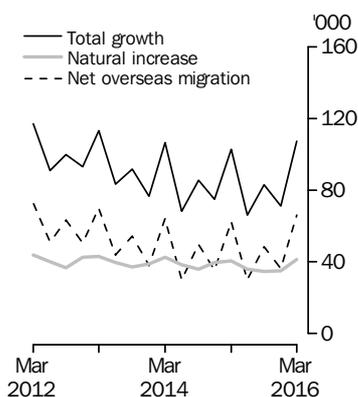


AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 22 SEP 2016

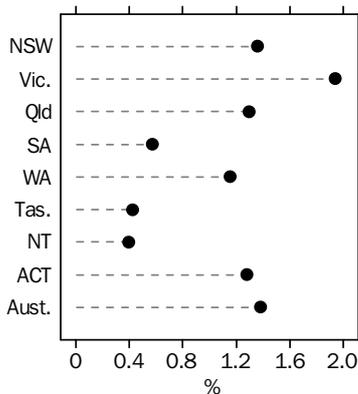
Population growth

Quarterly



Population Growth Rate

Year ended 31 March 2016



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 Mar qtr 2016 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 704.3	103.2	1.4
Victoria	6 039.1	114.9	1.9
Queensland	4 827.0	61.8	1.3
South Australia	1 706.5	9.7	0.6
Western Australia	2 613.7	29.8	1.2
Tasmania	518.5	2.2	0.4
Northern Territory	244.0	1.0	0.4
Australian Capital Territory	395.2	5.0	1.3
Australia (a)	24 051.4	327.6	1.4

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

KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 March 2016 was 24,051,400 people. This is an increase of 327,600 people since 31 March 2015, and 107,500 people since 31 December 2015.
- The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2016 (146,800 people) was 4.9%, or 7,500 people lower than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 March 2015 (154,300 people).
- The preliminary estimate of net overseas migration (NOM) for the year ended 31 March 2016 (180,800 people) was 2.0%, or 3,600 people higher than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 31 March 2015 (177,200 people).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.4% during the year ended 31 March 2016.
- Natural increase and NOM contributed 44.8% and 55.2% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 31 March 2016.
- All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2016.
- Victoria recorded the highest growth rate of all states and territories at 1.9%. The Northern Territory recorded the lowest growth rate at 0.4%.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
June 2016	15 December 2016
September 2016	23 March 2017
December 2016	22 June 2017
March 2017	28 September 2017
June 2017	21 December 2017
September 2017	22 March 2018

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

The order and format of tables 5 and 10-12 have changed in this issue to simplify and better present the data in these tables.

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

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

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

Deaths, Australia, 2015 (cat. no. 3302.0) – to be released 28 September 2016.

Causes of Death, Australia, 2015 (cat. no. 3303.0) – to be released 28 September 2016.

Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2013–2015 (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001) – to be released 27 October 2016.

Births, Australia, 2015 (cat. no. 3301.0) – to be released 8 November 2016.

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

David W. Kalisch
Australian Statistician

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2
Abbreviations	4
Main Features	5

TABLES

POPULATION CHANGE

1 Population change, Summary — Australia	9
2 Population change, Components — States and territories	10
3 Population change, Components of total population growth rate — States and territories	12

POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

4 Estimated resident population, by sex — States and territories	15
5 Estimated resident population, Major population regions — at 30 June	17
6 Estimated resident population, by sex, age groups — States and territories — at 30 June 2015	18
7 Estimated resident population, 2011–2015, by sex, age groups — Australia — at 30 June	20
8 Estimated resident population and percentage — States and territories	22
9 Projected resident population — States and territories	23

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

10 Estimated resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, by sex, age groups — States and territories — at 30 June 2011	24
11 Estimated resident Australian non-Indigenous population, by sex, age groups — States and territories — at 30 June 2011	26
12 Projected resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population — States and territories	28

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

13 Births and total fertility rates — States and territories	29
14 Deaths and standardised death rates — States and territories	30
15 Infant deaths and infant mortality rates — States and territories	31

MIGRATION

16 Categories of net overseas migration — States and territories	32
17 Interstate migration	34

HOUSEHOLD ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

18 Projected number of households — States and territories — at 30 June	36
--	----

FURTHER INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes	37
Technical Note: Recent and Upcoming Releases	46
Glossary	47

ABBREVIATIONS

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

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY

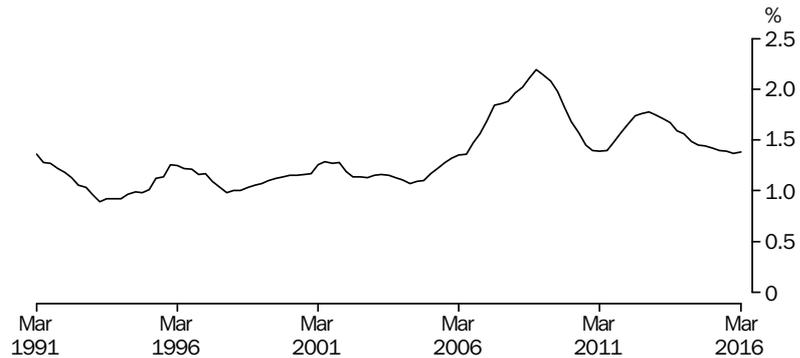
ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2016

AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 March 2016 was 24,051,400 people. This is an increase of 327,600 people since 31 March 2015 and 107,500 people since 31 December 2015.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 31 March 2016 was 1.4%.

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



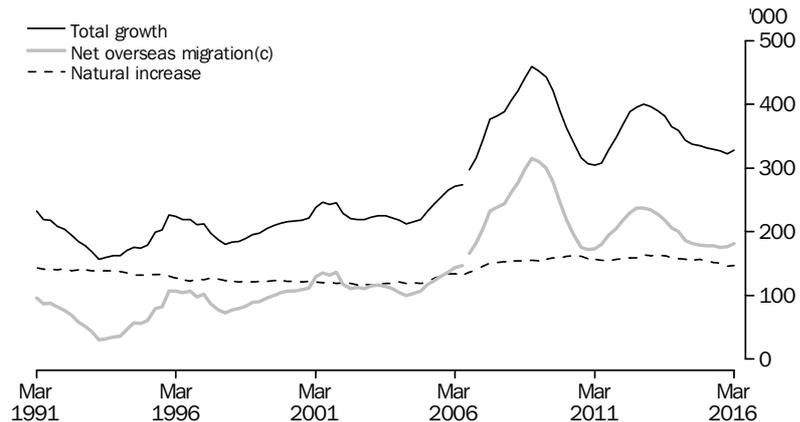
(a) Annual growth calculated at the end of each quarter.
 (b) All data to 30 June 2011 is final. Estimates for 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2014 are revised. Estimates thereafter are preliminary.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 31 March 2016 was higher from NOM (55.2%) than from natural increase (44.8%).

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



(a) Annual components calculated at the end of each quarter.
 (b) All data to 30 June 2011 is final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2014 all data is revised. Thereafter all data is preliminary. For further information on the revision status of data please see Explanatory Note 7.
 (c) NOM estimates have been calculated using a range of methods over the period, and include a break in series at 30 September 2006 – see paragraphs 13–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Natural Increase

The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2016 was 146,800 people, a decrease of 4.9%, or 7,500 people, compared with natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2015 (154,300 people).

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 31 March 2016 (304,300 births) decreased by 4,900 births from the year ended 31 March 2015 (309,200 births).

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 31 March 2016 (157,500 deaths) increased by 2,600 deaths from the year ended 31 March 2015 (154,900 deaths).

Net Overseas Migration

For the year ended 31 March 2016, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate was 180,800 people. This was 2.0% (3,600 people) higher than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 31 March 2015 (177,200 people).

NOM arrivals increased by 1.5% (7,300 people) between the years ended 31 March 2015 (472,800 people) and 31 March 2016 (480,100 people).

NOM departures increased by 1.2% (3,600 people) between the years ended 31 March 2015 (295,600 people) and 31 March 2016 (299,200 people).

The preliminary NOM estimate for the March quarter 2016 (66,000 people) was 6.0% (3,700 people) higher than the estimate for the March quarter 2015 (62,300 people).

STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary ERP for each state and territory at 31 March 2016 was as follows:

- New South Wales 7,704,300;
- Victoria 6,039,100;
- Queensland 4,827,000;
- South Australia 1,706,500;
- Western Australia 2,613,700;
- Tasmania 518,500;
- Northern Territory 244,000; and
- Australian Capital Territory 395,200.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2016. Victoria recorded the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 1.9%.

The Northern Territory recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.4%.

COMPONENTS OF
POPULATION CHANGE

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

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2016, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

For the year ended 31 March 2016, natural increase was the major component of population change in Queensland, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. NOM was the major component of population change in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. Net interstate migration losses were recorded in all states and territories except for Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania.

Natural Increase

BIRTHS

Compared with the previous year, the total number of births registered for the year ended 31 March 2016 decreased in all states and territories.

The largest percentage decrease was recorded in the Australian Capital Territory, decreasing by 5.7% (300 births). This was followed by Tasmania (down 2.7%) and South Australia (down 2.3%). For more information, see table 13.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 31 March 2016 increased in most states and territories. Western Australia recorded the largest percentage increase at 3.9% (500 people). This was followed by New South Wales (up 2.4%), Tasmania (up 2.1%), and South Australia (up 1.2%). For more information, see table 14.

Preliminary estimates of births and deaths are subject to fluctuations caused by lags or accumulations in the reporting of birth and death registrations (for more information see paragraphs 11–12 of the Explanatory Notes).

Net Overseas Migration

All states and territories recorded positive NOM for the year ending 31 March 2016. Only New South Wales (up 2.6%), Victoria (up 7.6%) and Western Australia (up 4.9%) recorded an increase when compared with the previous year. All other states and territories recorded decreases in NOM when compared with the previous year. The largest percentage decrease in NOM was recorded in the Australian Capital Territory at 26.9% (700 people). This was followed by Tasmania which decreased by 17.6% (by 200 people), and the Northern Territory which decreased by 14.7% (by 100 people). For more information, see table 16.

NOM ARRIVALS

The total number of NOM arrivals for the year ended 31 March 2016 increased in Victoria (up 5.0%), New South Wales (up 2.6%) and Queensland (up 1.1%). The largest percentage decreases in NOM arrivals were recorded in the Australian Capital Territory at 7.4% (700 people) and Tasmania at 7.0% (300 people). This was followed by South Australia at 5.8% (1,300 people), Western Australia 3.5% (1,900 people) and the Northern Territory 2.3% (100 people). For more information, see table 16.

