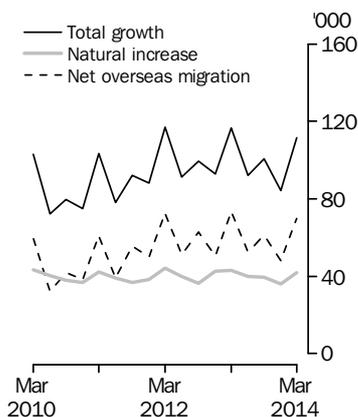


AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

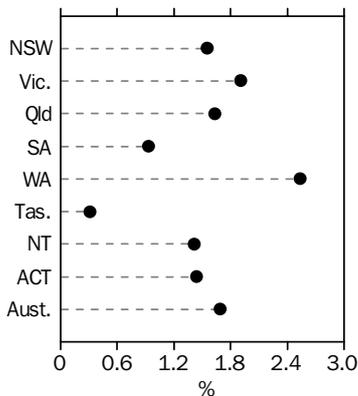
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Population growth



Population Growth Rate

Year ended 31 March 2014



INQUIRIES

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

KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Mar qtr 2014 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 500.6	114.5	1.6
Victoria	5 821.3	108.8	1.9
Queensland	4 708.5	75.8	1.6
South Australia	1 682.6	15.5	0.9
Western Australia	2 565.6	63.4	2.5
Tasmania	514.7	1.6	0.3
Northern Territory	243.7	3.4	1.4
Australian Capital Territory	385.6	5.5	1.4
Australia (a)	23 425.7	388.4	1.7

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

KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 March 2014 was 23,425,700 people. This reflects an increase of 388,400 people since 31 March 2013 and 111,600 people since 31 December 2013.
- The preliminary estimate of natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 March 2014 (156,900 people) was 3.3%, or 5,300 people lower than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 March 2013 (162,200 people).
- The preliminary estimate of net overseas migration (NOM) recorded for the year ended 31 March 2014 (231,500 people) was 2.8%, or 6,600 people lower than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 31 March 2013 (238,100 people).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.7% during the year ended 31 March 2014.
- Natural increase and NOM contributed 40% and 60% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 31 March 2014.
- All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2014.
- Western Australia continued to record the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 2.5%. Tasmania recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.3%.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
June 2014	18 December 2014
September 2014	26 March 2015
December 2014	25 June 2015
March 2015	24 September 2015
June 2015	17 December 2015
September 2015	24 March 2016



CORRECTION

Net Overseas Migration data for the December quarter 2013 has been updated due to a processing error (corrected downwards by 795 people at the national level).

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

An additional table containing an estimate of the number of households for each state, territory and Australia based on the 2011 Census has been published in this issue – see Table 19.

UPCOMING CHANGES TO DATA PRESENTATION FORMATS

From 2015, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0), *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0) and *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0) will cease releasing data in SuperTable format. Data from these products will continue to be available in Excel spreadsheets and in ABS.Stat - an interactive and free online tool that presents data in a searchable, flexible and dynamic way.

REGIONAL INTERNAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

The ABS is currently developing a new ongoing series of Regional Internal Migration Estimates (RIME) based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, including SA2s and LGAs. The first release of this series will be for the period 2006–07 to 2012–13, with an anticipated release in late 2014 or early 2015. Annual updates are then expected from 2013–14. Subsets of the new RIME series will be available on the ABS website in *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0).

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 3235.0) – released 28 August 2014.

Births, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 3301.0) – to be released 23 October 2014.

Deaths, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 3302.0) – to be released 6 November 2014.

Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2011–2013 (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001) – to be released 6 November 2014.

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

Jonathan Palmer
Acting Australian Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard
Aust.	Australia
DIBP	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Border Protection
ERP	estimated resident population
IMR	infant mortality rate
LGA	local government area
NIM	net interstate migration
NOM	net overseas migration
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OAD	overseas arrivals and departures
psns	persons
PES	Census of Population and Housing Post Enumeration Survey
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SA2	Statistical Area Level 2
SDR	standardised death rate
Tas.	Tasmania
TFR	total fertility rate
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY

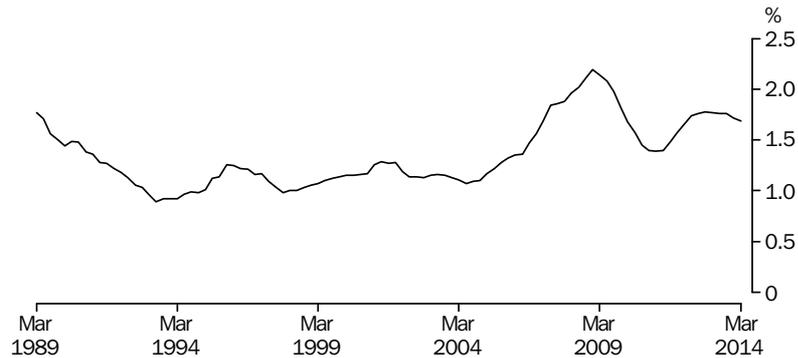
ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2014

AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 March 2014 was 23,425,700 people. This reflects an increase of 388,400 people since 31 March 2013 and 111,600 people since 31 December 2013.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 31 March 2014 was 1.7%.

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



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

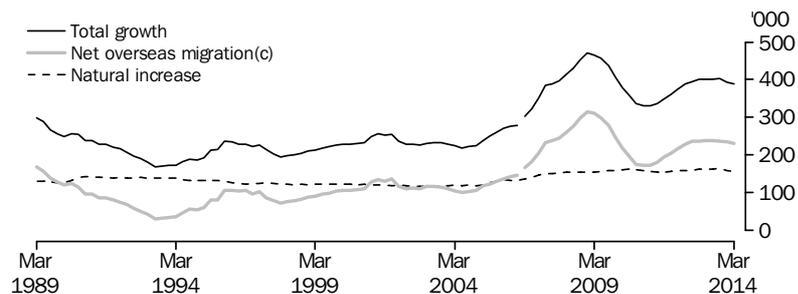
(b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. Estimates for 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2012 are revised. Estimates thereafter are preliminary.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 31 March 2014 was higher from net overseas migration (60%) than from natural increase (40%).

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



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

(b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. Estimates for 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2012 are revised. Estimates thereafter are preliminary.

(c) NOM estimates have been calculated using a range of methods over the period, and include a break in series at 30 September 2006 – see paragraphs 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

Natural Increase

The preliminary estimated natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2014 was 156,900 people, a decrease of 3.3%, or 5,300 people, compared with natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2013 (162,200 people).

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 31 March 2014 (306,500 births) decreased by 5,000 births from the year ended 31 March 2013 (311,500 births).

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 31 March 2014 (149,600 deaths) remained fairly stable, decreasing by 300 deaths from the year ended 31 March 2013 (149,300 deaths).

Net Overseas Migration

For the year ended 31 March 2014, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate was 231,500 people. This was 2.8% (6,600 people) lower than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 31 March 2013 (238,100 people).

NOM arrivals increased by 1.1% (5,500 people) between the years ended 31 March 2013 (499,900 people) and 31 March 2014 (503,300 people).

NOM departures increased by 4.6% (12,000 people) between the years ended 31 March 2013 (261,800 people) and 31 March 2014 (273,800 people).

The preliminary net overseas migration estimate for the March quarter 2014 (69,900 people) was 4.8% (3,500 people) lower than the estimate for the March quarter 2013 (73,400 people).

STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The estimated resident population for each state and territory at 31 March 2014 was as follows:

- New South Wales 7,500,600;
- Victoria 5,821,300;
- Queensland 4,708,500;
- South Australia 1,682,600;
- Western Australia 2,565,600;
- Tasmania 514,700;
- Northern Territory 243,700; and
- Australian Capital Territory 385,600.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2014. Western Australia continued to record the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 2.5%. Tasmania recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.3%.

COMPONENTS OF
POPULATION CHANGE

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

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2014, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

For the year ended 31 March 2014, natural increase was the major component of population change in Queensland, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. Net overseas migration was the major component of population change in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory. Net interstate migration losses were recorded in all states and territories except for Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia.

Natural Increase

BIRTHS

Compared to the previous year, the total number of births registered for the year ended 31 March 2014 decreased in all states and territories except for the Australian Capital Territory, which recorded a 4.1% (220 births) increase in birth registrations. The largest percentage decrease was recorded in South Australia, decreasing by 3.2% (660 births). This was followed by New South Wales (down 2.8%) and Tasmania (down 1.8%). For more information, see table 13.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 31 March 2014 increased slightly for most of the states and territories when compared to the previous year. The largest percentage increase was recorded in the Northern Territory, increasing by 5.7% (60 deaths). This was followed by the Australian Capital Territory (up 3.7%) and Western Australia (up 1.4%). The number of registered deaths remained stable in the remaining states. For more information, see table 14.

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

Net Overseas Migration

All states and territories recorded positive net overseas migration (NOM) for the year ending 31 March 2014. However, most states and territories recorded a decrease in NOM when compared with the previous year. The largest percentage decrease in NOM over the last four quarters was recorded in the Northern Territory at 27.6% (1,300 people). This was closely followed by Western Australia, which decreased by 27.5% (15,100 people) and Queensland, which decreased by 19.0% (8,100 people). The largest increase in NOM was recorded in New South Wales, which increased by 12,500 people (19.6%). For more information, see table 16.

NOM ARRIVALS

Compared with the previous year ended 31 March 2013, most states and territories recorded decreases in NOM arrivals. Western Australia recorded the largest percentage and numerical decrease at 12.3% (10,800 people), followed by the Northern Territory at 5.7% (500 people) and Queensland at 5.3% (5,100 people). The largest increase was

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Net Overseas Migration continued

NOM ARRIVALS *continued*

recorded for New South Wales at 9.0% (13,900 people), followed by Victoria at 5.9% (7,000 people). For more information, see table 16.

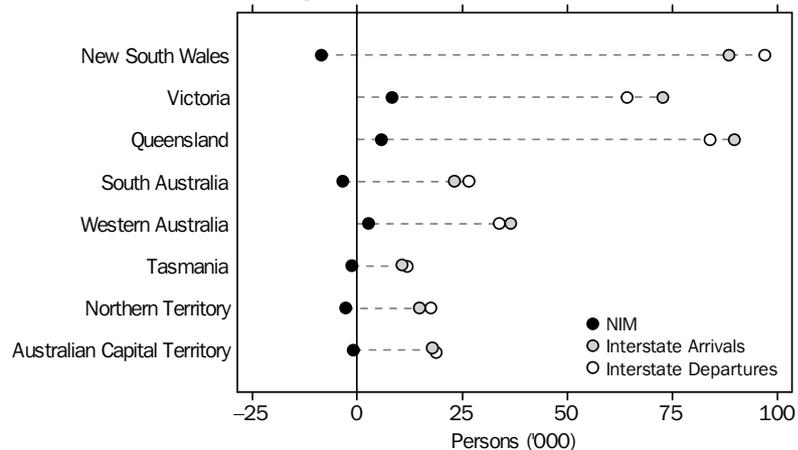
NOM DEPARTURES

Compared with the previous year ended 31 March 2013, all states and territories recorded increases in NOM departures except for Tasmania, which recorded a slight decrease of 1.2%. The largest percentage increase was recorded for the Northern Territory at 21.0% (800 people), followed by Western Australia at 13.1% (4,300 people) and Queensland at 5.7% (3,000 people). For more information, see table 16.

Net Interstate Migration

Victoria recorded the highest gains from net interstate migration (NIM) for the year ended 31 March 2014 (8,400 people), followed by Queensland (5,800 people) and Western Australia (2,800 people). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (8,600 people), South Australia (3,400 people), the Northern Territory (2,800 people), Tasmania (1,300 people) and the Australian Capital Territory (800 people). For more information, see table 17.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and Territories—Year ending March 2014



MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

STATISTICS FOR PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION

In keeping with legislative requirements, it is anticipated that the Electoral Commissioner will require a set of statistics before the end of this quarter for electoral determination purposes in accordance with the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*. Population estimates required under section 46 (1B) of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* are presented in table 8.

The following table shows the estimated net undercount, and associated standard errors, for the *2011 Census of Population and Housing* as required by section 47 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*. Population estimates have already been adjusted to account for estimated net undercount in the census. For the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, in circumstances referenced to in section 48 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*, the Electoral Commissioner will add twice the standard error of the estimate of net undercount to each Territory's population, and recalculate its electoral entitlement. For further information see *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives - Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002).

2011 CENSUS, NET UNDERCOUNT, STANDARD ERRORS AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS - NT AND ACT

<i>Territory</i>	<i>Net undercount</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Two standard errors</i>	<i>Lower 95% confidence limit</i>	<i>Upper 95% confidence limit</i>
Northern Territory	15 716	3 074	6 148	9 568	21 864
Australian Capital Territory	2 595	3 055	6 110	-3 515	8 705

Source: Table 13, *Census of Population and Housing - Details of Undercount, Australia, 2011* (cat. no. 2940.0).

