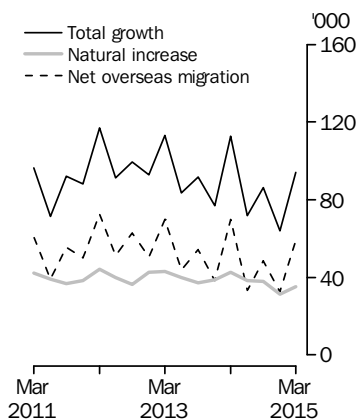


# AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

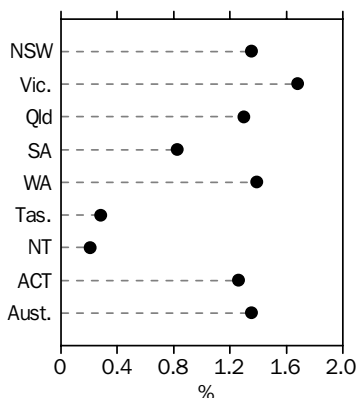
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## Population growth



## Population Growth Rate

Year ended 31 March 2015



## INQUIRIES

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

## KEY FIGURES

### PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Mar qtr 2015 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 596.6	101.2	1.4
Victoria	5 914.9	97.5	1.7
Queensland	4 766.7	61.1	1.3
South Australia	1 696.2	13.9	0.8
Western Australia	2 587.0	35.3	1.4
Tasmania	516.1	1.5	0.3
Northern Territory	243.8	0.5	0.2
Australian Capital Territory	389.7	4.8	1.3
<b>Australia (a)</b>	<b>23 714.3</b>	<b>316.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>

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

## KEY POINTS

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 March 2015 was 23,714,300 people. This reflects an increase of 316,000 people since 31 March 2014, and 93,900 people since 30 December 2014.
- The preliminary estimate of natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 March 2015 (142,900 people) was 9.7%, or 15,400 people lower than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 March 2014 (158,300 people).
- The preliminary estimate of net overseas migration (NOM) recorded for the year ended 31 March 2015 (173,100 people) was 16.0%, or 33,000 people lower than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 31 March 2014 (206,100 people).

### POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.4% during the year ended 31 March 2015.
- Natural increase and NOM contributed 45% and 55% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 31 March 2015.
- All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2015.
- Victoria recorded the highest growth rate of all states and territories at 1.7%. The Northern Territory recorded the lowest growth rate at 0.2%.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
June 2015	17 December 2015
September 2015	24 March 2016
December 2015	23 June 2016
March 2016	22 September 2016
June 2016	15 December 2016
September 2016	23 March 2017

## UPCOMING CHANGES TO DATA PRESENTATION FORMATS

As advised in previous issues, data presented in SuperTable format is being gradually phased out and is being replaced with data in Excel spreadsheets and in ABS.Stat - an interactive and free online tool that presents data in a searchable, flexible and dynamic way. The publications *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0), *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0) and *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0) no longer present data in SuperTable. The publication *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) will make this transition in the next release on 17 December 2015.

## RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

*Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2014* (cat. no. 3235.0) – released 18 August 2015.

*Births, Australia, 2014* (cat. no. 3301.0) – to be released 29 October 2015.

*Deaths, Australia, 2014* (cat. no. 3302.0) – to be released 12 November 2015.

*Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2012–2014* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001) – to be released 12 November 2015.

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

David W. Kalisch  
Australian Statistician

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## ABBREVIATIONS

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

# MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY

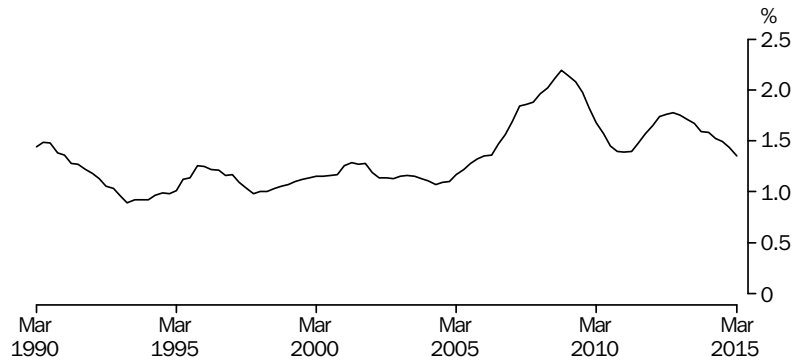
## ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2015

### AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 March 2015 was 23,714,300 people. This reflects an increase of 316,000 people since 31 March 2014 and 93,900 people since 31 December 2014.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 31 March 2015 was 1.4%.

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



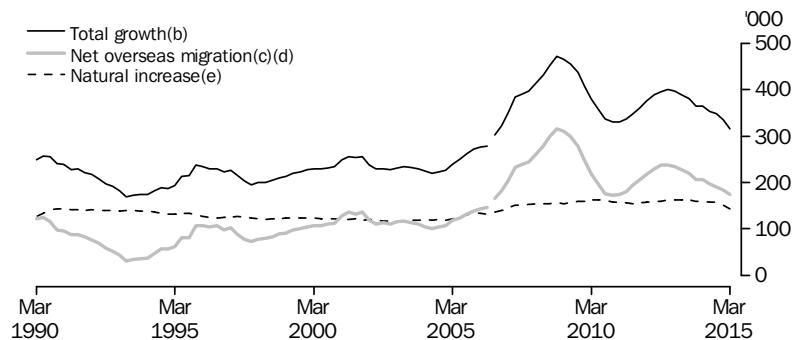
(a) Annual growth calculated at the end of each quarter.  
 (b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. Estimates for 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2013 are revised. Estimates thereafter are preliminary.

### COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 31 March 2015 was higher from net overseas migration (55%) than from natural increase (45%).

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



(a) Annual components calculated at the end of each quarter.  
 (b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2013 they are revised. Estimates for 31 March 2014 onwards are preliminary.  
 (c) NOM estimates have been calculated using a range of methods over the period, and include a break in series at 30 September 2006 – see paragraphs 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.  
 (d) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2013 they are revised. Estimates for 31 March 2014 onwards are preliminary.  
 (e) Natural increase estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2014 they are revised. Estimates for 30 September 2014 onwards are preliminary.

## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

### *Natural Increase*

The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2015 was 142,900 people, a decrease of 9.7%, or 15,400 people, compared with natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2014 (158,300 people).

### BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 31 March 2015 (298,400 births) decreased by 8,800 births from the year ended 31 March 2014 (307,200 births).

### DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 31 March 2015 (155,500 deaths) increased by 6,600 deaths from the year ended 31 March 2014 (148,900 deaths).

### *Net Overseas Migration*

For the year ended 31 March 2015, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate was 173,100 people. This was 16.0% (33,000 people) lower than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 31 March 2014 (206,100 people).

NOM arrivals decreased by 2.0% (9,900 people) between the years ended 31 March 2014 (485,400 people) and 31 March 2015 (475,500 people).

NOM departures increased by 8.3% (23,100 people) between the years ended 31 March 2014 (279,300 people) and 31 March 2015 (302,400 people).

The preliminary net overseas migration estimate for the March quarter 2015 (58,800 people) was 15.9% (11,100 people) lower than the estimate for the March quarter 2014 (69,900 people).

### STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population for each state and territory at 31 March 2015 was as follows:

- New South Wales 7,596,600;
- Victoria 5,914,900;
- Queensland 4,766,700;
- South Australia 1,696,200;
- Western Australia 2,587,000;
- Tasmania 516,100;
- Northern Territory 243,800; and
- Australian Capital Territory 389,700.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2015. Victoria recorded the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 1.7%. The Northern Territory recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.2%.

COMPONENTS OF  
POPULATION CHANGE

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

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2015, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

For the year ended 31 March 2015, natural increase was the major component of population change in Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. Net overseas migration was the major component of population change in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. A net interstate migration loss was the largest component of population change in the Northern Territory. Net interstate migration losses were recorded in all states and territories except for Victoria and Queensland.

*Natural Increase*

BIRTHS

Compared with the previous year, the total number of births registered for the year ended 31 March 2015 decreased in all states and territories except for Western Australia, which recorded an increase in birth registrations of 1.8%.

The largest percentage decrease was recorded in Victoria, decreasing by 7.3% (5,600 births). This was followed by Tasmania (down 4.6%) and New South Wales (down 3.1%). For more information, see table 13.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 31 March 2015 increased in all states and territories. The Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest percentage increase at 7.5% (130 people). This was followed by New South Wales (up 6.1%) and Queensland (up 4.8%). For more information, see table 14.

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

*Net Overseas Migration*

All states and territories recorded positive NOM for the year ending 31 March 2015. Only the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania recorded an increase when compared with the previous year (22.7% and 0.9% respectively). 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 Northern Territory at 55.9% (by 1,300 people). This was followed by Western Australia, which decreased by 42.5% (by 11,400 people), and Queensland which decreased by 35.1% (by 11,300 people). For more information, see table 16.

NOM ARRIVALS

Compared with the previous year, half of all the states and territories recorded decreases in NOM arrivals in the year ended 31 March 2015. Western Australia recorded the largest decrease in both percentage and numbers at 15.2% (10,100 people). This was followed by the Northern Territory at 12.5% (800 people), Queensland at 8.1% (7,200 people) and South Australia at 1.6% (400 people). Increases in NOM arrivals were recorded in



## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

### Net Overseas Migration *continued*

#### NOM arrivals *continued*

the Australian Capital Territory at 8.0% (700 people), Tasmania 6.7% (250 people), Victoria 4.6% (5,700 people) and New South Wales 1.2% (2,000 people). For more information, see table 16.

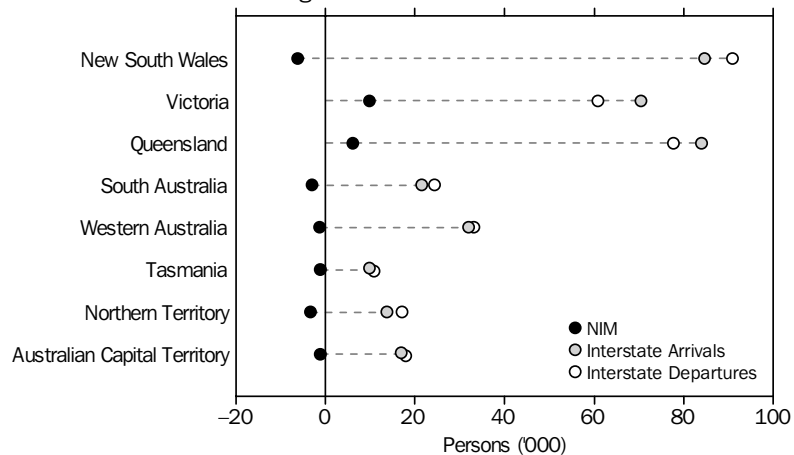
#### NOM DEPARTURES

Compared with the previous year, the number of NOM departures increased in all states and territories in the year ended 31 March 2015. The largest percentage increase was recorded in Victoria at 14.5% (9,400 people) and the Northern Territory at 11.4% (490 people). This was followed by Tasmania at 9.6% (240 people), South Australia 8.0% (1,000 people), New South Wales 7.1% (6,600 people), Queensland 7.0% (4,000 people), the Australian Capital Territory 3.7% (230 people) and Western Australia at 3.1% (1,200 people). For more information, see table 16.

### Net Interstate Migration

In the year ended 31 March 2015, only Victoria and Queensland recorded net interstate migration (NIM) gains. Victoria continued a recent trend of recording the highest gain with 9,800 people, up from 8,400 people in the year ended 31 March 2014. This was followed by Queensland with 6,200 people, which was up from 5,800 in the previous year. Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (6,200 people), the Northern Territory (3,400 people), South Australia (3,000 people), Western Australia (1,300 people) and Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory (both 1,100 people). For more information, see table 17.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and Territories—Year ending March 2015



## POPULATION CHANGE, Summary—Australia

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE (a)				POPULATION		
	Births (b)	Deaths (b)	Natural Increase (b)	Net Overseas Migration (c)	Estimated Resident Population (d)	Growth on previous year (e)	Growth on previous year (e)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
<b>2008–09</b>	300.1	143.7	156.3	299.9	21 691.7	442.5	2.08
<b>2009–10</b>	304.0	141.5	162.6	196.1	22 031.8	340.1	1.57
<b>2010–11</b>	301.2	145.4	155.7	180.4	22 340.0	308.3	1.40
<b>2011–12</b>	306.0	147.2	158.8	229.4	22 728.3	388.2	1.74
<b>2012–13</b>	311.1	149.2	162.0	227.1	23 117.4	389.1	1.71
<b>2013–14</b>	307.0	150.0	157.0	195.8	23 470.1	352.8	1.53
<b>2009</b>	300.8	141.6	159.2	246.9	21 865.6	390.0	1.82
<b>2010</b>	300.8	142.8	158.0	172.0	22 172.5	306.8	1.40
<b>2011</b>	302.8	146.7	156.1	205.7	22 520.3	347.8	1.57
<b>2012</b>	312.2	149.2	163.1	237.4	22 920.8	400.5	1.78
<b>2013</b>	307.0	148.3	158.8	206.2	23 285.7	364.9	1.59
<b>2014</b>	303.9	153.4	150.5	184.1	23 620.3	334.6	1.44
<b>2013</b>							
March	77.4	34.2	43.2	70.0	23 033.9	396.8	1.75
June	77.1	37.3	39.8	43.7	23 117.4	389.1	1.71
September	76.9	39.7	37.2	54.4	23 208.9	381.1	1.67
December	75.7	37.0	38.7	38.1	23 285.7	364.9	1.59
<b>2014</b>							
March	77.5	34.9	42.7	69.9	23 398.3	364.4	1.58
June	76.9	38.5	38.4	33.4	23 470.1	352.8	1.53
September	82.0	44.1	37.9	48.3	23 556.3	347.4	1.50
December	67.5	36.0	31.5	32.5	23 620.3	334.6	1.44
<b>2015</b>							
March	72.0	36.9	35.1	58.8	23 714.3	316.0	1.35

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

(b) Estimates of births, deaths and natural increase prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2014 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2014 onwards are preliminary, based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revision – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2013 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revision until rebasing. Estimates for 31 March 2014 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2013 they are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 31 March 2014 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory notes.

