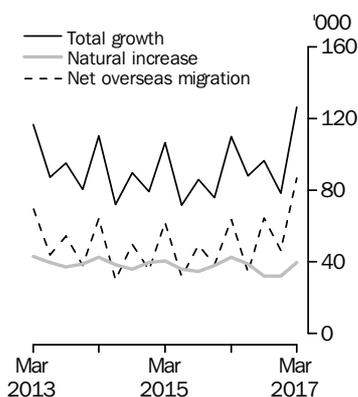


AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 27 SEP 2017

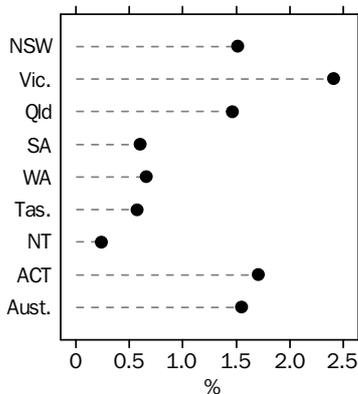
Population growth

Quarterly



Population Growth Rate

Year ended 31 March 2017



INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Mar qtr 2017 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 837.7	123.3	1.6
Victoria	6 290.7	149.4	2.4
Queensland	4 907.6	75.4	1.6
South Australia	1 721.0	10.3	0.6
Western Australia	2 576.0	18.4	0.7
Tasmania	520.1	3.1	0.6
Northern Territory	245.0	0.3	0.1
Australian Capital Territory	409.1	7.2	1.8
Australia (a)	24 511.8	389.1	1.6

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

KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 March 2017 was 24,511,800 people. This is an increase of 389,100 people since 31 March 2016, and 126,100 people since 31 December 2016.
- The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2017 (142,400 people) was 5.8%, or 8,800 people lower than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 March 2016 (151,300 people).
- The preliminary estimate of net overseas migration (NOM) for the year ended 31 March 2017 (231,900 people) was 26.9%, or 49,100 people higher than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 31 March 2016 (182,800 people).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.6% during the year ended 31 March 2017.
- Natural increase and NOM contributed 36.6% and 59.6% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 31 March 2017 with intercensal difference accounting for the remainder.
- All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2017.
- Victoria recorded the highest growth rate of all states and territories at 2.4%. The Northern Territory recorded the lowest growth rate at 0.1%.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	RELEASE DATE
June 2017	14 December 2017
September 2017	22 March 2018
December 2017	21 June 2018
March 2018	20 September 2018
June 2018	20 December 2018
September 2018	21 March 2019



PRELIMINARY REBASED POPULATION ESTIMATES

Population estimates for the recent intercensal period (September 2011 to June 2016) have been updated using information from the *2016 Census of Population and Housing*. Estimated resident population (ERP) for September 2011 onwards in this publication are now based on the 2016 Census, unless footnoted otherwise.

Final intercensal ERP will be released in the December quarter 2017 issue of this publication. See the *Technical Note* for further information.

REVIEW OF OVERSEAS ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS

Due to the removal of the Australian outgoing passenger card by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection, the ABS reviewed its overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) statistics, methodology and processing systems in 2016-17. The primary aim was to maintain the supply and quality of OAD data, given its importance as input to a broad range of statistical collections, research and decision making. A revised time series of OAD data from July 2007 to June 2017, is available in the July 2017 issue of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) which was released on 12 September 2017.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION STATISTICS

This issue includes the first release of preliminary estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (table 10) and the non-Indigenous population (table 11) by state and territory, by sex and by five-year age groups as at 30 June 2016, based on 2016 Census of Population and Housing and Post Enumeration Survey results. These data are supported by two feature articles - the first highlights the features of the data and the second outlines the methodology used.

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

Regional Population Growth, Australia 2016 (cat. no. 3218.0) – released 28 July 2017.

Information Paper: Ensuring the Quality of Rebased Population Estimates, 2016 (cat. no. 3250.0.55.001) – released 28 July 2017.

Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0) – released 28 August 2017.

Population Projections, Australia (cat. no. 3222.0) – to be released late 2018.

For further information on recent and upcoming Demography releases, including ERP rebasing timetable, see the *Technical Note*.

David W. Kalisch
Australian Statistician

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2
Abbreviations	5
Main Features	6
Feature Article: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population Estimates, 2016 - Preliminary	10
Feature Article: Methodology Used to Produce Preliminary Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population Estimates for 30 June 2016	13

TABLES

POPULATION CHANGE

1 Population change, Summary — Australia	18
2 Population change, Components — States and territories	19
3 Population change, Components of total population growth rate — States and territories	21

POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

4 Estimated resident population, by sex — States and territories	24
5 Estimated resident population, Major population regions — at 30 June	26
6 Estimated resident population, by sex, age groups — States and territories — at 30 June 2016	27
7 Estimated resident population, 2012–2016, by sex, age groups — Australia — at 30 June	29
8 Estimated resident population and percentage — States and territories	31
9 Projected resident population — States and territories	32

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

10 Estimated resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, by sex, age groups — States and territories — at 30 June 2016	33
11 Estimated resident Australian non-Indigenous population, by sex, age groups — States and territories — at 30 June 2016	35
12 Projected resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population — States and territories	37

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

13 Births and total fertility rates — States and territories	38
14 Deaths and standardised death rates — States and territories	39
15 Infant deaths and infant mortality rates — States and territories	40

MIGRATION

16 Categories of net overseas migration — States and territories	41
17 Interstate migration	43

HOUSEHOLD ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

18 Projected number of households — States and territories — at 30 June	45
--	----

CONTENTS *continued*

page

FURTHER INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes	46
Technical Note: Recent and Upcoming Releases	52
Glossary	54

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard
Aust.	Australia
DIBP	Department of Immigration and Border Protection
ERP	estimated resident population
IMR	infant mortality rate
NIM	net interstate migration
NOM	net overseas migration
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OAD	overseas arrivals and departures
psns	persons
PES	Census Post Enumeration Survey
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SDR	standardised death rate
Tas.	Tasmania
TFR	total fertility rate
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY

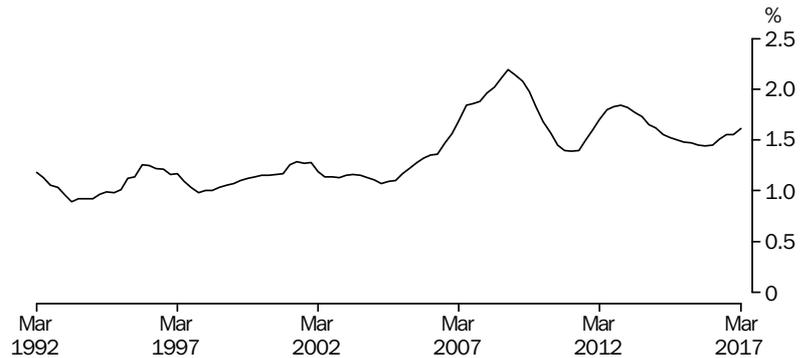
ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2017

AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 March 2017 was 24,511,800 people. This is an increase of 389,100 people since 31 March 2016 and 126,100 people since 31 December 2016.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 31 March 2017 was 1.6%.

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



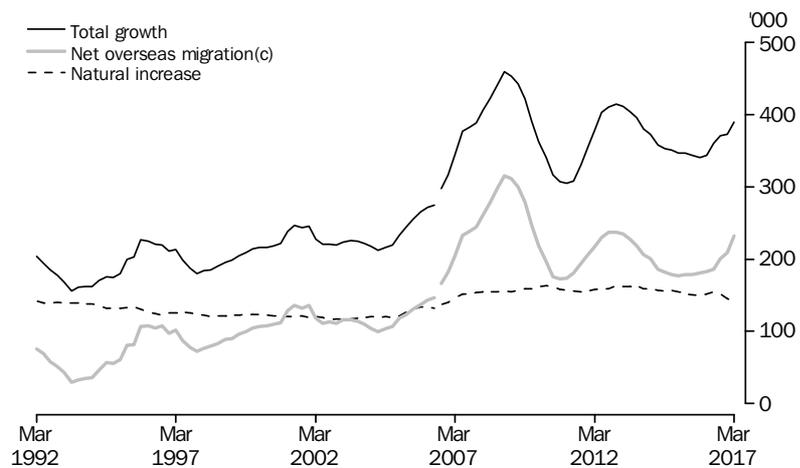
(a) Annual growth calculated at the end of each quarter.
 (b) All data to June 2011 is final. Estimates for September 2011 to June 2016 have a status of preliminary rebased. Estimates thereafter are preliminary.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

The growth of Australia's population is comprised of: natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths), net overseas migration (NOM) and intercensal difference. Intercensal difference has been calculated in the preliminary rebasing process.

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 31 March 2017 was higher from NOM (59.6%) than from natural increase (36.6%). The remainder is due to intercensal difference.

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



(a) Annual components calculated at the end of each quarter.
 (b) All data to June 2011 is final. From September 2011 to June 2016 all data has a status of preliminary rebased. Thereafter all data is preliminary.
 (c) NOM estimates have been calculated using a range of methods over the period, and include a break in series at September 2006 – see Explanatory Notes 12–18.

Natural Increase

The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2017 was 142,400 people, a decrease of 5.8%, or 8,800 people, compared with natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2016 (151,300 people).

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 31 March 2017 (302,600 births) decreased by 6,300 births from the year ended 31 March 2016 (308,900 births).

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 31 March 2017 (160,100 deaths) increased by 2,500 deaths from the year ended 31 March 2016 (157,600 deaths).

Net Overseas Migration

For the year ended 31 March 2017, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate was 231,900 people. This was 26.9% (49,100 people) higher than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 31 March 2016 (182,800 people).

NOM arrivals increased by 11.4% (55,100 people) between the years ended 31 March 2016 (485,100 people) and 31 March 2017 (540,300 people).

NOM departures increased by 2.0% (6,000 people) between the years ended 31 March 2016 (302,300 people) and 31 March 2017 (308,400 people).

The preliminary NOM estimate for the March quarter 2017 (86,600 people) was 36.0% (22,900 people) higher than the March quarter 2016 (63,700 people).

STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary ERP for each state and territory at 31 March 2017 was as follows:

- New South Wales 7,837,700;
- Victoria 6,290,700;
- Queensland 4,907,600;
- South Australia 1,721,000;
- Western Australia 2,576,000;
- Tasmania 520,100;
- Northern Territory 245,000; and
- Australian Capital Territory 409,100.

Positive population growth occurred in all states and territories in the year ended 31 March 2017. Victoria recorded the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 2.4%. The Northern Territory recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.1%.

COMPONENTS OF
POPULATION CHANGE

At the state and territory level, population growth has three main components: natural increase, net overseas migration (NOM) and net interstate migration. Growth estimates prior to 30 September 2016 includes another component, intercensal difference, which has been calculated in the preliminary rebasing process. For more information on intercensal difference see Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2016 (cat. no. 3101.0) Feature article: *Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates using the 2016 Census*.

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2017, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

For the year ended 31 March 2017, natural increase was the major contributor to population change in Queensland, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory. NOM was the major contributor to population change in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. A net interstate migration loss was the largest component of population change in the Northern Territory.

Net interstate migration gains occurred in Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. All other states and territories recorded net interstate migration losses.

Natural Increase

BIRTHS

Compared with the previous year, the total number of births registered for the year ended 31 March 2017 decreased in all states and territories.

The largest percentage decreases were recorded in New South Wales, decreasing by 4.2% (4,100 births) and the Australian Capital Territory, decreasing by 2.3% (100 births). These were followed by South Australia (1.9%), Victoria (1.8%), the Northern Territory (0.7%), Queensland (0.4%), Western Australia (0.3%) and Tasmania (0.1%). For more information, see table 13.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 31 March 2017 increased in all states and territories except the Northern Territory (down 6.2%) and New South Wales (down 0.7%).

The Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest percentage increase at 14.3% (300 deaths). This was followed by Western Australia (3.9%), Victoria (2.9%), Queensland (2.4%), Tasmania (1.7%) and South Australia (1.1%). For more information, see table 14.

Preliminary 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 Explanatory Notes 10–11).

Net Overseas Migration

All states and territories recorded positive NOM for the year ending 31 March 2017. Compared with the previous year, NOM increased in all states and territories except Western Australia (down 4.3%). The largest percentage increase in NOM was recorded in New South Wales at 29.7% (21,400 people). This was followed by Victoria which

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Net Overseas Migration *continued*

increased by 27.7% (18,100 people), Tasmania by 24.6% (300 people) and the Northern Territory which increased by 22.0% (by 200 people). For more information, see table 16.

NOM ARRIVALS

The number of NOM arrivals for the year ended 31 March 2017 increased in all states and territories except Western Australia (down 2.1%) and the Northern Territory (down 0.9%). The largest percentage increase in NOM arrivals was recorded in Victoria at 15.7% (21,500 people). This was followed by New South Wales (up 15.2%), Tasmania (up 11.9%), Queensland (up 8.2%), the Australian Capital Territory (up 7.8%) and South Australia (up 4.0%). For more information, see table 16.

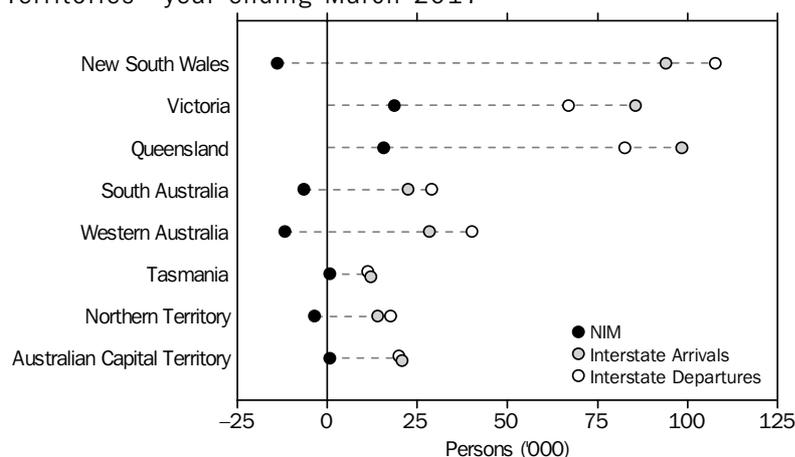
NOM DEPARTURES

Compared with the previous year, the number of NOM departures for the year ended 31 March 2017 increased in Tasmania (up 7.0%), Victoria (up 4.8%), New South Wales (up 4.6%), the Australian Capital Territory (up 4.4%) and South Australia (up 3.0%). The largest percentage decrease was recorded in the Northern Territory at 3.8%. This was followed by Queensland (down 3.2%) and Western Australia (down 1.4%). For more information, see table 16.

Net Interstate Migration

In the year ended 31 March 2017, Victoria, Queensland, the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania recorded net interstate migration gains. Victoria continued a recent trend of having the highest net gain with 18,600 people, up from 14,500 people in the year ended 31 March 2016. This was followed by Queensland (15,700 people), the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania (both 700 people). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (13,900 people), Western Australia (11,800), South Australia (6,500 people) and the Northern Territory (3,500 people). For more information, see table 17.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and Territories—year ending March 2017



FEATURE ARTICLE 1

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION ESTIMATES, 2016 - PRELIMINARY

INTRODUCTION

This publication presents preliminary estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, non-Indigenous and total populations of Australia as at 30 June 2016. These estimates are based on the 2016 Census of Population and Housing and are disaggregated by age, sex and state and territory. Detailed data can be found in Tables 10 and 11 of this publication. Final estimates will be released in August 2018 in *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001). Time series data will be released in 2019 in *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3238.0).

The preliminary estimates released in this publication are based on the 2016 Census counts of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, adjusted for net undercount as measured by the Post Enumeration Survey. Details of the estimation methodology are provided in Feature Article 2: *Methodology used to produce Preliminary Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population Estimates for 30 June 2016* (included in this publication).

POPULATION

The preliminary estimated resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of Australia as at 30 June 2016 was 798,400 people, or 3.3% of the total Australian population.

New South Wales had the largest Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (265,600 people), followed by Queensland (221,400 people) and Western Australia (100,500 people). These three states comprised almost three-quarters of the total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of Australia. The Australian Capital Territory had the smallest Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (7,500 people).

PRELIMINARY POPULATION ESTIMATES, Indigenous status by state and territory—30 June 2016

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Total</i>
	persons	persons	persons
New South Wales	265 600	7 473 674	7 739 274
Victoria	57 782	6 121 467	6 179 249
Queensland	221 398	4 627 479	4 848 877
South Australia	42 256	1 670 798	1 713 054
Western Australia	100 509	2 458 442	2 558 951
Tasmania	28 539	489 049	517 588
Northern Territory	74 509	171 231	245 740
Australian Capital Territory	7 524	395 944	403 468
Australia(a)	798 381	23 412 428	24 210 809

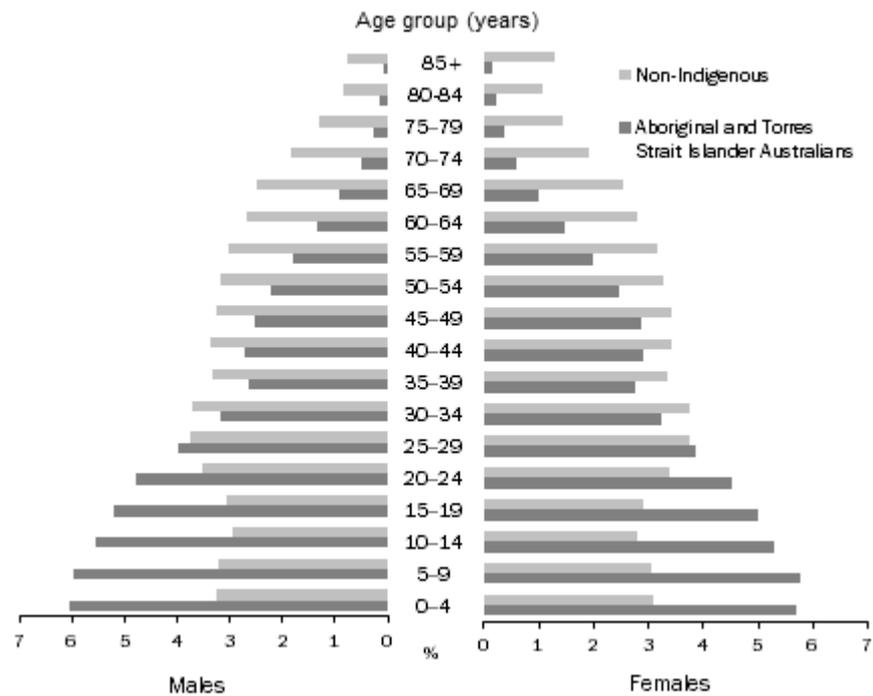
(a) Includes Other Territories

AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE

The preliminary Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population at 30 June 2016 had a younger age structure than the non-Indigenous population, with both larger proportions of young people and smaller proportions of older people (see graph below). This largely reflects the relatively high levels of fertility and mortality of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared with that of the non-Indigenous population.

