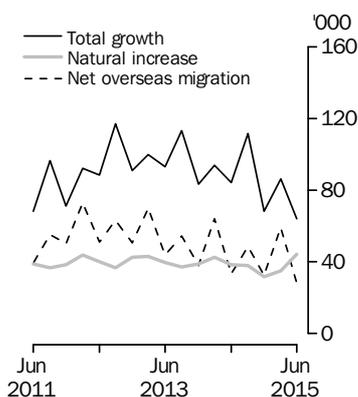


AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

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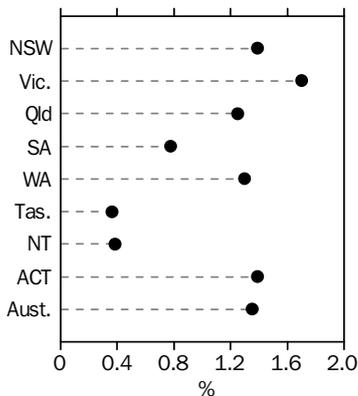
Population growth

Quarterly



Population Growth Rate

Year ended 30 June 2015



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 2015 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 618.2	104.3	1.4
Victoria	5 938.1	99.4	1.7
Queensland	4 779.4	58.9	1.2
South Australia	1 698.6	13.1	0.8
Western Australia	2 591.6	33.2	1.3
Tasmania	516.6	1.9	0.4
Northern Territory	244.6	0.9	0.4
Australian Capital Territory	390.8	5.4	1.4
Australia (a)	23 781.2	317.1	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 2015 was 23,781,200 people. This reflects an increase of 317,100 people since 30 June 2014, and 72,900 people since 31 March 2015.
- The preliminary estimate of natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 June 2015 (148,900 people) was 5.1%, or 8,100 people lower than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 June 2014 (157,000 people).
- The preliminary estimate of net overseas migration (NOM) recorded for the year ended 30 June 2015 (168,200 people) was 11.4%, or 21,600 people lower than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 30 June 2014 (189,800 people).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.4% during the year ended 30 June 2015.
- Natural increase and NOM contributed 47% and 53% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 30 June 2015.
- All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 30 June 2015.
- Victoria recorded the highest growth rate of all states and territories at 1.7%. Tasmania recorded the lowest growth rate at 0.4%.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
September 2015	24 March 2016
December 2015	23 June 2016
March 2016	22 September 2016
June 2016	15 December 2016
September 2016	23 March 2017
December 2016	22 June 2017



CHANGES TO DATA PRESENTATION FORMATS

As advised in previous issues, data presented in SuperTable format is no longer available in this publication. The same data is available in Excel spreadsheets and in ABS.Stat - an interactive and free online tool that presents data in a searchable, flexible and dynamic way.

REGIONAL INTERNAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

The ABS has developed a new ongoing series of Regional Internal Migration Estimates (RIME) based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, including SA2s and LGAs. Subsets of the RIME series for the period 2006-07 to 2013-14 are currently available on the ABS website in *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0). The next release of RIME for 2014-15 will be available from 30 March 2016 in *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0), along with minor revisions to the 2006-07 to 2013-14 estimates.

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

Migration, Australia (cat. no. 3412.0) - released 25 February 2016.

Regional Population Growth, Australia 2014-15 (cat. no. 3218.0) - released 30 March 2016.

Migration, Australia (cat. no. 3412.0) RIME data - 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

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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

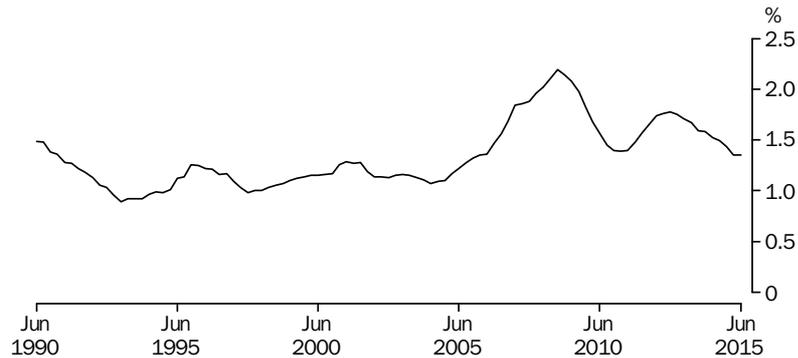
ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2015

AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 June 2015 was 23,781,200 people. This reflects an increase of 317,100 people since 30 June 2014 and 72,900 people since 31 March 2015.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 30 June 2015 was 1.4%.

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



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

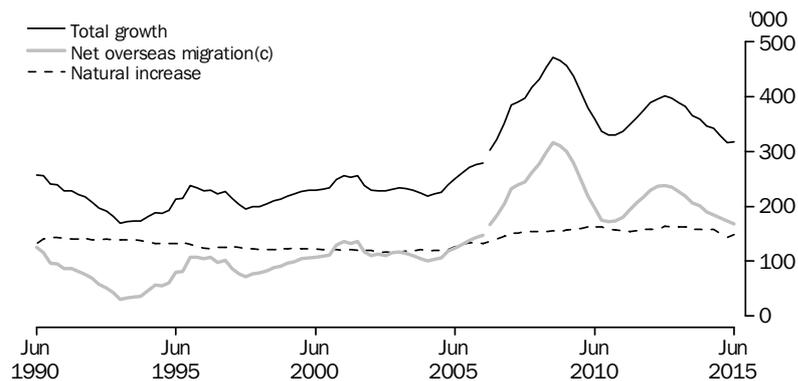
(b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. Estimates for 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2014 are revised. Estimates thereafter are preliminary.

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 2015 was higher from net overseas migration (53%) than from natural increase (47%).

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 2014 all data is revised. Thereafter all data is preliminary except for Natural Increase data for June 2014 which is revised. For further information on the revision status of data please see Explanatory Note 7.

(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 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Natural Increase

The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 30 June 2015 was 148,900 people, a decrease of 5.1%, or 8,100 people, compared with natural increase for the year ended 30 June 2014 (157,000 people).

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 30 June 2015 (304,000 births) decreased by 3,000 births from the year ended 30 June 2014 (307,000 births).

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 30 June 2015 (155,100 deaths) increased by 5,000 deaths from the year ended 30 June 2014 (150,000 deaths).

Net Overseas Migration

For the year ended 30 June 2015, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate was 168,200 people. This was 11.4% (21,600 people) lower than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 30 June 2014 (189,800 people).

NOM arrivals increased by 0.8% (3,900 people) between the years ended 30 June 2014 (474,600 people) and 30 June 2015 (478,600 people).

NOM departures increased by 9.0% (25,500 people) between the years ended 30 June 2014 (284,900 people) and 30 June 2015 (310,400 people).

The preliminary net overseas migration estimate for the June quarter 2015 (28,500 people) was 14.6% (4,900 people) lower than the estimate for the June quarter 2014 (33,400 people).

STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population for each state and territory at 30 June 2015 was as follows:

- New South Wales 7,618,200;
- Victoria 5,938,100;
- Queensland 4,779,400;
- South Australia 1,698,600;
- Western Australia 2,591,600;
- Tasmania 516,600;
- Northern Territory 244,600; and
- Australian Capital Territory 390,800.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 30 June 2015. Victoria recorded the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 1.7%. Tasmania recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.4%.

COMPONENTS OF
POPULATION CHANGE

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

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 30 June 2015, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

For the year ended 30 June 2015, natural increase was the major component of population change in Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. Net overseas migration was the major component of population change in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. A net interstate migration loss was the largest component of population change in the Northern Territory. Net interstate migration losses were recorded in all states and territories except for Victoria and Queensland.

Natural Increase

BIRTHS

Compared with the previous year, the total number of births registered for the year ended 30 June 2015 decreased in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania and increased in New South Wales, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

The largest percentage decrease was recorded in Victoria, decreasing by 5.5% (4,200 births). This was followed by Tasmania (down 4.0%) and South Australia (down 1.1%). For more information, see table 13.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 30 June 2015 increased in all states and territories except for Tasmania (down 1.2%) and Victoria (down 0.4%). The Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest percentage increase at 7.6% (130 people). This was followed by Queensland (up 5.7%) and New South Wales (up 5.1%). For more information, see table 14.

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

Net Overseas Migration

All states and territories recorded positive NOM for the year ending 30 June 2015. Only the Australian Capital Territory recorded an increase when compared with the previous year (22.9%). All other states and territories recorded decreases in NOM when compared with the previous year. The largest percentage decrease in NOM was recorded in Western Australia at 31.6% (6,500 people). This was followed by Queensland, which decreased by 31.2% (by 8,700 people), and the Northern Territory which decreased by 30.6% (by 500 people). For more information, see table 16.

NOM ARRIVALS

Compared with the previous year, half of all the states and territories recorded decreases in NOM arrivals in the year ended 30 June 2015. Western Australia recorded the largest decrease in both percentage and numbers at 10.2% (6,300 people). This was followed by the Northern Territory at 3.1% (200 people), Queensland at 3.0% (2,600 people) and

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Net Overseas Migration *continued*

NOM arrivals *continued*

South Australia at 0.4% (100 people). Increases in NOM arrivals were recorded in the Australian Capital Territory at 6.8% (600 people), Victoria 5.4% (6,700 people), New South Wales 3.6% (5,800 people) and Tasmania 0.6% (20 people). For more information, see table 16.

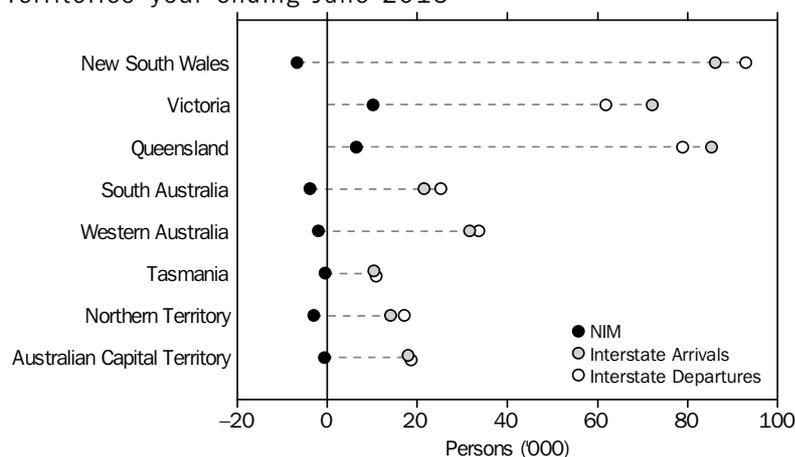
NOM DEPARTURES

Compared with the previous year, the number of NOM departures increased in all states and territories in the year ended 30 June 2015. The largest percentage increase was recorded in Victoria at 14.9% (9,900 people) and Tasmania at 13.0% (320 people). This was followed by Queensland at 10.4% (6,100 people), New South Wales 8.7% (8,100 people), the Northern Territory 6.4% (290 people), South Australia 3.8% (500 people), the Australian Capital Territory 2.1% (130 people) and Western Australia at 0.5% (200 people). For more information, see table 16.

Net Interstate Migration

In the year ended 30 June 2015, only Victoria and Queensland recorded net interstate migration (NIM) gains. Victoria continued a recent trend of recording the highest net gain with 10,200 people, up from 8,800 people in the year ended 30 June 2014. This was followed by Queensland with 6,400 people, which was up from 5,800 people in the previous year. Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (6,600 people), South Australia (3,800 people), the Northern Territory (3,000 people), Western Australia (2,000 people) the Australian Capital Territory (700 people) and Tasmania (500 people). For more information, see table 17.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and Territories—year ending June 2015



MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

International Comparison

For the 12 months ended 30 June 2015, 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%). 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 in 2015 (decreasing from 52 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			PROJECTED POPULATION	RANK	
	2014(b)	2015(b)	Growth Rate	2050	2015	2050
<i>Selected Countries</i>	million	million	%	million	no.	no.
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 and those for June 2012 and June 2013 are revised whilst those for June 2014 and June 2015 are preliminary.