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Net Overseas Migration continued

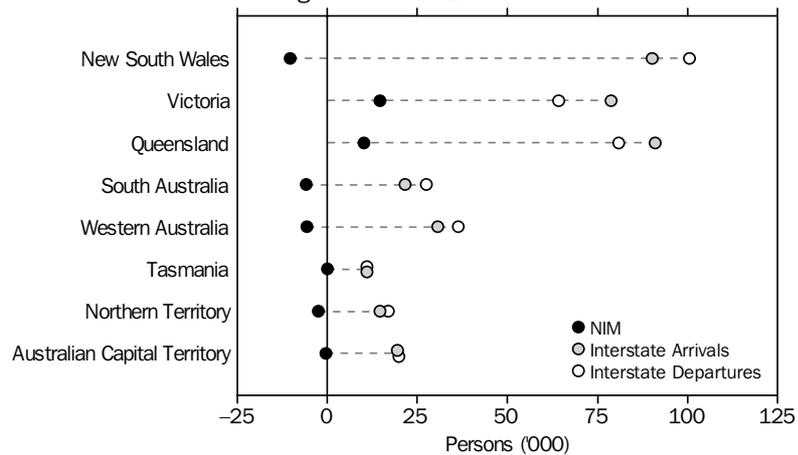
NOM DEPARTURES

Compared with the previous year, the number of NOM departures for the year ended 31 March 2016 increased in New South Wales (up 2.6%), Victoria (up 2.8%), Queensland (up 3.3%) and the Australian Capital Territory (up 0.5%). The largest percentage decrease was recorded in Western Australia at 6.4% and Tasmania 1.7%. This was followed by South Australia at 1.3% and the Northern Territory 0.6%. For more information, see table 16.

Net Interstate Migration

In the year ended 31 March 2016, only Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania recorded net interstate migration (NIM) gains. Victoria continued a recent trend of recording the highest net gain with 14,500 people, up from 9,800 people in the year ended 31 March 2015. This was followed by Queensland (10,100 people) and Tasmania (20 people). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (10,300 people), South Australia (5,900 people), Western Australia (5,600 people), the Northern Territory (2,500 people) and the Australian Capital Territory (400 people). For more information, see table 17.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and territories—Year ending March 2016



POPULATION CHANGE, Summary—Australia

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE(a)(b)				POPULATION (c)		
	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Overseas Migration	Estimated Resident Population	Growth on previous year	Growth on previous year
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
2009–10	304.0	141.5	162.6	196.1	22 031.8	340.1	1.57
2010–11	301.2	145.4	155.7	180.4	22 340.0	308.3	1.40
2011–12	306.0	147.2	158.8	229.4	22 728.3	388.2	1.74
2012–13	311.1	149.2	162.0	227.1	23 117.4	389.1	1.71
2013–14	307.0	150.0	157.0	186.4	23 460.7	343.3	1.49
2014–15	307.7	155.9	151.8	177.3	23 789.8	329.1	1.40
2010	300.8	142.8	158.0	172.0	22 172.5	306.8	1.40
2011	302.8	146.7	156.1	205.7	22 520.3	347.8	1.57
2012	312.2	149.2	163.1	237.4	22 920.8	400.5	1.78
2013	307.0	148.3	158.8	206.2	23 285.7	364.9	1.59
2014	310.5	153.9	156.6	178.8	23 621.1	335.3	1.44
2015	302.5	156.8	145.7	177.1	23 943.9	322.8	1.37
2014							
March	77.5	34.9	42.7	63.9	23 392.3	358.4	1.56
June	76.9	38.5	38.4	30.0	23 460.7	343.3	1.49
September	79.0	43.1	35.9	49.5	23 546.1	337.2	1.45
December	77.1	37.5	39.5	35.4	23 621.1	335.3	1.44
2015							
March	76.2	35.8	40.4	62.3	23 723.8	331.5	1.42
June	75.4	39.5	35.9	30.0	23 789.8	329.1	1.40
September	76.2	41.7	34.5	48.3	23 872.6	326.5	1.39
December	74.6	39.8	34.8	36.4	23 943.9	322.8	1.37
2016							
March	78.0	36.6	41.5	66.0	24 051.4	327.6	1.38

(a) For further information on each component of population change, see the Explanatory Notes.

(b) All data to 30 June 2011 is final. From September 2011 to December 2014 all data is revised. Thereafter all data is preliminary. For further information on the revision status of data please see Explanatory Note 8.

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

POPULATION CHANGE, Components—States and territories

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NATURAL INCREASE (b)									
2009–10	53 036	37 664	36 598	7 456	18 934	2 309	2 964	3 593	162 566
2010–11	49 998	35 172	35 804	7 070	19 128	2 202	2 945	3 382	155 714
2011–12	48 421	38 850	35 433	7 494	19 970	2 066	2 994	3 564	158 822
2012–13	49 645	39 954	35 527	7 363	21 051	1 648	2 942	3 798	161 958
2013–14	45 343	39 219	35 621	7 192	21 308	1 540	2 864	3 863	156 976
2014–15	44 923	38 143	33 117	6 472	21 096	1 329	2 857	3 819	151 779
2010	51 258	36 168	36 282	7 143	18 636	2 157	2 903	3 422	157 978
2011	48 622	36 594	34 955	7 501	19 593	2 300	2 909	3 551	156 050
2012	50 146	39 763	36 437	7 369	20 820	1 706	3 039	3 754	163 064
2013	47 102	39 622	35 448	7 082	21 076	1 663	2 936	3 840	158 791
2014	45 421	39 357	34 953	7 152	21 650	1 420	2 792	3 794	156 565
2015	43 733	35 584	32 192	6 049	20 601	1 026	2 846	3 652	145 705
2014									
March	12 341	10 589	9 665	2 140	5 699	507	720	1 007	42 676
June	11 073	9 315	8 760	1 876	5 494	251	769	881	38 429
September	9 978	9 341	8 153	1 380	5 159	332	643	928	35 914
December	12 029	10 112	8 375	1 756	5 298	330	660	978	39 546
2015									
March	12 461	10 092	8 412	1 795	5 501	400	763	967	40 396
June	10 455	8 598	8 177	1 541	5 138	267	791	946	35 923
September	9 918	9 377	7 297	1 307	4 915	172	670	889	34 547
December	10 899	7 517	8 306	1 406	5 047	187	622	850	34 839
2016									
March	11 510	12 059	8 464	1 933	5 526	438	702	820	41 454
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (c)									
2009–10	57 152	53 679	35 820	14 537	28 866	1 679	1 231	3 085	196 058
2010–11	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	180 372
2011–12	58 198	54 415	44 926	11 351	53 199	1 169	3 018	3 133	229 408
2012–13	64 698	55 627	39 431	10 849	48 009	1 255	4 966	2 307	227 141
2013–14	67 869	56 563	27 192	11 052	19 306	1 287	1 279	1 813	186 365
2014–15	68 529	58 384	20 456	10 765	14 236	1 190	1 076	2 636	177 279
2010	50 044	43 214	31 670	10 894	31 897	1 230	1 087	2 001	172 038
2011	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	205 679
2012	61 910	55 734	43 620	10 915	56 291	1 262	4 691	3 015	237 436
2013	66 829	57 125	33 849	11 336	30 986	1 270	2 834	1 921	206 150
2014	68 768	57 635	22 431	10 410	15 238	1 260	699	2 310	178 760
2015	68 368	60 532	19 407	10 218	14 610	1 137	739	2 124	177 138
2014									
March	21 837	19 407	9 373	4 004	7 204	473	399	1 175	63 873
June	11 284	9 193	4 715	1 932	2 058	182	493	117	29 977
September	19 516	16 647	5 938	2 360	3 874	196	217	779	49 528
December	16 131	12 388	2 405	2 114	2 102	409	-410	239	35 382
2015									
March	22 065	20 110	7 437	4 208	6 087	569	434	1 423	62 334
June	10 817	9 239	4 676	2 083	2 173	16	835	195	30 035
September	18 961	17 411	4 791	2 296	4 005	289	-32	604	48 326
December	16 525	13 772	2 503	1 631	2 345	263	-498	-98	36 443
2016									
March	24 477	22 363	7 437	3 431	6 294	549	321	1 168	66 043

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

(b) Natural increase estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2015 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2015 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 8–12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2014 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour. Estimates for 31 March 2015 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 8 and 13–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)									
2009–10	-9 458	3 314	6 172	-2 709	2 119	664	-661	427	—
2010–11	-13 496	3 534	6 795	-2 614	7 033	-47	-2 549	1 354	—
2011–12	-17 965	1 439	11 068	-2 424	11 416	-2 612	-1 423	501	—
2012–13	-14 463	5 443	8 196	-3 973	8 333	-1 942	-1 220	-374	—
2013–14	-6 857	8 783	5 753	-2 968	1 045	-1 168	-3 344	-1 244	—
2014–15	-6 639	10 190	6 417	-3 763	-1 962	-528	-3 038	-677	—
2010	-10 849	3 131	5 384	-3 038	4 457	714	-1 599	1 740	—
2011	-15 961	3 372	9 042	-2 401	9 047	-1 404	-2 173	483	—
2012	-16 798	2 335	10 224	-3 038	10 803	-2 437	-1 139	50	—
2013	-11 219	7 528	6 897	-3 944	4 800	-1 460	-2 224	-378	—
2014	-5 572	9 336	5 598	-2 744	-400	-1 278	-3 392	-1 548	—
2015	-8 749	13 049	8 326	-4 967	-4 313	-79	-2 732	-535	—
2014									
March	-1 036	2 468	689	-508	256	-252	-1 059	-558	—
June	-1 643	2 361	1 643	-565	-33	-383	-794	-586	—
September	-1 168	1 520	1 544	-748	-176	-211	-469	-292	—
December	-1 725	2 987	1 722	-923	-447	-432	-1 070	-112	—
2015									
March	-1 659	2 906	1 286	-730	-613	-43	-1 060	-87	—
June	-2 087	2 777	1 865	-1 362	-726	158	-439	-186	—
September	-1 980	2 517	2 017	-1 110	-935	137	-450	-196	—
December	-3 023	4 849	3 158	-1 765	-2 039	-331	-783	-66	—
2016									
March	-3 231	4 386	3 078	-1 650	-1 924	57	-779	63	—
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)(d)									
2009–10	90 537	89 167	75 973	18 420	50 595	4 494	3 751	6 981	340 097
2010–11	74 237	76 716	72 034	12 292	62 564	2 636	1 514	6 219	308 274
2011–12	88 654	94 704	91 427	16 421	84 585	623	4 589	7 198	388 230
2012–13	99 880	101 024	83 154	14 239	77 393	961	6 688	5 731	389 099
2013–14	106 355	104 565	68 566	15 276	41 659	1 659	799	4 432	343 341
2014–15	106 813	106 717	59 990	13 474	33 370	1 991	895	5 778	329 058
2010	78 387	76 462	69 428	13 904	55 316	3 758	2 516	6 974	306 846
2011	81 701	86 959	81 723	14 469	72 529	1 725	2 404	6 275	347 829
2012	95 258	97 832	90 281	15 246	87 914	531	6 591	6 819	400 500
2013	102 712	104 275	76 194	14 474	56 862	1 473	3 546	5 383	364 941
2014	108 617	106 328	62 982	14 818	36 488	1 402	99	4 556	335 325
2015	103 352	109 165	59 925	11 300	30 898	2 084	853	5 241	322 843
2014									
March	33 142	32 464	19 727	5 636	13 159	728	60	1 624	106 549
June	20 714	20 869	15 118	3 243	7 519	50	468	412	68 406
September	28 326	27 508	15 635	2 992	8 857	317	391	1 415	85 442
December	26 435	25 487	12 502	2 947	6 953	307	-820	1 105	74 928
2015									
March	32 867	33 108	17 135	5 273	10 975	926	137	2 303	102 730
June	19 185	20 614	14 718	2 262	6 585	441	1 187	955	65 958
September	26 899	29 305	14 105	2 493	7 985	598	188	1 297	82 873
December	24 401	26 138	13 967	1 272	5 353	119	-659	686	71 282
2016									
March	32 756	38 808	18 979	3 714	9 896	1 044	244	2 051	107 497

