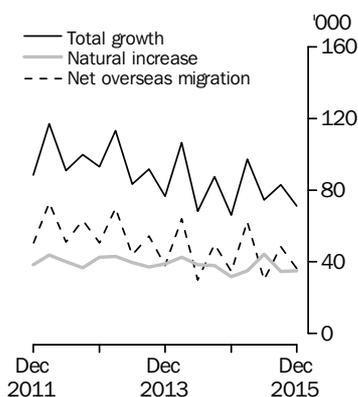


# AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

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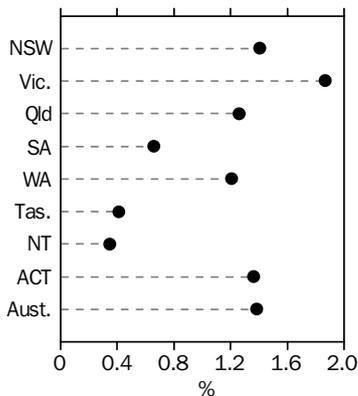
## Population growth

Quarterly



## Population Growth Rate

Year ended 31 December 2015



## INQUIRIES

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

## KEY FIGURES

### PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Dec qtr 2015 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 670.7	106.1	1.4
Victoria	5 996.4	109.8	1.9
Queensland	4 808.8	59.7	1.3
South Australia	1 702.8	11.2	0.7
Western Australia	2 603.9	31.0	1.2
Tasmania	517.4	2.1	0.4
Northern Territory	244.0	0.8	0.3
Australian Capital Territory	393.0	5.3	1.4
<b>Australia (a)</b>	<b>23 940.3</b>	<b>326.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>

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

## KEY POINTS

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 December 2015 was 23,940,300 people. This reflects an increase of 326,100 people since 31 December 2014, and 71,300 people since 30 September 2015.
- The preliminary estimate of natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 December 2015 (148,900 people) was 1.0%, or 1,600 people lower than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 December 2014 (150,500 people).
- The preliminary estimate of net overseas migration (NOM) recorded for the year ended 31 December 2015 (177,100 people) was 0.5%, or 900 people lower than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 31 December 2014 (178,000 people).

### POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.4% during the year ended 31 December 2015.
- Natural increase and NOM contributed 45.7% and 54.3% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 31 December 2015.
- All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 31 December 2015.
- Victoria recorded the highest growth rate of all states and territories at 1.9%. The Northern Territory recorded the lowest growth rate at 0.3%.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
March 2016	22 September 2016
June 2016	15 December 2016
September 2016	23 March 2017
December 2016	22 June 2017
March 2017	28 September 2017
June 2017	19 December 2017



## NORFOLK ISLAND DATA

In preparation for the administrative reforms to Norfolk Island which comes into effect on 1 July 2016, population data for Norfolk Island are being released in Table 8 for the first time. For further information see Explanatory Note 3.

## NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION - PROCESSING CHANGES AND DATA UPDATES

The Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) is progressively rolling out new technologies to streamline and strengthen border operations. Coinciding with the roll-out of Departure SmartGates there has been an increase in outgoing passenger cards not being collected due to passengers failing to place their cards into the drop boxes.

To address recent and previous increases in missing passenger cards the ABS has introduced a new method to the Overseas Arrivals and Departures system to accommodate higher numbers of missing cards. As previously advised the introduction of the improvements would lead to additional revisions in this release of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). These revisions have effected NOM from December quarter 2014 to September quarter 2015 and consequently ERP for the same quarters. For further information see paragraph 16 - 18 of the *Explanatory Notes*.

## RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

*Information Paper: Measuring Overcount and Undercount in the 2016 Population Census* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.002) - to be released 1 July 2016.

*Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2015* (cat. no. 3235.0) - to be released 18 August 2016.

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

David W. Kalisch  
Australian Statistician

# CONTENTS

page

Notes	2
Abbreviations	5

## EDITORIAL

Main Features	6
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## TABLES

### POPULATION CHANGE

<b>1</b> Population change, Summary — Australia	10
<b>2</b> Population change, Components — States and territories	11
<b>3</b> Population change, Components of total population growth rate — States and territories	13

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

<b>4</b> Estimated resident population, by sex — States and territories	16
<b>5</b> Estimated resident population, Major population regions — at 30 June	18
<b>6</b> Estimated resident population, by sex, age groups — States and territories — at 30 June 2015	19
<b>7</b> Estimated resident population, 2011–2015, by sex, age groups — Australia — at 30 June	21
<b>8</b> Estimated resident population and percentage — States and territories	23

### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

<b>9</b> Projected resident population — States and territories	24
<b>10</b> Estimated and projected resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population — States and territories	25

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

<b>11</b> Estimated resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, by sex, age groups — States and territories — at 30 June 2011	27
<b>12</b> Estimated resident Australian non-Indigenous population, by sex, age groups — States and territories — at 30 June 2011	29

### BIRTHS AND DEATHS

<b>13</b> Births and total fertility rates — States and territories	31
<b>14</b> Deaths and standardised death rates — States and territories	32
<b>15</b> Infant deaths and infant mortality rates — States and territories	33

### OVERSEAS MIGRATION

<b>16</b> Categories of net overseas migration — States and territories	34
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### INTERSTATE MIGRATION

<b>17</b> Interstate migration	36
--------------------------------	----

**CONTENTS** *continued*

---

page

TABLES *continued*

HOUSEHOLD ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

**18** Projected number of households — States and territories — at 30 June . . . . 38

FURTHER INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes . . . . . 39  
Technical Note: Recent and Upcoming Releases . . . . . 49  
Glossary . . . . . 50

## ABBREVIATIONS

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

## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY

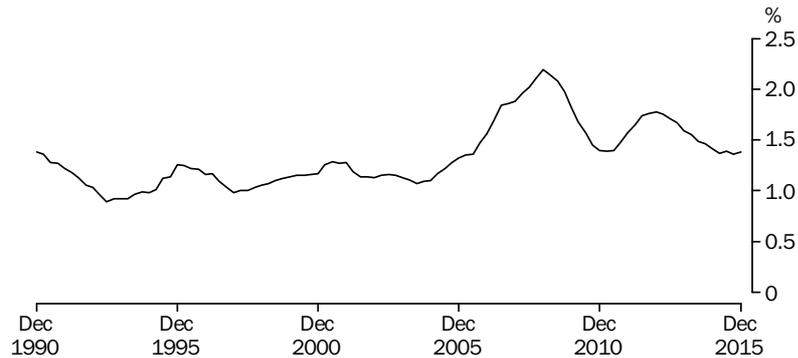
### ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 December 2015 was 23,940,300 people. This reflects an increase of 326,100 people since 31 December 2014 and 71,300 people since 30 September 2015.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 31 December 2015 was 1.4%.

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



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

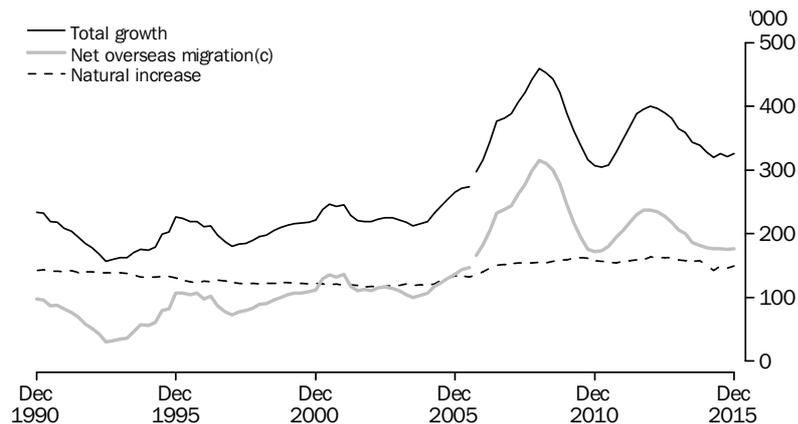
(b) All data to 30 June 2011 is final. Estimates for 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2014 are revised. Estimates thereafter are preliminary.

#### COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 31 December 2015 was higher from net overseas migration (54.3%) than from natural increase (45.7%).

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



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

(b) All data to 30 June 2011 is final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2014 all data is revised. Thereafter all data is preliminary. For further information on the revision status of data please see Explanatory Note 7.

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

## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

### *Natural Increase*

The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 31 December 2015 was 148,900 people, a decrease of 1.0%, or 1,600 people, compared with natural increase for the year ended 31 December 2014 (150,500 people).

### BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 31 December 2015 (305,400 births) increased by 1,500 births from the year ended 31 December 2014 (303,900 births).

### DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 31 December 2015 (156,400 deaths) increased by 3,000 deaths from the year ended 31 December 2014 (153,400 deaths).

### *Net Overseas Migration*

For the year ended 31 December 2015, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate was 177,100 people. This was 0.5% (900 people) lower than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 31 December 2014 (178,000 people).

NOM arrivals increased by 3.4% (15,700 people) between the years ended 31 December 2014 (467,400 people) and 31 December 2015 (483,100 people).

NOM departures increased by 5.7% (16,500 people) between the years ended 31 December 2014 (289,400 people) and 31 December 2015 (306,000 people).

The preliminary net overseas migration estimate for the December quarter 2015 (36,400 people) was 5.2% (1,800 people) higher than the estimate for the December quarter 2014 (34,600 people).

### STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary ERP for each state and territory at 31 December 2015 was as follows:

- New South Wales 7,670,700;
- Victoria 5,996,400;
- Queensland 4,808,800;
- South Australia 1,702,800;
- Western Australia 2,603,900;
- Tasmania 517,400;
- Northern Territory 244,000; and
- Australian Capital Territory 393,000.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 31 December 2015. Victoria recorded the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 1.9%. The Northern Territory recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.3%.

### COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 31 December 2015, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

For the year ended 31 December 2015, natural increase was the major component of population change in Queensland, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Net overseas migration was the major component of population change in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. Net interstate migration losses were recorded in all states and territories except for Victoria and Queensland.

#### *Natural Increase*

#### BIRTHS

Compared with the previous year, the total number of births registered for the year ended 31 December 2015 decreased in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania and increased in New South Wales, the Northern Territory, and the Australian Capital Territory.

The largest percentage decrease was recorded in South Australia, decreasing by 4.5% (900 births). This was followed by Queensland (down 3.5%) and Tasmania (down 3.1%). For more information, see table 13.

#### DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 31 December 2015 increased in most states and territories. Western Australia recorded the largest percentage increase at 4.6% (640 people). This was followed by Queensland (up 4.3%), Tasmania (up 4.3%), and South Australia (up 2.9%). 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 31 December 2015. Only New South Wales (up 0.4%) and Victoria (up 6.6%) recorded an increase when compared with the previous year. All other states and territories recorded decreases in NOM when compared with the previous year. The largest percentage decrease in NOM was recorded in the Northern Territory at 18.9% (200 people). This was followed by Queensland which decreased by 15.2% (by 3,500 people), and the Australian Capital Territory which decreased by 7.2% (by 200 people). For more information, see table 16.

#### NOM ARRIVALS

The total number of NOM arrivals for the year ended 31 December 2015 increased in all states and territories except for Western Australia (down 4.0%) and the Australian Capital Territory (down 0.2%). Increases in NOM arrivals were recorded in Victoria 7.6% (9,600 people), New South Wales 4.9% (7,900 people), Tasmania 2.4% (100

## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

### Net Overseas Migration *continued*

#### NOM ARRIVALS *continued*

people), the Northern Territory 1.5% (100 people), Queensland 0.3% (200 people) and South Australia 0.2% (100 people). For more information, see table 16.

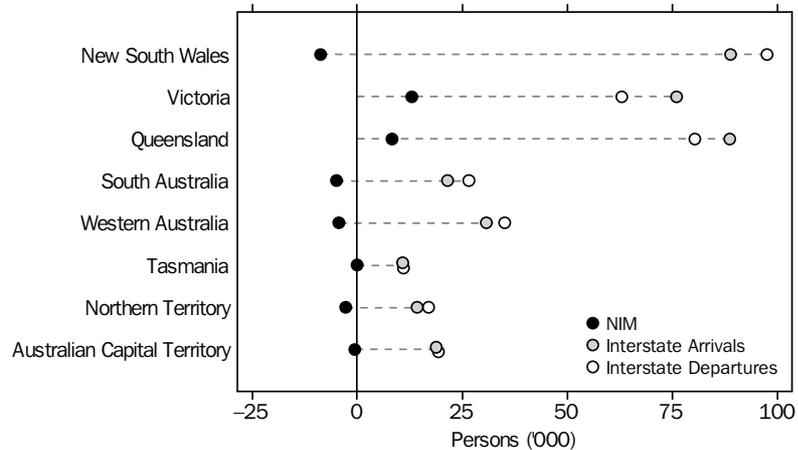
#### NOM DEPARTURES

Compared with the previous year, the number of NOM departures for the year ended 31 December 2015 increased in all states and territories except Western Australia (down 3.5%). The largest percentage increase was recorded in Victoria at 8.4% (5,800 people) and New South Wales at 8.0% (7,600 people). This was followed by Queensland at 6.4% (3,700 people), Tasmania 6.1% (200 people), the Northern Territory 5.3% (300 people), the Australian Capital Territory 2.4% (200 people) and South Australia 2.2% (300 people). For more information, see table 16.

