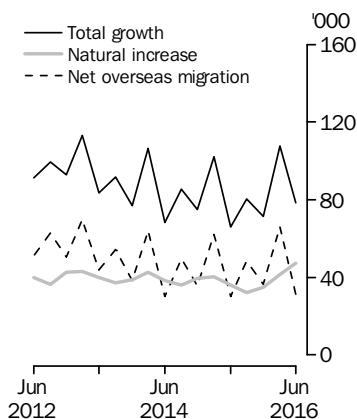


AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

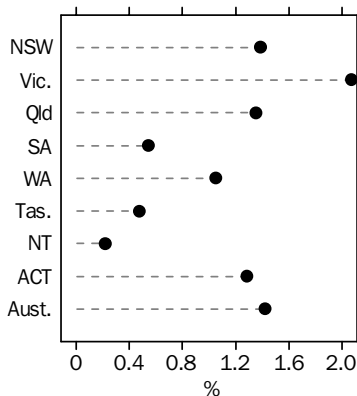
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Population growth



Population Growth Rate

Year ended 30 June 2016



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 Jun qtr 2016 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 725.9	105.6	1.4
Victoria	6 068.0	123.1	2.1
Queensland	4 844.5	64.7	1.4
South Australia	1 708.2	9.3	0.5
Western Australia	2 617.2	27.1	1.0
Tasmania	519.1	2.5	0.5
Northern Territory	244.9	0.5	0.2
Australian Capital Territory	396.1	5.0	1.3
Australia (a)	24 127.2	337.8	1.4

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

KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 June 2016 was 24,127,200 people. This is an increase of 337,800 people since 30 June 2015, and 78,600 people since 31 March 2016.
- The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 30 June 2016 (155,700 people) was 2.6%, or 3,900 people higher than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 June 2015 (151,800 people).
- The preliminary estimate of net overseas migration (NOM) for the year ended 30 June 2016 (182,200 people) was 3.0%, or 5,300 people higher than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 30 June 2015 (176,900 people).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.4% during the year ended 30 June 2016.
- Natural increase and NOM contributed 46.1% and 53.9% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 30 June 2016.
- All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 30 June 2016.
- Victoria recorded the highest growth rate of all states and territories at 2.1%. The Northern Territory recorded the lowest growth rate at 0.2%.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	RELEASE DATE
September 2016	23 March 2017
December 2016	22 June 2017
March 2017	28 September 2017
June 2017	21 December 2017
September 2017	22 March 2018
December 2017	21 June 2018

CHANGES TO REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH, AUSTRALIA, 2015-16 (CAT. NO. 3218.0)

The next issue of *Regional Population Growth*, due for release on 30 March, will incorporate some minor format changes aimed to reduce unnecessary duplication of content and enhance the value of the product to its audience.

Included in the issue will be the Australian Population Grid, which will replace the existing section on 'Population Density' and will be derived from preliminary 2016 Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) ERP. The square kilometre grid is an established, easy to understand and readily comparable international standard which will enable users to make local, national and international comparisons of population density.

The first Population Grid produced by the ABS, derived from 2011 Census data, can be found in *Australian Population Grid, 2011* (cat. no. 1270.0.55.007) available for download from the ABS website <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

ERP REBASING TIMETABLE

Included in this publication is the ERP rebasing timetable highlighting the proposed Demography publication release dates for the next few years. See the *Technical Note* for further information.

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

Deaths, Australia, 2015 (cat. no. 3302.0) – released 28 September 2016.

Causes of Death, Australia, 2015 (cat. no. 3303.0) – released 28 September 2016.

Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2013–2015 (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001) – released 27 October 2016.

Births, Australia, 2015 (cat. no. 3301.0) – released 8 November 2016.

Regional Population Growth, Australia 2015-16 (cat. no. 3218.0) – to be released 30 March 2016.

Migration, Australia 2015-16 (cat. no. 3412.0) – to be released 30 March 2016.

For further information on recent and upcoming Demography releases, and innovative new ways of presenting data, see *Technical Note: Recent and Upcoming Releases*.

David W. Kalisch
Australian Statistician

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2
Abbreviations	4
Main Features	6
Feature Article: Population by Age and Sex, Australia, States and Territories	11

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 2011	33
11 Estimated resident Australian non-Indigenous population, by sex, age groups — States and territories — at 30 June 2011	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
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FURTHER INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes	46
Technical Note: Recent and Upcoming Releases	55

CONTENTS *continued*

page

FURTHER INFORMATION *continued*

Glossary 57

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 of Population and Housing 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

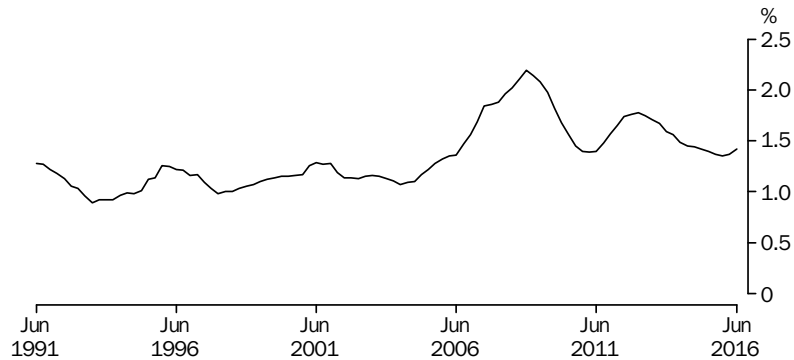
ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2016

AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 June 2016 was 24,127,200 people. This is an increase of 337,800 people since 30 June 2015 and 78,600 people since 31 March 2016.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 30 June 2016 was 1.4%.

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



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

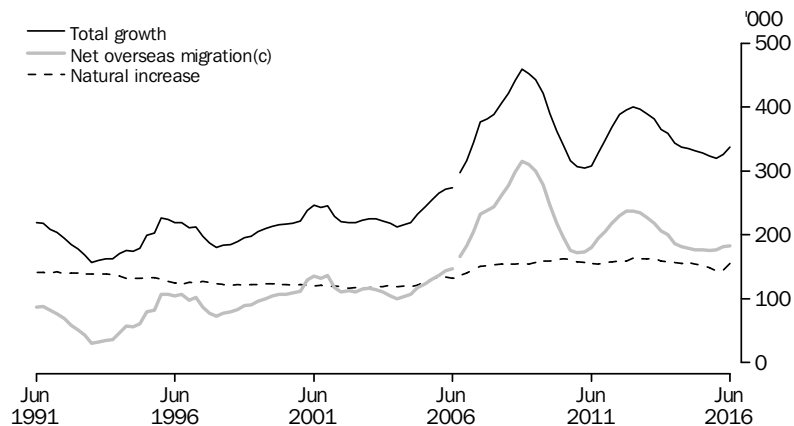
(b) All data to 30 June 2011 is final. Estimates for 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2015 are revised. Estimates thereafter are preliminary.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 30 June 2016 was higher from NOM (53.9%) than from natural increase (46.1%).

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



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

(b) All data to 30 June 2011 is final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2015 all data is revised. Thereafter all data is preliminary. For further information on the revision status of data please see Explanatory Note 8.

(c) NOM estimates have been calculated using a range of methods over the period, and include a break in series at 30 September 2006 – see paragraphs 13–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

Natural Increase

The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 30 June 2016 was 155,700 people, an increase of 2.6%, or 3,900 people, compared with natural increase for the year ended 30 June 2015 (151,800 people).

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 30 June 2016 (315,500 births) increased by 7,900 births from the year ended 30 June 2015 (307,700 births).

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 30 June 2016 (159,900 deaths) increased by 4,000 deaths from the year ended 30 June 2015 (155,900 deaths).

Net Overseas Migration

For the year ended 30 June 2016, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate was 182,200 people. This was 3.0% (5,300 people) higher than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 30 June 2015 (176,900 people).

NOM arrivals increased by 2.5% (11,700 people) between the years ended 30 June 2015 (471,000 people) and 30 June 2016 (482,700 people).

NOM departures increased by 2.2% (6,400 people) between the years ended 30 June 2015 (294,100 people) and 30 June 2016 (300,500 people).

The preliminary NOM estimate for the June quarter 2016 (31,400 people) was 4.4% (1,300 people) higher than the estimate for the June quarter 2015 (30,000 people).

**STATES AND
TERRITORIES:
POPULATION AND
GROWTH**

The preliminary ERP for each state and territory at 30 June 2016 was as follows:

- New South Wales 7,725,900;
- Victoria 6,068,000;
- Queensland 4,844,500;
- South Australia 1,708,200;
- Western Australia 2,617,200;
- Tasmania 519,100;
- Northern Territory 244,900; and
- Australian Capital Territory 396,100.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 30 June 2016. Victoria recorded the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 2.1%. The Northern Territory recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.2%.

COMPONENTS OF
POPULATION CHANGE

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

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 30 June 2016, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

For the year ended 30 June 2016, natural increase was the major component of population change in Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. NOM was the major component of population change in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. Net interstate migration losses were recorded in all states and territories except for Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania.

Natural Increase

BIRTHS

Compared with the previous year, the total number of births registered for the year ended 30 June 2016 increased in all states and territories except for the Australian Capital Territory (down 2.8%), the Northern Territory (down 2.5%) and South Australia (down 0.9%).

The largest percentage increase was recorded in Victoria, increasing by 7.5% (5,700 births). This was followed by New South Wales (1.7%) and Western Australia (1.6%). For more information, see table 13.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 30 June 2016 increased in all states and territories except the Northern Territory (down 4.7%) and South Australia (down 1.5%).

Victoria recorded the largest percentage increase at 6.3% (2,400 deaths). This was followed by Tasmania (5.4%), the Australian Capital Territory (4.0%), and Western Australia (3.3%). 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 paragraphs 11–12 of the Explanatory Notes).

Net Overseas Migration

All states and territories recorded positive NOM for the year ending 30 June 2016. Only Victoria (up 11.2%), New South Wales (up 3.7%) and Tasmania (up 1.2%) recorded an increase when compared with the previous year. All other states and territories recorded decreases in NOM when compared with the previous year. The largest percentage decrease in NOM was recorded in the Northern Territory at 63.8% (700 people). This was followed by the Australian Capital Territory which decreased by 39.0% (by 1,000 people), and South Australia which decreased by 14.1% (by 1,500 people). For more information, see table 16.

NOM ARRIVALS

The number of NOM arrivals for the year ended 30 June 2016 increased in Victoria (up 6.6%), New South Wales (up 3.6%) and Queensland (up 2.2%). The largest percentage decreases in NOM arrivals were recorded in the Australian Capital Territory at 9.6% (800 people) and the Northern Territory at 8.9% (500 people). This was followed by

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Net Overseas Migration continued

NOM arrivals *continued*

South Australia at 6.6% (1,500 people), Western Australia 3.0% (1,600 people) and Tasmania 0.3% (100 people). For more information, see table 16.

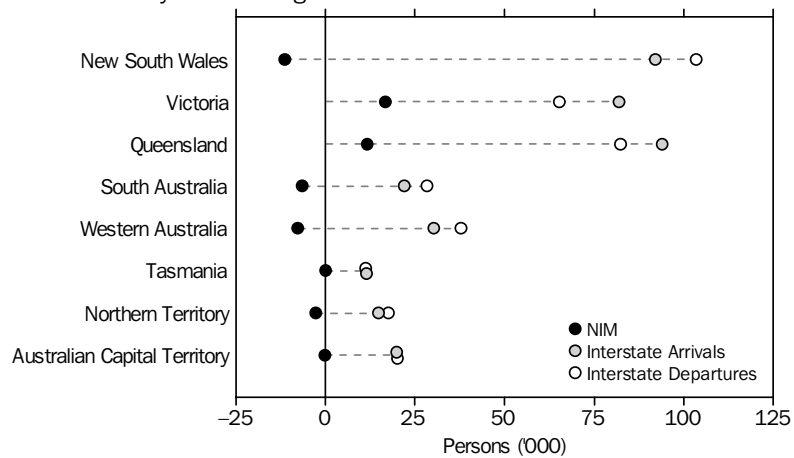
NOM DEPARTURES

Compared with the previous year, the number of NOM departures for the year ended 30 June 2016 increased in New South Wales (up 3.5%), Victoria (up 2.8%), Queensland (up 3.5%), the Northern Territory (up 3.9%) and the Australian Capital Territory (up 2.9%) . The largest percentage decrease was recorded in Western Australia at 3.5%. This was followed by Tasmania at 0.8%. and South Australia at 0.3%. For more information, see table 16.

Net Interstate Migration

In the year ended 30 June 2016, only Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania recorded net interstate migration gains. Victoria continued a recent trend of recording the highest net gain with 16,700 people, up from 10,200 people in the year ended 30 June 2015. This was followed by Queensland (11,600 people) and Tasmania (40 people). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (11,300 people), South Australia (6,400 people), Western Australia (7,700 people), the Northern Territory (2,700 people) and the Australian Capital Territory (200 people). For more information, see table 17.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and territories—year ending June 2016



MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

For the 12 months ended 30 June 2016, Australia's population growth rate of 1.4% was above that of the world at 1.2%. Australia is growing at a faster rate than New Zealand and the United States of America (both 0.7%), the United Kingdom (0.6%) and Canada (1.0%). Some countries that experienced faster growth than Australia were the Philippines (1.6%), Singapore (1.8%) and Papua New Guinea (2.1%). According to figures from the United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Australia's population ranked 53rd highest in the world in 2015 (decreasing from 52nd in 2014) and is projected to rank 61st by 2050. By 2050, India is projected to have displaced China as the most populous country with 1.7 billion people compared with 1.35 billion in China.

POPULATION, GROWTH RATE AND RANK — SUMMARY (a)

	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION			Growth Rate	PROJECTED	RANK	
	2014(b)	2015(b)	2050		2015	2050	
	million	million	%	million	no.	no.	
<i>Selected Countries</i>							
Australia	24	24	1.4	38	53	61	
Canada	36	36	1.0	44	38	47	
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	1 369	1 376	0.5	1 348	1	2	
France	64	64	0.4	71	22	27	
Greece	11	11	-0.4	10	81	102	
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	7	7	0.8	8	103	111	
India	1 295	1 311	1.2	1 705	2	1	
Indonesia	254	258	1.2	322	4	5	
Italy	60	60	—	57	23	33	
Japan	127	127	-0.2	107	11	17	
Korea (South)	50	50	0.4	51	27	39	
Malaysia	30	30	1.4	41	44	54	
New Zealand	5	5	0.7	6	125	127	
Papua New Guinea	7	8	2.1	13	100	85	
Philippines	99	101	1.6	148	12	13	
Singapore	6	6	1.8	7	114	116	
South Africa	54	54	1.0	66	24	29	
Sweden	10	10	0.8	12	90	90	
United Kingdom	64	65	0.6	75	21	24	
United States of America	319	322	0.7	389	3	4	
Viet Nam	92	93	1.1	113	14	16	
World	7 266	7 349	1.2	9 725	—	—	

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Selected country and world estimates and projections for 2014/2015 and 2050 are from United Nations World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision (medium variant projections).

