945	2 621 249	2 081 868	799 908	1 042 074	249 636	102 714	171 521	<b>10 537 967</b>
June	3 473 693	2 628 890	2 092 390	801 241	1 048 252	249 811	103 288	172 515	<b>10 571 133</b>
September	3 483 137	2 639 197	2 102 997	802 824	1 055 509	250 257	103 879	172 859	<b>10 611 723</b>
December	3 492 657	2 648 132	2 113 966	804 573	1 062 681	250 723	104 371	173 335	<b>10 651 516</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	3 507 578	2 662 462	2 127 570	807 028	1 072 595	251 414	104 923	174 315	<b>10 708 951</b>
June	3 516 711	2 672 374	2 138 670	808 560	1 080 307	251 792	105 593	175 224	<b>10 750 295</b>
September	3 528 237	2 685 055	2 150 668	810 490	1 090 035	252 439	106 295	175 741	<b>10 800 030</b>
December	3 540 233	2 696 786	2 162 935	812 155	1 098 746	253 180	106 735	176 483	<b>10 848 333</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	3 553 182	2 712 204	2 176 097	814 671	1 108 318	253 884	107 294	177 507	<b>10 904 228</b>
June	3 561 862	2 722 352	2 186 035	816 507	1 114 159	254 175	108 084	178 127	<b>10 942 377</b>
September	3 572 881	2 734 461	2 195 114	818 705	1 120 918	254 643	108 619	178 943	<b>10 985 370</b>
December	3 582 686	2 743 960	2 202 264	820 161	1 126 421	255 112	108 824	179 743	<b>11 020 258</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	3 594 435	2 755 914	2 211 125	822 618	1 133 757	255 792	109 131	181 053	<b>11 064 907</b>
June	3 600 381	2 762 012	2 217 307	823 725	1 139 632	255 856	109 517	181 628	<b>11 091 141</b>
September	3 608 759	2 770 998	2 223 724	824 744	1 146 368	256 175	109 722	182 124	<b>11 123 703</b>
December	3 616 173	2 778 759	2 229 470	825 556	1 152 285	256 371	109 448	183 332	<b>11 152 468</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	3 627 531	2 790 273	2 237 337	827 136	1 161 226	256 765	109 492	184 189	<b>11 195 018</b>
June	3 633 300	2 797 754	2 243 823	827 853	1 168 879	256 775	109 848	185 012	<b>11 224 318</b>
September(c)	3 641 688	2 807 770	2 253 243	829 473	1 177 142	257 007	110 320	185 651	<b>11 263 368</b>
December(c)	3 651 596	2 818 465	2 263 606	831 171	1 185 546	256 984	110 451	186 448	<b>11 305 340</b>

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

(b) Estimates for the period September 2006 to June 2011 have a status of Preliminary Rebased – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimated resident population figures for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.



	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS (b)									
<b>2005-06</b>	6 816 087	5 126 540	4 090 908	1 567 888	2 059 381	489 951	210 627	334 119	<b>20 697 880</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	6 885 204	5 204 607	4 177 089	1 582 559	2 113 841	493 568	215 021	341 567	<b>21 015 936</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	6 975 891	5 293 088	4 270 091	1 597 343	2 178 577	498 565	220 935	347 308	<b>21 384 427</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	7 069 707	5 395 137	4 365 426	1 614 375	2 246 659	504 094	226 841	353 806	<b>21 778 845</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	7 144 928	5 468 430	4 424 158	1 629 434	2 296 129	508 207	230 315	360 753	<b>22 065 317</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	7 211 468	5 534 526	4 474 098	1 638 232	2 352 215	511 195	231 331	367 752	<b>22 323 933</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	6 834 470	5 145 301	4 110 113	1 571 815	2 072 583	490 925	211 801	335 520	<b>20 774 954</b>
December	6 848 653	5 162 255	4 130 207	1 574 871	2 085 175	491 981	212 456	337 342	<b>20 845 415</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	6 872 239	5 188 725	4 154 904	1 579 961	2 101 644	493 005	213 707	339 512	<b>20 946 144</b>
June	6 885 204	5 204 607	4 177 089	1 582 559	2 113 841	493 568	215 021	341 567	<b>21 015 936</b>
September	6 906 035	5 226 054	4 196 814	1 585 639	2 128 306	494 798	216 426	342 279	<b>21 098 884</b>
December	6 925 566	5 243 449	4 218 333	1 588 800	2 142 297	496 027	217 809	343 084	<b>21 177 958</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	6 957 003	5 273 248	4 246 119	1 593 862	2 162 659	497 649	219 041	345 417	<b>21 297 594</b>
June	6 975 891	5 293 088	4 270 091	1 597 343	2 178 577	498 565	220 935	347 308	<b>21 384 427</b>
September	7 000 707	5 319 903	4 294 505	1 601 647	2 198 372	500 005	222 449	348 539	<b>21 488 810</b>
December	7 025 908	5 343 193	4 319 538	1 604 944	2 215 580	501 647	223 439	350 094	<b>21 587 084</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	7 052 447	5 374 282	4 346 041	1 610 395	2 234 862	503 233	224 779	352 354	<b>21 701 144</b>
June	7 069 707	5 395 137	4 365 426	1 614 375	2 246 659	504 094	226 841	353 806	<b>21 778 845</b>
September	7 091 577	5 418 823	4 382 600	1 619 255	2 259 553	505 210	227 991	355 373	<b>21 863 243</b>
December	7 110 203	5 435 778	4 396 141	1 622 380	2 269 749	506 135	228 471	356 874	<b>21 928 631</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	7 133 584	5 458 056	4 412 546	1 627 031	2 284 153	507 794	229 222	359 362	<b>22 014 673</b>
June	7 144 928	5 468 430	4 424 158	1 629 434	2 296 129	508 207	230 315	360 753	<b>22 065 317</b>
September	7 161 780	5 485 096	4 436 339	1 631 679	2 308 844	509 044	230 819	361 987	<b>22 128 616</b>
December	7 176 687	5 499 030	4 446 516	1 633 196	2 319 812	509 742	230 529	364 216	<b>22 182 775</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	7 199 320	5 520 541	4 461 329	1 636 463	2 337 270	510 854	230 293	366 100	<b>22 265 245</b>
June	7 211 468	5 534 526	4 474 098	1 638 232	2 352 215	511 195	231 331	367 752	<b>22 323 933</b>
September(c)	7 228 066	5 554 215	4 493 200	1 641 765	2 369 751	511 637	232 157	369 071	<b>22 402 983</b>
December(c)	7 247 669	5 574 455	4 513 009	1 645 040	2 387 232	511 718	232 365	370 729	<b>22 485 340</b>

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

(b) Estimates for the period September 2006 to June 2011 have a status of Preliminary Rebased – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimated resident population figures for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

ASGC	Population region	CHANGE				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE		
		2006(c)	2010(d)	2011(e)	2006–2011	2010–2011	2006–2011	2010–2011
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS								
105	Sydney	4 281 988	4 567 578	4 627 345	345 357	59 767	1.56	1.31
205	Melbourne	3 743 015	4 070 514	4 137 432	394 417	66 918	2.02	1.64
305	Brisbane	1 857 830	2 039 379	2 074 222	216 392	34 843	2.23	1.71
405	Adelaide	1 145 812	1 202 357	1 212 982	67 170	10 625	1.15	0.88
505	Perth	1 518 748	1 696 043	1 738 807	220 059	42 764	2.74	2.52
605	Hobart	205 481	214 551	216 656	11 175	2 105	1.06	0.98
705	Darwin	114 362	127 397	128 073	13 711	676	2.29	0.53
805	Canberra	333 839	358 494	365 240	31 401	6 746	1.81	1.88
STATISTICAL DISTRICTS								
3139	Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	524 288	590 378	600 475	76 187	10 097	2.75	1.71
1003	Newcastle (NSW)	517 511	545 837	552 776	35 265	6 939	1.33	1.27
8196	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	381 498	410 600	417 860	36 362	7 260	1.84	1.77
1006	Wollongong (NSW)	277 984	291 682	293 503	15 519	1 821	1.09	0.62
3042	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	224 059	250 614	254 650	30 591	4 036	2.59	1.61
2024	Geelong (VIC)	167 718	178 364	180 805	13 087	2 441	1.51	1.37
3057	Townsville (QLD)	153 249	171 993	176 347	23 098	4 354	2.85	2.53
3061	Cairns (QLD)	131 636	150 640	153 075	21 439	2 435	3.06	1.62
3064	Toowoomba (QLD)	121 861	131 014	132 936	11 075	1 922	1.75	1.47
1218	Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	100 490	105 875	107 086	6 596	1 211	1.28	1.14
6090	Launceston (TAS)	103 364	106 079	106 655	3 291	576	0.63	0.54
2027	Ballarat (VIC)	88 451	95 943	97 810	9 359	1 867	2.03	1.95
2030	Bendigo (VIC)	84 883	91 565	92 934	8 051	1 369	1.83	1.50
5071	Mandurah (WA)	71 917	85 813	89 559	17 642	3 746	4.49	4.37
3054	Mackay (QLD)	77 523	85 540	87 324	9 801	1 784	2.41	2.09
6093	Burnie-Devonport (TAS)	79 944	82 508	82 913	2 969	405	0.73	0.49
2039	Latrobe Valley (VIC)	76 291	80 871	81 572	5 281	701	1.35	0.87
3048	Rockhampton (QLD)	73 246	77 732	78 643	5 397	911	1.43	1.17
5074	Bunbury (WA)	58 350	68 248	70 037	11 687	1 789	3.72	2.62
3045	Bundaberg (QLD)	63 392	68 907	69 500	6 108	593	1.86	0.86
3046	Hervey Bay (QLD)	50 864	60 694	61 691	10 827	997	3.94	1.64
1033	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	54 940	58 508	59 005	4 065	497	1.44	0.85
1021	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	49 919	53 308	53 798	3 879	490	1.51	0.92
3051	Gladstone (QLD)	45 607	51 063	52 949	7 342	1 886	3.03	3.69
2042	Mildura (VIC)	47 698	50 441	50 909	3 211	468	1.31	0.93
2033	Shepparton (VIC)	46 417	49 779	50 373	3 956	594	1.65	1.19
1027	Tamworth (NSW)	44 416	47 512	48 262	3 846	750	1.67	1.58
1024	Port Macquarie (NSW)	41 252	44 236	44 793	3 541	557	1.66	1.26
1039	Orange (NSW)	37 108	39 261	40 062	2 954	801	1.54	2.04
1030	Dubbo (NSW)	35 934	37 971	38 383	2 449	412	1.33	1.09
5083	Geraldton (WA)	33 571	36 958	37 842	4 271	884	2.42	2.39
1008	Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	32 366	34 419	34 957	2 591	538	1.55	1.56
1036	Bathurst (NSW)	32 257	34 243	34 561	2 304	318	1.39	0.93
2025	Warrnambool (VIC)	31 601	33 868	34 193	2 592	325	1.59	0.96
5080	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	30 141	32 390	32 841	2 700	451	1.73	1.39
1015	Lismore (NSW)	31 489	32 438	32 617	1 128	179	0.71	0.55

(a) Estimates are based on the 2011 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.