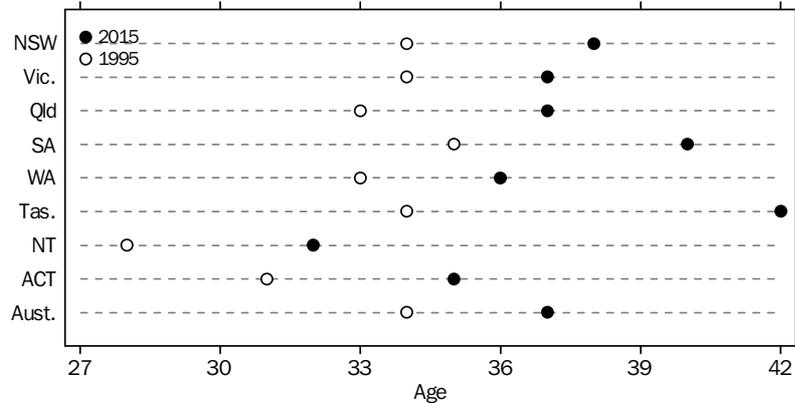
MEDIAN AGE

The median age (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) of the Australian population has increased by 3.0 years over the last two decades, from 34 years at 30 June 1995 to 37 years at 30 June 2015. Between 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015 the median age remained steady at 37 years.

Tasmania experienced the largest increase in median age over the last 20 years, increasing by 8 years from 34 years in 1995 to 42 years in 2015. 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 2015, 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 (32 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.

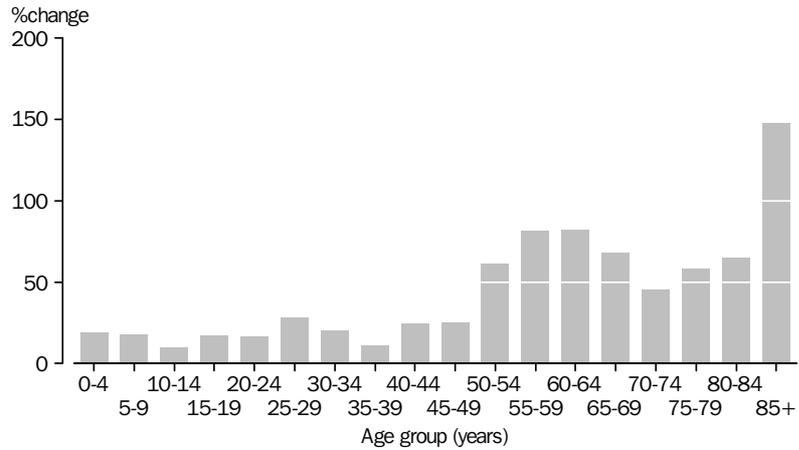
AGEING POPULATION

Over the next several decades, population ageing is projected to have 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.

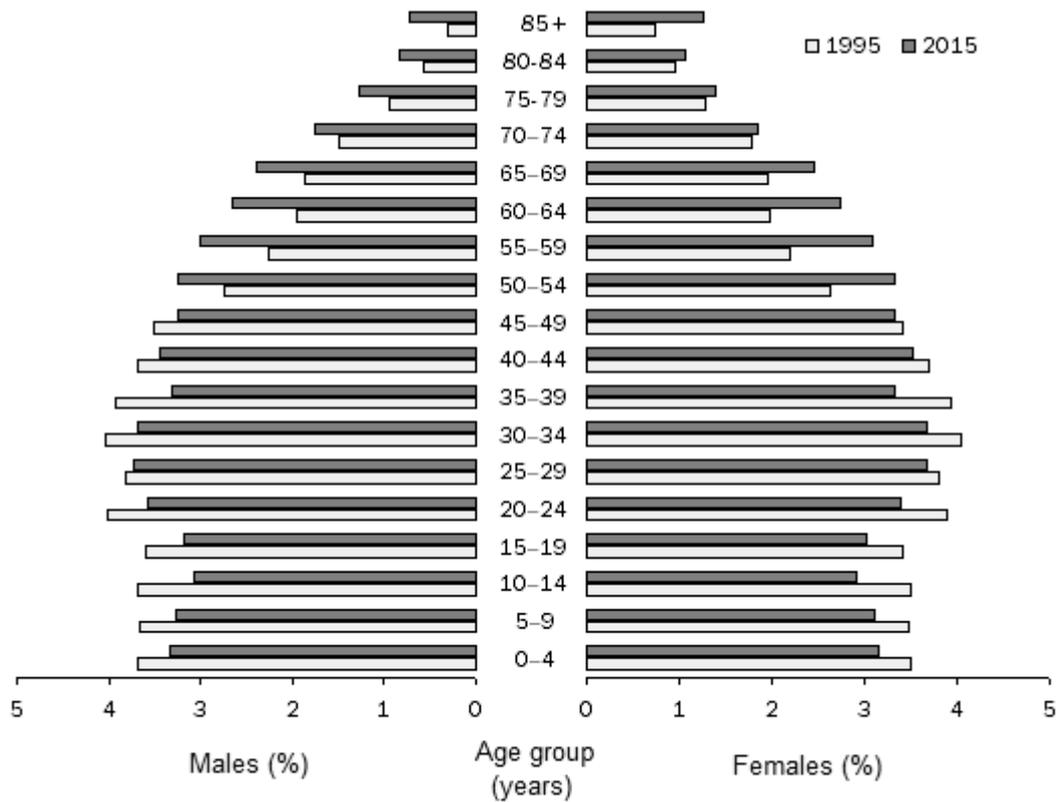
AGEING POPULATION
continued

POPULATION CHANGE, Age group—1995 to 2015



Between 1995 and 2015, the proportion of Australia's population aged 15–64 years remained fairly stable, decreasing from 66.6% to 66.2% of the total population. During the same period, the proportion of people aged 65 years and over increased from 11.9% to 15.0% and the proportion of people aged 85 years and over almost doubled from 1.1% of the total population in 1995 to 2% in 2015. Conversely, the proportion aged under 15 years decreased from 21.5% to 18.8%.

POPULATION STRUCTURE, Age and sex – Australia – 1995 and 2015



CHILDREN (AGED 0-14 YEARS)

In the 20 years between 1995 and 2015, the proportion of children (aged 0–14 years) decreased from 21.5% to 18.8% of the total population.

CHILDREN (AGED 0-14 YEARS) *continued*

In the 12 months to 30 June 2015, the total number of children aged 0–14 years in the population increased by 1.1% (47,800 people) compared to an increase of 1.3% (57,000 people) in the previous year ending 30 June 2014. Over this period, the number of 0-4 year olds increased by 7,200 (0.5%), 5-9 year olds increased by 28,200 (1.9%), and those aged between 10-14 years increased by 12,500 (0.9%).

In the year ended 30 June 2015, the Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest percentage increase in the number of children aged 0–14 years (2.4%), followed by Western Australia (1.5%). In contrast, Tasmania recorded a decrease of 0.5%.

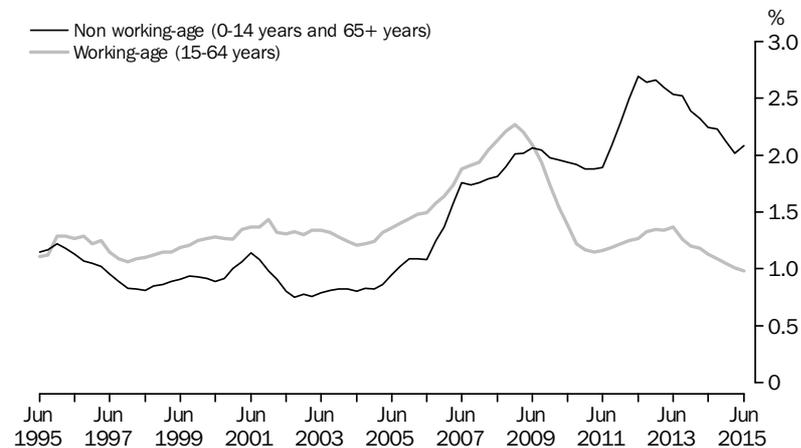
WORKING-AGE POPULATION (AGED 15-64 YEARS)

At 30 June 1995, 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 66.2% by 30 June 2015.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2015, the number of people in the working ages increased by 1.0% (or 152,800 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 1.5% and 1.1% respectively. In contrast, Tasmania and the Northern Territory recorded a decrease in the number of 15–64 year olds of 0.2% and less than 0.1% respectively.

There were 286,000 young people aged 15 who entered the working-age population while 240,400 people turned 65 years and left the working-age population in the year ended 30 June 2015.

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



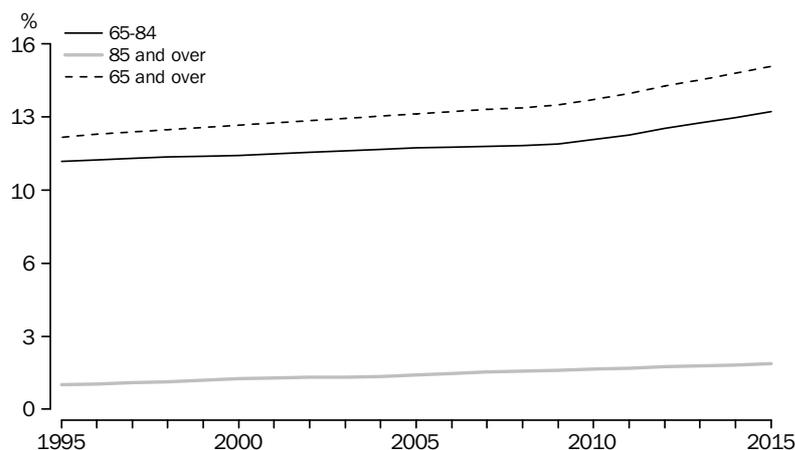
Comparing the working-age population (aged 15-64 years) with the remainder of the population (aged 0-14 and 65 and greater) over the 20 years to 30 June 2015, the non working-age population is growing faster at 1.5% compared with 1.4% for the working-age population. This faster growth in the non working-ages has been evident since 2010. Over the 5 years to 30 June 2015 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 1995 and 2015, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over increased from 11.9% to 15.0%. 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 four cohorts have reached 65 and there are 14 remaining.

Notably the past 20 years has seen the proportion of the Northern Territory's population 65 years and over increase from 3.0% to 6.9% 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 2015, the number of people aged 65 years and over increased by 116,500 people, representing a 3.4% increase.

All states and territories experienced growth in people aged 65 years and over in the year ended 30 June 2015. The largest increase in this group was in the Northern Territory (5.9%), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (4.7%), Western Australia and Queensland (both 4%).

PEOPLE AGED 85 YEARS AND OVER

Over the past two decades, the number of persons aged 85 years and over increased by 148%, compared with a total population growth of 32.1% over the same period.

In the year ending 30 June 2015, the number of people aged 85 years and over increased by 17,900 people (3.9%) to reach 472,100. There were almost twice as many females (299,100) as males (173,000) 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 (9.6%), followed by Western Australia (5.0%), Victoria (4.5%), Australian Capital Territory (4.2%), Queensland (4.1%), New South Wales (3.5%), Tasmania (3.0%) and South Australia (2.7%).

PEOPLE AGED 100 YEARS AND OVER

Over the past two decades, the number of centenarians increased by 254%, reflecting an increase in life expectancy for both males and females during the period.

