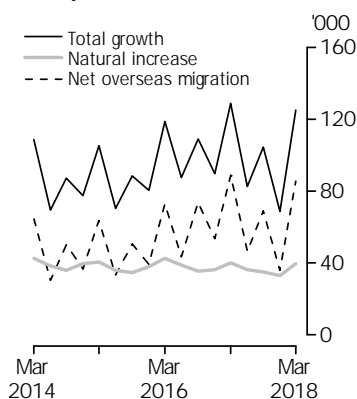


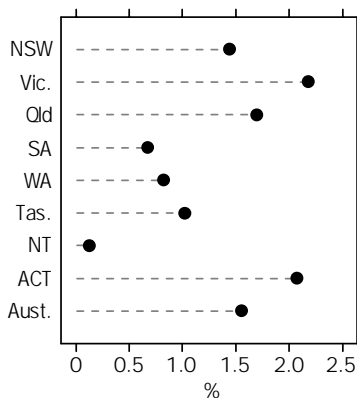
AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 20 SEP 2018

Population growth
Quarterly



Population Growth Rate
Year ended 31 March 2018



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 2018 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 955.9	113.1	1.4
Victoria	6 430.0	137.4	2.2
Queensland	4 990.7	83.3	1.7
South Australia	1 733.5	11.6	0.7
Western Australia	2 591.9	21.2	0.8
Tasmania	526.7	5.3	1.0
Northern Territory	246.7	0.3	0.1
Australian Capital Territory	419.2	8.5	2.1

Australia^(a) **24 899.1** **380.7** **1.6**

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

KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 March 2018 was 24,899,100 people. This is an increase of 380,700 people since 31 March 2017, and 125,100 people since 31 December 2017.
- The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2018 (143,900 people) was 4.3%, or 6,500 people lower than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 March 2017 (150,400 people).
- The preliminary estimate of net overseas migration (NOM) for the year ended 31 March 2018 (236,800 people) was 8.8%, or 22,800 people lower than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 31 March 2017 (259,600 people).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.6% during the year ended 31 March 2018.
- Natural increase and NOM contributed 37.8% and 62.2% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 31 March 2018.
- All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2018.
- Victoria recorded the highest growth rate of all states and territories at 2.2%. The Northern Territory recorded the lowest growth rate at 0.1%.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
June 2018	20 December 2018
September 2018	21 March 2019
December 2018	20 June 2019
March 2019	19 September 2019
June 2019	19 December 2019
September 2019	19 March 2020



HOUSEHOLDS ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

An estimate of the number of households for each state, territory and Australia based on the 2016 Census is being released in this publication for the first time. The projected number of households will be included in table 16 in the *Australian Demographic Statistics September quarter 2018* (cat. no. 3101.0) issue following the release of *Household and Family Projections, Australia* (cat. no. 3236.0) on the 14th March 2019.

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2016 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001) - released 31 August 2018.

Deaths, Australia, 2017 (cat. no. 3302.0) - to be released 26 September 2018.

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

Population Projections, Australia, 2017 to 2101 (cat. no. 3222.0) - to be released 22 November 2018.

Births, Australia, 2017 (cat. no. 3301.0) - to be released 11 December 2018.

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

David W. Kalisch
Australian Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS

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

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY

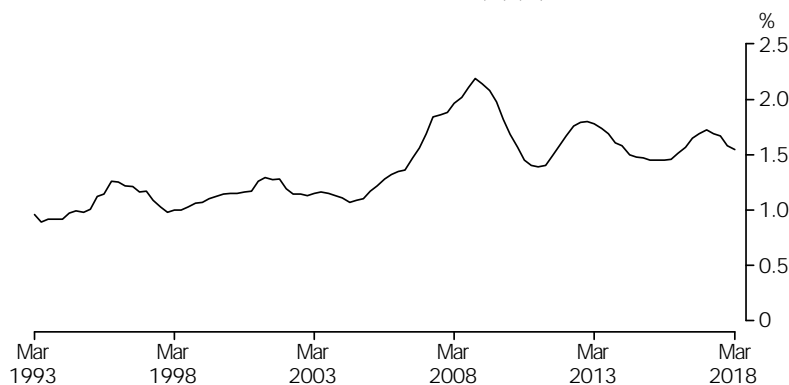
ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2018

AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 March 2018 was 24,899,100 people. This is an increase of 380,700 people since 31 March 2017 and 125,100 people since 31 December 2017.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 31 March 2018 was 1.6%.

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



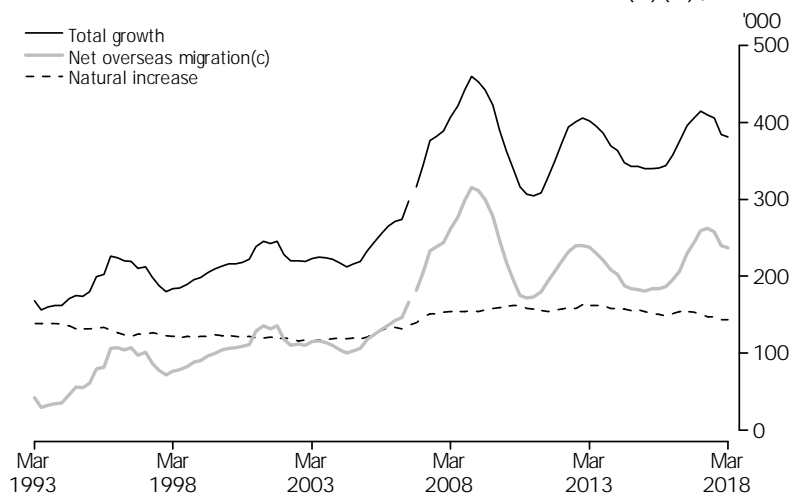
(a) Annual growth calculated at the end of each quarter.
 (b) All data to June 2016 is final. Estimates thereafter are preliminary.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 31 March 2018 was higher from NOM (62.2%) than from natural increase (37.8%).

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



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

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Natural Increase

The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2018 was 143,900 people, a decrease of 4.3%, or 6,500 people, compared with natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2017 (150,400 people).

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 31 March 2018 (307,200 births) decreased by 2,600 births from the year ended 31 March 2017 (309,700 births).

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 31 March 2018 (163,200 deaths) increased by 3,900 deaths from the year ended 31 March 2017 (159,300 deaths).

Net Overseas Migration

For the year ended 31 March 2018, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate was 236,800 people. This was 8.8% (22,800 people) lower than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 31 March 2017 (259,600 people).

NOM arrivals decreased by 2.0% (10,800 people) between the years ended 31 March 2017 (536,700 people) and 31 March 2018 (525,800 people).

NOM departures increased by 4.3% (12,000 people) between the years ended 31 March 2017 (277,100 people) and 31 March 2018 (289,000 people).

The preliminary NOM estimate for the March quarter 2018 (85,400 people) was 3.8% (3,400 people) lower than the March quarter 2017 (88,800 people).

STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary ERP for each state and territory at 31 March 2018 was as follows:

- New South Wales 7,955,900;
- Victoria 6,430,000;
- Queensland 4,990,700;
- South Australia 1,733,500;
- Western Australia 2,591,900;
- Tasmania 526,700;
- Northern Territory 246,700; and
- Australian Capital Territory 419,200.

Positive population growth occurred in all states and territories in the year ended 31 March 2018. Victoria recorded the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 2.2%. The Northern Territory recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.1%.

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2018, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

For the year ended 31 March 2018, natural increase was the major contributor to population change in Queensland and Western Australia. NOM was the major contributor to population change in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. A net interstate migration loss was the largest component of population change in the Northern Territory.

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

Natural Increase

BIRTHS

Compared with the previous year, the total number of births registered for the year ended 31 March 2018 decreased in all states and territories.

The largest percentage decrease was recorded in the Northern Territory at 3.9%. This was followed by Western Australia (3.0%), South Australia (2.9%), Tasmania (2.8%), the Australian Capital Territory (0.6%), Queensland (0.4%), New South Wales (0.3%) and Victoria (0.1%).

For more information, see table 10.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 31 March 2018 increased in all states and territories except Western Australia (down 3.4%).

South Australia recorded the largest percentage increase at 4.7%. This was followed by New South Wales (3.8%), Queensland (3.4%), the Northern Territory (2.2%), Victoria (1.6%) and Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory (both 1.3%). For more information, see table 11.

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

Net Overseas Migration

All states and territories recorded positive NOM for the year ending 31 March 2018. Compared with the previous year, NOM decreased in all states and territories except Western Australia (up 14.0%) and the Australian Capital Territory (up 8.5%).

The largest percentage decrease in NOM was recorded in the Northern Territory at 38.0%. This was followed by Queensland (13.6%), New South Wales (12.7%), Victoria (6.9%), Tasmania (3.0%) and South Australia (0.2%). For more information, see table 12.

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Net Overseas Migration continued

NOM ARRIVALS

The number of NOM arrivals for the year ended 31 March 2018 increased in Victoria (0.7%), the Australian Capital Territory (0.5%) and Tasmania (less than 0.1%).

The largest percentage decrease in NOM arrivals was recorded in the Northern Territory at 21.0%. This was followed by Western Australia (7.3%), New South Wales (3.1%), Queensland (1.1%) and South Australia (0.2%). For more information, see table 12.

NOM DEPARTURES

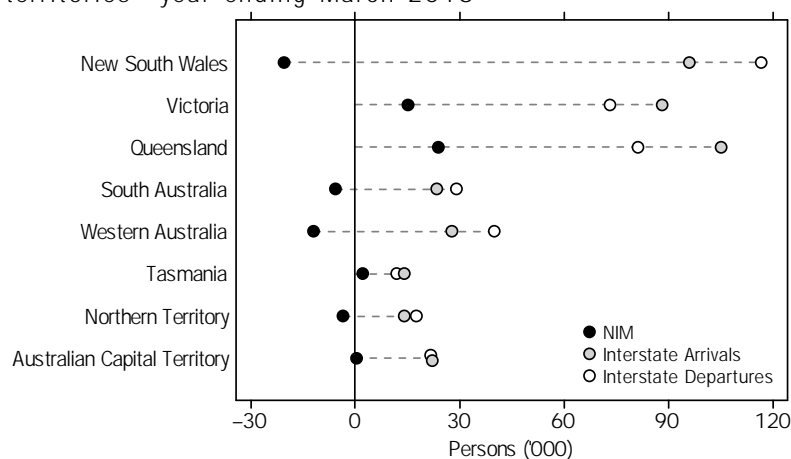
Compared with the previous year, the number of NOM departures for the year ended 31 March 2018 increased in Victoria (10.8%), New South Wales (7.8%), Queensland (6.8%) and Tasmania (3.0%).

