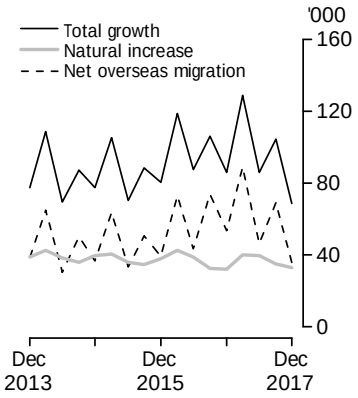
DECEMBER QUARTER 2017 3101.0

Australian Bureau of Statistics

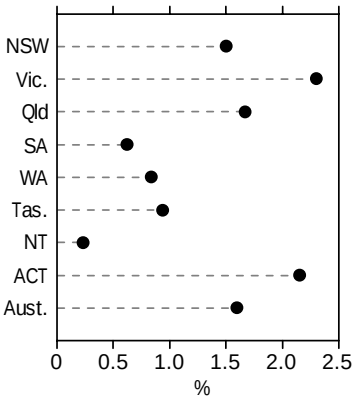
AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 21 JUN 2018

Population growth
Quarterly



Population Growth Rate
Year ended 31 December 2017



KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA	Population at end Dec qtr 2017 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 915.1	116.8	1.5
Victoria	6 385.8	143.4	2.3
Queensland	4 965.0	81.5	1.7
South Australia	1 728.1	10.7	0.6
Western Australia	2 584.8	21.4	0.8
Tasmania	524.7	4.9	0.9
Northern Territory	246.7	0.6	0.2
Australian Capital Territory	415.9	8.8	2.2
Australia(a)	**24 770.7**	**388.0**	**1.6**

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

KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 December 2017 was 24,770,700 people. This is an increase of 388,000 people since 31 December 2016, and 68,700 people since 30 September 2017.
- The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 31 December 2017 (147,500 people) was 0.9%, or 1,300 people higher than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 December 2016 (146,300 people).
- The preliminary estimate of net overseas migration (NOM) for the year ended 31 December 2017 (240,400 people) was 1.4%, or 3,400 people lower than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 31 December 2016 (243,800 people).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.6% during the year ended 31 December 2017.
- Natural increase and NOM contributed 38.0% and 62.0% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 31 December 2017.
- All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 31 December 2017.
- Victoria recorded the highest growth rate of all states and territories at 2.3%. The Northern Territory recorded the lowest growth rate at 0.2%.

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	*RELEASE DATE*
March 2018	20 September 2018
June 2018	20 December 2018
September 2018	21 March 2019
December 2018	20 June 2019
March 2019	19 September 2019
June 2019	19 December 2019

FINAL REBASED POPULATION ESTIMATES

This issue contains final rebased Estimated Resident Population data based on the 2016 Census of Population and Housing for the September 2011 - June 2016 period. Data for September 2016 onwards is preliminary. For more information see *Explanatory Note 7*.

REVIEW OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION STATISTICS

Due to the discontinuation of the outgoing passenger card by the Department of Home Affairs, the ABS has reviewed its net overseas migration (NOM) statistics, methodology and processing systems. NOM statistics from the September quarter 2011 onwards have been revised in this issue based on the new methods. The new methods mean that final estimates of NOM will be available four quarters after the reference period rather than the previous five quarters. As a result, two quarters of final NOM have been released in this issue, and NOM is now final up to the December quarter 2016. For more information see Explanatory Note 16.

CHANGES TO POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA (CAT. NO. 3235.0)

As with sub-state population totals, age and sex breakdowns for 30 June 2017 and onward will be prepared using a component-based methodology. That is, estimates by age and sex will be updated from the previous year's estimates by adding natural increase and net internal and overseas migration by age and sex. To accommodate this change in methodology, the release of sub-state ERP by age and sex as at 30 June 2017 will now be released on 28 September 2018. The product in which estimates will be released will have the new title of *Regional Population by Age and Sex, Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0) however the content will remain much the same as the previous issues of *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0). Regional internal migration estimates by age and sex will also be released in this product.

UPCOMING SUB–STATE POPULATION ESTIMATES

Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3218.0) - Final 2012 to 2016 sub-state population estimates to be released 31 August 2018.

Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0) - Final 2012 to 2016 age and sex estimates to be released 31 August.

Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2016-17 (cat. no. 3218.0) - Updated 2017 population estimates and components to be released 31 August 2018.

Regional Population by Age and Sex, Australia, 2017 (cat. no. 3235.0) - Preliminary 2017 age and sex estimates to be released 28 September 2018.

David W. Kalisch
Australian Statistician

CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS

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

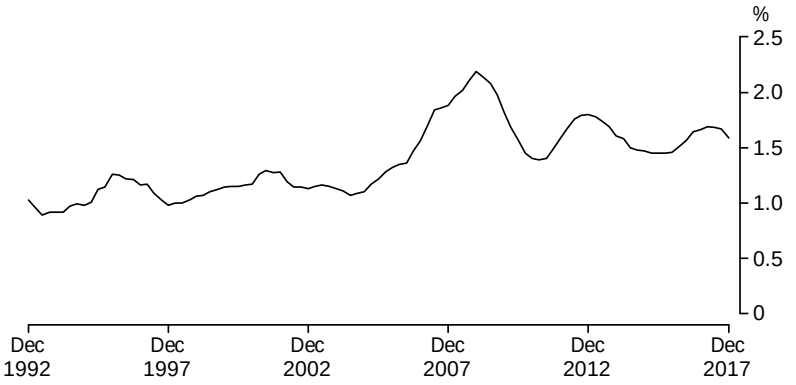
ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2017

AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 December 2017 was 24,770,700 people. This is an increase of 388,000 people since 31 December 2016 and 68,700 people since 30 September 2017.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 31 December 2017 was 1.6%.

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



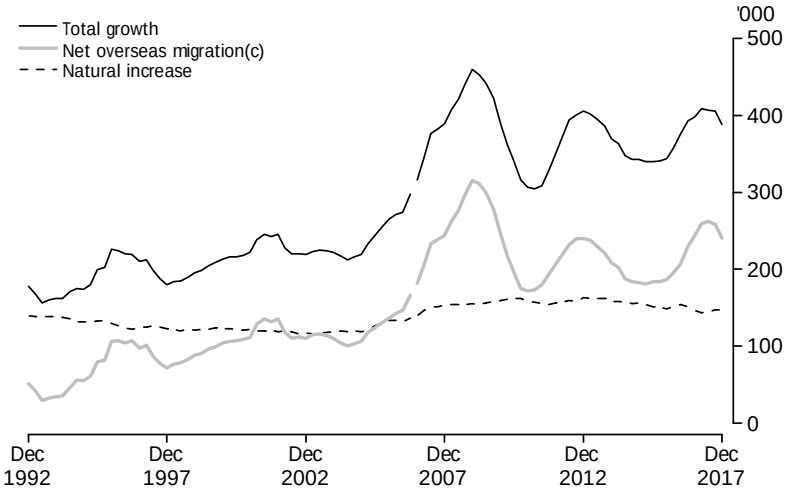
(a) Annual growth calculated at the end of each quarter.
(b) All data to June 2016 is final. Estimates thereafter are preliminary.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 31 December 2017 was higher from NOM (62.0%) than from natural increase (38.0%).

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



(a) Annual components calculated at the end of each quarter.
(b) All data to June 2016 is final. Thereafter all data is preliminary.
(c) NOM estimates have been calculated using a range of methods over the period, and include a break in series at September 2006 – see Explanatory Notes 12–17.

Natural Increase

The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 31 December 2017 was 147,500 people, an increase of 0.9%, or 1,300 people, compared with natural increase for the year ended 31 December 2016 (146,300 people).

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 31 December 2017 (308,500 births) increased by 4,300 births from the year ended 31 December 2016 (304,100 births).

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 31 December 2017 (160,900 deaths) increased by 3,100 deaths from the year ended 31 December 2016 (157,900 deaths).

Net Overseas Migration

For the year ended 31 December 2017, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate was 240,400 people. This was 1.4% (3,400 people) lower than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 31 December 2016 (243,800 people).

NOM arrivals increased by 1.9% (9,700 people) between the years ended 31 December 2016 (519,700 people) and 31 December 2017 (529,400 people).

NOM departures increased by 4.8% (13,100 people) between the years ended 31 December 2016 (275,800 people) and 31 December 2017 (288,900 people).

The preliminary NOM estimate for the December quarter 2017 (35,900 people) was 32.9% (17,700 people) lower than the December quarter 2016 (53,600 people).

STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary ERP for each state and territory at 31 December 2017 was as follows:

- New South Wales 7,915,100;
- Victoria 6,385,800;
- Queensland 4,965,000;
- South Australia 1,728,100;
- Western Australia 2,584,800;
- Tasmania 524,700;
- Northern Territory 246,700; and
- Australian Capital Territory 415,900.

Positive population growth occurred in all states and territories in the year ended 31 December 2017. Victoria recorded the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 2.3%. The Northern Territory recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.2%.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 31 December 2017, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

For the year ended 31 December 2017, natural increase was the major contributor to population change in Queensland and Western Australia. NOM was the major contributor to population change in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. A net interstate migration loss was the largest component of population change in the Northern Territory.

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

Natural Increase

BIRTHS

Compared with the previous year, the total number of births registered for the year ended 31 December 2017 decreased in Tasmania (down 4.0%), South Australia (down 3.3%), Western Australia (3.0%), the Northern Territory (down 1.7%) and Queensland (down 0.8%).

The largest percentage increase was recorded in the Australian Capital Territory, increasing by 19.7%. This was followed by Victoria (7.4%) and New South Wales (0.2%). For more information, see table 10.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 31 December 2017 increased in all states and territories except Western Australia (down 3.1%) and New South Wales (down 0.6%).

The Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest percentage increase at 25.4%. This was followed by Queensland (6.8%), the Northern Territory (5.7%), South Australia (4.9%), Tasmania (4.7%), and Victoria (1.0%). For more information, see table 11

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

Net Overseas Migration

All states and territories recorded positive NOM for the year ending 31 December 2017. Compared with the previous year, NOM increased in Western Australia (18.8%), the Australian Capital Territory (9.2%) and Victoria (2.2%).

The largest percentage decrease in NOM was recorded in the Northern Territory at 49.2%. This was followed by Queensland (9.5%), Tasmania (5.1%), New South Wales (3.4%) and South Australia (3.0%). For more information, see table 12.

NOM ARRIVALS

The number of NOM arrivals for the year ended 31 December 2017 increased in Victoria (5.3%), New South Wales (2.8%) and Queensland (1.2%).

Net Overseas Migration continued

NOM ARRIVALS *continued*

The largest percentage decrease in NOM arrivals was recorded in the Northern Territory at 15.3% (1,000 people). This was followed by Western Australia (6.0%), South Australia (1.3%), the Australian Capital Territory (0.9%) and Tasmania (0.5%). For more information, see table 12.

NOM DEPARTURES

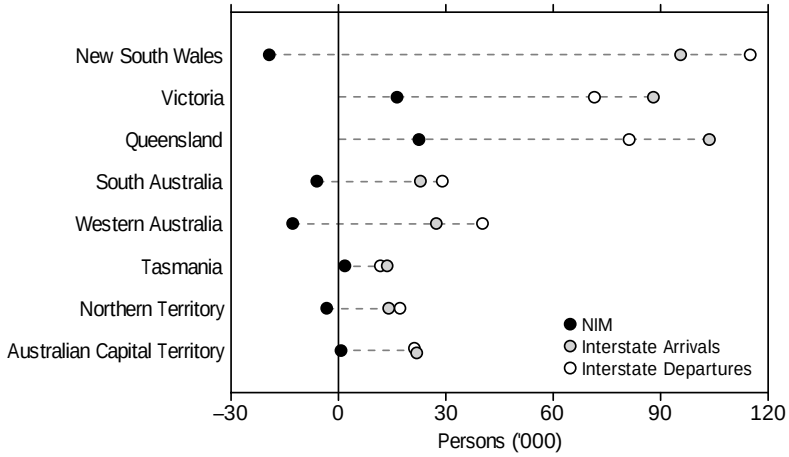
Compared with the previous year, the number of NOM departures for the year ended 31 December 2017 increased in New South Wales (9.3%), Victoria (9.1%), Queensland (7.7%), Tasmania (4.0%) and South Australia (0.4%).

The largest percentage decrease was recorded in Western Australia at 13.7%. This was followed by the Australian Capital Territory (7.1%) and the Northern Territory (0.3%). For more information, see table 12.

Net Interstate Migration

In the year ended 31 December 2017, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory recorded net interstate migration gains. Queensland had the highest net gain with 22,500 people, up from 15,000 people in the year ended 31 December 2016. This was followed by Victoria (16,400 people), Tasmania (1,900 people) and the Australian Capital Territory (700 people). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (19,300 people), Western Australia (12,800), South Australia (6,100 people) and the Northern Territory (3,300 people). For more information, see table 13.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and territories—year ending December 2017



FIVE YEARS OF POPULATION CHANGE – THE RECENT INTERCENSAL PERIOD

FINAL 2016 CENSUS REBASED POPULATION ESTIMATES

After each Census of Population and Housing (Census), the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) uses the new information to update the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia and its states and territories. In this issue, the ABS has used the 2016 Census to produce final rebased estimates of the resident population. For more information on the rebasing process, see the feature article *Final Rebasing of Australia's population estimates using the 2016 Census.*

POPULATION AND GROWTH (2011 TO 2016)

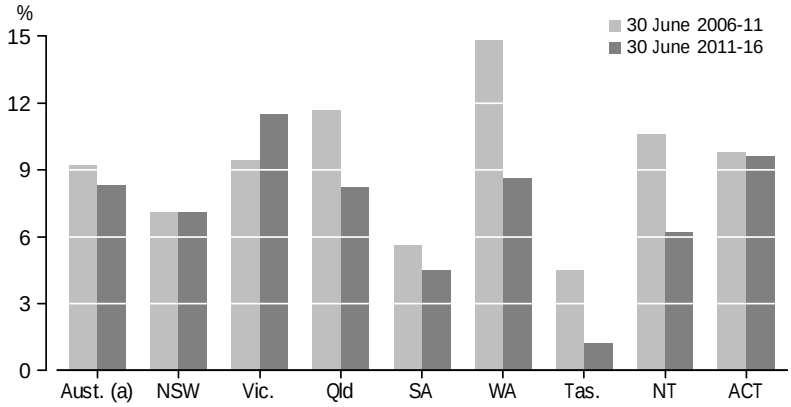
The final rebased ERP of Australia at 30 June 2016 was 24,190,900 persons, an increase over the most recent intercensal period (2011-2016) of 1,850,900. During this five-year period, the population grew by 8.3% compared with 9.2% for the previous intercensal period (2006-2011) where growth was 1,889,100.

At 30 June 2016, the final rebased ERP for the states and territories were as follows;

- New South Wales 7,732,900;
- Victoria 6,173,200;
- Queensland 4,845,200;
- South Australia 1,712,800;
- Western Australia 2,556,000;
- Tasmania 517,500;
- Northern Territory 245,700; and
- Australian Capital Territory 403,100.

Over the last five years (2011-2016), all states and territories experienced population growth. Victoria experienced the fastest growth, increasing by 11.5%. This was followed by the Australian Capital Territory (9.5%), Western Australia (8.6%), Queensland (8.2%), New South Wales (7.1%), the Northern Territory (6.2%), South Australia (4.5%) and then Tasmania with the slowest growth (1.2%).

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH, Intercensal periods—2006 to 2016



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

The national average annual growth rate for the five-year period from June 2011 to June 2016 was 1.6%. This was higher than the 20-year average (1996-2016) of 1.4% and lower than the previous five-year average (2006-2011) of 1.8%.

POPULATION AND GROWTH (2011 TO 2016) *continued*

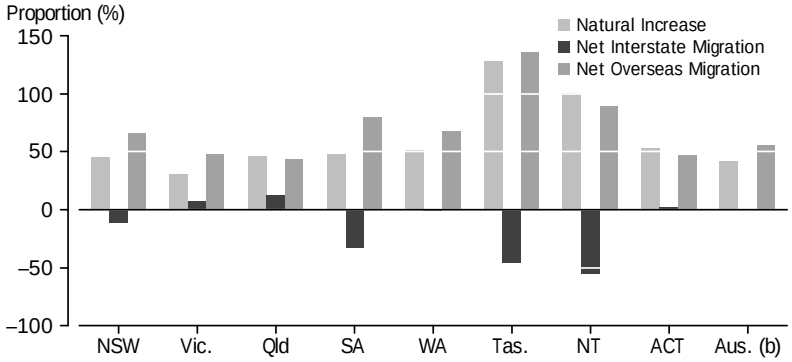
Over the recent intercensal period, the average annual growth rates for the states and territories from highest to lowest were as follows; Victoria 2.2%, the Australian Capital Territory 1.8%, Western Australia 1.7%, Queensland 1.6%, New South Wales 1.4%, the Northern Territory 1.2%, South Australia 0.9% and Tasmania 0.2%.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

During the recent intercensal period, natural increase contributed 783,900 persons to Australia's total population growth, compared to 780,300 in the previous intercensal period. Net overseas migration (NOM), on the other hand, contributed 1,040,300 persons, compared to 1,186,400 in the previous intercensal period.

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth over the previous five-year period, the proportion attributed to each component varied considerably between the states and territories.

POPULATION COMPONENTS, Proportion of total growth (a)—5 years ended 30 June 2016



(a) Each population component as a proportion of a state's or territories population growth for 5 years ended 30 June 2016. Total growth includes intercensal difference.
(b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

Natural increase

For the five-year period 2011 to 2016 natural increase was the main contributor to population growth for Queensland, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

BIRTHS

The number of births in Australia during the recent intercensal period (1,543,600) was 3.8% higher than the previous intercensal period (1,487,600). Births during this period increased in all states and territories, except for New South Wales (down 0.1%) and Tasmania (down 10.0%). The largest increase occurred in the Australian Capital Territory (14.1%), followed by Western Australia (12.4%), Victoria (8.1%), the Northern Territory (2.9%), South Australia (2.3%) and Queensland (1.8%).

DEATHS

The number of deaths recorded in Australia during the recent intercensal period (759,700) was 7.4% higher than the previous intercensal period (707,300). Deaths during this period increased in all states and territories, with the largest increase occurring in the Northern Territory (11.1%). This was followed by the Australian Capital Territory (10.1%), Western Australia (9.9%), Queensland (8.5%), New South Wales (7.6%), Tasmania (6.5%), Victoria (6.0%) and South Australia (5.3%).

Net overseas migration

For the five-year period of 2011 to 2016, NOM was the main contributor to population growth for New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

NOM caused major changes in growth rates over the five-year period. At the start of the intercensal period (September 2011), Australia's annual growth rate was 1.5%. This annual growth rate increased to a peak of 1.8% in 2012 and then decreased to a low of 1.4% in 2015. At the end of the intercensal period (June 2016), the annual growth rate increased to 1.6%.

All states and territories recorded positive NOM in the recent intercensal period. The Northern Territory (up 78.1%), the Australian Capital Territory (up 27.9%) and Tasmania (up 2.0%) were the only states or territories where NOM increased compared with the previous intercensal period. All other states and territories recorded a decrease, with the largest decrease being recorded in Queensland (30.0%). This was followed by Western Australia (24.6%), South Australia (18.9%), New South Wales (4.3%) and Victoria (4.1%).

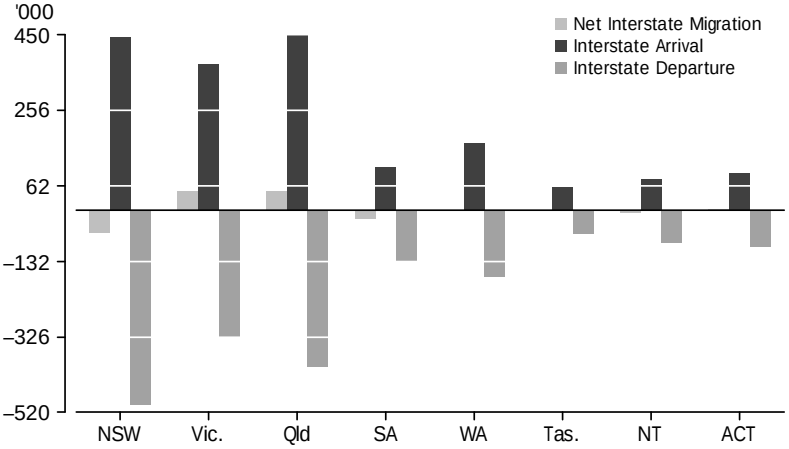
Net interstate migration

Final estimates show there were 1,777,100 interstate movements during the past five years, which is 25,800 more than the previous intercensal period (1,751,300 movements). As illustrated in the previous graph, net interstate migration was not the major contributor to population growth in any state or territory.

