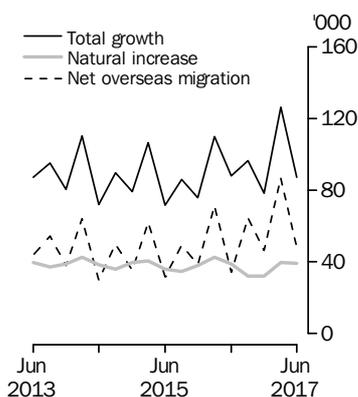


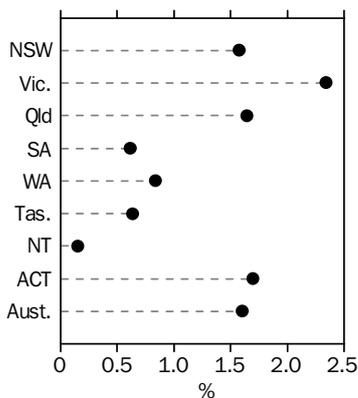
# AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

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## Population growth Quarterly



## Population Growth Rate Year ended 30 June 2017



## INQUIRIES

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

## KEY FIGURES

### PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Jun qtr 2017 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 861.1	121.8	1.6
Victoria	6 323.6	144.4	2.3
Queensland	4 928.5	79.6	1.6
South Australia	1 723.5	10.5	0.6
Western Australia	2 580.4	21.4	0.8
Tasmania	520.9	3.3	0.6
Northern Territory	246.1	0.4	0.1
Australian Capital Territory	410.3	6.8	1.7
<b>Australia (a)</b>	<b>24 598.9</b>	<b>388.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>

(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 30 June 2017 was 24,598,900 people. This is an increase of 388,100 people since 30 June 2016, and 87,200 people since 31 March 2017.
- The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 30 June 2017 (142,700 people) was 7.5%, or 11,600 people lower than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 June 2016 (154,400 people).
- The preliminary estimate of net overseas migration (NOM) for the year ended 30 June 2017 (245,400 people) was 27.1%, or 52,400 people higher than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 30 June 2016 (193,000 people).

### POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.6% during the year ended 30 June 2017.
- Natural increase and NOM contributed 36.8% and 63.2% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 30 June 2017.
- All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 30 June 2017.
- Victoria recorded the highest growth rate of all states and territories at 2.3%. The Northern Territory recorded the lowest growth rate at 0.1%.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
September 2017	22 March 2018
December 2017	21 June 2018
March 2018	20 September 2018
June 2018	20 December 2018
September 2018	21 March 2019
December 2018	20 June 2019



## PRELIMINARY REBASED POPULATION ESTIMATES

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

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

## REVIEW OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION STATISTICS

Due to the removal of the Australian outgoing passenger card by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection, the ABS is reviewing its net overseas migration (NOM) statistics, methodology and processing systems. Preliminary NOM estimates for September 2017, the first based on the new methodology, will be released in *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Sep 2017 (cat. no. 3101.0) scheduled for release 22 March 2018.

## UPCOMING CHANGE TO METHODOLOGY FOR SUB-STATE POPULATION ESTIMATES

Sub-state population estimates for 30 June 2017 and onward will be prepared using a new component-based methodology. Estimates will now be prepared by adding natural increase (births minus deaths) and net internal and overseas migration to the base population. To accommodate this change in methodology, the 2016-17 issue of *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 321.80) will be delayed until 24 April 2018. This release will include population estimates, as well as each of the components of population change for SA2s and LGAs for 2016-17, allowing users to understand the main drivers behind population change for sub-state areas.

## RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

*Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2014-2016* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001) - released 18 October 2017.

*Births, Australia, 2016* (cat. no. 3301.0) - released 13 December 2017.

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

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

David W. Kalisch  
Australian Statistician

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## ABBREVIATIONS

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

## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY

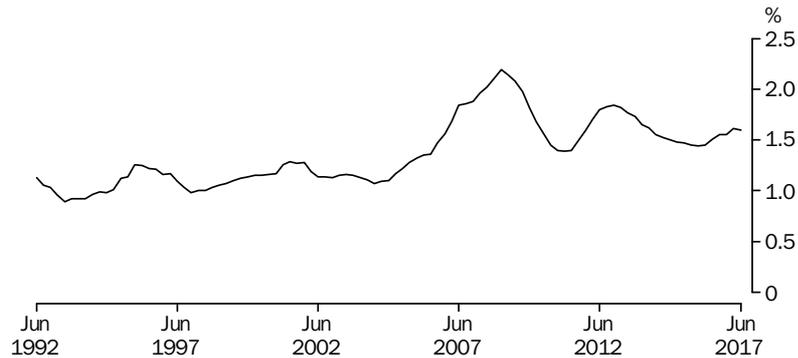
### ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2017

#### AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 June 2017 was 24,598,900 people. This is an increase of 388,100 people since 30 June 2016 and 87,200 people since 31 March 2017.

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

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



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

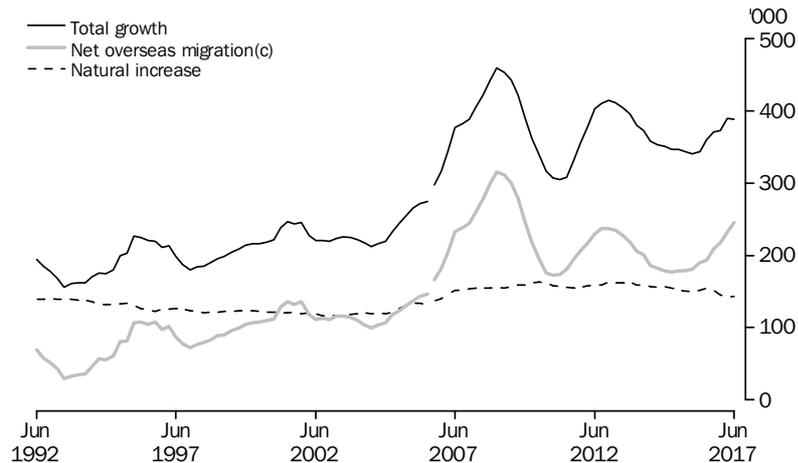
(b) All data to June 2011 is final. Estimates for September 2011 to June 2016 have a status of preliminary rebased. Estimates thereafter are preliminary.

#### COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

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

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



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

(b) All data to June 2011 is final. From September 2011 to June 2016 all data has a status of preliminary rebased. Thereafter all data is preliminary.

(c) NOM estimates have been calculated using a range of methods over the period, and include a break in series at September 2006 – see Explanatory Notes 12–18.

## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

### *Natural Increase*

The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 30 June 2017 was 142,700 people, a decrease of 7.5%, or 11,600 people, compared with natural increase for the year ended 30 June 2016 (154,400 people).

#### BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 30 June 2017 (303,000 births) decreased by 8,700 births from the year ended 30 June 2016 (311,700 births).

#### DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 30 June 2017 (160,300 deaths) increased by 2,900 deaths from the year ended 30 June 2016 (157,400 deaths).

### *Net Overseas Migration*

For the year ended 30 June 2017, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate was 245,400 people. This was 27.1% (52,400 people) higher than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 30 June 2016 (193,000 people).

NOM arrivals increased by 11.5% (56,900 people) between the years ended 30 June 2016 (496,000 people) and 30 June 2017 (552,900 people).

NOM departures increased by 1.5% (4,500 people) between the years ended 30 June 2016 (302,900 people) and 30 June 2017 (307,500 people).

The preliminary NOM estimate for the June quarter 2017 (47,900 people) was 39.0% (13,500 people) higher than the June quarter 2016 (34,300 people).

### STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

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

- New South Wales 7,861,100;
- Victoria 6,323,600;
- Queensland 4,928,500;
- South Australia 1,723,500;
- Western Australia 2,580,400;
- Tasmania 520,900;
- Northern Territory 246,100; and
- Australian Capital Territory 410,300.

Positive population growth occurred in all states and territories in the year ended 30 June 2017. Victoria recorded the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 2.3%. The Northern Territory recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.1%.

COMPONENTS OF  
POPULATION CHANGE

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

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

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

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

*Natural Increase*

**BIRTHS**

Compared with the previous year, the total number of births registered for the year ended 30 June 2017 decreased in all states and territories except the Northern Territory (up 1.8%) and Victoria (up 1.1%).

The largest percentage decrease was recorded in New South Wales, decreasing by 7.7% (7,700 births). This was followed by the Australian Capital Territory (4.0%), Tasmania (3.5%), Western Australia (2.6%), South Australia (1.6%) and Queensland (0.6%). For more information, see table 13.

**DEATHS**

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 30 June 2017 increased in all states and territories except the Northern Territory and Tasmania (both down 2.1%).

The Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest percentage increase at 7.0% (100 deaths). This was followed by Queensland (3.3%), Western Australia (2.9%), South Australia (2.2%), Victoria (1.9%) and New South Wales (0.8%). For more information, see table 14.

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

*Net Overseas Migration*

All states and territories recorded positive NOM for the year ending 30 June 2017. Compared with the previous year, NOM increased in all states and territories. The largest percentage increase in NOM was recorded in the Northern Territory at 58.0% (300 people). This was followed by Queensland which increased by 44.3% (9,600 people), the Australian Capital Territory by 42.9% (800 people) and New South Wales which increased by 31.4% (by 23,600 people). For more information, see table 16.

## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

### Net Overseas Migration *continued*

#### NOM ARRIVALS

The number of NOM arrivals for the year ended 30 June 2017 increased in all states and territories except Western Australia (down 1.4%). The largest percentage increase in NOM arrivals was recorded in New South Wales at 16.2% (28,400 people). This was followed by Victoria (up 14.3%), the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania (both up 12%), Queensland (up 7.9%), South Australia (up 3.2%) and the Northern Territory (up 1.5%). For more information, see table 16.

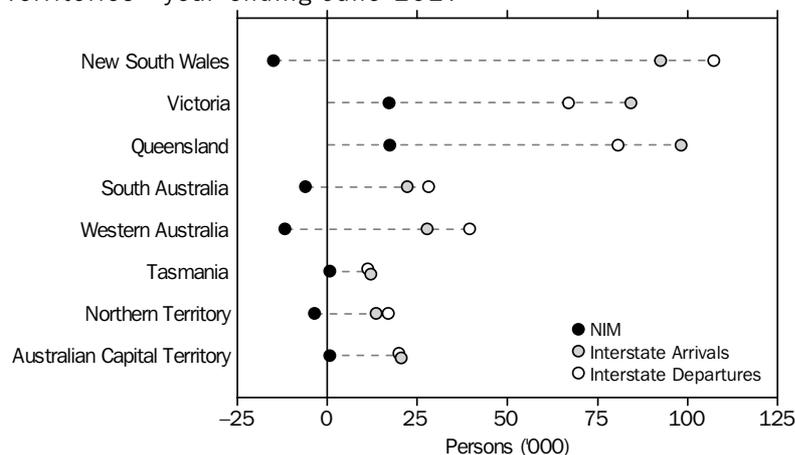
#### NOM DEPARTURES

Compared with the previous year, the number of NOM departures for the year ended 30 June 2017 increased in Victoria (up 5.7%), New South Wales (up 4.8%), Tasmania (up 4.6%), the Australian Capital Territory (up 2.6%) and South Australia (up 2.1%). The largest percentage decrease was recorded in Queensland at 4.6%. This was followed by the Northern Territory (down 4.5%) and Western Australia (down 4.1%). For more information, see table 16.

### Net Interstate Migration

In the year ended 30 June 2017, Victoria, Queensland, the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania recorded net interstate migration gains. Queensland had the highest net gain with 17,400 people, up from 11,600 people in the year ended 30 June 2016. This was followed by Victoria (17,200 people), the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania (both 700 people). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (14,900 people), Western Australia (11,700), South Australia (5,900 people) and the Northern Territory (3,500 people). For more information, see table 17.

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



## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

For the 12 months ended 30 June 2017, Australia's population growth rate of 1.6% was above that of the world at 1.1%. Australia is growing at a faster rate than every selected country except for Papua New Guinea (2.1%). The Philippines and Singapore were the next fastest growing countries (both at 1.5%) followed by Malaysia (1.4%) and South Africa (1.3%).

According to figures from the United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Australia's population ranked 53rd highest in the world in 2017 and is projected to rank 56th by 2050. By 2050, India is projected to have displaced China as the most populous country with 1.7 billion people compared with 1.4 billion in China.