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) Estimates of total population growth prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2014 they are revised. Growth estimates for 31 March 2015 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>(b)
<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c)									
2009–10	0.75	0.70	0.85	0.46	0.85	0.46	1.31	1.01	0.75
2010–11	0.70	0.64	0.81	0.43	0.83	0.43	1.28	0.93	0.71
2011–12	0.67	0.70	0.79	0.46	0.85	0.40	1.29	0.97	0.71
2012–13	0.68	0.71	0.78	0.44	0.86	0.32	1.25	1.01	0.71
2013–14	0.61	0.68	0.77	0.43	0.85	0.30	1.18	1.01	0.68
2014–15	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.38	0.83	0.26	1.17	0.99	0.65
2010	0.72	0.67	0.83	0.44	0.82	0.43	1.27	0.96	0.72
2011	0.68	0.67	0.79	0.46	0.84	0.45	1.26	0.97	0.70
2012	0.69	0.71	0.81	0.45	0.87	0.33	1.31	1.01	0.72
2013	0.64	0.70	0.77	0.43	0.85	0.32	1.23	1.02	0.69
2014	0.61	0.68	0.75	0.43	0.85	0.28	1.15	0.99	0.67
2015	0.58	0.60	0.68	0.36	0.80	0.20	1.17	0.94	0.62
2014									
March	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.13	0.22	0.10	0.30	0.26	0.18
June	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.11	0.22	0.05	0.32	0.23	0.16
September	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.08	0.20	0.06	0.26	0.24	0.15
December	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.10	0.21	0.06	0.27	0.25	0.17
2015									
March	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.11	0.21	0.08	0.31	0.25	0.17
June	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.09	0.20	0.05	0.33	0.24	0.15
September	0.13	0.16	0.15	0.08	0.19	0.03	0.27	0.23	0.15
December	0.14	0.13	0.17	0.08	0.19	0.04	0.25	0.22	0.15
2016									
March	0.15	0.20	0.18	0.11	0.21	0.08	0.29	0.21	0.17

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

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

(c) Natural increase estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2015 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2015 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 8–12 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (c)									
2009–10	0.81	1.00	0.83	0.90	1.29	0.33	0.54	0.87	0.90
2010–11	0.72	0.82	0.79	0.56	1.59	0.20	0.48	0.48	0.82
2011–12	0.81	0.98	1.00	0.69	2.26	0.23	1.30	0.85	1.03
2012–13	0.89	0.99	0.86	0.66	1.97	0.25	2.11	0.61	1.00
2013–14	0.92	0.99	0.58	0.66	0.77	0.25	0.53	0.48	0.81
2014–15	0.91	1.00	0.43	0.64	0.56	0.23	0.44	0.68	0.76
2010	0.70	0.80	0.73	0.67	1.41	0.24	0.48	0.56	0.79
2011	0.78	0.92	0.91	0.62	1.89	0.21	0.73	0.65	0.93
2012	0.85	1.00	0.97	0.66	2.35	0.25	2.02	0.81	1.05
2013	0.91	1.01	0.73	0.68	1.25	0.25	1.18	0.51	0.90
2014	0.92	1.00	0.48	0.62	0.60	0.25	0.29	0.60	0.77
2015	0.90	1.03	0.41	0.60	0.57	0.22	0.30	0.55	0.75
2014									
March	0.29	0.34	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.09	0.16	0.31	0.27
June	0.15	0.16	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.04	0.20	0.03	0.13
September	0.26	0.29	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.04	0.09	0.20	0.21
December	0.21	0.21	0.05	0.13	0.08	0.08	-0.17	0.06	0.15
2015									
March	0.29	0.34	0.16	0.25	0.24	0.11	0.18	0.37	0.26
June	0.14	0.16	0.10	0.12	0.08	—	0.34	0.05	0.13
September	0.25	0.29	0.10	0.14	0.15	0.06	-0.01	0.15	0.20
December	0.22	0.23	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.05	-0.20	-0.02	0.15
2016									
March	0.32	0.37	0.15	0.20	0.24	0.11	0.13	0.30	0.28
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (d)									
2009–10	-0.13	0.06	0.14	-0.17	0.09	0.13	-0.29	0.12	—
2010–11	-0.19	0.06	0.15	-0.16	0.31	-0.01	-1.11	0.37	—
2011–12	-0.25	0.03	0.25	-0.15	0.49	-0.51	-0.62	0.14	—
2012–13	-0.20	0.10	0.18	-0.24	0.34	-0.38	-0.52	-0.10	—
2013–14	-0.09	0.15	0.12	-0.18	0.04	-0.23	-1.38	-0.33	—
2014–15	-0.09	0.17	0.14	-0.22	-0.08	-0.10	-1.25	-0.18	—
2010	-0.15	0.06	0.12	-0.19	0.20	0.14	-0.70	0.49	—
2011	-0.22	0.06	0.20	-0.15	0.39	-0.28	-0.94	0.13	—
2012	-0.23	0.04	0.23	-0.18	0.45	-0.48	-0.49	0.01	—
2013	-0.15	0.13	0.15	-0.24	0.19	-0.28	-0.93	-0.10	—
2014	-0.07	0.16	0.12	-0.16	-0.02	-0.25	-1.40	-0.40	—
2015	-0.12	0.22	0.18	-0.29	-0.17	-0.02	-1.12	-0.14	—
2014									
March	-0.01	0.04	0.01	-0.03	0.01	-0.05	-0.44	-0.15	—
June	-0.02	0.04	0.03	-0.03	—	-0.07	-0.33	-0.15	—
September	-0.02	0.03	0.03	-0.04	-0.01	-0.04	-0.19	-0.08	—
December	-0.02	0.05	0.04	-0.05	-0.02	-0.08	-0.44	-0.03	—
2015									
March	-0.02	0.05	0.03	-0.04	-0.02	-0.01	-0.44	-0.02	—
June	-0.03	0.05	0.04	-0.08	-0.03	0.03	-0.18	-0.05	—
September	-0.03	0.04	0.04	-0.07	-0.04	0.03	-0.18	-0.05	—
December	-0.04	0.08	0.07	-0.10	-0.08	-0.06	-0.32	-0.02	—
2016									
March	-0.04	0.07	0.06	-0.10	-0.07	0.01	-0.32	0.02	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2014 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour. Estimates for 31 March 2015 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 8 and 13–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (c)(d)									
2009–10	1.28	1.66	1.76	1.14	2.26	0.89	1.66	1.97	1.57
2010–11	1.04	1.40	1.64	0.76	2.73	0.52	0.66	1.72	1.40
2011–12	1.23	1.71	2.04	1.00	3.59	0.12	1.98	1.96	1.74
2012–13	1.37	1.79	1.82	0.86	3.17	0.19	2.84	1.53	1.71
2013–14	1.44	1.82	1.47	0.91	1.66	0.32	0.33	1.16	1.49
2014–15	1.42	1.83	1.27	0.80	1.31	0.39	0.37	1.50	1.40
2010	1.10	1.41	1.59	0.86	2.44	0.74	1.10	1.95	1.40
2011	1.14	1.58	1.84	0.89	3.13	0.34	1.04	1.72	1.57
2012	1.31	1.75	2.00	0.93	3.68	0.10	2.83	1.84	1.78
2013	1.40	1.84	1.65	0.87	2.29	0.29	1.48	1.42	1.59
2014	1.46	1.84	1.34	0.88	1.44	0.27	0.04	1.19	1.44
2015	1.37	1.85	1.26	0.67	1.20	0.40	0.35	1.35	1.37
2014									
March	0.44	0.56	0.42	0.34	0.52	0.14	0.02	0.42	0.46
June	0.28	0.36	0.32	0.19	0.29	0.01	0.19	0.11	0.29
September	0.38	0.47	0.33	0.18	0.35	0.06	0.16	0.37	0.36
December	0.35	0.43	0.26	0.17	0.27	0.06	-0.34	0.29	0.32
2015									
March	0.43	0.56	0.36	0.31	0.43	0.18	0.06	0.59	0.43
June	0.25	0.35	0.31	0.13	0.25	0.09	0.49	0.24	0.28
September	0.35	0.49	0.30	0.15	0.31	0.12	0.08	0.33	0.35
December	0.32	0.44	0.29	0.07	0.21	0.02	-0.27	0.17	0.30
2016									
March	0.43	0.65	0.39	0.22	0.38	0.20	0.10	0.52	0.45

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

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

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

(d) Estimates of total population growth prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2014 they are revised. Population growth estimates for 31 March 2015 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex—States and territories

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
2009–10	3 548 107	2 705 597	2 199 403	805 365	1 154 064	252 953	120 516	179 860	10 967 831
2010–11	3 585 109	2 740 959	2 233 959	811 845	1 185 050	254 790	121 483	182 996	11 118 234
2011–12 (b)	3 627 571	2 786 545	2 278 777	820 328	1 231 693	255 220	124 014	186 616	11 312 823
2012–13 (b)	3 675 319	2 835 710	2 318 508	827 450	1 273 037	255 701	128 459	189 330	11 505 587
2013–14 (b)	3 726 493	2 886 004	2 350 777	834 822	1 291 748	256 381	128 766	191 380	11 668 458
2014–15 (b)(c)	3 779 531	2 938 645	2 378 473	841 534	1 307 733	257 275	129 137	194 089	11 828 522
2010	3 565 558	2 720 959	2 214 429	808 037	1 167 862	253 833	120 979	181 314	11 034 979
2011 (b)	3 605 612	2 761 846	2 254 270	815 548	1 205 454	255 044	122 191	184 519	11 206 535
2012 (b)	3 651 443	2 809 865	2 298 358	823 330	1 254 425	255 448	126 228	187 865	11 409 025
2013 (b)	3 700 139	2 859 599	2 334 169	830 427	1 281 937	256 043	128 393	190 372	11 583 154
2014 (b)	3 752 884	2 911 956	2 363 191	837 692	1 298 965	256 604	128 311	192 425	11 744 121
2015 (c)	3 805 675	2 966 086	2 391 459	843 335	1 314 008	257 597	128 573	195 000	11 903 847
2014									
March(b)	3 716 349	2 875 718	2 343 755	833 374	1 288 371	256 374	128 354	191 227	11 635 602
June(b)	3 726 493	2 886 004	2 350 777	834 822	1 291 748	256 381	128 766	191 380	11 668 458
September(b)	3 740 237	2 899 378	2 357 867	836 301	1 295 797	256 488	128 852	192 026	11 709 033
December(b)	3 752 884	2 911 956	2 363 191	837 692	1 298 965	256 604	128 311	192 425	11 744 121
2015									
March(c)	3 769 816	2 928 353	2 371 443	840 338	1 304 595	257 072	128 318	193 597	11 795 631
June(c)	3 779 531	2 938 645	2 378 473	841 534	1 307 733	257 275	129 137	194 089	11 828 522
September(c)	3 793 288	2 953 337	2 385 147	842 805	1 311 614	257 549	129 029	194 779	11 869 658
December(c)	3 805 675	2 966 086	2 391 459	843 335	1 314 008	257 597	128 573	195 000	11 903 847
2016									
March(c)	3 821 931	2 985 317	2 400 447	845 274	1 318 817	258 100	128 639	196 053	11 956 696
FEMALES									
2009–10	3 596 185	2 755 504	2 205 341	821 957	1 136 781	255 894	109 262	181 906	11 063 919
2010–11	3 633 420	2 796 858	2 242 819	827 769	1 168 359	256 693	109 809	184 989	11 221 790
2011–12 (b)	3 679 612	2 845 976	2 289 428	835 707	1 206 301	256 886	111 867	188 567	11 415 431
2012–13 (b)	3 731 744	2 897 835	2 332 851	842 824	1 242 350	257 366	114 110	191 584	11 611 766
2013–14 (b)	3 786 925	2 952 106	2 369 148	850 728	1 265 298	258 345	114 602	193 966	11 792 236
2014–15 (b)(c)	3 840 700	3 006 182	2 401 442	857 490	1 282 683	259 442	115 126	197 035	11 961 230
2010	3 614 333	2 774 752	2 222 453	824 445	1 151 201	256 386	109 320	183 519	11 137 490
2011 (b)	3 655 980	2 820 824	2 264 335	831 403	1 186 138	256 900	110 512	186 589	11 313 763
2012 (b)	3 705 407	2 870 637	2 310 528	838 867	1 225 081	257 027	113 066	190 062	11 511 773
2013 (b)	3 759 423	2 925 178	2 350 911	846 244	1 254 431	257 905	114 447	192 938	11 702 585
2014 (b)	3 815 295	2 979 149	2 384 871	853 797	1 273 891	258 746	114 628	195 441	11 876 943
2015 (c)	3 865 856	3 034 184	2 416 528	859 454	1 289 746	259 837	115 219	198 107	12 040 060
2014									
March(b)	3 776 355	2 941 523	2 361 052	848 933	1 261 156	258 302	114 546	193 707	11 756 686
June(b)	3 786 925	2 952 106	2 369 148	850 728	1 265 298	258 345	114 602	193 966	11 792 236
September(b)	3 801 507	2 966 240	2 377 693	852 241	1 270 106	258 555	114 907	194 735	11 837 103
December(b)	3 815 295	2 979 149	2 384 871	853 797	1 273 891	258 746	114 628	195 441	11 876 943
2015									
March(c)	3 831 230	2 995 860	2 393 754	856 424	1 279 236	259 204	114 758	196 572	11 928 163
June(c)	3 840 700	3 006 182	2 401 442	857 490	1 282 683	259 442	115 126	197 035	11 961 230
September(c)	3 853 842	3 020 795	2 408 873	858 712	1 286 787	259 766	115 422	197 642	12 002 967
December(c)	3 865 856	3 034 184	2 416 528	859 454	1 289 746	259 837	115 219	198 107	12 040 060
2016									
March(c)	3 882 356	3 053 761	2 426 519	861 229	1 294 833	260 378	115 397	199 105	12 094 708

