

POPULATION SNAPSHOT

TASMANIA

Edition: December 2025 - Reporting on June 2025 Quarter

[Tasmania's Population Policy](#) emphasises the need to increase the state's population to foster economic growth and improve the standard of living for all Tasmanians. A goal of the policy is to address the ageing demographic profile by increasing the working age population over time. The attraction and retention of families and young people is central to achieving this goal.

Population Change – Quarterly and Annual to June 2025

Population Change: 1

As of June 2025, Tasmania's population is 575,960 and changed by 1 person from the previous quarter, 0.00 per cent (quarterly change).

There was an increase of 1,195 people (0.21 per cent annual growth rate) from June 2024.

This is below the 1.54 per cent annual population growth observed for Australia as reported in the June quarter.

Growth continues to be dominated by Net Overseas Migration (NOM).

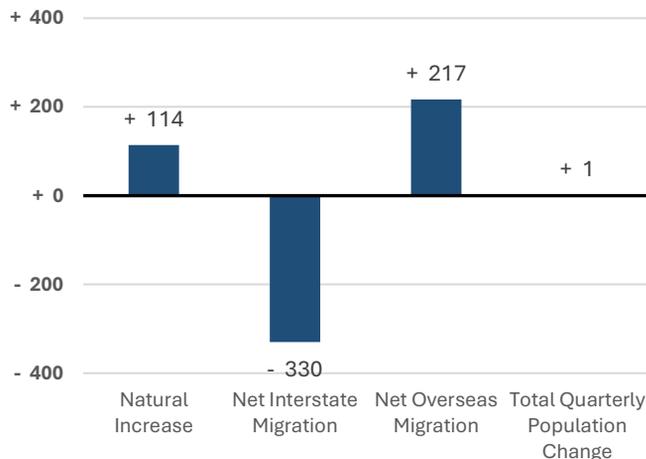


Figure 1. Components of quarterly population change, June Quarter 2025¹

Table 1. Percentage point contributions to annual growth by population component, by State and Territory, year ended 31 June 2025²

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
Annual Population Growth Rate(%)	1.2	1.78	1.76	1.07	2.2	0.21	1.35	1.33	1.54
Percentage point contributions to annual growth:									
<i>Natural Increase</i>	34%	30%	21%	14%	23%	29%	57%	45%	27%
<i>NIM</i>	-24%	-1%	22%	-6%	16%	-157%	-60%	-24%	0%
<i>NOM</i>	90%	71%	57%	93%	62%	228%	102%	78%	73%

Tasmania's population growth rates:

- are the lowest of any state or territory, both annual or quarterly (Table 1).
- are below the 0.48 per cent annual growth rate required to meet the 2050 population target (Figure 2).
- are forecast to remain below the 0.48 per cent annual rate until 2026-27.⁶

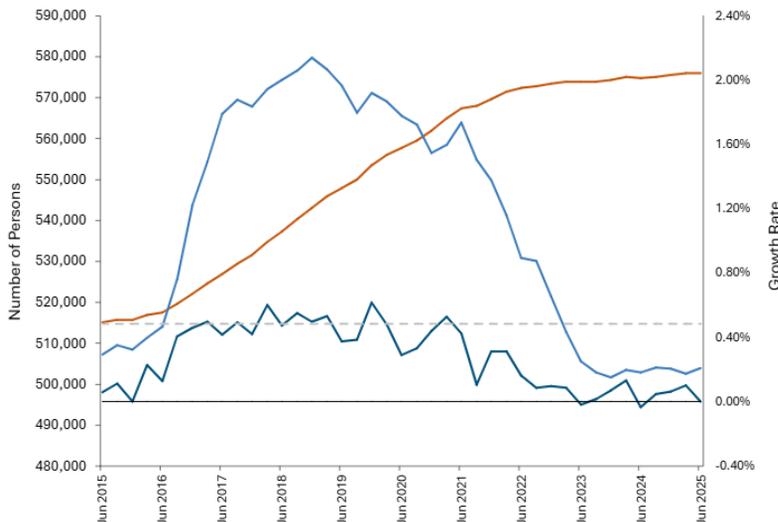


Figure 2. Tasmanian total population, annual and quarterly growth rates, June 2025¹

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Components of Population Change - Quarterly

Quarterly Natural Increase: 114

 1,378 Births  1,264 Deaths

Over the past year Tasmania had the lowest number of births per capita of any state or territory due to the population's age structure and falling fertility rates. The ageing population results in the upward trend in number of deaths.

