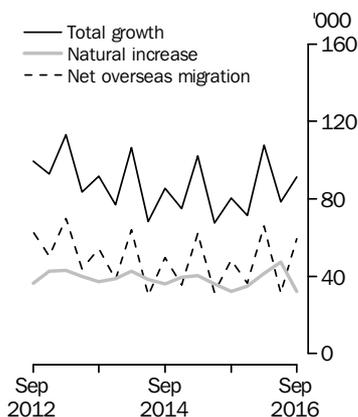


# AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

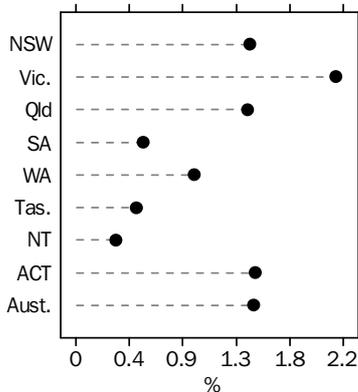
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## Population growth



## Population Growth Rate

Year ended 30 September 2016



## INQUIRIES

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

## KEY FIGURES

### PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Sep qtr 2016 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 757.8	109.6	1.4
Victoria	6 100.9	127.5	2.1
Queensland	4 860.4	67.7	1.4
South Australia	1 710.8	9.4	0.6
Western Australia	2 623.2	25.2	1.0
Tasmania	519.8	2.6	0.5
Northern Territory	245.7	0.8	0.3
Australian Capital Territory	398.3	5.8	1.5
<b>Australia (a)</b>	<b>24 220.2</b>	<b>348.7</b>	<b>1.5</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 September 2016 was 24,220,200 people. This is an increase of 348,700 people since 30 September 2015, and 91,300 people since 30 June 2016.
- The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 30 September 2016 (155,500 people) was 5.1%, or 7,500 people higher than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 September 2015 (148,000 people).
- The preliminary estimate of net overseas migration (NOM) for the year ended 30 September 2016 (193,200 people) was 8.9%, or 15,800 people higher than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 30 September 2015 (177,400 people).

### POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.5% during the year ended 30 September 2016.
- Natural increase and NOM contributed 44.6% and 55.4% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 30 September 2016.
- All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 30 September 2016.
- Victoria recorded the highest growth rate of all states and territories at 2.1%. The Northern Territory recorded the lowest growth rate at 0.3%.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
December 2016	27 June 2017
March 2017	28 September 2017
June 2017	14 December 2017
September 2017	22 March 2018
December 2017	21 June 2018
March 2018	20 September 2018



## 2016 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

The next issue of this publication will contain preliminary rebased ERP for Australia, states and territories based on the results of the *2016 Census of Population and Housing*. Previously published ERP from September quarter 2011 onwards will be revised to take account of a new census based population estimates. Final intercensal ERP will be released in the December quarter 2017 issue of this publication. See the *Technical Note* for further information.

## ERP REBASING TIMETABLE

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

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

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

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

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

## RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

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

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

*Census of Population and Housing – Details of Overcount and Undercount 2016* (cat. no. 2940.0) – to be released 27 June.

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

David W. Kalisch  
Australian Statistician

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## ABBREVIATIONS

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<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>	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

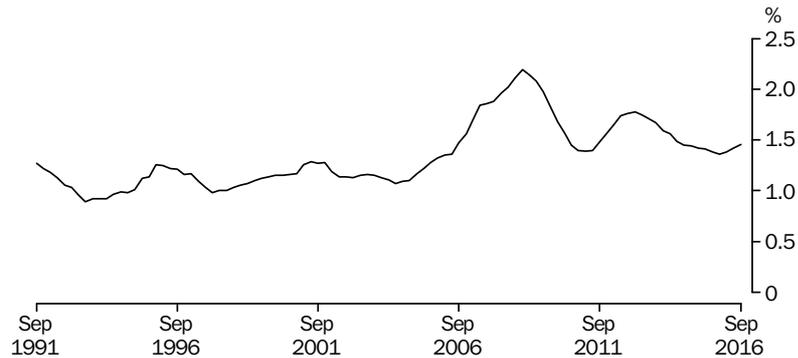
## ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

### AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 September 2016 was 24,220,200 people. This is an increase of 348,700 people since 30 September 2015 and 91,300 people since 30 June 2016.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 30 September 2016 was 1.5%.

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



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

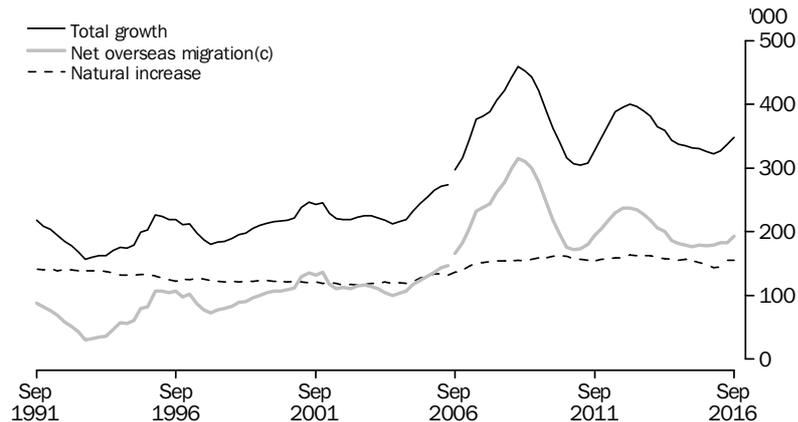
(b) All data to 30 June 2011 is final. Estimates for 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2015 are revised. Estimates thereafter are preliminary.

### COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 30 September 2016 was higher from NOM (55.4%) than from natural increase (44.6%).

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



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

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

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

*Natural Increase*

The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 30 September 2016 was 155,500 people, an increase of 5.1%, or 7,500 people, compared with natural increase for the year ended 30 September 2015 (148,000 people).

**BIRTHS**

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 30 September 2016 (315,000 births) increased by 10,100 births from the year ended 30 September 2015 (304,900 births).

**DEATHS**

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 30 September 2016 (159,500 deaths) increased by 2,600 deaths from the year ended 30 September 2015 (157,000 deaths).

*Net Overseas Migration*

For the year ended 30 September 2016, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate was 193,200 people. This was 8.9% (15,800 people) higher than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 30 September 2015 (177,400 people).

NOM arrivals increased by 3.6% (17,200 people) between the years ended 30 September 2015 (475,600 people) and 30 September 2016 (492,800 people).

NOM departures increased by 0.4% (1,300 people) between the years ended 30 September 2015 (298,200 people) and 30 September 2016 (299,600 people).

The preliminary NOM estimate for the September quarter 2016 (59,400 people) was 22.9% (11,100 people) higher than the estimate for the September quarter 2015 (48,300 people).

**STATES AND  
TERRITORIES:  
POPULATION AND  
GROWTH**

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

- New South Wales 7,757,800;
- Victoria 6,100,900;
- Queensland 4,860,400;
- South Australia 1,710,800;
- Western Australia 2,623,200;
- Tasmania 519,800;
- Northern Territory 245,700; and
- Australian Capital Territory 398,300.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 30 September 2016. Victoria recorded the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 2.1%. The Northern Territory recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.3%.

COMPONENTS OF  
POPULATION CHANGE

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

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

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

*Natural Increase*

**BIRTHS**

Compared with the previous year, the total number of births registered for the year ended 30 September 2016 increased in all states and territories except the Northern Territory (down 2.1%).

The largest percentage increase was recorded in Victoria, increasing by 9.8% (7,400 births). This was followed by Tasmania (3.6%), the Australian Capital Territory (2.2%) and Western Australia (1.8%). For more information, see table 13.

**DEATHS**

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 30 September 2016 increased in all states and territories except the Northern Territory (down 5.4%) and South Australia (down 0.3%).

The Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest percentage increase at 10.7% (200 deaths). This was followed by Victoria (3.6%), Western Australia (2.6%), and New South Wales (1.2%). For more information, see table 14.

Preliminary estimates of births and deaths are subject to fluctuations caused by lags or accumulations in the reporting of birth and death registrations (for more information see paragraphs 11–12 of the Explanatory Notes).

*Net Overseas Migration*

All states and territories recorded positive NOM for the year ending 30 September 2016. Compared with the previous year, NOM increased in Queensland (up 19.0%), Victoria (up 12.8%), New South Wales (up 10.8%) and Tasmania (up 9.2%). All other states and territories recorded decreases in NOM when compared with the previous year. The largest percentage decrease in NOM was recorded in the Northern Territory at 38.1% (500 people). This was followed by the Australian Capital Territory which decreased by 23.7% (by 600 people) and South Australia which decreased by 12.0% (by 1,300 people). For more information, see table 16.

**NOM ARRIVALS**

The number of NOM arrivals for the year ended 30 September 2016 increased in Victoria (up 8.7%), New South Wales (up 5.6%) and Tasmania (up 3.7%). The largest percentage decreases in NOM arrivals was recorded in the Northern Territory at 11.2% (700 people). This was followed by South Australia at 7.0% (1,600 people), the Australian

**MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY** *continued*

*Net Overseas Migration continued*

NOM arrivals *continued*

Capital Territory at 5.5% (500 people) and Western Australia 4.2% (2,300 people). For more information, see table 16.

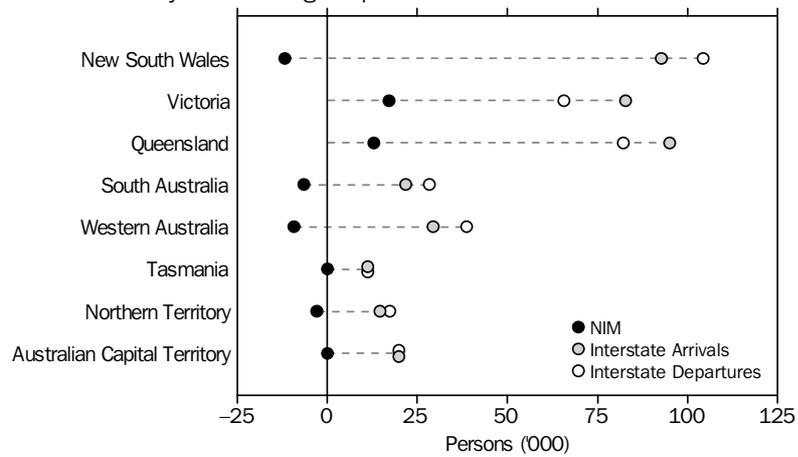
NOM DEPARTURES

Compared with the previous year, the number of NOM departures for the year ended 30 September 2016 increased in Victoria (up 5.1%), the Australian Capital Territory (up 2.1%) and New South Wales (up 1.9%) and Tasmania (up 1.4%) . The largest percentage decrease was recorded in the Northern Territory at 4.8%. This was followed by Western Australia at 4.3% and Queensland at 3.1%. For more information, see table 16.

