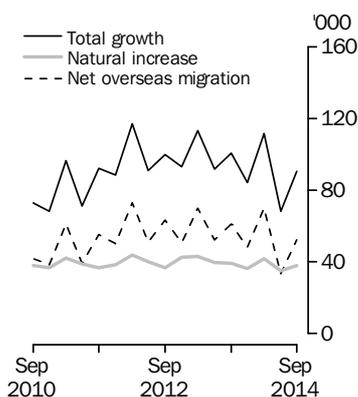


AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 26 MAR 2015

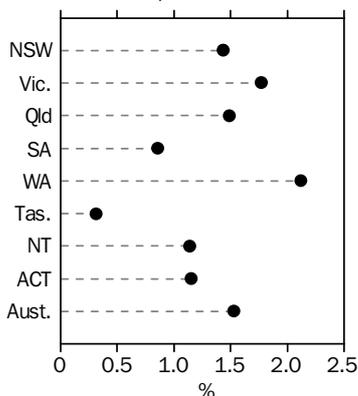
Population growth

Quarterly



Population Growth Rate

Year ended 30 September 2014



INQUIRIES

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

KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA

| | Population at end Sep qtr 2014 '000 | Change over previous year '000 | Change over previous year % |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|
| New South Wales | 7 544.5 | 106.4 | 1.4 |
| Victoria | 5 866.3 | 102.0 | 1.8 |
| Queensland | 4 740.9 | 69.4 | 1.5 |
| South Australia | 1 688.7 | 14.3 | 0.9 |
| Western Australia | 2 589.1 | 53.7 | 2.1 |
| Tasmania | 515.0 | 1.6 | 0.3 |
| Northern Territory | 246.3 | 2.8 | 1.1 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 387.1 | 4.4 | 1.2 |
| Australia (a) | 23 581.0 | 354.6 | 1.5 |

(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 2014 was 23,581,000 people. This reflects an increase of 354,600 people since 30 September 2013, and 90,300 people since 30 June 2014.
- The preliminary estimate of natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 September 2014 (150,700 people) was 8.5%, or 14,000 people lower than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 September 2013 (164,800 people).
- The preliminary estimate of net overseas migration (NOM) recorded for the year ended 30 September 2014 (203,900 people) was 12.8%, or 30,000 people lower than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 30 September 2013 (233,900 people).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.5% during the year ended 30 September 2014.
- Natural increase and NOM contributed 43% and 57% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 30 September 2014.
- All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 30 September 2014.
- Western Australia continued to record the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 2.1%. Tasmania recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.3%.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

| <i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i> | <i>RELEASE DATE</i> |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| December 2014 | 25 June 2015 |
| March 2015 | 24 September 2015 |
| June 2015 | 17 December 2015 |
| September 2015 | 24 March 2016 |
| December 2015 | 23 June 2016 |
| March 2016 | 22 September 2016 |



NOTES REGARDING OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES AND NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (NOM) DATA

A number of releases of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) have been delayed due to passenger card processing issues as announced by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) on their website (<http://www.immi.gov.au/pub-res/Pages/statistics/overseas-arrivals-and-departures.aspx>). Contingency processing plans are now in place to ensure the regular scheduled releases of these statistics can resume as soon as possible. This included the release of some preliminary OAD estimates for October, November and December 2014 on 3 March 2015, prior to the release of the full set of monthly statistics in May 2015. A similar release of preliminary OAD estimates for January, February and March 2015 will be released on 2 June 2015. For further information see *Technical Note: Recent and Upcoming Releases* or *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).

Temporary changes to net overseas migration modelling

September quarter NOM has been modelled using a two-year ago propensity model, to accommodate delays in passenger card processing, as announced by DIBP. For further information see paragraph 18 of the Explanatory Notes.

REGIONAL INTERNAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

The ABS is releasing a new annual series of Regional Internal Migration Estimates (RIME) based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, including SA2s and LGAs. The first release of this series will be for the period 2006-07 to 2013-14, released as additional data to the publication *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0) on 31 March 2015.

UPCOMING CHANGES TO DATA PRESENTATION FORMATS

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

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

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

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

David W. Kalisch
Australian Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS

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

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY

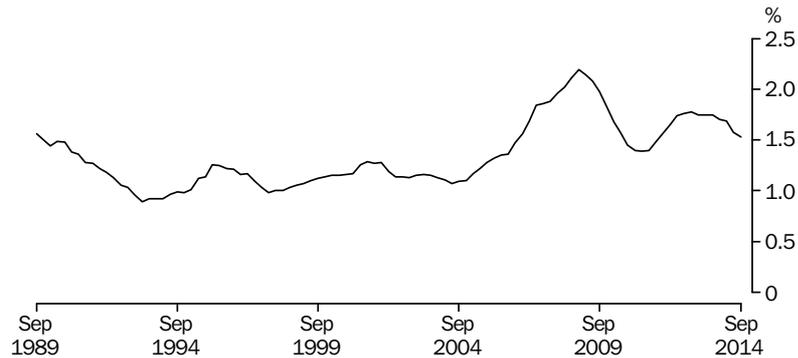
ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 September 2014 was 23,581,000 people. This reflects an increase of 354,600 people since 30 September 2013 and 90,300 people since 30 June 2014.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 30 September 2014 was 1.5%.

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



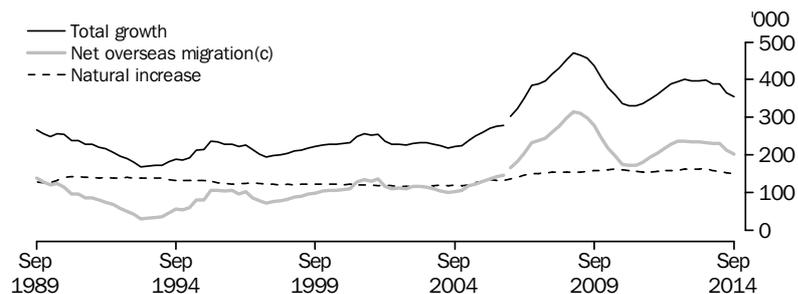
(a) Annual growth calculated at the end of each quarter.
 (b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. Estimates for 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2013 are revised. Estimates thereafter are preliminary.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 30 September 2014 was higher from net overseas migration (57%) than from natural increase (43%).

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



(a) Annual components calculated at the end of each quarter.
 (b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. Estimates for 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2013 are revised. Estimates thereafter are preliminary.
 (c) NOM estimates have been calculated using a range of methods over the period, and include a break in series at 30 September 2006 – see paragraphs 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

Natural Increase

The preliminary estimated natural increase for the year ended 30 September 2014 was 150,700 people, a decrease of 8.5%, or 14,000 people, compared with natural increase for the year ended 30 September 2013 (164,800 people).

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 30 September 2014 (303,000 births) decreased by 9,200 births from the year ended 30 September 2013 (312,200 births).

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 30 September 2014 (152,300 deaths) increased by 4,800 deaths from the year ended 30 September 2013 (147,500 deaths).

Net Overseas Migration

For the year ended 30 September 2014, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate was 203,900 people. This was 12.8% (30,000 people) lower than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 30 September 2013 (233,900 people).

NOM arrivals decreased by 5.1% (25,800 people) between the years ended 30 September 2013 (507,700 people) and 30 September 2014 (481,900 people).

NOM departures increased by 1.5% (4,200 people) between the years ended 30 September 2013 (273,800 people) and 30 September 2014 (278,000 people).

The preliminary net overseas migration estimate for the September quarter 2014 (52,400 people) was 14.4% (8,800 people) lower than the estimate for the September quarter 2013 (61,200 people).

STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

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

- New South Wales 7,544,500;
- Victoria 5,866,300;
- Queensland 4,740,900;
- South Australia 1,688,700;
- Western Australia 2,589,100;
- Tasmania 515,000;
- Northern Territory 246,300; and
- Australian Capital Territory 387,100.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 30 September 2014. Western Australia continued to record the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 2.1%. Tasmania recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.3%.

COMPONENTS OF
POPULATION CHANGE

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

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 30 September 2014, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

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

Natural Increase

BIRTHS

Compared with the previous year, the total number of births registered for the year ended 30 September 2014 decreased in all states and territories except for Western Australia and the Northern Territory, which recorded increases in birth registrations of 1.3% and 0.8% respectively. The largest percentage decrease was recorded in New South Wales, decreasing by 4.8% (4,800 births). This was followed by Victoria (down 4.5%) and the Australian Capital Territory (down 3.5%). For more information, see table 13.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 30 September 2014 increased in all states and territories. The Northern Territory recorded the largest increase at 6.9% (70 people). This was followed by New South Wales (down 3.7%) and Victoria (down 3.3%). For more information, see table 14.

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

Net Overseas Migration

All states and territories recorded positive NOM for the year ending 30 September 2014. However, all states and territories recorded decreases in NOM when compared with the previous year. The largest percentage decrease in NOM was recorded in the Australian Capital Territory at 31.8% (800 people). This was followed by Western Australia, which decreased by 31.5% (14,800 people), and the Northern Territory which decreased by 23.9% (1,000 people). For more information, see table 16.

NOM ARRIVALS

Compared with the previous year ended 30 September 2013, all states and territories recorded decreases in NOM arrivals. Western Australia recorded the largest percentage and numerical decrease at 15.1% (12,500 people). This was followed by Queensland at 9.9% (9,300 people) and the Northern Territory at 9.3% (800 people). For more information, see table 16.

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Net Overseas Migration *continued*

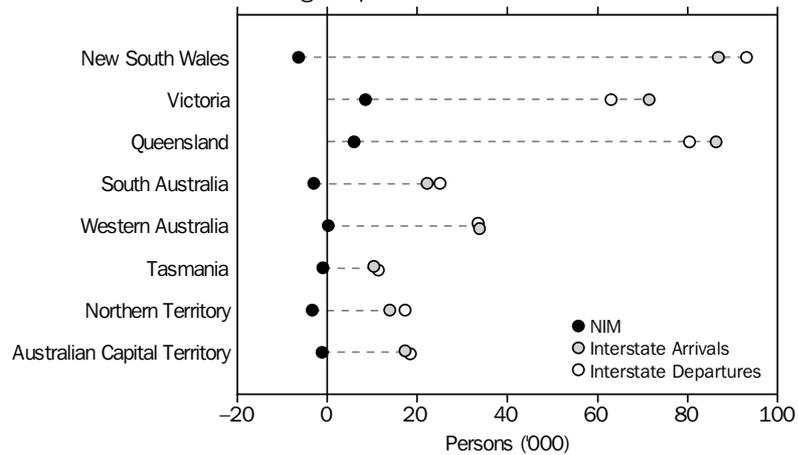
NOM DEPARTURES

Compared with the previous year ended 30 September 2013, the number of NOM departures increased in all states and territories except for New South Wales and Queensland, which recorded small decreases of 0.8% and 0.7% respectively. The largest percentage increase was recorded for Tasmania at 7.6% (180 people). This was followed by South Australia at 6.7% (800 people) and Western Australia at 6.5% (2,300 people). For more information, see table 16.

Net Interstate Migration

Victoria recorded the highest gains from net interstate migration (NIM) for the year ended 30 September 2014 (8,500 people), followed by Queensland (5,900 people) and Western Australia (300 people). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (6,300 people), the Northern Territory (3,400 people), South Australia (2,900 people), the Australian Capital Territory (1,100 people), and Tasmania (1,000 people). For more information, see table 17.

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



POPULATION CHANGE, Summary—Australia

| Period | COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE (a) | | | | POPULATION | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Births (b) | Deaths (b) | Natural Increase (b) | Net Overseas Migration (c) | Estimated Resident Population (d) | Growth on previous year (e) | Growth on previous year (e) |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | % |
| 2008-09 | 300.1 | 143.7 | 156.3 | 299.9 | 21 691.7 | 442.5 | 2.08 |
| 2009-10 | 304.0 | 141.5 | 162.6 | 196.1 | 22 031.8 | 340.1 | 1.57 |
| 2010-11 | 301.2 | 145.4 | 155.7 | 180.4 | 22 340.0 | 308.3 | 1.40 |
| 2011-12 | 306.0 | 147.2 | 158.8 | 229.4 | 22 728.3 | 388.2 | 1.74 |
| 2012-13 | 311.1 | 149.2 | 162.0 | 235.7 | 23 125.9 | 397.6 | 1.75 |
| 2013-14 | 300.9 | 148.7 | 152.2 | 212.7 | 23 490.7 | 364.9 | 1.58 |
| 2008 | 298.3 | 142.5 | 155.8 | 315.7 | 21 475.6 | 459.5 | 2.19 |
| 2009 | 300.8 | 141.6 | 159.2 | 246.9 | 21 865.6 | 390.0 | 1.82 |
| 2010 | 300.8 | 142.8 | 158.0 | 172.0 | 22 172.5 | 306.8 | 1.40 |
| 2011 | 302.8 | 146.7 | 156.1 | 205.7 | 22 520.3 | 347.8 | 1.57 |
| 2012 | 312.2 | 149.2 | 163.1 | 237.4 | 22 920.8 | 400.5 | 1.78 |
| 2013 | 305.1 | 146.7 | 158.4 | 231.6 | 23 310.7 | 389.9 | 1.70 |
| 2012 | | | | | | | |
| September | 78.7 | 42.2 | 36.5 | 63.0 | 22 827.8 | 395.8 | 1.76 |
| December | 77.9 | 35.4 | 42.5 | 50.5 | 22 920.8 | 400.5 | 1.78 |
| 2013 | | | | | | | |
| March | 77.4 | 34.2 | 43.2 | 70.0 | 23 033.9 | 396.8 | 1.75 |
| June | 77.1 | 37.3 | 39.8 | 52.2 | 23 125.9 | 397.6 | 1.75 |
| September | 79.8 | 40.5 | 39.3 | 61.2 | 23 226.4 | 398.6 | 1.75 |
| December | 70.8 | 34.6 | 36.1 | 48.2 | 23 310.7 | 389.9 | 1.70 |
| 2014 | | | | | | | |
| March | 78.8 | 37.1 | 41.7 | 69.9 | 23 422.3 | 388.4 | 1.69 |
| June | 71.5 | 36.4 | 35.1 | 33.4 | 23 490.7 | 364.9 | 1.58 |
| September | 82.0 | 44.1 | 37.9 | 52.4 | 23 581.0 | 354.6 | 1.53 |

- (a) For further information on each component of population change, see the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Estimates of births, deaths and natural increase prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2013 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2013 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revision – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2013 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revision until rebasing. Estimates for 30 June 2013 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2013 they are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 30 June 2013 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory notes.
- (e) Differences between growth on previous year and the sum of the components of population change prior to 30 September 2011 are due to intercensal discrepancy/final intercensal difference.