In 2016, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people under 15 years of age was 34%, compared with 18% of non-Indigenous people in the same age group. Persons aged 65 years and over comprised 4% of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared with 16% of the non-Indigenous population. The age structures of the male and the female Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations were similar to each other.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous populations - 30 June 2016



The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is a self-identified one and therefore it is possible for the population age distribution to change over time for reasons other than the usual demographic ones (i.e. population ageing etc). To determine if the age distribution of the 2011 and 2016 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population has in fact changed, The Index of Dissimilarity, which measures the overall difference between the two age distributions (Shyrock et al., 1976:131), has been calculated.

The lower The Index of Dissimilarity values are, the more similar are the two age distributions. For two successive Census years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations showed quite low values in comparison to its theoretical range of 0 to 100.

AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE
continued

The Index value for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population was 3.5 for both males and females. In comparison, The Index values for the total Australian population were 2.4 and 2.5 for males and females respectively. Higher Index values for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population suggest that there has been slightly more change in the age distribution of this population between Censuses. For the states and territories, most Index of Dissimilarity values fall around or below 5.0 for both sexes except for the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania, where the results could be less reliable due to the small size of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population used in the calculations.

INDEX OF DISSIMILARITY BETWEEN ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER AGE STRUCTURES—30 June 2011 and 30 June 2016

	Males	Females
	Index	Index
New South Wales	3.6	4.1
Victoria	4.4	4.2
Queensland	3.3	3.3
South Australia	3.3	3.3
Western Australia	3.6	4.0
Tasmania	4.9	6.5
Northern Territory	4.3	4.9
Australian Capital Territory	6.2	6.5
Australia (a)	3.5	3.5

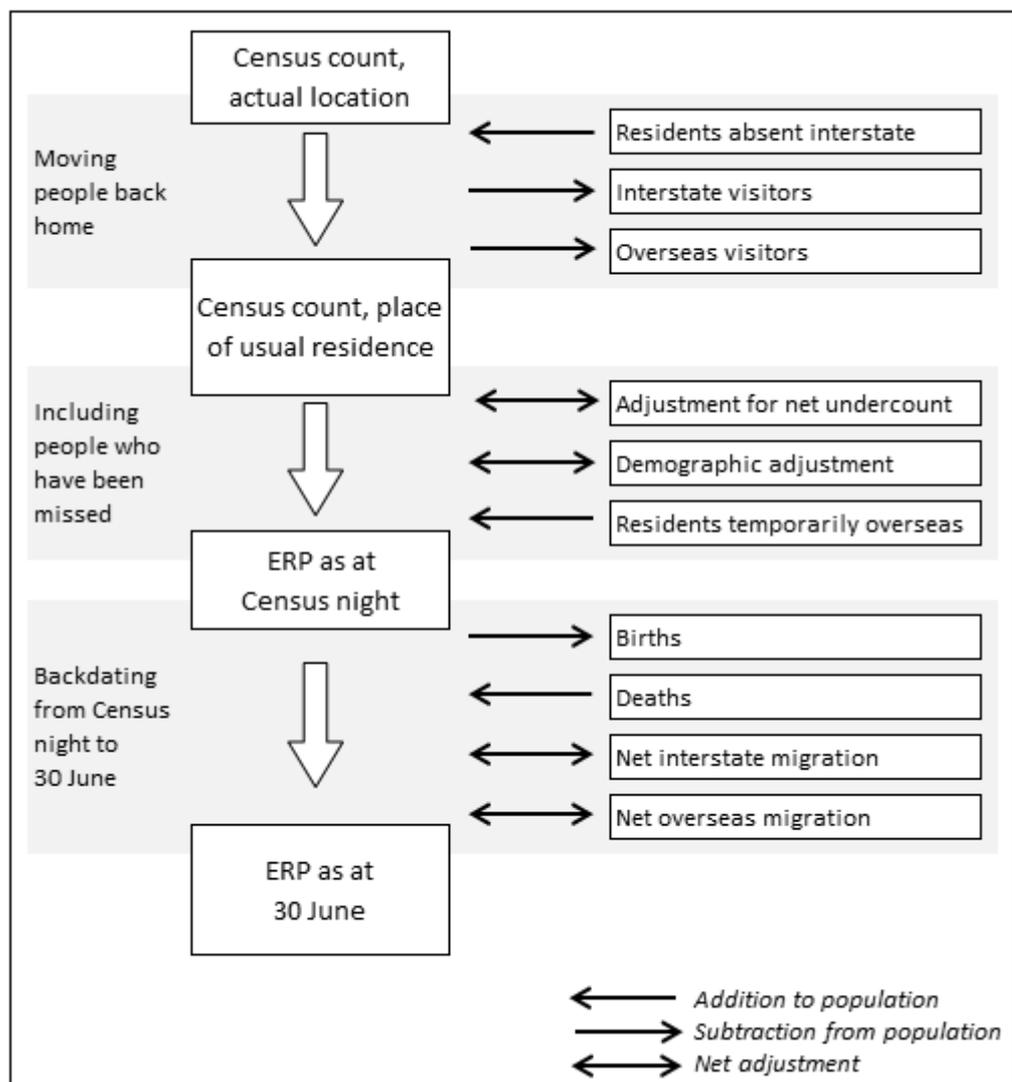
(a) Includes Other Territories

METHODOLOGY USED TO PRODUCE PRELIMINARY ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR 30 JUNE 2016

INTRODUCTION

The preliminary estimate of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population at 30 June 2016 was 798,400 people. This estimate comprises of 649,200 people counted on Census night, plus the 138,000 people measured as net undercount and the inclusion of an additional adjustment of 11,200 people. This article describes the method used to compile the preliminary 2016 rebased estimate of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population.

The preliminary Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimate is based on the 2016 Census of Population and Housing and is calculated using a similar process to that used for the total Australian population. The diagram below shows an overview of the steps taken. For further information see, *Australian Demographic Statistics December Quarter 2016* (cat. no. 3101.0) Feature Article: *Rebasing Australia's Population Estimates Using the 2016 Census*.



INTRODUCTION *continued*

In calculating the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, additional steps, including smoothing of net undercount estimates and demographic treatment for age heaping for the Northern Territory, were made to ensure a robust estimate was produced.

THE 2016 CENSUS OF
POPULATION AND
HOUSING

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) used the results of the 2016 Census of Population and Housing as the main data source to produce the rebased population estimates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. The Census counted 649,200 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Australia (including Other Territories) on Census night. This excludes 1,411,000 Census records (6.0% of the total Census count) with Indigenous status unknown. Of these, 14% or (0.9% of the total Census count) were a result of item non-response; that is, the ABS received a partially completed Census form for the person, with the Indigenous status question unanswered. The remaining and majority (86%) of records with unknown Indigenous status (5.2% of the total Census count) for which no Census form was received were a result of imputation by the ABS where a dwelling (either private or non-private) was deemed to be occupied and people were imputed into it. While some of the records will be for people of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin and others for non-Indigenous people, no imputation was made for Indigenous status in Census data. These Census counts were then adjusted using data collected in the Census Post Enumeration Survey.

THE CENSUS POST
ENUMERATION SURVEY

The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted by the ABS shortly after each Census, that provides an independent measure of Census coverage. The 2016 PES included people from approximately 42,000 fully responding households across Australia. Information was collected for everyone present in the household. In addition to obtaining basic demographic information, questions were asked about each person's usual residence, their location on Census night, and any other addresses where they might have been counted in the Census. The PES results are used to determine how many people should have been counted in the Census, how many people were missed, how many were counted more than once, and how many were counted in error. Net undercount is defined as the difference between the PES estimate of the number of people who *should* have been counted in the Census and the *actual* Census count.

Net undercount is used as one of the inputs for compiling the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates. In the PES, Indigenous status is collected from every person (i.e. there is no non-response). The PES is therefore able to estimate the undercount of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population for those Census records for which Indigenous status was not stated (i.e. the undercount of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in the Census due to non-response).

To estimate net undercount for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, the PES imputed unknown Indigenous status where it was unknown in the Census. Specifically, a not stated Indigenous status was imputed as either Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander or non-Indigenous, according to the distribution of stated responses within each age group, sex, Census form type and geographical area (Statistical Area Level 2) according to PES.

NET UNDERCOUNT

In the 2016 Census, the net undercount of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population was 138,000 people. This equates to a net undercount rate of 17.5%, which is slightly higher than the rate for the 2011 Census (17.2%). This undercount number is derived by calculating the difference between the PES Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimate (787,200) and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population Census count (649,200).

EMPIRICAL BAYES ESTIMATION

Some state and territory estimates of undercount for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population have relatively high standard errors and therefore the raw PES estimates are not used in calculating the preliminary Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates below the national level. Instead, the Empirical Bayes method (as used in 2011) is used to produce smoothed undercount rates for 18 regions of Australia. Each of these regions was a customised geographic area designed to capture the varied collection issues in different parts of Australia, as an input into the Empirical Bayesian estimation method. Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and the Northern Territory were separated into two regions (split between capital city and balance of state), while New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia were separated into three regions (with the balance of state split). The Australian Capital Territory was treated as a single region.

This method smooths the raw PES estimate of the undercount based on the Census characteristics of the region (specifically the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons and the level of Census non-response in the region).

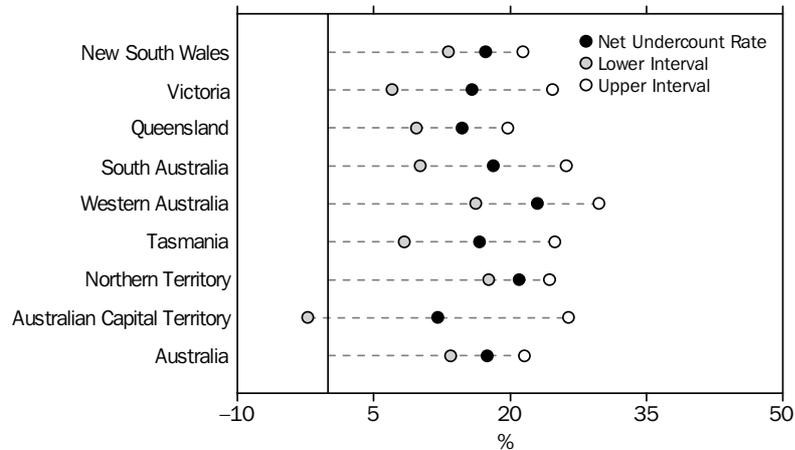
The aim of smoothing is to provide stable estimates with lower standard errors. The overall amount of smoothing used in each region was determined by two factors; the standard error for each region and an overall smoothing constant. The smoothing constant was chosen using a ‘method of moments’ technique developed by Morris (1983). Regions with high standard errors required more smoothing. The outcome of this methodology, in relation to smaller standard errors and confidence intervals is presented in the table and the graph below.

COMPARISON BETWEEN PES AND EMPIRICAL BAYES STANDARD ERRORS—30 June 2016

	<i>PES standard error</i>	<i>Empirical Bayes standard error</i>
	%	%
New South Wales	3.5	2.1
Victoria	10.1	4.5
Queensland	4.5	2.6
South Australia	7.5	4.1
Western Australia	6.0	3.4
Tasmania	5.7	4.2
Northern Territory	2.1	1.7
Australian Capital Territory	12.6	7.3
Australia	2.1	2.1

EMPIRICAL BAYES
ESTIMATION *continued*

95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS OF THE NET UNDERCOUNT RATES,
EMPIRICAL BAYES METHOD, 30 June 2016



CALCULATING REBASED
ESTIMATED RESIDENT
POPULATION

Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population on Census night, which have been adjusted for net undercount (as noted above) were then further adjusted to compile population estimates at 30 June. This involved adding back Australians temporarily overseas at the time of the Census, and backdating to the 30 June using data on births, deaths and interstate and overseas migration, which occurred between the two dates. Minor demographic adjustments were then made to address anomalies in age and sex composition. All these additional adjustments added in 11,200 people at the national level.

*Treatment for Age Heaping
in the Northern Territory*

When respondents are unsure of their age or the age of others they are reporting on behalf of, they may round their ages to those ending in 0 or 5. This produces systematic spikes for ages ending in 0 or 5, a phenomenon known as age heaping.

Age heaping is a relatively common demographic issue in developing countries and is generally not observed in the total Australian population, except in the Northern Territory, where it is evident in Census counts and population estimates for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population.

While the ABS has not traditionally applied an adjustment for age heaping, the increasing demand for data by single year of age for key reporting purposes has necessitated a demographic treatment to ensure the best possible estimates are produced by age for the Northern Territory's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population.

The preliminary estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population for the Northern Territory released in this publication are adjusted for age heaping using the Sprague method. For further information, please see Technical Note 2 in *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

*Treatment for Age Heaping
in the Northern Territory
continued*

COMPONENTS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER
POPULATION—30 June 2016

	Census Count	Empirical Bayes Undercount (plus)(a)	PES Estimate	Additional Adjustments (plus)(b)	Estimated Resident Population
New South Wales	216 200	45 200	261 400	4 200	265 600
Victoria	47 800	9 000	56 800	1 000	57 800
Queensland	186 500	32 200	218 600	2 800	221 400
South Australia	34 200	7 600	41 800	500	42 300
Western Australia	76 000	22 700	98 700	1 800	100 500
Tasmania	23 600	4 700	28 300	300	28 500
Northern Territory	58 200	15 500	73 700	800	74 500
Australian Capital Territory	6 500	900	7 400	100	7 500
Australia(c)	649 200	138 000	787 200	11 200	798 400

- (a) Includes undercount of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population for those Census records for which Indigenous status was unknown.
- (b) Incorporates residents temporarily overseas and backdating components.
- (c) Includes Other Territories.

PLANS FOR FURTHER
OUTPUT

Final resident population estimates by Indigenous status will be available in August 2018 in the publication *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001). For more information regarding estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population please e-mail demography@abs.gov.au.

POPULATION CHANGE, Summary—Australia

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE(a)(b)(c)				POPULATION (d)(e)		
	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Overseas Migration	Estimated Resident Population	Growth on previous year	Growth on previous year
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
2010–11	301.2	145.4	155.7	180.4	22 340.0	308.3	1.40
2011–12	306.0	147.2	158.8	229.4	22 742.5	402.5	1.80
2012–13	311.1	149.2	162.0	227.1	23 145.9	403.4	1.77
2013–14	307.0	150.0	157.0	186.4	23 504.1	358.2	1.55
2014–15	307.7	155.9	151.8	178.6	23 850.8	346.6	1.47
2015–16	311.7	157.4	154.4	185.4	24 210.8	360.0	1.51
2011	302.8	146.7	156.1	205.7	22 527.4	354.9	1.60
2012	312.2	149.2	163.1	237.4	22 942.2	414.8	1.84
2013	307.0	148.3	158.8	206.2	23 321.7	379.6	1.65
2014	310.5	153.9	156.6	178.8	23 672.6	350.9	1.50
2015	306.3	157.3	149.0	181.1	24 012.8	340.2	1.44
2016	303.4	157.9	145.6	209.0	24 385.6	372.8	1.55
2015							
March	76.2	35.8	40.4	61.9	23 779.0	347.0	1.48
June	75.4	39.5	35.9	31.8	23 850.8	346.6	1.47
September	78.8	44.1	34.8	49.2	23 936.8	343.2	1.45
December	75.9	38.0	37.9	38.2	24 012.8	340.2	1.44
2016							
March	78.8	36.1	42.7	63.7	24 122.7	343.7	1.45
June	78.2	39.2	39.0	34.3	24 210.8	360.0	1.51
September	75.7	43.8	31.9	64.5	24 307.2	370.4	1.55
December	70.7	38.8	31.9	46.5	24 385.6	372.8	1.55
2017							
March	77.9	38.4	39.5	86.6	24 511.8	389.1	1.61

- (a) Estimates of Natural Increase prior to September 2016 are revised, thereafter they are preliminary.
- (b) Estimates of NOM prior to March 2016 are revised, thereafter they are preliminary.
- (c) For further information on each component of population change, see the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) ERP for the period September 2011 to June 2016 has a status of preliminary rebased, thereafter ERP is preliminary. For further information see Explanatory Note 7.
- (e) Differences between growth on previous year and the sum of the components of population change prior to September 2016 are due to intercensal difference. For further information see the Glossary.