### POPULATION, GROWTH RATE AND RANK (a)(b), Summary

	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION			Growth Rate	PROJECTED POPULATION 2050	RANK	
	2016	2017	%			2017	2050
<i>Selected Countries</i>	million	million	%	million	no.	no.	
<b>Australia</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>56</b>	
Canada	36	37	0.9	45	38	46	
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	1 404	1 410	0.4	1 364	1	2	
France	65	65	0.4	71	22	28	
Greece	11	11	-0.2	10	82	98	
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	7	7	0.8	8	104	111	
India	1 324	1 339	1.1	1 659	2	1	
Indonesia	261	264	1.1	322	4	5	
Italy	59	59	-0.1	55	23	36	
Japan	128	127	-0.2	109	11	17	
Korea (South)	51	51	0.4	50	27	41	
Malaysia	32	32	1.4	42	45	50	
New Zealand	5	5	1.0	6	125	126	
Papua New Guinea	8	8	2.1	14	101	86	
Philippines	103	105	1.5	151	13	13	
Singapore	6	6	1.5	7	115	120	
South Africa	56	57	1.3	73	25	27	
Sweden	10	10	0.7	12	89	93	
United Kingdom	66	66	0.6	75	21	26	
United States of America	322	324	0.7	390	3	4	
Viet Nam	95	96	1.0	115	15	16	
<b>World</b>	<b>7 467</b>	<b>7 550</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>9 772</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	

.. not applicable

(a) Selected countries include major OECD countries, the world's most populous countries, Australia's closest neighbours and trading partners.

(b) Selected country and world estimates and projections for 2016/2017 and 2050 are from United Nations World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision (medium variant projections).

Source: Australian estimates - this issue of Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0); Australian projections; Series B in Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101 (cat. no. 3222.0). Selected country and world estimates and projections - United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: the 2017 Revision, custom data acquired via website (medium variant projections).

## FEATURE ARTICLE

### POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, AUSTRALIA, STATES AND TERRITORIES

#### INTRODUCTION

This article summarises features of the data presented in the spreadsheets and datacubes accompanying this release which present the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australian states and territories by single year of age and by sex, as at 30 June. The spreadsheets include median ages, mean ages and sex ratios. Estimates up to June 2011 are final, those for June 2012 to June 2016 have a status of preliminary rebased and those for June 2017 are preliminary. For more information, see Explanatory Note 7.

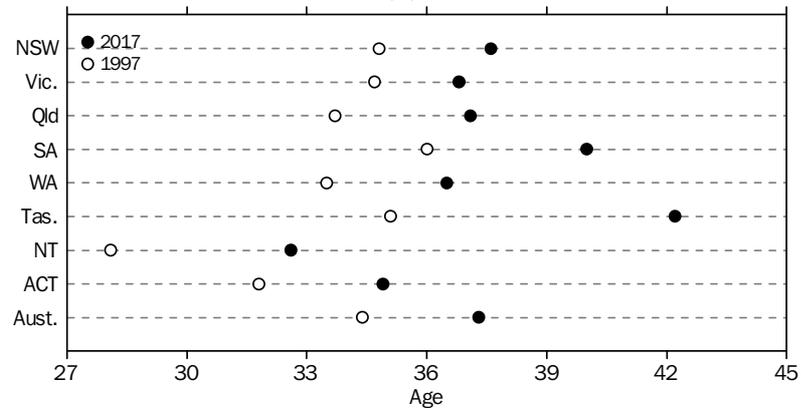
#### MEDIAN AGE

The median age (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) of the Australian population has increased by 3 years over the last two decades, from 34 years at 30 June 1997 to 37 years at 30 June 2017. Between 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2017 the median age remained steady at 37 years.

Tasmania experienced the largest increase in median age over the last 20 years, increasing by 7 years from 35 years in 1997 to 42 years in 2017. Interstate migration of younger adults from Tasmania to the Australian mainland has contributed to this accelerated ageing. For further information, see *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0).

At 30 June 2017, Tasmania had the oldest median age of all the states and territories (42 years), followed by South Australia (40 years). The Northern Territory had the youngest median age (33 years), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (35 years).

MEDIAN AGE OF POPULATION (a)—At 30 June



(a) The age at which half the population is older and half is younger.

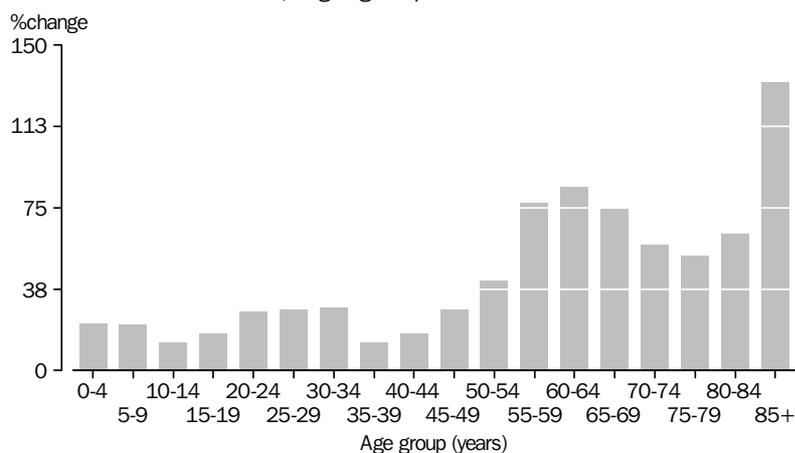
#### AGEING POPULATION

Over the next several decades, population ageing will have a range of implications for Australia, including; health, size of the working-age population, housing and demand for skilled labour.

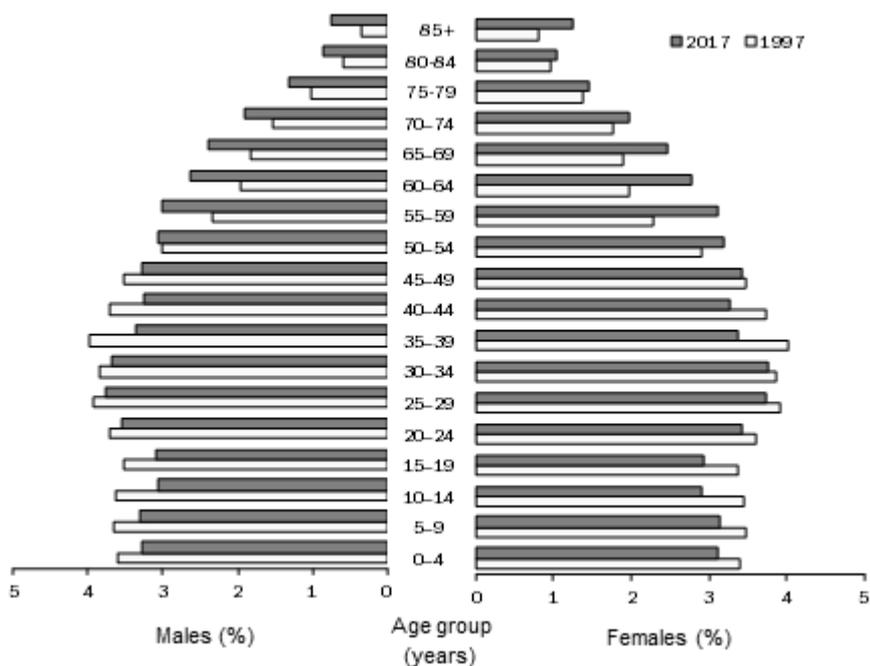
Like most developed countries, Australia's population is ageing as a result of sustained low fertility and increasing life expectancy. This has resulted in proportionally fewer children (under 15 years of age) in the population and a proportionally larger increase in those aged 65 and over.

AGEING POPULATION  
continued

POPULATION CHANGE, Age group—1997 to 2017



Between 1997 and 2017, the proportion of Australia's population aged 15–64 years remained fairly stable, decreasing from 66.6% to 65.7% of the total population. During the same period, the proportion of people aged 65 years and over increased from 12.1% to 15.4% and the proportion of people aged 85 years and over increased from 1.2% of the total population in 1997 to 2.0% in 2017. Conversely, the proportion aged under 15 years decreased from 21.2% to 18.8%.



CHILDREN (AGED 0-14 YEARS)

In the 20 years between 1997 and 2017, the proportion of children (aged 0–14 years) decreased from 21.2% to 18.8% of the total population.

CHILDREN (AGED 0-14 YEARS) *continued*

In the 12 months to 30 June 2017, the total number of children aged 0–14 years increased by 1.3% (59,100 people) compared with an increase of 1.6% (70,500 people) in the previous year ending 30 June 2016. Over this period, the number of 0-4 year olds decreased by 2,200 (0.1%), 5-9 year olds increased by 21,100 (1.3%), and those aged between 10-14 years increased by 40,200 (2.8%).

In the year ended 30 June 2017, the Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest percentage increase in the number of children aged 0–14 years (2.6%), followed by Victoria (2.3%). Tasmania recorded the smallest increase (less than 0.1%) followed by the Northern Territory (0.3%).

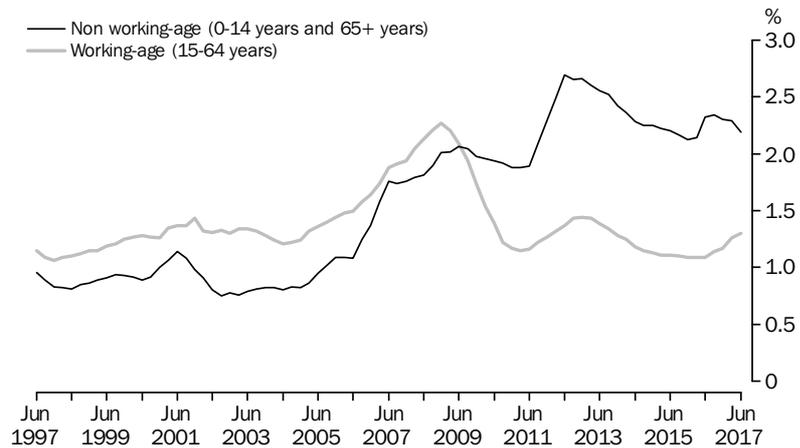
WORKING-AGE POPULATION (AGED 15-64 YEARS)

At 30 June 1997, the proportion of the population aged between 15 and 64 years (traditionally referred to as the 'working-age population') was 66.6%. This proportion increased to a high of 67.5% in 2009, before declining to 65.7% by 30 June 2017.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2017, the number of people in the working ages increased by 1.3% (or 207,700 persons). At the state and territory level, Victoria and New South Wales experienced growth rates for this group that were higher than the 1.3% national average at 2.2% and 1.5% respectively. In contrast, Tasmania and the Northern Territory recorded a decrease in the number of 15–64 year olds of less than 0.1% and 0.4% respectively.

There were 284,000 young people aged 15 years who entered the working-age population while 247,700 people turned 65 years and left the working-age population in the year ended 30 June 2017.

WORKING-AGE AND NON WORKING-AGE POPULATION ANNUAL GROWTH RATE COMPARISON, Australia—At 30 June



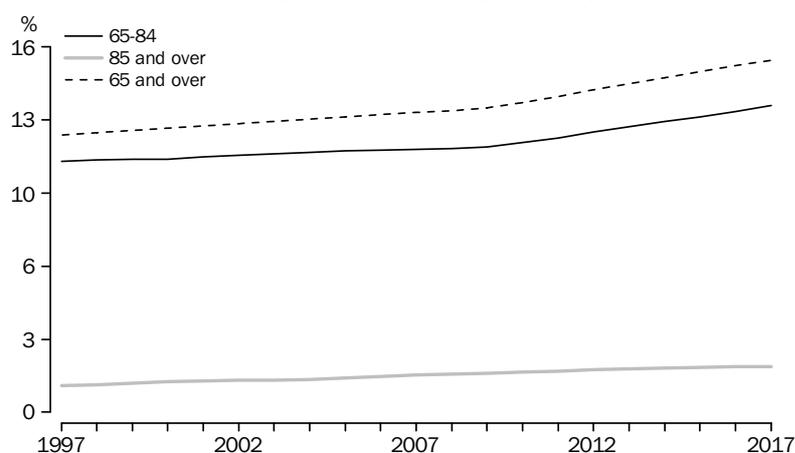
Comparing the working-age population (aged 15-64 years) with the remainder of the population (aged 0-14 and 65 and greater) over the 20 years to 30 June 2017, the non working-age population is growing faster at 37.1% compared with 31.7% for the working-age population. This faster growth in the non working-ages has been evident since 2010. Over the 5 years to 30 June 2017 the non working-age population has been growing at 12.1% compared with 6.2% for the working-age population. The main contributor to the increased growth of the non working-age population is growth in the population aged 65 and over.