The largest percentage decrease was recorded in the Northern Territory at 14.6%. This was followed by Western Australia (13.9%), the Australian Capital Territory (4.8%) and South Australia (0.3%). For more information, see table 12.

Net Interstate Migration

In the year ended 31 March 2018, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory recorded net interstate migration gains. Queensland had the highest net gain with 24,000 people, up from 16,100 people in the year ended 31 March 2017. This was followed by Victoria (15,100 people), Tasmania (2,200 people) and the Australian Capital Territory (500 people). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (20,500 people), Western Australia (12,000), South Australia (5,700 people) and the Northern Territory (3,600 people). For more information, see table 13.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, departures and net—States and territories—year ending March 2018



POPULATION CHANGE, Summary—States and territories

	<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>	Australia(a)
MARCH QUARTER 2018									
Components of Population Change(b)									
Births	25 711	19 934	16 663	4 959	8 711	1 397	982	1 274	79 645
Deaths	14 662	9 251	7 662	3 072	3 401	1 036	283	507	39 881
Natural Increase	11 049	10 683	9 001	1 887	5 310	361	699	767	39 764
Net Interstate Migration	-5 588	3 947	5 702	-1 091	-2 620	750	-1 222	122	..
Net Overseas Migration	29 932	30 968	11 642	4 601	5 086	726	340	2 059	85 355
Population									
Estimated Resident Population(c)	7 955 901	6 429 979	4 990 681	1 733 474	2 591 887	526 663	246 688	419 192	24 899 077
Growth	35 393	45 598	26 345	5 397	7 776	1 837	-183	2 948	125 119
Growth Rate (%)	0.45	0.71	0.53	0.31	0.30	0.35	-0.07	0.71	0.51
YEAR ENDED MARCH 2018									
Components of Population Change(b)									
Births	98 893	78 555	61 371	19 007	34 295	5 546	3 791	5 660	307 156
Deaths	55 367	39 962	31 365	14 124	14 460	4 698	1 104	2 106	163 220
Natural Increase	43 526	38 593	30 006	4 883	19 835	848	2 687	3 554	143 936
Net Interstate Migration	-20 506	15 099	24 004	-5 679	-12 040	2 196	-3 563	489	..
Net Overseas Migration	90 060	83 703	29 323	12 408	13 381	2 265	1 182	4 484	236 786
Population									
Estimated Resident Population(c)	7 955 901	6 429 979	4 990 681	1 733 474	2 591 887	526 663	246 688	419 192	24 899 077
Growth	113 080	137 395	83 333	11 612	21 176	5 309	306	8 527	380 722
Growth Rate (%)	1.44	2.18	1.70	0.67	0.82	1.02	0.12	2.08	1.55

.. not applicable

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

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

(b) All component data for the period June 2017 to March 2018 is preliminary and is subject to revisions.

POPULATION GROWTH AND GROWTH RATE(a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (no.)									
2011-12	85 715	113 274	91 909	17 111	72 098	241	4 623	8 554	393 441
2012-13	99 788	121 578	84 137	14 763	61 437	507	5 807	6 718	394 664
2013-14	104 321	122 248	66 829	15 457	30 664	1 390	1 172	5 542	347 557
2014-15	107 815	127 405	58 039	13 723	23 064	1 496	1 798	7 014	340 309
2015-16	116 690	150 850	67 460	12 175	15 306	2 397	986	7 291	374 912
2016-17	134 194	147 120	83 260	10 871	18 784	4 765	1 981	8 882	409 870
2012	94 467	117 768	92 655	15 899	71 542	74	5 776	7 742	405 826
2013	101 749	122 999	74 135	14 970	44 699	1 202	3 576	6 506	369 754
2014	107 233	124 927	61 824	15 055	26 431	1 025	449	5 663	342 554
2015	109 230	135 537	57 670	12 830	19 126	1 654	1 337	6 893	344 250
2016	130 384	151 814	78 888	11 463	15 963	4 116	2 093	8 615	405 103
2017	118 723	139 518	80 515	10 677	20 403	5 016	688	8 755	384 274
2016									
March	36 011	45 578	21 605	4 397	6 761	1 167	537	2 799	118 844
June	25 446	34 545	18 614	2 509	1 472	653	1 051	1 431	87 482
September	38 066	37 019	20 502	3 432	5 648	1 046	843	2 378	108 946
December	30 861	34 672	18 167	1 125	2 082	1 250	-338	2 007	89 831
2017									
March	41 036	47 721	23 527	4 462	7 003	1 544	199	3 176	128 671
June	24 231	27 708	21 064	1 852	4 051	925	1 277	1 321	82 422
September	35 300	35 509	20 471	3 132	6 294	1 357	29	2 376	104 450
December	18 156	28 580	15 453	1 231	3 055	1 190	-817	1 882	68 731
2018									
March	35 393	45 598	26 345	5 397	7 776	1 837	-183	2 948	125 119
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (%)									
2011-12	1.19	2.05	2.05	1.04	3.06	0.05	2.00	2.32	1.76
2012-13	1.37	2.15	1.84	0.89	2.53	0.10	2.46	1.78	1.74
2013-14	1.41	2.12	1.44	0.92	1.23	0.27	0.48	1.45	1.50
2014-15	1.44	2.16	1.23	0.81	0.92	0.29	0.74	1.80	1.45
2015-16	1.53	2.50	1.41	0.72	0.60	0.47	0.40	1.84	1.57
2016-17	1.74	2.38	1.72	0.63	0.73	0.92	0.81	2.20	1.69
2012	1.30	2.11	2.05	0.97	3.00	0.01	2.48	2.08	1.80
2013	1.38	2.15	1.61	0.90	1.82	0.23	1.50	1.71	1.61
2014	1.44	2.14	1.32	0.90	1.06	0.20	0.19	1.47	1.47
2015	1.44	2.28	1.21	0.76	0.76	0.32	0.55	1.76	1.46
2016	1.70	2.49	1.64	0.67	0.63	0.80	0.86	2.16	1.69
2017	1.52	2.23	1.65	0.62	0.80	0.96	0.28	2.15	1.58
2016									
March	0.47	0.75	0.45	0.26	0.27	0.23	0.22	0.70	0.50
June	0.33	0.56	0.39	0.15	0.06	0.13	0.43	0.36	0.36
September	0.49	0.60	0.42	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.34	0.59	0.45
December	0.40	0.56	0.37	0.07	0.08	0.24	-0.14	0.49	0.37
2017									
March	0.53	0.76	0.48	0.26	0.27	0.30	0.08	0.78	0.53
June	0.31	0.44	0.43	0.11	0.16	0.18	0.52	0.32	0.34
September	0.45	0.56	0.42	0.18	0.24	0.26	0.01	0.58	0.42
December	0.23	0.45	0.31	0.07	0.12	0.23	-0.33	0.45	0.28
2018									
March	0.45	0.71	0.53	0.31	0.30	0.35	-0.07	0.71	0.51

(a) Estimates of total population growth prior to September 2016 are final. From September 2016 to March 2017 they are revised. Growth estimates for June 2017 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE, States and territories

	POPULATION(a)			PERCENTAGE(b)		
	1998	2008	2018	1998	2008	2018
	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%
.....						
Australia — at 31 March						
New South Wales	6 295 260	6 919 907	7 955 901	33.9	32.7	32.0
Victoria	4 600 872	5 233 000	6 429 979	24.8	24.7	25.8
Queensland	3 393 483	4 191 479	4 990 681	18.3	19.8	20.0
South Australia	1 482 137	1 584 408	1 733 474	8.0	7.5	7.0
Western Australia	1 820 812	2 155 552	2 591 887	9.8	10.2	10.4
Tasmania	473 982	497 552	526 663	2.6	2.4	2.1
Northern Territory	192 061	217 912	246 688	1.0	1.0	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	311 026	346 477	419 192	1.7	1.6	1.7
Other Territories						
Jervis Bay Territory	578	367	404	0.0	0.0	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 631	1 703	1 914	0.0	0.0	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	574	571	545	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norfolk Island	..	..	1 749	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Other Territories	2 783	2 641	4 612	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Australia	18 572 416	21 148 928	24 899 077	100.0	100.0	100.0
.....						
Australian External Territories — at 30 June(c)						
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	..	0	0	..	..	..
Coral Sea Islands Territory	..	4	3	..	..	..
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	..	51	53	..	..	..
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	..	0	0	..	..	..
Total Australian External Territories	..	55	56	..	..	..

.. not applicable

(a) Estimates at March 1998 and March 2008 are final.
Estimates at March 2018 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Note 7.

(b) Percentage of the population of Total Australia.