### Net Interstate Migration

In the year ended 31 December 2015, only Victoria and Queensland recorded net interstate migration (NIM) gains. Victoria continued a recent trend of recording the highest net gain with 13,000 people, up from 9,300 people in the year ended 31 December 2014. This was followed by Queensland with 8,300 people, which was up from 5,600 people in the previous year. Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (8,700 people), South Australia (5,000 people), Western Australia (4,300 people), the Northern Territory (2,700 people), the Australian Capital Territory (500 people) and Tasmania (100 people). For more information, see table 17.

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



## POPULATION CHANGE, Summary—Australia

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE(a)(b)				POPULATION (c)		
	Births '000	Deaths '000	Natural Increase '000	Net Overseas Migration '000	Estimated Resident Population '000	Growth	Growth
						on previous year '000	on previous year %
<b>2009–10</b>	304.0	141.5	162.6	196.1	22 031.8	340.1	1.57
<b>2010–11</b>	301.2	145.4	155.7	180.4	22 340.0	308.3	1.40
<b>2011–12</b>	306.0	147.2	158.8	229.4	22 728.3	388.2	1.74
<b>2012–13</b>	311.1	149.2	162.0	227.1	23 117.4	389.1	1.71
<b>2013–14</b>	307.0	150.0	157.0	186.4	23 460.7	343.3	1.49
<b>2014–15</b>	304.0	155.1	148.9	176.5	23 786.1	325.4	1.39
<b>2010</b>	300.8	142.8	158.0	172.0	22 172.5	306.8	1.40
<b>2011</b>	302.8	146.7	156.1	205.7	22 520.3	347.8	1.57
<b>2012</b>	312.2	149.2	163.1	237.4	22 920.8	400.5	1.78
<b>2013</b>	307.0	148.3	158.8	206.2	23 285.7	364.9	1.59
<b>2014</b>	303.9	153.4	150.5	178.0	23 614.2	328.5	1.41
<b>2015</b>	305.4	156.4	148.9	177.1	23 940.3	326.1	1.38
<b>2013</b>							
December	75.7	37.0	38.7	38.1	23 285.7	364.9	1.59
<b>2014</b>							
March	77.5	34.9	42.7	63.9	23 392.3	358.4	1.56
June	76.9	38.5	38.4	30.0	23 460.7	343.3	1.49
September	82.0	44.1	37.9	49.5	23 548.1	339.2	1.46
December	67.5	36.0	31.5	34.6	23 614.2	328.5	1.41
<b>2015</b>							
March	72.0	36.9	35.1	62.3	23 711.7	319.4	1.37
June	82.5	38.1	44.4	30.0	23 786.1	325.4	1.39
September	76.2	41.7	34.5	48.3	23 869.0	320.9	1.36
December	74.6	39.8	34.8	36.4	23 940.3	326.1	1.38

- (a) For further information on each component of population change, see the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) All data to 30 June 2011 is final. From September 2011 to June 2014 all data is revised. Thereafter all data is preliminary. For further information on the revision status of data please see Explanatory Note 8.
- (c) Differences between growth on previous year and the sum of the components of population change prior to 30 September 2011 are due to final intercensal difference. For further information see the Glossary.

## POPULATION CHANGE, Components—States and territories

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NATURAL INCREASE (b)(c)									
<b>2009–10</b>	53 036	37 664	36 598	7 456	18 934	2 309	2 964	3 593	<b>162 566</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	49 998	35 172	35 804	7 070	19 128	2 202	2 945	3 382	<b>155 714</b>
<b>2011–12</b>	48 421	38 850	35 433	7 494	19 970	2 066	2 994	3 564	<b>158 822</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	49 645	39 954	35 527	7 363	21 051	1 648	2 942	3 798	<b>161 958</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	45 343	39 219	35 621	7 192	21 308	1 540	2 864	3 863	<b>156 976</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	44 819	35 129	33 436	6 449	21 053	1 356	2 884	3 747	<b>148 900</b>
<b>2010</b>	51 258	36 168	36 282	7 143	18 636	2 157	2 903	3 422	<b>157 978</b>
<b>2011</b>	48 622	36 594	34 955	7 501	19 593	2 300	2 909	3 551	<b>156 050</b>
<b>2012</b>	50 146	39 763	36 437	7 369	20 820	1 706	3 039	3 754	<b>163 064</b>
<b>2013</b>	47 102	39 622	35 448	7 082	21 076	1 663	2 936	3 840	<b>158 791</b>
<b>2014</b>	42 553	35 678	35 483	7 249	21 525	1 421	2 832	3 692	<b>150 456</b>
<b>2015</b>	46 497	36 249	31 981	5 929	20 683	1 052	2 833	3 682	<b>148 935</b>
<b>2013</b>									
December	11 654	9 761	8 444	1 655	5 115	391	697	979	<b>38 699</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March	12 341	10 589	9 665	2 140	5 699	507	720	1 007	<b>42 676</b>
June	11 073	9 315	8 760	1 876	5 494	251	769	881	<b>38 429</b>
September	11 583	8 829	9 116	1 490	4 954	308	684	897	<b>37 862</b>
December	7 556	6 945	7 942	1 743	5 378	355	659	907	<b>31 489</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	9 904	7 904	8 265	1 568	5 408	363	741	955	<b>35 118</b>
June	15 776	11 451	8 113	1 648	5 313	330	800	988	<b>44 431</b>
September	9 918	9 377	7 297	1 307	4 915	172	670	889	<b>34 547</b>
December	10 899	7 517	8 306	1 406	5 047	187	622	850	<b>34 839</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (d)									
<b>2009–10</b>	57 152	53 679	35 820	14 537	28 866	1 679	1 231	3 085	<b>196 058</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	<b>180 372</b>
<b>2011–12</b>	58 198	54 415	44 926	11 351	53 199	1 169	3 018	3 133	<b>229 408</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	64 698	55 627	39 431	10 849	48 009	1 255	4 966	2 307	<b>227 141</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	67 869	56 563	27 192	11 052	19 306	1 287	1 279	1 813	<b>186 365</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	67 844	57 513	20 921	10 784	14 424	1 133	1 288	2 614	<b>176 529</b>
<b>2010</b>	50 044	43 214	31 670	10 894	31 897	1 230	1 087	2 001	<b>172 038</b>
<b>2011</b>	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	<b>205 679</b>
<b>2012</b>	61 910	55 734	43 620	10 915	56 291	1 262	4 691	3 015	<b>237 436</b>
<b>2013</b>	66 829	57 125	33 849	11 336	30 986	1 270	2 834	1 921	<b>206 150</b>
<b>2014</b>	68 083	56 764	22 896	10 429	15 426	1 203	911	2 288	<b>178 010</b>
<b>2015</b>	68 368	60 532	19 407	10 218	14 610	1 137	739	2 124	<b>177 138</b>
<b>2013</b>									
December	15 915	11 810	4 438	2 137	3 445	299	137	-36	<b>38 145</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March	21 837	19 407	9 373	4 004	7 204	473	399	1 175	<b>63 873</b>
June	11 284	9 193	4 715	1 932	2 058	182	493	117	<b>29 977</b>
September	19 516	16 647	5 938	2 360	3 874	196	217	779	<b>49 528</b>
December	15 446	11 517	2 870	2 133	2 290	352	-198	217	<b>34 632</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	22 065	20 110	7 437	4 208	6 087	569	434	1 423	<b>62 334</b>
June	10 817	9 239	4 676	2 083	2 173	16	835	195	<b>30 035</b>
September	18 961	17 411	4 791	2 296	4 005	289	-32	604	<b>48 326</b>
December	16 525	13 772	2 503	1 631	2 345	263	-498	-98	<b>36 443</b>

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

(b) Natural increase estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2014 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2014 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 9–12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) In transitioning to a new data processing system, the New South Wales registry has experienced lags and accumulations in data processing. Data in this table from September 2014 to June 2015 is impacted. For further information see paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 September 2014 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour. Preliminary NOM data from 31 December 2014 has been updated in this release of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). Estimates for 30 December 2014 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 8 and 13–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)									
<b>2009–10</b>	-9 458	3 314	6 172	-2 709	2 119	664	-661	427	—
<b>2010–11</b>	-13 496	3 534	6 795	-2 614	7 033	-47	-2 549	1 354	—
<b>2011–12</b>	-17 965	1 439	11 068	-2 424	11 416	-2 612	-1 423	501	—
<b>2012–13</b>	-14 463	5 443	8 196	-3 973	8 333	-1 942	-1 220	-374	—
<b>2013–14</b>	-6 857	8 783	5 753	-2 968	1 045	-1 168	-3 344	-1 244	—
<b>2014–15</b>	-6 639	10 190	6 417	-3 763	-1 962	-528	-3 038	-677	—
<b>2010</b>	-10 849	3 131	5 384	-3 038	4 457	714	-1 599	1 740	—
<b>2011</b>	-15 961	3 372	9 042	-2 401	9 047	-1 404	-2 173	483	—
<b>2012</b>	-16 798	2 335	10 224	-3 038	10 803	-2 437	-1 139	50	—
<b>2013</b>	-11 219	7 528	6 897	-3 944	4 800	-1 460	-2 224	-378	—
<b>2014</b>	-5 572	9 336	5 598	-2 744	-400	-1 278	-3 392	-1 548	—
<b>2015</b>	-8 749	13 049	8 326	-4 967	-4 313	-79	-2 732	-535	—
<b>2013</b>									
December	-2 458	2 106	2 066	-1 112	244	-120	-1 061	335	—
<b>2014</b>									
March	-1 036	2 468	689	-508	256	-252	-1 059	-558	—
June	-1 643	2 361	1 643	-565	-33	-383	-794	-586	—
September	-1 168	1 520	1 544	-748	-176	-211	-469	-292	—
December	-1 725	2 987	1 722	-923	-447	-432	-1 070	-112	—
<b>2015</b>									
March	-1 659	2 906	1 286	-730	-613	-43	-1 060	-87	—
June	-2 087	2 777	1 865	-1 362	-726	158	-439	-186	—
September	-1 980	2 517	2 017	-1 110	-935	137	-450	-196	—
December	-3 023	4 849	3 158	-1 765	-2 039	-331	-783	-66	—
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)(d)									
<b>2009–10</b>	90 537	89 167	75 973	18 420	50 595	4 494	3 751	6 981	<b>340 097</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	74 237	76 716	72 034	12 292	62 564	2 636	1 514	6 219	<b>308 274</b>
<b>2011–12</b>	88 654	94 704	91 427	16 421	84 585	623	4 589	7 198	<b>388 230</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	99 880	101 024	83 154	14 239	77 393	961	6 688	5 731	<b>389 099</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	106 355	104 565	68 566	15 276	41 659	1 659	799	4 432	<b>343 341</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	106 024	102 832	60 774	13 470	33 515	1 961	1 134	5 684	<b>325 429</b>
<b>2010</b>	78 387	76 462	69 428	13 904	55 316	3 758	2 516	6 974	<b>306 846</b>
<b>2011</b>	81 701	86 959	81 723	14 469	72 529	1 725	2 404	6 275	<b>347 829</b>
<b>2012</b>	95 258	97 832	90 281	15 246	87 914	531	6 591	6 819	<b>400 500</b>
<b>2013</b>	102 712	104 275	76 194	14 474	56 862	1 473	3 546	5 383	<b>364 941</b>
<b>2014</b>	105 064	101 778	63 977	14 934	36 551	1 346	351	4 432	<b>328 466</b>
<b>2015</b>	106 116	109 830	59 714	11 180	30 980	2 110	840	5 271	<b>326 073</b>
<b>2013</b>									
December	25 111	23 677	14 948	2 680	8 804	570	-227	1 278	<b>76 844</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March	33 142	32 464	19 727	5 636	13 159	728	60	1 624	<b>106 549</b>
June	20 714	20 869	15 118	3 243	7 519	50	468	412	<b>68 406</b>
September	29 931	26 996	16 598	3 102	8 652	293	432	1 384	<b>87 390</b>
December	21 277	21 449	12 534	2 953	7 221	275	-609	1 012	<b>66 121</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	30 310	30 920	16 988	5 046	10 882	889	115	2 291	<b>97 452</b>
June	24 506	23 467	14 654	2 369	6 760	504	1 196	997	<b>74 466</b>
September	26 899	29 305	14 105	2 493	7 985	598	188	1 297	<b>82 873</b>
December	24 401	26 138	13 967	1 272	5 353	119	-659	686	<b>71 282</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) Estimates of total population growth prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2014 they are revised. Growth estimates for 30 September 2014 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<b><i>Australia</i>(b)</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c)(d)									
<b>2009–10</b>	0.75	0.70	0.85	0.46	0.85	0.46	1.31	1.01	<b>0.75</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	0.70	0.64	0.81	0.43	0.83	0.43	1.28	0.93	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2011–12</b>	0.67	0.70	0.79	0.46	0.85	0.40	1.29	0.97	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	0.68	0.71	0.78	0.44	0.86	0.32	1.25	1.01	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	0.61	0.68	0.77	0.43	0.85	0.30	1.18	1.01	<b>0.68</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	0.60	0.60	0.71	0.38	0.82	0.26	1.19	0.97	<b>0.63</b>
<b>2010</b>	0.72	0.67	0.83	0.44	0.82	0.43	1.27	0.96	<b>0.72</b>
<b>2011</b>	0.68	0.67	0.79	0.46	0.84	0.45	1.26	0.97	<b>0.70</b>
<b>2012</b>	0.69	0.71	0.81	0.45	0.87	0.33	1.31	1.01	<b>0.72</b>
<b>2013</b>	0.64	0.70	0.77	0.43	0.85	0.32	1.23	1.02	<b>0.69</b>
<b>2014</b>	0.57	0.62	0.76	0.43	0.85	0.28	1.17	0.96	<b>0.65</b>
<b>2015</b>	0.61	0.62	0.67	0.35	0.80	0.20	1.16	0.95	<b>0.63</b>
<b>2013</b>									
December	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.10	0.20	0.08	0.29	0.26	<b>0.17</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.13	0.22	0.10	0.30	0.26	<b>0.18</b>
June	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.11	0.22	0.05	0.32	0.23	<b>0.16</b>
September	0.15	0.15	0.19	0.09	0.19	0.06	0.28	0.23	<b>0.16</b>
December	0.10	0.12	0.17	0.10	0.21	0.07	0.27	0.23	<b>0.13</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	0.13	0.13	0.17	0.09	0.21	0.07	0.30	0.25	<b>0.15</b>
June	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.10	0.21	0.06	0.33	0.25	<b>0.19</b>
September	0.13	0.16	0.15	0.08	0.19	0.03	0.27	0.23	<b>0.15</b>
December	0.14	0.13	0.17	0.08	0.19	0.04	0.25	0.22	<b>0.15</b>