POPULATION CHANGE, Summary—Australia

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE(a)				POPULATION		
	Births(b)	Deaths(b)	Natural Increase(b)	Net Overseas Migration(c)	Estimated Resident Population(d)	Growth on previous year(e)	Growth on previous year(e)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
2007–08	295.2	140.7	154.4	277.3	21 249.2	421.6	2.02
2008–09	300.1	143.7	156.3	299.9	21 691.7	442.5	2.08
2009–10	304.0	141.5	162.6	196.1	22 031.8	340.1	1.57
2010–11	301.2	145.4	155.7	180.4	22 340.0	308.3	1.40
2011–12	306.0	147.2	158.8	229.4	22 728.3	388.2	1.74
2012–13	311.1	149.2	162.0	239.1	23 129.3	401.0	1.76
2008	298.3	142.5	155.8	315.7	21 475.6	459.5	2.19
2009	300.8	141.6	159.2	246.9	21 865.6	390.0	1.82
2010	300.8	142.8	158.0	172.0	22 172.5	306.8	1.40
2011	302.8	146.7	156.1	205.7	22 520.3	347.8	1.57
2012	312.2	149.2	163.1	237.4	22 920.8	400.5	1.78
2013(f)	305.1	146.7	158.4	235.0	23 314.2	393.4	1.72
2012							
March	78.1	34.1	44.1	72.8	22 637.1	368.4	1.65
June	77.5	37.5	40.0	51.2	22 728.3	388.2	1.74
September	78.7	42.2	36.5	63.0	22 827.8	395.8	1.76
December	77.9	35.4	42.5	50.5	22 920.8	400.5	1.78
2013							
March	77.4	34.2	43.2	73.4	23 037.4	400.2	1.77
June	77.1	37.3	39.8	52.2	23 129.3	401.0	1.76
September	79.8	40.5	39.3	61.2	23 229.9	402.1	1.76
December(f)	70.8	34.6	36.1	48.2	23 314.2	393.4	1.72
2014							
March	78.8	37.1	41.7	69.9	23 425.7	388.4	1.69

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

(b) Estimates of births, deaths and natural increase prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2013 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2013 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revision – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2012 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revision until rebasing. Estimates for 31 March 2013 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2012 they are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 31 March 2013 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory notes.

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

(f) Preliminary NOM estimates for December 2013 have been corrected due to a data processing error (corrected downwards by 795 people at the national level).

POPULATION CHANGE, Components—States and territories

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NATURAL INCREASE (b)									
2007-08	49 636	35 318	35 558	7 333	18 156	2 595	2 850	2 963	154 432
2008-09	50 538	35 194	36 519	7 201	18 222	2 599	2 890	3 166	156 343
2009-10	53 036	37 664	36 598	7 456	18 934	2 309	2 964	3 593	162 566
2010-11	49 998	35 172	35 804	7 070	19 128	2 202	2 945	3 382	155 714
2011-12	48 421	38 850	35 433	7 494	19 970	2 066	2 994	3 564	158 822
2012-13	49 645	39 954	35 527	7 363	21 051	1 648	2 942	3 798	161 958
2008	50 655	35 212	36 033	7 179	18 165	2 629	2 819	3 081	155 794
2009	51 500	36 413	36 528	7 286	18 707	2 526	2 983	3 281	159 237
2010	51 258	36 168	36 282	7 143	18 636	2 157	2 903	3 422	157 978
2011	48 622	36 594	34 955	7 501	19 593	2 300	2 909	3 551	156 050
2012	50 146	39 763	36 437	7 369	20 820	1 706	3 039	3 754	163 064
2013	48 273	38 419	35 460	7 057	20 744	1 595	2 947	3 862	158 377
2012									
March	13 729	10 401	10 084	2 094	5 470	508	800	983	44 073
June	11 945	9 715	9 078	1 818	5 260	431	858	838	39 953
September	11 114	9 056	8 099	1 537	4 667	359	717	959	36 519
December	13 358	10 591	9 176	1 920	5 423	408	664	974	42 519
2013									
March	13 255	10 488	9 423	2 138	5 655	489	757	951	43 162
June	11 918	9 819	8 829	1 768	5 306	392	804	914	39 758
September	11 206	10 554	9 025	1 576	4 811	313	701	1 123	39 314
December	11 894	7 558	8 183	1 575	4 972	401	685	874	36 143
2014									
March	11 827	10 536	9 484	1 966	5 691	485	690	970	41 659
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (c)(d)									
2007-08	87 389	73 562	53 907	15 327	41 176	1 835	1 623	2 518	277 338
2008-09	86 743	83 616	59 319	18 005	44 328	2 127	2 099	3 608	299 866
2009-10	57 152	53 679	35 820	14 537	28 866	1 679	1 231	3 085	196 058
2010-11	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	180 372
2011-12	58 198	54 415	44 926	11 351	53 199	1 169	3 018	3 133	229 408
2012-13	67 080	58 754	40 771	11 196	52 772	1 362	4 344	2 808	239 087
2008	96 427	83 225	62 840	17 617	48 189	2 089	1 970	3 325	315 687
2009	70 164	72 087	47 325	17 173	32 841	1 926	1 690	3 668	246 900
2010	50 044	43 214	31 670	10 894	31 897	1 230	1 087	2 001	172 038
2011	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	205 679
2012	61 910	55 734	43 620	10 915	56 291	1 262	4 691	3 015	237 436
2013	71 428	62 302	36 961	11 875	45 238	1 391	3 196	2 609	235 002
2012									
March	17 789	18 400	13 720	3 979	16 059	500	817	1 492	72 756
June	11 504	10 869	11 214	2 307	13 165	145	1 355	616	51 174
September	16 319	14 687	11 397	2 619	15 610	268	1 394	733	63 026
December	16 298	11 778	7 289	2 010	11 457	349	1 125	174	50 480
2013									
March	19 648	19 893	12 632	3 892	14 745	555	705	1 325	73 396
June	14 815	12 396	9 453	2 675	10 960	190	1 120	576	52 185
September	19 297	16 862	9 212	3 073	10 991	376	745	687	61 242
December	17 668	13 151	5 664	2 235	8 542	270	626	21	48 179
2014									
March	24 494	19 514	10 133	3 992	9 353	450	824	1 141	69 905

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

(b) Natural increase estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2013 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2013 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2012 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 31 March 2013 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Preliminary NOM estimates for December 2013 have been corrected due to a data processing error (corrected downwards by 795 people at the national level).

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)									
2007-08	-20 780	-1 924	19 409	-4 221	4 991	730	1 389	260	..
2008-09	-18 667	1 523	14 702	-4 402	5 012	1 063	934	-309	..
2009-10	-9 458	3 314	6 172	-2 709	2 119	664	-661	427	..
2010-11	-13 496	3 534	6 795	-2 614	7 033	-47	-2 549	1 354	..
2011-12	-17 965	1 439	11 068	-2 424	11 416	-2 612	-1 423	501	..
2012-13	-14 463	5 443	8 196	-3 973	8 333	-1 942	-1 220	-374	..
2008	-21 527	-225	17 516	-4 920	6 453	1 126	881	548	..
2009	-12 691	2 592	9 991	-3 051	2 445	312	367	-101	..
2010	-10 849	3 131	5 384	-3 038	4 457	714	-1 599	1 740	..
2011	-15 961	3 372	9 042	-2 401	9 047	-1 404	-2 173	483	..
2012	-16 798	2 335	10 224	-3 038	10 803	-2 437	-1 139	50	..
2013	-11 219	7 528	6 897	-3 944	4 800	-1 460	-2 224	-378	..
2012									
March	-4 930	510	3 012	-754	3 395	-693	-532	-8	..
June	-4 446	-44	2 492	-360	3 053	-729	-120	154	..
September	-3 781	388	2 827	-856	2 070	-584	-134	70	..
December	-3 641	1 481	1 893	-1 068	2 285	-431	-353	-166	..
2013									
March	-3 645	1 629	1 814	-1 068	2 283	-433	-489	-91	..
June	-3 396	1 945	1 662	-981	1 695	-494	-244	-187	..
September	-1 720	1 848	1 355	-783	578	-413	-430	-435	..
December	-2 458	2 106	2 066	-1 112	244	-120	-1 061	335	..
2014									
March	-1 036	2 468	689	-508	256	-252	-1 059	-558	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)(d)									
2007-08	109 305	102 853	108 487	18 046	65 561	5 306	6 126	5 724	421 577
2008-09	110 294	115 559	109 266	20 237	68 550	5 785	6 153	6 417	442 454
2009-10	90 537	89 167	75 973	18 420	50 595	4 494	3 751	6 981	340 097
2010-11	74 237	76 716	72 034	12 292	62 564	2 636	1 514	6 219	308 274
2011-12	88 654	94 704	91 427	16 421	84 585	623	4 589	7 198	388 230
2012-13	102 262	104 151	84 494	14 586	82 156	1 068	6 066	6 232	401 045
2008	117 930	113 782	115 561	19 391	73 922	5 916	5 908	6 925	459 504
2009	99 722	105 964	91 903	20 698	54 819	4 687	5 257	6 758	389 998
2010	78 387	76 462	69 428	13 904	55 316	3 758	2 516	6 974	306 846
2011	81 701	86 959	81 723	14 469	72 529	1 725	2 404	6 275	347 829
2012	95 258	97 832	90 281	15 246	87 914	531	6 591	6 819	400 500
2013	108 482	108 249	79 318	14 988	70 782	1 526	3 919	6 093	393 379
2012									
March	26 588	29 311	26 816	5 319	24 924	315	1 085	2 467	116 829
June	19 003	20 540	22 784	3 765	21 478	-153	2 093	1 608	91 127
September	23 652	24 131	22 323	3 300	22 347	43	1 977	1 762	99 545
December	26 015	23 850	18 358	2 862	19 165	326	1 436	982	92 999
2013									
March	29 258	32 010	23 869	4 962	22 683	611	973	2 185	116 558
June	23 337	24 160	19 944	3 462	17 961	88	1 680	1 303	91 943
September	28 783	29 264	19 592	3 866	16 380	276	1 016	1 375	100 556
December	27 104	22 815	15 913	2 698	13 758	551	250	1 230	84 322
2014									
March	35 285	32 518	20 306	5 450	15 300	683	455	1 553	111 564

.. not applicable

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

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

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

(d) Estimates of total population growth prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2012 they are revised and are no longer subject to revision until rebasing. Estimates for 31 March 2013 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>(b)
<i>Period</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c)									
2007-08	0.73	0.69	0.86	0.47	0.86	0.53	1.33	0.86	0.74
2008-09	0.73	0.67	0.87	0.45	0.84	0.52	1.31	0.91	0.74
2009-10	0.75	0.70	0.85	0.46	0.85	0.46	1.31	1.01	0.75
2010-11	0.70	0.64	0.81	0.43	0.83	0.43	1.28	0.93	0.71
2011-12	0.67	0.70	0.79	0.46	0.85	0.40	1.29	0.97	0.71
2012-13	0.68	0.71	0.78	0.44	0.86	0.32	1.25	1.01	0.71
2008	0.74	0.68	0.87	0.45	0.85	0.53	1.30	0.90	0.74
2009	0.74	0.69	0.85	0.46	0.85	0.50	1.34	0.93	0.74
2010	0.72	0.67	0.83	0.44	0.82	0.43	1.27	0.96	0.72
2011	0.68	0.67	0.79	0.46	0.84	0.45	1.26	0.97	0.70
2012	0.69	0.71	0.81	0.45	0.87	0.33	1.31	1.01	0.72
2013	0.66	0.68	0.77	0.42	0.84	0.31	1.23	1.02	0.69
2012									
March	0.19	0.19	0.22	0.13	0.23	0.10	0.34	0.26	0.20
June	0.16	0.17	0.20	0.11	0.22	0.08	0.37	0.22	0.18
September	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.09	0.19	0.07	0.30	0.26	0.16
December	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.12	0.22	0.08	0.28	0.26	0.19
2013									
March	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.13	0.23	0.10	0.32	0.25	0.19
June	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.11	0.21	0.08	0.33	0.24	0.17
September	0.15	0.18	0.19	0.09	0.19	0.06	0.29	0.29	0.17
December	0.16	0.13	0.18	0.09	0.20	0.08	0.28	0.23	0.16
2014									
March	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.12	0.22	0.09	0.28	0.25	0.18

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

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

(c) Natural increase estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2013 they are revised, based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2013 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (c)(d)									
2007-08	1.28	1.43	1.31	0.98	1.96	0.37	0.76	0.73	1.33
2008-09	1.25	1.59	1.41	1.13	2.04	0.43	0.95	1.04	1.41
2009-10	0.81	1.00	0.83	0.90	1.29	0.33	0.54	0.87	0.90
2010-11	0.72	0.82	0.79	0.56	1.59	0.20	0.48	0.48	0.82
2011-12	0.81	0.98	1.00	0.69	2.26	0.23	1.30	0.85	1.03
2012-13	0.92	1.04	0.89	0.68	2.16	0.27	1.84	0.75	1.05
2008	1.40	1.60	1.51	1.12	2.26	0.42	0.91	0.97	1.50
2009	1.00	1.36	1.11	1.07	1.49	0.38	0.76	1.04	1.15
2010	0.70	0.80	0.73	0.67	1.41	0.24	0.48	0.56	0.79
2011	0.78	0.92	0.91	0.62	1.89	0.21	0.73	0.65	0.93
2012	0.85	1.00	0.97	0.66	2.35	0.25	2.02	0.81	1.05
2013	0.97	1.10	0.80	0.71	1.82	0.27	1.34	0.69	1.03
2012									
March	0.24	0.33	0.30	0.24	0.67	0.10	0.35	0.40	0.32
June	0.16	0.19	0.25	0.14	0.54	0.03	0.58	0.16	0.23
September	0.22	0.26	0.25	0.16	0.64	0.05	0.59	0.20	0.28
December	0.22	0.21	0.16	0.12	0.47	0.07	0.47	0.05	0.22
2013									
March	0.27	0.35	0.27	0.23	0.59	0.11	0.29	0.35	0.32
June	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.16	0.44	0.04	0.47	0.15	0.23
September	0.26	0.29	0.20	0.18	0.44	0.07	0.31	0.18	0.26
December	0.24	0.23	0.12	0.13	0.34	0.05	0.26	0.01	0.21
2014									
March	0.33	0.34	0.22	0.24	0.37	0.09	0.34	0.30	0.30

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

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

(c) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2012 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 31 March 2013 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Preliminary NOM estimates for December 2013 have been corrected due to a data processing error (corrected downwards by 795 people at the national level).