(b) Based on data published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2010–11* (cat. no. 3218.0).

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

(d) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2010 have been revised.

(e) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2011 are preliminary.

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
MALE									
0–4	242 911	180 672	156 349	49 608	79 887	16 539	9 601	12 454	<b>748 101</b>
5–9	228 166	168 552	149 263	48 149	74 332	15 962	8 892	11 045	<b>704 447</b>
10–14	228 297	168 864	149 697	49 925	75 786	16 943	8 610	10 669	<b>708 887</b>
15–19	237 253	181 747	155 055	54 245	79 309	17 631	8 625	12 837	<b>746 817</b>
20–24	253 876	211 099	162 908	59 148	91 698	16 640	10 539	17 110	<b>823 241</b>
25–29	262 681	214 551	165 223	57 329	96 492	15 267	11 500	16 733	<b>840 165</b>
30–34	248 493	195 787	149 958	51 375	84 715	14 030	9 887	14 393	<b>768 866</b>
35–39	252 032	195 133	157 399	53 261	85 486	15 549	9 480	13 795	<b>782 289</b>
40–44	245 215	195 859	157 858	57 131	87 424	17 030	9 069	13 099	<b>782 809</b>
45–49	247 392	188 009	153 920	57 479	84 420	17 876	8 406	12 216	<b>769 849</b>
50–54	240 146	178 895	146 494	56 451	79 137	18 574	7 774	11 601	<b>739 179</b>
55–59	213 889	159 350	131 058	50 889	69 710	17 407	6 712	10 097	<b>659 220</b>
60–64	200 699	146 923	124 420	48 607	63 220	16 758	5 490	9 185	<b>615 406</b>
65–69	157 356	114 191	96 005	37 239	45 929	13 138	3 240	6 317	<b>473 457</b>
70–74	117 318	86 486	68 407	27 984	33 263	9 696	1 925	4 306	<b>349 421</b>
75–79	88 364	65 546	47 858	21 713	23 724	6 856	947	3 054	<b>258 072</b>
80–84	65 858	49 196	33 815	16 988	16 893	4 946	567	2 188	<b>190 455</b>
85–89	35 155	26 027	17 687	9 323	8 625	2 622	174	1 214	<b>100 828</b>
90–94	10 917	8 196	5 755	2 956	2 683	792	36	359	<b>31 697</b>
95–99	1 974	1 540	1 056	522	542	148	np	np	<b>5 855</b>
100 and over	176	149	90	57	61	16	np	np	<b>554</b>
All ages	3 578 168	2 736 772	2 230 275	810 379	1 183 336	254 420	121 483	182 740	<b>11 099 615</b>

## FEMALE

0–4	230 356	171 108	147 869	47 796	76 432	15 303	8 911	11 634	<b>709 470</b>
5–9	214 769	160 509	141 353	45 780	71 733	14 791	8 491	10 402	<b>667 918</b>
10–14	215 854	160 012	142 956	47 908	72 710	15 920	7 889	10 312	<b>673 650</b>
15–19	223 954	173 713	148 552	51 684	75 608	16 291	7 536	12 170	<b>709 562</b>
20–24	245 285	201 340	158 914	55 821	85 286	15 729	8 827	16 430	<b>787 707</b>
25–29	259 539	210 220	161 573	55 253	88 296	15 149	10 387	16 167	<b>816 659</b>
30–34	249 668	195 795	150 953	50 502	81 465	14 471	9 321	14 380	<b>766 629</b>
35–39	256 348	200 036	159 968	53 149	83 334	16 323	8 855	13 741	<b>791 837</b>
40–44	252 654	203 270	161 409	57 092	85 619	17 639	8 570	13 233	<b>799 582</b>
45–49	251 076	193 710	157 318	57 951	82 911	18 180	7 687	12 822	<b>781 750</b>
50–54	245 169	184 902	149 564	57 691	78 822	19 003	7 199	12 254	<b>754 695</b>
55–59	218 835	165 339	132 502	52 789	70 384	17 510	5 910	10 708	<b>674 063</b>
60–64	202 588	154 212	123 780	50 633	62 778	16 630	4 350	9 582	<b>624 596</b>
65–69	159 097	118 332	94 924	39 194	45 334	12 886	2 519	6 639	<b>478 952</b>
70–74	124 864	93 325	69 375	30 912	35 116	9 897	1 537	4 788	<b>369 829</b>
75–79	102 829	77 519	53 409	25 584	27 906	7 914	877	3 650	<b>299 699</b>
80–84	87 889	66 015	44 132	22 934	22 456	6 397	574	2 943	<b>253 347</b>
85–89	59 952	44 405	29 236	16 311	14 494	4 421	284	2 130	<b>171 233</b>
90–94	25 117	18 507	12 379	6 812	6 197	1 807	104	810	<b>71 735</b>
95–99	6 620	4 800	3 232	1 815	1 773	456	np	np	<b>18 910</b>
100 and over	837	685	425	242	225	58	np	np	<b>2 495</b>
All ages	3 633 300	2 797 754	2 243 823	827 853	1 168 879	256 775	109 848	185 012	<b>11 224 318</b>

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

(a) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2011 have a status of Preliminary Rebased – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	<b>Australia (b)</b>
PERSONS									
0–4	473 267	351 780	304 218	97 404	156 319	31 842	18 512	24 088	<b>1 457 571</b>
5–9	442 935	329 061	290 616	93 929	146 065	30 753	17 383	21 447	<b>1 372 365</b>
10–14	444 151	328 876	292 653	97 833	148 496	32 863	16 499	20 981	<b>1 382 537</b>
15–19	461 207	355 460	303 607	105 929	154 917	33 922	16 161	25 007	<b>1 456 379</b>
20–24	499 161	412 439	321 822	114 969	176 984	32 369	19 366	33 540	<b>1 610 948</b>
25–29	522 220	424 771	326 796	112 582	184 788	30 416	21 887	32 900	<b>1 656 824</b>
30–34	498 161	391 582	300 911	101 877	166 180	28 501	19 208	28 773	<b>1 535 495</b>
35–39	508 380	395 169	317 367	106 410	168 820	31 872	18 335	27 536	<b>1 574 126</b>
40–44	497 869	399 129	319 267	114 223	173 043	34 669	17 639	26 332	<b>1 582 391</b>
45–49	498 468	381 719	311 238	115 430	167 331	36 056	16 093	25 038	<b>1 551 599</b>
50–54	485 315	363 797	296 058	114 142	157 959	37 577	14 973	23 855	<b>1 493 874</b>
55–59	432 724	324 689	263 560	103 678	140 094	34 917	12 622	20 805	<b>1 333 283</b>
60–64	403 287	301 135	248 200	99 240	125 998	33 388	9 840	18 767	<b>1 240 002</b>
65–69	316 453	232 523	190 929	76 433	91 263	26 024	5 759	12 956	<b>952 409</b>
70–74	242 182	179 811	137 782	58 896	68 379	19 593	3 462	9 094	<b>719 250</b>
75–79	191 193	143 065	101 267	47 297	51 630	14 770	1 824	6 704	<b>557 771</b>
80–84	153 747	115 211	77 947	39 922	39 349	11 343	1 141	5 131	<b>443 802</b>
85–89	95 107	70 432	46 923	25 634	23 119	7 043	458	3 344	<b>272 061</b>
90–94	36 034	26 703	18 134	9 768	8 880	2 599	140	1 169	<b>103 432</b>
95–99	8 594	6 340	4 288	2 337	2 315	604	np	np	<b>24 765</b>
100 and over	1 013	834	515	299	286	74	np	np	<b>3 049</b>
All ages	7 211 468	5 534 526	4 474 098	1 638 232	2 352 215	511 195	231 331	367 752	<b>22 323 933</b>

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

(a) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2011 have a status of Preliminary Rebased – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	686 068	705 904	727 453	739 890	748 101	3.26	3.30	3.34	3.35	3.35
5–9	686 058	686 599	689 611	694 048	704 447	3.26	3.21	3.17	3.15	3.16
10–14	716 750	715 275	714 549	710 668	708 887	3.41	3.34	3.28	3.22	3.18
15–19	738 592	750 658	756 292	752 183	746 817	3.51	3.51	3.47	3.41	3.35
20–24	766 883	789 463	817 621	825 743	823 241	3.65	3.69	3.75	3.74	3.69
25–29	731 683	766 611	806 027	828 785	840 165	3.48	3.58	3.70	3.76	3.76
30–34	733 268	734 076	743 043	752 332	768 866	3.49	3.43	3.41	3.41	3.44
35–39	777 976	792 074	797 990	795 306	782 289	3.70	3.70	3.66	3.60	3.50
40–44	754 125	750 279	753 410	762 180	782 809	3.59	3.51	3.46	3.45	3.51
45–49	754 201	768 000	776 460	776 963	769 849	3.59	3.59	3.57	3.52	3.45
50–54	686 971	696 249	710 100	723 362	739 179	3.27	3.26	3.26	3.28	3.31
55–59	631 844	636 310	642 249	648 937	659 220	3.01	2.98	2.95	2.94	2.95
60–64	533 279	564 174	583 812	601 376	615 406	2.54	2.64	2.68	2.73	2.76
65–69	399 225	411 464	429 882	450 375	473 457	1.90	1.92	1.97	2.04	2.12
70–74	310 684	318 326	327 914	339 282	349 421	1.48	1.49	1.51	1.54	1.57
75–79	253 706	253 592	254 224	254 959	258 072	1.21	1.19	1.17	1.16	1.16
80–84	171 733	177 322	181 941	187 051	190 455	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.85
85–89	81 258	86 271	91 351	95 813	100 828	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.43	0.45
90–94	25 350	26 012	26 790	28 914	31 697	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14
95–99	4 635	4 949	5 221	5 477	5 855	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
100 and over	514	524	528	532	554	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	10 444 803	10 634 132	10 836 468	10 974 176	11 099 615	49.70	49.73	49.76	49.73	49.72
FEMALES										
0–4	650 006	668 787	689 472	701 789	709 470	3.09	3.13	3.17	3.18	3.18
5–9	652 687	653 527	655 358	658 163	667 918	3.11	3.06	3.01	2.98	2.99
10–14	679 685	677 939	677 847	675 250	673 650	3.23	3.17	3.11	3.06	3.02
15–19	699 274	710 066	715 678	713 949	709 562	3.33	3.32	3.29	3.24	3.18
20–24	734 696	749 808	771 075	781 502	787 707	3.50	3.51	3.54	3.54	3.53
25–29	717 593	747 454	781 299	804 317	816 659	3.41	3.50	3.59	3.65	3.66
30–34	737 928	736 497	742 937	751 648	766 629	3.51	3.44	3.41	3.41	3.43
35–39	789 799	805 964	811 803	808 938	791 837	3.76	3.77	3.73	3.67	3.55
40–44	764 773	761 024	766 285	776 949	799 582	3.64	3.56	3.52	3.52	3.58
45–49	768 865	781 829	789 648	789 785	781 750	3.66	3.66	3.63	3.58	3.50
50–54	696 942	708 445	723 231	737 674	754 695	3.32	3.31	3.32	3.34	3.38
55–59	636 015	644 738	654 207	663 538	674 063	3.03	3.01	3.00	3.01	3.02
60–64	531 045	562 526	584 211	605 574	624 596	2.53	2.63	2.68	2.74	2.80
65–69	406 814	418 451	436 356	456 833	478 952	1.94	1.96	2.00	2.07	2.15
70–74	334 898	342 530	352 161	361 571	369 829	1.59	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.66
75–79	299 111	297 714	296 860	297 302	299 699	1.42	1.39	1.36	1.35	1.34
80–84	242 871	246 404	249 041	251 569	253 347	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.13
85–89	146 694	153 878	161 043	166 890	171 233	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.76	0.77
90–94	63 217	63 746	64 197	67 255	71 735	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.32
95–99	16 127	16 750	17 426	18 270	18 910	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
100 and over	2 093	2 218	2 242	2 375	2 495	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	10 571 133	10 750 295	10 942 377	11 091 141	11 224 318	50.30	50.27	50.24	50.27	50.28