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

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

(c) Natural increase estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2014 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2014 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate quarterly due to delays and recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 8–12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) In transitioning to a new data processing system, the New South Wales registry has experienced lags and accumulations in data processing. Data in this table from September 2014 to June 2015 is impacted. For further information see paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (c)									
<b>2009–10</b>	0.81	1.00	0.83	0.90	1.29	0.33	0.54	0.87	<b>0.90</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	0.72	0.82	0.79	0.56	1.59	0.20	0.48	0.48	<b>0.82</b>
<b>2011–12</b>	0.81	0.98	1.00	0.69	2.26	0.23	1.30	0.85	<b>1.03</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	0.89	0.99	0.86	0.66	1.97	0.25	2.11	0.61	<b>1.00</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	0.92	0.99	0.58	0.66	0.77	0.25	0.53	0.48	<b>0.81</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	0.90	0.99	0.44	0.64	0.56	0.22	0.53	0.68	<b>0.75</b>
<b>2010</b>	0.70	0.80	0.73	0.67	1.41	0.24	0.48	0.56	<b>0.79</b>
<b>2011</b>	0.78	0.92	0.91	0.62	1.89	0.21	0.73	0.65	<b>0.93</b>
<b>2012</b>	0.85	1.00	0.97	0.66	2.35	0.25	2.02	0.81	<b>1.05</b>
<b>2013</b>	0.91	1.01	0.73	0.68	1.25	0.25	1.18	0.51	<b>0.90</b>
<b>2014</b>	0.91	0.98	0.49	0.62	0.61	0.23	0.38	0.60	<b>0.76</b>
<b>2015</b>	0.90	1.03	0.41	0.60	0.57	0.22	0.30	0.55	<b>0.75</b>
<b>2013</b>									
December	0.21	0.20	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.06	0.06	-0.01	<b>0.16</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March	0.29	0.34	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.09	0.16	0.31	<b>0.27</b>
June	0.15	0.16	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.04	0.20	0.03	<b>0.13</b>
September	0.26	0.29	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.04	0.09	0.20	<b>0.21</b>
December	0.20	0.20	0.06	0.13	0.09	0.07	-0.08	0.06	<b>0.15</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	0.29	0.34	0.16	0.25	0.24	0.11	0.18	0.37	<b>0.26</b>
June	0.14	0.16	0.10	0.12	0.08	—	0.34	0.05	<b>0.13</b>
September	0.25	0.29	0.10	0.14	0.15	0.06	-0.01	0.15	<b>0.20</b>
December	0.22	0.23	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.05	-0.20	-0.02	<b>0.15</b>
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (d)									
<b>2009–10</b>	-0.13	0.06	0.14	-0.17	0.09	0.13	-0.29	0.12	—
<b>2010–11</b>	-0.19	0.06	0.15	-0.16	0.31	-0.01	-1.11	0.37	—
<b>2011–12</b>	-0.25	0.03	0.25	-0.15	0.49	-0.51	-0.62	0.14	—
<b>2012–13</b>	-0.20	0.10	0.18	-0.24	0.34	-0.38	-0.52	-0.10	—
<b>2013–14</b>	-0.09	0.15	0.12	-0.18	0.04	-0.23	-1.38	-0.33	—
<b>2014–15</b>	-0.09	0.17	0.14	-0.22	-0.08	-0.10	-1.25	-0.18	—
<b>2010</b>	-0.15	0.06	0.12	-0.19	0.20	0.14	-0.70	0.49	—
<b>2011</b>	-0.22	0.06	0.20	-0.15	0.39	-0.28	-0.94	0.13	—
<b>2012</b>	-0.23	0.04	0.23	-0.18	0.45	-0.48	-0.49	0.01	—
<b>2013</b>	-0.15	0.13	0.15	-0.24	0.19	-0.28	-0.93	-0.10	—
<b>2014</b>	-0.07	0.16	0.12	-0.16	-0.02	-0.25	-1.40	-0.40	—
<b>2015</b>	-0.12	0.22	0.18	-0.29	-0.17	-0.02	-1.12	-0.14	—
<b>2013</b>									
December	-0.03	0.04	0.04	-0.07	0.01	-0.02	-0.44	0.09	—
<b>2014</b>									
March	-0.01	0.04	0.01	-0.03	0.01	-0.05	-0.44	-0.15	—
June	-0.02	0.04	0.03	-0.03	—	-0.07	-0.33	-0.15	—
September	-0.02	0.03	0.03	-0.04	-0.01	-0.04	-0.19	-0.08	—
December	-0.02	0.05	0.04	-0.05	-0.02	-0.08	-0.44	-0.03	—
<b>2015</b>									
March	-0.02	0.05	0.03	-0.04	-0.02	-0.01	-0.44	-0.02	—
June	-0.03	0.05	0.04	-0.08	-0.03	0.03	-0.18	-0.05	—
September	-0.03	0.04	0.04	-0.07	-0.04	0.03	-0.18	-0.05	—
December	-0.04	0.08	0.07	-0.10	-0.08	-0.06	-0.32	-0.02	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 September 2014 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour. Preliminary NOM data from 31 December 2014 has been updated in this release. Estimates for 31 December 2014 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 8 and 13–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<b><i>Australia</i>(b)</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (c)(d)									
<b>2009–10</b>	1.28	1.66	1.76	1.14	2.26	0.89	1.66	1.97	<b>1.57</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	1.04	1.40	1.64	0.76	2.73	0.52	0.66	1.72	<b>1.40</b>
<b>2011–12</b>	1.23	1.71	2.04	1.00	3.59	0.12	1.98	1.96	<b>1.74</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	1.37	1.79	1.82	0.86	3.17	0.19	2.84	1.53	<b>1.71</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	1.44	1.82	1.47	0.91	1.66	0.32	0.33	1.16	<b>1.49</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	1.41	1.76	1.29	0.80	1.31	0.38	0.47	1.48	<b>1.39</b>
<b>2010</b>	1.10	1.41	1.59	0.86	2.44	0.74	1.10	1.95	<b>1.40</b>
<b>2011</b>	1.14	1.58	1.84	0.89	3.13	0.34	1.04	1.72	<b>1.57</b>
<b>2012</b>	1.31	1.75	2.00	0.93	3.68	0.10	2.83	1.84	<b>1.78</b>
<b>2013</b>	1.40	1.84	1.65	0.87	2.29	0.29	1.48	1.42	<b>1.59</b>
<b>2014</b>	1.41	1.76	1.37	0.89	1.44	0.26	0.14	1.16	<b>1.41</b>
<b>2015</b>	1.40	1.87	1.26	0.66	1.20	0.41	0.35	1.36	<b>1.38</b>
<b>2013</b>									
December	0.34	0.41	0.32	0.16	0.35	0.11	-0.09	0.33	<b>0.33</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March	0.44	0.56	0.42	0.34	0.52	0.14	0.02	0.42	<b>0.46</b>
June	0.28	0.36	0.32	0.19	0.29	0.01	0.19	0.11	<b>0.29</b>
September	0.40	0.46	0.35	0.18	0.34	0.06	0.18	0.36	<b>0.37</b>
December	0.28	0.37	0.26	0.17	0.28	0.05	-0.25	0.26	<b>0.28</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	0.40	0.53	0.36	0.30	0.42	0.17	0.05	0.59	<b>0.41</b>
June	0.32	0.40	0.31	0.14	0.26	0.10	0.49	0.26	<b>0.31</b>
September	0.35	0.49	0.30	0.15	0.31	0.12	0.08	0.33	<b>0.35</b>
December	0.32	0.44	0.29	0.07	0.21	0.02	-0.27	0.17	<b>0.30</b>

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

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

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

(d) Estimates of total population growth prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2014 they are revised. Population growth estimates for 30 September 2014 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
<b>2009–10</b>	3 548 107	2 705 597	2 199 403	805 365	1 154 064	252 953	120 516	179 860	<b>10 967 831</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	3 585 109	2 740 959	2 233 959	811 845	1 185 050	254 790	121 483	182 996	<b>11 118 234</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (b)	3 627 571	2 786 545	2 278 777	820 328	1 231 693	255 220	124 014	186 616	<b>11 312 823</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (b)	3 675 319	2 835 710	2 318 508	827 450	1 273 037	255 701	128 459	189 330	<b>11 505 587</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (b)	3 726 493	2 886 004	2 350 777	834 822	1 291 748	256 381	128 766	191 380	<b>11 668 458</b>
<b>2014–15</b> (c)	3 779 400	2 936 956	2 379 360	841 627	1 308 102	257 371	129 322	194 077	<b>11 828 330</b>
<b>2010</b>	3 565 558	2 720 959	2 214 429	808 037	1 167 862	253 833	120 979	181 314	<b>11 034 979</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	3 605 612	2 761 846	2 254 270	815 548	1 205 454	255 044	122 191	184 519	<b>11 206 535</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)	3 651 443	2 809 865	2 298 358	823 330	1 254 425	255 448	126 228	187 865	<b>11 409 025</b>
<b>2013</b> (b)	3 700 139	2 859 599	2 334 169	830 427	1 281 937	256 043	128 393	190 372	<b>11 583 154</b>
<b>2014</b> (b)(c)	3 751 299	2 909 895	2 364 222	837 800	1 299 274	256 653	128 547	192 423	<b>11 742 211</b>
<b>2015</b> (c)	3 805 544	2 964 397	2 392 346	843 428	1 314 377	257 693	128 758	194 988	<b>11 903 655</b>
<b>2013</b>									
December(b)	3 700 139	2 859 599	2 334 169	830 427	1 281 937	256 043	128 393	190 372	<b>11 583 154</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March(b)	3 716 349	2 875 718	2 343 755	833 374	1 288 371	256 374	128 354	191 227	<b>11 635 602</b>
June(b)	3 726 493	2 886 004	2 350 777	834 822	1 291 748	256 381	128 766	191 380	<b>11 668 458</b>
September(c)	3 740 955	2 899 139	2 358 320	836 340	1 295 666	256 503	128 871	191 999	<b>11 709 883</b>
December(c)	3 751 299	2 909 895	2 364 222	837 800	1 299 274	256 653	128 547	192 423	<b>11 742 211</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March(c)	3 766 854	2 925 244	2 372 325	840 421	1 304 847	257 115	128 514	193 576	<b>11 791 002</b>
June(c)	3 779 400	2 936 956	2 379 360	841 627	1 308 102	257 371	129 322	194 077	<b>11 828 330</b>
September(c)	3 793 157	2 951 648	2 386 034	842 898	1 311 983	257 645	129 214	194 767	<b>11 869 466</b>
December(c)	3 805 544	2 964 397	2 392 346	843 428	1 314 377	257 693	128 758	194 988	<b>11 903 655</b>
FEMALES									
<b>2009–10</b>	3 596 185	2 755 504	2 205 341	821 957	1 136 781	255 894	109 262	181 906	<b>11 063 919</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	3 633 420	2 796 858	2 242 819	827 769	1 168 359	256 693	109 809	184 989	<b>11 221 790</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (b)	3 679 612	2 845 976	2 289 428	835 707	1 206 301	256 886	111 867	188 567	<b>11 415 431</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (b)	3 731 744	2 897 835	2 332 851	842 824	1 242 350	257 366	114 110	191 584	<b>11 611 766</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (b)	3 786 925	2 952 106	2 369 148	850 728	1 265 298	258 345	114 602	193 966	<b>11 792 236</b>
<b>2014–15</b> (c)	3 840 042	3 003 986	2 401 339	857 393	1 282 459	259 316	115 180	196 953	<b>11 957 793</b>
<b>2010</b>	3 614 333	2 774 752	2 222 453	824 445	1 151 201	256 386	109 320	183 519	<b>11 137 490</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	3 655 980	2 820 824	2 264 335	831 403	1 186 138	256 900	110 512	186 589	<b>11 313 763</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)	3 705 407	2 870 637	2 310 528	838 867	1 225 081	257 027	113 066	190 062	<b>11 511 773</b>
<b>2013</b> (b)	3 759 423	2 925 178	2 350 911	846 244	1 254 431	257 905	114 447	192 938	<b>11 702 585</b>
<b>2014</b> (b)(c)	3 813 327	2 976 660	2 384 835	853 805	1 273 645	258 641	114 644	195 319	<b>11 871 994</b>
<b>2015</b> (c)	3 865 198	3 031 988	2 416 425	859 357	1 289 522	259 711	115 273	198 025	<b>12 036 623</b>
<b>2013</b>									
December(b)	3 759 423	2 925 178	2 350 911	846 244	1 254 431	257 905	114 447	192 938	<b>11 702 585</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March(b)	3 776 355	2 941 523	2 361 052	848 933	1 261 156	258 302	114 546	193 707	<b>11 756 686</b>
June(b)	3 786 925	2 952 106	2 369 148	850 728	1 265 298	258 345	114 602	193 966	<b>11 792 236</b>
September(c)	3 802 394	2 965 967	2 378 203	852 312	1 270 032	258 516	114 929	194 731	<b>11 838 201</b>
December(c)	3 813 327	2 976 660	2 384 835	853 805	1 273 645	258 641	114 644	195 319	<b>11 871 994</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March(c)	3 828 082	2 992 231	2 393 720	856 230	1 278 954	259 068	114 792	196 457	<b>11 920 655</b>
June(c)	3 840 042	3 003 986	2 401 339	857 393	1 282 459	259 316	115 180	196 953	<b>11 957 793</b>
September(c)	3 853 184	3 018 599	2 408 770	858 615	1 286 563	259 640	115 476	197 560	<b>11 999 530</b>
December(c)	3 865 198	3 031 988	2 416 425	859 357	1 289 522	259 711	115 273	198 025	<b>12 036 623</b>