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION RATE (c)									
2007-08	-0.30	-0.04	0.47	-0.27	0.24	0.15	0.65	0.08	..
2008-09	-0.27	0.03	0.35	-0.28	0.23	0.21	0.42	-0.09	..
2009-10	-0.13	0.06	0.14	-0.17	0.09	0.13	-0.29	0.12	..
2010-11	-0.19	0.06	0.15	-0.16	0.31	-0.01	-1.11	0.37	..
2011-12	-0.25	0.03	0.25	-0.15	0.49	-0.51	-0.62	0.14	..
2012-13	-0.20	0.10	0.18	-0.24	0.34	-0.38	-0.52	-0.10	..
2008	-0.31	—	0.42	-0.31	0.30	0.23	0.41	—	..
2009	-0.18	0.05	0.23	-0.19	0.11	0.06	0.16	-0.03	..
2010	-0.15	0.06	0.12	-0.19	0.20	0.14	-0.70	0.49	..
2011	-0.22	0.06	0.20	-0.15	0.39	-0.28	-0.94	0.13	..
2012	-0.23	0.04	0.23	-0.18	0.45	-0.48	-0.49	0.01	..
2013	-0.15	0.13	0.15	-0.24	0.19	-0.28	-0.93	-0.10	..
2012									
March	-0.07	0.01	0.07	-0.05	0.14	-0.14	-0.23	—	..
June	-0.06	—	0.05	-0.02	0.13	-0.14	-0.05	0.04	..
September	-0.05	0.01	0.06	-0.05	0.08	-0.11	-0.06	0.02	..
December	-0.05	0.03	0.04	-0.06	0.09	-0.08	-0.15	-0.04	..
2013									
March	-0.05	0.03	0.04	-0.06	0.09	-0.08	-0.20	-0.02	..
June	-0.05	0.03	0.04	-0.06	0.07	-0.10	-0.10	-0.05	..
September	-0.02	0.03	0.03	-0.05	0.02	-0.08	-0.18	-0.11	..
December	-0.03	0.04	0.04	-0.07	0.01	-0.02	-0.44	0.09	..
2014									
March	-0.01	0.04	0.01	-0.03	0.01	-0.05	-0.44	-0.15	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (d)									
2007-08	1.60	2.00	2.64	1.15	3.11	1.08	2.87	1.67	2.02
2008-09	1.59	2.20	2.59	1.27	3.16	1.16	2.80	1.84	2.08
2009-10	1.28	1.66	1.76	1.14	2.26	0.89	1.66	1.97	1.57
2010-11	1.04	1.40	1.64	0.76	2.73	0.52	0.66	1.72	1.40
2011-12	1.23	1.71	2.04	1.00	3.59	0.12	1.98	1.96	1.74
2012-13	1.40	1.85	1.85	0.88	3.37	0.21	2.57	1.66	1.76
2008	1.71	2.19	2.78	1.23	3.46	1.19	2.73	2.01	2.19
2009	1.42	1.99	2.15	1.30	2.48	0.93	2.36	1.92	1.82
2010	1.10	1.41	1.59	0.86	2.44	0.74	1.10	1.95	1.40
2011	1.14	1.58	1.84	0.89	3.13	0.34	1.04	1.72	1.57
2012	1.31	1.75	2.00	0.93	3.68	0.10	2.83	1.84	1.78
2013	1.47	1.91	1.72	0.90	2.85	0.30	1.64	1.61	1.72
2012									
March	0.37	0.53	0.59	0.32	1.04	0.06	0.47	0.66	0.52
June	0.26	0.37	0.50	0.23	0.89	-0.03	0.90	0.43	0.40
September	0.32	0.43	0.49	0.20	0.92	0.01	0.84	0.47	0.44
December	0.35	0.42	0.40	0.17	0.78	0.06	0.60	0.26	0.41
2013									
March	0.40	0.56	0.52	0.30	0.91	0.12	0.41	0.58	0.51
June	0.32	0.42	0.43	0.21	0.72	0.02	0.70	0.34	0.40
September	0.39	0.51	0.42	0.23	0.65	0.05	0.42	0.36	0.43
December	0.36	0.40	0.34	0.16	0.54	0.11	0.10	0.32	0.36
2014									
March	0.47	0.56	0.43	0.32	0.60	0.13	0.19	0.40	0.48

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) Net interstate migration estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final.

For 30 September 2011 onwards they are preliminary, based on 2011

Census expansion factors, and will only be revised following the 2016

Census – see paragraphs 21–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Estimates of total population growth prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2012 they are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 31 March 2013 and onwards are preliminary, and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex—States and territories

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
2007-08	3 445 097	2 603 921	2 107 284	784 833	1 094 894	246 919	114 771	172 707	10 572 045
2008-09	3 502 936	2 663 347	2 162 727	795 656	1 129 438	250 255	118 321	176 325	10 800 797
2009-10	3 548 107	2 705 597	2 199 403	805 365	1 154 064	252 953	120 516	179 860	10 967 831
2010-11	3 585 109	2 740 959	2 233 959	811 845	1 185 050	254 790	121 483	182 996	11 118 234
2011-12 (b)	3 627 571	2 786 545	2 278 777	820 328	1 231 693	255 220	124 014	186 616	11 312 823
2012-13 (c)(b)	3 677 776	2 838 305	2 319 944	827 795	1 275 466	255 772	127 827	189 626	11 514 584
2008	3 476 199	2 633 317	2 135 996	789 696	1 113 633	248 714	116 223	174 242	10 689 738
2009	3 526 643	2 686 022	2 181 500	800 926	1 140 480	251 434	119 297	177 822	10 886 022
2010	3 565 558	2 720 959	2 214 429	808 037	1 167 862	253 833	120 979	181 314	11 034 979
2011 (b)	3 605 612	2 761 846	2 254 270	815 548	1 205 454	255 044	122 191	184 519	11 206 535
2012 (b)	3 651 443	2 809 865	2 298 358	823 330	1 254 425	255 448	126 228	187 865	11 409 025
2013 (c)	3 705 683	2 863 999	2 336 488	831 124	1 289 820	256 164	128 371	190 838	11 604 568
2012									
March(b)	3 618 501	2 776 423	2 267 730	818 352	1 219 526	255 199	122 652	185 698	11 266 135
June(b)	3 627 571	2 786 545	2 278 777	820 328	1 231 693	255 220	124 014	186 616	11 312 823
September(b)	3 638 930	2 798 415	2 289 746	821 962	1 244 223	255 291	125 257	187 475	11 363 361
December(b)	3 651 443	2 809 865	2 298 358	823 330	1 254 425	255 448	126 228	187 865	11 409 025
2013									
March(c)	3 665 965	2 826 053	2 310 123	825 966	1 266 347	255 771	126 741	188 988	11 468 022
June(c)	3 677 776	2 838 305	2 319 944	827 795	1 275 466	255 772	127 827	189 626	11 514 584
September(c)	3 692 411	2 852 913	2 328 869	829 864	1 283 399	255 890	128 236	190 370	11 564 028
December(c)	3 705 683	2 863 999	2 336 488	831 124	1 289 820	256 164	128 371	190 838	11 604 568
2014									
March(c)	3 723 289	2 880 544	2 346 477	834 044	1 297 550	256 464	128 554	191 727	11 660 739
FEMALES									
2007-08	3 498 364	2 652 454	2 112 221	803 832	1 076 806	251 649	105 103	175 661	10 677 154
2008-09	3 550 819	2 708 587	2 166 044	813 246	1 110 812	254 098	107 706	178 460	10 890 856
2009-10	3 596 185	2 755 504	2 205 341	821 957	1 136 781	255 894	109 262	181 906	11 063 919
2010-11	3 633 420	2 796 858	2 242 819	827 769	1 168 359	256 693	109 809	184 989	11 221 790
2011-12 (b)	3 679 612	2 845 976	2 289 428	835 707	1 206 301	256 886	111 867	188 567	11 415 431
2012-13 (c)(b)	3 731 669	2 898 367	2 332 755	842 826	1 244 684	257 402	114 120	191 789	11 614 715
2008	3 525 583	2 679 968	2 139 555	808 184	1 095 295	253 060	106 303	176 859	10 785 887
2009	3 574 861	2 733 227	2 185 954	817 652	1 123 267	255 027	108 486	180 037	10 979 601
2010	3 614 333	2 774 752	2 222 453	824 445	1 151 201	256 386	109 320	183 519	11 137 490
2011 (b)	3 655 980	2 820 824	2 264 335	831 403	1 186 138	256 900	110 512	186 589	11 313 763
2012 (b)	3 705 407	2 870 637	2 310 528	838 867	1 225 081	257 027	113 066	190 062	11 511 773
2013 (c)	3 759 649	2 924 752	2 351 716	846 061	1 260 468	257 837	114 842	193 182	11 709 609
2012									
March(b)	3 669 679	2 835 558	2 277 691	833 918	1 196 990	257 060	111 136	187 877	11 370 992
June(b)	3 679 612	2 845 976	2 289 428	835 707	1 206 301	256 886	111 867	188 567	11 415 431
September(b)	3 691 905	2 858 237	2 300 782	837 373	1 216 118	256 858	112 601	189 470	11 464 438
December(b)	3 705 407	2 870 637	2 310 528	838 867	1 225 081	257 027	113 066	190 062	11 511 773
2013									
March(c)	3 720 143	2 886 459	2 322 632	841 193	1 235 842	257 315	113 526	191 124	11 569 334
June(c)	3 731 669	2 898 367	2 332 755	842 826	1 244 684	257 402	114 120	191 789	11 614 715
September(c)	3 745 817	2 913 023	2 343 422	844 623	1 253 131	257 560	114 727	192 420	11 665 827
December(c)	3 759 649	2 924 752	2 351 716	846 061	1 260 468	257 837	114 842	193 182	11 709 609
2014									
March(c)	3 777 328	2 940 725	2 362 033	848 591	1 268 038	258 220	115 114	193 846	11 765 002

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

(b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2012 they are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates at 31 March 2013 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS									
2007-08	6 943 461	5 256 375	4 219 505	1 588 665	2 171 700	498 568	219 874	348 368	21 249 199
2008-09	7 053 755	5 371 934	4 328 771	1 608 902	2 240 250	504 353	226 027	354 785	21 691 653
2009-10	7 144 292	5 461 101	4 404 744	1 627 322	2 290 845	508 847	229 778	361 766	22 031 750
2010-11	7 218 529	5 537 817	4 476 778	1 639 614	2 353 409	511 483	231 292	367 985	22 340 024
2011-12 (b)	7 307 183	5 632 521	4 568 205	1 656 035	2 437 994	512 106	235 881	375 183	22 728 254
2012-13 (c)(b)	7 409 445	5 736 672	4 652 699	1 670 621	2 520 150	513 174	241 947	381 415	23 129 299
2008	7 001 782	5 313 285	4 275 551	1 597 880	2 208 928	501 774	222 526	351 101	21 475 625
2009	7 101 504	5 419 249	4 367 454	1 618 578	2 263 747	506 461	227 783	357 859	21 865 623
2010	7 179 891	5 495 711	4 436 882	1 632 482	2 319 063	510 219	230 299	364 833	22 172 469
2011 (b)	7 261 592	5 582 670	4 518 605	1 646 951	2 391 592	511 944	232 703	371 108	22 520 298
2012 (b)	7 356 850	5 680 502	4 608 886	1 662 197	2 479 506	512 475	239 294	377 927	22 920 798
2013 (c)	7 465 332	5 788 751	4 688 204	1 677 185	2 550 288	514 001	243 213	384 020	23 314 177
2012									
March(b)	7 288 180	5 611 981	4 545 421	1 652 270	2 416 516	512 259	233 788	373 575	22 637 127
June(b)	7 307 183	5 632 521	4 568 205	1 656 035	2 437 994	512 106	235 881	375 183	22 728 254
September(b)	7 330 835	5 656 652	4 590 528	1 659 335	2 460 341	512 149	237 858	376 945	22 827 799
December(b)	7 356 850	5 680 502	4 608 886	1 662 197	2 479 506	512 475	239 294	377 927	22 920 798
2013									
March(c)	7 386 108	5 712 512	4 632 755	1 667 159	2 502 189	513 086	240 267	380 112	23 037 356
June(c)	7 409 445	5 736 672	4 652 699	1 670 621	2 520 150	513 174	241 947	381 415	23 129 299
September(c)	7 438 228	5 765 936	4 672 291	1 674 487	2 536 530	513 450	242 963	382 790	23 229 855
December(c)	7 465 332	5 788 751	4 688 204	1 677 185	2 550 288	514 001	243 213	384 020	23 314 177
2014									
March(c)	7 500 617	5 821 269	4 708 510	1 682 635	2 565 588	514 684	243 668	385 573	23 425 741

