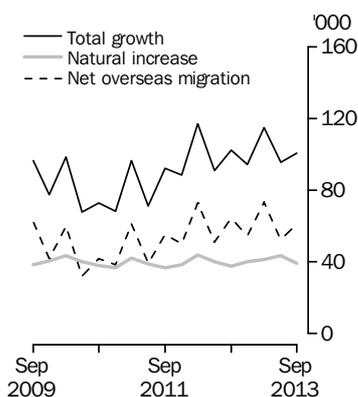


# AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

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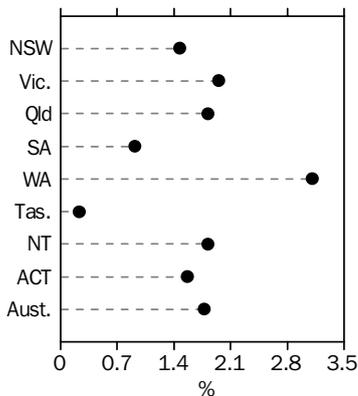
## Population growth

Quarterly



## Population Growth Rate

Year ended 30 September 2013



## INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Michael Giampietro on Canberra (02) 6252 5640.

## KEY FIGURES

### PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Sep qtr 2013 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 439.2	108.1	1.5
Victoria	5 768.6	110.5	2.0
Queensland	4 676.4	83.7	1.8
South Australia	1 674.7	15.3	0.9
Western Australia	2 535.7	76.3	3.1
Tasmania	513.4	1.2	0.2
Northern Territory	241.8	4.3	1.8
Australian Capital Territory	382.9	5.9	1.6
<b>Australia (a)</b>	<b>23 235.8</b>	<b>405.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>

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

## KEY POINTS

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 September 2013 was 23,235,800 people. This reflects an increase of 405,400 people since 30 September 2012 and 100,600 people since 30 June 2013.
- The preliminary estimates of natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 September 2013 (164,400 people) was 2.9%, or 4,700 people higher than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 September 2012 (159,700 people).
- The preliminary estimates of net overseas migration (NOM) recorded for the year ended 30 September 2013 (241,000 people) was 1.0%, or 2,400 people higher than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 30 September 2012 (238,600 people).

### POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.8% during the year ended 30 September 2013.
- Natural increase and NOM contributed 41% and 59% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 30 September 2013.
- All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 30 September 2013. Western Australia continued to record the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 3.1%. Tasmania recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.2%.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
December 2013	19 June 2014
March 2014	25 September 2014
June 2014	18 December 2014
September 2014	26 March 2015
December 2014	25 June 2015
March 2015	24 September 2015



## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

As scheduled, interstate migration flow data for the intercensal period September 2006 to June 2011 has been finalised based on Census 2011 data. In addition, previously published interstate migration flow data from September 2011 to June 2013 has been revised following the processing of the data with expansion factors based on the 2011 Census (see paragraphs 21-26 of the Explanatory Notes). For further information see the *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2014* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.003).

As previously advised, Overseas arrival and departure movement data (previously published in tables titled 'Categories of Overseas Arrivals/Departures' and numbered 17 and 18 respectively) will no longer be published in this publication. This data is currently published on a monthly basis in *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).

The Glossary terms 'intercensal discrepancy' and 'intercensal error' have been updated to include the new terms 'preliminary intercensal difference' and 'final intercensal difference' respectively. These will eventually replace the previously used terms. For further information see the Glossary.

## RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

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

Jonathan Palmer  
Acting Australian Statistician

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## ABBREVIATIONS

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

## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY

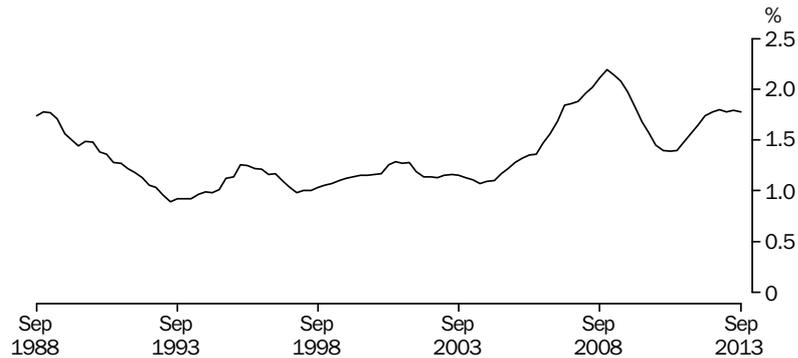
### ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

#### AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 September 2013 was 23,235,800 people. This reflects an increase of 405,400 people since 30 September 2012 and 100,600 people since 30 June 2013.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 30 September 2013 was 1.8%.

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



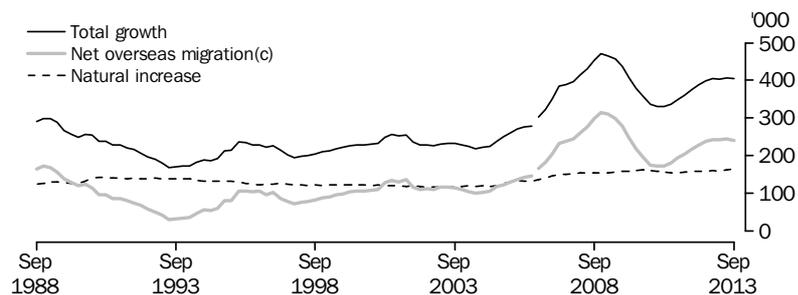
(a) Annual growth calculated at the end of each quarter.  
 (b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. Estimates for 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2012 are revised, and estimates thereafter are preliminary.

#### COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 30 September 2013 was higher from net overseas migration (59%) than from natural increase (41%). The NOM share of this growth decreased slightly from 60% for the previous year ending 30 September 2012, whilst correspondingly the natural increase share increased slightly from 40% over the same period.

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



(a) Annual components calculated over each quarter.  
 (b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. Estimates for 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2012 are revised, and estimates thereafter are preliminary.  
 (c) NOM estimates have been calculated using a range of methods over the period, and include a break in series at 30 September 2006 – see paragraphs 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

#### Natural Increase

Estimated natural increase for the year ended 30 September 2013 was 164,400 people, an increase of 2.9%, or 4,700 people, compared with natural increase for the year ended 30 September 2012 (159,700 people).

*Natural Increase continued*

**BIRTHS**

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 30 September 2013 (310,600 births) remained fairly stable, increasing by 100 births from the year ended 30 September 2012 (310,500 births).

**DEATHS**

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 30 September 2013 (146,200 deaths) was 3.1%, or 4,600 deaths, lower than the figure for the year ended 30 September 2012 (150,800 deaths).

*Net Overseas Migration*

For the year ended 30 September 2013, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate was 241,000 people. This was 1.0% (2,400 people) higher than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 30 September 2012 (238,600 people).

NOM arrivals increased by 4.1% (20,100 people) between the years ended 30 September 2012 (491,500 people) and 30 September 2013 (511,600 people).

NOM departures increased by 7.0% (17,700 people) between the years ended 30 September 2012 (252,900 people) and 30 September 2013 (270,600 people).

The preliminary net overseas migration estimate for the September quarter 2013 (61,200 people) was 5.2% (3,400 people) lower than the estimate for the September quarter 2012 (64,600 people).

STATES AND  
TERRITORIES:  
POPULATION AND  
GROWTH

The estimated resident population for each state and territory at 30 September 2013 was as follows:

- New South Wales 7,439,200;
- Victoria 5,768,600;
- Queensland 4,676,400;
- South Australia 1,674,700;
- Western Australia 2,535,700;
- Tasmania 513,400;
- Northern Territory 241,800; and
- Australian Capital Territory 382,900.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 30 September 2013. Western Australia continued to record the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 3.1%. Tasmania recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.2%.

COMPONENTS OF  
POPULATION CHANGE

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

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 30 September 2013, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

For the year ended 30 September 2013, natural increase was the major component of population change in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Net overseas migration was the major component of population change in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia. A net interstate migration loss was the largest contributor to population change in Tasmania. Net interstate migration losses were also recorded in New South Wales, South Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

*Natural Increase*

BIRTHS

The total number of births registered for the year ended 30 September 2013 increased moderately in half of the states and territories when compared to the previous year. The largest percentage increase of registered births was recorded in Western Australia at 2.6% (an increase of 900 births). This was followed by the Australian Capital Territory (2.4%), Victoria (1.4%) and the Northern Territory (0.2%). The remaining states and territories recorded decreases in numbers of births. The largest percentage decrease of registered births was recorded in Tasmania, decreasing by 4.3% (300 births), followed by New South Wales (down 1.1%), Queensland (down 0.8%) and South Australia (down 0.3%). For more information, see table 13.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 30 September 2013 decreased for most of the states and territories when compared to the previous year. The largest percentage decrease was recorded in New South Wales, decreasing by 7.0% (3,700 deaths). This was followed by the Australian Capital Territory (down 4.7%), Queensland (down 1.7%) and Victoria (down 1.3%). Moderate increases in registered deaths were recorded for the remaining states and territories with the largest percentage

## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

### *Natural Increase continued*

### DEATHS *continued*

increase recorded in the Northern Territory at 4.6% (50 deaths). For more information, see table 14.

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

### *Net Overseas Migration*

All states and territories recorded positive net overseas migration (NOM) for the year ending 30 September 2013. However, only half of the states and territories recorded an increase in NOM when compared to the previous year, with New South Wales recording the largest numerical increase over the last four quarters at 9,700 people (16.0%), followed by Victoria at 6,000 people (10.7%). Moderate increases were recorded for South Australia (up 400 people) and Tasmania (up 200 people). The largest numerical decrease in NOM was recorded in Western Australia, decreasing by 7,100 people. Moderate decreases were recorded for the Northern Territory (down 500 people) and the Australian Capital Territory (down 400 people). For more information, see table 16.

### NOM ARRIVALS

Compared with the previous year ended 30 September 2012, most states and territories recorded increases in NOM arrivals. New South Wales recorded the largest percentage and numerical increase at 8.8% (13,200 people), followed by Victoria at 8.5% (9,900 people). Moderate increases were recorded for Tasmania (up 5.5%), the Northern Territory (up 5.0%) and South Australia (up 3.2%). The largest numerical decrease was recorded for Western Australia at 2,400 people (2.8%), followed by Queensland (down 1,500 people) and the Australian Capital Territory (300 people). For more information, see table 16.

### NOM DEPARTURES

Compared with the previous year ended 30 September 2012, all states and territories recorded increases in NOM departures except for Tasmania, which recorded a slight decrease of 1.5%. The largest numerical increase was recorded for Western Australia at 4,600 people (15.3%). This was closely followed by Queensland (4,500 people) and Victoria (3,900 people). For more information, see table 16.

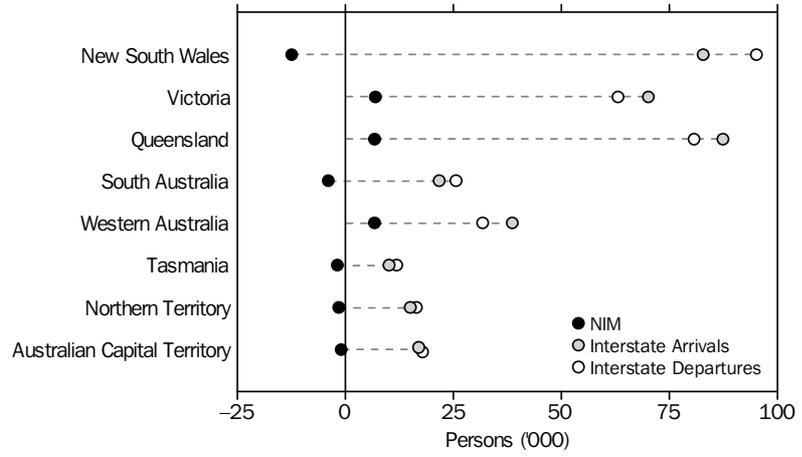
### *Net Interstate Migration*

Victoria recorded the highest gains from net interstate migration (NIM) for the year ended 30 September 2013 (6,900 people), closely followed by Western Australia (6,800 people) and Queensland (6,700 people). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (12,400 people), South Australia (3,900 people), Tasmania (1,800 people), the Northern Territory (1,500 people) and the Australian Capital Territory (900 people). For more information, see table 17.

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Net Interstate Migration  
*continued*

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and Territories—Year ending September 2013



## POPULATION CHANGE, Summary—Australia

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE (a)				POPULATION		
	Births (b)	Deaths (b)	Natural Increase (b)	Net Overseas Migration (c)	Estimated Resident Population (d)	Growth on previous year (e)	Growth on previous year (e)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
<b>2007–08</b>	295.2	140.7	154.4	277.3	21 249.2	421.6	2.02
<b>2008–09</b>	300.1	143.7	156.3	299.9	21 691.7	442.5	2.08
<b>2009–10</b>	304.0	141.5	162.6	196.1	22 031.8	340.1	1.57
<b>2010–11</b>	301.2	145.4	155.7	180.4	22 340.0	308.3	1.40
<b>2011–12</b>	306.0	147.2	158.8	229.4	22 728.3	388.2	1.74
<b>2012–13</b>	311.4	148.8	162.7	244.4	23 135.3	407.0	1.79
<b>2007</b>	293.1	139.8	153.3	244.0	21 016.1	388.6	1.88
<b>2008</b>	298.3	142.5	155.8	315.7	21 475.6	459.5	2.19
<b>2009</b>	300.8	141.6	159.2	246.9	21 865.6	390.0	1.82
<b>2010</b>	300.8	142.8	158.0	172.0	22 172.5	306.8	1.40
<b>2011</b>	302.8	146.7	156.1	205.7	22 520.3	347.8	1.57
<b>2012</b>	309.6	147.8	161.8	242.7	22 924.8	404.5	1.80
<b>2011</b>							
September	76.2	39.6	36.6	55.4	22 432.0	327.6	1.48
December	74.2	36.1	38.2	50.1	22 520.3	347.8	1.57
<b>2012</b>							
March	78.1	34.1	44.1	72.8	22 637.1	368.4	1.65
June	77.5	37.5	40.0	51.2	22 728.3	388.2	1.74
September	80.7	43.1	37.5	64.6	22 830.4	398.4	1.78
December	73.3	33.1	40.2	54.2	22 924.8	404.5	1.80
<b>2013</b>							
March	77.2	35.9	41.4	73.4	23 039.5	402.4	1.78
June	80.2	36.7	43.5	52.2	23 135.3	407.0	1.79
September	79.8	40.5	39.3	61.2	23 235.8	405.4	1.78

- (a) For further information on each component of population change, see the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Estimates of births, deaths and natural increase prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2012 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2012 and onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revision – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2012 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revision. Estimates for 30 September 2012 and onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2012 they are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates at 30 September 2012 and onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory notes.
- (e) Differences between growth on previous year and the sum of the components of population change prior to 30 September 2011 are due to intercensal discrepancy/final intercensal difference.