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

(b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2014 they are revised – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates at 30 September 2014 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>PERSONS</b>									
<b>2009–10</b>	7 144 292	5 461 101	4 404 744	1 627 322	2 290 845	508 847	229 778	361 766	<b>22 031 750</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	7 218 529	5 537 817	4 476 778	1 639 614	2 353 409	511 483	231 292	367 985	<b>22 340 024</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (b)	7 307 183	5 632 521	4 568 205	1 656 035	2 437 994	512 106	235 881	375 183	<b>22 728 254</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (b)	7 407 063	5 733 545	4 651 359	1 670 274	2 515 387	513 067	242 569	380 914	<b>23 117 353</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (b)	7 513 418	5 838 110	4 719 925	1 685 550	2 557 046	514 726	243 368	385 346	<b>23 460 694</b>
<b>2014–15</b> (c)	7 619 442	5 940 942	4 780 699	1 699 020	2 590 561	516 687	244 502	391 030	<b>23 786 123</b>
<b>2010</b>	7 179 891	5 495 711	4 436 882	1 632 482	2 319 063	510 219	230 299	364 833	<b>22 172 469</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	7 261 592	5 582 670	4 518 605	1 646 951	2 391 592	511 944	232 703	371 108	<b>22 520 298</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)	7 356 850	5 680 502	4 608 886	1 662 197	2 479 506	512 475	239 294	377 927	<b>22 920 798</b>
<b>2013</b> (b)	7 459 562	5 784 777	4 685 080	1 676 671	2 536 368	513 948	242 840	383 310	<b>23 285 739</b>
<b>2014</b> (b)(c)	7 564 626	5 886 555	4 749 057	1 691 605	2 572 919	515 294	243 191	387 742	<b>23 614 205</b>
<b>2015</b> (c)	7 670 742	5 996 385	4 808 771	1 702 785	2 603 899	517 404	244 031	393 013	<b>23 940 278</b>
<b>2013</b>									
December(b)	7 459 562	5 784 777	4 685 080	1 676 671	2 536 368	513 948	242 840	383 310	<b>23 285 739</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March(b)	7 492 704	5 817 241	4 704 807	1 682 307	2 549 527	514 676	242 900	384 934	<b>23 392 288</b>
June(b)	7 513 418	5 838 110	4 719 925	1 685 550	2 557 046	514 726	243 368	385 346	<b>23 460 694</b>
September(c)	7 543 349	5 865 106	4 736 523	1 688 652	2 565 698	515 019	243 800	386 730	<b>23 548 084</b>
December(c)	7 564 626	5 886 555	4 749 057	1 691 605	2 572 919	515 294	243 191	387 742	<b>23 614 205</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March(c)	7 594 936	5 917 475	4 766 045	1 696 651	2 583 801	516 183	243 306	390 033	<b>23 711 657</b>
June(c)	7 619 442	5 940 942	4 780 699	1 699 020	2 590 561	516 687	244 502	391 030	<b>23 786 123</b>
September(c)	7 646 341	5 970 247	4 794 804	1 701 513	2 598 546	517 285	244 690	392 327	<b>23 868 996</b>
December(c)	7 670 742	5 996 385	4 808 771	1 702 785	2 603 899	517 404	244 031	393 013	<b>23 940 278</b>

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

(b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2014 they are revised – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates at 30 September 2014 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

		CHANGE				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE		
		2010	2014	2015	2010–2015	2014–2015	2010–2015	2014–2015
ASGS		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
GREATER CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL AREAS								
1GSYD	Greater Sydney	4 555 516	4 837 661	4 920 970	365 454	83 309	1.56	1.72
2GMEL	Greater Melbourne	4 105 857	4 437 903	4 529 496	423 639	91 593	1.98	2.06
3GBRI	Greater Brisbane	2 108 348	2 273 474	2 308 720	200 372	35 246	1.83	1.55
4GADE	Greater Adelaide	1 253 097	1 304 637	1 316 779	63 682	12 142	1.00	0.93
5GPER	Greater Perth	1 781 132	2 008 061	2 039 193	258 061	31 132	2.74	1.55
6GHOB	Greater Hobart	214 669	219 240	220 953	6 284	1 713	0.58	0.78
7GDAR	Greater Darwin	127 829	139 621	142 258	14 429	2 637	2.16	1.89
8ACTE	Australian Capital Territory	361 766	385 346	390 706	28 940	5 360	1.55	1.39
SIGNIFICANT URBAN AREAS								
1030	Sydney	4 183 471	4 448 914	4 526 479	343 008	77 565	1.59	1.74
2011	Melbourne	3 953 939	4 266 718	4 353 514	399 575	86 796	1.94	2.03
3001	Brisbane	2 019 074	2 175 751	2 209 453	190 379	33 702	1.82	1.55
5009	Perth	1 723 218	1 932 749	1 958 912	235 694	26 163	2.60	1.35
4001	Adelaide	1 225 668	1 276 711	1 288 681	63 013	11 970	1.01	0.94
3006	Gold Coast – Tweed Heads	571 400	614 120	624 918	53 518	10 798	1.81	1.76
1023	Newcastle – Maitland	410 516	430 490	434 454	23 938	3 964	1.14	0.92
8001	Canberra – Queanbeyan	398 430	421 841	424 666	26 236	2 825	1.28	0.67
1009	Central Coast	312 590	322 880	325 082	12 492	2 202	0.79	0.68
3014	Sunshine Coast	277 204	297 258	302 122	24 918	4 864	1.74	1.64
1035	Wollongong	279 330	289 055	292 388	13 058	3 333	0.92	1.15
6003	Hobart	203 446	207 660	209 254	5 808	1 594	0.56	0.77
2008	Geelong	175 211	184 181	187 417	12 206	3 236	1.36	1.76
3016	Townsville	164 070	178 578	180 333	16 263	1 755	1.91	0.98
3003	Cairns	137 151	146 634	147 993	10 842	1 359	1.53	0.93
7002	Darwin	112 987	121 422	123 396	10 409	1 974	1.78	1.63
3015	Toowoomba	108 696	113 578	114 622	5 926	1 044	1.07	0.92
2003	Ballarat	91 635	98 509	99 841	8 206	1 332	1.73	1.35
2004	Bendigo	85 978	91 766	92 888	6 910	1 122	1.56	1.22
1001	Albury – Wodonga	83 245	87 796	88 949	5 704	1 153	1.33	1.31
6004	Launceston	85 584	86 370	86 633	1 049	263	0.24	0.30
3010	Mackay	78 030	85 007	85 455	7 425	448	1.83	0.53
3013	Rockhampton	74 995	80 312	80 665	5 670	353	1.47	0.44
5003	Bunbury	66 035	74 065	75 628	9 593	1 563	2.75	2.11
3002	Bundaberg	68 709	70 512	70 588	1 879	76	0.54	0.11
1011	Coffs Harbour	66 003	68 011	68 572	2 569	561	0.77	0.82
2012	Melton	46 460	56 877	59 500	13 040	2 623	5.07	4.61
1034	Wagga Wagga	53 891	55 331	55 820	1 929	489	0.71	0.88
3008	Hervey Bay	49 245	51 822	52 288	3 043	466	1.21	0.90
2013	Mildura – Wentworth	48 219	49 817	50 011	1 792	194	0.73	0.39
2017	Shepparton – Mooroopna	47 068	49 062	49 371	2 303	309	0.96	0.63
3005	Gladstone – Tannum Sands	42 022	48 016	49 248	7 226	1 232	3.22	2.57
1027	Port Macquarie	42 712	44 848	45 341	2 629	493	1.20	1.10
1031	Tamworth	39 629	41 784	42 255	2 626	471	1.29	1.13
5005	Ellenbrook	28 297	38 816	41 681	13 384	2 865	8.05	7.38
2019	Traralgon – Morwell	40 051	40 797	40 816	765	19	0.38	0.05
1025	Orange	36 988	39 741	40 075	3 087	334	1.62	0.84
5006	Geraldton	36 335	39 579	39 825	3 490	246	1.85	0.62
1006	Bowral – Mittagong	35 996	37 472	37 897	1 901	425	1.03	1.13
1012	Dubbo	35 056	36 599	36 941	1 885	342	1.05	0.93

(a) Estimates are based on the 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) boundaries.

(b) Based on data published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15* (cat. no. 3218.0), released on 30 March 2016.

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

(d) Estimates at 30 June 2010 are final. Estimates at 30 June 2014 are revised. Estimates at 30 June 2015 are preliminary.