*Net Interstate Migration*

In the year ended 30 September 2016, only Victoria, Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory recorded net interstate migration gains. Victoria continued a recent trend of recording the highest net gain with 17,200 people, up from 11,200 people in the year ended 30 September 2015. This was followed by Queensland (13,000 people) and the Australian Capital Territory (100 people). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (11,700 people), South Australia (6,500 people), Western Australia (9,200 people), Tasmania (less than 100 people) and the Northern Territory (2,800 people). For more information, see table 17.

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



## POPULATION CHANGE, Summary—Australia

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE(a)(b)				POPULATION (c)		
	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Overseas Migration	Estimated Resident Population	Growth on previous year	Growth on previous year
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
<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	227.1	23 117.4	389.1	1.71
<b>2013–14</b>	307.0	150.0	157.0	186.4	23 460.7	343.3	1.49
<b>2014–15</b>	307.7	155.9	151.8	178.6	23 791.1	330.4	1.41
<b>2015–16</b>	315.5	159.9	155.7	182.2	24 128.9	337.8	1.42
<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>	307.0	148.3	158.8	206.2	23 285.7	364.9	1.59
<b>2014</b>	310.5	153.9	156.6	178.8	23 621.1	335.3	1.44
<b>2015</b>	302.5	159.2	143.3	178.4	23 942.8	321.7	1.36
<b>2014</b>							
September	79.0	43.1	35.9	49.5	23 546.1	337.2	1.45
December	77.1	37.5	39.5	35.4	23 621.1	335.3	1.44
<b>2015</b>							
March	76.2	35.8	40.4	61.9	23 723.4	331.1	1.42
June	75.4	39.5	35.9	31.8	23 791.1	330.4	1.41
September	76.2	44.1	32.1	48.3	23 871.5	325.4	1.38
December	74.6	39.8	34.8	36.4	23 942.8	321.7	1.36
<b>2016</b>							
March	78.0	36.6	41.5	66.0	24 050.3	326.9	1.38
June	86.7	39.4	47.2	31.4	24 128.9	337.8	1.42
September	75.7	43.8	31.9	59.4	24 220.2	348.7	1.46

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

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

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

## POPULATION CHANGE, Components—States and territories

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NATURAL INCREASE (b)									
<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>	45 343	39 219	35 621	7 192	21 308	1 540	2 864	3 863	<b>156 976</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	44 923	38 143	33 117	6 472	21 096	1 329	2 857	3 819	<b>151 779</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	45 773	41 425	33 059	6 497	21 200	1 286	2 810	3 589	<b>155 656</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>	47 102	39 622	35 448	7 082	21 076	1 663	2 936	3 840	<b>158 791</b>
<b>2014</b>	45 421	39 357	34 953	7 152	21 650	1 420	2 792	3 794	<b>156 565</b>
<b>2015</b>	43 733	33 153	32 192	6 049	20 601	1 026	2 846	3 652	<b>143 274</b>
<b>2014</b>									
September	9 978	9 341	8 153	1 380	5 159	332	643	928	<b>35 914</b>
December	12 029	10 112	8 375	1 756	5 298	330	660	978	<b>39 546</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	12 461	10 092	8 412	1 795	5 501	400	763	967	<b>40 396</b>
June	10 455	8 598	8 177	1 541	5 138	267	791	946	<b>35 923</b>
September	9 918	6 946	7 297	1 307	4 915	172	670	889	<b>32 116</b>
December	10 899	7 517	8 306	1 406	5 047	187	622	850	<b>34 839</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	11 510	12 059	8 464	1 933	5 526	438	702	820	<b>41 454</b>
June	13 446	14 903	8 992	1 851	5 712	489	816	1 030	<b>47 247</b>
September	8 954	7 221	7 502	1 453	4 840	222	720	1 010	<b>31 932</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (c)									
<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>	64 698	55 627	39 431	10 849	48 009	1 255	4 966	2 307	<b>227 141</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	67 869	56 563	27 192	11 052	19 306	1 287	1 279	1 813	<b>186 365</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	69 637	60 062	19 185	10 614	13 757	1 065	1 470	2 786	<b>178 582</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	71 161	65 007	20 019	9 163	13 640	1 143	420	1 607	<b>182 165</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>	66 829	57 125	33 849	11 336	30 986	1 270	2 834	1 921	<b>206 150</b>
<b>2014</b>	68 768	57 635	22 431	10 410	15 238	1 260	699	2 310	<b>178 760</b>
<b>2015</b>	69 476	62 210	18 136	10 067	14 131	1 012	1 133	2 274	<b>178 441</b>
<b>2014</b>									
September	19 516	16 647	5 938	2 360	3 874	196	217	779	<b>49 528</b>
December	16 131	12 388	2 405	2 114	2 102	409	-410	239	<b>35 382</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	22 133	20 194	7 336	4 105	5 706	509	517	1 420	<b>61 920</b>
June	11 857	10 833	3 506	2 035	2 075	-49	1 146	348	<b>31 752</b>
September	18 961	17 411	4 791	2 296	4 005	289	-32	604	<b>48 326</b>
December	16 525	13 772	2 503	1 631	2 345	263	-498	-98	<b>36 443</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	24 477	22 363	7 437	3 431	6 294	549	321	1 168	<b>66 043</b>
June	11 198	11 461	5 288	1 805	996	42	629	-67	<b>31 353</b>
September	24 329	21 017	6 241	2 412	3 680	411	304	989	<b>59 384</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 2015 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2015 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 8–12 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)									
<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>2014–15</b>	-6 639	10 190	6 417	-3 763	-1 962	-528	-3 038	-677	—
<b>2015–16</b>	-11 349	16 699	11 581	-6 398	-7 703	42	-2 696	-176	—
<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>2014</b>	-5 572	9 336	5 598	-2 744	-400	-1 278	-3 392	-1 548	—
<b>2015</b>	-8 749	13 049	8 326	-4 967	-4 313	-79	-2 732	-535	—
<b>2014</b>									
September	-1 168	1 520	1 544	-748	-176	-211	-469	-292	—
December	-1 725	2 987	1 722	-923	-447	-432	-1 070	-112	—
<b>2015</b>									
March	-1 659	2 906	1 286	-730	-613	-43	-1 060	-87	—
June	-2 087	2 777	1 865	-1 362	-726	158	-439	-186	—
September	-1 980	2 517	2 017	-1 110	-935	137	-450	-196	—
December	-3 023	4 849	3 158	-1 765	-2 039	-331	-783	-66	—
<b>2016</b>									
March	-3 231	4 386	3 078	-1 650	-1 924	57	-779	63	—
June	-3 115	4 947	3 328	-1 873	-2 805	179	-684	23	—
September	-2 364	3 003	3 402	-1 196	-2 430	87	-558	56	—
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c),(d)									
<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>	99 880	101 024	83 154	14 239	77 393	961	6 688	5 731	<b>389 099</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	106 355	104 565	68 566	15 276	41 659	1 659	799	4 432	<b>343 341</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	107 921	108 395	58 719	13 323	32 891	1 866	1 289	5 928	<b>330 361</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	105 585	123 131	64 659	9 262	27 137	2 471	534	5 020	<b>337 821</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>	102 712	104 275	76 194	14 474	56 862	1 473	3 546	5 383	<b>364 941</b>
<b>2014</b>	108 617	106 328	62 982	14 818	36 488	1 402	99	4 556	<b>335 325</b>
<b>2015</b>	104 460	108 412	58 654	11 149	30 419	1 959	1 247	5 391	<b>321 715</b>
<b>2014</b>									
September	28 326	27 508	15 635	2 992	8 857	317	391	1 415	<b>85 442</b>
December	26 435	25 487	12 502	2 947	6 953	307	-820	1 105	<b>74 928</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	32 935	33 192	17 034	5 170	10 594	866	220	2 300	<b>102 316</b>
June	20 225	22 208	13 548	2 214	6 487	376	1 498	1 108	<b>67 675</b>
September	26 899	26 874	14 105	2 493	7 985	598	188	1 297	<b>80 442</b>
December	24 401	26 138	13 967	1 272	5 353	119	-659	686	<b>71 282</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	32 756	38 808	18 979	3 714	9 896	1 044	244	2 051	<b>107 497</b>
June	21 529	31 311	17 608	1 783	3 903	710	761	986	<b>78 600</b>
September	30 919	31 241	17 145	2 669	6 090	720	466	2 055	<b>91 316</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c)									
<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>	0.61	0.68	0.77	0.43	0.85	0.30	1.18	1.01	<b>0.68</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.38	0.83	0.26	1.17	0.99	<b>0.65</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	0.60	0.70	0.69	0.38	0.82	0.25	1.15	0.92	<b>0.65</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>	0.64	0.70	0.77	0.43	0.85	0.32	1.23	1.02	<b>0.69</b>
<b>2014</b>	0.61	0.68	0.75	0.43	0.85	0.28	1.15	0.99	<b>0.67</b>
<b>2015</b>	0.58	0.56	0.68	0.36	0.80	0.20	1.17	0.94	<b>0.61</b>
<b>2014</b>									
September	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.08	0.20	0.06	0.26	0.24	<b>0.15</b>
December	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.10	0.21	0.06	0.27	0.25	<b>0.17</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.11	0.21	0.08	0.31	0.25	<b>0.17</b>
June	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.09	0.20	0.05	0.33	0.24	<b>0.15</b>
September	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.08	0.19	0.03	0.27	0.23	<b>0.13</b>
December	0.14	0.13	0.17	0.08	0.19	0.04	0.25	0.22	<b>0.15</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	0.15	0.20	0.18	0.11	0.21	0.08	0.29	0.21	<b>0.17</b>
June	0.17	0.25	0.19	0.11	0.22	0.09	0.33	0.26	<b>0.20</b>
September	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.09	0.18	0.04	0.29	0.25	<b>0.13</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (d)									
<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>	0.89	0.99	0.86	0.66	1.97	0.25	2.11	0.61	<b>1.00</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	0.92	0.99	0.58	0.66	0.77	0.25	0.53	0.48	<b>0.81</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	0.93	1.03	0.41	0.63	0.54	0.21	0.60	0.72	<b>0.76</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	0.93	1.09	0.42	0.54	0.53	0.22	0.17	0.41	<b>0.77</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>	0.91	1.01	0.73	0.68	1.25	0.25	1.18	0.51	<b>0.90</b>
<b>2014</b>	0.92	1.00	0.48	0.62	0.60	0.25	0.29	0.60	<b>0.77</b>
<b>2015</b>	0.92	1.06	0.38	0.60	0.55	0.20	0.47	0.59	<b>0.76</b>
<b>2014</b>									
September	0.26	0.29	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.04	0.09	0.20	<b>0.21</b>
December	0.21	0.21	0.05	0.13	0.08	0.08	-0.17	0.06	<b>0.15</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	0.29	0.34	0.15	0.24	0.22	0.10	0.21	0.37	<b>0.26</b>
June	0.16	0.18	0.07	0.12	0.08	-0.01	0.47	0.09	<b>0.13</b>
September	0.25	0.29	0.10	0.14	0.15	0.06	-0.01	0.15	<b>0.20</b>
December	0.22	0.23	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.05	-0.20	-0.02	<b>0.15</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	0.32	0.37	0.15	0.20	0.24	0.11	0.13	0.30	<b>0.28</b>
June	0.15	0.19	0.11	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.26	-0.02	<b>0.13</b>
September	0.31	0.35	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.12	0.25	<b>0.25</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 2015 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2015 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 8–12 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (c)									
<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>2014–15</b>	-0.09	0.17	0.14	-0.22	-0.08	-0.10	-1.25	-0.18	—
<b>2015–16</b>	-0.15	0.28	0.24	-0.38	-0.30	0.01	-1.10	-0.04	—
<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>2014</b>	-0.07	0.16	0.12	-0.16	-0.02	-0.25	-1.40	-0.40	—
<b>2015</b>	-0.12	0.22	0.18	-0.29	-0.17	-0.02	-1.12	-0.14	—
<b>2014</b>									
September	-0.02	0.03	0.03	-0.04	-0.01	-0.04	-0.19	-0.08	—
December	-0.02	0.05	0.04	-0.05	-0.02	-0.08	-0.44	-0.03	—
<b>2015</b>									
March	-0.02	0.05	0.03	-0.04	-0.02	-0.01	-0.44	-0.02	—
June	-0.03	0.05	0.04	-0.08	-0.03	0.03	-0.18	-0.05	—
September	-0.03	0.04	0.04	-0.07	-0.04	0.03	-0.18	-0.05	—
December	-0.04	0.08	0.07	-0.10	-0.08	-0.06	-0.32	-0.02	—
<b>2016</b>									
March	-0.04	0.07	0.06	-0.10	-0.07	0.01	-0.32	0.02	—
June	-0.04	0.08	0.07	-0.11	-0.11	0.03	-0.28	0.01	—
September	-0.03	0.05	0.07	-0.07	-0.09	0.02	-0.23	0.01	—

