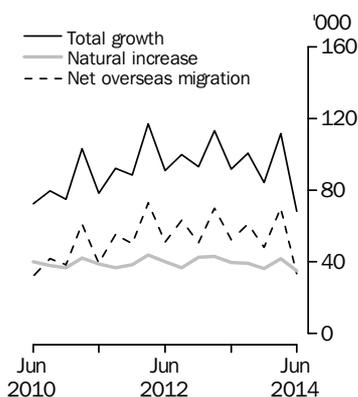


# AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 18 DEC 2014

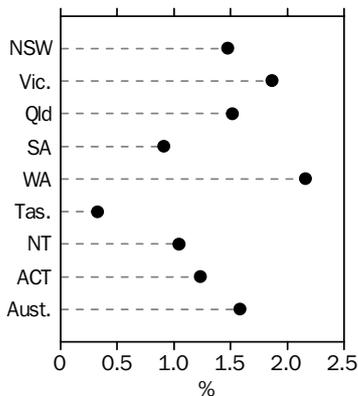
## Population growth

Quarterly



## Population Growth Rate

Year ended 30 June 2014



## 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 2014 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 518.5	109.1	1.5
Victoria	5 841.7	106.7	1.9
Queensland	4 722.4	70.5	1.5
South Australia	1 685.7	15.2	0.9
Western Australia	2 573.4	54.4	2.2
Tasmania	514.8	1.7	0.3
Northern Territory	245.1	2.5	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	386.0	4.7	1.2
<b>Australia (a)</b>	<b>23 490.7</b>	<b>364.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>

(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 2014 was 23,490,700 people. This reflects an increase of 364,900 people since 30 June 2013 and 68,400 people since 31 March 2014.
- The preliminary estimate of natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 June 2014 (152,200 people) was 6.0%, or 9,800 people lower than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 June 2013 (162,000 people).
- The preliminary estimate of net overseas migration (NOM) recorded for the year ended 30 June 2014 (212,700 people) was 9.7%, or 23,000 people lower than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 30 June 2013 (235,700 people).

### POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.6% during the year ended 30 June 2014.
- Natural increase and NOM contributed 42% and 58% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 30 June 2014.
- All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 30 June 2014.
- Western Australia continued to record the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 2.2%. Tasmania recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.3%.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
September 2014	26 March 2015
December 2014	25 June 2015
March 2015	24 September 2015
June 2015	17 December 2015
September 2015	24 March 2016
December 2015	23 June 2016

## UPCOMING CHANGES TO DATA PRESENTATION FORMATS

From 2015, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0), *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0) and *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0) will begin phasing out the release of data in SuperTable format. Data from these products will continue to be 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 is currently developing a new ongoing series of Regional Internal Migration Estimates (RIME) based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, including SA2s and LGAs. The first release of this series will be for the period 2006–07 to 2012–13, with an anticipated release in early 2015. Annual updates are then expected from 2013–14. Subsets of the new RIME series will be available on the ABS website in *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0).

## DELAY IN RELEASE OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS

The ABS releases of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) for October and November 2014 will be delayed. The ABS will advise new release dates as soon as possible. The delay is due to passenger card processing issues as announced by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP). The ABS and DIBP have been working closely together to manage the issues and to minimise delays to the preparation of these statistics.

## RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

*Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2036* (cat. no. 3236.0) – to be released 19 March 2015.

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

David Kalisch  
Australian Statistician

# CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes .....	2
Abbreviations .....	5

## EDITORIAL

Main Features .....	6
Feature Article: Population by Age and Sex, Australia, States and Territories .....	11

## TABLES

### POPULATION CHANGE

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

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

<b>4</b> Estimated resident population, by sex — States and territories .....	24
<b>5</b> Estimated resident population, Major population regions — at 30 June .....	26
<b>6</b> Estimated resident population, by sex, age groups — States and territories — at 30 June 2014 .....	27
<b>7</b> Estimated resident population, 2010–2014, by sex, age groups — Australia — at 30 June .....	29
<b>8</b> Estimated resident population and percentage — States and territories .....	31

### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

<b>9</b> Projected resident population — States and territories .....	32
<b>10</b> Estimated and projected resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population — States and territories .....	33

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

<b>11</b> Estimated resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, by sex, age groups — States and territories — at 30 June 2011 .....	35
<b>12</b> Estimated resident Australian Non-Indigenous population, by sex, age groups — States and territories — at 30 June 2011 .....	37

### BIRTHS AND DEATHS

<b>13</b> Births and total fertility rates — States and territories .....	39
<b>14</b> Deaths and standardised death rates — States and territories .....	40
<b>15</b> Infant deaths and infant mortality rates — States and territories .....	41

### OVERSEAS MIGRATION

<b>16</b> Categories of net overseas migration — States and territories .....	42
---	----

### INTERSTATE MIGRATION

<b>17</b> Interstate migration .....	44
--------------------------------------	----

# CONTENTS *continued*

---

page

## TABLES *continued*

### HOUSEHOLD ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

- 18** Projected number of households — States and territories — at 30 June . . . . 46
- 19** Estimated number of households — at 30 June . . . . . 47

## FURTHER INFORMATION

- Explanatory Notes . . . . . 48
- Technical Note: Recent and Upcoming Releases . . . . . 57
- Glossary . . . . . 58

## ABBREVIATIONS

---

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

# MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY

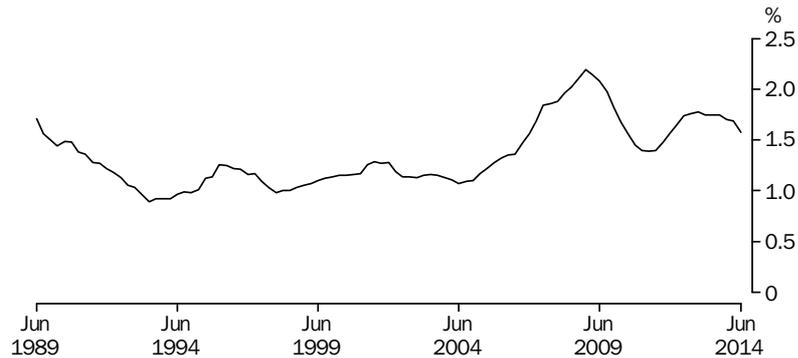
## ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2014

### AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 June 2014 was 23,490,700 people. This reflects an increase of 364,900 people since 30 June 2013 and 68,400 people since 31 March 2014.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 30 June 2014 was 1.6%.

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



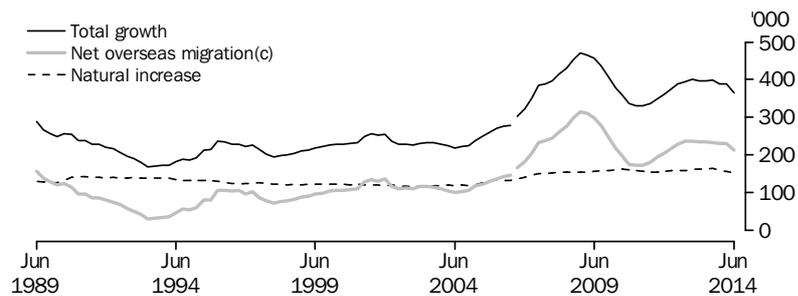
(a) Annual growth calculated at the end of each quarter.  
 (b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. Estimates for 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2013 are revised. Estimates thereafter are preliminary.

### 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 2014 was higher from net overseas migration (58%) than from natural increase (42%).

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



(a) Annual components calculated at the end of each quarter.  
 (b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. Estimates for 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2013 are revised. Estimates thereafter are preliminary.  
 (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.

*Natural Increase*

The preliminary estimated natural increase for the year ended 30 June 2014 was 152,200 people, a decrease of 6.0%, or 9,800 people, compared with natural increase for the year ended 30 June 2013 (162,000 people).

**BIRTHS**

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 30 June 2014 (300,900 births) decreased by 10,300 births from the year ended 30 June 2013 (311,100 births).

**DEATHS**

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 30 June 2014 (148,700 deaths) remained fairly stable, decreasing by 500 deaths from the year ended 30 June 2013 (149,200 deaths).

*Net Overseas Migration*

For the year ended 30 June 2014, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate was 212,700 people. This was 9.7% (23,000 people) lower than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 30 June 2013 (235,700 people).

NOM arrivals decreased by 2.1% (10,300 people) between the years ended 30 June 2013 (502,800 people) and 30 June 2014 (492,400 people).

NOM departures increased by 4.7% (12,600 people) between the years ended 30 June 2013 (267,100 people) and 30 June 2014 (279,700 people).

The preliminary net overseas migration estimate for the June quarter 2014 (33,400 people) was 36.1% (18,800 people) lower than the estimate for the June quarter 2013 (52,200 people).

**STATES AND  
TERRITORIES:  
POPULATION AND  
GROWTH**

The estimated resident population for each state and territory at 30 June 2014 was as follows:

- New South Wales 7,518,500;
- Victoria 5,841,700;
- Queensland 4,722,400;
- South Australia 1,685,700;
- Western Australia 2,573,400;
- Tasmania 514,800;
- Northern Territory 245,100; and
- Australian Capital Territory 386,000.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 30 June 2014. Western Australia continued to record the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 2.2%. Tasmania recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.3%.

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 2014, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

For the year ended 30 June 2014, natural increase was the major component of population change in Queensland, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. Net overseas migration was the major component of population change in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia. A net interstate migration loss was the highest contributor to population change in the Northern Territory. Net interstate migration losses were also recorded in all states and territories except for Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia.

*Natural Increase*

BIRTHS

Compared to the previous year, the total number of births registered for the year ended 30 June 2014 decreased for most of the states and territories. The largest percentage decrease was recorded in New South Wales, decreasing by 7.0% (7,000 births - partly due to a registration lag - see Explanatory note 11). This was followed by Queensland (down 2.5%) and South Australia (down 2.4%). The Australian Capital Territory recorded the highest increase in births at 2.9% more than the previous year. Small increases were recorded in the Northern Territory (0.9%) and Western Australia (0.5%). For more information, see table 13.

DEATHS

Nationally, the total number of deaths decreased 0.3% (500 people) between the years ending June 2013 and June 2014. Queensland recorded the largest decrease at 2.1% (600 people), followed by South Australia and New South Wales at 1.2% and 0.1% respectively. The largest percentage increase was recorded in the Northern Territory, increasing by 7.3% (80 deaths), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (up 1.5%) and Western Australia (up 1.1%). For more information, see table 14.

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

*Net Overseas Migration*

All states and territories recorded positive net overseas migration (NOM) for the year ending 30 June 2014. However, half of the states and territories recorded decreases in NOM when compared with the previous year. The largest percentage decrease in NOM was recorded in the Northern Territory at 39.6% (2,000 people). This was closely followed by Western Australia, which decreased by 37.5% (19,400 people), and the Australian Capital Territory, which decreased by 24.9% (700 people). The largest increase in NOM was recorded in New South Wales, which increased by 6,300 people (9.4%). For more information, see table 16.

## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

### Net Overseas Migration *continued*

#### NOM ARRIVALS

Compared with the previous year ended 30 June 2013, half of the states and territories recorded decreases in NOM arrivals. Western Australia recorded the largest percentage and numerical decrease at 17.2% (14,700 people), followed by the Northern Territory at 12.3% (1,100 people) and Queensland at 7.4% (6,900 people). The largest increase was recorded by New South Wales at 4.5% (7,200 people), followed by Victoria and South Australia, both at 3.9% (4,700 people and 900 people respectively). For more information, see table 16.

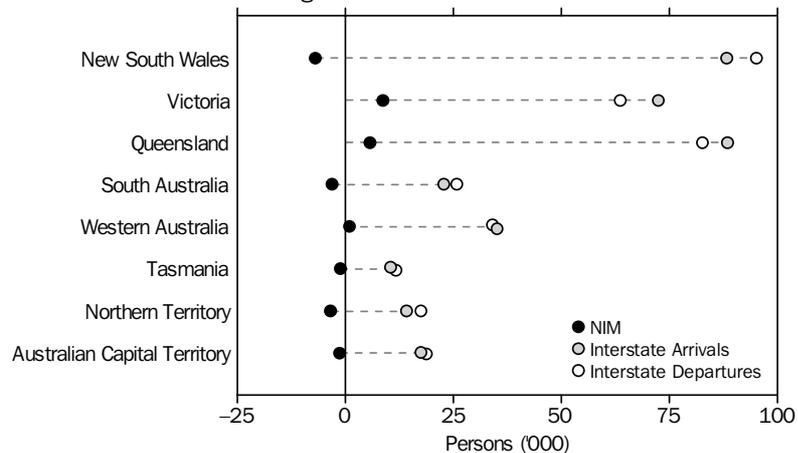
#### NOM DEPARTURES

Compared with the previous year ended 30 June 2013, all states and territories recorded increases in NOM departures. The largest percentage increase was recorded for the Northern Territory at 24.0% (890 people), followed by Western Australia at 13.5% (4,600 people) and South Australia at 6.8% (780 people). For more information, see table 16.

### Net Interstate Migration

Victoria recorded the highest gains from net interstate migration (NIM) for the year ended 30 June 2014 (8,800 people), followed by Queensland (5,800 people) and Western Australia (1,000 people). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (6,900 people), the Northern Territory (3,300 people), South Australia (3,000 people) and Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory (both 1,200 people). For more information, see table 17.

#### INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and Territories—Year ending June 2014



## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

### *International Comparison*

For the 12 months ended 30 June 2014, Australia's population growth rate of 1.6% was above that of the world at 1.1%. Australia is growing at a faster rate than New Zealand and Canada (both 1.0%), the United States of America (0.8%), and the United Kingdom (0.6%). Some countries that experienced faster growth than Australia were the Philippines (1.7%), Singapore (1.9%) and Papua New Guinea (2.1%). According to figures from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Australia's population ranked 51st in 2014 (holding the same rank as in 2013) and is projected to rank 55th by 2050. By 2050, India is projected to have displaced China as the most populous country with 1.62 billion people compared with 1.39 billion in China.

### POPULATION, GROWTH RATE AND RANK—Summary(a)

	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION			PROJECTED POPULATION	RANK	
	2013(b)	2014(b)	Growth Rate	2050	2014	2050
<i>Selected Countries</i>	million	million	%	million	no.	no.
<b>Australia</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>55</b>
Canada	35	36	1.0	45	37	43
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	1 386	1 394	0.6	1 385	1	2
France	64	65	0.5	73	21	23
Greece	11	11	—	11	78	95
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	7	7	0.8	8	101	110
India	1 252	1 267	1.2	1 620	2	1
Indonesia	250	253	1.2	321	4	5
Italy	61	61	0.1	60	23	31
Japan	127	127	-0.1	108	10	16
Korea (South)	49	50	0.5	51	27	38
Malaysia	30	30	1.6	42	43	50
New Zealand	5	5	1.0	6	123	123
Papua New Guinea	7	7	2.1	13	100	88
Philippines	98	100	1.7	157	12	10
Singapore	5	6	1.9	7	113	115
South Africa	53	53	0.7	63	25	28
Sweden	10	10	0.6	12	89	90
United Kingdom	63	63	0.6	73	22	24
United States of America	320	323	0.8	401	3	4
Viet Nam	92	93	0.9	104	14	18
<b>World</b>	<b>7 162</b>	<b>7 244</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>9 551</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

.. not applicable

— 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 for 2013, 2014 and 2050 are projected estimates from *United Nations World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision* (medium variant projections, 2010 base).

