

AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 27 JUN 2017

KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Dec qtr 2016 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 797.8	116.4	1.5
Victoria	6 244.2	146.6	2.4
Queensland	4 883.7	70.4	1.5
South Australia	1 717.0	10.3	0.6
Western Australia	2 567.8	16.8	0.7
Tasmania	519.1	3.0	0.6
Northern Territory	245.0	0.6	0.3
Australian Capital Territory	406.4	6.8	1.7
Australia (a)	24 385.6	372.8	1.6

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

KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

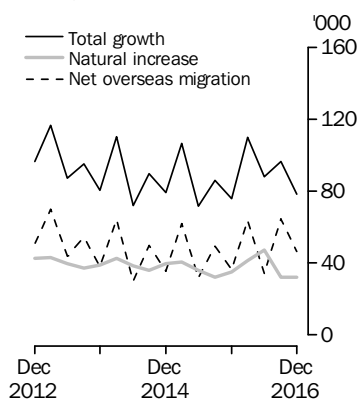
- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 December 2016 was 24,385,600 people. This is an increase of 372,800 people since 31 December 2015, and 78,400 people since 30 September 2016.
- The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 31 December 2016 (152,600 people) was 6.5%, or 9,300 people higher than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 December 2015 (143,300 people).
- The preliminary estimate of net overseas migration (NOM) for the year ended 31 December 2016 (209,000 people) was 16.5%, or 29,700 people higher than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 31 December 2015 (179,300 people).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.6% during the year ended 31 December 2016.
- Natural increase and NOM contributed 40.9% and 56.0% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 31 December 2016 with intercensal difference accounting for the remainder.
- All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 31 December 2016.
- Victoria recorded the highest growth rate of all states and territories at 2.4%. The Northern Territory recorded the lowest growth rate at 0.3%.

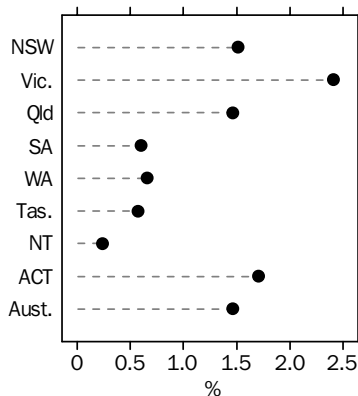
Population growth

Quarterly



Population Growth Rate

Year ended 31 December 2016



INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
March 2017	28 September 2017
June 2017	14 December 2017
September 2017	22 March 2018
December 2017	21 June 2018
March 2018	20 September 2018
June 2018	20 December 2018



PRELIMINARY REBASED POPULATION ESTIMATES

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

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

NORFOLK ISLAND

Following the introduction of the *Norfolk Island Legislation Amendment Act 2015*, the population of Norfolk Island is included in the population of Australia for the first time in this publication.

CHANGES TO OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, AUSTRALIA (CAT. NO. 3401.0)

Changes to the format of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) are planned for the 12 September 2017 release.

Due to planned removal of the Australian outgoing passenger card by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection, the ABS reviewed its overseas arrivals and departures statistics, methodology and processing systems. Currently, the focus of the publication is on short-term visitor arrivals and short-term resident departures with trend and seasonally adjusted data provided for both series. The focus of the publication will shift to short-term visitor arrivals and short-term resident returns. Additional information is available in the Notes section of the issue released in May 2017.

It is expected there will be minimal impact to net overseas migration.

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

Regional Population Growth, Australia 2016 (cat. no. 3218.0) – to be released 28 July 2017.

Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0) – to be released by 28 August 2017.

Information Paper: Ensuring the Quality of Rebased Population Estimates, 2016 (cat. no. 3250.0) – to be released 28 July 2017.

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

David W. Kalisch
Australian Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS

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

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY

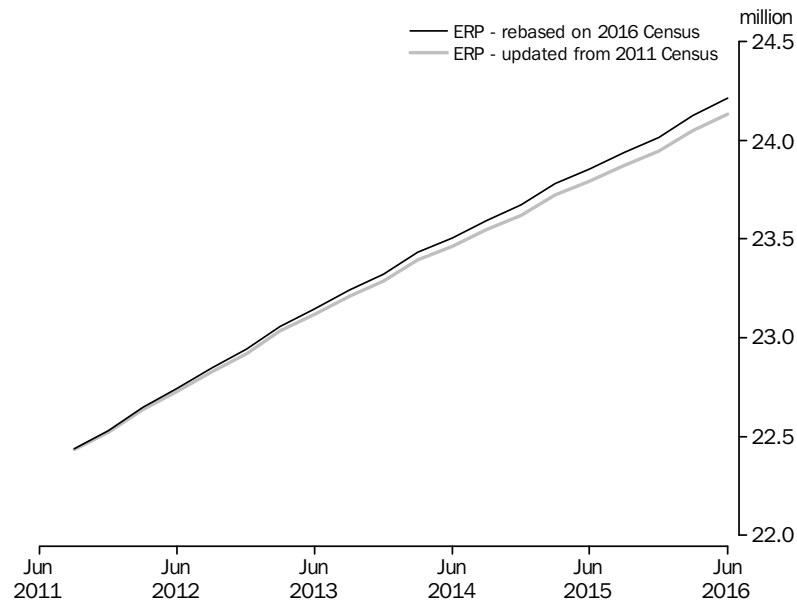
REBASED POPULATION ESTIMATES

IMPROVEMENTS DUE TO THE 2016 CENSUS

After each Census of Population and Housing (Census), the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) uses the new information to update the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia and its states and territories. In this issue, the ABS has used the 2016 Census of Population and Housing to produce preliminary rebased estimates of the resident population.

The rebasing process creates a new base population estimate for 30 June 2016, and forms a more accurate base from which to estimate out until the next Census. The rebasing process also updates all previously published estimates from 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2016 (the recent intercensal period). The difference between these two series of population estimates is referred to as the intercensal difference, and is shown in the graph below.

CENSUS BASED POPULATION ESTIMATES, Australia



The growth in Australia's population has two main components: natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and migration. The intercensal difference can be considered as a separate component. Intercensal difference cannot be reliably attributed to any other component of population change and is assumed to accumulate evenly over the intercensal period.

The preliminary rebased population estimates released in this issue will be updated to produce final rebased estimates in the December quarter 2017 issue of this publication (for release June 2018). For further information, refer to the following feature article *Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates Using the 2016 Census*.

FIVE YEARS OF POPULATION CHANGE - THE RECENT INTERCENSAL PERIOD

POPULATION AND GROWTH (2011 TO 2016)

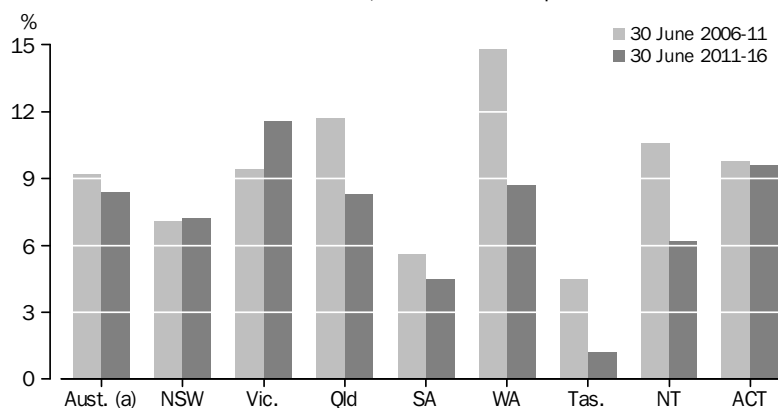
The preliminary rebased ERP of Australia at 30 June 2016 was 24,210,800 persons, an increase over the most recent intercensal period (2011-2016) of 1,870,800. During this five-year period, the population grew by 8.4% compared with 9.2% for the previous intercensal period (2006-2011) where growth was 1,889,100.

At 30 June 2016, the preliminary rebased ERP for the states and territories were as follows:

- New South Wales 7,739,300;
- Victoria 6,179,200;
- Queensland 4,848,900;
- South Australia 1,713,100;
- Western Australia 2,559,000;
- Tasmania 517,600;
- Northern Territory 245,700; and
- Australian Capital Territory 403,500.

Over the last five years (2011-2016), all states and territories experienced population growth. Victoria experienced the fastest growth, increasing by 11.6%. This was followed by the Australian Capital Territory (9.6%), Western Australia (8.7%), Queensland (8.3%), New South Wales (7.2%), the Northern Territory (6.2%), South Australia (4.5%) and then Tasmania with the slowest growth (1.2%).

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH, Intercensal periods—2006 to 2016



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

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

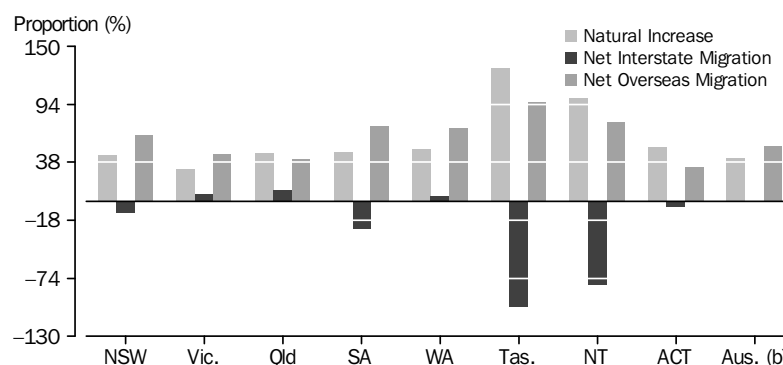
Over the recent intercensal period, the average annual growth rates for the states and territories from highest to lowest were as follows: Victoria 2.2%, the Australian Capital Territory 1.9%, Western Australia 1.7%, Queensland 1.6%, New South Wales 1.4%, the Northern Territory 1.2%, South Australia 0.9% and Tasmania 0.2%.

COMPONENTS OF
POPULATION CHANGE

During the past five years, natural increase contributed 785,200 persons to Australia's total population growth, compared to 780,300 in the previous intercensal period. Net overseas migration (NOM), on the other hand, contributed 1,005,100 persons, compared to 1,186,400 in the previous intercensal period.

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

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



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

Natural increase

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

BIRTHS

The number of births in Australia during the recent intercensal period (1,547,400) was 4.0% higher than the previous intercensal period (1,487,600). Births during this period increased in all states and territories, except for New South Wales (down 0.1%) and Tasmania (down 9.8%). The largest increase occurred in the Australian Capital Territory (13.3%), followed by Western Australia (12.3%), Victoria (9.1%), the Northern Territory (3.0%), South Australia (2.1%) and Queensland (2.0%).

DEATHS

The number of deaths recorded in Australia during the recent intercensal period (762,200) was 7.8% higher than the previous intercensal period (707,300). Deaths during this period increased in all states and territories, with the largest increase occurring in the Northern Territory (11.8%). This was followed by Western Australia (9.9%), the Australian Capital Territory (9.4%), Queensland (8.3%), New South Wales (7.9%), Victoria (7.2%), Tasmania (6.5%) and South Australia (5.1%).

Net overseas migration

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

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Net overseas migration *continued*

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

All states and territories recorded positive NOM in the recent intercensal period. The Northern Territory (up 54.9%) was the only state or territory where NOM increased compared with the previous intercensal period. All other states and territories recorded a decrease, with the largest decrease being recorded in Queensland (35.0%). This was followed by Tasmania (27.1%), South Australia (25.7%), Western Australia (19.2%), the Australian Capital Territory (8.7%), Victoria (8.0%) and New South Wales (6.3%).

Net interstate migration

Preliminary estimates show there were 1,747,800 interstate movements during the past five years, which is 3,500 less than the previous intercensal period (1,751,300 movements). As illustrated in the previous graph, net interstate migration was not the major contributor to population growth in any state or territory.

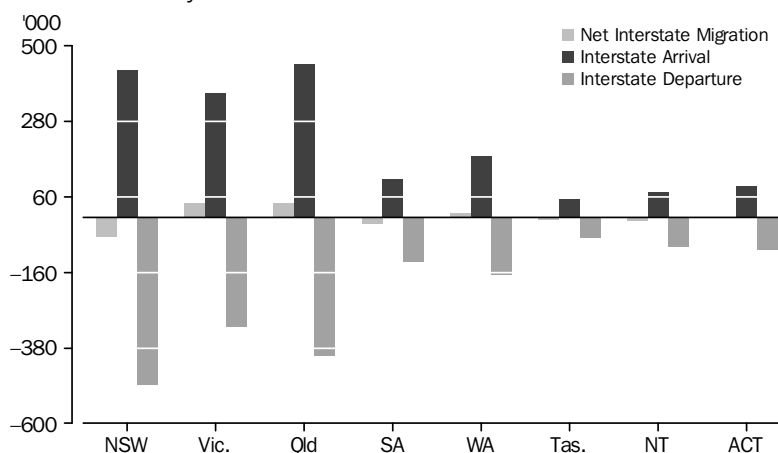
Between June 2011 and June 2016, Queensland recorded the highest yearly gain in interstate migration, increasing its population by 43,000 persons in the process. This was followed by Victoria (42,600) and Western Australia (11,100).

The remaining states and territories lost population through interstate migration over the same five-year period with New South Wales losing the most at 57,300, followed by South Australia (19,500), the Northern Territory (11,700), Tasmania (6,200) and the Australian Capital Territory (2,000).

Over the last five years the largest interstate movement was the 212,700 persons moving from New South Wales to Queensland. The next biggest flow was persons going the other way, with 179,400 moving from Queensland to New South Wales. The next largest movement was those persons moving from New South Wales to Victoria (126,700).

The above analysis on net interstate migration is based on preliminary results and will be revised in the December Quarter 2017 issue of this publication. For more information see paragraphs 20–23 of the Explanatory Notes.

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



AGE COMPOSITION AND SEX RATIOS - THE PAST 20 YEARS

AGE COMPOSITION

Australia's population continued to age over the last 20 years (1996–2016) with the median age increasing from 34.0 years to 37.3 years. The proportion of persons aged 65 and over increased from 12.0% of the total population in 1996 to 15.2% in 2016, while the proportion aged 85 and over almost doubled during this time, from 1.1% to 2.0%. In contrast, over the last 20 years, the proportion of the population aged 0–14 decreased, from 21.4% in 1996 to 18.9% in 2016.

The median age increased for every state and territory. Tasmania, with the oldest population in 2016, recorded the largest increase in its median age, increasing from 34.6 years in 1996 to 42.0 years in 2016. The Northern Territory, with the youngest population, recorded an increase in its median age from 27.8 years in 1996 to 32.4 years in 2016.

In 2016, Tasmania had the largest proportion of its population aged 65 years and over at 18.7%, and the Northern Territory had the lowest at 6.9%. South Australia has the largest proportion aged 85 years and over.

The proportion of the populations aged 65 years and over increased in all states and territories during 1996–2016, with the largest increase occurring in Tasmania (12.7% to 18.7%). South Australia had the largest increase in the proportion of persons aged 85 years and over (1.3% to 2.6%).

The Northern Territory continued to have the largest proportion aged 0–14 years at 21.8%, which reflects a decrease from 27.1% in 1996 and follows a national downward trend.

AGE COMPOSITION AND MEDIAN AGES OF THE POPULATION, AT 30 JUNE

	0–14 YEARS			15–64 YEARS			65 YEARS AND OVER			85 YEARS AND OVER			MEDIAN AGE		
	1996	2011	2016	1996	2011	2016	1996	2011	2016	1996	2011	2016	1996	2011	2016
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	years	years	years
NSW	21.2	18.9	18.8	66.2	66.5	65.5	12.6	14.5	15.7	1.1	2.0	2.1	34.4	37.6	37.6
Vic.	20.8	18.3	18.5	66.7	67.6	66.5	12.5	14.0	15.0	1.2	1.9	2.1	34.3	37.2	36.9
Qld	22.0	19.9	19.7	66.8	67.1	65.6	11.2	13.0	14.7	1.0	1.6	1.8	33.3	36.6	37.0
SA	20.3	17.7	17.8	65.7	66.3	64.5	14.0	16.0	17.7	1.3	2.3	2.6	35.6	39.5	39.9
WA	22.3	19.3	19.4	67.4	68.6	67.1	10.4	12.2	13.5	1.0	1.5	1.6	33.1	36.2	36.3
Tas.	22.3	18.8	18.1	64.9	65.2	63.2	12.7	16.1	18.7	1.1	2.0	2.2	34.6	40.4	42.0
NT	27.1	22.8	21.8	69.6	71.7	71.3	3.2	5.6	6.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	27.8	31.3	32.4
ACT	22.0	18.2	18.9	70.7	71.2	68.9	7.3	10.6	12.2	0.5	1.3	1.5	31.3	34.4	34.7
Aust. (a)	21.4	19.0	18.9	66.6	67.2	65.9	12.0	13.8	15.2	1.1	1.8	2.0	34.0	37.2	37.3

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

Sex ratio

The proportion of males to females in the population has also been changing over time.