Source: Australian estimates - this issue of Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0); Australian projections; Series B in Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101 (cat. no. 3222.0). Selected country and world estimates and projections - United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). World Population Prospects: the 2015 Revision, custom data acquired via website (medium variant projections).

FEATURE ARTICLE

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, AUSTRALIA, STATES AND TERRITORIES

INTRODUCTION

This article summarises features of the data presented in the spreadsheets and datacubes accompanying this release which present the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australian states and territories by single year of age and by sex, as at 30 June. The spreadsheets include median ages, mean ages and sex ratios. Estimates up to June 2011 are final, those for June 2012 to June 2014 are revised and those for June 2015 and June 2016 are preliminary. For more information, see Explanatory Note 8.

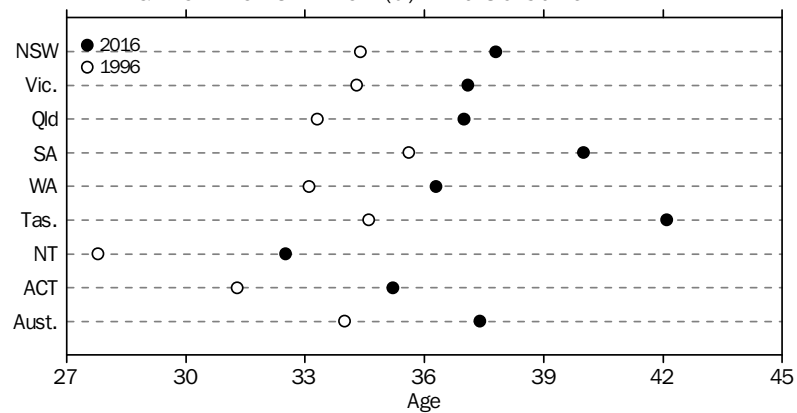
MEDIAN AGE

The median age (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) of the Australian population has increased by 3 years over the last two decades, from 34 years at 30 June 1996 to 37 years at 30 June 2016. Between 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2016 the median age remained steady at 37 years.

Tasmania experienced the largest increase in median age over the last 20 years, increasing by 7 years from 35 years in 1996 to 42 years in 2016. Interstate migration of younger adults from Tasmania to the Australian mainland has contributed to this accelerated ageing. For further information, see *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0).

At 30 June 2016, Tasmania had the oldest median age of all the states and territories (42 years), followed by South Australia (40 years). The Northern Territory had the youngest median age (33 years), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (35 years).

MEDIAN AGE OF POPULATION (a)—At 30 June



(a) The age at which half the population is older and half is younger.

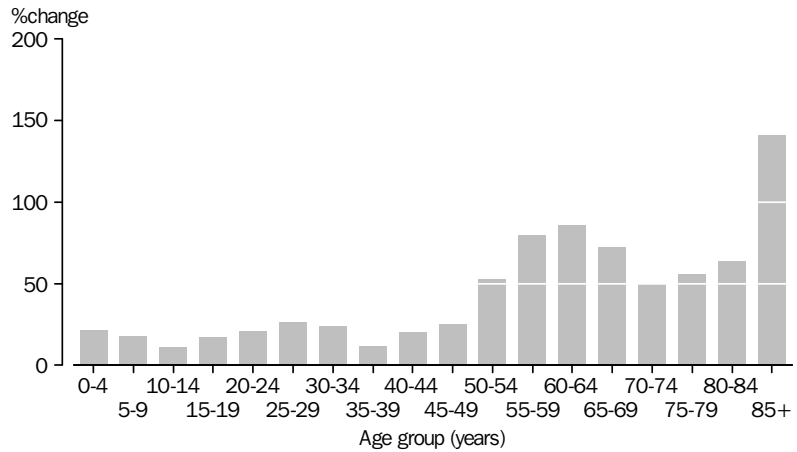
AGEING POPULATION

Over the next several decades, population ageing is will have a range of implications for Australia, including; health, size of the working-age population, housing and demand for skilled labour.

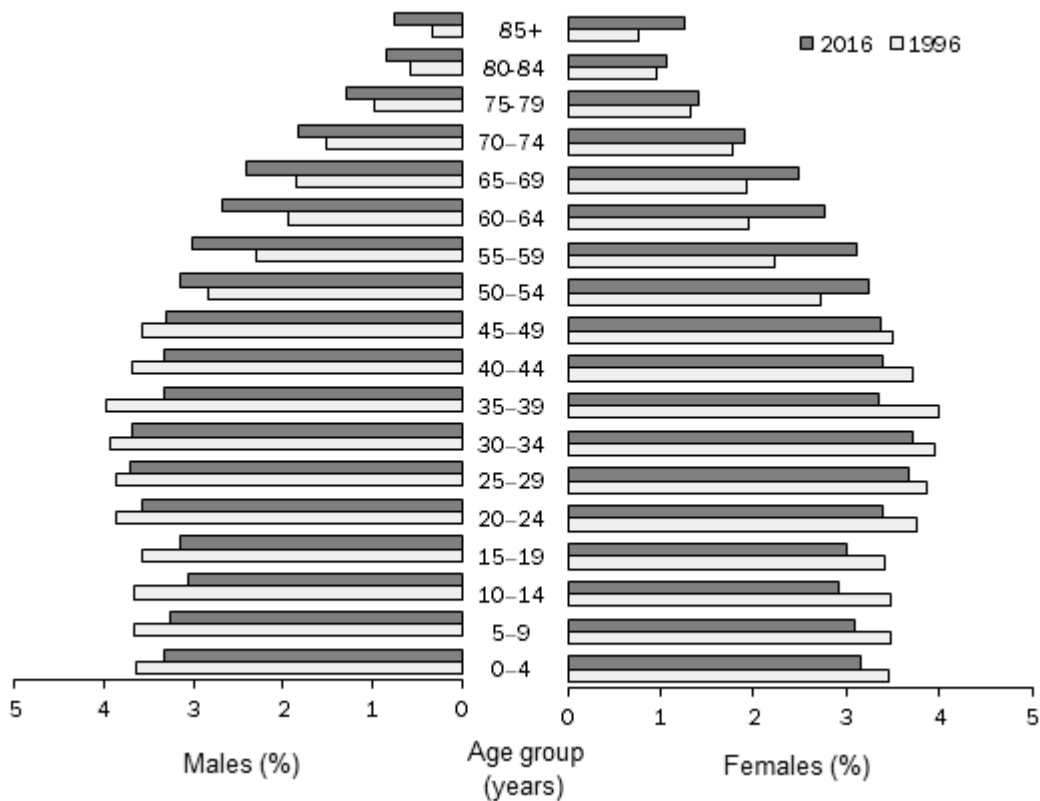
Like most developed countries, Australia's population is ageing as a result of sustained low fertility and increasing life expectancy. This has resulted in proportionally fewer children (under 15 years of age) in the population and a proportionally larger increase in those aged 65 and over.

AGEING POPULATION
continued

POPULATION CHANGE, Age group—1996 to 2016



Between 1996 and 2016, the proportion of Australia's population aged 15–64 years remained fairly stable, decreasing from 66.6% to 65.9% of the total population. During the same period, the proportion of people aged 65 years and over increased from 12.0% to 15.3% and the proportion of people aged 85 years and over almost doubled from 1.1% of the total population in 1996 to 2.0% in 2016. Conversely, the proportion aged under 15 years decreased from 21.4% to 18.8%.



CHILDREN (AGED 0-14 YEARS)

In the 20 years between 1996 and 2016, the proportion of children (aged 0–14 years) decreased from 21.4% to 18.8% of the total population.

CHILDREN (AGED 0-14 YEARS) *continued*

In the 12 months to 30 June 2016, the total number of children aged 0–14 years in the population increased by 1.3% (58,900 people) compared with an increase of 1.2% (52,800 people) in the previous year ending 30 June 2015. Over this period, the number of 0-4 year olds increased by 21,600 (1.4%), 5-9 year olds increased by 15,100 (1.0%), and those aged between 10-14 years increased by 22,200 (1.6%).

In the year ended 30 June 2016, Victoria recorded the largest percentage increase in the number of children aged 0–14 years (2.5%), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (2.0%). In contrast, Tasmania and the Northern Territory recorded decreases of 0.1% and 0.2% respectively.

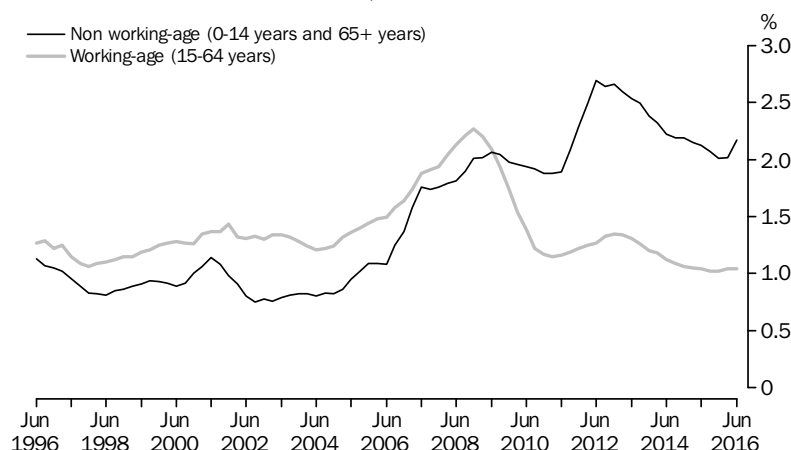
WORKING-AGE POPULATION (AGED 15-64 YEARS)

At 30 June 1996, the proportion of the population aged between 15 and 64 years (traditionally referred to as the 'working-age population') was 66.6%. This proportion increased to a high of 67.5% in 2009, before declining to 65.9% by 30 June 2016.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2016, the number of people in the working ages increased by 1.0% (or 163,000 persons). At the state and territory level, Victoria and New South Wales experienced growth rates for this group that were higher than the 1.0% national average at 1.7% and 1.1% respectively. In contrast, Tasmania and the Northern Territory recorded a decrease in the number of 15–64 year olds of 0.1% and 0.2% respectively.

There were 288,100 young people aged 15 years who entered the working-age population while 243,900 people turned 65 years and left the working-age population in the year ended 30 June 2016.

WORKING-AGE AND NON WORKING-AGE POPULATION ANNUAL GROWTH RATE COMPARISON, Australia—At 30 June



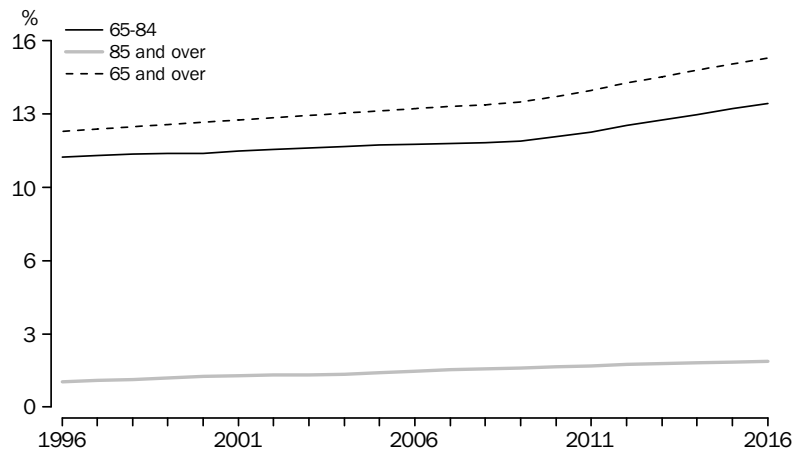
Comparing the working-age population (aged 15-64 years) with the remainder of the population (aged 0-14 and 65 and greater) over the 20 years to 30 June 2016, the non working-age population is growing faster at 1.5% compared with 1.4% for the working-age population. This faster growth in the non working-ages has been evident since 2010. Over the 5 years to 30 June 2016 the non working-age population has been growing at 2.3% compared with 1.2% for the working-age population. The main contributor to the increased growth of the non working-age population is growth in the population aged 65 and over.

PEOPLE AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER

Over the 20 years between 1996 and 2016, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over increased from 12.0% to 15.3%. This group is projected to increase more rapidly over the next decade, as further cohorts of baby boomers (those born between the years 1946 and 1964) turn 65. Currently only five cohorts of birth years have reached 65 and there are 13 remaining.

Notably the past 20 years has seen the proportion of the Northern Territory's population 65 years and over increase from 3.2% to 7.3% due, in part to an increasing life expectancy in the Northern Territory's population.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER



In the 12 months to 30 June 2016, the number of people aged 65 years and over increased by 116,000 people, representing a 3.3% increase.

All states and territories experienced growth in people aged 65 years and over in the year ended 30 June 2016. The largest increase in this group was in the Northern Territory (6.2%), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (4.2%), and Western Australia (4.0%).

PEOPLE AGED 85 YEARS AND OVER

Over the past two decades, the number of persons aged 85 years and over increased by 141.2%, compared with a total population growth of 32.4 over the same period.

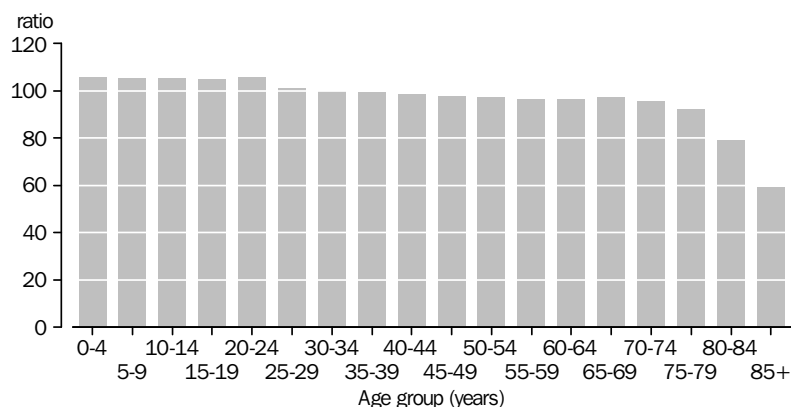
In the year ending 30 June 2016, the number of people aged 85 years and over increased by 15,100 people (3.2%) to reach 484,600. There were almost twice as many females (305,000) as males (179,700) in this age group which reflects the higher life expectancy for females.

Over the same period, the largest percentage increases of people aged 85 years and over occurred in the Northern Territory (9.9%), followed by Western Australia (4.6%), the Australian Capital Territory (4.0%), Queensland (3.9%), New South Wales (3.1%), Victoria and South Australia (both 2.6%) and Tasmania (2.5%).

SEX RATIOS

The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females in a population or sub-population. The sex ratio at birth is approximately 106 males per 100 females. Higher male mortality rates at younger ages result in the ratio approaching 100 by the age of 30. Net Overseas Migration can influence the sex ratio, especially in the working ages where there has historically been a greater proportion of male migrants. Above age 70, the sex ratio reduces markedly due to the impact of higher male mortality in this population group.