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 World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*. (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 are revised whilst those for June 2013 and June 2014 are preliminary.

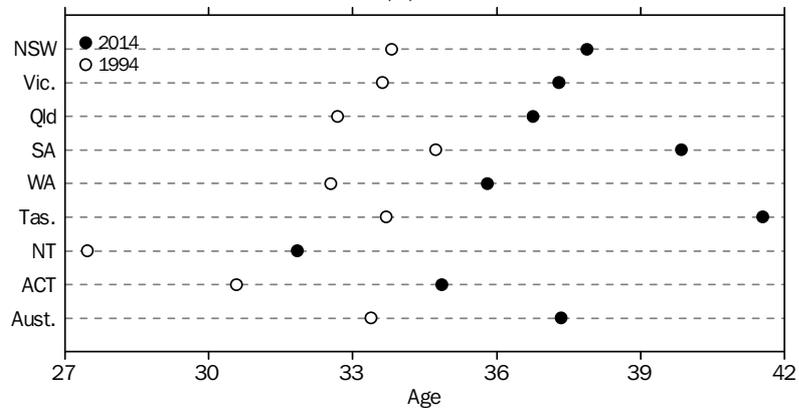
#### MEDIAN AGE

The median age (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) of the Australian population has increased by 4.0 years over the last two decades, from 33.4 years at 30 June 1994 to 37.3 years at 30 June 2014. Between 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2014 the median age remained steady at 37.3 years.

Tasmania experienced the largest increase in median age over the last 20 years, increasing by 7.9 years from 33.7 years in 1994 to 41.6 years in 2014. 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 2014, Tasmania had the oldest median age of all the states and territories (41.6 years), followed by South Australia (39.9 years). The Northern Territory had the youngest median age (31.8 years), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (34.9 years).

MEDIAN AGE OF POPULATION (a)—At 30 June



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

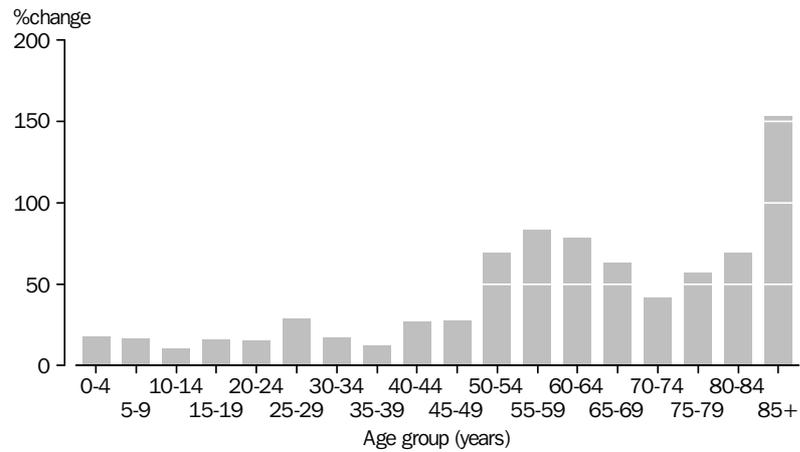
#### AGEING POPULATION

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.

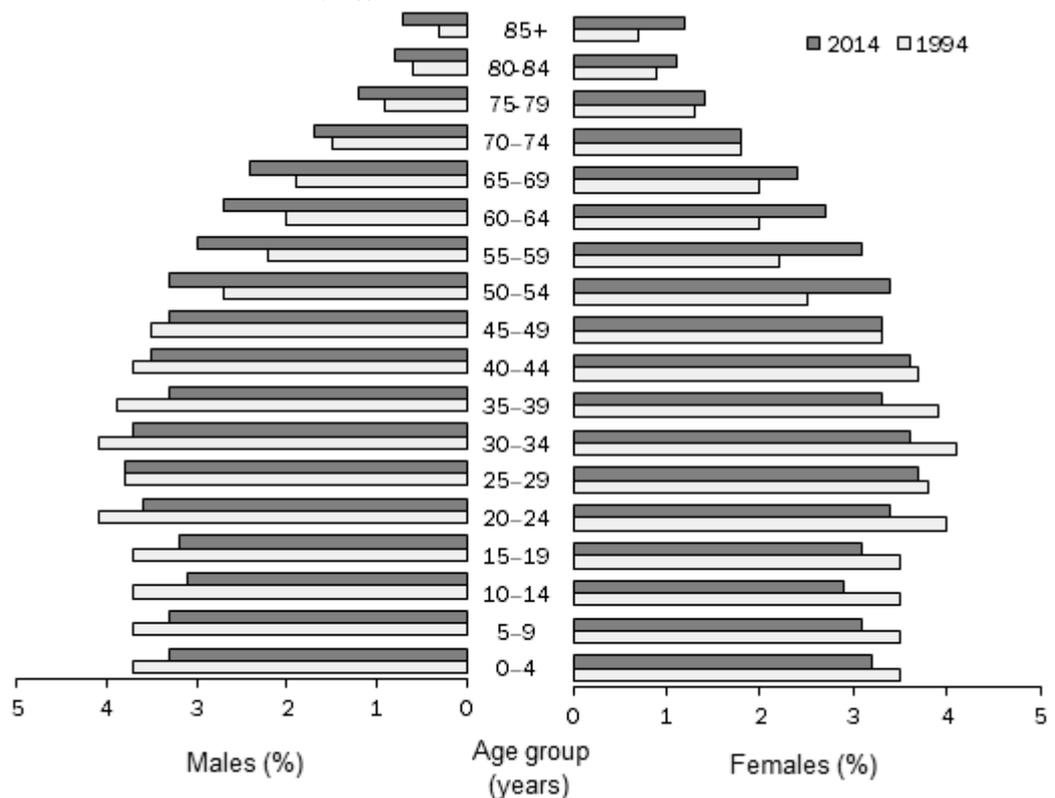
AGEING POPULATION  
continued

POPULATION CHANGE, Age group—1994 to 2014



Between 1994 and 2014, the proportion of Australia's population aged 15–64 years remained fairly stable, decreasing from 66.6% to 66.5% of the total population. During the same period, the proportion of people aged 65 years and over increased from 11.8% to 14.7% and the proportion of people aged 85 years and over almost doubled from 1.0% of the total population in 1994 to 1.9% in 2014. Conversely, the proportion aged under 15 years decreased from 21.6% to 18.8%.

POPULATION STRUCTURE, Age and sex—Australia—1994 and 2014



CHILDREN (AGED 0-14 YEARS)

In the 20 years between 1994 and 2014, the proportion of children (aged 0–14 years) decreased from 21.6% to 18.8% of the total population.

CHILDREN (AGED 0-14 YEARS) *continued*

In the 12 months to 30 June 2014, the total number of children aged 0–14 years in the population increased by 1.2% (52,000 people) compared to an increase of 1.6% (70,400 people) in the previous year ending 30 June 2013. Over this period, the number of 0-4 year olds increased by 10,300 (0.7%), 5-9 year olds increased by 33,100 (2.3%), and those aged between 10-14 increased by 8,600 (0.6%).

In the year ended 30 June 2014, the Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest percentage increase in the number of children aged 0–14 years (2.3%), followed by Western Australia (1.9%). In contrast, Tasmania recorded a decrease of 0.6%.

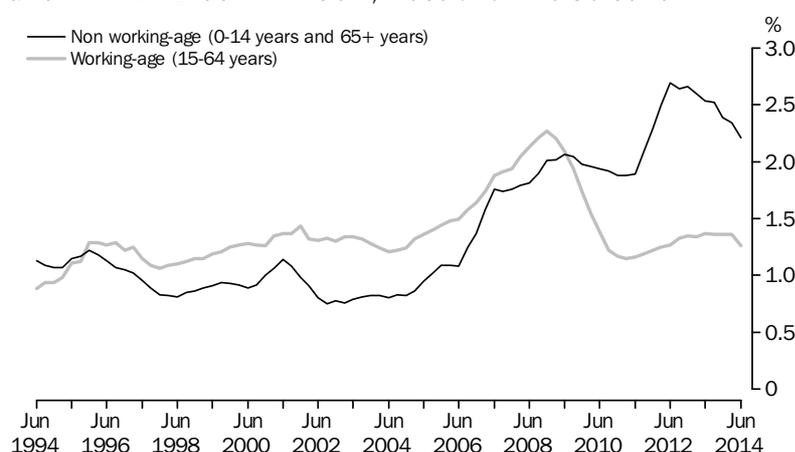
WORKING-AGE POPULATION (AGED 15-64 YEARS)

At 30 June 1994, 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 66.5% by 30 June 2014.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2014, the number of people in the working ages increased by 1.3% (or 194,200 persons). At the state and territory level, Western Australia and Victoria experienced growth rates for this group that were higher than the 1.3% national average at 1.9% and 1.6% respectively. In contrast, Tasmania recorded a decrease in the number of 15–64 year olds of 0.2%.

There were 285,000 young people aged 15 who entered the working-age population while 235,000 people turned 65 years and left the working-age population in the year ended 30 June 2014.

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



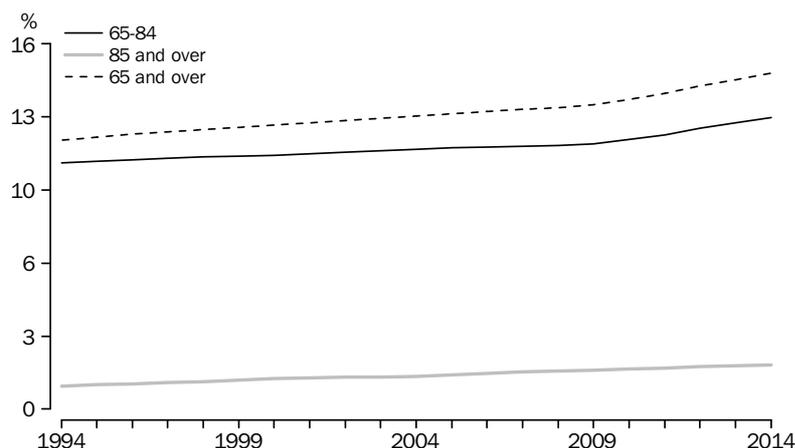
Comparing the working-age population (aged 15-64 years) with the remainder of the population (aged 0-14 and 65 and greater) over the 20 years to 30 June 2014, the non working-age population is growing faster at 2.2% compared with 1.3% for the working-age population. This faster growth in the non-working ages has been evident since 2010. 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 1994 and 2014, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over increased from 11.8% to 14.7%. This group is projected to increase more rapidly over the next decade, as further cohorts of baby boomers turn 65 (there are currently only three years of baby boomers aged 65 years and over).

In the 12 months to 30 June 2014, the number of people aged 65 years and over increased by 118,700 people, representing a 3.6% increase.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER



All states and territories experienced growth in people aged 65 years and over in the year ended 30 June 2014. The largest increase in this group was in the Northern Territory (7.0%), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (4.6%), Western Australia (4.2%) and Queensland (4.1%).

PEOPLE AGED 85 YEARS AND OVER

Over the past two decades, the number of persons aged 85 years and over increased by 153%, compared with a total population growth of 32% over the same period.

In the year ending 30 June 2014, the number of people aged 85 years and over increased by 19,200 people (4.4%) to reach 456,500. There were almost twice as many females (291,600) as males (164,900) 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 (13.5%), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (5.3%), Western Australia (5.0%), Queensland (4.8%), New South Wales and Victoria (both 4.4%), South Australia (3.4%) and Tasmania (2.4%).

PEOPLE AGED 100 YEARS AND OVER

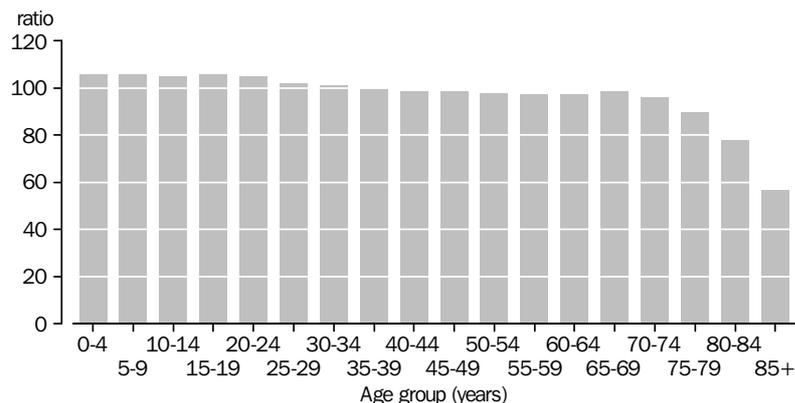
Over the past two decades, the number of centenarians increased by 263%, reflecting an increase in life expectancy for both males and females during the period.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2014, the number of centenarians increased by 490 people (13.8%) to reach 4,000. There were almost four times as many females (3,200) as males (880) 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 105 males per 100 females. Higher male mortality rates at younger ages result in the ratio approaching 100 by the age of 34. 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 2014

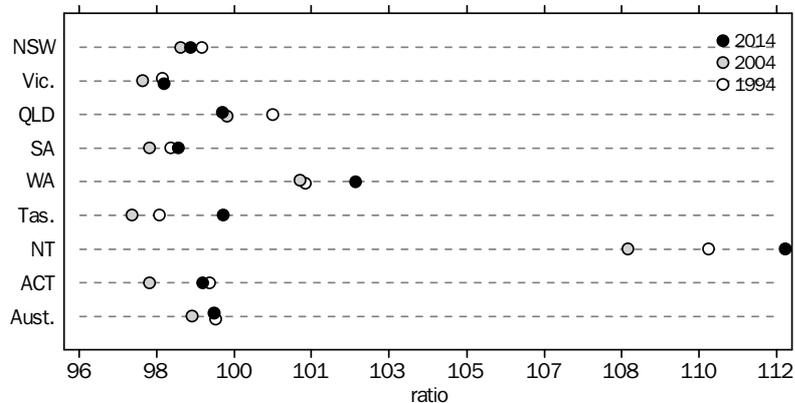


(a) Number of males per 100 females.

At 30 June 2014, the sex ratio of the total population for Australia was 99.1 males per 100 females. At age 0, the sex ratio for Australia at 30 June 2014 was 105.4 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 2014, the Northern Territory and Western Australia had 112.2 and 102.4 males per 100 females respectively. All other states and territories had lower ratios of males to females. Victoria and South Australia had 97.9 and 98.3 males per 100 females respectively.

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



(a) Number of males per 100 females.