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Estimated resident population figures have a status of Preliminary

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

Rebased — see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS										
0–4	1 336 074	1 374 691	1 416 925	1 441 679	1 457 571	6.36	6.43	6.51	6.53	6.53
5–9	1 338 745	1 340 126	1 344 969	1 352 211	1 372 365	6.37	6.27	6.18	6.13	6.15
10–14	1 396 435	1 393 214	1 392 396	1 385 918	1 382 537	6.64	6.52	6.39	6.28	6.19
15–19	1 437 866	1 460 724	1 471 970	1 466 132	1 456 379	6.84	6.83	6.76	6.64	6.52
20–24	1 501 579	1 539 271	1 588 696	1 607 245	1 610 948	7.14	7.20	7.29	7.28	7.22
25–29	1 449 276	1 514 065	1 587 326	1 633 102	1 656 824	6.90	7.08	7.29	7.40	7.42
30–34	1 471 196	1 470 573	1 485 980	1 503 980	1 535 495	7.00	6.88	6.82	6.82	6.88
35–39	1 567 775	1 598 038	1 609 793	1 604 244	1 574 126	7.46	7.47	7.39	7.27	7.05
40–44	1 518 898	1 511 303	1 519 695	1 539 129	1 582 391	7.23	7.07	6.98	6.98	7.09
45–49	1 523 066	1 549 829	1 566 108	1 566 748	1 551 599	7.25	7.25	7.19	7.10	6.95
50–54	1 383 913	1 404 694	1 433 331	1 461 036	1 493 874	6.59	6.57	6.58	6.62	6.69
55–59	1 267 859	1 281 048	1 296 456	1 312 475	1 333 283	6.03	5.99	5.95	5.95	5.97
60–64	1 064 324	1 126 700	1 168 023	1 206 950	1 240 002	5.06	5.27	5.36	5.47	5.55
65–69	806 039	829 915	866 238	907 208	952 409	3.84	3.88	3.98	4.11	4.27
70–74	645 582	660 856	680 075	700 853	719 250	3.07	3.09	3.12	3.18	3.22
75–79	552 817	551 306	551 084	552 261	557 771	2.63	2.58	2.53	2.50	2.50
80–84	414 604	423 726	430 982	438 620	443 802	1.97	1.98	1.98	1.99	1.99
85–89	227 952	240 149	252 394	262 703	272 061	1.08	1.12	1.16	1.19	1.22
90–94	88 567	89 758	90 987	96 169	103 432	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.44	0.46
95–99	20 762	21 699	22 647	23 747	24 765	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11
100 and over	2 607	2 742	2 770	2 907	3 049	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	21 015 936	21 384 427	21 778 845	22 065 317	22 323 933	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 have a status of Preliminary Rebased — see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Proportion(a)</i>
	no.	%
<b>Australia – at 31 December 2011(b)</b>		
New South Wales	7 247 669	32.2
Victoria	5 574 455	24.8
Queensland	4 513 009	20.1
South Australia	1 645 040	7.3
Western Australia	2 387 232	10.6
Tasmania	511 718	2.3
Northern Territory	232 365	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	370 729	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	388	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	2 168	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	567	0.0
Total Other Territories	3 123	0.0
<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>22 485 340</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Australian External Territories – at 30 June 2011(c)</b>		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	..
Coral Sea Islands Territory	0	..
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	59	..
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	..
Total Australian External Territories	59	..

.. not applicable

(a) Proportion of the population of total Australia.

(b) Estimated resident population at 30 December 2011 is preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Population estimates for the Australian External Territories are updated annually at 30 June and are not subject to a revision process unless a more recent estimate is required for electoral appointment purposes – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

## CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES A(c)

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

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

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

## CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES B(d)

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

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

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

## CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES C(e)

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

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

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

.. not applicable

na not available

(a) Uses preliminary ERP at 30 June 2007 as the base population – see paragraphs 35–40 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

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

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

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

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



ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED RESIDENT ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER  
POPULATION(a)(b), States and territories

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

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

ESTIMATES – FEMALES

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

ESTIMATES – PERSONS

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

PROJECTIONS, SERIES A - PERSONS (d)

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

PROJECTIONS, SERIES B – PERSONS (e)

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

- (a) Uses final rebased ERP at 30 June 2006 as the base population – see paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0)
- (b) These estimates and projections have not been updated with any data from the 2011 Census. Projections are scheduled for release in 2013.

- (c) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Series A assumes declining fertility, increasing paternity, constant net interstate migration, zero net overseas migration and constant life expectancy at birth.
- (e) Series B assumes declining fertility, increasing paternity, constant net interstate migration, zero net overseas migration and increasing life expectancy at birth.

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

## FEMALES

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

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

- (a) Estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates based on the 2006 Census – see paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0).
- (b) These estimates have not been updated with any data from the 2011 Census. These estimates are scheduled to be updated in the 27 September 2012 release of this publication, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).
- (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) Estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates based on the 2006 Census – see paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0).
- (b) These estimates have not been updated with any data from the 2011 Census. These estimates are scheduled to be updated in the 27 September 2012 release of this publication, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).
- (c) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT AUSTRALIAN NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION, Age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2006(a)(b)

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

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates based on the 2006 Census – see paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

(b) These estimates have not been updated with any data from the 2011 Census. These estimates are scheduled to be updated in the 27 September 2012 release of this publication, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

(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	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) Estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates based on the 2006 Census – see paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).
- (b) These estimates have not been updated with any data from the 2011 Census. These estimates are scheduled to be updated in the 27 September 2012 release of this publication, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).
- (c) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
<b>2005-06</b>	86 177	63 815	54 089	17 999	26 930	6 372	3 726	4 409	<b>263 540</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	88 997	68 899	56 898	18 893	28 900	6 759	3 772	4 583	<b>277 724</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	92 323	70 119	61 601	19 806	30 453	6 653	3 901	4 605	<b>289 492</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	94 096	71 441	65 205	19 941	30 854	6 753	3 898	4 857	<b>297 067</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	93 630	69 318	62 074	19 929	31 018	6 240	3 821	5 122	<b>291 173</b>
<b>2010-11(c)</b>	94 161	71 960	63 774	19 720	31 492	6 643	3 839	5 149	<b>296 760</b>
<b>2006</b>	86 081	66 429	54 803	18 344	27 928	6 606	3 715	4 544	<b>268 472</b>
<b>2007</b>	90 963	69 995	60 039	19 555	29 632	6 615	3 859	4 631	<b>285 313</b>
<b>2008</b>	94 049	70 532	63 603	19 893	30 664	6 706	3 871	4 754	<b>294 098</b>
<b>2009</b>	93 561	71 645	63 585	19 813	31 156	6 666	3 918	4 934	<b>295 300</b>
<b>2010(c)</b>	92 652	68 942	62 433	19 827	30 761	6 115	3 695	5 008	<b>289 456</b>
<b>2011(c)</b>	94 155	71 446	63 207	19 889	32 258	6 610	3 950	5 111	<b>296 653</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	22 955	17 537	14 117	4 807	7 332	1 802	888	1 202	<b>70 646</b>
December	21 420	17 149	13 375	4 516	6 929	1 724	921	1 095	<b>67 137</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	22 294	17 286	14 824	4 857	7 372	1 653	991	1 137	<b>70 417</b>
June	22 328	16 927	14 582	4 713	7 267	1 580	972	1 149	<b>69 524</b>
September	23 609	18 108	15 666	5 046	7 518	1 744	938	1 190	<b>73 826</b>
December	22 732	17 674	14 967	4 939	7 475	1 638	958	1 155	<b>71 546</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	23 249	17 414	15 589	4 931	7 858	1 646	1 005	1 116	<b>72 818</b>
June	22 733	16 923	15 379	4 890	7 602	1 625	1 000	1 144	<b>71 302</b>
September	24 239	18 345	15 969	5 141	7 801	1 703	983	1 276	<b>75 462</b>
December	23 828	17 850	16 666	4 931	7 403	1 732	883	1 218	<b>74 516</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	22 900	17 526	16 255	4 959	7 786	1 635	977	1 136	<b>73 180</b>
June	23 129	17 720	16 315	4 910	7 864	1 683	1 055	1 227	<b>73 909</b>
September	24 064	18 164	15 689	5 007	7 831	1 666	920	1 314	<b>74 658</b>
December	23 468	18 235	15 326	4 937	7 675	1 682	966	1 257	<b>73 553</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	23 435	17 402	16 246	5 029	7 785	1 550	997	1 290	<b>73 737</b>
June	22 663	15 517	14 813	4 956	7 727	1 342	938	1 261	<b>69 225</b>
September(c)	24 705	18 078	16 499	4 982	7 916	1 724	829	1 263	<b>76 007</b>
December(c)	21 849	17 945	14 875	4 860	7 333	1 499	931	1 194	<b>70 487</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(c)	24 377	18 353	16 285	4 895	8 223	1 765	960	1 217	<b>76 079</b>
June(c)	23 230	17 584	16 115	4 983	8 020	1 655	1 119	1 475	<b>74 187</b>
September(c)(d)	23 937	17 855	15 867	5 198	8 238	1 651	973	1 187	<b>74 914</b>
December(c)	22 611	17 654	14 940	4 813	7 777	1 539	898	1 232	<b>71 473</b>
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE(e)									
<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(f)</b>	1.825	1.836	1.956	1.845	1.996	2.200	2.214	1.715	<b>1.883</b>
<b>2007-08(f)</b>	1.872	1.842	2.065	1.920	2.046	2.191	2.217	1.697	<b>1.931</b>
<b>2008-09(f)</b>	1.870	1.834	2.119	1.907	1.989	2.209	2.169	1.759	<b>1.933</b>
<b>2009-10(f)</b>	1.831	1.739	1.970	1.872	1.952	2.034	2.073	1.817	<b>1.857</b>
<b>2010-11(g)</b>	1.920	1.838	2.004	1.811	1.945	2.030	2.225	1.920	<b>1.870</b>

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

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

(c) Birth estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. As a result, estimates may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing. After the estimates are revised, they are based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer affected by processing times – see paragraphs 7-11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Corrected figures for September quarter 2011 – see paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Births per woman.