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

(b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2012 they are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates at 31 March 2013 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

		2008	2012	2013	CHANGE		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	
					2008–2013	2012–2013	2008–2013	2012–2013
ASGS		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
GREATER CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL AREAS								
1GSYD	Greater Sydney	4 409 562	4 676 118	4 757 083	347 521	80 965	1.53	1.73
2GMEL	Greater Melbourne	3 931 438	4 252 458	4 347 955	416 517	95 497	2.03	2.25
3GBRI	Greater Brisbane	2 012 204	2 193 316	2 238 394	226 190	45 078	2.15	2.06
4GADE	Greater Adelaide	1 219 523	1 278 600	1 291 666	72 143	13 066	1.16	1.02
5GPER	Greater Perth	1 682 860	1 904 858	1 972 358	289 498	67 500	3.23	3.54
6GHOB	Greater Hobart	209 166	216 921	217 973	8 807	1 052	0.83	0.48
7GDAR	Greater Darwin	121 210	132 321	136 245	15 035	3 924	2.37	2.97
8ACTE	Australian Capital Territory	348 368	375 183	381 488	33 120	6 305	1.83	1.68
SIGNIFICANT URBAN AREAS								
3006	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads (QLD/NSW)	544 361	593 160	605 134	60 773	11 974	2.14	2.02
1023	Newcastle - Maitland (NSW)	401 436	421 143	425 895	24 459	4 752	1.19	1.13
8001	Canberra - Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	383 922	412 406	418 856	34 934	6 450	1.76	1.56
3014	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	265 622	286 628	292 354	26 732	5 726	1.94	2.00
1035	Wollongong (NSW)	272 289	283 496	286 581	14 292	3 085	1.03	1.09
2008	Geelong (VIC)	170 736	179 348	181 853	11 117	2 505	1.27	1.40
3016	Townsville (QLD)	156 346	171 848	176 035	19 689	4 187	2.40	2.44
3003	Cairns (QLD)	130 197	142 091	145 003	14 806	2 912	2.18	2.05
3015	Toowoomba (QLD)	106 559	110 928	112 588	6 029	1 660	1.11	1.50
2003	Ballarat (VIC)	87 893	95 194	96 940	9 047	1 746	1.98	1.83
2004	Bendigo (VIC)	83 313	88 754	90 280	6 967	1 526	1.62	1.72
1001	Albury - Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	81 540	84 987	86 274	4 734	1 287	1.14	1.51
6004	Launceston (TAS)	84 049	86 097	86 188	2 139	91	0.50	0.11
3010	Mackay (QLD)	74 690	81 979	83 924	9 234	1 945	2.36	2.37
3013	Rockhampton (QLD)	73 090	77 654	79 298	6 208	1 644	1.64	2.12
5003	Bunbury (WA)	61 685	70 258	72 464	10 779	2 206	3.27	3.14
3002	Bundaberg (QLD)	66 846	69 960	70 359	3 513	399	1.03	0.57
1011	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	64 218	66 823	67 519	3 301	696	1.01	1.04
1034	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	52 891	54 132	54 679	1 788	547	0.67	1.01
3008	Hervey Bay (QLD)	46 536	50 555	51 168	4 632	613	1.92	1.21
2013	Mildura - Wentworth (VIC)	47 596	48 893	49 441	1 845	548	0.76	1.12
2017	Shepparton - Mooroopna (VIC)	45 304	48 191	48 637	3 333	446	1.43	0.93
3005	Gladstone - Tannum Sands (QLD)	40 778	44 577	46 377	5 599	1 800	2.61	4.04
1027	Port Macquarie (NSW)	41 496	43 786	44 180	2 684	394	1.26	0.90
1031	Tamworth (NSW)	38 663	40 704	41 304	2 641	600	1.33	1.47
2019	Traralgon - Morwell (VIC)	38 941	40 911	40 910	1 969	-1	0.99	—
1025	Orange (NSW)	35 859	38 523	39 226	3 367	703	1.81	1.82
5006	Geraldton (WA)	35 072	37 822	38 931	3 859	1 109	2.11	2.93
1006	Bowral - Mittagong (NSW)	35 139	36 568	36 994	1 855	426	1.03	1.16
1012	Dubbo (NSW)	34 219	35 701	36 089	1 870	388	1.07	1.09
1024	Nowra - Bomaderry (NSW)	32 824	34 843	34 885	2 061	42	1.23	0.12
1005	Bathurst (NSW)	32 014	34 203	34 870	2 856	667	1.72	1.95
5004	Busselton (WA)	28 320	32 879	34 241	5 921	1 362	3.87	4.14
2022	Warrnambool (VIC)	32 010	33 332	33 625	1 615	293	0.99	0.88
5007	Kalgoorlie - Boulder (WA)	30 688	32 727	33 484	2 796	757	1.76	2.31

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Based on data published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012–13* (cat. no. 3218.0), released on 3 April 2014.

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

(d) Estimates at 30 June 2008 are final. Estimates at 30 June 2012 are revised. Estimates at 30 June 2013 are preliminary.

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
MALES									
0–4	250 110	189 610	162 270	51 549	86 318	16 231	9 800	13 459	779 429
5–9	239 124	179 285	159 368	50 095	82 185	16 428	9 193	11 953	747 711
10–14	229 670	170 228	153 039	49 767	77 715	16 520	8 735	10 772	716 545
15–19	239 062	182 865	157 749	53 509	82 853	17 635	8 918	11 811	754 510
20–24	258 177	211 237	167 884	59 221	96 565	16 380	10 805	17 145	837 573
25–29	266 416	221 953	170 445	58 533	111 197	14 875	12 487	17 185	873 452
30–34	262 929	212 004	161 369	54 347	100 344	14 387	11 480	15 832	832 994
35–39	246 105	195 126	154 073	51 544	88 951	14 572	9 587	14 052	774 162
40–44	257 877	204 795	167 646	57 954	95 042	17 146	9 609	13 944	824 161
45–49	238 705	187 227	152 825	56 205	86 220	16 744	8 314	12 221	758 583
50–54	246 958	185 862	153 302	57 343	83 391	18 563	8 154	12 036	765 730
55–59	223 780	166 892	136 155	52 626	73 791	17 699	6 958	10 392	688 382
60–64	199 264	147 375	124 221	48 244	64 018	16 728	5 626	9 052	614 658
65–69	177 231	129 072	108 729	42 256	53 033	14 829	3 901	7 385	536 488
70–74	127 580	94 147	76 367	30 482	36 830	10 700	2 217	4 841	383 203
75–79	94 157	70 156	52 192	23 008	25 958	7 392	1 121	3 385	277 383
80–84	66 954	50 013	35 062	16 890	17 506	5 086	605	2 284	194 410
85–89	38 097	28 804	19 230	10 123	9 652	2 778	238	1 334	110 258
90–94	13 109	9 794	6 738	3 436	3 245	913	73	446	37 756
95–99	2 222	1 672	1 157	595	572	153	np	np	6 466
100 and over	249	188	123	68	80	13	np	np	730
All ages	3 677 776	2 838 305	2 319 944	827 795	1 275 466	255 772	127 827	189 626	11 514 584

FEMALES

0–4	236 594	179 373	153 964	48 778	82 107	15 192	9 232	12 656	737 968
5–9	225 368	170 155	150 272	47 797	78 856	15 204	8 627	11 203	707 559
10–14	217 178	162 513	145 125	47 588	75 285	15 560	8 314	10 520	682 174
15–19	225 792	173 117	150 296	50 910	77 138	16 148	7 588	11 329	712 385
20–24	247 782	203 836	164 728	55 757	89 796	15 117	8 740	16 232	802 051
25–29	265 357	220 596	168 918	56 450	100 152	14 859	10 952	16 963	854 325
30–34	264 068	212 094	161 324	53 305	92 622	14 770	10 042	15 792	824 090
35–39	249 966	197 563	156 774	51 277	85 297	14 933	8 887	13 831	778 601
40–44	265 612	212 139	171 114	58 192	91 225	17 813	8 879	14 106	839 188
45–49	243 933	193 426	155 784	56 571	84 079	17 365	7 658	12 661	771 562
50–54	252 492	191 703	157 337	58 866	83 000	19 107	7 409	12 452	782 460
55–59	229 464	173 618	138 954	54 456	73 928	18 058	6 328	10 895	705 785
60–64	203 191	154 287	124 103	50 205	63 923	16 590	4 605	9 603	626 577
65–69	179 276	134 934	107 900	44 588	52 219	14 585	3 022	7 884	544 435
70–74	133 002	99 818	76 909	32 825	38 047	10 587	1 757	5 272	398 236
75–79	106 546	80 418	56 392	26 496	29 443	8 217	1 000	3 965	312 489
80–84	87 203	65 824	44 433	22 223	22 970	6 439	626	2 987	252 713
85–89	61 955	46 351	30 561	16 669	15 434	4 332	292	2 209	177 804
90–94	28 781	20 761	13 880	7 720	7 127	2 011	132	963	81 375
95–99	7 122	5 112	3 520	1 878	1 763	451	np	np	20 111
100 and over	987	729	467	275	273	64	np	np	2 827
All ages	3 731 669	2 898 367	2 332 755	842 826	1 244 684	257 402	114 120	191 789	11 614 715

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

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

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

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
PERSONS									
0–4	486 704	368 983	316 234	100 327	168 425	31 423	19 032	26 115	1 517 397
5–9	464 492	349 440	309 640	97 892	161 041	31 632	17 820	23 156	1 455 270
10–14	446 848	332 741	298 164	97 355	153 000	32 080	17 049	21 292	1 398 719
15–19	464 854	355 982	308 045	104 419	159 991	33 783	16 506	23 140	1 466 895
20–24	505 959	415 073	332 612	114 978	186 361	31 497	19 545	33 377	1 639 624
25–29	531 773	442 549	339 363	114 983	211 349	29 734	23 439	34 148	1 727 777
30–34	526 997	424 098	322 693	107 652	192 966	29 157	21 522	31 624	1 657 084
35–39	496 071	392 689	310 847	102 821	174 248	29 505	18 474	27 883	1 552 763
40–44	523 489	416 934	338 760	116 146	186 267	34 959	18 488	28 050	1 663 349
45–49	482 638	380 653	308 609	112 776	170 299	34 109	15 972	24 882	1 530 145
50–54	499 450	377 565	310 639	116 209	166 391	37 670	15 563	24 488	1 548 190
55–59	453 244	340 510	275 109	107 082	147 719	35 757	13 286	21 287	1 394 167
60–64	402 455	301 662	248 324	98 449	127 941	33 318	10 231	18 655	1 241 235
65–69	356 507	264 006	216 629	86 844	105 252	29 414	6 923	15 269	1 080 923
70–74	260 582	193 965	153 276	63 307	74 877	21 287	3 974	10 113	781 439
75–79	200 703	150 574	108 584	49 504	55 401	15 609	2 121	7 350	589 872
80–84	154 157	115 837	79 495	39 113	40 476	11 525	1 231	5 271	447 123
85–89	100 052	75 155	49 791	26 792	25 086	7 110	530	3 543	288 062
90–94	41 890	30 555	20 618	11 156	10 372	2 924	205	1 409	119 131
95–99	9 344	6 784	4 677	2 473	2 335	604	np	np	26 577
100 and over	1 236	917	590	343	353	77	np	np	3 557
All ages	7 409 445	5 736 672	4 652 699	1 670 621	2 520 150	513 174	241 947	381 415	23 129 299