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

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

POPULATION(a), Major population regions

Population region				CHANGE		ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	
	2011	2016	2017	2011–2017	2016–2017	2011–2017(b)	2016–2017
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
GREATER CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL AREAS (c)							
Greater Sydney	4 608 949	5 024 923	5 132 355	523 406	107 432	1.81	2.14
Greater Melbourne	4 169 366	4 714 387	4 843 781	674 415	129 394	2.53	2.74
Greater Brisbane	2 147 436	2 362 672	2 413 457	266 021	50 785	1.97	2.15
Greater Adelaide	1 264 091	1 324 057	1 334 167	70 076	10 110	0.90	0.76
Greater Perth	1 833 567	2 019 263	2 039 041	205 474	19 778	1.79	0.98
Greater Hobart	216 273	225 913	229 088	12 815	3 175	0.96	1.41
Greater Darwin	129 106	147 102	148 884	19 778	1 782	2.40	1.21
Australian Capital Territory	367 985	403 104	411 667	43 682	8 563	1.89	2.12
SIGNIFICANT URBAN AREAS (c)							
Sydney	4 240 340	4 637 436	4 741 249	500 909	103 813	1.88	2.24
Melbourne	4 025 375	4 546 593	4 670 461	645 086	123 868	2.51	2.72
Brisbane	2 076 608	2 282 759	2 331 913	255 305	49 154	1.95	2.15
Perth	1 804 239	1 982 270	2 000 767	196 528	18 497	1.74	0.93
Adelaide	1 245 896	1 305 526	1 315 522	69 626	9 996	0.91	0.77
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	581 036	645 711	662 707	81 671	16 996	2.22	2.63
Newcastle - Maitland	453 265	475 716	480 422	27 157	4 706	0.97	0.99
Canberra - Queanbeyan	405 014	439 971	448 621	43 607	8 650	1.72	1.97
Central Coast	314 941	328 330	330 877	15 936	2 547	0.83	0.78
Sunshine Coast	281 005	316 905	325 105	44 100	8 200	2.46	2.59
Wollongong	281 700	294 784	298 431	16 731	3 647	0.97	1.24
Geelong	227 957	254 296	261 208	33 251	6 912	2.30	2.72
Hobart	198 534	207 396	210 338	11 804	2 942	0.97	1.42
Townsville	167 561	178 244	179 822	12 261	1 578	1.18	0.89
Cairns	139 212	149 182	151 215	12 003	2 033	1.39	1.36
Toowoomba	126 426	133 654	135 313	8 887	1 659	1.14	1.24
Darwin	116 995	133 098	134 802	17 807	1 704	2.39	1.28
Ballarat	93 470	101 678	103 581	10 111	1 903	1.73	1.87
Bendigo	87 340	95 934	97 470	10 130	1 536	1.85	1.60
Albury - Wodonga	84 195	90 836	92 218	8 023	1 382	1.53	1.52
Launceston	86 051	85 732	86 404	353	672	0.07	0.78
Mackay	79 683	80 411	80 092	409	-319	0.09	-0.40
Rockhampton	75 730	78 598	78 701	2 971	103	0.64	0.13
Bunbury	67 860	73 678	73 989	6 129	311	1.45	0.42
Coffs Harbour	66 689	70 106	70 868	4 179	762	1.02	1.09
Bundaberg	69 095	70 179	70 486	1 391	307	0.33	0.44
Melton	48 792	61 960	65 323	16 531	3 363	4.98	5.43
Wagga Wagga	54 137	55 800	56 054	1 917	254	0.58	0.46
Hervey Bay	49 835	53 016	53 726	3 891	710	1.26	1.34
Mildura - Wentworth	48 505	51 051	51 517	3 012	466	1.01	0.91
Shepparton - Mooropna	47 571	50 708	51 179	3 608	471	1.23	0.93
Port Macquarie	43 275	46 376	47 096	3 821	720	1.42	1.55
Gladstone - Tannum Sands	43 166	44 954	44 878	1 712	-76	0.65	-0.17
Tamworth	40 085	41 986	42 385	2 300	399	0.93	0.95
Traralgon - Morwell	40 609	41 385	41 681	1 072	296	0.44	0.72
Orange	37 785	39 586	39 931	2 146	345	0.92	0.87
Bowral - Mittagong	36 266	38 653	39 207	2 941	554	1.31	1.43
Busselton	31 475	37 690	38 371	6 896	681	3.36	1.81
Geraldton	36 884	38 369	37 961	1 077	-408	0.48	-1.06
Dubbo	35 281	37 118	37 678	2 397	560	1.10	1.51

(a) Estimates to June 2016 are final. Estimates at June 2017 are preliminary and are subject to revisions. Based on data published in Regional Population Growth, Australia 2016 (cat. no. 3218.0) released 31 August 2018.

(b) Average annual growth rate.

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

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES (b)									
2011–12	3 626 400	2 796 315	2 278 629	820 600	1 223 614	254 786	123 533	187 156	11 312 979
2012–13	3 674 410	2 856 419	2 319 267	827 964	1 254 322	254 724	126 835	190 367	11 506 165
2013–14	3 724 215	2 915 277	2 349 563	835 164	1 266 894	255 008	127 079	192 913	11 667 886
2014–15	3 776 574	2 977 200	2 374 439	841 522	1 276 698	255 359	127 914	196 237	11 827 652
2015–16	3 833 807	3 051 056	2 403 173	846 877	1 281 968	256 213	127 676	199 780	12 003 039
2016–17	3 900 453	3 125 284	2 442 594	851 716	1 289 450	258 509	128 689	204 011	12 203 203
2012	3 650 035	2 825 349	2 299 776	823 688	1 239 615	254 700	125 043	188 673	11 408 788
2013	3 698 220	2 884 387	2 333 762	830 900	1 259 941	254 878	126 854	191 691	11 582 448
2014	3 750 061	2 945 763	2 361 282	838 094	1 271 552	254 973	126 742	194 291	11 744 498
2015	3 803 289	3 011 376	2 385 347	843 702	1 278 792	255 452	126 967	197 696	11 904 308
2016	3 867 409	3 086 832	2 420 995	848 806	1 284 737	257 331	127 774	201 844	12 098 224
2017	3 928 303	3 157 836	2 457 862	853 817	1 293 188	259 831	127 998	206 067	12 287 402
2016									
March	3 821 409	3 034 156	2 394 996	845 824	1 281 787	255 937	127 066	199 141	11 961 987
June	3 833 807	3 051 056	2 403 173	846 877	1 281 968	256 213	127 676	199 780	12 003 039
September	3 852 268	3 069 372	2 412 505	848 406	1 284 136	256 730	128 162	200 922	12 054 994
December	3 867 409	3 086 832	2 420 995	848 806	1 284 737	257 331	127 774	201 844	12 098 224
2017									
March	3 888 090	3 111 412	2 432 472	850 894	1 287 883	258 055	127 752	203 454	12 162 510
June	3 900 453	3 125 284	2 442 594	851 716	1 289 450	258 509	128 689	204 011	12 203 203
September	3 918 488	3 143 242	2 451 460	853 338	1 292 084	259 174	128 556	205 272	12 254 111
December	3 928 303	3 157 836	2 457 862	853 817	1 293 188	259 831	127 998	206 067	12 287 402
2018									
March	3 946 791	3 181 425	2 470 678	856 507	1 296 935	260 683	127 815	207 418	12 350 759
FEMALES (b)									
2011–12	3 677 844	2 854 776	2 290 058	836 125	1 201 893	256 938	112 382	189 383	11 420 486
2012–13	3 729 622	2 916 250	2 333 557	843 524	1 232 622	257 507	114 887	192 890	11 621 964
2013–14	3 784 138	2 979 640	2 370 090	851 781	1 250 714	258 613	115 815	195 886	11 807 800
2014–15	3 839 594	3 045 122	2 403 253	859 146	1 263 974	259 758	116 778	199 576	11 988 343
2015–16	3 899 051	3 122 116	2 441 979	865 966	1 274 010	261 301	118 002	203 324	12 187 868
2016–17	3 966 599	3 195 008	2 485 818	871 998	1 285 312	263 770	118 970	207 975	12 397 574
2012	3 703 154	2 884 237	2 311 528	839 394	1 217 874	257 113	113 685	191 139	11 519 235
2013	3 756 718	2 948 198	2 351 677	847 152	1 242 247	258 137	115 450	194 627	11 715 329
2014	3 812 110	3 011 749	2 385 981	855 013	1 257 067	259 067	116 011	197 690	11 895 833
2015	3 868 112	3 081 673	2 419 586	862 235	1 268 953	260 242	117 123	201 178	12 080 273
2016	3 934 376	3 158 031	2 462 826	868 594	1 278 971	262 479	118 409	205 645	12 291 460
2017	3 992 205	3 226 545	2 506 474	874 260	1 290 923	264 995	118 873	210 177	12 486 556
2016									
March	3 886 003	3 104 471	2 431 542	864 510	1 272 719	260 924	117 561	202 532	12 141 438
June	3 899 051	3 122 116	2 441 979	865 966	1 274 010	261 301	118 002	203 324	12 187 868
September	3 918 656	3 140 819	2 453 149	867 869	1 277 490	261 830	118 359	204 560	12 244 859
December	3 934 376	3 158 031	2 462 826	868 594	1 278 971	262 479	118 409	205 645	12 291 460
2017									
March	3 954 731	3 181 172	2 474 876	870 968	1 282 828	263 299	118 630	207 211	12 355 845
June	3 966 599	3 195 008	2 485 818	871 998	1 285 312	263 770	118 970	207 975	12 397 574
September	3 983 864	3 212 559	2 497 423	873 508	1 288 972	264 462	119 132	209 090	12 451 116
December	3 992 205	3 226 545	2 506 474	874 260	1 290 923	264 995	118 873	210 177	12 486 556
2018									
March	4 009 110	3 248 554	2 520 003	876 967	1 294 952	265 980	118 873	211 774	12 548 318

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

(b) Estimates prior to September 2016 are final. From September 2016 to March 2017 they are revised. Estimates from June 2017 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