Between June 2011 and June 2016, Victoria recorded the highest yearly gain in interstate migration, increasing its population by 47,300 persons in the process. This was followed by Queensland (45,800) and the Australian Capital Territory (800).

The remaining state and territories lost population through interstate migration over the same five-year period, with New South Wales losing the most at 57,800, followed by South Australia (23,700), the Northern Territory (8,000), Tasmania (2,800) and Western Australia (1,700).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—State and territories—5 years ended 30 June 2016



20 YEARS OF POPULATION CHANGE

POPULATION AND GROWTH (1996-2016)

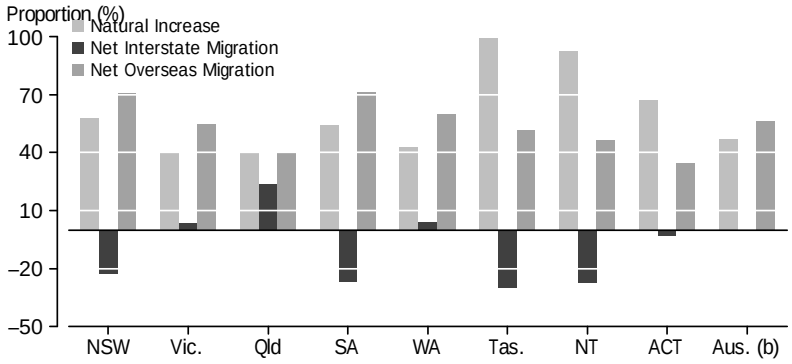
Australia's population has grown by 6 million people over the 20-year period from 1996 to 2016, increasing from 18.2 million people in 1996 to 24.2 million in 2016. At the end of June 1996, Australia's annual growth rate was 1.2%. This annual growth rate decreased to a low of 1.0% in December 1997 and increased to a peak of 2.2% in December 2008. At the end of June 2016, the annual growth rate was 1.6%. The resulting 20 year average annual growth rate was 1.4%.

Over the past 20 years (1996-2016), all states and territories experienced population growth. Queensland experienced the fastest growth, increasing 46.7%. This was followed by Western Australia (44.6%), Victoria (36.1%), the Northern Territory (33.1%), the Australian Capital Territory (30.2%), New South Wales (25.2%), South Australia (16.6%) and then Tasmania with the smallest growth (8.8%).

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

Natural increase contributed 2.8 million people to Australia's total population growth over the 20-year period (1996-2016). This equates to 47% of total growth for this period. Net overseas migration contributed 56% to total population growth which constituted 3.3 million persons. Intercensal difference contributed -3% to total population growth. The proportion attributed to each component varied considerably between the states and territories.

POPULATION COMPONENTS, Proportion of total growth (a)—20 years ended 30 June 2016



(a) Each population component as a proportion of a state's or territories population growth for 20 years ended 30 June 2016. Total growth includes intercensal difference.
(b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

For the 20-year period 1996 to 2016, natural increase was the main component of population growth for Tasmania (99%), the Northern Territory (93%) and the Australian Capital Territory (67%). NOM was the primary component of population growth in New South Wales (71%), Victoria (55%), Queensland (40%), South Australia (71%) and Western Australia (60%). Net interstate migration was not the major contributor to population change in any state or territory.

Queensland recorded the highest gain in interstate migration, increasing its population by 368,900 persons in the process. The only other states or territories to record a net interstate migration gain was Victoria (53,500) and Western Australia (28,400). All remaining states and territories lost population through interstate migration over the same 20 year period, with New South Wales losing the most at 353,600 persons.

FINAL REBASING OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION ESTIMATES USING THE 2016 CENSUS

INTRODUCTION

In this issue, the ABS finalised rebased population estimates for September 2011 – June 2016 using the results of the *2016 Census of Population and Housing.* Final rebased estimates supersede all previously released estimates.

Rebasing estimated resident population (ERP) from the most recent Census count is a regular five–yearly exercise. It involves two main sets of calculations. The first set of calculations constructed a new ERP for 30 June 2016 from which quarterly ERP is calculated forward. This ensures that population estimates for the following intercensal period (2016–2021) are as accurate as possible, based on the most recent Census.

The second set of calculations revised the 19 intercensal quarterly estimates from 30 September 2011 to 31 March 2016. This ensures that the ERP time series for the previous intercensal period are comparable with later estimates.

Preliminary calculations were published in the December 2016 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), released on 27 June 2017. These calculations have now been finalised using more up–to–date component data. No further revisions are planned to be made to ERP up to and including 30 June 2016.

CONSTRUCTING THE FINAL ERP BASE FOR 30 JUNE 2016

The final rebased 30 June 2016 ERP is constructed from the 2016 Census count in three main steps.

1. Moving people back home

Firstly, people are counted by their place of usual residence rather than their place of enumeration. This accounts for interstate visitors on Census night and removes overseas visitors.

2. Including people who have been missed

The second step addresses people missed or counted more than once in the Census by:

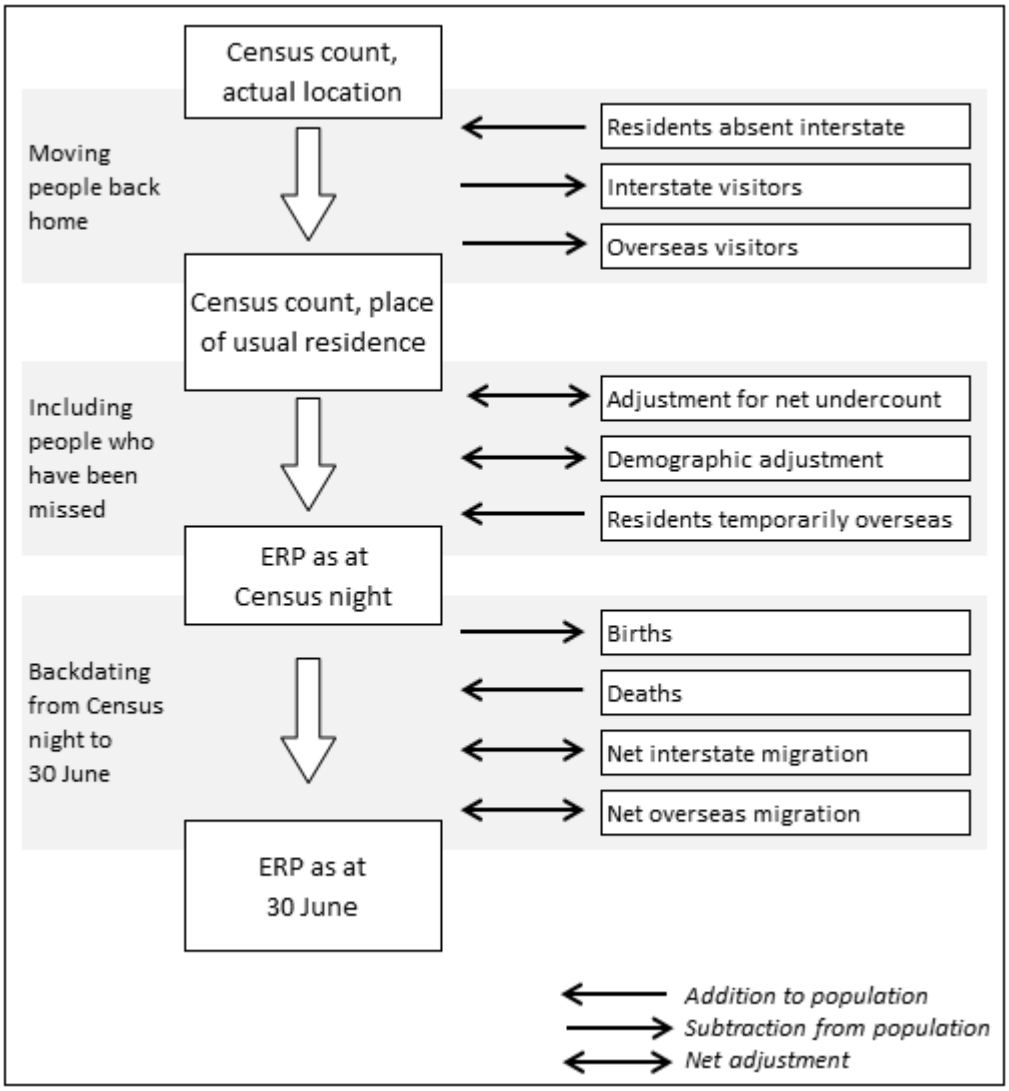
- adjusting for Census undercount and overcount using the results from the 2016 Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES);
- adding in the number of Australian residents temporarily overseas (RTOs) on Census night using data on international travellers obtained from the Department of Home Affairs; and
- applying demographic adjustments designed to resolve any other anomalies not accounted for in the PES or RTO adjustments.

3. Backdating from Census night to 30 June

The third step backdates the ERP at Census night (9 August 2016) to the ERP at 30 June 2016 by;

- subtracting births;
- adding deaths;
- accounting for net interstate migration; and
- accounting for net overseas migration.

The steps are illustrated in the following diagram:



CONSTRUCTING THE FINAL ERP BASE FOR 30 JUNE 2016 *continued*

The table below shows how the ABS arrived at 30 June ERP for Australia, states and territories after applying the adjustments above.

ADJUSTMENT COMPONENTS OF ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, final – 30 June 2016

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.*(a)
Persons	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Components as at 9 August 2016:									
Census count, actual location	7 565.0	5 946.1	4 844.5	1 674.8	2 517.8	504.2	259.1	400.6	23 717.4
plus – Residents absent interstate	84.6	99.4	56.2	31.9	23.7	15.5	5.5	13.0	330.1
less – Interstate visitors	73.4	45.7	113.6	15.6	35.9	6.8	26.8	11.4	330.1
less – Overseas visitors	95.9	73.1	83.9	14.4	31.2	3.0	9.0	4.9	315.5
equals - Census count, place of usual residence	**7 480.2**	**5 926.6**	**4 703.2**	**1 676.7**	**2 474.4**	**510.0**	**228.8**	**397.4**	**23 401.9**
plus – Allowance for under–enumeration(b)	59.2	86.1	60.6	3.0	9.5	0.3	12.0	–4.1	226.5
plus – Demographic adjustment	–3.0	–2.5	–2.0	–0.7	–0.9	–0.2	–0.1	–0.2	–9.6
plus – Residents temporarily overseas	212.9	179.0	92.1	35.4	75.5	7.9	5.2	11.1	619.0
equals – ERP as at 9 August 2016	**7 749.3**	**6 189.2**	**4 853.9**	**1 714.3**	**2 558.5**	**517.9**	**246.0**	**404.2**	**24 237.9**
Backdating components to 30 June 2016									
less – Births	10.7	8.7	6.8	2.2	3.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	33.9
plus – Deaths	6.4	4.6	3.6	1.7	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	18.9
less – Net interstate migration	–1.0	1.3	1.5	–0.5	–1.1	—	–0.2	—	. .
less – Net overseas migration	13.1	10.7	4.1	1.5	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.6	32.0
equals – final ERP 30 June 2016	**7 732.9**	**6 173.2**	**4 845.2**	**1 712.8**	**2 556.0**	**517.5**	**245.7**	**403.1**	**24 190.9**

. . not applicable
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Includes Other Territories — see Explanatory Note 2.
(b) Includes Census undercount and overcount from the 2016 PES and minor adjustments to address additional data coherence and quality matters.

COMPARISON TO PRELIMINARY REBASING

This process is the same as that followed to produce preliminary rebased ERP (published in June 2017). Final rebasing is primarily a process of revising preliminary rebased data to incorporate revisions to;

- estimates of Residents Temporarily Overseas
- components of population growth (births, deaths and migration) used to backdate from Census night to 30 June, and
- demographic adjustments to address anomalies in the age and sex composition of the population.

Residents temporarily overseas

The preliminary residents temporarily overseas (RTO) estimates used the behaviour of travellers at the same time the previous year to predict the behaviour of people who were overseas on Census night. Final RTOs are based on actual traveller behaviour.

Backdating components

Preliminary rebasing used preliminary estimates of births, deaths and migration for the period 1 July – 9 August 2016. Components for this period have since been finalised, and the backdating recalculated to incorporate the new component estimates. For more information on the difference between final and preliminary components see the Explanatory Notes 7–22.

Demographic adjustment

In addition to the demographic adjustments made during preliminary rebasing, a further adjustment was made after analysing sex ratios by state/territory. This adjustment treated the distribution of the state/territory level population by sex in a comparable way to the treatment of age distribution and capital city/balance of state distributions, used for preliminary rebasing. The approach took a 60% weighting of the difference between male and female undercount estimates (from the PES) in 2016 and a 40% weighting of the same difference in 2011, and adjusted the male/female population within each

Demographic adjustment continued

state/territory accordingly. These adjustments were constrained to the total population for each state/territory, and to the total male and female populations for Australia.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRELIMINARY AND FINAL ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, 30 June 2016

	Final	*Preliminary*	*Difference*	
	'000	'000	'000	%
New South Wales	7 733	7 739	–6.4	–0.1
Victoria	6 173	6 179	–6.1	–0.1
Queensland	4 845	4 849	–3.7	–0.1
South Australia	1 713	1 713	–0.2	—
Western Australia	2 556	2 559	–3.0	–0.1
Tasmania	518	518	–0.1	—
Northern Territory	246	246	–0.1	—
Australian Capital Territory	403	403	–0.4	–0.1
Australia(a)	**24 191**	**24 211**	**–19.9**	**–0.1**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

REVIEW OF INTERCENSAL COMPONENTS OF GROWTH

As noted above, the final rebasing process affords the ABS an additional opportunity to revise births, deaths, interstate migration and net overseas migration (NOM) estimates for the five-year intercensal period with any updated data available to the ABS. In this final rebasing cycle, interstate migration and NOM were revised based on updated data. Births and deaths were not revised.

Revisions to interstate migration data

It is standard practice at final rebasing to revise the modelled interstate migration estimates during the intercensal period with data from Census questions related to an individual's place of usual residence one year ago, five years ago and at Census night. This process and its impact is detailed in the Technical Note 2: *2016 Census update of the net interstate migration model*.

Revisions to net overseas migration data

Separate from usual rebasing, a new method of estimating NOM was introduced in the September 2017 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* released on the 22 March 2018 due to the removal of outgoing passenger cards by the Department of Home Affairs. Revising the 2011–2016 ERP for Rebasing has given the ABS the opportunity to incorporate revised quarterly NOM estimates, based on the new method. For more information on the new NOM estimation method see the Information Paper: *Improvements to estimation of net overseas migration, Mar 2018* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.004).

INTERCENSAL DIFFERENCE

Intercensal difference is the difference between new Census-based ERP for 30 June 2016 and the ERP for the same point in time carried forward from the 2011 Census base using births, deaths and migration data.

Intercensal difference can be attributed to one or more of three sources;

- the 30 June 2011 ERP based on the 2011 Census;
- the rebased 30 June 2016 ERP based on the 2016 Census; and /or
- the components of population change (births, deaths, interstate migration or overseas migration) during 2011–2016.

INTERCENSAL DIFFERENCE *continued*

It is not possible to determine which of these sources have contributed to the intercensal difference. For this reason, population growth between 2016 and 2011 does not equal the sum of components of growth. The same is true for all periods prior to the most recent Census.

The intercensal difference for each state and territory, birth cohort and sex is assumed to have accumulated progressively over the five year period, with 1/20th of the total difference allocated to each intercensal quarter.

The table below shows the preliminary and final intercensal difference by number and percentage of total population for 2011–2016 for Australia, states and territories.

PRELIMINARY AND FINAL INTERCENSAL DIFFERENCE(a), 2011—2016

	Preliminary		*Final*	
	'000	%	'000	%
New South Wales	–10.0	–0.1	3.6	0.1
Victoria	–108.7	–1.8	–86.7	–1.4
Queensland	–6.9	–0.1	10.5	0.2
South Australia	–4.7	–0.3	–3.7	–0.2
Western Australia	57.4	2.2	37.9	1.5
Tasmania	1.4	0.3	7.2	1.4
Northern Territory	–0.5	–0.2	5.0	2.0
Australian Capital Territory	–7.1	–1.8	0.9	0.2
Australia(b)	**–78.7**	**–0.3**	**–24.9**	**–0.1**

(a) A positive number indicates that unrebased ERP as at 30 June 2016 was higher than rebased ERP. A negative number indicates that it was lower than rebased ERP.
(b) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

The following table shows final intercensal difference by five year age groups.

INTERCENSAL DIFFERENCE *continued*

FINAL INTERCENSAL DIFFERENCE BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS(a), 2011—2016

	Intercensal difference	
	'000	%
0–4	–9.9	–0.63
5–9	–37.2	–2.37
10–14	12.1	0.85
15–19	9.8	0.66
20–24	–10.2	–0.60
25–29	–23.7	–1.31
30–34	–5.0	–0.28
35–39	10.1	0.63
40–44	–3.3	–0.20
45–49	8.1	0.50
50–54	–5.7	–0.37
55–59	5.0	0.34
60–64	10.3	0.79
65–69	–7.6	–0.64
70–74	9.6	1.08
75–79	4.2	0.65
80–84	6.6	1.45
85 and over	1.8	0.38
All age groups	**–24.9**	**–0.10**

(a) A postive number indicates that unrebased ERP as at 30 June 2016 was higher than rebased ERP. A negative number indicates it was lower than rebased ERP.

FURTHER DATA RELEASES

Following this issue which contains final population estimates for Australia, states and territories based on the 2016 Census, it is expected that no subsequent revisions to the 2011–2016 intercensal period will be made.

Final rebased sub-state estimates for 2012–2016 will be published on 31 August 2018 in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2016* (cat. no. 3218.0) and *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016* (cat. no. 3235.0).

Final rebased estimates of the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population at 30 June 2016 will be published in *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2016* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001) on 31 August 2018.

Australian Demographic Statistics, March 2018 (cat. no. 3101.0) will be released on 20 September 2018 and will contain updated summary tables from the two above mentioned releases.