PEOPLE AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER

Over the 20 years between 1997 and 2017, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over increased from 12.1% to 15.4%. This group is projected to increase more rapidly over the next decade, as further cohorts of baby boomers (those born between the years 1946 and 1964) turn 65. Currently only six cohorts of these birth years have reached 65 and there are 12 remaining.

Notably the past 20 years has seen the proportion of the Northern Territory's population 65 years and over increase from 3.3% to 7.2% due, in part to an increasing life expectancy in the Northern Territory's population.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER



In the 12 months to 30 June 2017, the number of people aged 65 years and over increased by 121,300 people, representing a 3.3% increase.

All states and territories experienced growth in people aged 65 years and over in the year ended 30 June 2017. The largest increase in this group was in the Northern Territory (5.5%), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (4.1%), and Queensland (4.0%).

PEOPLE AGED 85 YEARS AND OVER

Over the past two decades, the number of people aged 85 years and over increased by 132.9%, compared with a total population growth of 33.5% over the same period.

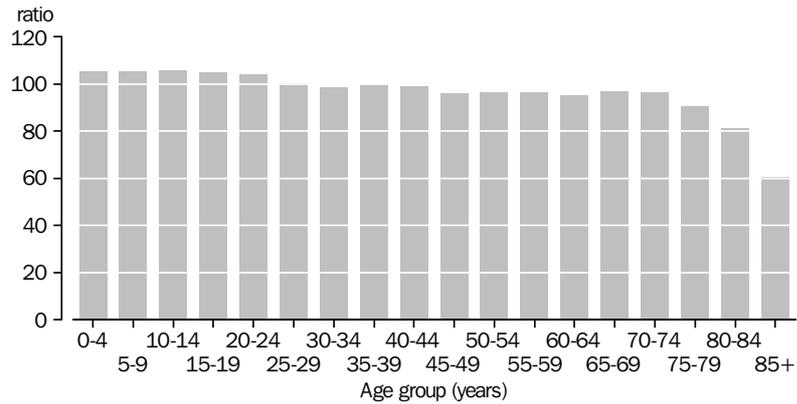
In the year ending 30 June 2017, the number of people aged 85 years and over increased by 11,600 people (2.4%) to reach 494,300. There were almost twice as many females (308,000) as males (186,400) in this age group which reflects the higher life expectancy for females.

Over the same period, the largest percentage increases of people aged 85 years and over occurred in the Northern Territory (9.1%), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (3.1%), Western Australia (3.0%), Tasmania (2.9%), Queensland (2.6%), Victoria (2.4%), New South Wales (2.3%) and South Australia (1.4%).

SEX RATIOS

The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females in a population or sub-population. The sex ratio at birth is approximately 106 males per 100 females. Higher male mortality rates at younger ages result in the ratio approaching 100 by the age of 30. Net overseas migration can influence the sex ratio, especially in the working ages where there has historically been a greater proportion of male migrants. Above age 70, the sex ratio reduces markedly due to the impact of higher male mortality in this population group.

SEX RATIO(a), Age groups—At 30 June 2017

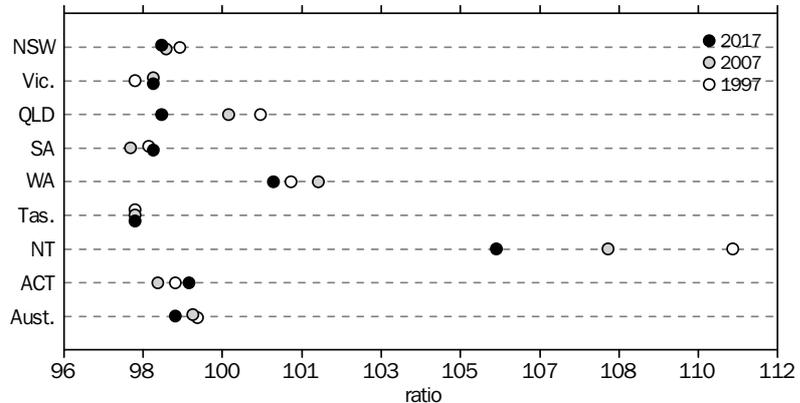


(a) Number of males per 100 females.

At 30 June 2017, the sex ratio of the total population for Australia was 98.5 males per 100 females. At age 0, the sex ratio for Australia at 30 June 2016 was 105.7 males per 100 females. The excess of males at younger ages contrasts with the opposite situation in the older ages, which is attributed to female longevity.

At 30 June 2017, the Northern Territory and Western Australia had 105.7 and 100.7 males per 100 females respectively. All other states and territories had lower ratios of males to females. Tasmania had the lowest ratio at 97.6, followed by South Australia and Victoria both with a ratio of 98.0.

SEX RATIO(a), States and territories—At 30 June



(a) Number of males per 100 females.

INTERNATIONAL  
COMPARISON

Population ageing is a notable demographic characteristic of most developed countries. It is related to both sustained low fertility which results in proportionately fewer children, and increasing life expectancy which results in proportionately more elderly people. In Japan, Italy, France, Greece, Sweden, Canada, United Kingdom and Hong Kong (Special administrative region (SAR) of China), the number of people aged 65 years and over already exceeds the number of children aged 0–14 years. In Australia, based on the latest Series B population projections, the number of people aged 65 years and over is projected to exceed the number of children aged 0–14 years around the year 2030. For more information, see *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

According to United Nations projections, all of the 20 countries selected for analysis in the table below are projected to experience an increase in the proportion of people aged 65 and over to 2020. In all of the selected countries except for Canada, United Kingdom, Hong Kong and Sweden, this increase in older population is accompanied by a decrease in the 0–14 year old population.

According to ABS projection Series B, the proportion of children 0–14 years in the Australian population is projected to increase by 0.1 percentage points between 2015 and 2020, from 18.9% to 19%, while the proportion of people aged 15–64 years is projected to decrease by 1.3 percentage points, from 66.2% to 64.9%. The proportion of people aged 65 years and over is projected to increase by 1.2 percentage points, from 14.9% to 16.1%.

In 2015, the age structure of Australia's population was similar to that of New Zealand and the United States of America. Generally, the European countries and Japan had smaller proportions of children and higher proportions of older people than Australia. In contrast, developing countries tended to have proportionally more children and far fewer older people, generally reflecting higher fertility rates and lower life expectancies than those experienced in Australia.

POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE, International comparison(a)(b)—at 30 June

	2015				2020				2015 – 2020	
	Aged 0–14 years	Aged 15–64 years	Aged 65 years and over	Median Age	Aged 0–14 years	Aged 15–64 years	Aged 65 years and over	Median Age	Total fertility rate(c)	Life expectancy(d)
<i>Selected Countries</i>	%	%	%	years	%	%	%	years	rate	years
<b>Australia</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>83.2</b>
Canada	16.0	67.9	16.1	40.5	16.1	65.6	18.3	41.4	1.6	82.6
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	17.7	72.6	9.7	37.0	17.5	70.4	12.2	38.7	1.6	76.5
France	18.3	62.8	18.9	41.2	17.8	61.5	20.7	42.0	2.0	82.8
Greece	14.5	65.5	19.9	43.3	13.7	65.1	21.1	45.3	1.3	81.5
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	11.2	73.6	15.2	43.2	12.7	69.2	18.1	44.8	1.3	84.2
India	28.7	65.7	5.6	26.7	26.6	66.9	6.6	28.2	2.3	68.9
Indonesia	27.9	67.0	5.1	28.0	26.4	67.8	5.8	29.3	2.3	69.4
Italy	13.7	63.9	22.4	45.9	13.2	62.8	23.9	47.9	1.5	83.3
Japan	13.0	61.0	26.0	46.3	12.7	59.1	28.2	48.2	1.5	84.0
Korea (South)	13.9	73.1	13.0	40.8	13.2	71.1	15.7	43.4	1.3	82.4
Malaysia	25.0	69.2	5.9	27.7	23.6	69.4	7.0	29.9	2.0	75.5
New Zealand	20.0	65.4	14.6	37.3	19.6	64.0	16.3	37.9	2.0	82.1
Papua New Guinea	36.6	59.7	3.6	21.7	34.9	61.0	4.1	22.6	3.6	65.8
Philippines	32.2	63.2	4.6	24.1	31.0	63.8	5.2	25.2	2.9	69.3
Singapore	15.5	72.8	11.7	40.0	14.3	70.7	15.0	42.4	1.3	83.3
South Africa	29.3	65.6	5.1	26.1	28.4	65.9	5.7	27.3	2.4	63.7
Sweden	17.3	63.1	19.6	40.9	17.8	61.9	20.3	41.0	1.9	82.7
United Kingdom	17.6	64.3	18.1	40.2	17.9	63.1	19.0	40.8	1.9	81.8
United States of America	19.2	66.1	14.6	37.6	18.6	64.8	16.6	38.3	1.9	79.6
Viet Nam	23.1	70.2	6.7	30.4	22.9	69.0	8.1	32.6	2.0	76.6
<b>World</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>71.9</b>

(a) Selected countries included major OECD countries, the world's most populous countries, Australia's closest neighbours and trading partners.

(b) International data are United Nations medium variant projections. Australian data are ABS medium series (Series B) projections

(c) Births per woman. United Nations data are medium variant projections for the period 2015-2020.

(d) Life expectancy at birth. United Nations data are medium variant projections for the period 2015-2020, for males and females combined.

Note: All international figures for both 2015 and 2020, total fertility rates and life expectancy have been sourced from United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017) World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, custom data acquired via website. Australian 2015 estimates are from ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0) and Australian 2020 population projections are medium series (Series B) from Population Projections, Australia 2012 (base) to 2101 (cat. no. 3222.0).

## POPULATION CHANGE, Summary—Australia

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE(a)(b)(c)				POPULATION (d)(e)		
	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Overseas Migration	Estimated Resident Population	Growth on previous year	Growth on previous year
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
<b>2011–12</b>	306.0	147.2	158.8	229.4	22 742.5	402.5	1.80
<b>2012–13</b>	311.1	149.2	162.0	227.1	23 145.9	403.4	1.77
<b>2013–14</b>	307.0	150.0	157.0	186.4	23 504.1	358.2	1.55
<b>2014–15</b>	307.7	155.9	151.8	178.6	23 850.8	346.6	1.47
<b>2015–16</b>	311.7	157.4	154.4	193.0	24 210.8	360.0	1.51
<b>2016–17</b>	303.0	160.3	142.7	245.4	24 598.9	388.1	1.60
<b>2011</b>	302.8	146.7	156.1	205.7	22 527.4	354.9	1.60
<b>2012</b>	312.2	149.2	163.1	237.4	22 942.2	414.8	1.84
<b>2013</b>	307.0	148.3	158.8	206.2	23 321.7	379.6	1.65
<b>2014</b>	310.5	153.9	156.6	178.8	23 672.6	350.9	1.50
<b>2015</b>	306.3	157.3	149.0	181.1	24 012.8	340.2	1.44
<b>2016</b>	303.4	157.9	145.6	216.6	24 385.6	372.8	1.55
<b>2015</b>							
June	75.4	39.5	35.9	31.8	23 850.8	346.6	1.47
September	78.8	44.1	34.8	49.2	23 936.8	343.2	1.45
December	75.9	38.0	37.9	38.2	24 012.8	340.2	1.44
<b>2016</b>							
March	78.8	36.1	42.7	71.3	24 122.7	343.7	1.45
June	78.2	39.2	39.0	34.3	24 210.8	360.0	1.51
September	75.7	43.8	31.9	64.5	24 307.2	370.4	1.55
December	70.7	38.8	31.9	46.5	24 385.6	372.8	1.55
<b>2017</b>							
March	77.9	38.4	39.5	86.6	24 511.8	389.1	1.61
June	78.7	39.4	39.3	47.9	24 598.9	388.1	1.60

- (a) Estimates of Natural Increase to June 2016 are revised, thereafter they are preliminary.
- (b) Estimates of NOM to March 2016 are revised, thereafter they are preliminary.
- (c) For further information on each component of population change, see the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) ERP for the period September 2011 to June 2016 has a status of preliminary rebased, thereafter ERP is preliminary. For further information see Explanatory Note 7.
- (e) Differences between growth on previous year and the sum of the components of population change prior to September 2016 are due to intercensal difference. For further information see the Glossary.