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

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
<b>2005-06</b>	46 105	33 109	24 527	12 142	11 745	3 945	962	1 503	<b>134 041</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	46 206	34 194	25 132	11 967	11 956	4 013	964	1 536	<b>135 976</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	47 667	35 197	26 152	12 440	12 432	4 150	1 045	1 645	<b>140 736</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	48 695	36 033	26 769	12 722	12 584	4 225	1 015	1 683	<b>143 734</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	47 319	35 058	26 955	12 577	12 755	4 236	937	1 604	<b>141 450</b>
<b>2010-11(c)</b>	48 975	37 313	27 341	12 925	12 622	4 353	1 019	1 708	<b>146 260</b>
<b>2006</b>	46 129	33 666	24 630	11 968	11 634	3 953	948	1 534	<b>134 471</b>
<b>2007</b>	47 322	34 837	26 100	12 246	12 438	4 224	996	1 603	<b>139 772</b>
<b>2008</b>	48 353	35 514	26 459	12 690	12 559	4 162	1 055	1 673	<b>142 470</b>
<b>2009</b>	47 534	35 493	26 580	12 544	12 623	4 201	954	1 669	<b>141 607</b>
<b>2010(c)</b>	47 891	36 056	27 042	12 930	12 664	4 205	994	1 631	<b>143 421</b>
<b>2011(c)</b>	50 672	36 568	27 416	12 669	12 723	4 245	974	1 700	<b>146 974</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	12 743	9 060	6 638	3 191	3 082	1 067	239	362	<b>36 386</b>
December	11 158	8 527	6 024	2 961	2 910	936	250	403	<b>33 172</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	10 453	7 881	6 091	2 711	2 862	1 001	233	392	<b>31 625</b>
June	11 852	8 726	6 379	3 104	3 102	1 009	242	379	<b>34 793</b>
September	13 675	9 516	7 365	3 481	3 375	1 188	273	417	<b>39 292</b>
December	11 342	8 714	6 265	2 950	3 099	1 026	248	415	<b>34 062</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	10 694	8 132	6 193	2 816	2 830	934	267	377	<b>32 244</b>
June	11 956	8 835	6 329	3 193	3 128	1 002	257	436	<b>35 138</b>
September	14 197	9 835	7 506	3 504	3 560	1 182	264	462	<b>40 511</b>
December	11 506	8 712	6 431	3 177	3 041	1 044	267	398	<b>34 577</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	10 853	8 592	6 130	2 976	2 937	983	235	412	<b>33 121</b>
June	12 139	8 894	6 702	3 065	3 046	1 016	249	411	<b>35 525</b>
September	13 016	9 427	7 108	3 303	3 367	1 083	212	442	<b>37 958</b>
December	11 526	8 580	6 640	3 200	3 273	1 119	258	404	<b>35 003</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	10 876	7 962	6 469	2 887	2 969	973	245	345	<b>32 728</b>
June	11 901	9 089	6 738	3 187	3 146	1 061	222	413	<b>35 761</b>
September(c)	13 821	9 888	7 256	3 480	3 367	1 120	258	463	<b>39 655</b>
December(c)	11 293	9 117	6 579	3 376	3 182	1 051	269	410	<b>35 277</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(c)	12 138	9 214	6 834	2 926	2 986	1 097	280	421	<b>35 898</b>
June(c)	11 723	9 094	6 672	3 143	3 087	1 085	212	414	<b>35 430</b>
September(c)	14 873	9 326	7 660	3 428	3 490	1 067	243	469	<b>40 559</b>
December(c)	11 938	8 934	6 250	3 172	3 160	996	239	396	<b>35 087</b>
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (d)									
<b>2005-06</b>	6.12	5.89	6.12	6.19	5.94	6.87	9.43	5.65	<b>6.09</b>
<b>2006-07(e)</b>	5.97	5.90	6.02	5.93	5.82	6.81	8.79	5.56	<b>5.98</b>
<b>2007-08(e)</b>	5.98	5.88	6.07	6.00	5.86	6.89	9.28	5.73	<b>6.00</b>
<b>2008-09(e)</b>	5.94	5.86	6.01	5.99	5.74	6.85	9.04	5.67	<b>5.96</b>
<b>2009-10(e)</b>	5.60	5.51	5.84	5.76	5.60	6.73	7.42	5.18	<b>5.68</b>
<b>2010-11(f)</b>	5.61	5.66	5.72	5.77	5.33	6.74	8.70	5.25	<b>5.67</b>

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

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

(c) Death estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. As a result, estimates may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing. After the estimates are revised they are based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer affected by processing times – see paragraphs 7-11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania(b)	Northern Territory(b)	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia(c)
<b>NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS</b>									
<b>2005-06</b>	407	310	256	71	155	24	32	24	<b>1 279</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	417	294	310	72	83	25	36	20	<b>1 257</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	370	260	277	73	107	29	25	18	<b>1 160</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	422	290	332	80	83	27	32	24	<b>1 290</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	360	210	351	63	109	23	25	13	<b>1 154</b>
<b>2010-11(d)</b>	374	258	320	68	113	31	28	18	<b>1 210</b>
<b>2006</b>	408	278	310	60	130	25	31	28	<b>1 270</b>
<b>2007</b>	398	283	287	79	84	29	33	14	<b>1 207</b>
<b>2008</b>	400	266	299	71	95	26	30	26	<b>1 214</b>
<b>2009</b>	372	251	353	71	101	23	28	14	<b>1 213</b>
<b>2010(d)</b>	391	230	347	73	113	28	27	19	<b>1 228</b>
<b>2011(d)</b>	376	251	294	51	95	30	28	15	<b>1 140</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	115	65	72	17	27	np	np	np	<b>320</b>
December	100	83	90	18	20	np	np	np	<b>329</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	90	70	81	18	25	np	np	np	<b>305</b>
June	112	76	67	19	11	np	np	np	<b>303</b>
September	100	59	67	26	20	np	np	np	<b>293</b>
December	96	78	72	16	28	np	np	np	<b>306</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	84	57	62	14	28	np	np	np	<b>264</b>
June	90	66	76	17	31	np	np	np	<b>297</b>
September	113	79	78	13	21	np	np	np	<b>321</b>
December	113	64	83	27	15	np	np	np	<b>332</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	102	78	91	20	25	np	np	np	<b>330</b>
June	94	69	80	20	22	np	np	np	<b>307</b>
September	93	52	101	12	24	np	np	np	<b>294</b>
December	83	52	81	19	30	np	np	np	<b>282</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	83	54	85	18	31	np	np	np	<b>284</b>
June	101	52	84	14	24	np	np	np	<b>294</b>
September(d)	111	66	78	21	32	np	np	np	<b>329</b>
December(d)	96	58	100	20	26	np	np	np	<b>321</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(d)	76	64	76	7	18	np	np	np	<b>258</b>
June(d)	91	70	66	20	37	np	np	np	<b>302</b>
September(d)	110	52	82	11	20	np	np	np	<b>289</b>
December(d)	99	65	70	13	20	np	np	np	<b>291</b>

**INFANT MORTALITY RATES(e)**

<b>2005-06</b>	4.72	4.86	4.73	3.95	5.76	3.77	8.59	5.44	<b>4.85</b>
<b>2006-07(f)</b>	4.69	4.27	5.45	3.81	2.87	3.70	9.54	4.36	<b>4.53</b>
<b>2007-08(f)</b>	4.01	3.71	4.50	3.69	3.51	4.36	6.41	3.91	<b>4.01</b>
<b>2008-09(f)</b>	4.49	4.06	5.09	4.01	2.69	4.00	8.21	4.94	<b>4.34</b>
<b>2009-10(f)</b>	3.85	3.19	5.48	3.16	3.45	3.69	6.81	2.73	<b>3.96</b>
<b>2010-11(g)</b>	4.03	3.66	4.91	4.01	3.53	4.37	7.29	3.50	<b>4.11</b>

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

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

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

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

(d) Infant death estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. As a result, estimates may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in processing. After the estimates are revised they are based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer affected by registry processing times – see paragraphs 7-11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

(g) Calculated using revised infant deaths on occurrence basis to the end of June quarter 2010 and preliminary deaths on registration basis thereafter and preliminary ERP from March quarter 2010 onwards.



Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
NOM ARRIVALS (c)									
<b>2006-07</b>	150 554	108 518	86 631	23 527	53 847	3 446	4 548	6 434	<b>437 510</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	170 846	123 329	99 817	25 135	66 193	3 932	4 715	7 369	<b>501 339</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	169 044	132 587	103 069	27 243	69 753	4 333	5 546	8 186	<b>519 784</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	144 251	109 052	84 925	24 802	57 942	3 966	4 683	8 289	<b>437 928</b>
<b>2010-11(d)</b>	141 161	105 519	82 409	19 658	60 084	3 396	4 375	7 288	<b>423 897</b>
<b>2007</b>	157 716	114 488	92 052	23 535	58 213	3 565	4 512	6 560	<b>460 645</b>
<b>2008</b>	178 396	132 904	107 071	27 120	72 898	4 324	5 173	8 073	<b>535 966</b>
<b>2009</b>	155 119	123 746	94 199	26 808	60 996	4 095	5 256	8 547	<b>478 792</b>
<b>2010(d)</b>	140 775	104 336	82 672	21 926	57 675	3 682	4 437	7 623	<b>423 138</b>
<b>2011(d)</b>	144 307	107 296	84 649	20 176	68 854	3 459	4 820	7 668	<b>441 234</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	38 113	26 507	21 004	6 081	12 998	866	1 333	1 536	<b>108 440</b>
December	36 890	25 186	20 262	5 717	13 411	867	1 003	1 643	<b>104 980</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	41 848	33 305	23 511	6 945	15 568	1 012	1 103	1 963	<b>125 255</b>
June	33 703	23 520	21 854	4 784	11 870	701	1 109	1 292	<b>98 835</b>
September	41 557	30 184	22 955	6 074	15 483	929	1 268	1 670	<b>120 122</b>
December	40 608	27 479	23 732	5 732	15 292	923	1 032	1 635	<b>116 433</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	49 521	36 863	28 414	7 438	19 561	1 294	1 076	2 417	<b>146 585</b>
June	39 160	28 803	24 716	5 891	15 857	786	1 339	1 647	<b>118 199</b>
September	45 343	35 143	26 944	7 265	19 548	1 128	1 496	2 163	<b>139 030</b>
December	44 372	32 095	26 997	6 526	17 932	1 116	1 262	1 846	<b>132 152</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	45 932	37 651	27 806	7 684	18 962	1 342	1 192	2 662	<b>143 232</b>
June	33 397	27 698	21 322	5 768	13 311	747	1 596	1 515	<b>105 370</b>
September	39 078	32 611	23 393	7 251	15 280	1 011	1 550	2 416	<b>122 590</b>
December	36 712	25 786	21 678	6 105	13 443	995	918	1 954	<b>107 600</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	39 596	30 126	22 178	6 838	15 610	1 315	1 020	2 548	<b>119 239</b>
June	28 865	20 529	17 676	4 608	13 609	645	1 195	1 371	<b>88 499</b>
September(d)	36 337	28 216	21 170	5 603	14 576	894	1 369	2 057	<b>110 224</b>
December(d)	35 977	25 465	21 648	4 877	13 880	828	853	1 647	<b>105 176</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(d)	39 016	29 449	21 382	5 320	16 667	1 093	960	2 249	<b>116 140</b>
June(d)	29 831	22 389	18 209	3 858	14 961	581	1 193	1 335	<b>92 357</b>
September(d)	36 747	27 857	22 274	5 569	18 465	840	1 497	2 049	<b>115 298</b>
December(d)	38 713	27 601	22 784	5 429	18 761	945	1 170	2 035	<b>117 439</b>