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (d)(e)									
<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>	1.37	1.79	1.82	0.86	3.17	0.19	2.84	1.53	<b>1.71</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	1.44	1.82	1.47	0.91	1.66	0.32	0.33	1.16	<b>1.49</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	1.44	1.86	1.24	0.79	1.29	0.36	0.53	1.54	<b>1.41</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	1.39	2.07	1.35	0.55	1.05	0.48	0.22	1.28	<b>1.42</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>	1.40	1.84	1.65	0.87	2.29	0.29	1.48	1.42	<b>1.59</b>
<b>2014</b>	1.46	1.84	1.34	0.88	1.44	0.27	0.04	1.19	<b>1.44</b>
<b>2015</b>	1.38	1.84	1.24	0.66	1.18	0.38	0.51	1.39	<b>1.36</b>
<b>2014</b>									
September	0.38	0.47	0.33	0.18	0.35	0.06	0.16	0.37	<b>0.36</b>
December	0.35	0.43	0.26	0.17	0.27	0.06	-0.34	0.29	<b>0.32</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	0.44	0.56	0.36	0.31	0.41	0.17	0.09	0.59	<b>0.43</b>
June	0.27	0.37	0.28	0.13	0.25	0.07	0.62	0.28	<b>0.29</b>
September	0.35	0.45	0.30	0.15	0.31	0.12	0.08	0.33	<b>0.34</b>
December	0.32	0.44	0.29	0.07	0.21	0.02	-0.27	0.17	<b>0.30</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	0.43	0.65	0.39	0.22	0.38	0.20	0.10	0.52	<b>0.45</b>
June	0.28	0.52	0.36	0.10	0.15	0.14	0.31	0.25	<b>0.33</b>
September	0.40	0.51	0.35	0.16	0.23	0.14	0.19	0.52	<b>0.38</b>

— 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 be revised following the final rebasing of the 2016 Census – see paragraphs 23–28 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex—States and territories

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES (b)									
<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>	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>	3 675 319	2 835 710	2 318 508	827 450	1 273 037	255 701	128 459	189 330	<b>11 505 587</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	3 726 493	2 886 004	2 350 777	834 822	1 291 748	256 381	128 766	191 380	<b>11 668 458</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	3 778 854	2 938 844	2 376 904	841 161	1 306 801	257 158	129 464	194 141	<b>11 825 431</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	3 832 053	2 999 612	2 407 259	845 871	1 319 692	258 325	129 433	196 603	<b>11 990 972</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>	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>	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>	3 700 139	2 859 599	2 334 169	830 427	1 281 937	256 043	128 393	190 372	<b>11 583 154</b>
<b>2014</b>	3 752 884	2 911 956	2 363 191	837 692	1 298 965	256 604	128 311	192 425	<b>11 744 121</b>
<b>2015</b>	3 805 067	2 965 030	2 389 843	842 969	1 313 064	257 470	128 910	195 067	<b>11 899 533</b>
<b>2014</b>									
September	3 740 237	2 899 378	2 357 867	836 301	1 295 797	256 488	128 852	192 026	<b>11 709 033</b>
December	3 752 884	2 911 956	2 363 191	837 692	1 298 965	256 604	128 311	192 425	<b>11 744 121</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	3 769 269	2 928 216	2 370 922	840 146	1 304 073	257 028	128 317	193 588	<b>11 793 657</b>
June	3 778 854	2 938 844	2 376 904	841 161	1 306 801	257 158	129 464	194 141	<b>11 825 431</b>
September	3 792 680	2 952 281	2 383 531	842 439	1 310 670	257 422	129 366	194 846	<b>11 865 344</b>
December	3 805 067	2 965 030	2 389 843	842 969	1 313 064	257 470	128 910	195 067	<b>11 899 533</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	3 821 323	2 984 261	2 398 831	844 908	1 317 873	257 973	128 976	196 120	<b>11 952 382</b>
June	3 832 053	2 999 612	2 407 259	845 871	1 319 692	258 325	129 433	196 603	<b>11 990 972</b>
September	3 847 375	3 014 859	2 415 233	847 267	1 322 501	258 649	129 771	197 623	<b>12 035 409</b>
FEMALES (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>	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>	3 731 744	2 897 835	2 332 851	842 824	1 242 350	257 366	114 110	191 584	<b>11 611 766</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	3 786 925	2 952 106	2 369 148	850 728	1 265 298	258 345	114 602	193 966	<b>11 792 236</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	3 842 485	3 007 661	2 401 740	857 712	1 283 136	259 434	115 193	197 133	<b>11 965 624</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	3 894 871	3 070 024	2 436 044	862 264	1 297 382	260 738	115 758	199 691	<b>12 137 904</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>	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>	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>	3 759 423	2 925 178	2 350 911	846 244	1 254 431	257 905	114 447	192 938	<b>11 702 585</b>
<b>2014</b>	3 815 295	2 979 149	2 384 871	853 797	1 273 891	258 746	114 628	195 441	<b>11 876 943</b>
<b>2015</b>	3 867 572	3 034 487	2 416 873	859 669	1 290 211	259 839	115 276	198 190	<b>12 043 246</b>
<b>2014</b>									
September	3 801 507	2 966 240	2 377 693	852 241	1 270 106	258 555	114 907	194 735	<b>11 837 103</b>
December	3 815 295	2 979 149	2 384 871	853 797	1 273 891	258 746	114 628	195 441	<b>11 876 943</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	3 831 845	2 996 081	2 394 174	856 513	1 279 377	259 188	114 842	196 578	<b>11 929 723</b>
June	3 842 485	3 007 661	2 401 740	857 712	1 283 136	259 434	115 193	197 133	<b>11 965 624</b>
September	3 855 558	3 021 098	2 409 218	858 927	1 287 252	259 768	115 479	197 725	<b>12 006 153</b>
December	3 867 572	3 034 487	2 416 873	859 669	1 290 211	259 839	115 276	198 190	<b>12 043 246</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	3 884 072	3 054 064	2 426 864	861 444	1 295 298	260 380	115 454	199 188	<b>12 097 894</b>
June	3 894 871	3 070 024	2 436 044	862 264	1 297 382	260 738	115 758	199 691	<b>12 137 904</b>
September	3 910 468	3 086 018	2 445 215	863 537	1 300 663	261 134	115 886	200 726	<b>12 184 783</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 30 June 2015 they are revised. Estimates at 30 September 2015 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>At end of period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<b><i>Australia</i>(a)</b>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS (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>	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>	7 407 063	5 733 545	4 651 359	1 670 274	2 515 387	513 067	242 569	380 914	<b>23 117 353</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	7 513 418	5 838 110	4 719 925	1 685 550	2 557 046	514 726	243 368	385 346	<b>23 460 694</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	7 621 339	5 946 505	4 778 644	1 698 873	2 589 937	516 592	244 657	391 274	<b>23 791 055</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	7 726 924	6 069 636	4 843 303	1 708 135	2 617 074	519 063	245 191	396 294	<b>24 128 876</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>	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>	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>	7 459 562	5 784 777	4 685 080	1 676 671	2 536 368	513 948	242 840	383 310	<b>23 285 739</b>
<b>2014</b>	7 568 179	5 891 105	4 748 062	1 691 489	2 572 856	515 350	242 939	387 866	<b>23 621 064</b>
<b>2015</b>	7 672 639	5 999 517	4 806 716	1 702 638	2 603 275	517 309	244 186	393 257	<b>23 942 779</b>
<b>2014</b>									
September	7 541 744	5 865 618	4 735 560	1 688 542	2 565 903	515 043	243 759	386 761	<b>23 546 136</b>
December	7 568 179	5 891 105	4 748 062	1 691 489	2 572 856	515 350	242 939	387 866	<b>23 621 064</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	7 601 114	5 924 297	4 765 096	1 696 659	2 583 450	516 216	243 159	390 166	<b>23 723 380</b>
June	7 621 339	5 946 505	4 778 644	1 698 873	2 589 937	516 592	244 657	391 274	<b>23 791 055</b>
September	7 648 238	5 973 379	4 792 749	1 701 366	2 597 922	517 190	244 845	392 571	<b>23 871 497</b>
December	7 672 639	5 999 517	4 806 716	1 702 638	2 603 275	517 309	244 186	393 257	<b>23 942 779</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	7 705 395	6 038 325	4 825 695	1 706 352	2 613 171	518 353	244 430	395 308	<b>24 050 276</b>
June	7 726 924	6 069 636	4 843 303	1 708 135	2 617 074	519 063	245 191	396 294	<b>24 128 876</b>
September	7 757 843	6 100 877	4 860 448	1 710 804	2 623 164	519 783	245 657	398 349	<b>24 220 192</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 30 June 2015 they are revised. Estimates at 30 September 2015 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
<b>MALES</b>									
0–4	254 868	203 731	164 278	52 122	89 970	15 542	9 796	14 312	<b>804 701</b>
5–9	250 577	191 374	166 052	51 596	86 982	16 703	9 271	12 967	<b>785 601</b>
10–14	236 019	178 839	159 168	50 025	80 321	16 231	8 629	11 457	<b>740 776</b>
15–19	242 417	186 308	159 422	52 814	81 921	17 183	8 590	11 767	<b>760 520</b>
20–24	272 806	222 549	172 337	58 892	93 103	17 005	10 244	15 411	<b>862 464</b>
25–29	278 083	233 422	172 316	58 848	106 721	14 633	12 088	17 087	<b>893 426</b>
30–34	280 332	231 232	168 530	57 782	108 590	14 447	12 000	16 955	<b>890 258</b>
35–39	256 252	206 717	155 425	52 173	93 638	14 054	10 234	14 723	<b>803 442</b>
40–44	253 907	201 516	162 876	53 640	91 570	15 651	9 259	14 014	<b>802 585</b>
45–49	246 151	199 789	161 696	57 335	90 885	17 130	8 826	13 108	<b>795 049</b>
50–54	242 735	187 433	152 807	56 274	84 245	17 605	7 871	11 875	<b>760 975</b>
55–59	235 179	176 952	144 740	55 136	77 713	18 398	7 068	11 035	<b>726 328</b>
60–64	209 313	156 812	128 904	49 727	67 615	17 220	5 959	9 258	<b>644 915</b>
65–69	190 727	140 194	118 415	46 254	59 243	16 197	4 455	8 191	<b>583 778</b>
70–74	145 949	106 198	89 433	34 800	42 338	12 119	2 550	5 811	<b>439 239</b>
75–79	105 068	78 138	61 362	25 288	29 928	8 579	1 497	3 872	<b>313 765</b>
80–84	69 520	51 869	37 699	17 149	18 834	5 271	657	2 512	<b>203 521</b>
85–89	42 431	31 910	21 694	10 834	11 067	2 990	340	1 472	<b>122 742</b>
90–94	16 142	12 034	8 149	4 269	4 082	1 148	79	620	<b>46 524</b>
95–99	3 152	2 292	1 728	828	822	195	18	129	<b>9 165</b>
100 and over	425	303	228	85	104	24	2	27	<b>1 198</b>
All ages	3 832 053	2 999 612	2 407 259	845 871	1 319 692	258 325	129 433	196 603	<b>11 990 972</b>