## POPULATION CHANGE, Components—States and territories

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NATURAL INCREASE (b)(c)									
<b>2011–12</b>	48 421	38 850	35 433	7 494	19 970	2 066	2 994	3 564	<b>158 822</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	49 645	39 954	35 527	7 363	21 051	1 648	2 942	3 798	<b>161 958</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	45 343	39 219	35 621	7 192	21 308	1 540	2 864	3 863	<b>156 976</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	44 923	38 143	33 117	6 472	21 096	1 329	2 857	3 819	<b>151 779</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	46 155	40 125	32 386	6 539	21 362	1 194	2 837	3 734	<b>154 351</b>
<b>2016–17</b>	38 083	40 274	31 006	5 938	20 024	1 087	2 932	3 369	<b>142 716</b>
<b>2011</b>	48 622	36 594	34 955	7 501	19 593	2 300	2 909	3 551	<b>156 050</b>
<b>2012</b>	50 146	39 763	36 437	7 369	20 820	1 706	3 039	3 754	<b>163 064</b>
<b>2013</b>	47 102	39 622	35 448	7 082	21 076	1 663	2 936	3 840	<b>158 791</b>
<b>2014</b>	45 421	39 357	34 953	7 152	21 650	1 420	2 792	3 794	<b>156 565</b>
<b>2015</b>	44 580	38 220	31 575	6 212	20 724	1 032	2 851	3 771	<b>148 985</b>
<b>2016</b>	41 922	37 072	32 104	6 298	20 626	1 277	2 901	3 337	<b>145 562</b>
<b>2015</b>									
June	10 455	8 598	8 177	1 541	5 138	267	791	946	<b>35 923</b>
September	10 185	9 224	7 576	1 205	4 880	117	674	896	<b>34 757</b>
December	11 479	10 306	7 410	1 671	5 205	248	623	962	<b>37 909</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	12 677	10 943	9 012	1 970	5 821	499	754	998	<b>42 678</b>
June	11 814	9 652	8 388	1 693	5 456	330	786	878	<b>39 007</b>
September	8 954	7 221	7 502	1 453	4 840	222	720	1 010	<b>31 933</b>
December	8 477	9 256	7 202	1 182	4 509	226	641	451	<b>31 944</b>
<b>2017</b>									
March	11 825	10 427	8 133	1 544	5 546	270	735	1 064	<b>39 543</b>
June	8 827	13 370	8 169	1 759	5 129	369	836	844	<b>39 296</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (d)									
<b>2011–12</b>	58 198	54 415	44 926	11 351	53 199	1 169	3 018	3 133	<b>229 408</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	64 698	55 627	39 431	10 849	48 009	1 255	4 966	2 307	<b>227 141</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	67 869	56 563	27 192	11 052	19 306	1 287	1 279	1 813	<b>186 365</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	69 620	60 066	19 205	10 614	13 752	1 068	1 472	2 793	<b>178 596</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	75 011	70 608	21 582	10 031	12 139	1 124	584	1 960	<b>193 042</b>
<b>2016–17</b>	98 570	86 901	31 148	10 497	13 101	1 461	923	2 801	<b>245 408</b>
<b>2011</b>	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	<b>205 679</b>
<b>2012</b>	61 910	55 734	43 620	10 915	56 291	1 262	4 691	3 015	<b>237 436</b>
<b>2013</b>	66 829	57 125	33 849	11 336	30 986	1 270	2 834	1 921	<b>206 150</b>
<b>2014</b>	68 768	57 635	22 431	10 410	15 238	1 260	699	2 310	<b>178 760</b>
<b>2015</b>	70 459	63 887	18 917	10 572	12 808	1 035	927	2 443	<b>181 051</b>
<b>2016</b>	86 087	77 599	25 439	10 256	12 690	1 335	984	2 231	<b>216 626</b>
<b>2015</b>									
June	11 840	10 837	3 526	2 035	2 070	-46	1 148	355	<b>31 766</b>
September	19 723	17 921	5 035	2 464	3 232	361	-249	685	<b>49 174</b>
December	16 763	14 935	3 020	1 968	1 800	211	-489	-17	<b>38 191</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	24 974	25 217	9 512	3 657	5 710	584	418	1 259	<b>71 331</b>
June	13 551	12 535	4 015	1 942	1 397	-32	904	33	<b>34 346</b>
September	26 850	22 051	7 645	2 799	3 742	400	90	918	<b>64 496</b>
December	20 712	17 796	4 267	1 858	1 841	383	-428	21	<b>46 453</b>
<b>2017</b>									
March	32 368	31 064	11 594	3 731	5 496	540	266	1 531	<b>86 595</b>
June	18 640	15 990	7 642	2 109	2 022	138	995	331	<b>47 864</b>

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

(b) Natural increase estimates prior to September 2011 are final. From September 2011 to June 2016 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for September 2016 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Notes 7–11.

(c) The ABS is currently working with the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages to investigate the decline in birth registrations for NSW, noting that processing issues can impact on counts.

(d) NOM estimates prior to March 2016 are final, based on actual traveller behaviour. Estimates for June 2016 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Notes 7 and 12–18.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)									
<b>2011–12</b>	-17 965	1 439	11 068	-2 424	11 416	-2 612	-1 423	501	..
<b>2012–13</b>	-14 463	5 443	8 196	-3 973	8 333	-1 942	-1 220	-374	..
<b>2013–14</b>	-6 857	8 783	5 753	-2 968	1 045	-1 168	-3 344	-1 244	..
<b>2014–15</b>	-6 639	10 190	6 417	-3 763	-1 962	-528	-3 038	-677	..
<b>2015–16</b>	-11 349	16 699	11 581	-6 398	-7 703	42	-2 696	-176	..
<b>2016–17</b>	-14 859	17 182	17 426	-5 941	-11 722	741	-3 490	663	..
<b>2011</b>	-15 961	3 372	9 042	-2 401	9 047	-1 404	-2 173	483	..
<b>2012</b>	-16 798	2 335	10 224	-3 038	10 803	-2 437	-1 139	50	..
<b>2013</b>	-11 219	7 528	6 897	-3 944	4 800	-1 460	-2 224	-378	..
<b>2014</b>	-5 572	9 336	5 598	-2 744	-400	-1 278	-3 392	-1 548	..
<b>2015</b>	-8 749	13 049	8 326	-4 967	-4 313	-79	-2 732	-535	..
<b>2016</b>	-12 822	17 987	14 652	-6 903	-10 824	467	-3 178	621	..
<b>2015</b>									
June	-2 087	2 777	1 865	-1 362	-726	158	-439	-186	..
September	-1 980	2 517	2 017	-1 110	-935	137	-450	-196	..
December	-3 023	4 849	3 158	-1 765	-2 039	-331	-783	-66	..
<b>2016</b>									
March	-3 231	4 386	3 078	-1 650	-1 924	57	-779	63	..
June	-3 115	4 947	3 328	-1 873	-2 805	179	-684	23	..
September	-2 364	3 003	3 402	-1 196	-2 430	87	-558	56	..
December	-4 112	5 651	4 844	-2 184	-3 665	144	-1 157	479	..
<b>2017</b>									
March	-4 275	4 956	4 142	-1 288	-2 860	241	-1 059	143	..
June	-4 108	3 572	5 038	-1 273	-2 767	269	-716	-15	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)									
<b>2011–12</b>	89 676	115 612	93 085	17 097	73 437	365	4 681	8 579	<b>402 451</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	100 877	122 379	84 658	14 950	66 105	672	6 776	7 088	<b>403 426</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	108 113	126 162	69 896	16 012	30 149	1 319	883	5 754	<b>358 237</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	110 223	130 998	59 950	14 170	21 167	1 557	1 332	7 284	<b>346 646</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	111 856	146 281	64 510	11 211	14 684	2 192	776	6 778	<b>360 025</b>
<b>2016–17</b>	121 794	144 357	79 580	10 494	21 403	3 289	365	6 833	<b>388 124</b>
<b>2011</b>	82 184	97 376	82 548	14 807	66 953	1 621	2 458	6 966	<b>354 932</b>
<b>2012</b>	96 267	118 969	91 866	15 941	76 688	255	6 678	8 189	<b>414 763</b>
<b>2013</b>	104 087	125 755	77 609	15 199	45 469	1 148	3 633	6 726	<b>379 551</b>
<b>2014</b>	110 660	128 428	64 256	15 610	24 868	1 071	164	5 891	<b>350 906</b>
<b>2015</b>	108 320	131 360	60 136	12 605	17 912	1 764	1 171	6 973	<b>340 209</b>
<b>2016</b>	116 382	146 628	70 442	10 322	16 835	2 972	645	6 825	<b>372 805</b>
<b>2015</b>									
June	20 785	27 872	13 872	2 424	3 556	307	1 502	1 450	<b>71 768</b>
September	28 626	32 948	14 654	3 092	4 275	617	34	1 799	<b>86 032</b>
December	25 365	31 683	14 276	1 709	2 411	65	-595	1 089	<b>76 014</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	33 004	43 701	18 939	4 054	6 619	932	249	2 393	<b>109 871</b>
June	24 861	37 949	16 641	2 356	1 379	578	1 088	1 497	<b>88 108</b>
September	33 440	32 275	18 549	3 056	6 152	709	252	1 984	<b>96 429</b>
December	25 077	32 703	16 313	856	2 685	753	-944	951	<b>78 397</b>
<b>2017</b>									
March	39 918	46 447	23 869	3 987	8 182	1 051	-58	2 738	<b>126 138</b>
June	23 359	32 932	20 849	2 595	4 384	776	1 115	1 160	<b>87 160</b>

.. not applicable

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

(b) Net interstate migration estimates prior to September 2011 are final. For September 2011 onwards they are preliminary and will be revised following the final rebasing on the 2016 Census – see Explanatory Notes 20–23.

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

## POPULATION CHANGE, Components of population change—States and territories

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>NATURAL INCREASE RATE (b)(c)</b>									
<b>2011–12</b>	0.67	0.70	0.79	0.46	0.85	0.40	1.29	0.97	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	0.68	0.71	0.78	0.44	0.87	0.32	1.25	1.01	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	0.61	0.68	0.77	0.43	0.85	0.30	1.18	1.01	<b>0.68</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.38	0.84	0.26	1.17	0.98	<b>0.65</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	0.61	0.67	0.68	0.38	0.84	0.23	1.16	0.94	<b>0.65</b>
<b>2016–17</b>	0.49	0.65	0.64	0.35	0.78	0.21	1.19	0.84	<b>0.59</b>
<b>2011</b>	0.68	0.67	0.79	0.46	0.84	0.45	1.26	0.97	<b>0.70</b>
<b>2012</b>	0.69	0.71	0.81	0.45	0.87	0.33	1.31	1.01	<b>0.72</b>
<b>2013</b>	0.64	0.69	0.77	0.43	0.86	0.32	1.23	1.01	<b>0.69</b>
<b>2014</b>	0.61	0.67	0.75	0.43	0.86	0.28	1.15	0.98	<b>0.67</b>
<b>2015</b>	0.59	0.64	0.66	0.37	0.82	0.20	1.17	0.96	<b>0.63</b>
<b>2016</b>	0.55	0.61	0.67	0.37	0.81	0.25	1.19	0.84	<b>0.61</b>
<b>2015</b>									
June	0.14	0.14	0.17	0.09	0.20	0.05	0.32	0.24	<b>0.15</b>
September	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.07	0.19	0.02	0.28	0.23	<b>0.15</b>
December	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.10	0.20	0.05	0.25	0.24	<b>0.16</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.12	0.23	0.10	0.31	0.25	<b>0.18</b>
June	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.10	0.21	0.06	0.32	0.22	<b>0.16</b>
September	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.08	0.19	0.04	0.29	0.25	<b>0.13</b>
December	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.18	0.04	0.26	0.11	<b>0.13</b>
<b>2017</b>									
March	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.09	0.22	0.05	0.30	0.26	<b>0.16</b>
June	0.11	0.21	0.17	0.10	0.20	0.07	0.34	0.21	<b>0.16</b>

<b>NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (d)</b>									
<b>2011–12</b>	0.81	0.98	1.00	0.69	2.26	0.23	1.30	0.85	<b>1.03</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	0.89	0.98	0.86	0.65	1.98	0.25	2.10	0.61	<b>1.00</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	0.92	0.98	0.58	0.66	0.77	0.25	0.53	0.47	<b>0.81</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	0.93	1.02	0.41	0.63	0.55	0.21	0.60	0.72	<b>0.76</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	0.98	1.17	0.45	0.59	0.48	0.22	0.24	0.49	<b>0.81</b>
<b>2016–17</b>	1.27	1.41	0.64	0.61	0.51	0.28	0.38	0.69	<b>1.01</b>
<b>2011</b>	0.78	0.92	0.91	0.62	1.89	0.21	0.73	0.65	<b>0.93</b>
<b>2012</b>	0.85	1.00	0.97	0.66	2.36	0.25	2.02	0.81	<b>1.05</b>
<b>2013</b>	0.91	1.00	0.73	0.68	1.26	0.25	1.18	0.51	<b>0.90</b>
<b>2014</b>	0.92	0.99	0.48	0.62	0.61	0.25	0.29	0.60	<b>0.77</b>
<b>2015</b>	0.93	1.07	0.40	0.62	0.51	0.20	0.38	0.62	<b>0.76</b>
<b>2016</b>	1.12	1.27	0.53	0.60	0.50	0.26	0.40	0.56	<b>0.90</b>
<b>2015</b>									
June	0.16	0.18	0.07	0.12	0.08	-0.01	0.47	0.09	<b>0.13</b>
September	0.26	0.30	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.07	-0.10	0.17	<b>0.21</b>
December	0.22	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.07	0.04	-0.20	—	<b>0.16</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	0.33	0.41	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.11	0.17	0.32	<b>0.30</b>
June	0.18	0.20	0.08	0.11	0.05	-0.01	0.37	0.01	<b>0.14</b>
September	0.35	0.36	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.08	0.04	0.23	<b>0.27</b>
December	0.27	0.29	0.09	0.11	0.07	0.07	-0.17	0.01	<b>0.19</b>
<b>2017</b>									
March	0.42	0.50	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.10	0.11	0.38	<b>0.36</b>
June	0.24	0.25	0.16	0.12	0.08	0.03	0.41	0.08	<b>0.20</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) The ABS is currently working with the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages to investigate the decline in birth registrations for NSW, noting that processing issues can impact on counts.