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

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

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

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2009(b)	2010(b)	2011(b)	2012(c)	2013(d)	2009(b)	2010(b)	2011(b)	2012(c)	2013(d)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	731 969	746 322	748 527	764 555	779 429	3.37	3.39	3.35	3.36	3.37
5–9	689 986	697 910	712 205	729 260	747 711	3.18	3.17	3.19	3.21	3.23
10–14	711 605	710 019	711 543	713 342	716 545	3.28	3.22	3.19	3.14	3.10
15–19	751 442	749 321	746 599	750 636	754 510	3.46	3.40	3.34	3.30	3.26
20–24	813 622	824 068	823 470	829 036	837 573	3.75	3.74	3.69	3.65	3.62
25–29	801 314	826 369	841 084	859 142	873 452	3.69	3.75	3.76	3.78	3.78
30–34	738 309	749 576	769 211	798 496	832 994	3.40	3.40	3.44	3.51	3.60
35–39	796 271	794 307	782 204	774 856	774 162	3.67	3.61	3.50	3.41	3.35
40–44	750 450	762 854	786 748	810 275	824 161	3.46	3.46	3.52	3.57	3.56
45–49	770 435	770 567	764 147	759 390	758 583	3.55	3.50	3.42	3.34	3.28
50–54	709 117	723 754	739 627	754 013	765 730	3.27	3.29	3.31	3.32	3.31
55–59	639 246	648 777	662 069	675 708	688 382	2.95	2.94	2.96	2.97	2.98
60–64	579 498	597 038	611 198	608 182	614 658	2.67	2.71	2.74	2.68	2.66
65–69	430 379	451 241	474 253	508 032	536 488	1.98	2.05	2.12	2.24	2.32
70–74	329 642	344 030	357 296	371 058	383 203	1.52	1.56	1.60	1.63	1.66
75–79	252 539	253 763	258 411	267 237	277 383	1.16	1.15	1.16	1.18	1.20
80–84	180 966	186 331	190 572	192 716	194 410	0.83	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.84
85–89	91 483	96 198	100 938	105 239	110 258	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.48
90–94	26 757	29 269	31 721	34 836	37 756	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16
95–99	5 248	5 592	5 859	6 178	6 466	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
100 and over	519	525	552	636	730	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	10 800 797	10 967 831	11 118 234	11 312 823	11 514 584	49.79	49.78	49.77	49.77	49.78
FEMALES										
0–4	693 715	707 690	709 587	724 790	737 968	3.20	3.21	3.18	3.19	3.19
5–9	656 114	662 272	675 429	690 320	707 559	3.02	3.01	3.02	3.04	3.06
10–14	674 651	674 485	676 322	678 260	682 174	3.11	3.06	3.03	2.98	2.95
15–19	710 996	710 727	706 860	709 039	712 385	3.28	3.23	3.16	3.12	3.08
20–24	767 754	780 986	788 193	794 895	802 051	3.54	3.54	3.53	3.50	3.47
25–29	775 995	800 887	817 086	837 419	854 325	3.58	3.64	3.66	3.68	3.69
30–34	738 068	748 621	766 950	792 658	824 090	3.40	3.40	3.43	3.49	3.56
35–39	808 009	806 239	791 706	781 494	778 601	3.72	3.66	3.54	3.44	3.37
40–44	761 613	774 248	800 496	825 253	839 188	3.51	3.51	3.58	3.63	3.63
45–49	783 995	784 237	777 690	773 305	771 562	3.61	3.56	3.48	3.40	3.34
50–54	720 965	736 829	754 436	769 697	782 460	3.32	3.34	3.38	3.39	3.38
55–59	647 926	659 626	673 924	690 394	705 785	2.99	2.99	3.02	3.04	3.05
60–64	578 022	597 346	614 802	615 828	626 577	2.66	2.71	2.75	2.71	2.71
65–69	435 484	457 154	480 007	515 590	544 435	2.01	2.07	2.15	2.27	2.35
70–74	350 656	360 864	370 375	384 367	398 236	1.62	1.64	1.66	1.69	1.72
75–79	295 026	296 045	299 930	305 669	312 489	1.36	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.35
80–84	247 645	250 653	253 460	253 075	252 713	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.11	1.09
85–89	160 730	166 945	171 335	174 425	177 804	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.77	0.77
90–94	63 764	67 118	71 772	76 719	81 375	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.35
95–99	17 493	18 529	18 930	19 575	20 111	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09
100 and over	2 235	2 418	2 500	2 659	2 827	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	10 890 856	11 063 919	11 221 790	11 415 431	11 614 715	50.21	50.22	50.23	50.23	50.22

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2009(b) no.	2010(b) no.	2011(b) no.	2012(c) no.	2013(d) no.	2009(b) %	2010(b) %	2011(b) %	2012(c) %	2013(d) %
0–4	1 425 684	1 454 012	1 458 114	1 489 345	1 517 397	6.57	6.60	6.53	6.55	6.56
5–9	1 346 100	1 360 182	1 387 634	1 419 580	1 455 270	6.21	6.17	6.21	6.25	6.29
10–14	1 386 256	1 384 504	1 387 865	1 391 602	1 398 719	6.39	6.28	6.21	6.12	6.05
15–19	1 462 438	1 460 048	1 453 459	1 459 675	1 466 895	6.74	6.63	6.51	6.42	6.34
20–24	1 581 376	1 605 054	1 611 663	1 623 931	1 639 624	7.29	7.29	7.21	7.14	7.09
25–29	1 577 309	1 627 256	1 658 170	1 696 561	1 727 777	7.27	7.39	7.42	7.46	7.47
30–34	1 476 377	1 498 197	1 536 161	1 591 154	1 657 084	6.81	6.80	6.88	7.00	7.16
35–39	1 604 280	1 600 546	1 573 910	1 556 350	1 552 763	7.40	7.26	7.05	6.85	6.71
40–44	1 512 063	1 537 102	1 587 244	1 635 528	1 663 349	6.97	6.98	7.10	7.20	7.19
45–49	1 554 430	1 554 804	1 541 837	1 532 695	1 530 145	7.17	7.06	6.90	6.74	6.62
50–54	1 430 082	1 460 583	1 494 063	1 523 710	1 548 190	6.59	6.63	6.69	6.70	6.69
55–59	1 287 172	1 308 403	1 335 993	1 366 102	1 394 167	5.93	5.94	5.98	6.01	6.03
60–64	1 157 520	1 194 384	1 226 000	1 224 010	1 241 235	5.34	5.42	5.49	5.39	5.37
65–69	865 863	908 395	954 260	1 023 622	1 080 923	3.99	4.12	4.27	4.50	4.67
70–74	680 298	704 894	727 671	755 425	781 439	3.14	3.20	3.26	3.32	3.38
75–79	547 565	549 808	558 341	572 906	589 872	2.52	2.50	2.50	2.52	2.55
80–84	428 611	436 984	444 032	445 791	447 123	1.98	1.98	1.99	1.96	1.93
85–89	252 213	263 143	272 273	279 664	288 062	1.16	1.19	1.22	1.23	1.25
90–94	90 521	96 387	103 493	111 555	119 131	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.49	0.52
95–99	22 741	24 121	24 789	25 753	26 577	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
100 and over	2 754	2 943	3 052	3 295	3 557	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
All ages	21 691 653	22 031 750	22 340 024	22 728 254	23 129 299	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

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

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

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

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percentage(a)</i>
	no.	%
Australia – at 31 March 2014 (b)		
New South Wales	7 500 617	32.0
Victoria	5 821 269	24.8
Queensland	4 708 510	20.1
South Australia	1 682 635	7.2
Western Australia	2 565 588	11.0
Tasmania	514 684	2.2
Northern Territory	243 668	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	385 573	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	408	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	2 217	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	572	0.0
Total Other Territories	3 197	0.0
Total Australia	23 425 741	100.0
Australian External Territories – at 31 March 2014 (c)		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	..
Coral Sea Islands Territory	4	..
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	102	..
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	..
Total Australian External Territories	106	..

.. not applicable

- (a) Percentage of the population of total Australia.
- (b) Estimates at 31 March 2014 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Estimates for the Australian External Territories are updated annually at 30 June and are not subject to a revision process unless a more recent estimate is required for electoral apportionment purposes. In keeping with legislative requirements, it is anticipated that the Electoral Commissioner will require a set of statistics before the end of this quarter for electoral determination purposes – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Includes only the population administered by the Australian Antarctic Territory.

PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION (a)—States and territories

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

.. not applicable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESTIMATES — MALES

2001	84 888	17 544	71 737	14 458	35 874	9 706	29 918	2 224	266 450
2005	91 987	19 623	80 685	16 014	38 957	10 634	32 229	2 514	292 758
2006	93 982	20 103	82 870	16 472	39 808	10 903	32 800	2 581	299 637
2007	96 089	20 773	85 034	16 878	40 615	11 112	33 175	2 699	306 495
2008	97 993	21 481	87 302	17 330	41 428	11 383	33 534	2 820	313 393
2009	99 991	22 139	89 644	17 751	42 237	11 643	33 876	2 942	320 345
2010	101 987	22 824	91 922	18 168	43 047	11 882	34 195	3 062	327 214
2011	103 907	23 543	94 082	18 554	43 731	12 076	34 479	3 181	333 683

ESTIMATES — FEMALES

2001	85 939	18 272	71 808	14 610	36 120	9 586	29 784	2 032	268 268
2005	92 738	20 063	81 036	16 245	39 445	10 492	32 186	2 400	294 728
2006	94 588	20 581	83 434	16 681	40 392	10 742	32 775	2 495	301 813
2007	96 695	21 206	85 687	17 061	41 296	11 011	33 148	2 577	308 808
2008	98 708	21 864	87 961	17 503	42 154	11 295	33 507	2 651	315 774
2009	100 682	22 503	90 313	17 936	42 977	11 572	33 835	2 754	322 704
2010	102 639	23 133	92 629	18 401	43 769	11 831	34 125	2 861	329 521
2011	104 569	23 790	94 872	18 854	44 539	12 089	34 371	2 979	336 198

ESTIMATES — PERSONS

2001	170 827	35 816	143 545	29 068	71 994	19 292	59 702	4 256	534 718
2005	184 725	39 686	161 721	32 259	78 402	21 126	64 415	4 914	587 486
2006	188 570	40 684	166 304	33 153	80 200	21 645	65 575	5 076	601 450
2007	192 784	41 979	170 721	33 939	81 911	22 123	66 323	5 276	615 303
2008	196 701	43 345	175 263	34 833	83 582	22 678	67 041	5 471	629 167
2009	200 673	44 642	179 957	35 687	85 214	23 215	67 711	5 696	643 049
2010	204 626	45 957	184 551	36 569	86 816	23 713	68 320	5 923	656 735
2011	208 476	47 333	188 954	37 408	88 270	24 165	68 850	6 160	669 881

PROJECTIONS, SERIES A — PERSONS (c)

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

PROJECTIONS, SERIES B — PERSONS (d)

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

(a) These estimates and projections use final rebased Estimates at 30 June 2011 as the base population – see paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0).

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

(c) Series A assumes: constant fertility rates; 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.

(d) Series B assumes: an annual decrease of 0.5% in fertility rates; 1% 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 0.3 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.

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

(a) These estimates and projections use final rebased Estimates at 30 June 2011 as the base population – see paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0).

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

(c) Series C assumes: an annual decrease of 1.0% in fertility rates; constant 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 0.2 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.

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(c)
MALES									
0–4	13 195	3 007	12 700	2 282	5 230	1 513	3 868	390	42 197
5–9	12 779	2 788	11 871	2 233	5 107	1 430	4 056	327	40 608
10–14	12 784	2 759	11 414	2 158	5 110	1 519	3 761	315	39 836
15–19	12 121	2 705	10 644	2 071	4 727	1 377	3 529	443	37 627
20–24	9 347	2 273	8 389	1 825	4 293	1 091	3 369	390	30 980
25–29	7 166	1 727	6 905	1 520	3 623	873	3 083	311	25 216
30–34	5 599	1 305	5 727	1 071	2 876	598	2 483	189	19 861
35–39	5 822	1 392	5 696	1 092	2 874	597	2 386	194	20 063
40–44	5 777	1 413	5 356	1 076	2 629	694	2 152	163	19 268
45–49	5 039	1 200	4 595	956	2 180	583	1 721	151	16 431
50–54	4 656	947	3 684	723	1 835	552	1 447	117	13 970
55–59	3 474	751	2 764	592	1 288	454	1 051	101	10 482
60–64	2 543	509	1 862	378	852	331	669	46	7 195
65–69	1 647	322	1 160	252	517	209	410	26	4 544
70–74	995	210	650	144	270	118	230	12	2 634
75 and over	963	235	665	181	320	137	264	6	2 771
75–79	574	115	367	89	172	np	132	np	1 523
80–84	255	75	189	49	94	np	83	np	791
85 and over	134	45	109	43	54	np	49	np	457
All ages	103 907	23 543	94 082	18 554	43 731	12 076	34 479	3 181	333 683
FEMALES									
0–4	12 815	2 966	12 113	2 176	5 205	1 507	3 545	307	40 649
5–9	11 979	2 658	11 539	2 085	5 267	1 290	3 781	323	38 935
10–14	12 100	2 756	11 159	2 155	4 970	1 388	3 508	344	38 395
15–19	11 512	2 481	9 872	1 888	4 462	1 305	3 321	304	35 155
20–24	8 859	2 387	8 228	1 794	4 095	1 106	3 332	372	30 186
25–29	7 194	1 697	6 945	1 524	3 525	908	3 091	283	25 174
30–34	5 868	1 465	5 919	1 161	2 967	678	2 554	200	20 820
35–39	6 472	1 387	6 027	1 177	2 838	679	2 461	179	21 237
40–44	6 557	1 453	5 830	1 168	2 885	794	2 378	168	21 239
45–49	5 806	1 185	4 820	1 020	2 340	657	1 757	169	17 758
50–54	4 853	965	3 984	871	1 944	569	1 526	120	14 842
55–59	3 628	796	2 973	587	1 503	414	1 076	100	11 080
60–64	2 639	585	2 151	442	1 028	302	799	45	7 995
65–69	1 745	382	1 409	295	611	175	480	33	5 136
70–74	1 150	255	854	206	394	138	325	15	3 338
75 and over	1 392	372	1 049	305	505	179	437	17	4 259
75–79	703	173	529	140	242	np	220	np	2 099
80–84	440	112	310	98	148	np	123	np	1 289
85 and over	249	87	210	67	115	np	94	np	871
All ages	104 569	23 790	94 872	18 854	44 539	12 089	34 371	2 979	336 198