<b>FEMALES</b>									
0–4	240 584	192 962	155 283	49 445	85 322	15 073	9 375	13 504	<b>761 628</b>
5–9	237 220	181 446	157 159	49 411	83 169	15 461	8 546	12 189	<b>744 665</b>
10–14	222 504	169 688	150 588	47 454	77 386	15 062	8 255	10 846	<b>701 874</b>
15–19	229 381	178 078	152 494	50 735	78 107	16 058	7 572	11 517	<b>724 028</b>
20–24	258 488	212 667	166 594	55 447	85 397	15 123	8 152	14 716	<b>816 639</b>
25–29	279 843	234 507	173 423	56 690	100 940	14 406	10 665	17 163	<b>887 711</b>
30–34	284 352	235 713	173 312	57 377	101 471	14 924	10 509	16 850	<b>894 582</b>
35–39	259 278	208 696	160 009	52 415	89 619	14 776	8 940	14 761	<b>808 566</b>
40–44	260 542	208 022	167 594	54 229	88 760	16 431	8 466	14 030	<b>818 156</b>
45–49	254 976	207 939	165 678	57 572	88 656	17 726	8 202	13 308	<b>814 148</b>
50–54	249 720	194 911	158 173	57 557	83 488	18 118	7 193	12 405	<b>781 658</b>
55–59	244 189	185 538	149 677	57 401	78 436	19 045	6 652	11 591	<b>752 616</b>
60–64	217 418	165 649	131 756	52 059	69 243	17 461	5 060	9 967	<b>668 699</b>
65–69	195 226	149 042	119 620	48 654	59 706	16 101	3 481	8 844	<b>600 717</b>
70–74	152 425	114 099	91 418	37 654	43 296	12 291	2 128	6 396	<b>459 731</b>
75–79	114 778	86 270	64 200	28 301	32 646	8 911	1 276	4 555	<b>340 951</b>
80–84	87 677	66 511	45 942	21 757	24 207	6 533	696	3 240	<b>256 573</b>
85–89	63 987	47 892	32 417	16 646	16 771	4 401	407	2 268	<b>184 794</b>
90–94	32 468	23 481	15 853	8 907	8 172	2 242	137	1 196	<b>92 456</b>
95–99	8 499	6 009	4 204	2 268	2 191	528	40	302	<b>24 042</b>
100 and over	1 316	904	650	285	399	67	6	43	<b>3 670</b>
All ages	3 894 871	3 070 024	2 436 044	862 264	1 297 382	260 738	115 758	199 691	<b>12 137 904</b>

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

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
PERSONS									
0–4	495 452	396 693	319 561	101 567	175 292	30 615	19 171	27 816	<b>1 566 329</b>
5–9	487 797	372 820	323 211	101 007	170 151	32 164	17 817	25 156	<b>1 530 266</b>
10–14	458 523	348 527	309 756	97 479	157 707	31 293	16 884	22 303	<b>1 442 650</b>
15–19	471 798	364 386	311 916	103 549	160 028	33 241	16 162	23 284	<b>1 484 548</b>
20–24	531 294	435 216	338 931	114 339	178 500	32 128	18 396	30 127	<b>1 679 103</b>
25–29	557 926	467 929	345 739	115 538	207 661	29 039	22 753	34 250	<b>1 781 137</b>
30–34	564 684	466 945	341 842	115 159	210 061	29 371	22 509	33 805	<b>1 784 840</b>
35–39	515 530	415 413	315 434	104 588	183 257	28 830	19 174	29 484	<b>1 612 008</b>
40–44	514 449	409 538	330 470	107 869	180 330	32 082	17 725	28 044	<b>1 620 741</b>
45–49	501 127	407 728	327 374	114 907	179 541	34 856	17 028	26 416	<b>1 609 197</b>
50–54	492 455	382 344	310 980	113 831	167 733	35 723	15 064	24 280	<b>1 542 633</b>
55–59	479 368	362 490	294 417	112 537	156 149	37 443	13 720	22 626	<b>1 478 944</b>
60–64	426 731	322 461	260 660	101 786	136 858	34 681	11 019	19 225	<b>1 313 614</b>
65–69	385 953	289 236	238 035	94 908	118 949	32 298	7 936	17 035	<b>1 184 495</b>
70–74	298 374	220 297	180 851	72 454	85 634	24 410	4 678	12 207	<b>898 970</b>
75–79	219 846	164 408	125 562	53 589	62 574	17 490	2 773	8 427	<b>654 716</b>
80–84	157 197	118 380	83 641	38 906	43 041	11 804	1 353	5 752	<b>460 094</b>
85–89	106 418	79 802	54 111	27 480	27 838	7 391	747	3 740	<b>307 536</b>
90–94	48 610	35 515	24 002	13 176	12 254	3 390	216	1 816	<b>138 980</b>
95–99	11 651	8 301	5 932	3 096	3 013	723	58	431	<b>33 207</b>
100 and over	1 741	1 207	878	370	503	91	8	70	<b>4 868</b>
All ages	7 726 924	6 069 636	4 843 303	1 708 135	2 617 074	519 063	245 191	396 294	<b>24 128 876</b>

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

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

June

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2012(a)	2013(a)	2014(a)	2015(a)	2016(b)	2012(a)	2013(a)	2014(a)	2015(a)	2016(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	764 555	779 375	787 421	793 521	804 701	3.36	3.37	3.36	3.34	3.34
5–9	729 260	747 686	764 060	777 997	785 601	3.21	3.23	3.26	3.27	3.26
10–14	713 342	716 616	721 694	729 500	740 776	3.14	3.10	3.08	3.07	3.07
15–19	750 636	754 838	758 918	758 513	760 520	3.30	3.27	3.23	3.19	3.15
20–24	829 036	836 701	846 017	854 447	862 464	3.65	3.62	3.61	3.59	3.57
25–29	859 142	871 107	876 189	885 137	893 426	3.78	3.77	3.73	3.72	3.70
30–34	798 496	831 294	854 779	875 330	890 258	3.51	3.60	3.64	3.68	3.69
35–39	774 856	773 368	775 470	784 578	803 442	3.41	3.35	3.31	3.30	3.33
40–44	810 275	822 586	822 978	817 164	802 585	3.57	3.56	3.51	3.43	3.33
45–49	759 390	758 241	762 748	774 092	795 049	3.34	3.28	3.25	3.25	3.30
50–54	754 013	764 634	769 145	767 590	760 975	3.32	3.31	3.28	3.23	3.15
55–59	675 708	687 898	702 015	713 457	726 328	2.97	2.98	2.99	3.00	3.01
60–64	608 182	614 233	622 449	632 504	644 915	2.68	2.66	2.65	2.66	2.67
65–69	508 032	536 353	553 736	569 650	583 778	2.24	2.32	2.36	2.39	2.42
70–74	371 058	383 382	400 914	419 004	439 239	1.63	1.66	1.71	1.76	1.82
75–79	267 237	277 544	289 525	302 327	313 765	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.27	1.30
80–84	192 716	194 495	196 827	199 007	203 521	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84
85–89	105 239	110 281	114 849	119 408	122 742	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.51
90–94	34 836	37 759	40 981	43 376	46 524	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19
95–99	6 178	6 466	6 901	7 858	9 165	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
100 and over	636	730	842	971	1 198	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	11 312 823	11 505 587	11 668 458	11 825 431	11 990 972	49.77	49.77	49.74	49.71	49.70
FEMALES										
0–4	724 790	737 798	745 686	751 308	761 628	3.19	3.19	3.18	3.16	3.16
5–9	690 320	707 321	723 095	737 044	744 665	3.04	3.06	3.08	3.10	3.09
10–14	678 260	682 062	685 663	691 065	701 874	2.98	2.95	2.92	2.90	2.91
15–19	709 039	711 826	715 821	719 022	724 028	3.12	3.08	3.05	3.02	3.00
20–24	794 895	800 953	805 134	808 850	816 639	3.50	3.46	3.43	3.40	3.38
25–29	837 419	853 517	867 066	879 668	887 711	3.68	3.69	3.70	3.70	3.68
30–34	792 658	823 131	849 737	875 477	894 582	3.49	3.56	3.62	3.68	3.71
35–39	781 494	778 760	781 959	791 790	808 566	3.44	3.37	3.33	3.33	3.35
40–44	825 253	838 950	840 496	836 186	818 156	3.63	3.63	3.58	3.51	3.39
45–49	773 305	771 782	778 616	790 802	814 148	3.40	3.34	3.32	3.32	3.37
50–54	769 697	781 985	788 404	788 051	781 658	3.39	3.38	3.36	3.31	3.24
55–59	690 394	705 876	722 261	737 094	752 616	3.04	3.05	3.08	3.10	3.12
60–64	615 828	626 785	640 258	653 996	668 699	2.71	2.71	2.73	2.75	2.77
65–69	515 590	544 829	564 330	583 117	600 717	2.27	2.36	2.41	2.45	2.49
70–74	384 367	398 614	417 795	438 447	459 731	1.69	1.72	1.78	1.84	1.91
75–79	305 669	312 651	322 377	331 776	340 951	1.34	1.35	1.37	1.39	1.41
80–84	253 075	252 813	252 970	254 026	256 573	1.11	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.06
85–89	174 425	177 804	180 478	182 937	184 794	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77
90–94	76 719	81 373	86 516	89 910	92 456	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.38
95–99	19 575	20 113	20 531	21 752	24 042	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10
100 and over	2 659	2 823	3 043	3 306	3 670	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
All ages	11 415 431	11 611 766	11 792 236	11 965 624	12 137 904	50.23	50.23	50.26	50.29	50.30