| <i>Period</i> | <i>New South Wales</i> | <i>Victoria</i> | <i>Queensland</i> | <i>South Australia</i> | <i>Western Australia</i> | <i>Tasmania</i> | <i>Northern Territory</i> | <i>Australian Capital Territory</i> | <i>Australia (a)</i> |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| NATURAL INCREASE (b)(c) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008-09 | 50 538 | 35 194 | 36 519 | 7 201 | 18 222 | 2 599 | 2 890 | 3 166 | 156 343 |
| 2009-10 | 53 036 | 37 664 | 36 598 | 7 456 | 18 934 | 2 309 | 2 964 | 3 593 | 162 566 |
| 2010-11 | 49 998 | 35 172 | 35 804 | 7 070 | 19 128 | 2 202 | 2 945 | 3 382 | 155 714 |
| 2011-12 | 48 421 | 38 850 | 35 433 | 7 494 | 19 970 | 2 066 | 2 994 | 3 564 | 158 822 |
| 2012-13 | 49 645 | 39 954 | 35 527 | 7 363 | 21 051 | 1 648 | 2 942 | 3 798 | 161 958 |
| 2013-14 | 42 692 | 38 519 | 34 512 | 7 018 | 21 067 | 1 508 | 2 899 | 3 932 | 152 173 |
| 2008 | 50 655 | 35 212 | 36 033 | 7 179 | 18 165 | 2 629 | 2 819 | 3 081 | 155 794 |
| 2009 | 51 500 | 36 413 | 36 528 | 7 286 | 18 707 | 2 526 | 2 983 | 3 281 | 159 237 |
| 2010 | 51 258 | 36 168 | 36 282 | 7 143 | 18 636 | 2 157 | 2 903 | 3 422 | 157 978 |
| 2011 | 48 622 | 36 594 | 34 955 | 7 501 | 19 593 | 2 300 | 2 909 | 3 551 | 156 050 |
| 2012 | 50 146 | 39 763 | 36 437 | 7 369 | 20 820 | 1 706 | 3 039 | 3 754 | 163 064 |
| 2013 | 48 273 | 38 419 | 35 460 | 7 057 | 20 744 | 1 595 | 2 947 | 3 862 | 158 377 |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | | |
| September | 11 114 | 9 056 | 8 099 | 1 537 | 4 667 | 359 | 717 | 959 | 36 519 |
| December | 13 358 | 10 591 | 9 176 | 1 920 | 5 423 | 408 | 664 | 974 | 42 519 |
| 2013 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 13 255 | 10 488 | 9 423 | 2 138 | 5 655 | 489 | 757 | 951 | 43 162 |
| June | 11 918 | 9 819 | 8 829 | 1 768 | 5 306 | 392 | 804 | 914 | 39 758 |
| September | 11 206 | 10 554 | 9 025 | 1 576 | 4 811 | 313 | 701 | 1 123 | 39 314 |
| December | 11 894 | 7 558 | 8 183 | 1 575 | 4 972 | 401 | 685 | 874 | 36 143 |
| 2014 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 11 827 | 10 536 | 9 484 | 1 966 | 5 691 | 485 | 690 | 970 | 41 659 |
| June | 7 765 | 9 871 | 7 820 | 1 901 | 5 593 | 309 | 823 | 965 | 35 057 |
| September | 11 583 | 8 829 | 9 116 | 1 490 | 4 954 | 308 | 684 | 897 | 37 862 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (d)(e) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008-09 | 86 743 | 83 616 | 59 319 | 18 005 | 44 328 | 2 127 | 2 099 | 3 608 | 299 866 |
| 2009-10 | 57 152 | 53 679 | 35 820 | 14 537 | 28 866 | 1 679 | 1 231 | 3 085 | 196 058 |
| 2010-11 | 51 675 | 44 631 | 34 629 | 9 168 | 36 425 | 993 | 1 100 | 1 738 | 180 372 |
| 2011-12 | 58 198 | 54 415 | 44 926 | 11 351 | 53 199 | 1 169 | 3 018 | 3 133 | 229 408 |
| 2012-13 | 66 972 | 57 089 | 39 984 | 11 073 | 51 629 | 1 288 | 4 938 | 2 684 | 235 656 |
| 2013-14 | 73 300 | 59 358 | 30 270 | 11 166 | 32 270 | 1 322 | 2 983 | 2 017 | 212 695 |
| 2008 | 96 427 | 83 225 | 62 840 | 17 617 | 48 189 | 2 089 | 1 970 | 3 325 | 315 687 |
| 2009 | 70 164 | 72 087 | 47 325 | 17 173 | 32 841 | 1 926 | 1 690 | 3 668 | 246 900 |
| 2010 | 50 044 | 43 214 | 31 670 | 10 894 | 31 897 | 1 230 | 1 087 | 2 001 | 172 038 |
| 2011 | 55 987 | 50 311 | 40 312 | 10 044 | 43 889 | 1 083 | 1 672 | 2 369 | 205 679 |
| 2012 | 61 910 | 55 734 | 43 620 | 10 915 | 56 291 | 1 262 | 4 691 | 3 015 | 237 436 |
| 2013 | 71 320 | 60 637 | 36 174 | 11 752 | 44 095 | 1 317 | 3 790 | 2 485 | 231 571 |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | | |
| September | 16 319 | 14 687 | 11 397 | 2 619 | 15 610 | 268 | 1 394 | 733 | 63 026 |
| December | 16 298 | 11 778 | 7 289 | 2 010 | 11 457 | 349 | 1 125 | 174 | 50 480 |
| 2013 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 19 540 | 18 228 | 11 845 | 3 769 | 13 602 | 481 | 1 299 | 1 201 | 69 965 |
| June | 14 815 | 12 396 | 9 453 | 2 675 | 10 960 | 190 | 1 120 | 576 | 52 185 |
| September | 19 297 | 16 862 | 9 212 | 3 073 | 10 991 | 376 | 745 | 687 | 61 242 |
| December | 17 668 | 13 151 | 5 664 | 2 235 | 8 542 | 270 | 626 | 21 | 48 179 |
| 2014 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 24 494 | 19 514 | 10 133 | 3 992 | 9 353 | 450 | 824 | 1 141 | 69 905 |
| June | 11 841 | 9 831 | 5 261 | 1 866 | 3 384 | 226 | 788 | 168 | 33 369 |
| September | 15 598 | 14 276 | 7 820 | 2 211 | 10 911 | 119 | 1 028 | 468 | 52 431 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

- (a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Natural increase estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2013 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2013 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) A lag in the processing of registrations by the New South Wales Registry has contributed to the decrease in births registered in the June quarter 2014 for New South Wales – For further information see paragraph 11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2013 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 30 June 2013 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (e) Preliminary NOM estimates for September quarter 2014 have been calculated using a two-year ago propensity model to accommodate delays in passenger card processing. For further information see Explanatory Note 18.

| Period | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia (a) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008–09 | -18 667 | 1 523 | 14 702 | -4 402 | 5 012 | 1 063 | 934 | -309 | .. |
| 2009–10 | -9 458 | 3 314 | 6 172 | -2 709 | 2 119 | 664 | -661 | 427 | .. |
| 2010–11 | -13 496 | 3 534 | 6 795 | -2 614 | 7 033 | -47 | -2 549 | 1 354 | .. |
| 2011–12 | -17 965 | 1 439 | 11 068 | -2 424 | 11 416 | -2 612 | -1 423 | 501 | .. |
| 2012–13 | -14 463 | 5 443 | 8 196 | -3 973 | 8 333 | -1 942 | -1 220 | -374 | .. |
| 2013–14 | -6 857 | 8 783 | 5 753 | -2 968 | 1 045 | -1 168 | -3 344 | -1 244 | .. |
| 2008 | -21 527 | -225 | 17 516 | -4 920 | 6 453 | 1 126 | 881 | 548 | .. |
| 2009 | -12 691 | 2 592 | 9 991 | -3 051 | 2 445 | 312 | 367 | -101 | .. |
| 2010 | -10 849 | 3 131 | 5 384 | -3 038 | 4 457 | 714 | -1 599 | 1 740 | .. |
| 2011 | -15 961 | 3 372 | 9 042 | -2 401 | 9 047 | -1 404 | -2 173 | 483 | .. |
| 2012 | -16 798 | 2 335 | 10 224 | -3 038 | 10 803 | -2 437 | -1 139 | 50 | .. |
| 2013 | -11 219 | 7 528 | 6 897 | -3 944 | 4 800 | -1 460 | -2 224 | -378 | .. |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | | |
| September | -3 781 | 388 | 2 827 | -856 | 2 070 | -584 | -134 | 70 | .. |
| December | -3 641 | 1 481 | 1 893 | -1 068 | 2 285 | -431 | -353 | -166 | .. |
| 2013 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | -3 645 | 1 629 | 1 814 | -1 068 | 2 283 | -433 | -489 | -91 | .. |
| June | -3 396 | 1 945 | 1 662 | -981 | 1 695 | -494 | -244 | -187 | .. |
| September | -1 720 | 1 848 | 1 355 | -783 | 578 | -413 | -430 | -435 | .. |
| December | -2 458 | 2 106 | 2 066 | -1 112 | 244 | -120 | -1 061 | 335 | .. |
| 2014 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | -1 036 | 2 468 | 689 | -508 | 256 | -252 | -1 059 | -558 | .. |
| June | -1 643 | 2 361 | 1 643 | -565 | -33 | -383 | -794 | -586 | .. |
| September | -1 168 | 1 520 | 1 544 | -748 | -176 | -211 | -469 | -292 | .. |
| TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)(d) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008–09 | 110 294 | 115 559 | 109 266 | 20 237 | 68 550 | 5 785 | 6 153 | 6 417 | 442 454 |
| 2009–10 | 90 537 | 89 167 | 75 973 | 18 420 | 50 595 | 4 494 | 3 751 | 6 981 | 340 097 |
| 2010–11 | 74 237 | 76 716 | 72 034 | 12 292 | 62 564 | 2 636 | 1 514 | 6 219 | 308 274 |
| 2011–12 | 88 654 | 94 704 | 91 427 | 16 421 | 84 585 | 623 | 4 589 | 7 198 | 388 230 |
| 2012–13 | 102 154 | 102 486 | 83 707 | 14 463 | 81 013 | 994 | 6 660 | 6 108 | 397 614 |
| 2013–14 | 109 135 | 106 660 | 70 535 | 15 216 | 54 382 | 1 662 | 2 538 | 4 705 | 364 868 |
| 2008 | 117 930 | 113 782 | 115 561 | 19 391 | 73 922 | 5 916 | 5 908 | 6 925 | 459 504 |
| 2009 | 99 722 | 105 964 | 91 903 | 20 698 | 54 819 | 4 687 | 5 257 | 6 758 | 389 998 |
| 2010 | 78 387 | 76 462 | 69 428 | 13 904 | 55 316 | 3 758 | 2 516 | 6 974 | 306 846 |
| 2011 | 81 701 | 86 959 | 81 723 | 14 469 | 72 529 | 1 725 | 2 404 | 6 275 | 347 829 |
| 2012 | 95 258 | 97 832 | 90 281 | 15 246 | 87 914 | 531 | 6 591 | 6 819 | 400 500 |
| 2013 | 108 374 | 106 584 | 78 531 | 14 865 | 69 639 | 1 452 | 4 513 | 5 969 | 389 948 |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | | |
| September | 23 652 | 24 131 | 22 323 | 3 300 | 22 347 | 43 | 1 977 | 1 762 | 99 545 |
| December | 26 015 | 23 850 | 18 358 | 2 862 | 19 165 | 326 | 1 436 | 982 | 92 999 |
| 2013 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 29 150 | 30 345 | 23 082 | 4 839 | 21 540 | 537 | 1 567 | 2 061 | 113 127 |
| June | 23 337 | 24 160 | 19 944 | 3 462 | 17 961 | 88 | 1 680 | 1 303 | 91 943 |
| September | 28 783 | 29 264 | 19 592 | 3 866 | 16 380 | 276 | 1 016 | 1 375 | 100 556 |
| December | 27 104 | 22 815 | 15 913 | 2 698 | 13 758 | 551 | 250 | 1 230 | 84 322 |
| 2014 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 35 285 | 32 518 | 20 306 | 5 450 | 15 300 | 683 | 455 | 1 553 | 111 564 |
| June | 17 963 | 22 063 | 14 724 | 3 202 | 8 944 | 152 | 817 | 547 | 68 426 |
| September | 26 013 | 24 625 | 18 480 | 2 953 | 15 689 | 216 | 1 243 | 1 073 | 90 293 |

.. not applicable

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

(b) Net interstate migration estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. For 30 September 2011 onwards they are preliminary, based on 2011 Census expansion factors, and will only be revised following the 2016 Census – see paragraphs 21–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

| <i>Period</i> | <i>New South Wales</i> | <i>Victoria</i> | <i>Queensland</i> | <i>South Australia</i> | <i>Western Australia</i> | <i>Tasmania</i> | <i>Northern Territory</i> | <i>Australian Capital Territory</i> | <i>Australia</i>(b) |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c)(d) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008–09 | 0.73 | 0.67 | 0.87 | 0.45 | 0.84 | 0.52 | 1.31 | 0.91 | 0.74 |
| 2009–10 | 0.75 | 0.70 | 0.85 | 0.46 | 0.85 | 0.46 | 1.31 | 1.01 | 0.75 |
| 2010–11 | 0.70 | 0.64 | 0.81 | 0.43 | 0.83 | 0.43 | 1.28 | 0.93 | 0.71 |
| 2011–12 | 0.67 | 0.70 | 0.79 | 0.46 | 0.85 | 0.40 | 1.29 | 0.97 | 0.71 |
| 2012–13 | 0.68 | 0.71 | 0.78 | 0.44 | 0.86 | 0.32 | 1.25 | 1.01 | 0.71 |
| 2013–14 | 0.58 | 0.67 | 0.74 | 0.42 | 0.84 | 0.29 | 1.20 | 1.03 | 0.66 |
| 2008 | 0.74 | 0.68 | 0.87 | 0.45 | 0.85 | 0.53 | 1.30 | 0.90 | 0.74 |
| 2009 | 0.74 | 0.69 | 0.85 | 0.46 | 0.85 | 0.50 | 1.34 | 0.93 | 0.74 |
| 2010 | 0.72 | 0.67 | 0.83 | 0.44 | 0.82 | 0.43 | 1.27 | 0.96 | 0.72 |
| 2011 | 0.68 | 0.67 | 0.79 | 0.46 | 0.84 | 0.45 | 1.26 | 0.97 | 0.70 |
| 2012 | 0.69 | 0.71 | 0.81 | 0.45 | 0.87 | 0.33 | 1.31 | 1.01 | 0.72 |
| 2013 | 0.66 | 0.68 | 0.77 | 0.42 | 0.84 | 0.31 | 1.23 | 1.02 | 0.69 |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | | |
| September | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.09 | 0.19 | 0.07 | 0.30 | 0.26 | 0.16 |
| December | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.20 | 0.12 | 0.22 | 0.08 | 0.28 | 0.26 | 0.19 |
| 2013 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.13 | 0.23 | 0.10 | 0.32 | 0.25 | 0.19 |
| June | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.11 | 0.21 | 0.08 | 0.33 | 0.24 | 0.17 |
| September | 0.15 | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.09 | 0.19 | 0.06 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.17 |
| December | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.18 | 0.09 | 0.20 | 0.08 | 0.28 | 0.23 | 0.16 |
| 2014 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.12 | 0.22 | 0.09 | 0.28 | 0.25 | 0.18 |
| June | 0.10 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.11 | 0.22 | 0.06 | 0.34 | 0.25 | 0.15 |
| September | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.19 | 0.09 | 0.19 | 0.06 | 0.28 | 0.23 | 0.16 |