(d) NOM estimates prior to March 2016 are final, based on actual traveller behaviour. Estimates for June 2016 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Notes 7 and 12–18.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)									
<b>2011–12</b>	-0.25	0.03	0.25	-0.15	0.49	-0.51	-0.62	0.14	..
<b>2012–13</b>	-0.20	0.10	0.18	-0.24	0.34	-0.38	-0.52	-0.10	..
<b>2013–14</b>	-0.09	0.15	0.12	-0.18	0.04	-0.23	-1.38	-0.32	..
<b>2014–15</b>	-0.09	0.17	0.14	-0.22	-0.08	-0.10	-1.25	-0.17	..
<b>2015–16</b>	-0.15	0.28	0.24	-0.38	-0.30	0.01	-1.10	-0.04	..
<b>2016–17</b>	-0.19	0.28	0.36	-0.35	-0.46	0.14	-1.42	0.16	..
<b>2011</b>	-0.22	0.06	0.20	-0.15	0.39	-0.28	-0.94	0.13	..
<b>2012</b>	-0.23	0.04	0.23	-0.18	0.45	-0.48	-0.49	0.01	..
<b>2013</b>	-0.15	0.13	0.15	-0.24	0.19	-0.29	-0.93	-0.10	..
<b>2014</b>	-0.07	0.16	0.12	-0.16	-0.02	-0.25	-1.40	-0.40	..
<b>2015</b>	-0.12	0.22	0.18	-0.29	-0.17	-0.02	-1.12	-0.14	..
<b>2016</b>	-0.17	0.29	0.30	-0.40	-0.42	0.09	-1.30	0.16	..
<b>2015</b>									
June	-0.03	0.05	0.04	-0.08	-0.03	0.03	-0.18	-0.05	..
September	-0.03	0.04	0.04	-0.07	-0.04	0.03	-0.18	-0.05	..
December	-0.04	0.08	0.07	-0.10	-0.08	-0.06	-0.32	-0.02	..
<b>2016</b>									
March	-0.04	0.07	0.06	-0.10	-0.08	0.01	-0.32	0.02	..
June	-0.04	0.08	0.07	-0.11	-0.11	0.03	-0.28	0.01	..
September	-0.03	0.05	0.07	-0.07	-0.09	0.02	-0.23	0.01	..
December	-0.05	0.09	0.10	-0.13	-0.14	0.03	-0.47	0.12	..
<b>2017</b>									
March	-0.05	0.08	0.08	-0.08	-0.11	0.05	-0.43	0.04	..
June	-0.05	0.06	0.10	-0.07	-0.11	0.05	-0.29	—	..

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (c)									
<b>2011–12</b>	1.24	2.09	2.08	1.04	3.12	0.07	2.02	2.33	<b>1.80</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	1.38	2.16	1.85	0.90	2.72	0.13	2.87	1.88	<b>1.77</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	1.46	2.18	1.50	0.96	1.21	0.26	0.36	1.50	<b>1.55</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	1.47	2.22	1.27	0.84	0.84	0.30	0.55	1.87	<b>1.47</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	1.47	2.42	1.35	0.66	0.58	0.43	0.32	1.71	<b>1.51</b>
<b>2016–17</b>	1.57	2.34	1.64	0.61	0.84	0.64	0.15	1.69	<b>1.60</b>
<b>2011</b>	1.14	1.77	1.86	0.91	2.89	0.32	1.07	1.91	<b>1.60</b>
<b>2012</b>	1.33	2.13	2.03	0.97	3.21	0.05	2.87	2.20	<b>1.84</b>
<b>2013</b>	1.41	2.20	1.68	0.91	1.85	0.22	1.52	1.77	<b>1.65</b>
<b>2014</b>	1.48	2.20	1.37	0.93	0.99	0.21	0.07	1.52	<b>1.50</b>
<b>2015</b>	1.43	2.20	1.27	0.74	0.71	0.34	0.48	1.78	<b>1.44</b>
<b>2016</b>	1.52	2.40	1.46	0.60	0.66	0.58	0.26	1.71	<b>1.55</b>
<b>2015</b>									
June	0.27	0.46	0.29	0.14	0.14	0.06	0.62	0.37	<b>0.30</b>
September	0.38	0.55	0.31	0.18	0.17	0.12	0.01	0.45	<b>0.36</b>
December	0.33	0.52	0.30	0.10	0.09	0.01	-0.24	0.27	<b>0.32</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	0.43	0.72	0.39	0.24	0.26	0.18	0.10	0.60	<b>0.46</b>
June	0.32	0.62	0.34	0.14	0.05	0.11	0.44	0.37	<b>0.37</b>
September	0.43	0.52	0.38	0.18	0.24	0.14	0.10	0.49	<b>0.40</b>
December	0.32	0.53	0.34	0.05	0.10	0.15	-0.38	0.23	<b>0.32</b>
<b>2017</b>									
March	0.51	0.74	0.49	0.23	0.32	0.20	-0.02	0.67	<b>0.52</b>
June	0.30	0.52	0.42	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.46	0.28	<b>0.36</b>

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Net interstate migration estimates prior to September 2011 are final. For September 2011 onwards they are preliminary and will be revised following the final rebasing on the 2016 Census – see Explanatory Notes 20–23.

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

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percentage(a)</i>
	no.	%
<b>Australia – at 30 June 2017(b)</b>		
New South Wales	7 861 068	32.0
Victoria	6 323 606	25.7
Queensland	4 928 457	20.0
South Australia	1 723 548	7.0
Western Australia	2 580 354	10.5
Tasmania	520 877	2.1
Northern Territory	246 105	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	410 301	1.7
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	401	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 917	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	548	0.0
Norfolk Island	1 751	0.0
Total Other Territories	4 617	0.0
<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>24 598 933</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Australian External Territories – 30 June 2017(c)</b>		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	. .
Coral Sea Islands Territory	3	. .
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	53	. .
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	. .
Total Australian External Territories	56	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Percentage of the population of Total Australia.

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

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

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

Population region	CHANGE				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE		
	2011	2015	2016	2011–2016	2015–2016	2011–2016	2015–2016
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
GREATER CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL AREAS (c)							
Greater Sydney	4 608 949	4 938 039	5 029 768	420 819	91 729	1.76	1.86
Greater Melbourne	4 169 366	4 599 141	4 725 316	555 950	126 175	2.54	2.74
Greater Brisbane	2 147 436	2 318 501	2 360 241	212 805	41 740	1.91	1.80
Greater Adelaide	1 264 091	1 314 377	1 324 279	60 188	9 902	0.93	0.75
Greater Perth	1 833 567	2 002 114	2 022 044	188 477	19 930	1.98	1.00
Greater Hobart	216 273	222 432	224 462	8 189	2 030	0.75	0.91
Greater Darwin	129 106	144 095	145 916	16 810	1 821	2.48	1.26
Australian Capital Territory	367 985	396 690	403 468	35 483	6 778	1.86	1.71

SIGNIFICANT URBAN AREA (d)							
Sydney	4 240 340	4 556 081	4 643 795	403 455	87 714	1.83	1.93
Melbourne	4 025 375	4 436 462	4 557 182	531 807	120 720	2.51	2.72
Brisbane	2 076 608	2 239 965	2 280 290	203 682	40 325	1.89	1.80
Perth	1 804 239	1 967 444	1 984 907	180 668	17 463	1.93	0.89
Adelaide	1 245 896	1 295 979	1 305 811	59 915	9 832	0.94	0.76
Gold Coast–Tweed Heads	581 036	632 330	646 983	65 947	14 653	2.17	2.32
Newcastle–Maitland	453 265	472 612	476 654	23 389	4 042	1.01	0.86
Canberra–Queanbeyan	405 014	433 811	440 543	35 529	6 732	1.70	1.55
Central Coast	314 941	324 313	327 024	12 083	2 711	0.76	0.84
Sunshine Coast	281 005	310 261	317 404	36 399	7 143	2.47	2.30
Wollongong	281 700	292 626	295 669	13 969	3 043	0.97	1.04
Geelong	227 957	246 585	253 269	25 312	6 684	2.13	2.71
Hobart	198 534	204 215	206 097	7 563	1 882	0.75	0.92
Townsville	167 561	177 535	178 860	11 299	1 325	1.31	0.75
Cairns	139 212	148 406	150 041	10 829	1 635	1.51	1.10
Toowoomba	126 426	132 941	134 037	7 611	1 096	1.18	0.82
Darwin	116 995	130 373	132 045	15 050	1 672	2.46	1.28
Ballarat	93 470	99 688	101 588	8 118	1 900	1.68	1.91
Bendigo	87 340	93 848	95 587	8 247	1 739	1.82	1.85
Albury–Wodonga	84 195	89 179	90 576	6 381	1 397	1.47	1.57
Launceston	86 051	86 077	86 335	284	258	0.07	0.30
Mackay	79 683	81 468	80 780	1 097	-688	0.28	-0.84
Rockhampton	75 730	79 327	78 795	3 065	-532	0.80	-0.67
Bunbury	67 860	73 851	74 102	6 242	251	1.78	0.34
Bundaberg	69 095	70 314	70 309	1 214	-5	0.35	-0.01
Coffs Harbour	66 689	69 316	70 134	3 445	818	1.01	1.18
Melton	48 792	59 215	62 117	13 325	2 902	4.95	4.90
Wagga Wagga	54 137	55 530	55 960	1 823	430	0.66	0.77
Hervey Bay	49 835	52 303	52 806	2 971	503	1.17	0.96
Mildura–Wentworth	48 505	50 586	50 998	2 493	412	1.01	0.81
Shepparton–Mooroopna	47 571	50 198	50 693	3 122	495	1.28	0.99
Port Macquarie	43 275	45 732	46 247	2 972	515	1.34	1.13
Gladstone–Tannum Sands	43 166	45 773	45 086	1 920	-687	0.88	-1.50
Tamworth	40 085	41 609	41 978	1 893	369	0.93	0.89
Traralgon–Morwell	40 609	41 124	41 333	724	209	0.35	0.51
Orange	37 785	39 390	39 755	1 970	365	1.02	0.93
Bowral–Mittagong	36 266	38 045	38 762	2 496	717	1.34	1.88
Geraldton	36 884	38 660	38 289	1 405	-371	0.76	-0.96
Busselton	31 475	36 808	37 596	6 121	788	3.62	2.14
Dubbo	35 281	36 751	37 125	1 844	374	1.02	1.02

- (a) Based on data published in Regional Population Growth, Australia 2016 (cat. no. 3218.0) released 28 July 2017.
- (b) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are final. Thereafter estimates have a status of preliminary rebased and are subject to revisions.
- (c) Greater Capital City Statistical Areas estimates are based on the 2016 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) boundaries. For more information see *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 – Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2016* (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001).
- (d) Significant Urban Areas estimates are based on the 2016 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) boundaries. For more information on 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).

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

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

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

POPULATION, by sex—States and territories *continued*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(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—Australia—at 30 June 2013–2017

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Estimates at June 2017 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(a) Estimates from June 2013 to June 2016 have a status of preliminary rebased – see Explanatory Note 7.

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

(a) Estimates from June 2013 to June 2016 have a status of preliminary rebased – see Explanatory Note 7.