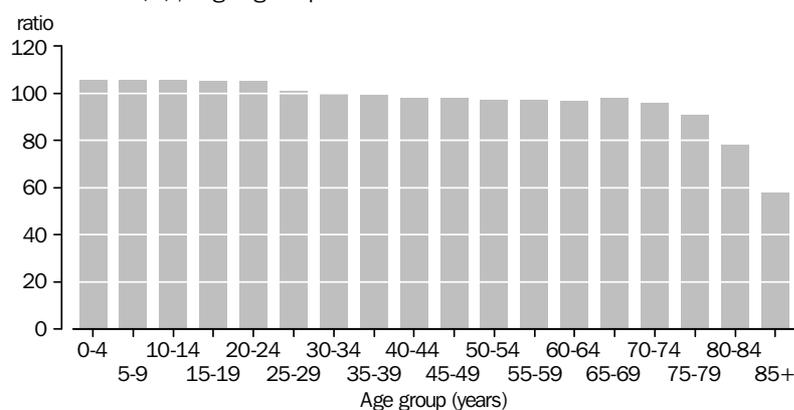
PEOPLE AGED 100 YEARS
AND OVER *continued*

In the 12 months to 30 June 2015, the number of centenarians increased by 550 people (14.3%) to reach 4,400. There were more than three times as many females (3,400) as males (1,000) in this age group which reflects the higher life expectancy for females.

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 2015



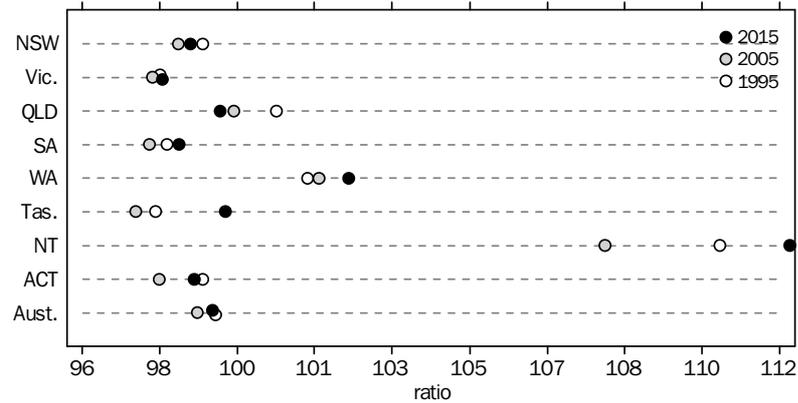
(a) Number of males per 100 females.

At 30 June 2015, the sex ratio of the total population for Australia was 99 males per 100 females. At age 0, the sex ratio for Australia at 30 June 2015 was 105.5 males per 100 females. The excess of males at younger ages contrasts with the opposite situation in the older ages, and is attributed to female longevity.

At 30 June 2015, the Northern Territory and Western Australia had 112.2 and 102.1 males per 100 females respectively. All other states and territories had lower ratios of males to females. Victoria and South Australia had 97.8 and 98.2 males per 100 females respectively.

SEX RATIOS *continued*

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 (b)		
	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Overseas Migration	Estimated Resident Population	Growth on previous year(c)	Growth on previous year(c)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
2009–10	304.0	141.5	162.6	196.1	22 031.8	340.1	1.57
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	189.8	23 464.1	346.7	1.50
2014–15	304.0	155.1	148.9	168.2	23 781.2	317.1	1.35
2009	300.8	141.6	159.2	246.9	21 865.6	390.0	1.82
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	303.9	153.4	150.5	178.1	23 614.3	328.6	1.41
2013							
June	77.1	37.3	39.8	43.7	23 117.4	389.1	1.71
September	76.9	39.7	37.2	54.4	23 208.9	381.1	1.67
December	75.7	37.0	38.7	38.1	23 285.7	364.9	1.59
2014							
March	77.5	34.9	42.7	63.9	23 392.3	358.4	1.56
June	76.9	38.5	38.4	33.4	23 464.1	346.7	1.50
September	82.0	44.1	37.9	48.3	23 550.3	341.4	1.47
December	67.5	36.0	31.5	32.5	23 614.3	328.6	1.41
2015							
March	72.0	36.9	35.1	58.8	23 708.2	316.0	1.35
June	82.5	38.1	44.4	28.5	23 781.2	317.1	1.35

- (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 2014 all data is revised. Thereafter all data is preliminary except for Natural Increase data for June 2014 which is revised. For further information on the revision status of data please see Explanatory Note 7.
- (c) Differences between growth on previous year and the sum of the components of population change prior to 30 September 2011 are due to intercensal discrepancy/final intercensal difference.

POPULATION CHANGE, Components—States and territories

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia ^(a)
NATURAL INCREASE (b)(c)									
2009–10	53 036	37 664	36 598	7 456	18 934	2 309	2 964	3 593	162 566
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	44 819	35 129	33 436	6 449	21 053	1 356	2 884	3 747	148 900
2009	51 500	36 413	36 528	7 286	18 707	2 526	2 983	3 281	159 237
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	42 553	35 678	35 483	7 249	21 525	1 421	2 832	3 692	150 456
2013									
June	11 918	9 819	8 829	1 768	5 306	392	804	914	39 758
September	10 275	9 554	8 752	1 521	5 000	391	678	996	37 172
December	11 654	9 761	8 444	1 655	5 115	391	697	979	38 699
2014									
March	12 341	10 589	9 665	2 140	5 699	507	720	1 007	42 676
June	11 073	9 315	8 760	1 876	5 494	251	769	881	38 429
September	11 583	8 829	9 116	1 490	4 954	308	684	897	37 862
December	7 556	6 945	7 942	1 743	5 378	355	659	907	31 489
2015									
March	9 904	7 904	8 265	1 568	5 408	363	741	955	35 118
June	15 776	11 451	8 113	1 648	5 313	330	800	988	44 431
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (d)									
2009–10	57 152	53 679	35 820	14 537	28 866	1 679	1 231	3 085	196 058
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	68 426	57 201	27 738	10 986	20 632	1 331	1 574	1 864	189 757
2014–15	66 086	54 052	19 076	10 424	14 122	1 032	1 093	2 290	168 183
2009	70 164	72 087	47 325	17 173	32 841	1 926	1 690	3 668	246 900
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	67 195	55 897	23 475	10 415	16 752	1 228	1 036	2 094	178 103
2013									
June	12 541	10 934	8 900	2 451	7 340	157	1 148	199	43 670
September	18 833	16 153	8 666	2 979	6 599	333	250	557	54 370
December	15 915	11 810	4 438	2 137	3 445	299	137	-36	38 145
2014									
March	21 837	19 407	9 373	4 004	7 204	473	399	1 175	63 873
June	11 841	9 831	5 261	1 866	3 384	226	788	168	33 369
September	18 156	15 979	7 089	2 440	3 854	201	75	546	48 340
December	15 361	10 680	1 752	2 105	2 310	328	-226	205	32 521
2015									
March	21 914	18 255	6 755	3 800	5 835	495	404	1 365	58 824
June	10 655	9 138	3 480	2 079	2 123	8	840	174	28 498

(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 2014 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2014 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 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) In transitioning to a new data processing system, the New South Wales registry has experienced lags and accumulations in data processing. Data in this table from September 2014 is affected. For further information see paragraph 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2014 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 30 June 2014 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 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)									
2009–10	-9 458	3 314	6 172	-2 709	2 119	664	-661	427	—
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	—
2009	-12 691	2 592	9 991	-3 051	2 445	312	367	-101	—
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	—
2013									
June	-3 396	1 945	1 662	-981	1 695	-494	-244	-187	—
September	-1 720	1 848	1 355	-783	578	-413	-430	-435	—
December	-2 458	2 106	2 066	-1 112	244	-120	-1 061	335	—
2014									
March	-1 036	2 468	689	-508	256	-252	-1 059	-558	—
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	—
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)(d)									
2009–10	90 537	89 167	75 973	18 420	50 595	4 494	3 751	6 981	340 097
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	106 912	105 203	69 112	15 210	42 985	1 703	1 094	4 483	346 733
2014–15	104 266	99 371	58 929	13 110	33 213	1 860	939	5 360	317 083
2009	99 722	105 964	91 903	20 698	54 819	4 687	5 257	6 758	389 998
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	104 176	100 911	64 556	14 920	37 877	1 371	476	4 238	328 559
2013									
June	21 063	22 698	19 391	3 238	14 341	55	1 708	926	83 428
September	27 388	27 555	18 773	3 717	12 177	311	498	1 118	91 542
December	25 111	23 677	14 948	2 680	8 804	570	-227	1 278	76 844
2014									
March	33 142	32 464	19 727	5 636	13 159	728	60	1 624	106 549
June	21 271	21 507	15 664	3 177	8 845	94	763	463	71 798
September	28 571	26 328	17 749	3 182	8 632	298	290	1 151	86 202
December	21 192	20 612	11 416	2 925	7 241	251	-637	1 000	64 010
2015									
March	30 159	29 065	16 306	4 638	10 630	815	85	2 233	93 942
June	24 344	23 366	13 458	2 365	6 710	496	1 201	976	72 929

— 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 30 September 2011 onwards they are preliminary, based on 2011 Census expansion factors, and will only be revised following the 2016 Census – see paragraphs 21–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) 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.

(d) Estimates of total population growth prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2014 they are revised and are no longer subject to revision until rebasing. Estimates for 30 June 2014 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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)(d)									
2009–10	0.75	0.70	0.85	0.46	0.85	0.46	1.31	1.01	0.75
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	0.60	0.71	0.38	0.82	0.26	1.18	0.97	0.63
2009	0.74	0.69	0.85	0.46	0.85	0.50	1.34	0.93	0.74
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	0.57	0.62	0.76	0.43	0.85	0.28	1.17	0.96	0.65
2013									
June	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.11	0.21	0.08	0.33	0.24	0.17
September	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.09	0.20	0.08	0.28	0.26	0.16
December	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.10	0.20	0.08	0.29	0.26	0.17
2014									
March	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.13	0.22	0.10	0.30	0.26	0.18
June	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.11	0.22	0.05	0.32	0.23	0.16
September	0.15	0.15	0.19	0.09	0.19	0.06	0.28	0.23	0.16
December	0.10	0.12	0.17	0.10	0.21	0.07	0.27	0.23	0.13
2015									
March	0.13	0.13	0.17	0.09	0.21	0.07	0.30	0.25	0.15
June	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.10	0.21	0.06	0.33	0.25	0.19

(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 2014 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2014 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 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) In transitioning to a new data processing system, the New South Wales registry has experienced lags and accumulations in data processing. Data in this table from September 2014 is affected. For further information see paragraph 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (c)									
2009–10	0.81	1.00	0.83	0.90	1.29	0.33	0.54	0.87	0.90
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	1.00	0.60	0.66	0.82	0.26	0.65	0.49	0.82
2014–15	0.88	0.93	0.40	0.62	0.55	0.20	0.45	0.59	0.72
2009	1.00	1.36	1.11	1.07	1.49	0.38	0.76	1.04	1.15
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	0.90	0.97	0.50	0.62	0.66	0.24	0.43	0.55	0.76
2013									
June	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.29	0.03	0.48	0.05	0.19
September	0.25	0.28	0.19	0.18	0.26	0.06	0.10	0.15	0.24
December	0.21	0.20	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.06	0.06	-0.01	0.16
2014									
March	0.29	0.34	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.09	0.16	0.31	0.27
June	0.16	0.17	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.04	0.32	0.04	0.14
September	0.24	0.27	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.04	0.03	0.14	0.21
December	0.20	0.18	0.04	0.12	0.09	0.06	-0.09	0.05	0.14
2015									
March	0.29	0.31	0.14	0.22	0.23	0.10	0.17	0.35	0.25
June	0.14	0.15	0.07	0.12	0.08	—	0.35	0.04	0.12
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (d)									
2009–10	-0.13	0.06	0.14	-0.17	0.09	0.13	-0.29	0.12	—
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	—
2009	-0.18	0.05	0.23	-0.19	0.11	0.06	0.16	-0.03	—
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	—
2013									
June	-0.05	0.03	0.04	-0.06	0.07	-0.10	-0.10	-0.05	—
September	-0.02	0.03	0.03	-0.05	0.02	-0.08	-0.18	-0.11	—
December	-0.03	0.04	0.04	-0.07	0.01	-0.02	-0.44	0.09	—
2014									
March	-0.01	0.04	0.01	-0.03	0.01	-0.05	-0.44	-0.15	—
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	—