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
<b>MALES</b>									
0–4	252 895	194 476	163 479	52 104	88 827	15 684	9 679	14 002	<b>791 236</b>
5–9	248 116	188 066	165 351	51 628	86 283	16 758	9 271	12 658	<b>778 210</b>
10–14	233 103	174 815	156 518	49 594	79 217	16 179	8 729	11 126	<b>729 371</b>
15–19	241 230	184 669	158 247	53 359	82 436	17 346	8 584	11 663	<b>757 636</b>
20–24	266 896	217 966	172 230	58 884	93 625	16 722	10 557	15 979	<b>852 983</b>
25–29	272 954	227 902	171 256	59 036	109 337	14 759	12 607	16 881	<b>885 010</b>
30–34	275 740	225 300	167 615	57 216	106 992	14 456	11 896	16 810	<b>876 401</b>
35–39	250 150	200 104	152 854	51 799	91 743	14 139	9 847	14 347	<b>785 170</b>
40–44	258 929	203 779	166 815	55 608	93 714	16 131	9 507	14 202	<b>818 845</b>
45–49	240 330	194 315	156 452	56 569	88 612	16 711	8 535	12 631	<b>774 277</b>
50–54	246 434	187 817	154 456	57 128	84 553	18 214	8 071	12 048	<b>768 842</b>
55–59	231 515	173 873	141 765	54 194	76 754	18 262	7 039	10 754	<b>714 260</b>
60–64	205 499	152 968	126 755	49 121	66 215	16 976	5 864	9 194	<b>632 710</b>
65–69	186 711	137 367	115 600	45 315	57 121	15 702	4 288	8 147	<b>570 334</b>
70–74	139 785	101 578	84 892	33 140	40 391	11 662	2 502	5 344	<b>419 335</b>
75–79	101 760	75 706	58 446	24 559	28 681	8 174	1 314	3 750	<b>302 415</b>
80–84	67 766	50 897	36 250	16 840	18 268	5 241	629	2 421	<b>198 321</b>
85–89	41 122	31 516	20 951	10 751	10 611	2 946	301	1 416	<b>119 618</b>
90–94	15 324	11 445	7 767	3 936	3 907	1 124	80	580	<b>44 164</b>
95–99	2 785	2 143	1 468	764	725	168	19	107	<b>8 180</b>
100 and over	356	254	193	82	90	17	3	17	<b>1 012</b>
All ages	3 779 400	2 936 956	2 379 360	841 627	1 308 102	257 371	129 322	194 077	<b>11 828 330</b>

**FEMALES**

0–4	239 001	183 917	154 869	49 325	84 657	14 987	9 314	13 262	<b>749 404</b>
5–9	234 966	178 532	155 777	49 161	82 533	15 525	8 703	11 995	<b>737 265</b>
10–14	219 405	165 817	148 236	47 214	76 203	15 057	8 247	10 635	<b>690 907</b>
15–19	227 872	175 942	151 129	50 994	77 862	16 135	7 429	11 401	<b>718 843</b>
20–24	253 727	207 666	166 122	55 527	86 475	15 026	8 323	15 126	<b>808 052</b>
25–29	273 878	229 234	171 493	56 938	101 815	14 437	10 822	17 030	<b>875 715</b>
30–34	278 713	227 947	170 266	56 696	99 148	15 083	10 439	16 495	<b>874 861</b>
35–39	253 824	202 335	157 315	51 636	88 024	14 527	8 866	14 258	<b>790 861</b>
40–44	266 055	211 995	170 888	56 210	90 662	17 121	8 639	14 303	<b>835 964</b>
45–49	247 552	200 884	160 068	56 946	86 323	17 314	7 933	12 991	<b>790 102</b>
50–54	253 609	194 991	159 410	58 409	83 888	18 691	7 316	12 483	<b>788 896</b>
55–59	239 012	181 628	145 920	56 442	77 097	18 694	6 489	11 403	<b>736 763</b>
60–64	212 602	161 402	129 002	51 547	67 301	17 182	5 010	9 814	<b>653 944</b>
65–69	190 537	144 705	115 903	47 423	57 152	15 627	3 279	8 585	<b>583 247</b>
70–74	146 025	108 911	86 589	35 761	41 537	11 740	2 040	6 023	<b>438 649</b>
75–79	112 139	84 707	61 484	27 860	31 654	8 621	1 118	4 319	<b>331 917</b>
80–84	86 646	65 938	45 206	21 684	23 573	6 481	681	3 117	<b>253 334</b>
85–89	63 184	47 774	31 779	16 666	16 320	4 329	351	2 261	<b>182 668</b>
90–94	32 151	23 156	15 356	8 672	7 915	2 188	150	1 115	<b>90 703</b>
95–99	7 888	5 649	3 955	1 976	2 008	480	29	289	<b>22 275</b>
100 and over	1 256	856	572	306	312	71	2	48	<b>3 423</b>
All ages	3 840 042	3 003 986	2 401 339	857 393	1 282 459	259 316	115 180	196 953	<b>11 957 793</b>

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

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

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	<b>Australia (b)</b>
PERSONS									
0–4	491 896	378 393	318 348	101 429	173 484	30 671	18 993	27 264	<b>1 540 640</b>
5–9	483 082	366 598	321 128	100 789	168 816	32 283	17 974	24 653	<b>1 515 475</b>
10–14	452 508	340 632	304 754	96 808	155 420	31 236	16 976	21 761	<b>1 420 278</b>
15–19	469 102	360 611	309 376	104 353	160 298	33 481	16 013	23 064	<b>1 476 479</b>
20–24	520 623	425 632	338 352	114 411	180 100	31 748	18 880	31 105	<b>1 661 035</b>
25–29	546 832	457 136	342 749	115 974	211 152	29 196	23 429	33 911	<b>1 760 725</b>
30–34	554 453	453 247	337 881	113 912	206 140	29 539	22 335	33 305	<b>1 751 262</b>
35–39	503 974	402 439	310 169	103 435	179 767	28 666	18 713	28 605	<b>1 576 031</b>
40–44	524 984	415 774	337 703	111 818	184 376	33 252	18 146	28 505	<b>1 654 809</b>
45–49	487 882	395 199	316 520	113 515	174 935	34 025	16 468	25 622	<b>1 564 379</b>
50–54	500 043	382 808	313 866	115 537	168 441	36 905	15 387	24 531	<b>1 557 738</b>
55–59	470 527	355 501	287 685	110 636	153 851	36 956	13 528	22 157	<b>1 451 023</b>
60–64	418 101	314 370	255 757	100 668	133 516	34 158	10 874	19 008	<b>1 286 654</b>
65–69	377 248	282 072	231 503	92 738	114 273	31 329	7 567	16 732	<b>1 153 581</b>
70–74	285 810	210 489	171 481	68 901	81 928	23 402	4 542	11 367	<b>857 984</b>
75–79	213 899	160 413	119 930	52 419	60 335	16 795	2 432	8 069	<b>634 332</b>
80–84	154 412	116 835	81 456	38 524	41 841	11 722	1 310	5 538	<b>451 655</b>
85–89	104 306	79 290	52 730	27 417	26 931	7 275	652	3 677	<b>302 286</b>
90–94	47 475	34 601	23 123	12 608	11 822	3 312	230	1 695	<b>134 867</b>
95–99	10 673	7 792	5 423	2 740	2 733	648	48	396	<b>30 455</b>
100 and over	1 612	1 110	765	388	402	88	5	65	<b>4 435</b>
All ages	7 619 442	5 940 942	4 780 699	1 699 020	2 590 561	516 687	244 502	391 030	<b>23 786 123</b>

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

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

June

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2011(a)	2012(b)	2013(b)	2014(b)	2015(c)	2011(a)	2012(b)	2013(b)	2014(b)	2015(c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	748 527	764 555	779 375	787 421	791 236	3.35	3.36	3.37	3.36	3.33
5–9	712 205	729 260	747 686	764 060	778 210	3.19	3.21	3.23	3.26	3.27
10–14	711 543	713 342	716 616	721 694	729 371	3.19	3.14	3.10	3.08	3.07
15–19	746 599	750 636	754 838	758 918	757 636	3.34	3.30	3.27	3.23	3.19
20–24	823 470	829 036	836 701	846 017	852 983	3.69	3.65	3.62	3.61	3.59
25–29	841 084	859 142	871 107	876 189	885 010	3.76	3.78	3.77	3.73	3.72
30–34	769 211	798 496	831 294	854 779	876 401	3.44	3.51	3.60	3.64	3.68
35–39	782 204	774 856	773 368	775 470	785 170	3.50	3.41	3.35	3.31	3.30
40–44	786 748	810 275	822 586	822 978	818 845	3.52	3.57	3.56	3.51	3.44
45–49	764 147	759 390	758 241	762 748	774 277	3.42	3.34	3.28	3.25	3.26
50–54	739 627	754 013	764 634	769 145	768 842	3.31	3.32	3.31	3.28	3.23
55–59	662 069	675 708	687 898	702 015	714 260	2.96	2.97	2.98	2.99	3.00
60–64	611 198	608 182	614 233	622 449	632 710	2.74	2.68	2.66	2.65	2.66
65–69	474 253	508 032	536 353	553 736	570 334	2.12	2.24	2.32	2.36	2.40
70–74	357 296	371 058	383 382	400 914	419 335	1.60	1.63	1.66	1.71	1.76
75–79	258 411	267 237	277 544	289 525	302 415	1.16	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.27
80–84	190 572	192 716	194 495	196 827	198 321	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.83
85–89	100 938	105 239	110 281	114 849	119 618	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.50
90–94	31 721	34 836	37 759	40 981	44 164	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.19
95–99	5 859	6 178	6 466	6 901	8 180	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
100 and over	552	636	730	842	1 012	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	11 118 234	11 312 823	11 505 587	11 668 458	11 828 330	49.77	49.77	49.77	49.74	49.73
FEMALES										
0–4	709 587	724 790	737 798	745 686	749 404	3.18	3.19	3.19	3.18	3.15
5–9	675 429	690 320	707 321	723 095	737 265	3.02	3.04	3.06	3.08	3.10
10–14	676 322	678 260	682 062	685 663	690 907	3.03	2.98	2.95	2.92	2.90
15–19	706 860	709 039	711 826	715 821	718 843	3.16	3.12	3.08	3.05	3.02
20–24	788 193	794 895	800 953	805 134	808 052	3.53	3.50	3.46	3.43	3.40
25–29	817 086	837 419	853 517	867 066	875 715	3.66	3.68	3.69	3.70	3.68
30–34	766 950	792 658	823 131	849 737	874 861	3.43	3.49	3.56	3.62	3.68
35–39	791 706	781 494	778 760	781 959	790 861	3.54	3.44	3.37	3.33	3.32
40–44	800 496	825 253	838 950	840 496	835 964	3.58	3.63	3.63	3.58	3.51
45–49	777 690	773 305	771 782	778 616	790 102	3.48	3.40	3.34	3.32	3.32
50–54	754 436	769 697	781 985	788 404	788 896	3.38	3.39	3.38	3.36	3.32
55–59	673 924	690 394	705 876	722 261	736 763	3.02	3.04	3.05	3.08	3.10
60–64	614 802	615 828	626 785	640 258	653 944	2.75	2.71	2.71	2.73	2.75
65–69	480 007	515 590	544 829	564 330	583 247	2.15	2.27	2.36	2.41	2.45
70–74	370 375	384 367	398 614	417 795	438 649	1.66	1.69	1.72	1.78	1.84
75–79	299 930	305 669	312 651	322 377	331 917	1.34	1.34	1.35	1.37	1.40
80–84	253 460	253 075	252 813	252 970	253 334	1.13	1.11	1.09	1.08	1.07
85–89	171 335	174 425	177 804	180 478	182 668	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77
90–94	71 772	76 719	81 373	86 516	90 703	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.38
95–99	18 930	19 575	20 113	20 531	22 275	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
100 and over	2 500	2 659	2 823	3 043	3 423	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	11 221 790	11 415 431	11 611 766	11 792 236	11 957 793	50.23	50.23	50.23	50.26	50.27

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Estimates to 30 June 2011 are final – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

June *continued*

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2011(a)	2012(b)	2013(b)	2014(b)	2015(c)	2011(a)	2012(b)	2013(b)	2014(b)	2015(c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS										
0–4	1 458 114	1 489 345	1 517 173	1 533 107	1 540 640	6.53	6.55	6.56	6.53	6.48
5–9	1 387 634	1 419 580	1 455 007	1 487 155	1 515 475	6.21	6.25	6.29	6.34	6.37
10–14	1 387 865	1 391 602	1 398 678	1 407 357	1 420 278	6.21	6.12	6.05	6.00	5.97
15–19	1 453 459	1 459 675	1 466 664	1 474 739	1 476 479	6.51	6.42	6.34	6.29	6.21
20–24	1 611 663	1 623 931	1 637 654	1 651 151	1 661 035	7.21	7.14	7.08	7.04	6.98
25–29	1 658 170	1 696 561	1 724 624	1 743 255	1 760 725	7.42	7.46	7.46	7.43	7.40
30–34	1 536 161	1 591 154	1 654 425	1 704 516	1 751 262	6.88	7.00	7.16	7.27	7.36
35–39	1 573 910	1 556 350	1 552 128	1 557 429	1 576 031	7.05	6.85	6.71	6.64	6.63
40–44	1 587 244	1 635 528	1 661 536	1 663 474	1 654 809	7.10	7.20	7.19	7.09	6.96
45–49	1 541 837	1 532 695	1 530 023	1 541 364	1 564 379	6.90	6.74	6.62	6.57	6.58
50–54	1 494 063	1 523 710	1 546 619	1 557 549	1 557 738	6.69	6.70	6.69	6.64	6.55
55–59	1 335 993	1 366 102	1 393 774	1 424 276	1 451 023	5.98	6.01	6.03	6.07	6.10
60–64	1 226 000	1 224 010	1 241 018	1 262 707	1 286 654	5.49	5.39	5.37	5.38	5.41
65–69	954 260	1 023 622	1 081 182	1 118 066	1 153 581	4.27	4.50	4.68	4.77	4.85
70–74	727 671	755 425	781 996	818 709	857 984	3.26	3.32	3.38	3.49	3.61
75–79	558 341	572 906	590 195	611 902	634 332	2.50	2.52	2.55	2.61	2.67
80–84	444 032	445 791	447 308	449 797	451 655	1.99	1.96	1.93	1.92	1.90
85–89	272 273	279 664	288 085	295 327	302 286	1.22	1.23	1.25	1.26	1.27
90–94	103 493	111 555	119 132	127 497	134 867	0.46	0.49	0.52	0.54	0.57
95–99	24 789	25 753	26 579	27 432	30 455	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13
100 and over	3 052	3 295	3 553	3 885	4 435	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
All ages	22 340 024	22 728 254	23 117 353	23 460 694	23 786 123	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Estimates to 30 June 2011 are final – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percentage(a)</i>
	no.	%
<b>Australia – at 31 December 2015(b)</b>		
New South Wales	7 670 742	32.0
Victoria	5 996 385	25.0
Queensland	4 808 771	20.1
South Australia	1 702 785	7.1
Western Australia	2 603 899	10.9
Tasmania	517 404	2.2
Northern Territory	244 031	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	393 013	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	412	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	2 245	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	591	0.0
Total Other Territories	3 248	0.0
<i>Total Australia</i>	23 940 278	100.0
<b>Australian External Territories – at 30 June 2015(c)</b>		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	. .
Coral Sea Islands Territory	4	. .
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	55	. .
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	. .
Norfolk Island(e)	1 660	. .
Total Australian External Territories	1 719	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Percentage of the population of Total Australia.