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NATURAL INCREASE (b)(c)									
<b>2008–09</b>	50 538	35 194	36 519	7 201	18 222	2 599	2 890	3 166	<b>156 343</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	53 036	37 664	36 598	7 456	18 934	2 309	2 964	3 593	<b>162 566</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	49 998	35 172	35 804	7 070	19 128	2 202	2 945	3 382	<b>155 714</b>
<b>2011–12</b>	48 421	38 850	35 433	7 494	19 970	2 066	2 994	3 564	<b>158 822</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	49 645	39 954	35 527	7 363	21 051	1 648	2 942	3 798	<b>161 958</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	45 343	39 219	35 621	7 192	21 308	1 540	2 864	3 863	<b>156 976</b>
<b>2009</b>	51 500	36 413	36 528	7 286	18 707	2 526	2 983	3 281	<b>159 237</b>
<b>2010</b>	51 258	36 168	36 282	7 143	18 636	2 157	2 903	3 422	<b>157 978</b>
<b>2011</b>	48 622	36 594	34 955	7 501	19 593	2 300	2 909	3 551	<b>156 050</b>
<b>2012</b>	50 146	39 763	36 437	7 369	20 820	1 706	3 039	3 754	<b>163 064</b>
<b>2013</b>	47 102	39 622	35 448	7 082	21 076	1 663	2 936	3 840	<b>158 791</b>
<b>2014</b>	42 553	35 678	35 483	7 249	21 525	1 421	2 832	3 692	<b>150 456</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	13 255	10 488	9 423	2 138	5 655	489	757	951	<b>43 162</b>
June	11 918	9 819	8 829	1 768	5 306	392	804	914	<b>39 758</b>
September	10 275	9 554	8 752	1 521	5 000	391	678	996	<b>37 172</b>
December	11 654	9 761	8 444	1 655	5 115	391	697	979	<b>38 699</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March	12 341	10 589	9 665	2 140	5 699	507	720	1 007	<b>42 676</b>
June	11 073	9 315	8 760	1 876	5 494	251	769	881	<b>38 429</b>
September	11 583	8 829	9 116	1 490	4 954	308	684	897	<b>37 862</b>
December	7 556	6 945	7 942	1 743	5 378	355	659	907	<b>31 489</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	9 904	7 904	8 265	1 568	5 408	363	741	955	<b>35 118</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (d)									
<b>2008–09</b>	86 743	83 616	59 319	18 005	44 328	2 127	2 099	3 608	<b>299 866</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	57 152	53 679	35 820	14 537	28 866	1 679	1 231	3 085	<b>196 058</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	<b>180 372</b>
<b>2011–12</b>	58 198	54 415	44 926	11 351	53 199	1 169	3 018	3 133	<b>229 408</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	64 698	55 627	39 431	10 849	48 009	1 255	4 966	2 307	<b>227 141</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	71 083	57 308	28 498	10 974	22 781	1 308	1 999	1 830	<b>195 789</b>
<b>2009</b>	70 164	72 087	47 325	17 173	32 841	1 926	1 690	3 668	<b>246 900</b>
<b>2010</b>	50 044	43 214	31 670	10 894	31 897	1 230	1 087	2 001	<b>172 038</b>
<b>2011</b>	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	<b>205 679</b>
<b>2012</b>	61 910	55 734	43 620	10 915	56 291	1 262	4 691	3 015	<b>237 436</b>
<b>2013</b>	66 829	57 125	33 849	11 336	30 986	1 270	2 834	1 921	<b>206 150</b>
<b>2014</b>	69 852	56 004	24 235	10 403	18 901	1 205	1 461	2 060	<b>184 135</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	19 540	18 228	11 845	3 769	13 602	481	1 299	1 201	<b>69 965</b>
June	12 541	10 934	8 900	2 451	7 340	157	1 148	199	<b>43 670</b>
September	18 833	16 153	8 666	2 979	6 599	333	250	557	<b>54 370</b>
December	15 915	11 810	4 438	2 137	3 445	299	137	-36	<b>38 145</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March	24 494	19 514	10 133	3 992	9 353	450	824	1 141	<b>69 905</b>
June	11 841	9 831	5 261	1 866	3 384	226	788	168	<b>33 369</b>
September	18 156	15 979	7 089	2 440	3 854	201	75	546	<b>48 340</b>
December	15 361	10 680	1 752	2 105	2 310	328	-226	205	<b>32 521</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	21 914	18 255	6 755	3 800	5 835	495	404	1 365	<b>58 824</b>

(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 2014 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2014 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) In transitioning to a new data processing system, the New South Wales registry has experienced lags and accumulations in data processing in the June 2014 to March 2015 quarters. For further information see paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2013 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 31 March 2014 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)									
<b>2008–09</b>	-18 667	1 523	14 702	-4 402	5 012	1 063	934	-309	..
<b>2009–10</b>	-9 458	3 314	6 172	-2 709	2 119	664	-661	427	..
<b>2010–11</b>	-13 496	3 534	6 795	-2 614	7 033	-47	-2 549	1 354	..
<b>2011–12</b>	-17 965	1 439	11 068	-2 424	11 416	-2 612	-1 423	501	..
<b>2012–13</b>	-14 463	5 443	8 196	-3 973	8 333	-1 942	-1 220	-374	..
<b>2013–14</b>	-6 857	8 783	5 753	-2 968	1 045	-1 168	-3 344	-1 244	..
<b>2009</b>	-12 691	2 592	9 991	-3 051	2 445	312	367	-101	..
<b>2010</b>	-10 849	3 131	5 384	-3 038	4 457	714	-1 599	1 740	..
<b>2011</b>	-15 961	3 372	9 042	-2 401	9 047	-1 404	-2 173	483	..
<b>2012</b>	-16 798	2 335	10 224	-3 038	10 803	-2 437	-1 139	50	..
<b>2013</b>	-11 219	7 528	6 897	-3 944	4 800	-1 460	-2 224	-378	..
<b>2014</b>	-5 572	9 336	5 598	-2 744	-400	-1 278	-3 392	-1 548	..
<b>2013</b>									
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	..
<b>2014</b>									
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	..
<b>2015</b>									
March	-1 659	2 906	1 286	-730	-613	-43	-1 060	-87	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)(d)									
<b>2008–09</b>	110 294	115 559	109 266	20 237	68 550	5 785	6 153	6 417	<b>442 454</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	90 537	89 167	75 973	18 420	50 595	4 494	3 751	6 981	<b>340 097</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	74 237	76 716	72 034	12 292	62 564	2 636	1 514	6 219	<b>308 274</b>
<b>2011–12</b>	88 654	94 704	91 427	16 421	84 585	623	4 589	7 198	<b>388 230</b>
<b>2012–13</b>	99 880	101 024	83 154	14 239	77 393	961	6 688	5 731	<b>389 099</b>
<b>2013–14</b>	109 569	105 310	69 872	15 198	45 134	1 680	1 519	4 449	<b>352 765</b>
<b>2009</b>	99 722	105 964	91 903	20 698	54 819	4 687	5 257	6 758	<b>389 998</b>
<b>2010</b>	78 387	76 462	69 428	13 904	55 316	3 758	2 516	6 974	<b>306 846</b>
<b>2011</b>	81 701	86 959	81 723	14 469	72 529	1 725	2 404	6 275	<b>347 829</b>
<b>2012</b>	95 258	97 832	90 281	15 246	87 914	531	6 591	6 819	<b>400 500</b>
<b>2013</b>	102 712	104 275	76 194	14 474	56 862	1 473	3 546	5 383	<b>364 941</b>
<b>2014</b>	106 833	101 018	65 316	14 908	40 026	1 348	901	4 204	<b>334 591</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	29 150	30 345	23 082	4 839	21 540	537	1 567	2 061	<b>113 127</b>
June	21 063	22 698	19 391	3 238	14 341	55	1 708	926	<b>83 428</b>
September	27 388	27 555	18 773	3 717	12 177	311	498	1 118	<b>91 542</b>
December	25 111	23 677	14 948	2 680	8 804	570	-227	1 278	<b>76 844</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March	35 799	32 571	20 487	5 624	15 308	705	485	1 590	<b>112 581</b>
June	21 271	21 507	15 664	3 177	8 845	94	763	463	<b>71 798</b>
September	28 571	26 328	17 749	3 182	8 632	298	290	1 151	<b>86 202</b>
December	21 192	20 612	11 416	2 925	7 241	251	-637	1 000	<b>64 010</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	30 159	29 065	16 306	4 638	10 630	815	85	2 233	<b>93 942</b>

.. not applicable

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

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

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

(d) Estimates of total population growth prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2013 they are revised and are no longer subject to revision until rebasing. Estimates for 31 March 2014 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c)(d)									
<b>2008-09</b>	0.73	0.67	0.87	0.45	0.84	0.52	1.31	0.91	<b>0.74</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	0.75	0.70	0.85	0.46	0.85	0.46	1.31	1.01	<b>0.75</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	0.70	0.64	0.81	0.43	0.83	0.43	1.28	0.93	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	0.67	0.70	0.79	0.46	0.85	0.40	1.29	0.97	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	0.68	0.71	0.78	0.44	0.86	0.32	1.25	1.01	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	0.61	0.68	0.77	0.43	0.85	0.30	1.18	1.01	<b>0.68</b>
<b>2009</b>	0.74	0.69	0.85	0.46	0.85	0.50	1.34	0.93	<b>0.74</b>
<b>2010</b>	0.72	0.67	0.83	0.44	0.82	0.43	1.27	0.96	<b>0.72</b>
<b>2011</b>	0.68	0.67	0.79	0.46	0.84	0.45	1.26	0.97	<b>0.70</b>
<b>2012</b>	0.69	0.71	0.81	0.45	0.87	0.33	1.31	1.01	<b>0.72</b>
<b>2013</b>	0.64	0.70	0.77	0.43	0.85	0.32	1.23	1.02	<b>0.69</b>
<b>2014</b>	0.57	0.62	0.76	0.43	0.85	0.28	1.17	0.96	<b>0.65</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.13	0.23	0.10	0.32	0.25	<b>0.19</b>
June	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.11	0.21	0.08	0.33	0.24	<b>0.17</b>
September	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.09	0.20	0.08	0.28	0.26	<b>0.16</b>
December	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.10	0.20	0.08	0.29	0.26	<b>0.17</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.13	0.22	0.10	0.30	0.26	<b>0.18</b>
June	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.11	0.22	0.05	0.32	0.23	<b>0.16</b>
September	0.15	0.15	0.19	0.09	0.19	0.06	0.28	0.23	<b>0.16</b>
December	0.10	0.12	0.17	0.10	0.21	0.07	0.27	0.23	<b>0.13</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	0.13	0.13	0.17	0.09	0.21	0.07	0.30	0.25	<b>0.15</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (e)									
<b>2008-09</b>	1.25	1.59	1.41	1.13	2.04	0.43	0.95	1.04	<b>1.41</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	0.81	1.00	0.83	0.90	1.29	0.33	0.54	0.87	<b>0.90</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	0.72	0.82	0.79	0.56	1.59	0.20	0.48	0.48	<b>0.82</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	0.81	0.98	1.00	0.69	2.26	0.23	1.30	0.85	<b>1.03</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	0.89	0.99	0.86	0.66	1.97	0.25	2.11	0.61	<b>1.00</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	0.96	1.00	0.61	0.66	0.91	0.25	0.82	0.48	<b>0.85</b>
<b>2009</b>	1.00	1.36	1.11	1.07	1.49	0.38	0.76	1.04	<b>1.15</b>
<b>2010</b>	0.70	0.80	0.73	0.67	1.41	0.24	0.48	0.56	<b>0.79</b>
<b>2011</b>	0.78	0.92	0.91	0.62	1.89	0.21	0.73	0.65	<b>0.93</b>
<b>2012</b>	0.85	1.00	0.97	0.66	2.35	0.25	2.02	0.81	<b>1.05</b>
<b>2013</b>	0.91	1.01	0.73	0.68	1.25	0.25	1.18	0.51	<b>0.90</b>
<b>2014</b>	0.94	0.97	0.52	0.62	0.75	0.23	0.60	0.54	<b>0.79</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	0.27	0.32	0.26	0.23	0.55	0.09	0.54	0.32	<b>0.31</b>
June	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.29	0.03	0.48	0.05	<b>0.19</b>
September	0.25	0.28	0.19	0.18	0.26	0.06	0.10	0.15	<b>0.24</b>
December	0.21	0.20	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.06	0.06	-0.01	<b>0.16</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March	0.33	0.34	0.22	0.24	0.37	0.09	0.34	0.30	<b>0.30</b>
June	0.16	0.17	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.04	0.32	0.04	<b>0.14</b>
September	0.24	0.27	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.04	0.03	0.14	<b>0.21</b>
December	0.20	0.18	0.04	0.12	0.09	0.06	-0.09	0.05	<b>0.14</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	0.29	0.31	0.14	0.22	0.23	0.10	0.17	0.35	<b>0.25</b>

- (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 2014 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2014 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) In transitioning to a new data processing system, the New South Wales registry has experienced lags and accumulations in data processing in the June 2014 to March 2015 quarters. For further information see paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (e) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2013 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 31 March 2014 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (c)									
<b>2008-09</b>	-0.27	0.03	0.35	-0.28	0.23	0.21	0.42	-0.09	..
<b>2009-10</b>	-0.13	0.06	0.14	-0.17	0.09	0.13	-0.29	0.12	..
<b>2010-11</b>	-0.19	0.06	0.15	-0.16	0.31	-0.01	-1.11	0.37	..
<b>2011-12</b>	-0.25	0.03	0.25	-0.15	0.49	-0.51	-0.62	0.14	..
<b>2012-13</b>	-0.20	0.10	0.18	-0.24	0.34	-0.38	-0.52	-0.10	..
<b>2013-14</b>	-0.09	0.15	0.12	-0.18	0.04	-0.23	-1.38	-0.33	..
<b>2009</b>	-0.18	0.05	0.23	-0.19	0.11	0.06	0.16	-0.03	..
<b>2010</b>	-0.15	0.06	0.12	-0.19	0.20	0.14	-0.70	0.49	..
<b>2011</b>	-0.22	0.06	0.20	-0.15	0.39	-0.28	-0.94	0.13	..
<b>2012</b>	-0.23	0.04	0.23	-0.18	0.45	-0.48	-0.49	0.01	..
<b>2013</b>	-0.15	0.13	0.15	-0.24	0.19	-0.28	-0.93	-0.10	..
<b>2014</b>	-0.07	0.16	0.12	-0.16	-0.02	-0.25	-1.40	-0.40	..
<b>2013</b>									
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	..
<b>2014</b>									
March	-0.01	0.04	0.01	-0.03	0.01	-0.05	-0.44	-0.15	..
June	-0.02	0.04	0.03	-0.03	—	-0.07	-0.33	-0.15	..
September	-0.02	0.03	0.03	-0.04	-0.01	-0.04	-0.19	-0.08	..
December	-0.02	0.05	0.04	-0.05	-0.02	-0.08	-0.44	-0.03	..
<b>2015</b>									
March	-0.02	0.05	0.03	-0.04	-0.02	-0.01	-0.43	-0.02	..