<i>At end of period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia(a)</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS (b)									
2011-12	7 304 244	5 651 091	4 568 687	1 656 725	2 425 507	511 724	235 915	376 539	22 733 465
2012-13	7 404 032	5 772 669	4 652 824	1 671 488	2 486 944	512 231	241 722	383 257	23 128 129
2013-14	7 508 353	5 894 917	4 719 653	1 686 945	2 517 608	513 621	242 894	388 799	23 475 686
2014-15	7 616 168	6 022 322	4 777 692	1 700 668	2 540 672	515 117	244 692	395 813	23 815 995
2015-16	7 732 858	6 173 172	4 845 152	1 712 843	2 555 978	517 514	245 678	403 104	24 190 907
2016-17	7 867 052	6 320 292	4 928 412	1 723 714	2 574 762	522 279	247 659	411 986	24 600 777
2016									
March	7 353 189	5 709 586	4 611 304	1 663 082	2 457 489	511 813	238 728	379 812	22 928 023
June	7 454 938	5 832 585	4 685 439	1 678 052	2 502 188	513 015	242 304	386 318	23 297 777
September	7 562 171	5 957 512	4 747 263	1 693 107	2 528 619	514 040	242 753	391 981	23 640 331
December	7 671 401	6 093 049	4 804 933	1 705 937	2 547 745	515 694	244 090	398 874	23 984 581
2017									
March	7 801 785	6 244 863	4 883 821	1 717 400	2 563 708	519 810	246 183	407 489	24 389 684
June	7 920 508	6 384 381	4 964 336	1 728 077	2 584 111	524 826	246 871	416 244	24 773 958
2018									
March	7 707 412	6 138 627	4 826 538	1 710 334	2 554 506	516 861	244 627	401 673	24 103 425
June	7 732 858	6 173 172	4 845 152	1 712 843	2 555 978	517 514	245 678	403 104	24 190 907
September	7 770 924	6 210 191	4 865 654	1 716 275	2 561 626	518 560	246 521	405 482	24 299 853
December	7 801 785	6 244 863	4 883 821	1 717 400	2 563 708	519 810	246 183	407 489	24 389 684
2017									
March	7 842 821	6 292 584	4 907 348	1 721 862	2 570 711	521 354	246 382	410 665	24 518 355
June	7 867 052	6 320 292	4 928 412	1 723 714	2 574 762	522 279	247 659	411 986	24 600 777
September	7 902 352	6 355 801	4 948 883	1 726 846	2 581 056	523 636	247 688	414 362	24 705 227
December	7 920 508	6 384 381	4 964 336	1 728 077	2 584 111	524 826	246 871	416 244	24 773 958
2018									
March	7 955 901	6 429 979	4 990 681	1 733 474	2 591 887	526 663	246 688	419 192	24 899 077

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

(b) Estimates prior to September 2016 are final. From September 2016 to March 2017 they are revised. Estimates from June 2017 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
MALES									
0–4	257 846	208 759	162 918	52 292	89 251	15 305	9 781	14 700	810 983
5–9	258 825	203 200	170 629	53 757	87 303	16 715	9 490	13 948	814 027
10–14	240 231	186 929	162 209	50 668	80 637	16 122	8 400	11 887	757 213
15–19	240 787	191 258	159 065	52 978	78 872	16 575	7 996	12 463	760 111
20–24	276 400	238 510	173 664	59 222	87 635	16 584	9 599	16 919	878 671
25–29	296 078	249 667	176 776	57 905	98 880	15 768	12 543	17 009	924 790
30–34	289 302	243 053	170 655	57 673	103 063	15 114	12 305	17 224	908 567
35–39	266 106	218 030	158 509	52 933	92 034	14 174	10 068	15 904	827 937
40–44	253 728	204 806	160 617	53 050	86 908	14 974	9 082	14 281	797 607
45–49	251 014	205 592	164 212	57 104	89 120	17 074	8 942	13 668	806 903
50–54	238 776	188 962	152 330	55 409	82 112	16 825	8 102	11 832	754 538
55–59	237 711	182 707	148 439	55 653	77 145	18 590	7 155	11 196	738 805
60–64	210 210	160 546	129 793	49 916	66 568	17 096	5 830	9 281	649 409
65–69	189 301	143 442	120 135	46 096	58 950	16 079	4 248	8 255	586 672
70–74	154 204	115 279	96 698	37 389	44 792	12 976	2 606	6 315	470 365
75–79	105 942	81 100	63 968	25 602	30 632	8 651	1 515	4 145	321 623
80–84	70 622	54 373	39 211	17 615	19 383	5 416	605	2 649	209 900
85–89	42 773	32 789	22 321	10 894	11 041	3 087	310	1 565	124 800
90–94	16 854	13 279	8 430	4 494	4 217	1 129	90	619	49 118
95–99	3 502	2 745	1 830	947	856	237	21	137	10 277
100 and over	241	258	185	119	51	18	1	14	887
All ages	3 900 453	3 125 284	2 442 594	851 716	1 289 450	258 509	128 689	204 011	12 203 203
FEMALES									
0–4	244 359	197 235	154 464	49 571	84 586	14 481	9 351	13 718	767 884
5–9	245 665	192 195	162 846	51 102	83 487	15 559	8 994	12 866	772 849
10–14	226 144	176 744	153 469	48 455	77 042	15 104	7 801	11 121	716 011
15–19	227 696	182 890	151 469	50 525	75 243	15 235	7 094	12 219	722 480
20–24	264 328	227 112	169 993	56 155	82 695	15 149	8 284	16 777	840 572
25–29	296 053	250 592	178 544	57 466	96 756	15 519	11 875	17 301	924 203
30–34	294 355	248 359	176 496	58 359	101 741	15 550	11 625	17 682	924 316
35–39	266 606	219 264	163 052	53 441	89 791	15 212	9 584	15 899	832 982
40–44	256 426	208 005	165 336	52 871	85 243	15 718	8 301	14 251	806 302
45–49	263 447	217 441	172 465	58 518	88 962	18 005	8 358	13 851	841 220
50–54	246 969	197 929	159 211	56 891	82 167	17 923	7 460	12 425	781 134
55–59	247 400	191 693	154 541	57 799	78 365	19 329	6 659	11 819	767 791
60–64	220 969	170 993	135 303	52 805	69 350	17 868	5 226	10 129	682 807
65–69	195 231	152 172	121 875	48 665	59 640	16 480	3 576	9 043	606 810
70–74	159 757	122 005	97 753	40 196	45 530	13 213	2 153	6 928	487 622
75–79	117 769	91 146	67 865	29 407	33 687	9 428	1 305	4 775	355 442
80–84	87 511	68 121	46 847	21 856	24 173	6 631	730	3 371	259 276
85–89	62 756	48 228	32 512	16 228	16 142	4 469	395	2 210	182 955
90–94	33 117	25 090	16 496	8 895	8 174	2 252	160	1 246	95 439
95–99	9 176	6 843	4 716	2 501	2 352	581	34	303	26 509
100 and over	865	951	565	292	186	64	5	41	2 970
All ages	3 966 599	3 195 008	2 485 818	871 998	1 285 312	263 770	118 970	207 975	12 397 574

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

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
PERSONS									
0–4	502 205	405 994	317 382	101 863	173 837	29 786	19 132	28 418	1 578 867
5–9	504 490	395 395	333 475	104 859	170 790	32 274	18 484	26 814	1 586 876
10–14	466 375	363 673	315 678	99 123	157 679	31 226	16 201	23 008	1 473 224
15–19	468 483	374 148	310 534	103 503	154 115	31 810	15 090	24 682	1 482 591
20–24	540 728	465 622	343 657	115 377	170 330	31 733	17 883	33 696	1 719 243
25–29	592 131	500 259	355 320	115 371	195 636	31 287	24 418	34 310	1 848 993
30–34	583 657	491 412	347 151	116 032	204 804	30 664	23 930	34 906	1 832 883
35–39	532 712	437 294	321 561	106 374	181 825	29 386	19 652	31 803	1 660 919
40–44	510 154	412 811	325 953	105 921	172 151	30 692	17 383	28 532	1 603 909
45–49	514 461	423 033	336 677	115 622	178 082	35 079	17 300	27 519	1 648 123
50–54	485 745	386 891	311 541	112 300	164 279	34 748	15 562	24 257	1 535 672
55–59	485 111	374 400	302 980	113 452	155 510	37 919	13 814	23 015	1 506 596
60–64	431 179	331 539	265 096	102 721	135 918	34 964	11 056	19 410	1 332 216
65–69	384 532	295 614	242 010	94 761	118 590	32 559	7 824	17 298	1 193 482
70–74	313 961	237 284	194 451	77 585	90 322	26 189	4 759	13 243	957 987
75–79	223 711	172 246	131 833	55 009	64 319	18 079	2 820	8 920	677 065
80–84	158 133	122 494	86 058	39 471	43 556	12 047	1 335	6 020	469 176
85–89	105 529	81 017	54 833	27 122	27 183	7 556	705	3 775	307 755
90–94	49 971	38 369	24 926	13 389	12 391	3 381	250	1 865	144 557
95–99	12 678	9 588	6 546	3 448	3 208	818	55	440	36 786
100 and over	1 106	1 209	750	411	237	82	6	55	3 857
All ages	7 867 052	6 320 292	4 928 412	1 723 714	2 574 762	522 279	247 659	411 986	24 600 777