(b) Estimates at 31 December 2015 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

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

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

.. not applicable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## FEMALES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
<b>2009–10</b>	100 355	72 722	63 553	20 033	31 689	6 545	3 901	5 197	<b>304 016</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	99 385	71 593	62 888	19 856	31 846	6 545	3 922	5 098	<b>301 150</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (c)	98 886	75 018	63 227	20 267	32 939	6 351	4 014	5 285	<b>306 025</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (c)	99 926	76 542	63 959	20 496	34 513	6 109	4 012	5 534	<b>311 124</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (c)	96 119	76 594	63 490	20 205	34 932	6 030	3 987	5 606	<b>306 997</b>
<b>2014–15</b> (d)(e)	98 177	72 370	62 906	19 977	35 046	5 792	4 040	5 622	<b>303 965</b>
<b>2010</b>	99 134	71 951	63 006	19 934	31 387	6 402	3 877	5 078	<b>300 787</b>
<b>2011</b> (c)	98 799	72 907	62 774	20 197	32 332	6 562	3 932	5 254	<b>302 788</b>
<b>2012</b> (c)	101 013	76 299	64 557	20 514	34 112	6 191	4 048	5 476	<b>312 244</b>
<b>2013</b> (c)	97 213	76 231	63 430	19 924	34 554	6 080	4 025	5 558	<b>307 044</b>
<b>2014</b> (c)(d)(e)	94 845	73 767	64 014	20 517	35 335	5 861	3 989	5 507	<b>303 866</b>
<b>2015</b> (d)(e)	100 081	73 566	61 748	19 587	35 131	5 682	4 004	5 543	<b>305 379</b>
<b>2013</b>									
December(c)	24 022	19 088	15 249	4 902	8 462	1 534	977	1 431	<b>75 671</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March(c)	23 830	19 339	16 327	5 264	8 852	1 523	1 000	1 397	<b>77 542</b>
June(c)	24 239	18 927	15 839	5 057	8 969	1 439	1 051	1 366	<b>76 898</b>
September(d)(e)	27 420	19 490	17 243	5 277	8 671	1 487	965	1 416	<b>81 972</b>
December(d)(e)	19 356	16 011	14 605	4 919	8 843	1 412	973	1 328	<b>67 454</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March(d)(e)	22 379	16 546	15 745	4 742	8 779	1 467	1 001	1 374	<b>72 044</b>
June(d)(e)	29 022	20 323	15 313	5 039	8 753	1 426	1 101	1 504	<b>82 495</b>
September(d)	25 005	18 027	15 498	5 014	8 897	1 477	953	1 373	<b>76 249</b>
December(d)	23 675	18 670	15 192	4 792	8 702	1 312	949	1 292	<b>74 591</b>
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (f)									
<b>2009–10</b>	2.008	1.854	2.070	1.904	1.977	2.137	2.135	1.822	<b>1.971</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	1.975	1.798	2.021	1.872	1.931	2.131	2.130	1.741	<b>1.928</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (g)	1.947	1.849	1.998	1.893	1.915	2.080	2.176	1.764	<b>1.927</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (g)	1.944	1.848	1.980	1.897	1.916	2.025	2.113	1.804	<b>1.921</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (g)	1.838	1.806	1.932	1.850	1.874	2.011	2.088	1.794	<b>1.859</b>
<b>2014–15</b> (h)(e)	1.853	1.676	1.897	1.811	1.861	1.940	2.134	1.795	<b>1.818</b>

- (a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data, see paragraphs 9–12 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Birth estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2014 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing – see paragraphs 8–11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Birth estimates for 30 September 2014 onwards are preliminary based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing and are subject to revision – see paragraphs 8–12 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (e) In transitioning to a new data processing system, the New South Wales registry has experienced lags and accumulations in data processing. Data in this table from September 2014 to June 2015 is impacted. For further information see paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (f) Births per woman.
- (g) Calculated using revised births based on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (h) Calculated using preliminary births based on quarter of registration and preliminary ERP and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
<b>2009–10</b>	47 319	35 058	26 955	12 577	12 755	4 236	937	1 604	<b>141 450</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	49 387	36 421	27 084	12 786	12 718	4 343	977	1 716	<b>145 436</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (c)	50 465	36 168	27 794	12 773	12 969	4 285	1 020	1 721	<b>147 203</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (c)	50 281	36 588	28 432	13 133	13 462	4 461	1 070	1 736	<b>149 166</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (c)	50 776	37 375	27 869	13 013	13 624	4 490	1 123	1 743	<b>150 021</b>
<b>2014–15</b> (d)	53 358	37 241	29 470	13 528	13 993	4 436	1 156	1 875	<b>155 065</b>
<b>2010</b>	47 876	35 783	26 724	12 791	12 751	4 245	974	1 656	<b>142 809</b>
<b>2011</b> (c)	50 177	36 313	27 819	12 696	12 739	4 262	1 023	1 703	<b>146 738</b>
<b>2012</b> (c)	50 867	36 536	28 120	13 145	13 292	4 485	1 009	1 722	<b>149 180</b>
<b>2013</b> (c)	50 111	36 609	27 982	12 842	13 478	4 417	1 089	1 718	<b>148 253</b>
<b>2014</b> (c)(d)	52 292	38 089	28 531	13 268	13 810	4 440	1 157	1 815	<b>153 410</b>
<b>2015</b> (d)	53 584	37 317	29 767	13 658	14 448	4 630	1 171	1 861	<b>156 444</b>
<b>2013</b>									
December(c)	12 368	9 327	6 805	3 247	3 347	1 143	280	452	<b>36 972</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March(c)	11 489	8 750	6 662	3 124	3 153	1 016	280	390	<b>34 866</b>
June(c)	13 166	9 612	7 079	3 181	3 475	1 188	282	485	<b>38 469</b>
September(d)	15 837	10 661	8 127	3 787	3 717	1 179	281	519	<b>44 110</b>
December(d)	11 800	9 066	6 663	3 176	3 465	1 057	314	421	<b>35 965</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March(d)	12 475	8 642	7 480	3 174	3 371	1 104	260	419	<b>36 926</b>
June(d)	13 246	8 872	7 200	3 391	3 440	1 096	301	516	<b>38 064</b>
September(d)	15 087	8 650	8 201	3 707	3 982	1 305	283	484	<b>41 702</b>
December(d)	12 776	11 153	6 886	3 386	3 655	1 125	327	442	<b>39 752</b>
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (e)									
<b>2009–10</b>	5.65	5.59	6.00	5.84	5.66	6.71	8.01	5.21	<b>5.76</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	5.70	5.61	5.83	5.78	5.44	6.67	8.18	5.34	<b>5.72</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (f)	5.66	5.40	5.80	5.62	5.33	6.38	7.88	5.13	<b>5.62</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (f)	5.48	5.30	5.73	5.66	5.33	6.57	8.38	4.97	<b>5.52</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (f)	5.37	5.25	5.42	5.48	5.20	6.46	8.36	4.76	<b>5.38</b>
<b>2014–15</b> (g)	5.48	5.08	5.55	5.55	5.14	6.21	7.98	4.89	<b>5.39</b>

- (a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data, see paragraphs 9–12 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Death estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2014 they are revised, based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraphs 8–11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Death estimates for 30 September 2014 onwards are preliminary based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revision – see paragraphs 8–12 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (e) Based on the direct method per 1,000 persons. The standard population used is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 as published prior to recasting the ERP series – see Glossary entry for Standardised Death Rate for further details.
- (f) Calculated using revised deaths based on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (g) Calculated using preliminary deaths based on quarter of registrations and preliminary ERP, and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania(b)	Northern Territory(b)	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia(c)
<b>NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS</b>									
<b>2009–10</b>	360	221	340	63	107	23	26	14	<b>1 154</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	376	241	300	72	99	28	35	17	<b>1 168</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (d)	362	220	281	60	81	30	34	16	<b>1 084</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (d)	323	216	287	59	92	20	27	13	<b>1 037</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (d)	348	222	289	49	78	30	26	19	<b>1 061</b>
<b>2014–15</b> (e)	313	186	276	62	87	20	22	19	<b>985</b>
<b>2010</b>	388	251	316	74	106	28	28	18	<b>1 209</b>
<b>2011</b> (d)	368	216	303	56	93	28	41	16	<b>1 121</b>
<b>2012</b> (d)	313	211	271	62	79	22	24	15	<b>997</b>
<b>2013</b> (d)	369	224	293	60	86	23	33	17	<b>1 105</b>
<b>2014</b> (d)(e)	311	211	270	53	85	29	16	13	<b>988</b>
<b>2015</b> (e)	335	172	256	61	87	21	30	22	<b>985</b>
<b>2013</b>									
December(d)	100	64	85	12	21	np	np	np	<b>298</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March(d)	78	55	70	8	21	np	np	np	<b>256</b>
June(d)	77	59	62	12	18	np	np	np	<b>240</b>
September(e)	74	57	77	20	25	np	np	np	<b>262</b>
December(e)	82	40	61	13	21	np	np	np	<b>230</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March(e)	90	44	74	14	23	np	np	np	<b>262</b>
June(e)	67	45	64	15	18	np	np	np	<b>231</b>
September(e)	79	36	70	18	23	np	np	np	<b>244</b>
December(e)	99	47	48	14	23	np	np	np	<b>248</b>

**INFANT MORTALITY RATES (f)**

<b>2009–10</b>	3.59	3.04	5.35	3.15	3.38	3.51	6.67	2.69	<b>3.80</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	3.78	3.37	4.77	3.63	3.11	4.28	8.92	3.34	<b>3.88</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (g)	3.66	2.93	4.44	2.96	2.46	4.72	8.47	3.03	<b>3.54</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (g)	3.23	2.82	4.49	2.88	2.67	3.27	6.73	2.35	<b>3.33</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (g)	3.62	2.90	4.55	2.43	2.23	4.98	6.52	3.39	<b>3.46</b>
<b>2014–15</b> (h)	3.19	2.57	4.39	3.10	2.48	3.45	5.45	3.38	<b>3.24</b>