## POPULATION CHANGE, Components—States and territories

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NATURAL INCREASE (b)									
<b>2007-08</b>	49 636	35 318	35 558	7 333	18 156	2 595	2 850	2 963	<b>154 432</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	50 538	35 194	36 519	7 201	18 222	2 599	2 890	3 166	<b>156 343</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	53 036	37 664	36 598	7 456	18 934	2 309	2 964	3 593	<b>162 566</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	49 998	35 172	35 804	7 070	19 128	2 202	2 945	3 382	<b>155 714</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	48 421	38 850	35 433	7 494	19 970	2 066	2 994	3 564	<b>158 822</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	49 895	40 745	35 298	7 143	21 185	1 610	3 033	3 711	<b>162 656</b>
<b>2007</b>	50 199	35 395	34 528	7 337	17 492	2 453	2 870	3 035	<b>153 327</b>
<b>2008</b>	50 655	35 212	36 033	7 179	18 165	2 629	2 819	3 081	<b>155 794</b>
<b>2009</b>	51 500	36 413	36 528	7 286	18 707	2 526	2 983	3 281	<b>159 237</b>
<b>2010</b>	51 258	36 168	36 282	7 143	18 636	2 157	2 903	3 422	<b>157 978</b>
<b>2011</b>	48 622	36 594	34 955	7 501	19 593	2 300	2 909	3 551	<b>156 050</b>
<b>2012</b>	48 603	40 922	36 214	6 951	20 598	1 657	3 117	3 685	<b>161 782</b>
<b>2011</b>									
September	11 063	9 107	7 918	1 753	4 659	563	722	841	<b>36 633</b>
December	11 684	9 627	8 353	1 829	4 581	564	614	902	<b>38 163</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March	13 729	10 401	10 084	2 094	5 470	508	800	983	<b>44 073</b>
June	11 945	9 715	9 078	1 818	5 260	431	858	838	<b>39 953</b>
September	10 587	10 007	8 437	1 465	4 933	404	749	948	<b>37 542</b>
December	12 342	10 799	8 615	1 574	4 935	314	710	916	<b>40 214</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	11 637	10 113	9 615	2 296	5 814	435	735	702	<b>41 353</b>
June	15 329	9 826	8 631	1 808	5 503	457	839	1 145	<b>43 547</b>
September	11 206	10 554	9 025	1 576	4 811	313	701	1 123	<b>39 314</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (c)									
<b>2007-08</b>	87 389	73 562	53 907	15 327	41 176	1 835	1 623	2 518	<b>277 338</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	86 743	83 616	59 319	18 005	44 328	2 127	2 099	3 608	<b>299 866</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	57 152	53 679	35 820	14 537	28 866	1 679	1 231	3 085	<b>196 058</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	<b>180 372</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	58 198	54 415	44 926	11 351	53 199	1 169	3 018	3 133	<b>229 408</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	67 784	60 632	45 104	11 622	51 809	1 385	3 065	2 968	<b>244 371</b>
<b>2007</b>	76 897	66 472	47 681	13 829	34 427	1 469	1 377	1 877	<b>244 030</b>
<b>2008</b>	96 427	83 225	62 840	17 617	48 189	2 089	1 970	3 325	<b>315 687</b>
<b>2009</b>	70 164	72 087	47 325	17 173	32 841	1 926	1 690	3 668	<b>246 900</b>
<b>2010</b>	50 044	43 214	31 670	10 894	31 897	1 230	1 087	2 001	<b>172 038</b>
<b>2011</b>	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	<b>205 679</b>
<b>2012</b>	62 614	57 612	47 953	11 341	55 328	1 285	3 412	3 175	<b>242 720</b>
<b>2011</b>									
September	15 038	13 235	11 017	2 569	12 056	252	635	580	<b>55 382</b>
December	13 867	11 911	8 975	2 496	11 919	272	211	445	<b>50 096</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March	17 789	18 400	13 720	3 979	16 059	500	817	1 492	<b>72 756</b>
June	11 504	10 869	11 214	2 307	13 165	145	1 355	616	<b>51 174</b>
September	17 126	15 152	13 189	2 757	14 358	303	957	752	<b>64 595</b>
December	16 195	13 191	9 830	2 298	11 746	337	283	315	<b>54 195</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	19 648	19 893	12 632	3 892	14 745	555	705	1 325	<b>73 396</b>
June	14 815	12 396	9 453	2 675	10 960	190	1 120	576	<b>52 185</b>
September	19 297	16 862	9 212	3 073	10 991	376	745	687	<b>61 242</b>

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

(b) Natural increase estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2012 they are revised, based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2012 and onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2012 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revisions. Estimates for 30 September 2012 and onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)(c)									
<b>2007-08</b>	-20 780	-1 924	19 409	-4 221	4 991	730	1 389	260	..
<b>2008-09</b>	-18 667	1 523	14 702	-4 402	5 012	1 063	934	-309	..
<b>2009-10</b>	-9 458	3 314	6 172	-2 709	2 119	664	-661	427	..
<b>2010-11</b>	-13 496	3 534	6 795	-2 614	7 033	-47	-2 549	1 354	..
<b>2011-12</b>	-17 965	1 439	11 068	-2 424	11 416	-2 612	-1 423	501	..
<b>2012-13</b>	-14 463	5 443	8 196	-3 973	8 333	-1 942	-1 220	-374	..
<b>2007</b>	-22 914	-2 558	21 953	-3 664	4 855	212	1 077	892	..
<b>2008</b>	-21 527	-225	17 516	-4 920	6 453	1 126	881	548	..
<b>2009</b>	-12 691	2 592	9 991	-3 051	2 445	312	367	-101	..
<b>2010</b>	-10 849	3 131	5 384	-3 038	4 457	714	-1 599	1 740	..
<b>2011</b>	-15 961	3 372	9 042	-2 401	9 047	-1 404	-2 173	483	..
<b>2012</b>	-16 798	2 335	10 224	-3 038	10 803	-2 437	-1 139	50	..
<b>2011</b>									
September	-3 708	344	2 491	-661	2 061	-383	-135	-9	..
December	-4 881	629	3 073	-649	2 907	-807	-636	364	..
<b>2012</b>									
March	-4 930	510	3 012	-754	3 395	-693	-532	-8	..
June	-4 446	-44	2 492	-360	3 053	-729	-120	154	..
September	-3 781	388	2 827	-856	2 070	-584	-134	70	..
December	-3 641	1 481	1 893	-1 068	2 285	-431	-353	-166	..
<b>2013</b>									
March	-3 645	1 629	1 814	-1 068	2 283	-433	-489	-91	..
June	-3 396	1 945	1 662	-981	1 695	-494	-244	-187	..
September	-1 720	1 848	1 355	-783	578	-413	-430	-435	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (d)(e)									
<b>2007-08</b>	109 305	102 853	108 487	18 046	65 561	5 306	6 126	5 724	<b>421 577</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	110 294	115 559	109 266	20 237	68 550	5 785	6 153	6 417	<b>442 454</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	90 537	89 167	75 973	18 420	50 595	4 494	3 751	6 981	<b>340 097</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	74 237	76 716	72 034	12 292	62 564	2 636	1 514	6 219	<b>308 274</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	88 654	94 704	91 427	16 421	84 585	623	4 589	7 198	<b>388 230</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	103 216	106 820	88 598	14 792	81 327	1 053	4 878	6 305	<b>407 027</b>
<b>2007</b>	97 692	95 538	104 145	17 189	58 139	4 343	5 589	5 795	<b>388 574</b>
<b>2008</b>	117 930	113 782	115 561	19 391	73 922	5 916	5 908	6 925	<b>459 504</b>
<b>2009</b>	99 722	105 964	91 903	20 698	54 819	4 687	5 257	6 758	<b>389 998</b>
<b>2010</b>	78 387	76 462	69 428	13 904	55 316	3 758	2 516	6 974	<b>306 846</b>
<b>2011</b>	81 701	86 959	81 723	14 469	72 529	1 725	2 404	6 275	<b>347 829</b>
<b>2012</b>	94 419	100 869	94 391	15 254	86 729	505	5 390	6 910	<b>404 502</b>
<b>2011</b>									
September	22 393	22 686	21 426	3 661	18 776	432	1 222	1 412	<b>92 015</b>
December	20 670	22 167	20 401	3 676	19 407	29	189	1 711	<b>88 259</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March	26 588	29 311	26 816	5 319	24 924	315	1 085	2 467	<b>116 829</b>
June	19 003	20 540	22 784	3 765	21 478	-153	2 093	1 608	<b>91 127</b>
September	23 932	25 547	24 453	3 366	21 361	123	1 572	1 770	<b>102 137</b>
December	24 896	25 471	20 338	2 804	18 966	220	640	1 065	<b>94 409</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	27 640	31 635	24 061	5 120	22 842	557	951	1 936	<b>114 749</b>
June	26 748	24 167	19 746	3 502	18 158	153	1 715	1 534	<b>95 732</b>
September	28 783	29 264	19 592	3 866	16 380	276	1 016	1 375	<b>100 556</b>

.. not applicable

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

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

(c) Previously published figures for September 2011 to June 2013 were processed using expansion factors from the 2006 Census. As scheduled, these have now been updated using expansion factors from the 2011 Census.

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

(e) Estimates of total population growth prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2012 they are revised and are no longer subject to revision until rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2012 and onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c)									
<b>2007-08</b>	0.73	0.69	0.86	0.47	0.86	0.53	1.33	0.86	<b>0.74</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	0.73	0.67	0.87	0.45	0.84	0.52	1.31	0.91	<b>0.74</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	0.75	0.70	0.85	0.46	0.85	0.46	1.31	1.01	<b>0.75</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	0.70	0.64	0.81	0.43	0.83	0.43	1.28	0.93	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	0.67	0.70	0.79	0.46	0.85	0.40	1.29	0.97	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	0.68	0.72	0.77	0.43	0.87	0.31	1.29	0.99	<b>0.72</b>
<b>2007</b>	0.74	0.69	0.85	0.47	0.84	0.50	1.36	0.90	<b>0.74</b>
<b>2008</b>	0.74	0.68	0.87	0.45	0.85	0.53	1.30	0.90	<b>0.74</b>
<b>2009</b>	0.74	0.69	0.85	0.46	0.85	0.50	1.34	0.93	<b>0.74</b>
<b>2010</b>	0.72	0.67	0.83	0.44	0.82	0.43	1.27	0.96	<b>0.72</b>
<b>2011</b>	0.68	0.67	0.79	0.46	0.84	0.45	1.26	0.97	<b>0.70</b>
<b>2012</b>	0.67	0.73	0.80	0.42	0.86	0.32	1.34	0.99	<b>0.72</b>
<b>2011</b>									
September	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.11	0.20	0.11	0.31	0.23	<b>0.16</b>
December	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.11	0.19	0.11	0.26	0.24	<b>0.17</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March	0.19	0.19	0.22	0.13	0.23	0.10	0.34	0.26	<b>0.20</b>
June	0.16	0.17	0.20	0.11	0.22	0.08	0.37	0.22	<b>0.18</b>
September	0.14	0.18	0.18	0.09	0.20	0.08	0.32	0.25	<b>0.17</b>
December	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.09	0.20	0.06	0.30	0.24	<b>0.18</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	0.16	0.18	0.21	0.14	0.23	0.08	0.31	0.19	<b>0.18</b>
June	0.21	0.17	0.19	0.11	0.22	0.09	0.35	0.30	<b>0.19</b>
September	0.15	0.18	0.19	0.09	0.19	0.06	0.29	0.29	<b>0.17</b>

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (d)