SEX RATIO(a), Age groups—At 30 June 2016

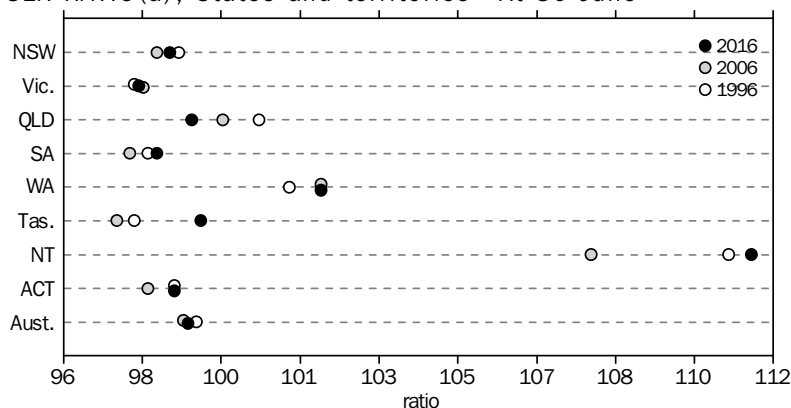


(a) Number of males per 100 females.

At 30 June 2016, the sex ratio of the total population for Australia was 98.8 males per 100 females. At age 0, the sex ratio for Australia at 30 June 2016 was 105.7 males per 100 females. The excess of males at younger ages contrasts with the opposite situation in the older ages, which is attributed to female longevity.

At 30 June 2016, the Northern Territory and Western Australia had 111.5 and 101.8 males per 100 females respectively. All other states and territories had lower ratios of males to females. Victoria and South Australia had 97.7 and 98.1 males per 100 females respectively.

SEX RATIO(a), States and territories—At 30 June



(a) Number of males per 100 females.

INTERNATIONAL
COMPARISON

Population ageing is a notable demographic characteristic of most developed countries. It is related to both sustained low fertility which results in proportionately fewer children, and increasing life expectancy which results in proportionately more elderly people. In Japan, Italy, Greece, Sweden, Canada and Hong Kong (Special administrative region (SAR) of China), the number of people aged 65 years and over already exceeds the number of children aged 0–14 years. In Australia, based on the latest Series B population projections, the number of people aged 65 years and over is projected to exceed the number of children aged 0–14 years around the year 2030. For more information, see *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

According to United Nations projections, all of the 20 countries selected for analysis in the table below are projected to experience an increase in the proportion of people aged 65 and over to 2020. In all of the selected countries except for Canada, United Kingdom, Hong Kong and Sweden, this increase in older population is accompanied by a decrease in the 0–14 year old population.

According to ABS projection Series B, the proportion of children 0–14 years in the Australian population is projected to increase by 0.2 percentage points between 2015 and 2020, from 18.8% to 19%, while the proportion of people aged 15–64 years is projected to decrease by 1.3 percentage points, from 66.2% to 64.9%. The proportion of people aged 65 years and over is projected to increase by 1.1 percentage points, from 15% to 16.1%.

In 2015, the age structure of Australia's population was similar to that of New Zealand and the United States of America. Generally, the European countries and Japan had smaller proportions of children and higher proportions of older people than Australia. In contrast, developing countries tended to have proportionally more children and far fewer older people, generally reflecting higher fertility rates and lower life expectancies than those experienced in Australia.

POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE, INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON – AT 30 JUNE(a)(b)

	2015				2020				2015 – 2020	
	Aged 0–14 years	Aged 15–64 years	Aged 65 years and over	Median Age	Aged 0–14 years	Aged 15–64 years	Aged 65 years and over	Median Age	Total fertility rate(c)	Life expectancy(d)
<i>Selected Countries</i>	%	%	%	years	%	%	%	years	rate	years
Australia	18.8	66.2	15.0	37.4	19.0	64.9	16.1	37.7	1.9	83.0
Canada	16.0	67.9	16.1	40.6	16.2	65.5	18.3	41.4	1.6	82.6
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	17.2	73.2	9.6	37.0	17.1	70.8	12.1	38.7	1.6	76.5
France	18.5	62.4	19.1	41.2	18.0	61.2	20.8	41.9	2.0	82.8
Greece	14.6	64.0	21.4	43.6	13.9	63.8	22.3	45.4	1.3	81.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	12.0	73.0	15.1	43.2	13.1	68.7	18.2	45.1	1.3	84.5
India	28.8	65.6	5.6	26.6	26.8	66.6	6.5	28.1	2.3	69.1
Indonesia	27.7	67.1	5.2	28.4	26.3	67.9	5.9	29.4	2.4	69.5
Italy	13.7	63.9	22.4	45.9	13.2	62.8	24.0	47.8	1.5	83.8
Japan	12.9	60.8	26.3	46.5	12.6	58.9	28.5	48.3	1.5	84.1
Korea (South)	14.0	72.9	13.1	40.6	13.4	70.8	15.8	43.1	1.3	82.8
Malaysia	24.5	69.6	5.9	28.5	22.9	70.1	7.0	30.6	1.9	75.3
New Zealand	20.2	64.9	14.9	38.0	19.7	63.6	16.7	38.6	2.0	82.4
Papua New Guinea	37.1	59.8	3.0	21.2	35.3	61.3	3.4	22.2	3.6	63.2
Philippines	31.9	63.5	4.6	24.2	30.8	64.1	5.1	25.4	2.9	68.7
Singapore	15.5	72.8	11.7	40.0	14.3	70.6	15.1	42.5	1.3	83.7
South Africa	29.2	65.7	5.0	25.7	28.4	66.2	5.5	26.9	2.3	57.7
Sweden	17.3	62.8	19.9	41.0	18.0	61.3	20.7	41.2	1.9	82.8
United Kingdom	17.8	64.5	17.8	40.0	18.3	63.3	18.4	40.4	1.9	81.2
United States of America	19.0	66.3	14.8	38.0	18.6	64.7	16.7	38.6	1.9	79.6
Viet Nam	23.1	70.2	6.7	30.4	22.9	69.0	8.0	32.6	2.0	76.3
World	26.1	65.7	8.3	29.6	25.5	65.2	9.3	30.9	2.5	71.7

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

(b) International data are United Nations medium variant projections. Australian data are ABS medium series (Series B) projections

(c) Births per woman. United Nations data are medium variant projections for the period 2015-2020.

(d) Life expectancy at birth. United Nations data are medium variant projections for the period 2015-2020, for males and females combined.

Source: All international figures for both 2015 and 2020, total fertility rates and life expectancy have been sourced from United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015) World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, custom data acquired via website.

Australian 2015 estimates are from ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0) and Australian 2020 population projections are medium series (Series B) from Population Projections, Australia 2012 (base) to 2101 (cat. no. 3222.0).

POPULATION CHANGE, Summary—Australia

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE(a)(b)				POPULATION (c)		
	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	22 728.3	388.2	1.74
2012–13	311.1	149.2	162.0	227.1	23 117.4	389.1	1.71
2013–14	307.0	150.0	157.0	186.4	23 460.7	343.3	1.49
2014–15	307.7	155.9	151.8	176.9	23 789.3	328.6	1.40
2015–16	315.5	159.9	155.7	182.2	24 127.2	337.8	1.42
2010	300.8	142.8	158.0	172.0	22 172.5	306.8	1.40
2011	302.8	146.7	156.1	205.7	22 520.3	347.8	1.57
2012	312.2	149.2	163.1	237.4	22 920.8	400.5	1.78
2013	307.0	148.3	158.8	206.2	23 285.7	364.9	1.59
2014	310.5	153.9	156.6	178.8	23 621.1	335.3	1.44
2015	302.5	159.2	143.3	176.7	23 941.1	320.0	1.35
2014							
June	76.9	38.5	38.4	30.0	23 460.7	343.3	1.49
September	79.0	43.1	35.9	49.5	23 546.1	337.2	1.45
December	77.1	37.5	39.5	35.4	23 621.1	335.3	1.44
2015							
March	76.2	35.8	40.4	61.9	23 723.4	331.1	1.42
June	75.4	39.5	35.9	30.0	23 789.3	328.6	1.40
September	76.2	44.1	32.1	48.3	23 869.8	323.6	1.37
December	74.6	39.8	34.8	36.4	23 941.1	320.0	1.35
2016							
March	78.0	36.6	41.5	66.0	24 048.6	325.2	1.37
June	86.7	39.4	47.2	31.4	24 127.2	337.8	1.42

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

(b) All data to 30 June 2011 is final. From September 2011 to March 2015 all data is revised. Thereafter all data is preliminary. For further information on the revision status of data please see Explanatory Note 8.

(c) Differences between growth on previous year and the sum of the components of population change prior to 30 September 2011 are due to final 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)									
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	45 773	41 425	33 059	6 497	21 200	1 286	2 810	3 589	155 656
2010	51 258	36 168	36 282	7 143	18 636	2 157	2 903	3 422	157 978
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	43 733	33 153	32 192	6 049	20 601	1 026	2 846	3 652	143 274
2014									
June	11 073	9 315	8 760	1 876	5 494	251	769	881	38 429
September	9 978	9 341	8 153	1 380	5 159	332	643	928	35 914
December	12 029	10 112	8 375	1 756	5 298	330	660	978	39 546
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	9 918	6 946	7 297	1 307	4 915	172	670	889	32 116
December	10 899	7 517	8 306	1 406	5 047	187	622	850	34 839
2016									
March	11 510	12 059	8 464	1 933	5 526	438	702	820	41 454
June	13 446	14 903	8 992	1 851	5 712	489	816	1 030	47 247
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (c)									
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	68 597	58 468	20 355	10 662	13 855	1 130	1 159	2 633	176 865
2015–16	71 161	65 007	20 019	9 163	13 640	1 143	420	1 607	182 165
2010	50 044	43 214	31 670	10 894	31 897	1 230	1 087	2 001	172 038
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	68 436	60 616	19 306	10 115	14 229	1 077	822	2 121	176 724
2014									
June	11 284	9 193	4 715	1 932	2 058	182	493	117	29 977
September	19 516	16 647	5 938	2 360	3 874	196	217	779	49 528
December	16 131	12 388	2 405	2 114	2 102	409	-410	239	35 382
2015									
March	22 133	20 194	7 336	4 105	5 706	509	517	1 420	61 920
June	10 817	9 239	4 676	2 083	2 173	16	835	195	30 035
September	18 961	17 411	4 791	2 296	4 005	289	-32	604	48 326
December	16 525	13 772	2 503	1 631	2 345	263	-498	-98	36 443
2016									
March	24 477	22 363	7 437	3 431	6 294	549	321	1 168	66 043
June	11 198	11 461	5 288	1 805	996	42	629	-67	31 353

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

(b) Natural increase estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2015 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2015 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 paragraphs 8–12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2015 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour. Estimates for 30 June 2015 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 8 and 13–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

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	—
2010	-10 849	3 131	5 384	-3 038	4 457	714	-1 599	1 740	—
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	—
2014									
June	-1 643	2 361	1 643	-565	-33	-383	-794	-586	—
September	-1 168	1 520	1 544	-748	-176	-211	-469	-292	—
December	-1 725	2 987	1 722	-923	-447	-432	-1 070	-112	—
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	—
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)(d)									
2010–11	74 237	76 716	72 034	12 292	62 564	2 636	1 514	6 219	308 274
2011–12	88 654	94 704	91 427	16 421	84 585	623	4 589	7 198	388 230
2012–13	99 880	101 024	83 154	14 239	77 393	961	6 688	5 731	389 099
2013–14	106 355	104 565	68 566	15 276	41 659	1 659	799	4 432	343 341
2014–15	106 881	106 801	59 889	13 371	32 989	1 931	978	5 775	328 644
2015–16	105 585	123 131	64 659	9 262	27 137	2 471	534	5 020	337 821
2010	78 387	76 462	69 428	13 904	55 316	3 758	2 516	6 974	306 846
2011	81 701	86 959	81 723	14 469	72 529	1 725	2 404	6 275	347 829
2012	95 258	97 832	90 281	15 246	87 914	531	6 591	6 819	400 500
2013	102 712	104 275	76 194	14 474	56 862	1 473	3 546	5 383	364 941
2014	108 617	106 328	62 982	14 818	36 488	1 402	99	4 556	335 325
2015	103 420	106 818	59 824	11 197	30 517	2 024	936	5 238	319 998
2014									
June	20 714	20 869	15 118	3 243	7 519	50	468	412	68 406
September	28 326	27 508	15 635	2 992	8 857	317	391	1 415	85 442
December	26 435	25 487	12 502	2 947	6 953	307	-820	1 105	74 928
2015									
March	32 935	33 192	17 034	5 170	10 594	866	220	2 300	102 316
June	19 185	20 614	14 718	2 262	6 585	441	1 187	955	65 958
September	26 899	26 874	14 105	2 493	7 985	598	188	1 297	80 442
December	24 401	26 138	13 967	1 272	5 353	119	-659	686	71 282
2016									
March	32 756	38 808	18 979	3 714	9 896	1 044	244	2 051	107 497
June	21 529	31 311	17 608	1 783	3 903	710	761	986	78 600

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Net interstate migration estimates prior to 30 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 paragraphs 23–28 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates of total population growth prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2015 they are revised. Growth estimates for 30 June 2015 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Differences between total population growth and the sum of the components of population change prior to 30 September 2011 are due to final intercensal difference. For further information see the Glossary.

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c)									
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	0.86	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	0.83	0.26	1.17	0.99	0.65
2015–16	0.60	0.70	0.69	0.38	0.82	0.25	1.15	0.92	0.65
2010	0.72	0.67	0.83	0.44	0.82	0.43	1.27	0.96	0.72
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	0.70	0.77	0.43	0.85	0.32	1.23	1.02	0.69
2014	0.61	0.68	0.75	0.43	0.85	0.28	1.15	0.99	0.67
2015	0.58	0.56	0.68	0.36	0.80	0.20	1.17	0.94	0.61
2014									
June	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.11	0.22	0.05	0.32	0.23	0.16
September	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.08	0.20	0.06	0.26	0.24	0.15
December	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.10	0.21	0.06	0.27	0.25	0.17
2015									
March	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.11	0.21	0.08	0.31	0.25	0.17
June	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.09	0.20	0.05	0.33	0.24	0.15
September	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.08	0.19	0.03	0.27	0.23	0.14
December	0.14	0.13	0.17	0.08	0.19	0.04	0.25	0.22	0.15
2016									
March	0.15	0.20	0.18	0.11	0.21	0.08	0.29	0.21	0.17
June	0.17	0.25	0.19	0.11	0.22	0.09	0.33	0.26	0.20

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

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

(c) Natural increase estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2015 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2015 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 paragraphs 8–12 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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	0.99	0.86	0.66	1.97	0.25	2.11	0.61	1.00
2013–14	0.92	0.99	0.58	0.66	0.77	0.25	0.53	0.48	0.81
2014–15	0.91	1.00	0.43	0.63	0.54	0.22	0.48	0.68	0.75
2015–16	0.93	1.09	0.42	0.54	0.53	0.22	0.17	0.41	0.77
2010	0.70	0.80	0.73	0.67	1.41	0.24	0.48	0.56	0.79
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	2.35	0.25	2.02	0.81	1.05
2013	0.91	1.01	0.73	0.68	1.25	0.25	1.18	0.51	0.90
2014	0.92	1.00	0.48	0.62	0.60	0.25	0.29	0.60	0.77
2015	0.90	1.03	0.41	0.60	0.55	0.21	0.34	0.55	0.75
2014									
June	0.15	0.16	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.04	0.20	0.03	0.13
September	0.26	0.29	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.04	0.09	0.20	0.21
December	0.21	0.21	0.05	0.13	0.08	0.08	-0.17	0.06	0.15
2015									
March	0.29	0.34	0.15	0.24	0.22	0.10	0.21	0.37	0.26
June	0.14	0.16	0.10	0.12	0.08	—	0.34	0.05	0.13
September	0.25	0.29	0.10	0.14	0.15	0.06	-0.01	0.15	0.20
December	0.22	0.23	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.05	-0.20	-0.02	0.15
2016									
March	0.32	0.37	0.15	0.20	0.24	0.11	0.13	0.30	0.28
June	0.15	0.19	0.11	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.26	-0.02	0.13

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	-0.33	—
2014–15	-0.09	0.17	0.14	-0.22	-0.08	-0.10	-1.25	-0.18	—
2015–16	-0.15	0.28	0.24	-0.38	-0.30	0.01	-1.10	-0.04	—
2010	-0.15	0.06	0.12	-0.19	0.20	0.14	-0.70	0.49	—
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	-0.28	-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	—
2014									
June	-0.02	0.04	0.03	-0.03	—	-0.07	-0.33	-0.15	—
September	-0.02	0.03	0.03	-0.04	-0.01	-0.04	-0.19	-0.08	—
December	-0.02	0.05	0.04	-0.05	-0.02	-0.08	-0.44	-0.03	—
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	-0.07	0.01	-0.32	0.02	—
June	-0.04	0.08	0.07	-0.11	-0.11	0.03	-0.28	0.01	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2015 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour. Estimates for 30 June 2015 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 8 and 13–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Net interstate migration estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final.