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Sex ratio continued

Over the last 20 years the sex ratio (the number of males to every 100 females) of the Australian population has decreased from 99.0 in 1996 to 98.5 in 2016. In 1996, populations in the Northern Territory, Western Australia and Queensland all contained more males than females. By 30 June 2016 only the Northern Territory and Western Australia had more males.

SEX RATIOS OF THE POPULATION AT 30 JUNE(a)

	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio
NSW	98.6	98.6	98.1	98.7	98.2
Vic.	97.6	97.0	97.8	98.0	97.9
Qld	100.4	99.1	99.6	99.6	98.3
SA	97.9	97.7	97.5	98.1	97.9
WA	101.1	100.2	101.8	101.4	100.9
Tas.	97.6	97.1	97.2	99.3	97.7
NT	111.0	109.7	107.9	110.6	105.9
ACT	98.5	97.4	97.9	98.9	98.8
Aust.(b)	99.0	98.4	98.7	99.1	98.5

(a) Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females.

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

Over the last five years the national sex ratio has decreased slightly from 99.1 in 2011 to 98.5 in 2016. Sex ratios decreased in all states and territories. In June 2016, Tasmania recorded the lowest sex ratio at 97.7 males per 100 females whereas the Northern Territory had remained the highest at 105.9.

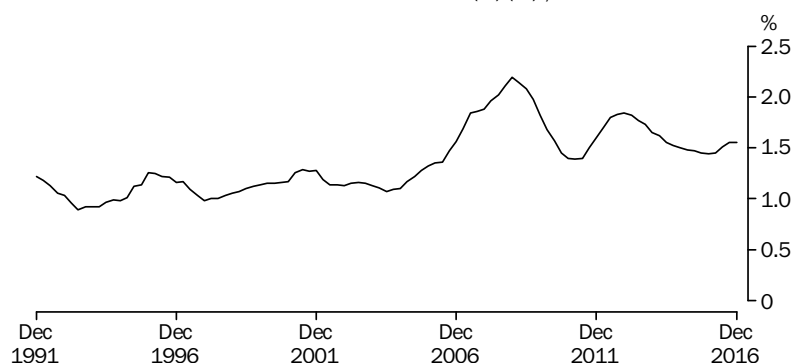
ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2016

AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 December 2016 was 24,385,600 people. This is an increase of 372,800 people since 31 December 2015 and 78,400 people since 30 September 2016.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 31 December 2016 was 1.6%.

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



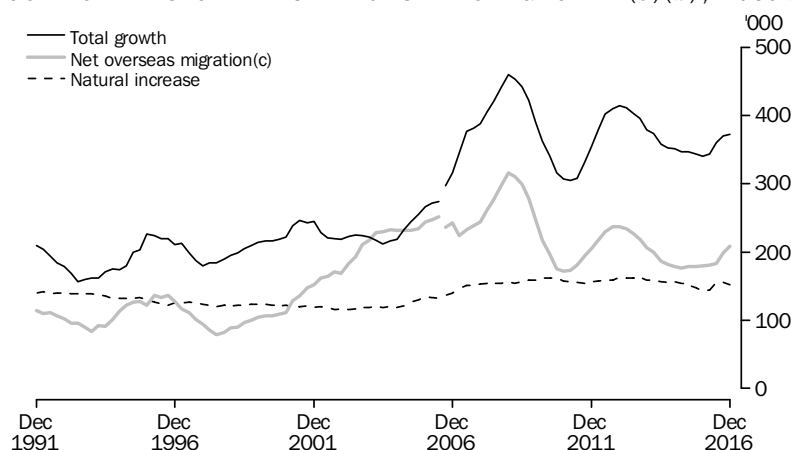
(a) Annual growth calculated at the end of each quarter.
 (b) All data to 30 June 2011 is final. Estimates for 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2016 have a status of preliminary rebased. Estimates thereafter are preliminary.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

The growth of Australia's population is comprised of: natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths), net overseas migration (NOM) and intercensal difference. Intercensal difference has been calculated in the preliminary rebasing process.

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 31 December 2016 was higher from NOM (56.0%) than from natural increase (40.9%). The remainder is due to intercensal difference.

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



(a) Annual components calculated at the end of each quarter.
 (b) All data to 30 June 2011 is final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2016 all data has a status of preliminary rebased. Thereafter all data is preliminary.
 (c) NOM estimates have been calculated using a range of methods over the period, and include a break in series at 30 September 2006 – see paragraphs 13–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Natural Increase

The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 31 December 2016 was 152,600 people, an increase of 6.5%, or 9,300 people, compared with natural increase for the year ended 31 December 2015 (143,300 people).

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 31 December 2016 (311,100 births) increased by 8,600 births from the year ended 31 December 2015 (302,500 births).

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 31 December 2016 (158,500 deaths) decreased by 700 deaths from the year ended 31 December 2015 (159,200 deaths).

Net Overseas Migration

For the year ended 31 December 2016, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate was 209,000 people. This was 16.5% (29,700 people) higher than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 31 December 2015 (179,300 people).

NOM arrivals increased by 8.5% (40,700 people) between the years ended 31 December 2015 (480,500 people) and 31 December 2016 (521,200 people).

NOM departures increased by 3.7% (11,000 people) between the years ended 31 December 2015 (301,200 people) and 31 December 2016 (312,200 people).

The preliminary NOM estimate for the December quarter 2016 (46,500 people) was 27.5% (10,000 people) higher than the estimate for the December quarter 2015 (36,500 people).

STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

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

- New South Wales 7,797,800;
- Victoria 6,244,200;
- Queensland 4,883,700;
- South Australia 1,717,000;
- Western Australia 2,567,800;
- Tasmania 519,100;
- Northern Territory 245,000; and
- Australian Capital Territory 406,400.

Positive population growth occurred in all states and territories in the year ended 31 December 2016. Victoria recorded the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 2.4%. The Northern Territory recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.3%.

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

At the state and territory level, population growth has four components: natural increase, net overseas migration (NOM), net interstate migration and intercensal difference. Intercensal difference has been calculated in the preliminary rebasing process.

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

For the year ended 31 December 2016, natural increase was the major contributor to population change in Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. NOM was the major contributor to population change in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. Net interstate migration losses occurred in all states and territories except Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory.

Natural Increase

BIRTHS

Compared with the previous year, the total number of births registered for the year ended 31 December 2016 increased in all states and territories except New South Wales (down 0.7%), the Northern Territory (down 2.6%) and the Australian Capital Territory (down 5.6%).

The largest percentage increase was recorded in Victoria, increasing by 11.9% (8,800 births). This was followed by Tasmania (6.1%) and South Australia (1.2%). For more information, see table 13.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 31 December 2016 decreased in the Northern Territory (down 11.7%), Victoria (down 3.6%), South Australia (down 1.1%) and Tasmania (down 0.2%).

The Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest percentage increase at 2.1% (100 deaths). This was followed by Western Australia (1.8%), New South Wales (1.2%) and Queensland (0.7%). For more information, see table 14.

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

Net Overseas Migration

All states and territories recorded positive NOM for the year ending 31 December 2016. Compared with the previous year, NOM increased in Queensland (up 25.1%), New South Wales (up 20.8%), Victoria (up 18.1%), and Tasmania (up 16.0%). All other states and territories recorded decreases in NOM when compared with the previous year. The largest percentage decrease in NOM was recorded in the Australian Capital Territory at 12.2% (300 people). This was followed by the Northern Territory which decreased by 8.7% (100 people), Western Australia by 3.2% (400 people) and South Australia which decreased by 2.9% (by 300 people). For more information, see table 16.

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Net Overseas Migration *continued*

NOM ARRIVALS

The number of NOM arrivals for the year ended 31 December 2016 increased in Victoria (up 12.1%), New South Wales (up 11.3%), Tasmania (up 9.9%), Queensland (up 6.9%) and the Australian Capital Territory (up 1.4%). The largest percentage decreases in NOM arrivals was recorded in the Northern Territory at 4.3% (300 people). This was followed by Western Australia at 1.1% (600 people) and South Australia at 0.4% (100 people). For more information, see table 16.

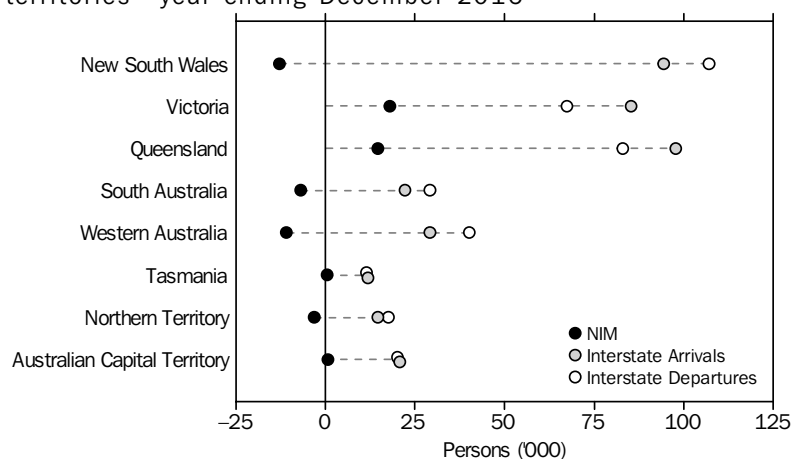
NOM DEPARTURES

Compared with the previous year, the number of NOM departures for the year ended 31 December 2016 increased in Tasmania (up 7.4%), Victoria (up 6.9%), the Australian Capital Territory (up 6.5%), New South Wales (up 4.6%), South Australia (up 1.7%) and Queensland (up 1.6%). The largest percentage decrease was recorded in the Northern Territory at 3.5%. This was followed by Western Australia at 0.4%. For more information, see table 16.

Net Interstate Migration

In the year ended 31 December 2016, Victoria, Queensland, the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania recorded net interstate migration gains. Victoria continued a recent trend of having the highest net gain with 18,000 people, up from 13,000 people in the year ended 31 December 2015. This was followed by Queensland (14,700 people), the Australian Capital Territory (600 people) and Tasmania (500 people). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (12,800 people), Western Australia (10,800), South Australia (6,900 people) and the Northern Territory (3,200 people). For more information, see table 17.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and territories—year ending December 2016



REBASING OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION ESTIMATES USING THE 2016 CENSUS

INTRODUCTION

In this issue, the ABS used the results of the *2016 Census of Population and Housing* to undertake two main sets of calculations to produce preliminary rebased population estimates. The new population estimates are said to be based on the 2016 Census because they use the 2016 Census as their main data source. Rebasing is the process of preparing this new population base from the most recent Census. Rebased estimates supersede all previously released estimates.

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

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

These estimates will be updated again using more up-to-date data to produce final rebased estimates in the December quarter 2017 issue of this publication (released in June 2018). No subsequent revisions are then planned to be made to these estimates up to and including 30 June 2016.

CONSTRUCTING THE PRELIMINARY ERP BASE FOR 30 JUNE 2016

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

1. Moving people back home

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

2. Including people who have been missed

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

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

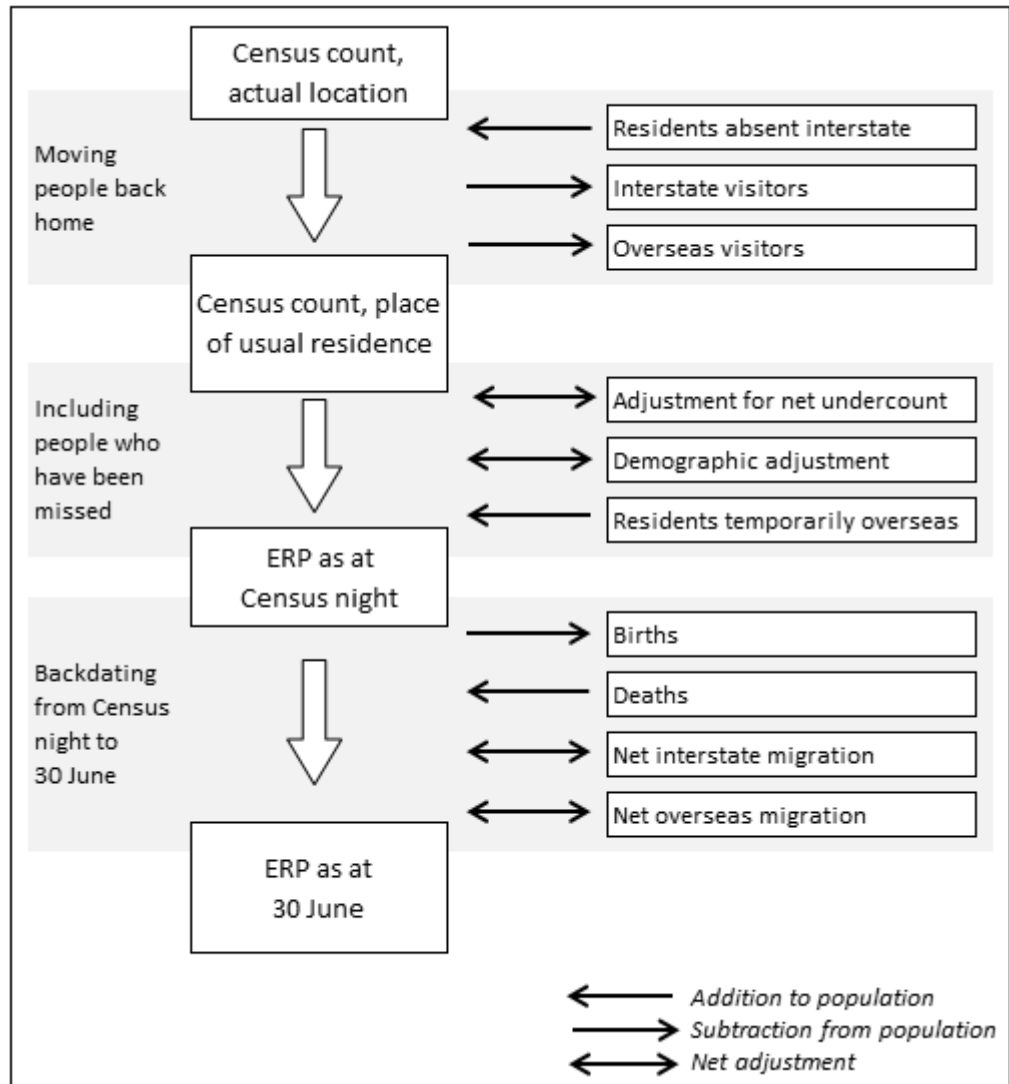
3. Backdating from Census night to 30 June

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

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

CONSTRUCTING THE
PRELIMINARY ERP BASE
FOR 30 JUNE 2016
continued

The steps are illustrated in the following diagram:



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

ADJUSTMENT COMPONENTS OF ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, PRELIMINARY—30 JUNE 2016

Persons ('000)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
Components as at 9 August 2016:									
Census count, actual location	7 565.0	5 946.1	4 844.5	1 674.8	2 517.8	504.2	259.1	400.6	23 717.4
plus – Residents absent interstate	84.6	99.4	56.2	31.9	23.7	15.5	5.5	13.0	330.1
less – Interstate visitors	73.4	45.7	113.6	15.6	35.9	6.8	26.8	11.4	330.1
less – Overseas visitors	95.9	73.1	83.9	14.4	31.2	3.0	9.0	4.9	315.5
equals - Census count, place of usual residence	7 480.2	5 926.6	4 703.2	1 676.7	2 474.4	510.0	228.8	397.4	23 401.9
plus – Allowance for under-enumeration(b)(c)	59.2	86.1	60.6	3.0	9.5	0.3	12.0	-4.1	226.5
plus – Demographic adjustment(c)	-3.0	-2.5	-2.0	-0.7	-0.9	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-9.6
plus – Residents temporarily overseas(c)	217.2	183.4	94.3	35.2	78.5	7.9	5.1	11.2	632.7
equals – ERP as at 9 August 2016(c)	7 753.5	6 193.6	4 856.1	1 714.1	2 561.5	517.9	245.9	404.3	24 251.5
Backdating components to 30 June 2016:									
less – Births(c)	11.1	8.5	6.6	2.2	3.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	33.8
plus – Deaths(c)	6.4	4.6	3.6	1.6	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	18.9
less – Net interstate migration(c)	-1.0	1.3	1.5	-0.5	-1.1	—	-0.2	—	. .
less – Net overseas migration(c)	10.6	9.1	2.7	1.0	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	25.8
equals – preliminary ERP 30 June 2016(c)	7 739.3	6 179.2	4 848.9	1 713.1	2 559.0	517.6	245.7	403.5	24 210.8

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Includes Census undercount and overcount from the 2016 PES and minor adjustments to address additional data coherence and quality matters.