<b>2007-08</b>	1.28	1.43	1.31	0.98	1.96	0.37	0.76	0.73	<b>1.33</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	1.25	1.59	1.41	1.13	2.04	0.43	0.95	1.04	<b>1.41</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	0.81	1.00	0.83	0.90	1.29	0.33	0.54	0.87	<b>0.90</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	0.72	0.82	0.79	0.56	1.59	0.20	0.48	0.48	<b>0.82</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	0.81	0.98	1.00	0.69	2.26	0.23	1.30	0.85	<b>1.03</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	0.93	1.08	0.99	0.70	2.13	0.27	1.30	0.79	<b>1.08</b>
<b>2007</b>	1.13	1.30	1.18	0.89	1.66	0.30	0.65	0.55	<b>1.18</b>
<b>2008</b>	1.40	1.60	1.51	1.12	2.26	0.42	0.91	0.97	<b>1.50</b>
<b>2009</b>	1.00	1.36	1.11	1.07	1.49	0.38	0.76	1.04	<b>1.15</b>
<b>2010</b>	0.70	0.80	0.73	0.67	1.41	0.24	0.48	0.56	<b>0.79</b>
<b>2011</b>	0.78	0.92	0.91	0.62	1.89	0.21	0.73	0.65	<b>0.93</b>
<b>2012</b>	0.86	1.03	1.06	0.69	2.31	0.25	1.47	0.86	<b>1.08</b>
<b>2011</b>									
September	0.21	0.24	0.25	0.16	0.51	0.05	0.27	0.16	<b>0.25</b>
December	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.15	0.50	0.05	0.09	0.12	<b>0.22</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March	0.24	0.33	0.30	0.24	0.67	0.10	0.35	0.40	<b>0.32</b>
June	0.16	0.19	0.25	0.14	0.54	0.03	0.58	0.16	<b>0.23</b>
September	0.23	0.27	0.29	0.17	0.59	0.06	0.41	0.20	<b>0.28</b>
December	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.14	0.48	0.07	0.12	0.08	<b>0.24</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	0.27	0.35	0.27	0.23	0.59	0.11	0.30	0.35	<b>0.32</b>
June	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.16	0.44	0.04	0.47	0.15	<b>0.23</b>
September	0.26	0.29	0.20	0.18	0.44	0.07	0.31	0.18	<b>0.26</b>

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

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

(c) Natural increase estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2012 they are revised, based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2012 and onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2012 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revisions. Estimates for 30 September 2012 and onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (c)(d)									
<b>2007-08</b>	-0.30	-0.04	0.47	-0.27	0.24	0.15	0.65	0.08	..
<b>2008-09</b>	-0.27	0.03	0.35	-0.28	0.23	0.21	0.42	-0.09	..
<b>2009-10</b>	-0.13	0.06	0.14	-0.17	0.09	0.13	-0.29	0.12	..
<b>2010-11</b>	-0.19	0.06	0.15	-0.16	0.31	-0.01	-1.11	0.37	..
<b>2011-12</b>	-0.25	0.03	0.25	-0.15	0.49	-0.51	-0.62	0.14	..
<b>2012-13</b>	-0.20	0.10	0.18	-0.24	0.34	-0.38	-0.52	-0.10	..
<b>2007</b>	-0.34	-0.05	0.54	-0.23	0.23	0.04	0.51	0.26	..
<b>2008</b>	-0.31	—	0.42	-0.31	0.30	0.23	0.41	—	..
<b>2009</b>	-0.18	0.05	0.23	-0.19	0.11	0.06	0.16	-0.03	..
<b>2010</b>	-0.15	0.06	0.12	-0.19	0.20	0.14	-0.70	0.49	..
<b>2011</b>	-0.22	0.06	0.20	-0.15	0.39	-0.28	-0.94	0.13	..
<b>2012</b>	-0.23	0.04	0.23	-0.18	0.45	-0.48	-0.49	0.01	..
<b>2011</b>									
September	-0.05	0.01	0.06	-0.04	0.09	-0.07	-0.06	—	..
December	-0.07	0.01	0.07	-0.04	0.12	-0.16	-0.27	0.10	..
<b>2012</b>									
March	-0.07	0.01	0.07	-0.05	0.14	-0.14	-0.23	—	..
June	-0.06	—	0.05	-0.02	0.13	-0.14	-0.05	0.04	..
September	-0.05	0.01	0.06	-0.05	0.08	-0.11	-0.06	0.02	..
December	-0.05	0.03	0.04	-0.06	0.09	-0.08	-0.15	-0.04	..
<b>2013</b>									
March	-0.05	0.03	0.04	-0.06	0.09	-0.08	-0.21	-0.02	..
June	-0.05	0.03	0.04	-0.06	0.07	-0.10	-0.10	-0.05	..
September	-0.02	0.03	0.03	-0.05	0.02	-0.08	-0.18	-0.11	..

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (e)									
<b>2007-08</b>	1.60	2.00	2.64	1.15	3.11	1.08	2.87	1.67	<b>2.02</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	1.59	2.20	2.59	1.27	3.16	1.16	2.80	1.84	<b>2.08</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	1.28	1.66	1.76	1.14	2.26	0.89	1.66	1.97	<b>1.57</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	1.04	1.40	1.64	0.76	2.73	0.52	0.66	1.72	<b>1.40</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	1.23	1.71	2.04	1.00	3.59	0.12	1.98	1.96	<b>1.74</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	1.41	1.90	1.94	0.89	3.34	0.21	2.07	1.68	<b>1.79</b>
<b>2007</b>	1.44	1.87	2.57	1.10	2.80	0.88	2.65	1.71	<b>1.88</b>
<b>2008</b>	1.71	2.19	2.78	1.23	3.46	1.19	2.73	2.01	<b>2.19</b>
<b>2009</b>	1.42	1.99	2.15	1.30	2.48	0.93	2.36	1.92	<b>1.82</b>
<b>2010</b>	1.10	1.41	1.59	0.86	2.44	0.74	1.10	1.95	<b>1.40</b>
<b>2011</b>	1.14	1.58	1.84	0.89	3.13	0.34	1.04	1.72	<b>1.57</b>
<b>2012</b>	1.30	1.81	2.09	0.93	3.63	0.10	2.32	1.86	<b>1.80</b>
<b>2011</b>									
September	0.31	0.41	0.48	0.22	0.80	0.08	0.53	0.38	<b>0.41</b>
December	0.29	0.40	0.45	0.22	0.82	0.01	0.08	0.46	<b>0.39</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March	0.37	0.53	0.59	0.32	1.04	0.06	0.47	0.66	<b>0.52</b>
June	0.26	0.37	0.50	0.23	0.89	-0.03	0.90	0.43	<b>0.40</b>
September	0.33	0.45	0.54	0.20	0.88	0.02	0.67	0.47	<b>0.45</b>
December	0.34	0.45	0.44	0.17	0.77	0.04	0.27	0.28	<b>0.41</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	0.38	0.56	0.52	0.31	0.92	0.11	0.40	0.51	<b>0.50</b>
June	0.36	0.42	0.43	0.21	0.73	0.03	0.72	0.40	<b>0.42</b>
September	0.39	0.51	0.42	0.23	0.65	0.05	0.42	0.36	<b>0.43</b>

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

(d) Previously published figures for September 2011 to June 2013 were processed using expansion factors from the 2006 Census. As scheduled, these have now been updated using expansion factors from the 2011 Census.

(e) Estimates of total population growth prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2012 they are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2012 and onwards are preliminary, and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
<b>2007-08</b>	3 445 097	2 603 921	2 107 284	784 833	1 094 894	246 919	114 771	172 707	<b>10 572 045</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	3 502 936	2 663 347	2 162 727	795 656	1 129 438	250 255	118 321	176 325	<b>10 800 797</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	3 548 107	2 705 597	2 199 403	805 365	1 154 064	252 953	120 516	179 860	<b>10 967 831</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	3 585 109	2 740 959	2 233 959	811 845	1 185 050	254 790	121 483	182 996	<b>11 118 234</b>
<b>2011-12</b> (b)	3 627 571	2 786 545	2 278 777	820 328	1 231 693	255 220	124 014	186 616	<b>11 312 823</b>
<b>2012-13</b> (c)	3 679 287	2 840 337	2 322 123	828 223	1 273 795	255 715	126 827	189 811	<b>11 518 199</b>
<b>2007</b>	3 413 653	2 574 619	2 076 128	779 355	1 075 987	245 319	112 777	170 383	<b>10 449 776</b>
<b>2008</b>	3 476 199	2 633 317	2 135 996	789 696	1 113 633	248 714	116 223	174 242	<b>10 689 738</b>
<b>2009</b>	3 526 643	2 686 022	2 181 500	800 926	1 140 480	251 434	119 297	177 822	<b>10 886 022</b>
<b>2010</b>	3 565 558	2 720 959	2 214 429	808 037	1 167 862	253 833	120 979	181 314	<b>11 034 979</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	3 605 612	2 761 846	2 254 270	815 548	1 205 454	255 044	122 191	184 519	<b>11 206 535</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)(c)	3 651 808	2 812 032	2 300 585	823 646	1 252 474	255 366	125 228	188 018	<b>11 411 229</b>
<b>2011</b>									
September(b)	3 595 708	2 751 692	2 244 641	813 724	1 194 938	254 986	122 143	183 706	<b>11 163 585</b>
December(b)	3 605 612	2 761 846	2 254 270	815 548	1 205 454	255 044	122 191	184 519	<b>11 206 535</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(b)	3 618 501	2 776 423	2 267 730	818 352	1 219 526	255 199	122 652	185 698	<b>11 266 135</b>
June(b)	3 627 571	2 786 545	2 278 777	820 328	1 231 693	255 220	124 014	186 616	<b>11 312 823</b>
September(c)	3 639 643	2 799 463	2 290 876	822 206	1 242 998	255 306	124 855	187 525	<b>11 364 940</b>
December(c)	3 651 808	2 812 032	2 300 585	823 646	1 252 474	255 366	125 228	188 018	<b>11 411 229</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(c)	3 665 649	2 828 163	2 312 508	826 322	1 264 490	255 605	125 741	189 004	<b>11 469 557</b>
June(c)	3 679 287	2 840 337	2 322 123	828 223	1 273 795	255 715	126 827	189 811	<b>11 518 199</b>
September(c)	3 693 922	2 854 945	2 331 048	830 292	1 281 728	255 833	127 236	190 555	<b>11 567 643</b>
FEMALES									
<b>2007-08</b>	3 498 364	2 652 454	2 112 221	803 832	1 076 806	251 649	105 103	175 661	<b>10 677 154</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	3 550 819	2 708 587	2 166 044	813 246	1 110 812	254 098	107 706	178 460	<b>10 890 856</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	3 596 185	2 755 504	2 205 341	821 957	1 136 781	255 894	109 262	181 906	<b>10 963 919</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	3 633 420	2 796 858	2 242 819	827 769	1 168 359	256 693	109 809	184 989	<b>11 221 790</b>
<b>2011-12</b> (b)	3 679 612	2 845 976	2 289 428	835 707	1 206 301	256 886	111 867	188 567	<b>11 415 431</b>
<b>2012-13</b> (c)	3 731 112	2 899 004	2 334 680	842 604	1 245 526	257 444	113 932	191 677	<b>11 617 082</b>
<b>2007</b>	3 470 199	2 624 884	2 083 862	799 134	1 059 019	250 539	103 841	173 793	<b>10 566 345</b>
<b>2008</b>	3 525 583	2 679 968	2 139 555	808 184	1 095 295	253 060	106 303	176 859	<b>10 785 887</b>
<b>2009</b>	3 574 861	2 733 227	2 185 954	817 652	1 123 267	255 027	108 486	180 037	<b>10 979 601</b>
<b>2010</b>	3 614 333	2 774 752	2 222 453	824 445	1 151 201	256 386	109 320	183 519	<b>11 137 490</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	3 655 980	2 820 824	2 264 335	831 403	1 186 138	256 900	110 512	186 589	<b>11 313 763</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)(c)	3 704 203	2 871 507	2 312 411	838 559	1 225 847	257 083	112 865	190 000	<b>11 513 571</b>
<b>2011</b>									
September(b)	3 645 214	2 808 811	2 253 563	829 551	1 177 247	256 929	110 371	185 691	<b>11 268 454</b>
December(b)	3 655 980	2 820 824	2 264 335	831 403	1 186 138	256 900	110 512	186 589	<b>11 313 763</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(b)	3 669 679	2 835 558	2 277 691	833 918	1 196 990	257 060	111 136	187 877	<b>11 370 992</b>
June(b)	3 679 612	2 845 976	2 289 428	835 707	1 206 301	256 886	111 867	188 567	<b>11 415 431</b>
September(c)	3 691 472	2 858 605	2 301 782	837 195	1 216 357	256 923	112 598	189 428	<b>11 465 451</b>
December(c)	3 704 203	2 871 507	2 312 411	838 559	1 225 847	257 083	112 865	190 000	<b>11 513 571</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(c)	3 718 002	2 887 011	2 324 549	841 003	1 236 673	257 401	113 303	190 950	<b>11 569 992</b>
June(c)	3 731 112	2 899 004	2 334 680	842 604	1 245 526	257 444	113 932	191 677	<b>11 617 082</b>
September(c)	3 745 260	2 913 660	2 345 347	844 401	1 253 973	257 602	114 539	192 308	<b>11 668 194</b>