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

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

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

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0-4	782 840	791 208	797 038	807 893	810 983	3.38	3.37	3.35	3.34	3.30
5-9	749 620	768 999	788 647	804 219	814 027	3.24	3.28	3.31	3.32	3.31
10-14	714 828	718 938	724 624	735 448	757 213	3.09	3.06	3.04	3.04	3.08
15-19	752 362	754 389	752 497	755 575	760 111	3.25	3.21	3.16	3.12	3.09
20-24	839 510	848 183	856 374	864 974	878 671	3.63	3.61	3.60	3.58	3.57
25-29	874 714	882 620	895 666	907 735	924 790	3.78	3.76	3.76	3.75	3.76
30-34	830 150	854 052	874 867	892 061	908 567	3.59	3.64	3.67	3.69	3.69
35-39	775 548	776 498	785 317	801 868	827 937	3.35	3.31	3.30	3.31	3.37
40-44	820 161	822 560	819 248	807 640	797 607	3.55	3.50	3.44	3.34	3.24
45-49	757 455	758 910	767 682	785 668	806 903	3.28	3.23	3.22	3.25	3.28
50-54	765 131	771 232	769 616	762 788	754 538	3.31	3.29	3.23	3.15	3.07
55-59	684 725	697 760	710 341	723 738	738 805	2.96	2.97	2.98	2.99	3.00
60-64	615 091	621 800	628 448	637 586	649 409	2.66	2.65	2.64	2.64	2.64
65-69	536 807	555 428	573 231	589 110	586 672	2.32	2.37	2.41	2.44	2.38
70-74	381 461	398 534	416 272	436 841	470 365	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.81	1.91
75-79	276 169	286 700	298 086	308 155	321 623	1.19	1.22	1.25	1.27	1.31
80-84	194 067	196 233	197 816	202 502	209 900	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.84	0.85
85-89	110 501	114 970	119 313	122 444	124 800	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.51
90-94	37 905	41 175	43 802	46 831	49 118	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.20
95-99	6 445	6 966	8 018	9 227	10 277	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
100 and over	675	731	749	736	887	—	—	—	—	—
<i>All ages</i>	<i>11 506 165</i>	<i>11 667 886</i>	<i>11 827 652</i>	<i>12 003 039</i>	<i>12 203 203</i>	<i>49.75</i>	<i>49.70</i>	<i>49.66</i>	<i>49.62</i>	<i>49.60</i>
FEMALES										
0-4	741 535	750 223	755 529	765 733	767 884	3.21	3.20	3.17	3.17	3.12
5-9	709 016	727 801	747 615	763 062	772 849	3.07	3.10	3.14	3.15	3.14
10-14	680 087	682 553	686 064	696 242	716 011	2.94	2.91	2.88	2.88	2.91
15-19	713 960	716 320	717 359	719 579	722 480	3.09	3.05	3.01	2.97	2.94
20-24	806 152	813 450	819 905	829 100	840 572	3.49	3.47	3.44	3.43	3.42
25-29	857 350	873 565	890 360	906 561	924 203	3.71	3.72	3.74	3.75	3.76
30-34	822 405	850 497	877 424	902 024	924 316	3.56	3.62	3.68	3.73	3.76
35-39	777 256	778 551	787 641	805 594	832 982	3.36	3.32	3.31	3.33	3.39
40-44	839 206	840 987	835 962	819 136	806 302	3.63	3.58	3.51	3.39	3.28
45-49	774 044	780 988	794 148	819 262	841 220	3.35	3.33	3.33	3.39	3.42
50-54	782 177	790 402	790 311	785 688	781 134	3.38	3.37	3.32	3.25	3.18
55-59	704 484	719 662	735 291	752 177	767 791	3.05	3.07	3.09	3.11	3.12
60-64	627 944	641 390	653 717	667 305	682 807	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.76	2.78
65-69	542 869	562 692	583 148	603 963	606 810	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.47
70-74	397 916	415 752	434 039	453 355	487 622	1.72	1.77	1.82	1.87	1.98
75-79	311 953	321 960	332 446	343 045	355 442	1.35	1.37	1.40	1.42	1.44
80-84	251 378	250 715	250 321	252 601	259 276	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.04	1.05
85-89	177 612	179 773	181 531	182 965	182 955	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.74
90-94	81 875	87 172	90 705	93 274	95 439	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.39
95-99	20 016	20 475	21 898	24 416	26 509	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11
100 and over	2 729	2 872	2 929	2 786	2 970	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
<i>All ages</i>	<i>11 621 964</i>	<i>11 807 800</i>	<i>11 988 343</i>	<i>12 187 868</i>	<i>12 397 574</i>	<i>50.25</i>	<i>50.30</i>	<i>50.34</i>	<i>50.38</i>	<i>50.40</i>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS										
0–4	1 524 375	1 541 431	1 552 567	1 573 626	1 578 867	6.59	6.57	6.52	6.51	6.42
5–9	1 458 636	1 496 800	1 536 262	1 567 281	1 586 876	6.31	6.38	6.45	6.48	6.45
10–14	1 394 915	1 401 491	1 410 688	1 431 690	1 473 224	6.03	5.97	5.92	5.92	5.99
15–19	1 466 322	1 470 709	1 469 856	1 475 154	1 482 591	6.34	6.26	6.17	6.10	6.03
20–24	1 645 662	1 661 633	1 676 279	1 694 074	1 719 243	7.12	7.08	7.04	7.00	6.99
25–29	1 732 064	1 756 185	1 786 026	1 814 296	1 848 993	7.49	7.48	7.50	7.50	7.52
30–34	1 652 555	1 704 549	1 752 291	1 794 085	1 832 883	7.15	7.26	7.36	7.42	7.45
35–39	1 552 804	1 555 049	1 572 958	1 607 462	1 660 919	6.71	6.62	6.60	6.64	6.75
40–44	1 659 367	1 663 547	1 655 210	1 626 776	1 603 909	7.17	7.09	6.95	6.72	6.52
45–49	1 531 499	1 539 898	1 561 830	1 604 930	1 648 123	6.62	6.56	6.56	6.63	6.70
50–54	1 547 308	1 561 634	1 559 927	1 548 476	1 535 672	6.69	6.65	6.55	6.40	6.24
55–59	1 389 209	1 417 422	1 445 632	1 475 915	1 506 596	6.01	6.04	6.07	6.10	6.12
60–64	1 243 035	1 263 190	1 282 165	1 304 891	1 332 216	5.37	5.38	5.38	5.39	5.42
65–69	1 079 676	1 118 120	1 156 379	1 193 073	1 193 482	4.67	4.76	4.86	4.93	4.85
70–74	779 377	814 286	850 311	890 196	957 987	3.37	3.47	3.57	3.68	3.89
75–79	588 122	608 660	630 532	651 200	677 065	2.54	2.59	2.65	2.69	2.75
80–84	445 445	446 948	448 137	455 103	469 176	1.93	1.90	1.88	1.88	1.91
85–89	288 113	294 743	300 844	305 409	307 755	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.25
90–94	119 780	128 347	134 507	140 105	144 557	0.52	0.55	0.56	0.58	0.59
95–99	26 461	27 441	29 916	33 643	36 786	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15
100 and over	3 404	3 603	3 678	3 522	3 857	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
<i>All ages</i>	<i>23 128 129</i>	<i>23 475 686</i>	<i>23 815 995</i>	<i>24 190 907</i>	<i>24 600 777</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>

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

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) Average annual growth rate.

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
MALES									
0–4	16 675	3 579	13 753	2 576	5 883	1 581	3 759	481	48 295
5–9	16 042	3 442	13 933	2 535	5 722	1 780	3 918	435	47 816
10–14	15 043	3 086	12 761	2 277	5 356	1 608	3 844	351	44 344
15–19	14 063	2 939	11 671	2 254	5 006	1 553	3 547	385	41 426
20–24	12 664	2 874	10 487	1 969	4 792	1 275	3 633	460	38 165
25–29	9 961	2 327	8 331	1 738	4 591	986	3 555	344	31 839
30–34	7 689	1 779	6 696	1 401	3 657	798	3 125	236	25 390
35–39	6 456	1 433	5 775	1 023	2 906	637	2 549	198	20 984
40–44	6 828	1 536	6 001	1 103	2 941	688	2 455	201	21 762
45–49	6 549	1 522	5 452	1 049	2 576	756	2 198	213	20 325
50–54	5 981	1 223	4 793	940	2 196	615	1 734	176	17 666
55–59	5 094	1 037	3 770	741	1 744	608	1 304	123	14 433
60–64	3 765	810	2 716	554	1 244	504	945	104	10 649
65–69	2 750	578	1 919	342	803	363	530	48	7 335
70–74	1 578	302	1 012	206	441	199	303	28	4 071
75–79	896	166	518	120	206	106	134	13	2 164
80–84	475	72	259	54	104	np	84	np	1 119
85 and over	199	100	144	45	49	np	51	np	630
All ages	132 708	28 805	109 991	20 927	50 217	14 164	37 668	3 802	398 413
FEMALES									
0–4	15 393	3 527	13 208	2 381	5 594	1 536	3 470	418	45 535
5–9	15 384	3 347	13 439	2 482	5 661	1 695	3 662	361	46 042
10–14	14 078	2 939	12 316	2 255	5 367	1 521	3 474	343	42 301
15–19	13 465	2 954	11 329	2 187	4 714	1 369	3 251	404	39 691
20–24	11 885	2 673	10 034	1 988	4 451	1 175	3 314	374	35 897
25–29	9 739	2 350	8 262	1 687	4 128	1 026	3 238	359	30 794
30–34	8 037	1 743	6 875	1 378	3 534	974	2 967	272	25 789
35–39	6 817	1 517	6 043	1 115	2 907	765	2 509	222	21 907
40–44	7 657	1 561	6 366	1 212	2 846	788	2 463	220	23 129
45–49	7 574	1 579	6 103	1 245	2 971	864	2 385	187	22 922
50–54	6 652	1 360	5 154	1 020	2 480	742	1 943	194	19 549
55–59	5 515	1 089	4 176	850	2 005	665	1 473	145	15 928
60–64	4 040	865	3 090	603	1 492	454	1 137	91	11 775
65–69	2 873	609	2 155	396	966	348	678	48	8 081
70–74	1 741	361	1 285	243	538	184	419	32	4 806
75–79	1 088	221	725	143	308	130	223	21	2 859
80–84	629	149	401	79	193	np	177	np	1 706
85 and over	410	118	324	74	140	np	95	np	1 241
All ages	132 977	28 962	111 285	21 338	50 295	14 373	36 878	3 711	399 952

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

(a) Estimates at June 2016 are final based on the 2016 Census — see Explanatory Note 29. For further information, see *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2016* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
PERSONS									
0–4	32 068	7 106	26 961	4 957	11 477	3 117	7 229	899	93 830
5–9	31 426	6 789	27 372	5 017	11 383	3 475	7 580	796	93 858
10–14	29 121	6 025	25 077	4 532	10 723	3 129	7 318	694	86 645
15–19	27 528	5 893	23 000	4 441	9 720	2 922	6 798	789	81 117
20–24	24 549	5 547	20 521	3 957	9 243	2 450	6 947	834	74 062
25–29	19 700	4 677	16 593	3 425	8 719	2 012	6 793	703	62 633
30–34	15 726	3 522	13 571	2 779	7 191	1 772	6 092	508	51 179
35–39	13 273	2 950	11 818	2 138	5 813	1 402	5 058	420	42 891
40–44	14 485	3 097	12 367	2 315	5 787	1 476	4 918	421	44 891
45–49	14 123	3 101	11 555	2 294	5 547	1 620	4 583	400	43 247
50–54	12 633	2 583	9 947	1 960	4 676	1 357	3 677	370	37 215
55–59	10 609	2 126	7 946	1 591	3 749	1 273	2 777	268	30 361
60–64	7 805	1 675	5 806	1 157	2 736	958	2 082	195	22 424
65–69	5 623	1 187	4 074	738	1 769	711	1 208	96	15 416
70–74	3 319	663	2 297	449	979	383	722	60	8 877
75–79	1 984	387	1 243	263	514	236	357	34	5 023
80–84	1 104	221	660	133	297	np	261	np	2 825
85 and over	609	218	468	119	189	np	146	np	1 871
All ages	265 685	57 767	221 276	42 265	100 512	28 537	74 546	7 513	798 365