(c) These estimates are preliminary rebased and will change for the compilation of final rebased estimates.

ADJUSTING FOR NET UNDERCOUNT

Adding the net undercount (undercount minus overcount) of people back into the population is a crucial step in arriving at the most accurate ERP possible. Net undercount is the difference between the actual Census count and the estimate of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census. It is the result of Census undercount, overcount, differences in classification between the PES and Census, and imputation error.

The 2016 PES estimate of net undercount for Australia in the 2016 Census was 226,400 people (including additional minor coherence and quality adjustments). For more information on the PES see *Census of Population and Housing: Details of Overcount and Undercount, Australia* (cat. no. 2940.0) and *Information Paper: Measuring Overcount and Undercount in the 2016 Population Census* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.002).

RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS

Residents temporarily overseas (RTOs) during the Census are those who were outside Australia for less than 12 months over a 16-month period, and therefore are added to the ERP. A departing resident is excluded from Australia's resident population only when they leave Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period. The preliminary estimate of RTOs on 2016 Census night was 632,700 people. The preliminary estimate models the duration of overseas stay of departing residents. The final estimate of RTOs will be calculated when data for actual arrivals and departures up to 16 months after Census are available, and will be included in the final rebased ERP.

DEMOGRAPHIC ADJUSTMENTS

Demographic adjustments are a range of small adjustments made to the population at the national level. These adjustments ensure coherency with previous population estimates and address known issues, such as age misreporting in the centenarian population. Detail on these demographic adjustments will be provided in the

DEMOGRAPHIC
ADJUSTMENTS *continued*

forthcoming *Information Paper: Ensuring the Quality of Rebased Population Estimates, 2016* (cat. no. 3250.0); to be released 28 July 2017.

INTERCENSAL
DIFFERENCE

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

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

- the rebased estimate based on the previous Census;
- the rebased estimate based on the current Census; and /or
- the components of population change (births, deaths and migration) between the two Censuses.

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

INTERCENSAL DIFFERENCE 2011—2016 (a)

	Intercensal difference	
	'000	%
New South Wales	10.0	0.1
Victoria	108.7	1.8
Queensland	6.9	0.1
South Australia	4.7	0.3
Western Australia	-57.4	-2.2
Tasmania	-1.4	-0.3
Northern Territory	0.5	0.2
Australian Capital Territory	7.1	1.8
Australia (b)	78.7	0.3

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

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

Information collected in the 2016 Census will also allow the ABS to estimate how much of the preliminary intercensal difference is due to inaccuracies in estimates of interstate migration. To do this, the ABS will analyse data from the Census questions about place of usual residence one and five years ago. These results will be released in the December 2017 issue of this publication (released in June 2018).

After the preliminary intercensal difference is adjusted for revisions to the components of population change (births, deaths and migration), the remaining (un-attributable) portion is referred to as the final intercensal difference. The intercensal difference for each state and territory, birth cohort and sex are spread evenly across the intercensal quarters. Thus the intercensal difference acts as a balancing item, that when combined with births, deaths and migration equals the difference between the two Census-based population estimates. The final intercensal difference cannot be attributed to a particular source.

FURTHER DATA RELEASES

Final population estimates based on the 2016 Census for Australia, states and territories, for 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2016, will be published in the December quarter 2017 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) to be released in June 2018. No subsequent revisions are planned to be made to the final rebased estimates.

Preliminary rebased estimates for SA2s and LGAs will be published in a special issue of *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0) to be released on 28 July 2017. Final rebased sub-state estimates will be released by August 2018.

Preliminary rebased estimates of the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population by age, sex and state/territory at 30 June 2016 will be published in the March quarter 2017 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* to be released on 28 September 2017. Further disaggregation of these estimates will be released in August 2018.

Further detail on the 2016 Census rebasing of Australia's population estimates will be published in *Information Paper: Ensuring the Quality of Rebased Population Estimates, 2016* (cat. no. 3250.0) to be released on 28 July 2017.

POPULATION CHANGE, Summary—Australia

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE(a)(b)				POPULATION(c)(d)		
	Births '000	Deaths '000	Natural Increase '000	Net Overseas Migration '000	Estimated Resident Population '000	Growth	Growth
						on previous year '000	on previous year %
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	22 742.5	402.5	1.80
2012–13	311.1	149.2	162.0	227.1	23 145.9	403.4	1.77
2013–14	307.0	150.0	157.0	186.4	23 504.1	358.2	1.55
2014–15	307.7	155.9	151.8	178.6	23 850.8	346.6	1.47
2015–16	315.5	159.9	155.7	183.6	24 210.8	360.0	1.51
2011	302.8	146.7	156.1	205.7	22 527.4	354.9	1.60
2012	312.2	149.2	163.1	237.4	22 942.2	414.8	1.84
2013	307.0	148.3	158.8	206.2	23 321.7	379.6	1.65
2014	310.5	153.9	156.6	178.8	23 672.6	350.9	1.50
2015	302.5	159.2	143.3	179.3	24 012.8	340.2	1.44
2016	311.1	158.5	152.6	209.0	24 385.6	372.8	1.55
2011							
September	76.2	39.6	36.6	55.4	22 435.6	331.2	1.50
December	74.2	36.1	38.2	50.1	22 527.4	354.9	1.60
2012							
March	78.1	34.1	44.1	72.8	22 647.8	379.0	1.70
June	77.5	37.5	40.0	51.2	22 742.5	402.5	1.80
September	78.7	42.2	36.5	63.0	22 845.6	410.0	1.83
December	77.9	35.4	42.5	50.5	22 942.2	414.8	1.84
2013							
March	77.4	34.2	43.2	70.0	23 058.9	411.1	1.82
June	77.1	37.3	39.8	43.7	23 145.9	403.4	1.77
September	76.9	39.7	37.2	54.4	23 241.2	395.6	1.73
December	75.7	37.0	38.7	38.1	23 321.7	379.6	1.65
2014							
March	77.5	34.9	42.7	63.9	23 432.0	373.1	1.62
June	76.9	38.5	38.4	30.0	23 504.1	358.2	1.55
September	79.0	43.1	35.9	49.5	23 593.6	352.5	1.52
December	77.1	37.5	39.5	35.4	23 672.6	350.9	1.50
2015							
March	76.2	35.8	40.4	61.9	23 779.0	347.0	1.48
June	75.4	39.5	35.9	31.8	23 850.8	346.6	1.47
September	76.2	44.1	32.1	49.2	23 936.8	343.2	1.45
December	74.6	39.8	34.8	36.4	24 012.8	340.2	1.44
2016							
March	78.0	36.6	41.5	63.7	24 122.7	343.7	1.45
June	86.7	39.4	47.2	34.3	24 210.8	360.0	1.51
September	75.7	43.8	31.9	64.5	24 307.2	370.4	1.55
December	70.7	38.8	31.9	46.5	24 385.6	372.8	1.55

- (a) For further information on each component of population change, see the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Estimates of all components of population change from September 2011 to June 2015 are revised, thereafter all components are preliminary. For further information on the revision status of components see Explanatory Note 7.
- (c) ERP for the period September 2011 to June 2016 has a status of preliminary rebased, thereafter ERP is preliminary. For further information see Explanatory Note 7.
- (d) Differences between growth on previous year and the sum of the components of population change prior to 30 September 2016 are due to intercensal difference. For further information see the Glossary.

<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>
.....									
NATURAL INCREASE (b)(c)									
2010–11	49 998	35 172	35 804	7 070	19 128	2 202	2 945	3 382	155 714
2011–12	48 421	38 850	35 433	7 494	19 970	2 066	2 994	3 564	158 822
2012–13	49 645	39 954	35 527	7 363	21 051	1 648	2 942	3 798	161 958
2013–14	45 343	39 219	35 621	7 192	21 308	1 540	2 864	3 863	156 976
2014–15	44 923	38 143	33 117	6 472	21 096	1 329	2 857	3 819	151 779
2015–16	45 773	41 425	33 059	6 497	21 200	1 286	2 810	3 589	155 656
2011	48 622	36 594	34 955	7 501	19 593	2 300	2 909	3 551	156 050
2012	50 146	39 763	36 437	7 369	20 820	1 706	3 039	3 754	163 064
2013	47 102	39 622	35 448	7 082	21 076	1 663	2 936	3 840	158 791
2014	45 421	39 357	34 953	7 152	21 650	1 420	2 792	3 794	156 565
2015	43 733	33 153	32 192	6 049	20 601	1 026	2 846	3 652	143 274
2016	42 387	43 439	32 160	6 419	20 587	1 375	2 879	3 311	152 578
2011									
September	11 063	9 107	7 918	1 753	4 659	563	722	841	36 633
December	11 684	9 627	8 353	1 829	4 581	564	614	902	38 163
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	10 275	9 554	8 752	1 521	5 000	391	678	996	37 172
December	11 654	9 761	8 444	1 655	5 115	391	697	979	38 699
2014									
March	12 341	10 589	9 665	2 140	5 699	507	720	1 007	42 676
June	11 073	9 315	8 760	1 876	5 494	251	769	881	38 429
September	9 978	9 341	8 153	1 380	5 159	332	643	928	35 914
December	12 029	10 112	8 375	1 756	5 298	330	660	978	39 546
2015									
March	12 461	10 092	8 412	1 795	5 501	400	763	967	40 396
June	10 455	8 598	8 177	1 541	5 138	267	791	946	35 923
September	9 918	6 946	7 297	1 307	4 915	172	670	889	32 116
December	10 899	7 517	8 306	1 406	5 047	187	622	850	34 839
2016									
March	11 510	12 059	8 464	1 933	5 526	438	702	820	41 454
June	13 446	14 903	8 992	1 851	5 712	489	816	1 030	47 247
September	8 954	7 221	7 502	1 453	4 840	222	720	1 010	31 933
December	8 477	9 256	7 202	1 182	4 509	226	641	451	31 944

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

(b) Natural increase estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2015 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2015 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

<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 (b)(c)									
2010–11	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	180 372
2011–12	58 198	54 415	44 926	11 351	53 199	1 169	3 018	3 133	229 408
2012–13	64 698	55 627	39 431	10 849	48 009	1 255	4 966	2 307	227 141
2013–14	67 869	56 563	27 192	11 052	19 306	1 287	1 279	1 813	186 365
2014–15	69 620	60 066	19 205	10 614	13 752	1 068	1 472	2 793	178 596
2015–16	73 521	65 897	18 649	9 380	12 915	1 102	429	1 722	183 621
2011	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	205 679
2012	61 910	55 734	43 620	10 915	56 291	1 262	4 691	3 015	237 436
2013	66 829	57 125	33 849	11 336	30 986	1 270	2 834	1 921	206 150
2014	68 768	57 635	22 431	10 410	15 238	1 260	699	2 310	178 760
2015	70 221	62 724	18 400	10 235	13 353	1 087	918	2 362	179 303
2016	84 835	74 051	23 023	9 942	12 921	1 261	838	2 074	208 953
2011									
September	15 038	13 235	11 017	2 569	12 056	252	635	580	55 382
December	13 867	11 911	8 975	2 496	11 919	272	211	445	50 096
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	19 540	18 228	11 845	3 769	13 602	481	1 299	1 201	69 965
June	12 541	10 934	8 900	2 451	7 340	157	1 148	199	43 670
September	18 833	16 153	8 666	2 979	6 599	333	250	557	54 370
December	15 915	11 810	4 438	2 137	3 445	299	137	-36	38 145
2014									
March	21 837	19 407	9 373	4 004	7 204	473	399	1 175	63 873
June	11 284	9 193	4 715	1 932	2 058	182	493	117	29 977
September	19 516	16 647	5 938	2 360	3 874	196	217	779	49 528
December	16 131	12 388	2 405	2 114	2 102	409	-410	239	35 382
2015									
March	22 133	20 194	7 336	4 105	5 706	509	517	1 420	61 920
June	11 840	10 837	3 526	2 035	2 070	-46	1 148	355	31 766
September	19 723	17 921	5 035	2 464	3 232	361	-249	685	49 174
December	16 525	13 772	2 503	1 631	2 345	263	-498	-98	36 443
2016									
March	23 722	21 669	7 096	3 343	5 941	510	272	1 102	63 658
June	13 551	12 535	4 015	1 942	1 397	-32	904	33	34 346
September	26 850	22 051	7 645	2 799	3 742	400	90	918	64 496
December	20 712	17 796	4 267	1 858	1 841	383	-428	21	46 453

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

(b) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2015 are final, based on actual traveller behaviour. Estimates for 31 December 2015 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7 and 12–18 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Final NOM estimates for 30 June 2015, and preliminary NOM estimates from 31 March 2016 to 30 September 2016 have been revised due to the repair of a processing issue. Revisions have been minimal.

<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 INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)									
2010–11	-13 496	3 534	6 795	-2 614	7 033	-47	-2 549	1 354	..
2011–12	-17 965	1 439	11 068	-2 424	11 416	-2 612	-1 423	501	..
2012–13	-14 463	5 443	8 196	-3 973	8 333	-1 942	-1 220	-374	..
2013–14	-6 857	8 783	5 753	-2 968	1 045	-1 168	-3 344	-1 244	..
2014–15	-6 639	10 190	6 417	-3 763	-1 962	-528	-3 038	-677	..
2015–16	-11 349	16 699	11 581	-6 398	-7 703	42	-2 696	-176	..
2011	-15 961	3 372	9 042	-2 401	9 047	-1 404	-2 173	483	..
2012	-16 798	2 335	10 224	-3 038	10 803	-2 437	-1 139	50	..
2013	-11 219	7 528	6 897	-3 944	4 800	-1 460	-2 224	-378	..
2014	-5 572	9 336	5 598	-2 744	-400	-1 278	-3 392	-1 548	..
2015	-8 749	13 049	8 326	-4 967	-4 313	-79	-2 732	-535	..
2016	-12 822	17 987	14 652	-6 903	-10 824	467	-3 178	621	..
2011									
September	-3 708	344	2 491	-661	2 061	-383	-135	-9	..
December	-4 881	629	3 073	-649	2 907	-807	-636	364	..
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	..
June	-1 643	2 361	1 643	-565	-33	-383	-794	-586	..
September	-1 168	1 520	1 544	-748	-176	-211	-469	-292	..
December	-1 725	2 987	1 722	-923	-447	-432	-1 070	-112	..
2015									
March	-1 659	2 906	1 286	-730	-613	-43	-1 060	-87	..
June	-2 087	2 777	1 865	-1 362	-726	158	-439	-186	..
September	-1 980	2 517	2 017	-1 110	-935	137	-450	-196	..
December	-3 023	4 849	3 158	-1 765	-2 039	-331	-783	-66	..
2016									
March	-3 231	4 386	3 078	-1 650	-1 924	57	-779	63	..
June	-3 115	4 947	3 328	-1 873	-2 805	179	-684	23	..
September	-2 364	3 003	3 402	-1 196	-2 430	87	-558	56	..
December	-4 112	5 651	4 844	-2 184	-3 665	144	-1 157	479	..