POPULATION CHANGE, Components—States and territories

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NATURAL INCREASE (b)(c)									
2010–11	49 998	35 172	35 804	7 070	19 128	2 202	2 945	3 382	155 714
2011–12	48 421	38 850	35 433	7 494	19 970	2 066	2 994	3 564	158 822
2012–13	49 645	39 954	35 527	7 363	21 051	1 648	2 942	3 798	161 958
2013–14	45 343	39 219	35 621	7 192	21 308	1 540	2 864	3 863	156 976
2014–15	44 923	38 143	33 117	6 472	21 096	1 329	2 857	3 819	151 779
2015–16	46 155	40 125	32 386	6 539	21 362	1 194	2 837	3 734	154 351
2011	48 622	36 594	34 955	7 501	19 593	2 300	2 909	3 551	156 050
2012	50 146	39 763	36 437	7 369	20 820	1 706	3 039	3 754	163 064
2013	47 102	39 622	35 448	7 082	21 076	1 663	2 936	3 840	158 791
2014	45 421	39 357	34 953	7 152	21 650	1 420	2 792	3 794	156 565
2015	44 580	38 220	31 575	6 212	20 724	1 032	2 851	3 771	148 985
2016	41 922	37 072	32 104	6 298	20 626	1 277	2 901	3 337	145 562
2015									
March	12 461	10 092	8 412	1 795	5 501	400	763	967	40 396
June	10 455	8 598	8 177	1 541	5 138	267	791	946	35 923
September	10 185	9 224	7 576	1 205	4 880	117	674	896	34 757
December	11 479	10 306	7 410	1 671	5 205	248	623	962	37 909
2016									
March	12 677	10 943	9 012	1 970	5 821	499	754	998	42 678
June	11 814	9 652	8 388	1 693	5 456	330	786	878	39 007
September	8 954	7 221	7 502	1 453	4 840	222	720	1 010	31 933
December	8 477	9 256	7 202	1 182	4 509	226	641	451	31 944
2017									
March	11 825	10 427	8 133	1 544	5 546	270	735	1 064	39 543
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (d)									
2010–11	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	180 372
2011–12	58 198	54 415	44 926	11 351	53 199	1 169	3 018	3 133	229 408
2012–13	64 698	55 627	39 431	10 849	48 009	1 255	4 966	2 307	227 141
2013–14	67 869	56 563	27 192	11 052	19 306	1 287	1 279	1 813	186 365
2014–15	69 620	60 066	19 205	10 614	13 752	1 068	1 472	2 793	178 596
2015–16	73 759	67 060	19 166	9 717	12 370	1 050	438	1 803	185 369
2011	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	205 679
2012	61 910	55 734	43 620	10 915	56 291	1 262	4 691	3 015	237 436
2013	66 829	57 125	33 849	11 336	30 986	1 270	2 834	1 921	206 150
2014	68 768	57 635	22 431	10 410	15 238	1 260	699	2 310	178 760
2015	70 459	63 887	18 917	10 572	12 808	1 035	927	2 443	181 051
2016	84 835	74 051	23 023	9 942	12 921	1 261	838	2 074	208 953
2015									
March	22 133	20 194	7 336	4 105	5 706	509	517	1 420	61 920
June	11 840	10 837	3 526	2 035	2 070	-46	1 148	355	31 766
September	19 723	17 921	5 035	2 464	3 232	361	-249	685	49 174
December	16 763	14 935	3 020	1 968	1 800	211	-489	-17	38 191
2016									
March	23 722	21 669	7 096	3 343	5 941	510	272	1 102	63 658
June	13 551	12 535	4 015	1 942	1 397	-32	904	33	34 346
September	26 850	22 051	7 645	2 799	3 742	400	90	918	64 496
December	20 712	17 796	4 267	1 858	1 841	383	-428	21	46 453
2017									
March	32 368	31 064	11 594	3 731	5 496	540	266	1 531	86 595

(a) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

(b) Natural increase estimates prior to September 2011 are final. From September 2011 to June 2016 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for September 2016 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Notes 7–11.

(c) Processing delays have resulted in lower than usual births and deaths for the Australian Capital Territory for the December quarter 2016. For more information see Explanatory Note 11.

(d) NOM estimates prior to December 2015 are final, based on actual traveller behaviour. Estimates for March 2016 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Notes 7 and 12–18.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)									
2010–11	-13 496	3 534	6 795	-2 614	7 033	-47	-2 549	1 354	..
2011–12	-17 965	1 439	11 068	-2 424	11 416	-2 612	-1 423	501	..
2012–13	-14 463	5 443	8 196	-3 973	8 333	-1 942	-1 220	-374	..
2013–14	-6 857	8 783	5 753	-2 968	1 045	-1 168	-3 344	-1 244	..
2014–15	-6 639	10 190	6 417	-3 763	-1 962	-528	-3 038	-677	..
2015–16	-11 349	16 699	11 581	-6 398	-7 703	42	-2 696	-176	..
2011	-15 961	3 372	9 042	-2 401	9 047	-1 404	-2 173	483	..
2012	-16 798	2 335	10 224	-3 038	10 803	-2 437	-1 139	50	..
2013	-11 219	7 528	6 897	-3 944	4 800	-1 460	-2 224	-378	..
2014	-5 572	9 336	5 598	-2 744	-400	-1 278	-3 392	-1 548	..
2015	-8 749	13 049	8 326	-4 967	-4 313	-79	-2 732	-535	..
2016	-12 822	17 987	14 652	-6 903	-10 824	467	-3 178	621	..
2015									
March	-1 659	2 906	1 286	-730	-613	-43	-1 060	-87	..
June	-2 087	2 777	1 865	-1 362	-726	158	-439	-186	..
September	-1 980	2 517	2 017	-1 110	-935	137	-450	-196	..
December	-3 023	4 849	3 158	-1 765	-2 039	-331	-783	-66	..
2016									
March	-3 231	4 386	3 078	-1 650	-1 924	57	-779	63	..
June	-3 115	4 947	3 328	-1 873	-2 805	179	-684	23	..
September	-2 364	3 003	3 402	-1 196	-2 430	87	-558	56	..
December	-4 112	5 651	4 844	-2 184	-3 665	144	-1 157	479	..
2017									
March	-4 275	4 956	4 142	-1 288	-2 860	241	-1 059	143	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)									
2010–11	74 237	76 716	72 034	12 292	62 564	2 636	1 514	6 219	308 274
2011–12	89 676	115 612	93 085	17 097	73 437	365	4 681	8 579	402 451
2012–13	100 877	122 379	84 658	14 950	66 105	672	6 776	7 088	403 426
2013–14	108 113	126 162	69 896	16 012	30 149	1 319	883	5 754	358 237
2014–15	110 223	130 998	59 950	14 170	21 167	1 557	1 332	7 284	346 646
2015–16	111 856	146 281	64 510	11 211	14 684	2 192	776	6 778	360 025
2011	82 184	97 376	82 548	14 807	66 953	1 621	2 458	6 966	354 932
2012	96 267	118 969	91 866	15 941	76 688	255	6 678	8 189	414 763
2013	104 087	125 755	77 609	15 199	45 469	1 148	3 633	6 726	379 551
2014	110 660	128 428	64 256	15 610	24 868	1 071	164	5 891	350 906
2015	108 320	131 360	60 136	12 605	17 912	1 764	1 171	6 973	340 209
2016	116 382	146 628	70 442	10 322	16 835	2 972	645	6 825	372 805
2015									
March	33 544	38 857	17 334	5 380	7 670	775	230	2 635	106 395
June	20 785	27 872	13 872	2 424	3 556	307	1 502	1 450	71 768
September	28 626	32 948	14 654	3 092	4 275	617	34	1 799	86 032
December	25 365	31 683	14 276	1 709	2 411	65	-595	1 089	76 014
2016									
March	33 004	43 701	18 939	4 054	6 619	932	249	2 393	109 871
June	24 861	37 949	16 641	2 356	1 379	578	1 088	1 497	88 108
September	33 440	32 275	18 549	3 056	6 152	709	252	1 984	96 429
December	25 077	32 703	16 313	856	2 685	753	-944	951	78 397
2017									
March	39 918	46 447	23 869	3 987	8 182	1 051	-58	2 738	126 138

.. not applicable

(a) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

(b) Net interstate migration estimates prior to September 2011 are final. For September 2011 onwards they are preliminary, based on 2011 Census expansion factors, and will be revised following the final rebasing of the 2016 Census – see Explanatory Notes 20–23.

(c) Estimates of total population growth prior to September 2011 are final. From September 2011 to June 2016 they have a status of preliminary rebased. Growth estimates for September 2016 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Note 7.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
.....									
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c) (d)									
2010–11	0.70	0.64	0.81	0.43	0.83	0.43	1.28	0.93	0.71
2011–12	0.67	0.70	0.79	0.46	0.85	0.40	1.29	0.97	0.71
2012–13	0.68	0.71	0.78	0.44	0.87	0.32	1.25	1.01	0.71
2013–14	0.61	0.68	0.77	0.43	0.85	0.30	1.18	1.01	0.68
2014–15	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.38	0.84	0.26	1.17	0.98	0.65
2015–16	0.61	0.67	0.68	0.38	0.84	0.23	1.16	0.94	0.65
2011	0.68	0.67	0.79	0.46	0.84	0.45	1.26	0.97	0.70
2012	0.69	0.71	0.81	0.45	0.87	0.33	1.31	1.01	0.72
2013	0.64	0.69	0.77	0.43	0.86	0.32	1.23	1.01	0.69
2014	0.61	0.67	0.75	0.43	0.86	0.28	1.15	0.98	0.67
2015	0.59	0.64	0.66	0.37	0.82	0.20	1.17	0.96	0.63
2016	0.55	0.61	0.67	0.37	0.81	0.25	1.19	0.84	0.61
2015									
March	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.11	0.22	0.08	0.31	0.25	0.17
June	0.14	0.14	0.17	0.09	0.20	0.05	0.32	0.24	0.15
September	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.07	0.19	0.02	0.28	0.23	0.15
December	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.10	0.20	0.05	0.25	0.24	0.16
2016									
March	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.12	0.23	0.10	0.31	0.25	0.18
June	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.10	0.21	0.06	0.32	0.22	0.16
September	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.08	0.19	0.04	0.29	0.25	0.13
December	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.18	0.04	0.26	0.11	0.13
2017									
March	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.09	0.22	0.05	0.30	0.26	0.16

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

(b) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

(c) Natural increase estimates prior to September 2011 are final. From September 2011 to June 2016 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for September 2016 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Notes 7–11.

(d) Processing delays have resulted in lower than usual births and deaths for the Australian Capital Territory for the December quarter 2016. For more information see Explanatory Note 11.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (c)									
2010–11	0.72	0.82	0.79	0.56	1.59	0.20	0.48	0.48	0.82
2011–12	0.81	0.98	1.00	0.69	2.26	0.23	1.30	0.85	1.03
2012–13	0.89	0.98	0.86	0.65	1.98	0.25	2.10	0.61	1.00
2013–14	0.92	0.98	0.58	0.66	0.77	0.25	0.53	0.47	0.81
2014–15	0.93	1.02	0.41	0.63	0.55	0.21	0.60	0.72	0.76
2015–16	0.97	1.11	0.40	0.57	0.49	0.20	0.18	0.45	0.78
2011	0.78	0.92	0.91	0.62	1.89	0.21	0.73	0.65	0.93
2012	0.85	1.00	0.97	0.66	2.36	0.25	2.02	0.81	1.05
2013	0.91	1.00	0.73	0.68	1.26	0.25	1.18	0.51	0.90
2014	0.92	0.99	0.48	0.62	0.61	0.25	0.29	0.60	0.77
2015	0.93	1.07	0.40	0.62	0.51	0.20	0.38	0.62	0.76
2016	1.10	1.21	0.48	0.58	0.51	0.24	0.34	0.52	0.87
2015									
March	0.29	0.34	0.15	0.24	0.23	0.10	0.21	0.36	0.26
June	0.16	0.18	0.07	0.12	0.08	-0.01	0.47	0.09	0.13
September	0.26	0.30	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.07	-0.10	0.17	0.21
December	0.22	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.07	0.04	-0.20	—	0.16
2016									
March	0.31	0.36	0.15	0.20	0.23	0.10	0.11	0.28	0.27
June	0.18	0.20	0.08	0.11	0.05	-0.01	0.37	0.01	0.14
September	0.35	0.36	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.08	0.04	0.23	0.27
December	0.27	0.29	0.09	0.11	0.07	0.07	-0.17	0.01	0.19
2017									
March	0.42	0.50	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.10	0.11	0.38	0.36

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (d)									
2010–11	-0.19	0.06	0.15	-0.16	0.31	-0.01	-1.11	0.37	..
2011–12	-0.25	0.03	0.25	-0.15	0.49	-0.51	-0.62	0.14	..
2012–13	-0.20	0.10	0.18	-0.24	0.34	-0.38	-0.52	-0.10	..
2013–14	-0.09	0.15	0.12	-0.18	0.04	-0.23	-1.38	-0.32	..
2014–15	-0.09	0.17	0.14	-0.22	-0.08	-0.10	-1.25	-0.17	..
2015–16	-0.15	0.28	0.24	-0.38	-0.30	0.01	-1.10	-0.04	..
2011	-0.22	0.06	0.20	-0.15	0.39	-0.28	-0.94	0.13	..
2012	-0.23	0.04	0.23	-0.18	0.45	-0.48	-0.49	0.01	..
2013	-0.15	0.13	0.15	-0.24	0.19	-0.29	-0.93	-0.10	..
2014	-0.07	0.16	0.12	-0.16	-0.02	-0.25	-1.40	-0.40	..
2015	-0.12	0.22	0.18	-0.29	-0.17	-0.02	-1.12	-0.14	..
2016	-0.17	0.29	0.30	-0.40	-0.42	0.09	-1.30	0.16	..
2015									
March	-0.02	0.05	0.03	-0.04	-0.02	-0.01	-0.44	-0.02	..
June	-0.03	0.05	0.04	-0.08	-0.03	0.03	-0.18	-0.05	..
September	-0.03	0.04	0.04	-0.07	-0.04	0.03	-0.18	-0.05	..
December	-0.04	0.08	0.07	-0.10	-0.08	-0.06	-0.32	-0.02	..
2016									
March	-0.04	0.07	0.06	-0.10	-0.08	0.01	-0.32	0.02	..
June	-0.04	0.08	0.07	-0.11	-0.11	0.03	-0.28	0.01	..
September	-0.03	0.05	0.07	-0.07	-0.09	0.02	-0.23	0.01	..
December	-0.05	0.09	0.10	-0.13	-0.14	0.03	-0.47	0.12	..
2017									
March	-0.05	0.08	0.08	-0.08	-0.11	0.05	-0.43	0.04	..

.. 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 Explanatory Note 2.

(c) NOM estimates prior to December 2015 are final, based on actual traveller behaviour. Estimates for March 2016 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Notes 7 and 12–18.

(d) Net interstate migration estimates prior to September 2011 are final. For September 2011 onwards they are preliminary, based on 2011 Census expansion factors, and will be revised following the final rebasing of the 2016 Census – see Explanatory Notes 20–23.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i> (b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (c)									
2010–11	1.04	1.40	1.64	0.76	2.73	0.52	0.66	1.72	1.40
2011–12	1.24	2.09	2.08	1.04	3.12	0.07	2.02	2.33	1.80
2012–13	1.38	2.16	1.85	0.90	2.72	0.13	2.87	1.88	1.77
2013–14	1.46	2.18	1.50	0.96	1.21	0.26	0.36	1.50	1.55
2014–15	1.47	2.22	1.27	0.84	0.84	0.30	0.55	1.87	1.47
2015–16	1.47	2.42	1.35	0.66	0.58	0.43	0.32	1.71	1.51
2011	1.14	1.77	1.86	0.91	2.89	0.32	1.07	1.91	1.60
2012	1.33	2.13	2.03	0.97	3.21	0.05	2.87	2.20	1.84
2013	1.41	2.20	1.68	0.91	1.85	0.22	1.52	1.77	1.65
2014	1.48	2.20	1.37	0.93	0.99	0.21	0.07	1.52	1.50
2015	1.43	2.20	1.27	0.74	0.71	0.34	0.48	1.78	1.44
2016	1.52	2.40	1.46	0.60	0.66	0.58	0.26	1.71	1.55
2015									
March	0.44	0.65	0.36	0.32	0.30	0.15	0.09	0.67	0.45
June	0.27	0.46	0.29	0.14	0.14	0.06	0.62	0.37	0.30
September	0.38	0.55	0.31	0.18	0.17	0.12	0.01	0.45	0.36
December	0.33	0.52	0.30	0.10	0.09	0.01	-0.24	0.27	0.32
2016									
March	0.43	0.72	0.39	0.24	0.26	0.18	0.10	0.60	0.46
June	0.32	0.62	0.34	0.14	0.05	0.11	0.44	0.37	0.37
September	0.43	0.52	0.38	0.18	0.24	0.14	0.10	0.49	0.40
December	0.32	0.53	0.34	0.05	0.10	0.15	-0.38	0.23	0.32
2017									
March	0.51	0.74	0.49	0.23	0.32	0.20	-0.02	0.67	0.52

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

(b) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

(c) Estimates of total population growth prior to September 2011 are final. From September 2011 to June 2016 they have a status of preliminary rebased. Population growth estimates for September 2016 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Notes 7.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex—States and territories