(a) This time series commences at September quarter 2006. Data are compiled using an improved methodology that is not comparable with estimates from earlier periods – see paragraphs 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

(d) Estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 7 and 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
NOM DEPARTURES (c)									
<b>2006-07</b>	77 086	46 035	40 368	8 889	22 393	2 013	3 432	4 467	<b>204 686</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	83 620	49 847	45 765	9 811	25 009	2 061	3 069	4 824	<b>224 007</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	82 333	49 059	43 696	9 259	25 392	2 163	3 471	4 547	<b>219 921</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	87 170	55 419	48 954	10 252	29 116	2 303	3 464	5 179	<b>241 872</b>
<b>2010-11(d)</b>	90 975	59 775	51 143	10 991	29 279	2 401	3 745	5 307	<b>253 618</b>
<b>2007</b>	80 881	48 131	44 292	9 641	23 757	2 054	3 122	4 700	<b>216 578</b>
<b>2008</b>	82 205	49 751	44 024	9 525	24 662	2 201	3 248	4 662	<b>220 280</b>
<b>2009</b>	84 999	51 746	46 727	9 638	28 151	2 159	3 581	4 878	<b>231 893</b>
<b>2010(d)</b>	91 195	59 239	51 520	10 883	29 990	2 466	3 547	5 463	<b>254 304</b>
<b>2011(d)</b>	92 900	61 058	51 099	11 209	29 548	2 322	3 853	5 261	<b>257 258</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	19 215	11 660	10 181	2 394	5 311	479	1 104	1 156	<b>51 500</b>
December	19 915	12 146	11 081	2 278	6 158	473	979	1 329	<b>54 362</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	18 866	11 317	9 392	2 084	5 269	570	650	1 036	<b>49 184</b>
June	19 090	10 912	9 714	2 133	5 655	491	699	946	<b>49 640</b>
September	20 667	12 689	12 228	2 750	6 236	495	979	1 268	<b>57 312</b>
December	22 258	13 213	12 958	2 674	6 597	498	794	1 450	<b>60 442</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	20 225	11 972	10 340	2 218	6 113	543	596	1 116	<b>53 123</b>
June	20 470	11 973	10 239	2 169	6 063	525	700	990	<b>53 130</b>
September	20 349	12 394	11 026	2 533	5 792	532	1 014	1 265	<b>54 906</b>
December	21 161	13 412	12 419	2 605	6 694	601	938	1 291	<b>59 121</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	22 019	11 779	10 170	2 135	5 989	605	751	1 088	<b>54 536</b>
June	18 804	11 474	10 081	1 986	6 917	425	768	903	<b>51 358</b>
September	21 389	13 608	12 167	2 638	7 128	528	1 202	1 413	<b>60 073</b>
December	22 787	14 885	14 309	2 879	8 117	601	860	1 474	<b>65 926</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	22 045	13 884	11 517	2 457	6 899	623	693	1 261	<b>59 380</b>
June	20 949	13 042	10 961	2 278	6 972	551	709	1 031	<b>56 493</b>
September(d)	24 227	15 608	13 682	3 037	7 668	655	1 177	1 694	<b>67 748</b>
December(d)	23 974	16 705	15 360	3 111	8 451	637	968	1 477	<b>70 683</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(d)	21 438	13 957	11 387	2 618	6 327	573	824	1 182	<b>58 306</b>
June(d)	21 336	13 505	10 714	2 225	6 833	536	776	954	<b>56 881</b>
September(d)	25 427	16 956	14 044	3 143	7 679	614	1 244	1 496	<b>70 603</b>
December(d)	24 699	16 640	14 954	3 223	8 709	599	1 009	1 629	<b>71 468</b>

(a) This time series commences at September quarter 2006. Data are compiled using an improved methodology that is not comparable with estimates from earlier periods – see paragraphs 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

(d) Estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 7 and 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<b><i>Australia</i>(b)</b>
<b>NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION</b>									
<b>2006-07</b>	73 468	62 483	46 263	14 638	31 454	1 433	1 116	1 967	<b>232 824</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	87 226	73 482	54 052	15 324	41 184	1 871	1 646	2 545	<b>277 332</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	86 711	83 528	59 373	17 984	44 361	2 170	2 075	3 639	<b>299 863</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	57 081	53 633	35 971	14 550	28 826	1 663	1 219	3 110	<b>196 056</b>
<b>2010-11(c)</b>	50 186	45 744	31 266	8 667	30 805	995	630	1 981	<b>170 279</b>
<b>2007</b>	76 835	66 357	47 760	13 894	34 456	1 511	1 390	1 860	<b>244 067</b>
<b>2008</b>	96 191	83 153	63 047	17 595	48 236	2 123	1 925	3 411	<b>315 686</b>
<b>2009</b>	70 120	72 000	47 472	17 170	32 845	1 936	1 675	3 669	<b>246 899</b>
<b>2010(c)</b>	49 580	45 097	31 152	11 043	27 685	1 216	890	2 160	<b>168 834</b>
<b>2011(c)</b>	51 407	46 238	33 550	8 967	39 306	1 137	967	2 407	<b>183 976</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	18 898	14 847	10 823	3 687	7 687	387	229	380	<b>56 940</b>
December	16 975	13 040	9 181	3 439	7 253	394	24	314	<b>50 618</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	22 982	21 988	14 119	4 861	10 299	442	453	927	<b>76 071</b>
June	14 613	12 608	12 140	2 651	6 215	210	410	346	<b>49 195</b>
September	20 890	17 495	10 727	3 324	9 247	434	289	402	<b>62 810</b>
December	18 350	14 266	10 774	3 058	8 695	425	238	185	<b>55 991</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	29 296	24 891	18 074	5 220	13 448	751	480	1 301	<b>93 462</b>
June	18 690	16 830	14 477	3 722	9 794	261	639	657	<b>65 069</b>
September	24 994	22 749	15 918	4 732	13 756	596	482	898	<b>84 124</b>
December	23 211	18 683	14 578	3 921	11 238	515	324	555	<b>73 031</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	23 913	25 872	17 636	5 549	12 973	737	441	1 574	<b>88 696</b>
June	14 593	16 224	11 241	3 782	6 394	322	828	612	<b>54 012</b>
September	17 689	19 003	11 226	4 613	8 152	483	348	1 003	<b>62 517</b>
December	13 925	10 901	7 369	3 226	5 326	394	58	480	<b>41 674</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	17 551	16 242	10 661	4 381	8 711	692	327	1 287	<b>59 859</b>
June	7 916	7 487	6 715	2 330	6 637	94	486	340	<b>32 006</b>
September(c)	12 110	12 608	7 488	2 566	6 908	239	192	363	<b>42 476</b>
December(c)	12 003	8 760	6 288	1 766	5 429	191	-115	170	<b>34 493</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(c)	17 578	15 492	9 995	2 702	10 340	520	136	1 067	<b>57 834</b>
June(c)	8 495	8 884	7 495	1 633	8 128	45	417	381	<b>35 476</b>
September(c)	11 320	10 901	8 230	2 426	10 786	226	253	553	<b>44 695</b>
December(c)	14 014	10 961	7 830	2 206	10 052	346	161	406	<b>45 971</b>

(a) This time series commences at September quarter 2006. Data are compiled using an improved methodology that is not comparable with estimates from earlier periods – see paragraphs 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(c) Estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 7 and 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

## 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>2005-06</b>	131 593	103 898	221 923	4 790 101	5 484 051	<b>10 731 566</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	140 148	110 041	263 296	5 114 647	5 641 202	<b>11 269 334</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	149 365	110 832	321 845	5 692 490	5 629 403	<b>11 903 935</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	158 021	114 985	389 299	5 827 573	5 541 094	<b>12 030 973</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	140 610	115 354	349 182	6 662 004	5 692 445	<b>12 959 594</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	127 458	115 056	347 843	7 400 502	5 906 892	<b>13 897 751</b>
<b>2006</b>	133 879	107 035	238 565	4 898 556	5 532 427	<b>10 910 461</b>
<b>2007</b>	141 645	108 513	285 569	5 403 818	5 644 073	<b>11 583 619</b>
<b>2008</b>	161 520	113 748	358 797	5 811 326	5 585 831	<b>12 031 221</b>
<b>2009</b>	148 403	117 105	377 234	6 203 640	5 584 078	<b>12 430 460</b>
<b>2010</b>	129 406	113 584	340 543	7 034 821	5 885 095	<b>13 503 449</b>
<b>2011</b>	142 715	115 516	361 954	7 726 538	5 875 068	<b>14 221 792</b>
<b>2006</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>
September	40 842	26 039	96 397	1 544 831	1 354 032	<b>3 062 141</b>
December	40 910	36 426	74 724	1 414 276	1 540 744	<b>3 107 080</b>
<b>2009</b>						
March	41 826	27 895	143 440	1 511 551	1 450 956	<b>3 175 669</b>
June	34 443	24 625	74 738	1 356 916	1 195 361	<b>2 686 083</b>
September	36 983	27 155	98 035	1 716 171	1 318 960	<b>3 197 304</b>
December	35 151	37 430	61 021	1 619 002	1 618 800	<b>3 371 404</b>
<b>2010</b>						
March	36 678	28 121	130 433	1 757 886	1 542 652	<b>3 495 771</b>
June	31 798	22 648	59 693	1 568 944	1 212 032	<b>2 895 116</b>
September	32 111	27 037	86 848	1 946 206	1 443 100	<b>3 535 302</b>
December	28 819	35 778	63 569	1 761 784	1 687 310	<b>3 577 261</b>
<b>2011</b>						
March	32 634	27 026	132 815	1 935 991	1 537 513	<b>3 665 979</b>
June	33 894	25 215	64 611	1 756 520	1 238 969	<b>3 119 209</b>
September	37 050	27 222	94 057	2 124 899	1 406 915	<b>3 690 143</b>
December	39 137	36 053	70 471	1 909 128	1 691 671	<b>3 746 461</b>

(a) This table contains movement data and should not be interpreted as 'persons' – see paragraph 29–33 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Figures for short-term movements are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. For further information see *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).

(c) Due to rounding, the total may not equal to the sum of the categories of overseas arrivals.

(d) Stated intention on arrival.