.. 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 September 2011 onwards they are preliminary, based on 2011 Census expansion factors, and will be revised following the final rebasing of the 2016 Census – see paragraphs 20–23 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 (a)</i>
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (b)(c)									
2010–11	74 237	76 716	72 034	12 292	62 564	2 636	1 514	6 219	308 274
2011–12	89 676	115 612	93 085	17 097	73 437	365	4 681	8 579	402 451
2012–13	100 877	122 379	84 658	14 950	66 105	672	6 776	7 088	403 426
2013–14	108 113	126 162	69 896	16 012	30 149	1 319	883	5 754	358 237
2014–15	110 223	130 998	59 950	14 170	21 167	1 557	1 332	7 284	346 646
2015–16	111 856	146 281	64 510	11 211	14 684	2 192	776	6 778	360 025
2011	82 184	97 376	82 548	14 807	66 953	1 621	2 458	6 966	354 932
2012	96 267	118 969	91 866	15 941	76 688	255	6 678	8 189	414 763
2013	104 087	125 755	77 609	15 199	45 469	1 148	3 633	6 726	379 551
2014	110 660	128 428	64 256	15 610	24 868	1 071	164	5 891	350 906
2015	108 320	131 360	60 136	12 605	17 912	1 764	1 171	6 973	340 209
2016	116 382	146 628	70 442	10 322	16 835	2 972	645	6 825	372 805
2011									
September	22 645	27 892	21 840	3 825	15 990	383	1 246	1 754	95 575
December	20 901	27 378	20 812	3 850	16 617	-26	219	2 060	91 802
2012									
March	26 863	34 569	27 236	5 492	22 139	235	1 110	2 805	120 388
June	19 267	25 773	23 197	3 930	18 691	-227	2 106	1 960	94 686
September	23 897	29 453	22 702	3 470	19 521	-17	2 002	2 103	103 125
December	26 240	29 174	18 731	3 049	16 337	264	1 460	1 321	96 564
2013									
March	29 423	35 704	23 464	5 018	18 724	447	1 592	2 396	116 718
June	21 317	28 048	19 761	3 413	11 523	-22	1 722	1 268	87 019
September	27 820	32 942	19 109	3 892	9 297	238	524	1 451	95 266
December	25 527	29 061	15 275	2 876	5 925	485	-205	1 611	80 548
2014									
March	33 610	37 877	20 063	5 820	10 284	630	83	1 950	110 283
June	21 156	26 282	15 449	3 424	4 643	-34	481	742	72 140
September	28 896	33 154	15 939	3 201	5 920	250	404	1 757	89 505
December	26 998	31 115	12 805	3 165	4 021	225	-804	1 442	78 978
2015									
March	33 544	38 857	17 334	5 380	7 670	775	230	2 635	106 395
June	20 785	27 872	13 872	2 424	3 556	307	1 502	1 450	71 768
September	28 626	32 948	14 654	3 092	4 275	617	34	1 799	86 032
December	25 365	31 683	14 276	1 709	2 411	65	-595	1 089	76 014
2016									
March	33 004	43 701	18 939	4 054	6 619	932	249	2 393	109 871
June	24 861	37 949	16 641	2 356	1 379	578	1 088	1 497	88 108
September	33 440	32 275	18 549	3 056	6 152	709	252	1 984	96 429
December	25 077	32 703	16 313	856	2 685	753	-944	951	78 397

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

(b) Estimates of total population growth prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2016 they have a status of preliminary rebased. Growth estimates for 30 September 2016 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Differences between total population growth and the sum of the components of population change prior to 30 September 2016 are due to intercensal difference. For further information see the Glossary.

<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)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c)(d)									
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	0.87	0.32	1.25	1.01	0.71
2013–14	0.61	0.68	0.77	0.43	0.85	0.30	1.18	1.01	0.68
2014–15	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.38	0.84	0.26	1.17	0.98	0.65
2015–16	0.60	0.69	0.69	0.38	0.83	0.25	1.15	0.90	0.65
2011	0.68	0.67	0.79	0.46	0.84	0.45	1.26	0.97	0.70
September	0.69	0.71	0.81	0.45	0.87	0.33	1.31	1.01	0.72
December	0.64	0.69	0.77	0.43	0.86	0.32	1.23	1.01	0.69
2012	0.61	0.67	0.75	0.43	0.86	0.28	1.15	0.98	0.67
March	0.58	0.56	0.68	0.36	0.81	0.20	1.17	0.93	0.61
June	0.55	0.71	0.67	0.38	0.81	0.27	1.18	0.83	0.64
September	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.11	0.20	0.11	0.31	0.23	0.16
December	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.11	0.19	0.11	0.26	0.24	0.17
2012	0.19	0.19	0.22	0.13	0.23	0.10	0.34	0.26	0.20
March	0.16	0.17	0.20	0.11	0.22	0.08	0.37	0.22	0.18
June	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.09	0.19	0.07	0.30	0.25	0.16
September	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.12	0.22	0.08	0.28	0.26	0.19
December	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.13	0.23	0.10	0.32	0.25	0.19
2013	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.11	0.21	0.08	0.33	0.24	0.17
March	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.09	0.20	0.08	0.28	0.26	0.16
June	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.10	0.20	0.08	0.29	0.25	0.17
September	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.13	0.23	0.10	0.30	0.26	0.18
December	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.11	0.22	0.05	0.32	0.23	0.16
2014	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.08	0.20	0.06	0.26	0.24	0.15
March	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.10	0.21	0.06	0.27	0.25	0.17
June	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.11	0.22	0.08	0.32	0.25	0.17
September	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.09	0.20	0.05	0.32	0.24	0.16
December	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.08	0.20	0.06	0.26	0.24	0.15
2015	0.14	0.12	0.17	0.08	0.20	0.04	0.25	0.21	0.15
March	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.11	0.22	0.08	0.31	0.25	0.17
June	0.14	0.14	0.17	0.09	0.20	0.05	0.32	0.24	0.15
September	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.08	0.19	0.03	0.27	0.22	0.13
December	0.14	0.12	0.17	0.08	0.20	0.04	0.25	0.21	0.15
2016	0.15	0.20	0.18	0.11	0.22	0.08	0.29	0.21	0.17
March	0.17	0.24	0.19	0.11	0.22	0.09	0.33	0.26	0.20
June	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.08	0.19	0.04	0.29	0.25	0.13
September	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.18	0.04	0.26	0.11	0.13
December									

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

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

(c) Natural increase estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2015 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2015 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

<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)									
2010–11	0.72	0.82	0.79	0.56	1.59	0.20	0.48	0.48	0.82
2011–12	0.81	0.98	1.00	0.69	2.26	0.23	1.30	0.85	1.03
2012–13	0.89	0.98	0.86	0.65	1.98	0.25	2.10	0.61	1.00
2013–14	0.92	0.98	0.58	0.66	0.77	0.25	0.53	0.47	0.81
2014–15	0.93	1.02	0.41	0.63	0.55	0.21	0.60	0.72	0.76
2015–16	0.96	1.09	0.39	0.55	0.51	0.21	0.18	0.43	0.77
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	2.36	0.25	2.02	0.81	1.05
2013	0.91	1.00	0.73	0.68	1.26	0.25	1.18	0.51	0.90
2014	0.92	0.99	0.48	0.62	0.61	0.25	0.29	0.60	0.77
2015	0.93	1.05	0.39	0.60	0.53	0.21	0.38	0.60	0.76
2016	1.10	1.21	0.48	0.58	0.51	0.24	0.34	0.52	0.87
2011									
September	0.21	0.24	0.25	0.16	0.51	0.05	0.27	0.16	0.25
December	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.15	0.50	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.22
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	0.55	0.03	0.58	0.16	0.23
September	0.22	0.26	0.25	0.16	0.64	0.05	0.59	0.19	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	0.32	0.26	0.23	0.55	0.09	0.54	0.32	0.30
June	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.30	0.03	0.48	0.05	0.19
September	0.25	0.28	0.19	0.18	0.26	0.06	0.10	0.15	0.23
December	0.21	0.20	0.09	0.13	0.14	0.06	0.06	-0.01	0.16
2014									
March	0.29	0.33	0.20	0.24	0.29	0.09	0.16	0.30	0.27
June	0.15	0.16	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.04	0.20	0.03	0.13
September	0.26	0.28	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.04	0.09	0.20	0.21
December	0.21	0.21	0.05	0.13	0.08	0.08	-0.17	0.06	0.15
2015									
March	0.29	0.34	0.15	0.24	0.23	0.10	0.21	0.36	0.26
June	0.16	0.18	0.07	0.12	0.08	-0.01	0.47	0.09	0.13
September	0.26	0.30	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.07	-0.10	0.17	0.21
December	0.22	0.23	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.05	-0.20	-0.02	0.15
2016									
March	0.31	0.36	0.15	0.20	0.23	0.10	0.11	0.28	0.27
June	0.18	0.20	0.08	0.11	0.05	-0.01	0.37	0.01	0.14
September	0.35	0.36	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.08	0.04	0.23	0.27
December	0.27	0.29	0.09	0.11	0.07	0.07	-0.17	0.01	0.19

(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 2015 are final, based on actual traveller behaviour. Estimates for 31 December 2015 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7 and 12–18 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Final NOM estimates for 30 June 2015, and preliminary NOM estimates from 31 March 2016 to 30 September 2016 have been revised due to the repair of a processing issue. Revisions have been minimal.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (c)									
2010–11	-0.19	0.06	0.15	-0.16	0.31	-0.01	-1.11	0.37	..
2011–12	-0.25	0.03	0.25	-0.15	0.49	-0.51	-0.62	0.14	..
2012–13	-0.20	0.10	0.18	-0.24	0.34	-0.38	-0.52	-0.10	..
2013–14	-0.09	0.15	0.12	-0.18	0.04	-0.23	-1.38	-0.32	..
2014–15	-0.09	0.17	0.14	-0.22	-0.08	-0.10	-1.25	-0.17	..
2015–16	-0.15	0.28	0.24	-0.38	-0.30	0.01	-1.10	-0.04	..
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	-0.29	-0.93	-0.10	..
2014	-0.07	0.16	0.12	-0.16	-0.02	-0.25	-1.40	-0.40	..
2015	-0.12	0.22	0.18	-0.29	-0.17	-0.02	-1.12	-0.14	..
2016	-0.17	0.29	0.30	-0.40	-0.42	0.09	-1.30	0.16	..
2011									
September	-0.05	0.01	0.06	-0.04	0.09	-0.07	-0.06	—	..
December	-0.07	0.01	0.07	-0.04	0.12	-0.16	-0.27	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	0.09	-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	-0.14	..
June	-0.02	0.04	0.03	-0.03	—	-0.07	-0.33	-0.15	..
September	-0.02	0.03	0.03	-0.04	-0.01	-0.04	-0.19	-0.07	..
December	-0.02	0.05	0.04	-0.05	-0.02	-0.08	-0.44	-0.03	..
2015									
March	-0.02	0.05	0.03	-0.04	-0.02	-0.01	-0.44	-0.02	..
June	-0.03	0.05	0.04	-0.08	-0.03	0.03	-0.18	-0.05	..
September	-0.03	0.04	0.04	-0.07	-0.04	0.03	-0.18	-0.05	..
December	-0.04	0.08	0.07	-0.10	-0.08	-0.06	-0.32	-0.02	..
2016									
March	-0.04	0.07	0.06	-0.10	-0.08	0.01	-0.32	0.02	..
June	-0.04	0.08	0.07	-0.11	-0.11	0.03	-0.28	0.01	..
September	-0.03	0.05	0.07	-0.07	-0.09	0.02	-0.23	0.01	..
December	-0.05	0.09	0.10	-0.13	-0.14	0.03	-0.47	0.12	..

.. 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 be revised following the final rebasing of the 2016 Census – see paragraphs 20–23 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (c)(d)									
2010–11	1.04	1.40	1.64	0.76	2.73	0.52	0.66	1.72	1.40
2011–12	1.24	2.09	2.08	1.04	3.12	0.07	2.02	2.33	1.80
2012–13	1.38	2.16	1.85	0.90	2.72	0.13	2.87	1.88	1.77
2013–14	1.46	2.18	1.50	0.96	1.21	0.26	0.36	1.50	1.55
2014–15	1.47	2.22	1.27	0.84	0.84	0.30	0.55	1.87	1.47
2015–16	1.47	2.42	1.35	0.66	0.58	0.43	0.32	1.71	1.51
2011	1.14	1.77	1.86	0.91	2.89	0.32	1.07	1.91	1.60
2012	1.33	2.13	2.03	0.97	3.21	0.05	2.87	2.20	1.84
2013	1.41	2.20	1.68	0.91	1.85	0.22	1.52	1.77	1.65
2014	1.48	2.20	1.37	0.93	0.99	0.21	0.07	1.52	1.50
2015	1.43	2.20	1.27	0.74	0.71	0.34	0.48	1.78	1.44
2016	1.52	2.40	1.46	0.60	0.66	0.58	0.26	1.71	1.55
2011									
September	0.31	0.50	0.49	0.23	0.68	0.07	0.54	0.48	0.43
December	0.29	0.49	0.46	0.23	0.70	-0.01	0.09	0.56	0.41
2012									
March	0.37	0.62	0.60	0.33	0.93	0.05	0.48	0.75	0.53
June	0.26	0.46	0.51	0.24	0.78	-0.04	0.90	0.52	0.42
September	0.33	0.52	0.50	0.21	0.80	—	0.85	0.56	0.45
December	0.36	0.51	0.41	0.18	0.67	0.05	0.61	0.35	0.42
2013									
March	0.40	0.63	0.51	0.30	0.76	0.09	0.66	0.63	0.51
June	0.29	0.49	0.43	0.20	0.46	—	0.71	0.33	0.38
September	0.38	0.57	0.41	0.23	0.37	0.05	0.22	0.38	0.41
December	0.34	0.50	0.33	0.17	0.24	0.09	-0.08	0.42	0.35
2014									
March	0.45	0.65	0.43	0.35	0.41	0.12	0.03	0.50	0.47
June	0.28	0.45	0.33	0.20	0.18	-0.01	0.20	0.19	0.31
September	0.38	0.56	0.34	0.19	0.23	0.05	0.17	0.45	0.38
December	0.36	0.52	0.27	0.19	0.16	0.04	-0.33	0.37	0.33
2015									
March	0.44	0.65	0.36	0.32	0.30	0.15	0.09	0.67	0.45
June	0.27	0.46	0.29	0.14	0.14	0.06	0.62	0.37	0.30
September	0.38	0.55	0.31	0.18	0.17	0.12	0.01	0.45	0.36
December	0.33	0.52	0.30	0.10	0.09	0.01	-0.24	0.27	0.32
2016									
March	0.43	0.72	0.39	0.24	0.26	0.18	0.10	0.60	0.46
June	0.32	0.62	0.34	0.14	0.05	0.11	0.44	0.37	0.37
September	0.43	0.52	0.38	0.18	0.24	0.14	0.10	0.49	0.40
December	0.32	0.53	0.34	0.05	0.10	0.15	-0.38	0.23	0.32

— 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) Estimates of total population growth prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2016 they have a status of preliminary rebased. Population growth estimates for 30 September 2016 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Differences between total population growth and the sum of the components of population change prior to 30 September 2016 are due to intercensal difference. For further information see the Glossary.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex—States and territories

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES (b)									
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	3 627 478	2 797 390	2 278 432	820 508	1 225 141	254 691	123 431	187 347	11 316 375
2012–13	3 675 151	2 857 596	2 317 678	827 843	1 259 855	254 629	127 288	190 799	11 512 700
2013–14	3 726 579	2 919 105	2 349 349	835 434	1 271 811	254 747	127 002	193 583	11 679 392
2014–15	3 779 438	2 983 730	2 374 773	842 051	1 279 953	255 011	127 049	197 103	11 840 827
2015–16	3 834 414	3 056 434	2 403 286	847 392	1 285 184	255 728	126 403	200 516	12 011 846
2011	3 605 553	2 767 252	2 254 101	815 636	1 202 176	254 793	121 894	184 889	11 208 309
2012	3 651 300	2 826 217	2 297 774	823 615	1 244 552	254 659	125 346	188 972	11 414 352
2013	3 700 087	2 887 081	2 333 041	830 928	1 265 377	254 696	126 927	192 213	11 592 174
2014	3 753 205	2 950 928	2 361 416	838 449	1 275 570	254 713	126 224	195 010	11 757 267
2015	3 805 898	3 015 486	2 387 041	844 099	1 281 987	255 122	126 023	198 491	11 915 839
2016	3 863 829	3 089 115	2 419 770	849 414	1 289 077	256 421	125 849	201 977	12 097 954
2011									
September	3 595 679	2 754 393	2 244 555	813 766	1 193 303	254 867	121 991	183 888	11 164 476
December	3 605 553	2 767 252	2 254 101	815 636	1 202 176	254 793	121 894	184 889	11 208 309
2012									
March	3 618 431	2 784 554	2 267 475	818 488	1 214 611	254 804	122 219	186 244	11 268 798
June	3 627 478	2 797 390	2 278 432	820 508	1 225 141	254 691	123 431	187 347	11 316 375
September	3 638 818	2 812 013	2 289 280	822 188	1 236 011	254 637	124 523	188 392	11 367 804
December	3 651 300	2 826 217	2 297 774	823 615	1 244 552	254 659	125 346	188 972	11 414 352
2013									
March	3 665 039	2 843 770	2 308 672	826 156	1 254 509	254 781	126 222	190 179	11 471 206
June	3 675 151	2 857 596	2 317 678	827 843	1 259 855	254 629	127 288	190 799	11 512 700
September	3 688 401	2 873 447	2 326 402	829 685	1 263 442	254 602	127 247	191 538	11 556 607
December	3 700 087	2 887 081	2 333 041	830 928	1 265 377	254 696	126 927	192 213	11 592 174
2014									
March	3 716 375	2 906 010	2 342 480	833 930	1 270 121	254 878	126 745	193 247	11 645 579
June	3 726 579	2 919 105	2 349 349	835 434	1 271 811	254 747	127 002	193 583	11 679 392
September	3 740 444	2 935 417	2 356 271	836 980	1 274 129	254 730	126 924	194 422	11 721 078
December	3 753 205	2 950 928	2 361 416	838 449	1 275 570	254 713	126 224	195 010	11 757 267
2015									
March	3 769 727	2 970 137	2 368 966	840 973	1 278 955	254 998	126 070	196 362	11 807 916
June	3 779 438	2 983 730	2 374 773	842 051	1 279 953	255 011	127 049	197 103	11 840 827
September	3 793 198	2 999 811	2 380 976	843 374	1 281 282	255 169	126 631	198 043	11 880 184
December	3 805 898	3 015 486	2 387 041	844 099	1 281 987	255 122	126 023	198 491	11 915 839
2016									
March	3 822 128	3 037 392	2 395 633	846 199	1 284 933	255 502	125 901	199 742	11 969 102
June	3 834 414	3 056 434	2 403 286	847 392	1 285 184	255 728	126 403	200 516	12 011 846
September	3 851 165	3 072 707	2 412 155	848 980	1 287 985	256 048	126 515	201 519	12 059 571
December	3 863 829	3 089 115	2 419 770	849 414	1 289 077	256 421	125 849	201 977	12 097 954