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Estimates from 30 June 2016 are preliminary and are subject to revisions

(a) Estimates from 30 June 2012 to 30 June 2015 are revised – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

– see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

June *continued*

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2012(a)	2013(a)	2014(a)	2015(a)	2016(b)	2012(a)	2013(a)	2014(a)	2015(a)	2016(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS										
0–4	1 489 345	1 517 173	1 533 107	1 544 829	1 566 329	6.55	6.56	6.53	6.49	6.49
5–9	1 419 580	1 455 007	1 487 155	1 515 041	1 530 266	6.25	6.29	6.34	6.37	6.34
10–14	1 391 602	1 398 678	1 407 357	1 420 565	1 442 650	6.12	6.05	6.00	5.97	5.98
15–19	1 459 675	1 466 664	1 474 739	1 477 535	1 484 548	6.42	6.34	6.29	6.21	6.15
20–24	1 623 931	1 637 654	1 651 151	1 663 297	1 679 103	7.14	7.08	7.04	6.99	6.96
25–29	1 696 561	1 724 624	1 743 255	1 764 805	1 781 137	7.46	7.46	7.43	7.42	7.38
30–34	1 591 154	1 654 425	1 704 516	1 750 807	1 784 840	7.00	7.16	7.27	7.36	7.40
35–39	1 556 350	1 552 128	1 557 429	1 576 368	1 612 008	6.85	6.71	6.64	6.63	6.68
40–44	1 635 528	1 661 536	1 663 474	1 653 350	1 620 741	7.20	7.19	7.09	6.95	6.72
45–49	1 532 695	1 530 023	1 541 364	1 564 894	1 609 197	6.74	6.62	6.57	6.58	6.67
50–54	1 523 710	1 546 619	1 557 549	1 555 641	1 542 633	6.70	6.69	6.64	6.54	6.39
55–59	1 366 102	1 393 774	1 424 276	1 450 551	1 478 944	6.01	6.03	6.07	6.10	6.13
60–64	1 224 010	1 241 018	1 262 707	1 286 500	1 313 614	5.39	5.37	5.38	5.41	5.44
65–69	1 023 622	1 081 182	1 118 066	1 152 767	1 184 495	4.50	4.68	4.77	4.85	4.91
70–74	755 425	781 996	818 709	857 451	898 970	3.32	3.38	3.49	3.60	3.73
75–79	572 906	590 195	611 902	634 103	654 716	2.52	2.55	2.61	2.67	2.71
80–84	445 791	447 308	449 797	453 033	460 094	1.96	1.93	1.92	1.90	1.91
85–89	279 664	288 085	295 327	302 345	307 536	1.23	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.27
90–94	111 555	119 132	127 497	133 286	138 980	0.49	0.52	0.54	0.56	0.58
95–99	25 753	26 579	27 432	29 610	33 207	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.14
100 and over	3 295	3 553	3 885	4 277	4 868	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
All ages	22 728 254	23 117 353	23 460 694	23 791 055	24 128 876	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Estimates from 30 June 2012 to 30 June 2015 are revised – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percentage(a)</i>
	no.	%
<b>Australia – at 30 September 2016(b)</b>		
New South Wales	7 757 843	32.0
Victoria	6 100 877	25.2
Queensland	4 860 448	20.1
South Australia	1 710 804	7.1
Western Australia	2 623 164	10.8
Tasmania	519 783	2.1
Northern Territory	245 657	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	398 349	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	412	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	2 258	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	597	0.0
Total Other Territories	3 267	0.0
<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>24 220 192</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Australian External Territories – at 30 June 2016(c)</b>		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	..
Coral Sea Islands Territory	3	..
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	57	..
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	..
Norfolk Island(e)	1 713	..
Total Australian External Territories	1 773	..

.. not applicable

(a) Percentage of the population of Total Australia.

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

(c) Estimates for the Australian External Territories are updated annually at 30 June and are not subject to a revision process unless a more recent estimate is required for electoral apportionment purposes – see paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

## PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION (a)—States and territories

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
GREATER CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES A(c)									
2012	4 672.6	4 248.3	2 192.1	1 278.4	1 900.0	217.0	131.9	..	..
2016	4 958.1	4 620.3	2 409.2	1 342.1	2 209.4	224.5	137.9	..	..
2026	5 753.8	5 671.8	3 022.5	1 520.6	3 068.7	251.3	147.9	..	..
2036	6 601.2	6 787.7	3 689.2	1 703.9	4 004.0	277.4	157.2	..	..
2046	7 486.6	7 952.9	4 400.3	1 887.7	5 000.1	301.8	166.6	..	..
2056	8 430.8	9 192.6	5 174.7	2 080.0	6 076.0	326.7	176.7	..	..
TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES A(c)									
2012	7 301.1	5 629.1	4 565.5	1 656.3	2 432.7	512.3	235.2	375.1	<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 32–37 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

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

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

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

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, by sex  
and age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2011(a)(b)

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(c)
<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 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) For further information, see *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001) and *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0).

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(c)
PERSONS									
0–4	26 010	5 973	24 813	4 458	10 435	3 020	7 413	697	<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 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) For further information, see *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001) and *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0).

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT AUSTRALIAN NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION, by sex and age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2011(a)(b)

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (c)
MALES									
0–4	229 841	177 806	143 691	47 364	74 707	14 991	5 741	12 122	<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 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (c)
PERSONS									
0–4	447 395	345 978	279 517	92 968	145 980	28 801	11 079	23 435	<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 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

PROJECTED RESIDENT ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER  
POPULATION(a)—States and territories

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

PROJECTIONS, SERIES A — PERSONS (c)

2012	212 498	48 505	193 527	38 188	90 073	24 709	69 981	6 337	<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>

PROJECTIONS, SERIES C — PERSONS (e)

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS (c)									
<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>	98 886	75 018	63 227	20 267	32 939	6 351	4 014	5 285	<b>306 025</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	99 926	76 542	63 959	20 496	34 513	6 109	4 012	5 534	<b>311 124</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	96 119	76 594	63 490	20 205	34 932	6 030	3 987	5 606	<b>306 997</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	97 857	76 716	62 522	19 952	35 149	5 755	4 039	5 659	<b>307 679</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	99 538	82 441	62 653	19 778	35 710	5 950	3 937	5 503	<b>315 539</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>	98 799	72 907	62 774	20 197	32 332	6 562	3 932	5 254	<b>302 788</b>
<b>2012</b>	101 013	76 299	64 557	20 514	34 112	6 191	4 048	5 476	<b>312 244</b>
<b>2013</b>	97 213	76 231	63 430	19 924	34 554	6 080	4 025	5 558	<b>307 044</b>
<b>2014</b>	97 798	77 582	63 690	20 533	35 386	5 877	3 964	5 631	<b>310 494</b>
<b>2015</b>	96 808	74 097	61 688	19 546	35 183	5 629	4 028	5 456	<b>302 465</b>
<b>2014</b>									
September	25 089	19 778	16 113	5 197	8 899	1 496	956	1 460	<b>78 990</b>
December	24 640	19 538	15 411	5 015	8 666	1 419	957	1 408	<b>77 064</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	24 231	18 890	15 473	4 828	8 892	1 452	1 051	1 389	<b>76 213</b>
June	23 897	18 510	15 525	4 912	8 692	1 388	1 075	1 402	<b>75 412</b>
September	25 005	18 027	15 498	5 014	8 897	1 477	953	1 373	<b>76 249</b>
December	23 675	18 670	15 192	4 792	8 702	1 312	949	1 292	<b>74 591</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	24 139	21 051	15 400	4 914	8 850	1 475	957	1 238	<b>78 028</b>
June	26 719	24 693	16 563	5 058	9 261	1 686	1 078	1 600	<b>86 671</b>
September	23 798	17 901	15 815	5 203	8 974	1 469	966	1 564	<b>75 700</b>
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (d)(e)									
<b>2010–11</b>	1.975	1.798	2.021	1.872	1.931	2.131	2.130	1.741	<b>1.928</b>
<b>2011–12</b>	1.947	1.849	1.998	1.893	1.915	2.080	2.176	1.764	<b>1.927</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	1.944	1.848	1.980	1.897	1.916	2.025	2.113	1.804	<b>1.921</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	1.838	1.806	1.932	1.850	1.874	2.011	2.088	1.794	<b>1.859</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	1.838	1.768	1.881	1.806	1.854	1.931	2.125	1.793	<b>1.833</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	1.845	1.862	1.866	1.778	1.874	1.999	2.077	1.732	<b>1.856</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 9–12 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(c) Birth estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2015 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2015 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 8–12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Births per woman.