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

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

(c) Natural increase estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2013 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2013 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

| <i>Period</i> | <i>New South Wales</i> | <i>Victoria</i> | <i>Queensland</i> | <i>South Australia</i> | <i>Western Australia</i> | <i>Tasmania</i> | <i>Northern Territory</i> | <i>Australian Capital Territory</i> | <i>Australia</i>(b) |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (c)(d) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008–09 | 1.25 | 1.59 | 1.41 | 1.13 | 2.04 | 0.43 | 0.95 | 1.04 | 1.41 |
| 2009–10 | 0.81 | 1.00 | 0.83 | 0.90 | 1.29 | 0.33 | 0.54 | 0.87 | 0.90 |
| 2010–11 | 0.72 | 0.82 | 0.79 | 0.56 | 1.59 | 0.20 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.82 |
| 2011–12 | 0.81 | 0.98 | 1.00 | 0.69 | 2.26 | 0.23 | 1.30 | 0.85 | 1.03 |
| 2012–13 | 0.92 | 1.01 | 0.88 | 0.67 | 2.12 | 0.25 | 2.09 | 0.72 | 1.04 |
| 2013–14 | 0.99 | 1.04 | 0.65 | 0.67 | 1.28 | 0.26 | 1.23 | 0.53 | 0.92 |
| 2008 | 1.40 | 1.60 | 1.51 | 1.12 | 2.26 | 0.42 | 0.91 | 0.97 | 1.50 |
| 2009 | 1.00 | 1.36 | 1.11 | 1.07 | 1.49 | 0.38 | 0.76 | 1.04 | 1.15 |
| 2010 | 0.70 | 0.80 | 0.73 | 0.67 | 1.41 | 0.24 | 0.48 | 0.56 | 0.79 |
| 2011 | 0.78 | 0.92 | 0.91 | 0.62 | 1.89 | 0.21 | 0.73 | 0.65 | 0.93 |
| 2012 | 0.85 | 1.00 | 0.97 | 0.66 | 2.35 | 0.25 | 2.02 | 0.81 | 1.05 |
| 2013 | 0.97 | 1.07 | 0.78 | 0.71 | 1.78 | 0.26 | 1.58 | 0.66 | 1.01 |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | | |
| September | 0.22 | 0.26 | 0.25 | 0.16 | 0.64 | 0.05 | 0.59 | 0.20 | 0.28 |
| December | 0.22 | 0.21 | 0.16 | 0.12 | 0.47 | 0.07 | 0.47 | 0.05 | 0.22 |
| 2013 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 0.27 | 0.32 | 0.26 | 0.23 | 0.55 | 0.09 | 0.54 | 0.32 | 0.31 |
| June | 0.20 | 0.22 | 0.20 | 0.16 | 0.44 | 0.04 | 0.46 | 0.15 | 0.23 |
| September | 0.26 | 0.29 | 0.20 | 0.18 | 0.44 | 0.07 | 0.31 | 0.18 | 0.26 |
| December | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.34 | 0.05 | 0.26 | 0.01 | 0.21 |
| 2014 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 0.33 | 0.34 | 0.22 | 0.24 | 0.37 | 0.09 | 0.34 | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| June | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.04 | 0.32 | 0.04 | 0.14 |
| September | 0.21 | 0.24 | 0.17 | 0.13 | 0.42 | 0.02 | 0.42 | 0.12 | 0.22 |

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

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

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

(d) Preliminary NOM estimates for September quarter 2014 have been calculated using a two-year ago propensity model to accommodate delays in passenger card processing. For further information see Explanatory Note 18.

| Period | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia(b) |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008-09 | -0.27 | 0.03 | 0.35 | -0.28 | 0.23 | 0.21 | 0.42 | -0.09 | .. |
| 2009-10 | -0.13 | 0.06 | 0.14 | -0.17 | 0.09 | 0.13 | -0.29 | 0.12 | .. |
| 2010-11 | -0.19 | 0.06 | 0.15 | -0.16 | 0.31 | -0.01 | -1.11 | 0.37 | .. |
| 2011-12 | -0.25 | 0.03 | 0.25 | -0.15 | 0.49 | -0.51 | -0.62 | 0.14 | .. |
| 2012-13 | -0.20 | 0.10 | 0.18 | -0.24 | 0.34 | -0.38 | -0.52 | -0.10 | .. |
| 2013-14 | -0.09 | 0.15 | 0.12 | -0.18 | 0.04 | -0.23 | -1.38 | -0.33 | .. |
| 2008 | -0.31 | — | 0.42 | -0.31 | 0.30 | 0.23 | 0.41 | — | .. |
| 2009 | -0.18 | 0.05 | 0.23 | -0.19 | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.16 | -0.03 | .. |
| 2010 | -0.15 | 0.06 | 0.12 | -0.19 | 0.20 | 0.14 | -0.70 | 0.49 | .. |
| 2011 | -0.22 | 0.06 | 0.20 | -0.15 | 0.39 | -0.28 | -0.94 | 0.13 | .. |
| 2012 | -0.23 | 0.04 | 0.23 | -0.18 | 0.45 | -0.48 | -0.49 | 0.01 | .. |
| 2013 | -0.15 | 0.13 | 0.15 | -0.24 | 0.19 | -0.28 | -0.93 | -0.10 | .. |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | | |
| September | -0.05 | 0.01 | 0.06 | -0.05 | 0.08 | -0.11 | -0.06 | 0.02 | .. |
| December | -0.05 | 0.03 | 0.04 | -0.06 | 0.09 | -0.08 | -0.15 | -0.04 | .. |
| 2013 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | -0.05 | 0.03 | 0.04 | -0.06 | 0.09 | -0.08 | -0.20 | -0.02 | .. |
| June | -0.05 | 0.03 | 0.04 | -0.06 | 0.07 | -0.10 | -0.10 | -0.05 | .. |
| September | -0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | -0.05 | 0.02 | -0.08 | -0.18 | -0.11 | .. |
| December | -0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | -0.07 | 0.01 | -0.02 | -0.44 | 0.09 | .. |
| 2014 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | -0.01 | 0.04 | 0.01 | -0.03 | 0.01 | -0.05 | -0.43 | -0.15 | .. |
| June | -0.02 | 0.04 | 0.03 | -0.03 | — | -0.07 | -0.33 | -0.15 | .. |
| September | -0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | -0.04 | -0.01 | -0.04 | -0.19 | -0.08 | .. |

| TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (d)(e) | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------|
| 2008-09 | 1.59 | 2.20 | 2.59 | 1.27 | 3.16 | 1.16 | 2.80 | 1.84 | 2.08 |
| 2009-10 | 1.28 | 1.66 | 1.76 | 1.14 | 2.26 | 0.89 | 1.66 | 1.97 | 1.57 |
| 2010-11 | 1.04 | 1.40 | 1.64 | 0.76 | 2.73 | 0.52 | 0.66 | 1.72 | 1.40 |
| 2011-12 | 1.23 | 1.71 | 2.04 | 1.00 | 3.59 | 0.12 | 1.98 | 1.96 | 1.74 |
| 2012-13 | 1.40 | 1.82 | 1.83 | 0.87 | 3.32 | 0.19 | 2.82 | 1.63 | 1.75 |
| 2013-14 | 1.47 | 1.86 | 1.52 | 0.91 | 2.16 | 0.32 | 1.05 | 1.23 | 1.58 |
| 2008 | 1.71 | 2.19 | 2.78 | 1.23 | 3.46 | 1.19 | 2.73 | 2.01 | 2.19 |
| 2009 | 1.42 | 1.99 | 2.15 | 1.30 | 2.48 | 0.93 | 2.36 | 1.92 | 1.82 |
| 2010 | 1.10 | 1.41 | 1.59 | 0.86 | 2.44 | 0.74 | 1.10 | 1.95 | 1.40 |
| 2011 | 1.14 | 1.58 | 1.84 | 0.89 | 3.13 | 0.34 | 1.04 | 1.72 | 1.57 |
| 2012 | 1.31 | 1.75 | 2.00 | 0.93 | 3.68 | 0.10 | 2.83 | 1.84 | 1.78 |
| 2013 | 1.47 | 1.88 | 1.70 | 0.89 | 2.81 | 0.28 | 1.89 | 1.58 | 1.70 |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | | |
| September | 0.32 | 0.43 | 0.49 | 0.20 | 0.92 | 0.01 | 0.84 | 0.47 | 0.44 |
| December | 0.35 | 0.42 | 0.40 | 0.17 | 0.78 | 0.06 | 0.60 | 0.26 | 0.41 |
| 2013 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 0.40 | 0.53 | 0.50 | 0.29 | 0.87 | 0.10 | 0.65 | 0.55 | 0.49 |
| June | 0.32 | 0.42 | 0.43 | 0.21 | 0.72 | 0.02 | 0.70 | 0.34 | 0.40 |
| September | 0.39 | 0.51 | 0.42 | 0.23 | 0.65 | 0.05 | 0.42 | 0.36 | 0.43 |
| December | 0.36 | 0.40 | 0.34 | 0.16 | 0.54 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.32 | 0.36 |
| 2014 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 0.47 | 0.56 | 0.43 | 0.32 | 0.60 | 0.13 | 0.19 | 0.40 | 0.48 |
| June | 0.24 | 0.38 | 0.31 | 0.19 | 0.35 | 0.03 | 0.33 | 0.14 | 0.29 |
| September | 0.35 | 0.42 | 0.39 | 0.18 | 0.61 | 0.04 | 0.51 | 0.28 | 0.38 |

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex—States and territories

| | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia (a) |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| At end of period | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| MALES | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008-09 | 3 502 936 | 2 663 347 | 2 162 727 | 795 656 | 1 129 438 | 250 255 | 118 321 | 176 325 | 10 800 797 |
| 2009-10 | 3 548 107 | 2 705 597 | 2 199 403 | 805 365 | 1 154 064 | 252 953 | 120 516 | 179 860 | 10 967 831 |
| 2010-11 | 3 585 109 | 2 740 959 | 2 233 959 | 811 845 | 1 185 050 | 254 790 | 121 483 | 182 996 | 11 118 234 |
| 2011-12 (b) | 3 627 571 | 2 786 545 | 2 278 777 | 820 328 | 1 231 693 | 255 220 | 124 014 | 186 616 | 11 312 823 |
| 2012-13 (b)(c) | 3 677 001 | 2 836 901 | 2 319 194 | 827 644 | 1 275 156 | 255 719 | 128 328 | 189 532 | 11 511 548 |
| 2013-14 (c) | 3 731 832 | 2 890 538 | 2 352 912 | 835 540 | 1 301 639 | 256 485 | 129 582 | 191 873 | 11 692 500 |
| 2008 | 3 476 199 | 2 633 317 | 2 135 996 | 789 696 | 1 113 633 | 248 714 | 116 223 | 174 242 | 10 689 738 |
| 2009 | 3 526 643 | 2 686 022 | 2 181 500 | 800 926 | 1 140 480 | 251 434 | 119 297 | 177 822 | 10 886 022 |
| 2010 | 3 565 558 | 2 720 959 | 2 214 429 | 808 037 | 1 167 862 | 253 833 | 120 979 | 181 314 | 11 034 979 |
| 2011 (b) | 3 605 612 | 2 761 846 | 2 254 270 | 815 548 | 1 205 454 | 255 044 | 122 191 | 184 519 | 11 206 535 |
| 2012 (b) | 3 651 443 | 2 809 865 | 2 298 358 | 823 330 | 1 254 425 | 255 448 | 126 228 | 187 865 | 11 409 025 |
| 2013 (b)(c) | 3 704 908 | 2 862 595 | 2 335 738 | 830 973 | 1 289 510 | 256 111 | 128 872 | 190 744 | 11 601 532 |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | | |
| September(b) | 3 638 930 | 2 798 415 | 2 289 746 | 821 962 | 1 244 223 | 255 291 | 125 257 | 187 475 | 11 363 361 |
| December(b) | 3 651 443 | 2 809 865 | 2 298 358 | 823 330 | 1 254 425 | 255 448 | 126 228 | 187 865 | 11 409 025 |
| 2013 | | | | | | | | | |
| March(b) | 3 665 190 | 2 824 649 | 2 309 373 | 825 815 | 1 266 037 | 255 718 | 127 242 | 188 894 | 11 464 986 |
| June(c) | 3 677 001 | 2 836 901 | 2 319 194 | 827 644 | 1 275 156 | 255 719 | 128 328 | 189 532 | 11 511 548 |
| September(c) | 3 691 636 | 2 851 509 | 2 328 119 | 829 713 | 1 283 089 | 255 837 | 128 737 | 190 276 | 11 560 992 |
| December(c) | 3 704 908 | 2 862 595 | 2 335 738 | 830 973 | 1 289 510 | 256 111 | 128 872 | 190 744 | 11 601 532 |
| 2014 | | | | | | | | | |
| March(c) | 3 722 514 | 2 879 140 | 2 345 727 | 833 893 | 1 297 240 | 256 411 | 129 055 | 191 633 | 11 657 703 |
| June(c) | 3 731 832 | 2 890 538 | 2 352 912 | 835 540 | 1 301 639 | 256 485 | 129 582 | 191 873 | 11 692 500 |
| September(c) | 3 744 826 | 2 902 820 | 2 361 903 | 837 115 | 1 309 564 | 256 586 | 130 216 | 192 362 | 11 737 494 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008-09 | 3 550 819 | 2 708 587 | 2 166 044 | 813 246 | 1 110 812 | 254 098 | 107 706 | 178 460 | 10 890 856 |
| 2009-10 | 3 596 185 | 2 755 504 | 2 205 341 | 821 957 | 1 136 781 | 255 894 | 109 262 | 181 906 | 11 063 919 |
| 2010-11 | 3 633 420 | 2 796 858 | 2 242 819 | 827 769 | 1 168 359 | 256 693 | 109 809 | 184 989 | 11 221 790 |
| 2011-12 (b) | 3 679 612 | 2 845 976 | 2 289 428 | 835 707 | 1 206 301 | 256 886 | 111 867 | 188 567 | 11 415 431 |
| 2012-13 (b)(c) | 3 732 336 | 2 898 106 | 2 332 718 | 842 854 | 1 243 851 | 257 381 | 114 213 | 191 759 | 11 614 320 |
| 2013-14 (c) | 3 786 640 | 2 951 129 | 2 369 535 | 850 174 | 1 271 750 | 258 277 | 115 497 | 194 123 | 11 798 236 |
| 2008 | 3 525 583 | 2 679 968 | 2 139 555 | 808 184 | 1 095 295 | 253 060 | 106 303 | 176 859 | 10 785 887 |
| 2009 | 3 574 861 | 2 733 227 | 2 185 954 | 817 652 | 1 123 267 | 255 027 | 108 486 | 180 037 | 10 979 601 |
| 2010 | 3 614 333 | 2 774 752 | 2 222 453 | 824 445 | 1 151 201 | 256 386 | 109 320 | 183 519 | 11 137 490 |
| 2011 (b) | 3 655 980 | 2 820 824 | 2 264 335 | 831 403 | 1 186 138 | 256 900 | 110 512 | 186 589 | 11 313 763 |
| 2012 (b) | 3 705 407 | 2 870 637 | 2 310 528 | 838 867 | 1 225 081 | 257 027 | 113 066 | 190 062 | 11 511 773 |
| 2013 (b)(c) | 3 760 316 | 2 924 491 | 2 351 679 | 846 089 | 1 259 635 | 257 816 | 114 935 | 193 152 | 11 709 214 |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | | |
| September(b) | 3 691 905 | 2 858 237 | 2 300 782 | 837 373 | 1 216 118 | 256 858 | 112 601 | 189 470 | 11 464 438 |
| December(b) | 3 705 407 | 2 870 637 | 2 310 528 | 838 867 | 1 225 081 | 257 027 | 113 066 | 190 062 | 11 511 773 |
| 2013 | | | | | | | | | |
| March(b) | 3 720 810 | 2 886 198 | 2 322 595 | 841 221 | 1 235 009 | 257 294 | 113 619 | 191 094 | 11 568 939 |
| June(c) | 3 732 336 | 2 898 106 | 2 332 718 | 842 854 | 1 243 851 | 257 381 | 114 213 | 191 759 | 11 614 320 |
| September(c) | 3 746 484 | 2 912 762 | 2 343 385 | 844 651 | 1 252 298 | 257 539 | 114 820 | 192 390 | 11 665 432 |
| December(c) | 3 760 316 | 2 924 491 | 2 351 679 | 846 089 | 1 259 635 | 257 816 | 114 935 | 193 152 | 11 709 214 |
| 2014 | | | | | | | | | |
| March(c) | 3 777 995 | 2 940 464 | 2 361 996 | 848 619 | 1 267 205 | 258 199 | 115 207 | 193 816 | 11 764 607 |
| June(c) | 3 786 640 | 2 951 129 | 2 369 535 | 850 174 | 1 271 750 | 258 277 | 115 497 | 194 123 | 11 798 236 |
| September(c) | 3 799 659 | 2 963 472 | 2 379 024 | 851 552 | 1 279 514 | 258 392 | 116 106 | 194 707 | 11 843 535 |