(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 30 June 2016 they have a status of preliminary rebased. Estimates from 30 September 2016 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
FEMALES (b)									
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	3 680 727	2 856 039	2 291 431	836 203	1 201 705	257 157	112 542	189 217	11 426 100
2012–13	3 733 931	2 918 212	2 336 843	843 818	1 233 096	257 891	115 461	192 853	11 633 201
2013–14	3 790 616	2 982 865	2 375 068	852 239	1 251 289	259 092	116 630	195 823	11 824 746
2014–15	3 847 980	3 049 238	2 409 594	859 792	1 264 314	260 385	117 915	199 587	12 009 957
2015–16	3 904 860	3 122 815	2 445 591	865 662	1 273 767	261 860	119 337	202 952	12 198 963
2011	3 656 522	2 825 835	2 265 329	831 653	1 183 840	257 047	110 863	186 910	11 319 092
2012	3 707 042	2 885 839	2 313 522	839 615	1 218 152	257 436	114 089	191 016	11 527 812
2013	3 762 342	2 950 730	2 355 864	847 501	1 242 796	258 547	116 141	194 501	11 729 541
2014	3 819 884	3 015 311	2 391 745	855 590	1 257 471	259 601	117 008	197 595	11 915 354
2015	3 875 511	3 082 113	2 426 256	862 545	1 268 966	260 956	118 380	201 087	12 096 991
2016	3 933 962	3 155 112	2 463 969	867 552	1 278 711	262 629	119 199	204 426	12 287 681
2011									
September	3 645 495	2 811 316	2 254 063	829 673	1 176 096	256 999	110 547	185 851	11 271 123
December	3 656 522	2 825 835	2 265 329	831 653	1 183 840	257 047	110 863	186 910	11 319 092
2012									
March	3 670 507	2 843 102	2 279 191	834 293	1 193 544	257 271	111 648	188 360	11 378 991
June	3 680 727	2 856 039	2 291 431	836 203	1 201 705	257 157	112 542	189 217	11 426 100
September	3 693 284	2 870 869	2 303 285	837 993	1 210 356	257 194	113 452	190 275	11 477 796
December	3 707 042	2 885 839	2 313 522	839 615	1 218 152	257 436	114 089	191 016	11 527 812
2013									
March	3 722 726	2 903 990	2 326 088	842 092	1 226 919	257 761	114 805	192 205	11 587 676
June	3 733 931	2 918 212	2 336 843	843 818	1 233 096	257 891	115 461	192 853	11 633 201
September	3 748 501	2 935 303	2 347 228	845 868	1 238 806	258 156	116 026	193 565	11 684 560
December	3 762 342	2 950 730	2 355 864	847 501	1 242 796	258 547	116 141	194 501	11 729 541
2014									
March	3 779 664	2 969 678	2 366 488	850 319	1 248 336	258 995	116 406	195 417	11 786 419
June	3 790 616	2 982 865	2 375 068	852 239	1 251 289	259 092	116 630	195 823	11 824 746
September	3 805 647	2 999 707	2 384 085	853 894	1 254 891	259 359	117 112	196 741	11 872 565
December	3 819 884	3 015 311	2 391 745	855 590	1 257 471	259 601	117 008	197 595	11 915 354
2015									
March	3 836 906	3 034 959	2 401 529	858 446	1 261 756	260 091	117 392	198 878	11 971 100
June	3 847 980	3 049 238	2 409 594	859 792	1 264 314	260 385	117 915	199 587	12 009 957
September	3 862 846	3 066 105	2 418 045	861 561	1 267 260	260 844	118 367	200 446	12 056 632
December	3 875 511	3 082 113	2 426 256	862 545	1 268 966	260 956	118 380	201 087	12 096 991
2016									
March	3 892 285	3 103 908	2 436 603	864 499	1 272 639	261 508	118 751	202 229	12 153 599
June	3 904 860	3 122 815	2 445 591	865 662	1 273 767	261 860	119 337	202 952	12 198 963
September	3 921 549	3 138 817	2 455 271	867 130	1 277 118	262 249	119 477	203 933	12 247 667
December	3 933 962	3 155 112	2 463 969	867 552	1 278 711	262 629	119 199	204 426	12 287 681

(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 30 June 2016 they have a status of preliminary rebased. Estimates from 30 September 2016 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS (b)									
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	7 308 205	5 653 429	4 569 863	1 656 711	2 426 846	511 848	235 973	376 564	22 742 475
2012–13	7 409 082	5 775 808	4 654 521	1 671 661	2 492 951	512 520	242 749	383 652	23 145 901
2013–14	7 517 195	5 901 970	4 724 417	1 687 673	2 523 100	513 839	243 632	389 406	23 504 138
2014–15	7 627 418	6 032 968	4 784 367	1 701 843	2 544 267	515 396	244 964	396 690	23 850 784
2015–16	7 739 274	6 179 249	4 848 877	1 713 054	2 558 951	517 588	245 740	403 468	24 210 809
2011	7 262 075	5 593 087	4 519 430	1 647 289	2 386 016	511 840	232 757	371 799	22 527 401
2012	7 358 342	5 712 056	4 611 296	1 663 230	2 462 704	512 095	239 435	379 988	22 942 164
2013	7 462 429	5 837 811	4 688 905	1 678 429	2 508 173	513 243	243 068	386 714	23 321 715
2014	7 573 089	5 966 239	4 753 161	1 694 039	2 533 041	514 314	243 232	392 605	23 672 621
2015	7 681 409	6 097 599	4 813 297	1 706 644	2 550 953	516 078	244 403	399 578	24 012 830
2016	7 797 791	6 244 227	4 883 739	1 716 966	2 567 788	519 050	245 048	406 403	24 385 635
2011									
September	7 241 174	5 565 709	4 498 618	1 643 439	2 369 399	511 866	232 538	369 739	22 435 599
December	7 262 075	5 593 087	4 519 430	1 647 289	2 386 016	511 840	232 757	371 799	22 527 401
2012									
March	7 288 938	5 627 656	4 546 666	1 652 781	2 408 155	512 075	233 867	374 604	22 647 789
June	7 308 205	5 653 429	4 569 863	1 656 711	2 426 846	511 848	235 973	376 564	22 742 475
September	7 332 102	5 682 882	4 592 565	1 660 181	2 446 367	511 831	237 975	378 667	22 845 600
December	7 358 342	5 712 056	4 611 296	1 663 230	2 462 704	512 095	239 435	379 988	22 942 164
2013									
March	7 387 765	5 747 760	4 634 760	1 668 248	2 481 428	512 542	241 027	382 384	23 058 882
June	7 409 082	5 775 808	4 654 521	1 671 661	2 492 951	512 520	242 749	383 652	23 145 901
September	7 436 902	5 808 750	4 673 630	1 675 553	2 502 248	512 758	243 273	385 103	23 241 167
December	7 462 429	5 837 811	4 688 905	1 678 429	2 508 173	513 243	243 068	386 714	23 321 715
2014									
March	7 496 039	5 875 688	4 708 968	1 684 249	2 518 457	513 873	243 151	388 664	23 431 998
June	7 517 195	5 901 970	4 724 417	1 687 673	2 523 100	513 839	243 632	389 406	23 504 138
September	7 546 091	5 935 124	4 740 356	1 690 874	2 529 020	514 089	244 036	391 163	23 593 643
December	7 573 089	5 966 239	4 753 161	1 694 039	2 533 041	514 314	243 232	392 605	23 672 621
2015									
March	7 606 633	6 005 096	4 770 495	1 699 419	2 540 711	515 089	243 462	395 240	23 779 016
June	7 627 418	6 032 968	4 784 367	1 701 843	2 544 267	515 396	244 964	396 690	23 850 784
September	7 656 044	6 065 916	4 799 021	1 704 935	2 548 542	516 013	244 998	398 489	23 936 816
December	7 681 409	6 097 599	4 813 297	1 706 644	2 550 953	516 078	244 403	399 578	24 012 830
2016									
March	7 714 413	6 141 300	4 832 236	1 710 698	2 557 572	517 010	244 652	401 971	24 122 701
June	7 739 274	6 179 249	4 848 877	1 713 054	2 558 951	517 588	245 740	403 468	24 210 809
September	7 772 714	6 211 524	4 867 426	1 716 110	2 565 103	518 297	245 992	405 452	24 307 238
December	7 797 791	6 244 227	4 883 739	1 716 966	2 567 788	519 050	245 048	406 403	24 385 635

(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 30 June 2016 they have a status of preliminary rebased. Estimates from 30 September 2016 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

Population region	CHANGE					AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	
	2011	2015	2016	2011–2016	2015–2016	2011–2016	2015–2016
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Greater Sydney	4 608 949	4 922 561	5 005 358	396 409	82 797	1.66	1.68
Greater Melbourne	4 169 366	4 533 866	4 641 636	472 270	107 770	2.17	2.38
Greater Brisbane	2 147 436	2 308 564	2 349 699	202 263	41 135	1.82	1.78
Greater Adelaide	1 264 091	1 316 983	1 326 354	62 263	9 371	0.97	0.71
Greater Perth	1 833 567	2 039 136	2 066 564	232 997	27 428	2.42	1.35
Greater Hobart	216 273	221 016	222 802	6 529	1 786	0.60	0.81
Greater Darwin	129 106	142 482	143 629	14 523	1 147	2.15	0.81
Australian Capital Territory	367 985	391 274	396 294	28 309	5 020	1.49	1.28

GREATER CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL AREAS

Population region	2011	2015	2016	2011–2016	2015–2016	2011–2016	2015–2016
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Sydney	4 233 699	4 528 058	4 604 774	371 075	76 716	1.69	1.69
Melbourne	4 013 186	4 357 678	4 459 278	446 092	101 600	2.13	2.33
Brisbane	2 056 390	2 209 299	2 248 472	192 082	39 173	1.80	1.77
Perth	1 772 899	1 957 895	1 976 753	203 854	18 858	2.20	0.96
Adelaide	1 236 712	1 288 897	1 298 112	61 400	9 215	0.97	0.71
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	581 036	624 945	638 090	57 054	13 145	1.89	2.10
Newcastle - Maitland	415 628	434 661	438 775	23 147	4 114	1.09	0.95
Canberra - Queanbeyan	404 957	425 417	429 023	24 066	3 606	1.16	0.85
Central Coast	314 941	325 254	326 796	11 855	1 542	0.74	0.47
Sunshine Coast	281 005	302 113	307 501	26 496	5 388	1.82	1.78
Wollongong	281 700	292 656	295 842	14 142	3 186	0.98	1.09
Hobart	204 951	209 319	211 000	6 049	1 681	0.58	0.80
Geelong	177 588	187 412	191 440	13 852	4 028	1.51	2.15
Townsville	167 603	180 328	182 183	14 580	1 855	1.68	1.03
Cairns	139 212	147 991	149 609	10 397	1 618	1.45	1.09
Darwin	113 921	123 589	124 171	10 250	582	1.74	0.47
Toowoomba	109 244	114 621	115 310	6 066	689	1.09	0.60
Ballarat	93 470	100 170	102 230	8 760	2 060	1.81	2.06
Bendigo	87 340	93 086	94 608	7 268	1 522	1.61	1.64
Albury - Wodonga	84 195	89 021	90 319	6 124	1 298	1.41	1.46
Launceston	86 051	86 616	86 946	895	330	0.21	0.38
Mackay	79 658	85 450	85 402	5 744	-48	1.40	-0.06
Rockhampton	75 730	80 664	80 497	4 767	-167	1.23	-0.21
Bunbury	67 866	75 586	76 361	8 495	775	2.39	1.03
Bundaberg	69 096	70 585	70 677	1 581	92	0.45	0.13
Coffs Harbour	66 689	68 621	69 403	2 714	782	0.80	1.14
Melton	48 792	59 569	62 560	13 768	2 991	5.10	5.02
Wagga Wagga	54 137	55 882	56 487	2 350	605	0.85	1.08
Hervey Bay	49 835	52 287	52 834	2 999	547	1.18	1.05
Mildura - Wentworth	48 505	50 106	50 387	1 882	281	0.76	0.56
Shepparton - Mooroopna	47 571	49 428	49 696	2 125	268	0.88	0.54
Gladstone - Tannum Sands	43 165	49 247	49 187	6 022	-60	2.65	-0.12
Port Macquarie	43 275	45 368	45 698	2 423	330	1.10	0.73
Ellenbrook	30 068	41 660	45 311	15 243	3 651	8.55	8.76
Tamworth	40 085	42 278	42 783	2 698	505	1.31	1.19
Traralgon - Morwell	40 609	40 963	41 164	555	201	0.27	0.49
Orange	37 785	40 118	40 582	2 797	464	1.44	1.16
Geraldton	36 884	39 805	39 773	2 889	-32	1.52	-0.08
Bowral - Mittagong	36 266	37 908	38 550	2 284	642	1.23	1.69
Dubbo	35 281	36 963	37 245	1 964	282	1.09	0.76

- (a) Estimates are based on the 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) boundaries and have not been rebased to the 2016 Census.
- (b) 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).
- (c) Based on data published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia 2015–16* (cat. no. 3218.0), released 30 March 2017.
- (d) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are final. Estimates at 30 June 2015 are revised. Estimates at 30 June 2016 are preliminary.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex and age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2016(a)

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
MALES									
0–4	257 357	206 736	162 551	52 878	88 615	15 471	9 728	14 618	808 109
5–9	255 567	199 018	169 499	53 146	87 150	16 811	9 295	13 515	804 159
10–14	233 419	180 672	157 284	49 924	78 541	15 834	8 178	11 424	735 400
15–19	239 023	190 364	156 694	53 117	79 548	16 508	7 820	12 737	755 917
20–24	270 608	230 195	172 710	59 544	89 877	16 450	9 742	16 854	866 128
25–29	287 540	242 507	173 564	58 253	102 628	15 285	12 477	17 230	909 656
30–34	283 452	235 811	168 741	57 322	103 612	14 875	11 804	17 164	892 953
35–39	256 954	209 514	154 257	52 298	90 016	13 848	9 819	15 217	802 100
40–44	256 714	205 596	163 251	54 398	89 184	15 506	9 148	14 181	808 149
45–49	243 608	199 854	159 630	56 488	87 727	16 702	8 862	13 100	786 139
50–54	243 412	190 075	153 401	56 275	83 022	17 423	8 059	11 844	763 717
55–59	233 411	178 795	145 035	55 036	75 836	18 295	6 913	10 888	724 403
60–64	206 024	157 539	127 842	49 291	65 671	16 958	5 692	9 095	638 275
65–69	191 158	143 935	120 263	46 708	58 944	16 149	4 145	8 299	589 768
70–74	143 982	107 597	89 161	34 619	41 490	11 871	2 411	5 731	436 952
75–79	102 374	78 007	60 445	24 780	29 122	8 219	1 348	3 874	308 234
80–84	68 526	52 617	37 395	17 159	18 532	5 231	575	2 485	202 548
85–89	41 916	32 449	21 571	10 872	10 840	2 987	292	1 513	122 459
90–94	16 083	12 492	8 140	4 327	4 006	1 084	77	606	46 819
95–99	3 094	2 435	1 695	864	784	206	17	127	9 224
100 and over	192	226	157	93	39	15	1	14	737
All ages	3 834 414	3 056 434	2 403 286	847 392	1 285 184	255 728	126 403	200 516	12 011 846