(e) Rates prior to 30 June 2016 are calculated using revised births based on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP. Rates at 30 June 2016 are calculated using preliminary births based on quarter of registration and preliminary ERP and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS (c)(d)									
<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>	50 465	36 168	27 794	12 773	12 969	4 285	1 020	1 721	<b>147 203</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	50 281	36 588	28 432	13 133	13 462	4 461	1 070	1 736	<b>149 166</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	50 776	37 375	27 869	13 013	13 624	4 490	1 123	1 743	<b>150 021</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	52 934	38 573	29 405	13 480	14 053	4 426	1 182	1 840	<b>155 900</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	53 765	41 016	29 594	13 281	14 510	4 664	1 127	1 914	<b>159 883</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>	50 177	36 313	27 819	12 696	12 739	4 262	1 023	1 703	<b>146 738</b>
<b>2012</b>	50 867	36 536	28 120	13 145	13 292	4 485	1 009	1 722	<b>149 180</b>
<b>2013</b>	50 111	36 609	27 982	12 842	13 478	4 417	1 089	1 718	<b>148 253</b>
<b>2014</b>	52 377	38 225	28 737	13 381	13 736	4 457	1 172	1 837	<b>153 929</b>
<b>2015</b>	53 075	40 944	29 496	13 497	14 582	4 603	1 182	1 804	<b>159 191</b>
<b>2014</b>									
September	15 111	10 437	7 960	3 817	3 740	1 164	313	532	<b>43 076</b>
December	12 611	9 426	7 036	3 259	3 368	1 089	297	430	<b>37 518</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	11 770	8 798	7 061	3 033	3 391	1 052	288	422	<b>35 817</b>
June	13 442	9 912	7 348	3 371	3 554	1 121	284	456	<b>39 489</b>
September	15 087	11 081	8 201	3 707	3 982	1 305	283	484	<b>44 133</b>
December	12 776	11 153	6 886	3 386	3 655	1 125	327	442	<b>39 752</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	12 629	8 992	6 936	2 981	3 324	1 037	255	418	<b>36 574</b>
June	13 273	9 790	7 571	3 207	3 549	1 197	262	570	<b>39 424</b>
September	14 844	10 680	8 313	3 750	4 134	1 247	246	554	<b>43 768</b>
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (e)(f)									
<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>	5.66	5.40	5.80	5.62	5.33	6.38	7.88	5.13	<b>5.62</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	5.48	5.30	5.73	5.66	5.33	6.57	8.38	4.97	<b>5.52</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	5.37	5.25	5.42	5.48	5.20	6.46	8.36	4.76	<b>5.38</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	5.44	5.26	5.54	5.54	5.16	6.20	8.38	4.81	<b>5.43</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	5.37	5.13	5.38	5.33	5.15	6.40	7.53	4.84	<b>5.32</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 9–12 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Death estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2015 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2015 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 8–12 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Preliminary deaths for September quarter 2015 have been updated for Victoria – see paragraph 12 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) Rates prior to 30 June 2016 are calculated using revised deaths based on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP. Rates at 30 June 2016 are calculated using preliminary deaths based on quarter of registrations and preliminary ERP, and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania(b)	Northern Territory(b)	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia(c)
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS (d)									
<b>2010–11</b>	376	241	300	72	99	28	35	17	<b>1 168</b>
<b>2011–12</b>	362	220	281	60	81	30	34	16	<b>1 084</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	323	216	287	59	92	20	27	13	<b>1 037</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	348	222	289	49	78	30	26	19	<b>1 061</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	320	173	264	66	90	21	28	18	<b>980</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	305	187	236	64	99	23	30	20	<b>964</b>
<b>2010</b>	388	251	316	74	106	28	28	18	<b>1 209</b>
<b>2011</b>	368	216	303	56	93	28	41	16	<b>1 121</b>
<b>2012</b>	313	211	271	62	79	22	24	15	<b>997</b>
<b>2013</b>	369	224	293	60	86	23	33	17	<b>1 105</b>
<b>2014</b>	340	200	271	59	86	31	22	14	<b>1 023</b>
<b>2015</b>	312	166	243	59	88	20	29	20	<b>937</b>
<b>2014</b>									
September	89	41	72	21	22	np	np	np	<b>257</b>
December	96	45	67	18	25	np	np	np	<b>270</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	70	39	62	9	27	np	np	np	<b>224</b>
June	65	48	63	18	16	np	np	np	<b>229</b>
September	78	32	69	18	22	np	np	np	<b>235</b>
December	99	47	49	14	23	np	np	np	<b>249</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	66	46	62	14	21	np	np	np	<b>224</b>
June	62	62	56	18	33	np	np	np	<b>256</b>
September	69	48	66	12	32	np	np	np	<b>249</b>

INFANT MORTALITY RATES (e)(f)

<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>	3.66	2.93	4.44	2.96	2.46	4.72	8.47	3.03	<b>3.54</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	3.23	2.82	4.49	2.88	2.67	3.27	6.73	2.35	<b>3.33</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	3.62	2.90	4.55	2.43	2.23	4.98	6.52	3.39	<b>3.46</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	3.27	2.26	4.22	3.31	2.56	3.65	6.93	3.18	<b>3.19</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	3.06	2.27	3.77	3.24	2.77	3.87	7.62	3.63	<b>3.06</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 9–12 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Due to the small number of infant deaths in most quarters in Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, quarterly estimates are not available for publication.
- (c) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Death estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2015 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2015 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 8–12 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (e) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.
- (f) Rates prior to 30 June 2016 are calculated using revised infant deaths and revised births, both based on quarter of occurrence. Rates at 30 June 2016 are calculated using preliminary infant deaths and preliminary births, both based on quarter of registration, and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NOM ARRIVALS (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>	148 114	113 314	95 420	22 465	82 870	3 570	6 597	8 881	<b>481 231</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	157 272	119 146	94 346	22 398	82 962	3 729	8 577	8 316	<b>496 746</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	161 230	124 006	86 083	23 449	61 370	3 814	5 979	8 216	<b>474 155</b>
<b>2014-15</b>	165 427	129 534	80 104	23 196	54 400	3 872	6 492	8 940	<b>471 973</b>
<b>2015-16</b>	170 959	138 000	81 994	21 573	52 694	3 885	5 560	7 993	<b>482 665</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>	146 230	109 518	90 456	20 816	72 451	3 479	5 367	7 929	<b>456 258</b>
<b>2012</b>	150 099	116 119	95 180	22 371	88 496	3 691	8 308	8 825	<b>493 089</b>
<b>2013</b>	162 254	122 915	91 863	23 381	70 623	3 786	7 047	8 175	<b>490 045</b>
<b>2014</b>	162 288	125 794	81 700	22 737	56 564	3 913	5 846	8 536	<b>467 390</b>
<b>2015</b>	169 141	134 062	80 926	22 753	53 976	3 805	6 324	8 636	<b>479 628</b>
<b>2014</b>									
September	44 001	34 685	21 341	5 733	14 565	918	1 851	2 447	<b>125 542</b>
December	41 092	30 425	20 189	5 554	13 202	1 122	1 137	1 983	<b>114 708</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	45 536	37 642	20 818	7 206	14 838	1 212	1 331	2 880	<b>131 465</b>
June	34 798	26 782	17 756	4 703	11 795	620	2 173	1 630	<b>100 258</b>
September	45 677	36 434	21 832	5 838	14 370	956	1 709	2 354	<b>129 172</b>
December	43 130	33 204	20 520	5 006	12 973	1 017	1 111	1 772	<b>118 733</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	46 798	39 263	21 192	6 317	14 506	1 185	1 115	2 515	<b>132 894</b>
June	35 354	29 099	18 450	4 412	10 845	727	1 625	1 352	<b>101 866</b>
September	51 126	41 111	21 905	5 924	13 584	1 127	1 790	2 719	<b>139 287</b>
NOM DEPARTURES (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>	89 916	58 899	50 494	11 114	29 671	2 401	3 579	5 748	<b>251 823</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	92 574	63 519	54 915	11 549	34 953	2 474	3 611	6 009	<b>269 605</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	93 361	67 443	58 891	12 397	42 064	2 527	4 700	6 403	<b>287 790</b>
<b>2014-15</b>	95 790	69 472	60 919	12 582	40 643	2 807	5 022	6 154	<b>293 391</b>
<b>2015-16</b>	99 798	72 993	61 975	12 410	39 054	2 742	5 140	6 386	<b>300 500</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>	90 243	59 207	50 144	10 772	28 562	2 396	3 695	5 560	<b>250 579</b>
<b>2012</b>	88 189	60 385	51 560	11 456	32 205	2 429	3 617	5 810	<b>255 653</b>
<b>2013</b>	95 425	65 790	58 014	12 045	39 637	2 516	4 213	6 254	<b>283 895</b>
<b>2014</b>	93 520	68 159	59 269	12 327	41 326	2 653	5 147	6 226	<b>288 630</b>
<b>2015</b>	99 665	71 852	62 790	12 686	39 845	2 793	5 191	6 362	<b>301 187</b>
<b>2014</b>									
September	24 485	18 038	15 403	3 373	10 691	722	1 634	1 668	<b>76 014</b>
December	24 961	18 037	17 784	3 440	11 100	713	1 547	1 744	<b>79 326</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	23 403	17 448	13 482	3 101	9 132	703	814	1 460	<b>69 545</b>
June	22 941	15 949	14 250	2 668	9 720	669	1 027	1 282	<b>68 506</b>
September	26 716	19 023	17 041	3 542	10 365	667	1 741	1 750	<b>80 846</b>
December	26 605	19 432	18 017	3 375	10 628	754	1 609	1 870	<b>82 290</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	22 321	16 900	13 755	2 886	8 212	636	794	1 347	<b>66 851</b>
June	24 156	17 638	13 162	2 607	9 849	685	996	1 419	<b>70 513</b>
September	26 797	20 094	15 664	3 512	9 904	716	1 486	1 730	<b>79 903</b>