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

(a) Estimates at June 2016 are final based on the 2016 Census — see Explanatory Note 29. For further information, see *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2016* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia(b)</i>
NUMBER OF BIRTHS (c)									
2011-12	98 886	75 018	63 227	20 267	32 939	6 351	4 014	5 285	306 025
2012-13	99 926	76 542	63 959	20 496	34 513	6 109	4 012	5 534	311 124
2013-14	96 119	76 594	63 490	20 205	34 932	6 030	3 987	5 606	306 997
2014-15	97 857	76 716	62 522	19 952	35 149	5 755	4 039	5 659	307 679
2015-16	99 260	78 953	62 190	19 917	35 875	5 869	3 928	5 703	311 727
2016-17	98 582	78 295	61 298	19 438	35 027	5 589	3 940	5 599	307 799
2012	101 013	76 299	64 557	20 514	34 112	6 191	4 048	5 476	312 244
2013	97 213	76 231	63 430	19 924	34 554	6 080	4 025	5 558	307 044
2014	97 798	77 582	63 690	20 533	35 386	5 877	3 964	5 631	310 494
2015	97 618	77 033	61 417	19 746	35 199	5 674	3 994	5 622	306 331
2016	99 451	78 838	62 274	19 730	35 905	5 869	3 987	5 739	311 832
2017	97 731	78 189	60 033	18 884	34 243	5 511	3 783	5 780	304 186
2016									
March	24 828	19 799	15 972	5 001	9 201	1 528	1 018	1 440	78 794
June	24 942	19 521	15 799	4 910	9 059	1 507	1 042	1 432	78 227
September	25 282	20 027	15 760	5 069	8 921	1 480	955	1 478	78 984
December	24 399	19 491	14 743	4 750	8 724	1 354	972	1 389	75 827
2017									
March	24 549	19 568	15 325	4 836	8 659	1 362	974	1 394	76 675
June	24 352	19 209	15 470	4 783	8 723	1 393	1 039	1 338	76 313
September	27 060	19 928	15 447	4 901	8 486	1 355	914	1 572	79 669
December	21 770	19 484	13 791	4 364	8 375	1 401	856	1 476	71 529
2018									
March	25 711	19 934	16 663	4 959	8 711	1 397	982	1 274	79 645
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (d)(e)									
2011-12	1.948	1.847	1.999	1.893	1.919	2.075	2.158	1.757	1.927
2012-13	1.943	1.841	1.981	1.895	1.928	2.013	2.069	1.786	1.920
2013-14	1.835	1.792	1.936	1.846	1.893	1.989	2.022	1.766	1.855
2014-15	1.833	1.749	1.885	1.802	1.878	1.902	2.039	1.757	1.826
2015-16	1.820	1.746	1.851	1.778	1.897	1.938	1.956	1.739	1.814
2016-17	1.761	1.673	1.793	1.723	1.851	1.828	1.939	1.671	1.752

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

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

(c) Birth estimates prior to September 2016 are final. From September 2016 to June 2017 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for September 2017 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Notes 7-11.

(d) Births per woman.

(e) Rates from June 2012 to June 2017 are calculated using revised births based on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP — see Explanatory Note 7.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory(b)	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(c)
NUMBER OF DEATHS (d)									
2011-12	50 465	36 168	27 794	12 773	12 969	4 285	1 020	1 721	147 203
2012-13	50 281	36 588	28 432	13 133	13 462	4 461	1 070	1 736	149 166
2013-14	50 776	37 375	27 869	13 013	13 624	4 490	1 123	1 743	150 021
2014-15	52 934	38 573	29 405	13 480	14 053	4 426	1 182	1 840	155 900
2015-16	53 105	38 828	29 804	13 378	14 513	4 675	1 091	1 969	157 376
2016-17	53 845	39 297	30 691	13 755	14 887	4 559	1 079	2 056	160 197
2012	50 867	36 536	28 120	13 145	13 292	4 485	1 009	1 722	149 180
2013	50 111	36 609	27 982	12 842	13 478	4 417	1 089	1 718	148 253
2014	52 377	38 225	28 737	13 381	13 736	4 457	1 172	1 837	153 929
2015	53 038	38 813	29 842	13 534	14 475	4 642	1 143	1 851	157 346
2016	53 284	39 332	29 921	13 414	14 944	4 584	1 057	2 068	158 620
2017	52 888	39 587	31 079	14 162	14 458	4 745	1 108	2 052	160 112
2016									
March	12 151	8 856	6 960	3 031	3 380	1 029	264	442	36 116
June	13 128	9 869	7 411	3 217	3 603	1 177	256	554	39 220
September	14 950	10 680	8 103	3 699	4 190	1 238	265	566	43 695
December	13 055	9 927	7 447	3 467	3 771	1 140	272	506	39 589
2017									
March	12 183	8 876	7 376	3 110	3 399	1 083	287	453	36 773
June	13 657	9 814	7 765	3 479	3 527	1 098	255	531	40 140
September	14 927	11 004	8 378	4 003	3 857	1 423	283	579	44 460
December	12 121	9 893	7 560	3 570	3 675	1 141	283	489	38 739
2018									
March	14 662	9 251	7 662	3 072	3 401	1 036	283	507	39 881

STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (e)(f)

2011-12	5.67	5.40	5.80	5.62	5.34	6.38	7.86	5.13	5.62
2012-13	5.49	5.29	5.73	5.66	5.37	6.57	8.47	4.98	5.53
2013-14	5.40	5.22	5.43	5.49	5.26	6.47	8.53	4.77	5.39
2014-15	5.48	5.22	5.55	5.54	5.26	6.21	8.32	4.82	5.45
2015-16	5.37	5.10	5.44	5.39	5.30	6.45	7.81	5.00	5.35
2016-17	5.31	4.99	5.40	5.40	5.29	6.12	7.38	5.03	5.28

INFANT MORTALITY RATES (g)(b)

2011-12	3.66	2.93	4.44	2.96	2.46	4.72	8.47	3.03	3.54
2012-13	3.23	2.82	4.49	2.88	2.67	3.27	6.73	2.35	3.33
2013-14	3.62	2.90	4.55	2.43	2.23	4.98	6.52	3.39	3.46
2014-15	3.27	2.26	4.22	3.31	2.56	3.65	6.93	3.18	3.19
2015-16	2.98	2.70	3.81	2.91	2.93	3.92	6.87	3.68	3.15
2016-17	2.75	2.71	4.18	2.93	2.80	3.94	7.87	2.50	3.13

- (a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data, see Explanatory Notes 8-11.
- (b) The deaths registered in the September 2017, December 2017 and March 2018 quarters in the Northern Territory have been investigated and no issues were found in the data.
- (c) Includes Other Territories — see Explanatory Note 2.
- (d) Death estimates prior to September 2016 are final. From September 2016 to June 2017 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for September 2017 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Notes 7-11.
- (e) Based on the direct method per 1,000 persons. The standard population used is the Australian population at 30 June 2001 as published prior to recasting the ERP series — see Glossary entry for Standardised Death Rate.
- (f) Rates June 2012 to June 2017 are calculated using revised deaths based on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP — see Explanatory Note 7.
- (g) Infant deaths per 1000, live births.

<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>
NOM ARRIVALS									
2011-12	140 863	112 276	93 211	22 984	77 975	3 779	6 746	9 492	467 329
2012-13	152 632	119 248	92 797	22 580	74 380	3 917	7 841	8 692	482 090
2013-14	155 532	122 254	83 795	23 617	60 028	4 190	6 264	8 987	464 675
2014-15	160 914	128 172	78 976	23 278	53 287	4 207	6 899	9 518	465 253
2015-16	170 893	140 218	83 171	23 405	51 541	4 209	6 368	9 466	489 277
2016-17	197 466	158 983	88 192	23 803	48 969	4 609	7 063	10 185	539 284
2012	144 955	115 987	94 893	22 737	79 311	3 860	7 492	9 116	478 354
2013	157 157	121 652	88 571	23 699	67 446	4 151	7 251	8 753	478 684
2014	156 987	124 311	79 943	22 807	55 314	4 233	5 847	9 310	458 757
2015	164 226	132 711	79 916	23 551	52 465	4 037	6 880	9 457	473 247
2016	186 747	150 754	86 130	23 993	50 616	4 606	6 794	10 001	519 653
2017	192 422	158 477	87 115	23 900	47 012	4 772	5 918	10 176	529 818
2016									
March	47 505	41 040	22 511	6 812	14 480	1 334	1 433	3 009	138 125
June	37 589	30 169	18 972	4 988	10 679	828	1 937	1 676	106 840
September	53 495	42 122	23 187	6 609	13 735	1 124	1 988	2 981	145 245
December	48 158	37 423	21 460	5 584	11 722	1 320	1 436	2 335	129 443
2017									
March	56 158	48 179	23 966	7 028	13 547	1 417	1 581	3 257	155 136
June	39 655	31 259	19 579	4 582	9 965	748	2 058	1 612	109 460
September	52 634	42 843	23 824	6 598	12 820	1 452	1 299	3 103	144 584
December	43 975	36 196	19 746	5 692	10 680	1 155	980	2 204	120 638
2018									
March	53 164	48 764	23 474	7 281	12 581	1 336	1 145	3 386	151 138
NOM DEPARTURES									
2011-12	83 637	56 102	46 673	10 626	27 195	2 255	3 420	5 473	235 382
2012-13	85 869	60 214	50 966	10 902	32 242	2 303	3 487	5 777	251 761
2013-14	88 540	65 348	56 578	11 977	41 278	2 389	4 512	6 272	276 897
2014-15	90 605	67 478	58 542	12 126	39 216	2 684	4 545	6 022	281 220
2015-16	90 886	68 003	58 219	12 122	39 920	2 438	5 320	6 136	283 044
2016-17	92 848	69 054	53 334	11 837	36 391	2 396	5 076	6 076	277 016
2012	81 820	57 234	47 629	10 863	29 346	2 278	3 373	5 561	238 106
2013	89 574	63 149	55 109	11 565	38 385	2 360	4 058	6 105	270 305
2014	88 635	65 918	56 910	11 833	39 802	2 508	4 706	6 097	276 412
2015	91 388	68 520	60 436	12 300	39 724	2 624	5 336	6 187	286 517
2016	90 545	67 846	53 703	11 886	38 653	2 329	4 707	6 154	275 824
2017	99 243	73 947	58 064	11 874	33 576	2 405	4 642	5 821	289 618
2016									
March	21 450	16 246	12 637	2 914	9 118	563	818	1 366	65 112
June	21 338	15 677	11 715	2 461	9 323	565	958	1 237	63 274
September	23 369	17 605	13 834	3 191	9 932	570	1 428	1 659	71 588
December	24 388	18 318	15 517	3 320	10 280	631	1 503	1 892	75 850
2017									
March	23 107	16 384	12 596	2 809	8 406	589	1 147	1 327	66 367
June	21 984	16 747	11 387	2 517	7 773	606	998	1 198	63 211
September	25 481	19 188	15 824	3 060	8 415	569	1 245	1 532	75 343
December	28 671	21 628	18 257	3 488	8 982	641	1 252	1 764	84 697
2018									
March	23 232	17 796	11 832	2 680	7 495	610	805	1 327	65 783