1 POPULATION CHANGE, Summary—States and territories

	New South Wales	*Victoria*	*Queensland*	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	***Australia***(a)
DECEMBER QUARTER 2017									
Components of Population Change(b)									
Births	21 770	19 484	13 791	4 364	8 375	1 401	856	1 476	**71 529**
Deaths	12 121	9 893	7 560	3 570	3 675	1 141	283	489	**38 739**
Natural Increase	9 649	9 591	6 231	794	4 700	260	573	987	**32 790**
Net Interstate Migration	–6 797	4 421	7 733	–1 767	–3 343	416	–1 118	455	. .
Net Overseas Migration	15 275	14 598	1 441	2 219	1 697	514	–270	468	**35 941**
Population									
Estimated Resident Population(c)	7 915 069	6 385 849	4 965 033	1 728 053	2 584 768	524 677	246 726	415 916	**24 770 709**
Growth	18 127	28 610	15 405	1 246	3 054	1 190	–815	1 910	**68 731**
Growth Rate *(%)*	0.23	0.45	0.31	0.07	0.12	0.23	–0.33	0.46	**0.28**
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2017									
Components of Population Change(b)									
Births	95 925	82 105	61 158	19 071	34 498	5 611	3 882	6 208	**308 488**
Deaths	52 781	39 793	31 556	14 076	14 494	4 780	1 107	2 320	**160 940**
Natural Increase	43 144	42 312	29 602	4 995	20 004	831	2 775	3 888	**147 548**
Net Interstate Migration	–19 299	16 386	22 510	–6 071	–12 818	1 883	–3 263	672	. .
Net Overseas Migration	92 978	84 722	29 349	11 747	14 209	2 161	1 060	4 201	**240 421**
Population									
Estimated Resident Population(c)	7 915 069	6 385 849	4 965 033	1 728 053	2 584 768	524 677	246 726	415 916	**24 770 709**
Growth	116 823	143 420	81 461	10 671	21 395	4 875	572	8 761	**387 969**
Growth Rate *(%)*	1.50	2.30	1.67	0.62	0.83	0.94	0.23	2.15	**1.59**

. . not applicable

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

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

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

2 POPULATION GROWTH AND GROWTH RATE(a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(b)
				TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH *(no.)*					
2011–12	85 715	113 274	91 909	17 111	72 098	241	4 623	8 554	**393 441**
2012–13	99 788	121 578	84 137	14 763	61 437	507	5 807	6 718	**394 664**
2013–14	104 321	122 248	66 829	15 457	30 664	1 390	1 172	5 542	**347 557**
2014–15	107 815	127 405	58 039	13 723	23 064	1 496	1 798	7 014	**340 309**
2015–16	116 690	150 850	67 460	12 175	15 306	2 397	986	7 291	**374 912**
2016–17	128 816	148 476	84 000	10 828	19 474	4 638	1 813	8 563	**406 621**
2012	94 467	117 768	92 655	15 899	71 542	74	5 776	7 742	**405 826**
2013	101 749	122 999	74 135	14 970	44 699	1 202	3 576	6 506	**369 754**
2014	107 233	124 927	61 824	15 055	26 431	1 025	449	5 663	**342 554**
2015	109 230	135 537	57 670	12 830	19 126	1 654	1 337	6 893	**344 250**
2016	126 845	149 380	78 639	11 445	15 628	4 108	2 064	8 281	**398 159**
2017	116 823	143 420	81 461	10 671	21 395	4 875	572	8 761	**387 969**
2011									
September	20 999	26 845	21 326	3 788	16 203	397	1 289	1 903	**92 747**
December	19 194	27 156	20 545	3 781	16 335	–141	371	2 182	**89 426**
2012									
March	26 260	33 536	26 964	5 533	22 161	254	1 323	2 783	**118 746**
June	19 262	25 737	23 074	4 009	17 399	–269	1 640	1 686	**92 522**
September	23 370	29 329	23 413	3 473	17 369	–142	1 602	2 047	**100 457**
December	25 575	29 166	19 204	2 884	14 613	231	1 211	1 226	**94 101**
2013									
March	29 768	35 329	23 126	4 974	17 753	427	1 379	2 270	**114 981**
June	21 075	27 754	18 394	3 432	11 702	–9	1 615	1 175	**85 125**
September	26 872	31 830	17 960	3 825	9 341	279	579	1 433	**92 102**
December	24 034	28 086	14 655	2 739	5 903	505	3	1 628	**77 546**
2014									
March	32 896	36 926	19 748	5 492	10 368	666	486	1 872	**108 416**
June	20 519	25 406	14 466	3 401	5 052	–60	104	609	**69 493**
September	27 924	32 282	14 960	3 188	6 434	277	307	1 855	**87 215**
December	25 894	30 313	12 650	2 974	4 577	142	–448	1 327	**77 430**
2015									
March	33 560	37 693	17 176	5 326	7 985	772	306	2 510	**105 298**
June	20 437	27 117	13 253	2 235	4 068	305	1 633	1 322	**70 366**
September	29 156	35 236	13 828	3 035	4 837	580	–122	1 727	**88 276**
December	26 077	35 491	13 413	2 234	2 236	–3	–480	1 334	**80 310**
2016									
March	36 011	45 578	21 605	4 397	6 761	1 167	537	2 799	**118 844**
June	25 446	34 545	18 614	2 509	1 472	653	1 051	1 431	**87 482**
September	37 061	34 893	20 347	3 515	5 757	1 026	873	2 476	**105 963**
December	28 327	34 364	18 073	1 024	1 638	1 262	–397	1 575	**85 870**
2017									
March	40 686	47 536	24 052	3 982	8 095	1 351	8	3 154	**128 864**
June	22 742	31 683	21 528	2 307	3 984	999	1 329	1 358	**85 924**
September	35 268	35 591	20 476	3 136	6 262	1 335	50	2 339	**104 450**
December	18 127	28 610	15 405	1 246	3 054	1 190	–815	1 910	**68 731**

(a) Estimates of total population growth prior to September 2016 are final. From Spetember 2016 they are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

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

POPULATION GROWTH AND GROWTH RATE(a) *continued*

Period	*New South Wales*	*Victoria*	*Queensland*	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	***Australia***(b)
				TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE *(%)*					
2011–12	1.19	2.05	2.05	1.04	3.06	0.05	2.00	2.32	**1.76**
2012–13	1.37	2.15	1.84	0.89	2.53	0.10	2.46	1.78	**1.74**
2013–14	1.41	2.12	1.44	0.92	1.23	0.27	0.48	1.45	**1.50**
2014–15	1.44	2.16	1.23	0.81	0.92	0.29	0.74	1.80	**1.45**
2015–16	1.53	2.50	1.41	0.72	0.60	0.47	0.40	1.84	**1.57**
2016–17	1.67	2.41	1.73	0.63	0.76	0.90	0.74	2.12	**1.68**
2012	1.30	2.11	2.05	0.97	3.00	0.01	2.48	2.08	**1.80**
2013	1.38	2.15	1.61	0.90	1.82	0.23	1.50	1.71	**1.61**
2014	1.44	2.14	1.32	0.90	1.06	0.20	0.19	1.47	**1.47**
2015	1.44	2.28	1.21	0.76	0.76	0.32	0.55	1.76	**1.46**
2016	1.65	2.45	1.64	0.67	0.61	0.80	0.85	2.08	**1.66**
2017	1.50	2.30	1.67	0.62	0.83	0.94	0.23	2.15	**1.59**
2011									
September	0.29	0.48	0.48	0.23	0.69	0.08	0.56	0.52	**0.42**
December	0.27	0.49	0.46	0.23	0.69	–0.03	0.16	0.59	**0.40**
2012									
March	0.36	0.60	0.60	0.34	0.93	0.05	0.57	0.75	**0.53**
June	0.26	0.46	0.51	0.24	0.72	–0.05	0.70	0.45	**0.41**
September	0.32	0.52	0.51	0.21	0.72	–0.03	0.68	0.54	**0.44**
December	0.35	0.51	0.42	0.17	0.60	0.05	0.51	0.32	**0.41**
2013									
March	0.40	0.62	0.50	0.30	0.72	0.08	0.58	0.60	**0.50**
June	0.29	0.48	0.40	0.21	0.47	—	0.67	0.31	**0.37**
September	0.36	0.55	0.39	0.23	0.38	0.05	0.24	0.37	**0.40**
December	0.32	0.48	0.31	0.16	0.24	0.10	—	0.42	**0.33**
2014									
March	0.44	0.63	0.42	0.33	0.41	0.13	0.20	0.48	**0.47**
June	0.27	0.43	0.31	0.20	0.20	–0.01	0.04	0.16	**0.30**
September	0.37	0.55	0.32	0.19	0.26	0.05	0.13	0.48	**0.37**
December	0.34	0.51	0.27	0.18	0.18	0.03	–0.18	0.34	**0.33**
2015									
March	0.44	0.63	0.36	0.31	0.32	0.15	0.13	0.64	**0.45**
June	0.27	0.45	0.28	0.13	0.16	0.06	0.67	0.34	**0.30**
September	0.38	0.59	0.29	0.18	0.19	0.11	–0.05	0.44	**0.37**
December	0.34	0.59	0.28	0.13	0.09	—	–0.20	0.34	**0.34**
2016									
March	0.47	0.75	0.45	0.26	0.27	0.23	0.22	0.70	**0.50**
June	0.33	0.56	0.39	0.15	0.06	0.13	0.43	0.36	**0.36**
September	0.48	0.57	0.42	0.21	0.23	0.20	0.36	0.61	**0.44**
December	0.36	0.55	0.37	0.06	0.06	0.24	–0.16	0.39	**0.35**
2017									
March	0.52	0.76	0.49	0.23	0.32	0.26	—	0.77	**0.53**
June	0.29	0.50	0.44	0.13	0.15	0.19	0.54	0.33	**0.35**
September	0.45	0.56	0.42	0.18	0.24	0.26	0.02	0.57	**0.42**
December	0.23	0.45	0.31	0.07	0.12	0.23	–0.33	0.46	**0.28**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Estimates of total population growth prior to September 2016 are final. From Spetember 2016 they are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

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

3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE , States and territories

	POPULATION(a)			PERCENTAGE(b)		
	1997	*2007*	*2017*	*1997*	*2007*	*2017*
	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%
Australia – at 31 December						
New South Wales	6 274 966	6 883 852	7 915 069	33.9	32.8	32.0
Victoria	4 586 156	5 199 503	6 385 849	24.8	24.7	25.8
Queensland	3 380 394	4 159 990	4 965 033	18.3	19.8	20.0
South Australia	1 479 003	1 578 489	1 728 053	8.0	7.5	7.0
Western Australia	1 810 928	2 135 006	2 584 768	9.8	10.2	10.4
Tasmania	474 215	495 858	524 677	2.6	2.4	2.1
Northern Territory	191 259	216 618	246 726	1.0	1.0	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	310 281	344 176	415 916	1.7	1.6	1.7
Other Territories						
Jervis Bay Territory	588	376	400	0.0	0.0	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 641	1 674	1 926	0.0	0.0	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	573	579	547	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norfolk Island	. .	. .	1 745	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Other Territories	2 802	2 629	4 618	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Australia	**18 510 004**	**21 016 121**	**24 770 709**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Australian External Territories – at 30 June(c)						
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	. .	0	0	. .	. .	. .
Coral Sea Islands Territory	. .	4	3	. .	. .	. .
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	. .	51	53	. .	. .	. .
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	. .	0	0	. .	. .	. .
Total Australian External Territories	. .	55	56	. .	. .	. .

. . not applicable

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

(b) Percentage of the population of Total Australia.

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

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

4 POPULATION(a), Major population regions

Population region	2011	2016	2017	CHANGE 2011–2017	CHANGE 2016–2017	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 2011–2017(b)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 2016–2017
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
GREATER CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL AREAS(c)							
Greater Sydney	4 608 949	5 029 768	5 131 326	522 377	101 558	1.81	2.02
Greater Melbourne	4 169 366	4 725 316	4 850 740	681 374	125 424	2.55	2.65
Greater Brisbane	2 147 436	2 360 241	2 408 223	260 787	47 982	1.93	2.03
Greater Adelaide	1 264 091	1 324 279	1 333 927	69 836	9 648	0.90	0.73
Greater Perth	1 833 567	2 022 044	2 043 138	209 571	21 094	1.82	1.04
Greater Hobart	216 273	224 462	226 884	10 611	2 422	0.80	1.08
Greater Darwin	129 106	145 916	146 612	17 506	696	2.14	0.48
Australian Capital Territory	367 985	403 468	410 301	42 316	6 833	1.83	1.69
SIGNIFICANT URBAN AREAS(c)							
Sydney	4 240 340	4 643 795	4 741 874	501 534	98 079	1.88	2.11
Melbourne	4 025 375	4 557 182	4 677 157	651 782	119 975	2.53	2.63
Brisbane	2 076 608	2 280 290	2 326 656	250 048	46 366	1.91	2.03
Perth	1 804 239	1 984 907	2 004 696	200 457	19 789	1.77	1.00
Adelaide	1 245 896	1 305 811	1 315 346	69 450	9 535	0.91	0.73
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	581 036	646 983	663 321	82 285	16 338	2.23	2.53
Newcastle - Maitland	453 265	476 654	481 183	27 918	4 529	1.00	0.95
Canberra - Queanbeyan	405 014	440 543	447 457	42 443	6 914	1.67	1.57
Central Coast	314 941	327 024	329 437	14 496	2 413	0.75	0.74
Sunshine Coast	281 005	317 404	325 399	44 394	7 995	2.47	2.52
Wollongong	281 700	295 669	299 203	17 503	3 534	1.01	1.20
Geelong	227 957	253 269	260 138	32 181	6 869	2.23	2.71
Hobart	198 534	206 097	208 324	9 790	2 227	0.81	1.08
Townsville	167 561	178 860	180 346	12 785	1 486	1.23	0.83
Cairns	139 212	150 041	151 925	12 713	1 884	1.47	1.26
Toowoomba	126 426	134 037	135 631	9 205	1 594	1.18	1.19
Darwin	116 995	132 045	132 708	15 713	663	2.12	0.50
Ballarat	93 470	101 588	103 481	10 011	1 893	1.71	1.86
Bendigo	87 340	95 587	97 096	9 756	1 509	1.78	1.58
Albury - Wodonga	84 195	90 576	91 923	7 728	1 347	1.47	1.49
Launceston	86 051	86 335	86 788	737	453	0.14	0.52
Mackay	79 683	80 780	80 427	744	–353	0.16	–0.44
Rockhampton	75 730	78 795	78 871	3 141	76	0.68	0.10
Bunbury	67 860	74 102	74 478	6 618	376	1.56	0.51
Coffs Harbour	66 689	70 134	70 857	4 168	723	1.02	1.03
Bundaberg	69 095	70 309	70 578	1 483	269	0.35	0.38
Melton	48 792	62 117	65 423	16 631	3 306	5.01	5.32
Wagga Wagga	54 137	55 960	56 181	2 044	221	0.62	0.39
Hervey Bay	49 835	52 806	53 492	3 657	686	1.19	1.30
Mildura - Wentworth	48 505	50 998	51 473	2 968	475	0.99	0.93
Shepparton - Mooroopna	47 571	50 693	51 142	3 571	449	1.21	0.89
Port Macquarie	43 275	46 247	46 948	3 673	701	1.37	1.52
Gladstone - Tannum Sands	43 166	45 086	44 984	1 818	–102	0.69	–0.23
Tamworth	40 085	41 978	42 347	2 262	369	0.92	0.88
Traralgon - Morwell	40 609	41 333	41 626	1 017	293	0.41	0.71
Orange	37 785	39 755	40 079	2 294	324	0.99	0.81
Bowral - Mittagong	36 266	38 762	39 300	3 034	538	1.35	1.39
Busselton	31 475	37 596	38 289	6 814	693	3.32	1.84
Geraldton	36 884	38 289	37 931	1 047	–358	0.47	–0.93
Dubbo	35 281	37 125	37 666	2 385	541	1.10	1.46

(a) Estimates at June 2011 are final. Estimates at June 2016 have a status of preliminary rebased and are subject to revisions. Estimates at June 2017 are preliminary and are subject to revisions. Based on data published in Regional Population Growth, Australia 2017 (cat. no. 3218.0) released 24 April 2018.

(b) Average annual growth rate.

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

5 POPULATION, by sex—States and territories

At end of period	*New South Wales* no.	*Victoria* no.	*Queensland* no.	*South Australia* no.	*Western Australia* no.	*Tasmania* no.	*Northern Territory* no.	*Australian Capital Territory* no.	***Australia***(a) no.
					MALE(b)				
2011–12	3 626 400	2 796 315	2 278 629	820 600	1 223 614	254 786	123 533	187 156	**11 312 979**
2012–13	3 674 410	2 856 419	2 319 267	827 964	1 254 322	254 724	126 835	190 367	**11 506 165**
2013–14	3 724 215	2 915 277	2 349 563	835 164	1 266 894	255 008	127 079	192 913	**11 667 886**
2014–15	3 776 574	2 977 200	2 374 439	841 522	1 276 698	255 359	127 914	196 237	**11 827 652**
2015–16	3 833 807	3 051 056	2 403 173	846 877	1 281 968	256 213	127 676	199 780	**12 003 039**
2016–17	3 898 241	3 125 969	2 442 864	851 659	1 289 782	258 463	128 568	203 786	**12 201 837**
2012	3 650 035	2 825 349	2 299 776	823 688	1 239 615	254 700	125 043	188 673	**11 408 788**
2013	3 698 220	2 884 387	2 333 762	830 900	1 259 941	254 878	126 854	191 691	**11 582 448**
2014	3 750 061	2 945 763	2 361 282	838 094	1 271 552	254 973	126 742	194 291	**11 744 498**
2015	3 803 289	3 011 376	2 385 347	843 702	1 278 792	255 452	126 967	197 696	**11 904 308**
2016	3 865 793	3 085 719	2 421 065	848 816	1 284 504	257 326	127 706	201 662	**12 095 094**
2017	3 926 092	3 158 577	2 458 115	853 739	1 293 512	259 779	127 891	205 818	**12 286 036**
2011									
September	3 594 974	2 753 738	2 244 366	813 765	1 193 472	254 896	122 071	183 943	**11 163 254**
December	3 604 198	2 766 513	2 253 923	815 608	1 202 068	254 814	122 136	184 982	**11 206 252**
2012									
March	3 617 039	2 783 292	2 267 184	818 519	1 214 355	254 866	122 702	186 302	**11 266 225**
June	3 626 400	2 796 315	2 278 629	820 600	1 223 614	254 786	123 533	187 156	**11 312 979**
September	3 637 647	2 810 993	2 290 569	822 297	1 232 568	254 663	124 377	188 167	**11 363 209**
December	3 650 035	2 825 349	2 299 776	823 688	1 239 615	254 700	125 043	188 673	**11 408 788**
2013									
March	3 664 409	2 842 811	2 310 867	826 272	1 248 763	254 843	125 779	189 791	**11 465 410**
June	3 674 410	2 856 419	2 319 267	827 964	1 254 322	254 724	126 835	190 367	**11 506 165**
September	3 687 294	2 871 393	2 327 459	829 769	1 257 982	254 743	126 921	191 055	**11 548 444**
December	3 698 220	2 884 387	2 333 762	830 900	1 259 941	254 878	126 854	191 691	**11 582 448**
2014									
March	3 714 264	2 902 774	2 343 145	833 675	1 264 796	255 134	127 065	192 656	**11 635 296**
June	3 724 215	2 915 277	2 349 563	835 164	1 266 894	255 008	127 079	192 913	**11 667 886**
September	3 737 719	2 930 934	2 356 039	836 736	1 269 642	255 014	127 036	193 786	**11 708 657**
December	3 750 061	2 945 763	2 361 282	838 094	1 271 552	254 973	126 742	194 291	**11 744 498**
2015									
March	3 766 915	2 964 190	2 368 799	840 589	1 275 265	255 310	126 740	195 574	**11 795 103**
June	3 776 574	2 977 200	2 374 439	841 522	1 276 698	255 359	127 914	196 237	**11 827 652**
September	3 790 716	2 994 248	2 380 319	842 864	1 278 462	255 551	127 486	197 122	**11 868 463**
December	3 803 289	3 011 376	2 385 347	843 702	1 278 792	255 452	126 967	197 696	**11 904 308**
2016									
March	3 821 409	3 034 156	2 394 996	845 824	1 281 787	255 937	127 066	199 141	**11 961 987**
June	3 833 807	3 051 056	2 403 173	846 877	1 281 968	256 213	127 676	199 780	**12 003 039**
September	3 851 780	3 068 362	2 412 703	848 481	1 284 199	256 684	128 134	200 996	**12 053 836**
December	3 865 793	3 085 719	2 421 065	848 816	1 284 504	257 326	127 706	201 662	**12 095 094**
2017									
March	3 886 599	3 109 989	2 432 723	850 627	1 288 288	257 983	127 575	203 194	**12 159 483**
June	3 898 241	3 125 969	2 442 864	851 659	1 289 782	258 463	128 568	203 786	**12 201 837**
September	3 916 281	3 143 977	2 451 741	853 253	1 292 420	259 109	128 452	205 004	**12 252 745**
December	3 926 092	3 158 577	2 458 115	853 739	1 293 512	259 779	127 891	205 818	**12 286 036**

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

(b) Estimates prior to September 2016 are final. From September 2016 they are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