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

Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total(c)
	Former Residents(d)	Residents(d)	Visitors	Residents(d)	Visitors	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
<b>2005-06</b>	67 853	98 113	92 175	4 834 910	5 516 223	<b>10 609 274</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	72 103	101 610	101 491	5 127 128	5 654 035	<b>11 056 367</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	76 923	102 066	124 006	5 699 456	5 670 001	<b>11 672 452</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	81 018	84 810	160 347	5 843 206	5 601 240	<b>11 770 621</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	86 277	81 573	194 192	6 770 453	5 770 784	<b>12 903 279</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	88 461	78 025	213 835	7 442 959	5 987 902	<b>13 811 182</b>
<b>2006</b>	69 399	101 211	94 933	4 940 567	5 538 071	<b>10 744 182</b>
<b>2007</b>	74 963	102 250	113 698	5 462 311	5 702 892	<b>11 456 115</b>
<b>2008</b>	79 424	100 134	142 059	5 808 135	5 610 380	<b>11 740 132</b>
<b>2009</b>	82 703	75 999	180 419	6 284 904	5 647 155	<b>12 271 180</b>
<b>2010</b>	88 196	86 290	203 135	7 111 503	5 969 590	<b>13 458 715</b>
<b>2011</b>	87 998	69 363	214 290	7 795 270	5 956 830	<b>14 123 751</b>
<b>2006</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>
September	19 599	24 369	31 369	1 544 651	1 309 517	<b>2 929 505</b>
December	19 225	20 440	51 133	1 534 110	1 434 940	<b>3 059 848</b>
<b>2009</b>						
March	23 260	22 747	39 170	1 202 784	1 550 157	<b>2 838 118</b>
June	18 934	17 254	38 675	1 561 661	1 306 626	<b>2 943 150</b>
September	20 419	18 310	41 268	1 721 123	1 279 583	<b>3 080 703</b>
December	20 090	17 688	61 306	1 799 335	1 510 789	<b>3 409 209</b>
<b>2010</b>						
March	25 558	25 883	50 086	1 469 976	1 652 912	<b>3 224 415</b>
June	20 210	19 692	41 532	1 780 019	1 327 500	<b>3 188 953</b>
September	21 594	22 313	44 611	1 925 009	1 403 555	<b>3 417 082</b>
December	20 834	18 402	66 906	1 936 499	1 585 623	<b>3 628 265</b>
<b>2011</b>						
March	25 691	20 772	56 140	1 541 889	1 661 188	<b>3 305 679</b>
June	20 342	16 538	46 178	2 039 562	1 337 536	<b>3 460 156</b>
September	20 978	17 158	45 963	2 124 219	1 378 516	<b>3 586 834</b>
December	20 987	14 895	66 009	2 089 601	1 579 590	<b>3 771 082</b>

(a) This table contains movement data and should not be interpreted as 'persons' – see paragraphs 29–33 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Figures for short-term movements are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. For further information see Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat. no. 3401.0).

(c) Due to rounding, the total may not equal to the sum of categories of overseas departures.

(d) Stated intention on departure.

## DEPARTURES FROM:

	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
2009-10									
New South Wales	..	20 088	35 355	4 989	7 525	2 118	2 969	9 938	82 982
Victoria	22 686	..	17 594	6 544	8 109	3 185	2 451	2 527	63 096
Queensland	42 044	18 605	..	5 823	8 295	3 193	5 208	3 237	86 405
South Australia	4 628	5 552	4 548	..	2 458	634	2 257	624	20 701
Western Australia	8 297	8 422	8 696	2 849	..	1 443	2 605	879	33 191
Tasmania	2 405	2 731	3 341	691	1 660	..	419	260	11 507
Northern Territory	3 320	2 783	4 482	2 007	2 284	315	..	471	15 662
Australian Capital Territory	10 142	2 360	2 813	762	898	297	595	..	17 867
Total Departures	93 522	60 541	76 829	23 665	31 229	11 185	16 504	17 936	331 411
Net gain/loss	-10 540	2 555	9 576	-2 964	1 962	322	-842	-69	..
2010-11									
New South Wales	..	20 156	34 900	5 105	7 387	2 166	2 882	9 791	82 387
Victoria	23 171	..	18 170	6 823	8 406	3 146	2 649	2 713	65 078
Queensland	40 999	18 560	..	5 908	8 153	3 140	5 417	3 341	85 518
South Australia	5 042	5 635	4 747	..	2 375	713	2 887	603	22 002
Western Australia	9 739	8 722	9 720	3 300	..	1 675	2 772	887	36 815
Tasmania	2 295	2 850	3 332	753	1 515	..	458	303	11 506
Northern Territory	3 200	2 800	4 418	1 896	2 012	369	..	434	15 129
Australian Capital Territory	11 159	2 596	3 081	830	804	344	613	..	19 427
Total Departures	95 605	61 319	78 368	24 615	30 652	11 553	17 678	18 072	337 862
Net gain/loss	-13 218	3 759	7 150	-2 613	6 163	-47	-2 549	1 355	..
2010									
New South Wales	..	20 312	35 419	5 247	7 554	2 092	3 053	9 748	83 425
Victoria	22 969	..	17 971	6 610	8 084	3 122	2 532	2 635	63 923
Queensland	41 190	18 362	..	5 742	8 156	3 099	5 431	3 269	85 249
South Australia	4 761	5 575	4 541	..	2 344	648	2 432	609	20 910
Western Australia	9 008	8 359	9 283	2 964	..	1 491	2 827	827	34 759
Tasmania	2 341	2 937	3 358	730	1 595	..	461	272	11 694
Northern Territory	3 411	2 911	4 385	1 921	2 188	356	..	478	15 650
Australian Capital Territory	10 988	2 597	3 049	859	894	342	604	..	19 333
Total Departures	94 668	61 053	78 006	24 073	30 815	11 150	17 340	17 838	334 943
Net gain/loss	-11 243	2 870	7 243	-3 163	3 944	544	-1 690	1 495	..
2011									
New South Wales	..	20 121	34 267	4 903	7 261	2 282	2 870	9 680	81 384
Victoria	23 330	..	18 130	6 909	8 491	3 393	2 732	2 718	65 703
Queensland	42 331	19 197	..	5 956	8 384	3 410	5 247	3 267	87 792
South Australia	5 303	5 610	4 748	..	2 477	759	2 850	602	22 349
Western Australia	10 385	9 397	10 412	3 453	..	1 894	2 677	925	39 143
Tasmania	2 239	2 740	3 166	715	1 416	..	432	260	10 968
Northern Territory	3 154	2 870	4 516	1 955	1 896	340	..	422	15 153
Australian Capital Territory	10 746	2 439	2 945	783	758	280	516	..	18 467
Total Departures	97 488	62 374	78 184	24 674	30 683	12 358	17 324	17 874	340 959
Net gain/loss	-16 104	3 329	9 608	-2 325	8 460	-1 390	-2 171	593	..

.. not applicable

(b) Estimates for interstate migration are preliminary unless otherwise stated – see paragraphs 22–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

## DEPARTURES FROM:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
Arrivals to:	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
DECEMBER QUARTER 2010									
New South Wales	..	5 550	9 784	1 476	2 119	582	851	2 832	23 194
Victoria	6 459	..	5 049	1 863	2 367	859	758	790	18 145
Queensland	11 355	5 173	..	1 619	2 274	848	1 570	1 028	23 867
South Australia	1 356	1 601	1 344	..	622	198	802	169	6 092
Western Australia	2 662	2 369	2 693	839	..	405	833	219	10 020
Tasmania	656	814	925	233	454	..	122	78	3 282
Northern Territory	915	807	1 200	487	579	138	..	161	4 287
Australian Capital Territory	3 544	967	1 064	290	290	134	210	..	6 499
Total Departures	26 947	17 281	22 059	6 807	8 705	3 164	5 146	5 277	95 386
Net gain/loss	-3 753	864	1 808	-715	1 315	118	-859	1 222	..

## SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2011

New South Wales	..	4 533	7 582	1 081	1 642	541	625	2 122	18 126
Victoria	5 100	..	4 004	1 612	1 868	726	545	566	14 421
Queensland	9 659	4 413	..	1 313	1 968	816	1 134	744	20 047
South Australia	1 151	1 242	1 047	..	619	146	591	125	4 921
Western Australia	2 358	2 185	2 440	803	..	461	584	219	9 050
Tasmania	493	587	712	158	349	..	101	39	2 439
Northern Territory	744	702	1 022	463	424	68	..	104	3 527
Australian Capital Territory	2 407	500	575	154	178	49	104	..	3 967
Total Departures	21 912	14 162	17 382	5 584	7 048	2 807	3 684	3 919	76 498
Net gain/loss	-3 786	259	2 665	-663	2 002	-368	-157	48	..

## DECEMBER QUARTER 2011

New South Wales	..	5 699	9 657	1 364	2 017	651	861	2 741	22 990
Victoria	6 674	..	5 041	1 840	2 462	1 071	821	778	18 687
Queensland	12 316	5 647	..	1 686	2 431	994	1 524	859	25 457
South Australia	1 505	1 619	1 336	..	651	232	692	194	6 229
Western Australia	3 105	2 798	3 095	942	..	532	745	240	11 457
Tasmania	589	763	791	189	372	..	101	67	2 872
Northern Territory	858	828	1 310	528	524	106	..	112	4 266
Australian Capital Territory	3 027	774	938	252	188	94	134	..	5 407
Total Departures	28 074	18 128	22 168	6 801	8 645	3 680	4 878	4 991	97 365
Net gain/loss	-5 084	559	3 289	-572	2 812	-808	-612	416	..

.. not applicable

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

(b) Estimates for interstate migration are preliminary unless otherwise stated – see paragraphs 22–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census – see paragraphs 41–42 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see – Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0).

(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 *2011 Census of Population and Housing* held on 9 August 2011 (with various adjustments described in paragraph 5). The ABS has used the 2011 Census to produce preliminary rebased estimates of the resident population (refer to paragraph 6). This publication contains the latest available statistics on births, deaths (including infant deaths) and overseas and interstate migration. In addition, the publication includes estimates of the resident population by age groups, major population regions and experimental estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. It also includes projected resident populations and projected number of households. Periodically, articles on specific demographic topics will be released on the ABS web site in conjunction with this publication.

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

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

### POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

#### *Method of estimation*

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

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

#### *Status of quarterly ERP data*

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, AS AT 20 JUNE 2012

	Census base	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	Net interstate migration	ERP STATUS
Sep. 2001–Jun. 2006	2006 Census	Final	Final	Final	FINAL
Sep. 2006–Jun. 2010	2011 Census	Revised — based on date of occurrence	Final — based on actual traveller behaviour	Preliminary — modelled expansion factors based on 2006 Census	PRELIMINARY REBASED
Sep. 2010–Jun. 2011	2011 Census	Preliminary — based on date of registration	Preliminary — based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary — modelled expansion factors based on 2006 Census	PRELIMINARY REBASED
Sep. 2011–Dec. 2011	2011 Census	Preliminary — based on date of registration	Preliminary — based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary — modelled expansion factors based on 2006 Census	PRELIMINARY

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

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

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

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

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

**11** Selected birth and death registration data contributing to preliminary estimates which are higher or lower than usual have been explained by the state registrars as follows:

- September 2011: Recent fluctuations in the number of birth registrations in the Australian Capital Territory and the high number of death registrations in New South Wales this quarter were queried with the respective Registries. Initial information provided by the Registries indicate that these fluctuations may be the result of changes in processing rates.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

- June 2011: The Northern Territory Registry recorded higher than usual births registrations and lower than usual deaths registrations in the June quarter 2011. The Registry advised that in the lead up to the end of the financial year they processed as many registrations as possible. However there were delays in getting Medical Certificates of Cause of Death from some hospitals – an issue which the Registry believes is now resolved.
- March 2011: The Queensland floods and Cyclone Yasi had major impacts on Queensland. The Registry experienced disruptions to the lodgement and processing of registrations early in the March quarter 2011 but caught up with backlogs by the end of the quarter. It is expected that the impacts of these natural disasters on many communities, on various industries, on infrastructure and the rebuilding thereof is likely to have demographic impacts in Queensland.
- March 2011: Victoria recorded a comparatively large increase in death registrations from the March quarter 2010 to the March quarter 2011. This was attributed to unusually low death registration numbers in the March quarter of 2010 due to human resourcing issues which resulted in a delay in processing registrations.
- March 2011: On 15 December 2010 a boat (formally known as a suspected illegal entry vessel) carrying asylum seekers sank in Australian territorial waters off Christmas Island and 30 people died in the incident. These deaths were registered in the first quarter of 2011 by the WA Registry as deaths of overseas residents with an imputed usual residence of WA although they were never officially registered as having arrived in Australia. This anomaly leads to a statistical undercount in the ERP of 30 persons. Ultimately, this anomaly will be accounted for in the intercensal discrepancy when the ERP is finalised (for further information on intercensal discrepancy see Glossary).