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

(b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2012 they are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates at 30 September 2012 and onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>At end of period</i>	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	<b>Australia (a)</b>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>PERSONS</b>									
<b>2007-08</b>	6 943 461	5 256 375	4 219 505	1 588 665	2 171 700	498 568	219 874	348 368	<b>21 249 199</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	7 053 755	5 371 934	4 328 771	1 608 902	2 240 250	504 353	226 027	354 785	<b>21 691 653</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	7 144 292	5 461 101	4 404 744	1 627 322	2 290 845	508 847	229 778	361 766	<b>22 031 750</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	7 218 529	5 537 817	4 476 778	1 639 614	2 353 409	511 483	231 292	367 985	<b>22 340 024</b>
<b>2011-12</b> (b)	7 307 183	5 632 521	4 568 205	1 656 035	2 437 994	512 106	235 881	375 183	<b>22 728 254</b>
<b>2012-13</b> (c)	7 410 399	5 739 341	4 656 803	1 670 827	2 519 321	513 159	240 759	381 488	<b>23 135 281</b>
<b>2007</b>	6 883 852	5 199 503	4 159 990	1 578 489	2 135 006	495 858	216 618	344 176	<b>21 016 121</b>
<b>2008</b>	7 001 782	5 313 285	4 275 551	1 597 880	2 208 928	501 774	222 526	351 101	<b>21 475 625</b>
<b>2009</b>	7 101 504	5 419 249	4 367 454	1 618 578	2 263 747	506 461	227 783	357 859	<b>21 865 623</b>
<b>2010</b>	7 179 891	5 495 711	4 436 882	1 632 482	2 319 063	510 219	230 299	364 833	<b>22 172 469</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	7 261 592	5 582 670	4 518 605	1 646 951	2 391 592	511 944	232 703	371 108	<b>22 520 298</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)(c)	7 356 011	5 683 539	4 612 996	1 662 205	2 478 321	512 449	238 093	378 018	<b>22 924 800</b>
<b>2011</b>									
September(b)	7 240 922	5 560 503	4 498 204	1 643 275	2 372 185	511 915	232 514	369 397	<b>22 432 039</b>
December(b)	7 261 592	5 582 670	4 518 605	1 646 951	2 391 592	511 944	232 703	371 108	<b>22 520 298</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(b)	7 288 180	5 611 981	4 545 421	1 652 270	2 416 516	512 259	233 788	373 575	<b>22 637 127</b>
June(b)	7 307 183	5 632 521	4 568 205	1 656 035	2 437 994	512 106	235 881	375 183	<b>22 728 254</b>
September(c)	7 331 115	5 658 068	4 592 658	1 659 401	2 459 355	512 229	237 453	376 953	<b>22 830 391</b>
December(c)	7 356 011	5 683 539	4 612 996	1 662 205	2 478 321	512 449	238 093	378 018	<b>22 924 800</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(c)	7 383 651	5 715 174	4 637 057	1 667 325	2 501 163	513 006	239 044	379 954	<b>23 039 549</b>
June(c)	7 410 399	5 739 341	4 656 803	1 670 827	2 519 321	513 159	240 759	381 488	<b>23 135 281</b>
September(c)	7 439 182	5 768 605	4 676 395	1 674 693	2 535 701	513 435	241 775	382 863	<b>23 235 837</b>

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

(b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2012 they are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates at 30 September 2012 and onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

ASGS	Population Region	CHANGE				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE		
		2007	2011	2012	2007–2012	2011–2012	2007–2012	2011–2012
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
GREATER CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL AREAS								
11	Greater Sydney	4 325 525	4 608 949	4 672 619	347 094	63 670	1.56	1.38
21	Greater Melbourne	3 841 760	4 169 366	4 248 344	406 584	78 978	2.03	1.89
31	Greater Brisbane	1 958 907	2 147 436	2 192 065	233 158	44 629	2.27	2.08
41	Greater Adelaide	1 204 210	1 264 091	1 278 432	74 222	14 341	1.20	1.13
51	Greater Perth	1 628 467	1 833 567	1 899 999	271 532	66 432	3.13	3.62
61	Greater Hobart	206 649	216 273	216 981	10 332	708	0.98	0.33
71	Greater Darwin	116 935	129 106	131 938	15 003	2 832	2.44	2.19
81	Australian Capital Territory	342 644	367 985	374 912	32 268	6 927	1.82	1.88
SIGNIFICANT URBAN AREAS								
3006	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads (QLD/NSW)	528 080	581 036	592 389	64 309	11 353	2.32	1.95
1023	Newcastle - Maitland (NSW)	396 640	415 628	420 850	24 210	5 222	1.19	1.26
8001	Canberra - Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	377 641	404 957	412 049	34 408	7 092	1.76	1.75
3014	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	258 239	281 005	286 497	28 258	5 492	2.10	1.95
1035	Wollongong (NSW)	268 476	281 700	283 243	14 767	1 543	1.08	0.55
2008	Geelong (VIC)	168 749	177 588	179 689	10 940	2 101	1.26	1.18
3016	Townsville (QLD)	151 593	167 603	171 824	20 231	4 221	2.54	2.52
3003	Cairns (QLD)	125 292	139 212	142 124	16 832	2 912	2.55	2.09
3015	Toowoomba (QLD)	105 441	109 244	110 855	5 414	1 611	1.01	1.47
2003	Ballarat (VIC)	86 215	93 470	95 240	9 025	1 770	2.01	1.89
2004	Bendigo (VIC)	82 163	87 340	88 827	6 664	1 487	1.57	1.70
6004	Launceston (TAS)	83 215	86 051	86 152	2 937	101	0.70	0.12
1001	Albury - Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	80 876	84 195	84 983	4 107	788	1.00	0.94
3010	Mackay (QLD)	73 037	79 658	81 874	8 837	2 216	2.31	2.78
3013	Rockhampton (QLD)	71 926	75 730	77 613	5 687	1 883	1.53	2.49
5003	Bunbury (WA)	59 315	67 866	70 132	10 817	2 266	3.41	3.34
3002	Bundaberg (QLD)	65 280	69 096	69 929	4 649	833	1.39	1.21
1011	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	63 241	66 689	66 718	3 477	29	1.08	0.04
1034	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	52 154	54 137	54 093	1 939	-44	0.73	-0.08
3008	Hervey Bay (QLD)	44 679	49 835	50 588	5 909	753	2.52	1.51
2013	Mildura - Wentworth (VIC)	47 194	48 505	48 842	1 648	337	0.69	0.69
2017	Shepparton - Mooroopna (VIC)	44 639	47 571	48 156	3 517	585	1.53	1.23
3005	Gladstone - Tannum Sands (QLD)	39 759	43 165	44 431	4 672	1 266	2.25	2.93
1027	Port Macquarie (NSW)	40 540	43 275	43 733	3 193	458	1.53	1.06
2019	Traralgon - Morwell (VIC)	38 340	40 609	40 815	2 475	206	1.26	0.51
1031	Tamworth (NSW)	38 324	40 085	40 673	2 349	588	1.20	1.47
1025	Orange (NSW)	35 331	37 785	38 471	3 140	686	1.72	1.82
5006	Geraldton (WA)	34 140	36 884	37 811	3 671	927	2.06	2.51
1006	Bowral - Mittagong (NSW)	34 843	36 266	36 503	1 660	237	0.94	0.65
1012	Dubbo (NSW)	33 961	35 281	35 675	1 714	394	0.99	1.12
1024	Nowra - Bomaderry (NSW)	32 412	34 612	34 823	2 411	211	1.45	0.61
1005	Bathurst (NSW)	31 447	33 754	34 158	2 711	404	1.67	1.20
2022	Warrnambool (VIC)	31 716	33 020	33 291	1 575	271	0.97	0.82
5007	Kalgoorlie - Boulder (WA)	30 044	31 933	32 859	2 815	926	1.81	2.90
5004	Busselton (WA)	27 144	31 475	32 809	5 665	1 334	3.86	4.24

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

(b) Based on data published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2011–12* (cat. no. 3218.0), released on 30 August 2013.

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

(d) Estimates to 30 June 2011 are final. Estimates for 30 June 2012 and onwards are preliminary.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex and age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2013(a)

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
MALES									
0–4	250 580	189 671	161 997	51 519	86 368	16 224	9 846	13 505	<b>779 797</b>
5–9	239 192	179 355	159 547	50 105	82 127	16 423	9 168	11 956	<b>747 953</b>
10–14	229 587	170 187	153 162	49 739	77 671	16 515	8 702	10 774	<b>716 436</b>
15–19	238 945	182 773	157 824	53 498	82 568	17 627	8 808	11 812	<b>753 963</b>
20–24	258 447	211 498	168 404	59 317	96 239	16 389	10 641	17 152	<b>838 246</b>
25–29	266 856	222 328	170 961	58 638	110 895	14 856	12 261	17 201	<b>874 356</b>
30–34	263 073	212 246	161 554	54 426	99 931	14 388	11 265	15 875	<b>833 060</b>
35–39	246 153	195 190	154 179	51 548	88 560	14 562	9 459	14 064	<b>773 867</b>
40–44	258 067	205 097	167 942	57 988	95 025	17 158	9 574	13 943	<b>824 943</b>
45–49	238 561	187 228	152 844	56 230	86 094	16 749	8 246	12 240	<b>758 315</b>
50–54	247 238	186 060	153 473	57 376	83 453	18 576	8 125	12 068	<b>766 491</b>
55–59	223 726	166 908	136 151	52 626	73 762	17 706	6 946	10 397	<b>688 311</b>
60–64	199 195	147 407	124 134	48 207	64 040	16 693	5 619	9 047	<b>614 472</b>
65–69	177 411	129 254	109 009	42 310	53 103	14 840	3 896	7 367	<b>537 242</b>
70–74	127 464	94 251	76 390	30 456	36 886	10 716	2 211	4 856	<b>383 269</b>
75–79	94 021	70 102	52 127	22 997	25 945	7 401	1 132	3 389	<b>277 129</b>
80–84	66 653	49 954	34 992	16 827	17 496	5 041	611	2 275	<b>193 859</b>
85–89	38 229	28 911	19 229	10 198	9 677	2 777	241	1 348	<b>110 612</b>
90–94	13 354	10 071	6 874	3 529	3 299	907	69	456	<b>38 561</b>
95–99	2 258	1 652	1 196	612	572	153	np	np	<b>6 531</b>
100 and over	277	194	134	77	84	14	np	np	<b>786</b>
All ages	3 679 287	2 840 337	2 322 123	828 223	1 273 795	255 715	126 827	189 811	<b>11 518 199</b>
FEMALES									
0–4	236 988	179 260	154 033	48 652	82 139	15 180	9 190	12 497	<b>738 011</b>
5–9	225 499	170 289	150 400	47 790	78 774	15 201	8 595	11 197	<b>707 822</b>
10–14	217 086	162 443	145 213	47 574	75 266	15 563	8 302	10 522	<b>682 061</b>
15–19	225 745	173 010	150 505	50 918	77 366	16 145	7 589	11 315	<b>712 659</b>
20–24	248 106	204 110	165 558	55 868	90 124	15 133	8 744	16 277	<b>803 983</b>
25–29	265 411	220 721	169 105	56 460	100 519	14 833	10 950	16 958	<b>855 035</b>
30–34	264 237	212 168	161 561	53 325	92 815	14 789	10 044	15 822	<b>824 834</b>
35–39	249 790	197 456	156 852	51 246	85 169	14 930	8 851	13 852	<b>778 219</b>
40–44	265 395	212 070	171 272	58 198	91 227	17 818	8 865	14 114	<b>839 067</b>
45–49	243 609	193 278	155 713	56 515	83 937	17 346	7 660	12 650	<b>770 792</b>
50–54	252 484	191 806	157 474	58 860	83 097	19 115	7 414	12 448	<b>782 792</b>
55–59	229 238	173 517	138 891	54 455	73 866	18 069	6 288	10 868	<b>705 276</b>
60–64	203 067	154 277	124 075	50 149	63 933	16 585	4 600	9 596	<b>626 352</b>
65–69	179 316	135 031	107 948	44 628	52 254	14 602	3 021	7 889	<b>544 716</b>
70–74	132 915	99 794	76 863	32 782	38 061	10 577	1 754	5 270	<b>398 035</b>
75–79	106 436	80 444	56 375	26 508	29 406	8 227	985	3 959	<b>312 353</b>
80–84	86 797	65 701	44 393	22 097	22 939	6 436	612	2 987	<b>251 970</b>
85–89	61 780	46 447	30 470	16 638	15 400	4 333	309	2 223	<b>177 601</b>
90–94	29 067	21 235	13 976	7 807	7 191	2 016	130	965	<b>82 387</b>
95–99	7 123	5 139	3 520	1 865	1 765	475	np	np	<b>20 149</b>
100 and over	1 023	808	483	269	278	71	np	np	<b>2 968</b>
All ages	3 731 112	2 899 004	2 334 680	842 604	1 245 526	257 444	113 932	191 677	<b>11 617 082</b>

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

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

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex and age groups—States and territories—at 30  
June 2013(a) *continued*

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	<b>Australia (b)</b>
PERSONS									
0–4	487 568	368 931	316 030	100 171	168 507	31 404	19 036	26 002	<b>1 517 808</b>
5–9	464 691	349 644	309 947	97 895	160 901	31 624	17 763	23 153	<b>1 455 775</b>
10–14	446 673	332 630	298 375	97 313	152 937	32 078	17 004	21 296	<b>1 398 497</b>
15–19	464 690	355 783	308 329	104 416	159 934	33 772	16 397	23 127	<b>1 466 622</b>
20–24	506 553	415 608	333 962	115 185	186 363	31 522	19 385	33 429	<b>1 642 229</b>
25–29	532 267	443 049	340 066	115 098	211 414	29 689	23 211	34 159	<b>1 729 391</b>
30–34	527 310	424 414	323 115	107 751	192 746	29 177	21 309	31 697	<b>1 657 894</b>
35–39	495 943	392 646	311 031	102 794	173 729	29 492	18 310	27 916	<b>1 552 086</b>
40–44	523 462	417 167	339 214	116 186	186 252	34 976	18 439	28 057	<b>1 664 010</b>
45–49	482 170	380 506	308 557	112 745	170 031	34 095	15 906	24 890	<b>1 529 107</b>
50–54	499 722	377 866	310 947	116 236	166 550	37 691	15 539	24 516	<b>1 549 283</b>
55–59	452 964	340 425	275 042	107 081	147 628	35 775	13 234	21 265	<b>1 393 587</b>
60–64	402 262	301 684	248 209	98 356	127 973	33 278	10 219	18 643	<b>1 240 824</b>
65–69	356 727	264 285	216 957	86 938	105 357	29 442	6 917	15 256	<b>1 081 958</b>
70–74	260 379	194 045	153 253	63 238	74 947	21 293	3 965	10 126	<b>781 304</b>
75–79	200 457	150 546	108 502	49 505	55 351	15 628	2 117	7 348	<b>589 482</b>
80–84	153 450	115 655	79 385	38 924	40 435	11 477	1 223	5 262	<b>445 829</b>
85–89	100 009	75 358	49 699	26 836	25 077	7 110	550	3 571	<b>288 213</b>
90–94	42 421	31 306	20 850	11 336	10 490	2 923	199	1 421	<b>120 948</b>
95–99	9 381	6 791	4 716	2 477	2 337	628	np	np	<b>26 680</b>
100 and over	1 300	1 002	617	346	362	85	np	np	<b>3 754</b>
All ages	7 410 399	5 739 341	4 656 803	1 670 827	2 519 321	513 159	240 759	381 488	<b>23 135 281</b>