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

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

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

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

(d) Death estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2014 they are revised, based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraphs 8–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Death estimates for 30 September 2014 onwards are preliminary based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revision – see paragraphs 8–12 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NOM ARRIVALS									
<b>2009–10</b>	144 206	109 133	84 885	24 817	57 924	4 009	4 670	8 273	<b>437 927</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	141 979	104 896	84 253	20 158	64 929	3 470	4 809	7 274	<b>431 781</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (b)	148 114	113 314	95 420	22 465	82 870	3 570	6 597	8 881	<b>481 231</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (b)	157 272	119 146	94 346	22 398	82 962	3 729	8 577	8 316	<b>496 746</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (b)	161 230	124 006	86 083	23 449	61 370	3 814	5 979	8 216	<b>474 155</b>
<b>2014–15</b> (b)(c)	167 271	130 358	80 692	23 189	55 101	3 816	6 074	8 953	<b>475 466</b>
<b>2010</b>	141 228	102 814	82 308	21 905	60 978	3 738	4 593	7 553	<b>425 119</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	146 230	109 518	90 456	20 816	72 451	3 479	5 367	7 929	<b>456 258</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)	150 099	116 119	95 180	22 371	88 496	3 691	8 308	8 825	<b>493 089</b>
<b>2013</b> (b)	162 254	122 915	91 863	23 381	70 623	3 786	7 047	8 175	<b>490 045</b>
<b>2014</b> (b)(c)	162 689	125 553	81 485	22 714	56 749	3 785	5 832	8 599	<b>467 421</b>
<b>2015</b> (c)	170 584	135 127	81 729	22 769	54 492	3 877	5 920	8 586	<b>483 090</b>
<b>2013</b>									
December(b)	40 614	29 799	21 376	5 654	15 264	951	1 322	1 834	<b>116 815</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March(b)	43 988	35 384	22 690	6 940	16 445	1 088	1 300	2 642	<b>130 481</b>
June(b)	33 207	25 300	17 480	4 510	12 352	785	1 558	1 464	<b>96 659</b>
September(b)	44 001	34 685	21 341	5 733	14 565	918	1 851	2 447	<b>125 542</b>
December(c)	41 493	30 184	19 974	5 531	13 387	994	1 123	2 046	<b>114 739</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March(c)	47 393	38 779	21 502	7 310	15 413	1 261	1 313	2 931	<b>135 905</b>
June(c)	34 384	26 710	17 875	4 615	11 736	643	1 787	1 529	<b>99 280</b>
September(c)	45 677	36 434	21 832	5 838	14 370	956	1 709	2 354	<b>129 172</b>
December(c)	43 130	33 204	20 520	5 006	12 973	1 017	1 111	1 772	<b>118 733</b>
NOM DEPARTURES									
<b>2009–10</b>	87 054	55 454	49 065	10 280	29 058	2 330	3 439	5 188	<b>241 869</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	90 304	60 265	49 624	10 990	28 504	2 477	3 709	5 536	<b>251 409</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (b)	89 916	58 899	50 494	11 114	29 671	2 401	3 579	5 748	<b>251 823</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (b)	92 574	63 519	54 915	11 549	34 953	2 474	3 611	6 009	<b>269 605</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (b)	93 361	67 443	58 891	12 397	42 064	2 527	4 700	6 403	<b>287 790</b>
<b>2014–15</b> (b)(c)	99 427	72 845	59 771	12 405	40 677	2 683	4 786	6 339	<b>298 937</b>
<b>2010</b>	91 184	59 600	50 638	11 011	29 081	2 508	3 506	5 552	<b>253 081</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	90 243	59 207	50 144	10 772	28 562	2 396	3 695	5 560	<b>250 579</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)	88 189	60 385	51 560	11 456	32 205	2 429	3 617	5 810	<b>255 653</b>
<b>2013</b> (b)	95 425	65 790	58 014	12 045	39 637	2 516	4 213	6 254	<b>283 895</b>
<b>2014</b> (b)(c)	94 606	68 789	58 589	12 285	41 323	2 582	4 921	6 311	<b>289 411</b>
<b>2015</b> (c)	102 216	74 595	62 322	12 551	39 882	2 740	5 181	6 462	<b>305 952</b>
<b>2013</b>									
December(b)	24 699	17 989	16 938	3 517	11 819	652	1 185	1 870	<b>78 670</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March(b)	22 151	15 977	13 317	2 936	9 241	615	901	1 467	<b>66 608</b>
June(b)	21 923	16 107	12 765	2 578	10 294	603	1 065	1 347	<b>66 682</b>
September(b)	24 485	18 038	15 403	3 373	10 691	722	1 634	1 668	<b>76 014</b>
December(c)	26 047	18 667	17 104	3 398	11 097	642	1 321	1 829	<b>80 107</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March(c)	25 328	18 669	14 065	3 102	9 326	692	879	1 508	<b>73 571</b>
June(c)	23 567	17 471	13 199	2 532	9 563	627	952	1 334	<b>69 245</b>
September(c)	26 716	19 023	17 041	3 542	10 365	667	1 741	1 750	<b>80 846</b>
December(c)	26 605	19 432	18 017	3 375	10 628	754	1 609	1 870	<b>82 290</b>

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

(b) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 September 2014 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour – see paragraphs 8 and 13–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates for 30 December 2014 onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions. Preliminary NOM data from 31 December 2014 has been updated in this release of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) – see paragraph 8 and 13–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<b><i>Australia</i>(a)</b>
<b>NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION</b>									
<b>2009–10</b>	57 152	53 679	35 820	14 537	28 866	1 679	1 231	3 085	<b>196 058</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	<b>180 372</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (b)	58 198	54 415	44 926	11 351	53 199	1 169	3 018	3 133	<b>229 408</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (b)	64 698	55 627	39 431	10 849	48 009	1 255	4 966	2 307	<b>227 141</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (b)	67 869	56 563	27 192	11 052	19 306	1 287	1 279	1 813	<b>186 365</b>
<b>2014–15</b> (b)(c)	67 844	57 513	20 921	10 784	14 424	1 133	1 288	2 614	<b>176 529</b>
<b>2010</b>	50 044	43 214	31 670	10 894	31 897	1 230	1 087	2 001	<b>172 038</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	<b>205 679</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)	61 910	55 734	43 620	10 915	56 291	1 262	4 691	3 015	<b>237 436</b>
<b>2013</b> (b)	66 829	57 125	33 849	11 336	30 986	1 270	2 834	1 921	<b>206 150</b>
<b>2014</b> (b)(c)	68 083	56 764	22 896	10 429	15 426	1 203	911	2 288	<b>178 010</b>
<b>2015</b> (c)	68 368	60 532	19 407	10 218	14 610	1 137	739	2 124	<b>177 138</b>
<b>2013</b>									
December(b)	15 915	11 810	4 438	2 137	3 445	299	137	-36	<b>38 145</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March(b)	21 837	19 407	9 373	4 004	7 204	473	399	1 175	<b>63 873</b>
June(b)	11 284	9 193	4 715	1 932	2 058	182	493	117	<b>29 977</b>
September(b)	19 516	16 647	5 938	2 360	3 874	196	217	779	<b>49 528</b>
December(c)	15 446	11 517	2 870	2 133	2 290	352	-198	217	<b>34 632</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March(c)	22 065	20 110	7 437	4 208	6 087	569	434	1 423	<b>62 334</b>
June(c)	10 817	9 239	4 676	2 083	2 173	16	835	195	<b>30 035</b>
September(c)	18 961	17 411	4 791	2 296	4 005	289	-32	604	<b>48 326</b>
December(c)	16 525	13 772	2 503	1 631	2 345	263	-498	-98	<b>36 443</b>

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

(b) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 September 2014 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour – see paragraphs 8 and 13–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates for 30 December 2014 onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions. Preliminary NOM data from 31 December 2014 has been updated in this release of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) – see paragraph 8 and 13–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

## DEPARTURES FROM:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
Arrivals to:	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
2013-14									
New South Wales	..	21 819	37 131	5 806	8 200	2 237	3 119	9 957	88 269
Victoria	24 840	..	20 760	7 884	9 533	3 509	2 610	3 220	72 356
Queensland	41 391	19 638	..	5 790	9 199	3 174	5 781	3 350	88 323
South Australia	5 174	5 953	5 025	..	2 790	712	2 498	672	22 824
Western Australia	8 948	8 426	9 654	3 089	..	1 485	2 579	944	35 125
Tasmania	2 179	2 600	2 909	626	1 594	..	345	258	10 511
Northern Territory	2 829	2 690	4 220	1 768	2 008	307	..	321	14 143
Australian Capital Territory	9 765	2 447	2 871	829	756	255	555	..	17 478
Total Departures	95 126	63 573	82 570	25 792	34 080	11 679	17 487	18 722	349 029
Net gain/loss	-6 857	8 783	5 753	-2 968	1 045	-1 168	-3 344	-1 244	..
2014-15									
New South Wales	..	21 726	35 423	5 707	8 309	2 033	2 966	10 030	86 194
Victoria	24 841	..	19 957	8 081	9 584	3 461	2 821	3 367	72 112
Queensland	40 285	18 862	..	5 642	8 515	2 983	5 733	3 312	85 332
South Australia	4 950	5 773	4 573	..	2 602	598	2 317	615	21 428
Western Australia	7 828	7 914	8 833	2 712	..	1 234	2 443	738	31 702
Tasmania	2 092	2 581	3 063	607	1 453	..	293	195	10 284
Northern Territory	2 582	2 584	4 246	1 679	2 400	255	..	295	14 041
Australian Capital Territory	10 255	2 482	2 820	763	801	248	506	..	17 875
Total Departures	92 833	61 922	78 915	25 191	33 664	10 812	17 079	18 552	338 968
Net gain/loss	-6 639	10 190	6 417	-3 763	-1 962	-528	-3 038	-677	..
2014									
New South Wales	..	21 508	35 271	5 499	8 170	2 112	2 954	9 726	85 240
Victoria	24 253	..	19 880	7 887	9 519	3 410	2 708	3 218	70 875
Queensland	39 378	18 758	..	5 442	8 556	3 038	5 850	3 203	84 225
South Australia	4 946	5 771	4 731	..	2 683	714	2 433	618	21 896
Western Australia	8 047	8 100	9 241	2 808	..	1 370	2 439	819	32 824
Tasmania	2 013	2 501	2 848	569	1 432	..	316	195	9 874
Northern Territory	2 661	2 602	4 126	1 679	2 170	291	..	281	13 810
Australian Capital Territory	9 514	2 299	2 530	756	694	217	502	..	16 512
Total Departures	90 812	61 539	78 627	24 640	33 224	11 152	17 202	18 060	335 256
Net gain/loss	-5 572	9 336	5 598	-2 744	-400	-1 278	-3 392	-1 548	..
2015									
New South Wales	..	22 361	36 582	6 019	8 621	1 976	2 992	10 379	88 930
Victoria	26 790	..	20 498	8 633	10 163	3 551	2 873	3 505	76 013
Queensland	42 308	19 247	..	5 880	8 913	3 121	5 651	3 601	88 721
South Australia	5 274	5 850	4 409	..	2 513	605	2 244	684	21 579
Western Australia	7 738	7 496	8 379	2 821	..	1 171	2 492	719	30 816
Tasmania	2 342	2 732	3 145	630	1 502	..	305	222	10 878
Northern Territory	2 609	2 653	4 306	1 768	2 437	245	..	302	14 320
Australian Capital Territory	10 618	2 625	3 076	795	980	288	495	..	18 877
Total Departures	97 679	62 964	80 395	26 546	35 129	10 957	17 052	19 412	350 134
Net gain/loss	-8 749	13 049	8 326	-4 967	-4 313	-79	-2 732	-535	..

.. not applicable

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

## DEPARTURES FROM:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
Arrivals to:	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
DECEMBER QUARTER 2014									
New South Wales	..	5 776	9 745	1 526	2 247	584	874	2 747	23 499
Victoria	6 842	..	5 311	2 182	2 538	983	823	915	19 594
Queensland	10 885	5 043	..	1 592	2 315	831	1 705	919	23 290
South Australia	1 350	1 539	1 288	..	737	183	691	170	5 958
Western Australia	2 078	2 206	2 410	784	..	357	618	201	8 654
Tasmania	564	676	786	125	365	..	95	39	2 650
Northern Territory	704	678	1 211	451	694	70	..	79	3 887
Australian Capital Territory	2 801	689	817	221	205	74	151	..	4 958
Total Departures	25 224	16 607	21 568	6 881	9 101	3 082	4 957	5 070	92 490
Net gain/loss	-1 725	2 987	1 722	-923	-447	-432	-1 070	-112	..
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2015									
New South Wales	..	5 060	7 954	1 273	1 959	407	648	2 332	19 633
Victoria	5 868	..	4 470	1 883	2 163	729	601	733	16 447
Queensland	9 314	4 236	..	1 287	2 058	685	1 169	790	19 539
South Australia	1 212	1 229	936	..	573	163	458	168	4 739
Western Australia	1 707	1 622	1 845	691	..	287	581	154	6 887
Tasmania	519	674	731	148	348	..	75	55	2 550
Northern Territory	564	594	968	403	535	67	..	49	3 180
Australian Capital Territory	2 429	515	618	164	186	75	98	..	4 085
Total Departures	21 613	13 930	17 522	5 849	7 822	2 413	3 630	4 281	77 060
Net gain/loss	-1 980	2 517	2 017	-1 110	-935	137	-450	-196	..
DECEMBER QUARTER 2015									
New South Wales	..	6 160	10 158	1 671	2 414	534	814	2 839	24 590
Victoria	7 912	..	5 684	2 518	3 003	1 097	836	986	22 036
Queensland	12 034	5 319	..	1 696	2 487	916	1 569	1 051	25 072
South Australia	1 423	1 589	1 120	..	614	170	664	200	5 780
Western Australia	1 975	1 842	2 161	773	..	266	630	185	7 832
Tasmania	697	722	713	146	362	..	85	59	2 784
Northern Territory	723	767	1 141	494	660	62	..	95	3 942
Australian Capital Territory	2 849	788	937	247	331	70	127	..	5 349
Total Departures	27 613	17 187	21 914	7 545	9 871	3 115	4 725	5 415	97 385
Net gain/loss	-3 023	4 849	3 158	-1 765	-2 039	-331	-783	-66	..