(b) Estimates at June 2017 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

.. not applicable

(a) Uses preliminary Estimated Resident Population at June 2012 as the base population – see Explanatory Notes 24–28. 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 26.

(d) Series B assumes medium levels of fertility, overseas migration, life expectancy, and interstate migration flows – see Explanatory Note 27.

(e) Series C assumes low levels of fertility and overseas migration, medium life expectancy, and small interstate migration flows – see Explanatory Note 28.

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

(a) Estimates at June 2016 are preliminary based on the 2016 Census – see Explanatory Note 29.

(b) For further information, see *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001) and *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0). These publications will be updated with 2016 Census data in 2018 and 2019 respectively.

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

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

(a) Estimates at June 2016 are preliminary based on the 2016 Census – see Explanatory Note 29.

(b) For further information, see *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001) and *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0). These publications will be updated with 2016 Census data in 2018 and 2019 respectively.

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (c)
<b>MALES</b>									
0–4	240 727	203 158	148 820	50 303	82 730	13 887	6 019	14 132	<b>759 923</b>
5–9	239 534	195 568	155 578	50 605	81 399	15 039	5 412	13 078	<b>756 362</b>
10–14	218 412	177 585	144 538	47 659	73 191	14 234	4 381	11 076	<b>691 182</b>
15–19	224 981	187 421	144 998	50 864	74 528	14 961	4 294	12 348	<b>714 493</b>
20–24	257 968	227 316	162 209	57 580	85 071	15 184	6 106	16 379	<b>827 950</b>
25–29	277 561	240 178	165 209	56 507	98 035	14 304	8 949	16 881	<b>877 790</b>
30–34	275 745	234 028	162 051	55 915	99 949	14 074	8 708	16 926	<b>867 559</b>
35–39	250 497	208 082	148 496	51 273	87 104	13 214	7 304	15 019	<b>781 159</b>
40–44	249 889	204 060	157 258	53 289	86 230	14 821	6 725	13 985	<b>786 419</b>
45–49	237 076	198 330	154 164	55 439	85 144	15 946	6 710	12 892	<b>765 859</b>
50–54	237 420	188 854	148 597	55 334	80 826	16 805	6 341	11 667	<b>746 042</b>
55–59	228 326	177 756	141 281	54 296	74 088	17 692	5 642	10 770	<b>710 033</b>
60–64	202 266	156 723	125 139	48 737	64 440	16 455	4 777	8 992	<b>627 685</b>
65–69	188 404	143 360	118 348	46 369	58 150	15 784	3 627	8 250	<b>582 457</b>
70–74	142 404	107 293	88 150	34 414	41 046	11 670	2 112	5 703	<b>432 880</b>
75–79	101 476	77 840	59 924	24 661	28 915	8 114	1 216	3 860	<b>306 066</b>
80–84	68 050	52 548	37 137	17 104	18 429	5 165	492	2 481	<b>201 434</b>
85 and over	61 088	47 502	31 418	16 109	15 618	4 251	335	2 258	<b>178 604</b>
All ages	3 701 824	3 027 602	2 293 315	826 458	1 234 893	241 600	89 150	196 697	<b>11 613 897</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>									
0–4	228 266	191 534	141 689	47 828	78 650	13 108	6 119	13 072	<b>720 389</b>
5–9	227 295	184 710	147 639	48 360	77 383	14 070	5 220	12 048	<b>716 848</b>
10–14	206 252	167 805	136 921	45 103	69 586	13 400	4 336	10 467	<b>653 996</b>
15–19	213 036	178 662	139 367	48 600	70 660	14 121	3 755	11 991	<b>680 279</b>
20–24	247 751	217 954	159 148	54 472	79 617	14 140	5 363	15 860	<b>794 373</b>
25–29	278 658	241 013	166 634	55 900	95 643	14 329	8 638	17 068	<b>877 979</b>
30–34	279 389	238 346	166 209	56 384	96 904	14 419	8 452	17 168	<b>877 409</b>
35–39	251 561	208 169	152 975	51 129	84 479	14 017	6 828	14 833	<b>784 117</b>
40–44	253 235	209 088	161 712	52 810	84 257	15 661	6 048	13 933	<b>796 885</b>
45–49	248 958	209 659	161 584	56 593	84 336	16 913	6 041	13 042	<b>797 280</b>
50–54	244 068	196 506	154 666	56 631	80 066	17 527	5 647	12 237	<b>767 516</b>
55–59	238 069	186 510	146 199	56 403	75 036	18 368	5 181	11 289	<b>737 228</b>
60–64	212 119	165 917	129 486	51 346	66 293	16 962	4 011	9 839	<b>656 127</b>
65–69	192 494	151 012	119 015	48 405	57 835	15 906	2 808	8 826	<b>596 411</b>
70–74	147 771	113 126	89 157	36 966	41 529	11 998	1 632	6 211	<b>448 472</b>
75–79	113 591	87 809	63 880	28 335	31 973	8 907	1 005	4 490	<b>340 043</b>
80–84	84 968	66 414	44 832	21 394	23 176	6 397	536	3 174	<b>250 926</b>
85 and over	104 369	79 631	53 051	27 681	26 126	7 206	461	3 699	<b>302 253</b>
All ages	3 771 850	3 093 865	2 334 164	844 340	1 223 549	247 449	82 081	199 247	<b>11 798 531</b>

(a) Estimates at June 2016 are preliminary based on the 2016 Census – see Explanatory Note 29.

(b) For further information, see *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001). This publication will be updated with 2016 Census data in 2018.

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	<b>Australia</b> (c)
PERSONS									
0–4	468 993	394 692	290 509	98 131	161 380	26 995	12 138	27 204	<b>1 480 312</b>
5–9	466 829	380 278	303 217	98 965	158 782	29 109	10 632	25 126	<b>1 473 210</b>
10–14	424 664	345 390	281 459	92 762	142 777	27 634	8 717	21 543	<b>1 345 178</b>
15–19	438 017	366 083	284 365	99 464	145 188	29 082	8 049	24 339	<b>1 394 772</b>
20–24	505 719	445 270	321 357	112 052	164 688	29 324	11 469	32 239	<b>1 622 323</b>
25–29	556 219	481 191	331 843	112 407	193 678	28 633	17 587	33 949	<b>1 755 769</b>
30–34	555 134	472 374	328 260	112 299	196 853	28 493	17 160	34 094	<b>1 744 968</b>
35–39	502 058	416 251	301 471	102 402	171 583	27 231	14 132	29 852	<b>1 565 276</b>
40–44	503 124	413 148	318 970	106 099	170 487	30 482	12 773	27 918	<b>1 583 304</b>
45–49	486 034	407 989	315 748	112 032	169 480	32 859	12 751	25 934	<b>1 563 139</b>
50–54	481 488	385 360	303 263	111 965	160 892	34 332	11 988	23 904	<b>1 513 558</b>
55–59	466 395	364 266	287 480	110 699	149 124	36 060	10 823	22 059	<b>1 447 261</b>
60–64	414 385	322 640	254 625	100 083	130 733	33 417	8 788	18 831	<b>1 283 812</b>
65–69	380 898	294 372	237 363	94 774	115 985	31 690	6 435	17 076	<b>1 178 868</b>
70–74	290 175	220 419	177 307	71 380	82 575	23 668	3 744	11 914	<b>881 352</b>
75–79	215 067	165 649	123 804	52 996	60 888	17 021	2 221	8 350	<b>646 109</b>
80–84	153 018	118 962	81 969	38 498	41 605	11 562	1 028	5 655	<b>452 360</b>
85 and over	165 457	127 133	84 469	43 790	41 744	11 457	796	5 957	<b>480 857</b>
All ages	7 473 674	6 121 467	4 627 479	1 670 798	2 458 442	489 049	171 231	395 944	<b>23 412 428</b>

(a) Estimates at June 2016 are preliminary based on the 2016 Census – see Explanatory Note 29.

(b) For further information, see *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001). This publication will be updated with 2016 Census data in 2018.

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

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

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

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PROJECTIONS, SERIES B — PERSONS (d)

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

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PROJECTIONS, SERIES C — PERSONS (e)

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

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- (a) Uses final rebased estimates at June 2011 as the base population – see Explanatory Note 29. 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 30.
- (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 31.
- (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 32.

## 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)									
<b>2011–12</b>	98 886	75 018	63 227	20 267	32 939	6 351	4 014	5 285	<b>306 025</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	99 926	76 542	63 959	20 496	34 513	6 109	4 012	5 534	<b>311 124</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	96 119	76 594	63 490	20 205	34 932	6 030	3 987	5 606	<b>306 997</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	97 857	76 716	62 522	19 952	35 149	5 755	4 039	5 659	<b>307 679</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	99 260	78 953	62 190	19 917	35 875	5 869	3 928	5 703	<b>311 727</b>
<b>2016–17</b>	91 610	79 842	61 807	19 608	34 957	5 664	4 000	5 475	<b>302 994</b>
<b>2011</b>	98 799	72 907	62 774	20 197	32 332	6 562	3 932	5 254	<b>302 788</b>
<b>2012</b>	101 013	76 299	64 557	20 514	34 112	6 191	4 048	5 476	<b>312 244</b>
<b>2013</b>	97 213	76 231	63 430	19 924	34 554	6 080	4 025	5 558	<b>307 044</b>
<b>2014</b>	97 798	77 582	63 690	20 533	35 386	5 877	3 964	5 631	<b>310 494</b>
<b>2015</b>	97 618	77 033	61 417	19 746	35 199	5 674	3 994	5 622	<b>306 331</b>
<b>2016</b>	94 995	76 469	61 658	19 713	35 580	5 844	3 948	5 187	<b>303 435</b>
<b>2015</b>									
June	23 897	18 510	15 525	4 912	8 692	1 388	1 075	1 402	<b>75 412</b>
September	25 341	19 949	15 702	5 085	8 951	1 435	954	1 423	<b>78 844</b>
December	24 149	19 684	14 717	4 921	8 664	1 399	914	1 408	<b>75 862</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	24 828	19 799	15 972	5 001	9 201	1 528	1 018	1 440	<b>78 794</b>
June	24 942	19 521	15 799	4 910	9 059	1 507	1 042	1 432	<b>78 227</b>
September	23 798	17 901	15 815	5 203	8 974	1 469	966	1 564	<b>75 703</b>
December	21 427	19 248	14 072	4 599	8 346	1 340	922	751	<b>70 711</b>
<b>2017</b>									
March	23 964	19 893	15 995	4 836	9 005	1 431	1 002	1 795	<b>77 925</b>
June	22 421	22 800	15 925	4 970	8 632	1 424	1 110	1 365	<b>78 655</b>
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (f)(g)									
<b>2011–12</b>	1.946	1.846	1.998	1.892	1.919	2.075	2.158	1.760	<b>1.926</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	1.939	1.839	1.979	1.894	1.926	2.010	2.065	1.791	<b>1.917</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	1.830	1.791	1.931	1.845	1.890	1.984	2.014	1.770	<b>1.851</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	1.826	1.746	1.878	1.798	1.876	1.892	2.023	1.758	<b>1.821</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	1.814	1.743	1.844	1.774	1.896	1.923	1.936	1.736	<b>1.809</b>
<b>2016–17</b>	1.645	1.715	1.811	1.743	1.858	1.847	1.979	1.648	<b>1.732</b>

- (a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data, see Explanatory Notes 8–11.
- (b) The ABS is currently working with the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages to investigate the decline in birth registrations for NSW, noting that processing issues can impact counts.
- (c) Processing delays have resulted than lower than usual births for the Australian Capital Territory for the December quarter 2016. For more information see Explanatory Note 11.
- (d) Includes Other Territories – see Explanatory Note 2.