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

(b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2013 they are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex—States and territories *continued*

| | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia (a) |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| At end of period | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| PERSONS | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008–09 | 7 053 755 | 5 371 934 | 4 328 771 | 1 608 902 | 2 240 250 | 504 353 | 226 027 | 354 785 | 21 691 653 |
| 2009–10 | 7 144 292 | 5 461 101 | 4 404 744 | 1 627 322 | 2 290 845 | 508 847 | 229 778 | 361 766 | 22 031 750 |
| 2010–11 | 7 218 529 | 5 537 817 | 4 476 778 | 1 639 614 | 2 353 409 | 511 483 | 231 292 | 367 985 | 22 340 024 |
| 2011–12 (b) | 7 307 183 | 5 632 521 | 4 568 205 | 1 656 035 | 2 437 994 | 512 106 | 235 881 | 375 183 | 22 728 254 |
| 2012–13 (b)(c) | 7 409 337 | 5 735 007 | 4 651 912 | 1 670 498 | 2 519 007 | 513 100 | 242 541 | 381 291 | 23 125 868 |
| 2013–14 (c) | 7 518 472 | 5 841 667 | 4 722 447 | 1 685 714 | 2 573 389 | 514 762 | 245 079 | 385 996 | 23 490 736 |
| 2008 | 7 001 782 | 5 313 285 | 4 275 551 | 1 597 880 | 2 208 928 | 501 774 | 222 526 | 351 101 | 21 475 625 |
| 2009 | 7 101 504 | 5 419 249 | 4 367 454 | 1 618 578 | 2 263 747 | 506 461 | 227 783 | 357 859 | 21 865 623 |
| 2010 | 7 179 891 | 5 495 711 | 4 436 882 | 1 632 482 | 2 319 063 | 510 219 | 230 299 | 364 833 | 22 172 469 |
| 2011 (b) | 7 261 592 | 5 582 670 | 4 518 605 | 1 646 951 | 2 391 592 | 511 944 | 232 703 | 371 108 | 22 520 298 |
| 2012 (b) | 7 356 850 | 5 680 502 | 4 608 886 | 1 662 197 | 2 479 506 | 512 475 | 239 294 | 377 927 | 22 920 798 |
| 2013 (b)(c) | 7 465 224 | 5 787 086 | 4 687 417 | 1 677 062 | 2 549 145 | 513 927 | 243 807 | 383 896 | 23 310 746 |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | | |
| September(b) | 7 330 835 | 5 656 652 | 4 590 528 | 1 659 335 | 2 460 341 | 512 149 | 237 858 | 376 945 | 22 827 799 |
| December(b) | 7 356 850 | 5 680 502 | 4 608 886 | 1 662 197 | 2 479 506 | 512 475 | 239 294 | 377 927 | 22 920 798 |
| 2013 | | | | | | | | | |
| March(b) | 7 386 000 | 5 710 847 | 4 631 968 | 1 667 036 | 2 501 046 | 513 012 | 240 861 | 379 988 | 23 033 925 |
| June(c) | 7 409 337 | 5 735 007 | 4 651 912 | 1 670 498 | 2 519 007 | 513 100 | 242 541 | 381 291 | 23 125 868 |
| September(c) | 7 438 120 | 5 764 271 | 4 671 504 | 1 674 364 | 2 535 387 | 513 376 | 243 557 | 382 666 | 23 226 424 |
| December(c) | 7 465 224 | 5 787 086 | 4 687 417 | 1 677 062 | 2 549 145 | 513 927 | 243 807 | 383 896 | 23 310 746 |
| 2014 | | | | | | | | | |
| March(c) | 7 500 509 | 5 819 604 | 4 707 723 | 1 682 512 | 2 564 445 | 514 610 | 244 262 | 385 449 | 23 422 310 |
| June(c) | 7 518 472 | 5 841 667 | 4 722 447 | 1 685 714 | 2 573 389 | 514 762 | 245 079 | 385 996 | 23 490 736 |
| September(c) | 7 544 485 | 5 866 292 | 4 740 927 | 1 688 667 | 2 589 078 | 514 978 | 246 322 | 387 069 | 23 581 029 |

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

(b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2013 they are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) For more information on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas and Significant Urban Areas, see *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 – Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2011* (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001) and *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 4 – Significant Urban Areas, Urban Centres and Localities, Section of State, July 2011* (cat. no. 1270.0.55.004).

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

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

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

FEMALES

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

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

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

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

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

| Age group (years) | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia(b) |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| PERSONS | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | 485 793 | 375 081 | 316 980 | 100 821 | 171 711 | 30 984 | 19 138 | 26 870 | 1 527 538 |
| 5–9 | 474 268 | 357 997 | 316 923 | 99 420 | 165 504 | 32 173 | 17 930 | 23 797 | 1 488 170 |
| 10–14 | 448 817 | 336 196 | 300 959 | 97 077 | 154 047 | 31 450 | 16 979 | 21 469 | 1 407 178 |
| 15–19 | 467 275 | 357 948 | 309 914 | 104 777 | 161 785 | 33 821 | 16 482 | 22 963 | 1 475 143 |
| 20–24 | 513 425 | 419 860 | 335 860 | 114 497 | 185 368 | 31 356 | 19 449 | 32 225 | 1 652 227 |
| 25–29 | 539 730 | 450 826 | 341 360 | 115 504 | 216 138 | 29 473 | 23 923 | 33 998 | 1 751 348 |
| 30–34 | 541 623 | 440 283 | 331 781 | 111 147 | 202 776 | 29 232 | 22 268 | 32 562 | 1 712 093 |
| 35–39 | 498 155 | 395 726 | 309 373 | 102 736 | 178 271 | 28 971 | 18 649 | 28 191 | 1 560 317 |
| 40–44 | 526 708 | 417 971 | 340 486 | 114 384 | 186 869 | 34 195 | 18 616 | 28 287 | 1 667 775 |
| 45–49 | 482 637 | 386 941 | 310 969 | 112 818 | 172 827 | 33 871 | 16 154 | 25 098 | 1 541 519 |
| 50–54 | 502 908 | 381 161 | 314 320 | 116 212 | 168 896 | 37 639 | 15 488 | 24 606 | 1 561 451 |
| 55–59 | 463 298 | 348 910 | 281 745 | 108 993 | 151 074 | 36 371 | 13 468 | 21 738 | 1 425 771 |
| 60–64 | 410 749 | 307 660 | 251 978 | 99 660 | 130 676 | 33 758 | 10 490 | 18 843 | 1 264 018 |
| 65–69 | 368 478 | 273 234 | 224 552 | 90 098 | 109 918 | 30 355 | 7 366 | 15 984 | 1 120 081 |
| 70–74 | 273 711 | 202 041 | 161 914 | 65 628 | 78 517 | 22 362 | 4 329 | 10 668 | 819 234 |
| 75–79 | 207 740 | 155 050 | 113 972 | 51 085 | 58 107 | 16 080 | 2 232 | 7 746 | 612 042 |
| 80–84 | 153 898 | 116 436 | 80 061 | 38 719 | 40 873 | 11 697 | 1 246 | 5 351 | 448 298 |
| 85–89 | 102 436 | 77 160 | 51 359 | 27 210 | 25 927 | 7 193 | 605 | 3 613 | 295 510 |
| 90–94 | 45 594 | 33 242 | 22 348 | 12 022 | 11 321 | 3 085 | 227 | 1 599 | 129 440 |
| 95–99 | 9 800 | 6 924 | 4 894 | 2 538 | 2 394 | 604 | np | np | 27 537 |
| 100 and over | 1 429 | 1 020 | 699 | 368 | 390 | 92 | np | np | 4 046 |
| All ages | 7 518 472 | 5 841 667 | 4 722 447 | 1 685 714 | 2 573 389 | 514 762 | 245 079 | 385 996 | 23 490 736 |

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

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

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

| Age group (years) | PERSONS | | | | | PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2010(b) | 2011(b) | 2012(c) | 2013(d) | 2014(d) | 2010(b) | 2011(b) | 2012(c) | 2013(d) | 2014(d) |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | % | % | % | % | % |
| | PERSONS | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | 1 454 012 | 1 458 114 | 1 489 345 | 1 517 235 | 1 527 538 | 6.60 | 6.53 | 6.55 | 6.56 | 6.50 |
| 5–9 | 1 360 182 | 1 387 634 | 1 419 580 | 1 455 071 | 1 488 170 | 6.17 | 6.21 | 6.25 | 6.29 | 6.34 |
| 10–14 | 1 384 504 | 1 387 865 | 1 391 602 | 1 398 608 | 1 407 178 | 6.28 | 6.21 | 6.12 | 6.05 | 5.99 |
| 15–19 | 1 460 048 | 1 453 459 | 1 459 675 | 1 467 054 | 1 475 143 | 6.63 | 6.51 | 6.42 | 6.34 | 6.28 |
| 20–24 | 1 605 054 | 1 611 663 | 1 623 931 | 1 639 160 | 1 652 227 | 7.29 | 7.21 | 7.14 | 7.09 | 7.03 |
| 25–29 | 1 627 256 | 1 658 170 | 1 696 561 | 1 726 703 | 1 751 348 | 7.39 | 7.42 | 7.46 | 7.47 | 7.46 |
| 30–34 | 1 498 197 | 1 536 161 | 1 591 154 | 1 656 262 | 1 712 093 | 6.80 | 6.88 | 7.00 | 7.16 | 7.29 |
| 35–39 | 1 600 546 | 1 573 910 | 1 556 350 | 1 552 521 | 1 560 317 | 7.26 | 7.05 | 6.85 | 6.71 | 6.64 |
| 40–44 | 1 537 102 | 1 587 244 | 1 635 528 | 1 662 396 | 1 667 775 | 6.98 | 7.10 | 7.20 | 7.19 | 7.10 |
| 45–49 | 1 554 804 | 1 541 837 | 1 532 695 | 1 530 400 | 1 541 519 | 7.06 | 6.90 | 6.74 | 6.62 | 6.56 |
| 50–54 | 1 460 583 | 1 494 063 | 1 523 710 | 1 547 493 | 1 561 451 | 6.63 | 6.69 | 6.70 | 6.69 | 6.65 |
| 55–59 | 1 308 403 | 1 335 993 | 1 366 102 | 1 394 188 | 1 425 771 | 5.94 | 5.98 | 6.01 | 6.03 | 6.07 |
| 60–64 | 1 194 384 | 1 226 000 | 1 224 010 | 1 241 275 | 1 264 018 | 5.42 | 5.49 | 5.39 | 5.37 | 5.38 |
| 65–69 | 908 395 | 954 260 | 1 023 622 | 1 081 249 | 1 120 081 | 4.12 | 4.27 | 4.50 | 4.68 | 4.77 |
| 70–74 | 704 894 | 727 671 | 755 425 | 781 787 | 819 234 | 3.20 | 3.26 | 3.32 | 3.38 | 3.49 |
| 75–79 | 549 808 | 558 341 | 572 906 | 589 987 | 612 042 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.52 | 2.55 | 2.61 |
| 80–84 | 436 984 | 444 032 | 445 791 | 447 172 | 448 298 | 1.98 | 1.99 | 1.96 | 1.93 | 1.91 |
| 85–89 | 263 143 | 272 273 | 279 664 | 288 051 | 295 510 | 1.19 | 1.22 | 1.23 | 1.25 | 1.26 |
| 90–94 | 96 387 | 103 493 | 111 555 | 119 125 | 129 440 | 0.44 | 0.46 | 0.49 | 0.52 | 0.55 |
| 95–99 | 24 121 | 24 789 | 25 753 | 26 576 | 27 537 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.12 |
| 100 and over | 2 943 | 3 052 | 3 295 | 3 555 | 4 046 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| All ages | 22 031 750 | 22 340 024 | 22 728 254 | 23 125 868 | 23 490 736 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

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

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

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

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

| | <i>Population</i> | <i>Percentage(a)</i> |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|
| | no. | % |
| Australia – at 30 September 2014(b) | | |
| New South Wales | 7 544 485 | 32.0 |
| Victoria | 5 866 292 | 24.9 |
| Queensland | 4 740 927 | 20.1 |
| South Australia | 1 688 667 | 7.2 |
| Western Australia | 2 589 078 | 11.0 |
| Tasmania | 514 978 | 2.2 |
| Northern Territory | 246 322 | 1.0 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 387 069 | 1.6 |
| Other Territories | | |
| Jervis Bay Territory | 407 | 0.0 |
| Territory of Christmas Island | 2 224 | 0.0 |
| Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands | 580 | 0.0 |
| Total Other Territories | 3 211 | 0.0 |
| Total Australia | 23 581 029 | 100.0 |
| Australian External Territories – at 30 June 2014(c) | | |
| Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands | 0 | .. |
| Coral Sea Islands Territory | 4 | .. |
| Australian Antarctic Territory(d) | 54 | .. |
| Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands | 0 | .. |
| Total Australian External Territories | 58 | .. |

.. not applicable

(a) Percentage of the population of total Australia.