For 30 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 paragraphs 23–28 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (c)(d)									
2010–11	1.04	1.40	1.64	0.76	2.73	0.52	0.66	1.72	1.40
2011–12	1.23	1.71	2.04	1.00	3.59	0.12	1.98	1.96	1.74
2012–13	1.37	1.79	1.82	0.86	3.17	0.19	2.84	1.53	1.71
2013–14	1.44	1.82	1.47	0.91	1.66	0.32	0.33	1.16	1.49
2014–15	1.42	1.83	1.27	0.79	1.29	0.38	0.40	1.50	1.40
2015–16	1.39	2.07	1.35	0.55	1.05	0.48	0.22	1.28	1.42
2010	1.10	1.41	1.59	0.86	2.44	0.74	1.10	1.95	1.40
2011	1.14	1.58	1.84	0.89	3.13	0.34	1.04	1.72	1.57
2012	1.31	1.75	2.00	0.93	3.68	0.10	2.83	1.84	1.78
2013	1.40	1.84	1.65	0.87	2.29	0.29	1.48	1.42	1.59
2014	1.46	1.84	1.34	0.88	1.44	0.27	0.04	1.19	1.44
2015	1.37	1.81	1.26	0.66	1.19	0.39	0.39	1.35	1.35
2014									
June	0.28	0.36	0.32	0.19	0.29	0.01	0.19	0.11	0.29
September	0.38	0.47	0.33	0.18	0.35	0.06	0.16	0.37	0.36
December	0.35	0.43	0.26	0.17	0.27	0.06	-0.34	0.29	0.32
2015									
March	0.44	0.56	0.36	0.31	0.41	0.17	0.09	0.59	0.43
June	0.25	0.35	0.31	0.13	0.25	0.09	0.49	0.24	0.28
September	0.35	0.45	0.30	0.15	0.31	0.12	0.08	0.33	0.34
December	0.32	0.44	0.29	0.07	0.21	0.02	-0.27	0.17	0.30
2016									
March	0.43	0.65	0.39	0.22	0.38	0.20	0.10	0.52	0.45
June	0.28	0.52	0.36	0.10	0.15	0.14	0.31	0.25	0.33

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

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

(c) Estimates of total population growth prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2015 they are revised. Population growth estimates for 30 June 2015 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Differences between total population growth and the sum of the components of population change prior to 30 September 2011 are due to final intercensal difference. For further information see the Glossary.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex—States and territories

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
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 (b)	3 627 571	2 786 545	2 278 777	820 328	1 231 693	255 220	124 014	186 616	11 312 823
2012–13 (b)	3 675 319	2 835 710	2 318 508	827 450	1 273 037	255 701	128 459	189 330	11 505 587
2013–14 (b)	3 726 493	2 886 004	2 350 777	834 822	1 291 748	256 381	128 766	191 380	11 668 458
2014–15 (b)(c)	3 778 984	2 938 508	2 377 952	841 342	1 307 211	257 231	129 136	194 080	11 826 548
2015–16 (c)	3 832 183	2 999 276	2 408 307	846 052	1 320 102	258 398	129 105	196 542	11 992 089
2010	3 565 558	2 720 959	2 214 429	808 037	1 167 862	253 833	120 979	181 314	11 034 979
2011 (b)	3 605 612	2 761 846	2 254 270	815 548	1 205 454	255 044	122 191	184 519	11 206 535
2012 (b)	3 651 443	2 809 865	2 298 358	823 330	1 254 425	255 448	126 228	187 865	11 409 025
2013 (b)	3 700 139	2 859 599	2 334 169	830 427	1 281 937	256 043	128 393	190 372	11 583 154
2014 (b)	3 752 884	2 911 956	2 363 191	837 692	1 298 965	256 604	128 311	192 425	11 744 121
2015 (b)(c)	3 805 197	2 964 694	2 390 891	843 150	1 313 474	257 543	128 582	195 006	11 900 650
2014									
June(b)	3 726 493	2 886 004	2 350 777	834 822	1 291 748	256 381	128 766	191 380	11 668 458
September(b)	3 740 237	2 899 378	2 357 867	836 301	1 295 797	256 488	128 852	192 026	11 709 033
December(b)	3 752 884	2 911 956	2 363 191	837 692	1 298 965	256 604	128 311	192 425	11 744 121
2015									
March(b)	3 769 269	2 928 216	2 370 922	840 146	1 304 073	257 028	128 317	193 588	11 793 657
June(c)	3 778 984	2 938 508	2 377 952	841 342	1 307 211	257 231	129 136	194 080	11 826 548
September(c)	3 792 810	2 951 945	2 384 579	842 620	1 311 080	257 495	129 038	194 785	11 866 461
December(c)	3 805 197	2 964 694	2 390 891	843 150	1 313 474	257 543	128 582	195 006	11 900 650
2016									
March(c)	3 821 453	2 983 925	2 399 879	845 089	1 318 283	258 046	128 648	196 059	11 953 499
June(c)	3 832 183	2 999 276	2 408 307	846 052	1 320 102	258 398	129 105	196 542	11 992 089
FEMALES									
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 (b)	3 679 612	2 845 976	2 289 428	835 707	1 206 301	256 886	111 867	188 567	11 415 431
2012–13 (b)	3 731 744	2 897 835	2 332 851	842 824	1 242 350	257 366	114 110	191 584	11 611 766
2013–14 (b)	3 786 925	2 952 106	2 369 148	850 728	1 265 298	258 345	114 602	193 966	11 792 236
2014–15 (b)(c)	3 841 315	3 006 403	2 401 862	857 579	1 282 824	259 426	115 210	197 041	11 962 790
2015–16 (c)	3 893 701	3 068 766	2 436 166	862 131	1 297 070	260 730	115 775	199 599	12 135 070
2010	3 614 333	2 774 752	2 222 453	824 445	1 151 201	256 386	109 320	183 519	11 137 490
2011 (b)	3 655 980	2 820 824	2 264 335	831 403	1 186 138	256 900	110 512	186 589	11 313 763
2012 (b)	3 705 407	2 870 637	2 310 528	838 867	1 225 081	257 027	113 066	190 062	11 511 773
2013 (b)	3 759 423	2 925 178	2 350 911	846 244	1 254 431	257 905	114 447	192 938	11 702 585
2014 (b)	3 815 295	2 979 149	2 384 871	853 797	1 273 891	258 746	114 628	195 441	11 876 943
2015 (b)(c)	3 866 402	3 033 229	2 416 995	859 536	1 289 899	259 831	115 293	198 098	12 040 412
2014									
June(b)	3 786 925	2 952 106	2 369 148	850 728	1 265 298	258 345	114 602	193 966	11 792 236
September(b)	3 801 507	2 966 240	2 377 693	852 241	1 270 106	258 555	114 907	194 735	11 837 103
December(b)	3 815 295	2 979 149	2 384 871	853 797	1 273 891	258 746	114 628	195 441	11 876 943
2015									
March(b)	3 831 845	2 996 081	2 394 174	856 513	1 279 377	259 188	114 842	196 578	11 929 723
June(c)	3 841 315	3 006 403	2 401 862	857 579	1 282 824	259 426	115 210	197 041	11 962 790
September(c)	3 854 388	3 019 840	2 409 340	858 794	1 286 940	259 760	115 496	197 633	12 003 319
December(c)	3 866 402	3 033 229	2 416 995	859 536	1 289 899	259 831	115 293	198 098	12 040 412
2016									
March(c)	3 882 902	3 052 806	2 426 986	861 311	1 294 986	260 372	115 471	199 096	12 095 060
June(c)	3 893 701	3 068 766	2 436 166	862 131	1 297 070	260 730	115 775	199 599	12 135 070

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

(b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2015 they are revised – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates at 30 June 2015 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS									
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 (b)	7 307 183	5 632 521	4 568 205	1 656 035	2 437 994	512 106	235 881	375 183	22 728 254
2012–13 (b)	7 407 063	5 733 545	4 651 359	1 670 274	2 515 387	513 067	242 569	380 914	23 117 353
2013–14 (b)	7 513 418	5 838 110	4 719 925	1 685 550	2 557 046	514 726	243 368	385 346	23 460 694
2014–15 (b)(c)	7 620 299	5 944 911	4 779 814	1 698 921	2 590 035	516 657	244 346	391 121	23 789 338
2015–16 (c)	7 725 884	6 068 042	4 844 473	1 708 183	2 617 172	519 128	244 880	396 141	24 127 159
2010	7 179 891	5 495 711	4 436 882	1 632 482	2 319 063	510 219	230 299	364 833	22 172 469
2011 (b)	7 261 592	5 582 670	4 518 605	1 646 951	2 391 592	511 944	232 703	371 108	22 520 298
2012 (b)	7 356 850	5 680 502	4 608 886	1 662 197	2 479 506	512 475	239 294	377 927	22 920 798
2013 (b)	7 459 562	5 784 777	4 685 080	1 676 671	2 536 368	513 948	242 840	383 310	23 285 739
2014 (b)	7 568 179	5 891 105	4 748 062	1 691 489	2 572 856	515 350	242 939	387 866	23 621 064
2015 (b)(c)	7 671 599	5 997 923	4 807 886	1 702 686	2 603 373	517 374	243 875	393 104	23 941 062
2014									
June(b)	7 513 418	5 838 110	4 719 925	1 685 550	2 557 046	514 726	243 368	385 346	23 460 694
September(b)	7 541 744	5 865 618	4 735 560	1 688 542	2 565 903	515 043	243 759	386 761	23 546 136
December(b)	7 568 179	5 891 105	4 748 062	1 691 489	2 572 856	515 350	242 939	387 866	23 621 064
2015									
March(b)	7 601 114	5 924 297	4 765 096	1 696 659	2 583 450	516 216	243 159	390 166	23 723 380
June(c)	7 620 299	5 944 911	4 779 814	1 698 921	2 590 035	516 657	244 346	391 121	23 789 338
September(c)	7 647 198	5 971 785	4 793 919	1 701 414	2 598 020	517 255	244 534	392 418	23 869 780
December(c)	7 671 599	5 997 923	4 807 886	1 702 686	2 603 373	517 374	243 875	393 104	23 941 062
2016									
March(c)	7 704 355	6 036 731	4 826 865	1 706 400	2 613 269	518 418	244 119	395 155	24 048 559
June(c)	7 725 884	6 068 042	4 844 473	1 708 183	2 617 172	519 128	244 880	396 141	24 127 159

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

(b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2015 they are revised – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates at 30 June 2015 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

	CHANGE					AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	
	2010	2014	2015	2010–2015	2014–2015	2010–2015	2014–2015
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
GREATER CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL AREAS							
Greater Sydney	4 555 516	4 837 661	4 920 970	365 454	83 309	1.56	1.72
Greater Melbourne	4 105 857	4 437 903	4 529 496	423 639	91 593	1.98	2.06
Greater Brisbane	2 108 348	2 273 474	2 308 720	200 372	35 246	1.83	1.55
Greater Adelaide	1 253 097	1 304 637	1 316 779	63 682	12 142	1.00	0.93
Greater Perth	1 781 132	2 008 061	2 039 193	258 061	31 132	2.74	1.55
Greater Hobart	214 669	219 240	220 953	6 284	1 713	0.58	0.78
Greater Darwin	127 829	139 621	142 258	14 429	2 637	2.16	1.89
Australian Capital Territory	361 766	385 346	390 706	28 940	5 360	1.55	1.39

SIGNIFICANT URBAN AREAS							
Sydney	4 183 471	4 448 914	4 526 479	343 008	77 565	1.59	1.74
Melbourne	3 953 939	4 266 718	4 353 514	399 575	86 796	1.94	2.03
Brisbane	2 019 074	2 175 751	2 209 453	190 379	33 702	1.82	1.55
Perth	1 723 218	1 932 749	1 958 912	235 694	26 163	2.60	1.35
Adelaide	1 225 668	1 276 711	1 288 681	63 013	11 970	1.01	0.94
Gold Coast – Tweed Heads	571 400	614 120	624 918	53 518	10 798	1.81	1.76
Newcastle – Maitland	410 516	430 490	434 454	23 938	3 964	1.14	0.92
Canberra – Queanbeyan	398 430	421 841	424 666	26 236	2 825	1.28	0.67
Central Coast	312 590	322 880	325 082	12 492	2 202	0.79	0.68
Sunshine Coast	277 204	297 258	302 122	24 918	4 864	1.74	1.64
Wollongong	279 330	289 055	292 388	13 058	3 333	0.92	1.15
Hobart	203 446	207 660	209 254	5 808	1 594	0.56	0.77
Geelong	175 211	184 181	187 417	12 206	3 236	1.36	1.76
Townsville	164 070	178 578	180 333	16 263	1 755	1.91	0.98
Cairns	137 151	146 634	147 993	10 842	1 359	1.53	0.93
Darwin	112 987	121 422	123 396	10 409	1 974	1.78	1.63
Toowoomba	108 696	113 578	114 622	5 926	1 044	1.07	0.92
Ballarat	91 635	98 509	99 841	8 206	1 332	1.73	1.35
Bendigo	85 978	91 766	92 888	6 910	1 122	1.56	1.22
Albury – Wodonga	83 245	87 796	88 949	5 704	1 153	1.33	1.31
Launceston	85 584	86 370	86 633	1 049	263	0.24	0.30
Mackay	78 030	85 007	85 455	7 425	448	1.83	0.53
Rockhampton	74 995	80 312	80 665	5 670	353	1.47	0.44
Bunbury	66 035	74 065	75 628	9 593	1 563	2.75	2.11
Bundaberg	68 709	70 512	70 588	1 879	76	0.54	0.11
Coffs Harbour	66 003	68 011	68 572	2 569	561	0.77	0.82
Melton	46 460	56 877	59 500	13 040	2 623	5.07	4.61
Wagga Wagga	53 891	55 331	55 820	1 929	489	0.71	0.88
Hervey Bay	49 245	51 822	52 288	3 043	466	1.21	0.90
Mildura – Wentworth	48 219	49 817	50 011	1 792	194	0.73	0.39
Shepparton – Mooroopna	47 068	49 062	49 371	2 303	309	0.96	0.63
Gladstone – Tannum Sands	42 022	48 016	49 248	7 226	1 232	3.22	2.57
Port Macquarie	42 712	44 848	45 341	2 629	493	1.20	1.10
Tamworth	39 629	41 784	42 255	2 626	471	1.29	1.13
Ellenbrook	28 297	38 816	41 681	13 384	2 865	8.05	7.38
Traralgon – Morwell	40 051	40 797	40 816	765	19	0.38	0.05
Orange	36 988	39 741	40 075	3 087	334	1.62	0.84
Geraldton	36 335	39 579	39 825	3 490	246	1.85	0.62
Bowral – Mittagong	35 996	37 472	37 897	1 901	425	1.03	1.13
Dubbo	35 056	36 599	36 941	1 885	342	1.05	0.93

- (a) Estimates are based on the 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) boundaries.
- (b) Based on data published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15* (cat. no. 3218.0), released on 30 March 2016.
- (c) For more information on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas and Significant Urban Areas, see *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 – Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2011* (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001) and *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 4 – Significant Urban Areas, Urban Centres and Localities, Section of State, July 2011* (cat. no. 1270.0.55.004).
- (d) Estimates at 30 June 2010 are final. Estimates at 30 June 2014 are revised. Estimates at 30 June 2015 are preliminary.