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

(b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2014 they are revised – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex—States and territories *continued*

<i>At end of period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS									
2009–10	7 144 292	5 461 101	4 404 744	1 627 322	2 290 845	508 847	229 778	361 766	22 031 750
2010–11	7 218 529	5 537 817	4 476 778	1 639 614	2 353 409	511 483	231 292	367 985	22 340 024
2011–12 (b)	7 307 183	5 632 521	4 568 205	1 656 035	2 437 994	512 106	235 881	375 183	22 728 254
2012–13 (b)	7 407 063	5 733 545	4 651 359	1 670 274	2 515 387	513 067	242 569	380 914	23 117 353
2013–14 (b)	7 513 418	5 838 110	4 719 925	1 685 550	2 557 046	514 726	243 368	385 346	23 460 694
2014–15 (b)(c)	7 620 231	5 944 827	4 779 915	1 699 024	2 590 416	516 717	244 263	391 124	23 789 752
2010	7 179 891	5 495 711	4 436 882	1 632 482	2 319 063	510 219	230 299	364 833	22 172 469
2011 (b)	7 261 592	5 582 670	4 518 605	1 646 951	2 391 592	511 944	232 703	371 108	22 520 298
2012 (b)	7 356 850	5 680 502	4 608 886	1 662 197	2 479 506	512 475	239 294	377 927	22 920 798
2013 (b)	7 459 562	5 784 777	4 685 080	1 676 671	2 536 368	513 948	242 840	383 310	23 285 739
2014 (b)	7 568 179	5 891 105	4 748 062	1 691 489	2 572 856	515 350	242 939	387 866	23 621 064
2015 (c)	7 671 531	6 000 270	4 807 987	1 702 789	2 603 754	517 434	243 792	393 107	23 943 907
2014									
March(b)	7 492 704	5 817 241	4 704 807	1 682 307	2 549 527	514 676	242 900	384 934	23 392 288
June(b)	7 513 418	5 838 110	4 719 925	1 685 550	2 557 046	514 726	243 368	385 346	23 460 694
September(b)	7 541 744	5 865 618	4 735 560	1 688 542	2 565 903	515 043	243 759	386 761	23 546 136
December(b)	7 568 179	5 891 105	4 748 062	1 691 489	2 572 856	515 350	242 939	387 866	23 621 064
2015									
March(c)	7 601 046	5 924 213	4 765 197	1 696 762	2 583 831	516 276	243 076	390 169	23 723 794
June(c)	7 620 231	5 944 827	4 779 915	1 699 024	2 590 416	516 717	244 263	391 124	23 789 752
September(c)	7 647 130	5 974 132	4 794 020	1 701 517	2 598 401	517 315	244 451	392 421	23 872 625
December(c)	7 671 531	6 000 270	4 807 987	1 702 789	2 603 754	517 434	243 792	393 107	23 943 907
2016									
March(c)	7 704 287	6 039 078	4 826 966	1 706 503	2 613 650	518 478	244 036	395 158	24 051 404

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

(b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2014 they are revised – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	CHANGE					AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	
	2010	2014	2015	2010–2015	2014–2015	2010–2015	2014–2015
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
GREATER CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL AREAS							
Greater Sydney	4 555 516	4 837 661	4 920 970	365 454	83 309	1.56	1.72
Greater Melbourne	4 105 857	4 437 903	4 529 496	423 639	91 593	1.98	2.06
Greater Brisbane	2 108 348	2 273 474	2 308 720	200 372	35 246	1.83	1.55
Greater Adelaide	1 253 097	1 304 637	1 316 779	63 682	12 142	1.00	0.93
Greater Perth	1 781 132	2 008 061	2 039 193	258 061	31 132	2.74	1.55
Greater Hobart	214 669	219 240	220 953	6 284	1 713	0.58	0.78
Greater Darwin	127 829	139 621	142 258	14 429	2 637	2.16	1.89
Australian Capital Territory	361 766	385 346	390 706	28 940	5 360	1.55	1.39

SIGNIFICANT URBAN AREAS							
Sydney	4 183 471	4 448 914	4 526 479	343 008	77 565	1.59	1.74
Melbourne	3 953 939	4 266 718	4 353 514	399 575	86 796	1.94	2.03
Brisbane	2 019 074	2 175 751	2 209 453	190 379	33 702	1.82	1.55
Perth	1 723 218	1 932 749	1 958 912	235 694	26 163	2.60	1.35
Adelaide	1 225 668	1 276 711	1 288 681	63 013	11 970	1.01	0.94
Gold Coast – Tweed Heads	571 400	614 120	624 918	53 518	10 798	1.81	1.76
Newcastle – Maitland	410 516	430 490	434 454	23 938	3 964	1.14	0.92
Canberra – Queanbeyan	398 430	421 841	424 666	26 236	2 825	1.28	0.67
Central Coast	312 590	322 880	325 082	12 492	2 202	0.79	0.68
Sunshine Coast	277 204	297 258	302 122	24 918	4 864	1.74	1.64
Wollongong	279 330	289 055	292 388	13 058	3 333	0.92	1.15
Hobart	203 446	207 660	209 254	5 808	1 594	0.56	0.77
Geelong	175 211	184 181	187 417	12 206	3 236	1.36	1.76
Townsville	164 070	178 578	180 333	16 263	1 755	1.91	0.98
Cairns	137 151	146 634	147 993	10 842	1 359	1.53	0.93
Darwin	112 987	121 422	123 396	10 409	1 974	1.78	1.63
Toowoomba	108 696	113 578	114 622	5 926	1 044	1.07	0.92
Ballarat	91 635	98 509	99 841	8 206	1 332	1.73	1.35
Bendigo	85 978	91 766	92 888	6 910	1 122	1.56	1.22
Albury – Wodonga	83 245	87 796	88 949	5 704	1 153	1.33	1.31
Launceston	85 584	86 370	86 633	1 049	263	0.24	0.30
Mackay	78 030	85 007	85 455	7 425	448	1.83	0.53
Rockhampton	74 995	80 312	80 665	5 670	353	1.47	0.44
Bunbury	66 035	74 065	75 628	9 593	1 563	2.75	2.11
Bundaberg	68 709	70 512	70 588	1 879	76	0.54	0.11
Coffs Harbour	66 003	68 011	68 572	2 569	561	0.77	0.82
Melton	46 460	56 877	59 500	13 040	2 623	5.07	4.61
Wagga Wagga	53 891	55 331	55 820	1 929	489	0.71	0.88
Hervey Bay	49 245	51 822	52 288	3 043	466	1.21	0.90
Mildura – Wentworth	48 219	49 817	50 011	1 792	194	0.73	0.39
Shepparton – Mooroopna	47 068	49 062	49 371	2 303	309	0.96	0.63
Gladstone – Tannum Sands	42 022	48 016	49 248	7 226	1 232	3.22	2.57
Port Macquarie	42 712	44 848	45 341	2 629	493	1.20	1.10
Tamworth	39 629	41 784	42 255	2 626	471	1.29	1.13
Ellenbrook	28 297	38 816	41 681	13 384	2 865	8.05	7.38
Traralgon – Morwell	40 051	40 797	40 816	765	19	0.38	0.05
Orange	36 988	39 741	40 075	3 087	334	1.62	0.84
Geraldton	36 335	39 579	39 825	3 490	246	1.85	0.62
Bowral – Mittagong	35 996	37 472	37 897	1 901	425	1.03	1.13
Dubbo	35 056	36 599	36 941	1 885	342	1.05	0.93

- (a) Estimates are based on the 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) boundaries.
- (b) Based on data published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15* (cat. no. 3218.0), released on 30 March 2016.
- (c) For more information on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas and Significant Urban Areas, see *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 – Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2011* (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001) and *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 4 – Significant Urban Areas, Urban Centres and Localities, Section of State, July 2011* (cat. no. 1270.0.55.004).
- (d) Estimates at 30 June 2010 are final. Estimates at 30 June 2014 are revised. Estimates at 30 June 2015 are preliminary.