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

(c) Estimates for the Australian External Territories are updated annually at 30 June and are not subject to a revision process unless a more recent estimate is required for electoral apportionment purposes – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION (a)—States and territories

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

.. not applicable

(a) Uses preliminary Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 2012 as the base population – see paragraphs 30–35 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

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

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

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

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

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

| At 30 June | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia(b) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| ESTIMATES — MALES | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 84 888 | 17 544 | 71 737 | 14 458 | 35 874 | 9 706 | 29 918 | 2 224 | 266 450 |
| 2005 | 91 987 | 19 623 | 80 685 | 16 014 | 38 957 | 10 634 | 32 229 | 2 514 | 292 758 |
| 2006 | 93 982 | 20 103 | 82 870 | 16 472 | 39 808 | 10 903 | 32 800 | 2 581 | 299 637 |
| 2007 | 96 089 | 20 773 | 85 034 | 16 878 | 40 615 | 11 112 | 33 175 | 2 699 | 306 495 |
| 2008 | 97 993 | 21 481 | 87 302 | 17 330 | 41 428 | 11 383 | 33 534 | 2 820 | 313 393 |
| 2009 | 99 991 | 22 139 | 89 644 | 17 751 | 42 237 | 11 643 | 33 876 | 2 942 | 320 345 |
| 2010 | 101 987 | 22 824 | 91 922 | 18 168 | 43 047 | 11 882 | 34 195 | 3 062 | 327 214 |
| 2011 | 103 907 | 23 543 | 94 082 | 18 554 | 43 731 | 12 076 | 34 479 | 3 181 | 333 683 |
| ESTIMATES — FEMALES | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 85 939 | 18 272 | 71 808 | 14 610 | 36 120 | 9 586 | 29 784 | 2 032 | 268 268 |
| 2005 | 92 738 | 20 063 | 81 036 | 16 245 | 39 445 | 10 492 | 32 186 | 2 400 | 294 728 |
| 2006 | 94 588 | 20 581 | 83 434 | 16 681 | 40 392 | 10 742 | 32 775 | 2 495 | 301 813 |
| 2007 | 96 695 | 21 206 | 85 687 | 17 061 | 41 296 | 11 011 | 33 148 | 2 577 | 308 808 |
| 2008 | 98 708 | 21 864 | 87 961 | 17 503 | 42 154 | 11 295 | 33 507 | 2 651 | 315 774 |
| 2009 | 100 682 | 22 503 | 90 313 | 17 936 | 42 977 | 11 572 | 33 835 | 2 754 | 322 704 |
| 2010 | 102 639 | 23 133 | 92 629 | 18 401 | 43 769 | 11 831 | 34 125 | 2 861 | 329 521 |
| 2011 | 104 569 | 23 790 | 94 872 | 18 854 | 44 539 | 12 089 | 34 371 | 2 979 | 336 198 |
| ESTIMATES — PERSONS | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 170 827 | 35 816 | 143 545 | 29 068 | 71 994 | 19 292 | 59 702 | 4 256 | 534 718 |
| 2005 | 184 725 | 39 686 | 161 721 | 32 259 | 78 402 | 21 126 | 64 415 | 4 914 | 587 486 |
| 2006 | 188 570 | 40 684 | 166 304 | 33 153 | 80 200 | 21 645 | 65 575 | 5 076 | 601 450 |
| 2007 | 192 784 | 41 979 | 170 721 | 33 939 | 81 911 | 22 123 | 66 323 | 5 276 | 615 303 |
| 2008 | 196 701 | 43 345 | 175 263 | 34 833 | 83 582 | 22 678 | 67 041 | 5 471 | 629 167 |
| 2009 | 200 673 | 44 642 | 179 957 | 35 687 | 85 214 | 23 215 | 67 711 | 5 696 | 643 049 |
| 2010 | 204 626 | 45 957 | 184 551 | 36 569 | 86 816 | 23 713 | 68 320 | 5 923 | 656 735 |
| 2011 | 208 476 | 47 333 | 188 954 | 37 408 | 88 270 | 24 165 | 68 850 | 6 160 | 669 881 |
| PROJECTIONS, SERIES A — PERSONS (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2012 | 212 498 | 48 505 | 193 527 | 38 188 | 90 073 | 24 709 | 69 981 | 6 337 | 684 087 |
| 2013 | 216 701 | 49 739 | 198 285 | 38 995 | 91 932 | 25 274 | 71 130 | 6 521 | 698 851 |
| 2014 | 221 110 | 51 035 | 203 230 | 39 834 | 93 856 | 25 863 | 72 296 | 6 713 | 714 215 |
| 2015 | 225 731 | 52 396 | 208 369 | 40 707 | 95 848 | 26 476 | 73 478 | 6 914 | 730 202 |
| 2016 | 230 564 | 53 817 | 213 712 | 41 613 | 97 907 | 27 114 | 74 679 | 7 121 | 746 815 |
| 2021 | 257 802 | 61 841 | 243 452 | 46 617 | 109 143 | 30 646 | 80 925 | 8 288 | 839 030 |
| 2026 | 289 808 | 71 379 | 278 019 | 52 321 | 121 836 | 34 724 | 87 486 | 9 674 | 945 594 |
| PROJECTIONS, SERIES B — PERSONS (d) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2012 | 212 474 | 48 498 | 193 506 | 38 184 | 90 065 | 24 709 | 69 976 | 6 336 | 684 017 |
| 2013 | 216 612 | 49 715 | 198 206 | 38 981 | 91 898 | 25 269 | 71 111 | 6 517 | 698 583 |
| 2014 | 220 902 | 50 983 | 203 045 | 39 800 | 93 778 | 25 845 | 72 251 | 6 707 | 713 589 |
| 2015 | 225 349 | 52 299 | 208 026 | 40 646 | 95 707 | 26 440 | 73 396 | 6 902 | 729 048 |
| 2016 | 229 951 | 53 663 | 213 160 | 41 515 | 97 681 | 27 052 | 74 543 | 7 103 | 744 956 |
| 2021 | 255 036 | 61 150 | 240 971 | 46 173 | 108 154 | 30 345 | 80 315 | 8 210 | 830 668 |
| 2026 | 282 962 | 69 637 | 271 860 | 51 233 | 119 431 | 33 965 | 86 060 | 9 463 | 924 953 |

(a) These estimates and projections use final rebased Estimates at 30 June 2011 as the base population – see paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0).

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

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

(d) Series B assumes: an annual decrease of 0.5% in fertility rates; 1% annual increase in paternity rates (where the father of a child is Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander but the mother is not); life expectancy at birth increasing by 0.3 years per year for males and 0.25 years per year for females, reaching 73.5 years for males and 77.4 years for females by 2026; levels of interstate migration as observed in the 2011 Census; and zero net overseas migration.

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

PROJECTIONS, SERIES C — PERSONS (c)

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

(a) These estimates and projections use final rebased Estimates at 30 June 2011 as the base population – see paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0).

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

(c) Series C assumes: an annual decrease of 1.0% in fertility rates; constant paternity rates (where the father of a child is Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander but the mother is not); life expectancy at birth increasing by 0.2 years per year for males and 0.15 years per year for females, reaching 72.0 years for males and 75.9 years for females by 2026; levels of interstate migration as observed in the 2011 Census; and zero net overseas migration.

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

| Age group (years) | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia(c) |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| MALES | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | 13 195 | 3 007 | 12 700 | 2 282 | 5 230 | 1 513 | 3 868 | 390 | 42 197 |
| 5–9 | 12 779 | 2 788 | 11 871 | 2 233 | 5 107 | 1 430 | 4 056 | 327 | 40 608 |
| 10–14 | 12 784 | 2 759 | 11 414 | 2 158 | 5 110 | 1 519 | 3 761 | 315 | 39 836 |
| 15–19 | 12 121 | 2 705 | 10 644 | 2 071 | 4 727 | 1 377 | 3 529 | 443 | 37 627 |
| 20–24 | 9 347 | 2 273 | 8 389 | 1 825 | 4 293 | 1 091 | 3 369 | 390 | 30 980 |
| 25–29 | 7 166 | 1 727 | 6 905 | 1 520 | 3 623 | 873 | 3 083 | 311 | 25 216 |
| 30–34 | 5 599 | 1 305 | 5 727 | 1 071 | 2 876 | 598 | 2 483 | 189 | 19 861 |
| 35–39 | 5 822 | 1 392 | 5 696 | 1 092 | 2 874 | 597 | 2 386 | 194 | 20 063 |
| 40–44 | 5 777 | 1 413 | 5 356 | 1 076 | 2 629 | 694 | 2 152 | 163 | 19 268 |
| 45–49 | 5 039 | 1 200 | 4 595 | 956 | 2 180 | 583 | 1 721 | 151 | 16 431 |
| 50–54 | 4 656 | 947 | 3 684 | 723 | 1 835 | 552 | 1 447 | 117 | 13 970 |
| 55–59 | 3 474 | 751 | 2 764 | 592 | 1 288 | 454 | 1 051 | 101 | 10 482 |
| 60–64 | 2 543 | 509 | 1 862 | 378 | 852 | 331 | 669 | 46 | 7 195 |
| 65–69 | 1 647 | 322 | 1 160 | 252 | 517 | 209 | 410 | 26 | 4 544 |
| 70–74 | 995 | 210 | 650 | 144 | 270 | 118 | 230 | 12 | 2 634 |
| 75 and over | 963 | 235 | 665 | 181 | 320 | 137 | 264 | 6 | 2 771 |
| 75–79 | 574 | 115 | 367 | 89 | 172 | np | 132 | np | 1 523 |
| 80–84 | 255 | 75 | 189 | 49 | 94 | np | 83 | np | 791 |
| 85 and over | 134 | 45 | 109 | 43 | 54 | np | 49 | np | 457 |
| All ages | 103 907 | 23 543 | 94 082 | 18 554 | 43 731 | 12 076 | 34 479 | 3 181 | 333 683 |

FEMALES

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|----------------|
| 0–4 | 12 815 | 2 966 | 12 113 | 2 176 | 5 205 | 1 507 | 3 545 | 307 | 40 649 |
| 5–9 | 11 979 | 2 658 | 11 539 | 2 085 | 5 267 | 1 290 | 3 781 | 323 | 38 935 |
| 10–14 | 12 100 | 2 756 | 11 159 | 2 155 | 4 970 | 1 388 | 3 508 | 344 | 38 395 |
| 15–19 | 11 512 | 2 481 | 9 872 | 1 888 | 4 462 | 1 305 | 3 321 | 304 | 35 155 |
| 20–24 | 8 859 | 2 387 | 8 228 | 1 794 | 4 095 | 1 106 | 3 332 | 372 | 30 186 |
| 25–29 | 7 194 | 1 697 | 6 945 | 1 524 | 3 525 | 908 | 3 091 | 283 | 25 174 |
| 30–34 | 5 868 | 1 465 | 5 919 | 1 161 | 2 967 | 678 | 2 554 | 200 | 20 820 |
| 35–39 | 6 472 | 1 387 | 6 027 | 1 177 | 2 838 | 679 | 2 461 | 179 | 21 237 |
| 40–44 | 6 557 | 1 453 | 5 830 | 1 168 | 2 885 | 794 | 2 378 | 168 | 21 239 |
| 45–49 | 5 806 | 1 185 | 4 820 | 1 020 | 2 340 | 657 | 1 757 | 169 | 17 758 |
| 50–54 | 4 853 | 965 | 3 984 | 871 | 1 944 | 569 | 1 526 | 120 | 14 842 |
| 55–59 | 3 628 | 796 | 2 973 | 587 | 1 503 | 414 | 1 076 | 100 | 11 080 |
| 60–64 | 2 639 | 585 | 2 151 | 442 | 1 028 | 302 | 799 | 45 | 7 995 |
| 65–69 | 1 745 | 382 | 1 409 | 295 | 611 | 175 | 480 | 33 | 5 136 |
| 70–74 | 1 150 | 255 | 854 | 206 | 394 | 138 | 325 | 15 | 3 338 |
| 75 and over | 1 392 | 372 | 1 049 | 305 | 505 | 179 | 437 | 17 | 4 259 |
| 75–79 | 703 | 173 | 529 | 140 | 242 | np | 220 | np | 2 099 |
| 80–84 | 440 | 112 | 310 | 98 | 148 | np | 123 | np | 1 289 |
| 85 and over | 249 | 87 | 210 | 67 | 115 | np | 94 | np | 871 |
| All ages | 104 569 | 23 790 | 94 872 | 18 854 | 44 539 | 12 089 | 34 371 | 2 979 | 336 198 |

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are final based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are final based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are final based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are final based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

| Period | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia (b) |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| NUMBER OF BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008–09 | 99 233 | 71 227 | 63 288 | 19 923 | 30 806 | 6 824 | 3 905 | 4 849 | 300 077 |
| 2009–10 | 100 355 | 72 722 | 63 553 | 20 033 | 31 689 | 6 545 | 3 901 | 5 197 | 304 016 |
| 2010–11 | 99 385 | 71 593 | 62 888 | 19 856 | 31 846 | 6 545 | 3 922 | 5 098 | 301 150 |
| 2011–12 (c) | 98 886 | 75 018 | 63 227 | 20 267 | 32 939 | 6 351 | 4 014 | 5 285 | 306 025 |
| 2012–13 (c) | 99 926 | 76 542 | 63 959 | 20 496 | 34 513 | 6 109 | 4 012 | 5 534 | 311 124 |
| 2013–14 (d) | 92 910 | 75 128 | 62 350 | 19 999 | 34 673 | 6 015 | 4 047 | 5 694 | 300 850 |
| 2008 | 99 008 | 70 726 | 62 492 | 19 869 | 30 724 | 6 791 | 3 874 | 4 754 | 298 264 |
| 2009 | 99 034 | 71 906 | 63 108 | 19 830 | 31 330 | 6 727 | 3 937 | 4 950 | 300 844 |
| 2010 | 99 134 | 71 951 | 63 006 | 19 934 | 31 387 | 6 402 | 3 877 | 5 078 | 300 787 |
| 2011 (c) | 98 799 | 72 907 | 62 774 | 20 197 | 32 332 | 6 562 | 3 932 | 5 254 | 302 788 |
| 2012 (c) | 101 013 | 76 299 | 64 557 | 20 514 | 34 112 | 6 191 | 4 048 | 5 476 | 312 244 |
| 2013 (d)(c) | 97 799 | 74 308 | 63 238 | 19 851 | 34 227 | 5 991 | 4 049 | 5 601 | 305 091 |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | | |
| September(c) | 25 667 | 19 189 | 16 142 | 5 269 | 8 458 | 1 560 | 996 | 1 429 | 78 722 |
| December(c) | 25 096 | 19 450 | 15 711 | 5 187 | 8 612 | 1 537 | 927 | 1 390 | 77 915 |
| 2013 | | | | | | | | | |
| March(c) | 24 630 | 18 983 | 16 072 | 5 055 | 8 768 | 1 517 | 1 010 | 1 343 | 77 385 |
| June(c) | 24 533 | 18 920 | 16 034 | 4 985 | 8 675 | 1 495 | 1 079 | 1 372 | 77 102 |
| September(d) | 25 443 | 20 372 | 16 438 | 5 076 | 8 428 | 1 477 | 983 | 1 603 | 79 826 |
| December(d) | 23 193 | 16 033 | 14 694 | 4 735 | 8 356 | 1 502 | 977 | 1 283 | 70 778 |
| 2014 | | | | | | | | | |
| March(d) | 24 473 | 19 803 | 16 635 | 5 107 | 8 837 | 1 569 | 922 | 1 405 | 78 764 |
| June(d)(e) | 19 801 | 18 920 | 14 583 | 5 081 | 9 052 | 1 467 | 1 165 | 1 403 | 71 482 |
| September(d)(e) | 27 420 | 19 490 | 17 243 | 5 277 | 8 671 | 1 487 | 965 | 1 416 | 81 972 |
| TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (f) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008–09 | 1.906 | 1.862 | 2.172 | 1.930 | 1.980 | 2.207 | 2.181 | 1.744 | 1.963 |
| 2009–10 | 1.873 | 1.767 | 2.022 | 1.895 | 1.935 | 2.028 | 2.088 | 1.796 | 1.888 |
| 2010–11 | 1.972 | 1.798 | 2.022 | 1.872 | 1.934 | 2.116 | 2.121 | 1.741 | 1.927 |
| 2011–12 (g) | 1.947 | 1.848 | 1.998 | 1.894 | 1.914 | 2.069 | 2.175 | 1.764 | 1.927 |
| 2012–13 (h) | 1.943 | 1.848 | 1.979 | 1.897 | 1.914 | 2.019 | 2.112 | 1.803 | 1.921 |
| 2013–14 (i)(e) | 1.784 | 1.777 | 1.899 | 1.834 | 1.850 | 2.003 | 2.107 | 1.825 | 1.825 |

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

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

(c) Birth estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2013 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing – see paragraphs 7–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Birth estimates for 30 September 2013 onwards are preliminary based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing and are subject to revision – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(f) Births per woman.