INTERNATIONAL  
COMPARISON

Population ageing is a notable demographic characteristic of most developed countries. It is related to both sustained low fertility which results in proportionately fewer children, and increasing life expectancy which results in proportionately more elderly people. In Japan, Italy, Greece, Sweden 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 2015. In all of the selected countries except for China (excl. SARs and Taiwan), Greece and Sweden, this increase in older population is accompanied by either a decrease or no change 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 decrease by 0.2 percentage points between 2010 and 2015, from 19.1% to 18.9%, while the proportion of people aged 15–64 years is projected to decrease by 1.2 percentage points, from 67.4% to 66.2%. In contrast, the proportion of people aged 65 years and over is projected to increase by 1.3 percentage points, from 13.6% to 14.9%.

In 2010, 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, countries in Asia 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)

	2010				2015				2010 – 2015	
	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
<b>Australia</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>82.1</b>
Canada	16.5	69.4	14.2	39.7	16.5	67.5	16.0	40.5	1.7	81.4
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	18.1	73.5	8.4	34.6	18.2	72.4	9.5	36.0	1.7	75.2
France	18.4	64.8	16.8	40.0	18.1	63.2	18.7	41.0	2.0	81.7
Greece	14.5	66.5	19.0	41.8	14.7	65.1	20.2	43.5	1.5	80.7
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	12.1	75.0	12.9	41.1	11.7	73.3	15.0	43.2	1.1	83.3
India	30.2	64.8	5.1	25.5	28.4	66.2	5.5	26.9	2.5	66.3
Indonesia	29.8	65.2	5.0	26.9	28.1	66.5	5.4	28.4	2.4	70.7
Italy	14.0	65.7	20.3	43.3	14.0	64.2	21.7	45.0	1.5	82.3
Japan	13.3	63.8	23.0	44.9	12.9	60.7	26.4	46.5	1.4	83.5
Korea (South)	16.2	72.7	11.1	37.8	14.2	72.8	13.0	40.5	1.3	81.4
Malaysia	27.7	67.5	4.8	26.1	25.3	69.0	5.8	28.2	2.0	74.9
New Zealand	20.5	66.5	13.0	36.6	20.1	65.3	14.7	37.3	2.1	81.0
Papua New Guinea	39.1	58.2	2.8	20.4	37.2	59.8	3.0	21.2	3.8	62.3
Philippines	35.3	61.0	3.7	22.3	33.4	62.5	4.1	23.4	3.1	68.6
Singapore	17.3	73.6	9.0	37.3	15.3	73.5	11.2	38.7	1.3	82.2
South Africa	29.7	65.1	5.2	25.2	29.3	65.0	5.7	26.5	2.4	57.1
Sweden	16.5	65.3	18.2	40.7	17.3	62.7	20.0	41.2	1.9	81.7
United Kingdom	17.6	65.9	16.6	39.8	17.6	64.3	18.1	40.5	1.9	80.4
United States of America	19.8	67.1	13.1	37.1	19.4	65.9	14.7	37.7	2.0	78.9
Viet Nam	23.5	70.0	6.5	28.5	22.4	70.8	6.8	30.7	1.8	75.9
<b>World</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>70.0</b>

- (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. International data are United Nations medium variant projections for the period 2010–2015.  
 (d) Life expectancy at birth. United Nations data are medium variant projections for the period 2010–2015, for males and females combined.

Source: All international figures for both 2010 and 2015 have been sourced from *UN World Population Prospects, 2012 Revision*. Australian 2010 estimates are from ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), fertility rates from *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0), life expectancy figures from *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0) and Australian 2015 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)				POPULATION		
	Births (b)	Deaths (b)	Natural Increase (b)	Net Overseas Migration (c)	Estimated Resident Population (d)	Growth on previous year (e)	Growth on previous year (e)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
<b>2008–09</b>	300.1	143.7	156.3	299.9	21 691.7	442.5	2.08
<b>2009–10</b>	304.0	141.5	162.6	196.1	22 031.8	340.1	1.57
<b>2010–11</b>	301.2	145.4	155.7	180.4	22 340.0	308.3	1.40
<b>2011–12</b>	306.0	147.2	158.8	229.4	22 728.3	388.2	1.74
<b>2012–13</b>	311.1	149.2	162.0	235.7	23 125.9	397.6	1.75
<b>2013–14</b>	300.9	148.7	152.2	212.7	23 490.7	364.9	1.58
<b>2008</b>	298.3	142.5	155.8	315.7	21 475.6	459.5	2.19
<b>2009</b>	300.8	141.6	159.2	246.9	21 865.6	390.0	1.82
<b>2010</b>	300.8	142.8	158.0	172.0	22 172.5	306.8	1.40
<b>2011</b>	302.8	146.7	156.1	205.7	22 520.3	347.8	1.57
<b>2012</b>	312.2	149.2	163.1	237.4	22 920.8	400.5	1.78
<b>2013</b>	305.1	146.7	158.4	231.6	23 310.7	389.9	1.70
<b>2012</b>							
June	77.5	37.5	40.0	51.2	22 728.3	388.2	1.74
September	78.7	42.2	36.5	63.0	22 827.8	395.8	1.76
December	77.9	35.4	42.5	50.5	22 920.8	400.5	1.78
<b>2013</b>							
March	77.4	34.2	43.2	70.0	23 033.9	396.8	1.75
June	77.1	37.3	39.8	52.2	23 125.9	397.6	1.75
September	79.8	40.5	39.3	61.2	23 226.4	398.6	1.75
December	70.8	34.6	36.1	48.2	23 310.7	389.9	1.70
<b>2014</b>							
March	78.8	37.1	41.7	69.9	23 422.3	388.4	1.69
June	71.5	36.4	35.1	33.4	23 490.7	364.9	1.58

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

(b) Estimates of births, deaths and natural increase prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2013 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2013 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.

(c) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2013 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revision until rebasing. Estimates for 30 June 2013 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2013 they are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 30 June 2013 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory notes.

(e) 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)									
<b>2008–09</b>	50 538	35 194	36 519	7 201	18 222	2 599	2 890	3 166	<b>156 343</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	53 036	37 664	36 598	7 456	18 934	2 309	2 964	3 593	<b>162 566</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	49 998	35 172	35 804	7 070	19 128	2 202	2 945	3 382	<b>155 714</b>
<b>2011–12</b>	48 421	38 850	35 433	7 494	19 970	2 066	2 994	3 564	<b>158 822</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	49 645	39 954	35 527	7 363	21 051	1 648	2 942	3 798	<b>161 958</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	42 692	38 519	34 512	7 018	21 067	1 508	2 899	3 932	<b>152 173</b>
<b>2008</b>	50 655	35 212	36 033	7 179	18 165	2 629	2 819	3 081	<b>155 794</b>
<b>2009</b>	51 500	36 413	36 528	7 286	18 707	2 526	2 983	3 281	<b>159 237</b>
<b>2010</b>	51 258	36 168	36 282	7 143	18 636	2 157	2 903	3 422	<b>157 978</b>
<b>2011</b>	48 622	36 594	34 955	7 501	19 593	2 300	2 909	3 551	<b>156 050</b>
<b>2012</b>	50 146	39 763	36 437	7 369	20 820	1 706	3 039	3 754	<b>163 064</b>
<b>2013</b>	48 273	38 419	35 460	7 057	20 744	1 595	2 947	3 862	<b>158 377</b>
<b>2012</b>									
June	11 945	9 715	9 078	1 818	5 260	431	858	838	<b>39 953</b>
September	11 114	9 056	8 099	1 537	4 667	359	717	959	<b>36 519</b>
December	13 358	10 591	9 176	1 920	5 423	408	664	974	<b>42 519</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	13 255	10 488	9 423	2 138	5 655	489	757	951	<b>43 162</b>
June	11 918	9 819	8 829	1 768	5 306	392	804	914	<b>39 758</b>
September	11 206	10 554	9 025	1 576	4 811	313	701	1 123	<b>39 314</b>
December	11 894	7 558	8 183	1 575	4 972	401	685	874	<b>36 143</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March	11 827	10 536	9 484	1 966	5 691	485	690	970	<b>41 659</b>
June	7 765	9 871	7 820	1 901	5 593	309	823	965	<b>35 057</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (d)									
<b>2008–09</b>	86 743	83 616	59 319	18 005	44 328	2 127	2 099	3 608	<b>299 866</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	57 152	53 679	35 820	14 537	28 866	1 679	1 231	3 085	<b>196 058</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	<b>180 372</b>
<b>2011–12</b>	58 198	54 415	44 926	11 351	53 199	1 169	3 018	3 133	<b>229 408</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	66 972	57 089	39 984	11 073	51 629	1 288	4 938	2 684	<b>235 656</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	73 300	59 358	30 270	11 166	32 270	1 322	2 983	2 017	<b>212 695</b>
<b>2008</b>	96 427	83 225	62 840	17 617	48 189	2 089	1 970	3 325	<b>315 687</b>
<b>2009</b>	70 164	72 087	47 325	17 173	32 841	1 926	1 690	3 668	<b>246 900</b>
<b>2010</b>	50 044	43 214	31 670	10 894	31 897	1 230	1 087	2 001	<b>172 038</b>
<b>2011</b>	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	<b>205 679</b>
<b>2012</b>	61 910	55 734	43 620	10 915	56 291	1 262	4 691	3 015	<b>237 436</b>
<b>2013</b>	71 320	60 637	36 174	11 752	44 095	1 317	3 790	2 485	<b>231 571</b>
<b>2012</b>									
June	11 504	10 869	11 214	2 307	13 165	145	1 355	616	<b>51 174</b>
September	16 319	14 687	11 397	2 619	15 610	268	1 394	733	<b>63 026</b>
December	16 298	11 778	7 289	2 010	11 457	349	1 125	174	<b>50 480</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	19 540	18 228	11 845	3 769	13 602	481	1 299	1 201	<b>69 965</b>
June	14 815	12 396	9 453	2 675	10 960	190	1 120	576	<b>52 185</b>
September	19 297	16 862	9 212	3 073	10 991	376	745	687	<b>61 242</b>
December	17 668	13 151	5 664	2 235	8 542	270	626	21	<b>48 179</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March	24 494	19 514	10 133	3 992	9 353	450	824	1 141	<b>69 905</b>
June	11 841	9 831	5 261	1 866	3 384	226	788	168	<b>33 369</b>

(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 2013 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2013 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) A lag in the processing of registrations by the New South Wales Registry has contributed to the decrease in births registered in the June quarter 2014 for New South Wales – 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 2013 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 30 June 2013 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)									
<b>2008–09</b>	-18 667	1 523	14 702	-4 402	5 012	1 063	934	-309	..
<b>2009–10</b>	-9 458	3 314	6 172	-2 709	2 119	664	-661	427	..
<b>2010–11</b>	-13 496	3 534	6 795	-2 614	7 033	-47	-2 549	1 354	..
<b>2011–12</b>	-17 965	1 439	11 068	-2 424	11 416	-2 612	-1 423	501	..
<b>2012–13</b>	-14 463	5 443	8 196	-3 973	8 333	-1 942	-1 220	-374	..
<b>2013–14</b>	-6 857	8 783	5 753	-2 968	1 045	-1 168	-3 344	-1 244	..
<b>2008</b>	-21 527	-225	17 516	-4 920	6 453	1 126	881	548	..
<b>2009</b>	-12 691	2 592	9 991	-3 051	2 445	312	367	-101	..
<b>2010</b>	-10 849	3 131	5 384	-3 038	4 457	714	-1 599	1 740	..
<b>2011</b>	-15 961	3 372	9 042	-2 401	9 047	-1 404	-2 173	483	..
<b>2012</b>	-16 798	2 335	10 224	-3 038	10 803	-2 437	-1 139	50	..
<b>2013</b>	-11 219	7 528	6 897	-3 944	4 800	-1 460	-2 224	-378	..
<b>2012</b>									
June	-4 446	-44	2 492	-360	3 053	-729	-120	154	..
September	-3 781	388	2 827	-856	2 070	-584	-134	70	..
December	-3 641	1 481	1 893	-1 068	2 285	-431	-353	-166	..
<b>2013</b>									
March	-3 645	1 629	1 814	-1 068	2 283	-433	-489	-91	..
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	..
<b>2014</b>									
March	-1 036	2 468	689	-508	256	-252	-1 059	-558	..
June	-1 643	2 361	1 643	-565	-33	-383	-794	-586	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)(d)									
<b>2008–09</b>	110 294	115 559	109 266	20 237	68 550	5 785	6 153	6 417	<b>442 454</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	90 537	89 167	75 973	18 420	50 595	4 494	3 751	6 981	<b>340 097</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	74 237	76 716	72 034	12 292	62 564	2 636	1 514	6 219	<b>308 274</b>
<b>2011–12</b>	88 654	94 704	91 427	16 421	84 585	623	4 589	7 198	<b>388 230</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	102 154	102 486	83 707	14 463	81 013	994	6 660	6 108	<b>397 614</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	109 135	106 660	70 535	15 216	54 382	1 662	2 538	4 705	<b>364 868</b>
<b>2008</b>	117 930	113 782	115 561	19 391	73 922	5 916	5 908	6 925	<b>459 504</b>
<b>2009</b>	99 722	105 964	91 903	20 698	54 819	4 687	5 257	6 758	<b>389 998</b>
<b>2010</b>	78 387	76 462	69 428	13 904	55 316	3 758	2 516	6 974	<b>306 846</b>
<b>2011</b>	81 701	86 959	81 723	14 469	72 529	1 725	2 404	6 275	<b>347 829</b>
<b>2012</b>	95 258	97 832	90 281	15 246	87 914	531	6 591	6 819	<b>400 500</b>
<b>2013</b>	108 374	106 584	78 531	14 865	69 639	1 452	4 513	5 969	<b>389 948</b>
<b>2012</b>									
June	19 003	20 540	22 784	3 765	21 478	-153	2 093	1 608	<b>91 127</b>
September	23 652	24 131	22 323	3 300	22 347	43	1 977	1 762	<b>99 545</b>
December	26 015	23 850	18 358	2 862	19 165	326	1 436	982	<b>92 999</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	29 150	30 345	23 082	4 839	21 540	537	1 567	2 061	<b>113 127</b>
June	23 337	24 160	19 944	3 462	17 961	88	1 680	1 303	<b>91 943</b>
September	28 783	29 264	19 592	3 866	16 380	276	1 016	1 375	<b>100 556</b>
December	27 104	22 815	15 913	2 698	13 758	551	250	1 230	<b>84 322</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March	35 285	32 518	20 306	5 450	15 300	683	455	1 553	<b>111 564</b>
June	17 963	22 063	14 724	3 202	8 944	152	817	547	<b>68 426</b>