5 POPULATION, by sex—States and territories *continued*

At end of period	*New South Wales* no.	*Victoria* no.	*Queensland* no.	*South Australia* no.	*Western Australia* no.	*Tasmania* no.	*Northern Territory* no.	*Australian Capital Territory* no.	***Australia***(a) no.
					FEMALE(b)				
2011–12	3 677 844	2 854 776	2 290 058	836 125	1 201 893	256 938	112 382	189 383	**11 420 486**
2012–13	3 729 622	2 916 250	2 333 557	843 524	1 232 622	257 507	114 887	192 890	**11 621 964**
2013–14	3 784 138	2 979 640	2 370 090	851 781	1 250 714	258 613	115 815	195 886	**11 807 800**
2014–15	3 839 594	3 045 122	2 403 253	859 146	1 263 974	259 758	116 778	199 576	**11 988 343**
2015–16	3 899 051	3 122 116	2 441 979	865 966	1 274 010	261 301	118 002	203 324	**12 187 868**
2016–17	3 963 433	3 195 679	2 486 288	872 012	1 285 670	263 689	118 923	207 881	**12 395 691**
2012	3 703 154	2 884 237	2 311 528	839 394	1 217 874	257 113	113 685	191 139	**11 519 235**
2013	3 756 718	2 948 198	2 351 677	847 152	1 242 247	258 137	115 450	194 627	**11 715 329**
2014	3 812 110	3 011 749	2 385 981	855 013	1 257 067	259 067	116 011	197 690	**11 895 833**
2015	3 868 112	3 081 673	2 419 586	862 235	1 268 953	260 242	117 123	201 178	**12 080 273**
2016	3 932 453	3 156 710	2 462 507	868 566	1 278 869	262 476	118 448	205 493	**12 287 646**
2017	3 988 977	3 227 272	2 506 918	874 314	1 291 256	264 898	118 835	210 098	**12 484 673**
2011									
September	3 644 554	2 810 924	2 253 738	829 637	1 176 140	256 984	110 510	185 945	**11 269 517**
December	3 654 524	2 825 305	2 264 726	831 575	1 183 879	256 925	110 816	187 088	**11 315 945**
2012									
March	3 667 943	2 842 062	2 278 429	834 197	1 193 753	257 127	111 573	188 551	**11 374 718**
June	3 677 844	2 854 776	2 290 058	836 125	1 201 893	256 938	112 382	189 383	**11 420 486**
September	3 689 967	2 869 427	2 301 531	837 901	1 210 308	256 919	113 140	190 419	**11 470 713**
December	3 703 154	2 884 237	2 311 528	839 394	1 217 874	257 113	113 685	191 139	**11 519 235**
2013									
March	3 718 548	2 902 104	2 323 563	841 784	1 226 479	257 397	114 328	192 291	**11 577 594**
June	3 729 622	2 916 250	2 333 557	843 524	1 232 622	257 507	114 887	192 890	**11 621 964**
September	3 743 610	2 933 106	2 343 325	845 544	1 238 303	257 767	115 380	193 635	**11 671 787**
December	3 756 718	2 948 198	2 351 677	847 152	1 242 247	258 137	115 450	194 627	**11 715 329**
2014									
March	3 773 570	2 966 737	2 362 042	849 869	1 247 760	258 547	115 725	195 534	**11 770 897**
June	3 784 138	2 979 640	2 370 090	851 781	1 250 714	258 613	115 815	195 886	**11 807 800**
September	3 798 558	2 996 265	2 378 574	853 397	1 254 400	258 884	116 165	196 868	**11 854 244**
December	3 812 110	3 011 749	2 385 981	855 013	1 257 067	259 067	116 011	197 690	**11 895 833**
2015									
March	3 828 816	3 031 015	2 395 640	857 844	1 261 339	259 502	116 319	198 917	**11 950 526**
June	3 839 594	3 045 122	2 403 253	859 146	1 263 974	259 758	116 778	199 576	**11 988 343**
September	3 854 608	3 063 310	2 411 201	860 839	1 267 047	260 146	117 084	200 418	**12 035 808**
December	3 868 112	3 081 673	2 419 586	862 235	1 268 953	260 242	117 123	201 178	**12 080 273**
2016									
March	3 886 003	3 104 471	2 431 542	864 510	1 272 719	260 924	117 561	202 532	**12 141 438**
June	3 899 051	3 122 116	2 441 979	865 966	1 274 010	261 301	118 002	203 324	**12 187 868**
September	3 918 139	3 139 703	2 452 796	867 877	1 277 536	261 856	118 417	204 584	**12 243 034**
December	3 932 453	3 156 710	2 462 507	868 566	1 278 869	262 476	118 448	205 493	**12 287 646**
2017									
March	3 952 333	3 179 976	2 474 901	870 737	1 283 180	263 170	118 587	207 115	**12 352 121**
June	3 963 433	3 195 679	2 486 288	872 012	1 285 670	263 689	118 923	207 881	**12 395 691**
September	3 980 661	3 213 262	2 497 887	873 554	1 289 294	264 378	119 089	209 002	**12 449 233**
December	3 988 977	3 227 272	2 506 918	874 314	1 291 256	264 898	118 835	210 098	**12 484 673**

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

(b) Estimates prior to September 2016 are final. From September 2016 they are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

POPULATION, by sex—States and territories *continued*

At end of period	*New South Wales* no.	*Victoria* no.	*Queensland* no.	*South Australia* no.	*Western Australia* no.	*Tasmania* no.	*Northern Territory* no.	*Australian Capital Territory* no.	***Australia***(a) no.
				PERSONS(b)					
2011–12	7 304 244	5 651 091	4 568 687	1 656 725	2 425 507	511 724	235 915	376 539	**22 733 465**
2012–13	7 404 032	5 772 669	4 652 824	1 671 488	2 486 944	512 231	241 722	383 257	**23 128 129**
2013–14	7 508 353	5 894 917	4 719 653	1 686 945	2 517 608	513 621	242 894	388 799	**23 475 686**
2014–15	7 616 168	6 022 322	4 777 692	1 700 668	2 540 672	515 117	244 692	395 813	**23 815 995**
2015–16	7 732 858	6 173 172	4 845 152	1 712 843	2 555 978	517 514	245 678	403 104	**24 190 907**
2016–17	7 861 674	6 321 648	4 929 152	1 723 671	2 575 452	522 152	247 491	411 667	**24 597 528**
2012	7 353 189	5 709 586	4 611 304	1 663 082	2 457 489	511 813	238 728	379 812	**22 928 023**
2013	7 454 938	5 832 585	4 685 439	1 678 052	2 502 188	513 015	242 304	386 318	**23 297 777**
2014	7 562 171	5 957 512	4 747 263	1 693 107	2 528 619	514 040	242 753	391 981	**23 640 331**
2015	7 671 401	6 093 049	4 804 933	1 705 937	2 547 745	515 694	244 090	398 874	**23 984 581**
2016	7 798 246	6 242 429	4 883 572	1 717 382	2 563 373	519 802	246 154	407 155	**24 382 740**
2017	7 915 069	6 385 849	4 965 033	1 728 053	2 584 768	524 677	246 726	415 916	**24 770 709**
2011									
September	7 239 528	5 564 662	4 498 104	1 643 402	2 369 612	511 880	232 581	369 888	**22 432 771**
December	7 258 722	5 591 818	4 518 649	1 647 183	2 385 947	511 739	232 952	372 070	**22 522 197**
2012									
March	7 284 982	5 625 354	4 545 613	1 652 716	2 408 108	511 993	234 275	374 853	**22 640 943**
June	7 304 244	5 651 091	4 568 687	1 656 725	2 425 507	511 724	235 915	376 539	**22 733 465**
September	7 327 614	5 680 420	4 592 100	1 660 198	2 442 876	511 582	237 517	378 586	**22 833 922**
December	7 353 189	5 709 586	4 611 304	1 663 082	2 457 489	511 813	238 728	379 812	**22 928 023**
2013									
March	7 382 957	5 744 915	4 634 430	1 668 056	2 475 242	512 240	240 107	382 082	**23 043 004**
June	7 404 032	5 772 669	4 652 824	1 671 488	2 486 944	512 231	241 722	383 257	**23 128 129**
September	7 430 904	5 804 499	4 670 784	1 675 313	2 496 285	512 510	242 301	384 690	**23 220 231**
December	7 454 938	5 832 585	4 685 439	1 678 052	2 502 188	513 015	242 304	386 318	**23 297 777**
2014									
March	7 487 834	5 869 511	4 705 187	1 683 544	2 512 556	513 681	242 790	388 190	**23 406 193**
June	7 508 353	5 894 917	4 719 653	1 686 945	2 517 608	513 621	242 894	388 799	**23 475 686**
September	7 536 277	5 927 199	4 734 613	1 690 133	2 524 042	513 898	243 201	390 654	**23 562 901**
December	7 562 171	5 957 512	4 747 263	1 693 107	2 528 619	514 040	242 753	391 981	**23 640 331**
2015									
March	7 595 731	5 995 205	4 764 439	1 698 433	2 536 604	514 812	243 059	394 491	**23 745 629**
June	7 616 168	6 022 322	4 777 692	1 700 668	2 540 672	515 117	244 692	395 813	**23 815 995**
September	7 645 324	6 057 558	4 791 520	1 703 703	2 545 509	515 697	244 570	397 540	**23 904 271**
December	7 671 401	6 093 049	4 804 933	1 705 937	2 547 745	515 694	244 090	398 874	**23 984 581**
2016									
March	7 707 412	6 138 627	4 826 538	1 710 334	2 554 506	516 861	244 627	401 673	**24 103 425**
June	7 732 858	6 173 172	4 845 152	1 712 843	2 555 978	517 514	245 678	403 104	**24 190 907**
September	7 769 919	6 208 065	4 865 499	1 716 358	2 561 735	518 540	246 551	405 580	**24 296 870**
December	7 798 246	6 242 429	4 883 572	1 717 382	2 563 373	519 802	246 154	407 155	**24 382 740**
2017									
March	7 838 932	6 289 965	4 907 624	1 721 364	2 571 468	521 153	246 162	410 309	**24 511 604**
June	7 861 674	6 321 648	4 929 152	1 723 671	2 575 452	522 152	247 491	411 667	**24 597 528**
September	7 896 942	6 357 239	4 949 628	1 726 807	2 581 714	523 487	247 541	414 006	**24 701 978**
December	7 915 069	6 385 849	4 965 033	1 728 053	2 584 768	524 677	246 726	415 916	**24 770 709**

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

(b) Estimates prior to September 2016 are final. From September 2016 they are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(b)
				MALES					
0–4	255 140	209 416	162 976	52 270	89 176	15 373	9 811	14 660	**808 954**
5–9	258 836	203 211	170 626	53 755	87 311	16 707	9 483	13 948	**814 037**
10–14	240 198	186 883	162 205	50 658	80 630	16 124	8 394	11 891	**757 113**
15–19	240 822	191 222	159 081	52 920	78 898	16 569	8 005	12 429	**760 063**
20–24	276 456	238 638	173 863	59 138	87 840	16 580	9 577	16 868	**879 098**
25–29	296 110	249 790	176 805	57 896	98 986	15 747	12 487	16 984	**924 969**
30–34	289 253	243 049	170 664	57 682	103 129	15 102	12 288	17 210	**908 555**
35–39	266 131	218 024	158 488	52 940	92 029	14 172	10 047	15 886	**827 897**
40–44	253 720	204 782	160 624	53 035	86 893	14 962	9 067	14 272	**797 516**
45–49	251 031	205 476	164 214	57 113	89 131	17 076	8 947	13 663	**806 828**
50–54	238 683	188 928	152 278	55 390	82 094	16 824	8 079	11 836	**754 302**
55–59	237 601	182 637	148 419	55 664	77 130	18 601	7 155	11 174	**738 590**
60–64	210 210	160 471	129 750	49 902	66 526	17 084	5 819	9 283	**649 215**
65–69	189 261	143 259	120 066	46 069	58 907	16 073	4 248	8 218	**586 268**
70–74	154 380	115 434	96 710	37 461	44 847	12 981	2 615	6 324	**470 860**
75–79	106 053	81 108	64 037	25 592	30 696	8 624	1 520	4 141	**321 841**
80–84	70 658	54 403	39 111	17 642	19 352	5 374	603	2 647	**209 819**
85–89	42 743	32 742	22 259	10 877	11 021	3 069	311	1 567	**124 606**
90–94	17 008	13 397	8 575	4 543	4 257	1 152	86	625	**49 649**
95–99	3 699	2 819	1 908	990	883	250	25	141	**10 717**
100 and over	248	280	205	122	46	19	1	19	**940**
All ages	3 898 241	3 125 969	2 442 864	851 659	1 289 782	258 463	128 568	203 786	**12 201 837**
				FEMALES					
0–4	241 483	198 067	154 930	49 741	84 582	14 486	9 387	13 633	**766 428**
5–9	245 659	192 208	162 840	51 088	83 485	15 551	8 989	12 883	**772 838**
10–14	226 115	176 717	153 449	48 446	77 039	15 108	7 794	11 127	**715 926**
15–19	227 743	182 903	151 502	50 495	75 266	15 221	7 097	12 196	**722 532**
20–24	264 401	227 464	170 086	56 172	82 844	15 111	8 246	16 780	**841 181**
25–29	296 047	250 556	178 521	57 412	96 806	15 490	11 829	17 281	**924 039**
30–34	294 244	248 317	176 522	58 332	101 802	15 544	11 618	17 676	**924 202**
35–39	266 541	219 165	163 058	53 441	89 779	15 197	9 563	15 893	**832 770**
40–44	256 396	207 952	165 311	52 844	85 273	15 719	8 302	14 258	**806 204**
45–49	263 343	217 410	172 476	58 534	88 936	18 002	8 356	13 855	**841 082**
50–54	247 030	197 967	159 207	56 906	82 202	17 933	7 454	12 422	**781 281**
55–59	247 343	191 607	154 536	57 796	78 358	19 327	6 671	11 804	**767 627**
60–64	220 940	170 989	135 299	52 825	69 332	17 854	5 217	10 131	**682 753**
65–69	195 245	152 083	121 836	48 669	59 642	16 473	3 594	9 032	**606 702**
70–74	159 901	122 050	97 789	40 217	45 577	13 204	2 159	6 932	**487 918**
75–79	117 754	91 195	67 914	29 366	33 678	9 448	1 312	4 779	**355 506**
80–84	87 478	68 048	46 853	21 792	24 141	6 617	734	3 391	**259 092**
85–89	62 529	48 013	32 343	16 141	16 123	4 500	406	2 200	**182 268**
90–94	33 025	25 013	16 461	8 943	8 210	2 267	153	1 259	**95 337**
95–99	9 298	7 002	4 772	2 555	2 395	591	37	305	**26 958**
100 and over	918	953	583	297	200	46	5	44	**3 047**
All ages	3 963 433	3 195 679	2 486 288	872 012	1 285 670	263 689	118 923	207 881	**12 395 691**

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

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

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

Age group (years)	*New South Wales*	*Victoria*	*Queensland*	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	***Australia***(b)
				PERSONS					
0–4	496 623	407 483	317 906	102 011	173 758	29 859	19 198	28 293	**1 575 382**
5–9	504 495	395 419	333 466	104 843	170 796	32 258	18 472	26 831	**1 586 875**
10–14	466 313	363 600	315 654	99 104	157 669	31 232	16 188	23 018	**1 473 039**
15–19	468 565	374 125	310 583	103 415	154 164	31 790	15 102	24 625	**1 482 595**
20–24	540 857	466 102	343 949	115 310	170 684	31 691	17 823	33 648	**1 720 279**
25–29	592 157	500 346	355 326	115 308	195 792	31 237	24 316	34 265	**1 849 008**
30–34	583 497	491 366	347 186	116 014	204 931	30 646	23 906	34 886	**1 832 757**
35–39	532 672	437 189	321 546	106 381	181 808	29 369	19 610	31 779	**1 660 667**
40–44	510 116	412 734	325 935	105 879	172 166	30 681	17 369	28 530	**1 603 720**
45–49	514 374	422 886	336 690	115 647	178 067	35 078	17 303	27 518	**1 647 910**
50–54	485 713	386 895	311 485	112 296	164 296	34 757	15 533	24 258	**1 535 583**
55–59	484 944	374 244	302 955	113 460	155 488	37 928	13 826	22 978	**1 506 217**
60–64	431 150	331 460	265 049	102 727	135 858	34 938	11 036	19 414	**1 331 968**
65–69	384 506	295 342	241 902	94 738	118 549	32 546	7 842	17 250	**1 192 970**
70–74	314 281	237 484	194 499	77 678	90 424	26 185	4 774	13 256	**958 778**
75–79	223 807	172 303	131 951	54 958	64 374	18 072	2 832	8 920	**677 347**
80–84	158 136	122 451	85 964	39 434	43 493	11 991	1 337	6 038	**468 911**
85–89	105 272	80 755	54 602	27 018	27 144	7 569	717	3 767	**306 874**
90–94	50 033	38 410	25 036	13 486	12 467	3 419	239	1 884	**144 986**
95–99	12 997	9 821	6 680	3 545	3 278	841	62	446	**37 675**
100 and over	1 166	1 233	788	419	246	65	6	63	**3 987**
All ages	7 861 674	6 321 648	4 929 152	1 723 671	2 575 452	522 152	247 491	411 667	**24 597 528**

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

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

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

Age group (years)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION %	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	782 840	791 208	797 038	807 893	808 954	3.38	3.37	3.35	3.34	3.29
5–9	749 620	768 999	788 647	804 219	814 037	3.24	3.28	3.31	3.32	3.31
10–14	714 828	718 938	724 624	735 448	757 113	3.09	3.06	3.04	3.04	3.08
15–19	752 362	754 389	752 497	755 575	760 063	3.25	3.21	3.16	3.12	3.09
20–24	839 510	848 183	856 374	864 974	879 098	3.63	3.61	3.60	3.58	3.57
25–29	874 714	882 620	895 666	907 735	924 969	3.78	3.76	3.76	3.75	3.76
30–34	830 150	854 052	874 867	892 061	908 555	3.59	3.64	3.67	3.69	3.69
35–39	775 548	776 498	785 317	801 868	827 897	3.35	3.31	3.30	3.31	3.37
40–44	820 161	822 560	819 248	807 640	797 516	3.55	3.50	3.44	3.34	3.24
45–49	757 455	758 910	767 682	785 668	806 828	3.28	3.23	3.22	3.25	3.28
50–54	765 131	771 232	769 616	762 788	754 302	3.31	3.29	3.23	3.15	3.07
55–59	684 725	697 760	710 341	723 738	738 590	2.96	2.97	2.98	2.99	3.00
60–64	615 091	621 800	628 448	637 586	649 215	2.66	2.65	2.64	2.64	2.64
65–69	536 807	555 428	573 231	589 110	586 268	2.32	2.37	2.41	2.44	2.38
70–74	381 461	398 534	416 272	436 841	470 860	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.81	1.91
75–79	276 169	286 700	298 086	308 155	321 841	1.19	1.22	1.25	1.27	1.31
80–84	194 067	196 233	197 816	202 502	209 819	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.84	0.85
85–89	110 501	114 970	119 313	122 444	124 606	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.51
90–94	37 905	41 175	43 802	46 831	49 649	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.20
95–99	6 445	6 966	8 018	9 227	10 717	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
100 and over	675	731	749	736	940	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	*11 506 165*	*11 667 886*	*11 827 652*	*12 003 039*	*12 201 837*	*49.75*	*49.70*	*49.66*	*49.62*	*49.61*
FEMALES										
0–4	741 535	750 223	755 529	765 733	766 428	3.21	3.20	3.17	3.17	3.12
5–9	709 016	727 801	747 615	763 062	772 838	3.07	3.10	3.14	3.15	3.14
10–14	680 087	682 553	686 064	696 242	715 926	2.94	2.91	2.88	2.88	2.91
15–19	713 960	716 320	717 359	719 579	722 532	3.09	3.05	3.01	2.97	2.94
20–24	806 152	813 450	819 905	829 100	841 181	3.49	3.47	3.44	3.43	3.42
25–29	857 350	873 565	890 360	906 561	924 039	3.71	3.72	3.74	3.75	3.76
30–34	822 405	850 497	877 424	902 024	924 202	3.56	3.62	3.68	3.73	3.76
35–39	777 256	778 551	787 641	805 594	832 770	3.36	3.32	3.31	3.33	3.39
40–44	839 206	840 987	835 962	819 136	806 204	3.63	3.58	3.51	3.39	3.28
45–49	774 044	780 988	794 148	819 262	841 082	3.35	3.33	3.33	3.39	3.42
50–54	782 177	790 402	790 311	785 688	781 281	3.38	3.37	3.32	3.25	3.18
55–59	704 484	719 662	735 291	752 177	767 627	3.05	3.07	3.09	3.11	3.12
60–64	627 944	641 390	653 717	667 305	682 753	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.76	2.78
65–69	542 869	562 692	583 148	603 963	606 702	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.47
70–74	397 916	415 752	434 039	453 355	487 918	1.72	1.77	1.82	1.87	1.98
75–79	311 953	321 960	332 446	343 045	355 506	1.35	1.37	1.40	1.42	1.45
80–84	251 378	250 715	250 321	252 601	259 092	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.04	1.05
85–89	177 612	179 773	181 531	182 965	182 268	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.74
90–94	81 875	87 172	90 705	93 274	95 337	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.39
95–99	20 016	20 475	21 898	24 416	26 958	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11
100 and over	2 729	2 872	2 929	2 786	3 047	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	*11 621 964*	*11 807 800*	*11 988 343*	*12 187 868*	*12 395 691*	*50.25*	*50.30*	*50.34*	*50.38*	*50.39*