- (e) Birth estimates prior to September 2011 are final. From September 2011 to June 2016 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for September 2016 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Notes 7–11.
- (f) Births per woman.
- (g) Rates from June 2011 to June 2016 are calculated using revised births based on quarter of occurrence and preliminary rebased ERP. Rates at June 2017 are calculated using preliminary births based on quarter of registration and preliminary ERP and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Note 7.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS (c)(d)									
<b>2011–12</b>	50 465	36 168	27 794	12 773	12 969	4 285	1 020	1 721	<b>147 203</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	50 281	36 588	28 432	13 133	13 462	4 461	1 070	1 736	<b>149 166</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	50 776	37 375	27 869	13 013	13 624	4 490	1 123	1 743	<b>150 021</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	52 934	38 573	29 405	13 480	14 053	4 426	1 182	1 840	<b>155 900</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	53 105	38 828	29 804	13 378	14 513	4 675	1 091	1 969	<b>157 376</b>
<b>2016–17</b>	53 527	39 568	30 801	13 670	14 933	4 577	1 068	2 106	<b>160 278</b>
<b>2011</b>	50 177	36 313	27 819	12 696	12 739	4 262	1 023	1 703	<b>146 738</b>
<b>2012</b>	50 867	36 536	28 120	13 145	13 292	4 485	1 009	1 722	<b>149 180</b>
<b>2013</b>	50 111	36 609	27 982	12 842	13 478	4 417	1 089	1 718	<b>148 253</b>
<b>2014</b>	52 377	38 225	28 737	13 381	13 736	4 457	1 172	1 837	<b>153 929</b>
<b>2015</b>	53 038	38 813	29 842	13 534	14 475	4 642	1 143	1 851	<b>157 346</b>
<b>2016</b>	53 073	39 397	29 554	13 415	14 954	4 567	1 047	1 850	<b>157 873</b>
<b>2015</b>									
June	13 442	9 912	7 348	3 371	3 554	1 121	284	456	<b>39 489</b>
September	15 156	10 725	8 126	3 880	4 071	1 318	280	527	<b>44 087</b>
December	12 670	9 378	7 307	3 250	3 459	1 151	291	446	<b>37 953</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	12 151	8 856	6 960	3 031	3 380	1 029	264	442	<b>36 116</b>
June	13 128	9 869	7 411	3 217	3 603	1 177	256	554	<b>39 220</b>
September	14 844	10 680	8 313	3 750	4 134	1 247	246	554	<b>43 770</b>
December	12 950	9 992	6 870	3 417	3 837	1 114	281	300	<b>38 767</b>
<b>2017</b>									
March	12 139	9 466	7 862	3 292	3 459	1 161	267	731	<b>38 382</b>
June	13 594	9 430	7 756	3 211	3 503	1 055	274	521	<b>39 359</b>
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (e)(f)									
<b>2011–12</b>	5.67	5.39	5.80	5.62	5.34	6.38	7.87	5.14	<b>5.62</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	5.50	5.28	5.73	5.66	5.37	6.58	8.45	4.98	<b>5.53</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	5.40	5.22	5.43	5.49	5.26	6.48	8.52	4.78	<b>5.39</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	5.49	5.21	5.55	5.55	5.27	6.22	8.35	4.84	<b>5.44</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	5.36	5.10	5.43	5.39	5.30	6.45	7.84	5.03	<b>5.35</b>
<b>2016–17</b>	5.26	5.03	5.41	5.36	5.30	6.15	7.21	5.14	<b>5.28</b>

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

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

(c) Death estimates prior to September 2011 are final. From September 2011 to June 2016 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for September 2016 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Notes 7–11.

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

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

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania(b)	Northern Territory(b)	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia(c)
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS (d)									
<b>2011–12</b>	362	220	281	60	81	30	34	16	<b>1 084</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	323	216	287	59	92	20	27	13	<b>1 037</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	348	222	289	49	78	30	26	19	<b>1 061</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	320	173	264	66	90	21	28	18	<b>980</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	296	213	237	58	105	23	27	21	<b>981</b>
<b>2016–17</b>	271	248	264	57	112	25	32	14	<b>1 024</b>
<b>2011</b>	368	216	303	56	93	28	41	16	<b>1 121</b>
<b>2012</b>	313	211	271	62	79	22	24	15	<b>997</b>
<b>2013</b>	369	224	293	60	86	23	33	17	<b>1 105</b>
<b>2014</b>	340	200	271	59	86	31	22	14	<b>1 023</b>
<b>2015</b>	306	184	252	54	87	20	27	19	<b>950</b>
<b>2016</b>	256	229	240	61	117	27	27	18	<b>975</b>
<b>2015</b>									
June	65	48	63	18	16	np	np	np	<b>229</b>
September	90	37	73	10	23	np	np	np	<b>246</b>
December	81	60	54	17	21	np	np	np	<b>251</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	67	56	59	19	28	np	np	np	<b>246</b>
June	58	60	51	12	33	np	np	np	<b>238</b>
September	69	49	66	12	32	np	np	np	<b>249</b>
December	62	64	64	18	24	np	np	np	<b>242</b>
<b>2017</b>									
March	48	70	69	9	27	np	np	np	<b>246</b>
June	92	65	65	18	29	np	np	np	<b>287</b>
INFANT MORTALITY RATES (e)(f)									
<b>2011–12</b>	3.66	2.93	4.44	2.96	2.46	4.72	8.47	3.03	<b>3.54</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	3.23	2.82	4.49	2.88	2.67	3.27	6.73	2.35	<b>3.33</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	3.62	2.90	4.55	2.43	2.23	4.98	6.52	3.39	<b>3.46</b>
<b>2014–15</b>	3.27	2.26	4.22	3.31	2.56	3.65	6.93	3.18	<b>3.19</b>
<b>2015–16</b>	2.98	2.70	3.81	2.91	2.93	3.92	6.87	3.68	<b>3.15</b>
<b>2016–17</b>	2.96	3.11	4.27	2.91	3.20	4.41	8.00	2.56	<b>3.38</b>

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

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

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

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

(d) Death estimates prior to September 2011 are final. From September 2011 to June 2016 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for September 2016 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Notes 7–11.

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

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
NOM ARRIVALS (b)									
<b>2011-12</b>	148 114	113 314	95 420	22 465	82 870	3 570	6 597	8 881	<b>481 231</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	157 272	119 146	94 346	22 398	82 962	3 729	8 577	8 316	<b>496 746</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	161 230	124 006	86 083	23 449	61 370	3 814	5 979	8 216	<b>474 155</b>
<b>2014-15</b>	165 435	129 533	80 099	23 197	54 391	3 875	6 491	8 938	<b>471 967</b>
<b>2015-16</b>	174 552	141 886	84 719	22 719	53 790	3 838	6 063	8 413	<b>495 984</b>
<b>2016-17</b>	202 913	162 215	91 384	23 448	53 029	4 299	6 153	9 424	<b>552 881</b>
<b>2011</b>	146 230	109 518	90 456	20 816	72 451	3 479	5 367	7 929	<b>456 258</b>
<b>2012</b>	150 099	116 119	95 180	22 371	88 496	3 691	8 308	8 825	<b>493 089</b>
<b>2013</b>	162 254	122 915	91 863	23 381	70 623	3 786	7 047	8 175	<b>490 045</b>
<b>2014</b>	162 288	125 794	81 700	22 737	56 564	3 913	5 846	8 536	<b>467 390</b>
<b>2015</b>	168 968	134 364	81 497	23 270	54 007	3 773	6 324	8 834	<b>481 042</b>
<b>2016</b>	189 500	152 283	87 926	23 229	53 627	4 218	6 074	8 935	<b>525 801</b>
<b>2015</b>									
June	34 806	26 781	17 751	4 704	11 786	623	2 172	1 628	<b>100 252</b>
September	46 059	36 391	22 195	6 124	14 261	978	1 610	2 429	<b>130 049</b>
December	42 567	33 550	20 733	5 236	13 122	960	1 211	1 897	<b>119 276</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	48 433	42 001	22 829	6 666	15 149	1 208	1 256	2 655	<b>140 197</b>
June	37 493	29 944	18 962	4 693	11 258	692	1 986	1 432	<b>106 462</b>
September	54 200	42 042	23 751	6 453	14 608	1 070	1 638	2 748	<b>146 511</b>
December	49 374	38 296	22 384	5 417	12 612	1 248	1 194	2 100	<b>132 631</b>
<b>2017</b>									
March	56 076	47 942	24 166	6 796	14 326	1 195	1 260	2 891	<b>154 659</b>
June	43 263	33 935	21 083	4 782	11 483	786	2 061	1 685	<b>119 080</b>
NOM DEPARTURES (b)									
<b>2011-12</b>	89 916	58 899	50 494	11 114	29 671	2 401	3 579	5 748	<b>251 823</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	92 574	63 519	54 915	11 549	34 953	2 474	3 611	6 009	<b>269 605</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	93 361	67 443	58 891	12 397	42 064	2 527	4 700	6 403	<b>287 790</b>
<b>2014-15</b>	95 815	69 467	60 894	12 583	40 639	2 807	5 019	6 145	<b>293 371</b>
<b>2015-16</b>	99 541	71 278	63 137	12 688	41 651	2 714	5 479	6 453	<b>302 942</b>
<b>2016-17</b>	104 343	75 314	60 236	12 951	39 928	2 838	5 230	6 623	<b>307 473</b>
<b>2011</b>	90 243	59 207	50 144	10 772	28 562	2 396	3 695	5 560	<b>250 579</b>
<b>2012</b>	88 189	60 385	51 560	11 456	32 205	2 429	3 617	5 810	<b>255 653</b>
<b>2013</b>	95 425	65 790	58 014	12 045	39 637	2 516	4 213	6 254	<b>283 895</b>
<b>2014</b>	93 520	68 159	59 269	12 327	41 326	2 653	5 147	6 226	<b>288 630</b>
<b>2015</b>	98 509	70 477	62 580	12 698	41 199	2 738	5 397	6 391	<b>299 991</b>
<b>2016</b>	103 413	74 684	62 487	12 973	40 937	2 883	5 090	6 704	<b>309 175</b>
<b>2015</b>									
June	22 966	15 944	14 225	2 669	9 716	669	1 024	1 273	<b>68 486</b>
September	26 336	18 470	17 160	3 660	11 029	617	1 859	1 744	<b>80 875</b>
December	25 804	18 615	17 713	3 268	11 322	749	1 700	1 914	<b>81 085</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	23 459	16 784	13 317	3 009	9 439	624	838	1 396	<b>68 866</b>
June	23 942	17 409	14 947	2 751	9 861	724	1 082	1 399	<b>72 116</b>
September	27 350	19 991	16 106	3 654	10 866	670	1 548	1 830	<b>82 015</b>
December	28 662	20 500	18 117	3 559	10 771	865	1 622	2 079	<b>86 178</b>
<b>2017</b>									
March	23 708	16 878	12 572	3 065	8 830	655	994	1 360	<b>68 064</b>
June	24 623	17 945	13 441	2 673	9 461	648	1 066	1 354	<b>71 216</b>

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

(b) NOM estimates prior to March 2016 are final, based on actual traveller behaviour. NOM estimates for June 2016 onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Notes 7 and 12-18.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<b><i>Australia (a)</i></b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (b)									
<b>2011-12</b>	58 198	54 415	44 926	11 351	53 199	1 169	3 018	3 133	<b>229 408</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	64 698	55 627	39 431	10 849	48 009	1 255	4 966	2 307	<b>227 141</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	67 869	56 563	27 192	11 052	19 306	1 287	1 279	1 813	<b>186 365</b>
<b>2014-15</b>	69 620	60 066	19 205	10 614	13 752	1 068	1 472	2 793	<b>178 596</b>
<b>2015-16</b>	75 011	70 608	21 582	10 031	12 139	1 124	584	1 960	<b>193 042</b>
<b>2016-17</b>	98 570	86 901	31 148	10 497	13 101	1 461	923	2 801	<b>245 408</b>
<b>2011</b>	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	<b>205 679</b>
<b>2012</b>	61 910	55 734	43 620	10 915	56 291	1 262	4 691	3 015	<b>237 436</b>
<b>2013</b>	66 829	57 125	33 849	11 336	30 986	1 270	2 834	1 921	<b>206 150</b>
<b>2014</b>	68 768	57 635	22 431	10 410	15 238	1 260	699	2 310	<b>178 760</b>
<b>2015</b>	70 459	63 887	18 917	10 572	12 808	1 035	927	2 443	<b>181 051</b>
<b>2016</b>	86 087	77 599	25 439	10 256	12 690	1 335	984	2 231	<b>216 626</b>
<b>2015</b>									
June	11 840	10 837	3 526	2 035	2 070	-46	1 148	355	<b>31 766</b>
September	19 723	17 921	5 035	2 464	3 232	361	-249	685	<b>49 174</b>
December	16 763	14 935	3 020	1 968	1 800	211	-489	-17	<b>38 191</b>
<b>2016</b>									
March	24 974	25 217	9 512	3 657	5 710	584	418	1 259	<b>71 331</b>
June	13 551	12 535	4 015	1 942	1 397	-32	904	33	<b>34 346</b>
September	26 850	22 051	7 645	2 799	3 742	400	90	918	<b>64 496</b>
December	20 712	17 796	4 267	1 858	1 841	383	-428	21	<b>46 453</b>
<b>2017</b>									
March	32 368	31 064	11 594	3 731	5 496	540	266	1 531	<b>86 595</b>
June	18 640	15 990	7 642	2 109	2 022	138	995	331	<b>47 864</b>

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

(b) NOM estimates prior to March 2016 are final, based on actual traveller behaviour. NOM estimates for June 2016 onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Notes 7 and 12-18.