.. not applicable

(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 2013 they are revised and are no longer subject to revision until rebasing. Estimates for 30 June 2013 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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c)(d)									
<b>2008-09</b>	0.73	0.67	0.87	0.45	0.84	0.52	1.31	0.91	<b>0.74</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	0.75	0.70	0.85	0.46	0.85	0.46	1.31	1.01	<b>0.75</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	0.70	0.64	0.81	0.43	0.83	0.43	1.28	0.93	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	0.67	0.70	0.79	0.46	0.85	0.40	1.29	0.97	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	0.68	0.71	0.78	0.44	0.86	0.32	1.25	1.01	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	0.58	0.67	0.74	0.42	0.84	0.29	1.20	1.03	<b>0.66</b>
<b>2008</b>	0.74	0.68	0.87	0.45	0.85	0.53	1.30	0.90	<b>0.74</b>
<b>2009</b>	0.74	0.69	0.85	0.46	0.85	0.50	1.34	0.93	<b>0.74</b>
<b>2010</b>	0.72	0.67	0.83	0.44	0.82	0.43	1.27	0.96	<b>0.72</b>
<b>2011</b>	0.68	0.67	0.79	0.46	0.84	0.45	1.26	0.97	<b>0.70</b>
<b>2012</b>	0.69	0.71	0.81	0.45	0.87	0.33	1.31	1.01	<b>0.72</b>
<b>2013</b>	0.66	0.68	0.77	0.42	0.84	0.31	1.23	1.02	<b>0.69</b>
<b>2012</b>									
June	0.16	0.17	0.20	0.11	0.22	0.08	0.37	0.22	<b>0.18</b>
September	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.09	0.19	0.07	0.30	0.26	<b>0.16</b>
December	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.12	0.22	0.08	0.28	0.26	<b>0.19</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.13	0.23	0.10	0.32	0.25	<b>0.19</b>
June	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.11	0.21	0.08	0.33	0.24	<b>0.17</b>
September	0.15	0.18	0.19	0.09	0.19	0.06	0.29	0.29	<b>0.17</b>
December	0.16	0.13	0.18	0.09	0.20	0.08	0.28	0.23	<b>0.16</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.12	0.22	0.09	0.28	0.25	<b>0.18</b>
June	0.10	0.17	0.17	0.11	0.22	0.06	0.34	0.25	<b>0.15</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (e)									
<b>2008-09</b>	1.25	1.59	1.41	1.13	2.04	0.43	0.95	1.04	<b>1.41</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	0.81	1.00	0.83	0.90	1.29	0.33	0.54	0.87	<b>0.90</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	0.72	0.82	0.79	0.56	1.59	0.20	0.48	0.48	<b>0.82</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	0.81	0.98	1.00	0.69	2.26	0.23	1.30	0.85	<b>1.03</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	0.92	1.01	0.88	0.67	2.12	0.25	2.09	0.72	<b>1.04</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	0.99	1.04	0.65	0.67	1.28	0.26	1.23	0.53	<b>0.92</b>
<b>2008</b>	1.40	1.60	1.51	1.12	2.26	0.42	0.91	0.97	<b>1.50</b>
<b>2009</b>	1.00	1.36	1.11	1.07	1.49	0.38	0.76	1.04	<b>1.15</b>
<b>2010</b>	0.70	0.80	0.73	0.67	1.41	0.24	0.48	0.56	<b>0.79</b>
<b>2011</b>	0.78	0.92	0.91	0.62	1.89	0.21	0.73	0.65	<b>0.93</b>
<b>2012</b>	0.85	1.00	0.97	0.66	2.35	0.25	2.02	0.81	<b>1.05</b>
<b>2013</b>	0.97	1.07	0.78	0.71	1.78	0.26	1.58	0.66	<b>1.01</b>
<b>2012</b>									
June	0.16	0.19	0.25	0.14	0.54	0.03	0.58	0.16	<b>0.23</b>
September	0.22	0.26	0.25	0.16	0.64	0.05	0.59	0.20	<b>0.28</b>
December	0.22	0.21	0.16	0.12	0.47	0.07	0.47	0.05	<b>0.22</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	0.27	0.32	0.26	0.23	0.55	0.09	0.54	0.32	<b>0.31</b>
June	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.16	0.44	0.04	0.46	0.15	<b>0.23</b>
September	0.26	0.29	0.20	0.18	0.44	0.07	0.31	0.18	<b>0.26</b>
December	0.24	0.23	0.12	0.13	0.34	0.05	0.26	0.01	<b>0.21</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March	0.33	0.34	0.22	0.24	0.37	0.09	0.34	0.30	<b>0.30</b>
June	0.16	0.17	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.04	0.32	0.04	<b>0.14</b>

- (a) Total population growth rate broken down into its three components.
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Natural increase estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2013 they are revised, based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2013 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) A lag in the processing of registrations by the New South Wales Registry has contributed to the decrease in births registered in the June quarter 2014 for New South Wales – For further information see paragraph 11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (e) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2013 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 30 June 2013 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(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (c)									
<b>2008-09</b>	-0.27	0.03	0.35	-0.28	0.23	0.21	0.42	-0.09	..
<b>2009-10</b>	-0.13	0.06	0.14	-0.17	0.09	0.13	-0.29	0.12	..
<b>2010-11</b>	-0.19	0.06	0.15	-0.16	0.31	-0.01	-1.11	0.37	..
<b>2011-12</b>	-0.25	0.03	0.25	-0.15	0.49	-0.51	-0.62	0.14	..
<b>2012-13</b>	-0.20	0.10	0.18	-0.24	0.34	-0.38	-0.52	-0.10	..
<b>2013-14</b>	-0.09	0.15	0.12	-0.18	0.04	-0.23	-1.38	-0.33	..
<b>2008</b>	-0.31	—	0.42	-0.31	0.30	0.23	0.41	—	..
<b>2009</b>	-0.18	0.05	0.23	-0.19	0.11	0.06	0.16	-0.03	..
<b>2010</b>	-0.15	0.06	0.12	-0.19	0.20	0.14	-0.70	0.49	..
<b>2011</b>	-0.22	0.06	0.20	-0.15	0.39	-0.28	-0.94	0.13	..
<b>2012</b>	-0.23	0.04	0.23	-0.18	0.45	-0.48	-0.49	0.01	..
<b>2013</b>	-0.15	0.13	0.15	-0.24	0.19	-0.28	-0.93	-0.10	..
<b>2012</b>									
June	-0.06	—	0.05	-0.02	0.13	-0.14	-0.05	0.04	..
September	-0.05	0.01	0.06	-0.05	0.08	-0.11	-0.06	0.02	..
December	-0.05	0.03	0.04	-0.06	0.09	-0.08	-0.15	-0.04	..
<b>2013</b>									
March	-0.05	0.03	0.04	-0.06	0.09	-0.08	-0.20	-0.02	..
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	..
<b>2014</b>									
March	-0.01	0.04	0.01	-0.03	0.01	-0.05	-0.43	-0.15	..
June	-0.02	0.04	0.03	-0.03	—	-0.07	-0.33	-0.15	..

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (d)(e)									
<b>2008-09</b>	1.59	2.20	2.59	1.27	3.16	1.16	2.80	1.84	<b>2.08</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	1.28	1.66	1.76	1.14	2.26	0.89	1.66	1.97	<b>1.57</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	1.04	1.40	1.64	0.76	2.73	0.52	0.66	1.72	<b>1.40</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	1.23	1.71	2.04	1.00	3.59	0.12	1.98	1.96	<b>1.74</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	1.40	1.82	1.83	0.87	3.32	0.19	2.82	1.63	<b>1.75</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	1.47	1.86	1.52	0.91	2.16	0.32	1.05	1.23	<b>1.58</b>
<b>2008</b>	1.71	2.19	2.78	1.23	3.46	1.19	2.73	2.01	<b>2.19</b>
<b>2009</b>	1.42	1.99	2.15	1.30	2.48	0.93	2.36	1.92	<b>1.82</b>
<b>2010</b>	1.10	1.41	1.59	0.86	2.44	0.74	1.10	1.95	<b>1.40</b>
<b>2011</b>	1.14	1.58	1.84	0.89	3.13	0.34	1.04	1.72	<b>1.57</b>
<b>2012</b>	1.31	1.75	2.00	0.93	3.68	0.10	2.83	1.84	<b>1.78</b>
<b>2013</b>	1.47	1.88	1.70	0.89	2.81	0.28	1.89	1.58	<b>1.70</b>
<b>2012</b>									
June	0.26	0.37	0.50	0.23	0.89	-0.03	0.90	0.43	<b>0.40</b>
September	0.32	0.43	0.49	0.20	0.92	0.01	0.84	0.47	<b>0.44</b>
December	0.35	0.42	0.40	0.17	0.78	0.06	0.60	0.26	<b>0.41</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	0.40	0.53	0.50	0.29	0.87	0.10	0.65	0.55	<b>0.49</b>
June	0.32	0.42	0.43	0.21	0.72	0.02	0.70	0.34	<b>0.40</b>
September	0.39	0.51	0.42	0.23	0.65	0.05	0.42	0.36	<b>0.43</b>
December	0.36	0.40	0.34	0.16	0.54	0.11	0.10	0.32	<b>0.36</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March	0.47	0.56	0.43	0.32	0.60	0.13	0.19	0.40	<b>0.48</b>
June	0.24	0.38	0.31	0.19	0.35	0.03	0.33	0.14	<b>0.29</b>

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) 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.

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

(e) Estimates of total population growth prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2013 they are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 30 June 2013 and 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									
<b>2008–09</b>	3 502 936	2 663 347	2 162 727	795 656	1 129 438	250 255	118 321	176 325	<b>10 800 797</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	3 548 107	2 705 597	2 199 403	805 365	1 154 064	252 953	120 516	179 860	<b>10 967 831</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	3 585 109	2 740 959	2 233 959	811 845	1 185 050	254 790	121 483	182 996	<b>11 118 234</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (b)	3 627 571	2 786 545	2 278 777	820 328	1 231 693	255 220	124 014	186 616	<b>11 312 823</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (b)(c)	3 677 001	2 836 901	2 319 194	827 644	1 275 156	255 719	128 328	189 532	<b>11 511 548</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (c)	3 731 832	2 890 538	2 352 912	835 540	1 301 639	256 485	129 582	191 873	<b>11 692 500</b>
<b>2008</b>	3 476 199	2 633 317	2 135 996	789 696	1 113 633	248 714	116 223	174 242	<b>10 689 738</b>
<b>2009</b>	3 526 643	2 686 022	2 181 500	800 926	1 140 480	251 434	119 297	177 822	<b>10 886 022</b>
<b>2010</b>	3 565 558	2 720 959	2 214 429	808 037	1 167 862	253 833	120 979	181 314	<b>11 034 979</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	3 605 612	2 761 846	2 254 270	815 548	1 205 454	255 044	122 191	184 519	<b>11 206 535</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)	3 651 443	2 809 865	2 298 358	823 330	1 254 425	255 448	126 228	187 865	<b>11 409 025</b>
<b>2013</b> (b)(c)	3 704 908	2 862 595	2 335 738	830 973	1 289 510	256 111	128 872	190 744	<b>11 601 532</b>
<b>2012</b>									
June(b)	3 627 571	2 786 545	2 278 777	820 328	1 231 693	255 220	124 014	186 616	<b>11 312 823</b>
September(b)	3 638 930	2 798 415	2 289 746	821 962	1 244 223	255 291	125 257	187 475	<b>11 363 361</b>
December(b)	3 651 443	2 809 865	2 298 358	823 330	1 254 425	255 448	126 228	187 865	<b>11 409 025</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(b)	3 665 190	2 824 649	2 309 373	825 815	1 266 037	255 718	127 242	188 894	<b>11 464 986</b>
June(c)	3 677 001	2 836 901	2 319 194	827 644	1 275 156	255 719	128 328	189 532	<b>11 511 548</b>
September(c)	3 691 636	2 851 509	2 328 119	829 713	1 283 089	255 837	128 737	190 276	<b>11 560 992</b>
December(c)	3 704 908	2 862 595	2 335 738	830 973	1 289 510	256 111	128 872	190 744	<b>11 601 532</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March(c)	3 722 514	2 879 140	2 345 727	833 893	1 297 240	256 411	129 055	191 633	<b>11 657 703</b>
June(c)	3 731 832	2 890 538	2 352 912	835 540	1 301 639	256 485	129 582	191 873	<b>11 692 500</b>
FEMALES									
<b>2008–09</b>	3 550 819	2 708 587	2 166 044	813 246	1 110 812	254 098	107 706	178 460	<b>10 890 856</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	3 596 185	2 755 504	2 205 341	821 957	1 136 781	255 894	109 262	181 906	<b>11 063 919</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	3 633 420	2 796 858	2 242 819	827 769	1 168 359	256 693	109 809	184 989	<b>11 221 790</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (b)	3 679 612	2 845 976	2 289 428	835 707	1 206 301	256 886	111 867	188 567	<b>11 415 431</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (b)(c)	3 732 336	2 898 106	2 332 718	842 854	1 243 851	257 381	114 213	191 759	<b>11 614 320</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (c)	3 786 640	2 951 129	2 369 535	850 174	1 271 750	258 277	115 497	194 123	<b>11 798 236</b>
<b>2008</b>	3 525 583	2 679 968	2 139 555	808 184	1 095 295	253 060	106 303	176 859	<b>10 785 887</b>
<b>2009</b>	3 574 861	2 733 227	2 185 954	817 652	1 123 267	255 027	108 486	180 037	<b>10 979 601</b>
<b>2010</b>	3 614 333	2 774 752	2 222 453	824 445	1 151 201	256 386	109 320	183 519	<b>11 137 490</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	3 655 980	2 820 824	2 264 335	831 403	1 186 138	256 900	110 512	186 589	<b>11 313 763</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)	3 705 407	2 870 637	2 310 528	838 867	1 225 081	257 027	113 066	190 062	<b>11 511 773</b>
<b>2013</b> (b)(c)	3 760 316	2 924 491	2 351 679	846 089	1 259 635	257 816	114 935	193 152	<b>11 709 214</b>
<b>2012</b>									
June(b)	3 679 612	2 845 976	2 289 428	835 707	1 206 301	256 886	111 867	188 567	<b>11 415 431</b>
September(b)	3 691 905	2 858 237	2 300 782	837 373	1 216 118	256 858	112 601	189 470	<b>11 464 438</b>
December(b)	3 705 407	2 870 637	2 310 528	838 867	1 225 081	257 027	113 066	190 062	<b>11 511 773</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(b)	3 720 810	2 886 198	2 322 595	841 221	1 235 009	257 294	113 619	191 094	<b>11 568 939</b>
June(c)	3 732 336	2 898 106	2 332 718	842 854	1 243 851	257 381	114 213	191 759	<b>11 614 320</b>
September(c)	3 746 484	2 912 762	2 343 385	844 651	1 252 298	257 539	114 820	192 390	<b>11 665 432</b>
December(c)	3 760 316	2 924 491	2 351 679	846 089	1 259 635	257 816	114 935	193 152	<b>11 709 214</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March(c)	3 777 995	2 940 464	2 361 996	848 619	1 267 205	258 199	115 207	193 816	<b>11 764 607</b>
June(c)	3 786 640	2 951 129	2 369 535	850 174	1 271 750	258 277	115 497	194 123	<b>11 798 236</b>