(a) NOM estimates to March 2017 are final. For June 2017 onwards they are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Notes 7 and 12-17. (b) Includes Other Territories — see Explanatory Note 2.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia(b)</i>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
2011-12	57 226	56 174	46 538	12 358	50 780	1 524	3 326	4 019	231 947
2012-13	66 763	59 034	41 831	11 678	42 138	1 614	4 354	2 915	230 329
2013-14	66 992	56 906	27 217	11 640	18 750	1 801	1 752	2 715	187 778
2014-15	70 309	60 694	20 434	11 152	14 071	1 523	2 354	3 496	184 033
2015-16	80 007	72 215	24 952	11 283	11 621	1 771	1 048	3 330	206 233
2016-17	104 618	89 929	34 858	11 966	12 578	2 213	1 987	4 109	262 268
2012	63 135	58 753	47 264	11 874	49 965	1 582	4 119	3 555	240 248
2013	67 583	58 503	33 462	12 134	29 061	1 791	3 193	2 648	208 379
2014	68 352	58 393	23 033	10 974	15 512	1 725	1 141	3 213	182 345
2015	72 838	64 191	19 480	11 251	12 741	1 413	1 544	3 270	186 730
2016	96 202	82 908	32 427	12 107	11 963	2 277	2 087	3 847	243 829
2017	93 179	84 530	29 051	12 026	13 436	2 367	1 276	4 355	240 200
2016									
March	26 055	24 794	9 874	3 898	5 362	771	615	1 643	73 013
June	16 251	14 492	7 257	2 527	1 356	263	979	439	43 566
September	30 126	24 517	9 353	3 418	3 803	554	560	1 322	73 657
December	23 770	19 105	5 943	2 264	1 442	689	-67	443	53 593
2017									
March	33 051	31 795	11 370	4 219	5 141	828	434	1 930	88 769
June	17 671	14 512	8 192	2 065	2 192	142	1 060	414	46 249
September	27 153	23 655	8 000	3 538	4 405	883	54	1 571	69 241
December	15 304	14 568	1 489	2 204	1 698	514	-272	440	35 941
2018									
March	29 932	30 968	11 642	4 601	5 086	726	340	2 059	85 355

(a) NOM estimates to March 2017 are final. For June 2017 onwards they are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Notes 7 and 12-17.

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia(b)</i>
INTERSTATE ARRIVALS									
2011-12	85 805	69 772	91 959	22 662	40 109	11 341	16 415	19 777	357 941
2012-13	82 993	71 074	87 632	21 407	37 483	10 985	15 657	18 139	345 445
2013-14	91 286	75 497	89 424	22 645	33 704	11 517	15 112	18 502	357 780
2014-15	88 111	74 310	85 512	21 209	30 362	11 210	14 573	18 651	344 011
2015-16	94 097	84 236	94 035	21 826	29 001	12 357	15 363	20 701	371 885
2016-17	94 468	86 650	98 413	21 996	26 669	13 009	14 094	21 352	376 651
2012	80 990	67 365	87 032	21 176	38 332	10 668	15 358	18 365	339 390
2013	89 231	74 669	90 798	22 399	36 386	11 620	15 725	19 241	360 148
2014	88 129	73 951	85 417	21 707	31 558	10 815	14 779	17 531	343 975
2015	90 858	78 255	88 883	21 386	29 540	11 832	14 858	19 642	355 382
2016	96 317	87 680	97 892	22 082	28 110	12 857	15 109	21 416	381 655
2017	95 558	87 874	103 595	22 918	27 449	13 561	14 057	21 924	386 936
2016									
March	23 721	21 542	23 914	5 564	7 385	3 047	3 942	5 441	94 653
June	25 215	23 065	25 424	5 824	7 488	3 516	4 037	5 437	100 101
September	20 575	17 731	20 769	4 570	5 844	2 680	3 157	4 266	79 592
December	26 806	25 342	27 785	6 124	7 393	3 614	3 973	6 272	107 309
2017									
March	23 307	21 788	24 564	5 639	6 583	3 196	3 453	5 505	94 035
June	23 780	21 789	25 295	5 663	6 849	3 519	3 511	5 309	95 715
September	21 659	19 112	23 049	5 118	6 108	3 065	3 100	4 468	85 679
December	26 812	25 185	30 687	6 498	7 909	3 781	3 993	6 642	111 507
2018									
March	23 892	22 156	26 155	6 155	7 033	3 710	3 452	5 682	98 235
INTERSTATE DEPARTURES									
2011-12	103 920	67 355	80 177	25 882	31 500	13 266	17 106	18 632	357 941
2012-13	97 638	64 654	78 758	26 168	31 807	12 271	16 138	17 937	345 445
2013-14	98 037	65 758	83 130	26 535	35 428	11 952	17 533	19 314	357 780
2014-15	94 887	63 231	78 651	25 779	34 640	11 083	16 914	18 754	344 011
2015-16	105 636	66 597	82 049	29 038	39 011	11 597	17 392	20 318	371 885
2016-17	109 629	68 457	80 618	28 774	40 603	11 487	16 961	20 122	376 651
2012	97 912	64 117	76 107	24 992	30 228	12 443	15 739	17 749	339 390
2013	100 551	66 073	83 372	27 144	34 277	12 380	17 261	19 011	360 148
2014	93 711	63 710	79 238	25 364	34 545	11 439	17 218	18 662	343 975
2015	99 761	64 310	80 142	27 140	36 140	11 213	16 939	19 617	355 382
2016	109 364	68 741	82 855	29 828	41 243	11 630	17 592	20 225	381 655
2017	114 857	71 488	81 085	28 989	40 267	11 678	17 320	21 252	386 936
2016									
March	26 983	16 940	20 727	7 429	9 896	2 807	4 554	5 227	94 653
June	28 355	17 886	21 994	7 927	10 911	3 126	4 530	5 285	100 101
September	22 967	14 576	17 277	5 926	8 730	2 430	3 564	4 122	79 592
December	31 059	19 339	22 857	8 546	11 706	3 267	4 944	5 591	107 309
2017									
March	27 688	16 554	20 356	7 122	9 981	2 759	4 375	5 200	94 035
June	27 915	17 988	20 128	7 180	10 186	3 031	4 078	5 209	95 715
September	25 645	16 182	17 647	6 422	8 848	2 523	3 756	4 656	85 679
December	33 609	20 764	22 954	8 265	11 252	3 365	5 111	6 187	111 507
2018									
March	29 480	18 209	20 453	7 246	9 653	2 960	4 674	5 560	98 235

(a) Interstate migration estimates to June 2016 are final. For September 2016 onwards they are preliminary and will be revised following the 2021 Census — see Explanatory Notes 19–23.

(b) Estimates to June 2016 include Other Territories — see Explanatory Note 2 and 22.

<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>
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION									
2011-12	-18 115	2 417	11 782	-3 220	8 609	-1 925	-691	1 145	..
2012-13	-14 645	6 420	8 874	-4 761	5 676	-1 286	-481	202	..
2013-14	-6 751	9 739	6 294	-3 890	-1 724	-435	-2 421	-812	..
2014-15	-6 776	11 079	6 861	-4 570	-4 278	127	-2 341	-103	..
2015-16	-11 539	17 639	11 986	-7 212	-10 010	760	-2 029	383	..
2016-17	-15 161	18 193	17 795	-6 778	-13 934	1 522	-2 867	1 230	..
2012	-16 922	3 248	10 925	-3 816	8 104	-1 775	-381	616	..
2013	-11 320	8 596	7 426	-4 745	2 109	-760	-1 536	230	..
2014	-5 582	10 241	6 179	-3 657	-2 987	-624	-2 439	-1 131	..
2015	-8 903	13 945	8 741	-5 754	-6 600	619	-2 081	25	..
2016	-13 047	18 939	15 037	-7 746	-13 133	1 227	-2 483	1 191	..
2017	-19 299	16 386	22 510	-6 071	-12 818	1 883	-3 263	672	..
2016									
March	-3 262	4 602	3 187	-1 865	-2 511	240	-612	214	..
June	-3 140	5 179	3 430	-2 103	-3 423	390	-493	152	..
September	-2 392	3 155	3 492	-1 356	-2 886	250	-407	144	..
December	-4 253	6 003	4 928	-2 422	-4 313	347	-971	681	..
2017									
March	-4 381	5 234	4 208	-1 483	-3 398	437	-922	305	..
June	-4 135	3 801	5 167	-1 517	-3 337	488	-567	100	..
September	-3 986	2 930	5 402	-1 304	-2 740	542	-656	-188	..
December	-6 797	4 421	7 733	-1 767	-3 343	416	-1 118	455	..
2018									
March	-5 588	3 947	5 702	-1 091	-2 620	750	-1 222	122	..

.. not applicable

(a) Interstate migration estimates to June 2016 are final. For September 2016 onwards they are preliminary and will be revised following the 2021 Census — see Explanatory Notes 19-23.

(b) Estimates to June 2016 include Other Territories — see Explanatory Note 2 and 22.

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

.. not applicable

(a) Uses preliminary Estimated Resident Population at June 2012 as the base population — see Explanatory Notes 24–28. For further information see *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

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

(c) Series A assumes high levels of fertility, overseas migration and life expectancy, and large interstate migration flows — see Explanatory Note 26.