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
2007–08	97 303	70 515	61 710	19 773	30 588	6 745	3 895	4 608	295 168
2008–09	99 233	71 227	63 288	19 923	30 806	6 824	3 905	4 849	300 077
2009–10	100 355	72 722	63 553	20 033	31 689	6 545	3 901	5 197	304 016
2010–11	99 385	71 593	62 888	19 856	31 846	6 545	3 922	5 098	301 150
2011–12 (c)	98 886	75 018	63 227	20 267	32 939	6 351	4 014	5 285	306 025
2012–13 (c)	99 926	76 542	63 959	20 496	34 513	6 109	4 012	5 534	311 124
2008	99 008	70 726	62 492	19 869	30 724	6 791	3 874	4 754	298 264
2009	99 034	71 906	63 108	19 830	31 330	6 727	3 937	4 950	300 844
2010	99 134	71 951	63 006	19 934	31 387	6 402	3 877	5 078	300 787
2011 (c)	98 799	72 907	62 774	20 197	32 332	6 562	3 932	5 254	302 788
2012 (c)	101 013	76 299	64 557	20 514	34 112	6 191	4 048	5 476	312 244
2013 (c)(d)	97 799	74 308	63 238	19 851	34 227	5 991	4 049	5 601	305 091
2012									
March(c)	25 200	18 850	16 559	5 007	8 542	1 553	1 039	1 378	78 134
June(c)	25 050	18 810	16 145	5 051	8 500	1 541	1 086	1 279	77 473
September(c)	25 667	19 189	16 142	5 269	8 458	1 560	996	1 429	78 722
December(c)	25 096	19 450	15 711	5 187	8 612	1 537	927	1 390	77 915
2013									
March(c)	24 630	18 983	16 072	5 055	8 768	1 517	1 010	1 343	77 385
June(c)	24 533	18 920	16 034	4 985	8 675	1 495	1 079	1 372	77 102
September(d)	25 443	20 372	16 438	5 076	8 428	1 477	983	1 603	79 826
December(d)	23 193	16 033	14 694	4 735	8 356	1 502	977	1 283	70 778
2014									
March(d)	24 473	19 803	16 635	5 107	8 837	1 569	922	1 405	78 764
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (e)									
2007–08	1.902	1.869	2.114	1.943	2.045	2.192	2.233	1.688	1.959
2008–09	1.906	1.862	2.172	1.930	1.980	2.207	2.181	1.744	1.963
2009–10	1.873	1.767	2.022	1.895	1.935	2.028	2.088	1.796	1.888
2010–11	1.972	1.798	2.022	1.872	1.934	2.116	2.121	1.741	1.927
2011–12 (f)	1.947	1.848	1.998	1.894	1.914	2.069	2.175	1.764	1.927
2012–13 (g)	1.943	1.848	1.979	1.897	1.914	2.019	2.112	1.803	1.921

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

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

(c) Birth estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2013 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing – see paragraphs 7–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Birth estimates for 30 September 2013 onwards are preliminary based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing and are subject to revision – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Births per woman.

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

(g) Calculated using revised births on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP for September and December 2012 and preliminary ERP for March and June 2013, and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
2007-08	47 667	35 197	26 152	12 440	12 432	4 150	1 045	1 645	140 736
2008-09	48 695	36 033	26 769	12 722	12 584	4 225	1 015	1 683	143 734
2009-10	47 319	35 058	26 955	12 577	12 755	4 236	937	1 604	141 450
2010-11	49 387	36 421	27 084	12 786	12 718	4 343	977	1 716	145 436
2011-12 (c)	50 465	36 168	27 794	12 773	12 969	4 285	1 020	1 721	147 203
2012-13 (c)	50 281	36 588	28 432	13 133	13 462	4 461	1 070	1 736	149 166
2008	48 353	35 514	26 459	12 690	12 559	4 162	1 055	1 673	142 470
2009	47 534	35 493	26 580	12 544	12 623	4 201	954	1 669	141 607
2010	47 876	35 783	26 724	12 791	12 751	4 245	974	1 656	142 809
2011 (c)	50 177	36 313	27 819	12 696	12 739	4 262	1 023	1 703	146 738
2012 (c)	50 867	36 536	28 120	13 145	13 292	4 485	1 009	1 722	149 180
2013 (c)(d)	49 526	35 889	27 778	12 794	13 483	4 396	1 102	1 739	146 714
2012									
March(c)	11 471	8 449	6 475	2 913	3 072	1 045	239	395	34 061
June(c)	13 105	9 095	7 067	3 233	3 240	1 110	228	441	37 520
September(c)	14 553	10 133	8 043	3 732	3 791	1 201	279	470	42 203
December(c)	11 738	8 859	6 535	3 267	3 189	1 129	263	416	35 396
2013									
March(c)	11 375	8 495	6 649	2 917	3 113	1 028	253	392	34 223
June(c)	12 615	9 101	7 205	3 217	3 369	1 103	275	458	37 344
September(d)	14 237	9 818	7 413	3 500	3 617	1 164	282	480	40 512
December(d)	11 299	8 475	6 511	3 160	3 384	1 101	292	409	34 635
2014									
March(d)	12 646	9 267	7 151	3 141	3 146	1 084	232	435	37 105

STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (e)

2007-08	6.04	5.96	6.21	6.06	5.89	6.88	9.48	5.73	6.08
2008-09	6.00	5.93	6.16	6.06	5.79	6.84	9.23	5.68	6.03
2009-10	5.65	5.59	6.00	5.84	5.66	6.71	8.01	5.21	5.76
2010-11	5.70	5.61	5.83	5.78	5.44	6.67	8.18	5.34	5.72
2011-12 (f)	5.66	5.40	5.80	5.62	5.33	6.38	7.88	5.13	5.62
2012-13 (g)	5.48	5.30	5.73	5.66	5.33	6.57	8.38	4.97	5.52

- (a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data, see paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Death estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2013 they are revised, based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraphs 7–10 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Death estimates for 30 September 2013 onwards are preliminary based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revision – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (e) Based on the direct method per 1,000 persons. The standard population used is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 as published prior to recasting the ERP series – see Glossary entry for Standardised Death Rate for further details.
- (f) Calculated using revised deaths on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP, and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (g) Calculated using revised deaths on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP for September and December 2012 and preliminary ERP for March and June 2013, and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania(b)	Northern Territory(b)	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia(c)
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS									
2007–08	370	260	277	73	107	29	25	18	1 160
2008–09	422	290	332	80	83	27	32	24	1 290
2009–10	360	221	340	63	107	23	26	14	1 154
2010–11	376	241	300	72	99	28	35	17	1 168
2011–12 (d)	362	220	281	60	81	30	34	16	1 084
2012–13 (d)	323	216	287	59	92	20	27	13	1 037
2008	400	266	299	71	95	26	30	26	1 214
2009	372	251	353	71	101	23	28	14	1 213
2010	388	251	316	74	106	28	28	18	1 209
2011 (d)	368	216	303	56	93	28	41	16	1 121
2012 (d)	313	211	271	62	79	22	24	15	997
2013 (d)(e)	362	226	285	61	85	21	32	16	1 088
2012									
March(d)	76	59	76	13	16	np	np	np	257
June(d)	90	52	44	21	18	np	np	np	243
September(d)	72	57	81	12	23	np	np	np	258
December(d)	75	43	70	16	22	np	np	np	239
2013									
March(d)	94	57	63	14	24	np	np	np	273
June(d)	82	59	73	17	23	np	np	np	267
September(e)	83	40	77	12	20	np	np	np	251
December(e)	103	70	72	18	18	np	np	np	297
2014									
March(e)	78	63	83	7	21	np	np	np	280
INFANT MORTALITY RATES (f)									
2007–08	3.80	3.69	4.49	3.69	3.50	4.30	6.42	3.91	3.93
2008–09	4.25	4.07	5.25	4.02	2.69	3.96	8.20	4.95	4.30
2009–10	3.59	3.04	5.35	3.15	3.38	3.51	6.67	2.69	3.80
2010–11	3.78	3.37	4.77	3.63	3.11	4.28	8.92	3.34	3.88
2011–12 (g)	3.66	2.93	4.44	2.96	2.46	4.72	8.47	3.03	3.54
2012–13 (g)	3.23	2.82	4.49	2.88	2.67	3.27	6.73	2.35	3.33

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

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

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

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

(d) Death estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2013 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraphs 7–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Death estimates for 30 September 2013 onwards are preliminary based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
NOM ARRIVALS									
2007-08	170 959	123 445	99 666	25 158	66 148	3 896	4 711	7 352	501 336
2008-09	169 020	132 643	103 114	27 257	69 712	4 294	5 537	8 187	519 785
2009-10	144 206	109 133	84 885	24 817	57 924	4 009	4 670	8 273	437 927
2010-11	141 979	104 896	84 253	20 158	64 929	3 470	4 809	7 274	431 781
2011-12 (b)	148 114	113 314	95 420	22 465	82 870	3 570	6 597	8 881	481 231
2012-13 (b)(c)	157 649	120 882	94 578	22 624	86 344	3 785	8 173	8 697	502 733
2008	178 555	132 997	106 898	27 161	72 852	4 269	5 193	8 035	535 965
2009	155 060	123 839	94 201	26 806	60 961	4 109	5 234	8 556	478 792
2010	141 228	102 814	82 308	21 905	60 978	3 738	4 593	7 553	425 119
2011 (b)	146 230	109 518	90 456	20 816	72 451	3 479	5 367	7 929	456 258
2012 (b)	150 099	116 119	95 180	22 371	88 496	3 691	8 308	8 825	493 089
2013 (c)(d)	164 963	126 314	93 230	23 614	81 582	3 851	7 757	8 647	509 962
2012									
March(b)	39 253	32 461	25 187	6 708	23 144	1 117	1 550	2 795	132 215
June(b)	31 793	24 105	21 597	4 647	20 440	690	2 107	1 779	107 158
September(b)	38 920	30 409	24 671	5 724	23 616	939	2 461	2 336	129 076
December(b)	40 133	29 144	23 725	5 292	21 296	945	2 190	1 915	124 640
2013									
March(c)	43 382	35 238	25 523	6 741	22 593	1 213	1 571	2 727	138 989
June(c)	35 214	26 091	20 659	4 867	18 839	688	1 951	1 719	110 028
September(c)	43 298	33 828	24 268	6 317	20 647	1 008	2 286	2 355	134 007
December(c)(d)	43 069	31 157	22 780	5 689	19 503	942	1 949	1 846	126 938
2014									
March(c)	46 518	34 800	22 743	6 912	18 144	1 088	1 665	2 487	134 363
NOM DEPARTURES									
2007-08	83 570	49 883	45 759	9 831	24 972	2 061	3 088	4 834	223 998
2008-09	82 277	49 027	43 795	9 252	25 384	2 167	3 438	4 579	219 919
2009-10	87 054	55 454	49 065	10 280	29 058	2 330	3 439	5 188	241 869
2010-11	90 304	60 265	49 624	10 990	28 504	2 477	3 709	5 536	251 409
2011-12 (b)	89 916	58 899	50 494	11 114	29 671	2 401	3 579	5 748	251 823
2012-13 (b)(c)	90 569	62 128	53 807	11 428	33 572	2 423	3 829	5 889	263 646
2008	82 128	49 772	44 058	9 544	24 663	2 180	3 223	4 710	220 278
2009	84 896	51 752	46 876	9 633	28 120	2 183	3 544	4 888	231 892
2010	91 184	59 600	50 638	11 011	29 081	2 508	3 506	5 552	253 081
2011 (b)	90 243	59 207	50 144	10 772	28 562	2 396	3 695	5 560	250 579
2012 (b)	88 189	60 385	51 560	11 456	32 205	2 429	3 617	5 810	255 653
2013 (c)(d)	93 535	64 012	56 269	11 739	36 344	2 460	4 561	6 038	274 960
2012									
March(b)	21 464	14 061	11 467	2 729	7 085	617	733	1 303	59 459
June(b)	20 289	13 236	10 383	2 340	7 275	545	752	1 163	55 984
September(b)	22 601	15 722	13 274	3 105	8 006	671	1 067	1 603	66 050
December(b)	23 835	17 366	16 436	3 282	9 839	596	1 065	1 741	74 160
2013									
March(c)	23 734	15 345	12 891	2 849	7 848	658	866	1 402	65 593
June(c)	20 399	13 695	11 206	2 192	7 879	498	831	1 143	57 843
September(c)	24 001	16 966	15 056	3 244	9 656	632	1 541	1 668	72 765
December(c)(d)	25 401	18 006	17 116	3 454	10 961	672	1 323	1 825	78 759
2014									
March(c)	22 024	15 286	12 610	2 920	8 791	638	841	1 346	64 458

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

(b) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2012 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revisions. For further information, see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates for 31 March 2013 onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Preliminary NOM estimates for December 2013 have been corrected due to a data processing error (at the national level, arrivals are up by 6,207 people and departures are up by 7,002 people, which results in a NOM decrease of 795 people).