(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 2013 they are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates at 30 June 2013 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
<i>At end of period</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS									
<b>2008–09</b>	7 053 755	5 371 934	4 328 771	1 608 902	2 240 250	504 353	226 027	354 785	<b>21 691 653</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	7 144 292	5 461 101	4 404 744	1 627 322	2 290 845	508 847	229 778	361 766	<b>22 031 750</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	7 218 529	5 537 817	4 476 778	1 639 614	2 353 409	511 483	231 292	367 985	<b>22 340 024</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (b)	7 307 183	5 632 521	4 568 205	1 656 035	2 437 994	512 106	235 881	375 183	<b>22 728 254</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (b)(c)	7 409 337	5 735 007	4 651 912	1 670 498	2 519 007	513 100	242 541	381 291	<b>23 125 868</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (c)	7 518 472	5 841 667	4 722 447	1 685 714	2 573 389	514 762	245 079	385 996	<b>23 490 736</b>
<b>2008</b>	7 001 782	5 313 285	4 275 551	1 597 880	2 208 928	501 774	222 526	351 101	<b>21 475 625</b>
<b>2009</b>	7 101 504	5 419 249	4 367 454	1 618 578	2 263 747	506 461	227 783	357 859	<b>21 865 623</b>
<b>2010</b>	7 179 891	5 495 711	4 436 882	1 632 482	2 319 063	510 219	230 299	364 833	<b>22 172 469</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	7 261 592	5 582 670	4 518 605	1 646 951	2 391 592	511 944	232 703	371 108	<b>22 520 298</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)	7 356 850	5 680 502	4 608 886	1 662 197	2 479 506	512 475	239 294	377 927	<b>22 920 798</b>
<b>2013</b> (b)(c)	7 465 224	5 787 086	4 687 417	1 677 062	2 549 145	513 927	243 807	383 896	<b>23 310 746</b>
<b>2012</b>									
June(b)	7 307 183	5 632 521	4 568 205	1 656 035	2 437 994	512 106	235 881	375 183	<b>22 728 254</b>
September(b)	7 330 835	5 656 652	4 590 528	1 659 335	2 460 341	512 149	237 858	376 945	<b>22 827 799</b>
December(b)	7 356 850	5 680 502	4 608 886	1 662 197	2 479 506	512 475	239 294	377 927	<b>22 920 798</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(b)	7 386 000	5 710 847	4 631 968	1 667 036	2 501 046	513 012	240 861	379 988	<b>23 033 925</b>
June(c)	7 409 337	5 735 007	4 651 912	1 670 498	2 519 007	513 100	242 541	381 291	<b>23 125 868</b>
September(c)	7 438 120	5 764 271	4 671 504	1 674 364	2 535 387	513 376	243 557	382 666	<b>23 226 424</b>
December(c)	7 465 224	5 787 086	4 687 417	1 677 062	2 549 145	513 927	243 807	383 896	<b>23 310 746</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March(c)	7 500 509	5 819 604	4 707 723	1 682 512	2 564 445	514 610	244 262	385 449	<b>23 422 310</b>
June(c)	7 518 472	5 841 667	4 722 447	1 685 714	2 573 389	514 762	245 079	385 996	<b>23 490 736</b>

(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 2013 they are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates at 30 June 2013 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

		CHANGE				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE		
		2008	2012	2013	2008–2013	2012–2013	2008–2013	2012–2013
ASGS		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
GREATER CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL AREAS								
1GSYD	Greater Sydney	4 409 562	4 676 118	4 757 083	347 521	80 965	1.53	1.73
2GMEL	Greater Melbourne	3 931 438	4 252 458	4 347 955	416 517	95 497	2.03	2.25
3GBRI	Greater Brisbane	2 012 204	2 193 316	2 238 394	226 190	45 078	2.15	2.06
4GADE	Greater Adelaide	1 219 523	1 278 600	1 291 666	72 143	13 066	1.16	1.02
5GPER	Greater Perth	1 682 860	1 904 858	1 972 358	289 498	67 500	3.23	3.54
6GHOB	Greater Hobart	209 166	216 921	217 973	8 807	1 052	0.83	0.48
7GDAR	Greater Darwin	121 210	132 321	136 245	15 035	3 924	2.37	2.97
8ACTE	Australian Capital Territory	348 368	375 183	381 488	33 120	6 305	1.83	1.68
SIGNIFICANT URBAN AREAS								
3006	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads (QLD/NSW)	544 361	593 160	605 134	60 773	11 974	2.14	2.02
1023	Newcastle - Maitland (NSW)	401 436	421 143	425 895	24 459	4 752	1.19	1.13
8001	Canberra - Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	383 922	412 406	418 856	34 934	6 450	1.76	1.56
3014	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	265 622	286 628	292 354	26 732	5 726	1.94	2.00
1035	Wollongong (NSW)	272 289	283 496	286 581	14 292	3 085	1.03	1.09
2008	Geelong (VIC)	170 736	179 348	181 853	11 117	2 505	1.27	1.40
3016	Townsville (QLD)	156 346	171 848	176 035	19 689	4 187	2.40	2.44
3003	Cairns (QLD)	130 197	142 091	145 003	14 806	2 912	2.18	2.05
3015	Toowoomba (QLD)	106 559	110 928	112 588	6 029	1 660	1.11	1.50
2003	Ballarat (VIC)	87 893	95 194	96 940	9 047	1 746	1.98	1.83
2004	Bendigo (VIC)	83 313	88 754	90 280	6 967	1 526	1.62	1.72
1001	Albury - Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	81 540	84 987	86 274	4 734	1 287	1.14	1.51
6004	Launceston (TAS)	84 049	86 097	86 188	2 139	91	0.50	0.11
3010	Mackay (QLD)	74 690	81 979	83 924	9 234	1 945	2.36	2.37
3013	Rockhampton (QLD)	73 090	77 654	79 298	6 208	1 644	1.64	2.12
5003	Bunbury (WA)	61 685	70 258	72 464	10 779	2 206	3.27	3.14
3002	Bundaberg (QLD)	66 846	69 960	70 359	3 513	399	1.03	0.57
1011	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	64 218	66 823	67 519	3 301	696	1.01	1.04
1034	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	52 891	54 132	54 679	1 788	547	0.67	1.01
3008	Hervey Bay (QLD)	46 536	50 555	51 168	4 632	613	1.92	1.21
2013	Mildura - Wentworth (VIC)	47 596	48 893	49 441	1 845	548	0.76	1.12
2017	Shepparton - Mooroopna (VIC)	45 304	48 191	48 637	3 333	446	1.43	0.93
3005	Gladstone - Tannum Sands (QLD)	40 778	44 577	46 377	5 599	1 800	2.61	4.04
1027	Port Macquarie (NSW)	41 496	43 786	44 180	2 684	394	1.26	0.90
1031	Tamworth (NSW)	38 663	40 704	41 304	2 641	600	1.33	1.47
2019	Traralgon - Morwell (VIC)	38 941	40 911	40 910	1 969	-1	0.99	—
1025	Orange (NSW)	35 859	38 523	39 226	3 367	703	1.81	1.82
5006	Geraldton (WA)	35 072	37 822	38 931	3 859	1 109	2.11	2.93
1006	Bowral - Mittagong (NSW)	35 139	36 568	36 994	1 855	426	1.03	1.16
1012	Dubbo (NSW)	34 219	35 701	36 089	1 870	388	1.07	1.09
1024	Nowra - Bomaderry (NSW)	32 824	34 843	34 885	2 061	42	1.23	0.12
1005	Bathurst (NSW)	32 014	34 203	34 870	2 856	667	1.72	1.95
5004	Busselton (WA)	28 320	32 879	34 241	5 921	1 362	3.87	4.14
2022	Warrnambool (VIC)	32 010	33 332	33 625	1 615	293	0.99	0.88
5007	Kalgoorlie - Boulder (WA)	30 688	32 727	33 484	2 796	757	1.76	2.31

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Based on data published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012–13* (cat. no. 3218.0), released on 3 April 2014.

(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 2008 are final. Estimates at 30 June 2012 are revised. Estimates at 30 June 2013 are preliminary.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex and age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2014(a)

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
<b>MALES</b>									
0–4	249 853	192 712	162 498	51 959	87 881	15 940	9 814	13 797	<b>784 542</b>
5–9	243 830	183 682	163 240	50 822	84 499	16 688	9 246	12 353	<b>764 441</b>
10–14	230 847	172 047	154 582	49 839	78 292	16 239	8 683	10 884	<b>721 502</b>
15–19	240 402	183 902	158 475	53 613	83 593	17 529	8 897	11 733	<b>758 254</b>
20–24	262 279	214 271	170 181	58 816	96 018	16 462	10 690	16 560	<b>845 407</b>
25–29	270 376	225 344	170 695	58 902	113 045	14 784	12 902	16 989	<b>883 361</b>
30–34	270 086	219 801	165 465	56 023	105 482	14 325	11 907	16 366	<b>859 800</b>
35–39	247 309	196 954	152 963	51 536	91 126	14 291	9 740	14 217	<b>778 307</b>
40–44	259 824	205 361	168 588	56 995	95 349	16 756	9 770	14 109	<b>826 914</b>
45–49	238 253	190 554	153 766	56 197	87 506	16 577	8 371	12 341	<b>763 678</b>
50–54	248 267	187 224	155 144	57 449	84 773	18 552	8 107	12 084	<b>771 725</b>
55–59	228 414	171 076	139 283	53 548	75 429	18 086	7 034	10 522	<b>703 484</b>
60–64	202 675	149 960	125 360	48 647	65 217	16 847	5 699	9 155	<b>623 689</b>
65–69	182 929	133 616	112 587	43 911	55 155	15 209	4 186	7 751	<b>555 407</b>
70–74	134 149	97 770	80 461	31 631	38 696	11 229	2 377	5 062	<b>401 418</b>
75–79	98 062	72 668	55 081	23 798	27 456	7 730	1 196	3 623	<b>289 632</b>
80–84	67 285	50 506	35 561	16 882	17 685	5 198	598	2 311	<b>196 036</b>
85–89	39 745	30 257	20 161	10 462	10 087	2 888	274	1 385	<b>115 261</b>
90–94	14 514	10 835	7 416	3 761	3 661	976	83	536	<b>41 784</b>
95–99	2 432	1 783	1 227	674	597	163	np	np	<b>6 975</b>
100 and over	301	215	178	75	92	16	np	np	<b>883</b>
All ages	3 731 832	2 890 538	2 352 912	835 540	1 301 639	256 485	129 582	191 873	<b>11 692 500</b>

**FEMALES**

0–4	235 940	182 369	154 482	48 862	83 830	15 044	9 324	13 073	<b>742 996</b>
5–9	230 438	174 315	153 683	48 598	81 005	15 485	8 684	11 444	<b>723 729</b>
10–14	217 970	164 149	146 377	47 238	75 755	15 211	8 296	10 585	<b>685 676</b>
15–19	226 873	174 046	151 439	51 164	78 192	16 292	7 585	11 230	<b>716 889</b>
20–24	251 146	205 589	165 679	55 681	89 350	14 894	8 759	15 665	<b>806 820</b>
25–29	269 354	225 482	170 665	56 602	103 093	14 689	11 021	17 009	<b>867 987</b>
30–34	271 537	220 482	166 316	55 124	97 294	14 907	10 361	16 196	<b>852 293</b>
35–39	250 846	198 772	156 410	51 200	87 145	14 680	8 909	13 974	<b>782 010</b>
40–44	266 884	212 610	171 898	57 389	91 520	17 439	8 846	14 178	<b>840 861</b>
45–49	244 384	196 387	157 203	56 621	85 321	17 294	7 783	12 757	<b>777 841</b>
50–54	254 641	193 937	159 176	58 763	84 123	19 087	7 381	12 522	<b>789 726</b>
55–59	234 884	177 834	142 462	55 445	75 645	18 285	6 434	11 216	<b>722 287</b>
60–64	208 074	157 700	126 618	51 013	65 459	16 911	4 791	9 688	<b>640 329</b>
65–69	185 549	139 618	111 965	46 187	54 763	15 146	3 180	8 233	<b>564 674</b>
70–74	139 562	104 271	81 453	33 997	39 821	11 133	1 952	5 606	<b>417 816</b>
75–79	109 678	82 382	58 891	27 287	30 651	8 350	1 036	4 123	<b>322 410</b>
80–84	86 613	65 930	44 500	21 837	23 188	6 499	648	3 040	<b>252 262</b>
85–89	62 691	46 903	31 198	16 748	15 840	4 305	331	2 228	<b>180 249</b>
90–94	31 080	22 407	14 932	8 261	7 660	2 109	144	1 063	<b>87 656</b>
95–99	7 368	5 141	3 667	1 864	1 797	441	np	np	<b>20 562</b>
100 and over	1 128	805	521	293	298	76	np	np	<b>3 163</b>
All ages	3 786 640	2 951 129	2 369 535	850 174	1 271 750	258 277	115 497	194 123	<b>11 798 236</b>

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2014 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	485 793	375 081	316 980	100 821	171 711	30 984	19 138	26 870	<b>1 527 538</b>
5–9	474 268	357 997	316 923	99 420	165 504	32 173	17 930	23 797	<b>1 488 170</b>
10–14	448 817	336 196	300 959	97 077	154 047	31 450	16 979	21 469	<b>1 407 178</b>
15–19	467 275	357 948	309 914	104 777	161 785	33 821	16 482	22 963	<b>1 475 143</b>
20–24	513 425	419 860	335 860	114 497	185 368	31 356	19 449	32 225	<b>1 652 227</b>
25–29	539 730	450 826	341 360	115 504	216 138	29 473	23 923	33 998	<b>1 751 348</b>
30–34	541 623	440 283	331 781	111 147	202 776	29 232	22 268	32 562	<b>1 712 093</b>
35–39	498 155	395 726	309 373	102 736	178 271	28 971	18 649	28 191	<b>1 560 317</b>
40–44	526 708	417 971	340 486	114 384	186 869	34 195	18 616	28 287	<b>1 667 775</b>
45–49	482 637	386 941	310 969	112 818	172 827	33 871	16 154	25 098	<b>1 541 519</b>
50–54	502 908	381 161	314 320	116 212	168 896	37 639	15 488	24 606	<b>1 561 451</b>
55–59	463 298	348 910	281 745	108 993	151 074	36 371	13 468	21 738	<b>1 425 771</b>
60–64	410 749	307 660	251 978	99 660	130 676	33 758	10 490	18 843	<b>1 264 018</b>
65–69	368 478	273 234	224 552	90 098	109 918	30 355	7 366	15 984	<b>1 120 081</b>
70–74	273 711	202 041	161 914	65 628	78 517	22 362	4 329	10 668	<b>819 234</b>
75–79	207 740	155 050	113 972	51 085	58 107	16 080	2 232	7 746	<b>612 042</b>
80–84	153 898	116 436	80 061	38 719	40 873	11 697	1 246	5 351	<b>448 298</b>
85–89	102 436	77 160	51 359	27 210	25 927	7 193	605	3 613	<b>295 510</b>
90–94	45 594	33 242	22 348	12 022	11 321	3 085	227	1 599	<b>129 440</b>
95–99	9 800	6 924	4 894	2 538	2 394	604	np	np	<b>27 537</b>
100 and over	1 429	1 020	699	368	390	92	np	np	<b>4 046</b>
All ages	7 518 472	5 841 667	4 722 447	1 685 714	2 573 389	514 762	245 079	385 996	<b>23 490 736</b>