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

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

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

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex and age groups—Australia(a)—at 30 June

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2009(b)	2010(b)	2011(b)	2012(c)	2013(d)	2009(b)	2010(b)	2011(b)	2012(c)	2013(d)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	731 969	746 322	748 527	764 555	779 797	3.37	3.39	3.35	3.36	3.37
5–9	689 986	697 910	712 205	729 260	747 953	3.18	3.17	3.19	3.21	3.23
10–14	711 605	710 019	711 543	713 342	716 436	3.28	3.22	3.19	3.14	3.10
15–19	751 442	749 321	746 599	750 636	753 963	3.46	3.40	3.34	3.30	3.26
20–24	813 622	824 068	823 470	829 036	838 246	3.75	3.74	3.69	3.65	3.62
25–29	801 314	826 369	841 084	859 142	874 356	3.69	3.75	3.76	3.78	3.78
30–34	738 309	749 576	769 211	798 496	833 060	3.40	3.40	3.44	3.51	3.60
35–39	796 271	794 307	782 204	774 856	773 867	3.67	3.61	3.50	3.41	3.34
40–44	750 450	762 854	786 748	810 275	824 943	3.46	3.46	3.52	3.57	3.57
45–49	770 435	770 567	764 147	759 390	758 315	3.55	3.50	3.42	3.34	3.28
50–54	709 117	723 754	739 627	754 013	766 491	3.27	3.29	3.31	3.32	3.31
55–59	639 246	648 777	662 069	675 708	688 311	2.95	2.94	2.96	2.97	2.98
60–64	579 498	597 038	611 198	608 182	614 472	2.67	2.71	2.74	2.68	2.66
65–69	430 379	451 241	474 253	508 032	537 242	1.98	2.05	2.12	2.24	2.32
70–74	329 642	344 030	357 296	371 058	383 269	1.52	1.56	1.60	1.63	1.66
75–79	252 539	253 763	258 411	267 237	277 129	1.16	1.15	1.16	1.18	1.20
80–84	180 966	186 331	190 572	192 716	193 859	0.83	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.84
85–89	91 483	96 198	100 938	105 239	110 612	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.48
90–94	26 757	29 269	31 721	34 836	38 561	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.17
95–99	5 248	5 592	5 859	6 178	6 531	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
100 and over	519	525	552	636	786	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	10 800 797	10 967 831	11 118 234	11 312 823	11 518 199	49.79	49.78	49.77	49.77	49.79
FEMALES										
0–4	693 715	707 690	709 587	724 790	738 011	3.20	3.21	3.18	3.19	3.19
5–9	656 114	662 272	675 429	690 320	707 822	3.02	3.01	3.02	3.04	3.06
10–14	674 651	674 485	676 322	678 260	682 061	3.11	3.06	3.03	2.98	2.95
15–19	710 996	710 727	706 860	709 039	712 659	3.28	3.23	3.16	3.12	3.08
20–24	767 754	780 986	788 193	794 895	803 983	3.54	3.54	3.53	3.50	3.48
25–29	775 995	800 887	817 086	837 419	855 035	3.58	3.64	3.66	3.68	3.70
30–34	738 068	748 621	766 950	792 658	824 834	3.40	3.40	3.43	3.49	3.57
35–39	808 009	806 239	791 706	781 494	778 219	3.72	3.66	3.54	3.44	3.36
40–44	761 613	774 248	800 496	825 253	839 067	3.51	3.51	3.58	3.63	3.63
45–49	783 995	784 237	777 690	773 305	770 792	3.61	3.56	3.48	3.40	3.33
50–54	720 965	736 829	754 436	769 697	782 792	3.32	3.34	3.38	3.39	3.38
55–59	647 926	659 626	673 924	690 394	705 276	2.99	2.99	3.02	3.04	3.05
60–64	578 022	597 346	614 802	615 828	626 352	2.66	2.71	2.75	2.71	2.71
65–69	435 484	457 154	480 007	515 590	544 716	2.01	2.07	2.15	2.27	2.35
70–74	350 656	360 864	370 375	384 367	398 035	1.62	1.64	1.66	1.69	1.72
75–79	295 026	296 045	299 930	305 669	312 353	1.36	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.35
80–84	247 645	250 653	253 460	253 075	251 970	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.11	1.09
85–89	160 730	166 945	171 335	174 425	177 601	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.77	0.77
90–94	63 764	67 118	71 772	76 719	82 387	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.36
95–99	17 493	18 529	18 930	19 575	20 149	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09
100 and over	2 235	2 418	2 500	2 659	2 968	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	10 890 856	11 063 919	11 221 790	11 415 431	11 617 082	50.21	50.22	50.23	50.23	50.21

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

continued

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2009(b)	2010(b)	2011(b)	2012(c)	2013(d)	2009(b)	2010(b)	2011(b)	2012(c)	2013(d)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
0–4	1 425 684	1 454 012	1 458 114	1 489 345	1 517 808	6.57	6.60	6.53	6.55	6.56
5–9	1 346 100	1 360 182	1 387 634	1 419 580	1 455 775	6.21	6.17	6.21	6.25	6.29
10–14	1 386 256	1 384 504	1 387 865	1 391 602	1 398 497	6.39	6.28	6.21	6.12	6.04
15–19	1 462 438	1 460 048	1 453 459	1 459 675	1 466 622	6.74	6.63	6.51	6.42	6.34
20–24	1 581 376	1 605 054	1 611 663	1 623 931	1 642 229	7.29	7.29	7.21	7.14	7.10
25–29	1 577 309	1 627 256	1 658 170	1 696 561	1 729 391	7.27	7.39	7.42	7.46	7.48
30–34	1 476 377	1 498 197	1 536 161	1 591 154	1 657 894	6.81	6.80	6.88	7.00	7.17
35–39	1 604 280	1 600 546	1 573 910	1 556 350	1 552 086	7.40	7.26	7.05	6.85	6.71
40–44	1 512 063	1 537 102	1 587 244	1 635 528	1 664 010	6.97	6.98	7.10	7.20	7.19
45–49	1 554 430	1 554 804	1 541 837	1 532 695	1 529 107	7.17	7.06	6.90	6.74	6.61
50–54	1 430 082	1 460 583	1 494 063	1 523 710	1 549 283	6.59	6.63	6.69	6.70	6.70
55–59	1 287 172	1 308 403	1 335 993	1 366 102	1 393 587	5.93	5.94	5.98	6.01	6.02
60–64	1 157 520	1 194 384	1 226 000	1 224 010	1 240 824	5.34	5.42	5.49	5.39	5.36
65–69	865 863	908 395	954 260	1 023 622	1 081 958	3.99	4.12	4.27	4.50	4.68
70–74	680 298	704 894	727 671	755 425	781 304	3.14	3.20	3.26	3.32	3.38
75–79	547 565	549 808	558 341	572 906	589 482	2.52	2.50	2.50	2.52	2.55
80–84	428 611	436 984	444 032	445 791	445 829	1.98	1.98	1.99	1.96	1.93
85–89	252 213	263 143	272 273	279 664	288 213	1.16	1.19	1.22	1.23	1.25
90–94	90 521	96 387	103 493	111 555	120 948	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.49	0.52
95–99	22 741	24 121	24 789	25 753	26 680	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12
100 and over	2 754	2 943	3 052	3 295	3 754	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
All ages	21 691 653	22 031 750	22 340 024	22 728 254	23 135 281	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

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

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

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

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percentage(a)</i>
	no.	%
<b>Australia – at 30 September 2013(b)</b>		
New South Wales	7 439 182	32.0
Victoria	5 768 605	24.8
Queensland	4 676 395	20.1
South Australia	1 674 693	7.2
Western Australia	2 535 701	10.9
Tasmania	513 435	2.2
Northern Territory	241 775	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	382 863	1.6
Other territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	412	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	2 205	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	571	0.0
Total Other Territories	3 188	0.0
<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>23 235 837</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Australian External Territories – at 30 June 2013(c)</b>		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	..
Coral Sea Islands Territory	4	..
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	53	..
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	..
Total Australian External Territories	57	..

.. not applicable

(a) Percentage of the population of total Australia.

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

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

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

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

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

.. not applicable

(a) Uses preliminary Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 2012 as the base population – see paragraphs 31–36 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

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

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

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

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

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	<b>Australia(c)</b>
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## ESTIMATES – MALES

1996	59 266	13 023	55 658	11 040	28 728	7 287	25 617	1 658	<b>202 372</b>
2000	66 161	14 460	62 189	12 213	31 773	8 067	27 866	1 881	<b>224 714</b>
2001	67 895	14 835	63 879	12 470	32 530	8 277	28 563	1 923	<b>230 478</b>
2002	69 540	15 229	65 477	12 746	33 227	8 471	29 204	1 957	<b>235 959</b>
2003	71 109	15 568	67 079	13 020	33 869	8 650	29 847	2 004	<b>241 255</b>
2004	72 783	15 896	68 693	13 270	34 456	8 821	30 422	2 045	<b>246 497</b>
2005	74 468	16 240	70 362	13 532	35 116	8 995	30 953	2 095	<b>251 874</b>
2006	76 229	16 581	71 950	13 790	35 775	9 204	31 514	2 147	<b>257 309</b>

## ESTIMATES – FEMALES

1996	59 990	13 280	56 500	11 519	28 088	7 332	26 522	1 592	<b>204 914</b>
2000	66 728	14 827	63 013	12 649	31 002	8 094	28 811	1 793	<b>227 019</b>
2001	68 359	15 170	64 697	12 935	31 747	8 272	29 473	1 851	<b>232 608</b>
2002	69 992	15 501	66 364	13 205	32 479	8 443	30 121	1 908	<b>238 119</b>
2003	71 581	15 850	67 993	13 487	33 178	8 606	30 747	1 965	<b>243 514</b>
2004	73 192	16 186	69 540	13 748	33 831	8 777	31 330	2 025	<b>248 738</b>
2005	74 764	16 557	71 252	14 007	34 467	8 972	31 895	2 084	<b>254 107</b>
2006	76 456	16 936	72 935	14 265	35 191	9 211	32 491	2 135	<b>259 734</b>

## ESTIMATES – PERSONS

1996	119 256	26 303	112 158	22 559	56 816	14 619	52 139	3 250	<b>407 286</b>
2000	132 889	29 287	125 202	24 862	62 775	16 161	56 677	3 674	<b>451 733</b>
2001	136 254	30 005	128 576	25 405	64 277	16 549	58 036	3 774	<b>463 086</b>
2002	139 532	30 730	131 841	25 951	65 706	16 914	59 325	3 865	<b>474 078</b>
2003	142 690	31 418	135 072	26 507	67 047	17 256	60 594	3 969	<b>484 769</b>
2004	145 975	32 082	138 233	27 018	68 287	17 598	61 752	4 070	<b>495 235</b>
2005	149 232	32 797	141 614	27 539	69 583	17 967	62 848	4 179	<b>505 981</b>
2006	152 685	33 517	144 885	28 055	70 966	18 415	64 005	4 282	<b>517 043</b>

## PROJECTIONS, SERIES A - PERSONS (d)

2007	155 665	34 284	148 648	28 613	72 228	18 809	65 144	4 386	<b>528 014</b>
2008	158 738	35 078	152 502	29 186	73 528	19 217	66 290	4 491	<b>539 271</b>
2009	161 910	35 894	156 454	29 775	74 859	19 641	67 441	4 599	<b>550 818</b>
2010	165 190	36 734	160 514	30 382	76 218	20 086	68 599	4 709	<b>562 681</b>
2011(e)	168 583	37 603	164 694	31 005	77 607	20 551	69 756	4 822	<b>574 874</b>
2016	187 258	42 367	187 449	34 342	84 910	23 150	75 545	5 428	<b>640 727</b>
2021	208 341	47 721	212 908	37 987	92 587	26 063	81 298	6 101	<b>713 306</b>

## PROJECTIONS, SERIES B – PERSONS (f)

2007	155 670	34 285	148 653	28 613	72 229	18 810	65 147	4 386	<b>528 030</b>
2008	158 764	35 084	152 528	29 189	73 537	19 222	66 304	4 491	<b>539 361</b>
2009	161 972	35 909	156 517	29 785	74 885	19 653	67 475	4 600	<b>551 042</b>
2010	165 306	36 761	160 632	30 403	76 271	20 106	68 661	4 711	<b>563 101</b>
2011(e)	168 773	37 647	164 883	31 040	77 694	20 580	69 855	4 825	<b>575 552</b>
2016	188 143	42 570	188 302	34 517	85 321	23 263	75 965	5 446	<b>643 807</b>
2021	210 582	48 233	215 082	38 413	93 612	26 353	82 339	6 148	<b>721 064</b>

- (a) Uses final rebased Estimates at 30 June 2006 as the base population – see paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0).
- (b) These estimates and projections have not been updated with any data from the 2011 Census rebasing or recasting processes. Estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population based on the 2011 Census are scheduled for release on 30 April 2014 in *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0).
- (c) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Series A assumes declining fertility, increasing paternity, constant net interstate migration, zero net overseas migration and constant life expectancy at birth.
- (e) Estimates at 30 June 2011 based on the 2011 Census can be found in Table 11.
- (f) Series B assumes declining fertility, increasing paternity, constant net interstate migration, zero net overseas migration and increasing life expectancy at birth.