.. not applicable

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

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

### POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

#### *Method of estimation*

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Method of estimation continued*

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

### *Status of quarterly ERP data*

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

### STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, AS AT 23 JUNE 2016

	<i>Census base</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>ERP STATUS</i>
Sep.1991–Jun. 2006	Based to 1996, 2001 & 2006 Censuses as applicable	Final (Recast)	Final (Recast)	Final (Recast)	FINAL (RECAST)
Sep. 2006–Jun. 2011	2011 Census	Final	Final	Final	FINAL
Sep. 2011–Jun. 2014	2011 Census	Revised – based on date of occurrence	Revised – based on actual traveller behaviour	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2011 Census	REVISED
Sep. 2014	2011 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Revised – based on actual traveller behaviour	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2011 Census	PRELIMINARY
Dec. 2014–Dec. 2015	2011 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour one year ago	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2011 Census	PRELIMINARY

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

### *Natural increase: births and deaths*

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

*Natural increase: births and deaths continued*

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

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

- December 2015: Victoria. The notable increase in death registrations compared to previous December quarters is likely to be addressed with revisions based on occurrence data which should lead to a more consistent series. The increase may be a consequence of registration processing lags.
- September 2015: Victoria. In processing the December 2015 death registrations a count of annual registrations for 2015 revealed a discrepancy between the number of registrations processed by the registrar and the data files received by the ABS. It is now known that there were approximately 2,400 more deaths registered in the September quarter of 2015 than are indicated in the previously published data. Revised data based on occurrence rather than registrations is likely to address discrepancies and produce a more consistent series.
- September 2015: Victoria. The lower than usual birth registrations in the September quarter is due to processing delays. It is possible that this may lead to higher than usual registrations in the next quarter.
- June 2015: New South Wales. The notably high birth registrations in this quarter reflect a continuation of processing lags and accumulations following the NSW Registry's transition to a new processing system in June 2014. Revised data based on occurrence rather than registration is likely to produce a more consistent series.
- June 2015: Victoria. The higher than usual number of birth registrations this quarter follows two quarters of lower than usual birth registrations. It is possible that the increase can be attributed to a processing catch-up following processing lags.
- March 2015: New South Wales. The NSW Registry's adoption of a new data processing system in June 2014 has had a consequential impact on the processing of birth registrations since then. It is possible that the lower than usual number of registrations this quarter may lead to higher than usual registrations in the next quarter.
- March 2015: Victoria. For the second quarter in a row there is a noticeable drop in birth registrations from long term levels. It is possible that part of the drop could be attributed to a lag in processing. This could result in an increase in registrations processed in the next (June) quarter.
- December 2014: New South Wales. The notably low birth registrations in this quarter reflect a continuation of processing lags and accumulations following the NSW Registry's transition to a new data processing system in June 2014. Revised data based on occurrence rather than registration is likely to produce a more consistent series.
- December 2014: Victoria. The noticeable drop in birth registrations this quarter is likely to be the result of a lag in processing. The consequence may be an increase in registrations processed in the March 2015 quarter.
- September 2014: New South Wales. In June 2014 the NSW Registry transitioned to a new data processing system which has resulted in temporary lags and accumulations in registrations since then. The high birth and death registrations in this quarter reflected, as anticipated, a flow on effect of the decrease in the previous quarter (which has subsequently been addressed by revisions based on occurrence data).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

- September 2014: Queensland – the increase in birth and death registrations compared to previous September quarters is probably a result of processing accumulated registrations from the previous quarter.
- September 2014: South Australia – the decrease in birth registrations compared to previous September quarters is likely to be addressed with revisions based on occurrence data. The decrease may be a consequence of processing registration lags.

### *Net overseas migration*

- 13** The United Nations defines an international migrant as "*any person who changes his or her country of usual residence*". For the purposes of estimating Net Overseas Migration (NOM), and thereby Australia's official ERP, a person is regarded as a usual resident if they have been (or expect to be) residing in Australia for a period of 12 months or more. This 12 month period *does not have to be continuous* and is measured over a 16-month period.
- 14** Conceptually NOM is the difference between incoming travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period (NOM arrivals) and outgoing travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period (NOM departures).
- 15** The ABS introduced the '12/16 month' rule for calculating NOM in September quarter 2006. Consequently this point marks a break in series and NOM estimates from earlier periods are not comparable.
- 16** The Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) is progressively rolling out new technologies to streamline and strengthen border operations. In Australia's international airports Departure SmartGates are currently in use at Kingsford Smith (Sydney), Eagle Farm (Brisbane) and Tullamarine (Melbourne) for processing passengers leaving Australia. Passengers using Departure SmartGates are required to place their outgoing passenger card in drop boxes located near the Departure SmartGate rather than handing them to Australian Border Force officers.
- 17** Coinciding with the roll-out of Departure SmartGates there has been an increase in outgoing passenger cards not being collected due to passengers failing to place their cards into the drop boxes. The ABS and DIBP are working together to minimise the impact and maintain data quality using data from the DIBP Travel and Immigration Processing System.
- 18** To address the long term increase in missing passenger cards the ABS has introduced a new method to the Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) system to: accommodate higher numbers of missing cards; to improve the quality of some variables; and to reduce the use of imputations. The changes have led to revisions in OAD data as published in *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) from October 2014 onwards when missing passenger cards increased for various reasons. These revisions have had a flow on effect on NOM for December quarter 2014 to September quarter 2015 and consequently ERP for the same quarters and are reflected in the December 2015 release of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) published on 23 June 2016. The revisions have only changed data with a previous status of preliminary and have been minimal.
- 19** For further information on the improvements to NOM estimation and changes to the revision schedule for NOM, see the *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Mar 2010* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001). For further information on the '12/16 month rule' methodology see the *Technical Note: '12/16 month rule' Methodology for Calculating Net Overseas Migration from September quarter 2006 onwards in Migration, Australia, 2009–10* (cat. no. 3412.0). For more detailed information, see:
- *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005);

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net overseas migration  
*continued*

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

### PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

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

### FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

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

*Diplomatic personnel*

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

*Net interstate migration*

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net interstate migration  
*continued*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Defence force adjustment

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

ESTIMATES AND  
PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL  
AND TORRES STRAIT  
ISLANDER POPULATION

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

follows. Projections Series A assumes: constant fertility rates; 2% annual increase in paternity rates (where the father of a child is Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander but the mother is not); life expectancy at birth increasing by 0.5 years per year for males and 0.45 years per year for females, reaching 76.5 years for males and 80.4 years for females by 2026; levels of interstate migration as observed in the 2011 Census; and zero net overseas migration. Projection Series B assumes: an annual decrease of 0.5% in fertility rates; 1% annual increase in paternity rates; life expectancy at birth increasing by 0.3 years per year for males and 0.25 years per year for females, reaching 73.5 years for males and 77.4 years for females by 2026; levels of interstate migration as observed in the 2011 Census; and zero net overseas migration. Projection Series C assumes: an annual decrease of 1.0% in fertility rates; constant paternity rates; life expectancy at birth increasing by 0.2 years per year for males and 0.15 years per year for females, reaching 72.0 years for males and 75.9 years for females by 2026; levels of interstate migration as observed in the 2011 Census; and zero net overseas migration.

### METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS

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

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

### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

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

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

*continued*

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

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

### HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

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

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

### CONFIDENTIALITY

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

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

### ROUNDING

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

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

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

RELATED PRODUCTS

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

- *Animated population pyramids* for Australia and each state and territory are available on the ABS website <[www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)> by selecting Australia's Population and scroll to Animated Population Pyramids;
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2014* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001);
- *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0);
- *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0);
- *Census of Population and Housing – Details of Undercount* (cat. no. 2940.0);
- *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0);
- *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0);
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2036* (cat. no. 3236.0);
- *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives – Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics, 2005* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002);
- *Information Paper: Ensuring the Quality of Rebased Population Estimates, June 2011* (cat. no. 3250.0);
- *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Mar 2010* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Further Improvements to Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Dec 2011* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.002);
- *Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2011 Population Census, 2011* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Rebasing Population Estimates, Australia, 2011* (cat. no. 3101.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2014* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.003);
- *Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2012–2014* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001);
- *Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2010–2012* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003);
- *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0);
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0);
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0);
- *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0);
- *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001);
- *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0); and
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0).

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS  
AVAILABLE

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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ADDITIONAL STATISTICS  
AVAILABLE *continued*

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

# TECHNICAL NOTE RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

## RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

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

Release date	Catalogue number	Publication title	Contents
<b>RECENT RELEASES</b>			
30/03/2016	cat. no. 3218.0	Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15	Population estimates for all sub-state regions as at June 2015.
30/03/2016	cat. no. 3412.0	Migration, Australia 2014-15	International migration into and out of Australia, interstate migration and information on overseas-born residents of Australia.
30/03/2016	cat. no. 3412.0	Migration, Australia RIME data	Regional Internal Migration Estimates (RIME) based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, including SA2s and LGAs.
07/04/2016	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, February 2016	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
06/05/2016	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, March 2016	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
03/06/2016	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, April 2016	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
23/06/2016	cat. no. 3101.0	Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec qtr. 2015	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data.
<b>UPCOMING RELEASES</b>			
01/07/2016	cat. no. 2940.0.55.002	Information Paper: Measuring Overcount and Undercount in the 2016 Population Census	Explains the methodology to be used in conducting the 2016 Census Post Enumeration Survey.
06/07/2016	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, May 2016	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
04/08/2016	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, June 2016	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
18/08/2016	cat. no. 3235.0	Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2015	Age/sex population estimates for all sub-state regions as at June 2015.
09/09/2016	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, July 2016	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
22/09/2016	cat. no. 3101.0	Australian Demographic Statistics, Mar qtr. 2016	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data.
<b>OTHER</b>			
various	various	ABS.Stat	An interactive, free online tool that presents demographic data in a searchable, flexible and dynamic way. Currently in 'Beta' stage ( <a href="http://stat.abs.gov.au">http://stat.abs.gov.au</a> ).

## CHANGES TO DATA PRESENTATION FORMATS

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

## GLOSSARY

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

## GLOSSARY *continued*

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

## GLOSSARY *continued*

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

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Net undercount</b>	The difference between the actual Census count (including imputations) and an estimate of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census. This estimate is based on the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) conducted after each Census. For a category of person (e.g. based on age, sex and state of usual residence), net undercount is the result of Census undercount, overcount, misclassification and imputation error.
<b>Population growth</b>	For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the Census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal difference.
<b>Population growth rate</b>	Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.
<b>Population projections</b>	The ABS uses the cohort-component method for producing population projections of Australia, the states, territories, capital cities and balances of state. This method begins with a base population for each sex by single year of age and advances it year by year, for each year in the projection period, by applying assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality and migration. The assumptions are based on demographic trends over the past decade and longer, both in Australia and internationally. The projections are not predictions or forecasts, but are simply illustrations of the change in population which would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period. A number of projections are produced by the ABS to show a range of possible future outcomes.
<b>Post enumeration survey (PES)</b>	The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted three to four weeks after the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once. Usually more people are missed than are counted more than once in Australia, leading to a net undercount. Results from the PES contribute to a more accurate calculation of the estimated resident population (ERP) for Australia and the states and territories, which is then backdated to 30 June of the Census year.
<b>Preliminary intercensal difference</b>	<p>Preliminary Intercensal difference is the preliminary difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).</p> <p>The ABS has replaced the terms <i>Intercensal error</i> and <i>Intercensal discrepancy</i> with the terms <i>Preliminary Intercensal difference</i> and <i>Final intercensal difference</i> respectively in the 2016 rebasing cycle. This was done in response to the term 'intercensal error' often being misinterpreted, with the word 'error' being too commonly considered to be a synonym for 'mistake'. See Glossary term 'Final intercensal difference' for additional information.</p>
<b>Rebasing of population estimates</b>	<p>The rebasing of ERP is a regular 5 yearly process which follows the Census. After each Census, the ABS uses Census counts by place of usual residence which are adjusted for undercount to construct a new base population figure for 30 June of the Census year. Because this new population estimate uses the Census as its main data source, it is said to be 'based' on that Census and is referred to as a population base.</p> <p>Rebasing refers to the process by which the ABS uses this new base to update all previously published quarterly population estimates from the previous census to the most recent census (the intercensal period). For further information on rebasing to the 2011 Census see <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2012</i> (cat. no. 3101.0) <i>Feature Article: Final Rebasings of Australia's Population Estimates, September Quarter 2006 - June Quarter 2011</i>.</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Recasting of population estimates</b>	The recasting of ERP was a one-off process undertaken during the course of rebasing to the 2011 Census. The decision to recast historical ERP data from September 1991 to June 2006 was in response to the unusually high preliminary intercensal difference, resulting from a change in the methodology used to estimate undercount in the 2011 Census. For further information see <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2012 (cat. no. 3101.0) Feature Article: Final Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates, September Quarter 2006 - June Quarter 2011</i> and <i>Recasting 20 Years of ERP</i> .
<b>Sex ratio</b>	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for the total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and the denominator of the ratio.
<b>Significant Urban Area (SUA)</b>	Aggregations of whole Statistical Areas Level 2 to define and contain major urban and near-urban concentrations of over 10,000 people. They include the urban population, any immediately associated populations, and may incorporate together one or more closely associated Urban Centre and Localities and the areas between. They are designed to incorporate any likely growth over the next 20 years. SUAs do not cover the whole of Australia, and may cross State boundaries.
<b>Standardised death rate (SDR)</b>	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 (19,413,240), as published prior to recasting the ERP series. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ The <i>direct method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and</li><li>■ The <i>indirect method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.</li></ul>
<b>State or territory of usual residence</b>	<p>State or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ the population (estimated resident population);</li><li>■ the mother (birth collection); and</li><li>■ the deceased (death collection).</li></ul> <p>In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by overseas arrivals, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this is not necessarily the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p>
<b>Total fertility rate (TFR)</b>	The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age) divided by 1,000. It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life (ages 15 – 49).
<b>Usual residence</b>	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.
<b>Under enumeration</b>	See Net undercount.



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