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

Age group (years)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION %	%	%	%	%
					PERSONS					
0–4	1 524 375	1 541 431	1 552 567	1 573 626	1 575 382	6.59	6.57	6.52	6.51	6.40
5–9	1 458 636	1 496 800	1 536 262	1 567 281	1 586 875	6.31	6.38	6.45	6.48	6.45
10–14	1 394 915	1 401 491	1 410 688	1 431 690	1 473 039	6.03	5.97	5.92	5.92	5.99
15–19	1 466 322	1 470 709	1 469 856	1 475 154	1 482 595	6.34	6.26	6.17	6.10	6.03
20–24	1 645 662	1 661 633	1 676 279	1 694 074	1 720 279	7.12	7.08	7.04	7.00	6.99
25–29	1 732 064	1 756 185	1 786 026	1 814 296	1 849 008	7.49	7.48	7.50	7.50	7.52
30–34	1 652 555	1 704 549	1 752 291	1 794 085	1 832 757	7.15	7.26	7.36	7.42	7.45
35–39	1 552 804	1 555 049	1 572 958	1 607 462	1 660 667	6.71	6.62	6.60	6.64	6.75
40–44	1 659 367	1 663 547	1 655 210	1 626 776	1 603 720	7.17	7.09	6.95	6.72	6.52
45–49	1 531 499	1 539 898	1 561 830	1 604 930	1 647 910	6.62	6.56	6.56	6.63	6.70
50–54	1 547 308	1 561 634	1 559 927	1 548 476	1 535 583	6.69	6.65	6.55	6.40	6.24
55–59	1 389 209	1 417 422	1 445 632	1 475 915	1 506 217	6.01	6.04	6.07	6.10	6.12
60–64	1 243 035	1 263 190	1 282 165	1 304 891	1 331 968	5.37	5.38	5.38	5.39	5.42
65–69	1 079 676	1 118 120	1 156 379	1 193 073	1 192 970	4.67	4.76	4.86	4.93	4.85
70–74	779 377	814 286	850 311	890 196	958 778	3.37	3.47	3.57	3.68	3.90
75–79	588 122	608 660	630 532	651 200	677 347	2.54	2.59	2.65	2.69	2.75
80–84	445 445	446 948	448 137	455 103	468 911	1.93	1.90	1.88	1.88	1.91
85–89	288 113	294 743	300 844	305 409	306 874	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.25
90–94	119 780	128 347	134 507	140 105	144 986	0.52	0.55	0.56	0.58	0.59
95–99	26 461	27 441	29 916	33 643	37 675	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15
100 and over	3 404	3 603	3 678	3 522	3 987	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
All ages	*23 128 129*	*23 475 686*	*23 815 995*	*24 190 907*	*24 597 528*	*100.00*	*100.00*	*100.00*	*100.00*	*100.00*

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

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

				CHANGE		ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	
	2011	*2015*	*2016*	*2011–2016*	*2015–2016*	*2011–2016*(c)	*2015–2016*
Country of birth	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Australia	16 321 840	17 078 800	17 254 110	932 270	175 310	1.12	1.03
England	991 040	1 000 410	991 060	20	–9 350	—	–0.93
New Zealand	543 950	605 820	607 230	63 280	1 410	2.23	0.23
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	387 420	487 070	526 040	138 620	38 970	6.31	8.00
India	337 120	442 870	468 830	131 710	25 960	6.82	5.86
Philippines	193 030	240 380	246 430	53 400	6 050	5.01	2.52
Vietnam	207 620	232 860	236 750	29 130	3 890	2.66	1.67
Italy	201 680	196 820	194 900	–6 780	–1 920	–0.68	–0.98
South Africa	161 590	178 720	181 450	19 860	2 730	2.35	1.53
Malaysia	134 140	154 580	166 150	32 010	11 570	4.37	7.48
Scotland	141 220	141 940	140 110	–1 110	–1 830	–0.16	–1.29
Germany	125 750	123 640	124 320	–1 430	680	–0.23	0.55
Sri Lanka	99 740	115 120	117 730	17 990	2 610	3.37	2.27
Greece	121 180	118 580	116 640	–4 540	–1 940	–0.76	–1.64
Korea, Republic of (South)	85 930	99 620	106 670	20 740	7 050	4.42	7.08
United States of America	90 090	102 210	104 310	14 220	2 100	2.97	2.05
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	85 990	92 240	96 920	10 930	4 680	2.42	5.07
Lebanon	90 030	93 170	93 250	3 220	80	0.71	0.09
Ireland	78 620	89 100	86 450	7 830	–2 650	1.92	–2.97
Indonesia	73 060	79 110	83 780	10 720	4 670	2.78	5.90
Netherlands	87 660	83 740	82 570	–5 090	–1 170	–1.19	–1.40
Singapore	55 820	65 030	72 860	17 040	7 830	5.47	12.04
Thailand	52 990	68 520	72 250	19 260	3 730	6.40	5.44
Fiji	65 470	71 060	71 800	6 330	740	1.86	1.04
Iraq	54 980	68 840	71 240	16 260	2 400	5.32	3.49
Pakistan	34 150	59 090	63 490	29 340	4 400	13.20	7.45
Croatia	67 580	64 240	63 350	–4 230	–890	–1.28	–1.39
Japan	41 390	48 580	60 050	18 660	11 470	7.73	23.61
Taiwan	33 450	51 930	58 080	24 630	6 150	11.67	11.84
Iran	39 640	53 550	55 650	16 010	2 100	7.02	3.92
Poland	57 900	55 450	55 010	–2 890	–440	–1.02	–0.79
Canada	46 230	50 800	51 330	5 100	530	2.11	1.04
Nepal	27 810	46 080	50 440	22 630	4 360	12.65	9.46
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	51 140	50 200	49 880	–1 260	–320	–0.50	–0.64
Afghanistan	32 970	43 800	45 610	12 640	1 810	6.71	4.13
Egypt	42 080	44 610	44 890	2 810	280	1.30	0.63
Malta	47 960	44 960	44 130	–3 830	–830	–1.65	–1.85
Bangladesh	31 620	41 440	43 320	11 700	1 880	6.50	4.54
Turkey	39 980	40 070	40 390	410	320	0.20	0.80
France	29 770	38 380	40 270	10 500	1 890	6.23	4.92
Zimbabwe	34 610	38 640	39 120	4 510	480	2.48	1.24
Total Australia	**22 340 020**	**23 789 340**	**24 127 160**	**1 787 160**	**337 820**	**1.55**	**1.42**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) Average annual growth rate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10 BIRTHS AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES(a)—States and territories

Period	New South Wales(b)	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(c)	**Australia**(d)
				NUMBER OF BIRTHS(e)					
2011–12	98 886	75 018	63 227	20 267	32 939	6 351	4 014	5 285	**306 025**
2012–13	99 926	76 542	63 959	20 496	34 513	6 109	4 012	5 534	**311 124**
2013–14	96 119	76 594	63 490	20 205	34 932	6 030	3 987	5 606	**306 997**
2014–15	97 857	76 716	62 522	19 952	35 149	5 755	4 039	5 659	**307 679**
2015–16	99 260	78 953	62 190	19 917	35 875	5 869	3 928	5 703	**311 727**
2016–17	93 026	79 842	61 807	19 608	34 957	5 664	4 000	5 475	**304 410**
2012	101 013	76 299	64 557	20 514	34 112	6 191	4 048	5 476	**312 244**
2013	97 213	76 231	63 430	19 924	34 554	6 080	4 025	5 558	**307 044**
2014	97 798	77 582	63 690	20 533	35 386	5 877	3 964	5 631	**310 494**
2015	97 618	77 033	61 417	19 746	35 199	5 674	3 994	5 622	**306 331**
2016	95 701	76 469	61 658	19 713	35 580	5 844	3 948	5 187	**304 141**
2017	95 925	82 105	61 158	19 071	34 498	5 611	3 882	6 208	**308 488**
2011									
September	24 767	18 744	15 459	5 149	8 124	1 624	997	1 309	**76 184**
December	23 869	18 614	15 064	5 060	7 773	1 633	892	1 319	**74 234**
2012									
March	25 200	18 850	16 559	5 007	8 542	1 553	1 039	1 378	**78 134**
June	25 050	18 810	16 145	5 051	8 500	1 541	1 086	1 279	**77 473**
September	25 667	19 189	16 142	5 269	8 458	1 560	996	1 429	**78 722**
December	25 096	19 450	15 711	5 187	8 612	1 537	927	1 390	**77 915**
2013									
March	24 630	18 983	16 072	5 055	8 768	1 517	1 010	1 343	**77 385**
June	24 533	18 920	16 034	4 985	8 675	1 495	1 079	1 372	**77 102**
September	24 028	19 240	16 075	4 982	8 649	1 534	959	1 412	**76 886**
December	24 022	19 088	15 249	4 902	8 462	1 534	977	1 431	**75 671**
2014									
March	23 830	19 339	16 327	5 264	8 852	1 523	1 000	1 397	**77 542**
June	24 239	18 927	15 839	5 057	8 969	1 439	1 051	1 366	**76 898**
September	25 089	19 778	16 113	5 197	8 899	1 496	956	1 460	**78 990**
December	24 640	19 538	15 411	5 015	8 666	1 419	957	1 408	**77 064**
2015									
March	24 231	18 890	15 473	4 828	8 892	1 452	1 051	1 389	**76 213**
June	23 897	18 510	15 525	4 912	8 692	1 388	1 075	1 402	**75 412**
September	25 341	19 949	15 702	5 085	8 951	1 435	954	1 423	**78 844**
December	24 149	19 684	14 717	4 921	8 664	1 399	914	1 408	**75 862**
2016									
March	24 828	19 799	15 972	5 001	9 201	1 528	1 018	1 440	**78 794**
June	24 942	19 521	15 799	4 910	9 059	1 507	1 042	1 432	**78 227**
September	24 171	17 901	15 815	5 203	8 974	1 469	966	1 564	**76 076**
December	21 760	19 248	14 072	4 599	8 346	1 340	922	751	**71 044**
2017									
March	24 295	19 893	15 995	4 836	9 005	1 431	1 002	1 795	**78 256**
June	22 800	22 800	15 925	4 970	8 632	1 424	1 110	1 365	**79 034**
September	27 060	19 928	15 447	4 901	8 486	1 355	914	1 572	**79 669**
December	21 770	19 484	13 791	4 364	8 375	1 401	856	1 476	**71 529**

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

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

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

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

(e) Birth estimates prior to September 2016 are final. Estimates for September 2016 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Notes 7–11.

10 BIRTHS AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES(a)—States and territories *continued*

Period	*New South Wales*(b)	*Victoria*	*Queensland*	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*(c)	***Australia***(d)
				TOTAL FERTILITY RATE(e)(f)					
2011–12	1.95	1.85	2.00	1.89	1.92	2.08	2.16	1.76	**1.93**
2012–13	1.94	1.84	1.98	1.90	1.93	2.01	2.07	1.79	**1.92**
2013–14	1.84	1.79	1.94	1.85	1.89	1.99	2.02	1.77	**1.86**
2014–15	1.83	1.75	1.89	1.80	1.88	1.90	2.04	1.76	**1.83**
2015–16	1.82	1.75	1.85	1.78	1.90	1.94	1.96	1.74	**1.81**
2016–17	1.67	1.71	1.81	1.74	1.86	1.85	1.98	1.64	**1.74**

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

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

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

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

(e) Births per woman.

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

11 DEATHS AND STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(a)—States and territories

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(b)	**Australia**(c)
					NUMBER OF DEATHS(d)				
2011–12	50 465	36 168	27 794	12 773	12 969	4 285	1 020	1 721	**147 203**
2012–13	50 281	36 588	28 432	13 133	13 462	4 461	1 070	1 736	**149 166**
2013–14	50 776	37 375	27 869	13 013	13 624	4 490	1 123	1 743	**150 021**
2014–15	52 934	38 573	29 405	13 480	14 053	4 426	1 182	1 840	**155 900**
2015–16	53 105	38 828	29 804	13 378	14 513	4 675	1 091	1 969	**157 376**
2016–17	53 527	39 568	30 801	13 670	14 933	4 577	1 068	2 106	**160 278**
2012	50 867	36 536	28 120	13 145	13 292	4 485	1 009	1 722	**149 180**
2013	50 111	36 609	27 982	12 842	13 478	4 417	1 089	1 718	**148 253**
2014	52 377	38 225	28 737	13 381	13 736	4 457	1 172	1 837	**153 929**
2015	53 038	38 813	29 842	13 534	14 475	4 642	1 143	1 851	**157 346**
2016	53 073	39 397	29 554	13 415	14 954	4 567	1 047	1 850	**157 873**
2017	52 781	39 793	31 556	14 076	14 494	4 780	1 107	2 320	**160 940**
2011									
September	13 704	9 637	7 541	3 396	3 465	1 061	275	468	**39 551**
December	12 185	8 987	6 711	3 231	3 192	1 069	278	417	**36 071**
2012									
March	11 471	8 449	6 475	2 913	3 072	1 045	239	395	**34 061**
June	13 105	9 095	7 067	3 233	3 240	1 110	228	441	**37 520**
September	14 553	10 133	8 043	3 732	3 791	1 201	279	470	**42 203**
December	11 738	8 859	6 535	3 267	3 189	1 129	263	416	**35 396**
2013									
March	11 375	8 495	6 649	2 917	3 113	1 028	253	392	**34 223**
June	12 615	9 101	7 205	3 217	3 369	1 103	275	458	**37 344**
September	13 753	9 686	7 323	3 461	3 649	1 143	281	416	**39 714**
December	12 368	9 327	6 805	3 247	3 347	1 143	280	452	**36 972**
2014									
March	11 489	8 750	6 662	3 124	3 153	1 016	280	390	**34 866**
June	13 166	9 612	7 079	3 181	3 475	1 188	282	485	**38 469**
September	15 111	10 437	7 960	3 817	3 740	1 164	313	532	**43 076**
December	12 611	9 426	7 036	3 259	3 368	1 089	297	430	**37 518**
2015									
March	11 770	8 798	7 061	3 033	3 391	1 052	288	422	**35 817**
June	13 442	9 912	7 348	3 371	3 554	1 121	284	456	**39 489**
September	15 156	10 725	8 126	3 880	4 071	1 318	280	527	**44 087**
December	12 670	9 378	7 307	3 250	3 459	1 151	291	446	**37 953**
2016									
March	12 151	8 856	6 960	3 031	3 380	1 029	264	442	**36 116**
June	13 128	9 869	7 411	3 217	3 603	1 177	256	554	**39 220**
September	14 844	10 680	8 313	3 750	4 134	1 247	246	554	**43 770**
December	12 950	9 992	6 870	3 417	3 837	1 114	281	300	**38 767**
2017									
March	12 139	9 466	7 862	3 292	3 459	1 161	267	731	**38 382**
June	13 594	9 430	7 756	3 211	3 503	1 055	274	521	**39 359**
September	14 927	11 004	8 378	4 003	3 857	1 423	283	579	**44 460**
December	12 121	9 893	7 560	3 570	3 675	1 141	283	489	**38 739**

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

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

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

(d) Death estimates prior to September 2016 are final. Estimates for September 2016 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Notes 7–11.

Period	*New South Wales*	*Victoria*	*Queensland*	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*(b)	***Australia***(c)
				STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(d)(e)					
2011–12	5.67	5.40	5.80	5.62	5.34	6.38	7.86	5.13	**5.62**
2012–13	5.49	5.29	5.73	5.66	5.37	6.57	8.47	4.98	**5.53**
2013–14	5.40	5.22	5.43	5.49	5.26	6.47	8.53	4.77	**5.39**
2014–15	5.48	5.22	5.55	5.54	5.26	6.21	8.32	4.82	**5.45**
2015–16	5.37	5.10	5.44	5.39	5.30	6.45	7.81	5.00	**5.35**
2016–17	5.27	5.03	5.42	5.37	5.30	6.14	7.21	5.11	**5.28**
				INFANT MORTALITY RATES(f)(g)					
2011–12	3.66	2.93	4.44	2.96	2.46	4.72	8.47	3.03	**3.54**
2012–13	3.23	2.82	4.49	2.88	2.67	3.27	6.73	2.35	**3.33**
2013–14	3.62	2.90	4.55	2.43	2.23	4.98	6.52	3.39	**3.46**
2014–15	3.27	2.26	4.22	3.31	2.56	3.65	6.93	3.18	**3.19**
2015–16	2.98	2.70	3.81	2.91	2.93	3.92	6.87	3.68	**3.15**
2016–17	2.91	3.11	4.27	2.91	3.20	4.41	8.00	2.56	**3.36**

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Infant deaths per 1000, live births.

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

12 OVERSEAS MIGRATION(a), States and territories

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
					NOM ARRIVALS				
2011–12	140 863	112 276	93 211	22 984	77 975	3 779	6 746	9 492	467 329
2012–13	152 632	119 248	92 797	22 580	74 380	3 917	7 841	8 692	482 090
2013–14	155 532	122 254	83 795	23 617	60 028	4 190	6 264	8 987	464 675
2014–15	160 914	128 172	78 976	23 278	53 287	4 207	6 899	9 518	465 253
2015–16	170 893	140 218	83 171	23 405	51 541	4 209	6 368	9 466	489 277
2016–17	196 980	159 148	88 269	23 601	49 556	4 437	6 884	9 934	538 823
2012	144 955	115 987	94 893	22 737	79 311	3 860	7 492	9 116	478 354
2013	157 157	121 652	88 571	23 699	67 446	4 151	7 251	8 753	478 684
2014	156 987	124 311	79 943	22 807	55 314	4 233	5 847	9 310	458 757
2015	164 226	132 711	79 916	23 551	52 465	4 037	6 880	9 457	473 247
2016	186 747	150 754	86 130	23 993	50 616	4 606	6 794	10 001	519 653
2017	191 932	158 717	87 179	23 680	47 583	4 583	5 754	9 915	529 356
2011									
September	35 797	28 347	23 893	5 725	18 628	968	1 897	2 467	117 723
December	36 618	27 951	23 251	5 545	18 888	891	1 381	2 367	116 894
2012									
March	37 291	31 671	24 718	6 853	22 213	1 192	1 778	2 971	128 687
June	31 157	24 307	21 349	4 861	18 246	728	1 690	1 687	104 025
September	37 999	30 767	25 226	5 852	20 442	947	2 152	2 507	125 893
December	38 508	29 242	23 600	5 171	18 410	993	1 872	1 951	119 749
2013									
March	43 339	33 976	24 332	6 671	20 092	1 182	1 937	2 685	134 214
June	32 786	25 263	19 639	4 886	15 436	795	1 880	1 549	102 234
September	42 282	33 230	23 628	6 460	16 975	1 143	1 876	2 521	128 115
December	38 750	29 183	20 972	5 682	14 943	1 031	1 558	1 998	114 121
2014									
March	42 302	34 884	22 444	6 863	16 117	1 162	1 503	2 885	128 162
June	32 198	24 957	16 751	4 612	11 993	854	1 327	1 583	94 277
September	42 788	34 398	20 548	5 813	14 165	1 061	1 720	2 789	123 282
December	39 699	30 072	20 200	5 519	13 039	1 156	1 297	2 053	113 036
2015									
March	44 457	37 085	20 969	7 270	14 520	1 273	1 499	2 973	130 047
June	33 970	26 617	17 259	4 676	11 563	717	2 383	1 703	98 888
September	44 635	36 074	21 232	6 263	13 827	1 086	1 629	2 667	127 415
December	41 164	32 935	20 456	5 342	12 555	961	1 369	2 114	116 897
2016									
March	47 505	41 040	22 511	6 812	14 480	1 334	1 433	3 009	138 125
June	37 589	30 169	18 972	4 988	10 679	828	1 937	1 676	106 840
September	53 495	42 122	23 187	6 609	13 735	1 124	1 988	2 981	145 245
December	48 158	37 423	21 460	5 584	11 722	1 320	1 436	2 335	129 443
2017									
March	55 672	48 344	24 043	6 826	14 134	1 245	1 402	3 006	154 675
June	39 655	31 259	19 579	4 582	9 965	748	2 058	1 612	109 460
September	52 654	42 909	23 809	6 579	12 798	1 436	1 311	3 084	144 583
December	43 951	36 205	19 748	5 693	10 686	1 154	983	2 213	120 638

(a) NOM estimates to December 2016 are final, for March 2017 onwards they are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Notes 7 and 12–15.