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	254 878	203 687	164 285	52 119	89 988	15 544	9 793	14 310	804 686
5–9	250 510	191 360	166 113	51 600	87 010	16 706	9 262	12 961	785 601
10–14	236 036	178 785	159 235	50 025	80 328	16 236	8 626	11 455	740 813
15–19	242 342	186 310	159 373	52 805	81 910	17 192	8 565	11 747	760 342
20–24	272 584	222 357	172 479	58 912	93 035	17 003	10 030	15 384	861 901
25–29	278 079	233 374	172 444	58 859	106 764	14 644	12 042	17 075	893 509
30–34	280 374	231 290	168 693	57 842	108 640	14 458	11 963	16 951	890 601
35–39	256 249	206 718	155 501	52 194	93 676	14 057	10 219	14 707	803 547
40–44	254 009	201 573	162 968	53 656	91 652	15 656	9 256	14 016	802 938
45–49	246 178	199 786	161 779	57 356	90 908	17 137	8 818	13 112	795 203
50–54	242 826	187 477	152 913	56 286	84 300	17 614	7 884	11 874	761 304
55–59	235 232	176 958	144 800	55 154	77 747	18 397	7 082	11 049	726 526
60–64	209 361	156 778	128 944	49 730	67 656	17 222	5 959	9 260	645 017
65–69	190 789	140 155	118 464	46 252	59 300	16 202	4 456	8 196	583 916
70–74	145 968	106 144	89 450	34 801	42 347	12 122	2 554	5 810	439 237
75–79	105 074	78 118	61 363	25 284	29 923	8 579	1 503	3 876	313 753
80–84	69 530	51 862	37 708	17 153	18 841	5 271	654	2 508	203 537
85–89	42 436	31 911	21 693	10 840	11 069	2 991	340	1 474	122 758
90–94	16 148	12 035	8 147	4 271	4 082	1 148	79	621	46 532
95–99	3 154	2 293	1 727	828	822	195	18	129	9 167
100 and over	426	305	228	85	104	24	2	27	1 201
All ages	3 832 183	2 999 276	2 408 307	846 052	1 320 102	258 398	129 105	196 542	11 992 089

FEMALES

0–4	240 585	192 975	155 283	49 464	85 348	15 072	9 368	13 502	761 677
5–9	237 231	181 381	157 203	49 404	83 165	15 463	8 538	12 188	744 637
10–14	222 494	169 672	150 651	47 446	77 386	15 070	8 251	10 837	701 898
15–19	229 316	178 090	152 522	50 717	78 140	16 055	7 575	11 512	724 013
20–24	258 275	212 549	166 605	55 451	85 369	15 117	8 165	14 703	816 289
25–29	279 419	234 189	173 298	56 625	100 861	14 414	10 678	17 133	886 691
30–34	284 134	235 605	173 302	57 363	101 372	14 927	10 511	16 842	894 130
35–39	259 172	208 564	159 973	52 396	89 559	14 767	8 934	14 747	808 184
40–44	260 538	207 918	167 596	54 219	88 737	16 431	8 461	14 035	818 017
45–49	254 889	207 831	165 720	57 573	88 578	17 721	8 204	13 299	813 906
50–54	249 734	194 945	158 192	57 553	83 500	18 109	7 205	12 404	781 735
55–59	244 191	185 449	149 703	57 397	78 430	19 051	6 645	11 583	752 536
60–64	217 379	165 542	131 792	52 050	69 242	17 457	5 063	9 969	668 580
65–69	195 215	148 963	119 623	48 645	59 708	16 102	3 484	8 845	600 628
70–74	152 442	114 036	91 413	37 656	43 300	12 291	2 131	6 395	459 688
75–79	114 743	86 261	64 227	28 305	32 646	8 911	1 275	4 555	340 937
80–84	87 678	66 492	45 939	21 755	24 194	6 536	697	3 241	256 542
85–89	63 988	47 906	32 413	16 649	16 770	4 399	407	2 268	184 805
90–94	32 463	23 485	15 855	8 909	8 174	2 242	137	1 196	92 461
95–99	8 498	6 010	4 207	2 269	2 192	528	40	302	24 047
100 and over	1 317	903	649	285	399	67	6	43	3 669
All ages	3 893 701	3 068 766	2 436 166	862 131	1 297 070	260 730	115 775	199 599	12 135 070

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2016 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
PERSONS									
0–4	495 463	396 662	319 568	101 583	175 336	30 616	19 161	27 812	1 566 363
5–9	487 741	372 741	323 316	101 004	170 175	32 169	17 800	25 149	1 530 238
10–14	458 530	348 457	309 886	97 471	157 714	31 306	16 877	22 292	1 442 711
15–19	471 658	364 400	311 895	103 522	160 050	33 247	16 140	23 259	1 484 355
20–24	530 859	434 906	339 084	114 363	178 404	32 120	18 195	30 087	1 678 190
25–29	557 498	467 563	345 742	115 484	207 625	29 058	22 720	34 208	1 780 200
30–34	564 508	466 895	341 995	115 205	210 012	29 385	22 474	33 793	1 784 731
35–39	515 421	415 282	315 474	104 590	183 235	28 824	19 153	29 454	1 611 731
40–44	514 547	409 491	330 564	107 875	180 389	32 087	17 717	28 051	1 620 955
45–49	501 067	407 617	327 499	114 929	179 486	34 858	17 022	26 411	1 609 109
50–54	492 560	382 422	311 105	113 839	167 800	35 723	15 089	24 278	1 543 039
55–59	479 423	362 407	294 503	112 551	156 177	37 448	13 727	22 632	1 479 062
60–64	426 740	322 320	260 736	101 780	136 898	34 679	11 022	19 229	1 313 597
65–69	386 004	289 118	238 087	94 897	119 008	32 304	7 940	17 041	1 184 544
70–74	298 410	220 180	180 863	72 457	85 647	24 413	4 685	12 205	898 925
75–79	219 817	164 379	125 590	53 589	62 569	17 490	2 778	8 431	654 690
80–84	157 208	118 354	83 647	38 908	43 035	11 807	1 351	5 749	460 079
85–89	106 424	79 817	54 106	27 489	27 839	7 390	747	3 742	307 563
90–94	48 611	35 520	24 002	13 180	12 256	3 390	216	1 817	138 993
95–99	11 652	8 303	5 934	3 097	3 014	723	58	431	33 214
100 and over	1 743	1 208	877	370	503	91	8	70	4 870
All ages	7 725 884	6 068 042	4 844 473	1 708 183	2 617 172	519 128	244 880	396 141	24 127 159

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2016 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

June

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2012(a)	2013(a)	2014(a)	2015(b)	2016(b)	2012(a)	2013(a)	2014(a)	2015(b)	2016(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	764 555	779 375	787 421	793 471	804 686	3.36	3.37	3.36	3.34	3.34
5–9	729 260	747 686	764 060	778 015	785 601	3.21	3.23	3.26	3.27	3.26
10–14	713 342	716 616	721 694	729 517	740 813	3.14	3.10	3.08	3.07	3.07
15–19	750 636	754 838	758 918	758 191	760 342	3.30	3.27	3.23	3.19	3.15
20–24	829 036	836 701	846 017	854 257	861 901	3.65	3.62	3.61	3.59	3.57
25–29	859 142	871 107	876 189	885 067	893 509	3.78	3.77	3.73	3.72	3.70
30–34	798 496	831 294	854 779	875 730	890 601	3.51	3.60	3.64	3.68	3.69
35–39	774 856	773 368	775 470	784 623	803 547	3.41	3.35	3.31	3.30	3.33
40–44	810 275	822 586	822 978	817 601	802 938	3.57	3.56	3.51	3.44	3.33
45–49	759 390	758 241	762 748	774 167	795 203	3.34	3.28	3.25	3.25	3.30
50–54	754 013	764 634	769 145	767 916	761 304	3.32	3.31	3.28	3.23	3.16
55–59	675 708	687 898	702 015	713 665	726 526	2.97	2.98	2.99	3.00	3.01
60–64	608 182	614 233	622 449	632 570	645 017	2.68	2.66	2.65	2.66	2.67
65–69	508 032	536 353	553 736	569 798	583 916	2.24	2.32	2.36	2.40	2.42
70–74	371 058	383 382	400 914	418 979	439 237	1.63	1.66	1.71	1.76	1.82
75–79	267 237	277 544	289 525	302 325	313 753	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.27	1.30
80–84	192 716	194 495	196 827	199 018	203 537	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84
85–89	105 239	110 281	114 849	119 421	122 758	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.51
90–94	34 836	37 759	40 981	43 385	46 532	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19
95–99	6 178	6 466	6 901	7 858	9 167	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
100 and over	636	730	842	974	1 201	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	11 312 823	11 505 587	11 668 458	11 826 548	11 992 089	49.77	49.77	49.74	49.71	49.70
FEMALES										
0–4	724 790	737 798	745 686	751 311	761 677	3.19	3.19	3.18	3.16	3.16
5–9	690 320	707 321	723 095	737 102	744 637	3.04	3.06	3.08	3.10	3.09
10–14	678 260	682 062	685 663	691 038	701 898	2.98	2.95	2.92	2.90	2.91
15–19	709 039	711 826	715 821	718 957	724 013	3.12	3.08	3.05	3.02	3.00
20–24	794 895	800 953	805 134	808 548	816 289	3.50	3.46	3.43	3.40	3.38
25–29	837 419	853 517	867 066	878 482	886 691	3.68	3.69	3.70	3.69	3.68
30–34	792 658	823 131	849 737	875 182	894 130	3.49	3.56	3.62	3.68	3.71
35–39	781 494	778 760	781 959	791 399	808 184	3.44	3.37	3.33	3.33	3.35
40–44	825 253	838 950	840 496	836 035	818 017	3.63	3.63	3.58	3.51	3.39
45–49	773 305	771 782	778 616	790 590	813 906	3.40	3.34	3.32	3.32	3.37
50–54	769 697	781 985	788 404	788 222	781 735	3.39	3.38	3.36	3.31	3.24
55–59	690 394	705 876	722 261	736 911	752 536	3.04	3.05	3.08	3.10	3.12
60–64	615 828	626 785	640 258	653 863	668 580	2.71	2.71	2.73	2.75	2.77
65–69	515 590	544 829	564 330	583 051	600 628	2.27	2.36	2.41	2.45	2.49
70–74	384 367	398 614	417 795	438 401	459 688	1.69	1.72	1.78	1.84	1.91
75–79	305 669	312 651	322 377	331 770	340 937	1.34	1.35	1.37	1.39	1.41
80–84	253 075	252 813	252 970	254 001	256 542	1.11	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.06
85–89	174 425	177 804	180 478	182 949	184 805	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77
90–94	76 719	81 373	86 516	89 920	92 461	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.38
95–99	19 575	20 113	20 531	21 753	24 047	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10
100 and over	2 659	2 823	3 043	3 305	3 669	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
All ages	11 415 431	11 611 766	11 792 236	11 962 790	12 135 070	50.23	50.23	50.26	50.29	50.30

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Estimates from 30 June 2015 to 30 June 2016 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

(a) Estimates from 30 June 2012 to 30 June 2014 are revised – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

June *continued*

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2012(a)	2013(a)	2014(a)	2015(b)	2016(b)	2012(a)	2013(a)	2014(a)	2015(b)	2016(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS										
0–4	1 489 345	1 517 173	1 533 107	1 544 782	1 566 363	6.55	6.56	6.53	6.49	6.49
5–9	1 419 580	1 455 007	1 487 155	1 515 117	1 530 238	6.25	6.29	6.34	6.37	6.34
10–14	1 391 602	1 398 678	1 407 357	1 420 555	1 442 711	6.12	6.05	6.00	5.97	5.98
15–19	1 459 675	1 466 664	1 474 739	1 477 148	1 484 355	6.42	6.34	6.29	6.21	6.15
20–24	1 623 931	1 637 654	1 651 151	1 662 805	1 678 190	7.14	7.08	7.04	6.99	6.96
25–29	1 696 561	1 724 624	1 743 255	1 763 549	1 780 200	7.46	7.46	7.43	7.41	7.38
30–34	1 591 154	1 654 425	1 704 516	1 750 912	1 784 731	7.00	7.16	7.27	7.36	7.40
35–39	1 556 350	1 552 128	1 557 429	1 576 022	1 611 731	6.85	6.71	6.64	6.62	6.68
40–44	1 635 528	1 661 536	1 663 474	1 653 636	1 620 955	7.20	7.19	7.09	6.95	6.72
45–49	1 532 695	1 530 023	1 541 364	1 564 757	1 609 109	6.74	6.62	6.57	6.58	6.67
50–54	1 523 710	1 546 619	1 557 549	1 556 138	1 543 039	6.70	6.69	6.64	6.54	6.40
55–59	1 366 102	1 393 774	1 424 276	1 450 576	1 479 062	6.01	6.03	6.07	6.10	6.13
60–64	1 224 010	1 241 018	1 262 707	1 286 433	1 313 597	5.39	5.37	5.38	5.41	5.44
65–69	1 023 622	1 081 182	1 118 066	1 152 849	1 184 544	4.50	4.68	4.77	4.85	4.91
70–74	755 425	781 996	818 709	857 380	898 925	3.32	3.38	3.49	3.60	3.73
75–79	572 906	590 195	611 902	634 095	654 690	2.52	2.55	2.61	2.67	2.71
80–84	445 791	447 308	449 797	453 019	460 079	1.96	1.93	1.92	1.90	1.91
85–89	279 664	288 085	295 327	302 370	307 563	1.23	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.27
90–94	111 555	119 132	127 497	133 305	138 993	0.49	0.52	0.54	0.56	0.58
95–99	25 753	26 579	27 432	29 611	33 214	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.14
100 and over	3 295	3 553	3 885	4 279	4 870	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
All ages	22 728 254	23 117 353	23 460 694	23 789 338	24 127 159	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Estimates from 30 June 2012 to 30 June 2014 are revised – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Estimates from 30 June 2015 to 30 June 2016 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percentage(a)</i>
	no.	%
Australia – at 30 June 2016(b)		
New South Wales	7 725 884	32.0
Victoria	6 068 042	25.2
Queensland	4 844 473	20.1
South Australia	1 708 183	7.1
Western Australia	2 617 172	10.8
Tasmania	519 128	2.2
Northern Territory	244 880	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	396 141	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	412	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	2 250	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	594	0.0
Total Other Territories	3 256	0.0
Total Australia	24 127 159	100.0
Australian External Territories – at 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	. .
Norfolk Island(e)	1 713	. .
Total Australian External Territories	1 773	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Percentage of the population of Total Australia.