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (d)(e)									
<b>2008-09</b>	1.59	2.20	2.59	1.27	3.16	1.16	2.80	1.84	<b>2.08</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	1.28	1.66	1.76	1.14	2.26	0.89	1.66	1.97	<b>1.57</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	1.04	1.40	1.64	0.76	2.73	0.52	0.66	1.72	<b>1.40</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	1.23	1.71	2.04	1.00	3.59	0.12	1.98	1.96	<b>1.74</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	1.37	1.79	1.82	0.86	3.17	0.19	2.84	1.53	<b>1.71</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	1.48	1.84	1.50	0.91	1.79	0.33	0.63	1.17	<b>1.53</b>
<b>2009</b>	1.42	1.99	2.15	1.30	2.48	0.93	2.36	1.92	<b>1.82</b>
<b>2010</b>	1.10	1.41	1.59	0.86	2.44	0.74	1.10	1.95	<b>1.40</b>
<b>2011</b>	1.14	1.58	1.84	0.89	3.13	0.34	1.04	1.72	<b>1.57</b>
<b>2012</b>	1.31	1.75	2.00	0.93	3.68	0.10	2.83	1.84	<b>1.78</b>
<b>2013</b>	1.40	1.84	1.65	0.87	2.29	0.29	1.48	1.42	<b>1.59</b>
<b>2014</b>	1.43	1.75	1.39	0.89	1.58	0.26	0.37	1.10	<b>1.44</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	0.40	0.53	0.50	0.29	0.87	0.10	0.65	0.55	<b>0.49</b>
June	0.29	0.40	0.42	0.19	0.57	0.01	0.71	0.24	<b>0.36</b>
September	0.37	0.48	0.40	0.22	0.48	0.06	0.21	0.29	<b>0.40</b>
December	0.34	0.41	0.32	0.16	0.35	0.11	-0.09	0.33	<b>0.33</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March	0.48	0.56	0.44	0.34	0.60	0.14	0.20	0.41	<b>0.48</b>
June	0.28	0.37	0.33	0.19	0.35	0.02	0.31	0.12	<b>0.31</b>
September	0.38	0.45	0.38	0.19	0.34	0.06	0.12	0.30	<b>0.37</b>
December	0.28	0.35	0.24	0.17	0.28	0.05	-0.26	0.26	<b>0.27</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March	0.40	0.49	0.34	0.27	0.41	0.16	0.03	0.58	<b>0.40</b>

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) Estimates of total population growth prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2013 they are revised and are no longer subject to revision until rebasing. Estimates for 31 March 2014 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex—States and territories

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>MALES</b>									
<b>2008-09</b>	3 502 936	2 663 347	2 162 727	795 656	1 129 438	250 255	118 321	176 325	<b>10 800 797</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	3 548 107	2 705 597	2 199 403	805 365	1 154 064	252 953	120 516	179 860	<b>10 967 831</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	3 585 109	2 740 959	2 233 959	811 845	1 185 050	254 790	121 483	182 996	<b>11 118 234</b>
<b>2011-12</b> (b)	3 627 571	2 786 545	2 278 777	820 328	1 231 693	255 220	124 014	186 616	<b>11 312 823</b>
<b>2012-13</b> (b)	3 675 319	2 835 710	2 318 508	827 450	1 273 037	255 701	128 459	189 330	<b>11 505 587</b>
<b>2013-14</b> (b)(c)	3 728 886	2 887 106	2 351 962	835 010	1 294 001	256 433	129 148	191 466	<b>11 676 102</b>
<b>2009</b>	3 526 643	2 686 022	2 181 500	800 926	1 140 480	251 434	119 297	177 822	<b>10 886 022</b>
<b>2010</b>	3 565 558	2 720 959	2 214 429	808 037	1 167 862	253 833	120 979	181 314	<b>11 034 979</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	3 605 612	2 761 846	2 254 270	815 548	1 205 454	255 044	122 191	184 519	<b>11 206 535</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)	3 651 443	2 809 865	2 298 358	823 330	1 254 425	255 448	126 228	187 865	<b>11 409 025</b>
<b>2013</b> (b)	3 700 139	2 859 599	2 334 169	830 427	1 281 937	256 043	128 393	190 372	<b>11 583 154</b>
<b>2014</b> (c)	3 753 763	2 910 886	2 366 167	838 138	1 301 899	256 730	128 817	192 396	<b>11 750 897</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(b)	3 665 190	2 824 649	2 309 373	825 815	1 266 037	255 718	127 242	188 894	<b>11 464 986</b>
June(b)	3 675 319	2 835 710	2 318 508	827 450	1 273 037	255 701	128 459	189 330	<b>11 505 587</b>
September(b)	3 688 508	2 848 763	2 327 376	829 246	1 278 312	255 806	128 568	189 884	<b>11 548 537</b>
December(b)	3 700 139	2 859 599	2 334 169	830 427	1 281 937	256 043	128 393	190 372	<b>11 583 154</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March(c)	3 717 982	2 876 129	2 344 367	833 429	1 289 620	256 368	128 611	191 249	<b>11 639 837</b>
June(c)	3 728 886	2 887 106	2 351 962	835 010	1 294 001	256 433	129 148	191 466	<b>11 676 102</b>
September(c)	3 743 429	2 900 519	2 360 806	836 689	1 298 269	256 589	129 162	191 970	<b>11 719 526</b>
December(c)	3 753 763	2 910 886	2 366 167	838 138	1 301 899	256 730	128 817	192 396	<b>11 750 897</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March(c)	3 769 255	2 925 397	2 373 944	840 530	1 307 331	257 149	128 778	193 510	<b>11 798 003</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>									
<b>2008-09</b>	3 550 819	2 708 587	2 166 044	813 246	1 110 812	254 098	107 706	178 460	<b>10 890 856</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	3 596 185	2 755 504	2 205 341	821 957	1 136 781	255 894	109 262	181 906	<b>11 063 919</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	3 633 420	2 796 858	2 242 819	827 769	1 168 359	256 693	109 809	184 989	<b>11 221 790</b>
<b>2011-12</b> (b)	3 679 612	2 845 976	2 289 428	835 707	1 206 301	256 886	111 867	188 567	<b>11 415 431</b>
<b>2012-13</b> (b)	3 731 744	2 897 835	2 332 851	842 824	1 242 350	257 366	114 110	191 584	<b>11 611 766</b>
<b>2013-14</b> (b)(c)	3 787 746	2 951 749	2 369 269	850 462	1 266 520	258 314	114 940	193 897	<b>11 794 016</b>
<b>2009</b>	3 574 861	2 733 227	2 185 954	817 652	1 123 267	255 027	108 486	180 037	<b>10 979 601</b>
<b>2010</b>	3 614 333	2 774 752	2 222 453	824 445	1 151 201	256 386	109 320	183 519	<b>11 137 490</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	3 655 980	2 820 824	2 264 335	831 403	1 186 138	256 900	110 512	186 589	<b>11 313 763</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)	3 705 407	2 870 637	2 310 528	838 867	1 225 081	257 027	113 066	190 062	<b>11 511 773</b>
<b>2013</b> (b)	3 759 423	2 925 178	2 350 911	846 244	1 254 431	257 905	114 447	192 938	<b>11 702 585</b>
<b>2014</b> (c)	3 812 632	2 974 909	2 384 229	853 441	1 274 495	258 566	114 924	195 118	<b>11 869 433</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(b)	3 720 810	2 886 198	2 322 595	841 221	1 235 009	257 294	113 619	191 094	<b>11 568 939</b>
June(b)	3 731 744	2 897 835	2 332 851	842 824	1 242 350	257 366	114 110	191 584	<b>11 611 766</b>
September(b)	3 745 943	2 912 337	2 342 756	844 745	1 249 252	257 572	114 499	192 148	<b>11 660 358</b>
December(b)	3 759 423	2 925 178	2 350 911	846 244	1 254 431	257 905	114 447	192 938	<b>11 702 585</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March(c)	3 777 379	2 941 219	2 361 200	848 866	1 262 056	258 285	114 714	193 651	<b>11 758 483</b>
June(c)	3 787 746	2 951 749	2 369 269	850 462	1 266 520	258 314	114 940	193 897	<b>11 794 016</b>
September(c)	3 801 774	2 964 664	2 378 174	851 965	1 270 884	258 456	115 216	194 544	<b>11 836 794</b>
December(c)	3 812 632	2 974 909	2 384 229	853 441	1 274 495	258 566	114 924	195 118	<b>11 869 433</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March(c)	3 827 299	2 989 463	2 392 758	855 687	1 279 693	258 962	115 048	196 237	<b>11 916 269</b>

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

(b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2013 they are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates at 31 March 2014 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.



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

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS									
<b>2008-09</b>	7 053 755	5 371 934	4 328 771	1 608 902	2 240 250	504 353	226 027	354 785	<b>21 691 653</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	7 144 292	5 461 101	4 404 744	1 627 322	2 290 845	508 847	229 778	361 766	<b>22 031 750</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	7 218 529	5 537 817	4 476 778	1 639 614	2 353 409	511 483	231 292	367 985	<b>22 340 024</b>
<b>2011-12</b> (b)	7 307 183	5 632 521	4 568 205	1 656 035	2 437 994	512 106	235 881	375 183	<b>22 728 254</b>
<b>2012-13</b> (b)	7 407 063	5 733 545	4 651 359	1 670 274	2 515 387	513 067	242 569	380 914	<b>23 117 353</b>
<b>2013-14</b> (b)(c)	7 516 632	5 838 855	4 721 231	1 685 472	2 560 521	514 747	244 088	385 363	<b>23 470 118</b>
<b>2009</b>	7 101 504	5 419 249	4 367 454	1 618 578	2 263 747	506 461	227 783	357 859	<b>21 865 623</b>
<b>2010</b>	7 179 891	5 495 711	4 436 882	1 632 482	2 319 063	510 219	230 299	364 833	<b>22 172 469</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	7 261 592	5 582 670	4 518 605	1 646 951	2 391 592	511 944	232 703	371 108	<b>22 520 298</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)	7 356 850	5 680 502	4 608 886	1 662 197	2 479 506	512 475	239 294	377 927	<b>22 920 798</b>
<b>2013</b> (b)	7 459 562	5 784 777	4 685 080	1 676 671	2 536 368	513 948	242 840	383 310	<b>23 285 739</b>
<b>2014</b> (c)	7 566 395	5 885 795	4 750 396	1 691 579	2 576 394	515 296	243 741	387 514	<b>23 620 330</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(b)	7 386 000	5 710 847	4 631 968	1 667 036	2 501 046	513 012	240 861	379 988	<b>23 033 925</b>
June(b)	7 407 063	5 733 545	4 651 359	1 670 274	2 515 387	513 067	242 569	380 914	<b>23 117 353</b>
September(b)	7 434 451	5 761 100	4 670 132	1 673 991	2 527 564	513 378	243 067	382 032	<b>23 208 895</b>
December(b)	7 459 562	5 784 777	4 685 080	1 676 671	2 536 368	513 948	242 840	383 310	<b>23 285 739</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March(c)	7 495 361	5 817 348	4 705 567	1 682 295	2 551 676	514 653	243 325	384 900	<b>23 398 320</b>
June(c)	7 516 632	5 838 855	4 721 231	1 685 472	2 560 521	514 747	244 088	385 363	<b>23 470 118</b>
September(c)	7 545 203	5 865 183	4 738 980	1 688 654	2 569 153	515 045	244 378	386 514	<b>23 556 320</b>
December(c)	7 566 395	5 885 795	4 750 396	1 691 579	2 576 394	515 296	243 741	387 514	<b>23 620 330</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March(c)	7 596 554	5 914 860	4 766 702	1 696 217	2 587 024	516 111	243 826	389 747	<b>23 714 272</b>

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

(b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2013 they are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates at 31 March 2014 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