— 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 2014 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 30 June 2014 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 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 only be revised following the 2016 Census – see paragraphs 21–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (c)(d)									
2009–10	1.28	1.66	1.76	1.14	2.26	0.89	1.66	1.97	1.57
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	1.83	1.49	0.91	1.71	0.33	0.45	1.18	1.50
2014–15	1.39	1.70	1.25	0.78	1.30	0.36	0.39	1.39	1.35
2009	1.42	1.99	2.15	1.30	2.48	0.93	2.36	1.92	1.82
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	1.40	1.74	1.38	0.89	1.49	0.27	0.20	1.11	1.41
2013									
June	0.29	0.40	0.42	0.19	0.57	0.01	0.71	0.24	0.36
September	0.37	0.48	0.40	0.22	0.48	0.06	0.21	0.29	0.40
December	0.34	0.41	0.32	0.16	0.35	0.11	-0.09	0.33	0.33
2014									
March	0.44	0.56	0.42	0.34	0.52	0.14	0.02	0.42	0.46
June	0.28	0.37	0.33	0.19	0.35	0.02	0.31	0.12	0.31
September	0.38	0.45	0.38	0.19	0.34	0.06	0.12	0.30	0.37
December	0.28	0.35	0.24	0.17	0.28	0.05	-0.26	0.26	0.27
2015									
March	0.40	0.49	0.34	0.27	0.41	0.16	0.03	0.58	0.40
June	0.32	0.40	0.28	0.14	0.26	0.10	0.49	0.25	0.31

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

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

(c) Differences between total population growth and the sum of the components of population change prior to 30 September 2011 are due to final intercensal difference.

(d) Estimates of total population growth prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2014 they are revised and are no longer subject to revision until rebasing. Estimates for 30 June 2014 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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									
2009–10	3 548 107	2 705 597	2 199 403	805 365	1 154 064	252 953	120 516	179 860	10 967 831
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)(c)	3 727 253	2 886 695	2 351 350	834 955	1 292 752	256 439	128 891	191 444	11 671 867
2014–15 (c)	3 780 085	2 936 637	2 379 769	841 690	1 309 306	257 409	129 344	193 980	11 830 336
2009	3 526 643	2 686 022	2 181 500	800 926	1 140 480	251 434	119 297	177 822	10 886 022
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 (c)(b)	3 752 130	2 910 475	2 365 555	838 083	1 300 650	256 736	128 560	192 374	11 746 662
2013									
June(b)	3 675 319	2 835 710	2 318 508	827 450	1 273 037	255 701	128 459	189 330	11 505 587
September(b)	3 688 508	2 848 763	2 327 376	829 246	1 278 312	255 806	128 568	189 884	11 548 537
December(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									
March(b)	3 716 349	2 875 718	2 343 755	833 374	1 288 371	256 374	128 354	191 227	11 635 602
June(c)	3 727 253	2 886 695	2 351 350	834 955	1 292 752	256 439	128 891	191 444	11 671 867
September(c)	3 741 796	2 900 108	2 360 194	836 634	1 297 020	256 595	128 905	191 948	11 715 291
December(c)	3 752 130	2 910 475	2 365 555	838 083	1 300 650	256 736	128 560	192 374	11 746 662
2015									
March(c)	3 767 622	2 924 986	2 373 332	840 475	1 306 082	257 155	128 521	193 488	11 793 768
June(c)	3 780 085	2 936 637	2 379 769	841 690	1 309 306	257 409	129 344	193 980	11 830 336
FEMALES									
2009–10	3 596 185	2 755 504	2 205 341	821 957	1 136 781	255 894	109 262	181 906	11 063 919
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)(c)	3 786 722	2 952 053	2 369 121	850 529	1 265 620	258 331	114 772	193 953	11 792 219
2014–15 (c)	3 838 156	3 001 482	2 399 631	856 904	1 282 279	259 221	115 258	196 777	11 950 833
2009	3 574 861	2 733 227	2 185 954	817 652	1 123 267	255 027	108 486	180 037	10 979 601
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 (c)(b)	3 811 608	2 975 213	2 384 081	853 508	1 273 595	258 583	114 756	195 174	11 867 636
2013									
June(b)	3 731 744	2 897 835	2 332 851	842 824	1 242 350	257 366	114 110	191 584	11 611 766
September(b)	3 745 943	2 912 337	2 342 756	844 745	1 249 252	257 572	114 499	192 148	11 660 358
December(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									
March(b)	3 776 355	2 941 523	2 361 052	848 933	1 261 156	258 302	114 546	193 707	11 756 686
June(c)	3 786 722	2 952 053	2 369 121	850 529	1 265 620	258 331	114 772	193 953	11 792 219
September(c)	3 800 750	2 964 968	2 378 026	852 032	1 269 984	258 473	115 048	194 600	11 834 997
December(c)	3 811 608	2 975 213	2 384 081	853 508	1 273 595	258 583	114 756	195 174	11 867 636
2015									
March(c)	3 826 275	2 989 767	2 392 610	855 754	1 278 793	258 979	114 880	196 293	11 914 472
June(c)	3 838 156	3 001 482	2 399 631	856 904	1 282 279	259 221	115 258	196 777	11 950 833

(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 2014 they are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates at 30 June 2014 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>At end of 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>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS									
2009–10	7 144 292	5 461 101	4 404 744	1 627 322	2 290 845	508 847	229 778	361 766	22 031 750
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)(c)	7 513 975	5 838 748	4 720 471	1 685 484	2 558 372	514 770	243 663	385 397	23 464 086
2014–15 (c)	7 618 241	5 938 119	4 779 400	1 698 594	2 591 585	516 630	244 602	390 757	23 781 169
2009	7 101 504	5 419 249	4 367 454	1 618 578	2 263 747	506 461	227 783	357 859	21 865 623
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 (c)(b)	7 563 738	5 885 688	4 749 636	1 691 591	2 574 245	515 319	243 316	387 548	23 614 298
2013									
June(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
September(b)	7 434 451	5 761 100	4 670 132	1 673 991	2 527 564	513 378	243 067	382 032	23 208 895
December(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									
March(b)	7 492 704	5 817 241	4 704 807	1 682 307	2 549 527	514 676	242 900	384 934	23 392 288
June(c)	7 513 975	5 838 748	4 720 471	1 685 484	2 558 372	514 770	243 663	385 397	23 464 086
September(c)	7 542 546	5 865 076	4 738 220	1 688 666	2 567 004	515 068	243 953	386 548	23 550 288
December(c)	7 563 738	5 885 688	4 749 636	1 691 591	2 574 245	515 319	243 316	387 548	23 614 298
2015									
March(c)	7 593 897	5 914 753	4 765 942	1 696 229	2 584 875	516 134	243 401	389 781	23 708 240
June(c)	7 618 241	5 938 119	4 779 400	1 698 594	2 591 585	516 630	244 602	390 757	23 781 169

(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 2014 they are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates at 30 June 2014 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

		CHANGE				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE		
		2009	2013	2014	2009–2014	2013–2014	2009–2014	2013–2014
ASGS		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
GREATER CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL AREAS								
1GSYD	Greater Sydney	4 492 380	4 756 398	4 840 628	348 248	84 230	1.50	1.77
2GMEL	Greater Melbourne	4 031 787	4 344 673	4 440 328	408 541	95 655	1.95	2.20
3GBRI	Greater Brisbane	2 068 479	2 236 044	2 274 560	206 081	38 516	1.92	1.72
4GADE	Greater Adelaide	1 237 354	1 291 377	1 304 631	67 277	13 254	1.06	1.03
5GPER	Greater Perth	1 739 342	1 972 849	2 021 203	281 861	48 354	3.05	2.45
6GHOB	Greater Hobart	212 085	217 996	219 243	7 158	1 247	0.67	0.57
7GDAR	Greater Darwin	125 315	137 353	140 386	15 071	3 033	2.30	2.21
8ACTE	Australian Capital Territory	354 785	381 291	385 996	31 211	4 705	1.70	1.23
SIGNIFICANT URBAN AREAS								
1030	Sydney	4 124 536	4 372 802	4 451 841	327 305	79 039	1.54	1.81
2011	Melbourne	3 884 285	4 177 864	4 269 138	384 853	91 274	1.91	2.18
3001	Brisbane	1 981 276	2 140 701	2 176 799	195 523	36 098	1.90	1.69
5009	Perth	1 684 401	1 901 978	1 945 140	260 739	43 162	2.92	2.27
4001	Adelaide	1 210 200	1 263 604	1 276 701	66 501	13 097	1.08	1.04
3006	Gold Coast – Tweed Heads	560 103	604 561	614 379	54 276	9 818	1.87	1.62
1023	Newcastle – Maitland	406 056	425 833	430 755	24 699	4 922	1.19	1.16
8001	Canberra – Queanbeyan	390 875	418 653	422 510	31 635	3 857	1.57	0.92
1009	Central Coast	309 031	320 220	323 079	14 048	2 859	0.89	0.89
3014	Sunshine Coast	272 441	292 048	297 380	24 939	5 332	1.77	1.83
1035	Wollongong	275 768	286 542	289 236	13 468	2 694	0.96	0.94
6003	Hobart	200 979	206 509	207 663	6 684	1 154	0.66	0.56
2008	Geelong	172 880	181 714	184 182	11 302	2 468	1.27	1.36
3016	Townsville	160 695	175 849	178 649	17 954	2 800	2.14	1.59
3003	Cairns	134 355	144 851	146 778	12 423	1 927	1.78	1.33
7002	Darwin	111 095	120 569	122 571	11 476	2 002	1.99	1.66
3015	Toowoomba	107 765	112 469	113 625	5 860	1 156	1.06	1.03
2003	Ballarat	89 673	96 868	98 543	8 870	1 675	1.90	1.73
2004	Bendigo	84 600	90 212	91 692	7 092	1 480	1.62	1.64
1001	Albury – Wodonga	82 307	86 239	87 890	5 583	1 651	1.32	1.91
6004	Launceston	84 880	86 248	86 393	1 513	145	0.35	0.17
3010	Mackay	76 564	83 836	85 040	8 476	1 204	2.12	1.44
3013	Rockhampton	74 282	79 215	80 345	6 063	1 130	1.58	1.43
5003	Bunbury	64 170	72 456	74 494	10 324	2 038	3.03	2.81
3002	Bundaberg	67 969	70 286	70 540	2 571	254	0.75	0.36
1011	Coffs Harbour	64 987	67 510	68 052	3 065	542	0.93	0.80
2012	Melton	43 896	54 442	56 894	12 998	2 452	5.32	4.50
1034	Wagga Wagga	53 445	54 671	55 364	1 919	693	0.71	1.27
3008	Hervey Bay	48 205	51 114	51 842	3 637	728	1.47	1.42
2013	Mildura – Wentworth	47 883	49 408	49 836	1 953	428	0.80	0.87
2017	Shepparton – Mooroopna	46 263	48 600	49 079	2 816	479	1.19	0.99
3005	Gladstone – Tannum Sands	41 668	46 328	48 035	6 367	1 707	2.88	3.68
1027	Port Macquarie	41 934	44 174	44 875	2 941	701	1.36	1.59
1031	Tamworth	39 031	41 298	41 810	2 779	512	1.39	1.24
2019	Traralgon – Morwell	39 489	40 879	40 851	1 362	-28	0.68	-0.07
1025	Orange	36 286	39 220	39 766	3 480	546	1.85	1.39
5006	Geraldton	35 908	38 926	39 672	3 764	746	2.01	1.92
5005	Ellenbrook	26 163	36 202	39 066	12 903	2 864	8.35	7.91
1006	Bowral – Mittagong	35 576	36 989	37 495	1 919	506	1.06	1.37
1012	Dubbo	34 602	36 084	36 622	2 020	538	1.14	1.49

(a) Estimates are based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) boundaries.