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia(a)</i>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
2007-08	87 389	73 562	53 907	15 327	41 176	1 835	1 623	2 518	277 338
2008-09	86 743	83 616	59 319	18 005	44 328	2 127	2 099	3 608	299 866
2009-10	57 152	53 679	35 820	14 537	28 866	1 679	1 231	3 085	196 058
2010-11	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	180 372
2011-12(b)	58 198	54 415	44 926	11 351	53 199	1 169	3 018	3 133	229 408
2012-13(b)(c)	67 080	58 754	40 771	11 196	52 772	1 362	4 344	2 808	239 087
2008	96 427	83 225	62 840	17 617	48 189	2 089	1 970	3 325	315 687
2009	70 164	72 087	47 325	17 173	32 841	1 926	1 690	3 668	246 900
2010	50 044	43 214	31 670	10 894	31 897	1 230	1 087	2 001	172 038
2011(b)	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	205 679
2012(b)	61 910	55 734	43 620	10 915	56 291	1 262	4 691	3 015	237 436
2013(c)(d)	71 428	62 302	36 961	11 875	45 238	1 391	3 196	2 609	235 002
2012									
March(b)	17 789	18 400	13 720	3 979	16 059	500	817	1 492	72 756
June(b)	11 504	10 869	11 214	2 307	13 165	145	1 355	616	51 174
September(b)	16 319	14 687	11 397	2 619	15 610	268	1 394	733	63 026
December(b)	16 298	11 778	7 289	2 010	11 457	349	1 125	174	50 480
2013									
March(c)	19 648	19 893	12 632	3 892	14 745	555	705	1 325	73 396
June(c)	14 815	12 396	9 453	2 675	10 960	190	1 120	576	52 185
September(c)	19 297	16 862	9 212	3 073	10 991	376	745	687	61 242
December(c)(d)	17 668	13 151	5 664	2 235	8 542	270	626	21	48 179
2014									
March(c)	24 494	19 514	10 133	3 992	9 353	450	824	1 141	69 905

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

(b) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2012 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revisions. For further information, see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates for 31 March 2013 onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Preliminary NOM estimates for December 2013 have been corrected due to a data processing error (at the national level, arrivals are up by 6,207 people and departures are up by 7,002 people, which results in a NOM decrease of 795 people).

DEPARTURES FROM:

Arrivals to:	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
2011-12									
New South Wales	. .	20 816	35 143	5 088	7 315	2 332	2 955	10 080	83 729
Victoria	23 851	. .	18 842	7 332	8 395	3 657	2 646	2 746	67 469
Queensland	44 669	20 239	. .	5 979	8 435	3 577	5 478	3 269	91 646
South Australia	5 394	6 052	4 892	. .	2 540	766	2 505	722	22 871
Western Australia	11 178	10 576	11 107	3 513	. .	1 954	2 744	956	42 028
Tasmania	2 128	2 643	2 864	675	1 381	. .	413	227	10 331
Northern Territory	3 360	3 178	4 823	1 867	1 827	340	. .	441	15 836
Australian Capital Territory	11 114	2 526	2 907	841	719	317	518	. .	18 942
Total Departures	101 694	66 030	80 578	25 295	30 612	12 943	17 259	18 441	352 852
Net gain/loss	-17 965	1 439	11 068	-2 424	11 416	-2 612	-1 423	501	. .
2012-13									
New South Wales	. .	20 047	34 258	5 159	7 182	2 086	2 779	9 512	81 023
Victoria	23 974	. .	19 825	7 449	8 587	3 525	2 527	2 901	68 788
Queensland	41 418	19 603	. .	6 157	8 557	3 253	5 167	3 236	87 391
South Australia	4 908	5 933	4 667	. .	2 440	719	2 326	614	21 607
Western Australia	10 140	9 847	10 344	3 547	. .	1 711	2 724	944	39 257
Tasmania	2 096	2 584	2 850	608	1 435	. .	295	188	10 056
Northern Territory	2 904	2 962	4 478	1 868	2 055	430	. .	375	15 072
Australian Capital Territory	10 046	2 369	2 773	792	668	274	474	. .	17 396
Total Departures	95 486	63 345	79 195	25 580	30 924	11 998	16 292	17 770	340 590
Net gain/loss	-14 463	5 443	8 196	-3 973	8 333	-1 942	-1 220	-374	. .
2012									
New South Wales	. .	19 587	33 181	4 974	6 950	2 120	2 658	9 560	79 030
Victoria	22 916	. .	18 520	7 166	8 036	3 500	2 411	2 629	65 178
Queensland	41 864	19 318	. .	5 839	8 106	3 335	5 134	3 163	86 759
South Australia	4 967	5 823	4 545	. .	2 449	706	2 223	687	21 400
Western Australia	10 594	10 364	10 459	3 400	. .	1 802	2 662	903	40 184
Tasmania	2 030	2 469	2 685	599	1 361	. .	352	228	9 724
Northern Territory	3 078	2 966	4 477	1 676	1 808	384	. .	401	14 790
Australian Capital Territory	10 379	2 316	2 668	784	671	314	489	. .	17 621
Total Departures	95 828	62 843	76 535	24 438	29 381	12 161	15 929	17 571	334 686
Net gain/loss	-16 798	2 335	10 224	-3 038	10 803	-2 437	-1 139	50	. .
2013									
New South Wales	. .	21 389	36 965	5 608	7 904	2 203	3 107	9 986	87 162
Victoria	24 968	. .	21 035	7 754	9 100	3 667	2 618	3 161	72 303
Queensland	42 910	20 087	. .	6 249	9 257	3 265	5 508	3 394	90 670
South Australia	5 090	5 997	4 994	. .	2 612	707	2 522	666	22 588
Western Australia	9 869	9 114	10 235	3 497	. .	1 614	2 772	1 008	38 109
Tasmania	2 235	2 715	2 925	654	1 560	. .	324	231	10 644
Northern Territory	2 957	2 928	4 521	1 900	2 123	366	. .	374	15 169
Australian Capital Territory	10 352	2 545	3 098	870	753	282	542	. .	18 442
Total Departures	98 381	64 775	83 773	26 532	33 309	12 104	17 393	18 820	355 087
Net gain/loss	-11 219	7 528	6 897	-3 944	4 800	-1 460	-2 224	-378	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Interstate migration estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. For 30 September 2011 and onwards they are preliminary, based on 2011 Census expansion factors, and will be revised at final rebasing – see paragraphs 21–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

DEPARTURES FROM:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
Arrivals to:	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
MARCH QUARTER 2013									
New South Wales	. .	5 193	9 019	1 334	1 850	565	749	2 507	21 217
Victoria	6 263	. .	5 302	1 947	2 274	897	692	787	18 162
Queensland	10 750	5 099	. .	1 590	2 178	818	1 443	872	22 750
South Australia	1 269	1 509	1 154	. .	608	194	608	168	5 510
Western Australia	2 646	2 603	2 739	874	. .	412	736	262	10 272
Tasmania	529	684	772	141	381	. .	94	42	2 643
Northern Territory	774	784	1 191	483	501	116	. .	121	3 970
Australian Capital Territory	2 631	661	759	209	197	74	137	. .	4 668
Total Departures	24 862	16 533	20 936	6 578	7 989	3 076	4 459	4 759	89 192
Net gain/loss	-3 645	1 629	1 814	-1 068	2 283	-433	-489	-91	. .
DECEMBER QUARTER 2013									
New South Wales	. .	6 215	10 433	1 663	2 312	632	923	2 893	25 071
Victoria	6 976	. .	5 931	2 101	2 493	1 037	700	888	20 126
Queensland	12 004	5 615	. .	1 780	2 546	850	1 653	987	25 435
South Australia	1 500	1 547	1 374	. .	738	173	706	213	6 251
Western Australia	2 558	2 258	2 601	870	. .	387	706	237	9 617
Tasmania	669	775	794	171	504	. .	114	104	3 131
Northern Territory	780	764	1 200	484	520	83	. .	102	3 933
Australian Capital Territory	3 042	846	1 036	294	260	89	192	. .	5 759
Total Departures	27 529	18 020	23 369	7 363	9 373	3 251	4 994	5 424	99 323
Net gain/loss	-2 458	2 106	2 066	-1 112	244	-120	-1 061	335	. .
MARCH QUARTER 2014									
New South Wales	. .	5 558	9 577	1 537	2 024	540	849	2 472	22 557
Victoria	6 340	. .	5 289	2 051	2 459	875	715	831	18 560
Queensland	10 149	4 809	. .	1 464	2 202	796	1 520	900	21 840
South Australia	1 372	1 543	1 297	. .	788	197	686	185	6 068
Western Australia	2 103	2 259	2 483	729	. .	340	624	237	8 775
Tasmania	524	638	772	144	396	. .	89	64	2 627
Northern Territory	747	716	1 056	430	487	69	. .	75	3 580
Australian Capital Territory	2 358	569	677	221	163	62	156	. .	4 206
Total Departures	23 593	16 092	21 151	6 576	8 519	2 879	4 639	4 764	88 213
Net gain/loss	-1 036	2 468	689	-508	256	-252	-1 059	-558	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Interstate migration estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. For 30 September 2011 and onwards they are preliminary, based on 2011 Census expansion factors, and will be revised at final rebasing – see paragraphs 21–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census – see paragraphs 37–38 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see – Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0).

(b) Household projections based on the 2011 Census are scheduled for release 19 March 2015.

(c) See table 19 for estimates of the number of households at 30 June 2011 for each state and territory and Australia based on the 2011 Census.

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

	2011 base
State/Territory	households
New South Wales	2 689 511
Victoria	2 098 791
Queensland	1 679 006
South Australia	660 461
Western Australia	874 120
Tasmania	207 541
Northern Territory	70 711
Australian Capital Territory	139 072
Australia(b)	8 419 972

- (a) The estimated number of households at 30 June 2011 is derived from the 2011 Census counts of households with adjustments made for: undercount; residents temporarily overseas at the time of the Census; and backdating from census night to 30 June 2011. These and other minor adjustments make the estimated number of households at 30 June 2011 coherent with the estimated resident population (ERP) at 30 June 2011. This also accounts for the difference between these estimates and the household counts in the 2011 Census. It should be noted that due to the impact of methodological changes in the 2011 Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES), 2011 household estimates are not comparable with household estimates from earlier Census years. Improvements to the 2011 PES resulted in the ABS recasting ERP back to 1991. For more information on the factors that led to recasting, please refer to the following technical note and two feature articles: *Technical Note: The impact of improvements to the 2011 PES on measuring population growth (2006–2011)* found in Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter 2012 released on 27 September 2012 (cat no 3101.0); *Feature Article: Final rebasing of Australia's population estimates, September quarter 2006 – June quarter 2011* found in Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2012 released on 20 June 2013 (cat no 3101.0); *Feature Article: Recasting 20 years of ERP* found in Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2012 released on 20 June 2013 (cat no 3101.0).
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This quarterly publication contains the most recent estimates of the resident populations (ERP) of Australia and the states and territories based on the results of the *2011 Census of Population and Housing* held on 9 August 2011 (with various adjustments described in paragraphs 5 and 6), and the addition of quarterly components of population growth. The ABS has used the 2011 Census to produce final rebased estimates of the resident population for the series from September 1991 to June 2011. This publication contains the latest available statistics on births, deaths (including infant deaths) and overseas and interstate migration. In addition, the publication includes estimates of the resident population by age groups, major population regions and estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. It also includes projected resident populations and projected number of households (2006 base). Periodically, articles on specific demographic topics will be released on the ABS web site in conjunction with this publication.

