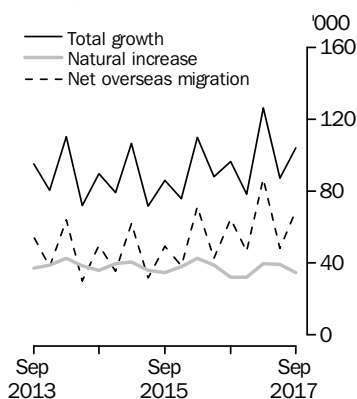


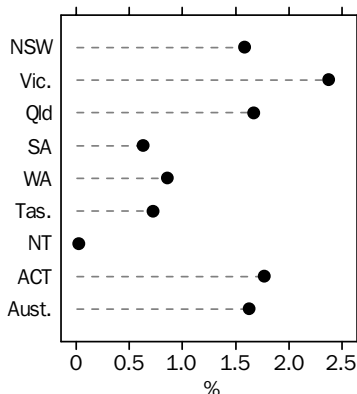
AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 22 MAR 2018

Population growth Quarterly



Population Growth Rate Year ended 30 September 2017



INQUIRIES

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

KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Sep qtr 2017 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 895.8	123.1	1.6
Victoria	6 358.9	147.4	2.4
Queensland	4 948.7	81.3	1.7
South Australia	1 726.9	10.8	0.6
Western Australia	2 587.1	22.0	0.9
Tasmania	522.0	3.7	0.7
Northern Territory	246.1	0.1	—
Australian Capital Territory	412.6	7.2	1.8
Australia (a)	24 702.9	395.6	1.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 September 2017 was 24,702,900 people. This is an increase of 395,600 people since 30 September 2016, and 103,900 people since 30 June 2017.
- The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 30 September 2017 (145,500 people) was 4.0%, or 6,000 people lower than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 September 2016 (151,500 people).
- The preliminary estimate of net overseas migration (NOM) for the year ended 30 September 2017 (250,100 people) was 15.4%, or 33,400 people higher than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 30 September 2016 (216,800 people).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.6% during the year ended 30 September 2017.
- Natural increase and NOM contributed 36.8% and 63.2% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 30 September 2017.
- All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 30 September 2017.
- Victoria recorded the highest growth rate of all states and territories at 2.4%. The Northern Territory recorded the lowest growth rate at less than 1.0%.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
December 2017	21 June 2018
March 2018	20 September 2018
June 2018	20 December 2018
September 2018	21 March 2019
December 2018	20 June 2019
March 2019	19 September 2019



CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

The order and content of the tables in the PDF and datacubes of this publication have changed to simplify and better present the data in these tables. All content that has been removed is still available elsewhere in the publication or the ABS Web site.

PRELIMINARY REBASED POPULATION ESTIMATES

Population estimates for the recent intercensal period (September 2011 to June 2016) have been updated using information from the *2016 Census of Population and Housing*. Estimated resident population (ERP) for September 2011 onwards in this publication are now based on the 2016 Census, unless footnoted otherwise.

Final intercensal ERP will be released in the December quarter 2017 issue of this publication. See the *Technical Note* for further information.

REVIEW OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION STATISTICS

Due to the removal of the Australian outgoing passenger card by the Department of Home Affairs, the ABS has reviewed its net overseas migration (NOM) statistics, methodology and processing systems. Preliminary NOM estimates for September 2017, the first based on the new methodology, are being released in this issue for the first time. For more information see Explanatory Note 16.

UPCOMING CHANGE TO METHODOLOGY FOR SUB-STATE POPULATION ESTIMATES

Sub-state population estimates for 30 June 2017 and onward will be prepared using a new, component-based methodology. Estimates will now be prepared by adding natural increase (births minus deaths) and net internal and overseas migration to the base population. The first release of estimates prepared using this new methodology will be in the 2016-17 issue of *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0) on 24 April 2018. This release will include population estimates, as well as each of the components of population change for SA2s and LGAs for 2016-17, allowing users to better understand the main drivers behind population change for sub-state areas.

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0) – to be released 24 April 2018.

Population Projections, Australia (cat. no. 3222.0) – to be released November 2018.

For further information on recent and upcoming Demography releases, including ERP rebasing timetable, see the *Technical Note*.

David W. Kalisch
Australian Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard
Aust.	Australia
ERP	estimated resident population
IMR	infant mortality rate
no.	number
NIM	net interstate migration
NOM	net overseas migration
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OAD	overseas arrivals and departures
psns	persons
PES	Census Post Enumeration Survey
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SDR	standardised death rate
Tas.	Tasmania
TFR	total fertility rate
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY

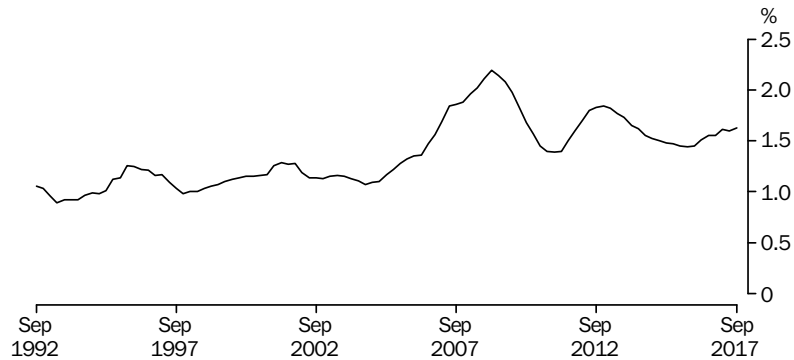
ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 September 2017 was 24,702,900 people. This is an increase of 395,600 people since 30 September 2016 and 103,900 people since 30 June 2017.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 30 September 2017 was 1.6%.

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



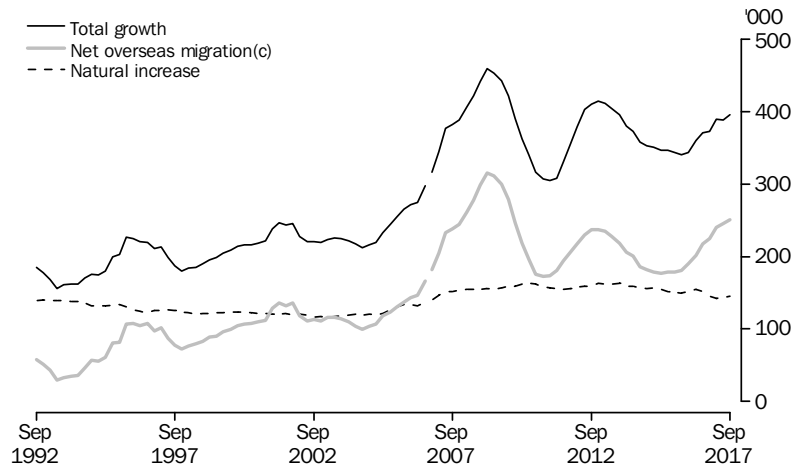
(a) Annual growth calculated at the end of each quarter.
 (b) All data to June 2011 is final. Estimates for September 2011 to June 2016 have a status of preliminary rebased. Estimates thereafter are preliminary.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

The growth of Australia's population is comprised of natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and net overseas migration (NOM).

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 30 September 2017 was higher from NOM (63.2%) than from natural increase (36.8%).

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



(a) Annual components calculated at the end of each quarter.
 (b) All data to June 2011 is final. From September 2011 to June 2016 all data has a status of preliminary rebased. Thereafter all data is preliminary.
 (c) NOM estimates have been calculated using a range of methods over the period, and include a break in series at September 2006 – see Explanatory Notes 12–18.

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Natural Increase

The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 30 September 2017 was 145,500 people, a decrease of 4.0%, or 6,000 people, compared with natural increase for the year ended 30 September 2016 (151,500 people).

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 30 September 2017 (306,500 births) decreased by 2,100 births from the year ended 30 September 2016 (308,600 births).

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 30 September 2017 (161,000 deaths) increased by 3,900 deaths from the year ended 30 September 2016 (157,100 deaths).

Net Overseas Migration

For the year ended 30 September 2017, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate was 250,100 people. This was 15.4% (33,400 people) higher than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 30 September 2016 (216,800 people).

NOM arrivals increased by 7.1% (36,700 people) between the years ended 30 September 2016 (514,300 people) and 30 September 2017 (551,000 people).

NOM departures increased by 1.1% (3,300 people) between the years ended 30 September 2016 (297,500 people) and 30 September 2017 (300,800 people).

The preliminary NOM estimate for the September quarter 2017 (69,200 people) was 7.3% (4,700 people) higher than the September quarter 2016 (64,500 people).

STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary ERP for each state and territory at 30 September 2017 was as follows:

- New South Wales 7,895,800;
- Victoria 6,358,900;
- Queensland 4,948,700;
- South Australia 1,726,900;
- Western Australia 2,587,100;
- Tasmania 522,000;
- Northern Territory 246,100; and
- Australian Capital Territory 412,600.

Positive population growth occurred in all states and territories in the year ended 30 September 2017. Victoria recorded the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 2.4%. The Northern Territory recorded the slowest growth rate at less than 1.0%.

COMPONENTS OF
POPULATION CHANGE

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

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 30 September 2017, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

For the year ended 30 September 2017, natural increase was the major contributor to population change in Western Australia. NOM was the major contributor to population change in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. A net interstate migration loss was the largest component of population change in the Northern Territory.

Net interstate migration gains occurred in Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. All other states and territories recorded net interstate migration losses.

Natural Increase

BIRTHS

Compared with the previous year, the total number of births registered for the year ended 30 September 2017 decreased in all states and territories except Victoria (up 6.5%) and the Northern Territory (up 0.2%).

The largest percentage decrease was recorded in the Australian Capital Territory, decreasing by 6.2% (400 births). This was followed by Tasmania (6.0%), Western Australia (4.0%), South Australia (3.6%), New South Wales (3.4%) and Queensland (1.4%). For more information, see table 10.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 30 September 2017 increased in all states and territories.

The Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest percentage increase at 6.8% (100 deaths). This was followed by South Australia (5.1%), the Northern Territory (4.5%), Tasmania (3.2%), Victoria and Queensland (both 2.9%), New South Wales (1.5%) and Western Australia (0.5%). For more information, see table 11

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 Explanatory Notes 10–11).

Net Overseas Migration

All states and territories recorded positive NOM for the year ending 30 September 2017. Compared with the previous year, NOM increased in all states and territories. The largest percentage increase in NOM was recorded in Tasmania at 45.8% (600 people). This was followed by the Australian Capital Territory which increased by 45.0% (1,100 people), New South Wales by 17.3% (14,600 people) and Victoria which increased by 15.3% (11,700 people). For more information, see table 12.

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Net Overseas Migration *continued*

NOM ARRIVALS

The number of NOM arrivals for the year ended 30 September 2017 increased in all states and territories except Western Australia (down 5.1%) and the Northern Territory (down 1.7%). The largest percentage increase in NOM arrivals was recorded in Tasmania at 18.1% (700 people). This was followed by the Australian Capital Territory (up 11.4%), Victoria (up 10.0%), New South Wales (up 9.9%), Queensland (up 5.2%) and South Australia (up 1.2%). For more information, see table 12.