		CHANGE				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE		
		2009	2013	2014	2009–2014	2013–2014	2009–2014	2013–2014
ASGS		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
GREATER CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL AREAS								
1GSYD	Greater Sydney	4 492 380	4 756 398	4 840 628	348 248	84 230	1.50	1.77
2GMEL	Greater Melbourne	4 031 787	4 344 673	4 440 328	408 541	95 655	1.95	2.20
3GBRI	Greater Brisbane	2 068 479	2 236 044	2 274 560	206 081	38 516	1.92	1.72
4GADE	Greater Adelaide	1 237 354	1 291 377	1 304 631	67 277	13 254	1.06	1.03
5GPER	Greater Perth	1 739 342	1 972 849	2 021 203	281 861	48 354	3.05	2.45
6GHOB	Greater Hobart	212 085	217 996	219 243	7 158	1 247	0.67	0.57
7GDAR	Greater Darwin	125 315	137 353	140 386	15 071	3 033	2.30	2.21
8ACTE	Australian Capital Territory	354 785	381 291	385 996	31 211	4 705	1.70	1.23
SIGNIFICANT URBAN AREAS								
1030	Sydney	4 124 536	4 372 802	4 451 841	327 305	79 039	1.54	1.81
2011	Melbourne	3 884 285	4 177 864	4 269 138	384 853	91 274	1.91	2.18
3001	Brisbane	1 981 276	2 140 701	2 176 799	195 523	36 098	1.90	1.69
5009	Perth	1 684 401	1 901 978	1 945 140	260 739	43 162	2.92	2.27
4001	Adelaide	1 210 200	1 263 604	1 276 701	66 501	13 097	1.08	1.04
3006	Gold Coast – Tweed Heads	560 103	604 561	614 379	54 276	9 818	1.87	1.62
1023	Newcastle – Maitland	406 056	425 833	430 755	24 699	4 922	1.19	1.16
8001	Canberra – Queanbeyan	390 875	418 653	422 510	31 635	3 857	1.57	0.92
1009	Central Coast	309 031	320 220	323 079	14 048	2 859	0.89	0.89
3014	Sunshine Coast	272 441	292 048	297 380	24 939	5 332	1.77	1.83
1035	Wollongong	275 768	286 542	289 236	13 468	2 694	0.96	0.94
6003	Hobart	200 979	206 509	207 663	6 684	1 154	0.66	0.56
2008	Geelong	172 880	181 714	184 182	11 302	2 468	1.27	1.36
3016	Townsville	160 695	175 849	178 649	17 954	2 800	2.14	1.59
3003	Cairns	134 355	144 851	146 778	12 423	1 927	1.78	1.33
7002	Darwin	111 095	120 569	122 571	11 476	2 002	1.99	1.66
3015	Toowoomba	107 765	112 469	113 625	5 860	1 156	1.06	1.03
2003	Ballarat	89 673	96 868	98 543	8 870	1 675	1.90	1.73
2004	Bendigo	84 600	90 212	91 692	7 092	1 480	1.62	1.64
1001	Albury – Wodonga	82 307	86 239	87 890	5 583	1 651	1.32	1.91
6004	Launceston	84 880	86 248	86 393	1 513	145	0.35	0.17
3010	Mackay	76 564	83 836	85 040	8 476	1 204	2.12	1.44
3013	Rockhampton	74 282	79 215	80 345	6 063	1 130	1.58	1.43
5003	Bunbury	64 170	72 456	74 494	10 324	2 038	3.03	2.81
3002	Bundaberg	67 969	70 286	70 540	2 571	254	0.75	0.36
1011	Coffs Harbour	64 987	67 510	68 052	3 065	542	0.93	0.80
2012	Melton	43 896	54 442	56 894	12 998	2 452	5.32	4.50
1034	Wagga Wagga	53 445	54 671	55 364	1 919	693	0.71	1.27
3008	Hervey Bay	48 205	51 114	51 842	3 637	728	1.47	1.42
2013	Mildura – Wentworth	47 883	49 408	49 836	1 953	428	0.80	0.87
2017	Shepparton – Mooroopna	46 263	48 600	49 079	2 816	479	1.19	0.99
3005	Gladstone – Tannum Sands	41 668	46 328	48 035	6 367	1 707	2.88	3.68
1027	Port Macquarie	41 934	44 174	44 875	2 941	701	1.36	1.59
1031	Tamworth	39 031	41 298	41 810	2 779	512	1.39	1.24
2019	Traralgon – Morwell	39 489	40 879	40 851	1 362	-28	0.68	-0.07
1025	Orange	36 286	39 220	39 766	3 480	546	1.85	1.39
5006	Geraldton	35 908	38 926	39 672	3 764	746	2.01	1.92
5005	Ellenbrook	26 163	36 202	39 066	12 903	2 864	8.35	7.91
1006	Bowral – Mittagong	35 576	36 989	37 495	1 919	506	1.06	1.37
1012	Dubbo	34 602	36 084	36 622	2 020	538	1.14	1.49

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

(b) Based on data published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013–14* (cat. no. 3218.0), released on 31 March 2015.

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

(d) Estimates at 30 June 2009 are final. Estimates at 30 June 2013 are revised. Estimates at 30 June 2014 are preliminary.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex and age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2014(a)

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
<b>MALES</b>									
0–4	251 515	193 408	163 251	51 959	87 764	15 965	9 812	13 742	<b>787 502</b>
5–9	243 860	183 695	163 198	50 827	84 321	16 696	9 260	12 329	<b>764 267</b>
10–14	230 965	172 161	154 675	49 849	78 184	16 243	8 670	10 873	<b>721 709</b>
15–19	240 541	184 018	158 527	53 620	83 169	17 521	8 844	11 742	<b>758 091</b>
20–24	262 140	214 238	170 547	58 821	95 076	16 449	10 600	16 565	<b>844 566</b>
25–29	269 282	224 230	170 166	58 725	111 057	14 767	12 786	16 913	<b>878 250</b>
30–34	269 393	219 015	165 177	55 988	104 168	14 321	11 853	16 272	<b>856 531</b>
35–39	246 931	196 460	152 778	51 515	90 437	14 286	9 753	14 189	<b>776 520</b>
40–44	259 315	204 768	168 218	56 875	94 545	16 767	9 703	14 069	<b>824 422</b>
45–49	238 080	190 410	153 629	56 188	87 282	16 560	8 385	12 348	<b>762 994</b>
50–54	247 795	186 854	154 774	57 388	84 269	18 557	8 085	12 056	<b>769 903</b>
55–59	227 972	170 902	139 030	53 516	75 343	18 057	7 037	10 488	<b>702 437</b>
60–64	202 365	149 902	125 279	48 591	65 088	16 841	5 718	9 139	<b>623 052</b>
65–69	182 498	133 370	112 523	43 885	55 011	15 200	4 138	7 744	<b>554 432</b>
70–74	133 954	97 713	80 572	31 618	38 669	11 229	2 359	5 077	<b>401 232</b>
75–79	98 027	72 676	55 171	23 787	27 483	7 739	1 195	3 586	<b>289 682</b>
80–84	67 570	50 685	35 716	16 984	17 811	5 206	606	2 329	<b>196 917</b>
85–89	39 800	30 041	20 018	10 459	10 077	2 845	254	1 371	<b>114 867</b>
90–94	14 222	10 568	7 324	3 693	3 557	1 004	80	537	<b>40 986</b>
95–99	2 371	1 781	1 230	654	598	167	7	91	<b>6 900</b>
100 and over	290	211	159	68	92	13	3	6	<b>842</b>
All ages	3 728 886	2 887 106	2 351 962	835 010	1 294 001	256 433	129 148	191 466	<b>11 676 102</b>

**FEMALES**

0–4	237 580	183 097	154 687	49 078	83 845	15 048	9 307	13 012	<b>745 727</b>
5–9	230 344	174 261	153 646	48 578	80 820	15 483	8 691	11 425	<b>723 325</b>
10–14	218 046	164 255	146 382	47 238	75 621	15 211	8 275	10 581	<b>685 705</b>
15–19	226 697	174 098	151 337	51 141	77 761	16 284	7 537	11 229	<b>716 153</b>
20–24	251 024	205 405	165 551	55 666	88 413	14 891	8 654	15 620	<b>805 282</b>
25–29	269 538	225 547	170 384	56 659	101 928	14 703	10 910	16 982	<b>866 722</b>
30–34	271 472	220 053	166 076	55 121	96 308	14 896	10 268	16 147	<b>850 417</b>
35–39	250 946	198 906	156 431	51 251	86 726	14 693	8 885	13 965	<b>781 877</b>
40–44	266 949	212 740	171 928	57 422	91 113	17 440	8 820	14 157	<b>840 669</b>
45–49	244 576	196 585	157 258	56 646	85 213	17 295	7 771	12 743	<b>778 179</b>
50–54	254 369	193 821	158 994	58 715	83 814	19 058	7 344	12 520	<b>788 731</b>
55–59	234 789	177 846	142 521	55 404	75 672	18 283	6 439	11 212	<b>722 250</b>
60–64	208 070	157 832	126 656	50 994	65 401	16 925	4 781	9 684	<b>640 417</b>
65–69	185 418	139 578	112 123	46 192	54 682	15 148	3 143	8 226	<b>564 543</b>
70–74	139 647	104 251	81 553	33 987	39 794	11 136	1 938	5 613	<b>417 940</b>
75–79	109 623	82 412	58 969	27 252	30 627	8 340	1 027	4 145	<b>322 407</b>
80–84	86 816	66 153	44 676	21 966	23 217	6 518	640	3 049	<b>253 042</b>
85–89	62 835	46 841	31 218	16 770	15 923	4 337	337	2 245	<b>180 511</b>
90–94	30 628	22 125	14 766	8 186	7 547	2 097	145	1 046	<b>86 540</b>
95–99	7 293	5 159	3 615	1 923	1 808	452	26	257	<b>20 534</b>
100 and over	1 086	784	498	273	287	76	2	39	<b>3 045</b>
All ages	3 787 746	2 951 749	2 369 269	850 462	1 266 520	258 314	114 940	193 897	<b>11 794 016</b>

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2014 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
PERSONS									
0–4	489 095	376 505	317 938	101 037	171 609	31 013	19 119	26 754	<b>1 533 229</b>
5–9	474 204	357 956	316 844	99 405	165 141	32 179	17 951	23 754	<b>1 487 592</b>
10–14	449 011	336 416	301 057	97 087	153 805	31 454	16 945	21 454	<b>1 407 414</b>
15–19	467 238	358 116	309 864	104 761	160 930	33 805	16 381	22 971	<b>1 474 244</b>
20–24	513 164	419 643	336 098	114 487	183 489	31 340	19 254	32 185	<b>1 649 848</b>
25–29	538 820	449 777	340 550	115 384	212 985	29 470	23 696	33 895	<b>1 744 972</b>
30–34	540 865	439 068	331 253	111 109	200 476	29 217	22 121	32 419	<b>1 706 948</b>
35–39	497 877	395 366	309 209	102 766	177 163	28 979	18 638	28 154	<b>1 558 397</b>
40–44	526 264	417 508	340 146	114 297	185 658	34 207	18 523	28 226	<b>1 665 091</b>
45–49	482 656	386 995	310 887	112 834	172 495	33 855	16 156	25 091	<b>1 541 173</b>
50–54	502 164	380 675	313 768	116 103	168 083	37 615	15 429	24 576	<b>1 558 634</b>
55–59	462 761	348 748	281 551	108 920	151 015	36 340	13 476	21 700	<b>1 424 687</b>
60–64	410 435	307 734	251 935	99 585	130 489	33 766	10 499	18 823	<b>1 263 469</b>
65–69	367 916	272 948	224 646	90 077	109 693	30 348	7 281	15 970	<b>1 118 975</b>
70–74	273 601	201 964	162 125	65 605	78 463	22 365	4 297	10 690	<b>819 172</b>
75–79	207 650	155 088	114 140	51 039	58 110	16 079	2 222	7 731	<b>612 089</b>
80–84	154 386	116 838	80 392	38 950	41 028	11 724	1 246	5 378	<b>449 959</b>
85–89	102 635	76 882	51 236	27 229	26 000	7 182	591	3 616	<b>295 378</b>
90–94	44 850	32 693	22 090	11 879	11 104	3 101	225	1 583	<b>127 526</b>
95–99	9 664	6 940	4 845	2 577	2 406	619	33	348	<b>27 434</b>
100 and over	1 376	995	657	341	379	89	5	45	<b>3 887</b>
All ages	7 516 632	5 838 855	4 721 231	1 685 472	2 560 521	514 747	244 088	385 363	<b>23 470 118</b>

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2014 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2010(b)	2011(b)	2012(c)	2013(c)	2014(d)	2010(b)	2011(b)	2012(c)	2013(c)	2014(d)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	746 322	748 527	764 555	779 375	787 502	3.39	3.35	3.36	3.37	3.36
5–9	697 910	712 205	729 260	747 686	764 267	3.17	3.19	3.21	3.23	3.26
10–14	710 019	711 543	713 342	716 616	721 709	3.22	3.19	3.14	3.10	3.08
15–19	749 321	746 599	750 636	754 838	758 091	3.40	3.34	3.30	3.27	3.23
20–24	824 068	823 470	829 036	836 701	844 566	3.74	3.69	3.65	3.62	3.60
25–29	826 369	841 084	859 142	871 107	878 250	3.75	3.76	3.78	3.77	3.74
30–34	749 576	769 211	798 496	831 294	856 531	3.40	3.44	3.51	3.60	3.65
35–39	794 307	782 204	774 856	773 368	776 520	3.61	3.50	3.41	3.35	3.31
40–44	762 854	786 748	810 275	822 586	824 422	3.46	3.52	3.57	3.56	3.51
45–49	770 567	764 147	759 390	758 241	762 994	3.50	3.42	3.34	3.28	3.25
50–54	723 754	739 627	754 013	764 634	769 903	3.29	3.31	3.32	3.31	3.28
55–59	648 777	662 069	675 708	687 898	702 437	2.94	2.96	2.97	2.98	2.99
60–64	597 038	611 198	608 182	614 233	623 052	2.71	2.74	2.68	2.66	2.65
65–69	451 241	474 253	508 032	536 353	554 432	2.05	2.12	2.24	2.32	2.36
70–74	344 030	357 296	371 058	383 382	401 232	1.56	1.60	1.63	1.66	1.71
75–79	253 763	258 411	267 237	277 544	289 682	1.15	1.16	1.18	1.20	1.23
80–84	186 331	190 572	192 716	194 495	196 917	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.84
85–89	96 198	100 938	105 239	110 281	114 867	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.49
90–94	29 269	31 721	34 836	37 759	40 986	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17
95–99	5 592	5 859	6 178	6 466	6 900	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
100 and over	525	552	636	730	842	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	10 967 831	11 118 234	11 312 823	11 505 587	11 676 102	49.78	49.77	49.77	49.77	49.75
FEMALES										
0–4	707 690	709 587	724 790	737 798	745 727	3.21	3.18	3.19	3.19	3.18
5–9	662 272	675 429	690 320	707 321	723 325	3.01	3.02	3.04	3.06	3.08
10–14	674 485	676 322	678 260	682 062	685 705	3.06	3.03	2.98	2.95	2.92
15–19	710 727	706 860	709 039	711 826	716 153	3.23	3.16	3.12	3.08	3.05
20–24	780 986	788 193	794 895	800 953	805 282	3.54	3.53	3.50	3.46	3.43
25–29	800 887	817 086	837 419	853 517	866 722	3.64	3.66	3.68	3.69	3.69
30–34	748 621	766 950	792 658	823 131	850 417	3.40	3.43	3.49	3.56	3.62
35–39	806 239	791 706	781 494	778 760	781 877	3.66	3.54	3.44	3.37	3.33
40–44	774 248	800 496	825 253	838 950	840 669	3.51	3.58	3.63	3.63	3.58
45–49	784 237	777 690	773 305	771 782	778 179	3.56	3.48	3.40	3.34	3.32
50–54	736 829	754 436	769 697	781 985	788 731	3.34	3.38	3.39	3.38	3.36
55–59	659 626	673 924	690 394	705 876	722 250	2.99	3.02	3.04	3.05	3.08
60–64	597 346	614 802	615 828	626 785	640 417	2.71	2.75	2.71	2.71	2.73
65–69	457 154	480 007	515 590	544 829	564 543	2.07	2.15	2.27	2.36	2.41
70–74	360 864	370 375	384 367	398 614	417 940	1.64	1.66	1.69	1.72	1.78
75–79	296 045	299 930	305 669	312 651	322 407	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.35	1.37
80–84	250 653	253 460	253 075	252 813	253 042	1.14	1.13	1.11	1.09	1.08
85–89	166 945	171 335	174 425	177 804	180 511	0.76	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77
90–94	67 118	71 772	76 719	81 373	86 540	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.37
95–99	18 529	18 930	19 575	20 113	20 534	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09
100 and over	2 418	2 500	2 659	2 823	3 045	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	11 063 919	11 221 790	11 415 431	11 611 766	11 794 016	50.22	50.23	50.23	50.23	50.25