(b) Estimates at 30 June 2016 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

(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 paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(e) Administration of Norfolk Island data. For further information on the inclusion of Norfolk Island data and its composition see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

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 30 June 2012 as the base population – see paragraphs 32–37 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

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

(c) Series A assumes high levels of fertility, overseas migration and life expectancy, and large interstate migration flows – see paragraph 34 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Series B assumes medium levels of fertility, overseas migration, life expectancy, and interstate migration flows – see paragraph 35 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Series C assumes low levels of fertility and overseas migration, medium life expectancy, and small interstate migration flows – see paragraph 36 of the Explanatory Notes.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, by sex
and age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2011(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	13 195	3 007	12 700	2 282	5 230	1 513	3 868	390	42 197
5–9	12 779	2 788	11 871	2 233	5 107	1 430	4 056	327	40 608
10–14	12 784	2 759	11 414	2 158	5 110	1 519	3 761	315	39 836
15–19	12 121	2 705	10 644	2 071	4 727	1 377	3 529	443	37 627
20–24	9 347	2 273	8 389	1 825	4 293	1 091	3 369	390	30 980
25–29	7 166	1 727	6 905	1 520	3 623	873	3 083	311	25 216
30–34	5 599	1 305	5 727	1 071	2 876	598	2 483	189	19 861
35–39	5 822	1 392	5 696	1 092	2 874	597	2 386	194	20 063
40–44	5 777	1 413	5 356	1 076	2 629	694	2 152	163	19 268
45–49	5 039	1 200	4 595	956	2 180	583	1 721	151	16 431
50–54	4 656	947	3 684	723	1 835	552	1 447	117	13 970
55–59	3 474	751	2 764	592	1 288	454	1 051	101	10 482
60–64	2 543	509	1 862	378	852	331	669	46	7 195
65–69	1 647	322	1 160	252	517	209	410	26	4 544
70–74	995	210	650	144	270	118	230	12	2 634
75 and over	963	235	665	181	320	137	264	6	2 771
75–79	574	115	367	89	172	np	132	np	1 523
80–84	255	75	189	49	94	np	83	np	791
85 and over	134	45	109	43	54	np	49	np	457
All ages	103 907	23 543	94 082	18 554	43 731	12 076	34 479	3 181	333 683
FEMALES									
0–4	12 815	2 966	12 113	2 176	5 205	1 507	3 545	307	40 649
5–9	11 979	2 658	11 539	2 085	5 267	1 290	3 781	323	38 935
10–14	12 100	2 756	11 159	2 155	4 970	1 388	3 508	344	38 395
15–19	11 512	2 481	9 872	1 888	4 462	1 305	3 321	304	35 155
20–24	8 859	2 387	8 228	1 794	4 095	1 106	3 332	372	30 186
25–29	7 194	1 697	6 945	1 524	3 525	908	3 091	283	25 174
30–34	5 868	1 465	5 919	1 161	2 967	678	2 554	200	20 820
35–39	6 472	1 387	6 027	1 177	2 838	679	2 461	179	21 237
40–44	6 557	1 453	5 830	1 168	2 885	794	2 378	168	21 239
45–49	5 806	1 185	4 820	1 020	2 340	657	1 757	169	17 758
50–54	4 853	965	3 984	871	1 944	569	1 526	120	14 842
55–59	3 628	796	2 973	587	1 503	414	1 076	100	11 080
60–64	2 639	585	2 151	442	1 028	302	799	45	7 995
65–69	1 745	382	1 409	295	611	175	480	33	5 136
70–74	1 150	255	854	206	394	138	325	15	3 338
75 and over	1 392	372	1 049	305	505	179	437	17	4 259
75–79	703	173	529	140	242	np	220	np	2 099
80–84	440	112	310	98	148	np	123	np	1 289
85 and over	249	87	210	67	115	np	94	np	871
All ages	104 569	23 790	94 872	18 854	44 539	12 089	34 371	2 979	336 198

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are final based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

(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).

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(c)
PERSONS									
0–4	26 010	5 973	24 813	4 458	10 435	3 020	7 413	697	82 846
5–9	24 758	5 446	23 410	4 318	10 374	2 720	7 837	650	79 543
10–14	24 884	5 515	22 573	4 313	10 080	2 907	7 269	659	78 231
15–19	23 633	5 186	20 516	3 959	9 189	2 682	6 850	747	72 782
20–24	18 206	4 660	16 617	3 619	8 388	2 197	6 701	762	61 166
25–29	14 360	3 424	13 850	3 044	7 148	1 781	6 174	594	50 390
30–34	11 467	2 770	11 646	2 232	5 843	1 276	5 037	389	40 681
35–39	12 294	2 779	11 723	2 269	5 712	1 276	4 847	373	41 300
40–44	12 334	2 866	11 186	2 244	5 514	1 488	4 530	331	40 507
45–49	10 845	2 385	9 415	1 976	4 520	1 240	3 478	320	34 189
50–54	9 509	1 912	7 668	1 594	3 779	1 121	2 973	237	28 812
55–59	7 102	1 547	5 737	1 179	2 791	868	2 127	201	21 562
60–64	5 182	1 094	4 013	820	1 880	633	1 468	91	15 190
65–69	3 392	704	2 569	547	1 128	384	890	59	9 680
70–74	2 145	465	1 504	350	664	256	555	27	5 972
75 and over	2 355	607	1 714	486	825	316	701	23	7 030
75–79	1 277	288	896	229	414	153	352	11	3 622
80–84	695	187	499	147	242	98	206	5	2 080
85 and over	383	132	319	110	169	65	143	7	1 328
All ages	208 476	47 333	188 954	37 408	88 270	24 165	68 850	6 160	669 881

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are final based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

(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).

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT AUSTRALIAN NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION, by sex and age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2011(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	229 841	177 806	143 691	47 364	74 707	14 991	5 741	12 122	706 330
5–9	217 869	167 692	139 030	46 446	69 990	14 705	4 937	10 858	671 597
10–14	216 451	166 645	138 881	47 987	70 882	15 499	4 887	10 393	671 707
15–19	225 253	178 953	144 290	52 194	74 440	16 265	5 086	12 387	708 972
20–24	244 895	208 745	154 448	57 304	87 500	15 550	7 132	16 696	792 490
25–29	255 722	212 856	158 476	55 867	93 260	14 430	8 430	16 445	815 868
30–34	243 061	194 448	144 312	50 341	81 969	13 449	7 358	14 198	749 350
35–39	246 106	193 859	151 777	52 155	82 558	14 929	7 064	13 551	762 141
40–44	240 634	195 483	153 345	56 373	85 156	16 423	6 954	12 992	767 480
45–49	240 562	185 445	148 166	56 125	81 552	17 148	6 627	11 966	747 716
50–54	235 703	178 088	142 877	55 733	77 302	18 032	6 329	11 495	725 657
55–59	211 267	159 411	128 896	50 527	68 699	16 989	5 660	10 038	651 587
60–64	196 839	145 318	121 744	47 875	61 974	16 335	4 781	9 040	604 003
65–69	156 153	113 902	95 029	37 082	45 432	12 921	2 815	6 334	469 709
70–74	119 080	88 167	69 289	28 492	33 665	9 786	1 734	4 418	354 662
75 and over	201 766	150 598	105 626	51 426	52 233	15 262	1 469	6 882	585 282
75–79	87 968	65 527	47 506	21 655	23 540	np	815	np	256 888
80–84	65 643	49 177	33 634	16 930	16 823	np	483	np	189 781
85 and over	48 155	35 894	24 486	12 841	11 870	np	171	np	138 613
All ages	3 481 202	2 717 416	2 139 877	793 291	1 141 319	242 714	87 004	179 815	10 784 551
FEMALES									
0–4	217 554	168 172	135 826	45 604	71 273	13 810	5 338	11 313	668 938
5–9	205 346	159 591	131 308	44 212	67 292	13 663	4 801	10 203	636 494
10–14	204 614	157 896	132 306	45 957	68 028	14 608	4 411	10 034	637 927
15–19	211 784	170 444	138 055	49 655	70 778	14 940	4 160	11 845	671 705
20–24	236 364	199 042	150 705	54 129	81 450	14 656	5 546	16 054	758 007
25–29	252 489	208 514	154 617	53 828	84 936	14 266	7 325	15 870	791 912
30–34	243 857	194 600	145 056	49 339	78 429	13 808	6 756	14 219	746 130
35–39	249 866	198 639	153 945	51 944	80 473	15 598	6 352	13 585	770 469
40–44	246 569	202 002	155 632	55 986	82 850	16 862	6 204	13 062	779 257
45–49	244 046	191 442	151 732	56 653	80 072	17 453	5 900	12 543	759 932
50–54	240 267	183 823	145 619	56 818	76 789	18 423	5 674	12 101	739 594
55–59	215 137	164 675	129 464	52 170	68 823	17 068	4 826	10 598	662 844
60–64	196 945	151 185	119 655	49 410	60 606	16 059	3 468	9 440	606 807
65–69	157 804	118 274	93 625	39 014	44 700	12 753	2 047	6 633	474 871
70–74	124 028	93 122	68 604	30 768	34 750	9 766	1 200	4 785	367 037
75 and over	282 181	211 647	141 798	73 428	72 571	20 871	1 430	9 725	813 668
75–79	102 297	77 320	52 884	25 456	27 713	np	663	np	297 831
80–84	87 525	65 963	43 840	22 852	22 259	np	451	np	252 171
85 and over	92 359	68 364	45 074	25 120	22 599	np	316	np	263 666
All ages	3 528 851	2 773 068	2 147 947	808 915	1 123 820	244 604	75 438	182 010	10 885 592

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are final based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) For further information, see Estimates of *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (c)
PERSONS									
0–4	447 395	345 978	279 517	92 968	145 980	28 801	11 079	23 435	1 375 268
5–9	423 215	327 283	270 338	90 658	137 282	28 368	9 738	21 061	1 308 091
10–14	421 065	324 541	271 187	93 944	138 910	30 107	9 298	20 427	1 309 634
15–19	437 037	349 397	282 345	101 849	145 218	31 205	9 246	24 232	1 380 677
20–24	481 259	407 787	305 153	111 433	168 950	30 206	12 678	32 750	1 550 497
25–29	508 211	421 370	313 093	109 695	178 196	28 696	15 755	32 315	1 607 780
30–34	486 918	389 048	289 368	99 680	160 398	27 257	14 114	28 417	1 495 480
35–39	495 972	392 498	305 722	104 099	163 031	30 527	13 416	27 136	1 532 610
40–44	487 203	397 485	308 977	112 359	168 006	33 285	13 158	26 054	1 546 737
45–49	484 608	376 887	299 898	112 778	161 624	34 601	12 527	24 509	1 507 648
50–54	475 970	361 911	288 496	112 551	154 091	36 455	12 003	23 596	1 465 251
55–59	426 404	324 086	258 360	102 697	137 522	34 057	10 486	20 636	1 314 431
60–64	393 784	296 503	241 399	97 285	122 580	32 394	8 249	18 480	1 210 810
65–69	313 957	232 176	188 654	76 096	90 132	25 674	4 862	12 967	944 580
70–74	243 108	181 289	137 893	59 260	68 415	19 552	2 934	9 203	721 699
75 and over	483 947	362 245	247 424	124 854	124 804	36 133	2 899	16 607	1 398 950
75–79	190 265	142 847	100 390	47 111	51 253	14 658	1 478	6 698	554 719
80–84	153 168	115 140	77 474	39 782	39 082	11 236	934	5 125	441 952
85 and over	140 514	104 258	69 560	37 961	34 469	10 239	487	4 784	402 279
All ages	7 010 053	5 490 484	4 287 824	1 602 206	2 265 139	487 318	162 442	361 825	21 670 143

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are final based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) For further information, see *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

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

PROJECTED RESIDENT ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER
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)**

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 30 June 2011 as the base population – see paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes. 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 paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (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 paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (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 paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (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 paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
2010–11	99 385	71 593	62 888	19 856	31 846	6 545	3 922	5 098	301 150
2011–12 (c)	98 886	75 018	63 227	20 267	32 939	6 351	4 014	5 285	306 025
2012–13 (c)	99 926	76 542	63 959	20 496	34 513	6 109	4 012	5 534	311 124
2013–14 (c)	96 119	76 594	63 490	20 205	34 932	6 030	3 987	5 606	306 997
2014–15 (c)	97 857	76 716	62 522	19 952	35 149	5 755	4 039	5 659	307 679
2015–16 (d)	99 538	82 441	62 653	19 778	35 710	5 950	3 937	5 503	315 539
2010	99 134	71 951	63 006	19 934	31 387	6 402	3 877	5 078	300 787
2011 (c)	98 799	72 907	62 774	20 197	32 332	6 562	3 932	5 254	302 788
2012 (c)	101 013	76 299	64 557	20 514	34 112	6 191	4 048	5 476	312 244
2013 (c)	97 213	76 231	63 430	19 924	34 554	6 080	4 025	5 558	307 044
2014 (c)	97 798	77 582	63 690	20 533	35 386	5 877	3 964	5 631	310 494
2015 (c)(d)	96 808	74 097	61 688	19 546	35 183	5 629	4 028	5 456	302 465
2014									
June(c)	24 239	18 927	15 839	5 057	8 969	1 439	1 051	1 366	76 898
September(c)	25 089	19 778	16 113	5 197	8 899	1 496	956	1 460	78 990
December(c)	24 640	19 538	15 411	5 015	8 666	1 419	957	1 408	77 064
2015									
March(c)	24 231	18 890	15 473	4 828	8 892	1 452	1 051	1 389	76 213
June(c)	23 897	18 510	15 525	4 912	8 692	1 388	1 075	1 402	75 412
September(d)	25 005	18 027	15 498	5 014	8 897	1 477	953	1 373	76 249
December(d)	23 675	18 670	15 192	4 792	8 702	1 312	949	1 292	74 591
2016									
March(d)	24 139	21 051	15 400	4 914	8 850	1 475	957	1 238	78 028
June(d)	26 719	24 693	16 563	5 058	9 261	1 686	1 078	1 600	86 671