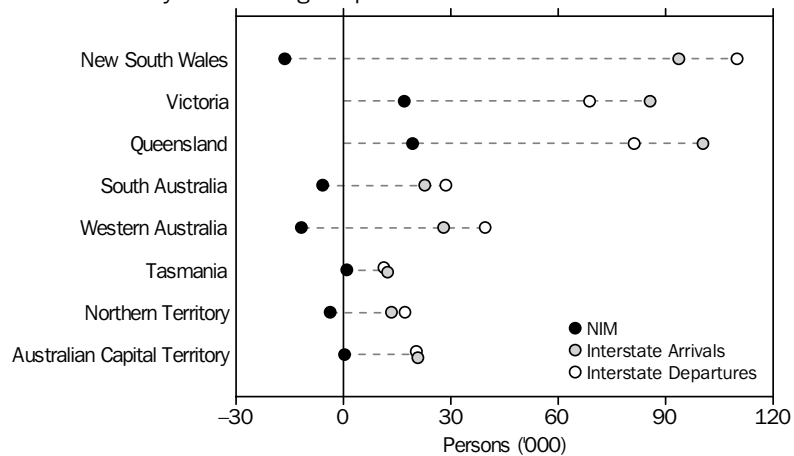
NOM DEPARTURES

Compared with the previous year, the number of NOM departures for the year ended 30 September 2017 increased in Victoria (up 4.4%), Tasmania (up 4.0%), New South Wales (up 3.6%) and Queensland (up 1.1%). The largest percentage decrease was recorded in Western Australia at 9.0%. This was followed by the Northern Territory (down 3.5%), the Australian Capital Territory (down 1.2%) and South Australia (down 1.0%). For more information, see table 12.

Net Interstate Migration

In the year ended 30 September 2017, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory recorded net interstate migration gains. Queensland had the highest net gain with 19,300 people, up from 13,000 people in the year ended 30 September 2016. This was followed by Victoria (16,900 people), Tasmania (1,000 people) and the Australian Capital Territory (300 people). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (16,400 people), Western Australia (11,600), South Australia (5,800 people) and the Northern Territory (3,700 people). For more information, see table 13.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and Territories—year ending September 2017



POPULATION CHANGE, Summary—States and territories

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia ^(a)
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2017									
Components of Population Change^(b)									
Births	26 554	19 928	15 447	4 901	8 486	1 355	914	1 572	79 163
Deaths	14 927	11 004	8 378	4 003	3 857	1 423	283	579	44 460
Natural Increase	11 627	8 924	7 069	898	4 629	-68	631	993	34 703
Net Interstate Migration	-3 938	2 747	5 300	-1 102	-2 289	346	-778	-286	..
Net Overseas Migration	27 062	23 671	7 871	3 565	4 441	887	107	1 609	69 215
Population									
Estimated Resident Population ^(c)	7 895 819	6 358 948	4 948 697	1 726 909	2 587 135	522 042	246 065	412 617	24 702 851
Growth	34 751	35 342	20 240	3 361	6 781	1 165	-40	2 316	103 918
Growth Rate (%)	0.44	0.56	0.41	0.20	0.26	0.22	-0.02	0.56	0.42
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 2017									
Components of Population Change^(b)									
Births	94 366	81 869	61 439	19 306	34 469	5 550	3 948	5 483	306 454
Deaths	53 610	39 892	30 866	13 923	14 656	4 753	1 105	2 131	160 968
Natural Increase	40 756	41 977	30 573	5 383	19 813	797	2 843	3 352	145 486
Net Interstate Migration	-16 433	16 926	19 324	-5 847	-11 581	1 000	-3 710	321	..
Net Overseas Migration	98 782	88 521	31 374	11 263	13 800	1 948	940	3 492	250 127
Population									
Estimated Resident Population ^(c)	7 895 819	6 358 948	4 948 697	1 726 909	2 587 135	522 042	246 065	412 617	24 702 851
Growth	123 105	147 424	81 271	10 799	22 032	3 745	73	7 165	395 613
Growth Rate (%)	1.58	2.37	1.67	0.63	0.86	0.72	0.03	1.77	1.63

.. not applicable

(c) ERP is at end of period, has a status of preliminary and is subject to revisions.

(a) Includes Other Territories — see Explanatory Note 2.

(b) All component data for the period December 2016 to September 2017 is preliminary and is subject to revisions.

POPULATION GROWTH AND GROWTH RATE(a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (no.)									
2011-12	89 676	115 612	93 085	17 097	73 437	365	4 681	8 579	402 451
2012-13	100 877	122 379	84 658	14 950	66 105	672	6 776	7 088	403 426
2013-14	108 113	126 162	69 896	16 012	30 149	1 319	883	5 754	358 237
2014-15	110 223	130 998	59 950	14 170	21 167	1 557	1 332	7 284	346 646
2015-16	111 856	146 281	64 510	11 211	14 684	2 192	776	6 778	360 025
2016-17	121 794	144 357	79 580	10 494	21 403	3 289	365	6 833	388 124
2011	82 184	97 376	82 548	14 807	66 953	1 621	2 458	6 966	354 932
2012	96 267	118 969	91 866	15 941	76 688	255	6 678	8 189	414 763
2013	104 087	125 755	77 609	15 199	45 469	1 148	3 633	6 726	379 551
2014	110 660	128 428	64 256	15 610	24 868	1 071	164	5 891	350 906
2015	108 320	131 360	60 136	12 605	17 912	1 764	1 171	6 973	340 209
2016	116 382	146 628	70 442	10 322	16 835	2 972	645	6 825	372 805
2015									
September	28 626	32 948	14 654	3 092	4 275	617	34	1 799	86 032
December	25 365	31 683	14 276	1 709	2 411	65	-595	1 089	76 014
2016									
March	33 004	43 701	18 939	4 054	6 619	932	249	2 393	109 871
June	24 861	37 949	16 641	2 356	1 379	578	1 088	1 497	88 108
September	33 440	32 275	18 549	3 056	6 152	709	252	1 984	96 429
December	25 077	32 703	16 313	856	2 685	753	-944	951	78 397
2017									
March	39 918	46 447	23 869	3 987	8 182	1 051	-58	2 738	126 138
June	23 359	32 932	20 849	2 595	4 384	776	1 115	1 160	87 160
September	34 751	35 342	20 240	3 361	6 781	1 165	-40	2 316	103 918
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (%)									
2011-12	1.24	2.09	2.08	1.04	3.12	0.07	2.02	2.33	1.80
2012-13	1.38	2.16	1.85	0.90	2.72	0.13	2.87	1.88	1.77
2013-14	1.46	2.18	1.50	0.96	1.21	0.26	0.36	1.50	1.55
2014-15	1.47	2.22	1.27	0.84	0.84	0.30	0.55	1.87	1.47
2015-16	1.47	2.42	1.35	0.66	0.58	0.43	0.32	1.71	1.51
2016-17	1.57	2.34	1.64	0.61	0.84	0.64	0.15	1.69	1.60
2011	1.14	1.77	1.86	0.91	2.89	0.32	1.07	1.91	1.60
2012	1.33	2.13	2.03	0.97	3.21	0.05	2.87	2.20	1.84
2013	1.41	2.20	1.68	0.91	1.85	0.22	1.52	1.77	1.65
2014	1.48	2.20	1.37	0.93	0.99	0.21	0.07	1.52	1.50
2015	1.43	2.20	1.27	0.74	0.71	0.34	0.48	1.78	1.44
2016	1.52	2.40	1.46	0.60	0.66	0.58	0.26	1.71	1.55
2015									
September	0.38	0.55	0.31	0.18	0.17	0.12	0.01	0.45	0.36
December	0.33	0.52	0.30	0.10	0.09	0.01	-0.24	0.27	0.32
2016									
March	0.43	0.72	0.39	0.24	0.26	0.18	0.10	0.60	0.46
June	0.32	0.62	0.34	0.14	0.05	0.11	0.44	0.37	0.37
September	0.43	0.52	0.38	0.18	0.24	0.14	0.10	0.49	0.40
December	0.32	0.53	0.34	0.05	0.10	0.15	-0.38	0.23	0.32
2017									
March	0.51	0.74	0.49	0.23	0.32	0.20	-0.02	0.67	0.52
June	0.30	0.52	0.42	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.46	0.28	0.36
September	0.44	0.56	0.41	0.20	0.26	0.22	-0.02	0.56	0.42

(a) Estimates of total population growth prior to September 2011 are final. From September 2011 to June 2016 they have a status of preliminary rebased and are subject to revisions. Growth estimates for September 2016 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

(b) Includes Other Territories — see Explanatory Note 2.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE—States and territories

	POPULATION (a)			PERCENTAGE (b)		
	1997	2007	2017	1997	2007	2017
	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%
Australia –at 30 September						
New South Wales	6 260 867	6 859 736	7 895 819	33.9	32.8	32.0
Victoria	4 578 175	5 178 515	6 358 948	24.8	24.7	25.7
Queensland	3 369 184	4 134 958	4 948 697	18.2	19.8	20.0
South Australia	1 477 371	1 574 537	1 726 909	8.0	7.5	7.0
Western Australia	1 804 800	2 120 776	2 587 135	9.8	10.1	10.5
Tasmania	474 528	494 547	522 042	2.6	2.4	2.1
Northern Territory	190 694	215 180	246 065	1.0	1.0	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	310 258	343 341	412 617	1.7	1.6	1.7
Other Territories						
Jervis Bay Territory	592	378	402	0.0	0.0	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 672	1 617	1 918	0.0	0.0	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	577	575	550	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norfolk Island	.	.	1 749	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Other Territories	2 841	2 570	4 619	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Australia	18 468 718	20 924 160	24 702 851	100.0	100.0	100.0
Australian External Territories – at 30 June (c)						
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	..	0	0	..	..	..
Coral Sea Islands Territory	..	4	3	..	..	..
Australian Antarctic Territory (d)	..	51	53	..	..	..
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	..	0	0	..	..	..
Total Australian External Territories	..	55	56	..	..	..

.. not applicable

(a) Estimates at September 1997 and September 2007 are final. Estimates at September 2017 are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

(b) Percentage of the population of Total Australia.

(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 Explanatory Note 3.