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

## FEMALES

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

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

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are final based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are final based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are final based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are final based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
<b>2007-08</b>	97 303	70 515	61 710	19 773	30 588	6 745	3 895	4 608	<b>295 168</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	99 233	71 227	63 288	19 923	30 806	6 824	3 905	4 849	<b>300 077</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	100 355	72 722	63 553	20 033	31 689	6 545	3 901	5 197	<b>304 016</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	99 385	71 593	62 888	19 856	31 846	6 545	3 922	5 098	<b>301 150</b>
<b>2011-12</b> (c)	98 886	75 018	63 227	20 267	32 939	6 351	4 014	5 285	<b>306 025</b>
<b>2012-13</b> (d)	100 834	76 414	63 650	20 339	34 616	6 085	4 062	5 403	<b>311 441</b>
<b>2007</b>	97 521	70 232	60 628	19 583	29 930	6 677	3 866	4 638	<b>293 099</b>
<b>2008</b>	99 008	70 726	62 492	19 869	30 724	6 791	3 874	4 754	<b>298 264</b>
<b>2009</b>	99 034	71 906	63 108	19 830	31 330	6 727	3 937	4 950	<b>300 844</b>
<b>2010</b>	99 134	71 951	63 006	19 934	31 387	6 402	3 877	5 078	<b>300 787</b>
<b>2011</b> (c)	98 799	72 907	62 774	20 197	32 332	6 562	3 932	5 254	<b>302 788</b>
<b>2012</b> (c) (d)	99 258	76 511	64 132	20 118	33 928	6 108	4 090	5 402	<b>309 586</b>
<b>2011</b>									
September (c)	24 767	18 744	15 459	5 149	8 124	1 624	997	1 309	<b>76 184</b>
December (c)	23 869	18 614	15 064	5 060	7 773	1 633	892	1 319	<b>74 234</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March (c)	25 200	18 850	16 559	5 007	8 542	1 553	1 039	1 378	<b>78 134</b>
June (c)	25 050	18 810	16 145	5 051	8 500	1 541	1 086	1 279	<b>77 473</b>
September (d)	26 636	19 726	16 432	5 178	8 671	1 554	1 009	1 449	<b>80 668</b>
December (d)	22 372	19 125	14 996	4 882	8 215	1 460	956	1 296	<b>73 311</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March (d)	24 069	18 951	16 536	5 218	8 843	1 550	985	1 062	<b>77 220</b>
June (d)	27 757	18 612	15 686	5 061	8 887	1 521	1 112	1 596	<b>80 242</b>
September (d)	25 443	20 372	16 438	5 076	8 428	1 477	983	1 603	<b>79 826</b>
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (e)									
<b>2007-08</b>	1.902	1.869	2.114	1.943	2.045	2.192	2.233	1.688	<b>1.959</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	1.906	1.862	2.172	1.930	1.980	2.207	2.181	1.744	<b>1.963</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	1.873	1.767	2.022	1.895	1.935	2.028	2.088	1.796	<b>1.888</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	1.972	1.798	2.022	1.872	1.934	2.116	2.121	1.741	<b>1.927</b>
<b>2011-12</b> (f)	1.947	1.848	1.998	1.894	1.914	2.069	2.175	1.764	<b>1.927</b>
<b>2012-13</b> (g)	1.994	1.886	1.980	1.877	1.960	1.963	2.238	1.842	<b>1.951</b>

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

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

(c) Birth estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2012 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing – see paragraphs 7-11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Birth estimates for 30 September 2012 and onwards are preliminary based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing and are subject to revision – see paragraphs 7-11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Births per woman.

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

(g) Calculated using preliminary births on quarter of registration and preliminary ERP, and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia <sup>(b)</sup>
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
<b>2007–08</b>	47 667	35 197	26 152	12 440	12 432	4 150	1 045	1 645	<b>140 736</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	48 695	36 033	26 769	12 722	12 584	4 225	1 015	1 683	<b>143 734</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	47 319	35 058	26 955	12 577	12 755	4 236	937	1 604	<b>141 450</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	49 387	36 421	27 084	12 786	12 718	4 343	977	1 716	<b>145 436</b>
<b>2011–12</b> <sup>(c)</sup>	50 465	36 168	27 794	12 773	12 969	4 285	1 020	1 721	<b>147 203</b>
<b>2012–13</b> <sup>(d)</sup>	50 939	35 669	28 352	13 196	13 431	4 475	1 029	1 692	<b>148 785</b>
<b>2007</b>	47 322	34 837	26 100	12 246	12 438	4 224	996	1 603	<b>139 772</b>
<b>2008</b>	48 353	35 514	26 459	12 690	12 559	4 162	1 055	1 673	<b>142 470</b>
<b>2009</b>	47 534	35 493	26 580	12 544	12 623	4 201	954	1 669	<b>141 607</b>
<b>2010</b>	47 876	35 783	26 724	12 791	12 751	4 245	974	1 656	<b>142 809</b>
<b>2011</b> <sup>(c)</sup>	50 177	36 313	27 819	12 696	12 739	4 262	1 023	1 703	<b>146 738</b>
<b>2012</b> <sup>(c)(d)</sup>	50 655	35 589	27 918	13 167	13 330	4 451	973	1 717	<b>147 804</b>
<b>2011</b>									
September <sup>(c)</sup>	13 704	9 637	7 541	3 396	3 465	1 061	275	468	<b>39 551</b>
December <sup>(c)</sup>	12 185	8 987	6 711	3 231	3 192	1 069	278	417	<b>36 071</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March <sup>(c)</sup>	11 471	8 449	6 475	2 913	3 072	1 045	239	395	<b>34 061</b>
June <sup>(c)</sup>	13 105	9 095	7 067	3 233	3 240	1 110	228	441	<b>37 520</b>
September <sup>(d)</sup>	16 049	9 719	7 995	3 713	3 738	1 150	260	501	<b>43 126</b>
December <sup>(d)</sup>	10 030	8 326	6 381	3 308	3 280	1 146	246	380	<b>33 097</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March <sup>(d)</sup>	12 432	8 838	6 921	2 922	3 029	1 115	250	360	<b>35 867</b>
June <sup>(d)</sup>	12 428	8 786	7 055	3 253	3 384	1 064	273	451	<b>36 695</b>
September <sup>(d)</sup>	14 237	9 818	7 413	3 500	3 617	1 164	282	480	<b>40 512</b>

## STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (e)

<b>2007–08</b>	6.04	5.96	6.21	6.06	5.89	6.88	9.48	5.73	<b>6.08</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	6.00	5.93	6.16	6.06	5.79	6.84	9.23	5.68	<b>6.03</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	5.65	5.59	6.00	5.84	5.66	6.71	8.01	5.21	<b>5.76</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	5.70	5.61	5.83	5.78	5.44	6.67	8.18	5.34	<b>5.72</b>
<b>2011–12</b> <sup>(f)</sup>	5.66	5.40	5.80	5.62	5.33	6.38	7.88	5.13	<b>5.62</b>
<b>2012–13</b> <sup>(g)</sup>	5.54	5.15	5.70	5.68	5.31	6.58	8.04	4.84	<b>5.50</b>

- (a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data, see paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Death estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2012 they are revised, based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Death estimates for 30 September 2012 and onwards are preliminary based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revision – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (e) Based on the direct method per 1,000 persons. The standard population used is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 as published prior to recasting the ERP series – see Glossary entry for Standardised Death Rate for further details.
- (f) Calculated using revised deaths on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP, and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (g) Calculated using preliminary deaths on quarter of registration and preliminary ERP, and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania(b)</i>	<i>Northern Territory(b)</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory(b)</i>	<i>Australia(c)</i>
<b>NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS</b>									
<b>2007–08</b>	370	260	277	73	107	29	25	18	<b>1 160</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	422	290	332	80	83	27	32	24	<b>1 290</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	360	221	340	63	107	23	26	14	<b>1 154</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	376	241	300	72	99	28	35	17	<b>1 168</b>
<b>2011–12(d)</b>	362	220	281	60	81	30	34	16	<b>1 084</b>
<b>2012–13(e)</b>	337	197	281	67	84	21	24	13	<b>1 024</b>
<b>2007</b>	398	283	287	79	84	29	33	14	<b>1 207</b>
<b>2008</b>	400	266	299	71	95	26	30	26	<b>1 214</b>
<b>2009</b>	372	251	353	71	101	23	28	14	<b>1 213</b>
<b>2010</b>	388	251	316	74	106	28	28	18	<b>1 209</b>
<b>2011(d)</b>	368	216	303	56	93	28	41	16	<b>1 121</b>
<b>2012(d)(e)</b>	316	201	262	65	73	21	24	15	<b>977</b>
<b>2011</b>									
September(d)	100	53	85	9	23	np	np	np	<b>286</b>
December(d)	96	56	76	17	24	np	np	np	<b>298</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(d)	76	59	76	13	16	np	np	np	<b>257</b>
June(d)	90	52	44	21	18	np	np	np	<b>243</b>
September(e)	88	54	73	19	20	np	np	np	<b>265</b>
December(e)	62	36	69	12	19	np	np	np	<b>212</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(e)	94	50	72	17	24	np	np	np	<b>275</b>
June(e)	93	57	67	19	21	np	np	np	<b>272</b>
September(e)	83	40	77	12	20	np	np	np	<b>251</b>
<b>INFANT MORTALITY RATES (f)</b>									
<b>2007–08</b>	3.80	3.69	4.49	3.69	3.50	4.30	6.42	3.91	<b>3.93</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	4.25	4.07	5.25	4.02	2.69	3.96	8.20	4.95	<b>4.30</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	3.59	3.04	5.35	3.15	3.38	3.51	6.67	2.69	<b>3.80</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	3.78	3.37	4.77	3.63	3.11	4.28	8.92	3.34	<b>3.88</b>
<b>2011–12(g)</b>	3.66	2.93	4.44	2.96	2.46	4.72	8.47	3.03	<b>3.54</b>
<b>2012–13(h)</b>	3.34	2.58	4.42	3.29	2.43	3.45	5.91	2.41	<b>3.29</b>

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

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

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

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

(d) Death estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2012 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Death estimates for 30 September 2012 and onwards are preliminary based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

(h) Calculated using preliminary infant deaths and preliminary births, both based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revision – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<b><i>Australia (a)</i></b>
NOM ARRIVALS									
<b>2007-08</b>	170 959	123 445	99 666	25 158	66 148	3 896	4 711	7 352	<b>501 336</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	169 020	132 643	103 114	27 257	69 712	4 294	5 537	8 187	<b>519 785</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	144 206	109 133	84 885	24 817	57 924	4 009	4 670	8 273	<b>437 927</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	141 979	104 896	84 253	20 158	64 929	3 470	4 809	7 274	<b>431 781</b>
<b>2011-12</b> (b)	148 114	113 314	95 420	22 465	82 870	3 570	6 597	8 881	<b>481 231</b>
<b>2012-13</b> (c)	160 324	122 240	98 428	23 076	84 874	3 817	6 997	8 902	<b>508 662</b>
<b>2007</b>	157 743	114 621	91 948	23 485	58 166	3 531	4 503	6 579	<b>460 577</b>
<b>2008</b>	178 555	132 997	106 898	27 161	72 852	4 269	5 193	8 035	<b>535 965</b>
<b>2009</b>	155 060	123 839	94 201	26 806	60 961	4 109	5 234	8 556	<b>478 792</b>
<b>2010</b>	141 228	102 814	82 308	21 905	60 978	3 738	4 593	7 553	<b>425 119</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	146 230	109 518	90 456	20 816	72 451	3 479	5 367	7 929	<b>456 258</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)(c)	152 774	117 477	99 030	22 823	87 026	3 723	7 132	9 030	<b>499 018</b>
<b>2011</b>									
September(b)	37 845	28 831	24 452	5 615	19 294	862	1 724	2 117	<b>120 740</b>
December(b)	39 223	27 917	24 184	5 495	19 992	901	1 216	2 190	<b>121 118</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(b)	39 253	32 461	25 187	6 708	23 144	1 117	1 550	2 795	<b>132 215</b>
June(b)	31 793	24 105	21 597	4 647	20 440	690	2 107	1 779	<b>107 158</b>
September(c)	40 065	30 862	26 622	5 905	22 190	958	2 031	2 390	<b>131 025</b>
December(c)	41 663	30 049	25 624	5 563	21 252	958	1 444	2 066	<b>128 620</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(c)	43 382	35 238	25 523	6 741	22 593	1 213	1 571	2 727	<b>138 989</b>
June(c)	35 214	26 091	20 659	4 867	18 839	688	1 951	1 719	<b>110 028</b>
September(c)	43 298	33 828	24 268	6 317	20 647	1 008	2 286	2 355	<b>134 007</b>
NOM DEPARTURES									
<b>2007-08</b>	83 570	49 883	45 759	9 831	24 972	2 061	3 088	4 834	<b>223 998</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	82 277	49 027	43 795	9 252	25 384	2 167	3 438	4 579	<b>219 919</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	87 054	55 454	49 065	10 280	29 058	2 330	3 439	5 188	<b>241 869</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	90 304	60 265	49 624	10 990	28 504	2 477	3 709	5 536	<b>251 409</b>
<b>2011-12</b> (b)	89 916	58 899	50 494	11 114	29 671	2 401	3 579	5 748	<b>251 823</b>
<b>2012-13</b> (c)	92 540	61 608	53 324	11 454	33 065	2 432	3 932	5 934	<b>264 291</b>
<b>2007</b>	80 846	48 149	44 267	9 656	23 739	2 062	3 126	4 702	<b>216 547</b>
<b>2008</b>	82 128	49 772	44 058	9 544	24 663	2 180	3 223	4 710	<b>220 278</b>
<b>2009</b>	84 896	51 752	46 876	9 633	28 120	2 183	3 544	4 888	<b>231 892</b>
<b>2010</b>	91 184	59 600	50 638	11 011	29 081	2 508	3 506	5 552	<b>253 081</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	90 243	59 207	50 144	10 772	28 562	2 396	3 695	5 560	<b>250 579</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)(c)	90 160	59 865	51 077	11 482	31 698	2 438	3 720	5 855	<b>256 298</b>
<b>2011</b>									
September(b)	22 807	15 596	13 435	3 046	7 238	610	1 089	1 537	<b>65 358</b>
December(b)	25 356	16 006	15 209	2 999	8 073	629	1 005	1 745	<b>71 022</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(b)	21 464	14 061	11 467	2 729	7 085	617	733	1 303	<b>59 459</b>
June(b)	20 289	13 236	10 383	2 340	7 275	545	752	1 163	<b>55 984</b>
September(c)	22 939	15 710	13 433	3 148	7 832	655	1 074	1 638	<b>66 430</b>
December(c)	25 468	16 858	15 794	3 265	9 506	621	1 161	1 751	<b>74 425</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(c)	23 734	15 345	12 891	2 849	7 848	658	866	1 402	<b>65 593</b>
June(c)	20 399	13 695	11 206	2 192	7 879	498	831	1 143	<b>57 843</b>
September(c)	24 001	16 966	15 056	3 244	9 656	632	1 541	1 668	<b>72 765</b>