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

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<b><i>Australia (a)</i></b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (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>	64 698	55 627	39 431	10 849	48 009	1 255	4 966	2 307	<b>227 141</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	67 869	56 563	27 192	11 052	19 306	1 287	1 279	1 813	<b>186 365</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	69 637	60 062	19 185	10 614	13 757	1 065	1 470	2 786	<b>178 582</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	71 161	65 007	20 019	9 163	13 640	1 143	420	1 607	<b>182 165</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>	66 829	57 125	33 849	11 336	30 986	1 270	2 834	1 921	<b>206 150</b>
<b>2014</b>	68 768	57 635	22 431	10 410	15 238	1 260	699	2 310	<b>178 760</b>
<b>2015</b>	69 476	62 210	18 136	10 067	14 131	1 012	1 133	2 274	<b>178 441</b>
<b>2014</b>									
September	19 516	16 647	5 938	2 360	3 874	196	217	779	<b>49 528</b>
December	16 131	12 388	2 405	2 114	2 102	409	-410	239	<b>35 382</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	22 133	20 194	7 336	4 105	5 706	509	517	1 420	<b>61 920</b>
June	11 857	10 833	3 506	2 035	2 075	-49	1 146	348	<b>31 752</b>
September	18 961	17 411	4 791	2 296	4 005	289	-32	604	<b>48 326</b>
December	16 525	13 772	2 503	1 631	2 345	263	-498	-98	<b>36 443</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	24 477	22 363	7 437	3 431	6 294	549	321	1 168	<b>66 043</b>
June	11 198	11 461	5 288	1 805	996	42	629	-67	<b>31 353</b>
September	24 329	21 017	6 241	2 412	3 680	411	304	989	<b>59 384</b>

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

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

## DEPARTURES FROM:

Arrivals to:	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
2014-15									
New South Wales	. .	21 726	35 423	5 707	8 309	2 033	2 966	10 030	86 194
Victoria	24 841	. .	19 957	8 081	9 584	3 461	2 821	3 367	72 112
Queensland	40 285	18 862	. .	5 642	8 515	2 983	5 733	3 312	85 332
South Australia	4 950	5 773	4 573	. .	2 602	598	2 317	615	21 428
Western Australia	7 828	7 914	8 833	2 712	. .	1 234	2 443	738	31 702
Tasmania	2 092	2 581	3 063	607	1 453	. .	293	195	10 284
Northern Territory	2 582	2 584	4 246	1 679	2 400	255	. .	295	14 041
Australian Capital Territory	10 255	2 482	2 820	763	801	248	506	. .	17 875
Total Departures	92 833	61 922	78 915	25 191	33 664	10 812	17 079	18 552	338 968
Net gain/loss	-6 639	10 190	6 417	-3 763	-1 962	-528	-3 038	-677	. .
2015-16									
New South Wales	. .	23 370	37 491	6 174	9 378	2 017	3 051	10 673	92 154
Victoria	29 198	. .	21 465	9 584	11 188	3 778	3 026	3 712	81 951
Queensland	44 911	20 470	. .	6 252	9 639	3 127	5 822	3 677	93 898
South Australia	5 347	5 902	4 364	. .	2 588	664	2 418	750	22 033
Western Australia	7 493	7 223	8 226	3 013	. .	1 190	2 352	726	30 223
Tasmania	2 539	2 890	3 151	671	1 524	. .	365	246	11 386
Northern Territory	2 738	2 654	4 453	1 858	2 482	287	. .	337	14 809
Australian Capital Territory	11 277	2 743	3 167	879	1 127	281	471	. .	19 945
Total Departures	103 503	65 252	82 317	28 431	37 926	11 344	17 505	20 121	366 399
Net gain/loss	-11 349	16 699	11 581	-6 398	-7 703	42	-2 696	-176	. .
2014									
New South Wales	. .	21 508	35 271	5 499	8 170	2 112	2 954	9 726	85 240
Victoria	24 253	. .	19 880	7 887	9 519	3 410	2 708	3 218	70 875
Queensland	39 378	18 758	. .	5 442	8 556	3 038	5 850	3 203	84 225
South Australia	4 946	5 771	4 731	. .	2 683	714	2 433	618	21 896
Western Australia	8 047	8 100	9 241	2 808	. .	1 370	2 439	819	32 824
Tasmania	2 013	2 501	2 848	569	1 432	. .	316	195	9 874
Northern Territory	2 661	2 602	4 126	1 679	2 170	291	. .	281	13 810
Australian Capital Territory	9 514	2 299	2 530	756	694	217	502	. .	16 512
Total Departures	90 812	61 539	78 627	24 640	33 224	11 152	17 202	18 060	335 256
Net gain/loss	-5 572	9 336	5 598	-2 744	-400	-1 278	-3 392	-1 548	. .
2015									
New South Wales	. .	22 361	36 582	6 019	8 621	1 976	2 992	10 379	88 930
Victoria	26 790	. .	20 498	8 633	10 163	3 551	2 873	3 505	76 013
Queensland	42 308	19 247	. .	5 880	8 913	3 121	5 651	3 601	88 721
South Australia	5 274	5 850	4 409	. .	2 513	605	2 244	684	21 579
Western Australia	7 738	7 496	8 379	2 821	. .	1 171	2 492	719	30 816
Tasmania	2 342	2 732	3 145	630	1 502	. .	305	222	10 878
Northern Territory	2 609	2 653	4 306	1 768	2 437	245	. .	302	14 320
Australian Capital Territory	10 618	2 625	3 076	795	980	288	495	. .	18 877
Total Departures	97 679	62 964	80 395	26 546	35 129	10 957	17 052	19 412	350 134
Net gain/loss	-8 749	13 049	8 326	-4 967	-4 313	-79	-2 732	-535	. .

. . not applicable

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

## DEPARTURES FROM:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
Arrivals to:	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2015									
New South Wales	. .	5 060	7 954	1 273	1 959	407	648	2 332	19 633
Victoria	5 868	. .	4 470	1 883	2 163	729	601	733	16 447
Queensland	9 314	4 236	. .	1 287	2 058	685	1 169	790	19 539
South Australia	1 212	1 229	936	. .	573	163	458	168	4 739
Western Australia	1 707	1 622	1 845	691	. .	287	581	154	6 887
Tasmania	519	674	731	148	348	. .	75	55	2 550
Northern Territory	564	594	968	403	535	67	. .	49	3 180
Australian Capital Territory	2 429	515	618	164	186	75	98	. .	4 085
Total Departures	21 613	13 930	17 522	5 849	7 822	2 413	3 630	4 281	77 060
Net gain/loss	-1 980	2 517	2 017	-1 110	-935	137	-450	-196	. .
JUNE QUARTER 2016									
New South Wales	. .	6 273	10 113	1 625	2 615	558	763	2 738	24 685
Victoria	7 870	. .	5 759	2 749	3 240	1 038	756	1 050	22 462
Queensland	12 235	5 590	. .	1 675	2 663	818	1 523	887	25 391
South Australia	1 349	1 568	1 176	. .	705	164	742	185	5 889
Western Australia	1 896	1 902	2 129	809	. .	316	566	195	7 813
Tasmania	696	814	896	206	433	. .	122	74	3 241
Northern Territory	710	673	1 194	451	661	89	. .	106	3 884
Australian Capital Territory	3 044	695	796	247	301	79	96	. .	5 258
Total Departures	27 800	17 515	22 063	7 762	10 618	3 062	4 568	5 235	98 623
Net gain/loss	-3 115	4 947	3 328	-1 873	-2 805	179	-684	23	. .
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2016									
New South Wales	. .	5 209	8 088	1 217	2 303	462	648	2 217	20 144
Victoria	6 224	. .	4 507	1 978	2 463	710	665	728	17 275
Queensland	10 115	4 545	. .	1 372	2 096	725	1 167	710	20 730
South Australia	1 209	1 328	910	. .	496	104	422	132	4 601
Western Australia	1 558	1 494	1 602	506	. .	260	493	145	6 058
Tasmania	492	638	754	134	313	. .	71	70	2 472
Northern Territory	548	504	863	421	546	70	. .	70	3 022
Australian Capital Territory	2 362	554	604	169	271	54	114	. .	4 128
Total Departures	22 508	14 272	17 328	5 797	8 488	2 385	3 580	4 072	78 430
Net gain/loss	-2 364	3 003	3 402	-1 196	-2 430	87	-558	56	. .

. . not applicable

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

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This quarterly release contains the most recent estimates of the resident populations (ERP) of Australia and the states and territories based on the results of the *2011 Census of Population and Housing* held on 9 August 2011 (with various adjustments described in paragraphs 5 and 6), and the addition of quarterly components of population growth. The ABS has used the 2011 Census to produce final rebased estimates of the resident population for the series from September 1991 to June 2011. This release contains the latest available statistics on births, deaths (including infant deaths) and overseas and interstate migration. In addition, the release includes estimates of the resident population by age groups, major population regions and estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. It also includes projected resident populations and projected number of households (2011 base). Periodically, articles on specific demographic topics will be released on the ABS web site in conjunction with this release.

**2** Following the 1992 amendments to the *Acts Interpretation Act* to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing from September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the state and territory level has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jarvis Bay Territory (previously included with the Australian Capital Territory), as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands which were previously excluded from population estimates for Australia. Data for Other and External Territories are detailed separately in table 8.

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

**4** Estimates for Australian External Territories will be updated annually as at 30 June unless a more recent estimate is required for electoral apportionment purposes under the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*.

### POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

#### *Method of estimation*

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

*Method of estimation continued*

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

*Status of quarterly ERP data*

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

### STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, AS AT 23 MARCH 2017

	<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 – based on actual traveller behaviour	Final	FINAL
Sep. 2011–Jun. 2015	2011 Census	Revised – based on date of occurrence	Final – based on actual traveller behaviour	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2011 Census	REVISED
Sep. 2015–Sep. 2016	2011 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour one year ago	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2011 Census	PRELIMINARY

*Natural increase: births and deaths*

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

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

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

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

### *Net overseas migration*

**13** The United Nations defines an international migrant as "*any person who changes his or her country of usual residence*". For the purposes of estimating Net Overseas Migration (NOM), and thereby Australia's official ERP, a person is regarded as a usual resident if they have been (or expect to be) residing in Australia for a period of 12 months or more. This 12 month period *does not have to be continuous* and is measured over a 16-month period.

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

**15** The ABS introduced the '12/16 month' rule for calculating NOM in September quarter 2006. Consequently this point marks a break in series and NOM estimates from earlier periods are not comparable.

**16** The Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) has rolled out new technologies to streamline and strengthen border operations. Departure SmartGates are currently in use at all international airports in Australia for processing passengers leaving the country. Passengers using Departure SmartGates are required to place their outgoing passenger card in the drop boxes located near the Departure SmartGate rather than handing them to Australian Border Force officers.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### Net overseas migration *continued*

**17** Coinciding with the roll-out of Departure SmartGates there has been an increase in outgoing passenger cards not being collected due to passengers failing to place their cards into the drop boxes. The ABS and DIBP are continually working together to mitigate this issue and to minimise the impact on data quality.