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) Estimates at 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2013 are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Estimates at 30 June 2014 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2010(b)	2011(b)	2012(c)	2013(c)	2014(d)	2010(b)	2011(b)	2012(c)	2013(c)	2014(d)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS										
0–4	1 454 012	1 458 114	1 489 345	1 517 173	1 533 229	6.60	6.53	6.55	6.56	6.53
5–9	1 360 182	1 387 634	1 419 580	1 455 007	1 487 592	6.17	6.21	6.25	6.29	6.34
10–14	1 384 504	1 387 865	1 391 602	1 398 678	1 407 414	6.28	6.21	6.12	6.05	6.00
15–19	1 460 048	1 453 459	1 459 675	1 466 664	1 474 244	6.63	6.51	6.42	6.34	6.28
20–24	1 605 054	1 611 663	1 623 931	1 637 654	1 649 848	7.29	7.21	7.14	7.08	7.03
25–29	1 627 256	1 658 170	1 696 561	1 724 624	1 744 972	7.39	7.42	7.46	7.46	7.43
30–34	1 498 197	1 536 161	1 591 154	1 654 425	1 706 948	6.80	6.88	7.00	7.16	7.27
35–39	1 600 546	1 573 910	1 556 350	1 552 128	1 558 397	7.26	7.05	6.85	6.71	6.64
40–44	1 537 102	1 587 244	1 635 528	1 661 536	1 665 091	6.98	7.10	7.20	7.19	7.09
45–49	1 554 804	1 541 837	1 532 695	1 530 023	1 541 173	7.06	6.90	6.74	6.62	6.57
50–54	1 460 583	1 494 063	1 523 710	1 546 619	1 558 634	6.63	6.69	6.70	6.69	6.64
55–59	1 308 403	1 335 993	1 366 102	1 393 774	1 424 687	5.94	5.98	6.01	6.03	6.07
60–64	1 194 384	1 226 000	1 224 010	1 241 018	1 263 469	5.42	5.49	5.39	5.37	5.38
65–69	908 395	954 260	1 023 622	1 081 182	1 118 975	4.12	4.27	4.50	4.68	4.77
70–74	704 894	727 671	755 425	781 996	819 172	3.20	3.26	3.32	3.38	3.49
75–79	549 808	558 341	572 906	590 195	612 089	2.50	2.50	2.52	2.55	2.61
80–84	436 984	444 032	445 791	447 308	449 959	1.98	1.99	1.96	1.93	1.92
85–89	263 143	272 273	279 664	288 085	295 378	1.19	1.22	1.23	1.25	1.26
90–94	96 387	103 493	111 555	119 132	127 526	0.44	0.46	0.49	0.52	0.54
95–99	24 121	24 789	25 753	26 579	27 434	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12
100 and over	2 943	3 052	3 295	3 553	3 887	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
All ages	22 031 750	22 340 024	22 728 254	23 117 353	23 470 118	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

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

(c) Estimates at 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2013 are revised and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Estimates at 30 June 2014 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percentage(a)</i>
	no.	%
<b>Australia – at 31 March 2015</b> <sup>(b)</sup>		
New South Wales	7 596 554	32.0
Victoria	5 914 860	24.9
Queensland	4 766 702	20.1
South Australia	1 696 217	7.2
Western Australia	2 587 024	10.9
Tasmania	516 111	2.2
Northern Territory	243 826	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	389 747	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	408	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	2 237	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	586	0.0
Total Other Territories	3 231	0.0
<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>23 714 272</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Australian External Territories – at 30 June 2014</b> <sup>(c)</sup>		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	..
Coral Sea Islands Territory	4	..
Australian Antarctic Territory <sup>(d)</sup>	54	..
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	..
Total Australian External Territories	58	..

.. not applicable

(a) Percentage of the population of total Australia.

(b) Estimates at 31 March 2015 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	<b>22 722.0</b>
2016	7 684.3	6 068.8	4 997.1	1 729.0	2 785.5	526.1	250.9	410.3	<b>24 455.1</b>
2026	8 735.2	7 318.2	6 209.3	1 929.2	3 760.2	574.0	289.0	509.0	<b>29 327.4</b>
2036	9 816.6	8 619.3	7 503.2	2 128.3	4 811.7	617.7	329.9	613.0	<b>34 443.1</b>
2046	10 908.6	9 956.2	8 863.3	2 323.5	5 923.2	656.4	375.4	722.6	<b>39 732.5</b>
2056	12 052.3	11 365.3	10 322.0	2 526.0	7 117.0	694.6	427.3	841.6	<b>45 349.2</b>
GREATER CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES B(d)									
2012	4 672.6	4 248.3	2 192.1	1 278.4	1 900.0	217.0	131.9	..	..
2016	4 986.7	4 606.0	2 397.1	1 340.5	2 181.2	222.5	140.9	..	..
2026	5 805.6	5 530.9	2 924.9	1 495.3	2 888.6	240.1	160.8	..	..
2036	6 599.6	6 428.6	3 453.5	1 633.3	3 609.0	253.1	179.4	..	..
2046	7 367.6	7 301.4	3 982.3	1 754.1	4 338.2	261.6	197.7	..	..
2056	8 123.6	8 162.3	4 519.6	1 866.8	5 081.1	267.9	216.5	..	..
TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES B(d)									
2012	7 301.1	5 629.1	4 565.5	1 656.3	2 432.7	512.3	235.2	375.1	<b>22 722.0</b>
2016	7 693.9	6 039.6	4 959.5	1 726.7	2 755.9	522.1	253.1	405.8	<b>24 359.8</b>
2026	8 672.0	7 085.5	5 955.9	1 896.8	3 563.6	550.2	295.6	483.0	<b>28 505.9</b>
2036	9 558.8	8 065.0	6 925.3	2 038.8	4 374.2	565.6	337.9	557.0	<b>32 426.0</b>
2046	10 358.5	8 986.2	7 867.7	2 154.8	5 183.5	569.2	382.1	629.8	<b>36 135.1</b>
2056	11 112.6	9 876.7	8 800.0	2 258.9	5 998.5	567.3	428.9	703.9	<b>39 750.0</b>
GREATER CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES C(e)									
2012	4 672.6	4 248.3	2 192.1	1 278.4	1 900.0	217.0	131.9	..	..
2016	5 015.1	4 597.9	2 384.9	1 338.9	2 156.4	220.6	143.9	..	..
2026	5 833.5	5 410.2	2 802.9	1 471.3	2 714.4	230.4	172.3	..	..
2036	6 536.6	6 121.8	3 144.8	1 573.3	3 227.1	234.5	197.7	..	..
2046	7 165.7	6 770.6	3 437.4	1 651.4	3 715.5	233.9	221.7	..	..
2056	7 716.5	7 353.2	3 680.2	1 711.3	4 177.7	230.9	244.3	..	..
TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES C(e)									
2012	7 301.1	5 629.1	4 565.5	1 656.3	2 432.7	512.3	235.2	375.1	<b>22 722.0</b>
2016	7 703.2	6 009.7	4 921.8	1 724.3	2 726.6	518.1	255.1	401.4	<b>24 263.5</b>
2026	8 623.2	6 866.4	5 715.2	1 868.0	3 375.3	528.0	301.8	458.0	<b>27 739.3</b>
2036	9 387.1	7 590.5	6 418.0	1 970.7	3 979.7	521.6	346.1	506.5	<b>30 723.4</b>
2046	10 036.2	8 227.0	7 059.7	2 041.7	4 558.6	502.1	390.9	551.0	<b>33 370.4</b>
2056	10 587.8	8 785.8	7 639.2	2 090.8	5 108.9	475.3	435.7	593.0	<b>35 719.5</b>

.. not applicable

(a) Uses preliminary Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 2012 as the base population – see paragraphs 30–35 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

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

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

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

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



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

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	<b>Australia(b)</b>
ESTIMATES — MALES									
2001	84 888	17 544	71 737	14 458	35 874	9 706	29 918	2 224	<b>266 450</b>
2005	91 987	19 623	80 685	16 014	38 957	10 634	32 229	2 514	<b>292 758</b>
2006	93 982	20 103	82 870	16 472	39 808	10 903	32 800	2 581	<b>299 637</b>
2007	96 089	20 773	85 034	16 878	40 615	11 112	33 175	2 699	<b>306 495</b>
2008	97 993	21 481	87 302	17 330	41 428	11 383	33 534	2 820	<b>313 393</b>
2009	99 991	22 139	89 644	17 751	42 237	11 643	33 876	2 942	<b>320 345</b>
2010	101 987	22 824	91 922	18 168	43 047	11 882	34 195	3 062	<b>327 214</b>
2011	103 907	23 543	94 082	18 554	43 731	12 076	34 479	3 181	<b>333 683</b>
ESTIMATES — FEMALES									
2001	85 939	18 272	71 808	14 610	36 120	9 586	29 784	2 032	<b>268 268</b>
2005	92 738	20 063	81 036	16 245	39 445	10 492	32 186	2 400	<b>294 728</b>
2006	94 588	20 581	83 434	16 681	40 392	10 742	32 775	2 495	<b>301 813</b>
2007	96 695	21 206	85 687	17 061	41 296	11 011	33 148	2 577	<b>308 808</b>
2008	98 708	21 864	87 961	17 503	42 154	11 295	33 507	2 651	<b>315 774</b>
2009	100 682	22 503	90 313	17 936	42 977	11 572	33 835	2 754	<b>322 704</b>
2010	102 639	23 133	92 629	18 401	43 769	11 831	34 125	2 861	<b>329 521</b>
2011	104 569	23 790	94 872	18 854	44 539	12 089	34 371	2 979	<b>336 198</b>
ESTIMATES — PERSONS									
2001	170 827	35 816	143 545	29 068	71 994	19 292	59 702	4 256	<b>534 718</b>
2005	184 725	39 686	161 721	32 259	78 402	21 126	64 415	4 914	<b>587 486</b>
2006	188 570	40 684	166 304	33 153	80 200	21 645	65 575	5 076	<b>601 450</b>
2007	192 784	41 979	170 721	33 939	81 911	22 123	66 323	5 276	<b>615 303</b>
2008	196 701	43 345	175 263	34 833	83 582	22 678	67 041	5 471	<b>629 167</b>
2009	200 673	44 642	179 957	35 687	85 214	23 215	67 711	5 696	<b>643 049</b>
2010	204 626	45 957	184 551	36 569	86 816	23 713	68 320	5 923	<b>656 735</b>
2011	208 476	47 333	188 954	37 408	88 270	24 165	68 850	6 160	<b>669 881</b>
PROJECTIONS, SERIES A — PERSONS (c)									
2012	212 498	48 505	193 527	38 188	90 073	24 709	69 981	6 337	<b>684 087</b>
2013	216 701	49 739	198 285	38 995	91 932	25 274	71 130	6 521	<b>698 851</b>
2014	221 110	51 035	203 230	39 834	93 856	25 863	72 296	6 713	<b>714 215</b>
2015	225 731	52 396	208 369	40 707	95 848	26 476	73 478	6 914	<b>730 202</b>
2016	230 564	53 817	213 712	41 613	97 907	27 114	74 679	7 121	<b>746 815</b>
2021	257 802	61 841	243 452	46 617	109 143	30 646	80 925	8 288	<b>839 030</b>
2026	289 808	71 379	278 019	52 321	121 836	34 724	87 486	9 674	<b>945 594</b>
PROJECTIONS, SERIES B — PERSONS (d)									
2012	212 474	48 498	193 506	38 184	90 065	24 709	69 976	6 336	<b>684 017</b>
2013	216 612	49 715	198 206	38 981	91 898	25 269	71 111	6 517	<b>698 583</b>
2014	220 902	50 983	203 045	39 800	93 778	25 845	72 251	6 707	<b>713 589</b>
2015	225 349	52 299	208 026	40 646	95 707	26 440	73 396	6 902	<b>729 048</b>
2016	229 951	53 663	213 160	41 515	97 681	27 052	74 543	7 103	<b>744 956</b>
2021	255 036	61 150	240 971	46 173	108 154	30 345	80 315	8 210	<b>830 668</b>
2026	282 962	69 637	271 860	51 233	119 431	33 965	86 060	9 463	<b>924 953</b>

(a) These estimates and projections use final rebased Estimates at 30 June 2011 as the base population – see paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0).

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

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

(d) Series B assumes: an annual decrease of 0.5% in fertility rates; 1% annual increase in paternity rates (where the father of a child is Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander but the mother is not); life expectancy at birth increasing by 0.3 years per year for males and 0.25 years per year for females, reaching 73.5 years for males and 77.4 years for females by 2026; levels of interstate migration as observed in the 2011 Census; and zero net overseas migration.

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

(a) These estimates and projections use final rebased Estimates at 30 June 2011 as the base population – see paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0).

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

(c) Series C assumes: an annual decrease of 1.0% in fertility rates; constant paternity rates (where the father of a child is Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander but the mother is not); life expectancy at birth increasing by 0.2 years per year for males and 0.15 years per year for females, reaching 72.0 years for males and 75.9 years for females by 2026; levels of interstate migration as observed in the 2011 Census; and zero net overseas migration.