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
MALES									
0–4	252 872	196 750	163 149	52 043	88 996	15 657	9 758	14 074	793 382
5–9	248 119	188 053	165 324	51 625	86 248	16 757	9 265	12 660	778 130
10–14	233 110	174 819	156 566	49 589	79 197	16 182	8 722	11 135	729 410
15–19	241 296	184 735	158 253	53 399	82 426	17 349	8 588	11 669	757 817
20–24	267 380	218 289	171 976	58 891	93 703	16 720	10 459	15 982	853 525
25–29	273 065	227 974	171 206	59 038	109 202	14 752	12 540	16 876	884 929
30–34	275 708	225 280	167 557	57 185	106 938	14 430	11 884	16 805	876 162
35–39	250 129	200 029	152 849	51 783	91 719	14 146	9 848	14 311	785 001
40–44	258 737	203 615	166 765	55 615	93 656	16 140	9 495	14 184	818 367
45–49	240 203	194 330	156 496	56 612	88 622	16 734	8 540	12 633	774 292
50–54	246 285	187 731	154 379	57 122	84 487	18 214	8 062	12 046	768 447
55–59	231 383	173 831	141 676	54 193	76 746	18 258	7 033	10 721	713 945
60–64	205 513	152 936	126 790	49 142	66 203	16 971	5 861	9 199	632 733
65–69	186 617	137 280	115 656	45 247	57 057	15 710	4 266	8 144	570 060
70–74	139 625	101 594	84 880	33 109	40 370	11 658	2 483	5 347	419 107
75–79	101 910	75 649	58 368	24 563	28 700	8 178	1 312	3 752	302 457
80–84	68 159	51 032	36 370	16 929	18 313	5 225	628	2 438	199 103
85–89	41 238	31 279	20 949	10 783	10 569	2 906	303	1 409	119 439
90–94	15 105	11 202	7 641	3 866	3 814	1 098	71	585	43 383
95–99	2 738	1 995	1 429	720	686	172	17	101	7 859
100 and over	339	242	194	80	81	18	2	18	974
All ages	3 779 531	2 938 645	2 378 473	841 534	1 307 733	257 275	129 137	194 089	11 828 522

FEMALES									
0–4	238 754	186 082	154 858	49 375	84 622	14 973	9 245	13 246	751 229
5–9	234 920	178 492	155 762	49 177	82 511	15 523	8 700	11 993	737 151
10–14	219 439	165 822	148 246	47 217	76 182	15 063	8 241	10 645	690 949
15–19	227 894	175 922	151 082	51 019	77 890	16 139	7 433	11 422	718 882
20–24	254 071	207 727	166 024	55 491	86 505	15 026	8 347	15 138	808 388
25–29	274 412	229 546	171 676	56 978	101 925	14 440	10 803	17 080	876 928
30–34	278 695	227 920	170 302	56 661	99 179	15 084	10 450	16 501	874 866
35–39	253 941	202 463	157 344	51 673	87 985	14 527	8 865	14 248	791 122
40–44	266 041	212 033	170 939	56 199	90 656	17 136	8 640	14 308	836 045
45–49	247 596	201 008	160 139	56 951	86 365	17 317	7 940	12 983	790 390
50–54	253 494	194 928	159 384	58 391	83 846	18 701	7 302	12 484	788 630
55–59	239 082	181 650	145 951	56 471	77 092	18 682	6 479	11 402	736 887
60–64	212 590	161 510	129 072	51 500	67 287	17 176	4 992	9 827	654 038
65–69	190 594	144 593	115 859	47 450	57 170	15 636	3 282	8 578	583 198
70–74	146 022	108 879	86 579	35 732	41 530	11 739	2 053	6 015	438 571
75–79	112 185	84 647	61 396	27 844	31 716	8 643	1 121	4 323	331 890
80–84	86 960	65 994	45 312	21 791	23 682	6 514	691	3 127	254 079
85–89	63 328	47 765	31 832	16 689	16 311	4 396	365	2 299	182 988
90–94	31 855	22 900	15 273	8 581	7 906	2 180	144	1 102	89 941
95–99	7 662	5 449	3 849	2 006	1 992	486	32	276	21 753
100 and over	1 165	852	563	294	331	61	1	38	3 305
All ages	3 840 700	3 006 182	2 401 442	857 490	1 282 683	259 442	115 126	197 035	11 961 230

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

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

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
PERSONS									
0–4	491 626	382 832	318 007	101 418	173 618	30 630	19 003	27 320	1 544 611
5–9	483 039	366 545	321 086	100 802	168 759	32 280	17 965	24 653	1 515 281
10–14	452 549	340 641	304 812	96 806	155 379	31 245	16 963	21 780	1 420 359
15–19	469 190	360 657	309 335	104 418	160 316	33 488	16 021	23 091	1 476 699
20–24	521 451	426 016	338 000	114 382	180 208	31 746	18 806	31 120	1 661 913
25–29	547 477	457 520	342 882	116 016	211 127	29 192	23 343	33 956	1 761 857
30–34	554 403	453 200	337 859	113 846	206 117	29 514	22 334	33 306	1 751 028
35–39	504 070	402 492	310 193	103 456	179 704	28 673	18 713	28 559	1 576 123
40–44	524 778	415 648	337 704	111 814	184 312	33 276	18 135	28 492	1 654 412
45–49	487 799	395 338	316 635	113 563	174 987	34 051	16 480	25 616	1 564 682
50–54	499 779	382 659	313 763	115 513	168 333	36 915	15 364	24 530	1 557 077
55–59	470 465	355 481	287 627	110 664	153 838	36 940	13 512	22 123	1 450 832
60–64	418 103	314 446	255 862	100 642	133 490	34 147	10 853	19 026	1 286 771
65–69	377 211	281 873	231 515	92 697	114 227	31 346	7 548	16 722	1 153 258
70–74	285 647	210 473	171 459	68 841	81 900	23 397	4 536	11 362	857 678
75–79	214 095	160 296	119 764	52 407	60 416	16 821	2 433	8 075	634 347
80–84	155 119	117 026	81 682	38 720	41 995	11 739	1 319	5 565	453 182
85–89	104 566	79 044	52 781	27 472	26 880	7 302	668	3 708	302 427
90–94	46 960	34 102	22 914	12 447	11 720	3 278	215	1 687	133 324
95–99	10 400	7 444	5 278	2 726	2 678	658	49	377	29 612
100 and over	1 504	1 094	757	374	412	79	3	56	4 279
All ages	7 620 231	5 944 827	4 779 915	1 699 024	2 590 416	516 717	244 263	391 124	23 789 752

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

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

June

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2011(a)	2012(b)	2013(b)	2014(b)	2015(c)	2011(a)	2012(b)	2013(b)	2014(b)	2015(c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	748 527	764 555	779 375	787 421	793 382	3.35	3.36	3.37	3.36	3.33
5–9	712 205	729 260	747 686	764 060	778 130	3.19	3.21	3.23	3.26	3.27
10–14	711 543	713 342	716 616	721 694	729 410	3.19	3.14	3.10	3.08	3.07
15–19	746 599	750 636	754 838	758 918	757 817	3.34	3.30	3.27	3.23	3.19
20–24	823 470	829 036	836 701	846 017	853 525	3.69	3.65	3.62	3.61	3.59
25–29	841 084	859 142	871 107	876 189	884 929	3.76	3.78	3.77	3.73	3.72
30–34	769 211	798 496	831 294	854 779	876 162	3.44	3.51	3.60	3.64	3.68
35–39	782 204	774 856	773 368	775 470	785 001	3.50	3.41	3.35	3.31	3.30
40–44	786 748	810 275	822 586	822 978	818 367	3.52	3.57	3.56	3.51	3.44
45–49	764 147	759 390	758 241	762 748	774 292	3.42	3.34	3.28	3.25	3.25
50–54	739 627	754 013	764 634	769 145	768 447	3.31	3.32	3.31	3.28	3.23
55–59	662 069	675 708	687 898	702 015	713 945	2.96	2.97	2.98	2.99	3.00
60–64	611 198	608 182	614 233	622 449	632 733	2.74	2.68	2.66	2.65	2.66
65–69	474 253	508 032	536 353	553 736	570 060	2.12	2.24	2.32	2.36	2.40
70–74	357 296	371 058	383 382	400 914	419 107	1.60	1.63	1.66	1.71	1.76
75–79	258 411	267 237	277 544	289 525	302 457	1.16	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.27
80–84	190 572	192 716	194 495	196 827	199 103	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.84
85–89	100 938	105 239	110 281	114 849	119 439	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.50
90–94	31 721	34 836	37 759	40 981	43 383	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18
95–99	5 859	6 178	6 466	6 901	7 859	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
100 and over	552	636	730	842	974	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	11 118 234	11 312 823	11 505 587	11 668 458	11 828 522	49.77	49.77	49.77	49.74	49.72
FEMALES										
0–4	709 587	724 790	737 798	745 686	751 229	3.18	3.19	3.19	3.18	3.16
5–9	675 429	690 320	707 321	723 095	737 151	3.02	3.04	3.06	3.08	3.10
10–14	676 322	678 260	682 062	685 663	690 949	3.03	2.98	2.95	2.92	2.90
15–19	706 860	709 039	711 826	715 821	718 882	3.16	3.12	3.08	3.05	3.02
20–24	788 193	794 895	800 953	805 134	808 388	3.53	3.50	3.46	3.43	3.40
25–29	817 086	837 419	853 517	867 066	876 928	3.66	3.68	3.69	3.70	3.69
30–34	766 950	792 658	823 131	849 737	874 866	3.43	3.49	3.56	3.62	3.68
35–39	791 706	781 494	778 760	781 959	791 122	3.54	3.44	3.37	3.33	3.33
40–44	800 496	825 253	838 950	840 496	836 045	3.58	3.63	3.63	3.58	3.51
45–49	777 690	773 305	771 782	778 616	790 390	3.48	3.40	3.34	3.32	3.32
50–54	754 436	769 697	781 985	788 404	788 630	3.38	3.39	3.38	3.36	3.31
55–59	673 924	690 394	705 876	722 261	736 887	3.02	3.04	3.05	3.08	3.10
60–64	614 802	615 828	626 785	640 258	654 038	2.75	2.71	2.71	2.73	2.75
65–69	480 007	515 590	544 829	564 330	583 198	2.15	2.27	2.36	2.41	2.45
70–74	370 375	384 367	398 614	417 795	438 571	1.66	1.69	1.72	1.78	1.84
75–79	299 930	305 669	312 651	322 377	331 890	1.34	1.34	1.35	1.37	1.40
80–84	253 460	253 075	252 813	252 970	254 079	1.13	1.11	1.09	1.08	1.07
85–89	171 335	174 425	177 804	180 478	182 988	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77
90–94	71 772	76 719	81 373	86 516	89 941	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.38
95–99	18 930	19 575	20 113	20 531	21 753	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
100 and over	2 500	2 659	2 823	3 043	3 305	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	11 221 790	11 415 431	11 611 766	11 792 236	11 961 230	50.23	50.23	50.23	50.26	50.28