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2014 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				
	2010(b)	2011(b)	2012(c)	2013(d)	2014(d)	2010(b)	2011(b)	2012(c)	2013(d)	2014(d)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	746 322	748 527	764 555	779 400	784 542	3.39	3.35	3.36	3.37	3.34
5–9	697 910	712 205	729 260	747 632	764 441	3.17	3.19	3.21	3.23	3.25
10–14	710 019	711 543	713 342	716 560	721 502	3.22	3.19	3.14	3.10	3.07
15–19	749 321	746 599	750 636	754 891	758 254	3.40	3.34	3.30	3.26	3.23
20–24	824 068	823 470	829 036	837 481	845 407	3.74	3.69	3.65	3.62	3.60
25–29	826 369	841 084	859 142	872 594	883 361	3.75	3.76	3.78	3.77	3.76
30–34	749 576	769 211	798 496	832 390	859 800	3.40	3.44	3.51	3.60	3.66
35–39	794 307	782 204	774 856	773 743	778 307	3.61	3.50	3.41	3.35	3.31
40–44	762 854	786 748	810 275	823 343	826 914	3.46	3.52	3.57	3.56	3.52
45–49	770 567	764 147	759 390	758 558	763 678	3.50	3.42	3.34	3.28	3.25
50–54	723 754	739 627	754 013	765 194	771 725	3.29	3.31	3.32	3.31	3.29
55–59	648 777	662 069	675 708	688 273	703 484	2.94	2.96	2.97	2.98	2.99
60–64	597 038	611 198	608 182	614 526	623 689	2.71	2.74	2.68	2.66	2.66
65–69	451 241	474 253	508 032	536 528	555 407	2.05	2.12	2.24	2.32	2.36
70–74	344 030	357 296	371 058	383 345	401 418	1.56	1.60	1.63	1.66	1.71
75–79	253 763	258 411	267 237	277 443	289 632	1.15	1.16	1.18	1.20	1.23
80–84	186 331	190 572	192 716	194 440	196 036	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.83
85–89	96 198	100 938	105 239	110 260	115 261	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.49
90–94	29 269	31 721	34 836	37 752	41 784	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.18
95–99	5 592	5 859	6 178	6 466	6 975	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
100 and over	525	552	636	729	883	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	10 967 831	11 118 234	11 312 823	11 511 548	11 692 500	49.78	49.77	49.77	49.78	49.77
FEMALES										
0–4	707 690	709 587	724 790	737 835	742 996	3.21	3.18	3.19	3.19	3.16
5–9	662 272	675 429	690 320	707 439	723 729	3.01	3.02	3.04	3.06	3.08
10–14	674 485	676 322	678 260	682 048	685 676	3.06	3.03	2.98	2.95	2.92
15–19	710 727	706 860	709 039	712 163	716 889	3.23	3.16	3.12	3.08	3.05
20–24	780 986	788 193	794 895	801 679	806 820	3.54	3.53	3.50	3.47	3.43
25–29	800 887	817 086	837 419	854 109	867 987	3.64	3.66	3.68	3.69	3.70
30–34	748 621	766 950	792 658	823 872	852 293	3.40	3.43	3.49	3.56	3.63
35–39	806 239	791 706	781 494	778 778	782 010	3.66	3.54	3.44	3.37	3.33
40–44	774 248	800 496	825 253	839 053	840 861	3.51	3.58	3.63	3.63	3.58
45–49	784 237	777 690	773 305	771 842	777 841	3.56	3.48	3.40	3.34	3.31
50–54	736 829	754 436	769 697	782 299	789 726	3.34	3.38	3.39	3.38	3.36
55–59	659 626	673 924	690 394	705 915	722 287	2.99	3.02	3.04	3.05	3.07
60–64	597 346	614 802	615 828	626 749	640 329	2.71	2.75	2.71	2.71	2.73
65–69	457 154	480 007	515 590	544 721	564 674	2.07	2.15	2.27	2.36	2.40
70–74	360 864	370 375	384 367	398 442	417 816	1.64	1.66	1.69	1.72	1.78
75–79	296 045	299 930	305 669	312 544	322 410	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.35	1.37
80–84	250 653	253 460	253 075	252 732	252 262	1.14	1.13	1.11	1.09	1.07
85–89	166 945	171 335	174 425	177 791	180 249	0.76	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77
90–94	67 118	71 772	76 719	81 373	87 656	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.37
95–99	18 529	18 930	19 575	20 110	20 562	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09
100 and over	2 418	2 500	2 659	2 826	3 163	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	11 063 919	11 221 790	11 415 431	11 614 320	11 798 236	50.22	50.23	50.23	50.22	50.23

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

(d) Estimates at 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2014 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2010(b)	2011(b)	2012(c)	2013(d)	2014(d)	2010(b)	2011(b)	2012(c)	2013(d)	2014(d)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
	PERSONS									
0–4	1 454 012	1 458 114	1 489 345	1 517 235	1 527 538	6.60	6.53	6.55	6.56	6.50
5–9	1 360 182	1 387 634	1 419 580	1 455 071	1 488 170	6.17	6.21	6.25	6.29	6.34
10–14	1 384 504	1 387 865	1 391 602	1 398 608	1 407 178	6.28	6.21	6.12	6.05	5.99
15–19	1 460 048	1 453 459	1 459 675	1 467 054	1 475 143	6.63	6.51	6.42	6.34	6.28
20–24	1 605 054	1 611 663	1 623 931	1 639 160	1 652 227	7.29	7.21	7.14	7.09	7.03
25–29	1 627 256	1 658 170	1 696 561	1 726 703	1 751 348	7.39	7.42	7.46	7.47	7.46
30–34	1 498 197	1 536 161	1 591 154	1 656 262	1 712 093	6.80	6.88	7.00	7.16	7.29
35–39	1 600 546	1 573 910	1 556 350	1 552 521	1 560 317	7.26	7.05	6.85	6.71	6.64
40–44	1 537 102	1 587 244	1 635 528	1 662 396	1 667 775	6.98	7.10	7.20	7.19	7.10
45–49	1 554 804	1 541 837	1 532 695	1 530 400	1 541 519	7.06	6.90	6.74	6.62	6.56
50–54	1 460 583	1 494 063	1 523 710	1 547 493	1 561 451	6.63	6.69	6.70	6.69	6.65
55–59	1 308 403	1 335 993	1 366 102	1 394 188	1 425 771	5.94	5.98	6.01	6.03	6.07
60–64	1 194 384	1 226 000	1 224 010	1 241 275	1 264 018	5.42	5.49	5.39	5.37	5.38
65–69	908 395	954 260	1 023 622	1 081 249	1 120 081	4.12	4.27	4.50	4.68	4.77
70–74	704 894	727 671	755 425	781 787	819 234	3.20	3.26	3.32	3.38	3.49
75–79	549 808	558 341	572 906	589 987	612 042	2.50	2.50	2.52	2.55	2.61
80–84	436 984	444 032	445 791	447 172	448 298	1.98	1.99	1.96	1.93	1.91
85–89	263 143	272 273	279 664	288 051	295 510	1.19	1.22	1.23	1.25	1.26
90–94	96 387	103 493	111 555	119 125	129 440	0.44	0.46	0.49	0.52	0.55
95–99	24 121	24 789	25 753	26 576	27 537	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12
100 and over	2 943	3 052	3 295	3 555	4 046	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
All ages	22 031 750	22 340 024	22 728 254	23 125 868	23 490 736	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 are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Estimates at 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2014 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percentage(a)</i>
	no.	%
<b>Australia – at 30 June 2014</b> (b)		
New South Wales	7 518 472	32.0
Victoria	5 841 667	24.9
Queensland	4 722 447	20.1
South Australia	1 685 714	7.2
Western Australia	2 573 389	11.0
Tasmania	514 762	2.2
Northern Territory	245 079	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	385 996	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	408	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	2 224	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	578	0.0
Total Other Territories	3 210	0.0
Total Australia	23 490 736	100
<b>Australian External Territories – at 30 June 2014</b> (c)		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	. .
Coral Sea Islands Territory	4	. .
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	54	. .
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	. .
Total Australian External Territories	58	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Percentage of the population of total Australia.

(b) Estimates at 30 June 2014 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	<b>22 722.0</b>
2016	7 684.3	6 068.8	4 997.1	1 729.0	2 785.5	526.1	250.9	410.3	<b>24 455.1</b>
2026	8 735.2	7 318.2	6 209.3	1 929.2	3 760.2	574.0	289.0	509.0	<b>29 327.4</b>
2036	9 816.6	8 619.3	7 503.2	2 128.3	4 811.7	617.7	329.9	613.0	<b>34 443.1</b>
2046	10 908.6	9 956.2	8 863.3	2 323.5	5 923.2	656.4	375.4	722.6	<b>39 732.5</b>
2056	12 052.3	11 365.3	10 322.0	2 526.0	7 117.0	694.6	427.3	841.6	<b>45 349.2</b>
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	<b>22 722.0</b>
2016	7 693.9	6 039.6	4 959.5	1 726.7	2 755.9	522.1	253.1	405.8	<b>24 359.8</b>
2026	8 672.0	7 085.5	5 955.9	1 896.8	3 563.6	550.2	295.6	483.0	<b>28 505.9</b>
2036	9 558.8	8 065.0	6 925.3	2 038.8	4 374.2	565.6	337.9	557.0	<b>32 426.0</b>
2046	10 358.5	8 986.2	7 867.7	2 154.8	5 183.5	569.2	382.1	629.8	<b>36 135.1</b>
2056	11 112.6	9 876.7	8 800.0	2 258.9	5 998.5	567.3	428.9	703.9	<b>39 750.0</b>
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	<b>22 722.0</b>
2016	7 703.2	6 009.7	4 921.8	1 724.3	2 726.6	518.1	255.1	401.4	<b>24 263.5</b>
2026	8 623.2	6 866.4	5 715.2	1 868.0	3 375.3	528.0	301.8	458.0	<b>27 739.3</b>
2036	9 387.1	7 590.5	6 418.0	1 970.7	3 979.7	521.6	346.1	506.5	<b>30 723.4</b>
2046	10 036.2	8 227.0	7 059.7	2 041.7	4 558.6	502.1	390.9	551.0	<b>33 370.4</b>
2056	10 587.8	8 785.8	7 639.2	2 090.8	5 108.9	475.3	435.7	593.0	<b>35 719.5</b>

.. 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	<b>266 450</b>
2005	91 987	19 623	80 685	16 014	38 957	10 634	32 229	2 514	<b>292 758</b>
2006	93 982	20 103	82 870	16 472	39 808	10 903	32 800	2 581	<b>299 637</b>
2007	96 089	20 773	85 034	16 878	40 615	11 112	33 175	2 699	<b>306 495</b>
2008	97 993	21 481	87 302	17 330	41 428	11 383	33 534	2 820	<b>313 393</b>
2009	99 991	22 139	89 644	17 751	42 237	11 643	33 876	2 942	<b>320 345</b>
2010	101 987	22 824	91 922	18 168	43 047	11 882	34 195	3 062	<b>327 214</b>
2011	103 907	23 543	94 082	18 554	43 731	12 076	34 479	3 181	<b>333 683</b>

ESTIMATES — FEMALES									
2001	85 939	18 272	71 808	14 610	36 120	9 586	29 784	2 032	<b>268 268</b>
2005	92 738	20 063	81 036	16 245	39 445	10 492	32 186	2 400	<b>294 728</b>
2006	94 588	20 581	83 434	16 681	40 392	10 742	32 775	2 495	<b>301 813</b>
2007	96 695	21 206	85 687	17 061	41 296	11 011	33 148	2 577	<b>308 808</b>
2008	98 708	21 864	87 961	17 503	42 154	11 295	33 507	2 651	<b>315 774</b>
2009	100 682	22 503	90 313	17 936	42 977	11 572	33 835	2 754	<b>322 704</b>
2010	102 639	23 133	92 629	18 401	43 769	11 831	34 125	2 861	<b>329 521</b>
2011	104 569	23 790	94 872	18 854	44 539	12 089	34 371	2 979	<b>336 198</b>

ESTIMATES — PERSONS									
2001	170 827	35 816	143 545	29 068	71 994	19 292	59 702	4 256	<b>534 718</b>
2005	184 725	39 686	161 721	32 259	78 402	21 126	64 415	4 914	<b>587 486</b>
2006	188 570	40 684	166 304	33 153	80 200	21 645	65 575	5 076	<b>601 450</b>
2007	192 784	41 979	170 721	33 939	81 911	22 123	66 323	5 276	<b>615 303</b>
2008	196 701	43 345	175 263	34 833	83 582	22 678	67 041	5 471	<b>629 167</b>
2009	200 673	44 642	179 957	35 687	85 214	23 215	67 711	5 696	<b>643 049</b>
2010	204 626	45 957	184 551	36 569	86 816	23 713	68 320	5 923	<b>656 735</b>
2011	208 476	47 333	188 954	37 408	88 270	24 165	68 850	6 160	<b>669 881</b>

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

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

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

(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.

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

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

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

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

(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)
<b>NUMBER OF BIRTHS</b>									
<b>2008–09</b>	99 233.000	71 227	63 288	19 923	30 806	6 824	3 905	4 849	<b>300 077</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	100 355	72 722	63 553	20 033	31 689	6 545	3 901	5 197	<b>304 016</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	99 385	71 593	62 888	19 856	31 846	6 545	3 922	5 098	<b>301 150</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (c)	98 886	75 018	63 227	20 267	32 939	6 351	4 014	5 285	<b>306 025</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (c)	99 926	76 542	63 959	20 496	34 513	6 109	4 012	5 534	<b>311 124</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (d)	92 910	75 128	62 350	19 999	34 673	6 015	4 047	5 694	<b>300 850</b>
<b>2008</b>	99 008	70 726	62 492	19 869	30 724	6 791	3 874	4 754	<b>298 264</b>
<b>2009</b>	99 034	71 906	63 108	19 830	31 330	6 727	3 937	4 950	<b>300 844</b>
<b>2010</b>	99 134	71 951	63 006	19 934	31 387	6 402	3 877	5 078	<b>300 787</b>
<b>2011</b> (c)	98 799	72 907	62 774	20 197	32 332	6 562	3 932	5 254	<b>302 788</b>
<b>2012</b> (c)	101 013	76 299	64 557	20 514	34 112	6 191	4 048	5 476	<b>312 244</b>
<b>2013</b> (d)	97 799	74 308	63 238	19 851	34 227	5 991	4 049	5 601	<b>305 091</b>
<b>2012</b>									
June(c)	25 050	18 810	16 145	5 051	8 500	1 541	1 086	1 279	<b>77 473</b>
September(c)	25 667	19 189	16 142	5 269	8 458	1 560	996	1 429	<b>78 722</b>
December(c)	25 096	19 450	15 711	5 187	8 612	1 537	927	1 390	<b>77 915</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(c)	24 630	18 983	16 072	5 055	8 768	1 517	1 010	1 343	<b>77 385</b>
June(c)	24 533	18 920	16 034	4 985	8 675	1 495	1 079	1 372	<b>77 102</b>
September(d)	25 443	20 372	16 438	5 076	8 428	1 477	983	1 603	<b>79 826</b>
December(d)	23 193	16 033	14 694	4 735	8 356	1 502	977	1 283	<b>70 778</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March(d)	24 473	19 803	16 635	5 107	8 837	1 569	922	1 405	<b>78 764</b>
June(d)(e)	19 801	18 920	14 583	5 081	9 052	1 467	1 165	1 403	<b>71 482</b>
<b>TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (f)</b>									
<b>2008–09</b>	1.906	1.862	2.172	1.930	1.980	2.207	2.181	1.744	<b>1.963</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	1.873	1.767	2.022	1.895	1.935	2.028	2.088	1.796	<b>1.888</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	1.972	1.798	2.022	1.872	1.934	2.116	2.121	1.741	<b>1.927</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (g)	1.947	1.848	1.998	1.894	1.914	2.069	2.175	1.764	<b>1.927</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (h)	1.943	1.848	1.979	1.897	1.914	2.019	2.112	1.803	<b>1.921</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (i)(e)	1.784	1.777	1.899	1.834	1.850	2.003	2.107	1.825	<b>1.825</b>