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

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

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are final based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 28 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	<b>706 330</b>
5–9	217 869	167 692	139 030	46 446	69 990	14 705	4 937	10 858	<b>671 597</b>
10–14	216 451	166 645	138 881	47 987	70 882	15 499	4 887	10 393	<b>671 707</b>
15–19	225 253	178 953	144 290	52 194	74 440	16 265	5 086	12 387	<b>708 972</b>
20–24	244 895	208 745	154 448	57 304	87 500	15 550	7 132	16 696	<b>792 490</b>
25–29	255 722	212 856	158 476	55 867	93 260	14 430	8 430	16 445	<b>815 868</b>
30–34	243 061	194 448	144 312	50 341	81 969	13 449	7 358	14 198	<b>749 350</b>
35–39	246 106	193 859	151 777	52 155	82 558	14 929	7 064	13 551	<b>762 141</b>
40–44	240 634	195 483	153 345	56 373	85 156	16 423	6 954	12 992	<b>767 480</b>
45–49	240 562	185 445	148 166	56 125	81 552	17 148	6 627	11 966	<b>747 716</b>
50–54	235 703	178 088	142 877	55 733	77 302	18 032	6 329	11 495	<b>725 657</b>
55–59	211 267	159 411	128 896	50 527	68 699	16 989	5 660	10 038	<b>651 587</b>
60–64	196 839	145 318	121 744	47 875	61 974	16 335	4 781	9 040	<b>604 003</b>
65–69	156 153	113 902	95 029	37 082	45 432	12 921	2 815	6 334	<b>469 709</b>
70–74	119 080	88 167	69 289	28 492	33 665	9 786	1 734	4 418	<b>354 662</b>
75 and over	201 766	150 598	105 626	51 426	52 233	15 262	1 469	6 882	<b>585 282</b>
75–79	87 968	65 527	47 506	21 655	23 540	np	815	np	<b>256 888</b>
80–84	65 643	49 177	33 634	16 930	16 823	np	483	np	<b>189 781</b>
85 and over	48 155	35 894	24 486	12 841	11 870	np	171	np	<b>138 613</b>
All ages	3 481 202	2 717 416	2 139 877	793 291	1 141 319	242 714	87 004	179 815	<b>10 784 551</b>
FEMALES									
0–4	217 554	168 172	135 826	45 604	71 273	13 810	5 338	11 313	<b>668 938</b>
5–9	205 346	159 591	131 308	44 212	67 292	13 663	4 801	10 203	<b>636 494</b>
10–14	204 614	157 896	132 306	45 957	68 028	14 608	4 411	10 034	<b>637 927</b>
15–19	211 784	170 444	138 055	49 655	70 778	14 940	4 160	11 845	<b>671 705</b>
20–24	236 364	199 042	150 705	54 129	81 450	14 656	5 546	16 054	<b>758 007</b>
25–29	252 489	208 514	154 617	53 828	84 936	14 266	7 325	15 870	<b>791 912</b>
30–34	243 857	194 600	145 056	49 339	78 429	13 808	6 756	14 219	<b>746 130</b>
35–39	249 866	198 639	153 945	51 944	80 473	15 598	6 352	13 585	<b>770 469</b>
40–44	246 569	202 002	155 632	55 986	82 850	16 862	6 204	13 062	<b>779 257</b>
45–49	244 046	191 442	151 732	56 653	80 072	17 453	5 900	12 543	<b>759 932</b>
50–54	240 267	183 823	145 619	56 818	76 789	18 423	5 674	12 101	<b>739 594</b>
55–59	215 137	164 675	129 464	52 170	68 823	17 068	4 826	10 598	<b>662 844</b>
60–64	196 945	151 185	119 655	49 410	60 606	16 059	3 468	9 440	<b>606 807</b>
65–69	157 804	118 274	93 625	39 014	44 700	12 753	2 047	6 633	<b>474 871</b>
70–74	124 028	93 122	68 604	30 768	34 750	9 766	1 200	4 785	<b>367 037</b>
75 and over	282 181	211 647	141 798	73 428	72 571	20 871	1 430	9 725	<b>813 668</b>
75–79	102 297	77 320	52 884	25 456	27 713	np	663	np	<b>297 831</b>
80–84	87 525	65 963	43 840	22 852	22 259	np	451	np	<b>252 171</b>
85 and over	92 359	68 364	45 074	25 120	22 599	np	316	np	<b>263 666</b>
All ages	3 528 851	2 773 068	2 147 947	808 915	1 123 820	244 604	75 438	182 010	<b>10 885 592</b>

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are final based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 28 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.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia (b)</i>
<b>NUMBER OF BIRTHS</b>									
<b>2008–09</b>	99 233	71 227	63 288	19 923	30 806	6 824	3 905	4 849	300 077
<b>2009–10</b>	100 355	72 722	63 553	20 033	31 689	6 545	3 901	5 197	304 016
<b>2010–11</b>	99 385	71 593	62 888	19 856	31 846	6 545	3 922	5 098	301 150
<b>2011–12</b> (c)	98 886	75 018	63 227	20 267	32 939	6 351	4 014	5 285	306 025
<b>2012–13</b> (c)	99 926	76 542	63 959	20 496	34 513	6 109	4 012	5 534	311 124
<b>2013–14</b> (c)	96 119	76 594	63 490	20 205	34 932	6 030	3 987	5 606	306 997
<b>2009</b>	99 034	71 906	63 108	19 830	31 330	6 727	3 937	4 950	300 844
<b>2010</b>	99 134	71 951	63 006	19 934	31 387	6 402	3 877	5 078	300 787
<b>2011</b> (c)	98 799	72 907	62 774	20 197	32 332	6 562	3 932	5 254	302 788
<b>2012</b> (c)	101 013	76 299	64 557	20 514	34 112	6 191	4 048	5 476	312 244
<b>2013</b> (c)	97 213	76 231	63 430	19 924	34 554	6 080	4 025	5 558	307 044
<b>2014</b> (c)(d)(e)	94 845	73 767	64 014	20 517	35 335	5 861	3 989	5 507	303 866
<b>2013</b>									
March(c)	24 630	18 983	16 072	5 055	8 768	1 517	1 010	1 343	77 385
June(c)	24 533	18 920	16 034	4 985	8 675	1 495	1 079	1 372	77 102
September(c)	24 028	19 240	16 075	4 982	8 649	1 534	959	1 412	76 886
December(c)	24 022	19 088	15 249	4 902	8 462	1 534	977	1 431	75 671
<b>2014</b>									
March(c)	23 830	19 339	16 327	5 264	8 852	1 523	1 000	1 397	77 542
June(c)	24 239	18 927	15 839	5 057	8 969	1 439	1 051	1 366	76 898
September(d)(e)	27 420	19 490	17 243	5 277	8 671	1 487	965	1 416	81 972
December(d)(e)	19 356	16 011	14 605	4 919	8 843	1 412	973	1 328	67 454
<b>2015</b>									
March(d)(e)	22 379	16 546	15 745	4 742	8 779	1 467	1 001	1 374	72 044
<b>TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (f)</b>									
<b>2008–09</b>	2.010	1.857	2.108	1.928	1.979	2.242	2.183	1.740	1.984
<b>2009–10</b>	2.008	1.854	2.070	1.904	1.977	2.137	2.135	1.822	1.971
<b>2010–11</b>	1.975	1.798	2.021	1.872	1.931	2.131	2.130	1.741	1.928
<b>2011–12</b> (g)	1.947	1.849	1.998	1.893	1.915	2.080	2.176	1.764	1.927
<b>2012–13</b> (g)	1.944	1.848	1.980	1.897	1.916	2.025	2.113	1.804	1.921
<b>2013–14</b> (g)(e)	1.838	1.806	1.932	1.850	1.874	2.011	2.088	1.794	1.859

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

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

(c) Birth estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2014 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing – see paragraphs 7–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Birth estimates for 30 September 2014 onwards are preliminary based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing and are subject to revision – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) In transitioning to a new data processing system, the New South Wales registry has experienced lags and accumulations in data processing in the June 2014 to March 2015 quarters. For further information see paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(f) Births per woman.

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
<b>2008–09</b>	48 695	36 033	26 769	12 722	12 584	4 225	1 015	1 683	<b>143 734</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	47 319	35 058	26 955	12 577	12 755	4 236	937	1 604	<b>141 450</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	49 387	36 421	27 084	12 786	12 718	4 343	977	1 716	<b>145 436</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (c)	50 465	36 168	27 794	12 773	12 969	4 285	1 020	1 721	<b>147 203</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (c)	50 281	36 588	28 432	13 133	13 462	4 461	1 070	1 736	<b>149 166</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (c)	50 776	37 375	27 869	13 013	13 624	4 490	1 123	1 743	<b>150 021</b>
<b>2009</b>	47 534	35 493	26 580	12 544	12 623	4 201	954	1 669	<b>141 607</b>
<b>2010</b>	47 876	35 783	26 724	12 791	12 751	4 245	974	1 656	<b>142 809</b>
<b>2011</b> (c)	50 177	36 313	27 819	12 696	12 739	4 262	1 023	1 703	<b>146 738</b>
<b>2012</b> (c)	50 867	36 536	28 120	13 145	13 292	4 485	1 009	1 722	<b>149 180</b>
<b>2013</b> (c)	50 111	36 609	27 982	12 842	13 478	4 417	1 089	1 718	<b>148 253</b>
<b>2014</b> (c)(d)	52 292	38 089	28 531	13 268	13 810	4 440	1 157	1 815	<b>153 410</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(c)	11 375	8 495	6 649	2 917	3 113	1 028	253	392	<b>34 223</b>
June(c)	12 615	9 101	7 205	3 217	3 369	1 103	275	458	<b>37 344</b>
September(c)	13 753	9 686	7 323	3 461	3 649	1 143	281	416	<b>39 714</b>
December(d)	12 368	9 327	6 805	3 247	3 347	1 143	280	452	<b>36 972</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March(c)	11 489	8 750	6 662	3 124	3 153	1 016	280	390	<b>34 866</b>
June(d)	13 166	9 612	7 079	3 181	3 475	1 188	282	485	<b>38 469</b>
September(d)	15 837	10 661	8 127	3 787	3 717	1 179	281	519	<b>44 110</b>
December(d)	11 800	9 066	6 663	3 176	3 465	1 057	314	421	<b>35 965</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March(d)	12 475	8 642	7 480	3 174	3 371	1 104	260	419	<b>36 926</b>
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (e)									
<b>2008–09</b>	6.00	5.93	6.16	6.06	5.79	6.84	9.23	5.68	<b>6.03</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	5.65	5.59	6.00	5.84	5.66	6.71	8.01	5.21	<b>5.76</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	5.70	5.61	5.83	5.78	5.44	6.67	8.18	5.34	<b>5.72</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (f)	5.66	5.40	5.80	5.62	5.33	6.38	7.88	5.13	<b>5.62</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (f)	5.48	5.30	5.73	5.66	5.33	6.57	8.38	4.97	<b>5.52</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (f)	5.37	5.25	5.42	5.48	5.20	6.46	8.36	4.76	<b>5.38</b>

- (a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data, see paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Death estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2014 they are revised, based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraphs 7–10 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Death estimates for 30 September 2014 onwards are preliminary based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revision – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (e) Based on the direct method per 1,000 persons. The standard population used is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 as published prior to recasting the ERP series – see Glossary entry for Standardised Death Rate for further details.
- (f) Calculated using revised deaths on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP, and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.



Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania(b)	Northern Territory(b)	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia(c)
<b>NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS</b>									
<b>2008–09</b>	422	290	332	80	83	27	32	24	<b>1 290</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	360	221	340	63	107	23	26	14	<b>1 154</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	376	241	300	72	99	28	35	17	<b>1 168</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (d)	362	220	281	60	81	30	34	16	<b>1 084</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (d)	323	216	287	59	92	20	27	13	<b>1 037</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (d)	348	222	289	49	78	30	26	19	<b>1 061</b>
<b>2009</b>	372	251	353	71	101	23	28	14	<b>1 213</b>
<b>2010</b>	388	251	316	74	106	28	28	18	<b>1 209</b>
<b>2011</b> (d)	368	216	303	56	93	28	41	16	<b>1 121</b>
<b>2012</b> (d)	313	211	271	62	79	22	24	15	<b>997</b>
<b>2013</b> (d)	369	224	293	60	86	23	33	17	<b>1 105</b>
<b>2014</b> (d)(e)	312	211	270	53	86	32	16	13	<b>993</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(d)	94	57	63	14	24	np	np	np	<b>273</b>
June(d)	82	59	73	17	23	np	np	np	<b>267</b>
September(d)	93	44	72	17	18	np	np	np	<b>267</b>
December(d)	100	64	85	12	21	np	np	np	<b>298</b>
<b>2014</b>									
March(d)	78	55	70	8	21	np	np	np	<b>256</b>
June(d)	77	59	62	12	18	np	np	np	<b>240</b>
September(e)	75	57	77	20	25	np	np	np	<b>264</b>
December(e)	82	40	61	13	22	np	np	np	<b>233</b>
<b>2015</b>									
March(e)	90	44	74	14	23	np	np	np	<b>262</b>
<b>INFANT MORTALITY RATES (f)</b>									
<b>2008–09</b>	4.25	4.07	5.25	4.02	2.69	3.96	8.20	4.95	<b>4.30</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	3.59	3.04	5.35	3.15	3.38	3.51	6.67	2.69	<b>3.80</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	3.78	3.37	4.77	3.63	3.11	4.28	8.92	3.34	<b>3.88</b>
<b>2011–12</b> (g)	3.66	2.93	4.44	2.96	2.46	4.72	8.47	3.03	<b>3.54</b>
<b>2012–13</b> (g)	3.23	2.82	4.49	2.88	2.67	3.27	6.73	2.35	<b>3.33</b>
<b>2013–14</b> (g)	3.62	2.90	4.55	2.43	2.23	4.98	6.52	3.39	<b>3.46</b>

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

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

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

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

(d) Death estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2014 they are revised, based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraphs 7–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Death estimates for 30 September 2014 onwards are preliminary based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revision – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