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

POPULATION(a), Major population regions

Population region	CHANGE			ANNUAL GROWTH RATE			
	2011	2015	2016	2011–2016	2015–2016	2011–2016(b)	2015–2016
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
GREATER CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL AREAS (c)							
Greater Sydney	4 608 949	4 938 039	5 029 768	420 819	91 729	1.76	1.86
Greater Melbourne	4 169 366	4 599 141	4 725 316	555 950	126 175	2.54	2.74
Greater Brisbane	2 147 436	2 318 501	2 360 241	212 805	41 740	1.91	1.80
Greater Adelaide	1 264 091	1 314 377	1 324 279	60 188	9 902	0.93	0.75
Greater Perth	1 833 567	2 002 114	2 022 044	188 477	19 930	1.98	1.00
Greater Hobart	216 273	222 432	224 462	8 189	2 030	0.75	0.91
Greater Darwin	129 106	144 095	145 916	16 810	1 821	2.48	1.26
Australian Capital Territory	367 985	396 690	403 468	35 483	6 778	1.86	1.71
SIGNIFICANT URBAN AREAS (c)							
Sydney	4 240 340	4 556 081	4 643 795	403 455	87 714	1.83	1.93
Melbourne	4 025 375	4 436 462	4 557 182	531 807	120 720	2.51	2.72
Brisbane	2 076 608	2 239 965	2 280 290	203 682	40 325	1.89	1.80
Perth	1 804 239	1 967 444	1 984 907	180 668	17 463	1.93	0.89
Adelaide	1 245 896	1 295 979	1 305 811	59 915	9 832	0.94	0.76
Gold Coast–Tweed Heads	581 036	632 330	646 983	65 947	14 653	2.17	2.32
Newcastle–Maitland	453 265	472 612	476 654	23 389	4 042	1.01	0.86
Canberra–Queanbeyan	405 014	433 811	440 543	35 529	6 732	1.70	1.55
Central Coast	314 941	324 313	327 024	12 083	2 711	0.76	0.84
Sunshine Coast	281 005	310 261	317 404	36 399	7 143	2.47	2.30
Wollongong	281 700	292 626	295 669	13 969	3 043	0.97	1.04
Geelong	227 957	246 585	253 269	25 312	6 684	2.13	2.71
Hobart	198 534	204 215	206 097	7 563	1 882	0.75	0.92
Townsville	167 561	177 535	178 860	11 299	1 325	1.31	0.75
Cairns	139 212	148 406	150 041	10 829	1 635	1.51	1.10
Toowoomba	126 426	132 941	134 037	7 611	1 096	1.18	0.82
Darwin	116 995	130 373	132 045	15 050	1 672	2.46	1.28
Ballarat	93 470	99 688	101 588	8 118	1 900	1.68	1.91
Bendigo	87 340	93 848	95 587	8 247	1 739	1.82	1.85
Albury–Wodonga	84 195	89 179	90 576	6 381	1 397	1.47	1.57
Launceston	86 051	86 077	86 335	284	258	0.07	0.30
Mackay	79 683	81 468	80 780	1 097	-688	0.28	-0.84
Rockhampton	75 730	79 327	78 795	3 065	-532	0.80	-0.67
Bunbury	67 860	73 851	74 102	6 242	251	1.78	0.34
Bundaberg	69 095	70 314	70 309	1 214	-5	0.35	-0.01
Coffs Harbour	66 689	69 316	70 134	3 445	818	1.01	1.18
Melton	48 792	59 215	62 117	13 325	2 902	4.95	4.90
Wagga Wagga	54 137	55 530	55 960	1 823	430	0.66	0.77
Hervey Bay	49 835	52 303	52 806	2 971	503	1.17	0.96
Mildura–Wentworth	48 505	50 586	50 998	2 493	412	1.01	0.81
Shepparton–Mooroopna	47 571	50 198	50 693	3 122	495	1.28	0.99
Port Macquarie	43 275	45 732	46 247	2 972	515	1.34	1.13
Gladstone–Tannum Sands	43 166	45 773	45 086	1 920	-687	0.88	-1.50
Tamworth	40 085	41 609	41 978	1 893	369	0.93	0.89
Traralgon–Morwell	40 609	41 124	41 333	724	209	0.35	0.51
Orange	37 785	39 390	39 755	1 970	365	1.02	0.93
Bowral–Mittagong	36 266	38 045	38 762	2 496	717	1.34	1.88
Geraldton	36 884	38 660	38 289	1 405	-371	0.76	-0.96
Busselton	31 475	36 808	37 596	6 121	788	3.62	2.14
Dubbo	35 281	36 751	37 125	1 844	374	1.02	1.02

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are final. Thereafter estimates have a status of preliminary rebased and are subject to revisions. Based on data published in Regional Population Growth, Australia 2016 (cat. no. 3218.0) released 28 July 2017.

(b) Average annual growth rate.

(c) Based on the 2016 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) boundaries. For more information see the Glossary.

POPULATION, by sex—States and territories

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES (b)									
2011–12	3 627 478	2 797 390	2 278 432	820 508	1 225 141	254 691	123 431	187 347	11 316 375
2012–13	3 675 151	2 857 596	2 317 678	827 843	1 259 855	254 629	127 288	190 799	11 512 700
2013–14	3 726 579	2 919 105	2 349 349	835 434	1 271 811	254 747	127 002	193 583	11 679 392
2014–15	3 779 438	2 983 730	2 374 773	842 051	1 279 953	255 011	127 049	197 103	11 840 827
2015–16	3 834 414	3 056 434	2 403 286	847 392	1 285 184	255 728	126 403	200 516	12 011 846
2016–17	3 895 685	3 129 072	2 441 611	852 857	1 294 989	257 303	126 470	203 929	12 204 419
2011	3 605 553	2 767 252	2 254 101	815 636	1 202 176	254 793	121 894	184 889	11 208 309
2012	3 651 300	2 826 217	2 297 774	823 615	1 244 552	254 659	125 346	188 972	11 414 352
2013	3 700 087	2 887 081	2 333 041	830 928	1 265 377	254 696	126 927	192 213	11 592 174
2014	3 753 205	2 950 928	2 361 416	838 449	1 275 570	254 713	126 224	195 010	11 757 267
2015	3 805 898	3 015 486	2 387 041	844 099	1 281 987	255 122	126 023	198 491	11 915 839
2016	3 863 829	3 089 115	2 419 770	849 414	1 289 077	256 421	125 849	201 977	12 097 954
2015									
September	3 793 198	2 999 811	2 380 976	843 374	1 281 282	255 169	126 631	198 043	11 880 184
December	3 805 898	3 015 486	2 387 041	844 099	1 281 987	255 122	126 023	198 491	11 915 839
2016									
March	3 822 128	3 037 392	2 395 633	846 199	1 284 933	255 502	125 901	199 742	11 969 102
June	3 834 414	3 056 434	2 403 286	847 392	1 285 184	255 728	126 403	200 516	12 011 846
September	3 851 165	3 072 707	2 412 155	848 980	1 287 985	256 048	126 515	201 519	12 059 571
December	3 863 829	3 089 115	2 419 770	849 414	1 289 077	256 421	125 849	201 977	12 097 954
2017									
March	3 883 861	3 112 515	2 431 513	851 469	1 292 949	256 920	125 665	203 355	12 160 752
June	3 895 685	3 129 072	2 441 611	852 857	1 294 989	257 303	126 470	203 929	12 204 419
September	3 913 509	3 146 882	2 450 267	854 657	1 297 932	257 871	126 280	205 148	12 255 053
FEMALES (b)									
2011–12	3 680 727	2 856 039	2 291 431	836 203	1 201 705	257 157	112 542	189 217	11 426 100
2012–13	3 733 931	2 918 212	2 336 843	843 818	1 233 096	257 891	115 461	192 853	11 633 201
2013–14	3 790 616	2 982 865	2 375 068	852 239	1 251 289	259 092	116 630	195 823	11 824 746
2014–15	3 847 980	3 049 238	2 409 594	859 792	1 264 314	260 385	117 915	199 587	12 009 957
2015–16	3 904 860	3 122 815	2 445 591	865 662	1 273 767	261 860	119 337	202 952	12 198 963
2016–17	3 965 383	3 194 534	2 486 846	870 691	1 285 365	263 574	119 635	206 372	12 394 514
2011	3 656 522	2 825 835	2 265 329	831 653	1 183 840	257 047	110 863	186 910	11 319 092
2012	3 707 042	2 885 839	2 313 522	839 615	1 218 152	257 436	114 089	191 016	11 527 812
2013	3 762 342	2 950 730	2 355 864	847 501	1 242 796	258 547	116 141	194 501	11 729 541
2014	3 819 884	3 015 311	2 391 745	855 590	1 257 471	259 601	117 008	197 595	11 915 354
2015	3 875 511	3 082 113	2 426 256	862 545	1 268 966	260 956	118 380	201 087	12 096 991
2016	3 933 962	3 155 112	2 463 969	867 552	1 278 711	262 629	119 199	204 426	12 287 681
2015									
September	3 862 846	3 066 105	2 418 045	861 561	1 267 260	260 844	118 367	200 446	12 056 632
December	3 875 511	3 082 113	2 426 256	862 545	1 268 966	260 956	118 380	201 087	12 096 991
2016									
March	3 892 285	3 103 908	2 436 603	864 499	1 272 639	261 508	118 751	202 229	12 153 599
June	3 904 860	3 122 815	2 445 591	865 662	1 273 767	261 860	119 337	202 952	12 198 963
September	3 921 549	3 138 817	2 455 271	867 130	1 277 118	262 249	119 477	203 933	12 247 667
December	3 933 962	3 155 112	2 463 969	867 552	1 278 711	262 629	119 199	204 426	12 287 681
2017									
March	3 953 848	3 178 159	2 476 095	869 484	1 283 021	263 181	119 325	205 786	12 351 021
June	3 965 383	3 194 534	2 486 846	870 691	1 285 365	263 574	119 635	206 372	12 394 514
September	3 982 310	3 212 066	2 498 430	872 252	1 289 203	264 171	119 785	207 469	12 447 798

(a) Includes Other Territories — see Explanatory Note 2.

(b) Estimates prior to September 2011 are final. From September 2011 to June 2016 they have a status of preliminary rebased and are subject to revisions. Estimates from September 2016 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

<i>At end of period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i> (a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS (b)									
2011–12	7 308 205	5 653 429	4 569 863	1 656 711	2 426 846	511 848	235 973	376 564	22 742 475
2012–13	7 409 082	5 775 808	4 654 521	1 671 661	2 492 951	512 520	242 749	383 652	23 145 901
2013–14	7 517 195	5 901 970	4 724 417	1 687 673	2 523 100	513 839	243 632	389 406	23 504 138
2014–15	7 627 418	6 032 968	4 784 367	1 701 843	2 544 267	515 396	244 964	396 690	23 850 784
2015–16	7 739 274	6 179 249	4 848 877	1 713 054	2 558 951	517 588	245 740	403 468	24 210 809
2016–17	7 861 068	6 323 606	4 928 457	1 723 548	2 580 354	520 877	246 105	410 301	24 598 933
2011	7 262 075	5 593 087	4 519 430	1 647 289	2 386 016	511 840	232 757	371 799	22 527 401
2012	7 358 342	5 712 056	4 611 296	1 663 230	2 462 704	512 095	239 435	379 988	22 942 164
2013	7 462 429	5 837 811	4 688 905	1 678 429	2 508 173	513 243	243 068	386 714	23 321 715
2014	7 573 089	5 966 239	4 753 161	1 694 039	2 533 041	514 314	243 232	392 605	23 672 621
2015	7 681 409	6 097 599	4 813 297	1 706 644	2 550 953	516 078	244 403	399 578	24 012 830
2016	7 797 791	6 244 227	4 883 739	1 716 966	2 567 788	519 050	245 048	406 403	24 385 635
2015									
September	7 656 044	6 065 916	4 799 021	1 704 935	2 548 542	516 013	244 998	398 489	23 936 816
December	7 681 409	6 097 599	4 813 297	1 706 644	2 550 953	516 078	244 403	399 578	24 012 830
2016									
March	7 714 413	6 141 300	4 832 236	1 710 698	2 557 572	517 010	244 652	401 971	24 122 701
June	7 739 274	6 179 249	4 848 877	1 713 054	2 558 951	517 588	245 740	403 468	24 210 809
September	7 772 714	6 211 524	4 867 426	1 716 110	2 565 103	518 297	245 992	405 452	24 307 238
December	7 797 791	6 244 227	4 883 739	1 716 966	2 567 788	519 050	245 048	406 403	24 385 635
2017									
March	7 837 709	6 290 674	4 907 608	1 720 953	2 575 970	520 101	244 990	409 141	24 511 773
June	7 861 068	6 323 606	4 928 457	1 723 548	2 580 354	520 877	246 105	410 301	24 598 933
September	7 895 819	6 358 948	4 948 697	1 726 909	2 587 135	522 042	246 065	412 617	24 702 851

(a) Includes Other Territories — see Explanatory Note 2.