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (e)

2010–11	1.975	1.798	2.021	1.872	1.931	2.131	2.130	1.741	1.928
2011–12 (f)	1.947	1.849	1.998	1.893	1.915	2.080	2.176	1.764	1.927
2012–13 (f)	1.944	1.848	1.980	1.897	1.916	2.025	2.113	1.804	1.921
2013–14 (f)	1.838	1.806	1.932	1.850	1.874	2.011	2.088	1.794	1.859
2014–15 (f)	1.838	1.768	1.881	1.806	1.854	1.931	2.125	1.793	1.833
2015–16 (g)	1.845	1.862	1.866	1.778	1.874	1.999	2.077	1.732	1.856

- (a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data, see paragraphs 9–12 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Birth estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2015 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing – see paragraphs 8–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

- (d) Birth estimates for 30 September 2015 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 revision – see paragraphs 8–12 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (e) Births per woman.
- (f) Calculated using revised births based on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (g) Calculated using preliminary births based on quarter of registration and preliminary ERP and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
2010–11	49 387	36 421	27 084	12 786	12 718	4 343	977	1 716	145 436
2011–12 (c)	50 465	36 168	27 794	12 773	12 969	4 285	1 020	1 721	147 203
2012–13 (c)	50 281	36 588	28 432	13 133	13 462	4 461	1 070	1 736	149 166
2013–14 (c)	50 776	37 375	27 869	13 013	13 624	4 490	1 123	1 743	150 021
2014–15 (c)	52 934	38 573	29 405	13 480	14 053	4 426	1 182	1 840	155 900
2015–16 (d)	53 765	41 016	29 594	13 281	14 510	4 664	1 127	1 914	159 883
2010	47 876	35 783	26 724	12 791	12 751	4 245	974	1 656	142 809
2011 (c)	50 177	36 313	27 819	12 696	12 739	4 262	1 023	1 703	146 738
2012 (c)	50 867	36 536	28 120	13 145	13 292	4 485	1 009	1 722	149 180
2013 (c)	50 111	36 609	27 982	12 842	13 478	4 417	1 089	1 718	148 253
2014 (c)	52 377	38 225	28 737	13 381	13 736	4 457	1 172	1 837	153 929
2015 (c)(d)	53 075	40 944	29 496	13 497	14 582	4 603	1 182	1 804	159 191
2014									
June(c)	13 166	9 612	7 079	3 181	3 475	1 188	282	485	38 469
September(c)	15 111	10 437	7 960	3 817	3 740	1 164	313	532	43 076
December(c)	12 611	9 426	7 036	3 259	3 368	1 089	297	430	37 518
2015									
March(c)	11 770	8 798	7 061	3 033	3 391	1 052	288	422	35 817
June(c)	13 442	9 912	7 348	3 371	3 554	1 121	284	456	39 489
September(d)(e)	15 087	11 081	8 201	3 707	3 982	1 305	283	484	44 133
December(d)	12 776	11 153	6 886	3 386	3 655	1 125	327	442	39 752
2016									
March(d)	12 629	8 992	6 936	2 981	3 324	1 037	255	418	36 574
June(d)	13 273	9 790	7 571	3 207	3 549	1 197	262	570	39 424
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (f)									
2010–11	5.70	5.61	5.83	5.78	5.44	6.67	8.18	5.34	5.72
2011–12 (g)	5.66	5.40	5.80	5.62	5.33	6.38	7.88	5.13	5.62
2012–13 (g)	5.48	5.30	5.73	5.66	5.33	6.57	8.38	4.97	5.52
2013–14 (g)	5.37	5.25	5.42	5.48	5.20	6.46	8.36	4.76	5.38
2014–15 (g)	5.44	5.26	5.54	5.54	5.16	6.20	8.38	4.81	5.43
2015–16 (h)	5.37	5.13	5.38	5.33	5.15	6.40	7.53	4.84	5.32

- (a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data, see paragraphs 9–12 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Death estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2015 they are revised, based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraphs 8–11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Death estimates for 30 September 2015 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 revision – see paragraphs 8–12 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (e) Preliminary deaths for September quarter 2015 have been updated for Victoria – see paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (f) 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.
- (g) Calculated using revised deaths based on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (h) Calculated using preliminary deaths based on quarter of registrations and preliminary ERP, and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

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									
2010–11	376	241	300	72	99	28	35	17	1 168
2011–12 (d)	362	220	281	60	81	30	34	16	1 084
2012–13 (d)	323	216	287	59	92	20	27	13	1 037
2013–14 (d)	348	222	289	49	78	30	26	19	1 061
2014–15 (d)	320	173	264	66	90	21	28	18	980
2015–16 (e)	305	187	236	64	99	23	30	20	964
2010	388	251	316	74	106	28	28	18	1 209
2011 (d)	368	216	303	56	93	28	41	16	1 121
2012 (d)	313	211	271	62	79	22	24	15	997
2013 (d)	369	224	293	60	86	23	33	17	1 105
2014 (d)	340	200	271	59	86	31	22	14	1 023
2015 (d)(e)	312	166	243	59	88	20	29	20	937
2014									
June(d)	77	59	62	12	18	np	np	np	240
September(d)	89	41	72	21	22	np	np	np	257
December(d)	96	45	67	18	25	np	np	np	270
2015									
March(d)	70	39	62	9	27	np	np	np	224
June(d)	65	48	63	18	16	np	np	np	229
September(e)	78	32	69	18	22	np	np	np	235
December(e)	99	47	49	14	23	np	np	np	249
2016									
March(e)	66	46	62	14	21	np	np	np	224
June(e)	62	62	56	18	33	np	np	np	256
INFANT MORTALITY RATES (f)									
2010–11	3.78	3.37	4.77	3.63	3.11	4.28	8.92	3.34	3.88
2011–12 (g)	3.66	2.93	4.44	2.96	2.46	4.72	8.47	3.03	3.54
2012–13 (g)	3.23	2.82	4.49	2.88	2.67	3.27	6.73	2.35	3.33
2013–14 (g)	3.62	2.90	4.55	2.43	2.23	4.98	6.52	3.39	3.46
2014–15 (g)	3.27	2.26	4.22	3.31	2.56	3.65	6.93	3.18	3.19
2015–16 (h)	3.06	2.27	3.77	3.24	2.77	3.87	7.62	3.63	3.06

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

(a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data, see paragraphs 9–12 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

(d) Death estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2015 they are revised, based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraphs 8–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Death estimates for 30 September 2015 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 revision – see paragraphs 8–12 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(g) Calculated using revised infant deaths and revised births, both based on quarter of occurrence, and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

(h) Calculated using preliminary infant deaths and preliminary births, both based on quarter of registration, and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NOM ARRIVALS									
2010-11	141 979	104 896	84 253	20 158	64 929	3 470	4 809	7 274	431 781
2011-12 (b)	148 114	113 314	95 420	22 465	82 870	3 570	6 597	8 881	481 231
2012-13 (b)	157 272	119 146	94 346	22 398	82 962	3 729	8 577	8 316	496 746
2013-14 (b)	161 230	124 006	86 083	23 449	61 370	3 814	5 979	8 216	474 155
2014-15 (b)(c)	165 013	129 462	80 223	23 108	54 341	3 895	6 106	8 839	470 995
2015-16 (c)	170 959	138 000	81 994	21 573	52 694	3 885	5 560	7 993	482 665
2010	141 228	102 814	82 308	21 905	60 978	3 738	4 593	7 553	425 119
2011 (b)	146 230	109 518	90 456	20 816	72 451	3 479	5 367	7 929	456 258
2012 (b)	150 099	116 119	95 180	22 371	88 496	3 691	8 308	8 825	493 089
2013 (b)	162 254	122 915	91 863	23 381	70 623	3 786	7 047	8 175	490 045
2014 (b)	162 288	125 794	81 700	22 737	56 564	3 913	5 846	8 536	467 390
2015 (c)	168 727	133 990	81 045	22 665	53 917	3 828	5 938	8 535	478 650
2014									
June(b)	33 207	25 300	17 480	4 510	12 352	785	1 558	1 464	96 659
September(b)	44 001	34 685	21 341	5 733	14 565	918	1 851	2 447	125 542
December(b)	41 092	30 425	20 189	5 554	13 202	1 122	1 137	1 983	114 708
2015									
March(b)	45 536	37 642	20 818	7 206	14 838	1 212	1 331	2 880	131 465
June(c)	34 384	26 710	17 875	4 615	11 736	643	1 787	1 529	99 280
September(c)	45 677	36 434	21 832	5 838	14 370	956	1 709	2 354	129 172
December(c)	43 130	33 204	20 520	5 006	12 973	1 017	1 111	1 772	118 733
2016									
March(c)	46 798	39 263	21 192	6 317	14 506	1 185	1 115	2 515	132 894
June(c)	35 354	29 099	18 450	4 412	10 845	727	1 625	1 352	101 866
NOM DEPARTURES									
2010-11	90 304	60 265	49 624	10 990	28 504	2 477	3 709	5 536	251 409
2011-12 (b)	89 916	58 899	50 494	11 114	29 671	2 401	3 579	5 748	251 823
2012-13 (b)	92 574	63 519	54 915	11 549	34 953	2 474	3 611	6 009	269 605
2013-14 (b)	93 361	67 443	58 891	12 397	42 064	2 527	4 700	6 403	287 790
2014-15 (b)(c)	96 416	70 994	59 868	12 446	40 486	2 765	4 947	6 206	294 130
2015-16 (c)	99 798	72 993	61 975	12 410	39 054	2 742	5 140	6 386	300 500
2010	91 184	59 600	50 638	11 011	29 081	2 508	3 506	5 552	253 081
2011 (b)	90 243	59 207	50 144	10 772	28 562	2 396	3 695	5 560	250 579
2012 (b)	88 189	60 385	51 560	11 456	32 205	2 429	3 617	5 810	255 653
2013 (b)	95 425	65 790	58 014	12 045	39 637	2 516	4 213	6 254	283 895
2014 (b)	93 520	68 159	59 269	12 327	41 326	2 653	5 147	6 226	288 630
2015 (c)	100 291	73 374	61 739	12 550	39 688	2 751	5 116	6 414	301 926
2014									
June(b)	21 923	16 107	12 765	2 578	10 294	603	1 065	1 347	66 682
September(b)	24 485	18 038	15 403	3 373	10 691	722	1 634	1 668	76 014
December(b)	24 961	18 037	17 784	3 440	11 100	713	1 547	1 744	79 326
2015									
March(b)	23 403	17 448	13 482	3 101	9 132	703	814	1 460	69 545
June(c)	23 567	17 471	13 199	2 532	9 563	627	952	1 334	69 245
September(c)	26 716	19 023	17 041	3 542	10 365	667	1 741	1 750	80 846
December(c)	26 605	19 432	18 017	3 375	10 628	754	1 609	1 870	82 290
2016									
March(c)	22 321	16 900	13 755	2 886	8 212	636	794	1 347	66 851
June(c)	24 156	17 638	13 162	2 607	9 849	685	996	1 419	70 513

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

(b) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2015 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour – see paragraphs 8 and 13–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates for 30 June 2015 onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 and 13–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
2010–11	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	180 372
2011–12 (b)	58 198	54 415	44 926	11 351	53 199	1 169	3 018	3 133	229 408
2012–13 (b)	64 698	55 627	39 431	10 849	48 009	1 255	4 966	2 307	227 141
2013–14 (b)	67 869	56 563	27 192	11 052	19 306	1 287	1 279	1 813	186 365
2014–15 (b)(c)	68 597	58 468	20 355	10 662	13 855	1 130	1 159	2 633	176 865
2015–16 (c)	71 161	65 007	20 019	9 163	13 640	1 143	420	1 607	182 165
2010	50 044	43 214	31 670	10 894	31 897	1 230	1 087	2 001	172 038
2011 (b)	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	205 679
2012 (b)	61 910	55 734	43 620	10 915	56 291	1 262	4 691	3 015	237 436
2013 (b)	66 829	57 125	33 849	11 336	30 986	1 270	2 834	1 921	206 150
2014 (b)	68 768	57 635	22 431	10 410	15 238	1 260	699	2 310	178 760
2015 (c)	68 436	60 616	19 306	10 115	14 229	1 077	822	2 121	176 724
2014									
June(b)	11 284	9 193	4 715	1 932	2 058	182	493	117	29 977
September(b)	19 516	16 647	5 938	2 360	3 874	196	217	779	49 528
December(b)	16 131	12 388	2 405	2 114	2 102	409	-410	239	35 382
2015									
March(b)	22 133	20 194	7 336	4 105	5 706	509	517	1 420	61 920
June(c)	10 817	9 239	4 676	2 083	2 173	16	835	195	30 035
September(c)	18 961	17 411	4 791	2 296	4 005	289	-32	604	48 326
December(c)	16 525	13 772	2 503	1 631	2 345	263	-498	-98	36 443
2016									
March(c)	24 477	22 363	7 437	3 431	6 294	549	321	1 168	66 043
June(c)	11 198	11 461	5 288	1 805	996	42	629	-67	31 353

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

(b) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2015 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour – see paragraphs 8 and 13–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates for 30 June 2015 onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 and 13–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

DEPARTURES FROM:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
Arrivals to:	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
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	. .
2014									
New South Wales	. .	21 508	35 271	5 499	8 170	2 112	2 954	9 726	85 240
Victoria	24 253	. .	19 880	7 887	9 519	3 410	2 708	3 218	70 875
Queensland	39 378	18 758	. .	5 442	8 556	3 038	5 850	3 203	84 225
South Australia	4 946	5 771	4 731	. .	2 683	714	2 433	618	21 896
Western Australia	8 047	8 100	9 241	2 808	. .	1 370	2 439	819	32 824
Tasmania	2 013	2 501	2 848	569	1 432	. .	316	195	9 874
Northern Territory	2 661	2 602	4 126	1 679	2 170	291	. .	281	13 810
Australian Capital Territory	9 514	2 299	2 530	756	694	217	502	. .	16 512
Total Departures	90 812	61 539	78 627	24 640	33 224	11 152	17 202	18 060	335 256
Net gain/loss	-5 572	9 336	5 598	-2 744	-400	-1 278	-3 392	-1 548	. .
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	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Interstate migration estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. For 30 September 2011 onwards they are preliminary, based on 2011 Census expansion factors, and will be revised at final rebasing of the 2016 Census – see paragraphs 23–28 of the Explanatory Notes.