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

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

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

#### PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

**20** Preliminary estimates of NOM are required six months after the reference quarter for the production of quarterly estimates of the population of Australia, and the states and territories. At that time, complete traveller histories for the 16 months following a reference quarter cannot be produced. Since September quarter 2008, migration adjustments have been applied based on changes between intended and actual duration of stay from final NOM estimates one year earlier for travellers with similar characteristics. These characteristics include their 'initial category of travel', age, country of citizenship, and state/territory of usual/intended residence. The adjustments account for differences between their intended duration of stay and their actual duration of stay.

#### FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

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

### Diplomatic personnel

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

### Net interstate migration

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

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

**25** Changes to the model with updated expansion factors based on Census and other Medicare data are applied after each Census. Expansion factors are used to account for an undercoverage of Medicare data by various ages and sex. The current model is essentially unchanged from the model used to estimate interstate migration between 2006 to 2011 but for updated expansion factors based on the 2011 Census. The model includes the following characteristics:

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

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

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

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

- *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2014* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.003); and
- *Information Paper: Evaluation of Administrative Data Sources for Use in Quarterly Estimation of Interstate Migration, 2006 to 2011* (cat. no. 3127.0.55.001).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Defence force adjustment*

**29** Medicare theoretically covers all Australian usual residents as well as those non-Australian residents granted temporary Medicare registration. However, there are a range of Australian usual residents who do not access the Medicare system, primarily due to access to alternative health services. One group is the military. As such, estimates of interstate migration produced from the interstate migration model described in the *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2014* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.003) are adjusted to compensate for defence force movements not covered by Medicare. These adjustments are estimated using counts of defence force personnel by age, sex and state/territory, obtained from the Department of Defence, with 70% of any change in quarterly defence numbers assumed to be due to interstate migration not otherwise covered by the model.

### ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

**32** Population projections presented in this release are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen to Australia's population if the assumed levels of components of population change – births, deaths and migration – were to hold in the future.

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

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

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

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

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

### HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

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

**39** Data presented in table 18 are not intended as predictions or forecasts, but are illustrations of growth and change in the numbers of households which would occur if the assumptions about future trends in living arrangements were to prevail over the projection period. For more information see *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2036* (cat. no. 3236.0). Household projections presented in this release are based on the 2011 Census.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### CONFIDENTIALITY

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

**41** Some techniques used to guard against identification or disclosure of confidential information in statistical tables are suppression of sensitive cells, and random adjustments to cells with very small values. To protect confidentiality within this release, some cell values may have been suppressed and are not available for publication (np) but included in totals where applicable. In these cases, data may not sum to totals due to the confidentialisation of individual cells.

### ROUNDING

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

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

### USE OF POPULATION ESTIMATES IN REPORTING

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

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

### RELATED PRODUCTS

**46** Other ABS products which may be of interest to users include:

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *Information Paper: Further Improvements to Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Dec 2011* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.002);
- *Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2011 Population Census, 2011* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Rebasing Population Estimates, Australia, 2011* (cat. no. 3101.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2014* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.003);
- *Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2013–2015* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001);
- *Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2010–2012* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003);
- *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0);
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0);
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0);
- *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0);
- *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001);
- *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0); and
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0).

### ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

**47** As well as the statistics included in this and related products, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

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

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

# TECHNICAL NOTE RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

## RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

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

Release date	Catalogue number	Publication title	Contents
<b>RECENT RELEASES</b>			
16/01/2017	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, November 2016	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
13/02/2017	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, December 2016	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
14/03/2017	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, January 2017	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
23/03/2017	cat. no. 3101.0	Australian Demographic Statistics, Sep qtr. 2016	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data.
<b>UPCOMING RELEASES</b>			
30/03/2017	cat. no. 3218.0	Regional Population Growth, Australia 2015-16	Population estimates for all sub-state regions as at June 2016.
30/03/2017	cat. no. 3412.0	Migration, Australia 2015-16	International migration into and out of Australia, interstate migration and information on overseas-born residents of Australia.
12/04/2017	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, February 2017	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
12/05/2017	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, March 2017	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
26/05/2017	cat. no. 3412.0	Migration, Australia 2016-16 Regional Internal Migration Estimates	Additional data to be released: Regional Internal Migration Estimates (RIME) based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, including SA2s and LGAs.
13/06/2017	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, April 2017	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
27/06/2017	cat. no. 2940.0	Census of Population and Housing – Details of Overcount and Undercount 2016	Estimates of net overcount or undercount for the 2016 Census of Population and Housing resulting from the Census Post Enumeration Survey.
27/06/2017	cat. no. 3101.0	Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec qtr. 2016	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data.
<b>OTHER</b>			
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> ).

## TECHNICAL NOTE RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES *continued*

SCHEDULE OF PROPOSED  
ABS PUBLICATION RELEASES

**2** The following table shows the release schedule for Rebased ERP over the next few years.

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

## GLOSSARY

**12/16 month rule** Under a '12/16 month rule', incoming overseas travellers (who *are not* currently counted in the population) must be resident in Australia for a total period of 12 months or more, during the 16 month follow-up period to then be added to the estimated resident population. Similarly, those travellers departing Australia (who *are* currently counted in the population) must be absent from Australia for a total of 12 months or more during the 16 month follow-up period to then be subtracted from the estimated resident population.

The 12/16 month rule *does not have to be continuous* and takes account of those persons who may have left Australia briefly and returned, while still being resident for 12 months out of 16. Similarly, it takes account of Australians who live most of the time overseas but periodically return to Australia for short periods.

**Average annual rate of growth** The average annual growth rate,  $r$ , is calculated as a percentage using the formula:

$$r = \left[ \left( \frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

where  $P_0$  is the population at the start of the period,  $P_n$  is the population at the end of the period and  $n$  is the length of the period between  $P_0$  and  $P_n$  in years.

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

**Birth** The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat.

**Census** The complete enumeration of a population at a point in time with respect to well-defined characteristics (e.g. Persons, Manufacturing, etc.). When the word is capitalised, "Census" refers to the national Census of Population and Housing.

**Death** Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth.

For the purposes of the Deaths and Causes of Death collections compiled by the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

**Estimated resident population (ERP)** The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months over a 16-month period. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months over a 16-month period.

Estimates of the Australian resident population are generated on a quarterly basis by adding natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net overseas migration (NOM) occurring during the period to the population at the beginning of each period. This is known as the cohort component method, and can be represented by the following equation:

$$P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + \text{NOM}, \text{ where:}$$

$P_t$  = the estimated resident population at time point  $t$

$P_{t+1}$  = the estimated resident population at time point  $t+1$

$B$  = the number of births occurring between  $t$  and  $t+1$

$D$  = the number of deaths occurring between  $t$  and  $t+1$

$\text{NOM}$  = net overseas migration occurring between  $t$  and  $t+1$ .

For state and territory population estimates, an additional term is added to the equation representing net interstate migration (NIM) occurring between  $t$  and  $t+1$ , represented by the following equation:

$$P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + \text{NOM} + \text{NIM}.$$

## GLOSSARY *continued*

- Final intercensal difference** Final intercensal difference is the final difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census, and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change. It is caused by differences in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source. For further information see *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001). The ABS has replaced the terms *Intercensal error* and *Intercensal discrepancy* with the terms *Preliminary Intercensal difference* and *Final intercensal difference* respectively in the 2011 rebasing cycle. This was done in response to the term 'intercensal error' often being misinterpreted, with the word 'error' being too commonly considered to be a synonym for 'mistake'. See Glossary term 'Preliminary intercensal difference' for additional information.
- Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA)** Represent the socioeconomic area of each of the eight state and territory capital cities. These boundaries are built from aggregations of whole Statistical Areas Level 4. GCCSA boundaries represent a broad socioeconomic definition of each capital city, they contain not only the urban area of the capital city, but also surrounding and non-urban areas where much of the population has strong links to the capital city, through for example, commuting to work.
- Household** A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households. A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates. This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.
- Infant death** An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.
- Infant mortality rate (IMR)** The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.
- Median age** For any distribution, the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.
- Migration adjustment** Prior to September quarter 2006, the ABS applied a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprised adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.
- Natural increase** Excess of births over deaths.
- Net interstate migration** The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<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 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>
<b>Net undercount</b>	<p>The difference between the actual Census count (including imputations) and an estimate of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census. This estimate is based on the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) conducted after each Census. For a category of person (e.g. based on age, sex and state of usual residence), net undercount is the result of Census undercount, overcount, misclassification and imputation error.</p>
<b>Population growth</b>	<p>For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the Census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal difference.</p>
<b>Population growth rate</b>	<p>Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.</p>
<b>Population projections</b>	<p>The ABS uses the cohort-component method for producing population projections of Australia, the states, territories, capital cities and balances of state. This method begins with a base population for each sex by single year of age and advances it year by year, for each year in the projection period, by applying assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality and migration. The assumptions are based on demographic trends over the past decade and longer, both in Australia and internationally. The projections are not predictions or forecasts, but are simply illustrations of the change in population which would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period. A number of projections are produced by the ABS to show a range of possible future outcomes.</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Post Enumeration Survey (PES)</b>	The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted immediately following the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once. Historically more people are missed than are counted more than once in Australia, leading to a net undercount. Results from the PES contribute to a more accurate calculation of the estimated resident population (ERP) for Australia and the states and territories, which is then backdated to 30 June of the Census year.
<b>Preliminary intercensal difference</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>The ABS has replaced the terms <i>Intercensal error</i> and <i>Intercensal discrepancy</i> with the terms <i>Preliminary Intercensal difference</i> and <i>Final intercensal difference</i> respectively in the 2011 rebasing cycle. This was done in response to the term 'intercensal error' often being misinterpreted, with the word 'error' being too commonly considered to be a synonym for 'mistake'. See Glossary term 'Final intercensal difference' for additional information.</p>
<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>Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2012</i> (cat. no. 3101.0) <i>Feature Article: Final Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates, September Quarter 2006 - June Quarter 2011</i>.</p>
<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 further information see <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2012</i> (cat. no. 3101.0) <i>Feature Article: Final Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates, September Quarter 2006 - June Quarter 2011</i> and <i>Recasting 20 Years of ERP</i> .
<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>	Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 (19,413,240), as published prior to recasting the ERP series. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs:

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Standardised death rate (SDR)</b> <i>continued</i>	<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>Total fertility rate (TFR)</b>	<p>The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age) divided by 1,000. It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life (ages 15 – 49).</p>
<b>Usual residence</b>	<p>Usual residence within Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in a given reference year.</p>
<b>Under enumeration</b>	<p>See Net undercount.</p>

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