(b) Estimates prior to September 2011 are final. From September 2011 to June 2016 they have a status of preliminary rebased and are subject to revisions. Estimates from September 2016 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

POPULATION, by age and sex—States and territories—at 30 June 2017(a)

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
MALES									
0–4	253 840	209 341	162 663	52 340	88 994	15 321	9 686	14 717	807 037
5–9	258 795	203 599	170 828	53 726	87 572	16 687	9 362	14 030	814 761
10–14	239 845	186 928	162 016	50 600	80 711	16 077	8 300	11 887	756 495
15–19	240 963	191 078	158 906	52 842	79 234	16 591	7 877	12 286	759 892
20–24	274 885	237 154	173 169	59 464	88 697	16 419	9 387	17 102	876 414
25–29	295 469	249 347	176 282	58 350	100 189	15 330	12 148	17 214	924 491
30–34	288 992	244 085	170 678	57 624	103 886	14 931	11 872	17 225	909 473
35–39	265 531	218 344	158 204	52 981	92 261	14 074	9 907	15 802	827 284
40–44	254 020	205 293	160 810	53 088	87 232	14 938	8 993	14 292	798 823
45–49	250 807	205 581	164 244	57 172	89 261	17 034	8 829	13 629	806 733
50–54	239 380	189 738	152 561	55 395	82 544	16 794	8 000	11 815	756 419
55–59	237 753	182 904	148 520	55 724	77 278	18 577	7 067	11 130	739 161
60–64	210 455	160 964	129 907	49 946	66 714	17 039	5 736	9 241	650 170
65–69	189 884	143 793	120 396	46 271	59 271	16 094	4 200	8 209	588 288
70–74	154 372	115 741	96 513	37 440	44 784	12 968	2 583	6 282	470 790
75–79	106 220	81 347	64 039	25 623	30 711	8 608	1 505	4 095	322 218
80–84	70 648	54 409	38 966	17 665	19 348	5 335	596	2 617	209 613
85–89	42 746	32 796	22 185	10 903	11 071	3 061	310	1 548	124 636
90–94	17 065	13 460	8 586	4 578	4 270	1 162	84	635	49 846
95–99	3 742	2 878	1 939	1 004	912	243	27	151	10 898
100 and over	273	292	199	121	49	20	1	22	977
All ages	3 895 685	3 129 072	2 441 611	852 857	1 294 989	257 303	126 470	203 929	12 204 419
FEMALES									
0–4	240 369	197 941	154 823	49 633	84 422	14 516	9 465	13 599	764 887
5–9	245 858	192 247	162 982	50 997	83 505	15 682	9 091	12 888	773 385
10–14	226 119	176 334	153 413	48 291	77 003	15 203	7 845	11 128	715 467
15–19	228 839	182 771	151 925	50 482	75 425	15 481	7 175	12 010	724 218
20–24	264 824	228 163	170 060	56 270	83 261	15 183	8 237	16 681	842 755
25–29	294 671	249 856	178 060	57 186	97 286	15 307	11 698	17 332	921 491
30–34	294 288	248 682	176 360	58 292	101 880	15 487	11 609	17 499	924 243
35–39	266 090	218 478	162 839	53 275	89 517	15 220	9 607	15 785	830 943
40–44	256 481	207 840	165 441	52 716	85 104	15 736	8 377	14 095	805 939
45–49	263 436	217 051	172 206	58 353	88 769	18 012	8 459	13 730	840 186
50–54	247 863	198 491	159 538	56 814	82 235	17 911	7 519	12 281	782 812
55–59	247 729	191 467	154 700	57 776	78 227	19 236	6 746	11 692	767 759
60–64	221 305	170 857	135 454	52 787	69 246	17 745	5 306	10 028	682 895
65–69	196 027	152 357	122 202	48 639	59 517	16 345	3 644	8 879	607 738
70–74	159 981	121 894	97 802	40 116	45 415	13 110	2 152	6 841	487 400
75–79	117 960	91 151	67 955	29 377	33 631	9 390	1 336	4 756	355 616
80–84	87 474	67 949	46 854	21 757	24 038	6 596	762	3 350	258 818
85–89	62 587	47 960	32 335	16 088	16 087	4 477	411	2 177	182 135
90–94	33 145	25 039	16 474	8 935	8 200	2 284	156	1 247	95 486
95–99	9 398	7 052	4 824	2 612	2 391	604	33	323	27 240
100 and over	939	954	599	295	206	49	7	51	3 101
All ages	3 965 383	3 194 534	2 486 846	870 691	1 285 365	263 574	119 635	206 372	12 394 514

(a) Estimates at June 2017 are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

(b) Includes Other Territories — see Explanatory Note 2.

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
PERSONS									
0–4	494 209	407 282	317 486	101 973	173 416	29 837	19 151	28 316	1 571 924
5–9	504 653	395 846	333 810	104 723	171 077	32 369	18 453	26 918	1 588 146
10–14	465 964	363 262	315 429	98 891	157 714	31 280	16 145	23 015	1 471 962
15–19	469 802	373 849	310 831	103 324	154 659	32 072	15 052	24 296	1 484 110
20–24	539 709	465 317	343 229	115 734	171 958	31 602	17 624	33 783	1 719 169
25–29	590 140	499 203	354 342	115 536	197 475	30 637	23 846	34 546	1 845 982
30–34	583 280	492 767	347 038	115 916	205 766	30 418	23 481	34 724	1 833 716
35–39	531 621	436 822	321 043	106 256	181 778	29 294	19 514	31 587	1 658 227
40–44	510 501	413 133	326 251	105 804	172 336	30 674	17 370	28 387	1 604 762
45–49	514 243	422 632	336 450	115 525	178 030	35 046	17 288	27 359	1 646 919
50–54	487 243	388 229	312 099	112 209	164 779	34 705	15 519	24 096	1 539 231
55–59	485 482	374 371	303 220	113 500	155 505	37 813	13 813	22 822	1 506 920
60–64	431 760	331 821	265 361	102 733	135 960	34 784	11 042	19 269	1 333 065
65–69	385 911	296 150	242 598	94 910	118 788	32 439	7 844	17 088	1 196 026
70–74	314 353	237 635	194 315	77 556	90 199	26 078	4 735	13 123	958 190
75–79	224 180	172 498	131 994	55 000	64 342	17 998	2 841	8 851	677 834
80–84	158 122	122 358	85 820	39 422	43 386	11 931	1 358	5 967	468 431
85–89	105 333	80 756	54 520	26 991	27 158	7 538	721	3 725	306 771
90–94	50 210	38 499	25 060	13 513	12 470	3 446	240	1 882	145 332
95–99	13 140	9 930	6 763	3 616	3 303	847	60	474	38 138
100 and over	1 212	1 246	798	416	255	69	8	73	4 078
All ages	7 861 068	6 323 606	4 928 457	1 723 548	2 580 354	520 877	246 105	410 301	24 598 933

(a) Estimates at June 2017 are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

(b) Includes Other Territories — see Explanatory Note 2.

POPULATION, by age and sex(a)—Australia—at 30 June 2013 to 2017

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	783 514	792 256	798 367	808 109	807 037	3.39	3.37	3.35	3.34	3.28
5–9	749 516	768 900	788 504	804 159	814 761	3.24	3.27	3.31	3.32	3.31
10–14	714 993	719 225	724 997	735 400	756 495	3.09	3.06	3.04	3.04	3.08
15–19	753 845	756 474	754 616	755 917	759 892	3.26	3.22	3.16	3.12	3.09
20–24	841 267	851 261	859 773	866 128	876 414	3.63	3.62	3.60	3.58	3.56
25–29	875 658	884 573	898 069	909 656	924 491	3.78	3.76	3.77	3.76	3.76
30–34	830 225	854 534	875 193	892 953	909 473	3.59	3.64	3.67	3.69	3.70
35–39	775 544	776 721	785 555	802 100	827 284	3.35	3.30	3.29	3.31	3.36
40–44	820 340	822 608	819 072	808 149	798 823	3.54	3.50	3.43	3.34	3.25
45–49	757 949	759 747	768 727	786 139	806 733	3.27	3.23	3.22	3.25	3.28
50–54	765 216	771 369	769 904	763 717	756 419	3.31	3.28	3.23	3.15	3.08
55–59	684 992	698 265	710 741	724 403	739 161	2.96	2.97	2.98	2.99	3.00
60–64	615 566	622 289	629 304	638 275	650 170	2.66	2.65	2.64	2.64	2.64
65–69	536 668	555 627	573 559	589 768	588 288	2.32	2.36	2.40	2.44	2.39
70–74	381 597	398 623	416 395	436 952	470 790	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.91
75–79	276 241	286 800	298 201	308 234	322 218	1.19	1.22	1.25	1.27	1.31
80–84	194 350	196 722	198 492	202 548	209 613	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.84	0.85
85–89	110 461	114 898	119 330	122 459	124 636	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.51
90–94	37 667	40 844	43 428	46 819	49 846	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20
95–99	6 430	6 947	7 893	9 224	10 898	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
100 and over	661	709	707	737	977	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	11 512 700	11 679 392	11 840 827	12 011 846	12 204 419	49.74	49.69	49.65	49.61	49.61
FEMALES										
0–4	742 192	751 241	756 734	765 994	764 887	3.21	3.20	3.17	3.16	3.11
5–9	708 968	727 732	747 561	762 928	773 385	3.06	3.10	3.13	3.15	3.14
10–14	679 971	682 558	686 241	696 325	715 467	2.94	2.90	2.88	2.88	2.91
15–19	714 669	717 142	718 137	720 085	724 218	3.09	3.05	3.01	2.97	2.94
20–24	808 585	816 307	822 319	830 358	842 755	3.49	3.47	3.45	3.43	3.43
25–29	859 029	876 711	895 280	908 879	921 491	3.71	3.73	3.75	3.75	3.75
30–34	823 258	851 752	879 065	903 259	924 243	3.56	3.62	3.69	3.73	3.76
35–39	778 155	779 945	789 525	806 038	830 943	3.36	3.32	3.31	3.33	3.38
40–44	840 149	842 326	837 491	820 061	805 939	3.63	3.58	3.51	3.39	3.28
45–49	774 844	782 313	796 162	820 203	840 186	3.35	3.33	3.34	3.39	3.42
50–54	782 726	791 149	791 206	787 079	782 812	3.38	3.37	3.32	3.25	3.18
55–59	705 160	720 711	736 692	753 160	767 759	3.05	3.07	3.09	3.11	3.12
60–64	628 583	642 324	654 825	667 824	682 895	2.72	2.73	2.75	2.76	2.78
65–69	542 873	563 041	583 757	604 480	607 738	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.47
70–74	398 091	415 951	434 260	453 269	487 400	1.72	1.77	1.82	1.87	1.98
75–79	312 024	321 983	332 461	342 900	355 616	1.35	1.37	1.39	1.42	1.45
80–84	251 800	251 334	251 121	252 629	258 818	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.04	1.05
85–89	177 799	180 107	182 110	182 989	182 135	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.74
90–94	81 569	86 747	90 330	93 291	95 486	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.39
95–99	20 030	20 523	21 805	24 423	27 240	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11
100 and over	2 726	2 849	2 875	2 789	3 101	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	11 633 201	11 824 746	12 009 957	12 198 963	12 394 514	50.26	50.31	50.35	50.39	50.39