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
					NOM DEPARTURES				
2011–12	83 637	56 102	46 673	10 626	27 195	2 255	3 420	5 473	235 382
2012–13	85 869	60 214	50 966	10 902	32 242	2 303	3 487	5 777	251 761
2013–14	88 540	65 348	56 578	11 977	41 278	2 389	4 512	6 272	276 897
2014–15	90 605	67 478	58 542	12 126	39 216	2 684	4 545	6 022	281 220
2015–16	90 886	68 003	58 219	12 122	39 920	2 438	5 320	6 136	283 044
2016–17	92 502	69 139	53 070	11 933	36 172	2 408	5 136	5 970	276 334
2012	81 820	57 234	47 629	10 863	29 346	2 278	3 373	5 561	238 106
2013	89 574	63 149	55 109	11 565	38 385	2 360	4 058	6 105	270 305
2014	88 635	65 918	56 910	11 833	39 802	2 508	4 706	6 097	276 412
2015	91 388	68 520	60 436	12 300	39 724	2 624	5 336	6 187	286 517
2016	90 545	67 846	53 703	11 886	38 653	2 329	4 707	6 154	275 824
2017	98 954	73 995	57 830	11 933	33 374	2 422	4 694	5 714	288 935
2011									
September	21 699	15 056	12 667	2 954	6 706	576	1 116	1 505	62 279
December	23 633	15 345	13 875	2 863	7 447	595	919	1 622	66 299
2012									
March	19 389	13 275	10 561	2 582	6 391	569	659	1 255	54 681
June	18 916	12 426	9 570	2 227	6 651	515	726	1 091	52 123
September	21 463	15 102	12 380	2 991	7 355	640	1 055	1 561	62 548
December	22 052	16 431	15 118	3 063	8 949	554	933	1 654	68 754
2013									
March	22 635	15 075	12 082	2 685	7 753	618	768	1 378	62 994
June	19 719	13 606	11 386	2 163	8 185	491	731	1 184	57 465
September	23 653	17 087	15 371	3 304	10 675	627	1 451	1 717	73 885
December	23 567	17 381	16 270	3 413	11 772	624	1 108	1 826	75 961
2014									
March	20 497	15 311	12 690	2 802	8 974	573	858	1 422	63 130
June	20 823	15 569	12 247	2 458	9 857	565	1 095	1 307	63 921
September	23 485	17 519	14 808	3 240	10 229	685	1 484	1 645	73 095
December	23 830	17 519	17 165	3 333	10 742	685	1 269	1 723	76 266
2015									
March	21 560	16 980	12 991	2 973	8 900	672	784	1 418	66 280
June	21 730	15 460	13 578	2 580	9 345	642	1 008	1 236	65 579
September	24 164	17 927	16 638	3 554	10 523	600	1 913	1 715	77 034
December	23 934	18 153	17 229	3 193	10 956	710	1 631	1 818	77 624
2016									
March	21 450	16 246	12 637	2 914	9 118	563	818	1 366	65 112
June	21 338	15 677	11 715	2 461	9 323	565	958	1 237	63 274
September	23 369	17 605	13 834	3 191	9 932	570	1 428	1 659	71 588
December	24 388	18 318	15 517	3 320	10 280	631	1 503	1 892	75 850
2017									
March	22 761	16 469	12 332	2 905	8 187	601	1 207	1 221	65 685
June	21 984	16 747	11 387	2 517	7 773	606	998	1 198	63 211
September	25 533	19 172	15 804	3 037	8 425	575	1 236	1 550	75 342
December	28 676	21 607	18 307	3 474	8 989	640	1 253	1 745	84 697

(a) NOM estimates to December 2016 are final, for March 2017 onwards they are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Notes 7 and 12–15.

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
					NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION				
2011–12	57 226	56 174	46 538	12 358	50 780	1 524	3 326	4 019	231 947
2012–13	66 763	59 034	41 831	11 678	42 138	1 614	4 354	2 915	230 329
2013–14	66 992	56 906	27 217	11 640	18 750	1 801	1 752	2 715	187 778
2014–15	70 309	60 694	20 434	11 152	14 071	1 523	2 354	3 496	184 033
2015–16	80 007	72 215	24 952	11 283	11 621	1 771	1 048	3 330	206 233
2016–17	104 478	90 009	35 199	11 668	13 384	2 029	1 748	3 964	262 489
2012	63 135	58 753	47 264	11 874	49 965	1 582	4 119	3 555	240 248
2013	67 583	58 503	33 462	12 134	29 061	1 791	3 193	2 648	208 379
2014	68 352	58 393	23 033	10 974	15 512	1 725	1 141	3 213	182 345
2015	72 838	64 191	19 480	11 251	12 741	1 413	1 544	3 270	186 730
2016	96 202	82 908	32 427	12 107	11 963	2 277	2 087	3 847	243 829
2017	92 978	84 722	29 349	11 747	14 209	2 161	1 060	4 201	240 421
2011									
September	14 098	13 291	11 226	2 771	11 922	392	781	962	55 444
December	12 985	12 606	9 376	2 682	11 441	296	462	745	50 595
2012									
March	17 902	18 396	14 157	4 271	15 822	623	1 119	1 716	74 006
June	12 241	11 881	11 779	2 634	11 595	213	964	596	51 902
September	16 536	15 665	12 846	2 861	13 087	307	1 097	946	63 345
December	16 456	12 811	8 482	2 108	9 461	439	939	297	50 995
2013									
March	20 704	18 901	12 250	3 986	12 339	564	1 169	1 307	71 220
June	13 067	11 657	8 253	2 723	7 251	304	1 149	365	44 769
September	18 629	16 143	8 257	3 156	6 300	516	425	804	54 230
December	15 183	11 802	4 702	2 269	3 171	407	450	172	38 160
2014									
March	21 805	19 573	9 754	4 061	7 143	589	645	1 463	65 032
June	11 375	9 388	4 504	2 154	2 136	289	232	276	30 356
September	19 303	16 879	5 740	2 573	3 936	376	236	1 144	50 187
December	15 869	12 553	3 035	2 186	2 297	471	28	330	36 770
2015									
March	22 897	20 105	7 978	4 297	5 620	601	715	1 555	63 767
June	12 240	11 157	3 681	2 096	2 218	75	1 375	467	33 309
September	20 471	18 147	4 594	2 709	3 304	486	–284	952	50 381
December	17 230	14 782	3 227	2 149	1 599	251	–262	296	39 273
2016									
March	26 055	24 794	9 874	3 898	5 362	771	615	1 643	73 013
June	16 251	14 492	7 257	2 527	1 356	263	979	439	43 566
September	30 126	24 517	9 353	3 418	3 803	554	560	1 322	73 657
December	23 770	19 105	5 943	2 264	1 442	689	–67	443	53 593
2017									
March	32 911	31 875	11 711	3 921	5 947	644	195	1 785	88 990
June	17 671	14 512	8 192	2 065	2 192	142	1 060	414	46 249
September	27 121	23 737	8 005	3 542	4 373	861	75	1 534	69 241
December	15 275	14 598	1 441	2 219	1 697	514	–270	468	35 941

(a) NOM estimates to December 2016 are final, for March 2017 onwards they are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Notes 7 and 12–15.

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

13 INTERSTATE MIGRATION(a)(b)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(c)
					INTERSTATE ARRIVALS				
2011–12	85 805	69 772	91 959	22 662	40 109	11 341	16 415	19 777	**357 941**
2012–13	82 993	71 074	87 632	21 407	37 483	10 985	15 657	18 139	**345 445**
2013–14	91 286	75 497	89 424	22 645	33 704	11 517	15 112	18 502	**357 780**
2014–15	88 111	74 310	85 512	21 209	30 362	11 210	14 573	18 651	**344 011**
2015–16	94 097	84 236	94 035	21 826	29 001	12 357	15 363	20 701	**371 885**
2016–17	94 468	86 650	98 413	21 996	26 669	13 009	14 094	21 352	**376 651**
2012	80 990	67 365	87 032	21 176	38 332	10 668	15 358	18 365	**339 390**
2013	89 231	74 669	90 798	22 399	36 386	11 620	15 725	19 241	**360 148**
2014	88 129	73 951	85 417	21 707	31 558	10 815	14 779	17 531	**343 975**
2015	90 858	78 255	88 883	21 386	29 540	11 832	14 858	19 642	**355 382**
2016	96 317	87 680	97 892	22 082	28 110	12 857	15 109	21 416	**381 655**
2017	95 558	87 874	103 595	22 918	27 449	13 561	14 057	21 924	**386 936**
2011									
September	19 414	15 648	20 705	5 164	8 804	2 709	3 799	4 274	**80 523**
December	24 734	20 394	26 389	6 529	11 166	3 203	4 622	5 839	**102 890**
2012									
March	21 108	17 170	23 087	5 558	10 283	2 748	4 105	5 004	**89 117**
June	20 549	16 560	21 778	5 411	9 856	2 681	3 889	4 660	**85 411**
September	18 230	15 182	20 013	4 897	8 502	2 364	3 473	4 120	**76 790**
December	21 103	18 453	22 154	5 310	9 691	2 875	3 891	4 581	**88 072**
2013									
March	21 723	18 759	22 814	5 457	9 818	2 893	4 129	4 871	**90 488**
June	21 937	18 680	22 651	5 743	9 472	2 853	4 164	4 567	**90 095**
September	19 931	16 440	19 948	4 993	7 907	2 459	3 360	3 788	**78 833**
December	25 640	20 790	25 385	6 206	9 189	3 415	4 072	6 015	**100 732**
2014									
March	24 041	19 991	22 894	6 037	8 540	2 908	4 171	4 679	**93 301**
June	21 674	18 276	21 197	5 409	8 068	2 735	3 509	4 020	**84 914**
September	18 396	15 434	17 973	4 356	6 643	2 290	3 070	3 629	**71 798**
December	24 018	20 250	23 353	5 905	8 307	2 882	4 029	5 203	**93 962**
2015									
March	22 429	18 741	21 583	5 567	7 528	2 855	3 648	4 837	**87 212**
June	23 268	19 885	22 603	5 381	7 884	3 183	3 826	4 982	**91 039**
September	20 044	16 887	19 584	4 690	6 614	2 770	3 299	4 231	**78 136**
December	25 117	22 742	25 113	5 748	7 514	3 024	4 085	5 592	**98 995**
2016									
March	23 721	21 542	23 914	5 564	7 385	3 047	3 942	5 441	**94 653**
June	25 215	23 065	25 424	5 824	7 488	3 516	4 037	5 437	**100 101**
September	20 575	17 731	20 769	4 570	5 844	2 680	3 157	4 266	**79 592**
December	26 806	25 342	27 785	6 124	7 393	3 614	3 973	6 272	**107 309**
2017									
March	23 307	21 788	24 564	5 639	6 583	3 196	3 453	5 505	**94 035**
June	23 780	21 789	25 295	5 663	6 849	3 519	3 511	5 309	**95 715**
September	21 659	19 112	23 049	5 118	6 108	3 065	3 100	4 468	**85 679**
December	26 812	25 185	30 687	6 498	7 909	3 781	3 993	6 642	**111 507**

(a) Interstate migration estimates to June 2016 are final. For September 2016 onwards they are preliminary and will be revised following the 2021 Census — see Explanatory Notes 19–22.

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

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

13 INTERSTATE MIGRATION(a)(b) *continued*

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(c)
					INTERSTATE DEPARTURES				
2011–12	103 920	67 355	80 177	25 882	31 500	13 266	17 106	18 632	**357 941**
2012–13	97 638	64 654	78 758	26 168	31 807	12 271	16 138	17 937	**345 445**
2013–14	98 037	65 758	83 130	26 535	35 428	11 952	17 533	19 314	**357 780**
2014–15	94 887	63 231	78 651	25 779	34 640	11 083	16 914	18 754	**344 011**
2015–16	105 636	66 597	82 049	29 038	39 011	11 597	17 392	20 318	**371 885**
2016–17	109 629	68 457	80 618	28 774	40 603	11 487	16 961	20 122	**376 651**
2012	97 912	64 117	76 107	24 992	30 228	12 443	15 739	17 749	**339 390**
2013	100 551	66 073	83 372	27 144	34 277	12 380	17 261	19 011	**360 148**
2014	93 711	63 710	79 238	25 364	34 545	11 439	17 218	18 662	**343 975**
2015	99 761	64 310	80 142	27 140	36 140	11 213	16 939	19 617	**355 382**
2016	109 364	68 741	82 855	29 828	41 243	11 630	17 592	20 225	**381 655**
2017	114 857	71 488	81 085	28 989	40 267	11 678	17 320	21 252	**386 936**
2011									
September	23 112	15 143	18 067	6 019	7 360	2 918	3 762	4 135	**80 523**
December	29 733	19 416	23 118	7 387	9 029	3 843	5 080	5 269	**102 890**
2012									
March	26 056	16 411	19 890	6 501	7 611	3 270	4 445	4 879	**89 117**
June	25 019	16 385	19 102	5 975	7 500	3 235	3 819	4 349	**85 411**
September	22 016	14 600	17 030	5 935	7 018	2 814	3 435	3 934	**76 790**
December	24 821	16 721	20 085	6 581	8 099	3 124	4 040	4 587	**88 072**
2013									
March	25 448	16 877	20 824	6 726	8 217	3 146	4 420	4 806	**90 488**
June	25 353	16 456	20 819	6 926	8 473	3 187	4 243	4 610	**90 095**
September	21 644	14 389	18 433	5 967	7 939	2 715	3 630	4 109	**78 833**
December	28 106	18 351	23 296	7 525	9 648	3 332	4 968	5 486	**100 732**
2014									
March	24 998	17 336	21 983	6 874	9 110	2 952	4 793	5 215	**93 301**
June	23 289	15 682	19 418	6 169	8 731	2 953	4 142	4 504	**84 914**
September	19 580	13 731	16 320	5 282	7 339	2 355	3 375	3 809	**71 798**
December	25 844	16 961	21 517	7 039	9 365	3 179	4 908	5 134	**93 962**
2015									
March	24 091	15 636	20 201	6 504	8 716	2 707	4 544	4 790	**87 212**
June	25 372	16 903	20 613	6 954	9 220	2 842	4 087	5 021	**91 039**
September	22 050	14 226	17 465	5 962	8 039	2 455	3 597	4 327	**78 136**
December	28 248	17 545	21 863	7 720	10 165	3 209	4 711	5 479	**98 995**
2016									
March	26 983	16 940	20 727	7 429	9 896	2 807	4 554	5 227	**94 653**
June	28 355	17 886	21 994	7 927	10 911	3 126	4 530	5 285	**100 101**
September	22 967	14 576	17 277	5 926	8 730	2 430	3 564	4 122	**79 592**
December	31 059	19 339	22 857	8 546	11 706	3 267	4 944	5 591	**107 309**
2017									
March	27 688	16 554	20 356	7 122	9 981	2 759	4 375	5 200	**94 035**
June	27 915	17 988	20 128	7 180	10 186	3 031	4 078	5 209	**95 715**
September	25 645	16 182	17 647	6 422	8 848	2 523	3 756	4 656	**85 679**
December	33 609	20 764	22 954	8 265	11 252	3 365	5 111	6 187	**111 507**

(a) Interstate migration estimates to June 2016 are final. For September 2016 onwards they are preliminary and will be revised following the 2021 Census — see Explanatory Notes 19–22.

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

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

13 INTERSTATE MIGRATION(a)(b) *continued*

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(c)
					NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION				
2011–12	–18 115	2 417	11 782	–3 220	8 609	–1 925	–691	1 145	. .
2012–13	–14 645	6 420	8 874	–4 761	5 676	–1 286	–481	202	. .
2013–14	–6 751	9 739	6 294	–3 890	–1 724	–435	–2 421	–812	. .
2014–15	–6 776	11 079	6 861	–4 570	–4 278	127	–2 341	–103	. .
2015–16	–11 539	17 639	11 986	–7 212	–10 010	760	–2 029	383	. .
2016–17	–15 161	18 193	17 795	–6 778	–13 934	1 522	–2 867	1 230	. .
2012	–16 922	3 248	10 925	–3 816	8 104	–1 775	–381	616	. .
2013	–11 320	8 596	7 426	–4 745	2 109	–760	–1 536	230	. .
2014	–5 582	10 241	6 179	–3 657	–2 987	–624	–2 439	–1 131	. .
2015	–8 903	13 945	8 741	–5 754	–6 600	619	–2 081	25	. .
2016	–13 047	18 939	15 037	–7 746	–13 133	1 227	–2 483	1 191	. .
2017	–19 299	16 386	22 510	–6 071	–12 818	1 883	–3 263	672	. .
2011									
September	–3 698	505	2 638	–855	1 444	–209	37	139	. .
December	–4 999	978	3 271	–858	2 137	–640	–458	570	. .
2012									
March	–4 948	759	3 197	–943	2 672	–522	–340	125	. .
June	–4 470	175	2 676	–564	2 356	–554	70	311	. .
September	–3 786	582	2 983	–1 038	1 484	–450	38	186	. .
December	–3 718	1 732	2 069	–1 271	1 592	–249	–149	–6	. .
2013									
March	–3 725	1 882	1 990	–1 269	1 601	–253	–291	65	. .
June	–3 416	2 224	1 832	–1 183	999	–334	–79	–43	. .
September	–1 713	2 051	1 515	–974	–32	–256	–270	–321	. .
December	–2 466	2 439	2 089	–1 319	–459	83	–896	529	. .
2014									
March	–957	2 655	911	–837	–570	–44	–622	–536	. .
June	–1 615	2 594	1 779	–760	–663	–218	–633	–484	. .
September	–1 184	1 703	1 653	–926	–696	–65	–305	–180	. .
December	–1 826	3 289	1 836	–1 134	–1 058	–297	–879	69	. .
2015									
March	–1 662	3 105	1 382	–937	–1 188	148	–896	47	. .
June	–2 104	2 982	1 990	–1 573	–1 336	341	–261	–39	. .
September	–2 006	2 661	2 119	–1 272	–1 425	315	–298	–96	. .
December	–3 131	5 197	3 250	–1 972	–2 651	–185	–626	113	. .
2016									
March	–3 262	4 602	3 187	–1 865	–2 511	240	–612	214	. .
June	–3 140	5 179	3 430	–2 103	–3 423	390	–493	152	. .
September	–2 392	3 155	3 492	–1 356	–2 886	250	–407	144	. .
December	–4 253	6 003	4 928	–2 422	–4 313	347	–971	681	. .
2017									
March	–4 381	5 234	4 208	–1 483	–3 398	437	–922	305	. .
June	–4 135	3 801	5 167	–1 517	–3 337	488	–567	100	. .
September	–3 986	2 930	5 402	–1 304	–2 740	542	–656	–188	. .
December	–6 797	4 421	7 733	–1 767	–3 343	416	–1 118	455	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Interstate migration estimates to June 2016 are final. For September 2016 onwards they are preliminary and will be revised following the 2021 Census — see Explanatory Notes 19–22.