Tasmania is the only state to have recorded negative quarterly natural increase since records began in 1981 (December 2016 and September 2024).

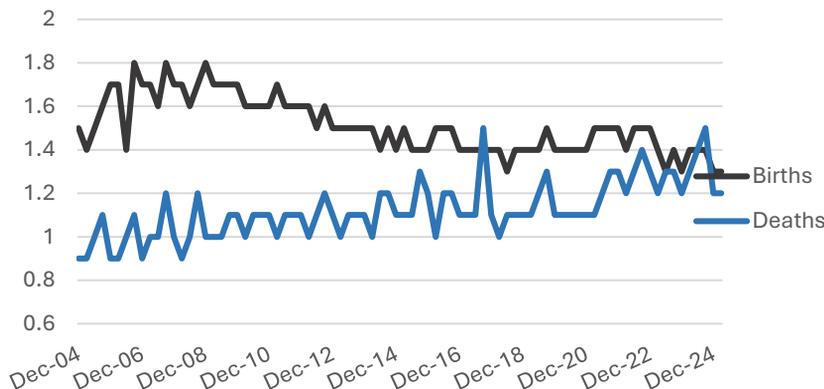


Figure 3. Annual number ('000) of births and deaths over time, Dec 04 – Dec 24, sourced from ABS DataExplorer - Population and components of change - national, states and territories

Net Interstate Migration: -330

Quarterly NIM trended downwards since the COVID period (Figure 5) due to falling arrivals. Annual data indicates the decrease is driven by people in the 25-44 age group (Figure 4).

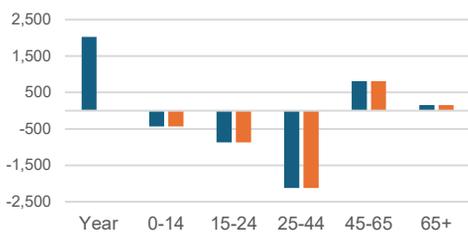


Figure 4. NIM by age group, 2024 calendar year³

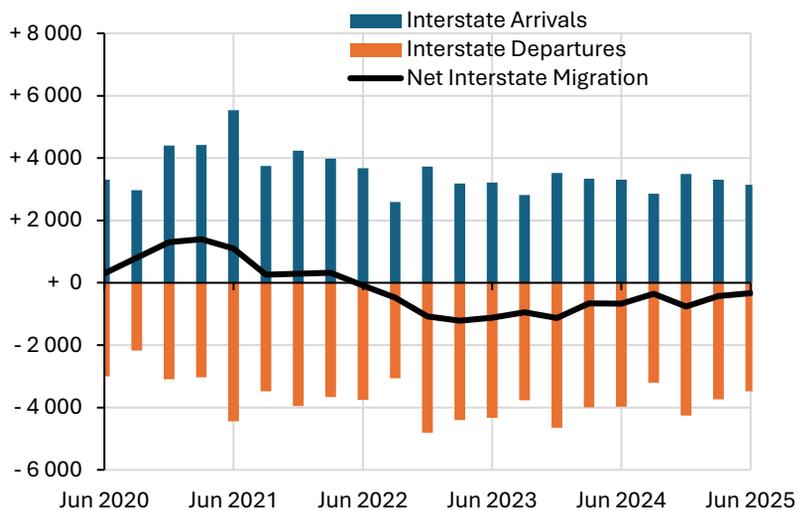


Figure 5. Tasmanian Quarterly Net Interstate Migration, June 20 – June 25²

Net Overseas Migration: 217

Quarterly, NOM has established a post-COVID seasonal pattern, with a Dec high season (Figure 6).

In the rest of Australia, NOM has seasonal highs in the Mar and Sep quarters, corresponding with the intake of international students. In Tasmania, the reasons for the seasonality is unclear, although could reflect influences such as international school calendars and seasonal workforce.