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Estimates from June 2013 to June 2016 have a status of preliminary rebased and are subject to revisions. Estimates at June 2017 are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS										
0–4	1 525 706	1 543 497	1 555 101	1 574 103	1 571 924	6.59	6.57	6.52	6.50	6.39
5–9	1 458 484	1 496 632	1 536 065	1 567 087	1 588 146	6.30	6.37	6.44	6.47	6.46
10–14	1 394 964	1 401 783	1 411 238	1 431 725	1 471 962	6.03	5.96	5.92	5.91	5.98
15–19	1 468 514	1 473 616	1 472 753	1 476 002	1 484 110	6.34	6.27	6.17	6.10	6.03
20–24	1 649 852	1 667 568	1 682 092	1 696 486	1 719 169	7.13	7.09	7.05	7.01	6.99
25–29	1 734 687	1 761 284	1 793 349	1 818 535	1 845 982	7.49	7.49	7.52	7.51	7.50
30–34	1 653 483	1 706 286	1 754 258	1 796 212	1 833 716	7.14	7.26	7.36	7.42	7.45
35–39	1 553 699	1 556 666	1 575 080	1 608 138	1 658 227	6.71	6.62	6.60	6.64	6.74
40–44	1 660 489	1 664 934	1 656 563	1 628 210	1 604 762	7.17	7.08	6.95	6.73	6.52
45–49	1 532 793	1 542 060	1 564 889	1 606 342	1 646 919	6.62	6.56	6.56	6.63	6.70
50–54	1 547 942	1 562 518	1 561 110	1 550 796	1 539 231	6.69	6.65	6.55	6.41	6.26
55–59	1 390 152	1 418 976	1 447 433	1 477 563	1 506 920	6.01	6.04	6.07	6.10	6.13
60–64	1 244 149	1 264 613	1 284 129	1 306 099	1 333 065	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.39	5.42
65–69	1 079 541	1 118 668	1 157 316	1 194 248	1 196 026	4.66	4.76	4.85	4.93	4.86
70–74	779 688	814 574	850 655	890 221	958 190	3.37	3.47	3.57	3.68	3.90
75–79	588 265	608 783	630 662	651 134	677 834	2.54	2.59	2.64	2.69	2.76
80–84	446 150	448 056	449 613	455 177	468 431	1.93	1.91	1.89	1.88	1.90
85–89	288 260	295 005	301 440	305 448	306 771	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.25
90–94	119 236	127 591	133 758	140 110	145 332	0.52	0.54	0.56	0.58	0.59
95–99	26 460	27 470	29 698	33 647	38 138	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.16
100 and over	3 387	3 558	3 582	3 526	4 078	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
All ages	23 145 901	23 504 138	23 850 784	24 210 809	24 598 933	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Estimates from June 2013 to June 2016 have a status of preliminary rebased and are subject to revisions. Estimates at June 2017 are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), Country of birth(b)—at 30 June

Country of birth				CHANGE		ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	
	2011	2015	2016	2011–2016	2015–2016	2011–2016(c)	2015–2016
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Australia	16 321 840	17 078 800	17 254 110	932 270	175 310	1.12	1.03
England	991 040	1 000 410	991 060	20	-9 350	—	-0.93
New Zealand	543 950	605 820	607 230	63 280	1 410	2.23	0.23
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	387 420	487 070	526 040	138 620	38 970	6.31	8.00
India	337 120	442 870	468 830	131 710	25 960	6.82	5.86
Philippines	193 030	240 380	246 430	53 400	6 050	5.01	2.52
Vietnam	207 620	232 860	236 750	29 130	3 890	2.66	1.67
Italy	201 680	196 820	194 900	-6 780	-1 920	-0.68	-0.98
South Africa	161 590	178 720	181 450	19 860	2 730	2.35	1.53
Malaysia	134 140	154 580	166 150	32 010	11 570	4.37	7.48
Scotland	141 220	141 940	140 110	-1 110	-1 830	-0.16	-1.29
Germany	125 750	123 640	124 320	-1 430	680	-0.23	0.55
Sri Lanka	99 740	115 120	117 730	17 990	2 610	3.37	2.27
Greece	121 180	118 580	116 640	-4 540	-1 940	-0.76	-1.64
Korea, Republic of (South)	85 930	99 620	106 670	20 740	7 050	4.42	7.08
United States of America	90 090	102 210	104 310	14 220	2 100	2.97	2.05
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	85 990	92 240	96 920	10 930	4 680	2.42	5.07
Lebanon	90 030	93 170	93 250	3 220	80	0.71	0.09
Ireland	78 620	89 100	86 450	7 830	-2 650	1.92	-2.97
Indonesia	73 060	79 110	83 780	10 720	4 670	2.78	5.90
Netherlands	87 660	83 740	82 570	-5 090	-1 170	-1.19	-1.40
Singapore	55 820	65 030	72 860	17 040	7 830	5.47	12.04
Thailand	52 990	68 520	72 250	19 260	3 730	6.40	5.44
Fiji	65 470	71 060	71 800	6 330	740	1.86	1.04
Iraq	54 980	68 840	71 240	16 260	2 400	5.32	3.49
Pakistan	34 150	59 090	63 490	29 340	4 400	13.20	7.45
Croatia	67 580	64 240	63 350	-4 230	-890	-1.28	-1.39
Japan	41 390	48 580	60 050	18 660	11 470	7.73	23.61
Taiwan	33 450	51 930	58 080	24 630	6 150	11.67	11.84
Iran	39 640	53 550	55 650	16 010	2 100	7.02	3.92
Poland	57 900	55 450	55 010	-2 890	-440	-1.02	-0.79
Canada	46 230	50 800	51 330	5 100	530	2.11	1.04
Nepal	27 810	46 080	50 440	22 630	4 360	12.65	9.46
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	51 140	50 200	49 880	-1 260	-320	-0.50	-0.64
Afghanistan	32 970	43 800	45 610	12 640	1 810	6.71	4.13
Egypt	42 080	44 610	44 890	2 810	280	1.30	0.63
Malta	47 960	44 960	44 130	-3 830	-830	-1.65	-1.85
Bangladesh	31 620	41 440	43 320	11 700	1 880	6.50	4.54
Turkey	39 980	40 070	40 390	410	320	0.20	0.80
France	29 770	38 380	40 270	10 500	1 890	6.23	4.92
Zimbabwe	34 610	38 640	39 120	4 510	480	2.48	1.24

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Estimated resident population by country of birth for 2011 is final and is revised for 2015 to 2016. Estimates have not been revised to the 2016 Census. To confidentialise, estimates have been rounded to the nearest 10.

(b) Based on data published in Migration, Australia (cat. no. 3412.0) released on 30 March 2017. Country classification and codes are from the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2011, version 2.3 (cat. no. 1269.0).

(c) Average annual growth rate.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, by age and sex—State and territories—at 30 June 2016(a)

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia ^(b)
MALES									
0–4	16 630	3 578	13 731	2 575	5 885	1 584	3 709	486	48 186
5–9	16 033	3 450	13 921	2 541	5 751	1 772	3 883	437	47 797
10–14	15 007	3 087	12 746	2 265	5 350	1 600	3 797	348	44 218
15–19	14 042	2 943	11 696	2 253	5 020	1 547	3 526	389	41 424
20–24	12 640	2 879	10 501	1 964	4 806	1 266	3 636	475	38 178
25–29	9 979	2 329	8 355	1 746	4 593	981	3 528	349	31 866
30–34	7 707	1 783	6 690	1 407	3 663	801	3 096	238	25 394
35–39	6 457	1 432	5 761	1 025	2 912	634	2 515	198	20 941
40–44	6 825	1 536	5 993	1 109	2 954	685	2 423	196	21 730
45–49	6 532	1 524	5 466	1 049	2 583	756	2 152	208	20 280
50–54	5 992	1 221	4 804	941	2 196	618	1 718	177	17 675
55–59	5 085	1 039	3 754	740	1 748	603	1 271	118	14 370
60–64	3 758	816	2 703	554	1 231	503	915	103	10 590
65–69	2 754	575	1 915	339	794	365	518	49	7 311
70–74	1 578	304	1 011	205	444	201	299	28	4 072
75–79	898	167	521	119	207	105	132	14	2 168
80–84	476	69	258	55	103	66	83	4	1 114
85 and over	197	100	145	47	51	41	52	2	635
All ages	132 590	28 832	109 971	20 934	50 291	14 128	37 253	3 819	397 949
FEMALES									
0–4	15 347	3 536	13 250	2 369	5 606	1 544	3 529	416	45 605
5–9	15 376	3 334	13 442	2 481	5 668	1 699	3 712	357	46 080
10–14	14 079	2 938	12 323	2 249	5 369	1 526	3 490	347	42 329
15–19	13 475	2 948	11 355	2 186	4 704	1 383	3 329	408	39 806
20–24	11 877	2 665	10 061	1 996	4 426	1 189	3 390	378	35 985
25–29	9 762	2 358	8 278	1 691	4 129	1 034	3 287	356	30 900
30–34	8 054	1 745	6 886	1 378	3 535	975	2 997	271	25 850
35–39	6 825	1 511	6 043	1 116	2 896	766	2 531	221	21 921
40–44	7 670	1 561	6 384	1 216	2 851	784	2 473	221	23 176
45–49	7 586	1 582	6 101	1 241	2 971	857	2 388	183	22 923
50–54	6 664	1 358	5 159	1 015	2 473	741	1 957	192	19 563
55–59	5 518	1 086	4 177	849	2 004	662	1 481	145	15 932
60–64	4 034	864	3 077	598	1 457	457	1 118	89	11 697
65–69	2 874	612	2 159	396	961	347	663	49	8 069
70–74	1 742	361	1 283	242	535	181	418	32	4 797
75–79	1 088	222	724	147	302	130	224	20	2 857
80–84	628	150	402	79	193	68	174	8	1 703
85 and over	411	119	323	73	138	68	95	12	1 239
All ages	133 010	28 950	111 427	21 322	50 218	14 411	37 256	3 705	400 432

(a) Estimates at June 2016 are preliminary based on the 2016 Census — see Explanatory Note 28. For further information, see *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0) which will be updated with final estimates in August 2018.