- (a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data, see paragraphs 8–10 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 2013 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 2013 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) A lag in the processing of registrations by the New South Wales Registry has contributed to the decrease in births registered in the June quarter 2014 for New South Wales – For further information see paragraph 11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (f) Births per woman.
- (g) Calculated using revised births 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 revised births on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP for September and December 2012 and March 2013 and preliminary ERP for June 2013, and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (i) Calculated using preliminary births on quarter of registration and preliminary ERP for September 2013 to June 2014.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
<b>2008–09</b>	48 695	36 033	26 769	12 722	12 584	4 225	1 015	1 683	<b>143 734</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	47 319	35 058	26 955	12 577	12 755	4 236	937	1 604	<b>141 450</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	49 387	36 421	27 084	12 786	12 718	4 343	977	1 716	<b>145 436</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (c)	50 465	36 168	27 794	12 773	12 969	4 285	1 020	1 721	<b>147 203</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (c)	50 281	36 588	28 432	13 133	13 462	4 461	1 070	1 736	<b>149 166</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (d)	50 218	36 609	27 838	12 981	13 606	4 507	1 148	1 762	<b>148 677</b>
<b>2008</b>	48 353	35 514	26 459	12 690	12 559	4 162	1 055	1 673	<b>142 470</b>
<b>2009</b>	47 534	35 493	26 580	12 544	12 623	4 201	954	1 669	<b>141 607</b>
<b>2010</b>	47 876	35 783	26 724	12 791	12 751	4 245	974	1 656	<b>142 809</b>
<b>2011</b> (c)	50 177	36 313	27 819	12 696	12 739	4 262	1 023	1 703	<b>146 738</b>
<b>2012</b> (c)	50 867	36 536	28 120	13 145	13 292	4 485	1 009	1 722	<b>149 180</b>
<b>2013</b> (c)(d)	49 526	35 889	27 778	12 794	13 483	4 396	1 102	1 739	<b>146 714</b>
<b>2012</b>									
June(c)	13 105	9 095	7 067	3 233	3 240	1 110	228	441	<b>37 520</b>
September(c)	14 553	10 133	8 043	3 732	3 791	1 201	279	470	<b>42 203</b>
December(c)	11 738	8 859	6 535	3 267	3 189	1 129	263	416	<b>35 396</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(c)	11 375	8 495	6 649	2 917	3 113	1 028	253	392	<b>34 223</b>
June(c)	12 615	9 101	7 205	3 217	3 369	1 103	275	458	<b>37 344</b>
September(d)	14 237	9 818	7 413	3 500	3 617	1 164	282	480	<b>40 512</b>
December(d)	11 299	8 475	6 511	3 160	3 384	1 101	292	409	<b>34 635</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March(d)	12 646	9 267	7 151	3 141	3 146	1 084	232	435	<b>37 105</b>
June(d)	12 036	9 049	6 763	3 180	3 459	1 158	342	438	<b>36 425</b>

## STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (e)

<b>2008–09</b>	6.00	5.93	6.16	6.06	5.79	6.84	9.23	5.68	<b>6.03</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	5.65	5.59	6.00	5.84	5.66	6.71	8.01	5.21	<b>5.76</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	5.70	5.61	5.83	5.78	5.44	6.67	8.18	5.34	<b>5.72</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (f)	5.66	5.40	5.80	5.62	5.33	6.38	7.88	5.13	<b>5.62</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (g)	5.48	5.30	5.73	5.66	5.33	6.57	8.38	4.97	<b>5.52</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (h)	5.31	5.14	5.41	5.47	5.18	6.49	8.29	4.81	<b>5.33</b>

- (a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data, see paragraphs 8–10 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 2013 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 2013 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 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 revised deaths on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP for September and December 2012 and March 2013 and preliminary ERP for June 2013, and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (h) Calculated using preliminary deaths on quarter of registration and preliminary ERP for September 2013 to June 2014.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania(b)	Northern Territory(b)	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia(c)
<b>NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS</b>									
<b>2008–09</b>	422	290	332	80	83	27	32	24	<b>1 290</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	360	221	340	63	107	23	26	14	<b>1 154</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	376	241	300	72	99	28	35	17	<b>1 168</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (d)	362	220	281	60	81	30	34	16	<b>1 084</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (d)	323	216	287	59	92	20	27	13	<b>1 037</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (e)	347	224	291	49	81	31	31	17	<b>1 071</b>
<b>2008</b>	400	266	299	71	95	26	30	26	<b>1 214</b>
<b>2009</b>	372	251	353	71	101	23	28	14	<b>1 213</b>
<b>2010</b>	388	251	316	74	106	28	28	18	<b>1 209</b>
<b>2011</b> (d)	368	216	303	56	93	28	41	16	<b>1 121</b>
<b>2012</b> (d)	313	211	271	62	79	22	24	15	<b>997</b>
<b>2013</b> (d)(e)	361	228	286	61	85	21	32	15	<b>1 089</b>
<b>2012</b>									
June(d)	90	52	44	21	18	np	np	np	<b>243</b>
September(d)	72	57	81	12	23	np	np	np	<b>258</b>
December(d)	75	43	70	16	22	np	np	np	<b>239</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(d)	94	57	63	14	24	np	np	np	<b>273</b>
June(d)	82	59	73	17	23	np	np	np	<b>267</b>
September(e)	82	41	78	12	20	np	np	np	<b>252</b>
December(e)	103	71	72	18	18	np	np	np	<b>297</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March(e)	79	63	81	7	21	np	np	np	<b>278</b>
June(e)	83	49	60	12	22	np	np	np	<b>244</b>
<b>INFANT MORTALITY RATES (f)</b>									
<b>2008–09</b>	4.25	4.07	5.25	4.02	2.69	3.96	8.20	4.95	<b>4.30</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	3.59	3.04	5.35	3.15	3.38	3.51	6.67	2.69	<b>3.80</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	3.78	3.37	4.77	3.63	3.11	4.28	8.92	3.34	<b>3.88</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (g)	3.66	2.93	4.44	2.96	2.46	4.72	8.47	3.03	<b>3.54</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (g)	3.23	2.82	4.49	2.88	2.67	3.27	6.73	2.35	<b>3.33</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (h)(i)	3.74	2.98	4.67	2.45	2.34	5.15	7.66	2.99	<b>3.56</b>

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

(a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data see paragraphs 8–10 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 2013 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 2013 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.

(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 births on quarter of registration and preliminary ERP for September 2013 to June 2014.

(i) A lag in the processing of registrations by the New South Wales Registry has contributed to the decrease in births registered in the June quarter 2014 for New South Wales – For further information see paragraph 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
NOM ARRIVALS									
<b>2008–09</b>	169 020	132 643	103 114	27 257	69 712	4 294	5 537	8 187	<b>519 785</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	144 206	109 133	84 885	24 817	57 924	4 009	4 670	8 273	<b>437 927</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	141 979	104 896	84 253	20 158	64 929	3 470	4 809	7 274	<b>431 781</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (b)	148 114	113 314	95 420	22 465	82 870	3 570	6 597	8 881	<b>481 231</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (b)(c)	159 024	120 169	94 195	22 551	85 837	3 739	8 660	8 588	<b>502 763</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (c)	166 227	124 867	87 253	23 424	71 096	3 809	7 598	8 148	<b>492 436</b>
<b>2008</b>	178 555	132 997	106 898	27 161	72 852	4 269	5 193	8 035	<b>535 965</b>
<b>2009</b>	155 060	123 839	94 201	26 806	60 961	4 109	5 234	8 556	<b>478 792</b>
<b>2010</b>	141 228	102 814	82 308	21 905	60 978	3 738	4 593	7 553	<b>425 119</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	146 230	109 518	90 456	20 816	72 451	3 479	5 367	7 929	<b>456 258</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)	150 099	116 119	95 180	22 371	88 496	3 691	8 308	8 825	<b>493 089</b>
<b>2013</b> (b)(c)	166 338	125 601	92 847	23 541	81 075	3 805	8 244	8 538	<b>509 992</b>
<b>2012</b>									
June(b)	31 793	24 105	21 597	4 647	20 440	690	2 107	1 779	<b>107 158</b>
September(b)	38 920	30 409	24 671	5 724	23 616	939	2 461	2 336	<b>129 076</b>
December(b)	40 133	29 144	23 725	5 292	21 296	945	2 190	1 915	<b>124 640</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(b)	44 757	34 525	25 140	6 668	22 086	1 167	2 058	2 618	<b>139 019</b>
June(c)	35 214	26 091	20 659	4 867	18 839	688	1 951	1 719	<b>110 028</b>
September(c)	43 298	33 828	24 268	6 317	20 647	1 008	2 286	2 355	<b>134 007</b>
December(c)	43 069	31 157	22 780	5 689	19 503	942	1 949	1 846	<b>126 938</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March(c)	46 518	34 800	22 743	6 912	18 144	1 088	1 665	2 487	<b>134 363</b>
June(c)	33 342	25 082	17 462	4 506	12 802	771	1 698	1 460	<b>97 128</b>
NOM DEPARTURES									
<b>2008–09</b>	82 277	49 027	43 795	9 252	25 384	2 167	3 438	4 579	<b>219 919</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	87 054	55 454	49 065	10 280	29 058	2 330	3 439	5 188	<b>241 869</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	90 304	60 265	49 624	10 990	28 504	2 477	3 709	5 536	<b>251 409</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (b)	89 916	58 899	50 494	11 114	29 671	2 401	3 579	5 748	<b>251 823</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (b)(c)	92 052	63 080	54 211	11 478	34 208	2 451	3 722	5 904	<b>267 107</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (c)	92 927	65 509	56 983	12 258	38 826	2 487	4 615	6 131	<b>279 741</b>
<b>2008</b>	82 128	49 772	44 058	9 544	24 663	2 180	3 223	4 710	<b>220 278</b>
<b>2009</b>	84 896	51 752	46 876	9 633	28 120	2 183	3 544	4 888	<b>231 892</b>
<b>2010</b>	91 184	59 600	50 638	11 011	29 081	2 508	3 506	5 552	<b>253 081</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	90 243	59 207	50 144	10 772	28 562	2 396	3 695	5 560	<b>250 579</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)	88 189	60 385	51 560	11 456	32 205	2 429	3 617	5 810	<b>255 653</b>
<b>2013</b> (b)(c)	95 018	64 964	56 673	11 789	36 980	2 488	4 454	6 053	<b>278 421</b>
<b>2012</b>									
June(b)	20 289	13 236	10 383	2 340	7 275	545	752	1 163	<b>55 984</b>
September(b)	22 601	15 722	13 274	3 105	8 006	671	1 067	1 603	<b>66 050</b>
December(b)	23 835	17 366	16 436	3 282	9 839	596	1 065	1 741	<b>74 160</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(b)	25 217	16 297	13 295	2 899	8 484	686	759	1 417	<b>69 054</b>
June(c)	20 399	13 695	11 206	2 192	7 879	498	831	1 143	<b>57 843</b>
September(c)	24 001	16 966	15 056	3 244	9 656	632	1 541	1 668	<b>72 765</b>
December(c)	25 401	18 006	17 116	3 454	10 961	672	1 323	1 825	<b>78 759</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March(c)	22 024	15 286	12 610	2 920	8 791	638	841	1 346	<b>64 458</b>
June(c)	21 501	15 251	12 201	2 640	9 418	545	910	1 292	<b>63 759</b>

(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 2013 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 2013 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>	<b><i>Australia</i>(a)</b>
<b>NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION</b>									
<b>2008–09</b>	86 743	83 616	59 319	18 005	44 328	2 127	2 099	3 608	<b>299 866</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	57 152	53 679	35 820	14 537	28 866	1 679	1 231	3 085	<b>196 058</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	<b>180 372</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (b)	58 198	54 415	44 926	11 351	53 199	1 169	3 018	3 133	<b>229 408</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (b)(c)	66 972	57 089	39 984	11 073	51 629	1 288	4 938	2 684	<b>235 656</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (c)	73 300	59 358	30 270	11 166	32 270	1 322	2 983	2 017	<b>212 695</b>
<b>2008</b>	96 427	83 225	62 840	17 617	48 189	2 089	1 970	3 325	<b>315 687</b>
<b>2009</b>	70 164	72 087	47 325	17 173	32 841	1 926	1 690	3 668	<b>246 900</b>
<b>2010</b>	50 044	43 214	31 670	10 894	31 897	1 230	1 087	2 001	<b>172 038</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	<b>205 679</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)	61 910	55 734	43 620	10 915	56 291	1 262	4 691	3 015	<b>237 436</b>
<b>2013</b> (b)(c)	71 320	60 637	36 174	11 752	44 095	1 317	3 790	2 485	<b>231 571</b>
<b>2012</b>									
June(b)	11 504	10 869	11 214	2 307	13 165	145	1 355	616	<b>51 174</b>
September(b)	16 319	14 687	11 397	2 619	15 610	268	1 394	733	<b>63 026</b>
December(b)	16 298	11 778	7 289	2 010	11 457	349	1 125	174	<b>50 480</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(b)	19 540	18 228	11 845	3 769	13 602	481	1 299	1 201	<b>69 965</b>
June(c)	14 815	12 396	9 453	2 675	10 960	190	1 120	576	<b>52 185</b>
September(c)	19 297	16 862	9 212	3 073	10 991	376	745	687	<b>61 242</b>
December(c)	17 668	13 151	5 664	2 235	8 542	270	626	21	<b>48 179</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March(c)	24 494	19 514	10 133	3 992	9 353	450	824	1 141	<b>69 905</b>
June(c)	11 841	9 831	5 261	1 866	3 384	226	788	168	<b>33 369</b>

(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 2013 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 2013 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:

	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
2012-13									
New South Wales	. .	20 047	34 258	5 159	7 182	2 086	2 779	9 512	81 023
Victoria	23 974	. .	19 825	7 449	8 587	3 525	2 527	2 901	68 788
Queensland	41 418	19 603	. .	6 157	8 557	3 253	5 167	3 236	87 391
South Australia	4 908	5 933	4 667	. .	2 440	719	2 326	614	21 607
Western Australia	10 140	9 847	10 344	3 547	. .	1 711	2 724	944	39 257
Tasmania	2 096	2 584	2 850	608	1 435	. .	295	188	10 056
Northern Territory	2 904	2 962	4 478	1 868	2 055	430	. .	375	15 072
Australian Capital Territory	10 046	2 369	2 773	792	668	274	474	. .	17 396
Total Departures	95 486	63 345	79 195	25 580	30 924	11 998	16 292	17 770	340 590
Net gain/loss	-14 463	5 443	8 196	-3 973	8 333	-1 942	-1 220	-374	. .
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	. .
2012									
New South Wales	. .	19 587	33 181	4 974	6 950	2 120	2 658	9 560	79 030
Victoria	22 916	. .	18 520	7 166	8 036	3 500	2 411	2 629	65 178
Queensland	41 864	19 318	. .	5 839	8 106	3 335	5 134	3 163	86 759
South Australia	4 967	5 823	4 545	. .	2 449	706	2 223	687	21 400
Western Australia	10 594	10 364	10 459	3 400	. .	1 802	2 662	903	40 184
Tasmania	2 030	2 469	2 685	599	1 361	. .	352	228	9 724
Northern Territory	3 078	2 966	4 477	1 676	1 808	384	. .	401	14 790
Australian Capital Territory	10 379	2 316	2 668	784	671	314	489	. .	17 621
Total Departures	95 828	62 843	76 535	24 438	29 381	12 161	15 929	17 571	334 686
Net gain/loss	-16 798	2 335	10 224	-3 038	10 803	-2 437	-1 139	50	. .
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	. .