**12** Concerns have been raised with the accuracy of the NSW births counts in recent years. In response to these concerns the ABS, in conjunction with the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, has undertaken an investigation which has led to the identification of an ABS systems processing error. The ABS acknowledges that this has resulted in previous undercounts of births in NSW. Data for the September quarter 2011 have been corrected to ensure that the preliminary rebased estimated resident population for NSW is correct. The ABS will also ensure data for the March and June quarters 2011 are corrected for the upcoming publication *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0). Further investigation will be undertaken into NSW births data for previous reference periods and action will be taken where required.

### *Net overseas migration*

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Net overseas migration continued*

determined by their exact duration of stay in or away from Australia over the subsequent 16 months after arrival or departure.

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

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

**17** For further information on the improvements to NOM estimation and changes to the revision schedule for NOM, see the *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Mar 2010* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001). For further information on the '12/16 month rule' methodology see the *Technical Note: '12/16 month rule' Methodology for Calculating Net Overseas Migration from September quarter 2006 onwards in Migration, Australia, 2009–10* (cat. no. 3412.0). For more detailed information, see:

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

#### FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

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

#### PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

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

**20** Preliminary estimates using the improved method for estimating NOM using a 'two year ago' propensity model were used in official ABS population estimates from September quarter 2006 until June quarter 2008. Since September quarter 2008 a 'one year ago' propensity model has been used.

### *Diplomatic personnel*

**21** Australia's ERP and estimates of NOM include all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. Therefore, foreign diplomatic personnel and their families are considered out of scope and were removed from NOM estimates from 1 July 2006.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Diplomatic personnel continued*

The previous methodology for estimating NOM was unable to exclude diplomatic personnel and their families.

### *Net interstate migration*

**22** Interstate migration is a key determinant of the accuracy of state and territory population estimates. Data on interstate migration cannot 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### Defence force adjustment

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

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

**28** Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, thus adding to the problem of estimating the true Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population that cannot 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. Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are based on the 2006 Census. Series A of the projections assumes declining fertility, increasing paternity, constant net interstate migration, zero net overseas migration and constant life expectancy at birth. Series B assumes declining fertility, increasing paternity, constant net interstate migration, zero net overseas migration and increasing life expectancy at birth. For further details see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0).

### OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS

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

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

**31** 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).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### Scope

**32** 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.

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

### NEW METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS

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

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

### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

**35** 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.

**36** 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:

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

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

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

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

### HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

**41** The ABS uses a propensity method to project numbers of households, families and persons in different living arrangements. The method identifies propensities (proportions) from the Census of Population and Housing for people to belong to different living arrangement types. Trends observed in the propensities over the last four censuses are assumed to continue into the future, and applied to a projected population

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS *continued*

(see Series B, *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0)). Numbers of households and families are then derived from the projected living arrangements of the population.

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

### CONFIDENTIALITY

**43** 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.

**44** 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

**45** 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.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

### RELATED PRODUCTS

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

- *Animated population pyramids* for Australia and each state and territory are available on the ABS website <[www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)> by selecting Australia's Population and scroll to Animated Population Pyramids;
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2008* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001);
- *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0);
- *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0);
- *Causes of Death, Australia: Doctor Certified Deaths, Summary Tables* (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001);
- *Census of Population and Housing – Details of Undercount* (cat. no. 2940.0);
- *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0);
- *Discussion Paper: Assessment of Methods for Developing Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.002);
- *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0);
- *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001);
- *Experimental Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2005–2007* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003);
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0);



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *Information Paper: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Demographic Statistics Work Program and Release Plans, April 2012* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.003);
- *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives - Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics, 2005* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002);
- *Information Paper: Ensuring the Quality of Rebased Population Estimates, 2011* (cat. no. 3250.0);
- *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003);
- *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Mar 2010* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2011 Population Census, 2011* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Population Estimates under Australia's New Statistical Geography, August 2011* (cat. no. 3219.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Rebasing Population Estimates, Australia, 2011* (cat. no. 3101.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2009* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005);
- *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0);
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0);
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0);
- *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2009* (cat. no. 3304.0);
- *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0);
- *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0);
- *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001);
- *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0);
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0); and
- *Suicides, Australia* (cat. no. 3309.0).

### ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

**48** 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.

**49** 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.

**50** Statistics of overseas arrivals and departures and related data are also published regularly by DIAC <<http://www.immi.gov.au>> (see the Department's quarterly publications, *Immigration Update* and *The Outlook for Net Overseas Migration*) and by Tourism Research Australia (on international travel and tourism) <<http://www.ret.gov.au/tourism/research>>.

# TECHNICAL NOTE THE IMPACT OF IMPROVEMENTS TO THE 2011 PES ON MEASURING POPULATION GROWTH (2006-2011)

## INTRODUCTION

### *Introduction*

**1** ABS has introduced a new method for processing the Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) that is used in the calculation of *2011 Census of Population and Housing* net undercount. This new method produces a more accurate measure of Census net undercount. However, because the new method cannot be retrospectively applied to the previous Census (held in 2006), this creates a challenge for users who want to understand Estimated Resident Population (ERP) growth between 30 June 2006 and 30 June 2011.

### *Purpose of this note*

**2** The purpose of this note is to:

- explain the process of revising the Estimated Resident Population series after a Census;
- draw attention to specific challenges in the interpretation of the ERP series, resulting from changes made in the 2011 PES; and
- give data users some guidance on how to best to use the ERP on the new Census base.

### *The PES*

**3** The 2011 PES estimated national net undercount to be 374,500 persons (1.7%). This was 175,100 persons less than the undercount in 2006. In comparing 2006 and 2011 estimates it is important to note that a new method was introduced in the 2011 PES. For 2011, ABS used a method known as Automated Data Linking (ADL) which was the major contributor to the decrease in the net undercount rate, from 2.7% in 2006 to 1.7% in 2011.

### *Automated Data Linking (ADL)*

**4** Prior to 2011, ABS used a method of determining whether PES respondents were counted in the 2006 Census based on clerical searching and matching. While in most cases this was a reliable methodology, there were instances where address information was too vague or not provided at all, which limited its overall effectiveness in determining whether PES respondents were counted in the Census or not. Automated Data Linking, which was introduced into PES processing in 2011, employs probabilistic linking techniques and enables the matching of persons that would not have been possible in previous surveys. This major improvement in the effectiveness of PES matching has led to a reduction in net undercount in 2011, although it should be noted that 2006 and 2011 estimates are not strictly comparable. For more information on ADL see *Census of Population and Housing - Details of Undercount, 2011* (cat. no. 2940.0).

### *Intercensal Error*

**5** In the graphs below, the black line is the original ERP series from June 2006 to June 2011 based on the 2006 Census, and without any regard to the 2011 Census or PES. The series has been estimated from 30 June 2006 to 30 June 2011 by adding births, subtracting deaths and adding the net of overseas migration. This series is called "unrebased ERP".

**6** The grey dot represents the new Census base for 30 June 2011. Since the grey dot takes account of up-to-date 2011 Census and PES data (and other rebasing components), it is assumed to be more accurate than the corresponding point on the unrebased line as an estimate of ERP for 30 June 2011.

**7** Since the point on the black line for 30 June 2011 is higher than the grey point, the first estimate of 30 June 2011 (based on the 2006 Census) should now be considered an overestimate.

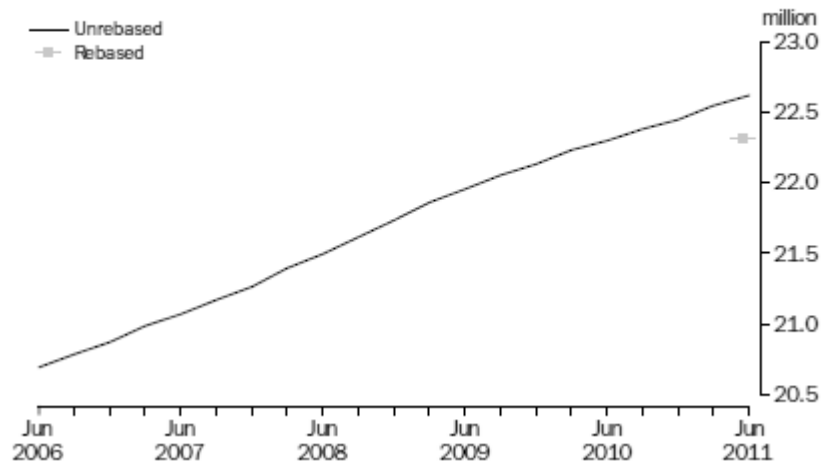
**8** The gap between the two points for 30 June 2011 is called intercensal error and it is usually explained as the error which has accumulated over the 5 year period between Censuses. For 2006-2011, this gap is estimated at 294,400. Intercensal error by definition cannot be attributed to any specific component of population growth or the two

# TECHNICAL NOTE THE IMPACT OF IMPROVEMENTS TO THE 2011 PES ON MEASURING POPULATION GROWTH (2006-2011) *continued*

*Intercensal Error continued*

population bases. It is interpreted as the accumulated error in all of the components of growth including error in either or both of the two population bases.

**GRAPH 1: UNREBASED ERP COMPARED WITH THE NEW CENSUS BASE (30 JUNE 2011)**

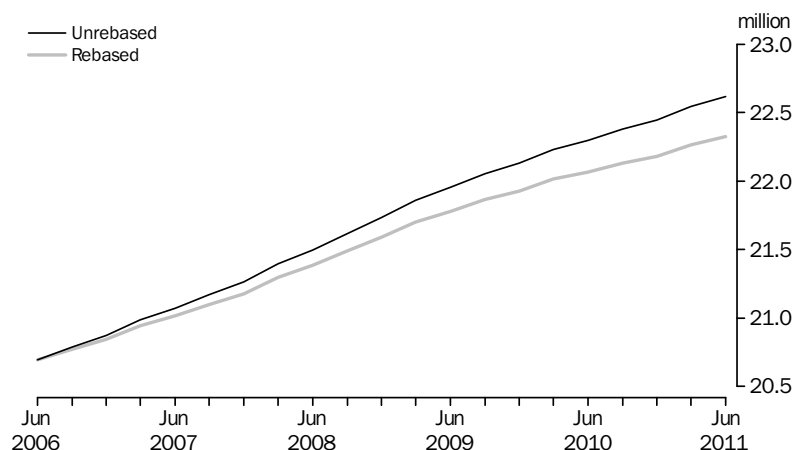


**9** Once intercensal error has been calculated and because it is assumed to have accumulated over 5 years, the error must be spread evenly through the series back to (but not including) the previous population base 5 years earlier.