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES (b)									
2010–11	3 585 109	2 740 959	2 233 959	811 845	1 185 050	254 790	121 483	182 996	11 118 234
2011–12	3 627 478	2 797 390	2 278 432	820 508	1 225 141	254 691	123 431	187 347	11 316 375
2012–13	3 675 151	2 857 596	2 317 678	827 843	1 259 855	254 629	127 288	190 799	11 512 700
2013–14	3 726 579	2 919 105	2 349 349	835 434	1 271 811	254 747	127 002	193 583	11 679 392
2014–15	3 779 438	2 983 730	2 374 773	842 051	1 279 953	255 011	127 049	197 103	11 840 827
2015–16	3 834 414	3 056 434	2 403 286	847 392	1 285 184	255 728	126 403	200 516	12 011 846
2011	3 605 553	2 767 252	2 254 101	815 636	1 202 176	254 793	121 894	184 889	11 208 309
2012	3 651 300	2 826 217	2 297 774	823 615	1 244 552	254 659	125 346	188 972	11 414 352
2013	3 700 087	2 887 081	2 333 041	830 928	1 265 377	254 696	126 927	192 213	11 592 174
2014	3 753 205	2 950 928	2 361 416	838 449	1 275 570	254 713	126 224	195 010	11 757 267
2015	3 805 898	3 015 486	2 387 041	844 099	1 281 987	255 122	126 023	198 491	11 915 839
2016	3 863 829	3 089 115	2 419 770	849 414	1 289 077	256 421	125 849	201 977	12 097 954
2015									
March	3 769 727	2 970 137	2 368 966	840 973	1 278 955	254 998	126 070	196 362	11 807 916
June	3 779 438	2 983 730	2 374 773	842 051	1 279 953	255 011	127 049	197 103	11 840 827
September	3 793 198	2 999 811	2 380 976	843 374	1 281 282	255 169	126 631	198 043	11 880 184
December	3 805 898	3 015 486	2 387 041	844 099	1 281 987	255 122	126 023	198 491	11 915 839
2016									
March	3 822 128	3 037 392	2 395 633	846 199	1 284 933	255 502	125 901	199 742	11 969 102
June	3 834 414	3 056 434	2 403 286	847 392	1 285 184	255 728	126 403	200 516	12 011 846
September	3 851 165	3 072 707	2 412 155	848 980	1 287 985	256 048	126 515	201 519	12 059 571
December	3 863 829	3 089 115	2 419 770	849 414	1 289 077	256 421	125 849	201 977	12 097 954
2017									
March	3 883 861	3 112 515	2 431 513	851 469	1 292 949	256 920	125 665	203 355	12 160 752
FEMALES (b)									
2010–11	3 633 420	2 796 858	2 242 819	827 769	1 168 359	256 693	109 809	184 989	11 221 790
2011–12	3 680 727	2 856 039	2 291 431	836 203	1 201 705	257 157	112 542	189 217	11 426 100
2012–13	3 733 931	2 918 212	2 336 843	843 818	1 233 096	257 891	115 461	192 853	11 633 201
2013–14	3 790 616	2 982 865	2 375 068	852 239	1 251 289	259 092	116 630	195 823	11 824 746
2014–15	3 847 980	3 049 238	2 409 594	859 792	1 264 314	260 385	117 915	199 587	12 009 957
2015–16	3 904 860	3 122 815	2 445 591	865 662	1 273 767	261 860	119 337	202 952	12 198 963
2011	3 656 522	2 825 835	2 265 329	831 653	1 183 840	257 047	110 863	186 910	11 319 092
2012	3 707 042	2 885 839	2 313 522	839 615	1 218 152	257 436	114 089	191 016	11 527 812
2013	3 762 342	2 950 730	2 355 864	847 501	1 242 796	258 547	116 141	194 501	11 729 541
2014	3 819 884	3 015 311	2 391 745	855 590	1 257 471	259 601	117 008	197 595	11 915 354
2015	3 875 511	3 082 113	2 426 256	862 545	1 268 966	260 956	118 380	201 087	12 096 991
2016	3 933 962	3 155 112	2 463 969	867 552	1 278 711	262 629	119 199	204 426	12 287 681
2015									
March	3 836 906	3 034 959	2 401 529	858 446	1 261 756	260 091	117 392	198 878	11 971 100
June	3 847 980	3 049 238	2 409 594	859 792	1 264 314	260 385	117 915	199 587	12 009 957
September	3 862 846	3 066 105	2 418 045	861 561	1 267 260	260 844	118 367	200 446	12 056 632
December	3 875 511	3 082 113	2 426 256	862 545	1 268 966	260 956	118 380	201 087	12 096 991
2016									
March	3 892 285	3 103 908	2 436 603	864 499	1 272 639	261 508	118 751	202 229	12 153 599
June	3 904 860	3 122 815	2 445 591	865 662	1 273 767	261 860	119 337	202 952	12 198 963
September	3 921 549	3 138 817	2 455 271	867 130	1 277 118	262 249	119 477	203 933	12 247 667
December	3 933 962	3 155 112	2 463 969	867 552	1 278 711	262 629	119 199	204 426	12 287 681
2017									
March	3 953 848	3 178 159	2 476 095	869 484	1 283 021	263 181	119 325	205 786	12 351 021

(a) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

(b) Estimates prior to September 2011 are final. From September 2011 to June 2016 they have a status of preliminary rebased. Estimates from September 2016 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Note 7.

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS (b)									
2010–11	7 218 529	5 537 817	4 476 778	1 639 614	2 353 409	511 483	231 292	367 985	22 340 024
2011–12	7 308 205	5 653 429	4 569 863	1 656 711	2 426 846	511 848	235 973	376 564	22 742 475
2012–13	7 409 082	5 775 808	4 654 521	1 671 661	2 492 951	512 520	242 749	383 652	23 145 901
2013–14	7 517 195	5 901 970	4 724 417	1 687 673	2 523 100	513 839	243 632	389 406	23 504 138
2014–15	7 627 418	6 032 968	4 784 367	1 701 843	2 544 267	515 396	244 964	396 690	23 850 784
2015–16	7 739 274	6 179 249	4 848 877	1 713 054	2 558 951	517 588	245 740	403 468	24 210 809
2011	7 262 075	5 593 087	4 519 430	1 647 289	2 386 016	511 840	232 757	371 799	22 527 401
2012	7 358 342	5 712 056	4 611 296	1 663 230	2 462 704	512 095	239 435	379 988	22 942 164
2013	7 462 429	5 837 811	4 688 905	1 678 429	2 508 173	513 243	243 068	386 714	23 321 715
2014	7 573 089	5 966 239	4 753 161	1 694 039	2 533 041	514 314	243 232	392 605	23 672 621
2015	7 681 409	6 097 599	4 813 297	1 706 644	2 550 953	516 078	244 403	399 578	24 012 830
2016	7 797 791	6 244 227	4 883 739	1 716 966	2 567 788	519 050	245 048	406 403	24 385 635
2015									
March	7 606 633	6 005 096	4 770 495	1 699 419	2 540 711	515 089	243 462	395 240	23 779 016
June	7 627 418	6 032 968	4 784 367	1 701 843	2 544 267	515 396	244 964	396 690	23 850 784
September	7 656 044	6 065 916	4 799 021	1 704 935	2 548 542	516 013	244 998	398 489	23 936 816
December	7 681 409	6 097 599	4 813 297	1 706 644	2 550 953	516 078	244 403	399 578	24 012 830
2016									
March	7 714 413	6 141 300	4 832 236	1 710 698	2 557 572	517 010	244 652	401 971	24 122 701
June	7 739 274	6 179 249	4 848 877	1 713 054	2 558 951	517 588	245 740	403 468	24 210 809
September	7 772 714	6 211 524	4 867 426	1 716 110	2 565 103	518 297	245 992	405 452	24 307 238
December	7 797 791	6 244 227	4 883 739	1 716 966	2 567 788	519 050	245 048	406 403	24 385 635
2017									
March	7 837 709	6 290 674	4 907 608	1 720 953	2 575 970	520 101	244 990	409 141	24 511 773

(a) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

(b) Estimates prior to September 2011 are final. From September 2011 to June 2016 they have a status of preliminary rebased. Estimates from September 2016 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Note 7.

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

Population region				CHANGE		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	
	2011	2015	2016	2011–2016	2015–2016	2011–2016	2015–2016
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
GREATER CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL AREAS (c)							
Greater Sydney	4 608 949	4 938 039	5 029 768	420 819	91 729	1.76	1.86
Greater Melbourne	4 169 366	4 599 141	4 725 316	555 950	126 175	2.54	2.74
Greater Brisbane	2 147 436	2 318 501	2 360 241	212 805	41 740	1.91	1.80
Greater Adelaide	1 264 091	1 314 377	1 324 279	60 188	9 902	0.93	0.75
Greater Perth	1 833 567	2 002 114	2 022 044	188 477	19 930	1.98	1.00
Greater Hobart	216 273	222 432	224 462	8 189	2 030	0.75	0.91
Greater Darwin	129 106	144 095	145 916	16 810	1 821	2.48	1.26
Australian Capital Territory	367 985	396 690	403 468	35 483	6 778	1.86	1.71

SIGNIFICANT URBAN AREA (d)

Sydney	4 233 699	4 541 644	4 625 272	391 573	83 628	1.78	1.84
Melbourne	4 013 186	4 420 799	4 540 482	527 296	119 683	2.50	2.71
Brisbane	2 056 390	2 215 000	2 253 756	197 366	38 756	1.85	1.75
Perth	1 772 899	1 915 572	1 925 794	152 895	10 222	1.67	0.53
Adelaide	1 236 712	1 286 120	1 295 831	59 119	9 711	0.94	0.76
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	581 036	632 330	646 983	65 947	14 653	2.17	2.32
Newcastle - Maitland	415 628	432 589	436 171	20 543	3 582	0.97	0.83
Canberra - Queanbeyan	404 957	430 105	435 019	30 062	4 914	1.44	1.14
Central Coast	314 941	324 313	327 024	12 083	2 711	0.76	0.84
Sunshine Coast	281 005	310 261	317 404	36 399	7 143	2.47	2.30
Wollongong	281 700	292 626	295 669	13 969	3 043	0.97	1.04
Hobart	204 951	210 779	212 691	7 740	1 912	0.74	0.91
Geelong	177 588	188 343	192 393	14 805	4 050	1.61	2.15
Townsville	167 603	177 547	178 864	11 261	1 317	1.31	0.74
Cairns	139 212	148 406	150 041	10 829	1 635	1.51	1.10
Darwin	113 921	124 317	125 322	11 401	1 005	1.93	0.81
Toowoomba	109 244	113 482	114 024	4 780	542	0.86	0.48
Ballarat	93 470	99 688	101 588	8 118	1 900	1.68	1.91
Bendigo	87 340	93 848	95 587	8 247	1 739	1.82	1.85
Albury - Wodonga	84 195	89 179	90 576	6 381	1 397	1.47	1.57
Launceston	86 051	86 077	86 335	284	258	0.07	0.30
Mackay	79 658	81 443	80 755	1 097	-688	0.27	-0.84
Rockhampton	75 730	79 327	78 795	3 065	-532	0.80	-0.67
Bunbury	67 866	73 861	74 113	6 247	252	1.78	0.34
Bundaberg	69 096	70 315	70 310	1 214	-5	0.35	-0.01
Coffs Harbour	66 689	69 316	70 134	3 445	818	1.01	1.18
Melton	48 792	59 215	62 117	13 325	2 902	4.95	4.90
Wagga Wagga	54 137	55 530	55 960	1 823	430	0.66	0.77
Hervey Bay	49 835	52 303	52 806	2 971	503	1.16	0.96
Mildura - Wentworth	48 505	50 586	50 998	2 493	412	1.01	0.81
Shepparton - Mooroopna	47 571	50 198	50 693	3 122	495	1.28	0.99
Ellenbrook	30 068	43 594	47 499	17 431	3 905	9.58	8.96
Port Macquarie	43 275	45 732	46 247	2 972	515	1.34	1.13
Gladstone - Tannum Sands	43 165	45 776	45 086	1 921	-690	0.87	-1.51
Tamworth	40 085	41 609	41 978	1 893	369	0.93	0.89
Traralgon - Morwell	40 609	41 124	41 333	724	209	0.35	0.51
Orange	37 785	39 390	39 755	1 970	365	1.02	0.93
Bowral - Mittagong	36 266	38 045	38 762	2 496	717	1.34	1.88
Geraldton	36 884	38 660	38 289	1 405	-371	0.75	-0.96
Busselton	31 475	36 808	37 596	6 121	788	3.62	2.14

(a) Based on data published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia 2016* (cat. no. 3218.0) released 28 July 2017.

(b) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are final. Thereafter estimates have a status of preliminary rebased.

(c) Greater Capital City Statistical Areas estimates are based on the 2016 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) boundaries. For more information see *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 – Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Area, July 2016* (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001).

(d) Significant Urban Areas estimates are based on the 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) boundaries. For more information on see *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 4 – Significant Urban Centres and Localities, Section of State, July 2011* (cat. no. 1270.0.55.004).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex and age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2016(a)

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
MALES									
0–4	257 357	206 736	162 551	52 878	88 615	15 471	9 728	14 618	808 109
5–9	255 567	199 018	169 499	53 146	87 150	16 811	9 295	13 515	804 159
10–14	233 419	180 672	157 284	49 924	78 541	15 834	8 178	11 424	735 400
15–19	239 023	190 364	156 694	53 117	79 548	16 508	7 820	12 737	755 917
20–24	270 608	230 195	172 710	59 544	89 877	16 450	9 742	16 854	866 128
25–29	287 540	242 507	173 564	58 253	102 628	15 285	12 477	17 230	909 656
30–34	283 452	235 811	168 741	57 322	103 612	14 875	11 804	17 164	892 953
35–39	256 954	209 514	154 257	52 298	90 016	13 848	9 819	15 217	802 100
40–44	256 714	205 596	163 251	54 398	89 184	15 506	9 148	14 181	808 149
45–49	243 608	199 854	159 630	56 488	87 727	16 702	8 862	13 100	786 139
50–54	243 412	190 075	153 401	56 275	83 022	17 423	8 059	11 844	763 717
55–59	233 411	178 795	145 035	55 036	75 836	18 295	6 913	10 888	724 403
60–64	206 024	157 539	127 842	49 291	65 671	16 958	5 692	9 095	638 275
65–69	191 158	143 935	120 263	46 708	58 944	16 149	4 145	8 299	589 768
70–74	143 982	107 597	89 161	34 619	41 490	11 871	2 411	5 731	436 952
75–79	102 374	78 007	60 445	24 780	29 122	8 219	1 348	3 874	308 234
80–84	68 526	52 617	37 395	17 159	18 532	5 231	575	2 485	202 548
85–89	41 916	32 449	21 571	10 872	10 840	2 987	292	1 513	122 459
90–94	16 083	12 492	8 140	4 327	4 006	1 084	77	606	46 819
95–99	3 094	2 435	1 695	864	784	206	17	127	9 224
100 and over	192	226	157	93	39	15	1	14	737
All ages	3 834 414	3 056 434	2 403 286	847 392	1 285 184	255 728	126 403	200 516	12 011 846

FEMALES

0–4	243 613	195 070	154 939	50 197	84 256	14 652	9 648	13 488	765 994
5–9	242 671	188 044	161 081	50 841	83 051	15 769	8 932	12 405	762 928
10–14	220 331	170 743	149 244	47 352	74 955	14 926	7 826	10 814	696 325
15–19	226 511	181 610	150 722	50 786	75 364	15 504	7 084	12 399	720 085
20–24	259 628	220 619	169 209	56 468	84 043	15 329	8 753	16 238	830 358
25–29	288 420	243 371	174 912	57 591	99 772	15 363	11 925	17 424	908 879
30–34	287 443	240 091	173 095	57 762	100 439	15 394	11 449	17 439	903 259
35–39	258 386	209 680	159 018	52 245	87 375	14 783	9 359	15 054	806 038
40–44	260 905	210 649	168 096	54 026	87 108	16 445	8 521	14 154	820 061
45–49	256 544	211 241	167 685	57 834	87 307	17 770	8 429	13 225	820 203
50–54	250 732	197 864	159 825	57 646	82 539	18 268	7 604	12 429	787 079
55–59	243 587	187 596	150 376	57 252	77 040	19 030	6 662	11 434	753 160
60–64	216 153	166 781	132 563	51 944	67 750	17 419	5 129	9 928	667 824
65–69	195 368	151 624	121 174	48 801	58 796	16 253	3 471	8 875	604 480
70–74	149 513	113 487	90 440	37 208	42 064	12 179	2 050	6 243	453 269
75–79	114 679	88 031	64 604	28 482	32 275	9 037	1 229	4 510	342 900
80–84	85 596	66 564	45 234	21 473	23 369	6 465	710	3 182	252 629
85–89	63 023	48 275	32 391	16 374	15 934	4 427	378	2 171	182 989
90–94	32 415	24 257	16 176	8 825	7 972	2 274	145	1 218	93 291
95–99	8 489	6 362	4 261	2 290	2 183	520	31	283	24 423
100 and over	853	856	546	265	175	53	2	39	2 789
All ages	3 904 860	3 122 815	2 445 591	865 662	1 273 767	261 860	119 337	202 952	12 198 963

(a) Estimates at June 2016 have a status of preliminary rebased – see Explanatory Note 2. (b) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
PERSONS									
0–4	500 970	401 806	317 490	103 075	172 871	30 123	19 376	28 106	1 574 103
5–9	498 238	387 062	330 580	103 987	170 201	32 580	18 227	25 920	1 567 087
10–14	453 750	351 415	306 528	97 276	153 496	30 760	16 004	22 238	1 431 725
15–19	465 534	371 974	307 416	103 903	154 912	32 012	14 904	25 136	1 476 002
20–24	530 236	450 814	341 919	116 012	173 920	31 779	18 495	33 092	1 696 486
25–29	575 960	485 878	348 476	115 844	202 400	30 648	24 402	34 654	1 818 535
30–34	570 895	475 902	341 836	115 084	204 051	30 269	23 253	34 603	1 796 212
35–39	515 340	419 194	313 275	104 543	177 391	28 631	19 178	30 271	1 608 138
40–44	517 619	416 245	331 347	108 424	176 292	31 951	17 669	28 335	1 628 210
45–49	500 152	411 095	327 315	114 322	175 034	34 472	17 291	26 325	1 606 342
50–54	494 144	387 939	313 226	113 921	165 561	35 691	15 663	24 273	1 550 796
55–59	476 998	366 391	295 411	112 288	152 876	37 325	13 575	22 322	1 477 563
60–64	422 177	324 320	260 405	101 235	133 421	34 377	10 821	19 023	1 306 099
65–69	386 526	295 559	241 437	95 509	117 740	32 402	7 616	17 174	1 194 248
70–74	293 495	221 084	179 601	71 827	83 554	24 050	4 461	11 974	890 221
75–79	217 053	166 038	125 049	53 262	61 397	17 256	2 577	8 384	651 134
80–84	154 122	119 181	82 629	38 632	41 901	11 696	1 285	5 667	455 177
85–89	104 939	80 724	53 962	27 246	26 774	7 414	670	3 684	305 448
90–94	48 498	36 749	24 316	13 152	11 978	3 358	222	1 824	140 110
95–99	11 583	8 797	5 956	3 154	2 967	726	48	410	33 647
100 and over	1 045	1 082	703	358	214	68	3	53	3 526
All ages	7 739 274	6 179 249	4 848 877	1 713 054	2 558 951	517 588	245 740	403 468	24 210 809

(a) Estimates at June 2016 have a status of preliminary rebased – see Explanatory Note 2.