(b) Based on data published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013–14* (cat. no. 3218.0), released on 31 March 2015.

(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 2009 are final. Estimates at 30 June 2013 are revised. Estimates at 30 June 2014 are preliminary.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex and age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2015(a)

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
MALES									
0–4	252 869	194 386	163 471	52 081	88 794	15 672	9 706	13 993	791 063
5–9	248 115	188 134	165 397	51 626	86 283	16 754	9 269	12 664	778 321
10–14	233 110	174 626	156 522	49 598	79 200	16 183	8 735	11 117	729 181
15–19	241 034	184 521	158 175	53 342	82 442	17 321	8 591	11 644	757 172
20–24	266 445	217 274	172 421	58 823	93 602	16 710	10 480	15 940	851 818
25–29	273 012	227 881	171 225	59 088	109 643	14 761	12 607	16 894	885 390
30–34	275 803	225 404	167 655	57 303	107 169	14 469	11 894	16 802	876 875
35–39	250 294	200 217	152 925	51 783	91 905	14 152	9 872	14 334	785 670
40–44	259 344	204 056	166 964	55 613	93 897	16 149	9 558	14 202	819 943
45–49	240 448	194 253	156 417	56 552	88 726	16 717	8 517	12 627	774 379
50–54	246 647	187 896	154 489	57 131	84 689	18 225	8 063	12 046	769 307
55–59	231 685	173 922	141 770	54 215	76 822	18 275	7 030	10 761	714 584
60–64	205 526	153 014	126 763	49 130	66 269	16 982	5 864	9 196	632 862
65–69	186 806	137 415	115 629	45 328	57 188	15 700	4 296	8 138	570 582
70–74	139 825	101 604	84 885	33 139	40 392	11 658	2 513	5 345	419 402
75–79	101 751	75 731	58 443	24 561	28 683	8 182	1 312	3 744	302 432
80–84	67 772	50 932	36 243	16 844	18 266	5 244	634	2 420	198 364
85–89	41 131	31 530	20 945	10 752	10 606	2 947	302	1 411	119 628
90–94	15 326	11 444	7 769	3 936	3 913	1 123	79	579	44 170
95–99	2 784	2 143	1 468	763	725	168	19	107	8 178
100 and over	358	254	193	82	92	17	3	16	1 015
All ages	3 780 085	2 936 637	2 379 769	841 690	1 309 306	257 409	129 344	193 980	11 830 336
FEMALES									
0–4	238 988	183 837	154 872	49 275	84 692	14 992	9 327	13 266	749 321
5–9	234 936	178 505	155 872	49 167	82 573	15 524	8 706	12 003	737 359
10–14	219 362	165 719	148 252	47 206	76 233	15 057	8 247	10 631	690 800
15–19	227 850	175 827	151 025	51 023	77 922	16 130	7 438	11 377	718 671
20–24	253 537	207 370	166 159	55 436	86 610	15 013	8 334	15 115	807 634
25–29	273 311	228 667	171 042	56 848	101 567	14 399	10 823	16 990	873 715
30–34	278 361	227 761	170 082	56 670	99 033	15 083	10 472	16 465	874 000
35–39	253 660	202 116	157 184	51 585	88 018	14 526	8 854	14 243	790 262
40–44	265 927	211 761	170 734	56 150	90 697	17 110	8 656	14 288	835 414
45–49	247 409	200 612	159 882	56 887	86 220	17 309	7 935	12 965	789 310
50–54	253 658	194 875	159 224	58 388	83 935	18 683	7 310	12 485	788 657
55–59	238 946	181 495	145 765	56 427	77 090	18 675	6 482	11 401	736 359
60–64	212 532	161 262	128 876	51 519	67 261	17 185	5 009	9 817	653 546
65–69	190 463	144 645	115 805	47 411	57 125	15 627	3 288	8 577	582 977
70–74	145 904	108 892	86 556	35 754	41 538	11 739	2 042	6 013	438 461
75–79	112 132	84 715	61 442	27 859	31 632	8 624	1 119	4 312	331 850
80–84	86 661	65 965	45 189	21 683	23 575	6 478	684	3 117	253 360
85–89	63 205	47 791	31 788	16 664	16 321	4 329	351	2 260	182 713
90–94	32 159	23 161	15 355	8 670	7 917	2 187	150	1 115	90 714
95–99	7 896	5 650	3 956	1 976	2 007	480	29	289	22 284
100 and over	1 259	856	571	306	313	71	2	48	3 426
All ages	3 838 156	3 001 482	2 399 631	856 904	1 282 279	259 221	115 258	196 777	11 950 833

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2015 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
PERSONS									
0–4	491 857	378 223	318 343	101 356	173 486	30 664	19 033	27 259	1 540 384
5–9	483 051	366 639	321 269	100 793	168 856	32 278	17 975	24 667	1 515 680
10–14	452 472	340 345	304 774	96 804	155 433	31 240	16 982	21 748	1 419 981
15–19	468 884	360 348	309 200	104 365	160 364	33 451	16 029	23 021	1 475 843
20–24	519 982	424 644	338 580	114 259	180 212	31 723	18 814	31 055	1 659 452
25–29	546 323	456 548	342 267	115 936	211 210	29 160	23 430	33 884	1 759 105
30–34	554 164	453 165	337 737	113 973	206 202	29 552	22 366	33 267	1 750 875
35–39	503 954	402 333	310 109	103 368	179 923	28 678	18 726	28 577	1 575 932
40–44	525 271	415 817	337 698	111 763	184 594	33 259	18 214	28 490	1 655 357
45–49	487 857	394 865	316 299	113 439	174 946	34 026	16 452	25 592	1 563 689
50–54	500 305	382 771	313 713	115 519	168 624	36 908	15 373	24 531	1 557 964
55–59	470 631	355 417	287 535	110 642	153 912	36 950	13 512	22 162	1 450 943
60–64	418 058	314 276	255 639	100 649	133 530	34 167	10 873	19 013	1 286 408
65–69	377 269	282 060	231 434	92 739	114 313	31 327	7 584	16 715	1 153 559
70–74	285 729	210 496	171 441	68 893	81 930	23 397	4 555	11 358	857 863
75–79	213 883	160 446	119 885	52 420	60 315	16 806	2 431	8 056	634 282
80–84	154 433	116 897	81 432	38 527	41 841	11 722	1 318	5 537	451 724
85–89	104 336	79 321	52 733	27 416	26 927	7 276	653	3 671	302 341
90–94	47 485	34 605	23 124	12 606	11 830	3 310	229	1 694	134 884
95–99	10 680	7 793	5 424	2 739	2 732	648	48	396	30 462
100 and over	1 617	1 110	764	388	405	88	5	64	4 441
All ages	7 618 241	5 938 119	4 779 400	1 698 594	2 591 585	516 630	244 602	390 757	23 781 169

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2015 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2011(b)	2012(c)	2013(c)	2014(d)	2015(d)	2011(b)	2012(c)	2013(c)	2014(d)	2015(d)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	748 527	764 555	779 375	787 461	791 063	3.35	3.36	3.37	3.36	3.33
5–9	712 205	729 260	747 686	764 232	778 321	3.19	3.21	3.23	3.26	3.27
10–14	711 543	713 342	716 616	721 748	729 181	3.19	3.14	3.10	3.08	3.07
15–19	746 599	750 636	754 838	758 690	757 172	3.34	3.30	3.27	3.23	3.18
20–24	823 470	829 036	836 701	845 384	851 818	3.69	3.65	3.62	3.60	3.58
25–29	841 084	859 142	871 107	876 816	885 390	3.76	3.78	3.77	3.74	3.72
30–34	769 211	798 496	831 294	855 390	876 875	3.44	3.51	3.60	3.65	3.69
35–39	782 204	774 856	773 368	776 018	785 670	3.50	3.41	3.35	3.31	3.30
40–44	786 748	810 275	822 586	823 810	819 943	3.52	3.57	3.56	3.51	3.45
45–49	764 147	759 390	758 241	762 856	774 379	3.42	3.34	3.28	3.25	3.26
50–54	739 627	754 013	764 634	769 517	769 307	3.31	3.32	3.31	3.28	3.23
55–59	662 069	675 708	687 898	702 235	714 584	2.96	2.97	2.98	2.99	3.00
60–64	611 198	608 182	614 233	622 703	632 862	2.74	2.68	2.66	2.65	2.66
65–69	474 253	508 032	536 353	553 950	570 582	2.12	2.24	2.32	2.36	2.40
70–74	357 296	371 058	383 382	400 998	419 402	1.60	1.63	1.66	1.71	1.76
75–79	258 411	267 237	277 544	289 583	302 432	1.16	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.27
80–84	190 572	192 716	194 495	196 882	198 364	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.83
85–89	100 938	105 239	110 281	114 868	119 628	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.50
90–94	31 721	34 836	37 759	40 985	44 170	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.19
95–99	5 859	6 178	6 466	6 900	8 178	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
100 and over	552	636	730	841	1 015	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	11 118 234	11 312 823	11 505 587	11 671 867	11 830 336	49.77	49.77	49.77	49.74	49.75
FEMALES										
0–4	709 587	724 790	737 798	745 767	749 321	3.18	3.19	3.19	3.18	3.15
5–9	675 429	690 320	707 321	723 289	737 359	3.02	3.04	3.06	3.08	3.10
10–14	676 322	678 260	682 062	685 750	690 800	3.03	2.98	2.95	2.92	2.90
15–19	706 860	709 039	711 826	716 052	718 671	3.16	3.12	3.08	3.05	3.02
20–24	788 193	794 895	800 953	805 116	807 634	3.53	3.50	3.46	3.43	3.40
25–29	817 086	837 419	853 517	866 533	873 715	3.66	3.68	3.69	3.69	3.67
30–34	766 950	792 658	823 131	849 946	874 000	3.43	3.49	3.56	3.62	3.68
35–39	791 706	781 494	778 760	781 915	790 262	3.54	3.44	3.37	3.33	3.32
40–44	800 496	825 253	838 950	840 570	835 414	3.58	3.63	3.63	3.58	3.51
45–49	777 690	773 305	771 782	778 360	789 310	3.48	3.40	3.34	3.32	3.32
50–54	754 436	769 697	781 985	788 468	788 657	3.38	3.39	3.38	3.36	3.32
55–59	673 924	690 394	705 876	722 178	736 359	3.02	3.04	3.05	3.08	3.10
60–64	614 802	615 828	626 785	640 176	653 546	2.75	2.71	2.71	2.73	2.75
65–69	480 007	515 590	544 829	564 295	582 977	2.15	2.27	2.36	2.40	2.45
70–74	370 375	384 367	398 614	417 792	438 461	1.66	1.69	1.72	1.78	1.84
75–79	299 930	305 669	312 651	322 373	331 850	1.34	1.34	1.35	1.37	1.40
80–84	253 460	253 075	252 813	253 021	253 360	1.13	1.11	1.09	1.08	1.07
85–89	171 335	174 425	177 804	180 511	182 713	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77
90–94	71 772	76 719	81 373	86 529	90 714	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.38
95–99	18 930	19 575	20 113	20 532	22 284	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
100 and over	2 500	2 659	2 823	3 046	3 426	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	11 221 790	11 415 431	11 611 766	11 792 219	11 950 833	50.23	50.23	50.23	50.26	50.25