(b) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, by age and sex—State and territories—at 30 June 2016(a) *continued*

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
PERSONS									
0–4	31 977	7 114	26 981	4 944	11 491	3 128	7 238	902	93 791
5–9	31 409	6 784	27 363	5 022	11 419	3 471	7 595	794	93 877
10–14	29 086	6 025	25 069	4 514	10 719	3 126	7 287	695	86 547
15–19	27 517	5 891	23 051	4 439	9 724	2 930	6 855	797	81 230
20–24	24 517	5 544	20 562	3 960	9 232	2 455	7 026	853	74 163
25–29	19 741	4 687	16 633	3 437	8 722	2 015	6 815	705	62 766
30–34	15 761	3 528	13 576	2 785	7 198	1 776	6 093	509	51 244
35–39	13 282	2 943	11 804	2 141	5 808	1 400	5 046	419	42 862
40–44	14 495	3 097	12 377	2 325	5 805	1 469	4 896	417	44 906
45–49	14 118	3 106	11 567	2 290	5 554	1 613	4 540	391	43 203
50–54	12 656	2 579	9 963	1 956	4 669	1 359	3 675	369	37 238
55–59	10 603	2 125	7 931	1 589	3 752	1 265	2 752	263	30 302
60–64	7 792	1 680	5 780	1 152	2 688	960	2 033	192	22 287
65–69	5 628	1 187	4 074	735	1 755	712	1 181	98	15 380
70–74	3 320	665	2 294	447	979	382	717	60	8 869
75–79	1 986	389	1 245	266	509	235	356	34	5 025
80–84	1 104	219	660	134	296	134	257	12	2 817
85 and over	608	219	468	120	189	109	147	14	1 874
All ages	265 600	57 782	221 398	42 256	100 509	28 539	74 509	7 524	798 381

(a) Estimates at June 2016 are preliminary based on the 2016 Census — see Explanatory Note 28. For further information, see *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0) which will be updated with final estimates in August 2018.

(b) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

Period	New South Wales(b)	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(c)	Australia (d)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS (e)									
2011–12	98 886	75 018	63 227	20 267	32 939	6 351	4 014	5 285	306 025
2012–13	99 926	76 542	63 959	20 496	34 513	6 109	4 012	5 534	311 124
2013–14	96 119	76 594	63 490	20 205	34 932	6 030	3 987	5 606	306 997
2014–15	97 857	76 716	62 522	19 952	35 149	5 755	4 039	5 659	307 679
2015–16	99 260	78 953	62 190	19 917	35 875	5 869	3 928	5 703	311 727
2016–17	91 610	79 842	61 807	19 608	34 957	5 664	4 000	5 475	302 994
2011	98 799	72 907	62 774	20 197	32 332	6 562	3 932	5 254	302 788
2012	101 013	76 299	64 557	20 514	34 112	6 191	4 048	5 476	312 244
2013	97 213	76 231	63 430	19 924	34 554	6 080	4 025	5 558	307 044
2014	97 798	77 582	63 690	20 533	35 386	5 877	3 964	5 631	310 494
2015	97 618	77 033	61 417	19 746	35 199	5 674	3 994	5 622	306 331
2016	94 995	76 469	61 658	19 713	35 580	5 844	3 948	5 187	303 435
2015									
September	25 341	19 949	15 702	5 085	8 951	1 435	954	1 423	78 844
December	24 149	19 684	14 717	4 921	8 664	1 399	914	1 408	75 862
2016									
March	24 828	19 799	15 972	5 001	9 201	1 528	1 018	1 440	78 794
June	24 942	19 521	15 799	4 910	9 059	1 507	1 042	1 432	78 227
September	23 798	17 901	15 815	5 203	8 974	1 469	966	1 564	75 703
December	21 427	19 248	14 072	4 599	8 346	1 340	922	751	70 711
2017									
March	23 964	19 893	15 995	4 836	9 005	1 431	1 002	1 795	77 925
June	22 421	22 800	15 925	4 970	8 632	1 424	1 110	1 365	78 655
September	26 554	19 928	15 447	4 901	8 486	1 355	914	1 572	79 163
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (f)(g)									
2011–12	1.946	1.846	1.998	1.892	1.919	2.075	2.158	1.760	1.926
2012–13	1.939	1.839	1.979	1.894	1.926	2.010	2.065	1.791	1.917
2013–14	1.830	1.791	1.931	1.845	1.890	1.984	2.014	1.770	1.851
2014–15	1.826	1.746	1.878	1.798	1.876	1.892	2.023	1.758	1.821
2015–16	1.814	1.743	1.844	1.774	1.896	1.923	1.936	1.736	1.809
2016–17	1.645	1.715	1.811	1.743	1.858	1.847	1.979	1.648	1.732

(a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data, see Explanatory Notes 8–11.

(b) The ABS is currently working with the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages to investigate the lower than usual births for NSW — see Explanatory Note 11.

(c) Processing delays have resulted than lower than usual births for the Australian Capital Territory for the December quarter 2016 — see Explanatory Note 11.

(d) Includes Other Territories — see Explanatory Note 2.

(e) Birth estimates prior to September 2011 are final. From September 2011 to June 2016 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for September 2016 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 Explanatory Notes 7–11.

(f) Births per woman.

(g) Rates from June 2011 to June 2016 are calculated using revised births based on quarter of occurrence and preliminary rebased ERP. Rates at June 2017 are calculated using preliminary births based on quarter of registration and preliminary ERP and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS (c)(d)									
2011–12	50 465	36 168	27 794	12 773	12 969	4 285	1 020	1 721	147 203
2012–13	50 281	36 588	28 432	13 133	13 462	4 461	1 070	1 736	149 166
2013–14	50 776	37 375	27 869	13 013	13 624	4 490	1 123	1 743	150 021
2014–15	52 934	38 573	29 405	13 480	14 053	4 426	1 182	1 840	155 900
2015–16	53 105	38 828	29 804	13 378	14 513	4 675	1 091	1 969	157 376
2016–17	53 527	39 568	30 801	13 670	14 933	4 577	1 068	2 106	160 278
2011	50 177	36 313	27 819	12 696	12 739	4 262	1 023	1 703	146 738
2012	50 867	36 536	28 120	13 145	13 292	4 485	1 009	1 722	149 180
2013	50 111	36 609	27 982	12 842	13 478	4 417	1 089	1 718	148 253
2014	52 377	38 225	28 737	13 381	13 736	4 457	1 172	1 837	153 929
2015	53 038	38 813	29 842	13 534	14 475	4 642	1 143	1 851	157 346
2016	53 073	39 397	29 554	13 415	14 954	4 567	1 047	1 850	157 873
2015									
September	15 156	10 725	8 126	3 880	4 071	1 318	280	527	44 087
December	12 670	9 378	7 307	3 250	3 459	1 151	291	446	37 953
2016									
March	12 151	8 856	6 960	3 031	3 380	1 029	264	442	36 116
June	13 128	9 869	7 411	3 217	3 603	1 177	256	554	39 220
September	14 844	10 680	8 313	3 750	4 134	1 247	246	554	43 770
December	12 950	9 992	6 870	3 417	3 837	1 114	281	300	38 767
2017									
March	12 139	9 466	7 862	3 292	3 459	1 161	267	731	38 382
June	13 594	9 430	7 756	3 211	3 503	1 055	274	521	39 359
September	14 927	11 004	8 378	4 003	3 857	1 423	283	579	44 460

STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (e)(f)

2011–12	5.67	5.39	5.80	5.62	5.34	6.38	7.87	5.14	5.62
2012–13	5.50	5.28	5.73	5.66	5.37	6.58	8.45	4.98	5.53
2013–14	5.40	5.22	5.43	5.49	5.26	6.48	8.52	4.78	5.39
2014–15	5.49	5.21	5.55	5.55	5.27	6.22	8.35	4.84	5.44
2015–16	5.36	5.10	5.43	5.39	5.30	6.45	7.84	5.03	5.35
2016–17	5.26	5.03	5.41	5.36	5.30	6.15	7.21	5.14	5.28

INFANT MORTALITY RATES (g)(h)

2011–12	3.66	2.93	4.44	2.96	2.46	4.72	8.47	3.03	3.54
2012–13	3.23	2.82	4.49	2.88	2.67	3.27	6.73	2.35	3.33
2013–14	3.62	2.90	4.55	2.43	2.23	4.98	6.52	3.39	3.46
2014–15	3.27	2.26	4.22	3.31	2.56	3.65	6.93	3.18	3.19
2015–16	2.98	2.70	3.81	2.91	2.93	3.92	6.87	3.68	3.15
2016–17	2.96	3.11	4.27	2.91	3.20	4.41	8.00	2.56	3.38

(a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data, see Explanatory Notes 8–11.

(b) Includes Other Territories — see Explanatory Note 2.

(c) Death estimates prior to September 2011 are final. From September 2011 to June 2016 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for September 2016 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 Explanatory Notes 7–11.

(d) Processing delays have resulted in lower than usual deaths for the Australian Capital Territory for the December quarter 2016 — see Explanatory Note 11.

(e) Based on the direct method per 1,000 persons. The standard population used is the Australian population at 30 June 2001 as published prior to recasting the ERP series — see Glossary entry for Standardised Death Rate.

(f) Rates June 2011 to June 2016 are calculated using revised deaths based on quarter of occurrence and preliminary rebased ERP. Rates at June 2017 are calculated using preliminary deaths based on quarter of registration and preliminary ERP, and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

(g) Infant deaths per 1000, live births.

(h) Rates June 2011 to June 2016 are calculated using revised infant deaths and revised births, both based on quarter of occurrence. Rates at June 2017 are calculated using preliminary infant deaths and preliminary births, both based on quarter of registration, and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NOM ARRIVALS									
2011-12	148 114	113 314	95 420	22 465	82 870	3 570	6 597	8 881	481 231
2012-13	157 272	119 146	94 346	22 398	82 962	3 729	8 577	8 316	496 746
2013-14	161 230	124 006	86 083	23 449	61 370	3 814	5 979	8 216	474 155
2014-15	165 435	129 533	80 099	23 197	54 391	3 875	6 491	8 938	471 967
2015-16	175 011	142 591	85 253	22 988	53 725	3 861	5 902	8 489	497 824
2016-17	202 913	162 215	91 384	23 448	53 029	4 299	6 153	9 424	552 881
2011	146 230	109 518	90 456	20 816	72 451	3 479	5 367	7 929	456 258
2012	150 099	116 119	95 180	22 371	88 496	3 691	8 308	8 825	493 089
2013	162 254	122 915	91 863	23 381	70 623	3 786	7 047	8 175	490 045
2014	162 288	125 794	81 700	22 737	56 564	3 913	5 846	8 536	467 390
2015	168 968	134 364	81 497	23 270	54 007	3 773	6 324	8 834	481 042
2016	189 959	152 988	88 460	23 498	53 562	4 241	5 913	9 011	527 641
2015									
September	46 059	36 391	22 195	6 124	14 261	978	1 610	2 429	130 049
December	42 567	33 550	20 733	5 236	13 122	960	1 211	1 897	119 276
2016									
March	48 433	42 001	22 829	6 666	15 149	1 208	1 256	2 655	140 197
June	37 952	30 649	19 496	4 962	11 193	715	1 825	1 508	108 302
September	54 200	42 042	23 751	6 453	14 608	1 070	1 638	2 748	146 511
December	49 374	38 296	22 384	5 417	12 612	1 248	1 194	2 100	132 631
2017									
March	56 076	47 942	24 166	6 796	14 326	1 195	1 260	2 891	154 659
June	43 263	33 935	21 083	4 782	11 483	786	2 061	1 685	119 080
September	52 606	42 897	23 679	6 607	12 918	1 441	1 313	3 139	144 602
NOM DEPARTURES									
2011-12	89 916	58 899	50 494	11 114	29 671	2 401	3 579	5 748	251 823
2012-13	92 574	63 519	54 915	11 549	34 953	2 474	3 611	6 009	269 605
2013-14	93 361	67 443	58 891	12 397	42 064	2 527	4 700	6 403	287 790
2014-15	95 815	69 467	60 894	12 583	40 639	2 807	5 019	6 145	293 371
2015-16	97 957	69 918	60 366	12 470	41 422	2 564	5 376	6 314	296 388
2016-17	104 343	75 314	60 236	12 951	39 928	2 838	5 230	6 623	307 473
2011	90 243	59 207	50 144	10 772	28 562	2 396	3 695	5 560	250 579
2012	88 189	60 385	51 560	11 456	32 205	2 429	3 617	5 810	255 653
2013	95 425	65 790	58 014	12 045	39 637	2 516	4 213	6 254	283 895
2014	93 520	68 159	59 269	12 327	41 326	2 653	5 147	6 226	288 630
2015	98 509	70 477	62 580	12 698	41 199	2 738	5 397	6 391	299 991
2016	101 829	73 324	59 716	12 755	40 708	2 733	4 987	6 565	302 621
2015									
September	26 336	18 470	17 160	3 660	11 029	617	1 859	1 744	80 875
December	25 804	18 615	17 713	3 268	11 322	749	1 700	1 914	81 085
2016									
March	23 459	16 784	13 317	3 009	9 439	624	838	1 396	68 866
June	22 358	16 049	12 176	2 533	9 632	574	979	1 260	65 562
September	27 350	19 991	16 106	3 654	10 866	670	1 548	1 830	82 015
December	28 662	20 500	18 117	3 559	10 771	865	1 622	2 079	86 178
2017									
March	23 708	16 878	12 572	3 065	8 830	655	994	1 360	68 064
June	24 623	17 945	13 441	2 673	9 461	648	1 066	1 354	71 216
September	25 544	19 226	15 808	3 042	8 477	554	1 206	1 530	75 387