<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>
<b>NOM ARRIVALS</b>									
<b>2008–09</b>	169 020	132 643	103 114	27 257	69 712	4 294	5 537	8 187	519 785
<b>2009–10</b>	144 206	109 133	84 885	24 817	57 924	4 009	4 670	8 273	437 927
<b>2010–11</b>	141 979	104 896	84 253	20 158	64 929	3 470	4 809	7 274	431 781
<b>2011–12</b> (b)	148 114	113 314	95 420	22 465	82 870	3 570	6 597	8 881	481 231
<b>2012–13</b> (b)	157 272	119 146	94 346	22 398	82 962	3 729	8 577	8 316	496 746
<b>2013–14</b> (b)(c)	163 895	123 204	86 118	23 417	63 519	3 800	6 484	8 057	478 506
<b>2009</b>	155 060	123 839	94 201	26 806	60 961	4 109	5 234	8 556	478 792
<b>2010</b>	141 228	102 814	82 308	21 905	60 978	3 738	4 593	7 553	425 119
<b>2011</b> (b)	146 230	109 518	90 456	20 816	72 451	3 479	5 367	7 929	456 258
<b>2012</b> (b)	150 099	116 119	95 180	22 371	88 496	3 691	8 308	8 825	493 089
<b>2013</b> (b)	162 254	122 915	91 863	23 381	70 623	3 786	7 047	8 175	490 045
<b>2014</b> (c)	165 096	124 734	83 358	22 850	59 263	3 784	6 183	8 249	473 537
<b>2013</b>									
March(b)	44 757	34 525	25 140	6 668	22 086	1 167	2 058	2 618	139 019
June(b)	33 462	25 068	20 810	4 714	15 964	678	1 868	1 447	104 011
September(b)	43 421	33 523	24 537	6 345	17 309	990	1 799	2 276	130 200
December(b)	40 614	29 799	21 376	5 654	15 264	951	1 322	1 834	116 815
<b>2014</b>									
March(c)	46 518	34 800	22 743	6 912	18 144	1 088	1 665	2 487	134 363
June(c)	33 342	25 082	17 462	4 506	12 802	771	1 698	1 460	97 128
September(c)	43 672	34 521	23 142	5 871	14 878	918	1 697	2 241	126 941
December(c)	41 564	30 331	20 011	5 561	13 439	1 007	1 123	2 061	115 105
<b>2015</b>									
March(c)	47 486	38 961	21 612	7 304	15 453	1 258	1 306	2 935	136 318
<b>NOM DEPARTURES</b>									
<b>2008–09</b>	82 277	49 027	43 795	9 252	25 384	2 167	3 438	4 579	219 919
<b>2009–10</b>	87 054	55 454	49 065	10 280	29 058	2 330	3 439	5 188	241 869
<b>2010–11</b>	90 304	60 265	49 624	10 990	28 504	2 477	3 709	5 536	251 409
<b>2011–12</b> (b)	89 916	58 899	50 494	11 114	29 671	2 401	3 579	5 748	251 823
<b>2012–13</b> (b)	92 574	63 519	54 915	11 549	34 953	2 474	3 611	6 009	269 605
<b>2013–14</b> (b)(c)	92 812	65 896	57 620	12 443	40 738	2 492	4 485	6 227	282 717
<b>2009</b>	84 896	51 752	46 876	9 633	28 120	2 183	3 544	4 888	231 892
<b>2010</b>	91 184	59 600	50 638	11 011	29 081	2 508	3 506	5 552	253 081
<b>2011</b> (b)	90 243	59 207	50 144	10 772	28 562	2 396	3 695	5 560	250 579
<b>2012</b> (b)	88 189	60 385	51 560	11 456	32 205	2 429	3 617	5 810	255 653
<b>2013</b> (b)	95 425	65 790	58 014	12 045	39 637	2 516	4 213	6 254	283 895
<b>2014</b> (c)	95 244	68 730	59 123	12 447	40 362	2 579	4 722	6 189	289 402
<b>2013</b>									
March(b)	25 217	16 297	13 295	2 899	8 484	686	759	1 417	69 054
June(b)	20 921	14 134	11 910	2 263	8 624	521	720	1 248	60 341
September(b)	24 588	17 370	15 871	3 366	10 710	657	1 549	1 719	75 830
December(b)	24 699	17 989	16 938	3 517	11 819	652	1 185	1 870	78 670
<b>2014</b>									
March(c)	22 024	15 286	12 610	2 920	8 791	638	841	1 346	64 458
June(c)	21 501	15 251	12 201	2 640	9 418	545	910	1 292	63 759
September(c)	25 516	18 542	16 053	3 431	11 024	717	1 622	1 695	78 601
December(c)	26 203	19 651	18 259	3 456	11 129	679	1 349	1 856	82 584
<b>2015</b>									
March(c)	25 572	20 706	14 857	3 504	9 618	763	902	1 570	77 494

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

(b) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2013 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revisions. For further information, see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates for 31 March 2014 onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 and 12–19 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>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
<b>2008–09</b>	86 743	83 616	59 319	18 005	44 328	2 127	2 099	3 608	299 866
<b>2009–10</b>	57 152	53 679	35 820	14 537	28 866	1 679	1 231	3 085	196 058
<b>2010–11</b>	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	180 372
<b>2011–12</b> (b)	58 198	54 415	44 926	11 351	53 199	1 169	3 018	3 133	229 408
<b>2012–13</b> (b)	64 698	55 627	39 431	10 849	48 009	1 255	4 966	2 307	227 141
<b>2013–14</b> (b)(c)	71 083	57 308	28 498	10 974	22 781	1 308	1 999	1 830	195 789
<b>2009</b>	70 164	72 087	47 325	17 173	32 841	1 926	1 690	3 668	246 900
<b>2010</b>	50 044	43 214	31 670	10 894	31 897	1 230	1 087	2 001	172 038
<b>2011</b> (b)	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	205 679
<b>2012</b> (b)	61 910	55 734	43 620	10 915	56 291	1 262	4 691	3 015	237 436
<b>2013</b> (b)	66 829	57 125	33 849	11 336	30 986	1 270	2 834	1 921	206 150
<b>2014</b> (c)	69 852	56 004	24 235	10 403	18 901	1 205	1 461	2 060	184 135
<b>2013</b>									
March(b)	19 540	18 228	11 845	3 769	13 602	481	1 299	1 201	69 965
June(b)	12 541	10 934	8 900	2 451	7 340	157	1 148	199	43 670
September(b)	18 833	16 153	8 666	2 979	6 599	333	250	557	54 370
December(b)	15 915	11 810	4 438	2 137	3 445	299	137	-36	38 145
<b>2014</b>									
March(c)	24 494	19 514	10 133	3 992	9 353	450	824	1 141	69 905
June(c)	11 841	9 831	5 261	1 866	3 384	226	788	168	33 369
September(c)	18 156	15 979	7 089	2 440	3 854	201	75	546	48 340
December(c)	15 361	10 680	1 752	2 105	2 310	328	-226	205	32 521
<b>2015</b>									
March(c)	21 914	18 255	6 755	3 800	5 835	495	404	1 365	58 824

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

(b) NOM estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2013 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revisions. For further information, see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates for 31 March 2014 onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 and 12–19 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
2012-13									
New South Wales	..	20 047	34 258	5 159	7 182	2 086	2 779	9 512	81 023
Victoria	23 974	..	19 825	7 449	8 587	3 525	2 527	2 901	68 788
Queensland	41 418	19 603	..	6 157	8 557	3 253	5 167	3 236	87 391
South Australia	4 908	5 933	4 667	..	2 440	719	2 326	614	21 607
Western Australia	10 140	9 847	10 344	3 547	..	1 711	2 724	944	39 257
Tasmania	2 096	2 584	2 850	608	1 435	..	295	188	10 056
Northern Territory	2 904	2 962	4 478	1 868	2 055	430	..	375	15 072
Australian Capital Territory	10 046	2 369	2 773	792	668	274	474	..	17 396
Total Departures	95 486	63 345	79 195	25 580	30 924	11 998	16 292	17 770	340 590
Net gain/loss	-14 463	5 443	8 196	-3 973	8 333	-1 942	-1 220	-374	..
2013-14									
New South Wales	..	21 819	37 131	5 806	8 200	2 237	3 119	9 957	88 269
Victoria	24 840	..	20 760	7 884	9 533	3 509	2 610	3 220	72 356
Queensland	41 391	19 638	..	5 790	9 199	3 174	5 781	3 350	88 323
South Australia	5 174	5 953	5 025	..	2 790	712	2 498	672	22 824
Western Australia	8 948	8 426	9 654	3 089	..	1 485	2 579	944	35 125
Tasmania	2 179	2 600	2 909	626	1 594	..	345	258	10 511
Northern Territory	2 829	2 690	4 220	1 768	2 008	307	..	321	14 143
Australian Capital Territory	9 765	2 447	2 871	829	756	255	555	..	17 478
Total Departures	95 126	63 573	82 570	25 792	34 080	11 679	17 487	18 722	349 029
Net gain/loss	-6 857	8 783	5 753	-2 968	1 045	-1 168	-3 344	-1 244	..
2013									
New South Wales	..	21 389	36 965	5 608	7 904	2 203	3 107	9 986	87 162
Victoria	24 968	..	21 035	7 754	9 100	3 667	2 618	3 161	72 303
Queensland	42 910	20 087	..	6 249	9 257	3 265	5 508	3 394	90 670
South Australia	5 090	5 997	4 994	..	2 612	707	2 522	666	22 588
Western Australia	9 869	9 114	10 235	3 497	..	1 614	2 772	1 008	38 109
Tasmania	2 235	2 715	2 925	654	1 560	..	324	231	10 644
Northern Territory	2 957	2 928	4 521	1 900	2 123	366	..	374	15 169
Australian Capital Territory	10 352	2 545	3 098	870	753	282	542	..	18 442
Total Departures	98 381	64 775	83 773	26 532	33 309	12 104	17 393	18 820	355 087
Net gain/loss	-11 219	7 528	6 897	-3 944	4 800	-1 460	-2 224	-378	..
2014									
New South Wales	..	21 508	35 271	5 499	8 170	2 112	2 954	9 726	85 240
Victoria	24 253	..	19 880	7 887	9 519	3 410	2 708	3 218	70 875
Queensland	39 378	18 758	..	5 442	8 556	3 038	5 850	3 203	84 225
South Australia	4 946	5 771	4 731	..	2 683	714	2 433	618	21 896
Western Australia	8 047	8 100	9 241	2 808	..	1 370	2 439	819	32 824
Tasmania	2 013	2 501	2 848	569	1 432	..	316	195	9 874
Northern Territory	2 661	2 602	4 126	1 679	2 170	291	..	281	13 810
Australian Capital Territory	9 514	2 299	2 530	756	694	217	502	..	16 512
Total Departures	90 812	61 539	78 627	24 640	33 224	11 152	17 202	18 060	335 256
Net gain/loss	-5 572	9 336	5 598	-2 744	-400	-1 278	-3 392	-1 548	..

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

## DEPARTURES FROM:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
Arrivals to:	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
MARCH QUARTER 2014									
New South Wales	..	5 558	9 577	1 537	2 024	540	849	2 472	22 557
Victoria	6 340	..	5 289	2 051	2 459	875	715	831	18 560
Queensland	10 149	4 809	..	1 464	2 202	796	1 520	900	21 840
South Australia	1 372	1 543	1 297	..	788	197	686	185	6 068
Western Australia	2 103	2 259	2 483	729	..	340	624	237	8 775
Tasmania	524	638	772	144	396	..	89	64	2 627
Northern Territory	747	716	1 056	430	487	69	..	75	3 580
Australian Capital Territory	2 358	569	677	221	163	62	156	..	4 206
Total Departures	23 593	16 092	21 151	6 576	8 519	2 879	4 639	4 764	88 213
Net gain/loss	-1 036	2 468	689	-508	256	-252	-1 059	-558	..
DECEMBER QUARTER 2014									
New South Wales	..	5 776	9 745	1 526	2 247	584	874	2 747	23 499
Victoria	6 842	..	5 311	2 182	2 538	983	823	915	19 594
Queensland	10 885	5 043	..	1 592	2 315	831	1 705	919	23 290
South Australia	1 350	1 539	1 288	..	737	183	691	170	5 958
Western Australia	2 078	2 206	2 410	784	..	357	618	201	8 654
Tasmania	564	676	786	125	365	..	95	39	2 650
Northern Territory	704	678	1 211	451	694	70	..	79	3 887
Australian Capital Territory	2 801	689	817	221	205	74	151	..	4 958
Total Departures	25 224	16 607	21 568	6 881	9 101	3 082	4 957	5 070	92 490
Net gain/loss	-1 725	2 987	1 722	-923	-447	-432	-1 070	-112	..
MARCH QUARTER 2015									
New South Wales	..	5 336	9 264	1 499	2 015	488	806	2 529	21 937
Victoria	6 311	..	5 023	2 009	2 424	848	763	836	18 214
Queensland	10 243	4 722	..	1 343	2 127	735	1 503	877	21 550
South Australia	1 324	1 482	1 228	..	687	143	607	153	5 624
Western Australia	2 003	1 914	2 095	665	..	303	684	197	7 861
Tasmania	516	585	823	177	377	..	65	59	2 602
Northern Territory	607	589	1 091	470	600	70	..	86	3 513
Australian Capital Territory	2 592	680	740	191	244	58	145	..	4 650
Total Departures	23 596	15 308	20 264	6 354	8 474	2 645	4 573	4 737	85 951
Net gain/loss	-1 659	2 906	1 286	-730	-613	-43	-1 060	-87	..

.. 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 – see paragraphs 21–26 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
<b>Australia(b)</b>	<b>8 419 972</b>	<b>8 576 293</b>	<b>8 737 962</b>	<b>8 902 436</b>	<b>9 072 188</b>	<b>9 241 497</b>	<b>10 100 518</b>	<b>10 961 691</b>	<b>12 681 460</b>

(a) Data are based on the 2011 Census – see paragraphs 36–37 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see – Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2036* (cat. no. 3236.0).

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

### POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

#### *Method of estimation*

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

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

#### *Status of quarterly ERP data*

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, AS AT 24 SEPTEMBER 2015

	<i>Census base</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>ERP STATUS</i>
Sep.1991–Jun. 2006	Based to 1996, 2001 & 2006 Censuses as applicable	Final (Recast)	Final (Recast)	Final (Recast)	FINAL (RECAST)
Sep. 2006–Jun. 2011	2011 Census	Final	Final	Final	FINAL
Sep. 2011–Dec. 2013	2011 Census	Revised – based on date of occurrence	Revised – based on actual traveller behaviour	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2011 Census	REVISED
Mar. 2014–Jun. 2014	2012 Census	Revised – based on date of occurrence	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour 1 year ago	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2011 Census	PRELIMINARY
Sep.2014–Mar. 2015	2011 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour 1 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. For preliminary estimates, births and deaths by quarter of registration are used as a proxy for quarter of occurrence. For revised estimates, a factor has been applied to the number of occurrences to allow for those occurrences which were yet to be registered at the time of revision. For final estimates between 30 June 1991 and 30 June 2011, year/quarter of occurrence data are used. For further details see *Demography Working Paper 1998/2 – Quarterly Birth and Death Estimates, 1998* (cat. no. 3114.0).