(b) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

June

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2012(a)	2013(a)	2014(a)	2015(a)	2016(a)	2012(a)	2013(a)	2014(a)	2015(a)	2016(a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	767 335	783 514	792 256	798 367	808 109	3.37	3.39	3.37	3.35	3.34
5–9	729 208	749 516	768 900	788 504	804 159	3.21	3.24	3.27	3.31	3.32
10–14	712 658	714 993	719 225	724 997	735 400	3.13	3.09	3.06	3.04	3.04
15–19	750 465	753 845	756 474	754 616	755 917	3.30	3.26	3.22	3.16	3.12
20–24	832 022	841 267	851 261	859 773	866 128	3.66	3.63	3.62	3.60	3.58
25–29	860 414	875 658	884 573	898 069	909 656	3.78	3.78	3.76	3.77	3.76
30–34	798 113	830 225	854 534	875 193	892 953	3.51	3.59	3.64	3.67	3.69
35–39	776 112	775 544	776 721	785 555	802 100	3.41	3.35	3.30	3.29	3.31
40–44	808 736	820 340	822 608	819 072	808 149	3.56	3.54	3.50	3.43	3.34
45–49	759 684	757 949	759 747	768 727	786 139	3.34	3.27	3.23	3.22	3.25
50–54	753 945	765 216	771 369	769 904	763 717	3.32	3.31	3.28	3.23	3.15
55–59	674 136	684 992	698 265	710 741	724 403	2.96	2.96	2.97	2.98	2.99
60–64	609 438	615 566	622 289	629 304	638 275	2.68	2.66	2.65	2.64	2.64
65–69	507 695	536 668	555 627	573 559	589 768	2.23	2.32	2.36	2.40	2.44
70–74	370 081	381 597	398 623	416 395	436 952	1.63	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.80
75–79	266 759	276 241	286 800	298 201	308 234	1.17	1.19	1.22	1.25	1.27
80–84	192 707	194 350	196 722	198 492	202 548	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.84
85–89	105 325	110 461	114 898	119 330	122 459	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.51
90–94	34 802	37 667	40 844	43 428	46 819	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19
95–99	6 126	6 430	6 947	7 893	9 224	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
100 and over	614	661	709	707	737	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	11 316 375	11 512 700	11 679 392	11 840 827	12 011 846	49.76	49.74	49.69	49.65	49.61
FEMALES										
0–4	727 622	742 192	751 241	756 734	765 994	3.20	3.21	3.20	3.17	3.16
5–9	690 199	708 968	727 732	747 561	762 928	3.03	3.06	3.10	3.13	3.15
10–14	677 500	679 971	682 558	686 241	696 325	2.98	2.94	2.90	2.88	2.88
15–19	711 120	714 669	717 142	718 137	720 085	3.13	3.09	3.05	3.01	2.97
20–24	798 905	808 585	816 307	822 319	830 358	3.51	3.49	3.47	3.45	3.43
25–29	839 482	859 029	876 711	895 280	908 879	3.69	3.71	3.73	3.75	3.75
30–34	792 384	823 258	851 752	879 065	903 259	3.48	3.56	3.62	3.69	3.73
35–39	781 479	778 155	779 945	789 525	806 038	3.44	3.36	3.32	3.31	3.33
40–44	826 138	840 149	842 326	837 491	820 061	3.63	3.63	3.58	3.51	3.39
45–49	774 562	774 844	782 313	796 162	820 203	3.41	3.35	3.33	3.34	3.39
50–54	769 951	782 726	791 149	791 206	787 079	3.39	3.38	3.37	3.32	3.25
55–59	690 010	705 160	720 711	736 692	753 160	3.03	3.05	3.07	3.09	3.11
60–64	616 934	628 583	642 324	654 825	667 824	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.75	2.76
65–69	514 138	542 873	563 041	583 757	604 480	2.26	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50
70–74	384 504	398 091	415 951	434 260	453 269	1.69	1.72	1.77	1.82	1.87
75–79	305 068	312 024	321 983	332 461	342 900	1.34	1.35	1.37	1.39	1.42
80–84	252 667	251 800	251 334	251 121	252 629	1.11	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.04
85–89	174 570	177 799	180 107	182 110	182 989	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.76
90–94	76 788	81 569	86 747	90 330	93 291	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.39
95–99	19 454	20 030	20 523	21 805	24 423	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10
100 and over	2 625	2 726	2 849	2 875	2 789	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	11 426 100	11 633 201	11 824 746	12 009 957	12 198 963	50.24	50.26	50.31	50.35	50.39

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Estimates from June 2012 to June 2016 have a status of preliminary rebased – see Explanatory Note 7.

June *continued*

Age group (years)	2012(a) 2013(a) 2014(a) 2015(a) 2016(a)					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	2012(a)	2013(a)	2014(a)	2015(a)	2016(a)
						%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS										
0–4	1 494 957	1 525 706	1 543 497	1 555 101	1 574 103	6.57	6.59	6.57	6.52	6.50
5–9	1 419 407	1 458 484	1 496 632	1 536 065	1 567 087	6.24	6.30	6.37	6.44	6.47
10–14	1 390 158	1 394 964	1 401 783	1 411 238	1 431 725	6.11	6.03	5.96	5.92	5.91
15–19	1 461 585	1 468 514	1 473 616	1 472 753	1 476 002	6.43	6.34	6.27	6.17	6.10
20–24	1 630 927	1 649 852	1 667 568	1 682 092	1 696 486	7.17	7.13	7.09	7.05	7.01
25–29	1 699 896	1 734 687	1 761 284	1 793 349	1 818 535	7.47	7.49	7.49	7.52	7.51
30–34	1 590 497	1 653 483	1 706 286	1 754 258	1 796 212	6.99	7.14	7.26	7.36	7.42
35–39	1 557 591	1 553 699	1 556 666	1 575 080	1 608 138	6.85	6.71	6.62	6.60	6.64
40–44	1 634 874	1 660 489	1 664 934	1 656 563	1 628 210	7.19	7.17	7.08	6.95	6.73
45–49	1 534 246	1 532 793	1 542 060	1 564 889	1 606 342	6.75	6.62	6.56	6.56	6.63
50–54	1 523 896	1 547 942	1 562 518	1 561 110	1 550 796	6.70	6.69	6.65	6.55	6.41
55–59	1 364 146	1 390 152	1 418 976	1 447 433	1 477 563	6.00	6.01	6.04	6.07	6.10
60–64	1 226 372	1 244 149	1 264 613	1 284 129	1 306 099	5.39	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.39
65–69	1 021 833	1 079 541	1 118 668	1 157 316	1 194 248	4.49	4.66	4.76	4.85	4.93
70–74	754 585	779 688	814 574	850 655	890 221	3.32	3.37	3.47	3.57	3.68
75–79	571 827	588 265	608 783	630 662	651 134	2.51	2.54	2.59	2.64	2.69
80–84	445 374	446 150	448 056	449 613	455 177	1.96	1.93	1.91	1.89	1.88
85–89	279 895	288 260	295 005	301 440	305 448	1.23	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.26
90–94	111 590	119 236	127 591	133 758	140 110	0.49	0.52	0.54	0.56	0.58
95–99	25 580	26 460	27 470	29 698	33 647	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.14
100 and over	3 239	3 387	3 558	3 582	3 526	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
All ages	22 742 475	23 145 901	23 504 138	23 850 784	24 210 809	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Estimates from June 2012 to June 2016 have a status of preliminary rebased – see Explanatory Note 7.

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percentage(a)</i>
	no.	%
Australia – at 31 March 2017(b)		
New South Wales	7 837 709	32.0
Victoria	6 290 674	25.7
Queensland	4 907 608	20.0
South Australia	1 720 953	7.0
Western Australia	2 575 970	10.5
Tasmania	520 101	2.1
Northern Territory	244 990	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	409 141	1.7
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	402	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 920	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	550	0.0
Norfolk Island	1 755	0.0
Total Other Territories	4 627	0.0
Total Australia	24 511 773	100.0
Australian External Territories – 30 June 2016(c)		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	. .
Coral Sea Islands Territory	3	. .
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	57	. .
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	. .
Total Australian External Territories	60	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Percentage of the population of Total Australia.

(b) Estimates at March 2017 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Note 7.

(c) 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 apportionment purposes – see Explanatory Note 3.

(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)
GREATER CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES A(c)									
2012	4 672.6	4 248.3	2 192.1	1 278.4	1 900.0	217.0	131.9	..	..
2016	4 958.1	4 620.3	2 409.2	1 342.1	2 209.4	224.5	137.9	..	..
2026	5 753.8	5 671.8	3 022.5	1 520.6	3 068.7	251.3	147.9	..	..
2036	6 601.2	6 787.7	3 689.2	1 703.9	4 004.0	277.4	157.2	..	..
2046	7 486.6	7 952.9	4 400.3	1 887.7	5 000.1	301.8	166.6	..	..
2056	8 430.8	9 192.6	5 174.7	2 080.0	6 076.0	326.7	176.7	..	..
TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES A(c)									
2012	7 301.1	5 629.1	4 565.5	1 656.3	2 432.7	512.3	235.2	375.1	22 722.0
2016	7 684.3	6 068.8	4 997.1	1 729.0	2 785.5	526.1	250.9	410.3	24 455.1
2026	8 735.2	7 318.2	6 209.3	1 929.2	3 760.2	574.0	289.0	509.0	29 327.4
2036	9 816.6	8 619.3	7 503.2	2 128.3	4 811.7	617.7	329.9	613.0	34 443.1
2046	10 908.6	9 956.2	8 863.3	2 323.5	5 923.2	656.4	375.4	722.6	39 732.5
2056	12 052.3	11 365.3	10 322.0	2 526.0	7 117.0	694.6	427.3	841.6	45 349.2
GREATER CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES B(d)									
2012	4 672.6	4 248.3	2 192.1	1 278.4	1 900.0	217.0	131.9	..	..
2016	4 986.7	4 606.0	2 397.1	1 340.5	2 181.2	222.5	140.9	..	..
2026	5 805.6	5 530.9	2 924.9	1 495.3	2 888.6	240.1	160.8	..	..
2036	6 599.6	6 428.6	3 453.5	1 633.3	3 609.0	253.1	179.4	..	..
2046	7 367.6	7 301.4	3 982.3	1 754.1	4 338.2	261.6	197.7	..	..
2056	8 123.6	8 162.3	4 519.6	1 866.8	5 081.1	267.9	216.5	..	..
TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES B(d)									
2012	7 301.1	5 629.1	4 565.5	1 656.3	2 432.7	512.3	235.2	375.1	22 722.0
2016	7 693.9	6 039.6	4 959.5	1 726.7	2 755.9	522.1	253.1	405.8	24 359.8
2026	8 672.0	7 085.5	5 955.9	1 896.8	3 563.6	550.2	295.6	483.0	28 505.9
2036	9 558.8	8 065.0	6 925.3	2 038.8	4 374.2	565.6	337.9	557.0	32 426.0
2046	10 358.5	8 986.2	7 867.7	2 154.8	5 183.5	569.2	382.1	629.8	36 135.1
2056	11 112.6	9 876.7	8 800.0	2 258.9	5 998.5	567.3	428.9	703.9	39 750.0
GREATER CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES C(e)									
2012	4 672.6	4 248.3	2 192.1	1 278.4	1 900.0	217.0	131.9	..	..
2016	5 015.1	4 597.9	2 384.9	1 338.9	2 156.4	220.6	143.9	..	..
2026	5 833.5	5 410.2	2 802.9	1 471.3	2 714.4	230.4	172.3	..	..
2036	6 536.6	6 121.8	3 144.8	1 573.3	3 227.1	234.5	197.7	..	..
2046	7 165.7	6 770.6	3 437.4	1 651.4	3 715.5	233.9	221.7	..	..
2056	7 716.5	7 353.2	3 680.2	1 711.3	4 177.7	230.9	244.3	..	..
TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES C(e)									
2012	7 301.1	5 629.1	4 565.5	1 656.3	2 432.7	512.3	235.2	375.1	22 722.0
2016	7 703.2	6 009.7	4 921.8	1 724.3	2 726.6	518.1	255.1	401.4	24 263.5
2026	8 623.2	6 866.4	5 715.2	1 868.0	3 375.3	528.0	301.8	458.0	27 739.3
2036	9 387.1	7 590.5	6 418.0	1 970.7	3 979.7	521.6	346.1	506.5	30 723.4
2046	10 036.2	8 227.0	7 059.7	2 041.7	4 558.6	502.1	390.9	551.0	33 370.4
2056	10 587.8	8 785.8	7 639.2	2 090.8	5 108.9	475.3	435.7	593.0	35 719.5

.. not applicable

(a) Uses preliminary Estimated Resident Population at June 2012 as the base population – see Explanatory Notes 24–28. For further information see *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

(b) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

(c) Series A assumes high levels of fertility, overseas migration and life expectancy, and large interstate migration flows – see Explanatory Note 26.

(d) Series B assumes medium levels of fertility, overseas migration, life expectancy, and interstate migration flows – see Explanatory Note 27.

(e) Series C assumes low levels of fertility and overseas migration, medium life expectancy, and small interstate migration flows – see Explanatory Note 28.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, by sex
and age groups—State and territories—at 30 June 2016(a)(b)

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(c)
MALES									
0–4	16 630	3 578	13 731	2 575	5 885	1 584	3 709	486	48 186
5–9	16 033	3 450	13 921	2 541	5 751	1 772	3 883	437	47 797
10–14	15 007	3 087	12 746	2 265	5 350	1 600	3 797	348	44 218
15–19	14 042	2 943	11 696	2 253	5 020	1 547	3 526	389	41 424
20–24	12 640	2 879	10 501	1 964	4 806	1 266	3 636	475	38 178
25–29	9 979	2 329	8 355	1 746	4 593	981	3 528	349	31 866
30–34	7 707	1 783	6 690	1 407	3 663	801	3 096	238	25 394
35–39	6 457	1 432	5 761	1 025	2 912	634	2 515	198	20 941
40–44	6 825	1 536	5 993	1 109	2 954	685	2 423	196	21 730
45–49	6 532	1 524	5 466	1 049	2 583	756	2 152	208	20 280
50–54	5 992	1 221	4 804	941	2 196	618	1 718	177	17 675
55–59	5 085	1 039	3 754	740	1 748	603	1 271	118	14 370
60–64	3 758	816	2 703	554	1 231	503	915	103	10 590
65–69	2 754	575	1 915	339	794	365	518	49	7 311
70–74	1 578	304	1 011	205	444	201	299	28	4 072
75–79	898	167	521	119	207	105	132	14	2 168
80–84	476	69	258	55	103	66	83	4	1 114
85 and over	197	100	145	47	51	41	52	2	635
All ages	132 590	28 832	109 971	20 934	50 291	14 128	37 253	3 819	397 949
FEMALES									
0–4	15 347	3 536	13 250	2 369	5 606	1 544	3 529	416	45 605
5–9	15 376	3 334	13 442	2 481	5 668	1 699	3 712	357	46 080
10–14	14 079	2 938	12 323	2 249	5 369	1 526	3 490	347	42 329
15–19	13 475	2 948	11 355	2 186	4 704	1 383	3 329	408	39 806
20–24	11 877	2 665	10 061	1 996	4 426	1 189	3 390	378	35 985
25–29	9 762	2 358	8 278	1 691	4 129	1 034	3 287	356	30 900
30–34	8 054	1 745	6 886	1 378	3 535	975	2 997	271	25 850
35–39	6 825	1 511	6 043	1 116	2 896	766	2 531	221	21 921
40–44	7 670	1 561	6 384	1 216	2 851	784	2 473	221	23 176
45–49	7 586	1 582	6 101	1 241	2 971	857	2 388	183	22 923
50–54	6 664	1 358	5 159	1 015	2 473	741	1 957	192	19 563
55–59	5 518	1 086	4 177	849	2 004	662	1 481	145	15 932
60–64	4 034	864	3 077	598	1 457	457	1 118	89	11 697
65–69	2 874	612	2 159	396	961	347	663	49	8 069
70–74	1 742	361	1 283	242	535	181	418	32	4 797
75–79	1 088	222	724	147	302	130	224	20	2 857
80–84	628	150	402	79	193	68	174	8	1 703
85 and over	411	119	323	73	138	68	95	12	1 239
All ages	133 010	28 950	111 427	21 322	50 218	14 411	37 256	3 705	400 432

(a) Estimates at June 2016 are preliminary based on the 2016 Census – see Explanatory Note 29.