(a) NOM estimates to June 2016 are final. for September 2016 onwards they are preliminary and are subject to revisions. The preliminary estimates for September 2017 are the first based on a new methodology for net overseas migration due to the removal of outgoing passenger cards by the Department of Home Affairs — see Explanatory Notes 7 and 12-17.

(b) Includes Other Territories — see Explanatory Note 2.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>(b)
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
2011-12	58 198	54 415	44 926	11 351	53 199	1 169	3 018	3 133	229 408
2012-13	64 698	55 627	39 431	10 849	48 009	1 255	4 966	2 307	227 141
2013-14	67 869	56 563	27 192	11 052	19 306	1 287	1 279	1 813	186 365
2014-15	69 620	60 066	19 205	10 614	13 752	1 068	1 472	2 793	178 596
2015-16	77 054	72 673	24 887	10 518	12 303	1 297	526	2 175	201 436
2016-17	98 570	86 901	31 148	10 497	13 101	1 461	923	2 801	245 408
2011	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	205 679
2012	61 910	55 734	43 620	10 915	56 291	1 262	4 691	3 015	237 436
2013	66 829	57 125	33 849	11 336	30 986	1 270	2 834	1 921	206 150
2014	68 768	57 635	22 431	10 410	15 238	1 260	699	2 310	178 760
2015	70 459	63 887	18 917	10 572	12 808	1 035	927	2 443	181 051
2016	88 130	79 664	28 744	10 743	12 854	1 508	926	2 446	225 020
2015									
September	19 723	17 921	5 035	2 464	3 232	361	-249	685	49 174
December	16 763	14 935	3 020	1 968	1 800	211	-489	-17	38 191
2016									
March	24 974	25 217	9 512	3 657	5 710	584	418	1 259	71 331
June	15 594	14 600	7 320	2 429	1 561	141	846	248	42 740
September	26 850	22 051	7 645	2 799	3 742	400	90	918	64 496
December	20 712	17 796	4 267	1 858	1 841	383	-428	21	46 453
2017									
March	32 368	31 064	11 594	3 731	5 496	540	266	1 531	86 595
June	18 640	15 990	7 642	2 109	2 022	138	995	331	47 864
September	27 062	23 671	7 871	3 565	4 441	887	107	1 609	69 215

(a) NOM estimates to June 2016 are final. for September 2016 onwards they are preliminary and are subject to revisions. The preliminary estimates for September 2017 are the first based on a new methodology for net overseas migration due to the removal of outgoing passenger cards by the Department of Home Affairs — see Explanatory Notes 7 and 12-17.

(b) Includes Other Territories — see Explanatory Note 2.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>
INTERSTATE ARRIVALS									
2011–12	83 729	67 469	91 646	22 871	42 028	10 331	15 836	18 942	352 852
2012–13	81 023	68 788	87 391	21 607	39 257	10 056	15 072	17 396	340 590
2013–14	88 269	72 356	88 323	22 824	35 125	10 511	14 143	17 478	349 029
2014–15	86 194	72 112	85 332	21 428	31 702	10 284	14 041	17 875	338 968
2015–16	92 154	81 951	93 898	22 033	30 223	11 386	14 809	19 945	366 399
2016–17	92 459	84 216	98 197	22 174	27 697	11 996	13 546	20 572	370 857
2011	83 278	67 374	89 121	22 983	39 773	11 053	15 484	18 764	348 077
2012	79 030	65 178	86 759	21 400	40 184	9 724	14 790	17 621	334 686
2013	87 162	72 303	90 670	22 588	38 109	10 644	15 169	18 442	355 087
2014	85 240	70 875	84 225	21 896	32 824	9 874	13 810	16 512	335 256
2015	88 930	76 013	88 721	21 579	30 816	10 878	14 320	18 877	350 134
2016	94 314	85 331	97 741	22 285	29 253	11 855	14 524	20 655	375 958
2015									
September	19 633	16 447	19 539	4 739	6 887	2 550	3 180	4 085	77 060
December	24 590	22 036	25 072	5 780	7 832	2 784	3 942	5 349	97 385
2016									
March	23 246	21 006	23 896	5 625	7 691	2 811	3 803	5 253	93 331
June	24 685	22 462	25 391	5 889	7 813	3 241	3 884	5 258	98 623
September	20 144	17 275	20 730	4 601	6 058	2 472	3 022	4 128	78 430
December	26 239	24 588	27 724	6 170	7 691	3 331	3 815	6 016	105 574
2017									
March	22 825	21 171	24 526	5 677	6 832	2 952	3 325	5 290	92 598
June	23 251	21 182	25 217	5 726	7 116	3 241	3 384	5 138	94 255
September	21 205	18 614	22 998	5 180	6 322	2 821	2 986	4 324	84 450
INTERSTATE DEPARTURES									
2011–12	101 694	66 030	80 578	25 295	30 612	12 943	17 259	18 441	352 852
2012–13	95 486	63 345	79 195	25 580	30 924	11 998	16 292	17 770	340 590
2013–14	95 126	63 573	82 570	25 792	34 080	11 679	17 487	18 722	349 029
2014–15	92 833	61 922	78 915	25 191	33 664	10 812	17 079	18 552	338 968
2015–16	103 503	65 252	82 317	28 431	37 926	11 344	17 505	20 121	366 399
2016–17	107 318	67 034	80 771	28 115	39 419	11 255	17 036	19 909	370 857
2011	99 239	64 002	80 079	25 384	30 726	12 457	17 657	18 281	348 077
2012	95 828	62 843	76 535	24 438	29 381	12 161	15 929	17 571	334 686
2013	98 381	64 775	83 773	26 532	33 309	12 104	17 393	18 820	355 087
2014	90 812	61 539	78 627	24 640	33 224	11 152	17 202	18 060	335 256
2015	97 679	62 964	80 395	26 546	35 129	10 957	17 052	19 412	350 134
2016	107 136	67 344	83 089	29 188	40 077	11 388	17 702	20 034	375 958
2015									
September	21 613	13 930	17 522	5 849	7 822	2 413	3 630	4 281	77 060
December	27 613	17 187	21 914	7 545	9 871	3 115	4 725	5 415	97 385
2016									
March	26 477	16 620	20 818	7 275	9 615	2 754	4 582	5 190	93 331
June	27 800	17 515	22 063	7 762	10 618	3 062	4 568	5 235	98 623
September	22 508	14 272	17 328	5 797	8 488	2 385	3 580	4 072	78 430
December	30 351	18 937	22 880	8 354	11 356	3 187	4 972	5 537	105 574
2017									
March	27 100	16 215	20 384	6 965	9 692	2 711	4 384	5 147	92 598
June	27 359	17 610	20 179	6 999	9 883	2 972	4 100	5 153	94 255
September	25 143	15 867	17 698	6 282	8 611	2 475	3 764	4 610	84 450

- (a) Interstate migration estimates to June 2011 are final. For September 2011 onwards they are preliminary and will be revised following final rebasing on the 2016 Census — see Explanatory Notes 19–22.
- (b) For the interstate migration matrices see ABS.Stat dataset Interstate Migration by States and Territories of Arrival and Departure by Sex.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION									
2011-12	-17 965	1 439	11 068	-2 424	11 416	-2 612	-1 423	501	..
2012-13	-14 463	5 443	8 196	-3 973	8 333	-1 942	-1 220	-374	..
2013-14	-6 857	8 783	5 753	-2 968	1 045	-1 168	-3 344	-1 244	..
2014-15	-6 639	10 190	6 417	-3 763	-1 962	-528	-3 038	-677	..
2015-16	-11 349	16 699	11 581	-6 398	-7 703	42	-2 696	-176	..
2016-17	-14 859	17 182	17 426	-5 941	-11 722	741	-3 490	663	..
2011	-15 961	3 372	9 042	-2 401	9 047	-1 404	-2 173	483	..
2012	-16 798	2 335	10 224	-3 038	10 803	-2 437	-1 139	50	..
2013	-11 219	7 528	6 897	-3 944	4 800	-1 460	-2 224	-378	..
2014	-5 572	9 336	5 598	-2 744	-400	-1 278	-3 392	-1 548	..
2015	-8 749	13 049	8 326	-4 967	-4 313	-79	-2 732	-535	..
2016	-12 822	17 987	14 652	-6 903	-10 824	467	-3 178	621	..
2015									
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	..
2016									
March	-3 231	4 386	3 078	-1 650	-1 924	57	-779	63	..
June	-3 115	4 947	3 328	-1 873	-2 805	179	-684	23	..
September	-2 364	3 003	3 402	-1 196	-2 430	87	-558	56	..
December	-4 112	5 651	4 844	-2 184	-3 665	144	-1 157	479	..
2017									
March	-4 275	4 956	4 142	-1 288	-2 860	241	-1 059	143	..
June	-4 108	3 572	5 038	-1 273	-2 767	269	-716	-15	..
September	-3 938	2 747	5 300	-1 102	-2 289	346	-778	-286	..

.. not applicable

(a) Interstate migration estimates to June 2011 are final. For September 2011 onwards they are preliminary and will be revised following final rebasing on the 2016 Census — see Explanatory Notes 19–22.

(b) For the interstate migration matrices see ABS.Stat dataset Interstate Migration by States and Territories of Arrival and Departure by Sex.

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

.. not applicable

(a) Uses preliminary Estimated Resident Population at June 2012 as the base population — see Explanatory Notes 23–27. For further information see *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

(b) Includes Other Territories — see Explanatory Note 2.

(c) Series A assumes high levels of fertility, overseas migration and life expectancy, and large interstate migration flows — see Explanatory Note 25.