## DEPARTURES FROM:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
Arrivals to:	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
2015-16									
New South Wales	. .	23 370	37 491	6 174	9 378	2 017	3 051	10 673	92 154
Victoria	29 198	. .	21 465	9 584	11 188	3 778	3 026	3 712	81 951
Queensland	44 911	20 470	. .	6 252	9 639	3 127	5 822	3 677	93 898
South Australia	5 347	5 902	4 364	. .	2 588	664	2 418	750	22 033
Western Australia	7 493	7 223	8 226	3 013	. .	1 190	2 352	726	30 223
Tasmania	2 539	2 890	3 151	671	1 524	. .	365	246	11 386
Northern Territory	2 738	2 654	4 453	1 858	2 482	287	. .	337	14 809
Australian Capital Territory	11 277	2 743	3 167	879	1 127	281	471	. .	19 945
Total Departures	103 503	65 252	82 317	28 431	37 926	11 344	17 505	20 121	366 399
Net gain/loss	-11 349	16 699	11 581	-6 398	-7 703	42	-2 696	-176	. .
2016-17									
New South Wales	. .	23 683	36 713	6 181	10 183	2 056	2 971	10 672	92 459
Victoria	30 132	. .	21 841	9 482	12 026	3 672	3 384	3 679	84 216
Queensland	47 815	21 773	. .	6 516	9 587	3 347	5 559	3 600	98 197
South Australia	5 509	6 240	4 501	. .	2 584	589	2 044	707	22 174
Western Australia	7 171	6 828	7 200	2 551	. .	1 049	2 223	675	27 697
Tasmania	2 798	3 103	3 343	621	1 523	. .	355	253	11 996
Northern Territory	2 555	2 383	3 984	1 693	2 362	246	. .	323	13 546
Australian Capital Territory	11 338	3 024	3 189	1 071	1 154	296	500	. .	20 572
Total Departures	107 318	67 034	80 771	28 115	39 419	11 255	17 036	19 909	370 857
Net gain/loss	-14 859	17 182	17 426	-5 941	-11 722	741	-3 490	663	. .
2015									
New South Wales	. .	22 361	36 582	6 019	8 621	1 976	2 992	10 379	88 930
Victoria	26 790	. .	20 498	8 633	10 163	3 551	2 873	3 505	76 013
Queensland	42 308	19 247	. .	5 880	8 913	3 121	5 651	3 601	88 721
South Australia	5 274	5 850	4 409	. .	2 513	605	2 244	684	21 579
Western Australia	7 738	7 496	8 379	2 821	. .	1 171	2 492	719	30 816
Tasmania	2 342	2 732	3 145	630	1 502	. .	305	222	10 878
Northern Territory	2 609	2 653	4 306	1 768	2 437	245	. .	302	14 320
Australian Capital Territory	10 618	2 625	3 076	795	980	288	495	. .	18 877
Total Departures	97 679	62 964	80 395	26 546	35 129	10 957	17 052	19 412	350 134
Net gain/loss	-8 749	13 049	8 326	-4 967	-4 313	-79	-2 732	-535	. .
2016									
New South Wales	. .	23 995	37 805	6 247	10 318	2 096	3 172	10 681	94 314
Victoria	30 272	. .	22 158	10 032	11 994	3 747	3 345	3 783	85 331
Queensland	47 165	21 571	. .	6 564	9 891	3 171	5 834	3 545	97 741
South Australia	5 507	6 121	4 485	. .	2 593	600	2 261	718	22 285
Western Australia	7 348	7 202	7 807	2 779	. .	1 203	2 215	699	29 253
Tasmania	2 569	2 998	3 340	706	1 605	. .	369	268	11 855
Northern Territory	2 711	2 530	4 358	1 853	2 441	291	. .	340	14 524
Australian Capital Territory	11 564	2 927	3 136	1 007	1 235	280	506	. .	20 655
Total Departures	107 136	67 344	83 089	29 188	40 077	11 388	17 702	20 034	375 958
Net gain/loss	-12 822	17 987	14 652	-6 903	-10 824	467	-3 178	621	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Interstate migration estimates prior to September 2011 are final. For September 2011 onwards they are preliminary and will be revised following final rebasing on the 2016 Census – see Explanatory Notes 20-23.

## DEPARTURES FROM:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
Arrivals to:	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
.....									
JUNE QUARTER 2016									
New South Wales	..	6 273	10 113	1 625	2 615	558	763	2 738	24 685
Victoria	7 870	..	5 759	2 749	3 240	1 038	756	1 050	22 462
Queensland	12 235	5 590	..	1 675	2 663	818	1 523	887	25 391
South Australia	1 349	1 568	1 176	..	705	164	742	185	5 889
Western Australia	1 896	1 902	2 129	809	..	316	566	195	7 813
Tasmania	696	814	896	206	433	..	122	74	3 241
Northern Territory	710	673	1 194	451	661	89	..	106	3 884
Australian Capital Territory	3 044	695	796	247	301	79	96	..	5 258
Total Departures	27 800	17 515	22 063	7 762	10 618	3 062	4 568	5 235	98 623
Net gain/loss	-3 115	4 947	3 328	-1 873	-2 805	179	-684	23	..
.....									
MARCH QUARTER 2017									
New South Wales	..	5 664	9 104	1 631	2 469	520	782	2 655	22 825
Victoria	7 773	..	5 462	2 315	2 899	902	863	957	21 171
Queensland	11 928	5 295	..	1 614	2 468	782	1 468	971	24 526
South Australia	1 285	1 589	1 193	..	703	155	535	217	5 677
Western Australia	1 777	1 644	1 861	608	..	233	506	203	6 832
Tasmania	747	739	829	134	359	..	95	49	2 952
Northern Territory	664	554	1 028	379	555	50	..	95	3 325
Australian Capital Territory	2 926	730	907	284	239	69	135	..	5 290
Total Departures	27 100	16 215	20 384	6 965	9 692	2 711	4 384	5 147	92 598
Net gain/loss	-4 275	4 956	4 142	-1 288	-2 860	241	-1 059	143	..
.....									
JUNE QUARTER 2017									
New South Wales	..	6 174	9 183	1 533	2 401	516	606	2 838	23 251
Victoria	7 505	..	5 532	2 318	3 155	975	765	932	21 182
Queensland	12 285	5 822	..	1 607	2 322	920	1 341	920	25 217
South Australia	1 429	1 614	1 131	..	689	165	544	154	5 726
Western Australia	1 857	1 741	1 752	713	..	250	643	160	7 116
Tasmania	805	860	881	158	373	..	96	68	3 241
Northern Territory	631	592	942	422	653	63	..	81	3 384
Australian Capital Territory	2 847	807	758	248	290	83	105	..	5 138
Total Departures	27 359	17 610	20 179	6 999	9 883	2 972	4 100	5 153	94 255
Net gain/loss	-4 108	3 572	5 038	-1 273	-2 767	269	-716	-15	..

.. not applicable

(a) Interstate migration estimates prior to September 2011 are final. For September 2011 onwards they are preliminary and will be revised following final rebasing on the 2016 Census – see Explanatory Notes 20–23.

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

(a) Data are based on the 2011 Census – see Explanatory Notes 33–34. For further information see – Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2036* (cat. no. 3236.0).

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

### POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

#### *Method of estimation*

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

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

#### *Status of quarterly ERP data*

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, AS AT 14 DECEMBER 2017

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### Overseas migration

**12** Net overseas migration is the difference between incoming travellers (NOM arrivals) and outgoing travellers (NOM departures). 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** Departure SmartGates are currently in use at all international airports in Australia for processing passengers leaving the country. Passengers using departure SmartGates are required to place their outgoing passenger card in the drop boxes located near the departure SmartGate rather than handing them to Australian Border Force officers.

**17** Coinciding with the use of departure SmartGates has been an increase in outgoing passenger cards not being collected, due to passengers failing to place their cards into the drop boxes. The ABS and the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) are continually working together to mitigate this issue and to minimise the impact on data quality.

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

### Diplomatic personnel

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

### Interstate migration

**20** 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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Interstate migration continued*

**21** 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);
- Census, Medicare and multiple movers data were smoothed to produce expansion factors;
- capping was applied to expansion factors;
- expansion factors were applied to males aged 19 to 32 years and females aged 19 to 25 years (this differs to the age range used in the 2006-11 method); and
- no smoothing was applied to the expansion factors.

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

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

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

### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

**24** 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.

**25** 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:

**26** 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.

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### POPULATION PROJECTIONS *continued*

**28** 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

**29** 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:

**30** 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.

**31** 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.

**32** 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

**33** 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.

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### CONFIDENTIALITY

**35** 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.

**36** 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

**37** 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

**38** 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

**39** 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.

**40** 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

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

# TECHNICAL NOTE RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

## RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

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

<i>Release date</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Contents</i>
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### RECENT RELEASES

16/10/2017	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Aug 2017 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
18/10/2017	Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2014-2016 (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001)	State, Territory and Australia life tables for the period 2014-2016.
15/11/2017	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Sep 2017 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
13/12/2017	Births, Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3301.0)	Births data for Australia, states and territories, and sub-state for 2016.
14/12/2017	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Oct 2017 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
14/12/2017	Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun 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

19/01/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Nov 2017 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
19/02/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Dec 2017 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
15/03/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Jan 2018 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
22/03/2018	Australian Demographic Statistics, Sep qtr 2017 (cat. no. 3101.0)	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, and interstate and overseas migration data.
24/04/2018	Regional Population Growth, Australia 2016-2017 (cat. no. 3218.0)	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. ( <a href="http://stat.abs.gov.au/">http://stat.abs.gov.au/</a> ).
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# TECHNICAL NOTE RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES *continued*

SCHEDULE OF PROPOSED  
ABS PUBLICATION RELEASES

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

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

## GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$P_t$  = the estimated resident population at time point  $t$

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

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

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

$\text{NOM}$  = net overseas migration occurring between  $t$  and  $t+1$ .

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

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

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA)</b>	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.
<b>Household</b>	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.</p>
<b>Infant death</b>	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.
<b>Infant mortality rate (IMR)</b>	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.
<b>Intercensal difference</b>	Intercensal difference is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census, and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change. It is caused by differences in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).
<b>Median age</b>	For any distribution, the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.
<b>Migration adjustment</b>	Prior to September quarter 2006, the ABS applied a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprised adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.
<b>Natural increase</b>	Excess of births over deaths.
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
<b>Net overseas migration (NOM)</b>	<p>Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'. Preliminary NOM estimates are modelled on patterns of traveller behaviours observed in final NOM estimates for the same period one year earlier. NOM is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ based on an international traveller's duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period;</li><li>■ the difference between:</li></ul>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

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

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Rebasing of population estimates</b> <i>continued</i>	Rebasing refers to the process by which the ABS uses this new base to update all previously published population estimates from the previous census to the most recent census (the intercensal period). For further information on rebasing to the 2016 Census see <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> , December quarter 2016 (cat. no. 3101.0) Feature Article: <i>Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates using the 2016 Census</i> .
<b>Recasting of population estimates</b>	The recasting of ERP was a one-off process undertaken during the course of rebasing to the 2011 Census. The decision to recast historical ERP data from September 1991 to June 2006 was in response to the unusually high preliminary intercensal difference, resulting from a change in the methodology used to estimate undercount in the 2011 Census. For further information see <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> , December quarter 2012 (cat. no. 3101.0) Feature Article: <i>Recasting 20 Years of ERP</i> .
<b>Sex ratio</b>	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for the total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and the denominator of the ratio.
<b>Significant Urban Area (SUA)</b>	Aggregations of whole Statistical Areas Level 2 to define and contain major urban and near-urban concentrations of over 10,000 people. They include the urban population, any immediately associated populations, and may incorporate together one or more closely associated Urban Centre and Localities and the areas between. They are designed to incorporate any likely growth over the next 20 years. SUAs do not cover the whole of Australia, and may cross State boundaries.
<b>Standardised death rate (SDR)</b>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ The <i>direct method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and</li><li>■ The <i>indirect method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.</li></ul>
<b>State or territory of usual residence</b>	State or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory of usual residence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ the population (estimated resident population);</li><li>■ the mother (birth collection); and</li><li>■ the deceased (death collection).</li></ul> 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.
<b>Total fertility rate (TFR)</b>	The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age) divided by 1,000. It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life (ages 15 – 49).
<b>Usual residence</b>	Usual residence within Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in a given reference year.

## 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.

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