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Estimates to 30 June 2011 are final – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates at 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2013 are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Estimates at 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2011(b)	2012(c)	2013(c)	2014(d)	2015(d)	2011(b)	2012(c)	2013(c)	2014(d)	2015(d)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS										
0–4	1 458 114	1 489 345	1 517 173	1 533 228	1 540 384	6.53	6.55	6.56	6.53	6.48
5–9	1 387 634	1 419 580	1 455 007	1 487 521	1 515 680	6.21	6.25	6.29	6.34	6.37
10–14	1 387 865	1 391 602	1 398 678	1 407 498	1 419 981	6.21	6.12	6.05	6.00	5.97
15–19	1 453 459	1 459 675	1 466 664	1 474 742	1 475 843	6.51	6.42	6.34	6.29	6.21
20–24	1 611 663	1 623 931	1 637 654	1 650 500	1 659 452	7.21	7.14	7.08	7.03	6.98
25–29	1 658 170	1 696 561	1 724 624	1 743 349	1 759 105	7.42	7.46	7.46	7.43	7.40
30–34	1 536 161	1 591 154	1 654 425	1 705 336	1 750 875	6.88	7.00	7.16	7.27	7.36
35–39	1 573 910	1 556 350	1 552 128	1 557 933	1 575 932	7.05	6.85	6.71	6.64	6.63
40–44	1 587 244	1 635 528	1 661 536	1 664 380	1 655 357	7.10	7.20	7.19	7.09	6.96
45–49	1 541 837	1 532 695	1 530 023	1 541 216	1 563 689	6.90	6.74	6.62	6.57	6.58
50–54	1 494 063	1 523 710	1 546 619	1 557 985	1 557 964	6.69	6.70	6.69	6.64	6.55
55–59	1 335 993	1 366 102	1 393 774	1 424 413	1 450 943	5.98	6.01	6.03	6.07	6.10
60–64	1 226 000	1 224 010	1 241 018	1 262 879	1 286 408	5.49	5.39	5.37	5.38	5.41
65–69	954 260	1 023 622	1 081 182	1 118 245	1 153 559	4.27	4.50	4.68	4.77	4.85
70–74	727 671	755 425	781 996	818 790	857 863	3.26	3.32	3.38	3.49	3.61
75–79	558 341	572 906	590 195	611 956	634 282	2.50	2.52	2.55	2.61	2.67
80–84	444 032	445 791	447 308	449 903	451 724	1.99	1.96	1.93	1.92	1.90
85–89	272 273	279 664	288 085	295 379	302 341	1.22	1.23	1.25	1.26	1.27
90–94	103 493	111 555	119 132	127 514	134 884	0.46	0.49	0.52	0.54	0.57
95–99	24 789	25 753	26 579	27 432	30 462	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13
100 and over	3 052	3 295	3 553	3 887	4 441	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
All ages	22 340 024	22 728 254	23 117 353	23 464 086	23 781 169	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

(b) Estimates to 30 June 2011 are final – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates at 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2013 are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Estimates at 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percentage(a)</i>
	no.	%
Australia – at 30 June 2015(b)		
New South Wales	7 618 241	32.0
Victoria	5 938 119	25.0
Queensland	4 779 400	20.1
South Australia	1 698 594	7.1
Western Australia	2 591 585	10.9
Tasmania	516 630	2.2
Northern Territory	244 602	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	390 757	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	411	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	2 240	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	590	0.0
Total Other Territories	3 241	0.0
Total Australia	23 781 169	100.0
Australian External Territories – at 30 June 2015(c)		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	..
Coral Sea Islands Territory	4	..
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	55	..
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	..
Australian External Territories	59	..

.. not applicable

(a) Percentage of the population of total Australia.

(b) Estimates at 30 June 2015 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 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 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION (a)—States and territories

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
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 30–35 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.

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

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

ESTIMATED AND 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)
ESTIMATES — MALES									
2001	84 888	17 544	71 737	14 458	35 874	9 706	29 918	2 224	266 450
2005	91 987	19 623	80 685	16 014	38 957	10 634	32 229	2 514	292 758
2006	93 982	20 103	82 870	16 472	39 808	10 903	32 800	2 581	299 637
2007	96 089	20 773	85 034	16 878	40 615	11 112	33 175	2 699	306 495
2008	97 993	21 481	87 302	17 330	41 428	11 383	33 534	2 820	313 393
2009	99 991	22 139	89 644	17 751	42 237	11 643	33 876	2 942	320 345
2010	101 987	22 824	91 922	18 168	43 047	11 882	34 195	3 062	327 214
2011	103 907	23 543	94 082	18 554	43 731	12 076	34 479	3 181	333 683
ESTIMATES — FEMALES									
2001	85 939	18 272	71 808	14 610	36 120	9 586	29 784	2 032	268 268
2005	92 738	20 063	81 036	16 245	39 445	10 492	32 186	2 400	294 728
2006	94 588	20 581	83 434	16 681	40 392	10 742	32 775	2 495	301 813
2007	96 695	21 206	85 687	17 061	41 296	11 011	33 148	2 577	308 808
2008	98 708	21 864	87 961	17 503	42 154	11 295	33 507	2 651	315 774
2009	100 682	22 503	90 313	17 936	42 977	11 572	33 835	2 754	322 704
2010	102 639	23 133	92 629	18 401	43 769	11 831	34 125	2 861	329 521
2011	104 569	23 790	94 872	18 854	44 539	12 089	34 371	2 979	336 198
ESTIMATES — PERSONS									
2001	170 827	35 816	143 545	29 068	71 994	19 292	59 702	4 256	534 718
2005	184 725	39 686	161 721	32 259	78 402	21 126	64 415	4 914	587 486
2006	188 570	40 684	166 304	33 153	80 200	21 645	65 575	5 076	601 450
2007	192 784	41 979	170 721	33 939	81 911	22 123	66 323	5 276	615 303
2008	196 701	43 345	175 263	34 833	83 582	22 678	67 041	5 471	629 167
2009	200 673	44 642	179 957	35 687	85 214	23 215	67 711	5 696	643 049
2010	204 626	45 957	184 551	36 569	86 816	23 713	68 320	5 923	656 735
2011	208 476	47 333	188 954	37 408	88 270	24 165	68 850	6 160	669 881
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

(a) These estimates and projections use final rebased Estimates at 30 June 2011 as the base population – see paragraph 28 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; 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.

(d) Series B assumes: an annual decrease of 0.5% in fertility rates; 1% 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 0.3 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.

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
.....									
PROJECTIONS, SERIES C — PERSONS (c)									
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) These estimates and projections use final rebased Estimates at 30 June 2011 as the base population – see paragraph 28 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 C assumes: an annual decrease of 1.0% in fertility rates; constant 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 0.2 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.

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 28 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 28 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 28 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 28 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.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
2009–10	100 355	72 722	63 553	20 033	31 689	6 545	3 901	5 197	304 016
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 (d)(e)	98 177	72 370	62 906	19 977	35 046	5 792	4 040	5 622	303 965
2009	99 034	71 906	63 108	19 830	31 330	6 727	3 937	4 950	300 844
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)(d)(e)	94 845	73 767	64 014	20 517	35 335	5 861	3 989	5 507	303 866
2013									
June(c)	24 533	18 920	16 034	4 985	8 675	1 495	1 079	1 372	77 102
September(c)	24 028	19 240	16 075	4 982	8 649	1 534	959	1 412	76 886
December(c)	24 022	19 088	15 249	4 902	8 462	1 534	977	1 431	75 671
2014									
March(c)	23 830	19 339	16 327	5 264	8 852	1 523	1 000	1 397	77 542
June(c)	24 239	18 927	15 839	5 057	8 969	1 439	1 051	1 366	76 898
September(d)(e)	27 420	19 490	17 243	5 277	8 671	1 487	965	1 416	81 972
December(d)(e)	19 356	16 011	14 605	4 919	8 843	1 412	973	1 328	67 454
2015									
March(d)(e)	22 379	16 546	15 745	4 742	8 779	1 467	1 001	1 374	72 044
June(d)(e)	29 022	20 323	15 313	5 039	8 753	1 426	1 101	1 504	82 495

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (f)

2010–11	1.975	1.798	2.021	1.872	1.931	2.131	2.130	1.741	1.928
2011–12 (g)	1.947	1.849	1.998	1.893	1.915	2.080	2.176	1.764	1.927
2012–13 (g)	1.944	1.848	1.980	1.897	1.916	2.025	2.113	1.804	1.921
2013–14 (g)	1.838	1.806	1.932	1.850	1.874	2.011	2.088	1.794	1.859
2014–15 (h)(e)	1.854	1.676	1.897	1.812	1.860	1.940	2.127	1.795	1.818

- (a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data, see paragraphs 8–10 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 2014 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing – see paragraphs 7–10 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Birth estimates for 30 September 2014 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 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (e) In transitioning to a new data processing system, the New South Wales registry has experienced lags and accumulations in data processing. Data in this table from September 2014 is affected. For further information see paragraph 11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (f) Births per woman.
- (g) Calculated using revised births based on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP, and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (h) Calculated using preliminary births based on quarter of registration and preliminary ERP and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
2009–10	47 319	35 058	26 955	12 577	12 755	4 236	937	1 604	141 450
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 (d)	53 358	37 241	29 470	13 528	13 993	4 436	1 156	1 875	155 065
2009	47 534	35 493	26 580	12 544	12 623	4 201	954	1 669	141 607
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)(d)	52 292	38 089	28 531	13 268	13 810	4 440	1 157	1 815	153 410
2013									
June(c)	12 615	9 101	7 205	3 217	3 369	1 103	275	458	37 344
September(c)	13 753	9 686	7 323	3 461	3 649	1 143	281	416	39 714
December(c)	12 368	9 327	6 805	3 247	3 347	1 143	280	452	36 972
2014									
March(c)	11 489	8 750	6 662	3 124	3 153	1 016	280	390	34 866
June(c)	13 166	9 612	7 079	3 181	3 475	1 188	282	485	38 469
September(d)	15 837	10 661	8 127	3 787	3 717	1 179	281	519	44 110
December(d)	11 800	9 066	6 663	3 176	3 465	1 057	314	421	35 965
2015									
March(d)	12 475	8 642	7 480	3 174	3 371	1 104	260	419	36 926
June(d)	13 246	8 872	7 200	3 391	3 440	1 096	301	516	38 064

STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (e)

2009–10	5.65	5.59	6.00	5.84	5.66	6.71	8.01	5.21	5.76
2010–11	5.70	5.61	5.83	5.78	5.44	6.67	8.18	5.34	5.72
2011–12 (f)	5.66	5.40	5.80	5.62	5.33	6.38	7.88	5.13	5.62
2012–13 (f)	5.48	5.30	5.73	5.66	5.33	6.57	8.38	4.97	5.52
2013–14 (f)	5.37	5.25	5.42	5.48	5.20	6.46	8.36	4.76	5.38
2014–15 (g)	5.48	5.08	5.55	5.55	5.14	6.21	8.00	4.89	5.39