(b) For further information, see *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001) and *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0). These publications will be updated with 2016 Census data in 2018 and 2019 respectively.

(c) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(c)
PERSONS									
0–4	31 977	7 114	26 981	4 944	11 491	3 128	7 238	902	93 791
5–9	31 409	6 784	27 363	5 022	11 419	3 471	7 595	794	93 877
10–14	29 086	6 025	25 069	4 514	10 719	3 126	7 287	695	86 547
15–19	27 517	5 891	23 051	4 439	9 724	2 930	6 855	797	81 230
20–24	24 517	5 544	20 562	3 960	9 232	2 455	7 026	853	74 163
25–29	19 741	4 687	16 633	3 437	8 722	2 015	6 815	705	62 766
30–34	15 761	3 528	13 576	2 785	7 198	1 776	6 093	509	51 244
35–39	13 282	2 943	11 804	2 141	5 808	1 400	5 046	419	42 862
40–44	14 495	3 097	12 377	2 325	5 805	1 469	4 896	417	44 906
45–49	14 118	3 106	11 567	2 290	5 554	1 613	4 540	391	43 203
50–54	12 656	2 579	9 963	1 956	4 669	1 359	3 675	369	37 238
55–59	10 603	2 125	7 931	1 589	3 752	1 265	2 752	263	30 302
60–64	7 792	1 680	5 780	1 152	2 688	960	2 033	192	22 287
65–69	5 628	1 187	4 074	735	1 755	712	1 181	98	15 380
70–74	3 320	665	2 294	447	979	382	717	60	8 869
75–79	1 986	389	1 245	266	509	235	356	34	5 025
80–84	1 104	219	660	134	296	134	257	12	2 817
85 and over	608	219	468	120	189	109	147	14	1 874
All ages	265 600	57 782	221 398	42 256	100 509	28 539	74 509	7 524	798 381

(a) Estimates at June 2016 are preliminary based on the 2016 Census – see Explanatory Note 29.

(b) For further information, see *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001) and *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0). These publications will be updated with 2016 Census data in 2018 and 2019 respectively.

(c) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT AUSTRALIAN NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION, by sex and age groups—State and territories— at 30 June 2016(a)(b)

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (c)
MALES									
0–4	240 727	203 158	148 820	50 303	82 730	13 887	6 019	14 132	759 923
5–9	239 534	195 568	155 578	50 605	81 399	15 039	5 412	13 078	756 362
10–14	218 412	177 585	144 538	47 659	73 191	14 234	4 381	11 076	691 182
15–19	224 981	187 421	144 998	50 864	74 528	14 961	4 294	12 348	714 493
20–24	257 968	227 316	162 209	57 580	85 071	15 184	6 106	16 379	827 950
25–29	277 561	240 178	165 209	56 507	98 035	14 304	8 949	16 881	877 790
30–34	275 745	234 028	162 051	55 915	99 949	14 074	8 708	16 926	867 559
35–39	250 497	208 082	148 496	51 273	87 104	13 214	7 304	15 019	781 159
40–44	249 889	204 060	157 258	53 289	86 230	14 821	6 725	13 985	786 419
45–49	237 076	198 330	154 164	55 439	85 144	15 946	6 710	12 892	765 859
50–54	237 420	188 854	148 597	55 334	80 826	16 805	6 341	11 667	746 042
55–59	228 326	177 756	141 281	54 296	74 088	17 692	5 642	10 770	710 033
60–64	202 266	156 723	125 139	48 737	64 440	16 455	4 777	8 992	627 685
65–69	188 404	143 360	118 348	46 369	58 150	15 784	3 627	8 250	582 457
70–74	142 404	107 293	88 150	34 414	41 046	11 670	2 112	5 703	432 880
75–79	101 476	77 840	59 924	24 661	28 915	8 114	1 216	3 860	306 066
80–84	68 050	52 548	37 137	17 104	18 429	5 165	492	2 481	201 434
85 and over	61 088	47 502	31 418	16 109	15 618	4 251	335	2 258	178 604
All ages	3 701 824	3 027 602	2 293 315	826 458	1 234 893	241 600	89 150	196 697	11 613 897

FEMALES

0–4	228 266	191 534	141 689	47 828	78 650	13 108	6 119	13 072	720 389
5–9	227 295	184 710	147 639	48 360	77 383	14 070	5 220	12 048	716 848
10–14	206 252	167 805	136 921	45 103	69 586	13 400	4 336	10 467	653 996
15–19	213 036	178 662	139 367	48 600	70 660	14 121	3 755	11 991	680 279
20–24	247 751	217 954	159 148	54 472	79 617	14 140	5 363	15 860	794 373
25–29	278 658	241 013	166 634	55 900	95 643	14 329	8 638	17 068	877 979
30–34	279 389	238 346	166 209	56 384	96 904	14 419	8 452	17 168	877 409
35–39	251 561	208 169	152 975	51 129	84 479	14 017	6 828	14 833	784 117
40–44	253 235	209 088	161 712	52 810	84 257	15 661	6 048	13 933	796 885
45–49	248 958	209 659	161 584	56 593	84 336	16 913	6 041	13 042	797 280
50–54	244 068	196 506	154 666	56 631	80 066	17 527	5 647	12 237	767 516
55–59	238 069	186 510	146 199	56 403	75 036	18 368	5 181	11 289	737 228
60–64	212 119	165 917	129 486	51 346	66 293	16 962	4 011	9 839	656 127
65–69	192 494	151 012	119 015	48 405	57 835	15 906	2 808	8 826	596 411
70–74	147 771	113 126	89 157	36 966	41 529	11 998	1 632	6 211	448 472
75–79	113 591	87 809	63 880	28 335	31 973	8 907	1 005	4 490	340 043
80–84	84 968	66 414	44 832	21 394	23 176	6 397	536	3 174	250 926
85 and over	104 369	79 631	53 051	27 681	26 126	7 206	461	3 699	302 253
All ages	3 771 850	3 093 865	2 334 164	844 340	1 223 549	247 449	82 081	199 247	11 798 531

(a) Estimates at June 2016 are preliminary based on the 2016 Census – see Explanatory Note 29.

(b) For further information, see *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001). This publication will be updated with 2016 Census data in 2018.

(c) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (c)
PERSONS									
0–4	468 993	394 692	290 509	98 131	161 380	26 995	12 138	27 204	1 480 312
5–9	466 829	380 278	303 217	98 965	158 782	29 109	10 632	25 126	1 473 210
10–14	424 664	345 390	281 459	92 762	142 777	27 634	8 717	21 543	1 345 178
15–19	438 017	366 083	284 365	99 464	145 188	29 082	8 049	24 339	1 394 772
20–24	505 719	445 270	321 357	112 052	164 688	29 324	11 469	32 239	1 622 323
25–29	556 219	481 191	331 843	112 407	193 678	28 633	17 587	33 949	1 755 769
30–34	555 134	472 374	328 260	112 299	196 853	28 493	17 160	34 094	1 744 968
35–39	502 058	416 251	301 471	102 402	171 583	27 231	14 132	29 852	1 565 276
40–44	503 124	413 148	318 970	106 099	170 487	30 482	12 773	27 918	1 583 304
45–49	486 034	407 989	315 748	112 032	169 480	32 859	12 751	25 934	1 563 139
50–54	481 488	385 360	303 263	111 965	160 892	34 332	11 988	23 904	1 513 558
55–59	466 395	364 266	287 480	110 699	149 124	36 060	10 823	22 059	1 447 261
60–64	414 385	322 640	254 625	100 083	130 733	33 417	8 788	18 831	1 283 812
65–69	380 898	294 372	237 363	94 774	115 985	31 690	6 435	17 076	1 178 868
70–74	290 175	220 419	177 307	71 380	82 575	23 668	3 744	11 914	881 352
75–79	215 067	165 649	123 804	52 996	60 888	17 021	2 221	8 350	646 109
80–84	153 018	118 962	81 969	38 498	41 605	11 562	1 028	5 655	452 360
85 and over	165 457	127 133	84 469	43 790	41 744	11 457	796	5 957	480 857
All ages	7 473 674	6 121 467	4 627 479	1 670 798	2 458 442	489 049	171 231	395 944	23 412 428

(a) Estimates at June 2016 are preliminary based on the 2016 Census – see Explanatory Note 29.

(b) For further information, see *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001). This publication will be updated with 2016 Census data in 2018.

(c) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

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

.....

PROJECTIONS, SERIES A — PERSONS (c)

2012	212 498	48 505	193 527	38 188	90 073	24 709	69 981	6 337	684 087
2013	216 701	49 739	198 285	38 995	91 932	25 274	71 130	6 521	698 851
2014	221 110	51 035	203 230	39 834	93 856	25 863	72 296	6 713	714 215
2015	225 731	52 396	208 369	40 707	95 848	26 476	73 478	6 914	730 202
2016	230 564	53 817	213 712	41 613	97 907	27 114	74 679	7 121	746 815
2021	257 802	61 841	243 452	46 617	109 143	30 646	80 925	8 288	839 030
2026	289 808	71 379	278 019	52 321	121 836	34 724	87 486	9 674	945 594

.....

PROJECTIONS, SERIES B — PERSONS (d)

2012	212 474	48 498	193 506	38 184	90 065	24 709	69 976	6 336	684 017
2013	216 612	49 715	198 206	38 981	91 898	25 269	71 111	6 517	698 583
2014	220 902	50 983	203 045	39 800	93 778	25 845	72 251	6 707	713 589
2015	225 349	52 299	208 026	40 646	95 707	26 440	73 396	6 902	729 048
2016	229 951	53 663	213 160	41 515	97 681	27 052	74 543	7 103	744 956
2021	255 036	61 150	240 971	46 173	108 154	30 345	80 315	8 210	830 668
2026	282 962	69 637	271 860	51 233	119 431	33 965	86 060	9 463	924 953

.....

PROJECTIONS, SERIES C — PERSONS (e)

2012	212 460	48 493	193 492	38 181	90 059	24 706	69 971	6 336	683 967
2013	216 548	49 697	198 148	38 969	91 874	25 257	71 095	6 517	698 378
2014	220 742	50 938	202 904	39 773	93 720	25 821	72 212	6 703	713 091
2015	225 046	52 218	207 760	40 595	95 596	26 398	73 323	6 895	728 113
2016	229 452	53 532	212 722	41 431	97 502	26 988	74 428	7 091	743 433
2021	252 705	60 564	238 913	45 789	107 334	30 077	79 839	8 145	823 679
2026	277 233	68 198	266 755	50 312	117 440	33 305	84 922	9 286	907 789

-
- (a) Uses final rebased estimates at June 2011 as the base population – see Explanatory Note 29. For further information see *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0).
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.
- (c) Series A assumes: constant fertility rates; high increase in paternity rates and life expectancy at birth; constant levels of interstate migration; and zero net overseas migration – see Explanatory Note 30.
- (d) Series B assumes: small decrease in fertility rates; medium increase in paternity rates and life expectancy at birth; constant levels of interstate migration; and zero net overseas migration – see Explanatory Note 31.
- (e) Series C assumes: a medium decrease in fertility rates; constant paternity rates; low increase in life expectancy at birth; constant levels of interstate migration; and zero net overseas migration – see Explanatory Note 32.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS (c)(d)									
2010–11	99 385	71 593	62 888	19 856	31 846	6 545	3 922	5 098	301 150
2011–12	98 886	75 018	63 227	20 267	32 939	6 351	4 014	5 285	306 025
2012–13	99 926	76 542	63 959	20 496	34 513	6 109	4 012	5 534	311 124
2013–14	96 119	76 594	63 490	20 205	34 932	6 030	3 987	5 606	306 997
2014–15	97 857	76 716	62 522	19 952	35 149	5 755	4 039	5 659	307 679
2015–16	99 260	78 953	62 190	19 917	35 875	5 869	3 928	5 703	311 727
2011	98 799	72 907	62 774	20 197	32 332	6 562	3 932	5 254	302 788
2012	101 013	76 299	64 557	20 514	34 112	6 191	4 048	5 476	312 244
2013	97 213	76 231	63 430	19 924	34 554	6 080	4 025	5 558	307 044
2014	97 798	77 582	63 690	20 533	35 386	5 877	3 964	5 631	310 494
2015	97 618	77 033	61 417	19 746	35 199	5 674	3 994	5 622	306 331
2016	94 995	76 469	61 658	19 713	35 580	5 844	3 948	5 187	303 435
2015									
March	24 231	18 890	15 473	4 828	8 892	1 452	1 051	1 389	76 213
June	23 897	18 510	15 525	4 912	8 692	1 388	1 075	1 402	75 412
September	25 341	19 949	15 702	5 085	8 951	1 435	954	1 423	78 844
December	24 149	19 684	14 717	4 921	8 664	1 399	914	1 408	75 862
2016									
March	24 828	19 799	15 972	5 001	9 201	1 528	1 018	1 440	78 794
June	24 942	19 521	15 799	4 910	9 059	1 507	1 042	1 432	78 227
September	23 798	17 901	15 815	5 203	8 974	1 469	966	1 564	75 703
December	21 427	19 248	14 072	4 599	8 346	1 340	922	751	70 711
2017									
March	23 964	19 893	15 995	4 836	9 005	1 431	1 002	1 795	77 925
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (e)(f)									
2010–11	1.975	1.798	2.021	1.872	1.931	2.131	2.130	1.741	1.928
2011–12	1.946	1.846	1.998	1.892	1.919	2.075	2.158	1.760	1.926
2012–13	1.939	1.839	1.979	1.894	1.926	2.010	2.065	1.791	1.917
2013–14	1.830	1.791	1.931	1.845	1.890	1.984	2.014	1.770	1.851
2014–15	1.826	1.746	1.878	1.798	1.876	1.892	2.023	1.758	1.821
2015–16	1.814	1.743	1.844	1.774	1.896	1.923	1.936	1.736	1.809

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

(b) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

(c) Birth estimates prior to September 2011 are final. From September 2011 to June 2016 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for September 2016 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Notes 7–11.

(d) Processing delays have resulted than lower than usual births for the Australian Capital Territory for the December quarter 2016. For more information see Explanatory Note 11.

(e) Births per woman.

(f) Rates from June 2011 to June 2016 are calculated using revised births based on quarter of occurrence and preliminary rebased ERP – see Explanatory Note 7.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>(b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS (c)(d)									
2010–11	49 387	36 421	27 084	12 786	12 718	4 343	977	1 716	145 436
2011–12	50 465	36 168	27 794	12 773	12 969	4 285	1 020	1 721	147 203
2012–13	50 281	36 588	28 432	13 133	13 462	4 461	1 070	1 736	149 166
2013–14	50 776	37 375	27 869	13 013	13 624	4 490	1 123	1 743	150 021
2014–15	52 934	38 573	29 405	13 480	14 053	4 426	1 182	1 840	155 900
2015–16	53 105	38 828	29 804	13 378	14 513	4 675	1 091	1 969	157 376
2011	50 177	36 313	27 819	12 696	12 739	4 262	1 023	1 703	146 738
2012	50 867	36 536	28 120	13 145	13 292	4 485	1 009	1 722	149 180
2013	50 111	36 609	27 982	12 842	13 478	4 417	1 089	1 718	148 253
2014	52 377	38 225	28 737	13 381	13 736	4 457	1 172	1 837	153 929
2015	53 038	38 813	29 842	13 534	14 475	4 642	1 143	1 851	157 346
2016	53 073	39 397	29 554	13 415	14 954	4 567	1 047	1 850	157 873
2015									
March	11 770	8 798	7 061	3 033	3 391	1 052	288	422	35 817
June	13 442	9 912	7 348	3 371	3 554	1 121	284	456	39 489
September	15 156	10 725	8 126	3 880	4 071	1 318	280	527	44 087
December	12 670	9 378	7 307	3 250	3 459	1 151	291	446	37 953
2016									
March	12 151	8 856	6 960	3 031	3 380	1 029	264	442	36 116
June	13 128	9 869	7 411	3 217	3 603	1 177	256	554	39 220
September	14 844	10 680	8 313	3 750	4 134	1 247	246	554	43 770
December	12 950	9 992	6 870	3 417	3 837	1 114	281	300	38 767
2017									
March	12 139	9 466	7 862	3 292	3 459	1 161	267	731	38 382
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (e)(f)									
2010–11	5.70	5.61	5.83	5.78	5.44	6.67	8.18	5.34	5.72
2011–12	5.67	5.39	5.80	5.62	5.34	6.38	7.87	5.14	5.62
2012–13	5.50	5.28	5.73	5.66	5.37	6.58	8.45	4.98	5.53
2013–14	5.40	5.22	5.43	5.49	5.26	6.48	8.52	4.78	5.39
2014–15	5.49	5.21	5.55	5.55	5.27	6.22	8.35	4.84	5.44
2015–16	5.36	5.10	5.43	5.39	5.30	6.45	7.84	5.03	5.35

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

(b) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

(c) Death estimates prior to September 2011 are final. From September 2011 to June 2016 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for September 2016 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Notes 7–11.

(d) Processing delays have resulted in lower than usual deaths for the Australian Capital Territory for the December quarter 2016. For more information see Explanatory Note 11.

(e) Based on the direct method per 1,000 persons. The standard population used is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 as published prior to recasting the ERP series – see Glossary entry for Standardised Death Rate for further details.