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

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

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Method of estimation

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

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

Status of quarterly ERP data

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, AS AT 25 SEPTEMBER 2014

	<i>Census base</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>ERP STATUS</i>
Sep.1991–Jun. 2006	Based to 1996, 2001 & 2006 Censuses as applicable	Final (Recast)	Final (Recast)	Final (Recast)	FINAL (RECAST)
Sep. 2006–Jun. 2011	2011 Census	Final	Final	Final	FINAL
Sep. 2011–Dec. 2012	2011 Census	Revised	Revised	Preliminary – modelled expansion factors based on 2011 Census	REVISED
Mar. 2013–Jun. 2013	2011 Census	Revised	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary – modelled expansion factors based on 2011 Census	PRELIMINARY
Sep. 2013–Mar. 2014	2011 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary – modelled expansion factors based on 2011 Census	PRELIMINARY

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

Natural increase: births and deaths

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

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

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

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

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

- March 2014: Victoria – the increase in birth registrations compared to previous March quarters may be a flow on effect of the noticeable drop in December 2013 birth registrations.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Natural increase: births and deaths continued

- March 2014: Queensland – the increase in birth registrations compared to previous March quarters may be a flow on effect of the low December 2013 birth registrations.
- March 2014: Northern Territory – the decrease in birth registrations compared to previous March quarters is likely to be addressed with revisions based on occurrence data.
- March 2014: Northern Territory – the decrease in death registrations compared to previous March quarters may be linked to the higher than usual death registrations in December 2013.
- March 2014: ACT – the increase in birth and death registrations when compared to March 2013 reflects a return to more consistent March quarter registration numbers. March quarter 2013 registrations were noticeably lower than usual.
- December 2013: Victoria – the noticeable drop in birth registrations this quarter is due largely to a lag in processing. A more consistent pattern is likely to result when this data is revised based on occurrence rather than registration data.
- December 2013: Northern Territory – the increase in death registrations compared to the same quarter in previous years is due to the processing of accumulated death registrations this quarter. It is possible that revisions based on occurrence data will result in lower numbers.
- September 2013: The high level of ACT birth registrations in this quarter continues from the previous quarter and is due largely to the processing of accumulated registrations not processed in previous quarters, particularly the March quarter 2013 where registrations were noticeably low. A more consistent pattern is likely to result when this data is revised based on occurrence rather than registration data.

Net overseas migration

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

13 Conceptually, the term NOM is based on an international traveller's duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more. It is the difference between the number of incoming travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population (NOM arrivals) and the number of outgoing travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more and are subtracted from the population (NOM departures). With the introduction of the improved methods for estimating NOM, this 12 month period *does not have to be continuous* and is measured over a 16 month reference period. For example, whether a traveller is in or out of the population is determined by their exact duration of stay in or away from Australia over the subsequent 16 months after arrival or departure.

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

15 The current NOM estimation methods employ a '12/16 month rule' where the traveller can be added or subtracted from NOM if they have stayed in or been absent from Australia for a period of 12 months or more over a 16 month period. This period of 12 months does not have to be continuous. Although a traveller states their intended

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net overseas migration continued

duration of stay on a passenger card, for NOM purposes the ABS now measures an individual's actual travel behaviour.

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

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

FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

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

PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

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

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

Diplomatic personnel

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

Net interstate migration

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net interstate migration *continued*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Defence force adjustment

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

*Defence force adjustment
continued*

70% of any change in quarterly defence numbers assumed to be due to interstate migration not otherwise covered by the model.

Final Intercensal Difference

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

RECAST FINAL INTERCENSAL DIFFERENCE FOR THE CENSUS PERIODS 1991–2006 AND REBASED FINAL INTERCENSAL DIFFERENCE FOR THE 2006–2011 CENSUS PERIOD

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS

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

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

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

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

38 Data presented in table 18 are not intended as predictions or forecasts, but are illustrations of growth and change in the numbers of households which would occur if the assumptions about future trends in living arrangements were to prevail over the projection period. For more information see *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0). Household projections presented in this publication are based on the 2006 Census. Projections based on the 2011 Census are scheduled for release in early 2015.

CONFIDENTIALITY

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

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

ROUNDING

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

USE OF POPULATION ESTIMATES IN AGREEMENTS

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PRODUCTS

- 45** Other ABS products which may be of interest to users include:
- *Animated population pyramids* for Australia and each state and territory are available on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au> by selecting Australia's Population and scroll to Animated Population Pyramids;
 - *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2008* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001);
 - *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0);
 - *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0);
 - *Causes of Death, Australia: Doctor Certified Deaths, Summary Tables* (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001);
 - *Census of Population and Housing – Details of Undercount* (cat. no. 2940.0);
 - *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0);
 - *Discussion Paper: Assessment of Methods for Developing Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.002);
 - *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001);
 - *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0);
 - *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0);
 - *Information Paper: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Demographic Statistics Work Program and Release Plans, April 2012* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.003);
 - *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives – Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics, 2005* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002);
 - *Information Paper: Ensuring the Quality of Rebased Population Estimates, June 2011* (cat. no. 3250.0);
 - *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003);
 - *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Mar 2010* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001);
 - *Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2011 Population Census, 2011* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001);
 - *Information Paper: Population Estimates under Australia's New Statistical Geography, August 2011* (cat. no. 3219.0.55.001);
 - *Information Paper: Rebasing Population Estimates, Australia, 2011* (cat. no. 3101.0.55.001);
 - *Information Paper: Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2014* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.003);
 - *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005);
 - *Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2010–2012* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003);
 - *Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2010–2012* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001);
 - *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0);
 - *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0);
 - *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0);
 - *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2009* (cat. no. 3304.0);
 - *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0);
 - *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001);
 - *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0);
 - *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0); and
 - *Suicides, Australia* (cat. no. 3309.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

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

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

TECHNICAL NOTE RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

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

Release date	Catalogue number	Publication title	Contents
RECENT RELEASES			
07/07/2014	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, May 2014	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.
07/08/2014	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Jun 2014	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.
28/08/2014	cat. no. 3235.0	Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2013	Age/Sex population estimates for all sub-state regions June 2013.
04/09/2014	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Jul 2014	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.
18/09/2014	cat. no. 3105.0.65.001	Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2014	Historical updates of ERP, Births, Deaths, NOM and rates based on the 2011 Census.
25/09/2014	cat. no. 3101.0	Australian Demographic Statistics, Mar qtr. 2014	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, infant deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data.
25/09/2014	cat. no. 3101.0	Demography Video	A video containing key information from Australian Demographic Statistics – March qtr. 2014. A link to this can be found under the 'Summary' tab on the publication's website.

UPCOMING RELEASES

07/10/2014	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Aug 2014	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.
23/10/2014	cat. no. 3301.0	Births, Australia, 2013	Births data for Australia, states and territories for 2013.
06/11/2014	cat. no. 3302.0	Deaths, Australia, 2013	Deaths data for Australia, states and territories for 2013.
06/11/2014	cat. no. 3302.0.55.001	Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2011–2013	State, Territory and Australian life tables for the period 2011–2013.
06/11/2014	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Sep 2014	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.
05/12/2014	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Oct 2014	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.
18/12/2014	cat. no. 3101.0	Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun qtr. 2014	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, infant deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data.
29/01/2015	cat. no. 3412.0	Migration, Australia, 2013–14	International migration into and out of Australia, internal migration within Australia (including interstate and intrastate) and information on overseas-born residents of Australia.
19/03/2015	cat. no. 3236.0	Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2036	Projections of households, families and living arrangements for Australia, states, territories, greater capital cities and balances of state for the period 30 June 2011 to 2036. Please note: This was previously advertised for release in late 2014 but it has now been rescheduled to early 2015.

OTHER

various	various	ABS.Stat	An interactive, free online tool that presents Demographic data in a searchable, flexible and dynamic way. Currently in 'Beta' stage (http://stat.abs.gov.au/).
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UPCOMING CHANGES TO DATA PRESENTATION FORMATS

2 From 2015, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0), *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0) and *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0) will cease releasing data in SuperTable format. Data from these products will continue to be available in Excel spreadsheets and in ABS.Stat - an interactive and free online tool that presents data in a searchable, flexible and dynamic way.

GLOSSARY

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Estimated resident population (ERP) *continued* 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:

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

P_t = the estimated resident population at time point t

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

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

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

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

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

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

Final intercensal difference (previously referenced as Intercensal discrepancy) Final intercensal difference is the final difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census, and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change. It is caused by differences in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source. For further information see *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).

As previously advised, the ABS will replace the terms *Intercensal error* and *Intercensal discrepancy* with the terms *Preliminary Intercensal difference* and *Final intercensal difference* respectively in the 2016 rebasing cycle. This is being done in response to the term 'intercensal error' often being misinterpreted, with the word 'error' being too commonly considered to be a synonym for 'mistake'. See Glossary term 'Preliminary intercensal difference' for additional information.

Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) Represent the socioeconomic area of each of the eight state and territory capital cities. These boundaries are built from aggregations of whole Statistical Areas Level 4. GCCSA boundaries represent a broad socioeconomic definition of each capital city, they contain not only the urban area of the capital city, but also surrounding and non-urban areas where much of the population has strong links to the capital city, through for example, commuting to work.

Household A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.

A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.

This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.

Household population The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.

Infant death An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Population growth	For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the Census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy.
Population growth rate	Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.
Population projections	The ABS uses the cohort-component method for producing population projections of Australia, the states, territories, capital cities and balances of state. This method begins with a base population for each sex by single year of age and advances it year by year, for each year in the projection period, by applying assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality and migration. The assumptions are based on demographic trends over the past decade and longer, both in Australia and internationally. The projections are not predictions or forecasts, but are simply illustrations of the change in population which would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period. A number of projections are produced by the ABS to show a range of possible future outcomes.
Post enumeration survey (PES)	The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted three to four weeks after the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once. Usually more people are missed than are counted more than once in Australia, leading to a net undercount. Results from the PES contribute to a more accurate calculation of the estimated resident population (ERP) for Australia and the states and territories, which is then backdated to 30 June of the Census year.
Preliminary intercensal difference (previously referenced as Intercensal error)	<p>Preliminary Intercensal difference is the preliminary difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).</p> <p>As previously advised, the ABS will replace the terms <i>Intercensal error</i> and <i>Intercensal discrepancy</i> with the terms <i>Preliminary Intercensal difference</i> and <i>Final intercensal difference</i> respectively in the 2016 rebasing cycle. This is being done in response to the term 'intercensal error' often being misinterpreted, with the word 'error' being too commonly considered to be a synonym for 'mistake'. See Glossary term 'Final intercensal difference' for additional information.</p>
Rebasing of Population Estimates	<p>The rebasing of ERP is a regular 5 yearly process which follows the Census. After each Census, the ABS uses Census counts by place of usual residence which are adjusted for undercount to construct a new base population figure for 30 June of the Census year. Because this new population estimate uses the Census as its main data source, it is said to be 'based' on that Census and is referred to as a population base.</p> <p>Rebasing refers to the process by which the ABS uses this new base to update all previously published quarterly population estimates from the previous census to the most recent census (the intercensal period). For further information on rebasing to the 2011 Census see <i>Final Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates, September Quarter 2006 - June Quarter 2011</i>.</p>
Recasting of Population Estimates	The recasting of ERP was a one-off process undertaken during the course of rebasing to the 2011 Census. The decision to recast historical ERP data from September 1991 to June 2006 was in response to the unusually high preliminary intercensal difference, resulting from a change in the methodology used to estimate undercount in the 2011 Census. For further information see <i>Final Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates, September Quarter 2006 - June Quarter 2011</i> and <i>Recasting 20 Years of ERP</i> .
Sex ratio	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for the total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and the denominator of the ratio.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Significant Urban Area (SUA)	Aggregations of whole Statistical Areas Level 2 to define and contain major urban and near-urban concentrations of over 10,000 people. They include the urban population, any immediately associated populations, and may incorporate together one or more closely associated Urban Centre and Localities and the areas between. They are designed to incorporate any likely growth over the next 20 years. SUAs do not cover the whole of Australia, and may cross State boundaries.
Standardised death rate (SDR)	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 (19,413,240), as published prior to recasting the ERP series. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The <i>direct method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and■ The <i>indirect method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.
State or territory of usual residence	<p>State or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the population (estimated resident population);■ the mother (birth collection); and■ the deceased (death collection). <p>In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, 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>
Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1)	An area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard designed as the smallest unit for the release of Census data. They generally have a population of 200 to 800 people, and an average population of about 400 people. SA1s in remote and regional areas generally have smaller populations than those in urban areas. SA1s aggregate to all Non-ABS ASGS Structures except Local Government Areas and Tourism Regions. There are approximately 55,000 SA1s and they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. Population estimates are prepared for SA1s by disaggregating SA2 level estimates.
Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2)	A general-purpose medium-sized area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard built from whole SA1s. Their aim is to represent a community that interacts together socially and economically. SA2s are based on officially gazetted suburbs and localities. In urban areas, SA2s largely conform to one or more whole suburbs, while in rural areas they generally define the functional zone of a regional centre. SA2s generally have a population range of 3,000 to 25,000 people, and an average population of about 10,000 people. There are approximately 2,200 SA2s and they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. SA2s are the base unit for preparing sub-state population estimates.
Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3)	An area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard built up from SA2s to provide a standardised regional breakup of Australia. SA3s aim to create a standard framework for the analysis of ABS data at the regional level through clustering groups of whole SA2s that have similar regional characteristics. Their boundaries reflect a combination of widely recognised informal regions as well as existing administrative

GLOSSARY *continued*

Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) <i>continued</i>	regions such as State Government Regions in rural areas and Local Government Areas in urban areas. SA3s generally range in population from 30,000 to 130,000 people. There are around 330 SA3s and they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.
Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4)	An area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard designed for the output of labour force data and to reflect labour markets. In rural areas SA4s generally represent aggregations of multiple small labour markets with socioeconomic connections or similar industry characteristics. Large regional city labour markets are generally defined by a single SA4. Within major metropolitan labour markets SA4s represent sub-labour markets. SA4s are built from whole SA3s. They generally have a population over 100,000 people to enable accurate labour force survey data to be generated. There are 88 SA4s and they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.
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).
Under enumeration	See Net undercount.

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