- (a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data, see paragraphs 8–10 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 2014 they are revised, based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraphs 7–10 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Death estimates for 30 September 2014 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 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (e) Based on the direct method per 1,000 persons. The standard population used is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 as published prior to recasting the ERP series – see Glossary entry for Standardised Death Rate for further details.
- (f) Calculated using revised deaths based on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP, and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (g) Calculated using preliminary deaths based on quarter of registrations and preliminary ERP, and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 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									
2009–10	360	221	340	63	107	23	26	14	1 154
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 (e)	313	186	276	62	87	20	22	19	985
2009	372	251	353	71	101	23	28	14	1 213
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)(e)	311	211	270	53	85	29	16	13	988
2013									
June(d)	82	59	73	17	23	np	np	np	267
September(d)	93	44	72	17	18	np	np	np	267
December(d)	100	64	85	12	21	np	np	np	298
2014									
March(d)	78	55	70	8	21	np	np	np	256
June(d)	77	59	62	12	18	np	np	np	240
September(e)	74	57	77	20	25	np	np	np	262
December(e)	82	40	61	13	21	np	np	np	230
2015									
March(e)	90	44	74	14	23	np	np	np	262
June(e)	67	45	64	15	18	np	np	np	231
INFANT MORTALITY RATES (f)									
2009–10	3.59	3.04	5.35	3.15	3.38	3.51	6.67	2.69	3.80
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 (h)	3.19	2.57	4.39	3.10	2.48	3.45	5.45	3.38	3.24

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

(a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data, see paragraphs 8–10 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 2014 they are revised, based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraphs 7–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Death estimates for 30 September 2014 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 7–11 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 7 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 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NOM ARRIVALS									
2009–10	144 206	109 133	84 885	24 817	57 924	4 009	4 670	8 273	437 927
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)(c)	161 365	123 788	86 065	23 445	61 820	3 800	6 119	8 212	474 624
2014–15 (c)	167 150	130 532	83 463	23 357	55 522	3 822	5 927	8 771	478 557
2009	155 060	123 839	94 201	26 806	60 961	4 109	5 234	8 556	478 792
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)(c)	162 566	125 318	83 305	22 878	57 564	3 784	5 818	8 404	469 655
2013									
June(b)	33 462	25 068	20 810	4 714	15 964	678	1 868	1 447	104 011
September(b)	43 421	33 523	24 537	6 345	17 309	990	1 799	2 276	130 200
December(b)	40 614	29 799	21 376	5 654	15 264	951	1 322	1 834	116 815
2014									
March(b)	43 988	35 384	22 690	6 940	16 445	1 088	1 300	2 642	130 481
June(c)	33 342	25 082	17 462	4 506	12 802	771	1 698	1 460	97 128
September(c)	43 672	34 521	23 142	5 871	14 878	918	1 697	2 241	126 941
December(c)	41 564	30 331	20 011	5 561	13 439	1 007	1 123	2 061	115 105
2015									
March(c)	47 486	38 961	21 612	7 304	15 453	1 258	1 306	2 935	136 318
June(c)	34 428	26 719	18 698	4 621	11 752	639	1 801	1 534	100 193
NOM DEPARTURES									
2009–10	87 054	55 454	49 065	10 280	29 058	2 330	3 439	5 188	241 869
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)(c)	92 939	66 587	58 327	12 459	41 188	2 469	4 545	6 348	284 867
2014–15 (c)	101 064	76 480	64 387	12 933	41 400	2 790	4 834	6 481	310 374
2009	84 896	51 752	46 876	9 633	28 120	2 183	3 544	4 888	231 892
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)(c)	95 371	69 421	59 830	12 463	40 812	2 556	4 782	6 310	291 552
2013									
June(b)	20 921	14 134	11 910	2 263	8 624	521	720	1 248	60 341
September(b)	24 588	17 370	15 871	3 366	10 710	657	1 549	1 719	75 830
December(b)	24 699	17 989	16 938	3 517	11 819	652	1 185	1 870	78 670
2014									
March(b)	22 151	15 977	13 317	2 936	9 241	615	901	1 467	66 608
June(c)	21 501	15 251	12 201	2 640	9 418	545	910	1 292	63 759
September(c)	25 516	18 542	16 053	3 431	11 024	717	1 622	1 695	78 601
December(c)	26 203	19 651	18 259	3 456	11 129	679	1 349	1 856	82 584
2015									
March(c)	25 572	20 706	14 857	3 504	9 618	763	902	1 570	77 494
June(c)	23 773	17 581	15 218	2 542	9 629	631	961	1 360	71 695

(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 2014 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revisions. For further information, see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates for 30 June 2014 onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 and 12–19 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									
2009–10	57 152	53 679	35 820	14 537	28 866	1 679	1 231	3 085	196 058
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)(c)	68 426	57 201	27 738	10 986	20 632	1 331	1 574	1 864	189 757
2014–15 (c)	66 086	54 052	19 076	10 424	14 122	1 032	1 093	2 290	168 183
2009	70 164	72 087	47 325	17 173	32 841	1 926	1 690	3 668	246 900
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)(c)	67 195	55 897	23 475	10 415	16 752	1 228	1 036	2 094	178 103
2013									
June(b)	12 541	10 934	8 900	2 451	7 340	157	1 148	199	43 670
September(b)	18 833	16 153	8 666	2 979	6 599	333	250	557	54 370
December(b)	15 915	11 810	4 438	2 137	3 445	299	137	-36	38 145
2014									
March(b)	21 837	19 407	9 373	4 004	7 204	473	399	1 175	63 873
June(c)	11 841	9 831	5 261	1 866	3 384	226	788	168	33 369
September(c)	18 156	15 979	7 089	2 440	3 854	201	75	546	48 340
December(c)	15 361	10 680	1 752	2 105	2 310	328	-226	205	32 521
2015									
March(c)	21 914	18 255	6 755	3 800	5 835	495	404	1 365	58 824
June(c)	10 655	9 138	3 480	2 079	2 123	8	840	174	28 498

(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 2014 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revisions. For further information, see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates for 30 June 2014 onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

DEPARTURES FROM:

Arrivals to:	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
2013-14									
New South Wales	..	21 819	37 131	5 806	8 200	2 237	3 119	9 957	88 269
Victoria	24 840	..	20 760	7 884	9 533	3 509	2 610	3 220	72 356
Queensland	41 391	19 638	..	5 790	9 199	3 174	5 781	3 350	88 323
South Australia	5 174	5 953	5 025	..	2 790	712	2 498	672	22 824
Western Australia	8 948	8 426	9 654	3 089	..	1 485	2 579	944	35 125
Tasmania	2 179	2 600	2 909	626	1 594	..	345	258	10 511
Northern Territory	2 829	2 690	4 220	1 768	2 008	307	..	321	14 143
Australian Capital Territory	9 765	2 447	2 871	829	756	255	555	..	17 478
Total Departures	95 126	63 573	82 570	25 792	34 080	11 679	17 487	18 722	349 029
Net gain/loss	-6 857	8 783	5 753	-2 968	1 045	-1 168	-3 344	-1 244	..
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	..
2013									
New South Wales	..	21 389	36 965	5 608	7 904	2 203	3 107	9 986	87 162
Victoria	24 968	..	21 035	7 754	9 100	3 667	2 618	3 161	72 303
Queensland	42 910	20 087	..	6 249	9 257	3 265	5 508	3 394	90 670
South Australia	5 090	5 997	4 994	..	2 612	707	2 522	666	22 588
Western Australia	9 869	9 114	10 235	3 497	..	1 614	2 772	1 008	38 109
Tasmania	2 235	2 715	2 925	654	1 560	..	324	231	10 644
Northern Territory	2 957	2 928	4 521	1 900	2 123	366	..	374	15 169
Australian Capital Territory	10 352	2 545	3 098	870	753	282	542	..	18 442
Total Departures	98 381	64 775	83 773	26 532	33 309	12 104	17 393	18 820	355 087
Net gain/loss	-11 219	7 528	6 897	-3 944	4 800	-1 460	-2 224	-378	..
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	..

.. 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 – see paragraphs 21–26 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 2014									
New South Wales	..	5 365	8 741	1 330	2 085	574	669	2 432	21 196
Victoria	6 082	..	4 978	1 987	2 473	799	608	806	17 733
Queensland	9 904	4 779	..	1 233	2 207	779	1 510	751	21 163
South Australia	1 263	1 487	1 214	..	619	191	552	134	5 460
Western Australia	2 172	1 959	2 298	724	..	414	653	224	8 444
Tasmania	523	618	714	154	375	..	79	44	2 507
Northern Territory	654	594	1 021	441	525	83	..	69	3 387
Australian Capital Territory	2 241	570	554	156	193	50	110	..	3 874
Total Departures	22 839	15 372	19 520	6 025	8 477	2 890	4 181	4 460	83 764
Net gain/loss	-1 643	2 361	1 643	-565	-33	-383	-794	-586	..
.....									
MARCH QUARTER 2015									
New South Wales	..	5 336	9 264	1 499	2 015	488	806	2 529	21 937
Victoria	6 311	..	5 023	2 009	2 424	848	763	836	18 214
Queensland	10 243	4 722	..	1 343	2 127	735	1 503	877	21 550
South Australia	1 324	1 482	1 228	..	687	143	607	153	5 624
Western Australia	2 003	1 914	2 095	665	..	303	684	197	7 861
Tasmania	516	585	823	177	377	..	65	59	2 602
Northern Territory	607	589	1 091	470	600	70	..	86	3 513
Australian Capital Territory	2 592	680	740	191	244	58	145	..	4 650
Total Departures	23 596	15 308	20 264	6 354	8 474	2 645	4 573	4 737	85 951
Net gain/loss	-1 659	2 906	1 286	-730	-613	-43	-1 060	-87	..
.....									
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	..

.. 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 – see paragraphs 21–26 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 36–37 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 Estimates for Australian External Territories will be updated annually as at 30 June unless a more recent estimate is required for electoral apportionment purposes under the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*.

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Method of estimation

5 The estimated resident population is an estimate of the Australian population obtained by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the component of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and the component of net overseas migration. For the states and territories, 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.

6 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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, AS AT 17 DECEMBER 2015

	<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. 2014	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. 2014	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.2014–Jun. 2015	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

8 Natural increase is a major component of ABS quarterly state and territory population estimates and is calculated using the estimated number of births and deaths. The births and deaths data in this release are shown by state and territory of usual residence, using year/quarter of registration for preliminary data and year/quarter of occurrence for both revised and final data. This may affect time series comparisons within relevant tables. For preliminary estimates, births and deaths by quarter of registration are used as a proxy for quarter of occurrence. For revised estimates, a factor has been applied to the number of occurrences to allow for those occurrences which were yet to be registered at the time of revision. For final estimates between 30 June 1991 and 30 June 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).

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Natural increase: births and deaths continued

- June 2015: New South Wales. The notably high birth registrations in this quarter reflect a continuation of processing lags and accumulations following the NSW Registry's transition to a new processing system in June 2014. Revised data based on occurrence rather than registration is likely to produce a more consistent series.
- June 2015: Victoria. The higher than usual number of birth registrations this quarter follows two quarters of lower than usual birth registrations. It is possible that the increase can be attributed to a processing catch-up following processing lags.
- March 2015: New South Wales. The NSW Registry's adoption of a new data processing system in June 2014 has had a consequential impact on the processing of birth registrations since then. It is possible that the lower than usual number of registrations this quarter may lead to higher than usual registrations in the next quarter.
- March 2015: Victoria. For the second quarter in a row there is a noticeable drop in birth registrations from long term levels. It is possible that part of the drop could be attributed to a lag in processing. This could result in an increase in registrations processed in the next (June) quarter.
- December 2014: New South Wales. The notably low birth registrations in this quarter reflect a continuation of processing lags and accumulations following the NSW Registry's transition to a new data processing system in June 2014. Revised data based on occurrence rather than registration is likely to produce a more consistent series.
- December 2014: Victoria. The noticeable drop in birth registrations this quarter is likely to be the result of a lag in processing. The consequence may be an increase in registrations processed in the March 2015 quarter.
- September 2014: New South Wales. In June 2014 the NSW Registry transitioned to a new data processing system which has resulted in temporary lags and accumulations in registrations since then. The high birth and death registrations in this quarter reflected, as anticipated, a flow on effect of the decrease in the previous quarter (which has subsequently been addressed by revisions based on occurrence data).
- September 2014: Queensland – the increase in birth and death registrations compared to previous September quarters is probably a result of processing accumulated registrations from the previous quarter.
- September 2014: South Australia – the decrease in birth registrations compared to previous September quarters is likely to be addressed with revisions based on occurrence data. The decrease may be a consequence of processing registration lags.