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

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

14 PROJECTED POPULATION(a)—States and territories

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

. . not applicable

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

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

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

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

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

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

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(b)
				PROJECTIONS, SERIES A — PERSONS(c)					
2012	212 498	48 505	193 527	38 188	90 073	24 709	69 981	6 337	**684 087**
2013	216 701	49 739	198 285	38 995	91 932	25 274	71 130	6 521	**698 851**
2014	221 110	51 035	203 230	39 834	93 856	25 863	72 296	6 713	**714 215**
2015	225 731	52 396	208 369	40 707	95 848	26 476	73 478	6 914	**730 202**
2016	230 564	53 817	213 712	41 613	97 907	27 114	74 679	7 121	**746 815**
2021	257 802	61 841	243 452	46 617	109 143	30 646	80 925	8 288	**839 030**
2026	289 808	71 379	278 019	52 321	121 836	34 724	87 486	9 674	**945 594**
				PROJECTIONS, SERIES B — PERSONS(d)					
2012	212 474	48 498	193 506	38 184	90 065	24 709	69 976	6 336	**684 017**
2013	216 612	49 715	198 206	38 981	91 898	25 269	71 111	6 517	**698 583**
2014	220 902	50 983	203 045	39 800	93 778	25 845	72 251	6 707	**713 589**
2015	225 349	52 299	208 026	40 646	95 707	26 440	73 396	6 902	**729 048**
2016	229 951	53 663	213 160	41 515	97 681	27 052	74 543	7 103	**744 956**
2021	255 036	61 150	240 971	46 173	108 154	30 345	80 315	8 210	**830 668**
2026	282 962	69 637	271 860	51 233	119 431	33 965	86 060	9 463	**924 953**
				PROJECTIONS, SERIES C — PERSONS(e)					
2012	212 460	48 493	193 492	38 181	90 059	24 706	69 971	6 336	**683 967**
2013	216 548	49 697	198 148	38 969	91 874	25 257	71 095	6 517	**698 378**
2014	220 742	50 938	202 904	39 773	93 720	25 821	72 212	6 703	**713 091**
2015	225 046	52 218	207 760	40 595	95 596	26 398	73 323	6 895	**728 113**
2016	229 452	53 532	212 722	41 431	97 502	26 988	74 428	7 091	**743 433**
2021	252 705	60 564	238 913	45 789	107 334	30 077	79 839	8 145	**823 679**
2026	277 233	68 198	266 755	50 312	117 440	33 305	84 922	9 286	**907 789**

(a) Uses final rebased estimates at June 2011 as the base population — see Explanatory Note 28. For further information see *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0).

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

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

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

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

16 PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS(a)—States and territories—at 30 June

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This quarterly release contains the most recent estimates of the resident populations (ERP) of Australia and the states and territories based on the results of the *2016 Census of Population and Housing* held on 9 August 2016 (with various adjustments described in paragraphs 5 and 6), and the addition of quarterly components of population growth. The ABS has used the 2016 Census to produce final rebased estimates of the resident population (refer to paragraph 6). This release contains the latest available statistics on births, deaths (including infant deaths) and overseas and interstate migration. In addition, the release includes estimates of the resident population by age groups, major population regions and estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. It also includes projected resident populations (2011 base) and projected number of households (2016 base). Periodically, articles on specific demographic topics will be released on the ABS web site in conjunction with this release.

2 Population estimates commencing from September quarter 1993 include estimates for another category of the state and territory level, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jervis Bay Territory (previously included with the Australian Capital Territory), as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands which were previously excluded from population estimates for Australia. From 1 July 2016 Norfolk Island has been included in the Other Territory category following the introduction of the *Norfolk Island Legislation Amendment Act 2015*. Data for Other and External Territories are detailed separately in table 8.

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

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Method of estimation

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

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

Status of quarterly ERP data

7 The status of quarterly ERP data changes over time from preliminary to revised to final as new component data becomes available. ERP is updated most quarters due to revisions to the component data for earlier quarters, but will only change status to revised once both natural increase and net overseas migration for that quarter have a status of revised. The table below shows the current status of ERP and the components of population change: natural increase, overseas migration and interstate migration.

STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, AS AT 21 JUNE 2018

	Census base	*Natural increase*	*Overseas migration*	*Interstate migration*	*ERP STATUS*
Sep.1991–Jun. 2016	Based to 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011 & 2016 Censuses as applicable	Final	Final	Final	FINAL
Sep. 2016–Dec. 2016	2016 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Final – based on actual traveller behaviour	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2016 Census	PRELIMINARY - updated due to revised component data
Mar. 2017–Sep. 2017	2016 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2016 Census	PRELIMINARY - updated due to revised component data
Dec. 2017	2016 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2016 Census	PRELIMINARY

Natural increase: births and deaths

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

9 The timeliness and accuracy of ABS quarterly population estimates depend in part on the timeliness and accuracy of estimates of births and deaths which are based on registrations. To provide timely estimates, the ABS produces preliminary estimates using births and deaths by quarter of registration as a proxy for quarter of occurrence. For revised estimates, a factor has been applied to the number of occurrences to allow for those occurrences which were yet to be registered at the time of revision. The major difficulty in this area is that while the vast majority of births and deaths are registered promptly, a small proportion of registrations are delayed for months or even years.

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

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

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

- December 2017: New South Wales. The ABS has worked with the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages to understand the reasons for lower than expected registration counts in recent quarters. The NSW Registry have responded to this issue, enabling additional registrations to be included in the December quarter 2017 issue of Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0), with others expected to follow in coming quarters.

Natural increase: births and deaths continued

- December 2016: Australian Capital Territory. The lower than usual birth and death registrations in the December quarter is due to processing delays. Advice received from the registry was that birth and death registrations are likely to be in line with previous quarters.
- September 2016: Victoria. The lower than usual birth registrations in the September quarter is due to processing delays.

Overseas migration

12 For the purposes of NOM, and thereby Australia's official ERP, a person is regarded as a usual resident if they have been (or expect to be) residing in Australia for a period of 12 months or more. This 12-month period does not have to be continuous and is measured over a 16-month period.

13 The ABS introduced the 12/16 month rule for calculating NOM in September quarter 2006. Consequently this point marks a break in series and NOM estimates from earlier periods are not comparable. For further information on the 12/16 month rule see the Technical Note: *'12/16 month rule' Methodology for Calculating Net Overseas Migration from September quarter 2006 onwards* in *Migration, Australia, 2008-09* (cat. no. 3412.0).

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

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

16 In an initiative to create a more efficient and streamlined process for travellers departing Australia, the requirement for international travellers to complete an outgoing passenger card was removed by the Department of Home Affairs from 1 July 2017. Due to the removal of the card the ABS has reviewed its net overseas migration (NOM) statistics, methodology and processing systems. Historical NOM data from September quarter 2011 onwards has been produced based on the new methods and has been used in the 2011–2016 intercensal period as part of the final rebasing of population estimates. As NOM estimates cannot be finalised until 16 months after the reference period, NOM is subject to revision. Testing has shown that the revision between preliminary and final NOM using the new methodology has improved when compared to the previous method. For further information see the Information Paper: *Improvements to estimation of net overseas migration, Mar 2018* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.004).

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

Diplomatic personnel

18 Australia's ERP and estimates of NOM include all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. Therefore, foreign diplomatic personnel and their families are considered out of scope and were removed from NOM estimates from 1 July 2006.

Diplomatic personnel continued

The previous methodology for estimating NOM was unable to exclude diplomatic personnel and their families.

Interstate migration

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

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

- Medicare data is lagged by three months (both for calculating expansion factors and for estimating progressive quarters of interstate migration);
- All single year of age data were smoothed to produce expansion factors;
- capping was applied to expansion factors; and
- expansion factors were applied to males aged 17 to 35 years and females aged 17 to 30 years (this differs to the age range used in the 2006-11 method).

21 For further information see *Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2017* (cat. no. 3101.0) Technical Note 2: *2016 Census update of the net interstate migration model*.

22 The Medicare system theoretically covers all Australian citizens and permanent residents, as well as temporary visa holders. However, some Australian usual residents do not access the Medicare system, such as temporary migrants or those who have access to other health services. One group is the military. Interstate defence force movements not covered by Medicare are estimated and then added to the Medicare-based interstate movement estimates. Quarterly counts of defence force personnel by age, sex and state/territory, supplied by the Department of Defence, form the number of interstate defence force movements, and 70% are assumed to be not covered by the Medicare-based estimates.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

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

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

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

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

POPULATION PROJECTIONS *continued*

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

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

ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

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

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

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

31 Series C – assumes an annual decrease of 1.0% in fertility rates; constant paternity rates; life expectancy at birth increasing by 0.2 years per year for males and 0.15 years per year for females, reaching 72.0 years for males and 75.9 years for females by 2026; levels of interstate migration as observed in the 2011 Census; and zero net overseas migration.

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

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

33 Data presented in table 18 are not intended as predictions or forecasts, but are illustrations of growth and change in the numbers of households which would occur if the assumptions about future trends in living arrangements were to prevail over the projection period. For more information see *Household and Family Projections,*

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS *continued*

Australia, 2011 to 2036 (cat. no. 3236.0). Household projections presented in this release are based on the 2011 Census.

CONFIDENTIALITY

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

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

ROUNDING

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

USE OF POPULATION ESTIMATES IN REPORTING

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

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

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

TECHNICAL NOTE 1 RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

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

Release date	*Product*	*Contents*
	RECENT RELEASES	
18/04/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Feb 2018 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
24/04/2018	Regional Population Growth, Australia 2016-2017 (cat. no. 3218.0)	Population estimates for all sub-state regions as at June 2017.
15/05/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Mar 2018 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
18/06/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Apr 2018 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
21/06/2018	Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec qtr 2017 (cat. no. 3101.0)	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, and interstate and overseas migration data.
	UPCOMING RELEASES	
16/07/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, May 2018 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
27/07/2018	Migration, Australia 2016-2017 (cat. no. 3412.0)	International migration into and out of Australia, interstate migation and information on overseas-born residents of Australia.
20/08/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Jun 2018 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
31/08/2018	Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians June 2016 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	Final estimates of the Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander, non-Idigenous and total populations of Australia at 30 June 2016 (for various geographies).
17/09/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Jul 2018 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
20/09/2018	Australian Demographic Statistics, Mar qtr 2018 (cat. no. 3101.0)	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, and interstate and overseas migration data.
28/09/2018	Regional Population by Age and Sex, Australia, 2017 (cat. no. 3235.0)	Age/sex population estimates for all sub-state regions as at June 2017.
	OTHER	
various	ABS.Stat	An interactive, free online tool that presents demographic data in a searchable, flexible and dynamic way. (http://stat.abs.gov.au/).

SCHEDULE OF PROPOSED ABS PUBLICATION RELEASES

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

Release date	*Product*	*Contents*
	2018	
31 Aug 2018	Regional Population Growth, Australia 2017 (cat. no. 3218.0)	Final rebased sub-state estimates
31 Aug 2018	Population Estimates, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2016 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	Final estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population
28 Sep 2018	Regional Population by Age and Sex, Australia 2017 (cat. no. 3235.0)	Final rebased sub-state estimates by age and sex
22 Nov 2018	Population Projections, Australia (cat. no. 3222.0)	Population projections
29 Nov 2018	Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2015-2017 (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003)	Life tables and life expectancy estimates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, 2015-2017
	2019	
Mar 2019	Migration, Australia, 2017-18 (cat. no. 3412.0)	Country of birth estimates
Mid 2019	Household and Family Projections, Australia (cat. no. 3236.0)	Household and Family projections
Late 2019	Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (cat. no. 3238.0)	Estimates and projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons

TECHNICAL NOTE 2 2016 CENSUS UPDATE OF THE NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION MODEL

INTRODUCTION

1 Interstate migration is an important component of state-level population change in Australia, along with natural increase and overseas migration. Unlike the latter two components, there is no direct measure of interstate migration. Instead, migration estimates are modelled using change of address data from Medicare and the Department of Defence received quarterly.

2 Following the 2016 Census, the expansion factors used to account for under-reporting of address change in the Medicare data have been recalculated. These new expansion factors have been used to finalise the quarterly interstate migration estimates for the previous intercensal period (September 2011 to June 2016). The new factors have also been applied to all quarters from the 2016 Census (i.e. September 2016 quarter onwards) and will continue to be used until after the 2021 Census.

3 This paper presents the outcomes of this two processes following the 2016 Census, including the difference in the revision method used this Census cycle compared to previous revisions.

DATA SOURCES

4 Interstate migration estimates incorporate three sources of data, to different degrees: Medicare data, Defence force data, and Census data.

Medicare data

5 Quarterly estimates of interstate migration are published in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). The main input to these estimates is Medicare change of address information, administered and supplied by the Department of Human Services. The Medicare system theoretically covers all Australian citizens and permanent residents, as well as certain temporary visa holders. Notably, people on international student visas or temporary work (457) visas are not covered by Medicare.

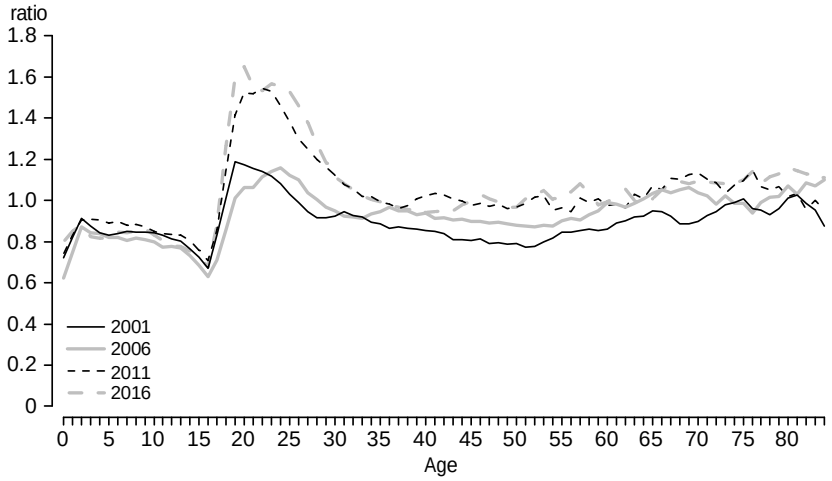
6 It is known that some people - particularly younger people - do not register changes of address with Medicare, or do so long after they move. This means that the Medicare data underestimates interstate migration for certain age groups. Comparing the change in relationship between Census and Medicare over time indicates that the level of under-reporting in Medicare (combined with population under-coverage) increased between 2006 and 2011.

7 This period coincides with increased promotion by Medicare of online claiming options. Under-reporting was previously confined primarily to young adults aged under 30, but over time under-reporting of address change to Medicare has increasingly affected older ages. The extent of under-reporting differs further by sex, with males more likely to be under-represented in the Medicare address change data, and across states and territories.

8 The below graph shows the number of people who indicated in the Census that their address one year ago was interstate from their current address, divided by the number of address changes supplied to Medicare for the same year. This ratio has been graphed by age. A ratio higher than one suggests that more people indicated in the Census that they had moved interstate than had reported their move to Medicare.

Medicare data continued

INTERSTATE MOVES, RATIO OF CENSUS TO MEDICARE-BASED, by age, Australia (a)



(a) Moves over one year, Census data weighted to ERP, Medicare data unadjusted

9 Despite these limitations, Medicare data is the most effective source of internal migration currently available, based on timeliness and population scope. Address change data from the Defence force data and from the Census data are used to supplement the Medicare data, to address some of the known limitations.

Defence force adjustments

10 Australian defence force personnel have access to alternative health services and so may not use Medicare's services. To account for this, 70% of interstate movements by defence force personnel (calculated by age, sex and state/territory of arrival and departure) are added to the Medicare data. This data is provided to the ABS by the Department of Defence quarterly. It is not known what proportion of defence personnel opt to use Medicare instead of Defence's health system. The 70% factor is an estimate based on the assumption that single people are most likely to exclusively use the Defence health service whereas personnel with a partner or dependents are likely to be listed on the same Medicare card as their family members and so captured in the Medicare address change data. In 2016, 71.5% of defence personnel who moved interstate had neither a partner nor children.

11 The defence adjustment has a small total impact on net interstate migration, accounting for less than 3% of all movements. This impact varies markedly across states and territories, from 6.5% of movements to and from the Northern Territory in 2015/16, to 0.6% of movements to and from Tasmania.

Census

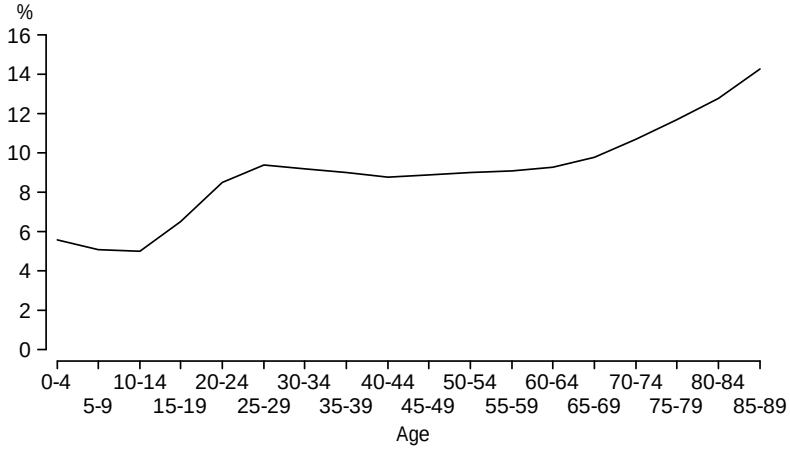
12 The Australian Census of Population and Housing includes a question on address of usual residence one year ago and address five years ago, so that alternative interstate migration estimates can be calculated. These estimates are complementary to the Medicare-based estimates, rather than being superior. Census only provides a one-year and five-year snapshot of interstate migration, whereas quarterly estimates are required for the purposes of calculating the population. Census is limited in its ability to capture multiple interstate movements by the same person within the one or five year period. Although the scope of Census covers the whole population, non-response is still a factor - either where no Census form was received from an individual, or the specific question was missed.

Census continued

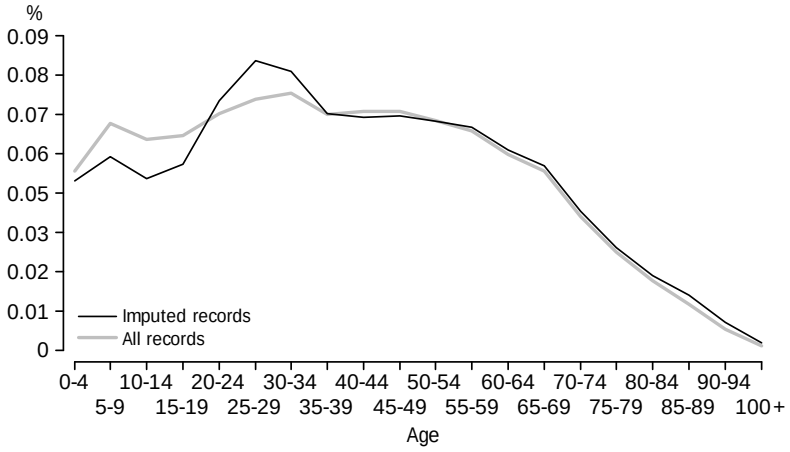
EXTENT OF NON-RESPONSE IN CENSUS DATA

13 Of all Census records for usual residents, 8.6% had no response stated for their address one year ago. There was little variation in response rate between sexes or between states, other than Tasmania which had a non-response rate of 14.2% for this item. The item response rate also varied by age, with people over age 70 more likely not to answer. Most of non-responses came from imputed records. This means either that no form was collected but a Census record was created (with basic demographic information imputed), or that age or sex was not stated on a form received. Census records for which the person's sex or age or both was imputed accounted for 61% of records with address one year ago not-stated, compared to only 6.0% of all records. Imputation rates also varied by state, between 5.0% for Tasmania and 12.0% for the Northern Territory.

ADDRESS 1 YEAR AGO NOT STATED IN 2016 CENSUS, percentage of population by Age, Australia



AGE DISTRIBUTION OF IMPUTED AND ALL RECORDS IN THE 2016 CENSUS, percentage distribution, Australia



Census continued

ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO CENSUS DATA

14 To address known deficiencies of the Census, adjustments are made to the raw Census migration counts:

1) Census data is adjusted to account for residents temporarily overseas and for net undercount. This is done by taking the ratio of Census count to estimated resident population (ERP) for 9 August 2016, and applying this factor at age/sex/state level to the migration data. For more information on the difference between Census population estimates and ERP estimates, see feature article *Final rebasing of Australia's population estimates using the 2016 Census.*

$$CensusBased\_Migration_a = Raw\_Census\_Migration_a \% \left(\frac{ERP\_Population_a}{Census\_Population_a} \right)$$

, where a = age/ sex/ state (e.g. 20 year-old males in New South Wales)

2) Item non-responses are pro-rated across states by age and sex. For example, there were 3,800 males aged 20 living in New South Wales whose address five years ago was not stated. Of those who did answer that Census question, 97% lived in New South Wales five years ago, 0.6% lived in Victoria, 1.1% lived in Queensland, etc. The 3,800 not stated responses were distributed according to these proportions.