. . 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 2013									
New South Wales	. .	5 300	9 133	1 335	1 963	515	757	2 426	21 429
Victoria	6 287	. .	5 240	1 961	2 225	935	639	791	18 078
Queensland	10 822	4 938	. .	1 566	2 289	848	1 314	823	22 600
South Australia	1 282	1 565	1 326	. .	621	189	654	145	5 782
Western Australia	2 550	2 303	2 623	987	. .	471	734	263	9 931
Tasmania	574	687	730	185	356	. .	53	39	2 624
Northern Territory	755	764	1 187	520	626	95	. .	76	4 023
Australian Capital Territory	2 555	576	699	209	156	65	116	. .	4 376
Total Departures	24 825	16 133	20 938	6 763	8 236	3 118	4 267	4 563	88 843
Net gain/loss	-3 396	1 945	1 662	-981	1 695	-494	-244	-187	. .
MARCH QUARTER 2014									
New South Wales	. .	5 558	9 577	1 537	2 024	540	849	2 472	22 557
Victoria	6 340	. .	5 289	2 051	2 459	875	715	831	18 560
Queensland	10 149	4 809	. .	1 464	2 202	796	1 520	900	21 840
South Australia	1 372	1 543	1 297	. .	788	197	686	185	6 068
Western Australia	2 103	2 259	2 483	729	. .	340	624	237	8 775
Tasmania	524	638	772	144	396	. .	89	64	2 627
Northern Territory	747	716	1 056	430	487	69	. .	75	3 580
Australian Capital Territory	2 358	569	677	221	163	62	156	. .	4 206
Total Departures	23 593	16 092	21 151	6 576	8 519	2 879	4 639	4 764	88 213
Net gain/loss	-1 036	2 468	689	-508	256	-252	-1 059	-558	. .
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	. .

. . 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.

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

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census – see paragraphs 36–37 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see – Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0).

(b) Household projections based on the 2011 Census are scheduled for release 19 March 2015.

(c) See table 19 for estimates of the number of households at 30 June 2011 for each state and territory and Australia based on the 2011 Census.

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

<i>State/Territory</i>	<i>Households</i>
New South Wales	2 689 511
Victoria	2 098 791
Queensland	1 679 006
South Australia	660 461
Western Australia	874 120
Tasmania	207 541
Northern Territory	70 711
Australian Capital Territory	139 072

**Australia(b)** **8 419 972**

- (a) The estimated number of households at 30 June 2011 is derived from the 2011 Census counts of households with adjustments made for: undercount; residents temporarily overseas at the time of the Census; and backdating from census night to 30 June 2011. These and other minor adjustments make the estimated number of households at 30 June 2011 coherent with the estimated resident population (ERP) at 30 June 2011. This also accounts for the difference between these estimates and the household counts in the 2011 Census. It should be noted that due to the impact of methodological changes in the 2011 Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES), 2011 household estimates are not comparable with household estimates from earlier Census years. Improvements to the 2011 PES resulted in the ABS recasting ERP back to 1991. For more information on the factors that led to recasting, please refer to the following technical note and two feature articles: *Technical Note: The impact of improvements to the 2011 PES on measuring population growth (2006–2011)* found in Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter 2012 released on 27 September 2012 (cat no 3101.0); *Feature Article: Final rebasing of Australia's population estimates, September quarter 2006 – June quarter 2011* found in Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2012 released on 20 June 2013 (cat no 3101.0); *Feature Article: Recasting 20 years of ERP* found in Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2012 released on 20 June 2013 (cat no 3101.0).
- (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 publication 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 publication.

**2** Following the 1992 amendments to the *Acts Interpretation Act* to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing from September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the state and territory level has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include 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 18 DECEMBER 2014

	<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. 2013	2011 Census	Revised	Revised	Preliminary – modelled expansion factors based on 2011 Census	REVISED
Jun. 2013	2011 Census	Revised	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary – modelled expansion factors based on 2011 Census	PRELIMINARY
Sep. 2013–Jun. 2014	2011 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary – modelled expansion factors based on 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 have been explained by the state registrars as follows:

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

- June 2014: New South Wales - In June 2014, the NSW Registry transitioned to a new data processing system which has resulted in a temporary lag in processing birth and death registrations. The processing lag has a noticeable impact on birth registrations and a relatively small impact on death registrations for the June quarter 2014. The accumulated registrations are expected to be processed within the next quarter and consequently registrations in the September quarter are anticipated to be higher than usual. Data based on occurrence rather than registrations are expected to produce a more consistent series, and will be available in Australian Demographic Statistics - March quarter 2015, to be released 24 September 2015.
- June 2014: Queensland - The decrease in birth registrations compared to previous June quarters is likely to be a result of lags in processing. This may have a flow on effect for the number of registrations in the September quarter.
- June 2014: Northern Territory - The increase in birth and death registrations compared to previous June quarters is likely to be a result of the processing of accumulated lags from the March quarter.
- March 2014: Victoria – the increase in birth registrations compared to previous March quarters may be a flow on effect of the noticeable drop in December 2013 birth registrations.
- March 2014: Queensland – the increase in birth registrations compared to previous March quarters may be a flow on effect of the low December 2013 birth registrations.
- March 2014: Northern Territory – the decrease in birth registrations compared to previous March quarters is likely to be addressed with revisions based on occurrence data.
- March 2014: ACT – the increase in birth and death registrations when compared to March 2013 reflects a return to more consistent March quarter registration numbers. March quarter 2013 registrations were noticeably lower than usual.
- December 2013: Victoria – the noticeable drop in birth registrations this quarter is due largely to a lag in processing. A more consistent pattern is likely to result when this data is revised based on occurrence rather than registration data.
- December 2013: Northern Territory – the increase in death registrations compared to the same quarter in previous years is due to the processing of accumulated death registrations this quarter. It is possible that revisions based on occurrence data will result in lower numbers.
- September 2013: The high level of ACT birth registrations in this quarter continues from the previous quarter and is due largely to the processing of accumulated registrations not processed in previous quarters, particularly the March quarter 2013 where registrations were noticeably low. A more consistent pattern is likely to result when this data is revised based on occurrence rather than registration data.

### *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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### Net overseas migration *continued*

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 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); 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. Migration adjustments are calculated from changes in behaviour from final estimates one year earlier for the same groups of travellers. These migration adjustments are applied to travellers who are grouped according to their 'initial category of travel', age, country of citizenship and state/territory of usual/intended residence. The adjustments account for differences between their intended duration of stay and their actual duration of stay.

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

## 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 publication are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen to Australia's population if the assumed levels of components of population change – births, deaths and migration – were to hold for the next 50–100 years.

**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 publication, 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, 2006 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, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0). Household projections presented in this

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

*continued*

publication are based on the 2006 Census. Projections based on the 2011 Census are scheduled for release in early 2015.

### 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 publication, some cell values may have been suppressed and are not available for publication (np) but included in totals where applicable. In these cases, data may not sum to totals due to the confidentialisation of individual cells.

### ROUNDING

**40** In this publication, population estimates and their components have sometimes been rounded. Rounded figures and unrounded figures should not be assumed to be accurate to the last digit shown. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

**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 AGREEMENTS

**42** The ABS is the central statistical authority for the Australian government. It is required by law to publish official population estimates. It abides by codes of professional practice that include being open and transparent about underlying methodology. 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](http://www.abs.gov.au)> by selecting Australia's Population and scroll to Animated Population Pyramids;
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2008* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001);
- *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0);
- *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0);
- *Causes of Death, Australia: Doctor Certified Deaths, Summary Tables* (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001);
- *Census of Population and Housing – Details of Undercount* (cat. no. 2940.0);
- *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0);

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *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);
- *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0);
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (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.immi.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			
07/10/2014	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Aug 2014	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.
23/10/2014	cat. no. 3301.0	Births, Australia, 2013	Births data for Australia, states and territories for 2013.
06/11/2014	cat. no. 3302.0	Deaths, Australia, 2013	Deaths data for Australia, states and territories for 2013.
06/11/2014	cat. no. 3302.0.55.001	Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2011–2013	State, Territory and Australian life tables for the period 2011-2013.
06/11/2014	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Sep 2014	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.
18/12/2014	cat. no. 3101.0	Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun qtr. 2014	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, infant deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data.
18/12/2014	cat. no. 3101.0	Demography Video	A video containing key information from Australian Demographic Statistics – June qtr. 2014. A link to this can be found under the 'Summary' tab on the publication's website.

## UPCOMING RELEASES

29/01/2015	cat. no. 3412.0	Migration, Australia, 2013–14	International migration into and out of Australia, internal migration within Australia (including interstate and intrastate) and information on overseas-born residents of Australia.
12/02/2015	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Dec 2014	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.
10/03/2015	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Jan 2015	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.
19/03/2015	cat. no. 3236.0	Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2036	Projections of households, families and living arrangements for Australia, states, territories, greater capital cities and balances of state for the period 30 June 2011 to 2036.
26/03/2015	cat. no. 3101.0	Australian Demographic Statistics, Sep qtr. 2014	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, infant deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data.
31/03/2015	cat. no. 3218.0	Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013-14	Population estimates for all sub-state regions June 2014.

## 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 ( <a href="http://stat.abs.gov.au/">http://stat.abs.gov.au/</a> ).
---------	---------	----------	---

## DELAY IN RELEASE OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS

**2** The ABS releases of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) for October and November 2014 will be delayed. The ABS will advise new release dates as soon as possible. The delay is due to passenger card processing issues as announced by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP). The ABS and DIBP have been working closely together to manage the issues and to minimise delays to the preparation of these statistics.

## UPCOMING CHANGES TO DATA PRESENTATION FORMATS

**3** From 2015, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0), *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0) and *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0) will begin phasing out the release of data in SuperTable format. Data from these products will continue to be available in Excel spreadsheets and in ABS.Stat - an interactive and free online tool that presents data in a searchable, flexible and dynamic way.

## GLOSSARY

<b>12/12 month rule</b>	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.
<b>12/16 month rule</b>	<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>
<b>Age-specific fertility rates</b>	Age-specific fertility rates in this publication are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the financial year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 31 December. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which age of mother is not given.
<b>Average annual rate of growth</b>	<p>The average annual growth rate, <math>r</math>, 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 <math>P_0</math> is the population at the start of the period, <math>P_n</math> is the population at the end of the period and <math>n</math> is the length of the period between <math>P_0</math> and <math>P_n</math> in years.</p>
<b>Baby Boomer</b>	Refers to people born Post–World War II between the years 1946 and 1964.
<b>Birth</b>	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.
<b>Capital City</b>	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).
<b>Census</b>	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.
<b>Death</b>	<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 conducted by the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.</p>
<b>Estimated resident population (ERP)</b>	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*

<b>Estimated resident population (ERP) <i>continued</i></b>	<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><math>P_t</math> = the estimated resident population at time point <math>t</math></p> <p><math>P_{t+1}</math> = the estimated resident population at time point <math>t+1</math></p> <p><math>B</math> = the number of births occurring between <math>t</math> and <math>t+1</math></p> <p><math>D</math> = the number of deaths occurring between <math>t</math> and <math>t+1</math></p> <p>NOM = net overseas migration occurring between <math>t</math> and <math>t+1</math>.</p> <p>For state and territory population estimates, an additional term is added to the equation representing net interstate migration (NIM) occurring between <math>t</math> and <math>t+1</math>, represented by the following equation:</p> $P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + \text{NOM} + \text{NIM}.$
<b>Final intercensal difference (previously referenced as Intercensal discrepancy)</b>	<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>
<b>Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA)</b>	<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>
<b>Household</b>	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.</p>
<b>Household population</b>	<p>The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Infant death</b>	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.
<b>Infant mortality rate (IMR)</b>	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.
<b>Median age</b>	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.
<b>Migration adjustment</b>	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'.
<b>Natural increase</b>	Excess of births over deaths.
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
<b>Net overseas migration (NOM)</b>	<p>Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. 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"><li>■ 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;</li><li>■ the difference between:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more 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</li><li>■ 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).</li></ul></li></ul>
<b>NOM arrivals</b>	<p>NOM arrivals are all overseas arrivals that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more 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>
<b>NOM departures</b>	<p>NOM departures are all overseas departures that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more 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*

<b>Net undercount</b>	The difference between the actual Census count (including imputations) and an estimate of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census. This estimate is based on the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) conducted after each Census. For a category of person (e.g. based on age, sex and state of usual residence), net undercount is the result of Census undercount, overcount, misclassification and imputation error.
<b>Population growth</b>	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.
<b>Population growth rate</b>	Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.
<b>Population projections</b>	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.
<b>Post enumeration survey (PES)</b>	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.
<b>Preliminary intercensal difference (previously referenced as Intercensal error)</b>	<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>
<b>Rebasing of Population Estimates</b>	<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>
<b>Recasting of Population Estimates</b>	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*

<b>Recasting of Population Estimates</b> <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> .
<b>Sex ratio</b>	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.
<b>Significant Urban Area (SUA)</b>	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.
<b>Standardised death rate (SDR)</b>	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The 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"><li>■ The <i>direct method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and</li><li>■ The <i>indirect method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.</li></ul>
<b>State or territory of usual residence</b>	<p>State or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ the population (estimated resident population);</li><li>■ the mother (birth collection); and</li><li>■ the deceased (death collection).</li></ul> <p>In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by 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>
<b>Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1)</b>	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.
<b>Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2)</b>	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*

<b>Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2)</b> <i>continued</i>	without gaps or overlaps. SA2s are the base unit for preparing sub-state population estimates.
<b>Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3)</b>	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.
<b>Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4)</b>	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.
<b>Total fertility rate (TFR)</b>	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).
<b>Under enumeration</b>	See Net undercount.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

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

### INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

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

*PHONE*                      1300 135 070

*EMAIL*                      [client.services@abs.gov.au](mailto:client.services@abs.gov.au)

*FAX*                              1300 135 211

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

## FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

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

*WEB ADDRESS*      [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)