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

(b) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2012 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revisions. For further information, see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates for 30 September 2012 and onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions - see paragraph 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<b><i>Australia (a)</i></b>
<b>NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION</b>									
<b>2007–08</b>	87 389	73 562	53 907	15 327	41 176	1 835	1 623	2 518	<b>277 338</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	86 743	83 616	59 319	18 005	44 328	2 127	2 099	3 608	<b>299 866</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	57 152	53 679	35 820	14 537	28 866	1 679	1 231	3 085	<b>196 058</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	<b>180 372</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (b)	58 198	54 415	44 926	11 351	53 199	1 169	3 018	3 133	<b>229 408</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (c)	67 784	60 632	45 104	11 622	51 809	1 385	3 065	2 968	<b>244 371</b>
<b>2007</b>	76 897	66 472	47 681	13 829	34 427	1 469	1 377	1 877	<b>244 030</b>
<b>2008</b>	96 427	83 225	62 840	17 617	48 189	2 089	1 970	3 325	<b>315 687</b>
<b>2009</b>	70 164	72 087	47 325	17 173	32 841	1 926	1 690	3 668	<b>246 900</b>
<b>2010</b>	50 044	43 214	31 670	10 894	31 897	1 230	1 087	2 001	<b>172 038</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	<b>205 679</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)(c)	62 614	57 612	47 953	11 341	55 328	1 285	3 412	3 175	<b>242 720</b>
<b>2011</b>									
September(b)	15 038	13 235	11 017	2 569	12 056	252	635	580	<b>55 382</b>
December(b)	13 867	11 911	8 975	2 496	11 919	272	211	445	<b>50 096</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(b)	17 789	18 400	13 720	3 979	16 059	500	817	1 492	<b>72 756</b>
June(b)	11 504	10 869	11 214	2 307	13 165	145	1 355	616	<b>51 174</b>
September(c)	17 126	15 152	13 189	2 757	14 358	303	957	752	<b>64 595</b>
December(c)	16 195	13 191	9 830	2 298	11 746	337	283	315	<b>54 195</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(c)	19 648	19 893	12 632	3 892	14 745	555	705	1 325	<b>73 396</b>
June(c)	14 815	12 396	9 453	2 675	10 960	190	1 120	576	<b>52 185</b>
September(c)	19 297	16 862	9 212	3 073	10 991	376	745	687	<b>61 242</b>

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

(b) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2012 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revisions. For further information, see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates for 30 September 2012 and onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions - see paragraph 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

## DEPARTURES FROM:

Arrivals to:	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
2011-12									
New South Wales	. .	20 816	35 143	5 088	7 315	2 332	2 955	10 080	83 729
Victoria	23 851	. .	18 842	7 332	8 395	3 657	2 646	2 746	67 469
Queensland	44 669	20 239	. .	5 979	8 435	3 577	5 478	3 269	91 646
South Australia	5 394	6 052	4 892	. .	2 540	766	2 505	722	22 871
Western Australia	11 178	10 576	11 107	3 513	. .	1 954	2 744	956	42 028
Tasmania	2 128	2 643	2 864	675	1 381	. .	413	227	10 331
Northern Territory	3 360	3 178	4 823	1 867	1 827	340	. .	441	15 836
Australian Capital Territory	11 114	2 526	2 907	841	719	317	518	. .	18 942
Total Departures	101 694	66 030	80 578	25 295	30 612	12 943	17 259	18 441	352 852
Net gain/loss	-17 965	1 439	11 068	-2 424	11 416	-2 612	-1 423	501	. .
2012-13									
New South Wales	. .	20 047	34 258	5 159	7 182	2 086	2 779	9 512	81 023
Victoria	23 974	. .	19 825	7 449	8 587	3 525	2 527	2 901	68 788
Queensland	41 418	19 603	. .	6 157	8 557	3 253	5 167	3 236	87 391
South Australia	4 908	5 933	4 667	. .	2 440	719	2 326	614	21 607
Western Australia	10 140	9 847	10 344	3 547	. .	1 711	2 724	944	39 257
Tasmania	2 096	2 584	2 850	608	1 435	. .	295	188	10 056
Northern Territory	2 904	2 962	4 478	1 868	2 055	430	. .	375	15 072
Australian Capital Territory	10 046	2 369	2 773	792	668	274	474	. .	17 396
Total Departures	95 486	63 345	79 195	25 580	30 924	11 998	16 292	17 770	340 590
Net gain/loss	-14 463	5 443	8 196	-3 973	8 333	-1 942	-1 220	-374	. .
2011									
New South Wales	. .	20 678	35 107	5 058	7 256	2 308	2 950	9 904	83 278
Victoria	23 926	. .	18 705	7 162	8 520	3 446	2 797	2 812	67 374
Queensland	43 002	19 627	. .	6 093	8 314	3 427	5 339	3 305	89 121
South Australia	5 436	5 845	4 905	. .	2 484	777	2 914	619	22 983
Western Australia	10 461	9 580	10 521	3 509	. .	1 882	2 684	938	39 773
Tasmania	2 251	2 781	3 195	726	1 399	. .	439	260	11 053
Northern Territory	3 212	2 970	4 635	2 020	1 876	341	. .	424	15 484
Australian Capital Territory	10 908	2 507	2 987	808	745	275	528	. .	18 764
Total Departures	99 239	64 002	80 079	25 384	30 726	12 457	17 657	18 281	348 077
Net gain/loss	-15 961	3 372	9 042	-2 401	9 047	-1 404	-2 173	483	. .
2012									
New South Wales	. .	19 587	33 181	4 974	6 950	2 120	2 658	9 560	79 030
Victoria	22 916	. .	18 520	7 166	8 036	3 500	2 411	2 629	65 178
Queensland	41 864	19 318	. .	5 839	8 106	3 335	5 134	3 163	86 759
South Australia	4 967	5 823	4 545	. .	2 449	706	2 223	687	21 400
Western Australia	10 594	10 364	10 459	3 400	. .	1 802	2 662	903	40 184
Tasmania	2 030	2 469	2 685	599	1 361	. .	352	228	9 724
Northern Territory	3 078	2 966	4 477	1 676	1 808	384	. .	401	14 790
Australian Capital Territory	10 379	2 316	2 668	784	671	314	489	. .	17 621
Total Departures	95 828	62 843	76 535	24 438	29 381	12 161	15 929	17 571	334 686
Net gain/loss	-16 798	2 335	10 224	-3 038	10 803	-2 437	-1 139	50	. .

. . not applicable

- (a) Interstate migration estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. For 30 September 2011 and onwards they are preliminary, based on 2011 Census expansion factors, and will only be revised following the 2016 Census – see paragraphs 21–26 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Previously published figures for September 2011 to June 2013 were processed using expansion factors from the 2006 Census. As scheduled, these have now been updated to use expansion factors from the 2011 Census.

## DEPARTURES FROM:

Arrivals to:	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2012									
New South Wales	. .	4 365	7 410	1 205	1 559	450	640	2 153	17 782
Victoria	5 235	. .	4 100	1 607	1 828	804	551	567	14 692
Queensland	9 404	4 547	. .	1 456	1 930	774	1 106	724	19 941
South Australia	1 131	1 354	1 077	. .	610	144	485	150	4 951
Western Australia	2 332	2 329	2 305	811	. .	415	536	170	8 898
Tasmania	466	536	577	149	319	. .	56	66	2 169
Northern Territory	685	652	1 001	395	442	100	. .	73	3 348
Australian Capital Territory	2 310	521	644	184	140	66	108	. .	3 973
Total Departures	21 563	14 304	17 114	5 807	6 828	2 753	3 482	3 903	75 754
Net gain/loss	-3 781	388	2 827	-856	2 070	-584	-134	70	. .

## JUNE QUARTER 2013

New South Wales	. .	5 300	9 133	1 335	1 963	515	757	2 426	21 429
Victoria	6 287	. .	5 240	1 961	2 225	935	639	791	18 078
Queensland	10 822	4 938	. .	1 566	2 289	848	1 314	823	22 600
South Australia	1 282	1 565	1 326	. .	621	189	654	145	5 782
Western Australia	2 550	2 303	2 623	987	. .	471	734	263	9 931
Tasmania	574	687	730	185	356	. .	53	39	2 624
Northern Territory	755	764	1 187	520	626	95	. .	76	4 023
Australian Capital Territory	2 555	576	699	209	156	65	116	. .	4 376
Total Departures	24 825	16 133	20 938	6 763	8 236	3 118	4 267	4 563	88 843
Net gain/loss	-3 396	1 945	1 662	-981	1 695	-494	-244	-187	. .

## SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2013

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

. . not applicable

- (a) Interstate migration estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. For 30 September 2011 and onwards they are preliminary, based on 2011 Census expansion factors, and will only be revised following the 2016 Census – see paragraphs 21–26 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Previously published figures for September 2011 to June 2013 were processed using expansion factors from the 2006 Census. As scheduled, these have now been updated to use expansion factors from the 2011 Census.

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

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census – see paragraphs 42–43 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see – Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0).

(b) Household projections based on the 2011 Census are scheduled for release in late 2014.

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

### POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

#### Method of estimation

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

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

#### Status of quarterly ERP data

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, AS AT 27 MARCH 2014

	<i>Census base</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>ERP STATUS</i>
Sep.1991–Jun. 2006	Based to 1996, 2001 & 2006 Censuses as applicable	Final (Recast)	Final (Recast)	Final (Recast)	FINAL (RECAST)
Sep. 2006–Jun. 2011	2011 Census	Final	Final	Final	FINAL
Sep. 2011–Jun. 2012	2011 Census	Revised	Revised	Preliminary – modelled expansion factors based on 2011 Census (previously published data from Sep. 2011 to Jun. 2013 was modelled based on expansion factors from the 2006 Census)	REVISED
Sep. 2012–Sep. 2013	2011 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary – modelled expansion factors based on 2011 Census (previously published data from Sep. 2011 to Jun. 2013 was modelled based on expansion factors from the 2006 Census)	PRELIMINARY

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

*Natural increase: births and deaths*

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

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

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

- September 2013: The high level of ACT birth registrations in this quarter continues from the previous quarter and is due largely to the processing of accumulated registrations not processed in previous quarters, particularly the March quarter 2013 where registrations were noticeably low. A more consistent pattern is likely to result when this data is revised based on occurrence rather than registration data.
- June 2013: The large increase in NSW birth registrations is due in part to the processing of accumulated registrations not processed in previous quarters. A more consistent pattern is likely to result when this data is revised based on occurrence rather than registration data.
- June 2013: The large increase in ACT birth registrations is due largely to the processing of accumulated registrations not processed in previous quarters, particularly the March quarter where registrations were noticeably low. A more consistent pattern is likely to result when this data is revised based on occurrence rather than registration data.
- March 2013: The increase in NSW death registrations is most likely due to the processing of accumulated registrations not processed in the December 2012 quarter.
- March 2013: The increase in WA birth registrations may be a result of births from earlier periods being registered in this quarter.
- March 2013: The ACT registry has indicated that the decrease in both birth and death registrations in this quarter is due to a slowdown of processing which is likely to lead to a catch up in future quarters.
- December 2012: The New South Wales registry indicated that a decrease in death registration numbers may be due to a concentration on birth registrations processing this quarter.
- September 2012: The New South Wales registry indicated that the increase in both birth and death registrations follows a general pattern of increases in the September quarter. They also indicated that birth registration increases could be associated with initiatives to assist the population of outlying areas to register births as well as general initiatives to increase awareness of the importance of birth and death registrations in outlying areas.
- September 2012: The Victorian, Western Australian, South Australian and ACT registries have advised that there were no significant changes in processing, backlog processing or staffing which could have influenced an increased level of birth and death registrations. The Victorian and Western Australian registries highlighted state initiatives to provide registration assistance as well as registration awareness raising initiatives. The ACT registry observed that a small increase in the number of coroner certified deaths as well as a perceived increasing use of ACT health services by residents from the surrounding rural areas of NSW may have contributed to the increase in birth and death registrations.