(d) Series B assumes medium levels of fertility, overseas migration, life expectancy, and interstate migration flows — see Explanatory Note 26.

(e) Series C assumes low levels of fertility and overseas migration, medium life expectancy, and small interstate migration flows — see Explanatory Note 27.

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
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PROJECTIONS, SERIES A — PERSONS (c)

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

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PROJECTIONS, SERIES B — PERSONS (d)

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

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PROJECTIONS, SERIES C — PERSONS (e)

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

(a) Uses final rebased estimates at June 2011 as the base population — see Explanatory Note 28. 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 Explanatory Note 2.

(c) Series A assumes: constant fertility rates; high increase in paternity rates and life expectancy at birth; constant levels of interstate migration; and zero net overseas migration — see Explanatory Note 29.

(d) Series B assumes: small decrease in fertility rates; medium increase in paternity rates and life expectancy at birth; constant levels of interstate migration; and zero net overseas migration — see Explanatory Note 30.

(e) Series C assumes: a medium decrease in fertility rates; constant paternity rates; low increase in life expectancy at birth; constant levels of interstate migration; and zero net overseas migration — see Explanatory Note 31.

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

(a) Data are based on the 2011 Census — see Explanatory Notes 32–33. For further information see — Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2036* (cat. no. 3236.0).

(b) Includes Other Territories — see Explanatory Note 2.

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 *2016 Census of Population and Housing* held on 9 August 2016 (with various adjustments described in paragraphs 5 and 6), and the addition of quarterly components of population growth. The ABS has used the 2016 Census to produce preliminary rebased estimates of the resident population (refer to paragraph 6). 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 Population estimates commencing from September quarter 1993 include estimates for another category of the state and territory level, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jervis 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. From 1 July 2016 Norfolk Island has been included in the Other Territory category following the introduction of the *Norfolk Island Legislation Amendment Act 2015*. Data for Other and External Territories are detailed separately in table 8.

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

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Method of estimation

5 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 on Census night. Overseas visitors in Australia on Census night are excluded in this calculation. Post-Census ERP is 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.

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

Status of quarterly ERP data

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, AS AT 22 MARCH 2018

	<i>Census base</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Overseas migration</i>	<i>Interstate migration</i>	<i>ERP STATUS</i>
Sep.1991–Jun. 2011	Based to 1996, 2001, 2006 & 2011 Censuses as applicable	Final	Final	Final	FINAL
Sep. 2011–Jun. 2016	2016 Census	Revised – based on date of occurrence	Final – based on actual traveller behaviour	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2011 Census	PRELIMINARY REBASED
Sep. 2016–Sep. 2017	2016 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour one year ago	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2011 Census	PRELIMINARY

Natural increase: births and deaths

8 Natural increase is a major component of ABS quarterly state and territory population estimates and is calculated using the estimated number of births and deaths. The births and deaths data in this release are shown by state and territory of usual residence, using year/quarter of registration for preliminary data and year/quarter of occurrence for both revised and final data. This may affect time series comparisons within relevant tables.

9 The timeliness and accuracy of ABS quarterly population estimates depend in part on the timeliness and accuracy of estimates of births and deaths which are based on registrations. To provide timely estimates, the ABS produces preliminary estimates using births and deaths by quarter of registration 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. The major difficulty in this area is that while the vast majority of births and deaths are registered promptly, a small proportion of registrations are delayed for months or even years.

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

11 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:

- June 2017: New South Wales. The ABS is currently working with the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages to investigate the decline in birth registrations for NSW, noting that processing issues can impact on counts.
- December 2016: Australian Capital Territory. The lower than usual birth and death registrations in the December quarter is due to processing delays. Advice received from the registry was that birth and death registrations are likely to be in line with previous quarters.
- September 2016: Victoria. The lower than usual birth registrations in the September quarter is due to processing delays.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Overseas migration

12 For the purposes of 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.

13 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. For further information on the 12/16 month rule see the Technical Note: '*12/16 month rule*' *Methodology for Calculating Net Overseas Migration from September quarter 2006 onwards in Migration, Australia, 2008-09* (cat. no. 3412.0).

14 Preliminary estimates of NOM are required within 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.

15 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.

16 The preliminary estimates for September 2017 are the first based on a new methodology for NOM. The change in method is due to the removal of outgoing passenger cards by the Department of Home Affairs from July 2017. As NOM estimates cannot be finalised until 16 months after the reference period, NOM is subject to revision. Testing has shown that the revision between preliminary and final NOM using the new methodology has improved when compared to the previous method. For further information see the *Australian Demographic Statistics, September quarter 2017* (cat. no. 3101.0) *Feature Article: Improvements to estimation of new overseas migration*.

17 Statistics of net overseas migration and related data are also published regularly by the Department of Home Affairs <<http://www.homeaffairs.gov.au>>.

Diplomatic personnel

18 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.

Interstate migration

19 Quarterly interstate migration cannot be directly measured and is estimated using administrative data. To do this the ABS uses information on interstate changes of address from Medicare records (produced by the Department of Human Services) and the Department of Defence in the case of the military.

20 The Medicare-based model is calibrated using migration data from the most recent Census (that data is available for), from which updated expansion factors are calculated. Expansion factors account for undercoverage of Medicare data by age and sex. The current model includes the following characteristics:

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Interstate migration continued

- Medicare data is lagged by three months (both for calculating expansion factors and for estimating progressive quarters of interstate migration);
- Census, Medicare and multiple movers data were smoothed to produce expansion factors;
- capping was applied to expansion factors;
- expansion factors were 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 was applied to the expansion factors.

21 Because the Medicare-based data is an indirect measure of migration, the estimates of interstate migration are considered the poorest measure of the components of population change at the state and territory level. For further information 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).

22 Medicare theoretically covers all Australian residents and non-Australian residents granted temporary Medicare registration. However, some Australian usual residents do not access the Medicare system, primarily due to access to alternative health services. One group is the military. Interstate defence force movements not covered by Medicare are estimated and then added to the Medicare-based interstate movement estimates. Quarterly counts of defence force personnel by age, sex and state/territory, supplied by the Department of Defence, form the number of interstate defence force movements, and 70% are assumed to be not covered by the Medicare-based estimates.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

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

24 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:

25 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.

26 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.

27 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),

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

continued

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.

ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

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

29 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.

30 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.

31 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.

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

32 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.

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

CONFIDENTIALITY

34 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

CONFIDENTIALITY *continued*

35 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

36 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

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

USE OF POPULATION ESTIMATES IN REPORTING

38 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.

39 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.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

40 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.

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	Product	Contents
RECENT RELEASES		
19/01/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Nov 2017 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
19/02/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Dec 2017 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
15/03/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Jan 2018 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
22/03/2018	Australian Demographic Statistics, Sep qtr 2017 (cat. no. 3101.0)	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, and interstate and overseas migration data.

UPCOMING RELEASES		
18/04/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Feb 2018 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
24/04/2018	Regional Population Growth, Australia 2016-2017 (cat. no. 3218.0)	Population estimates for all sub-state regions as at June 2017.
15/05/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Mar 2018 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
18/06/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Apr 2018 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
21/06/2018	Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec qtr 2017 (cat. no. 3101.0)	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, and interstate and overseas migration data.
27/07/2018	Migration, Australia 2016-2017 (cat. no. 3412.0)	International migration into and out of Australia, interstate migration and information on overseas-born residents of Australia.

OTHER		
various	ABS.Stat	An interactive, free online tool that presents demographic data in a searchable, flexible and dynamic way. (http://stat.abs.gov.au/).

TECHNICAL NOTE RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES *continued*

SCHEDULE OF PROPOSED
ABS PUBLICATION RELEASES

2 The following table shows the release schedule for 2016 rebased ERP over the next few years.

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

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P_t = the estimated resident population at time point t

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

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

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

NOM = net overseas migration occurring between t and $t+1$.

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

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA)	Represent the socioeconomic area of each of the eight state and territory capital cities. These boundaries are built from aggregations of whole Statistical Areas Level 4. GCCSA boundaries represent a broad socioeconomic definition of each capital city, they contain not only the urban area of the capital city, but also surrounding and non-urban areas where much of the population has strong links to the capital city, through for example, commuting to work. For further information see <i>Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Statistical Areas, July 2016</i> (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001).
Household	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.</p>
Infant death	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.
Intercensal difference	Intercensal difference is the 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).
Median age	For any distribution, the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.
Migration adjustment	Prior to September quarter 2006, the ABS applied a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprised adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.
Natural increase	Excess of births over deaths.
Net interstate migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
Net overseas migration (NOM)	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:

GLOSSARY *continued*

Net overseas migration (NOM) <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ based on an international traveller's duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period;■ the difference between:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period, who <i>are not</i> currently counted within the population, and are then added to the population (NOM arrivals); and■ the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long-term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period, who <i>are</i> currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population (NOM departures).
NOM arrivals	<p>NOM arrivals are all overseas arrivals that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period, who <i>are not</i> currently counted within the population, and are then added to the population.</p> <p>Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'.</p>
NOM departures	<p>NOM departures are all overseas departures that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of outgoing international travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period, who <i>are</i> currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population.</p> <p>Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'.</p>
Net undercount	<p>The difference between the actual Census count (including imputations) and an estimate of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census. This estimate is based on the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) conducted after each Census. For a category of person (e.g. based on age, sex and state of usual residence), net undercount is the result of Census undercount, overcount, differences in classification between the PES and Census and imputation error.</p>
Population growth	<p>For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the Census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal difference.</p>
Population growth rate	<p>Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.</p>
Population projections	<p>The ABS uses the cohort-component method for producing population projections of Australia, the states, territories, capital cities and balances of state. This method begins with a base population for each sex by single year of age and advances it year by year, for each year in the projection period, by applying assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality and migration. The assumptions are based on demographic trends over the past decade and longer, both in Australia and internationally. The projections are not predictions or forecasts, but are simply illustrations of the change in population which would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period. A number of projections are produced by the ABS to show a range of possible future outcomes.</p>
Post Enumeration Survey (PES)	<p>The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted following the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once or in error. Historically more people are missed than are counted more than once in Australia, leading to a net undercount. Results from the PES contribute to a more accurate calculation of the estimated resident population (ERP) for Australia and the states and territories, which is then backdated to 30 June of the Census year.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Rebasing of population estimates	<p>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 population estimates from the previous census to the most recent census (the intercensal period). For further information on rebasing to the 2016 Census see <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i>, December quarter 2016 (cat. no. 3101.0) Feature Article: <i>Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates using the 2016 Census</i>.</p>
Recasting of population estimates	<p>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</i>, December quarter 2012 (cat. no. 3101.0) Feature Article: <i>Recasting 20 Years of ERP</i>.</p>
Sex ratio	<p>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.</p>
Significant Urban Area (SUA)	<p>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. For further information see <i>Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 4 - Significant Urban Areas, Urban Centres and Localities, Section of State, July 2016</i> (cat. no. 1270.0.55.004).</p>
Standardised death rate (SDR)	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 (19,413,240), as published prior to recasting the ERP series. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The <i>direct method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and■ The <i>indirect method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.
State or territory of usual residence	<p>State or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the population (estimated resident population);■ the mother (birth collection); and■ the deceased (death collection). <p>In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by overseas arrivals, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this is not necessarily the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

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