(f) Rates June 2011 to June 2016 are calculated using revised deaths based on quarter of occurrence and preliminary rebased ERP – see Explanatory Note 7.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania(b)	Northern Territory(b)	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia(c)
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS (d)									
2010–11	376	241	300	72	99	28	35	17	1 168
2011–12	362	220	281	60	81	30	34	16	1 084
2012–13	323	216	287	59	92	20	27	13	1 037
2013–14	348	222	289	49	78	30	26	19	1 061
2014–15	320	173	264	66	90	21	28	18	980
2015–16	296	213	237	58	105	23	27	21	981
2011	368	216	303	56	93	28	41	16	1 121
2012	313	211	271	62	79	22	24	15	997
2013	369	224	293	60	86	23	33	17	1 105
2014	340	200	271	59	86	31	22	14	1 023
2015	306	184	252	54	87	20	27	19	950
2016	256	228	240	61	117	27	27	18	975
2015									
March	70	39	62	9	27	np	np	np	224
June	65	48	63	18	16	np	np	np	229
September	90	37	73	10	23	np	np	np	246
December	81	60	54	17	21	np	np	np	251
2016									
March	67	56	59	19	28	np	np	np	246
June	58	60	51	12	33	np	np	np	238
September	69	48	66	12	32	np	np	np	249
December	62	64	64	18	24	np	np	np	242
2017									
March	49	70	67	9	27	np	np	np	245
INFANT MORTALITY RATES (e)(f)									
2010–11	3.78	3.37	4.77	3.63	3.11	4.28	8.92	3.34	3.88
2011–12	3.66	2.93	4.44	2.96	2.46	4.72	8.47	3.03	3.54
2012–13	3.23	2.82	4.49	2.88	2.67	3.27	6.73	2.35	3.33
2013–14	3.62	2.90	4.55	2.43	2.23	4.98	6.52	3.39	3.46
2014–15	3.27	2.26	4.22	3.31	2.56	3.65	6.93	3.18	3.19
2015–16	2.98	2.70	3.81	2.91	2.93	3.92	6.87	3.68	3.15

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 Explanatory Notes 8–11.

(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.

(c) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

(d) Death estimates prior to September 2011 are final. From September 2011 to June 2016 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for September 2016 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Notes 7–11.

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

(f) Rates from June 2011 to June 2016 are calculated using revised infant deaths and revised births, both based on quarter of occurrence – see Explanatory Note 7.

<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>
NOM ARRIVALS (b)									
2010–11	141 979	104 896	84 253	20 158	64 929	3 470	4 809	7 274	431 781
2011–12	148 114	113 314	95 420	22 465	82 870	3 570	6 597	8 881	481 231
2012–13	157 272	119 146	94 346	22 398	82 962	3 729	8 577	8 316	496 746
2013–14	161 230	124 006	86 083	23 449	61 370	3 814	5 979	8 216	474 155
2014–15	165 435	129 533	80 099	23 197	54 391	3 875	6 491	8 938	471 967
2015–16	173 797	139 880	83 689	22 449	53 429	3 828	5 947	8 313	491 339
2011	146 230	109 518	90 456	20 816	72 451	3 479	5 367	7 929	456 258
2012	150 099	116 119	95 180	22 371	88 496	3 691	8 308	8 825	493 089
2013	162 254	122 915	91 863	23 381	70 623	3 786	7 047	8 175	490 045
2014	162 288	125 794	81 700	22 737	56 564	3 913	5 846	8 536	467 390
2015	168 968	134 364	81 497	23 270	54 007	3 773	6 324	8 834	481 042
2016	188 745	150 277	86 896	22 959	53 266	4 208	5 958	8 835	521 156
2015									
March	45 536	37 642	20 818	7 206	14 838	1 212	1 331	2 880	131 465
June	34 806	26 781	17 751	4 704	11 786	623	2 172	1 628	100 252
September	46 059	36 391	22 195	6 124	14 261	978	1 610	2 429	130 049
December	42 567	33 550	20 733	5 236	13 122	960	1 211	1 897	119 276
2016									
March	47 678	39 995	21 799	6 396	14 788	1 198	1 140	2 555	135 552
June	37 493	29 944	18 962	4 693	11 258	692	1 986	1 432	106 462
September	54 200	42 042	23 751	6 453	14 608	1 070	1 638	2 748	146 511
December	49 374	38 296	22 384	5 417	12 612	1 248	1 194	2 100	132 631
2017									
March	56 076	47 942	24 166	6 796	14 326	1 195	1 260	2 891	154 659
NOM DEPARTURES (b)									
2010–11	90 304	60 265	49 624	10 990	28 504	2 477	3 709	5 536	251 409
2011–12	89 916	58 899	50 494	11 114	29 671	2 401	3 579	5 748	251 823
2012–13	92 574	63 519	54 915	11 549	34 953	2 474	3 611	6 009	269 605
2013–14	93 361	67 443	58 891	12 397	42 064	2 527	4 700	6 403	287 790
2014–15	95 815	69 467	60 894	12 583	40 639	2 807	5 019	6 145	293 371
2015–16	100 038	72 820	64 523	12 732	41 059	2 778	5 509	6 510	305 970
2011	90 243	59 207	50 144	10 772	28 562	2 396	3 695	5 560	250 579
2012	88 189	60 385	51 560	11 456	32 205	2 429	3 617	5 810	255 653
2013	95 425	65 790	58 014	12 045	39 637	2 516	4 213	6 254	283 895
2014	93 520	68 159	59 269	12 327	41 326	2 653	5 147	6 226	288 630
2015	98 509	70 477	62 580	12 698	41 199	2 738	5 397	6 391	299 991
2016	103 910	76 226	63 873	13 017	40 345	2 947	5 120	6 761	312 203
2015									
March	23 403	17 448	13 482	3 101	9 132	703	814	1 460	69 545
June	22 966	15 944	14 225	2 669	9 716	669	1 024	1 273	68 486
September	26 336	18 470	17 160	3 660	11 029	617	1 859	1 744	80 875
December	25 804	18 615	17 713	3 268	11 322	749	1 700	1 914	81 085
2016									
March	23 956	18 326	14 703	3 053	8 847	688	868	1 453	71 894
June	23 942	17 409	14 947	2 751	9 861	724	1 082	1 399	72 116
September	27 350	19 991	16 106	3 654	10 866	670	1 548	1 830	82 015
December	28 662	20 500	18 117	3 559	10 771	865	1 622	2 079	86 178
2017									
March	23 708	16 878	12 572	3 065	8 830	655	994	1 360	68 064

(a) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

(b) NOM estimates prior to December 2015 are final, based on actual traveller behaviour. NOM estimates for March 2016 onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Notes 7 and 12–18.

<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>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (b)									
2010-11	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	180 372
2011-12	58 198	54 415	44 926	11 351	53 199	1 169	3 018	3 133	229 408
2012-13	64 698	55 627	39 431	10 849	48 009	1 255	4 966	2 307	227 141
2013-14	67 869	56 563	27 192	11 052	19 306	1 287	1 279	1 813	186 365
2014-15	69 620	60 066	19 205	10 614	13 752	1 068	1 472	2 793	178 596
2015-16	73 759	67 060	19 166	9 717	12 370	1 050	438	1 803	185 369
2011	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	205 679
2012	61 910	55 734	43 620	10 915	56 291	1 262	4 691	3 015	237 436
2013	66 829	57 125	33 849	11 336	30 986	1 270	2 834	1 921	206 150
2014	68 768	57 635	22 431	10 410	15 238	1 260	699	2 310	178 760
2015	70 459	63 887	18 917	10 572	12 808	1 035	927	2 443	181 051
2016	84 835	74 051	23 023	9 942	12 921	1 261	838	2 074	208 953
2015									
March	22 133	20 194	7 336	4 105	5 706	509	517	1 420	61 920
June	11 840	10 837	3 526	2 035	2 070	-46	1 148	355	31 766
September	19 723	17 921	5 035	2 464	3 232	361	-249	685	49 174
December	16 763	14 935	3 020	1 968	1 800	211	-489	-17	38 191
2016									
March	23 722	21 669	7 096	3 343	5 941	510	272	1 102	63 658
June	13 551	12 535	4 015	1 942	1 397	-32	904	33	34 346
September	26 850	22 051	7 645	2 799	3 742	400	90	918	64 496
December	20 712	17 796	4 267	1 858	1 841	383	-428	21	46 453
2017									
March	32 368	31 064	11 594	3 731	5 496	540	266	1 531	86 595

(a) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

(b) NOM estimates prior to December 2015 are final, based on actual traveller behaviour. NOM estimates for March 2016 onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Notes 7 and 12-18.

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
2014-15									
New South Wales	. .	21 726	35 423	5 707	8 309	2 033	2 966	10 030	86 194
Victoria	24 841	. .	19 957	8 081	9 584	3 461	2 821	3 367	72 112
Queensland	40 285	18 862	. .	5 642	8 515	2 983	5 733	3 312	85 332
South Australia	4 950	5 773	4 573	. .	2 602	598	2 317	615	21 428
Western Australia	7 828	7 914	8 833	2 712	. .	1 234	2 443	738	31 702
Tasmania	2 092	2 581	3 063	607	1 453	. .	293	195	10 284
Northern Territory	2 582	2 584	4 246	1 679	2 400	255	. .	295	14 041
Australian Capital Territory	10 255	2 482	2 820	763	801	248	506	. .	17 875
Total Departures	92 833	61 922	78 915	25 191	33 664	10 812	17 079	18 552	338 968
Net gain/loss	-6 639	10 190	6 417	-3 763	-1 962	-528	-3 038	-677	. .
2015-16									
New South Wales	. .	23 370	37 491	6 174	9 378	2 017	3 051	10 673	92 154
Victoria	29 198	. .	21 465	9 584	11 188	3 778	3 026	3 712	81 951
Queensland	44 911	20 470	. .	6 252	9 639	3 127	5 822	3 677	93 898
South Australia	5 347	5 902	4 364	. .	2 588	664	2 418	750	22 033
Western Australia	7 493	7 223	8 226	3 013	. .	1 190	2 352	726	30 223
Tasmania	2 539	2 890	3 151	671	1 524	. .	365	246	11 386
Northern Territory	2 738	2 654	4 453	1 858	2 482	287	. .	337	14 809
Australian Capital Territory	11 277	2 743	3 167	879	1 127	281	471	. .	19 945
Total Departures	103 503	65 252	82 317	28 431	37 926	11 344	17 505	20 121	366 399
Net gain/loss	-11 349	16 699	11 581	-6 398	-7 703	42	-2 696	-176	. .
2015									
New South Wales	. .	22 361	36 582	6 019	8 621	1 976	2 992	10 379	88 930
Victoria	26 790	. .	20 498	8 633	10 163	3 551	2 873	3 505	76 013
Queensland	42 308	19 247	. .	5 880	8 913	3 121	5 651	3 601	88 721
South Australia	5 274	5 850	4 409	. .	2 513	605	2 244	684	21 579
Western Australia	7 738	7 496	8 379	2 821	. .	1 171	2 492	719	30 816
Tasmania	2 342	2 732	3 145	630	1 502	. .	305	222	10 878
Northern Territory	2 609	2 653	4 306	1 768	2 437	245	. .	302	14 320
Australian Capital Territory	10 618	2 625	3 076	795	980	288	495	. .	18 877
Total Departures	97 679	62 964	80 395	26 546	35 129	10 957	17 052	19 412	350 134
Net gain/loss	-8 749	13 049	8 326	-4 967	-4 313	-79	-2 732	-535	. .
2016									
New South Wales	. .	23 995	37 805	6 247	10 318	2 096	3 172	10 681	94 314
Victoria	30 272	. .	22 158	10 032	11 994	3 747	3 345	3 783	85 331
Queensland	47 165	21 571	. .	6 564	9 891	3 171	5 834	3 545	97 741
South Australia	5 507	6 121	4 485	. .	2 593	600	2 261	718	22 285
Western Australia	7 348	7 202	7 807	2 779	. .	1 203	2 215	699	29 253
Tasmania	2 569	2 998	3 340	706	1 605	. .	369	268	11 855
Northern Territory	2 711	2 530	4 358	1 853	2 441	291	. .	340	14 524
Australian Capital Territory	11 564	2 927	3 136	1 007	1 235	280	506	. .	20 655
Total Departures	107 136	67 344	83 089	29 188	40 077	11 388	17 702	20 034	375 958
Net gain/loss	-12 822	17 987	14 652	-6 903	-10 824	467	-3 178	621	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Interstate migration estimates prior to September 2011 are final. For September 2011 onwards they are preliminary, based on 2011 Census expansion factors, and will be revised at final rebasing of the 2016 Census – see Explanatory Notes 20-23.

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
MARCH QUARTER 2016									
New South Wales	. .	5 877	9 266	1 605	2 390	518	826	2 764	23 246
Victoria	7 548	. .	5 552	2 434	2 782	914	833	943	21 006
Queensland	11 328	5 325	. .	1 594	2 431	708	1 561	949	23 896
South Australia	1 363	1 516	1 132	. .	696	167	554	197	5 625
Western Australia	1 915	1 857	2 091	740	. .	321	575	192	7 691
Tasmania	627	680	811	171	381	. .	83	58	2 811
Northern Territory	741	620	1 150	510	626	69	. .	87	3 803
Australian Capital Territory	2 955	745	816	221	309	57	150	. .	5 253
Total Departures	26 477	16 620	20 818	7 275	9 615	2 754	4 582	5 190	93 331
Net gain/loss	-3 231	4 386	3 078	-1 650	-1 924	57	-779	63	. .

DECEMBER QUARTER 2016

New South Wales	. .	6 636	10 338	1 800	3 010	558	935	2 962	26 239
Victoria	8 630	. .	6 340	2 871	3 509	1 085	1 091	1 062	24 588
Queensland	13 487	6 111	. .	1 923	2 701	920	1 583	999	27 724
South Australia	1 586	1 709	1 267	. .	696	165	543	204	6 170
Western Australia	1 979	1 949	1 985	724	. .	306	581	167	7 691
Tasmania	754	866	879	195	478	. .	93	66	3 331
Northern Territory	712	733	1 151	471	608	63	. .	77	3 815
Australian Capital Territory	3 203	933	920	370	354	90	146	. .	6 016
Total Departures	30 351	18 937	22 880	8 354	11 356	3 187	4 972	5 537	105 574
Net gain/loss	-4 112	5 651	4 844	-2 184	-3 665	144	-1 157	479	. .

MARCH QUARTER 2017

New South Wales	. .	5 664	9 104	1 631	2 469	520	782	2 655	22 825
Victoria	7 773	. .	5 462	2 315	2 899	902	863	957	21 171
Queensland	11 928	5 295	. .	1 614	2 468	782	1 468	971	24 526
South Australia	1 285	1 589	1 193	. .	703	155	535	217	5 677
Western Australia	1 777	1 644	1 861	608	. .	233	506	203	6 832
Tasmania	747	739	829	134	359	. .	95	49	2 952
Northern Territory	664	554	1 028	379	555	50	. .	95	3 325
Australian Capital Territory	2 926	730	907	284	239	69	135	. .	5 290
Total Departures	27 100	16 215	20 384	6 965	9 692	2 711	4 384	5 147	92 598
Net gain/loss	-4 275	4 956	4 142	-1 288	-2 860	241	-1 059	143	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Interstate migration estimates prior to September 2011 are final. For September 2011 onwards they are preliminary, based on 2011 Census expansion factors, and will be revised at final rebasing of the 2016 Census – see Explanatory Notes 20–23.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2021	2026	2036
CAPITAL CITIES									
Sydney	1 658 417	1 684 448	1 710 867	1 739 331	1 769 740	1 800 711	1 961 662	2 127 200	2 464 723
Melbourne	1 541 070	1 573 481	1 607 731	1 642 320	1 678 418	1 714 733	1 900 144	2 088 603	2 475 100
Brisbane	787 073	804 149	822 325	840 742	859 929	879 069	978 618	1 081 668	1 296 940
Adelaide	504 385	510 666	517 146	523 679	530 524	537 361	571 923	606 160	672 293
Perth	684 797	708 822	735 172	760 792	786 200	811 372	942 239	1 078 465	1 369 950
Hobart	88 138	88 655	89 171	89 876	90 815	91 790	96 558	101 006	108 603
Darwin	45 217	46 258	47 065	47 973	48 871	49 647	53 598	57 476	65 286
BALANCE OF STATE/TERRITORY									
New South Wales	1 031 094	1 042 521	1 054 504	1 066 248	1 077 836	1 089 166	1 142 192	1 188 320	1 256 773
Victoria	557 721	565 361	572 501	580 342	588 161	595 890	631 422	663 112	715 155
Queensland	891 933	910 569	929 806	949 170	969 164	989 056	1 088 940	1 188 459	1 384 968
South Australia	156 076	157 902	159 595	161 176	162 695	164 177	170 362	175 031	180 407
Western Australia	189 323	194 597	199 101	203 348	207 609	211 670	232 783	253 633	295 450
Tasmania	119 403	120 121	120 901	121 796	122 836	123 866	128 490	132 019	135 756
Northern Territory	25 494	25 909	26 516	27 161	27 868	28 515	31 782	35 062	42 111
TOTAL									
New South Wales	2 689 511	2 726 969	2 765 371	2 805 579	2 847 576	2 889 877	3 103 854	3 315 520	3 721 496
Victoria	2 098 791	2 138 842	2 180 232	2 222 662	2 266 579	2 310 623	2 531 566	2 751 715	3 190 255
Queensland	1 679 006	1 714 718	1 752 131	1 789 912	1 829 093	1 868 125	2 067 558	2 270 127	2 681 908
South Australia	660 461	668 568	676 741	684 855	693 219	701 538	742 285	781 191	852 700
Western Australia	874 120	903 419	934 273	964 140	993 809	1 023 042	1 175 022	1 332 098	1 665 400
Tasmania	207 541	208 776	210 072	211 672	213 651	215 656	225 048	233 025	244 359
Northern Territory	70 711	72 167	73 581	75 134	76 739	78 162	85 380	92 538	107 397
Australian Capital Territory	139 072	142 068	144 794	147 708	150 738	153 684	168 924	184 501	216 815
Australia(b)	8 419 972	8 576 293	8 737 962	8 902 436	9 072 188	9 241 497	10 100 518	10 961 691	12 681 460

(a) Data are based on the 2011 Census – see Explanatory Notes 33–34. For further information see – Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2036* (cat. no. 3236.0).