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

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

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

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

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PROJECTIONS, SERIES B — PERSONS (d)

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

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PROJECTIONS, SERIES C — PERSONS (e)

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

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- (a) Uses final rebased estimates at June 2011 as the base population — see Explanatory Note 29. For further information see *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0).
- (b) Includes Other Territories — see Explanatory Note 2.
- (c) Series A assumes: constant fertility rates; high increase in paternity rates and life expectancy at birth; constant levels of interstate migration; and zero net overseas migration — see Explanatory Note 31.
- (d) Series B assumes: small decrease in fertility rates; medium increase in paternity rates and life expectancy at birth; constant levels of interstate migration; and zero net overseas migration — see Explanatory Note 32.
- (e) Series C assumes: a medium decrease in fertility rates; constant paternity rates; low increase in life expectancy at birth; constant levels of interstate migration; and zero net overseas migration — see Explanatory Note 33.

	2011	2016
CAPITAL CITIES		
Sydney	1 658 417	1 795 501
Melbourne	1 541 070	1 739 909
Brisbane	787 073	862 875
Adelaide	504 385	534 668
Perth	684 797	769 344
Hobart	88 138	93 935
Darwin	45 217	50 322
BALANCE OF STATE/TERRITORY		
Balance of New South Wales	1 031 094	1 099 975
Balance of Victoria	557 721	602 189
Balance of Queensland	891 933	973 696
Balance of South Australia	156 076	164 592
Balance of Western Australia	189 323	204 868
Balance of Tasmania	119 403	125 651
Balance of Northern Territory	25 494	27 881
TOTAL		
New South Wales	2 689 511	2 895 476
Victoria	2 098 791	2 342 098
Queensland	1 679 006	1 836 571
South Australia	660 461	699 260
Western Australia	874 120	974 212
Tasmania	207 541	219 586
Northern Territory	70 711	78 203
Australian Capital Territory	139 072	157 697
Australia(b)	8 419 972	9 204 635

- (a) Household estimates for 30 June 2011 and 2016 are derived from Census data, with adjustments for dwelling undercount and dwelling misclassification. Users should be cautious when comparing these estimates, as the calculations of undercount and misclassification have changed for the 2016 estimates — see Explanatory Notes 34. The *Household and Family Projections, Australia* (cat. no. 3236.0) publication will be updated in March 2019.
- (b) Includes Other Territories. Norfolk Island was included in the 2016 Census but not in 2011 — see Explanatory Note 2.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

2 Population estimates commencing from September quarter 1993 include estimates for another category of the state and territory level, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jervis Bay Territory (previously included with the Australian Capital Territory), as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands which were previously excluded from population estimates for Australia. From 1 July 2016 Norfolk Island has been included in the Other Territory category following the introduction of the *Norfolk Island Legislation Amendment Act 2015*. Data for Other and External Territories are detailed separately in table 3.

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

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Method of estimation

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

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

Status of quarterly ERP data

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, AS AT 20 SEPTEMBER 2018

	<i>Census base</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Overseas migration</i>	<i>Interstate migration</i>	<i>ERP STATUS</i>
Sep. 1991–Jun. 2016	Based to 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011 & 2016 Censuses as applicable	Final	Final	Final	FINAL
Sep. 2016–Mar. 2017	2016 Census	Revised – based on date of occurrence	Final – based on actual traveller behaviour	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2016 Census	REVISED
Jun. 2017	2016 Census	Revised – based on date of occurrence	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2016 Census	PRELIMINARY - updated due to revised component data
Sep. 2017–Dec. 2017	2016 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2016 Census	PRELIMINARY - updated due to revised component data
Mar. 2018	2016 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2016 Census	PRELIMINARY

Natural increase: births and deaths

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Natural increase: births and deaths continued

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

Overseas migration

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

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

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

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

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

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

Diplomatic personnel

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

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

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

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

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

22 Preliminary interstate migration estimates for Other Territories are not available. These movements are included in the data for New South Wales (Jervis Bay Territory and Norfolk Island) and Western Australia (Christmas Island and Coco Keeling Islands). Revised interstate migration estimates will become available following the 2021 Census.

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

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

POPULATION PROJECTIONS *continued*

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

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

ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

29 The standard approach to population estimation is not possible for determining the population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. There are two primary reasons for this: the significant volatility in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Census counts between censuses which cannot be attributed to demographic factors (i.e. the difference cannot be fully accounted for by natural increase and migration over the intercensal period); and the quality of data on births, deaths and migration specific to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. As a result, a method based on the use of life tables and rates of net interstate migration derived from the Census is used to backcast the series. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander estimates, based on the 2016 Census are available in *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2016* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001). Projections based on the 2016 Census will be released in 2019 in *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (cat. no. 3238.0).

30 Three main projection series were produced for the 2011 Census with assumptions as follows:

31 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.

32 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.

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

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

34 Household estimates presented in this release are based on the 2016 Census. Household projections based on the 2016 Census will be included in table 16 following the release of *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2016 to 2041* (cat. no. 3236.0) in March 2019.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

CONFIDENTIALITY

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

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

ROUNDING

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

USE OF POPULATION ESTIMATES IN REPORTING

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

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

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

TECHNICAL NOTE RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

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

Release date	Product	Contents
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RECENT RELEASES

16/07/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, May 2018 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
27/07/2018	Migration, Australia 2016-2017 (cat. no. 3412.0)	International migration into and out of Australia, interstate migration and information on overseas-born residents of Australia.
20/08/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Jun 2018 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
31/08/2018	Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians June 2016 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	Final estimates of the Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander, non-Indigenous and total populations of Australia at 30 June 2016 (for various geographies).
31/08/2018	Regional Population Growth, Australia 2017 (cat. no. 3218.0)	Final rebased sub-state estimates.
17/09/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Jul 2018 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
20/09/2018	Australian Demographic Statistics, Mar qtr 2018 (cat. no. 3101.0)	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, and interstate and overseas migration data.

UPCOMING RELEASES

26/09/2018	Deaths, Australia, 2017 (cat. no. 3302.0)	Deaths data for Australia, states and territories.
26/09/2018	Causes of Death, Australia, 2017 (cat. no. 3303.0)	Cause of death data for Australia, states and territories.
28/09/2018	Regional Population by Age and Sex, Australia, 2017 (cat. no. 3235.0)	Age/sex population estimates for all sub-state regions as at June 2017.
17/10/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Aug 2018 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
30/10/2018	Life Tables, State, Territories, Australia, 2015-2017 (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001)	State, territory and Australia life tables for the period 2015-2017.
19/11/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Sep 2018 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
22/11/2018	Population Projections, Australia, 2017 to 2101 (cat. no. 3222.0)	Population projections for states and territories and capital cities/balance of states, based on 2017 ERP using the 2016 Census.
29/11/2018	Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2015-2017 (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003)	Life tables and life expectancy estimates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, 2015-2017.
11/12/2018	Births, Australia, 2017 (cat. no. 3301.0)	Births data for Australia, states and territories, and sub-state for 2017.
17/12/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Oct 2018 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
20/12/2018	Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun qtr 2018 (cat. no. 3101.0)	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, and interstate and overseas migration data.
14/03/2019	Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2016 to 2041 (cat. no. 3236.0)	Household and Family projections.
07/2019	Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (cat. no. 3238.0)	Estimates and projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons.

OTHER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P_t = the estimated resident population at time point t

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

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

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

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

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

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA)	Represent the socioeconomic area of each of the eight state and territory capital cities. These boundaries are built from aggregations of whole Statistical Areas Level 4. GCCSA boundaries represent a broad socioeconomic definition of each capital city, they contain not only the urban area of the capital city, but also surrounding and non-urban areas where much of the population has strong links to the capital city, through for example, commuting to work. For further information see <i>Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Statistical Areas, July 2016</i> (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001).
Household	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.</p>
Infant death	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.
Intercensal difference	Intercensal difference is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census, and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change. It is caused by differences in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2005</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).
Median age	For any distribution, the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.
Migration adjustment	Prior to September quarter 2006, the ABS applied a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprised adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.
Natural increase	Excess of births over deaths.
Net interstate migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
Net overseas migration (NOM)	Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'. Preliminary NOM estimates are modelled on patterns of traveller behaviours observed in final NOM estimates for the same period one year earlier. NOM is:

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Rebasing of population estimates	<p>After each Census, the ABS uses Census counts by place of usual residence which are adjusted for undercount to construct a new base population figure for 30 June of the Census year. Because this new population estimate uses the Census as its main data source, it is said to be 'based' on that Census and is referred to as a population base.</p> <p>Rebasing refers to the process by which the ABS uses this new base to update all previously published population estimates from the previous census to the most recent census (the intercensal period). For further information on rebasing to the 2016 Census see <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i>, December quarter 2017 (cat. no. 3101.0) Feature Article: <i>Final Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates using the 2016 Census</i>.</p>
Recasting of population estimates	<p>The recasting of ERP was a one-off process undertaken during the course of rebasing to the 2011 Census. The decision to recast historical ERP data from September 1991 to June 2006 was in response to the unusually high preliminary intercensal difference, resulting from a change in the methodology used to estimate undercount in the 2011 Census. For further information see <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i>, December quarter 2012 (cat. no. 3101.0) Feature Article: <i>Recasting 20 Years of ERP</i>.</p>
Sex ratio	<p>The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for the total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and the denominator of the ratio.</p>
Significant Urban Area (SUA)	<p>Aggregations of whole Statistical Areas Level 2 to define and contain major urban and near-urban concentrations of over 10,000 people. They include the urban population, any immediately associated populations, and may incorporate together one or more closely associated Urban Centre and Localities and the areas between. They are designed to incorporate any likely growth over the next 20 years. SUAs do not cover the whole of Australia, and may cross State boundaries. For further information see <i>Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 4 - Significant Urban Areas, Urban Centres and Localities, Section of State</i>, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.004).</p>
Standardised death rate (SDR)	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 (19,413,240), as published prior to recasting the ERP series. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The <i>direct method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and■ The <i>indirect method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.
State or territory of usual residence	<p>State or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the population (estimated resident population);■ the mother (birth collection); and■ the deceased (death collection). <p>In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by overseas arrivals, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this is not necessarily the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

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