DEPARTURES FROM:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
Arrivals to:	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
JUNE QUARTER 2015									
New South Wales	..	5 805	9 206	1 576	2 233	547	724	2 679	22 770
Victoria	6 699	..	5 321	2 223	2 573	877	673	950	19 316
Queensland	10 717	4 970	..	1 554	2 241	785	1 410	883	22 560
South Australia	1 315	1 550	1 125	..	639	129	515	163	5 436
Western Australia	2 053	2 118	2 278	692	..	315	597	183	8 236
Tasmania	610	751	878	159	415	..	80	49	2 942
Northern Territory	715	703	1 106	401	642	46	..	72	3 685
Australian Capital Territory	2 748	642	781	193	219	85	125	..	4 793
Total Departures	24 857	16 539	20 695	6 798	8 962	2 784	4 124	4 979	89 738
Net gain/loss	-2 087	2 777	1 865	-1 362	-726	158	-439	-186	..
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	..
JUNE QUARTER 2016									
New South Wales	..	6 273	10 113	1 625	2 615	558	763	2 738	24 685
Victoria	7 870	..	5 759	2 749	3 240	1 038	756	1 050	22 462
Queensland	12 235	5 590	..	1 675	2 663	818	1 523	887	25 391
South Australia	1 349	1 568	1 176	..	705	164	742	185	5 889
Western Australia	1 896	1 902	2 129	809	..	316	566	195	7 813
Tasmania	696	814	896	206	433	..	122	74	3 241
Northern Territory	710	673	1 194	451	661	89	..	106	3 884
Australian Capital Territory	3 044	695	796	247	301	79	96	..	5 258
Total Departures	27 800	17 515	22 063	7 762	10 618	3 062	4 568	5 235	98 623
Net gain/loss	-3 115	4 947	3 328	-1 873	-2 805	179	-684	23	..

.. not applicable

(a) Interstate migration estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. For 30 September 2011 onwards they are preliminary, based on 2011 Census expansion factors, and will be revised at final rebasing of the 2016 Census – see paragraphs 23–28 of the Explanatory Notes.

	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 paragraphs 38–39 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see – Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2036* (cat. no. 3236.0).

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

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 *2011 Census of Population and Housing* held on 9 August 2011 (with various adjustments described in paragraphs 5 and 6), and the addition of quarterly components of population growth. The ABS has used the 2011 Census to produce final rebased estimates of the resident population for the series from September 1991 to June 2011. 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 Following the 1992 amendments to the *Acts Interpretation Act* to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing from September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the state and territory level has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jarvis Bay Territory (previously included with the Australian Capital Territory), as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands which were previously excluded from population estimates for Australia. Data for Other and External Territories are detailed separately in table 8.

3 From 1 July 2016 the *Norfolk Island Legislation Amendment ACT 2015* and subsequent related Acts enable the Australian Government to resume responsibility for administering the External Territory of Norfolk Island following a period of self-government since 1979. With respect to population data, the Administration of Norfolk Island carried out its last census on 9 August 2011 and maintains a regular and reliable set of population statistics which is publicly available. The 2011 Census revealed a population of 2,302 people made up of 1,795 Norfolk Islanders and 507 visitors, where Norfolk Islanders were classified as 'those people who were present and living on Norfolk Island on 9 August 2011 and comprising Residents, General Entry Permits (GEP), Temporary Entry Permits (TEP) and secondment officers'. The population of Norfolk Island in this release makes use of Administration of Norfolk Island data.

4 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

5 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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Method of estimation continued

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

Status of quarterly ERP data

8 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, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, AS AT 15 DECEMBER 2016

	<i>Census base</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>ERP STATUS</i>
Sep.1991–Jun. 2006	Based to 1996, 2001 & 2006 Censuses as applicable	Final (Recast)	Final (Recast)	Final (Recast)	FINAL (RECAST)
Sep. 2006–Jun. 2011	2011 Census	Final	Final	Final	FINAL
Sep. 2011–Mar. 2015	2011 Census	Revised – based on date of occurrence	Revised – based on actual traveller behaviour	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2011 Census	REVISED
Jun 2015	2011 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
Sep. 2015–Jun. 2016	2011 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

Note: 'Final (Recast)' refers to recast estimates based on 2011 ERP.

Natural increase: births and deaths

9 Natural increase is a major component of ABS quarterly state and territory population estimates and is calculated using the estimated number of births and deaths. The births and deaths data in this release are shown by state and territory of usual residence, using year/quarter of registration for preliminary data and year/quarter of occurrence for both revised and final data. This may affect time series comparisons within relevant tables. For preliminary estimates, births and deaths by quarter of registration are used as a proxy for quarter of occurrence. For revised estimates, a factor has been applied to the number of occurrences to allow for those occurrences which were yet to be registered at the time of revision. For final estimates between 30 June 1991 and 30 June 2011, year/quarter of occurrence data are used. For further details see *Demography Working Paper 1998/2 – Quarterly Birth and Death Estimates, 1998* (cat. no. 3114.0).

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Natural increase: births and deaths continued

11 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.

12 Selected 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:

- June 2016: Australia. The notable increase in birth registrations in this quarter is likely due to a processing catch up in birth registrations in several states. Revised data based on occurrence rather than registrations should lead to a more consistent series.
- March 2016: Victoria. The higher than usual number of births registrations this quarter follows several quarters of lower than usual birth registrations. This increase is due to a processing catch-up following processing lags.
- December 2015: Victoria. The notable increase in death registrations compared to previous December quarters is likely to be addressed with revisions based on occurrence data which should lead to a more consistent series. The increase may be a consequence of registration processing lags.
- September 2015: Victoria. With the release of the June 2016 financial year death registrations the ABS has taken this opportunity to revise the September quarter 2015 death registrations for Victoria, in order to rectify the discrepancy previously found between the data files received by the ABS and the number of registrations processed by the registrar for that quarter (approximately 2,400 additional deaths).
- September 2015: Victoria. The lower than usual birth registrations in the September quarter is due to processing delays. It is possible that this may lead to higher than usual registrations in the next quarter.

Net overseas migration

13 The United Nations defines an international migrant as "*any person who changes his or her country of usual residence*". For the purposes of estimating Net Overseas Migration (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.

14 Conceptually NOM is the difference between incoming travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period (NOM arrivals) and outgoing travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period (NOM departures).

15 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.

16 The Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) has rolled out new technologies to streamline and strengthen border operations. 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 roll-out of Departure SmartGates there 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 DIBP are continually working together to mitigate this issue and to minimise the impact on data quality.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net overseas migration continued

18 The ABS has introduced a new method to the Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) system. The changes have led to revisions in OAD data as published in *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) from October 2014 onwards when missing passenger cards increased for various reasons. These revisions have had a flow on effect on preliminary NOM for December quarter 2014 to September quarter 2015 and consequently ERP for the same quarters. The revisions were minimal and were first published in the December 2015 release of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) published on 23 June 2016.

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

- *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005);
- *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003);
- *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Mar 2010* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001); and
- *Information Paper: Further Improvements to Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Dec 2013* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.002).

PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

20 Preliminary estimates of NOM are required 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.

FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

21 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 estimates.

Diplomatic personnel

22 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.

Net interstate migration

23 Interstate migration is a key determinant of the accuracy of state and territory population estimates. Data on interstate migration cannot be directly estimated. Instead, post-censal estimates of interstate migration are modelled using administrative by-product data. Currently, the data used by the ABS are information on interstate changes of address from Medicare Australia and the Department of Defence in the case of the military. The Medicare-based model used for generating post-censal estimates of

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net interstate migration *continued*

interstate migration is largely superseded when new Census information becomes available.

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

25 Changes to the model with updated expansion factors based on Census and other Medicare data are applied after each Census. Expansion factors are used to account for an undercoverage of Medicare data by various ages and sex. The current model is essentially unchanged from the model used to estimate interstate migration between 2006 to 2011 but for updated expansion factors based on the 2011 Census. The 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);
- smoothed inputs used to produce expansion factors (i.e. Census, Medicare and multiple movers data were smoothed);
- capping applied to expansion factors;
- expansion factors 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 applied to the expansion factors.

26 The previously modelled data for the period September 2006 to June 2011 has been finalised based on data from the 2011 Census. All data from September 2011 onwards is modelled on 2011 Census expansion factors.

27 For more detailed information on the changes to the model see *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2014* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.003).

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

- *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, 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).

Defence force adjustment

29 Medicare theoretically covers all Australian usual residents as well as those non-Australian residents granted temporary Medicare registration. However, there are a range of Australian usual residents who do not access the Medicare system, primarily due to access to alternative health services. One group is the military. As such, estimates of interstate migration produced from the interstate migration model described in the *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2014* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.003) are adjusted to compensate for defence force movements not covered by Medicare. These adjustments are estimated using counts of defence force

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

*Defence force adjustment
continued*

personnel by age, sex and state/territory, obtained from the Department of Defence, with 70% of any change in quarterly defence numbers assumed to be due to interstate migration not otherwise covered by the model.

ESTIMATES AND
PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL
AND TORRES STRAIT
ISLANDER POPULATION

30 The standard approach to population estimation is not possible for determining the population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australian. 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. Projections 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. Projection 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. Projection 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.

METHOD FOR DEFINING
RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY
OVERSEAS

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

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

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

32 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.

33 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:

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

continued

34 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.

35 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.

36 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.

37 For additional series and information (e.g. age, sex, states/territories and greater capital cities/balances of state), see *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

38 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.

39 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.

CONFIDENTIALITY

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

CONFIDENTIALITY *continued*

41 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

42 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

43 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

44 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.

45 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.

RELATED PRODUCTS

- 46** Other ABS products which may be of interest to users include:
- *Animated population pyramids* for Australia and each state and territory are available on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au> by selecting Australia's Population and scroll to Animated Population Pyramids;
 - *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2014* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001);
 - *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0);
 - *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0);
 - *Census of Population and Housing – Details of Undercount* (cat. no. 2940.0);
 - *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0);
 - *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0);
 - *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2036* (cat. no. 3236.0);
 - *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives – Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics, 2005* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002);
 - *Information Paper: Ensuring the Quality of Rebased Population Estimates, June 2011* (cat. no. 3250.0);
 - *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Mar 2010* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001);
 - *Information Paper: Further Improvements to Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Dec 2011* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.002);
 - *Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2011 Population Census, 2011* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001);
 - *Information Paper: Rebasing Population Estimates, Australia, 2011* (cat. no. 3101.0.55.001);

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2014* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.003);
- *Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2013–2015* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001);
- *Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2010–2012* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003);
- *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0);
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0);
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0);
- *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0);
- *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001);
- *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0); and
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0).

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

47 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.

48 ABS products and publications are available free of charge from the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. Click on Statistics to gain access to the full range of ABS statistical and reference information.

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

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	Catalogue number	Publication title	Contents
RECENT RELEASES			
28/09/2016	cat. no. 3302.0	Deaths, Australia, 2015	Deaths data for Australia, states and territories, and sub-state for 2015.
28/09/2016	cat. no. 3303.0	Causes of Death, Australia, 2015	Cause of death data for Australia, states and territories.
10/10/2016	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, August 2016	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
27/10/2016	cat. no. 3302.0.55.001	Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2013-2015.	State, territory and Australian life tables for the period 2013-2015.
08/11/2016	cat. no. 3301.0	Births, Australia, 2015	Births data for Australia, states and territories, and sub-state for 2015.
10/11/2016	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, September 2016	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
12/12/2016	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, October 2016	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
15/12/2016	cat. no. 3101.0	Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun qtr. 2016	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data.
UPCOMING RELEASES			
16/01/2017	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, November 2016	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
13/02/2017	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, December 2016	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
14/03/2017	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, January 2017	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
23/03/2017	cat. no. 3101.0	Australian Demographic Statistics, Sep qtr. 2016	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data.
30/03/2017	cat. no. 3218.0	Regional Population Growth, Australia 2015-16	Population estimates for all sub-state regions as at June 2016.
30/03/2017	cat. no. 3412.0	Migration, Australia 2015-16	International migration into and out of Australia, interstate migration and information on overseas-born residents of Australia.
OTHER			
various	various	ABS.Stat	An interactive, free online tool that presents demographic data in a searchable, flexible and dynamic way. Currently in 'Beta' stage (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 Rebased ERP over the next few years.

<i>Release date</i>	<i>Type of population estimate or release</i>	<i>Product</i>
2017		
22 Jun 2017	Preliminary rebased national and state/ territory estimates	Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2016 (cat. no. 3101.0)
28 Jul 2017	Preliminary rebased sub-state estimates	Regional Population Growth, Australia 2016 (cat. no. 3218.0)
28 Aug 2017	Preliminary rebased sub-state estimates by age and sex	Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0)
28 Sep 2017	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons - national estimates for 30 June 2016	Australian Demographic Statistics, March quarter 2017 (cat. no. 3101.0)
2018		
Jun 2018	Final rebased national and state/territory estimates; Household estimates (part of state)	Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2017 (cat. no. 3101.0)
Aug 2018	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons estimates	Population Estimates, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2016 (3238.0.55.001)
Nov 2018	Life tables and life expectancy estimates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, 2015-2017	Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2015-2017 (3302.0.55.003)
Late 2018	Population projections	Population Projections, Australia (3222.0)
2019		
Mar 2019	Country of birth estimates	Migration, Australia, 2017-18 (3412.0)
Mid 2019	Household and Family projections	Household and Family Projections, Australia (3236.0)
Late 2019	Estimates and projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons	Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (3238.0)

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*

- Final intercensal difference** Final intercensal difference is the final 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 *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001). The ABS has replaced the terms *Intercensal error* and *Intercensal discrepancy* with the terms *Preliminary Intercensal difference* and *Final intercensal difference* respectively in the 2011 rebasing cycle. This was done in response to the term 'intercensal error' often being misinterpreted, with the word 'error' being too commonly considered to be a synonym for 'mistake'. See Glossary term 'Preliminary intercensal difference' for additional information.
- 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** 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. 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. This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.
- 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.
- 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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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:<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, misclassification 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>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Post Enumeration Survey (PES)	The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted immediately 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. 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.
Preliminary intercensal difference	<p>Preliminary Intercensal difference is the preliminary 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. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).</p> <p>The ABS has replaced the terms <i>Intercensal error</i> and <i>Intercensal discrepancy</i> with the terms <i>Preliminary Intercensal difference</i> and <i>Final intercensal difference</i> respectively in the 2011 rebasing cycle. This was done in response to the term 'intercensal error' often being misinterpreted, with the word 'error' being too commonly considered to be a synonym for 'mistake'. See Glossary term 'Final intercensal difference' for additional information.</p>
Rebasing of population estimates	<p>The rebasing of ERP is a regular 5 yearly process which follows the Census. 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> <p>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 2011 Census see <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2012</i> (cat. no. 3101.0) <i>Feature Article: Final Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates, September Quarter 2006 - June Quarter 2011</i>.</p>
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) <i>Feature Article: 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:

GLOSSARY *continued*

Standardised death rate (SDR) <i>continued</i>	<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	<p>State or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the population (estimated resident population);■ the mother (birth collection); and■ the deceased (death collection). <p>In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by 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.</p>
Total fertility rate (TFR)	<p>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).</p>
Usual residence	<p>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.</p>
Under enumeration	<p>See Net undercount.</p>

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