FEMALES

0–4	243 613	195 070	154 939	50 197	84 256	14 652	9 648	13 488	765 994
5–9	242 671	188 044	161 081	50 841	83 051	15 769	8 932	12 405	762 928
10–14	220 331	170 743	149 244	47 352	74 955	14 926	7 826	10 814	696 325
15–19	226 511	181 610	150 722	50 786	75 364	15 504	7 084	12 399	720 085
20–24	259 628	220 619	169 209	56 468	84 043	15 329	8 753	16 238	830 358
25–29	288 420	243 371	174 912	57 591	99 772	15 363	11 925	17 424	908 879
30–34	287 443	240 091	173 095	57 762	100 439	15 394	11 449	17 439	903 259
35–39	258 386	209 680	159 018	52 245	87 375	14 783	9 359	15 054	806 038
40–44	260 905	210 649	168 096	54 026	87 108	16 445	8 521	14 154	820 061
45–49	256 544	211 241	167 685	57 834	87 307	17 770	8 429	13 225	820 203
50–54	250 732	197 864	159 825	57 646	82 539	18 268	7 604	12 429	787 079
55–59	243 587	187 596	150 376	57 252	77 040	19 030	6 662	11 434	753 160
60–64	216 153	166 781	132 563	51 944	67 750	17 419	5 129	9 928	667 824
65–69	195 368	151 624	121 174	48 801	58 796	16 253	3 471	8 875	604 480
70–74	149 513	113 487	90 440	37 208	42 064	12 179	2 050	6 243	453 269
75–79	114 679	88 031	64 604	28 482	32 275	9 037	1 229	4 510	342 900
80–84	85 596	66 564	45 234	21 473	23 369	6 465	710	3 182	252 629
85–89	63 023	48 275	32 391	16 374	15 934	4 427	378	2 171	182 989
90–94	32 415	24 257	16 176	8 825	7 972	2 274	145	1 218	93 291
95–99	8 489	6 362	4 261	2 290	2 183	520	31	283	24 423
100 and over	853	856	546	265	175	53	2	39	2 789
All ages	3 904 860	3 122 815	2 445 591	865 662	1 273 767	261 860	119 337	202 952	12 198 963

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2016 have a status of preliminary rebased – 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 2016(a) *continued*

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
PERSONS									
0–4	500 970	401 806	317 490	103 075	172 871	30 123	19 376	28 106	1 574 103
5–9	498 238	387 062	330 580	103 987	170 201	32 580	18 227	25 920	1 567 087
10–14	453 750	351 415	306 528	97 276	153 496	30 760	16 004	22 238	1 431 725
15–19	465 534	371 974	307 416	103 903	154 912	32 012	14 904	25 136	1 476 002
20–24	530 236	450 814	341 919	116 012	173 920	31 779	18 495	33 092	1 696 486
25–29	575 960	485 878	348 476	115 844	202 400	30 648	24 402	34 654	1 818 535
30–34	570 895	475 902	341 836	115 084	204 051	30 269	23 253	34 603	1 796 212
35–39	515 340	419 194	313 275	104 543	177 391	28 631	19 178	30 271	1 608 138
40–44	517 619	416 245	331 347	108 424	176 292	31 951	17 669	28 335	1 628 210
45–49	500 152	411 095	327 315	114 322	175 034	34 472	17 291	26 325	1 606 342
50–54	494 144	387 939	313 226	113 921	165 561	35 691	15 663	24 273	1 550 796
55–59	476 998	366 391	295 411	112 288	152 876	37 325	13 575	22 322	1 477 563
60–64	422 177	324 320	260 405	101 235	133 421	34 377	10 821	19 023	1 306 099
65–69	386 526	295 559	241 437	95 509	117 740	32 402	7 616	17 174	1 194 248
70–74	293 495	221 084	179 601	71 827	83 554	24 050	4 461	11 974	890 221
75–79	217 053	166 038	125 049	53 262	61 397	17 256	2 577	8 384	651 134
80–84	154 122	119 181	82 629	38 632	41 901	11 696	1 285	5 667	455 177
85–89	104 939	80 724	53 962	27 246	26 774	7 414	670	3 684	305 448
90–94	48 498	36 749	24 316	13 152	11 978	3 358	222	1 824	140 110
95–99	11 583	8 797	5 956	3 154	2 967	726	48	410	33 647
100 and over	1 045	1 082	703	358	214	68	3	53	3 526
All ages	7 739 274	6 179 249	4 848 877	1 713 054	2 558 951	517 588	245 740	403 468	24 210 809

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2016 have a status of preliminary rebased – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

June

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2012(a)	2013(a)	2014(a)	2015(a)	2016(a)	2012(a)	2013(a)	2014(a)	2015(a)	2016(a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	767 335	783 514	792 256	798 367	808 109	3.37	3.39	3.37	3.35	3.34
5–9	729 208	749 516	768 900	788 504	804 159	3.21	3.24	3.27	3.31	3.32
10–14	712 658	714 993	719 225	724 997	735 400	3.13	3.09	3.06	3.04	3.04
15–19	750 465	753 845	756 474	754 616	755 917	3.30	3.26	3.22	3.16	3.12
20–24	832 022	841 267	851 261	859 773	866 128	3.66	3.63	3.62	3.60	3.58
25–29	860 414	875 658	884 573	898 069	909 656	3.78	3.78	3.76	3.77	3.76
30–34	798 113	830 225	854 534	875 193	892 953	3.51	3.59	3.64	3.67	3.69
35–39	776 112	775 544	776 721	785 555	802 100	3.41	3.35	3.30	3.29	3.31
40–44	808 736	820 340	822 608	819 072	808 149	3.56	3.54	3.50	3.43	3.34
45–49	759 684	757 949	759 747	768 727	786 139	3.34	3.27	3.23	3.22	3.25
50–54	753 945	765 216	771 369	769 904	763 717	3.32	3.31	3.28	3.23	3.15
55–59	674 136	684 992	698 265	710 741	724 403	2.96	2.96	2.97	2.98	2.99
60–64	609 438	615 566	622 289	629 304	638 275	2.68	2.66	2.65	2.64	2.64
65–69	507 695	536 668	555 627	573 559	589 768	2.23	2.32	2.36	2.40	2.44
70–74	370 081	381 597	398 623	416 395	436 952	1.63	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.80
75–79	266 759	276 241	286 800	298 201	308 234	1.17	1.19	1.22	1.25	1.27
80–84	192 707	194 350	196 722	198 492	202 548	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.84
85–89	105 325	110 461	114 898	119 330	122 459	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.51
90–94	34 802	37 667	40 844	43 428	46 819	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19
95–99	6 126	6 430	6 947	7 893	9 224	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
100 and over	614	661	709	707	737	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	11 316 375	11 512 700	11 679 392	11 840 827	12 011 846	49.76	49.74	49.69	49.65	49.61
FEMALES										
0–4	727 622	742 192	751 241	756 734	765 994	3.20	3.21	3.20	3.17	3.16
5–9	690 199	708 968	727 732	747 561	762 928	3.03	3.06	3.10	3.13	3.15
10–14	677 500	679 971	682 558	686 241	696 325	2.98	2.94	2.90	2.88	2.88
15–19	711 120	714 669	717 142	718 137	720 085	3.13	3.09	3.05	3.01	2.97
20–24	798 905	808 585	816 307	822 319	830 358	3.51	3.49	3.47	3.45	3.43
25–29	839 482	859 029	876 711	895 280	908 879	3.69	3.71	3.73	3.75	3.75
30–34	792 384	823 258	851 752	879 065	903 259	3.48	3.56	3.62	3.69	3.73
35–39	781 479	778 155	779 945	789 525	806 038	3.44	3.36	3.32	3.31	3.33
40–44	826 138	840 149	842 326	837 491	820 061	3.63	3.63	3.58	3.51	3.39
45–49	774 562	774 844	782 313	796 162	820 203	3.41	3.35	3.33	3.34	3.39
50–54	769 951	782 726	791 149	791 206	787 079	3.39	3.38	3.37	3.32	3.25
55–59	690 010	705 160	720 711	736 692	753 160	3.03	3.05	3.07	3.09	3.11
60–64	616 934	628 583	642 324	654 825	667 824	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.75	2.76
65–69	514 138	542 873	563 041	583 757	604 480	2.26	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50
70–74	384 504	398 091	415 951	434 260	453 269	1.69	1.72	1.77	1.82	1.87
75–79	305 068	312 024	321 983	332 461	342 900	1.34	1.35	1.37	1.39	1.42
80–84	252 667	251 800	251 334	251 121	252 629	1.11	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.04
85–89	174 570	177 799	180 107	182 110	182 989	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.76
90–94	76 788	81 569	86 747	90 330	93 291	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.39
95–99	19 454	20 030	20 523	21 805	24 423	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10
100 and over	2 625	2 726	2 849	2 875	2 789	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	11 426 100	11 633 201	11 824 746	12 009 957	12 198 963	50.24	50.26	50.31	50.35	50.39

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Estimates from 30 June 2012 to 30 June 2016 have a status of preliminary rebased – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

June *continued*

Age group (years)	2012(a) 2013(a) 2014(a) 2015(a) 2016(a)					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	2012(a) %	2013(a) %	2014(a) %	2015(a) %	2016(a) %
PERSONS										
0–4	1 494 957	1 525 706	1 543 497	1 555 101	1 574 103	6.57	6.59	6.57	6.52	6.50
5–9	1 419 407	1 458 484	1 496 632	1 536 065	1 567 087	6.24	6.30	6.37	6.44	6.47
10–14	1 390 158	1 394 964	1 401 783	1 411 238	1 431 725	6.11	6.03	5.96	5.92	5.91
15–19	1 461 585	1 468 514	1 473 616	1 472 753	1 476 002	6.43	6.34	6.27	6.17	6.10
20–24	1 630 927	1 649 852	1 667 568	1 682 092	1 696 486	7.17	7.13	7.09	7.05	7.01
25–29	1 699 896	1 734 687	1 761 284	1 793 349	1 818 535	7.47	7.49	7.49	7.52	7.51
30–34	1 590 497	1 653 483	1 706 286	1 754 258	1 796 212	6.99	7.14	7.26	7.36	7.42
35–39	1 557 591	1 553 699	1 556 666	1 575 080	1 608 138	6.85	6.71	6.62	6.60	6.64
40–44	1 634 874	1 660 489	1 664 934	1 656 563	1 628 210	7.19	7.17	7.08	6.95	6.73
45–49	1 534 246	1 532 793	1 542 060	1 564 889	1 606 342	6.75	6.62	6.56	6.56	6.63
50–54	1 523 896	1 547 942	1 562 518	1 561 110	1 550 796	6.70	6.69	6.65	6.55	6.41
55–59	1 364 146	1 390 152	1 418 976	1 447 433	1 477 563	6.00	6.01	6.04	6.07	6.10
60–64	1 226 372	1 244 149	1 264 613	1 284 129	1 306 099	5.39	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.39
65–69	1 021 833	1 079 541	1 118 668	1 157 316	1 194 248	4.49	4.66	4.76	4.85	4.93
70–74	754 585	779 688	814 574	850 655	890 221	3.32	3.37	3.47	3.57	3.68
75–79	571 827	588 265	608 783	630 662	651 134	2.51	2.54	2.59	2.64	2.69
80–84	445 374	446 150	448 056	449 613	455 177	1.96	1.93	1.91	1.89	1.88
85–89	279 895	288 260	295 005	301 440	305 448	1.23	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.26
90–94	111 590	119 236	127 591	133 758	140 110	0.49	0.52	0.54	0.56	0.58
95–99	25 580	26 460	27 470	29 698	33 647	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.14
100 and over	3 239	3 387	3 558	3 582	3 526	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
All ages	22 742 475	23 145 901	23 504 138	23 850 784	24 210 809	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Estimates from 30 June 2012 to 30 June 2016 have a status of preliminary rebased – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percentage(a)</i>
	no.	%
<i>.....</i>		
<i>Australia – at 31 December 2016(b)</i>		
New South Wales	7 797 791	32.0
Victoria	6 244 227	25.6
Queensland	4 883 739	20.0
South Australia	1 716 966	7.0
Western Australia	2 567 788	10.5
Tasmania	519 050	2.1
Northern Territory	245 048	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	406 403	1.7
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	403	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 914	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	550	0.0
Norfolk Island	1 756	0.0
Total Other Territories	4 623	0.0
Total Australia	24 385 635	100.0
<i>Australian External Territories – at 30 June 2016(c)</i>		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	. .
Coral Sea Islands Territory	3	. .
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	57	. .
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	. .
Total Australian External Territories	60	. .

.....
. . not applicable

(a) Percentage of the population of Total Australia.

(b) Estimates at 31 December 2016 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 – 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 24–28 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

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

(c) Series A assumes high levels of fertility, overseas migration and life expectancy, and large interstate migration flows – see paragraph 26 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

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

FEMALES

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

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

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

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

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

PROJECTIONS, SERIES A — PERSONS (c)

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

PROJECTIONS, SERIES B — PERSONS (d)

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

PROJECTIONS, SERIES C — PERSONS (e)

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

- (a) Uses final rebased estimates at 30 June 2011 as the base population – see paragraph 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; high increase in paternity rates and life expectancy at birth; constant levels of interstate migration; and zero net overseas migration – see paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Series B assumes: small decrease in fertility rates; medium increase in paternity rates and life expectancy at birth; constant levels of interstate migration; and zero net overseas migration – see paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (e) Series C assumes: a medium decrease in fertility rates; constant paternity rates; low increase in life expectancy at birth; constant levels of interstate migration; and zero net overseas migration – see paragraph 32 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 (c)(d)									
2010–11	99 385	71 593	62 888	19 856	31 846	6 545	3 922	5 098	301 150
2011–12	98 886	75 018	63 227	20 267	32 939	6 351	4 014	5 285	306 025
2012–13	99 926	76 542	63 959	20 496	34 513	6 109	4 012	5 534	311 124
2013–14	96 119	76 594	63 490	20 205	34 932	6 030	3 987	5 606	306 997
2014–15	97 857	76 716	62 522	19 952	35 149	5 755	4 039	5 659	307 679
2015–16	99 538	82 441	62 653	19 778	35 710	5 950	3 937	5 503	315 539
2011	98 799	72 907	62 774	20 197	32 332	6 562	3 932	5 254	302 788
2012	101 013	76 299	64 557	20 514	34 112	6 191	4 048	5 476	312 244
2013	97 213	76 231	63 430	19 924	34 554	6 080	4 025	5 558	307 044
2014	97 798	77 582	63 690	20 533	35 386	5 877	3 964	5 631	310 494
2015	96 808	74 097	61 688	19 546	35 183	5 629	4 028	5 456	302 465
2016	96 083	82 893	61 850	19 774	35 431	5 970	3 923	5 153	311 113
2011									
September	24 767	18 744	15 459	5 149	8 124	1 624	997	1 309	76 184
December	23 869	18 614	15 064	5 060	7 773	1 633	892	1 319	74 234
2012									
March	25 200	18 850	16 559	5 007	8 542	1 553	1 039	1 378	78 134
June	25 050	18 810	16 145	5 051	8 500	1 541	1 086	1 279	77 473
September	25 667	19 189	16 142	5 269	8 458	1 560	996	1 429	78 722
December	25 096	19 450	15 711	5 187	8 612	1 537	927	1 390	77 915
2013									
March	24 630	18 983	16 072	5 055	8 768	1 517	1 010	1 343	77 385
June	24 533	18 920	16 034	4 985	8 675	1 495	1 079	1 372	77 102
September	24 028	19 240	16 075	4 982	8 649	1 534	959	1 412	76 886
December	24 022	19 088	15 249	4 902	8 462	1 534	977	1 431	75 671
2014									
March	23 830	19 339	16 327	5 264	8 852	1 523	1 000	1 397	77 542
June	24 239	18 927	15 839	5 057	8 969	1 439	1 051	1 366	76 898
September	25 089	19 778	16 113	5 197	8 899	1 496	956	1 460	78 990
December	24 640	19 538	15 411	5 015	8 666	1 419	957	1 408	77 064
2015									
March	24 231	18 890	15 473	4 828	8 892	1 452	1 051	1 389	76 213
June	23 897	18 510	15 525	4 912	8 692	1 388	1 075	1 402	75 412
September	25 005	18 027	15 498	5 014	8 897	1 477	953	1 373	76 249
December	23 675	18 670	15 192	4 792	8 702	1 312	949	1 292	74 591
2016									
March	24 139	21 051	15 400	4 914	8 850	1 475	957	1 238	78 028
June	26 719	24 693	16 563	5 058	9 261	1 686	1 078	1 600	86 671
September	23 798	17 901	15 815	5 203	8 974	1 469	966	1 564	75 703
December	21 427	19 248	14 072	4 599	8 346	1 340	922	751	70 711
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (e)(f)									
2010–11	1.975	1.798	2.021	1.872	1.931	2.131	2.130	1.741	1.928
2011–12	1.946	1.846	1.998	1.892	1.919	2.075	2.158	1.760	1.926
2012–13	1.939	1.839	1.979	1.894	1.926	2.010	2.065	1.791	1.917
2013–14	1.830	1.791	1.931	1.845	1.890	1.984	2.014	1.770	1.851
2014–15	1.826	1.746	1.878	1.798	1.876	1.892	2.023	1.758	1.821
2015–16	1.837	1.651	1.892	1.802	1.880	1.900	2.029	1.756	1.804