**10** In the graph below, the grey line takes the 2011 Census, PES and other adjustments into account and works backwards to 30 June 2006, evenly spreading the intercensal error through the ERP series. This grey line has now accounted for intercensal error and thus supersedes the black line based on the previous Census.

**11** For the first quarter after the new base, in this case 30 September 2011, the components of population growth will be used to increment the grey (preliminary rebased) line.

**GRAPH 2 UNREBASED ERP VS PRELIMINARY REBASED ERP—2006-2011**



*The Statistical Impact of ADL*

**12** ABS carried out a study into the statistical impact of introducing ADL. A sample of PES records were processed using a close approximation of the 2006 clerical search and match method, the outcome of which was compared to that achieved from ADL-enabled processing for the same group of records. The Statistical Impact Study answers the question: 'What was the statistical impact of the 2011 Census PES net undercount

# TECHNICAL NOTE THE IMPACT OF IMPROVEMENTS TO THE 2011 PES ON MEASURING POPULATION GROWTH (2006-2011) *continued*

## *The Statistical Impact of ADL continued*

estimate of using the new ADL method?'. It therefore also answers the related question: 'What was the statistical impact on the intercensal error of using the new ADL method?'.  
**13** The ADL Statistical Impact Study estimated that the use of ADL to determine whether PES respondents were counted in the 2011 Census or not resulted in a net undercount that was 246,985 persons less than the 2006 PES matching methodology would have delivered.

**14** The Statistical Impact Study estimate has a standard error of 43,000. A common approach to assessing the variability inherent in estimates is to examine the 95% confidence interval (which is two standard errors either side of the estimate). Using this approach, there is a 95% chance that the true estimate of the statistical impact of ADL on net undercount in 2011 is between 160,985 and 332,985 persons.

**15** It is important to note that the Statistical Impact Study estimate was not designed to provide an alternative measure of net undercount for 2011, in 2006 terms, but only to identify the impact of the ADL methodology. There are a range of PES and Census changes that are not related to ADL that will affect comparability between 2006 and 2011.

## *The impact of ADL on intercensal error*

**16** The intercensal error, after factoring in the estimated ADL impact of 246,985, is around 47,000 people. While the Statistical Impact Study results provide some guidance to users of PES and ERP data, they do not, and can not, allow users to produce an alternative 2011 measure, given the other PES and Census changes that were also made. It is also not possible to use the results to produce an alternative 2006 measure.

**17** Nonetheless it is clear that ADL has had a significant impact on both the PES undercount estimate and the estimate of intercensal error. The Statistical Impact Study results challenge the usual interpretation of intercensal error as the accumulation of error from all sources because it implies that the introduction of ADL accounts for the majority of the intercensal error, though recognising that the confidence interval on the estimate of the impact is relatively broad. ADL explains around 84% of the intercensal error, with the remaining 16% explained by errors in all of the components of growth and errors in the two population bases.

## *Population growth between the Censuses*

**18** The impact of ADL has also had a subsequent impact on population growth from 30 June 2006 to 30 June 2011. Although the rebased ERP is a better estimate of the population level than unrebased ERP, when it comes to measuring population growth, there are some challenges in interpreting the data of which users need to be aware.

**19** Table 1 shows that average annual growth on the unrebased ERP series (1.79%) is coherent with average annual growth on the rebased ERP, but only if the impact of ADL was specifically excluded (1.75%). The Statistical Impact Study result is used to estimate the impact of ADL on historical population growth rates from 2006-11.

**20** In considering the standard errors on the Statistical Impact Study estimate, we can be 95% confident that rebased population growth would have ranged between 1.7% and 1.8% from 2006 to 2011 if ADL were not used. It is noteworthy that the Census to Census average annual growth rate of 1.6% is higher than the rebased average annual growth (1.5%), but lower than the average annual growth on the rebased ERP if ADL was not used (1.75%).

**21** The rebased ERP series produced an average annual growth rate of 1.5%, which is mostly driven by the fact that the PES estimate of net undercount used in the 2006 base did not use ADL, whereas the 2011 base did.

**TECHNICAL NOTE THE IMPACT OF IMPROVEMENTS TO THE 2011 PES ON MEASURING POPULATION GROWTH (2006-2011) *continued***

*Population growth between the Censuses continued*

**TABLE 1 POPULATION GROWTH RATES DERIVED FROM DIFFERENT SERIES**

	<i>Average annual growth % (06-11)</i>
<b><i>Estimate of growth</i></b>	
Unrebased ERP (on 2006 base)	1.79
Rebased ERP (on 2011 base) using ADL	1.52
Rebased ERP (on 2011 base) not using ADL (as estimated by SIS)	1.75
Census to Census	1.61

*Conclusion*

**22** The Statistical Impact Study shows that the impact of ADL is the major contributor to reduced intercensal error. The rebased ERP series produces population growth rates that are not coherent with either the unrebased ERP series or the rebased ERP, once the impact of ADL has been taken into account.

**23** In using population estimates, for information on the population level for the 2006-11 period, the rebased ERP series is the best series to use. For population growth over the 2006-11 period, the comparison should focus on the components of growth (i.e. births, deaths and migration), rather than the difference in population levels.

**24** Population growth rates for the 2006-11 period that are coherent with existing published ERP growth figures can be achieved by introducing a series break into the ERP series. This would be unprecedented, and would require assumptions to be made regarding the impact of ADL over the five year intercensal period. The Statistical Impact Study was not designed to support such assumptions, and other sources of empirical evidence would be required. The implications of a series break on the many uses of the ERP series would also need very careful consideration.

## GLOSSARY

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

**12/16 month rule** A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence which takes an approach to measure usual residence that *does not have to be continuous*, as opposed to the *continuous* approach used under a '12/12 month rule'. Under a '12/16 month rule', incoming overseas travellers (who *are not* currently counted in the population) must be resident in Australia for a total period of 12 months or more, during the 16 month follow-up period to then be included in the estimated resident population. Similarly, those travellers departing Australia (who *are* currently counted in the population) must be absent from Australia for a total of 12 months or more during the 16 month follow-up period to then be subtracted from the estimated resident population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Category of movement** Category of movement is of particular relevance to the overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) collection. OAD are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), as recorded by travellers on passenger cards or derived with reference to previous border crossings. There are three main categories of movement and 10 sub-categories:

- permanent movement:
  - permanent arrival (PA);
  - permanent departure (PD);
- long-term movement - has a duration of stay (or absence) of one year or more:
  - long-term resident returning (LTRR);
  - long-term visitor arrival (LTVA);
  - long-term resident departure (LTRD);
  - long-term visitor departure (LTVD);

## GLOSSARY *continued*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Household</b>	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.</p>
<b>Household population</b>	<p>The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.</p>
<b>Infant death</b>	<p>An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.</p>
<b>Infant mortality rate (IMR)</b>	<p>The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.</p>
<b>Intercensal discrepancy</b>	<p>Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census, and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest Census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).</p>
<b>Intercensal error</b>	<p>Intercensal error is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change which do not take account of information available from the latest Census. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).</p>
<b>Long-term arrivals</b>	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ overseas migrants (comprising visitors and temporary entrants) who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and</li><li>■ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.</li></ul>
<b>Long-term departures</b>	<p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and</li><li>■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.</li></ul>
<b>Median age</b>	<p>For any distribution, the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.</p>
<b>Migration adjustment</b>	<p>Under the previous NOM method, the ABS applied a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprised adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.</p>
<b>Natural increase</b>	<p>Excess of births over deaths.</p>



## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Net interstate migration</b>	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
<b>Net overseas migration (NOM)</b>	<p>Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. It is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ based on an international traveller's duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more;</li><li>■ the difference between:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more, who <i>are not</i> currently counted within the population, and are then added to the population (NOM arrivals); and</li><li>■ the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long-term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more, who <i>are</i> currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population (NOM departures).</li></ul></li></ul> <p>Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'. Preliminary NOM estimates are modelled on patterns of traveller behaviours observed in final NOM estimates for the same period one year earlier</p>
<b>NOM arrivals</b>	<p>NOM arrivals are all overseas arrivals that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more, who <i>are not</i> currently counted within the population, and are then added to the population.</p> <p>Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'.</p>
<b>NOM departures</b>	<p>NOM departures are all overseas departures that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more, who <i>are</i> currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population.</p> <p>Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'.</p>
<b>Net permanent and long-term movement</b>	Under the previous NOM method, the difference between the number of permanent (settler) and long-term arrivals and the number of permanent and long-term departures. Short-term movements are excluded.
<b>Net undercount</b>	The difference between the actual Census count (including imputations) and an estimate of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census. This estimate is based on the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) conducted after each Census. For a category of person (e.g. based on age, sex and state of usual residence), net undercount is the result of Census undercount, overcount, misclassification and imputation error.
<b>Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)</b>	Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the recorded arrival or departure of persons through Australian air or sea ports (excluding operational air and ships' crew). Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).
<b>Passenger Card</b>	Passenger cards are completed by nearly all passengers arriving in, or departing from, Australia. Information including occupation, nationality, intended length of stay, main reason for journey, and state or territory of intended stay/residence is collected.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<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 (PES)</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 are missed than are counted more than once in Australia, leading to a net undercount. Results from the PES contribute to a more accurate calculation of the estimated resident population (ERP) for Australia and the states and territories, which is then backdated to 30 June of the Census year.</p>
<b>Population growth</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Population growth rate</b>	<p>Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.</p>
<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>
<b>Sex ratio</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Short-term arrivals</b>	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ overseas visitors/migrants who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and</li><li>■ Australian residents returning from overseas after an absence of less than 12 months.</li></ul>
<b>Short-term departures</b>	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and</li><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. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs:</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Standardised death rate (SDR)</b> <i>continued</i>	<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 of usual residence</b>	<p>State or territory of usual residence refer to the state or territory of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ the population (estimated resident population);</li><li>■ the mother (birth collection); and</li><li>■ the deceased (death collection).</li></ul> <p>In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p>
<b>Statistical District (S Dist)</b>	<p>Statistical Districts (S Dist) consist of selected, significant, predominantly urban areas in Australia which are not located within a Capital City Statistical Division (SD). S Dists enable comparable statistics to be produced about these selected urban areas. Further information concerning S Dists is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
<b>Statistical Division (SD)</b>	<p>Statistical Divisions (SD) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSD). These are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Information concerning SDs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
<b>Total fertility rate (TFR)</b>	<p>The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life (ages 15 - 49).</p>
<b>Under enumeration</b>	<p>See net undercount.</p>

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