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

June *continued*

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2011(a)	2012(b)	2013(b)	2014(b)	2015(c)	2011(a)	2012(b)	2013(b)	2014(b)	2015(c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS										
0–4	1 458 114	1 489 345	1 517 173	1 533 107	1 544 611	6.53	6.55	6.56	6.53	6.49
5–9	1 387 634	1 419 580	1 455 007	1 487 155	1 515 281	6.21	6.25	6.29	6.34	6.37
10–14	1 387 865	1 391 602	1 398 678	1 407 357	1 420 359	6.21	6.12	6.05	6.00	5.97
15–19	1 453 459	1 459 675	1 466 664	1 474 739	1 476 699	6.51	6.42	6.34	6.29	6.21
20–24	1 611 663	1 623 931	1 637 654	1 651 151	1 661 913	7.21	7.14	7.08	7.04	6.99
25–29	1 658 170	1 696 561	1 724 624	1 743 255	1 761 857	7.42	7.46	7.46	7.43	7.41
30–34	1 536 161	1 591 154	1 654 425	1 704 516	1 751 028	6.88	7.00	7.16	7.27	7.36
35–39	1 573 910	1 556 350	1 552 128	1 557 429	1 576 123	7.05	6.85	6.71	6.64	6.63
40–44	1 587 244	1 635 528	1 661 536	1 663 474	1 654 412	7.10	7.20	7.19	7.09	6.95
45–49	1 541 837	1 532 695	1 530 023	1 541 364	1 564 682	6.90	6.74	6.62	6.57	6.58
50–54	1 494 063	1 523 710	1 546 619	1 557 549	1 557 077	6.69	6.70	6.69	6.64	6.55
55–59	1 335 993	1 366 102	1 393 774	1 424 276	1 450 832	5.98	6.01	6.03	6.07	6.10
60–64	1 226 000	1 224 010	1 241 018	1 262 707	1 286 771	5.49	5.39	5.37	5.38	5.41
65–69	954 260	1 023 622	1 081 182	1 118 066	1 153 258	4.27	4.50	4.68	4.77	4.85
70–74	727 671	755 425	781 996	818 709	857 678	3.26	3.32	3.38	3.49	3.61
75–79	558 341	572 906	590 195	611 902	634 347	2.50	2.52	2.55	2.61	2.67
80–84	444 032	445 791	447 308	449 797	453 182	1.99	1.96	1.93	1.92	1.90
85–89	272 273	279 664	288 085	295 327	302 427	1.22	1.23	1.25	1.26	1.27
90–94	103 493	111 555	119 132	127 497	133 324	0.46	0.49	0.52	0.54	0.56
95–99	24 789	25 753	26 579	27 432	29 612	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12
100 and over	3 052	3 295	3 553	3 885	4 279	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
All ages	22 340 024	22 728 254	23 117 353	23 460 694	23 789 752	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

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

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

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percentage(a)</i>
	no.	%
Australia – at 31 March 2016 (b)		
New South Wales	7 704 287	32.0
Victoria	6 039 078	25.1
Queensland	4 826 966	20.1
South Australia	1 706 503	7.1
Western Australia	2 613 650	10.9
Tasmania	518 478	2.2
Northern Territory	244 036	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	395 158	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	408	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	2 245	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	595	0.0
Total Other Territories	3 248	0.0
Total Australia	24 051 404	100.0
Australian External Territories – at 30 June 2015 (c)		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	. .
Coral Sea Islands Territory	4	. .
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	55	. .
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	. .
Norfolk Island(e)	1 660	. .
Total Australian External Territories	1 719	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Percentage of the population of Total Australia.

(b) Estimates at 31 March 2016 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION (a)—States and territories

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

.. not applicable

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

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

(c) Series A assumes high levels of fertility, overseas migration and life expectancy, and large interstate migration flows – see paragraph 34 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Series B assumes medium levels of fertility, overseas migration, life expectancy, and interstate migration flows – see paragraph 35 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Series C assumes low levels of fertility and overseas migration, medium life expectancy, and small interstate migration flows – see paragraph 36 of the Explanatory Notes.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, by sex
and age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2011(a)(b)

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

FEMALES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At 30 June New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania Northern Territory Australian Capital Territory **Australia (b)**

PROJECTIONS, SERIES A — PERSONS (c)

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

PROJECTIONS, SERIES B — PERSONS (d)

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

PROJECTIONS, SERIES C — PERSONS (e)

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

- (a) Uses final rebased estimates at 30 June 2011 as the base population – see paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0).
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Series A assumes: constant fertility rates; high increase in paternity rates and life expectancy at birth; constant levels of interstate migration; and zero net overseas migration – see paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (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 paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (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 paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
2009–10	100 355	72 722	63 553	20 033	31 689	6 545	3 901	5 197	304 016
2010–11	99 385	71 593	62 888	19 856	31 846	6 545	3 922	5 098	301 150
2011–12 (c)	98 886	75 018	63 227	20 267	32 939	6 351	4 014	5 285	306 025
2012–13 (c)	99 926	76 542	63 959	20 496	34 513	6 109	4 012	5 534	311 124
2013–14 (c)	96 119	76 594	63 490	20 205	34 932	6 030	3 987	5 606	306 997
2014–15 (c)	97 857	76 716	62 522	19 952	35 149	5 755	4 039	5 659	307 679
2010	99 134	71 951	63 006	19 934	31 387	6 402	3 877	5 078	300 787
2011 (c)	98 799	72 907	62 774	20 197	32 332	6 562	3 932	5 254	302 788
2012 (c)	101 013	76 299	64 557	20 514	34 112	6 191	4 048	5 476	312 244
2013 (c)	97 213	76 231	63 430	19 924	34 554	6 080	4 025	5 558	307 044
2014 (c)	97 798	77 582	63 690	20 533	35 386	5 877	3 964	5 631	310 494
2015 (c)(d)	96 808	74 097	61 688	19 546	35 183	5 629	4 028	5 456	302 465
2014									
March(c)	23 830	19 339	16 327	5 264	8 852	1 523	1 000	1 397	77 542
June(c)	24 239	18 927	15 839	5 057	8 969	1 439	1 051	1 366	76 898
September(c)	25 089	19 778	16 113	5 197	8 899	1 496	956	1 460	78 990
December(c)	24 640	19 538	15 411	5 015	8 666	1 419	957	1 408	77 064
2015									
March(c)	24 231	18 890	15 473	4 828	8 892	1 452	1 051	1 389	76 213
June(c)	23 897	18 510	15 525	4 912	8 692	1 388	1 075	1 402	75 412
September(d)	25 005	18 027	15 498	5 014	8 897	1 477	953	1 373	76 249
December(d)	23 675	18 670	15 192	4 792	8 702	1 312	949	1 292	74 591
2016									
March(d)	24 139	21 051	15 400	4 914	8 850	1 475	957	1 238	78 028
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (e)									
2009–10	2.008	1.854	2.070	1.904	1.977	2.137	2.135	1.822	1.971
2010–11 (f)	1.975	1.798	2.021	1.872	1.931	2.131	2.130	1.741	1.928
2011–12 (f)	1.947	1.849	1.998	1.893	1.915	2.080	2.176	1.764	1.927
2012–13 (f)	1.944	1.848	1.980	1.897	1.916	2.025	2.113	1.804	1.921
2013–14 (f)	1.838	1.806	1.932	1.850	1.874	2.011	2.088	1.794	1.859
2014–15 (f)	1.838	1.768	1.881	1.806	1.854	1.931	2.125	1.793	1.833

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

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

(c) Birth estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2015 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing – see paragraphs 8–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Birth estimates for 30 September 2015 onwards are preliminary based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing and are subject to revision – see paragraphs 8–12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Births per woman.

(f) Calculated using revised births based on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia (b)</i>
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
2009–10	47 319	35 058	26 955	12 577	12 755	4 236	937	1 604	141 450
2010–11	49 387	36 421	27 084	12 786	12 718	4 343	977	1 716	145 436
2011–12 (c)	50 465	36 168	27 794	12 773	12 969	4 285	1 020	1 721	147 203
2012–13 (c)	50 281	36 588	28 432	13 133	13 462	4 461	1 070	1 736	149 166
2013–14 (c)	50 776	37 375	27 869	13 013	13 624	4 490	1 123	1 743	150 021
2014–15 (c)	52 934	38 573	29 405	13 480	14 053	4 426	1 182	1 840	155 900
2010	47 876	35 783	26 724	12 791	12 751	4 245	974	1 656	142 809
2011 (c)	50 177	36 313	27 819	12 696	12 739	4 262	1 023	1 703	146 738
2012 (c)	50 867	36 536	28 120	13 145	13 292	4 485	1 009	1 722	149 180
2013 (c)	50 111	36 609	27 982	12 842	13 478	4 417	1 089	1 718	148 253
2014 (c)	52 377	38 225	28 737	13 381	13 736	4 457	1 172	1 837	153 929
2015 (c)(d)	53 075	38 513	29 496	13 497	14 582	4 603	1 182	1 804	156 760
2014									
March(c)	11 489	8 750	6 662	3 124	3 153	1 016	280	390	34 866
June(c)	13 166	9 612	7 079	3 181	3 475	1 188	282	485	38 469
September(c)	15 111	10 437	7 960	3 817	3 740	1 164	313	532	43 076
December(c)	12 611	9 426	7 036	3 259	3 368	1 089	297	430	37 518
2015									
March(c)	11 770	8 798	7 061	3 033	3 391	1 052	288	422	35 817
June(c)	13 442	9 912	7 348	3 371	3 554	1 121	284	456	39 489
September(d)	15 087	8 650	8 201	3 707	3 982	1 305	283	484	41 702
December(d)	12 776	11 153	6 886	3 386	3 655	1 125	327	442	39 752
2016									
March(d)	12 629	8 992	6 936	2 981	3 324	1 037	255	418	36 574
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (e)									
2009–10	5.65	5.59	6.00	5.84	5.66	6.71	8.01	5.21	5.76
2010–11	5.70	5.61	5.83	5.78	5.44	6.67	8.18	5.34	5.72
2011–12 (f)	5.66	5.40	5.80	5.62	5.33	6.38	7.88	5.13	5.62
2012–13 (f)	5.48	5.30	5.73	5.66	5.33	6.57	8.38	4.97	5.52
2013–14 (f)	5.37	5.25	5.42	5.48	5.20	6.46	8.36	4.76	5.38
2014–15 (f)	5.44	5.26	5.54	5.54	5.16	6.20	8.38	4.81	5.43

- (a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data, see paragraphs 9–12 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Death estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2015 they are revised, based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraphs 8–11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Death estimates for 30 September 2015 onwards are preliminary based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revision – see paragraphs 8–12 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (e) Based on the direct method per 1,000 persons. The standard population used is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 as published prior to recasting the ERP series – see Glossary entry for Standardised Death Rate for further details.
- (f) Calculated using revised deaths based on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP – see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

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									
2009–10	360	221	340	63	107	23	26	14	1 154
2010–11	376	241	300	72	99	28	35	17	1 168
2011–12 (d)	362	220	281	60	81	30	34	16	1 084
2012–13 (d)	323	216	287	59	92	20	27	13	1 037
2013–14 (d)	348	222	289	49	78	30	26	19	1 061
2014–15 (d)	320	173	264	66	90	21	28	18	980
2010	388	251	316	74	106	28	28	18	1 209
2011 (d)	368	216	303	56	93	28	41	16	1 121
2012 (d)	313	211	271	62	79	22	24	15	997
2013 (d)	369	224	293	60	86	23	33	17	1 105
2014 (d)	340	200	271	59	86	31	22	14	1 023
2015 (d)(e)	313	170	243	59	89	20	30	20	945
2014									
March(d)	78	55	70	8	21	np	np	np	256
June(d)	77	59	62	12	18	np	np	np	240
September(d)	89	41	72	21	22	np	np	np	257
December(d)	96	45	67	18	25	np	np	np	270
2015									
March(d)	70	39	62	9	27	np	np	np	224
June(d)	65	48	63	18	16	np	np	np	229
September(e)	79	36	70	18	23	np	np	np	244
December(e)	99	47	48	14	23	np	np	np	248
2016									
March(e)	67	45	63	15	21	np	np	np	226
INFANT MORTALITY RATES (f)									
2009–10	3.59	3.04	5.35	3.15	3.38	3.51	6.67	2.69	3.80
2010–11	3.78	3.37	4.77	3.63	3.11	4.28	8.92	3.34	3.88
2011–12 (g)	3.66	2.93	4.44	2.96	2.46	4.72	8.47	3.03	3.54
2012–13 (g)	3.23	2.82	4.49	2.88	2.67	3.27	6.73	2.35	3.33
2013–14 (g)	3.62	2.90	4.55	2.43	2.23	4.98	6.52	3.39	3.46
2014–15 (g)	3.27	2.26	4.22	3.31	2.56	3.65	6.93	3.18	3.19