(g) Calculated using revised births on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP, and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(h) Calculated using revised births on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP for September and December 2012 and March 2013 and preliminary ERP for June 2013, and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

| Period | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia(b) |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| NUMBER OF DEATHS | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008–09 | 48 695 | 36 033 | 26 769 | 12 722 | 12 584 | 4 225 | 1 015 | 1 683 | 143 734 |
| 2009–10 | 47 319 | 35 058 | 26 955 | 12 577 | 12 755 | 4 236 | 937 | 1 604 | 141 450 |
| 2010–11 | 49 387 | 36 421 | 27 084 | 12 786 | 12 718 | 4 343 | 977 | 1 716 | 145 436 |
| 2011–12(c) | 50 465 | 36 168 | 27 794 | 12 773 | 12 969 | 4 285 | 1 020 | 1 721 | 147 203 |
| 2012–13(c) | 50 281 | 36 588 | 28 432 | 13 133 | 13 462 | 4 461 | 1 070 | 1 736 | 149 166 |
| 2013–14(d) | 50 218 | 36 609 | 27 838 | 12 981 | 13 606 | 4 507 | 1 148 | 1 762 | 148 677 |
| 2008 | 48 353 | 35 514 | 26 459 | 12 690 | 12 559 | 4 162 | 1 055 | 1 673 | 142 470 |
| 2009 | 47 534 | 35 493 | 26 580 | 12 544 | 12 623 | 4 201 | 954 | 1 669 | 141 607 |
| 2010 | 47 876 | 35 783 | 26 724 | 12 791 | 12 751 | 4 245 | 974 | 1 656 | 142 809 |
| 2011(c) | 50 177 | 36 313 | 27 819 | 12 696 | 12 739 | 4 262 | 1 023 | 1 703 | 146 738 |
| 2012(c) | 50 867 | 36 536 | 28 120 | 13 145 | 13 292 | 4 485 | 1 009 | 1 722 | 149 180 |
| 2013(c)(d) | 49 526 | 35 889 | 27 778 | 12 794 | 13 483 | 4 396 | 1 102 | 1 739 | 146 714 |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | | |
| September(c) | 14 553 | 10 133 | 8 043 | 3 732 | 3 791 | 1 201 | 279 | 470 | 42 203 |
| December(c) | 11 738 | 8 859 | 6 535 | 3 267 | 3 189 | 1 129 | 263 | 416 | 35 396 |
| 2013 | | | | | | | | | |
| March(c) | 11 375 | 8 495 | 6 649 | 2 917 | 3 113 | 1 028 | 253 | 392 | 34 223 |
| June(c) | 12 615 | 9 101 | 7 205 | 3 217 | 3 369 | 1 103 | 275 | 458 | 37 344 |
| September(d) | 14 237 | 9 818 | 7 413 | 3 500 | 3 617 | 1 164 | 282 | 480 | 40 512 |
| December(d) | 11 299 | 8 475 | 6 511 | 3 160 | 3 384 | 1 101 | 292 | 409 | 34 635 |
| 2014 | | | | | | | | | |
| March(d) | 12 646 | 9 267 | 7 151 | 3 141 | 3 146 | 1 084 | 232 | 435 | 37 105 |
| June(d) | 12 036 | 9 049 | 6 763 | 3 180 | 3 459 | 1 158 | 342 | 438 | 36 425 |
| September(d) | 15 837 | 10 661 | 8 127 | 3 787 | 3 717 | 1 179 | 281 | 519 | 44 110 |

STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (e)

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

- (a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data, see paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Death estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2013 they are revised, based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraphs 7–10 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Death estimates for 30 September 2013 onwards are preliminary based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revision – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

- (e) Based on the direct method per 1,000 persons. The standard population used is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 as published prior to recasting the ERP series – see Glossary entry for Standardised Death Rate for further details.
- (f) Calculated using revised deaths on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP, and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (g) Calculated using revised deaths on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP for September and December 2012 and March 2013 and preliminary ERP for June 2013, and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (h) Calculated using preliminary deaths on quarter of registration and preliminary ERP for September 2013 to June 2014.

| Period | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania(b) | Northern Territory(b) | Australian Capital Territory(b) | Australia(c) |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008–09 | 422 | 290 | 332 | 80 | 83 | 27 | 32 | 24 | 1 290 |
| 2009–10 | 360 | 221 | 340 | 63 | 107 | 23 | 26 | 14 | 1 154 |
| 2010–11 | 376 | 241 | 300 | 72 | 99 | 28 | 35 | 17 | 1 168 |
| 2011–12 (d) | 362 | 220 | 281 | 60 | 81 | 30 | 34 | 16 | 1 084 |
| 2012–13 (d) | 323 | 216 | 287 | 59 | 92 | 20 | 27 | 13 | 1 037 |
| 2013–14 (e) | 347 | 224 | 291 | 49 | 81 | 31 | 31 | 17 | 1 071 |
| 2008 | 400 | 266 | 299 | 71 | 95 | 26 | 30 | 26 | 1 214 |
| 2009 | 372 | 251 | 353 | 71 | 101 | 23 | 28 | 14 | 1 213 |
| 2010 | 388 | 251 | 316 | 74 | 106 | 28 | 28 | 18 | 1 209 |
| 2011 (d) | 368 | 216 | 303 | 56 | 93 | 28 | 41 | 16 | 1 121 |
| 2012 (d) | 313 | 211 | 271 | 62 | 79 | 22 | 24 | 15 | 997 |
| 2013 (d)(e) | 361 | 228 | 286 | 61 | 85 | 21 | 32 | 15 | 1 089 |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | | |
| September(d) | 72 | 57 | 81 | 12 | 23 | np | np | np | 258 |
| December(d) | 75 | 43 | 70 | 16 | 22 | np | np | np | 239 |
| 2013 | | | | | | | | | |
| March(d) | 94 | 57 | 63 | 14 | 24 | np | np | np | 273 |
| June(d) | 82 | 59 | 73 | 17 | 23 | np | np | np | 267 |
| September(e) | 82 | 41 | 78 | 12 | 20 | np | np | np | 252 |
| December(e) | 103 | 71 | 72 | 18 | 18 | np | np | np | 297 |
| 2014 | | | | | | | | | |
| March(e) | 79 | 63 | 81 | 7 | 21 | np | np | np | 278 |
| June(e) | 83 | 49 | 60 | 12 | 22 | np | np | np | 244 |
| September(e) | 75 | 57 | 77 | 20 | 25 | np | np | np | 264 |
| INFANT MORTALITY RATES (f) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008–09 | 4.25 | 4.07 | 5.25 | 4.02 | 2.69 | 3.96 | 8.20 | 4.95 | 4.30 |
| 2009–10 | 3.59 | 3.04 | 5.35 | 3.15 | 3.38 | 3.51 | 6.67 | 2.69 | 3.80 |
| 2010–11 | 3.78 | 3.37 | 4.77 | 3.63 | 3.11 | 4.28 | 8.92 | 3.34 | 3.88 |
| 2011–12 (g) | 3.66 | 2.93 | 4.44 | 2.96 | 2.46 | 4.72 | 8.47 | 3.03 | 3.54 |
| 2012–13 (g) | 3.23 | 2.82 | 4.49 | 2.88 | 2.67 | 3.27 | 6.73 | 2.35 | 3.33 |
| 2013–14 (h) | 3.74 | 2.98 | 4.67 | 2.45 | 2.34 | 5.15 | 7.66 | 2.99 | 3.56 |

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

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

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

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

(d) Death estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2013 they are revised, based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraphs 7–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Death estimates for 30 September 2013 onwards are preliminary based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revision – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(g) Calculated using revised infant deaths and revised births, both based on quarter of occurrence, and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

| Period | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia (a) |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| NOM ARRIVALS | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008–09 | 169 020 | 132 643 | 103 114 | 27 257 | 69 712 | 4 294 | 5 537 | 8 187 | 519 785 |
| 2009–10 | 144 206 | 109 133 | 84 885 | 24 817 | 57 924 | 4 009 | 4 670 | 8 273 | 437 927 |
| 2010–11 | 141 979 | 104 896 | 84 253 | 20 158 | 64 929 | 3 470 | 4 809 | 7 274 | 431 781 |
| 2011–12 (b) | 148 114 | 113 314 | 95 420 | 22 465 | 82 870 | 3 570 | 6 597 | 8 881 | 481 231 |
| 2012–13 (b)(c) | 159 024 | 120 169 | 94 195 | 22 551 | 85 837 | 3 739 | 8 660 | 8 588 | 502 763 |
| 2013–14 (c) | 166 227 | 124 867 | 87 253 | 23 424 | 71 096 | 3 809 | 7 598 | 8 148 | 492 436 |
| 2008 | 178 555 | 132 997 | 106 898 | 27 161 | 72 852 | 4 269 | 5 193 | 8 035 | 535 965 |
| 2009 | 155 060 | 123 839 | 94 201 | 26 806 | 60 961 | 4 109 | 5 234 | 8 556 | 478 792 |
| 2010 | 141 228 | 102 814 | 82 308 | 21 905 | 60 978 | 3 738 | 4 593 | 7 553 | 425 119 |
| 2011 (b) | 146 230 | 109 518 | 90 456 | 20 816 | 72 451 | 3 479 | 5 367 | 7 929 | 456 258 |
| 2012 (b) | 150 099 | 116 119 | 95 180 | 22 371 | 88 496 | 3 691 | 8 308 | 8 825 | 493 089 |
| 2013 (b)(c) | 166 338 | 125 601 | 92 847 | 23 541 | 81 075 | 3 805 | 8 244 | 8 538 | 509 992 |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | | |
| September(b) | 38 920 | 30 409 | 24 671 | 5 724 | 23 616 | 939 | 2 461 | 2 336 | 129 076 |
| December(b) | 40 133 | 29 144 | 23 725 | 5 292 | 21 296 | 945 | 2 190 | 1 915 | 124 640 |
| 2013 | | | | | | | | | |
| March(b) | 44 757 | 34 525 | 25 140 | 6 668 | 22 086 | 1 167 | 2 058 | 2 618 | 139 019 |
| June(c) | 35 214 | 26 091 | 20 659 | 4 867 | 18 839 | 688 | 1 951 | 1 719 | 110 028 |
| September(c) | 43 298 | 33 828 | 24 268 | 6 317 | 20 647 | 1 008 | 2 286 | 2 355 | 134 007 |
| December(c) | 43 069 | 31 157 | 22 780 | 5 689 | 19 503 | 942 | 1 949 | 1 846 | 126 938 |
| 2014 | | | | | | | | | |
| March(c) | 46 518 | 34 800 | 22 743 | 6 912 | 18 144 | 1 088 | 1 665 | 2 487 | 134 363 |
| June(c) | 33 342 | 25 082 | 17 462 | 4 506 | 12 802 | 771 | 1 698 | 1 460 | 97 128 |
| September(c)(d) | 39 337 | 31 819 | 21 478 | 5 595 | 19 913 | 859 | 2 386 | 2 075 | 123 463 |
| NOM DEPARTURES | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008–09 | 82 277 | 49 027 | 43 795 | 9 252 | 25 384 | 2 167 | 3 438 | 4 579 | 219 919 |
| 2009–10 | 87 054 | 55 454 | 49 065 | 10 280 | 29 058 | 2 330 | 3 439 | 5 188 | 241 869 |
| 2010–11 | 90 304 | 60 265 | 49 624 | 10 990 | 28 504 | 2 477 | 3 709 | 5 536 | 251 409 |
| 2011–12 (b) | 89 916 | 58 899 | 50 494 | 11 114 | 29 671 | 2 401 | 3 579 | 5 748 | 251 823 |
| 2012–13 (b)(c) | 92 052 | 63 080 | 54 211 | 11 478 | 34 208 | 2 451 | 3 722 | 5 904 | 267 107 |
| 2013–14 (c) | 92 927 | 65 509 | 56 983 | 12 258 | 38 826 | 2 487 | 4 615 | 6 131 | 279 741 |
| 2008 | 82 128 | 49 772 | 44 058 | 9 544 | 24 663 | 2 180 | 3 223 | 4 710 | 220 278 |
| 2009 | 84 896 | 51 752 | 46 876 | 9 633 | 28 120 | 2 183 | 3 544 | 4 888 | 231 892 |
| 2010 | 91 184 | 59 600 | 50 638 | 11 011 | 29 081 | 2 508 | 3 506 | 5 552 | 253 081 |
| 2011 (b) | 90 243 | 59 207 | 50 144 | 10 772 | 28 562 | 2 396 | 3 695 | 5 560 | 250 579 |
| 2012 (b) | 88 189 | 60 385 | 51 560 | 11 456 | 32 205 | 2 429 | 3 617 | 5 810 | 255 653 |
| 2013 (b)(c) | 95 018 | 64 964 | 56 673 | 11 789 | 36 980 | 2 488 | 4 454 | 6 053 | 278 421 |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | | |
| September(b) | 22 601 | 15 722 | 13 274 | 3 105 | 8 006 | 671 | 1 067 | 1 603 | 66 050 |
| December(b) | 23 835 | 17 366 | 16 436 | 3 282 | 9 839 | 596 | 1 065 | 1 741 | 74 160 |
| 2013 | | | | | | | | | |
| March(b) | 25 217 | 16 297 | 13 295 | 2 899 | 8 484 | 686 | 759 | 1 417 | 69 054 |
| June(c) | 20 399 | 13 695 | 11 206 | 2 192 | 7 879 | 498 | 831 | 1 143 | 57 843 |
| September(c) | 24 001 | 16 966 | 15 056 | 3 244 | 9 656 | 632 | 1 541 | 1 668 | 72 765 |
| December(c) | 25 401 | 18 006 | 17 116 | 3 454 | 10 961 | 672 | 1 323 | 1 825 | 78 759 |
| 2014 | | | | | | | | | |
| March(c) | 22 024 | 15 286 | 12 610 | 2 920 | 8 791 | 638 | 841 | 1 346 | 64 458 |
| June(c) | 21 501 | 15 251 | 12 201 | 2 640 | 9 418 | 545 | 910 | 1 292 | 63 759 |
| September(c)(d) | 23 739 | 17 543 | 13 658 | 3 384 | 9 002 | 740 | 1 358 | 1 607 | 71 032 |

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

(b) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2013 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revisions. For further information, see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates for 30 June 2013 onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Preliminary NOM estimates for September quarter 2014 have been calculated using a two-year ago propensity model to accommodate delays in passenger card processing. For further information see Explanatory Note 18.

| <i>Period</i> | <i>New South Wales</i> | <i>Victoria</i> | <i>Queensland</i> | <i>South Australia</i> | <i>Western Australia</i> | <i>Tasmania</i> | <i>Northern Territory</i> | <i>Australian Capital Territory</i> | <i>Australia (a)</i> |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008–09 | 86 743 | 83 616 | 59 319 | 18 005 | 44 328 | 2 127 | 2 099 | 3 608 | 299 866 |
| 2009–10 | 57 152 | 53 679 | 35 820 | 14 537 | 28 866 | 1 679 | 1 231 | 3 085 | 196 058 |
| 2010–11 | 51 675 | 44 631 | 34 629 | 9 168 | 36 425 | 993 | 1 100 | 1 738 | 180 372 |
| 2011–12 (b) | 58 198 | 54 415 | 44 926 | 11 351 | 53 199 | 1 169 | 3 018 | 3 133 | 229 408 |
| 2012–13 (b)(c) | 66 972 | 57 089 | 39 984 | 11 073 | 51 629 | 1 288 | 4 938 | 2 684 | 235 656 |
| 2013–14 (c) | 73 300 | 59 358 | 30 270 | 11 166 | 32 270 | 1 322 | 2 983 | 2 017 | 212 695 |
| 2008 | 96 427 | 83 225 | 62 840 | 17 617 | 48 189 | 2 089 | 1 970 | 3 325 | 315 687 |
| 2009 | 70 164 | 72 087 | 47 325 | 17 173 | 32 841 | 1 926 | 1 690 | 3 668 | 246 900 |
| 2010 | 50 044 | 43 214 | 31 670 | 10 894 | 31 897 | 1 230 | 1 087 | 2 001 | 172 038 |
| 2011 (b) | 55 987 | 50 311 | 40 312 | 10 044 | 43 889 | 1 083 | 1 672 | 2 369 | 205 679 |
| 2012 (b) | 61 910 | 55 734 | 43 620 | 10 915 | 56 291 | 1 262 | 4 691 | 3 015 | 237 436 |
| 2013 (b)(c) | 71 320 | 60 637 | 36 174 | 11 752 | 44 095 | 1 317 | 3 790 | 2 485 | 231 571 |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | | |
| September(b) | 16 319 | 14 687 | 11 397 | 2 619 | 15 610 | 268 | 1 394 | 733 | 63 026 |
| December(b) | 16 298 | 11 778 | 7 289 | 2 010 | 11 457 | 349 | 1 125 | 174 | 50 480 |
| 2013 | | | | | | | | | |
| March(b) | 19 540 | 18 228 | 11 845 | 3 769 | 13 602 | 481 | 1 299 | 1 201 | 69 965 |
| June(c) | 14 815 | 12 396 | 9 453 | 2 675 | 10 960 | 190 | 1 120 | 576 | 52 185 |
| September(c) | 19 297 | 16 862 | 9 212 | 3 073 | 10 991 | 376 | 745 | 687 | 61 242 |
| December(c) | 17 668 | 13 151 | 5 664 | 2 235 | 8 542 | 270 | 626 | 21 | 48 179 |
| 2014 | | | | | | | | | |
| March(c) | 24 494 | 19 514 | 10 133 | 3 992 | 9 353 | 450 | 824 | 1 141 | 69 905 |
| June(c) | 11 841 | 9 831 | 5 261 | 1 866 | 3 384 | 226 | 788 | 168 | 33 369 |
| September(c)(d) | 15 598 | 14 276 | 7 820 | 2 211 | 10 911 | 119 | 1 028 | 468 | 52 431 |

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

(b) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2013 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revisions. For further information, see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates for 30 June 2013 onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Preliminary NOM estimates for September quarter 2014 have been calculated using a two-year ago propensity model to accommodate delays in passenger card processing. For further information see Explanatory Note 18.