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

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

(c) Birth estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2015 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2015 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(e) Rates prior to 30 June 2016 are calculated using revised births based on quarter of occurrence and preliminary rebased ERP. Rates at 30 June 2016 are calculated using preliminary births based on quarter of registration and preliminary rebased ERP and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(f) Births per woman.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia ^(b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS ^{(c)(d)}									
2010–11	49 387	36 421	27 084	12 786	12 718	4 343	977	1 716	145 436
2011–12	50 465	36 168	27 794	12 773	12 969	4 285	1 020	1 721	147 203
2012–13	50 281	36 588	28 432	13 133	13 462	4 461	1 070	1 736	149 166
2013–14	50 776	37 375	27 869	13 013	13 624	4 490	1 123	1 743	150 021
2014–15	52 934	38 573	29 405	13 480	14 053	4 426	1 182	1 840	155 900
2015–16	53 765	41 016	29 594	13 281	14 510	4 664	1 127	1 914	159 883
2011	50 177	36 313	27 819	12 696	12 739	4 262	1 023	1 703	146 738
2012	50 867	36 536	28 120	13 145	13 292	4 485	1 009	1 722	149 180
2013	50 111	36 609	27 982	12 842	13 478	4 417	1 089	1 718	148 253
2014	52 377	38 225	28 737	13 381	13 736	4 457	1 172	1 837	153 929
2015	53 075	40 944	29 496	13 497	14 582	4 603	1 182	1 804	159 191
2016	53 696	39 454	29 690	13 355	14 844	4 595	1 044	1 842	158 535
2011									
September	13 704	9 637	7 541	3 396	3 465	1 061	275	468	39 551
December	12 185	8 987	6 711	3 231	3 192	1 069	278	417	36 071
2012									
March	11 471	8 449	6 475	2 913	3 072	1 045	239	395	34 061
June	13 105	9 095	7 067	3 233	3 240	1 110	228	441	37 520
September	14 553	10 133	8 043	3 732	3 791	1 201	279	470	42 203
December	11 738	8 859	6 535	3 267	3 189	1 129	263	416	35 396
2013									
March	11 375	8 495	6 649	2 917	3 113	1 028	253	392	34 223
June	12 615	9 101	7 205	3 217	3 369	1 103	275	458	37 344
September	13 753	9 686	7 323	3 461	3 649	1 143	281	416	39 714
December	12 368	9 327	6 805	3 247	3 347	1 143	280	452	36 972
2014									
March	11 489	8 750	6 662	3 124	3 153	1 016	280	390	34 866
June	13 166	9 612	7 079	3 181	3 475	1 188	282	485	38 469
September	15 111	10 437	7 960	3 817	3 740	1 164	313	532	43 076
December	12 611	9 426	7 036	3 259	3 368	1 089	297	430	37 518
2015									
March	11 770	8 798	7 061	3 033	3 391	1 052	288	422	35 817
June	13 442	9 912	7 348	3 371	3 554	1 121	284	456	39 489
September	15 087	11 081	8 201	3 707	3 982	1 305	283	484	44 133
December	12 776	11 153	6 886	3 386	3 655	1 125	327	442	39 752
2016									
March	12 629	8 992	6 936	2 981	3 324	1 037	255	418	36 574
June	13 273	9 790	7 571	3 207	3 549	1 197	262	570	39 424
September	14 844	10 680	8 313	3 750	4 134	1 247	246	554	43 770
December	12 950	9 992	6 870	3 417	3 837	1 114	281	300	38 767

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

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

(c) Death estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2015 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2015 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

<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)
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (c)(d)									
2010–11	5.70	5.61	5.83	5.78	5.44	6.67	8.18	5.34	5.72
2011–12	5.67	5.39	5.80	5.62	5.34	6.38	7.87	5.14	5.62
2012–13	5.50	5.28	5.73	5.66	5.37	6.58	8.45	4.98	5.53
2013–14	5.40	5.22	5.43	5.49	5.26	6.48	8.52	4.78	5.39
2014–15	5.49	5.21	5.55	5.55	5.27	6.22	8.35	4.84	5.44
2015–16	5.44	5.07	5.40	5.35	5.30	6.44	7.88	4.89	5.35

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

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

(c) Rates prior to 30 June 2016 are calculated using revised deaths based on quarter of occurrence and preliminary rebased ERP. Rates at 30 June 2016 are calculated using preliminary deaths based on quarter of registration and preliminary rebased ERP, and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) 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.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania(b)	Northern Territory(b)	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia(c)
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS (d)									
2010–11	376	241	300	72	99	28	35	17	1 168
2011–12	362	220	281	60	81	30	34	16	1 084
2012–13	323	216	287	59	92	20	27	13	1 037
2013–14	348	222	289	49	78	30	26	19	1 061
2014–15	320	173	264	66	90	21	28	18	980
2015–16	305	187	236	64	99	23	30	20	964
2011	368	216	303	56	93	28	41	16	1 121
2012	313	211	271	62	79	22	24	15	997
2013	369	224	293	60	86	23	33	17	1 105
2014	340	200	271	59	86	31	22	14	1 023
2015	312	166	243	59	88	20	29	20	937
2016	259	220	248	62	110	27	28	16	971
2011									
September	100	53	85	9	23	np	np	np	286
December	96	56	76	17	24	np	np	np	298
2012									
March	76	59	76	13	16	np	np	np	257
June	90	52	44	21	18	np	np	np	243
September	72	57	81	12	23	np	np	np	258
December	75	43	70	16	22	np	np	np	239
2013									
March	94	57	63	14	24	np	np	np	273
June	82	59	73	17	23	np	np	np	267
September	93	44	72	17	18	np	np	np	267
December	100	64	85	12	21	np	np	np	298
2014									
March	78	55	70	8	21	np	np	np	256
June	77	59	62	12	18	np	np	np	240
September	89	41	72	21	22	np	np	np	257
December	96	45	67	18	25	np	np	np	270
2015									
March	70	39	62	9	27	np	np	np	224
June	65	48	63	18	16	np	np	np	229
September	78	32	69	18	22	np	np	np	235
December	99	47	49	14	23	np	np	np	249
2016									
March	66	46	62	14	21	np	np	np	224
June	62	62	56	18	33	np	np	np	256
September	69	48	66	12	32	np	np	np	249
December	62	64	64	18	24	np	np	np	242

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 8–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

(d) Death estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2015 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2015 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration, and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 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(b)</i>	<i>Northern Territory(b)</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory(b)</i>	<i>Australia(c)</i>
.....									
INFANT MORTALITY RATES (d)(e)									
2010–11	3.78	3.37	4.77	3.63	3.11	4.28	8.92	3.34	3.88
2011–12	3.66	2.93	4.44	2.96	2.46	4.72	8.47	3.03	3.54
2012–13	3.23	2.82	4.49	2.88	2.67	3.27	6.73	2.35	3.33
2013–14	3.62	2.90	4.55	2.43	2.23	4.98	6.52	3.39	3.46
2014–15	3.27	2.26	4.22	3.31	2.56	3.65	6.93	3.18	3.19
2015–16	3.06	2.27	3.77	3.24	2.77	3.87	7.62	3.63	3.06

(a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data, see paragraphs 8–11 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) Rates prior to 30 June 2016 are calculated using revised infant deaths and revised births, both based on quarter of occurrence. Rates at 30 June 2016 are calculated using preliminary infant deaths and preliminary births, both based on quarter of registration, and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i> (a)
NOM ARRIVALS (b)(c)									
2010-11	141 979	104 896	84 253	20 158	64 929	3 470	4 809	7 274	431 781
2011-12	148 114	113 314	95 420	22 465	82 870	3 570	6 597	8 881	481 231
2012-13	157 272	119 146	94 346	22 398	82 962	3 729	8 577	8 316	496 746
2013-14	161 230	124 006	86 083	23 449	61 370	3 814	5 979	8 216	474 155
2014-15	165 435	129 533	80 099	23 197	54 391	3 875	6 491	8 938	471 967
2015-16	174 360	139 534	83 476	22 219	53 280	3 885	5 847	8 188	490 796
2011	146 230	109 518	90 456	20 816	72 451	3 479	5 367	7 929	456 258
2012	150 099	116 119	95 180	22 371	88 496	3 691	8 308	8 825	493 089
2013	162 254	122 915	91 863	23 381	70 623	3 786	7 047	8 175	490 045
2014	162 288	125 794	81 700	22 737	56 564	3 913	5 846	8 536	467 390
2015	169 531	134 018	81 284	23 040	53 858	3 830	6 224	8 709	480 499
2016	188 745	150 277	86 896	22 959	53 266	4 208	5 958	8 835	521 156
2011									
September	37 845	28 831	24 452	5 615	19 294	862	1 724	2 117	120 740
December	39 223	27 917	24 184	5 495	19 992	901	1 216	2 190	121 118
2012									
March	39 253	32 461	25 187	6 708	23 144	1 117	1 550	2 795	132 215
June	31 793	24 105	21 597	4 647	20 440	690	2 107	1 779	107 158
September	38 920	30 409	24 671	5 724	23 616	939	2 461	2 336	129 076
December	40 133	29 144	23 725	5 292	21 296	945	2 190	1 915	124 640
2013									
March	44 757	34 525	25 140	6 668	22 086	1 167	2 058	2 618	139 019
June	33 462	25 068	20 810	4 714	15 964	678	1 868	1 447	104 011
September	43 421	33 523	24 537	6 345	17 309	990	1 799	2 276	130 200
December	40 614	29 799	21 376	5 654	15 264	951	1 322	1 834	116 815
2014									
March	43 988	35 384	22 690	6 940	16 445	1 088	1 300	2 642	130 481
June	33 207	25 300	17 480	4 510	12 352	785	1 558	1 464	96 659
September	44 001	34 685	21 341	5 733	14 565	918	1 851	2 447	125 542
December	41 092	30 425	20 189	5 554	13 202	1 122	1 137	1 983	114 708
2015									
March	45 536	37 642	20 818	7 206	14 838	1 212	1 331	2 880	131 465
June	34 806	26 781	17 751	4 704	11 786	623	2 172	1 628	100 252
September	46 059	36 391	22 195	6 124	14 261	978	1 610	2 429	130 049
December	43 130	33 204	20 520	5 006	12 973	1 017	1 111	1 772	118 733
2016									
March	47 678	39 995	21 799	6 396	14 788	1 198	1 140	2 555	135 552
June	37 493	29 944	18 962	4 693	11 258	692	1 986	1 432	106 462
September	54 200	42 042	23 751	6 453	14 608	1 070	1 638	2 748	146 511
December	49 374	38 296	22 384	5 417	12 612	1 248	1 194	2 100	132 631

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

(b) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2015 are final, based on actual traveller behaviour. NOM estimates for 31 December 2015 onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 and 12-18 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Final NOM estimates for 30 June 2015, and preliminary NOM estimates from 31 March 2016 to 30 September 2016 have been revised due to the repair of a processing issue. Revisions have been minimal.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
NOM DEPARTURES (b)(c)									
2010-11	90 304	60 265	49 624	10 990	28 504	2 477	3 709	5 536	251 409
2011-12	89 916	58 899	50 494	11 114	29 671	2 401	3 579	5 748	251 823
2012-13	92 574	63 519	54 915	11 549	34 953	2 474	3 611	6 009	269 605
2013-14	93 361	67 443	58 891	12 397	42 064	2 527	4 700	6 403	287 790
2014-15	95 815	69 467	60 894	12 583	40 639	2 807	5 019	6 145	293 371
2015-16	100 839	73 637	64 827	12 839	40 365	2 783	5 418	6 466	307 175
2011	90 243	59 207	50 144	10 772	28 562	2 396	3 695	5 560	250 579
2012	88 189	60 385	51 560	11 456	32 205	2 429	3 617	5 810	255 653
2013	95 425	65 790	58 014	12 045	39 637	2 516	4 213	6 254	283 895
2014	93 520	68 159	59 269	12 327	41 326	2 653	5 147	6 226	288 630
2015	99 310	71 294	62 884	12 805	40 505	2 743	5 306	6 347	301 196
2016	103 910	76 226	63 873	13 017	40 345	2 947	5 120	6 761	312 203
2011									
September	22 807	15 596	13 435	3 046	7 238	610	1 089	1 537	65 358
December	25 356	16 006	15 209	2 999	8 073	629	1 005	1 745	71 022
2012									
March	21 464	14 061	11 467	2 729	7 085	617	733	1 303	59 459
June	20 289	13 236	10 383	2 340	7 275	545	752	1 163	55 984
September	22 601	15 722	13 274	3 105	8 006	671	1 067	1 603	66 050
December	23 835	17 366	16 436	3 282	9 839	596	1 065	1 741	74 160
2013									
March	25 217	16 297	13 295	2 899	8 484	686	759	1 417	69 054
June	20 921	14 134	11 910	2 263	8 624	521	720	1 248	60 341
September	24 588	17 370	15 871	3 366	10 710	657	1 549	1 719	75 830
December	24 699	17 989	16 938	3 517	11 819	652	1 185	1 870	78 670
2014									
March	22 151	15 977	13 317	2 936	9 241	615	901	1 467	66 608
June	21 923	16 107	12 765	2 578	10 294	603	1 065	1 347	66 682
September	24 485	18 038	15 403	3 373	10 691	722	1 634	1 668	76 014
December	24 961	18 037	17 784	3 440	11 100	713	1 547	1 744	79 326
2015									
March	23 403	17 448	13 482	3 101	9 132	703	814	1 460	69 545
June	22 966	15 944	14 225	2 669	9 716	669	1 024	1 273	68 486
September	26 336	18 470	17 160	3 660	11 029	617	1 859	1 744	80 875
December	26 605	19 432	18 017	3 375	10 628	754	1 609	1 870	82 290
2016									
March	23 956	18 326	14 703	3 053	8 847	688	868	1 453	71 894
June	23 942	17 409	14 947	2 751	9 861	724	1 082	1 399	72 116
September	27 350	19 991	16 106	3 654	10 866	670	1 548	1 830	82 015
December	28 662	20 500	18 117	3 559	10 771	865	1 622	2 079	86 178

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

(b) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2015 are final, based on actual traveller behaviour. NOM estimates for 31 December 2015 onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 and 12-18 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Final NOM estimates for 30 June 2015, and preliminary NOM estimates from 31 March 2016 to 30 September 2016 have been revised due to the repair of a processing issue. Revisions have been minimal.