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

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

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

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

(d) Death estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2015 they are revised, based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraphs 8–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Death estimates for 30 September 2015 onwards are preliminary based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revision – see paragraphs 8–12 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i> (a)
.....									
NOM ARRIVALS									
2009–10	144 206	109 133	84 885	24 817	57 924	4 009	4 670	8 273	437 927
2010–11	141 979	104 896	84 253	20 158	64 929	3 470	4 809	7 274	431 781
2011–12 (b)	148 114	113 314	95 420	22 465	82 870	3 570	6 597	8 881	481 231
2012–13 (b)	157 272	119 146	94 346	22 398	82 962	3 729	8 577	8 316	496 746
2013–14 (b)	161 230	124 006	86 083	23 449	61 370	3 814	5 979	8 216	474 155
2014–15 (b) (c)	166 870	130 599	80 907	23 212	54 916	3 944	6 088	8 890	475 435
2010	141 228	102 814	82 308	21 905	60 978	3 738	4 593	7 553	425 119
2011 (b)	146 230	109 518	90 456	20 816	72 451	3 479	5 367	7 929	456 258
2012 (b)	150 099	116 119	95 180	22 371	88 496	3 691	8 308	8 825	493 089
2013 (b)	162 254	122 915	91 863	23 381	70 623	3 786	7 047	8 175	490 045
2014 (b)	162 288	125 794	81 700	22 737	56 564	3 913	5 846	8 536	467 390
2015 (c)	170 584	135 127	81 729	22 769	54 492	3 877	5 920	8 586	483 090
2014									
March (b)	43 988	35 384	22 690	6 940	16 445	1 088	1 300	2 642	130 481
June (b)	33 207	25 300	17 480	4 510	12 352	785	1 558	1 464	96 659
September (b)	44 001	34 685	21 341	5 733	14 565	918	1 851	2 447	125 542
December (b)	41 092	30 425	20 189	5 554	13 202	1 122	1 137	1 983	114 708
2015									
March (c)	47 393	38 779	21 502	7 310	15 413	1 261	1 313	2 931	135 905
June (c)	34 384	26 710	17 875	4 615	11 736	643	1 787	1 529	99 280
September (c)	45 677	36 434	21 832	5 838	14 370	956	1 709	2 354	129 172
December (c)	43 130	33 204	20 520	5 006	12 973	1 017	1 111	1 772	118 733
2016									
March (c)	46 798	39 263	21 192	6 317	14 506	1 185	1 115	2 515	132 894
.....									
NOM DEPARTURES									
2009–10	87 054	55 454	49 065	10 280	29 058	2 330	3 439	5 188	241 869
2010–11	90 304	60 265	49 624	10 990	28 504	2 477	3 709	5 536	251 409
2011–12 (b)	89 916	58 899	50 494	11 114	29 671	2 401	3 579	5 748	251 823
2012–13 (b)	92 574	63 519	54 915	11 549	34 953	2 474	3 611	6 009	269 605
2013–14 (b)	93 361	67 443	58 891	12 397	42 064	2 527	4 700	6 403	287 790
2014–15 (b) (c)	98 341	72 215	60 451	12 447	40 680	2 754	5 012	6 254	298 156
2010	91 184	59 600	50 638	11 011	29 081	2 508	3 506	5 552	253 081
2011 (b)	90 243	59 207	50 144	10 772	28 562	2 396	3 695	5 560	250 579
2012 (b)	88 189	60 385	51 560	11 456	32 205	2 429	3 617	5 810	255 653
2013 (b)	95 425	65 790	58 014	12 045	39 637	2 516	4 213	6 254	283 895
2014 (b)	93 520	68 159	59 269	12 327	41 326	2 653	5 147	6 226	288 630
2015 (c)	102 216	74 595	62 322	12 551	39 882	2 740	5 181	6 462	305 952
2014									
March (b)	22 151	15 977	13 317	2 936	9 241	615	901	1 467	66 608
June (b)	21 923	16 107	12 765	2 578	10 294	603	1 065	1 347	66 682
September (b)	24 485	18 038	15 403	3 373	10 691	722	1 634	1 668	76 014
December (b)	24 961	18 037	17 784	3 440	11 100	713	1 547	1 744	79 326
2015									
March (c)	25 328	18 669	14 065	3 102	9 326	692	879	1 508	73 571
June (c)	23 567	17 471	13 199	2 532	9 563	627	952	1 334	69 245
September (c)	26 716	19 023	17 041	3 542	10 365	667	1 741	1 750	80 846
December (c)	26 605	19 432	18 017	3 375	10 628	754	1 609	1 870	82 290
2016									
March (c)	22 321	16 900	13 755	2 886	8 212	636	794	1 347	66 851

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

(b) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2014 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour – see paragraphs 8 and 13–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates for 31 March 2015 onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 and 13–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>(a)
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
2009–10	57 152	53 679	35 820	14 537	28 866	1 679	1 231	3 085	196 058
2010–11	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	180 372
2011–12 (b)	58 198	54 415	44 926	11 351	53 199	1 169	3 018	3 133	229 408
2012–13 (b)	64 698	55 627	39 431	10 849	48 009	1 255	4 966	2 307	227 141
2013–14 (b)	67 869	56 563	27 192	11 052	19 306	1 287	1 279	1 813	186 365
2014–15 (b)(c)	68 529	58 384	20 456	10 765	14 236	1 190	1 076	2 636	177 279
2010	50 044	43 214	31 670	10 894	31 897	1 230	1 087	2 001	172 038
2011 (b)	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	205 679
2012 (b)	61 910	55 734	43 620	10 915	56 291	1 262	4 691	3 015	237 436
2013 (b)	66 829	57 125	33 849	11 336	30 986	1 270	2 834	1 921	206 150
2014 (b)	68 768	57 635	22 431	10 410	15 238	1 260	699	2 310	178 760
2015 (c)	68 368	60 532	19 407	10 218	14 610	1 137	739	2 124	177 138
2014									
March(b)	21 837	19 407	9 373	4 004	7 204	473	399	1 175	63 873
June(b)	11 284	9 193	4 715	1 932	2 058	182	493	117	29 977
September(b)	19 516	16 647	5 938	2 360	3 874	196	217	779	49 528
December(b)	16 131	12 388	2 405	2 114	2 102	409	-410	239	35 382
2015									
March(c)	22 065	20 110	7 437	4 208	6 087	569	434	1 423	62 334
June(c)	10 817	9 239	4 676	2 083	2 173	16	835	195	30 035
September(c)	18 961	17 411	4 791	2 296	4 005	289	-32	604	48 326
December(c)	16 525	13 772	2 503	1 631	2 345	263	-498	-98	36 443
2016									
March(c)	24 477	22 363	7 437	3 431	6 294	549	321	1 168	66 043

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

(b) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2014 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour – see paragraphs 8 and 13–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates for 31 March 2015 onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 8 and 13–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

DEPARTURES FROM:

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

.. not applicable

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

DEPARTURES FROM:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
Arrivals to:	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
MARCH QUARTER 2015									
New South Wales	..	5 336	9 264	1 499	2 015	488	806	2 529	21 937
Victoria	6 311	..	5 023	2 009	2 424	848	763	836	18 214
Queensland	10 243	4 722	..	1 343	2 127	735	1 503	877	21 550
South Australia	1 324	1 482	1 228	..	687	143	607	153	5 624
Western Australia	2 003	1 914	2 095	665	..	303	684	197	7 861
Tasmania	516	585	823	177	377	..	65	59	2 602
Northern Territory	607	589	1 091	470	600	70	..	86	3 513
Australian Capital Territory	2 592	680	740	191	244	58	145	..	4 650
Total Departures	23 596	15 308	20 264	6 354	8 474	2 645	4 573	4 737	85 951
Net gain/loss	-1 659	2 906	1 286	-730	-613	-43	-1 060	-87	..

DECEMBER QUARTER 2015

New South Wales	..	6 160	10 158	1 671	2 414	534	814	2 839	24 590
Victoria	7 912	..	5 684	2 518	3 003	1 097	836	986	22 036
Queensland	12 034	5 319	..	1 696	2 487	916	1 569	1 051	25 072
South Australia	1 423	1 589	1 120	..	614	170	664	200	5 780
Western Australia	1 975	1 842	2 161	773	..	266	630	185	7 832
Tasmania	697	722	713	146	362	..	85	59	2 784
Northern Territory	723	767	1 141	494	660	62	..	95	3 942
Australian Capital Territory	2 849	788	937	247	331	70	127	..	5 349
Total Departures	27 613	17 187	21 914	7 545	9 871	3 115	4 725	5 415	97 385
Net gain/loss	-3 023	4 849	3 158	-1 765	-2 039	-331	-783	-66	..

MARCH QUARTER 2016

New South Wales	..	5 877	9 266	1 605	2 390	518	826	2 764	23 246
Victoria	7 548	..	5 552	2 434	2 782	914	833	943	21 006
Queensland	11 328	5 325	..	1 594	2 431	708	1 561	949	23 896
South Australia	1 363	1 516	1 132	..	696	167	554	197	5 625
Western Australia	1 915	1 857	2 091	740	..	321	575	192	7 691
Tasmania	627	680	811	171	381	..	83	58	2 811
Northern Territory	741	620	1 150	510	626	69	..	87	3 803
Australian Capital Territory	2 955	745	816	221	309	57	150	..	5 253
Total Departures	26 477	16 620	20 818	7 275	9 615	2 754	4 582	5 190	93 331
Net gain/loss	-3 231	4 386	3 078	-1 650	-1 924	57	-779	63	..

.. not applicable

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

Method of estimation

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Method of estimation continued

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

Status of quarterly ERP data

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

STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, AS AT 22 SEPTEMBER 2016

	<i>Census base</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>ERP STATUS</i>
Sep.1991–Jun. 2006	Based to 1996, 2001 & 2006 Censuses as applicable	Final (Recast)	Final (Recast)	Final (Recast)	FINAL (RECAST)
Sep. 2006–Jun. 2011	2011 Census	Final	Final	Final	FINAL
Sep. 2011–Dec. 2014	2011 Census	Revised – based on date of occurrence	Revised – based on actual traveller behaviour	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2011 Census	REVISED
Mar. 2015–Jun. 2015	2011 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
Sep. 2015–Mar. 2016	2011 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour one year ago	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2011 Census	PRELIMINARY

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

Natural increase: births and deaths

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Natural increase: births and deaths continued

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

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

- March 2016: Victoria. The higher than usual number of births registrations this quarter follows several quarters of lower than usual birth registrations. This increase is due to a processing catch-up following processing lags.
- December 2015: Victoria. The notable increase in death registrations compared to previous December quarters is likely to be addressed with revisions based on occurrence data which should lead to a more consistent series. The increase may be a consequence of registration processing lags.
- September 2015: Victoria. In processing the December 2015 death registrations a count of annual registrations for 2015 revealed a discrepancy between the number of registrations processed by the registrar and the data files received by the ABS. It is now known that there were approximately 2,400 more deaths registered in the September quarter of 2015 than are indicated in the previously published data. Revised data based on occurrence rather than registrations is likely to address discrepancies and produce a more consistent series.
- September 2015: Victoria. The lower than usual birth registrations in the September quarter is due to processing delays. It is possible that this may lead to higher than usual registrations in the next quarter.