### *Net overseas migration*

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

**13** Conceptually, the term NOM is based on an international traveller's duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more. It is the difference between the number of incoming travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population (NOM arrivals) and the number of outgoing travellers who leave

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### Net overseas migration *continued*

Australia for 12 months or more and are subtracted from the population (NOM departures). With the introduction of the improved methods for estimating NOM, this 12 month period *does not have to be continuous* and is measured over a 16 month reference period. For example, whether a traveller is in or out of the population is determined by their exact duration of stay in or away from Australia over the subsequent 16 months after arrival or departure.

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

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

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

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

#### FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

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

#### PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

**18** Preliminary estimates of NOM are required five to six months after the reference quarter for the production of quarterly estimates of the population of Australia, and the states and territories. At that time, complete traveller histories for the 16 months following a reference quarter cannot be produced. Migration adjustments are calculated from changes in behaviour from final estimates one year earlier for the same groups of travellers. These migration adjustments are applied to travellers who are grouped according to their 'initial category of travel', age, country of citizenship and state/territory of usual/intended residence. The adjustments account for differences between their intended duration of stay and their actual duration of stay.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

*Net overseas migration  
continued*

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

*Diplomatic personnel*

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

*Net interstate migration*

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

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

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

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### Net interstate migration *continued*

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

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

### Defence force adjustment

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

### Intercensal Discrepancy/Final Intercensal Difference

**28** The intercensal discrepancy/final intercensal difference for the most recent intercensal period 2006-2011, as well as the recast intercensal discrepancy/final intercensal difference for the three preceding intercensal periods: 1991-1996, 1996-2001 and 2001-2006 are indicated in the table below.

### RECAST INTERCENSAL DISCREPANCY/FINAL INTERCENSAL DIFFERENCE FOR THE CENSUS PERIODS 1991-2006 AND REBASED INTERCENSAL DISCREPANCY/FINAL INTERCENSAL DIFFERENCE FOR THE 2006-2011 CENSUS PERIOD

	RECAST INTERCENSAL DISCREPANCY/FINAL INTERCENSAL DIFFERENCE						REBASED INTERCENSAL DISCREPANCY/FINAL INTERCENSAL DIFFERENCE	
	1991-1996		1996-2001		2001-2006		2006-2011	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
NSW	21.6	0.3	—	—	39.4	0.6	45.4	0.6
Vic.	19.2	0.4	42.9	0.9	-14.9	-0.3	24.4	0.4
Qld	29.1	0.9	26.0	0.7	-2.4	-0.1	9.1	0.2
SA	7.6	0.5	0.4	—	-4.4	-0.3	3.4	0.2
WA	-5.4	-0.3	2.9	0.2	10.8	0.5	-4.4	-0.2
Tas.	-1.9	-0.4	-0.8	-0.2	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.1
NT	-5.0	-2.7	-1.6	-0.8	4.9	2.3	-1.0	-0.4
ACT	-3.2	-1.0	-2.2	-0.7	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.1
<b>Aust. (a)</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Other Territories. The 1991-1996 period is affected by the change to the treatment of Other Territories in relation to ERP in 1993. See Explanatory Note 2.

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

**29** The standard approach to population estimation is not possible for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians because satisfactory annual data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. Furthermore, there is significant intercensal volatility in census counts of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, thus adding to the problem of estimating the true Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes to the

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population that cannot be attributed to natural increase or interstate migration. As a result, a method based on the use of life tables is used to produce time series data. Currently published estimates and projections have not been updated with any data from the 2011 Census rebasing or recasting processes, except for the June 2011 estimates (see table 11). Estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population based on the 2011 Census are scheduled for release on 30 April 2014 in *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0). Currently published projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are based on the 2006 Census. Series A of the projections assumes declining fertility, increasing paternity, constant net interstate migration, zero net overseas migration and constant life expectancy at birth. Series B assumes declining fertility, increasing paternity, constant net interstate migration, zero net overseas migration and increasing life expectancy at birth. For further details see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0).

### METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS

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

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

### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

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

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

**33** 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.

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

*continued*

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

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

### HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

**37** The ABS uses a propensity method to project numbers of households, families and persons in different living arrangements. The method identifies propensities (proportions) from the Census of Population and Housing for people to belong to different living arrangement types. Trends observed in the propensities over the last four censuses are assumed to continue into the future, and applied to a projected population (see Series B, *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0)). Numbers of households and families are then derived from the projected living arrangements of the population.

**38** Data presented in table 18 are not intended as predictions or forecasts, but are illustrations of growth and change in the numbers of households which would occur if the assumptions about future trends in living arrangements were to prevail over the projection period. For more information see *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0). Household projections presented in this publication are based on the 2006 Census. Projections based on the 2011 Census are scheduled for release in late 2014.

### CONFIDENTIALITY

**39** 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.

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

### ROUNDING

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

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### USE OF POPULATION ESTIMATES IN AGREEMENTS

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

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

### RELATED PRODUCTS

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

- *Animated population pyramids* for Australia and each state and territory are available on the ABS website <[www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)> by selecting Australia's Population and scroll to Animated Population Pyramids;
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2008* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001);
- *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0);
- *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0);
- *Causes of Death, Australia: Doctor Certified Deaths, Summary Tables* (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001);
- *Census of Population and Housing – Details of Undercount* (cat. no. 2940.0);
- *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0);
- *Discussion Paper: Assessment of Methods for Developing Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.002);
- *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001);
- *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0);
- *Experimental Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2010–2012* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003);
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0);
- *Information Paper: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Demographic Statistics Work Program and Release Plans, April 2012* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.003);
- *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives - Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics, 2005* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002);
- *Information Paper: Ensuring the Quality of Rebased Population Estimates, 2011* (cat. no. 3250.0);
- *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003);
- *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Mar 2010* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2011 Population Census, 2011* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Population Estimates under Australia's New Statistical Geography, August 2011* (cat. no. 3219.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Rebasing Population Estimates, Australia, 2011* (cat. no. 3101.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2014* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.003);

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005);
- *Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2010-2012* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003);
- *Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2010-2012* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001);
- *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0);
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0);
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0);
- *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2009* (cat. no. 3304.0);
- *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0);
- *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001);
- *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0);
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0); and
- *Suicides, Australia* (cat. no. 3309.0).

### ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

**46** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, 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.

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

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

# TECHNICAL NOTE RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

## RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

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

Release date	Catalogue number	Publication title	Contents
<b>RECENT RELEASES</b>			
17/12/2013	cat. no. 3412.0.55.002	Information Paper: Further Improvements to Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Dec 2013	Provides overview of further improvements to the quality of final and preliminary NOM statistics. In particular, improvements made to preliminary NOM estimation and thereby improving quarterly preliminary ERP.
18/12/2013	cat. no. 3412.0	Migration, Australia, 2011-12 and 2012-13	International migration into and out of Australia, internal migration within Australia (including interstate and intrastate) and information on overseas-born residents of Australia.
13/01/2014	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Nov 2013	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.
12/02/2014	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Dec 2013	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.
11/03/2014	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Jan 2014	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data. This release includes a revised time series of OAD data from July 2004 to December 2013 based on the rebuild of the Overseas Arrivals and Departures system.
27/03/2014	cat. no. 3412.0.55.003	Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2014	This information paper reviews the interstate migration model using Medicare data with new updated expansion factors.
27/03/2014	cat. no. 3101.0	Australian Demographic Statistics, Sep qtr. 2013	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, infant deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data. Also includes age/sex data.
27/03/2014	cat. no. 3101.0	ABS Snapshot	An audio-visual video containing key information from Australian Demographic Statistics - September qtr. 2013. A link to this can be found in the Media Release on the website.

## UPCOMING RELEASES

03/04/2013	cat. no. 3218.0	Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012-13	Population estimates for all sub-state regions June 2013.
07/04/2014	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Feb 2014	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.
30/04/2014	cat. no. 3238.0	Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026	Projections and backcast estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians based on the 2011 Census results.
Mid 2014	cat. no. 3105.0.65.001	Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2014	Historical updates of ERP, Births, Deaths, NOM and rates based on the 2011 Census.
08/05/2014	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Mar 2014	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.
04/06/2014	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Apr 2014	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.
19/06/2014	cat. no. 3101.0	Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec qtr. 2013	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, infant deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data. Also includes age/sex data.
Late 2014	cat. no. 3236.0	Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2036	Projections of households, families and living arrangements for Australia, states, territories, greater capital cities and balances of state for the period 30 June 2011 to 2036.

## GLOSSARY

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

## GLOSSARY *continued*

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

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Intercensal discrepancy/Final intercensal difference</b> <i>continued</i>	As previously advised, the ABS will replace the terms <i>Intercensal error</i> and <i>Intercensal discrepancy</i> with the terms <i>Preliminary Intercensal difference</i> and <i>Final intercensal difference</i> respectively in the 2016 rebasing cycle. This is being done in response to the term 'intercensal error' often being misinterpreted, with the word 'error' being too commonly considered to be a synonym for 'mistake'.
<b>Intercensal error/Preliminary intercensal difference</b>	Intercensal error/Preliminary Intercensal difference is the preliminary difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).  As previously advised, the ABS will replace the terms <i>Intercensal error</i> and <i>Intercensal discrepancy</i> with the terms <i>Preliminary Intercensal difference</i> and <i>Final intercensal difference</i> respectively in the 2016 rebasing cycle. This is being done in response to the term 'intercensal error' often being misinterpreted, with the word 'error' being too commonly considered to be a synonym for 'mistake'.
<b>Median age</b>	For any distribution, the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.
<b>Migration adjustment</b>	Prior to September quarter 2006, the ABS applied a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprised adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.
<b>Natural increase</b>	Excess of births over deaths.
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
<b>Net overseas migration (NOM)</b>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ based on an international traveller's duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more over a 16 month period;</li> <li>■ the difference between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more over a 16 month period, who <i>are not</i> currently counted within the population, and are then added to the population (NOM arrivals); and</li> <li>■ the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long-term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more over a 16 month period, who <i>are</i> currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population (NOM departures).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>NOM arrivals</b>	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.  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'.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>NOM departures</b>	<p>NOM departures are all overseas departures that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more over a 16 month period, who <i>are</i> currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population.</p> <p>Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'.</p>
<b>Net undercount</b>	<p>The difference between the actual Census count (including imputations) and an estimate of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census. This estimate is based on the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) conducted after each Census. For a category of person (e.g. based on age, sex and state of usual residence), net undercount is the result of Census undercount, overcount, misclassification and imputation error.</p>
<b>Population growth</b>	<p>For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the Census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy.</p>
<b>Population growth rate</b>	<p>Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.</p>
<b>Population projections</b>	<p>The ABS uses the cohort-component method for producing population projections of Australia, the states, territories, capital cities and balances of state. This method begins with a base population for each sex by single year of age and advances it year by year, for each year in the projection period, by applying assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality and migration. The assumptions are based on demographic trends over the past decade and longer, both in Australia and internationally. The projections are not predictions or forecasts, but are simply illustrations of the change in population which would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period. A number of projections are produced by the ABS to show a range of possible future outcomes.</p>
<b>Post enumeration survey (PES)</b>	<p>The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted three to four weeks after the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once. Usually more people are missed than are counted more than once in Australia, leading to a net undercount. Results from the PES contribute to a more accurate calculation of the estimated resident population (ERP) for Australia and the states and territories, which is then backdated to 30 June of the Census year.</p>
<b>Sex ratio</b>	<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>
<b>Significant Urban Area (SUA)</b>	<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.</p>
<b>Standardised death rate (SDR)</b>	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 (19,413,240), as published prior to recasting the ERP series. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ The <i>direct method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and</li></ul>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Standardised death rate (SDR)</b> <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ The <i>indirect method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.</li></ul>
<b>State or territory of usual residence</b>	<p>State or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ the population (estimated resident population);</li><li>■ the mother (birth collection); and</li><li>■ the deceased (death collection).</li></ul> <p>In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p>
<b>Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1)</b>	<p>An area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard designed as the smallest unit for the release of Census data. They generally have a population of 200 to 800 people, and an average population of about 400 people. SA1s in remote and regional areas generally have smaller populations than those in urban areas. SA1s aggregate to all Non-ABS ASGS Structures except Local Government Areas and Tourism Regions. There are approximately 55,000 SA1s and they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. Population estimates are prepared for SA1s by disaggregating SA2 level estimates.</p>
<b>Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2)</b>	<p>A general-purpose medium-sized area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard built from whole SA1s. Their aim is to represent a community that interacts together socially and economically. SA2s are based on officially gazetted suburbs and localities. In urban areas, SA2s largely conform to one or more whole suburbs, while in rural areas they generally define the functional zone of a regional centre. SA2s generally have a population range of 3,000 to 25,000 people, and an average population of about 10,000 people. There are approximately 2,200 SA2s and they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. SA2s are the base unit for preparing sub-state population estimates.</p>
<b>Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3)</b>	<p>An area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard built up from SA2s to provide a standardised regional breakup of Australia. SA3s aim to create a standard framework for the analysis of ABS data at the regional level through clustering groups of whole SA2s that have similar regional characteristics. Their boundaries reflect a combination of widely recognised informal regions as well as existing administrative regions such as State Government Regions in rural areas and Local Government Areas in urban areas. SA3s generally range in population from 30,000 to 130,000 people. There are around 330 SA3s and they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.</p>
<b>Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4)</b>	<p>An area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard designed for the output of labour force data and to reflect labour markets. In rural areas SA4s generally represent aggregations of multiple small labour markets with socioeconomic connections or similar industry characteristics. Large regional city labour markets are generally defined by a single SA4. Within major metropolitan labour markets SA4s represent sub-labour markets. SA4s are built from whole SA3s. They generally have a population over 100,000 people to enable accurate labour force survey data to be generated. There are 88 SA4s and they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

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<b>Total fertility rate (TFR)</b>	The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age) divided by 1,000. It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life (ages 15 - 49).
<b>Under enumeration</b>	See Net undercount.



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