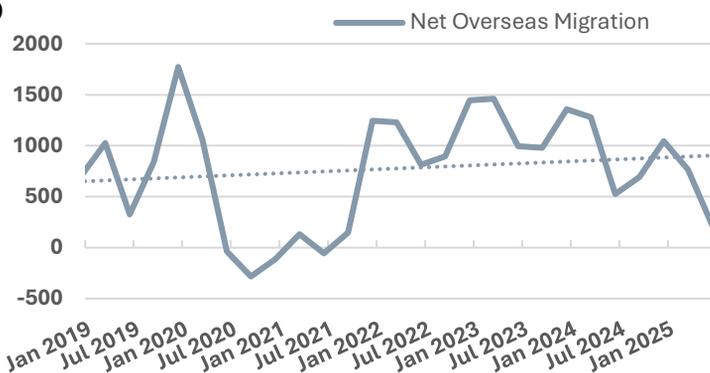


Figure 6. Tasmanian Quarterly Net Overseas Migration, Dec18 – June 25²

POPULATION SNAPSHOT

TASMANIA

Edition: June 2025 - Reporting on 2024-25 FY Data

Attracting and retaining young families in Tasmania

In the 2023-24 financial year, net migration for Tasmanians aged 25 to 44 became negative. This has remained the same for 2024-25 (-1720). As previously reported, while overseas migration (NOM) for this age group has trended upwards over the past decade, it can no longer offset the increasing number relocating to mainland Australia.

The outflow of 25-44-year-olds has been accompanied by a continued decrease in NIM among 0-14-year-olds (-350).

In short, Tasmania is losing its young families to other states and territories.

While NOM for children 14 and under is positive, its growth has not kept pace with that of their parents' age group. Combined with a declining local fertility rate, these trends have resulted in the **lowest population of 0 to 14-year-olds Tasmania has seen in the past two decades.**

While overseas migration provides a short-term fix to workforce challenges, lasting solutions will not be reached unless Tasmania can retain the workers of family-formation age that it already has.

What influences people's decision to leave Tasmania?

While people will have unique considerations when leaving Tasmania, multiple surveys and analyses of data have revealed that:

- Meaningful employment opportunities are the most important reported factor^{7,9} particularly for people under 45.
- Historically, NIM has been higher when Tasmania's economic performance has been strong relative to the rest of Australia⁷. Growth in resident inflows from other states has tended to align with growth in Tasmania's GSP per capita⁸.

However economic conditions do not fully explain migration patterns. Liveability factors such as access to quality public services (i.e. health and education)⁶ and housing affordability^{7,8,9} also significantly influence migration.

Together, evidence suggests that sustained population retention will require strategic investment to develop economic opportunities and enhance overall liveability in the Tasmania.

References

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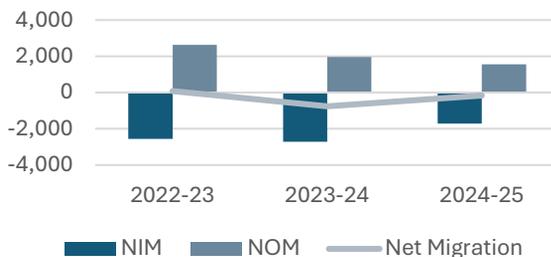


Figure 7. Tasmanian migration patterns for 25-44 year olds, financial years 2021-22 to 2024-25 ^{4,5}

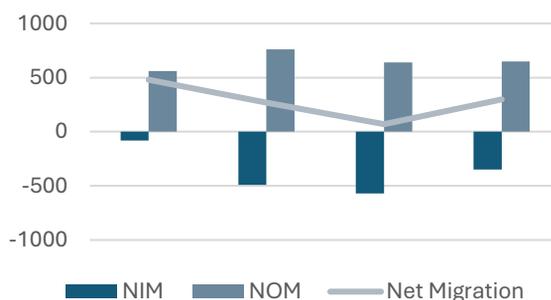


Figure 8. Tasmanian migration patterns for 0-14 year olds, financial years 2021-22 to 2024-25 ^{4,5}