(b) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This quarterly release contains the most recent estimates of the resident populations (ERP) of Australia and the states and territories based on the results of the *2016 Census of Population and Housing* held on 9 August 2016 (with various adjustments described in paragraphs 5 and 6), and the addition of quarterly components of population growth. The ABS has used the 2016 Census to produce preliminary rebased estimates of the resident population (refer to paragraph 6). This release contains the latest available statistics on births, deaths (including infant deaths) and overseas and interstate migration. In addition, the release includes estimates of the resident population by age groups, major population regions and estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. It also includes projected resident populations and projected number of households (2011 base). Periodically, articles on specific demographic topics will be released on the ABS web site in conjunction with this release.

2 Population estimates commencing from September quarter 1993 include estimates for another category of the state and territory level, 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. From 1 July 2016 Norfolk Island has been included in the Other Territory category following the introduction of the *Norfolk Island Legislation Amendment Act 2015*. 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 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 on Census night. Overseas visitors in Australia on Census night are excluded in this calculation. Post-Census ERP is 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, estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence are also taken into account.

6 After each Census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are finalised (rebased) by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal difference) to ensure that the difference between the ERPs at the two 30 June dates in the respective Census years agrees with the total intercensal change.

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 table below shows the current status of ERP and the components of population change: natural increase, overseas migration and interstate migration.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, AS AT 27 SEPTEMBER 2017

	<i>Census base</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Overseas migration</i>	<i>Interstate migration</i>	<i>ERP STATUS</i>
Sep.1991–Jun. 2006	Based to 1996, 2001, 2006 & 2011 Censuses as applicable	Final	Final	Final	FINAL
Sep. 2011–Dec. 2015	2016 Census	Revised – based on date of occurrence	Final – based on actual traveller behaviour	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2011 Census	PRELIMINARY REBASED
Mar. 2016–Jun 2016	2016 Census	Revised – based on date of occurrence	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour one year ago	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2011 Census	PRELIMINARY REBASED
Sep. 2016–Mar. 2017	2016 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour one year ago	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2011 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.

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 provide timely estimates, the ABS produces preliminary estimates using births and deaths by quarter of registration 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. The major difficulty in this area is that while the vast majority of births and deaths are registered promptly, a small proportion of registrations are delayed for months or even years.

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. 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.

11 Birth and death registration data contributing to preliminary estimates which are higher or lower than usual are noted below along with any explanations provided by the relevant state or territory registrars:

- December 2016: Australian Capital Territory. The lower than usual birth and death registrations in the December quarter is due to processing delays. Advice received from the registrar was that birth and death registrations are likely to be in line with previous quarters.
- September 2016: Victoria. The lower than usual birth registrations in the September quarter is due to processing delays.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Overseas migration

12 Net overseas migration is the difference between incoming travellers (NOM arrivals) and outgoing travellers (NOM departures). For the purposes of NOM, and thereby Australia's official ERP, a person is regarded as a usual resident if they have been (or expect to be) residing in Australia for a period of 12 months or more. This 12-month period does not have to be continuous and is measured over a 16-month period.

13 The ABS introduced the 12/16 month rule for calculating NOM in September quarter 2006. Consequently this point marks a break in series and NOM estimates from earlier periods are not comparable. For further information on the 12/16 month rule see the *Technical Note: '12/16 month rule' Methodology for Calculating Net Overseas Migration from September quarter 2006 onwards in Migration, Australia, 2008-09* (cat. no. 3412.0).

14 Preliminary estimates of NOM are required within 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. Since September quarter 2008, migration adjustments have been applied based on changes between intended and actual duration of stay from final NOM estimates one year earlier for travellers with similar characteristics. These characteristics include 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.

15 It is with 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 a traveller's actual duration of stay in or out of Australia to determine inclusion or exclusion from NOM estimates and consequently ERP.

16 Departure SmartGates are currently in use at all international airports in Australia for processing passengers leaving the country. Passengers using departure SmartGates are required to place their outgoing passenger card in the drop boxes located near the departure SmartGate rather than handing them to Australian Border Force officers.

17 Coinciding with the use of departure SmartGates has been an increase in outgoing passenger cards not being collected, due to passengers failing to place their cards into the drop boxes. The ABS and the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) are continually working together to mitigate this issue and to minimise the impact on data quality.

18 Statistics of net overseas migration and related data are also published regularly by DIBP <<http://www.border.gov.au>> see the publication *The Outlook for Net Overseas Migration*.

Diplomatic personnel

19 Australia's ERP and estimates of NOM include all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. Therefore, foreign diplomatic personnel and their families are considered out of scope and were removed from NOM estimates from 1 July 2006. The previous methodology for estimating NOM was unable to exclude diplomatic personnel and their families.

Interstate migration

20 Quarterly interstate migration cannot be directly measured and is estimated using administrative data. To do this the ABS uses information on interstate changes of address from Medicare records (produced by the Department of Human Services) and the Department of Defence in the case of the military.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Interstate migration continued

21 The Medicare-based model is calibrated using migration data from the most recent Census (that data is available for), from which updated expansion factors are calculated. Expansion factors account for undercoverage of Medicare data by age and sex. The current model includes the following characteristics:

- Medicare data is lagged by three months (both for calculating expansion factors and for estimating progressive quarters of interstate migration);
- Census, Medicare and multiple movers data were smoothed to produce expansion factors;
- capping was applied to expansion factors;
- expansion factors were applied to males aged 19 to 32 years and females aged 19 to 25 years (this differs to the age range used in the 2006-11 method); and
- no smoothing was applied to the expansion factors.

22 Because the Medicare-based data is an indirect measure of migration, the estimates of interstate migration are considered the poorest measure of the components of population change at the state and territory level. For further information see:

- *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2014* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.003); 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).

23 Medicare theoretically covers all Australian residents and non-Australian residents granted temporary Medicare registration. However, some Australian usual residents do not access the Medicare system, primarily due to access to alternative health services. One group is the military. Interstate defence force movements not covered by Medicare are estimated and then added to the Medicare-based interstate movement estimates. Quarterly counts of defence force personnel by age, sex and state/territory, supplied by the Department of Defence, form the number of interstate defence force movements, and 70% are assumed to be not covered by the Medicare-based estimates.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

24 Population projections presented in this release 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 in the future.

25 The ERP at June 2012 based to the 2011 Census is the base for the projections series. Projections off the 2011 Census based ERP were released on 26 November 2013 in *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0). The three series presented in this release, and their assumptions are as follows:

26 Series A – assumes the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) will reach 2.0 babies per woman by 2026 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will experience continued improvement with increases from 2009–11 levels of 0.25 and 0.19 years each year for males and females respectively until 2060–61 (reaching 92.1 years for males and 93.6 years for females), NOM will increase to 280,000 people per year by 2020–21 and remain constant thereafter, and relatively large net interstate migration gains for some states and territories, corresponding to relatively large losses for other states and territories.

27 Series B – assumes the TFR will decline to 1.8 babies per woman by 2026 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will experience declining improvement with increases from 2009–11 levels of 0.25 and 0.19 years each year for males and females respectively until 2015–16 after which life expectancy will continue to increase at declining rates (reaching 85.2 years for males and 88.3 years for females by 2060–61), NOM will increase to 240,000 people per year by 2020–21 and remain constant thereafter, and medium net interstate migration gains for some states and territories, and medium losses for others.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

continued

28 Series C – assumes the TFR will decline to 1.6 babies per woman by 2026 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will experience declining improvement with increases from 2009–11 levels of 0.25 and 0.19 years each year for males and females respectively until 2015–16 after which life expectancy will continue to increase at declining rates (reaching 85.2 years for males and 88.3 years for females by 2060–61), NOM will increase to 200,000 people per year by 2020–21 and then remain constant thereafter, and relatively small net interstate migration gains for some states and territories and small losses for others.

ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

29 The standard approach to population estimation is not possible for determining the population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. There are two primary reasons for this: the significant volatility in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Census counts between censuses which cannot be attributed to demographic factors (i.e. the difference cannot be fully accounted for by natural increase and migration over the intercensal period); and the quality of data on births, deaths and migration specific to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. As a result, a method based on the use of life tables and rates of net interstate migration derived from the Census is used to backcast the series. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander estimates, based on the 2011 Census for the period 1996 to 2011, and projections from 2012 to 2026 are available in *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0). Three main projection series were produced with assumptions as follows:

30 Series A – assumes constant fertility rates; 2% annual increase in paternity rates (where the father of a child is Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander but the mother is not); life expectancy at birth increasing by 0.5 years per year for males and 0.45 years per year for females, reaching 76.5 years for males and 80.4 years for females by 2026; levels of interstate migration as observed in the 2011 Census; and zero net overseas migration.

31 Series B – assumes an annual decrease of 0.5% in fertility rates; 1% annual increase in paternity rates; life expectancy at birth increasing by 0.3 years per year for males and 0.25 years per year for females, reaching 73.5 years for males and 77.4 years for females by 2026; levels of interstate migration as observed in the 2011 Census; and zero net overseas migration.

32 Series C – assumes an annual decrease of 1.0% in fertility rates; constant paternity rates; life expectancy at birth increasing by 0.2 years per year for males and 0.15 years per year for females, reaching 72.0 years for males and 75.9 years for females by 2026; levels of interstate migration as observed in the 2011 Census; and zero net overseas migration.

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

33 The ABS uses a propensity method to project numbers of households, families and persons in different living arrangements. The method identifies propensities (proportions) from the Census of Population and Housing for people to belong to different living arrangement types. Trends observed in the propensities over the last four censuses are assumed to continue into the future, and applied to a projected population (see Series B, *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0)). Numbers of households and families are then derived from the projected living arrangements of the population.

34 Data presented in table 18 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, 2011 to 2036* (cat. no. 3236.0). Household projections presented in this release are based on the 2011 Census.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

CONFIDENTIALITY

35 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.

36 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 release, 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

37 In this release, population estimates and their components have sometimes been rounded. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

38 ABS statistics 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*.

USE OF POPULATION ESTIMATES IN REPORTING

39 The ABS provides regular explanatory information to support users in understanding both population trends and methodological changes, but does not comment on the specific use (or otherwise) of official population estimates by other organisations or individuals.

40 Population estimates are used extensively within the Australian community, including in a range of agreements. Although the ABS acknowledges that the official population estimates and changes in these estimates are specifically referenced in various agreements, it neither endorses nor disapproves of the terms of the agreements and decisions made by parties in relation to those agreements. In addition, the ABS does not provide a position on disputes arising from the interpretation of terms of an agreement that reference official population estimates.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

41 As well as the statistics included in this and related products, 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.

TECHNICAL NOTE RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

1 Below is a table of publications related to *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) that have recently been released or will be released in the near future.

Release date	Product	Contents
RECENT RELEASES		
14/07/2017	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, May 2017 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
28/07/2017	Regional Population Growth, Australia 2016 (cat. no. 3218.0)	Population estimates for all sub-state regions as at June 2016.
28/07/2017	Information Paper: Ensuring the Quality of Rebased Population Estimates, 2016 (cat. no. 3250.0)	An overview of the quality assurance undertaken in compiling the ERP for 30 June 2016 and the revision of previous ERP to 30 September 2011.
15/08/2017	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, June 2017 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
28/08/2017	Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0)	Age/sex population estimates for all sub-state regions as at June 2016.
12/09/2017	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, July 2017 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
27/09/2017	Deaths, Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3302.0)	Deaths data for Australia; states and territories, and sub-state for 2016.
27/09/2017	Causes of Death, Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3303.0)	Cause of death data for Australia, states and territories.
27/09/2017	Australian Demographic Statistics, Mar qtr 2017 (cat. no. 3101.0)	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, and interstate and overseas migration data.

UPCOMING RELEASES

16/10/2017	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Aug 2017 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
18/10/2017	Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2014-2016 (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001)	State, Territory and Australia life tables for the period 2014-2016.
15/11/2017	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Sep 2017 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
13/12/2017	Births, Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3301.0)	Births data for Australia, states and territories, and sub-state for 2016.
14/12/2017	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Sep 2017 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
14/12/2017	Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun qtr 2017 (cat. no. 3101.0)	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, and interstate and overseas migration data.

OTHER

various	ABS.Stat	An interactive, free online tool that presents demographic data in a searchable, flexible and dynamic way. (http://stat.abs.gov.au/).
---------	----------	---

TECHNICAL NOTE RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES *continued*

SCHEDULE OF PROPOSED
ABS PUBLICATION RELEASES

2 The following table shows the release schedule for 2016 rebased ERP over the next few years.

<i>Release date</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Contents</i>
2018		
Jun 2018	Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2017 (cat. no. 3101.0)	Final rebased national and state/territory estimates; Household estimates (part of state)
Aug 2018	Regional Population Growth, Australia 2017 (cat. no. 3218.0)	Final rebased sub-state estimates
Aug 2018	Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia 2017 (cat. no. 3235.0)	Final rebased sub-state estimates by age and sex
Aug 2018	Population Estimates, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2016 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	Final estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population
Nov 2018	Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2015-2017 (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003)	Life tables and life expectancy estimates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, 2015-2017
Late 2018	Population Projections, Australia (cat. no. 3222.0)	Population projections
2019		
Mar 2019	Migration, Australia, 2017-18 (cat. no. 3412.0)	Country of birth estimates
Mid 2019	Household and Family Projections, Australia (cat. no. 3236.0)	Household and Family projections
Late 2019	Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (cat. no. 3238.0)	Estimates and projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons

GLOSSARY

12/16 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 added to 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 *does not have to be continuous* and 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.

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.

Baby Boomer Refers to people born Post-World War II between the years 1946 and 1964.

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.

Census The complete enumeration of a population at a point in time with respect to well-defined characteristics (e.g. Persons, Manufacturing, etc.). When the word is capitalised, "Census" 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 compiled 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 over a 16-month period. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months over a 16-month period.

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 $t+1$

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*

Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA)	Represent the socioeconomic area of each of the eight state and territory capital cities. These boundaries are built from aggregations of whole Statistical Areas Level 4. GCCSA boundaries represent a broad socioeconomic definition of each capital city, they contain not only the urban area of the capital city, but also surrounding and non-urban areas where much of the population has strong links to the capital city, through for example, commuting to work.
Household	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.</p>
Infant death	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.
Intercensal difference	Intercensal difference 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. It is caused by differences 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).
Median age	For any distribution, the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.
Migration adjustment	Prior to September quarter 2006, 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'.
Natural increase	Excess of births over deaths.
Net interstate migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
Net overseas migration (NOM)	<p>Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. 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. NOM is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ based on an international traveller's duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period;■ the difference between:

GLOSSARY *continued*

Net overseas migration (NOM) <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period, who <i>are not</i> currently counted within the population, and are then added to the population (NOM arrivals); and■ the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long-term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period, who <i>are</i> currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population (NOM departures).
NOM arrivals	<p>NOM arrivals are all overseas arrivals that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period, 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>
NOM departures	<p>NOM departures are all overseas departures that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of outgoing international travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period, 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>
Net undercount	<p>The difference between the actual Census count (including imputations) and an estimate of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census. This estimate is based on the 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, differences in classification between the PES and Census and imputation error.</p>
Population growth	<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 difference.</p>
Population growth rate	<p>Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.</p>
Population projections	<p>The ABS uses the cohort-component method for producing population projections of Australia, the states, territories, capital cities and balances of state. This method begins with a base population for each sex by single year of age and advances it year by year, for each year in the projection period, by applying assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality and migration. The assumptions are based on demographic trends over the past decade and longer, both in Australia and internationally. 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>
Post Enumeration Survey (PES)	<p>The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted following the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once or in error. Historically 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>
Rebasing of population estimates	<p>After each Census, the ABS uses Census counts by place of usual residence which are adjusted for undercount to construct a new base population figure for 30 June of the Census year. 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.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Rebasing of population estimates <i>continued</i>	Rebasing refers to the process by which the ABS uses this new base to update all previously published quarterly population estimates from the previous census to the most recent census (the intercensal period). For further information on rebasing to the 2016 Census see <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2016</i> (cat. no. 3101.0) Feature Article: <i>Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates using the 2016</i> .
Recasting of population estimates	The recasting of ERP was a one-off process undertaken during the course of rebasing to the 2011 Census. The decision to recast historical ERP data from September 1991 to June 2006 was in response to the unusually high preliminary intercensal difference, resulting from a change in the methodology used to estimate undercount in the 2011 Census. For further information see <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2012</i> (cat. no. 3101.0) Feature Article: <i>Final Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates, September Quarter 2006 - June Quarter 2011</i> and <i>Recasting 20 Years of ERP</i> .
Sex ratio	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for the total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and the denominator of the ratio.
Significant Urban Area (SUA)	Aggregations of whole Statistical Areas Level 2 to define and contain major urban and near-urban concentrations of over 10,000 people. They include the urban population, any immediately associated populations, and may incorporate together one or more closely associated Urban Centre and Localities and the areas between. They are designed to incorporate any likely growth over the next 20 years. SUAs do not cover the whole of Australia, and may cross State boundaries.
Standardised death rate (SDR)	Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 (19,413,240), as published prior to recasting the ERP series. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The <i>direct method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and■ The <i>indirect method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.
State or territory of usual residence	State or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory of usual residence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the population (estimated resident population);■ the mother (birth collection); and■ the deceased (death collection). 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 overseas arrivals, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this is not necessarily the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.
Total fertility rate (TFR)	The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age) divided by 1,000. 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).
Usual residence	Usual residence within Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in a given reference year.

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

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

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

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

PHONE 1300 135 070

EMAIL client.services@abs.gov.au

FAX 1300 135 211

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

FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

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

WEB ADDRESS www.abs.gov.au