Net overseas migration

12 According to recommendations of the United Nations, an international migrant is defined as "*any person who changes his or her country of usual residence*" (United Nations 1998). For the purposes of estimating net overseas migration (NOM), and thereby Australia's official ERP counts, a person is regarded as a usual resident if they have been (or expected to be) residing in Australia for a period of 12 months or more over a 16-month period. As such, NOM and ERP estimates include all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families.

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net overseas migration
continued

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

14 After reviewing the treatment of temporary migrants (both long-term and short-term) who are away from or resident in Australia for a period of 12 months or more, the ABS developed and introduced an improved NOM processing method, called the '12/16 month rule', for estimating NOM. It has been used in calculating Australia's official ERP since September quarter 2006. This represents a break in series and therefore NOM estimates from earlier periods are not comparable.

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

16 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).

FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

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

PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

18 Preliminary estimates of NOM are required five to six months after the reference quarter for the production of quarterly estimates of the population of Australia, and the states and territories. At that time, complete traveller histories for the 16 months following a reference quarter cannot be produced. Since September quarter 2008, migration adjustments have been calculated from changes in behaviour from final estimates one year earlier for the same groups of travellers. These migration adjustments are applied to travellers who are grouped according to their 'initial category of travel', age, country of citizenship and state/territory of usual/intended residence. The adjustments account for differences between their intended duration of stay and their actual duration of stay.

19 Preliminary NOM estimates using a 'two-year ago' propensity model were used in official ABS population estimates from September quarter 2006 until June quarter 2008. Since September quarter 2008 a 'one-year ago' propensity model has been used.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Diplomatic personnel

20 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

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

22 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.

23 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.

24 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.

25 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).

26 Due to the fact that the Medicare data source is an indirect measure of interstate migration, the post-censal quarterly estimates of interstate migration have long been considered the weakest measure of 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:

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net interstate migration
continued

- *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

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

ESTIMATES AND
PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL
AND TORRES STRAIT
ISLANDER POPULATION

28 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. Projection 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

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

- *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003); and

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS *continued*

■ *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005).

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

30 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 for the next 50–100 years.

31 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:

32 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.

33 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.

34 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.

35 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

36 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.

37 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*,

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS *continued*

Australia, 2011 to 2036 (cat. no. 3236.0). Household projections presented in this release are based on the 2006 Census.

CONFIDENTIALITY

38 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.

39 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

40 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

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

USE OF POPULATION ESTIMATES IN COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER REPORTING

42 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.

43 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

44 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, 2008* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001);
- *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0);
- *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0);
- *Causes of Death, Australia: Doctor Certified Deaths, Summary Tables* (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001);
- *Census of Population and Housing – Details of Undercount* (cat. no. 2940.0);
- *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0);
- *Discussion Paper: Assessment of Methods for Developing Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.002);
- *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001);

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *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: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Demographic Statistics Work Program and Release Plans, April 2012* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.003);
- *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives – Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics, 2005* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002);
- *Information Paper: Ensuring the Quality of Rebased Population Estimates, June 2011* (cat. no. 3250.0);
- *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003);
- *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Mar 2010* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2011 Population Census, 2011* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Population Estimates under Australia's New Statistical Geography, August 2011* (cat. no. 3219.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Rebasing Population Estimates, Australia, 2011* (cat. no. 3101.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2014* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.003);
- *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005);
- *Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2010–2012* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003);
- *Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2010–2012* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001);
- *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0);
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0);
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0);
- *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2009* (cat. no. 3304.0);
- *Population by Age and Sex, 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);
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0); and
- *Suicides, Australia* (cat. no. 3309.0).

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

- 45** 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.
- 46** 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.
- 47** Statistics of net overseas migration and related data are also published regularly by DIBP <<http://www.border.gov.au>> (see the Department's quarterly publications, *Immigration Update* and *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			
06/10/2015	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, August 2015	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
29/10/2015	cat. no. 3301.0	Births, Australia, 2014	Births data for Australia, states and territories, and sub-state for 2014.
09/11/2015	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, September 2015	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
12/11/2015	cat. no. 3302.0	Deaths, Australia, 2014	Deaths data for Australia, states and territories, and sub-state for 2014.
12/11/2015	cat. no. 3302.0.55.001	Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2012–2014	State, Territory and Australian life tables for the period 2012–2014.
04/12/2015	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, October 2015	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
17/12/2015	cat. no. 3101.0	Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun qtr. 2015	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, infant deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data.

UPCOMING RELEASES

12/01/2016	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, November 2015	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
12/02/2016	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, December 2015	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
25/02/2016	cat. no. 3412.0	Migration, Australia 2014-15	International migration into and out of Australia, interstate migration and information on overseas-born residents of Australia.
07/03/2016	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, January 2015	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
22/03/2016	cat. no. 3303.0	Causes of Death, Australia	Cause of death data for Australia, state and territories.
24/03/2016	cat. no. 3101.0	Australian Demographic Statistics, Sep qtr. 2015	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, infant deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data.
30/03/2016	cat. no. 3218.0	Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15	Population estimates for all sub-state regions as at June 2015.
30/03/2016	cat. no. 3412.0	Migration, Australia 2014-15	Additional data to be released: Regional Internal Migration Estimates (RIME) based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, including SA2s and LGAs.

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/).
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CHANGES TO DATA PRESENTATION FORMATS

2 As advised in previous issues, data presented in SuperTable format is no longer available in this publication. The same data is available in Excel spreadsheets and in ABS.Stat - an interactive and free online tool that presents data in a searchable, flexible and dynamic way.

ADDITIONAL DATASETS RELEASED IN ABS.STAT

3 ABS.Stat datasets have been added to the publication *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2036* (cat. no. 3236.0).

GLOSSARY

12/12 month rule	A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence in which the 12 month usual residence criterion in population estimates is measured across a 12-month period. Under a 12/12 month rule, overseas travellers must be resident in Australia for a continuous 12-month period or more to be included in the estimated resident population. Similarly, Australian residents travelling overseas must be absent from Australia for a continuous 12-month period or more to be removed from the estimated resident population.
12/16 month rule	<p>A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence which takes an approach to measure usual residence that <i>does not have to be continuous</i>, as opposed to the <i>continuous</i> approach used under a '12/12 month rule'. Under a '12/16 month rule', incoming overseas travellers (who <i>are not</i> currently counted in the population) must be resident in Australia for a total period of 12 months or more, during the 16 month follow-up period to then be included in the estimated resident population. Similarly, those travellers departing Australia (who <i>are</i> 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.</p> <p>The 12/16 month rule therefore takes account of those persons who may have left Australia briefly and returned, while still being resident for 12 months out of 16. Similarly, it takes account of Australians who live most of the time overseas but periodically return to Australia for short periods.</p>
Age-specific fertility rates	Age-specific fertility rates in this release are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the financial year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 31 December. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which age of mother is not given.
Average annual rate of growth	<p>The average annual growth rate, r, is calculated as a percentage using the formula:</p> $r = \left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$ <p>where 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.</p>
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.
Capital City	Refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Areas of states and territories as defined in <i>Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 – Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2011</i> (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001).
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" usually refers to the national Census of Population and Housing.
Death	<p>Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth.</p> <p>For the purposes of the Deaths and Causes of Death collections 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.</p>
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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Estimated resident population (ERP) <i>continued</i>	<p>16-month period. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months over a 16-month period.</p> <p>Estimates of the Australian resident population are generated on a quarterly basis by adding natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net overseas migration (NOM) occurring during the period to the population at the beginning of each period. This is known as the cohort component method, and can be represented by the following equation:</p> $P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + \text{NOM}, \text{ where:}$ <p>P_t = the estimated resident population at time point t</p> <p>P_{t+1} = the estimated resident population at time point $t+1$</p> <p>B = the number of births occurring between t and $t+1$</p> <p>D = the number of deaths occurring between t and $t+1$</p> <p>NOM = net overseas migration occurring between t and $t+1$.</p> <p>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> $P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + \text{NOM} + \text{NIM}.$
Final intercensal difference (previously referenced as Intercensal discrepancy)	<p>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 <i>Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).</p> <p>As previously advised, the ABS will replace 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 2016 rebasing cycle. This is being 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.</p>
Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA)	<p>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.</p>
Household	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.</p>
Household population	<p>The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

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.
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>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Net undercount	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.
Population growth	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.
Population growth rate	Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.
Population projections	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.
Post enumeration survey (PES)	The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted three to four weeks after the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once. Usually more people are missed than are counted more than once in Australia, leading to a net undercount. Results from the PES contribute to a more accurate calculation of the estimated resident population (ERP) for Australia and the states and territories, which is then backdated to 30 June of the Census year.
Preliminary intercensal difference (previously referenced as Intercensal error)	<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>As previously advised, the ABS will replace 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 2016 rebasing cycle. This is being 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>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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Recasting of Population Estimates <i>continued</i>	further information see <i>Final Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates, September Quarter 2006 - June Quarter 2011</i> and <i>Recasting 20 Years of ERP</i> .
Sex ratio	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for the total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and the denominator of the ratio.
Significant Urban Area (SUA)	Aggregations of whole Statistical Areas Level 2 to define and contain major urban and near-urban concentrations of over 10,000 people. They include the urban population, any immediately associated populations, and may incorporate together one or more closely associated Urban Centre and Localities and the areas between. They are designed to incorporate any likely growth over the next 20 years. SUAs do not cover the whole of Australia, and may cross State boundaries.
Standardised death rate (SDR)	<p>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:</p> <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>
Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1)	An area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard designed as the smallest unit for the release of Census data. They generally have a population of 200 to 800 people, and an average population of about 400 people. SA1s in remote and regional areas generally have smaller populations than those in urban areas. SA1s aggregate to all Non-ABS ASGS Structures except Local Government Areas and Tourism Regions. There are approximately 55,000 SA1s and they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. Population estimates are prepared for SA1s by disaggregating SA2 level estimates.
Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2)	A general-purpose medium-sized area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard built from whole SA1s. Their aim is to represent a community that interacts together socially and economically. SA2s are based on officially gazetted suburbs and localities. In urban areas, SA2s largely conform to one or more whole suburbs, while in rural areas they generally define the functional zone of a regional centre. SA2s generally have a population range of 3,000 to 25,000 people, and an average population of about 10,000 people. There are approximately 2,200 SA2s and they cover the whole of Australia

GLOSSARY *continued*

Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) <i>continued</i>	without gaps or overlaps. SA2s are the base unit for preparing sub-state population estimates.
Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3)	An area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard built up from SA2s to provide a standardised regional breakup of Australia. SA3s aim to create a standard framework for the analysis of ABS data at the regional level through clustering groups of whole SA2s that have similar regional characteristics. Their boundaries reflect a combination of widely recognised informal regions as well as existing administrative regions such as State Government Regions in rural areas and Local Government Areas in urban areas. SA3s generally range in population from 30,000 to 130,000 people. There are around 330 SA3s and they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.
Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4)	An area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard designed for the output of labour force data and to reflect labour markets. In rural areas SA4s generally represent aggregations of multiple small labour markets with socioeconomic connections or similar industry characteristics. Large regional city labour markets are generally defined by a single SA4. Within major metropolitan labour markets SA4s represent sub-labour markets. SA4s are built from whole SA3s. They generally have a population over 100,000 people to enable accurate labour force survey data to be generated. There are 88 SA4s and they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.
Total fertility rate (TFR)	The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age) divided by 1,000. It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life (ages 15 – 49).
Usual residence	Usual residence within Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in a given reference year.
Under enumeration	See Net undercount.

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