DEPARTURES FROM:

| | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Total arrivals |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| Arrivals to: | psns | psns | psns | psns | psns | psns | psns | psns | psns |
| 2012-13 | | | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales | . . | 20 047 | 34 258 | 5 159 | 7 182 | 2 086 | 2 779 | 9 512 | 81 023 |
| Victoria | 23 974 | . . | 19 825 | 7 449 | 8 587 | 3 525 | 2 527 | 2 901 | 68 788 |
| Queensland | 41 418 | 19 603 | . . | 6 157 | 8 557 | 3 253 | 5 167 | 3 236 | 87 391 |
| South Australia | 4 908 | 5 933 | 4 667 | . . | 2 440 | 719 | 2 326 | 614 | 21 607 |
| Western Australia | 10 140 | 9 847 | 10 344 | 3 547 | . . | 1 711 | 2 724 | 944 | 39 257 |
| Tasmania | 2 096 | 2 584 | 2 850 | 608 | 1 435 | . . | 295 | 188 | 10 056 |
| Northern Territory | 2 904 | 2 962 | 4 478 | 1 868 | 2 055 | 430 | . . | 375 | 15 072 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 10 046 | 2 369 | 2 773 | 792 | 668 | 274 | 474 | . . | 17 396 |
| Total Departures | 95 486 | 63 345 | 79 195 | 25 580 | 30 924 | 11 998 | 16 292 | 17 770 | 340 590 |
| Net gain/loss | -14 463 | 5 443 | 8 196 | -3 973 | 8 333 | -1 942 | -1 220 | -374 | . . |
| 2013-14 | | | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales | . . | 21 819 | 37 131 | 5 806 | 8 200 | 2 237 | 3 119 | 9 957 | 88 269 |
| Victoria | 24 840 | . . | 20 760 | 7 884 | 9 533 | 3 509 | 2 610 | 3 220 | 72 356 |
| Queensland | 41 391 | 19 638 | . . | 5 790 | 9 199 | 3 174 | 5 781 | 3 350 | 88 323 |
| South Australia | 5 174 | 5 953 | 5 025 | . . | 2 790 | 712 | 2 498 | 672 | 22 824 |
| Western Australia | 8 948 | 8 426 | 9 654 | 3 089 | . . | 1 485 | 2 579 | 944 | 35 125 |
| Tasmania | 2 179 | 2 600 | 2 909 | 626 | 1 594 | . . | 345 | 258 | 10 511 |
| Northern Territory | 2 829 | 2 690 | 4 220 | 1 768 | 2 008 | 307 | . . | 321 | 14 143 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 9 765 | 2 447 | 2 871 | 829 | 756 | 255 | 555 | . . | 17 478 |
| Total Departures | 95 126 | 63 573 | 82 570 | 25 792 | 34 080 | 11 679 | 17 487 | 18 722 | 349 029 |
| Net gain/loss | -6 857 | 8 783 | 5 753 | -2 968 | 1 045 | -1 168 | -3 344 | -1 244 | . . |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales | . . | 19 587 | 33 181 | 4 974 | 6 950 | 2 120 | 2 658 | 9 560 | 79 030 |
| Victoria | 22 916 | . . | 18 520 | 7 166 | 8 036 | 3 500 | 2 411 | 2 629 | 65 178 |
| Queensland | 41 864 | 19 318 | . . | 5 839 | 8 106 | 3 335 | 5 134 | 3 163 | 86 759 |
| South Australia | 4 967 | 5 823 | 4 545 | . . | 2 449 | 706 | 2 223 | 687 | 21 400 |
| Western Australia | 10 594 | 10 364 | 10 459 | 3 400 | . . | 1 802 | 2 662 | 903 | 40 184 |
| Tasmania | 2 030 | 2 469 | 2 685 | 599 | 1 361 | . . | 352 | 228 | 9 724 |
| Northern Territory | 3 078 | 2 966 | 4 477 | 1 676 | 1 808 | 384 | . . | 401 | 14 790 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 10 379 | 2 316 | 2 668 | 784 | 671 | 314 | 489 | . . | 17 621 |
| Total Departures | 95 828 | 62 843 | 76 535 | 24 438 | 29 381 | 12 161 | 15 929 | 17 571 | 334 686 |
| Net gain/loss | -16 798 | 2 335 | 10 224 | -3 038 | 10 803 | -2 437 | -1 139 | 50 | . . |
| 2013 | | | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales | . . | 21 389 | 36 965 | 5 608 | 7 904 | 2 203 | 3 107 | 9 986 | 87 162 |
| Victoria | 24 968 | . . | 21 035 | 7 754 | 9 100 | 3 667 | 2 618 | 3 161 | 72 303 |
| Queensland | 42 910 | 20 087 | . . | 6 249 | 9 257 | 3 265 | 5 508 | 3 394 | 90 670 |
| South Australia | 5 090 | 5 997 | 4 994 | . . | 2 612 | 707 | 2 522 | 666 | 22 588 |
| Western Australia | 9 869 | 9 114 | 10 235 | 3 497 | . . | 1 614 | 2 772 | 1 008 | 38 109 |
| Tasmania | 2 235 | 2 715 | 2 925 | 654 | 1 560 | . . | 324 | 231 | 10 644 |
| Northern Territory | 2 957 | 2 928 | 4 521 | 1 900 | 2 123 | 366 | . . | 374 | 15 169 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 10 352 | 2 545 | 3 098 | 870 | 753 | 282 | 542 | . . | 18 442 |
| Total Departures | 98 381 | 64 775 | 83 773 | 26 532 | 33 309 | 12 104 | 17 393 | 18 820 | 355 087 |
| Net gain/loss | -11 219 | 7 528 | 6 897 | -3 944 | 4 800 | -1 460 | -2 224 | -378 | . . |

. . not applicable

(a) Interstate migration estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. For 30 September 2011 onwards they are preliminary, based on 2011 Census expansion factors, and will be revised at final rebasing – see paragraphs 21–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

DEPARTURES FROM:

| | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Total arrivals |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| Arrivals to: | psns | psns | psns | psns | psns | psns | psns | psns | psns |
| SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2013 | | | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales | .. | 4 681 | 8 380 | 1 276 | 1 779 | 491 | 678 | 2 160 | 19 445 |
| Victoria | 5 442 | .. | 4 562 | 1 745 | 2 108 | 798 | 587 | 695 | 15 937 |
| Queensland | 9 334 | 4 435 | .. | 1 313 | 2 244 | 749 | 1 098 | 712 | 19 885 |
| South Australia | 1 039 | 1 376 | 1 140 | .. | 645 | 151 | 554 | 140 | 5 045 |
| Western Australia | 2 115 | 1 950 | 2 272 | 766 | .. | 344 | 596 | 246 | 8 289 |
| Tasmania | 463 | 569 | 629 | 157 | 319 | .. | 63 | 46 | 2 246 |
| Northern Territory | 648 | 616 | 943 | 413 | 476 | 72 | .. | 75 | 3 243 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 2 124 | 462 | 604 | 158 | 140 | 54 | 97 | .. | 3 639 |
| Total Departures | 21 165 | 14 089 | 18 530 | 5 828 | 7 711 | 2 659 | 3 673 | 4 074 | 77 729 |
| Net gain/loss | -1 720 | 1 848 | 1 355 | -783 | 578 | -413 | -430 | -435 | .. |

JUNE QUARTER 2014

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| New South Wales | .. | 5 365 | 8 741 | 1 330 | 2 085 | 574 | 669 | 2 432 | 21 196 |
| Victoria | 6 082 | .. | 4 978 | 1 987 | 2 473 | 799 | 608 | 806 | 17 733 |
| Queensland | 9 904 | 4 779 | .. | 1 233 | 2 207 | 779 | 1 510 | 751 | 21 163 |
| South Australia | 1 263 | 1 487 | 1 214 | .. | 619 | 191 | 552 | 134 | 5 460 |
| Western Australia | 2 172 | 1 959 | 2 298 | 724 | .. | 414 | 653 | 224 | 8 444 |
| Tasmania | 523 | 618 | 714 | 154 | 375 | .. | 79 | 44 | 2 507 |
| Northern Territory | 654 | 594 | 1 021 | 441 | 525 | 83 | .. | 69 | 3 387 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 2 241 | 570 | 554 | 156 | 193 | 50 | 110 | .. | 3 874 |
| Total Departures | 22 839 | 15 372 | 19 520 | 6 025 | 8 477 | 2 890 | 4 181 | 4 460 | 83 764 |
| Net gain/loss | -1 643 | 2 361 | 1 643 | -565 | -33 | -383 | -794 | -586 | .. |

SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2014

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| New South Wales | .. | 4 809 | 7 208 | 1 106 | 1 814 | 414 | 562 | 2 075 | 17 988 |
| Victoria | 4 989 | .. | 4 302 | 1 667 | 2 049 | 753 | 562 | 666 | 14 988 |
| Queensland | 8 440 | 4 127 | .. | 1 153 | 1 832 | 632 | 1 115 | 633 | 17 932 |
| South Australia | 961 | 1 202 | 932 | .. | 539 | 143 | 504 | 129 | 4 410 |
| Western Australia | 1 694 | 1 676 | 2 050 | 571 | .. | 259 | 544 | 157 | 6 951 |
| Tasmania | 402 | 569 | 576 | 146 | 296 | .. | 53 | 48 | 2 090 |
| Northern Territory | 556 | 614 | 838 | 357 | 464 | 69 | .. | 58 | 2 956 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 2 114 | 471 | 482 | 158 | 133 | 31 | 85 | .. | 3 474 |
| Total Departures | 19 156 | 13 468 | 16 388 | 5 158 | 7 127 | 2 301 | 3 425 | 3 766 | 70 789 |
| Net gain/loss | -1 168 | 1 520 | 1 544 | -748 | -176 | -211 | -469 | -292 | .. |

.. not applicable

(a) Interstate migration estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. For 30 September 2011 onwards they are preliminary, based on 2011 Census expansion factors, and will be revised at final rebasing – see paragraphs 21–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(a) Data are based on the 2011 Census – see paragraphs 36–37 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see – Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2036* (cat. no. 3236.0).

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Method of estimation

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

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

Status of quarterly ERP data

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, AS AT 26 MARCH 2015

| | <i>Census base</i> | <i>Natural increase</i> | <i>Net overseas migration</i> | <i>Net interstate migration</i> | <i>ERP STATUS</i> |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| Sep.1991–Jun. 2006 | Based to 1996, 2001 & 2006 Censuses as applicable | Final (Recast) | Final (Recast) | Final (Recast) | FINAL (RECAST) |
| Sep. 2006–Jun. 2011 | 2011 Census | Final | Final | Final | FINAL |
| Sep. 2011–Mar. 2013 | 2011 Census | Revised | Revised | Preliminary – modelled expansion factors based on 2011 Census | REVISED |
| Jun. 2013 | 2011 Census | Revised | Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour | Preliminary – modelled expansion factors based on 2011 Census | PRELIMINARY |
| Sep. 2013–Sep. 2014 | 2011 Census | Preliminary – based on date of registration | Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour | Preliminary – modelled expansion factors based on 2011 Census | PRELIMINARY |

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

Natural increase: births and deaths

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

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

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

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

11 Selected birth and death registration data contributing to preliminary estimates which are higher or lower than usual have been explained by the state registrars as follows:

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Natural increase: births and deaths continued

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net overseas migration

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net overseas migration continued

PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

18 Preliminary estimates of NOM are required five to six months after the reference quarter for the production of quarterly estimates of the population of Australia, and the states and territories. At that time, complete traveller histories for the 16 months following a reference quarter cannot be produced. Since September quarter 2008, migration adjustments have been calculated from changes in behaviour from final estimates one year earlier for the same groups of travellers. These migration adjustments are applied to travellers who are grouped according to their 'initial category of travel', age, country of citizenship and state/territory of usual/intended residence. The adjustments account for differences between their intended duration of stay and their actual duration of stay. However, due to the unavailability of passenger card data for the December quarter 2014, the previous two-year ago propensity model (as described in note 19 below) has been used to estimate preliminary NOM for September quarter 2014. Based on historical comparisons of the two methods, this change is not expected to result in larger than usual revisions when final NOM estimates become available.

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

Diplomatic personnel

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

Net interstate migration

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net interstate migration *continued*

2006 to 2011 but for updated expansion factors based on the 2011 Census. The model includes the following characteristics:

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

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

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

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

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

Defence force adjustment

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

ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

28 The standard approach to population estimation is not possible for determining the population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australian. There are two primary reasons for this: the significant volatility in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Census counts between censuses which cannot be attributed to demographic factors (i.e. the difference cannot be fully accounted for by natural increase and migration over the intercensal period); and the quality of data on births, deaths and migration specific to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. As a result, a method based on the use of life tables and rates of net interstate migration derived from the Census is used to backcast the series. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander estimates, based on the 2011 Census for the period 1996 to 2011, and projections from 2012 to 2026 are available in *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0). Three main projection series were produced with assumptions as follows. Projections Series A assumes: constant fertility rates; 2% annual increase in paternity rates (where the father of a child is Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander but the mother is not); life expectancy at birth increasing by 0.5 years per year for males and 0.45 years per year for females, reaching 76.5 years for males and 80.4 years for females by

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

2026; levels of interstate migration as observed in the 2011 Census; and zero net overseas migration. Projection Series B assumes: an annual decrease of 0.5% in fertility rates; 1% annual increase in paternity rates; life expectancy at birth increasing by 0.3 years per year for males and 0.25 years per year for females, reaching 73.5 years for males and 77.4 years for females by 2026; levels of interstate migration as observed in the 2011 Census; and zero net overseas migration. Projection Series C assumes: an annual decrease of 1.0% in fertility rates; constant paternity rates; life expectancy at birth increasing by 0.2 years per year for males and 0.15 years per year for females, reaching 72.0 years for males and 75.9 years for females by 2026; levels of interstate migration as observed in the 2011 Census; and zero net overseas migration.

METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS

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

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

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

continued

thereafter, and relatively small net interstate migration gains for some states and territories and small losses for others.

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

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

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

37 Data presented in table 18 are not intended as predictions or forecasts, but are illustrations of growth and change in the numbers of households which would occur if the assumptions about future trends in living arrangements were to prevail over the projection period. For more information see *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2036* (cat. no. 3236.0). Household projections presented in this publication are based on the 2006 Census.

CONFIDENTIALITY

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

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

ROUNDING

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

USE OF POPULATION ESTIMATES IN AGREEMENTS

42 The ABS is the central statistical authority for the Australian government. It is required by law to publish official population estimates. It abides by codes of professional practice that include being open and transparent about underlying methodology. The ABS provides regular explanatory information to support users in understanding both population trends and methodological changes, but does not comment on the specific use (or otherwise) of official population estimates by other organisations or individuals.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

USE OF POPULATION ESTIMATES IN AGREEMENTS *continued*

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

RELATED PRODUCTS

- 44** Other ABS products which may be of interest to users include:
- *Animated population pyramids* for Australia and each state and territory are available on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au> by selecting Australia's Population and scroll to Animated Population Pyramids;
 - *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2008* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001);
 - *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0);
 - *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0);
 - *Causes of Death, Australia: Doctor Certified Deaths, Summary Tables* (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001);
 - *Census of Population and Housing – Details of Undercount* (cat. no. 2940.0);
 - *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0);
 - *Discussion Paper: Assessment of Methods for Developing Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.002);
 - *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001);
 - *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0);
 - *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2036* (cat. no. 3236.0);
 - *Information Paper: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Demographic Statistics Work Program and Release Plans, April 2012* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.003);
 - *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives – Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics, 2005* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002);
 - *Information Paper: Ensuring the Quality of Rebased Population Estimates, June 2011* (cat. no. 3250.0);
 - *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003);
 - *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Mar 2010* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001);
 - *Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2011 Population Census, 2011* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001);
 - *Information Paper: Population Estimates under Australia's New Statistical Geography, August 2011* (cat. no. 3219.0.55.001);
 - *Information Paper: Rebased Population Estimates, Australia, 2011* (cat. no. 3101.0.55.001);
 - *Information Paper: Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2014* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.003);
 - *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005);
 - *Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2010–2012* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003);
 - *Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2010–2012* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001);
 - *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0);
 - *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0);
 - *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0);
 - *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2009* (cat. no. 3304.0);

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0);
- *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001);
- *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0);
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0); and
- *Suicides, Australia* (cat. no. 3309.0).

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

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

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

TECHNICAL NOTE RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

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

| Release date | Catalogue number | Publication title | Contents |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| RECENT RELEASES | | | |
| 29/01/2015 | cat. no. 3412.0 | Migration, Australia, 2013–14 | International migration into and out of Australia, internal migration within Australia (including interstate and intrastate) and information on overseas-born residents of Australia. |
| 03/03/2015 | cat. no. 3401.0.30.001 | Preliminary Estimates of Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, October to December 2014 | Preliminary monthly overseas arrivals and departures data. |
| 19/03/2015 | cat. no. 3236.0 | Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2036 | Projections of households, families and living arrangements for Australia, states, territories, greater capital cities and balances of state for the period 30 June 2011 to 2036. |
| 26/03/2015 | cat. no. 3101.0 | Australian Demographic Statistics, Sep qtr. 2014 | Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, infant deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data. |
| 26/03/2015 | cat. no. 3101.0 | Demography Video | A video containing key information from Australian Demographic Statistics – September qtr. 2014. A link to this can be found under the 'Summary' tab on the publication's website. |
| UPCOMING RELEASES | | | |
| 31/03/2015 | cat. no. 3218.0 | Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013-14 | Population estimates for all sub-state regions as at June 2014. |
| 31/03/2015 | cat. no. 3412.0 | Migration, Australia, 2013–14 | Additional data to be released: Regional Internal Migration Estimates (RIME) based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, including SA2s and LGAs. |
| May 2015 | cat. no. 3401.0 | Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, October 2014 | Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data. |
| May 2015 | cat. no. 3401.0 | Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, November 2014 | Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data. |
| May 2015 | cat. no. 3401.0 | Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, December 2014 | Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data. |
| 02/06/2015 | cat. no. 3401.0.30.001 | Preliminary Estimates of Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, January to March 2015 | Preliminary monthly overseas arrivals and departures data. |
| 25/06/2015 | cat. no. 3101.0 | Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec qtr. 2014 | Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, infant deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data. |
| June 2015 | cat. no. 3401.0 | Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, January 2015 | Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data. |
| June 2015 | cat. no. 3401.0 | Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, February 2015 | Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data. |
| June 2015 | cat. no. 3401.0 | Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, March 2015 | Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data. |
| Late June/Early July 2015 | cat. no. 3401.0 | Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, April 2015 | Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data. |
| 07/07/2015 | cat. no. 3401.0 | Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, May 2015 | Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data. |
| OTHER | | | |
| various | various | ABS.Stat | An interactive, free online tool that presents demographic data in a searchable, flexible and dynamic way. Currently in 'Beta' stage (http://stat.abs.gov.au/). |

TECHNICAL NOTE RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES *continued*

DELAY IN RELEASE OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS

2 A number of releases of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) have been delayed due to passenger card processing issues as announced by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP). Contingency processing plans are now in place to ensure the regular scheduled releases of these statistics can resume as soon as possible. This included the release of some preliminary OAD estimates for October, November and December 2014 on 3 March 2015, prior to the release of the full set of monthly statistics in May 2015. A similar release of preliminary OAD estimates for January, February and March 2015 will be released on 2 June 2015. For further information see *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).

UPCOMING CHANGES TO DATA PRESENTATION FORMATS

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

GLOSSARY

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| 12/12 month rule | A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence in which the 12 month usual residence criterion in population estimates is measured across a 12-month period. Under a 12/12 month rule, overseas travellers must be resident in Australia for a continuous 12-month period or more to be included in the estimated resident population. Similarly, Australian residents travelling overseas must be absent from Australia for a continuous 12-month period or more to be removed from the estimated resident population. |
| 12/16 month rule | <p>A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence which takes an approach to measure usual residence that <i>does not have to be continuous</i>, as opposed to the <i>continuous</i> approach used under a '12/12 month rule'. Under a '12/16 month rule', incoming overseas travellers (who <i>are not</i> currently counted in the population) must be resident in Australia for a total period of 12 months or more, during the 16 month follow-up period to then be included in the estimated resident population. Similarly, those travellers departing Australia (who <i>are</i> currently counted in the population) must be absent from Australia for a total of 12 months or more during the 16 month follow-up period to then be subtracted from the estimated resident population.</p> <p>The 12/16 month rule therefore takes account of those persons who may have left Australia briefly and returned, while still being resident for 12 months out of 16. Similarly, it takes account of Australians who live most of the time overseas but periodically return to Australia for short periods.</p> |
| Age-specific fertility rates | Age-specific fertility rates in this publication are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the financial year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 31 December. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which age of mother is not given. |
| Average annual rate of growth | <p>The average annual growth rate, r, is calculated as a percentage using the formula:</p> $r = \left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$ <p>where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_0 and P_n in years.</p> |
| Baby Boomer | Refers to people born Post–World War II between the years 1946 and 1964. |
| Birth | The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat. |
| Capital City | Refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Areas of states and territories as defined in <i>Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 – Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2011</i> (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001). |
| Census | The complete enumeration of a population at a point in time with respect to well-defined characteristics (e.g. Persons, Manufacturing, etc.). When the word is capitalised, "Census" usually refers to the national Census of Population and Housing. |
| Death | <p>Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth.</p> <p>For the purposes of the Deaths and Causes of Death collections conducted by the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.</p> |
| Estimated resident population (ERP) | The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months over a |

GLOSSARY *continued*

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| Estimated resident population (ERP) <i>continued</i> | <p>16-month period. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months over a 16-month period.</p> <p>Estimates of the Australian resident population are generated on a quarterly basis by adding natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net overseas migration (NOM) occurring during the period to the population at the beginning of each period. This is known as the cohort component method, and can be represented by the following equation:</p> $P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + \text{NOM}, \text{ where:}$ <p>P_t = the estimated resident population at time point t</p> <p>P_{t+1} = the estimated resident population at time point $t+1$</p> <p>B = the number of births occurring between t and $t+1$</p> <p>D = the number of deaths occurring between t and $t+1$</p> <p>NOM = net overseas migration occurring between t and $t+1$.</p> <p>For state and territory population estimates, an additional term is added to the equation representing net interstate migration (NIM) occurring between t and $t+1$, represented by the following equation:</p> $P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + \text{NOM} + \text{NIM}.$ |
| Final intercensal difference (previously referenced as Intercensal discrepancy) | <p>Final intercensal difference is the final difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census, and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change. It is caused by differences in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).</p> <p>As previously advised, the ABS will replace the terms <i>Intercensal error</i> and <i>Intercensal discrepancy</i> with the terms <i>Preliminary Intercensal difference</i> and <i>Final intercensal difference</i> respectively in the 2016 rebasing cycle. This is being done in response to the term 'intercensal error' often being misinterpreted, with the word 'error' being too commonly considered to be a synonym for 'mistake'. See Glossary term 'Preliminary intercensal difference' for additional information.</p> |
| Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) | <p>Represent the socioeconomic area of each of the eight state and territory capital cities. These boundaries are built from aggregations of whole Statistical Areas Level 4. GCCSA boundaries represent a broad socioeconomic definition of each capital city, they contain not only the urban area of the capital city, but also surrounding and non-urban areas where much of the population has strong links to the capital city, through for example, commuting to work.</p> |
| Household | <p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.</p> |
| Household population | <p>The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.</p> |

GLOSSARY *continued*

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| Infant death | An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday. |
| Infant mortality rate (IMR) | The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year. |
| Median age | For any distribution, the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger. |
| Migration adjustment | Prior to September quarter 2006, the ABS applied a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprised adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'. |
| Natural increase | Excess of births over deaths. |
| Net interstate migration | The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative. |
| Net overseas migration (NOM) | <p>Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'. Preliminary NOM estimates are modelled on patterns of traveller behaviours observed in final NOM estimates for the same period one year earlier. NOM is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ based on an international traveller's duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period;■ the difference between:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period, who <i>are not</i> currently counted within the population, and are then added to the population (NOM arrivals); and■ the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long-term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period, who <i>are</i> currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population (NOM departures). |
| NOM arrivals | <p>NOM arrivals are all overseas arrivals that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period, who <i>are not</i> currently counted within the population, and are then added to the population.</p> <p>Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'.</p> |
| NOM departures | <p>NOM departures are all overseas departures that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period, who <i>are</i> currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population.</p> <p>Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'.</p> |

GLOSSARY *continued*

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| Net undercount | The difference between the actual Census count (including imputations) and an estimate of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census. This estimate is based on the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) conducted after each Census. For a category of person (e.g. based on age, sex and state of usual residence), net undercount is the result of Census undercount, overcount, misclassification and imputation error. |
| Population growth | For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the Census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal difference. |
| Population growth rate | Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period. |
| Population projections | The ABS uses the cohort-component method for producing population projections of Australia, the states, territories, capital cities and balances of state. This method begins with a base population for each sex by single year of age and advances it year by year, for each year in the projection period, by applying assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality and migration. The assumptions are based on demographic trends over the past decade and longer, both in Australia and internationally. The projections are not predictions or forecasts, but are simply illustrations of the change in population which would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period. A number of projections are produced by the ABS to show a range of possible future outcomes. |
| Post enumeration survey (PES) | The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted three to four weeks after the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once. Usually more people are missed than are counted more than once in Australia, leading to a net undercount. Results from the PES contribute to a more accurate calculation of the estimated resident population (ERP) for Australia and the states and territories, which is then backdated to 30 June of the Census year. |
| Preliminary intercensal difference (previously referenced as Intercensal error) | <p>Preliminary Intercensal difference is the preliminary difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).</p> <p>As previously advised, the ABS will replace the terms <i>Intercensal error</i> and <i>Intercensal discrepancy</i> with the terms <i>Preliminary Intercensal difference</i> and <i>Final intercensal difference</i> respectively in the 2016 rebasing cycle. This is being done in response to the term 'intercensal error' often being misinterpreted, with the word 'error' being too commonly considered to be a synonym for 'mistake'. See Glossary term 'Final intercensal difference' for additional information.</p> |
| Rebasing of Population Estimates | <p>The rebasing of ERP is a regular 5 yearly process which follows the Census. After each Census, the ABS uses Census counts by place of usual residence which are adjusted for undercount to construct a new base population figure for 30 June of the Census year. Because this new population estimate uses the Census as its main data source, it is said to be 'based' on that Census and is referred to as a population base.</p> <p>Rebasing refers to the process by which the ABS uses this new base to update all previously published quarterly population estimates from the previous census to the most recent census (the intercensal period). For further information on rebasing to the 2011 Census see <i>Final Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates, September Quarter 2006 - June Quarter 2011</i>.</p> |
| Recasting of Population Estimates | The recasting of ERP was a one-off process undertaken during the course of rebasing to the 2011 Census. The decision to recast historical ERP data from September 1991 to June 2006 was in response to the unusually high preliminary intercensal difference, resulting from a change in the methodology used to estimate undercount in the 2011 Census. For |

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| Recasting of Population Estimates <i>continued</i> | further information see <i>Final Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates, September Quarter 2006 - June Quarter 2011</i> and <i>Recasting 20 Years of ERP</i> . |
| Sex ratio | The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for the total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and the denominator of the ratio. |
| Significant Urban Area (SUA) | Aggregations of whole Statistical Areas Level 2 to define and contain major urban and near-urban concentrations of over 10,000 people. They include the urban population, any immediately associated populations, and may incorporate together one or more closely associated Urban Centre and Localities and the areas between. They are designed to incorporate any likely growth over the next 20 years. SUAs do not cover the whole of Australia, and may cross State boundaries. |
| Standardised death rate (SDR) | <p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 (19,413,240), as published prior to recasting the ERP series. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The <i>direct method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and■ The <i>indirect method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. |
| State or territory of usual residence | <p>State or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the population (estimated resident population);■ the mother (birth collection); and■ the deceased (death collection). <p>In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by overseas arrivals, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this is not necessarily the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p> |
| Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) | An area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard designed as the smallest unit for the release of Census data. They generally have a population of 200 to 800 people, and an average population of about 400 people. SA1s in remote and regional areas generally have smaller populations than those in urban areas. SA1s aggregate to all Non-ABS ASGS Structures except Local Government Areas and Tourism Regions. There are approximately 55,000 SA1s and they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. Population estimates are prepared for SA1s by disaggregating SA2 level estimates. |
| Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) | A general-purpose medium-sized area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard built from whole SA1s. Their aim is to represent a community that interacts together socially and economically. SA2s are based on officially gazetted suburbs and localities. In urban areas, SA2s largely conform to one or more whole suburbs, while in rural areas they generally define the functional zone of a regional centre. SA2s generally have a population range of 3,000 to 25,000 people, and an average population of about 10,000 people. There are approximately 2,200 SA2s and they cover the whole of Australia |

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

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