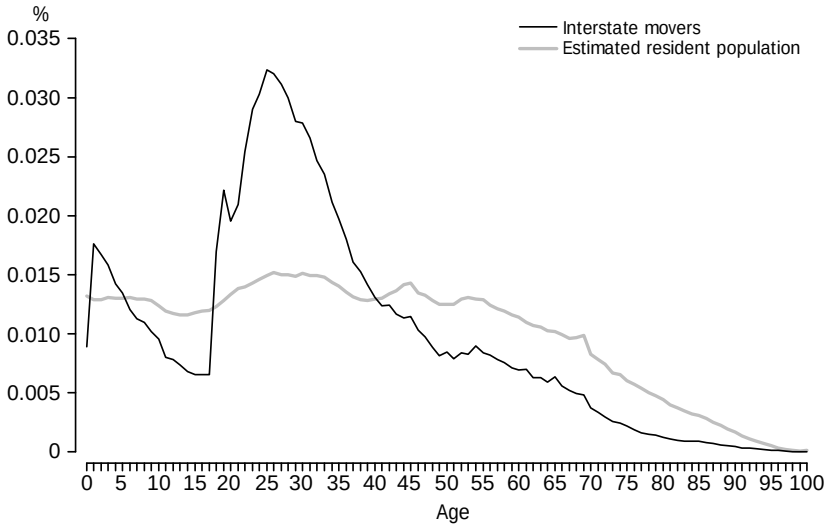
3) People aged 0-4 on Census night have no response for 5 year-ago question. For 0-1 year-olds these are estimated based on the one year ago data for 1 year olds. For 2-4 year-olds an estimate is produced based on the data for five year olds, using the relationship between 5 year olds and younger ages in the Medicare data.

15 The data resulting from this adjustment process is what we call the 'Census-based' interstate migration estimates.

RESULTS

16 According to these adjusted Census results, 340,000 people lived in a different state on Census night than where they lived one year earlier. Slightly more males than females moved interstate despite there being more females in the population. Interstate movers also had a more pronounced age distribution than the general population. People aged 18 to 40 made up over half (54%) of all interstate movers, compared to only one-third (32%) of the total population. These trends broadly align with published preliminary estimates of net interstate migration.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTERSTATE MOVERS AND TOTAL POPULATION, 2016



CALCULATING EXPANSION FACTORS

17 The interstate migration estimates used in calculating the quarterly ERP incorporate each of the above data sources. The model includes an 'expansion factor' calculated from the Census-based estimates to account for under-reporting of address change to Medicare, as follows:

$$Interstate\_Migration = (Medicare\_Data \% Expansion\_Factor) + (Defence\_Data \% 70\%)$$

18 Expansion factors are calculated for each age/sex/state/move type (ie arrival or departure) combination, and applied to certain age groups as:

$$Expansion\_Factor = \left(\frac{Adjusted\_Census\_data}{Raw\_Medicare\_data} \right) \text{ where,}$$

Adjusted_Census_data = (Census_based_estimate-Defence_adjustment)xMultiple_mover_factor

Multiple mover factor

19 The biggest conceptual difference in coverage between Census data and Medicare data is in their ability to capture multiple interstate moves made by the same person within the year. Medicare records up to four moves per year (one per quarter), whereas Census records a maximum of one move for the year. To make the two data sources more comparable, Census data is inflated by the percentage of movements captured by Medicare which are not conceptually covered by Census. This covers the following scenarios:

- If a person moves interstate (e.g. from New South Wales to the Australian Capital Territory) and then in a later quarter of the same year moves from to a third state (e.g. from the Australian Capital Territory to Victoria), Medicare records two moves, but Census only records one (New South Wales to Victoria).
- If a person moves interstate (e.g. from New South Wales to the Australian Capital Territory) and then returns to their original state within the same year (e.g. from the Australian Capital Territory to New South Wales), Medicare will record two moves, but Census will record no move at all.

20 To calculate the multiple mover factor, anonymous records from the quarterly Medicare data were matched by age, date of birth, enrolment type and postcode to estimate which movement records constituted multiple interstate movements by the same person. This percentage was applied to the Census data by single year of age/sex/state.

21 The multiple mover calculation was last done in 2006, when it was found that people who moved interstate more than once accounted for 7.0% of all interstate movements. In 2016 this percentage was found to be 6.5%.

Defence adjustment

22 Census estimates include defence force personnel. Approximately 88% of the defence adjustments applied to Medicare were conceptually covered by Census, and were removed from the Census estimate to allow for a direct comparison with the Medicare data. The remaining 12% were conceptually not able to be captured by Census and therefore were removed from the defence adjustments before subtracting from Census.

23 This included all movements for people who moved interstate but returned to their original state, and the intermediate movements of a multiple interstate move (e.g. from New South Wales to the Australian Capital Territory to Victoria).

- If a person moves interstate and then returns to their original state, Census records no move, so these movements were removed from the defence data before subtracting from Census
- If a person moves (for example) from New South Wales to the Australian Capital Territory and then from the Australian Capital Territory to Victoria, Census records this as New South Wales to Victoria, so the arrival to and departure from the Australian Capital Territory are missed and therefore were removed from the defence data before subtracting from Census

Smoothing and capping

24 Because the expansion factors are based on comparison of only one year of data (2015-16), they are potentially volatile and are limited in their ability to represent a longer period. The relationship between Census and Medicare for a given age/sex/state observed to particularly fluctuate as actual migration behaviour changes. Smoothing and capping are both treatments which help to 'future-proof' the expansion factors.

25 *Smoothing* - All inputs, as well as the expansion factors themselves, were smoothed by taking a three-term moving average across single years of age. For example, the smoothed figure for age 24 is the average of the figures for ages 23, 24 and 25. This reduces the impact on future estimates of random noise within the historical data. This smoothing also addresses the theoretical inconsistency that Census data gives age at the end of the period, rather than age at move. In previous reviews, adjusting the age of the Census data was not found to have a significant impact on the data. Smoothing was not applied where this would change the real pattern of the data - i.e., defence was only smoothed starting at age 19, because smoothing ages 17 and 18 distorted the real pattern.

26 *Capping* - Expansion factors were capped at 2, as has been the practice in the past. Capping the expansion factors at 2.0 limits the influence of any one age group, whose behaviour may change over time.

Age range

27 Expansion factors are calculated for all ages, but are only applied to certain ages. When this model was originally designed in 1996, only a small number of consecutive ages were under-represented in the Medicare data, and the extent of undercoverage was relatively small. As can be seen in the graph *Interstate moves, ratio of Census to Medicare-based, by age, Australia* above, both the number of ages under-represented and the extent of this under-coverage, have increased over the last 20 years. In 2016, the possibility of applying all factors greater than 1.0 (rather than limiting to an age range) was considered, however the results were too variable, especially for smaller states.

28 The original intention of the model was to apply an expansion factor to all ages that experienced under-reporting in the Medicare change of address data - with an upper age limit of 55 years, as data becomes more volatile in older ages. That is, any age (below 55) for which the expansion factor was greater than 1.0. When this model was originally designed (in 1996), only a relatively small number of consecutive ages were under-represented, and only by a relatively small amount.

29 In 2016, over half the ages had expansion factors greater than 1.0, not necessarily consecutively (see the graph *Interstate moves, ratio of Census to Medicare-based, by age, Australia* above). To reduce this variability and 'future-proof' the model as much as possible, the age range to which the expansion factors are applied was limited to only addressing the main bulk of the under-reporting, at the Australia level. Note that expansion factors are calculated and applied at the state level - it is only the age range which is determined at the Australia level. This approach produced less variability when applying different Census' expansion factors to the same Medicare data, and also performs well in minimising intercensal difference.

30 The resulting age range to which the expansion factors were ultimately applied was 17-35 for males, and 17-30 for females. These age ranges cover 91% of under-reporting according to the 2016 Census.

REVISING INTERSTATE MIGRATION

31 The new, 2016 Census-based expansion factors have now been applied to all data from September 2011 onwards, and will continue to be used in the preliminary migration model until after the 2021 Census. Prior to this revision, preliminary interstate migration (that is, from September 2011 onwards) was based on the expansion factors calculated

REVISING INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

from the 2011 Census. Data up to June 2016 is now considered final. Data from September 2016 onwards will be revised following the 2021 Census.

32 The expansion factors are available from the Downloads tab in the Interstate Migration Expansion Factors datacube.

33 Prior to this revision, preliminary interstate migration (that is, from September 2011 onwards) was based on the expansion factors calculated from the 2011 Census. The newly-calculated 2016 Census-based expansion factors will be applied from September 2016 - so the last 5 quarters of published data are being revised due to the change. These new factors will continue to be used in the preliminary model until after the 2021 Census. Data from September 2011 to June 2016 has been revised according to the method below, and is now 'final'.

34 In previous years, the new expansion factors have been applied only to estimates forward from the most recent Census. The revision to the previous intercensal period was done differently.

Difference to previous revision method

35 The method of revision is reviewed and adjusted each Census cycle in order to produce the best final estimates. One indicator of the accuracy of the interstate migration estimates is intercensal difference. Intercensal difference is the difference between preliminary population estimates based on the 2011 Census (updated using births, deaths, overseas and interstate migration data), and the 'rebased' population estimate based on the 2016 Census. If the final interstate migration estimates result in a smaller intercensal difference, this may indicate an improvement in the estimate. Intercensal difference cannot be wholly attributed to interstate migration - other components as well as the 2011 base population and 2016 population estimate may contribute.

36 In the past, the difference between the Census-based estimate and the Medicare-based estimate was highly correlated with preliminary intercensal difference ($R^2 = 0.82$ in 1996). The revision to net interstate migration (NIM) was made by adjusting the Medicare estimate for each state by the amount of the intercensal difference. This adjustment consistently resulted in a NIM estimate that was closer to the Census estimate than the preliminary estimate had been. Over time the relationship between Census, Medicare and Intercensal difference weakened such that the previously observed correlation no longer exists ($R^2 = 0.05$ in 2016). Neither the newly calculated Census-based estimates nor the previously published Medicare-based estimates are observed to be systematically 'more accurate' than the other for every state in 2016.

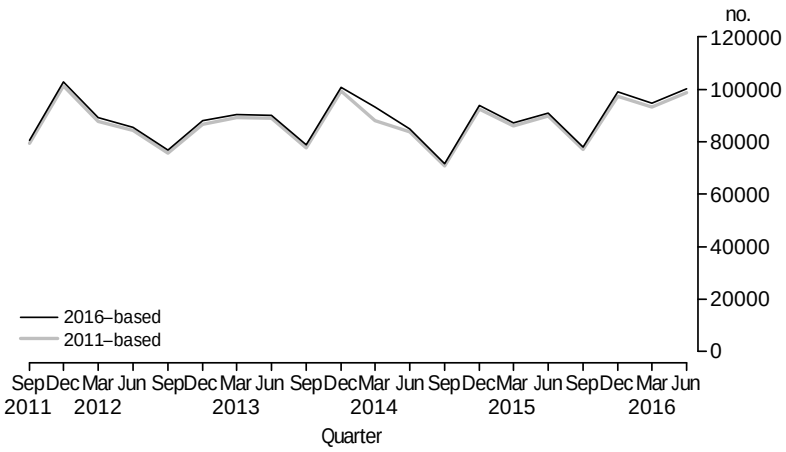
37 The estimation method used in recent revision cycles was therefore not appropriate to the new data. It was decided that a more appropriate treatment would be to revise the 2011-2016 data using the same model as the preliminary estimates, but updated with the 2016 expansion factors. This method treats all states comparably, draws on the strengths of both Census and Medicare and aligns well, overall, with known trends over the five-year period. It also produced more plausible and consistent results than other methods considered, when tested against other Census years.

RESULTS

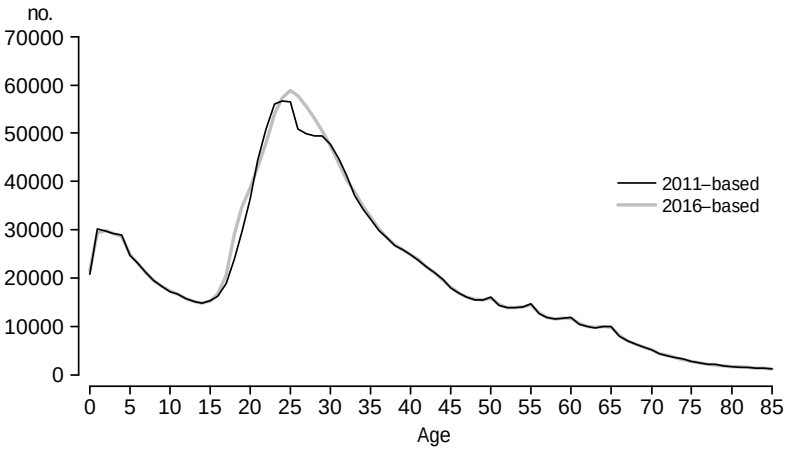
38 The graphs and tables below show the differences between preliminary and final NIM estimates.

RESULTS *continued*

INTERSTATE MOVEMENTS BY QUARTER, Australia



INTERSTATE MOVEMENTS BY AGE, Australia



RESULTS *continued*

INTERSTATE MIGRATION AND CORRESPONDING INTERCENSAL DIFFERENCE, September 2011 to June 2016

	2011–BASED (PRELIMINARY)		2016–BASED (FINAL)	
	Net interstate migration	*Intercensal difference*(a)	*Net interstate migration*	*Interensal difference*
New South Wales	–57 000	4 200	–58 000	3 600
Victoria	43 000	–91 500	47 000	–86 700
Queensland	43 000	7 700	46 000	10 500
South Australia	–20 000	400	–24 000	–3 700
Western Australia	11 000	50 700	–2 000	37 900
Tasmania	–6 000	3 800	–3 000	7 200
Northern Territory	–12 000	1 200	–8 000	5 000
Australian Capital Territory	–2 000	–1 800	1 000	900
Other Territories(b)	. .	400	. .	400
Australia	. .	**–24 900**	. .	**–24 900**

. . not applicable

(a) 2011–based intercensal difference is the difference that would have occurred if NIM had not been revised. It takes into account final rebasing of the June 2016 ERP as well as finalisation of other components of ERP. This is not the same as 'preliminary intercensal difference' published elsewhere, which relates to the difference prior to final rebasing and finalisation of components.

(b) Comprises Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Coco (Keeling) Islands.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRELIMINARY AND FINAL NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, September 2011 and June 2016

	DIFFERENCE PRELIMINARY TO FINAL		
	Arrivals	*Departures*	*Net*
New South Wales	–11 000	–11 000	1 000
Victoria	–12 000	–7 000	–5 000
Queensland	–2 000	1 000	–3 000
South Australia	1 000	–3 000	4 000
Western Australia	8 000	–5 000	13 000
Tasmania	–5 000	–1 000	–3 000
Northern Territory	–3 000	1 000	–4 000
Australian Capital Territory	–4 000	–1 000	–3 000
Other Territories	–1 000	–1 000	—
Australia	. .	. .	. .

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

RESULTS *continued*

PRELIMINARY AND REVISED NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION(a), September 2016 to September 2017

	2011–based (preliminary)	*2016–based (revised)*	*Difference*
New South Wales	–18 800	–19 100	–350
Victoria	19 900	21 100	1 190
Queensland	22 700	23 200	470
South Australia	–7 000	–8 100	–1 040
Western Australia	–14 000	–16 700	–2 660
Tasmania	1 100	2 100	980
Northern Territory	–4 300	–3 500	750
Australian Capital Territory	400	1 000	670
Other Territories	. .	. .	. .
Australia	. .	. .	. .

. . not applicable

(a) These estimates are subject to further revision after the 2021 Census.

12/16 month rule

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

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

Average annual rate of growth

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

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

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

Baby Boomer

Refers to people born Post–World War II between the years 1946 and 1964.

Birth

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

Census

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

Death

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

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

Estimated resident population (ERP)

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

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

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

P_t = the estimated resident population at time point t

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

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

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

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

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

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

Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA)	Represent the socioeconomic area of each of the eight state and territory capital cities. These boundaries are built from aggregations of whole Statistical Areas Level 4. GCCSA boundaries represent a broad socioeconomic definition of each capital city, they contain not only the urban area of the capital city, but also surrounding and non-urban areas where much of the population has strong links to the capital city, through for example, commuting to work. For further information see *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Statistical Areas, July 2016* (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001).
Household	A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households. A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates. This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.
Infant death	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.
Intercensal difference	Intercensal difference is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census, and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change. It is caused by differences in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source. For further information see *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).
Median age	For any distribution, the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.
Migration adjustment	Prior to September quarter 2006, the ABS applied a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprised adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.
Natural increase	Excess of births over deaths.
Net interstate migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
Net overseas migration (NOM)	Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's *actual* 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:

Net overseas migration (NOM) *continued*

- based on an international traveller's duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period;
- the difference between:
  - the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period, who *are not* currently counted within the population, and are then added to the population (NOM arrivals); and
  - the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long-term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period, who *are* currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population (NOM departures).

NOM arrivals

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 *are not* 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 *actual* duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'.

NOM departures

NOM departures are all overseas departures that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of outgoing international travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period, who *are* currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population.

Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's *actual* duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'.

Net undercount

The difference between the actual Census count (including imputations) and an estimate of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census. This estimate is based on the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) conducted after each Census. For a category of person (e.g. based on age, sex and state of usual residence), net undercount is the result of Census undercount, overcount, differences in classification between the PES and Census and imputation error.

Population growth

For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the Census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal difference.

Population growth rate

Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.

Population projections

The ABS uses the cohort-component method for producing population projections of Australia, the states, territories, capital cities and balances of state. This method begins with a base population for each sex by single year of age and advances it year by year, for each year in the projection period, by applying assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality and migration. The assumptions are based on demographic trends over the past decade and longer, both in Australia and internationally. The projections are not predictions or forecasts, but are simply illustrations of the change in population which would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period. A number of projections are produced by the ABS to show a range of possible future outcomes.

Post Enumeration Survey (PES)

The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted following the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once or in error. Historically more people are missed than are counted more than once in Australia, leading to a net undercount. Results from the PES contribute to a more accurate calculation of the estimated resident population (ERP) for Australia and the states and territories, which is then backdated to 30 June of the Census year.

Rebasing of population estimates

After each Census, the ABS uses Census counts by place of usual residence which are adjusted for undercount to construct a new base population figure for 30 June of the Census year. Because this new population estimate uses the Census as its main data source, it is said to be 'based' on that Census and is referred to as a population base.

Rebasing refers to the process by which the ABS uses this new base to update all previously published population estimates from the previous census to the most recent census (the intercensal period). For further information on rebasing to the 2016 Census see *Australian Demographic Statistics,* December quarter 2017 (cat. no. 3101.0) Feature Article: *Final Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates using the 2016 Census.*

Recasting of population estimates

The recasting of ERP was a one-off process undertaken during the course of rebasing to the 2011 Census. The decision to recast historical ERP data from September 1991 to June 2006 was in response to the unusually high preliminary intercensal difference, resulting from a change in the methodology used to estimate undercount in the 2011 Census. For further information see *Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2012* (cat. no. 3101.0) Feature Article: *Recasting 20 Years of ERP.*

Sex ratio

The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for the total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and the denominator of the ratio.

Significant Urban Area (SUA)

Aggregations of whole Statistical Areas Level 2 to define and contain major urban and near-urban concentrations of over 10,000 people. They include the urban population, any immediately associated populations, and may incorporate together one or more closely associated Urban Centre and Localities and the areas between. They are designed to incorporate any likely growth over the next 20 years. SUAs do not cover the whole of Australia, and may cross State boundaries. For further information see *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 4 - Significant Urban Areas, Urban Centres and Localities, Section of State, July 2016* (cat. no. 1270.0.55.004).

Standardised death rate (SDR)

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:

- The *direct method* – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and
- The *indirect method* – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

State or territory of usual residence

State or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory of usual residence of:

- the population (estimated resident population);
- the mother (birth collection); and
- the deceased (death collection).

In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by overseas arrivals, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this is not necessarily the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.

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

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

INTERNET	**www.abs.gov.au** the ABS website is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

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