<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 (b)(c)									
2010-11	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	180 372
2011-12	58 198	54 415	44 926	11 351	53 199	1 169	3 018	3 133	229 408
2012-13	64 698	55 627	39 431	10 849	48 009	1 255	4 966	2 307	227 141
2013-14	67 869	56 563	27 192	11 052	19 306	1 287	1 279	1 813	186 365
2014-15	69 620	60 066	19 205	10 614	13 752	1 068	1 472	2 793	178 596
2015-16	73 521	65 897	18 649	9 380	12 915	1 102	429	1 722	183 621
2011	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	205 679
2012	61 910	55 734	43 620	10 915	56 291	1 262	4 691	3 015	237 436
2013	66 829	57 125	33 849	11 336	30 986	1 270	2 834	1 921	206 150
2014	68 768	57 635	22 431	10 410	15 238	1 260	699	2 310	178 760
2015	70 221	62 724	18 400	10 235	13 353	1 087	918	2 362	179 303
2016	84 835	74 051	23 023	9 942	12 921	1 261	838	2 074	208 953
2011									
September	15 038	13 235	11 017	2 569	12 056	252	635	580	55 382
December	13 867	11 911	8 975	2 496	11 919	272	211	445	50 096
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	19 540	18 228	11 845	3 769	13 602	481	1 299	1 201	69 965
June	12 541	10 934	8 900	2 451	7 340	157	1 148	199	43 670
September	18 833	16 153	8 666	2 979	6 599	333	250	557	54 370
December	15 915	11 810	4 438	2 137	3 445	299	137	-36	38 145
2014									
March	21 837	19 407	9 373	4 004	7 204	473	399	1 175	63 873
June	11 284	9 193	4 715	1 932	2 058	182	493	117	29 977
September	19 516	16 647	5 938	2 360	3 874	196	217	779	49 528
December	16 131	12 388	2 405	2 114	2 102	409	-410	239	35 382
2015									
March	22 133	20 194	7 336	4 105	5 706	509	517	1 420	61 920
June	11 840	10 837	3 526	2 035	2 070	-46	1 148	355	31 766
September	19 723	17 921	5 035	2 464	3 232	361	-249	685	49 174
December	16 525	13 772	2 503	1 631	2 345	263	-498	-98	36 443
2016									
March	23 722	21 669	7 096	3 343	5 941	510	272	1 102	63 658
June	13 551	12 535	4 015	1 942	1 397	-32	904	33	34 346
September	26 850	22 051	7 645	2 799	3 742	400	90	918	64 496
December	20 712	17 796	4 267	1 858	1 841	383	-428	21	46 453

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

(b) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2015 are final, based on actual traveller behaviour. NOM estimates for 31 December 2015 onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 and 12-18 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Final NOM estimates for 30 June 2015, and preliminary NOM estimates from 31 March 2016 to 30 September 2016 have been revised due to the repair of a processing issue. Revisions have been minimal.

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
2014-15									
New South Wales	. .	21 726	35 423	5 707	8 309	2 033	2 966	10 030	86 194
Victoria	24 841	. .	19 957	8 081	9 584	3 461	2 821	3 367	72 112
Queensland	40 285	18 862	. .	5 642	8 515	2 983	5 733	3 312	85 332
South Australia	4 950	5 773	4 573	. .	2 602	598	2 317	615	21 428
Western Australia	7 828	7 914	8 833	2 712	. .	1 234	2 443	738	31 702
Tasmania	2 092	2 581	3 063	607	1 453	. .	293	195	10 284
Northern Territory	2 582	2 584	4 246	1 679	2 400	255	. .	295	14 041
Australian Capital Territory	10 255	2 482	2 820	763	801	248	506	. .	17 875
Total Departures	92 833	61 922	78 915	25 191	33 664	10 812	17 079	18 552	338 968
Net gain/loss	-6 639	10 190	6 417	-3 763	-1 962	-528	-3 038	-677	. .
2015-16									
New South Wales	. .	23 370	37 491	6 174	9 378	2 017	3 051	10 673	92 154
Victoria	29 198	. .	21 465	9 584	11 188	3 778	3 026	3 712	81 951
Queensland	44 911	20 470	. .	6 252	9 639	3 127	5 822	3 677	93 898
South Australia	5 347	5 902	4 364	. .	2 588	664	2 418	750	22 033
Western Australia	7 493	7 223	8 226	3 013	. .	1 190	2 352	726	30 223
Tasmania	2 539	2 890	3 151	671	1 524	. .	365	246	11 386
Northern Territory	2 738	2 654	4 453	1 858	2 482	287	. .	337	14 809
Australian Capital Territory	11 277	2 743	3 167	879	1 127	281	471	. .	19 945
Total Departures	103 503	65 252	82 317	28 431	37 926	11 344	17 505	20 121	366 399
Net gain/loss	-11 349	16 699	11 581	-6 398	-7 703	42	-2 696	-176	. .
2015									
New South Wales	. .	22 361	36 582	6 019	8 621	1 976	2 992	10 379	88 930
Victoria	26 790	. .	20 498	8 633	10 163	3 551	2 873	3 505	76 013
Queensland	42 308	19 247	. .	5 880	8 913	3 121	5 651	3 601	88 721
South Australia	5 274	5 850	4 409	. .	2 513	605	2 244	684	21 579
Western Australia	7 738	7 496	8 379	2 821	. .	1 171	2 492	719	30 816
Tasmania	2 342	2 732	3 145	630	1 502	. .	305	222	10 878
Northern Territory	2 609	2 653	4 306	1 768	2 437	245	. .	302	14 320
Australian Capital Territory	10 618	2 625	3 076	795	980	288	495	. .	18 877
Total Departures	97 679	62 964	80 395	26 546	35 129	10 957	17 052	19 412	350 134
Net gain/loss	-8 749	13 049	8 326	-4 967	-4 313	-79	-2 732	-535	. .
2016									
New South Wales	. .	23 995	37 805	6 247	10 318	2 096	3 172	10 681	94 314
Victoria	30 272	. .	22 158	10 032	11 994	3 747	3 345	3 783	85 331
Queensland	47 165	21 571	. .	6 564	9 891	3 171	5 834	3 545	97 741
South Australia	5 507	6 121	4 485	. .	2 593	600	2 261	718	22 285
Western Australia	7 348	7 202	7 807	2 779	. .	1 203	2 215	699	29 253
Tasmania	2 569	2 998	3 340	706	1 605	. .	369	268	11 855
Northern Territory	2 711	2 530	4 358	1 853	2 441	291	. .	340	14 524
Australian Capital Territory	11 564	2 927	3 136	1 007	1 235	280	506	. .	20 655
Total Departures	107 136	67 344	83 089	29 188	40 077	11 388	17 702	20 034	375 958
Net gain/loss	-12 822	17 987	14 652	-6 903	-10 824	467	-3 178	621	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Interstate migration estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. For 30 September 2011 onwards they are preliminary, based on 2011 Census expansion factors, and will be revised at final rebasing of the 2016 Census – see paragraphs 20–23 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
DECEMBER QUARTER 2015									
New South Wales	. .	6 160	10 158	1 671	2 414	534	814	2 839	24 590
Victoria	7 912	. .	5 684	2 518	3 003	1 097	836	986	22 036
Queensland	12 034	5 319	. .	1 696	2 487	916	1 569	1 051	25 072
South Australia	1 423	1 589	1 120	. .	614	170	664	200	5 780
Western Australia	1 975	1 842	2 161	773	. .	266	630	185	7 832
Tasmania	697	722	713	146	362	. .	85	59	2 784
Northern Territory	723	767	1 141	494	660	62	. .	95	3 942
Australian Capital Territory	2 849	788	937	247	331	70	127	. .	5 349
Total Departures	27 613	17 187	21 914	7 545	9 871	3 115	4 725	5 415	97 385
Net gain/loss	-3 023	4 849	3 158	-1 765	-2 039	-331	-783	-66	. .

SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2016

New South Wales	. .	5 209	8 088	1 217	2 303	462	648	2 217	20 144
Victoria	6 224	. .	4 507	1 978	2 463	710	665	728	17 275
Queensland	10 115	4 545	. .	1 372	2 096	725	1 167	710	20 730
South Australia	1 209	1 328	910	. .	496	104	422	132	4 601
Western Australia	1 558	1 494	1 602	506	. .	260	493	145	6 058
Tasmania	492	638	754	134	313	. .	71	70	2 472
Northern Territory	548	504	863	421	546	70	. .	70	3 022
Australian Capital Territory	2 362	554	604	169	271	54	114	. .	4 128
Total Departures	22 508	14 272	17 328	5 797	8 488	2 385	3 580	4 072	78 430
Net gain/loss	-2 364	3 003	3 402	-1 196	-2 430	87	-558	56	. .

DECEMBER QUARTER 2016

New South Wales	. .	6 636	10 338	1 800	3 010	558	935	2 962	26 239
Victoria	8 630	. .	6 340	2 871	3 509	1 085	1 091	1 062	24 588
Queensland	13 487	6 111	. .	1 923	2 701	920	1 583	999	27 724
South Australia	1 586	1 709	1 267	. .	696	165	543	204	6 170
Western Australia	1 979	1 949	1 985	724	. .	306	581	167	7 691
Tasmania	754	866	879	195	478	. .	93	66	3 331
Northern Territory	712	733	1 151	471	608	63	. .	77	3 815
Australian Capital Territory	3 203	933	920	370	354	90	146	. .	6 016
Total Departures	30 351	18 937	22 880	8 354	11 356	3 187	4 972	5 537	105 574
Net gain/loss	-4 112	5 651	4 844	-2 184	-3 665	144	-1 157	479	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Interstate migration estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. For 30 September 2011 onwards they are preliminary, based on 2011 Census expansion factors, and will be revised at final rebasing of the 2016 Census – see paragraphs 20–23 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Method of estimation

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

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

Status of quarterly ERP data

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, AS AT 27 JUNE 2017

	<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	Final	Final	FINAL (RECAST)
Sep. 2006–Jun. 2011	2011 Census	Final	Final – based on actual traveller behaviour	Final	FINAL
Sep. 2011–Jun. 2015	2016 Census	Revised – based on date of occurrence	Final – based on actual traveller behaviour	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2011 Census	PRELIMINARY REBASED
Sep. 2015	2016 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Final – based on actual traveller behaviour	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2011 Census	PRELIMINARY REBASED
Dec. 2015–Jun. 2016	2016 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour one year ago	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2011 Census	PRELIMINARY REBASED
Sep. 2016–Dec. 2016	2016 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour one year ago	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2011 Census	PRELIMINARY

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.

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Natural increase: births and deaths continued

- September 2016: Victoria. The lower than usual birth registrations in the September quarter is due to processing delays.
- June 2016: Australia. The notable increase in birth registrations in this quarter is likely due to a processing catch up in birth registrations in several states. Revised data based on occurrence rather than registrations should lead to a more consistent series.
- March 2016: Victoria. The higher than usual number of births registrations this quarter follows several quarters of lower than usual birth registrations. This increase is due to a processing catch-up following processing lags.
- December 2015: Victoria. The notable increase in death registrations compared to previous December quarters is likely to be addressed with revisions based on occurrence data which should lead to a more consistent series. The increase may be a consequence of registration processing lags.
- September 2015: Victoria. With the release of the June 2016 financial year death registrations the ABS has taken this opportunity to revise the September quarter 2015 death registrations for Victoria, in order to rectify the discrepancy previously found between the data files received by the ABS and the number of registrations processed by the registrar for that quarter (approximately 2,400 additional deaths).
- September 2015: Victoria. The lower than usual birth registrations in the September quarter is due to processing delays.

Overseas migration

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

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

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

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

16 Departure SmartGates are currently in use at all international airports in Australia for processing passengers leaving the country. Passengers using departure SmartGates are required to place their outgoing passenger card in the drop boxes located near the departure SmartGate rather than handing them to Australian Border Force officers.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Overseas migration continued

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

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

Diplomatic personnel

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

Interstate migration

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

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

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

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

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

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

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

continued

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

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

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

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

ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ESTIMATES AND
PROJECTIONS OF THE
ABORIGINAL AND TORRES
STRAIT ISLANDER
POPULATION *continued*

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

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

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

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

CONFIDENTIALITY

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

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

ROUNDING

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

USE OF POPULATION
ESTIMATES IN REPORTING

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

40 Population estimates are used extensively within the Australian community, including in a range of agreements. Although the ABS acknowledges that the official population estimates and changes in these estimates are specifically referenced in various agreements, it neither endorses nor disapproves of the terms of the agreements and decisions made by parties in relation to those agreements. In addition, the ABS does

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

USE OF POPULATION
ESTIMATES IN REPORTING
continued

not provide a position on disputes arising from the interpretation of terms of an agreement that reference official population estimates.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS
AVAILABLE

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

TECHNICAL NOTE RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

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

<i>Release date</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Contents</i>
RECENT RELEASES		
30/03/2017	Regional Population Growth, Australia 2015-16 (cat. no. 3218.0)	Population estimates for all sub-state regions as at June 2016.
30/03/2017	Migration, Australia 2015-16 (cat. no. 3412.0)	International migration into and out of Australia, interstate migration and information on overseas-born residents of Australia.
12/04/2017	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, February 2017 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
12/05/2017	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, March 2017 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
26/05/2017	Migration, Australia 2015-16 Regional Internal Migration Estimates (cat. no. 3412.0)	Additional data: Regional Internal Migration Estimates (RIME) based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, including SA2s and LGAs.
13/06/2017	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, April 2017 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
27/06/2017	Census of Population and Housing – Details of Overcount and Undercount 2016 (cat. no. 2940.0)	Estimates of net overcount or undercount for the 2016 Census of Population and Housing resulting from the Census Post Enumeration Survey.
27/06/2017	Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec qtr 2016 (cat. no. 3101.0)	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, and interstate and overseas migration data.
UPCOMING RELEASES		
14/07/2017	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, May 2017 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
28/07/2017	Regional Population Growth, Australia 2016 (cat. no. 3218.0)	Population estimates for all sub-state regions as at June 2016.
28/07/2017	Information Paper: Ensuring the Quality of Rebased Population Estimates, 2016 (cat. no. 3250.0)	An overview of the quality assurance undertaken in compiling the ERP for 30 June 2016 and the revision of previous ERP to 30 September 2011.
15/08/2017	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, June 2017 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
28/08/2017	Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0)	Age/sex population estimates for all sub-state regions as at June 2016.
12/09/2017	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, July 2017 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
27/09/2017	Deaths, Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3302.0)	Deaths data for Australia; states and territories, and sub-state for 2015.
27/09/2017	Causes of Death, Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3303.0)	Cause of death data for Australia, states and territories.
28/09/2017	Australian Demographic Statistics, Mar qtr 2016 (cat. no. 3101.0)	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, and interstate and overseas migration data.
OTHER		
various	ABS.Stat	An interactive, free online tool that presents demographic data in a searchable, flexible and dynamic way. (http://stat.abs.gov.au/).

TECHNICAL NOTE RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES *continued*

SCHEDULE OF PROPOSED
ABS PUBLICATION RELEASES

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

<i>Release date</i>	<i>Type of population estimate or release</i>	<i>Product</i>
2017		
28 Jul 2017	Preliminary rebased sub-state estimates	Regional Population Growth, Australia 2016 (cat. no. 3218.0)
28 Jul 2017	Information Paper on Rebasing ERP	Information Paper: Ensuring the Quality of Rebased Population Estimates (cat. no. 3250.0)
28 Aug 2017	Preliminary rebased sub-state estimates by age and sex	Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0)
28 Sep 2017	Preliminary estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	Australian Demographic Statistics, March quarter 2017 (cat. no. 3101.0)
2018		
Jun 2018	Final rebased national and state/territory estimates; Household estimates (part of state)	Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2017 (cat. no. 3101.0)
Aug 2018	Final rebased sub-state estimates	Regional Population Growth, Australia 2017 (cat. no. 3218.0)
Aug 2018	Final rebased sub-state estimates by age and sex	Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia 2017 (cat. no. 3235.0)
Aug 2018	Final estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	Population Estimates, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2016 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)
Nov 2018	Life tables and life expectancy estimates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, 2015-2017	Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2015-2017 (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003)
Late 2018	Population projections	Population Projections, Australia (cat. no. 3222.0)
2019		
Mar 2019	Country of birth estimates	Migration, Australia, 2017-18 (cat. no. 3412.0)
Mid 2019	Household and Family projections	Household and Family Projections, Australia (cat. no. 3236.0)
Late 2019	Estimates and projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons	Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (cat. no. 3238.0)

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P_t = the estimated resident population at time point t

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

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

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

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

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

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Rebasing of population estimates <i>continued</i>	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 2016 Census see <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2016</i> (cat. no. 3101.0) Feature Article: <i>Preliminary Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates using the 2016 Census of Population and Housing</i> .
Recasting of population estimates	The recasting of ERP was a one-off process undertaken during the course of rebasing to the 2011 Census. The decision to recast historical ERP data from September 1991 to June 2006 was in response to the unusually high preliminary intercensal difference, resulting from a change in the methodology used to estimate undercount in the 2011 Census. For further information see <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2012</i> (cat. no. 3101.0) Feature Article: <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.
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)	Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 (19,413,240), as published prior to recasting the ERP series. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 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	State or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory of usual residence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the population (estimated resident population);■ the mother (birth collection); and■ the deceased (death collection). In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by overseas arrivals, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this is not necessarily the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.
Total fertility rate (TFR)	The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age) divided by 1,000. It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life (ages 15 – 49).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Usual residence Usual residence within Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in a given reference year.

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EMAIL client.services@abs.gov.au

FAX 1300 135 211

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

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