Net overseas migration

13 The United Nations defines an international migrant as "*any person who changes his or her country of usual residence*". For the purposes of estimating Net Overseas Migration (NOM), and thereby Australia's official ERP, a person is regarded as a usual resident if they have been (or expect to be) residing in Australia for a period of 12 months or more. This 12 month period *does not have to be continuous* and is measured over a 16-month period.

14 Conceptually NOM is the difference between incoming travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period (NOM arrivals) and outgoing travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period (NOM departures).

15 The ABS introduced the '12/16 month' rule for calculating NOM in September quarter 2006. Consequently this point marks a break in series and NOM estimates from earlier periods are not comparable.

16 From August 2015 onwards, the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) has progressively rolled out new technologies to streamline and strengthen border operations. 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 roll-out of Departure SmartGates there has been an increase in outgoing passenger cards not being collected due to passengers failing to place their cards into the drop boxes. The ABS and DIBP have been working together to mitigate this issue and to minimise the impact on data quality.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net overseas migration continued

18 The ABS has introduced a new method to the Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) system. The changes have led to revisions in OAD data as published in *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) from October 2014 onwards when missing passenger cards increased for various reasons. These revisions have had a flow on effect on preliminary NOM for December quarter 2014 to September quarter 2015 and consequently ERP for the same quarters. The revisions were minimal and were first published in the December 2015 release of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) published on 23 June 2016.

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

- *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005);
- *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003);
- *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Mar 2010* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001); and
- *Information Paper: Further Improvements to Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Dec 2013* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.002).

PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

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

FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

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

Diplomatic personnel

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

Net interstate migration

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net interstate migration *continued*

interstate migration is largely superseded when new Census information becomes available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Defence force adjustment

29 Medicare theoretically covers all Australian usual residents as well as those non-Australian residents granted temporary Medicare registration. However, there are a range of Australian usual residents who do not access the Medicare system, primarily due to access to alternative health services. One group is the military. As such, estimates of interstate migration produced from the interstate migration model described in the *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2014* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.003) are adjusted to compensate for defence force movements not covered by Medicare. These adjustments are estimated using counts of defence force

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

*Defence force adjustment
continued*

personnel by age, sex and state/territory, obtained from the Department of Defence, with 70% of any change in quarterly defence numbers assumed to be due to interstate migration not otherwise covered by the model.

ESTIMATES AND
PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL
AND TORRES STRAIT
ISLANDER POPULATION

30 The standard approach to population estimation is not possible for determining the population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australian. There are two primary reasons for this: the significant volatility in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Census counts between censuses which cannot be attributed to demographic factors (i.e. the difference cannot be fully accounted for by natural increase and migration over the intercensal period); and the quality of data on births, deaths and migration specific to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. As a result, a method based on the use of life tables and rates of net interstate migration derived from the Census is used to backcast the series. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander estimates, based on the 2011 Census for the period 1996 to 2011, and projections from 2012 to 2026 are available in *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0). Three main projection series were produced with assumptions as follows. Projections Series A assumes: constant fertility rates; 2% annual increase in paternity rates (where the father of a child is Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander but the mother is not); life expectancy at birth increasing by 0.5 years per year for males and 0.45 years per year for females, reaching 76.5 years for males and 80.4 years for females by 2026; levels of interstate migration as observed in the 2011 Census; and zero net overseas migration. Projection Series B assumes: an annual decrease of 0.5% in fertility rates; 1% annual increase in paternity rates; life expectancy at birth increasing by 0.3 years per year for males and 0.25 years per year for females, reaching 73.5 years for males and 77.4 years for females by 2026; levels of interstate migration as observed in the 2011 Census; and zero net overseas migration. Projection Series C assumes: an annual decrease of 1.0% in fertility rates; constant paternity rates; life expectancy at birth increasing by 0.2 years per year for males and 0.15 years per year for females, reaching 72.0 years for males and 75.9 years for females by 2026; levels of interstate migration as observed in the 2011 Census; and zero net overseas migration.

METHOD FOR DEFINING
RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY
OVERSEAS

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

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

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

continued

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

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

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

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

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

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

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

CONFIDENTIALITY

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

- CONFIDENTIALITY *continued* **41** Some techniques used to guard against identification or disclosure of confidential information in statistical tables are suppression of sensitive cells, and random adjustments to cells with very small values. To protect confidentiality within this release, some cell values may have been suppressed and are not available for publication (np) but included in totals where applicable. In these cases, data may not sum to totals due to the confidentialisation of individual cells.
- ROUNDING **42** In this release, population estimates and their components have sometimes been rounded. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.
- ACKNOWLEDGMENT **43** ABS 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 **44** The ABS provides regular explanatory information to support users in understanding both population trends and methodological changes, but does not comment on the specific use (or otherwise) of official population estimates by other organisations or individuals.
- 45** Population estimates are used extensively within the Australian community, including in a range of agreements. Although the ABS acknowledges that the official population estimates and changes in these estimates are specifically referenced in various agreements, it neither endorses nor disapproves of the terms of the agreements and decisions made by parties in relation to those agreements. In addition, the ABS does not provide a position on disputes arising from the interpretation of terms of an agreement that reference official population estimates.
- RELATED PRODUCTS **46** Other ABS products which may be of interest to users include:
- *Animated population pyramids* for Australia and each state and territory are available on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au> by selecting Australia's Population and scroll to Animated Population Pyramids;
 - *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2014* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001);
 - *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0);
 - *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0);
 - *Census of Population and Housing – Details of Undercount* (cat. no. 2940.0);
 - *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0);
 - *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0);
 - *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2036* (cat. no. 3236.0);
 - *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives – Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics, 2005* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002);
 - *Information Paper: Ensuring the Quality of Rebased Population Estimates, June 2011* (cat. no. 3250.0);
 - *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Mar 2010* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001);
 - *Information Paper: Further Improvements to Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Dec 2011* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.002);
 - *Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2011 Population Census, 2011* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001);
 - *Information Paper: Rebasing Population Estimates, Australia, 2011* (cat. no. 3101.0.55.001);

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2014* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.003);
- *Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2012–2014* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001);
- *Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2010–2012* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003);
- *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0);
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0);
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0);
- *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0);
- *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001);
- *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0); and
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0).

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

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

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

TECHNICAL NOTE RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

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

Release date	Catalogue number	Publication title	Contents
RECENT RELEASES			
01/07/2016	cat. no. 2940.0.55.002	Information Paper: Measuring Overcount and Undercount in the 2016 Population Census	Explains the methodology to be used in conducting the 2016 Census Post Enumeration Survey.
06/07/2016	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, May 2016	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
04/08/2016	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, June 2016	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
18/08/2016	cat. no. 3235.0	Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2015	Age/sex population estimates for all sub-state regions as at June 2015.
09/09/2016	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, July 2016	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
22/09/2016	cat. no. 3101.0	Australian Demographic Statistics, Mar qtr. 2016	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data.

UPCOMING RELEASES

28/09/2016	cat. no. 3302.0	Deaths, Australia, 2015	Deaths data for Australia, states and territories, and sub-state for 2015.
28/09/2016	cat. no. 3303.0	Causes of Death, Australia, 2015	Cause of death data for Australia, states and territories.
10/10/2016	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, August 2016	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
27/10/2016	cat. no. 3302.0.55.001	Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2013-2015.	State, territory and Australian life tables for the period 2013-2015.
08/11/2016	cat. no. 3301.0	Births, Australia, 2015	Births data for Australia, states and territories, and sub-state for 2015.
10/11/2016	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, September 2016	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
12/12/2016	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, October 2016	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
15/12/2016	cat. no. 3101.0	Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun qtr. 2016	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data.

OTHER

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

CHANGES TO DATA PRESENTATION FORMATS

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

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

3 The order and format of tables 5 and 10-12 have changed in this issue to simplify and better present the data in these tables.

GLOSSARY

12/12 month rule	A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence in which the 12 month usual residence criterion in population estimates is measured across a 12-month period. Under a 12/12 month rule, overseas travellers must be resident in Australia for a continuous 12-month period or more to be included in the estimated resident population. Similarly, Australian residents travelling overseas must be absent from Australia for a continuous 12-month period or more to be removed from the estimated resident population.
12/16 month rule	A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence which takes an approach to measure usual residence that <i>does not have to be continuous</i> , as opposed to the <i>continuous</i> approach used under a '12/12 month rule'. Under a '12/16 month rule', incoming overseas travellers (who <i>are not</i> currently counted in the population) must be resident in Australia for a total period of 12 months or more, during the 16 month follow-up period to then be added to the estimated resident population. Similarly, those travellers departing Australia (who <i>are</i> currently counted in the population) must be absent from Australia for a total of 12 months or more during the 16 month follow-up period to then be subtracted from the estimated resident population. The 12/16 month rule therefore takes account of those persons who may have left Australia briefly and returned, while still being resident for 12 months out of 16. Similarly, it takes account of Australians who live most of the time overseas but periodically return to Australia for short periods.
Age-specific fertility rates	Age-specific fertility rates in this release are the number of live births (either occurred or registered) during the financial year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 31 December. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which age of mother is not given.
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.
Capital City	Refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Areas of states and territories as defined in <i>Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 – Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2011</i> (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001).
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

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Estimated resident population (ERP) *continued*** 16-month period. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months over a 16-month period.
- Estimates of the Australian resident population are generated on a quarterly basis by adding natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net overseas migration (NOM) occurring during the period to the population at the beginning of each period. This is known as the cohort component method, and can be represented by the following equation:
- $$P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + \text{NOM}, \text{ where:}$$
- P_t = the estimated resident population at time point t
- P_{t+1} = the estimated resident population at time point $t+1$
- B = the number of births occurring between t and $t+1$
- D = the number of deaths occurring between t and $t+1$
- NOM = net overseas migration occurring between t and $t+1$.
- For state and territory population estimates, an additional term is added to the equation representing net interstate migration (NIM) occurring between t and $t+1$, represented by the following equation:
- $$P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + \text{NOM} + \text{NIM}.$$
- Final intercensal difference** Final intercensal difference is the final difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census, and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change. It is caused by differences in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source. For further information see *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).
- The ABS has replaced the terms *Intercensal error* and *Intercensal discrepancy* with the terms *Preliminary Intercensal difference* and *Final intercensal difference* respectively in the 2011 rebasing cycle. This was done in response to the term 'intercensal error' often being misinterpreted, with the word 'error' being too commonly considered to be a synonym for 'mistake'. See Glossary term 'Preliminary intercensal difference' for additional information.
- Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA)** Represent the socioeconomic area of each of the eight state and territory capital cities. These boundaries are built from aggregations of whole Statistical Areas Level 4. GCCSA boundaries represent a broad socioeconomic definition of each capital city, they contain not only the urban area of the capital city, but also surrounding and non-urban areas where much of the population has strong links to the capital city, through for example, commuting to work.
- Household** A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.
- A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.
- This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.
- Household population** The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

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

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

Our consultants can help you access the full range of information published by the ABS that is available free of charge from our website. Information tailored to your needs can also be requested as a 'user pays' service. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

PHONE 1300 135 070

EMAIL client.services@abs.gov.au

FAX 1300 135 211

POST Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

All statistics on the ABS website can be downloaded free of charge.

WEB ADDRESS www.abs.gov.au