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

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

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

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



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

- March 2015: New South Wales. The NSW Registry's adoption of a new data processing system in June 2014 has had a consequential impact on the processing of birth registrations since then. It is possible that the lower than usual number of registrations this quarter may lead to higher than usual registrations in the next quarter.
- March 2015: Victoria. For the second quarter in a row there is a noticeable drop in birth registrations from long term levels. It is possible that part of the drop could be attributed to a lag in processing. This could result in an increase in registrations processed in the next (June) quarter.
- December 2014: New South Wales. The notably low birth registrations in this quarter reflect a continuation of processing lags and accumulations following the NSW Registry's transition to a new data processing system in June 2014. Revised data based on occurrence rather than registration is likely to produce a more consistent series.
- December 2014: Victoria. The noticeable drop in birth registrations this quarter is likely to be the result of a lag in processing. The consequence may be an increase in registrations processed in the March 2015 quarter.
- September 2014: New South Wales. In June 2014 the NSW Registry transitioned to a new data processing system which has resulted in temporary lags and accumulations in registrations since then. The high birth and death registrations in this quarter reflected, as anticipated, a flow on effect of the decrease in the previous quarter (which has subsequently been addressed by revisions based on occurrence data).
- September 2014: Queensland – the increase in birth and death registrations compared to previous September quarters is probably a result of processing accumulated registrations from the previous quarter.
- September 2014: South Australia – the decrease in birth registrations compared to previous September quarters is likely to be addressed with revisions based on occurrence data. The decrease may be a consequence of processing registration lags.

### *Net overseas migration*

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

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

**14** After reviewing the treatment of temporary migrants (both long-term and short-term) who are away from or resident in Australia for a period of 12 months or more, the ABS developed and introduced an improved NOM processing method, called the '12/16 month rule', for estimating NOM. It has been used in calculating Australia's

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

*Net overseas migration  
continued*

official ERP since September quarter 2006. This represents a break in series and therefore NOM estimates from earlier periods are not comparable.

**15** The current NOM estimation methods employ a '12/16 month rule' where the traveller can be added or subtracted from NOM if they have stayed in or been absent from Australia for a period of 12 months or more over a 16-month period. This period of 12 months does not have to be continuous. Although a traveller states their intended duration of stay on a passenger card, for NOM purposes the ABS now measures an individual's actual travel behaviour.

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

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

### FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

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

### PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

**18** Preliminary estimates of NOM are required five to six months after the reference quarter for the production of quarterly estimates of the population of Australia, and the states and territories. At that time, complete traveller histories for the 16 months following a reference quarter cannot be produced. Since September quarter 2008, migration adjustments have been calculated from changes in behaviour from final estimates one year earlier for the same groups of travellers. These migration adjustments are applied to travellers who are grouped according to their 'initial category of travel', age, country of citizenship and state/territory of usual/intended residence. The adjustments account for differences between their intended duration of stay and their actual duration of stay.

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

*Diplomatic personnel*

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

### Net interstate migration

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Defence force adjustment*

**27** Medicare theoretically covers all Australian usual residents as well as those non-Australian residents granted temporary Medicare registration. However, there are a range of Australian usual residents who do not access the Medicare system, primarily due to access to alternative health services. One group is the military. As such, estimates of interstate migration produced from the interstate migration model described in the *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2014* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.003) are adjusted to compensate for defence force movements not covered by Medicare. These adjustments are estimated using counts of defence force personnel by age, sex and state/territory, obtained from the Department of Defence, with 70% of any change in quarterly defence numbers assumed to be due to interstate migration not otherwise covered by the model.

### ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

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

### METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

**30** 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 for the next 50–100 years.

**31** 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:

**32** 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.

**33** 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.

**34** 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.

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

### HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

**36** 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.

**37** 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 2006 Census.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### CONFIDENTIALITY

**38** 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.

**39** 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

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

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

### USE OF POPULATION ESTIMATES IN AGREEMENTS

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

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

### RELATED PRODUCTS

**44** Other ABS products which may be of interest to users include:

- *Animated population pyramids* for Australia and each state and territory are available on the ABS website <[www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)> by selecting Australia's Population and scroll to Animated Population Pyramids;
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2008* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001);
- *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0);
- *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0);
- *Causes of Death, Australia: Doctor Certified Deaths, Summary Tables* (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001);
- *Census of Population and Housing – Details of Undercount* (cat. no. 2940.0);
- *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0);
- *Discussion Paper: Assessment of Methods for Developing Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.002);
- *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001);

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0);
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2036* (cat. no. 3236.0);
- *Information Paper: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Demographic Statistics Work Program and Release Plans, April 2012* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.003);
- *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives – Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics, 2005* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002);
- *Information Paper: Ensuring the Quality of Rebased Population Estimates, June 2011* (cat. no. 3250.0);
- *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003);
- *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Mar 2010* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2011 Population Census, 2011* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Population Estimates under Australia's New Statistical Geography, August 2011* (cat. no. 3219.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Rebasing Population Estimates, Australia, 2011* (cat. no. 3101.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2014* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.003);
- *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005);
- *Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2010–2012* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003);
- *Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2010–2012* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001);
- *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0);
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0);
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0);
- *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2009* (cat. no. 3304.0);
- *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0);
- *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001);
- *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0);
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0); and
- *Suicides, Australia* (cat. no. 3309.0).

### ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

- 45** 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.
- 46** ABS products and publications are available free of charge from the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. Click on Statistics to gain access to the full range of ABS statistical and reference information.
- 47** Statistics of net overseas migration and related data are also published regularly by DIBP <<http://www.border.gov.au>> (see the Department's quarterly publications, *Immigration Update* and *The Outlook for Net Overseas Migration*).

# TECHNICAL NOTE RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

## RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

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

Release date	Catalogue number	Publication title	Contents
RECENT RELEASES			
02/07/2015	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, April 2015	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
07/07/2015	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, May 2015	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
07/08/2015	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, June 2015	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
18/08/2015	cat. no. 3235.0	Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2014	Age/sex population estimates for all sub-state regions as at June 2014.
04/09/2015	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, July 2015	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
24/09/2015	cat. no. 3101.0	Australian Demographic Statistics, Mar qtr. 2015	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, infant deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data.
24/09/2015	cat. no. 3101.0	Demography Video	A video containing key information from Australian Demographic Statistics – March qtr. 2015. A link to this can be found under the 'Summary' tab on the publication's website.

## UPCOMING RELEASES

06/10/2015	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, August 2015	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
29/10/2015	cat. no. 3301.0	Births, Australia, 2014	Births data for Australia, states and territories, and sub-state for 2014.
09/11/2015	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, September 2015	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
12/11/2015	cat. no. 3302.0	Deaths, Australia, 2014	Deaths data for Australia, states and territories, and sub-state for 2014.
12/11/2015	cat. no. 3302.0.55.001	Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2012–2014	State, Territory and Australian life tables for the period 2012–2014.
04/12/2015	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, October 2015	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
17/12/2015	cat. no. 3101.0	Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun qtr. 2015	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, infant deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data.

## OTHER

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

**2** As advised in previous issues, data presented in SuperTable format is being gradually phased out and is being replaced with data in Excel spreadsheets and in ABS.Stat - an interactive and free online tool that presents data in a searchable, flexible and dynamic way. The publications *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0), *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0) and *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0) no longer present data in SuperTable. The publication *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) will make this transition in the next release on 17 December 2015.

## ADDITIONAL DATASETS RELEASED IN ABS.STAT

**3** ABS.Stat datasets have been added to the publication *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2036* (cat. no. 3236.0).



## GLOSSARY

<b>12/12 month rule</b>	A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence in which the 12 month usual residence criterion in population estimates is measured across a 12-month period. Under a 12/12 month rule, overseas travellers must be resident in Australia for a continuous 12-month period or more to be included in the estimated resident population. Similarly, Australian residents travelling overseas must be absent from Australia for a continuous 12-month period or more to be removed from the estimated resident population.
<b>12/16 month rule</b>	<p>A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence which takes an approach to measure usual residence that <i>does not have to be continuous</i>, as opposed to the <i>continuous</i> approach used under a '12/12 month rule'. Under a '12/16 month rule', incoming overseas travellers (who <i>are not</i> currently counted in the population) must be resident in Australia for a total period of 12 months or more, during the 16 month follow-up period to then be included in the estimated resident population. Similarly, those travellers departing Australia (who <i>are</i> currently counted in the population) must be absent from Australia for a total of 12 months or more during the 16 month follow-up period to then be subtracted from the estimated resident population.</p> <p>The 12/16 month rule therefore takes account of those persons who may have left Australia briefly and returned, while still being resident for 12 months out of 16. Similarly, it takes account of Australians who live most of the time overseas but periodically return to Australia for short periods.</p>
<b>Age-specific fertility rates</b>	Age-specific fertility rates in this release are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the financial year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 31 December. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which age of mother is not given.
<b>Average annual rate of growth</b>	<p>The average annual growth rate, <math>r</math>, is calculated as a percentage using the formula:</p> $r = \left[ \left( \frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$ <p>where <math>P_0</math> is the population at the start of the period, <math>P_n</math> is the population at the end of the period and <math>n</math> is the length of the period between <math>P_0</math> and <math>P_n</math> in years.</p>
<b>Baby Boomer</b>	Refers to people born Post–World War II between the years 1946 and 1964.
<b>Birth</b>	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.
<b>Capital City</b>	Refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Areas of states and territories as defined in <i>Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 – Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2011</i> (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001).
<b>Census</b>	The complete enumeration of a population at a point in time with respect to well-defined characteristics (e.g. Persons, Manufacturing, etc.). When the word is capitalised, "Census" usually refers to the national Census of Population and Housing.
<b>Death</b>	<p>Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth.</p> <p>For the purposes of the Deaths and Causes of Death collections conducted by the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.</p>
<b>Estimated resident population (ERP)</b>	The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months over a

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Estimated resident population (ERP) <i>continued</i></b>	<p>16-month period. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months over a 16-month period.</p> <p>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> $P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + \text{NOM}, \text{ where:}$ <p><math>P_t</math> = the estimated resident population at time point <math>t</math></p> <p><math>P_{t+1}</math> = the estimated resident population at time point <math>t+1</math></p> <p><math>B</math> = the number of births occurring between <math>t</math> and <math>t+1</math></p> <p><math>D</math> = the number of deaths occurring between <math>t</math> and <math>t+1</math></p> <p><math>\text{NOM}</math> = net overseas migration occurring between <math>t</math> and <math>t+1</math>.</p> <p>For state and territory population estimates, an additional term is added to the equation representing net interstate migration (NIM) occurring between <math>t</math> and <math>t+1</math>, represented by the following equation:</p> $P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + \text{NOM} + \text{NIM}.$
<b>Final intercensal difference (previously referenced as Intercensal discrepancy)</b>	<p>Final intercensal difference is the final difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census, and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change. It is caused by differences in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).</p> <p>As previously advised, the ABS will replace the terms <i>Intercensal error</i> and <i>Intercensal discrepancy</i> with the terms <i>Preliminary Intercensal difference</i> and <i>Final intercensal difference</i> respectively in the 2016 rebasing cycle. This is being done in response to the term 'intercensal error' often being misinterpreted, with the word 'error' being too commonly considered to be a synonym for 'mistake'. See Glossary term 'Preliminary intercensal difference' for additional information.</p>
<b>Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA)</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Household</b>	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.</p>
<b>Household population</b>	<p>The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

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

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Net undercount</b>	The difference between the actual Census count (including imputations) and an estimate of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census. This estimate is based on the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) conducted after each Census. For a category of person (e.g. based on age, sex and state of usual residence), net undercount is the result of Census undercount, overcount, misclassification and imputation error.
<b>Population growth</b>	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.
<b>Population growth rate</b>	Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.
<b>Population projections</b>	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.
<b>Post enumeration survey (PES)</b>	The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted three to four weeks after the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once. Usually more people are missed than are counted more than once in Australia, leading to a net undercount. Results from the PES contribute to a more accurate calculation of the estimated resident population (ERP) for Australia and the states and territories, which is then backdated to 30 June of the Census year.
<b>Preliminary intercensal difference (previously referenced as Intercensal error)</b>	<p>Preliminary Intercensal difference is the preliminary difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).</p> <p>As previously advised, the ABS will replace the terms <i>Intercensal error</i> and <i>Intercensal discrepancy</i> with the terms <i>Preliminary Intercensal difference</i> and <i>Final intercensal difference</i> respectively in the 2016 rebasing cycle. This is being done in response to the term 'intercensal error' often being misinterpreted, with the word 'error' being too commonly considered to be a synonym for 'mistake'. See Glossary term 'Final intercensal difference' for additional information.</p>
<b>Rebasing of Population Estimates</b>	<p>The rebasing of ERP is a regular 5 yearly process which follows the Census. After each Census, the ABS uses Census counts by place of usual residence which are adjusted for undercount to construct a new base population figure for 30 June of the Census year. Because this new population estimate uses the Census as its main data source, it is said to be 'based' on that Census and is referred to as a population base.</p> <p>Rebasing refers to the process by which the ABS uses this new base to update all previously published quarterly population estimates from the previous census to the most recent census (the intercensal period). For further information on rebasing to the 2011 Census see <i>Final Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates, September Quarter 2006 - June Quarter 2011</i>.</p>
<b>Recasting of Population Estimates</b>	The recasting of ERP was a one-off process undertaken during the course of rebasing to the 2011 Census. The decision to recast historical ERP data from September 1991 to June 2006 was in response to the unusually high preliminary intercensal difference, resulting from a change in the methodology used to estimate undercount in the 2011 Census. For

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Recasting of Population Estimates</b> <i>continued</i>	further information see <i>Final Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates, September Quarter 2006 - June Quarter 2011</i> and <i>Recasting 20 Years of ERP</i> .
<b>Sex ratio</b>	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for the total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and the denominator of the ratio.
<b>Significant Urban Area (SUA)</b>	Aggregations of whole Statistical Areas Level 2 to define and contain major urban and near-urban concentrations of over 10,000 people. They include the urban population, any immediately associated populations, and may incorporate together one or more closely associated Urban Centre and Localities and the areas between. They are designed to incorporate any likely growth over the next 20 years. SUAs do not cover the whole of Australia, and may cross State boundaries.
<b>Standardised death rate (SDR)</b>	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 (19,413,240), as published prior to recasting the ERP series. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ The <i>direct method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and</li><li>■ The <i>indirect method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.</li></ul>
<b>State or territory of usual residence</b>	<p>State or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ the population (estimated resident population);</li><li>■ the mother (birth collection); and</li><li>■ the deceased (death collection).</li></ul> <p>In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by overseas arrivals, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this is not necessarily the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p>
<b>Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1)</b>	An area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard designed as the smallest unit for the release of Census data. They generally have a population of 200 to 800 people, and an average population of about 400 people. SA1s in remote and regional areas generally have smaller populations than those in urban areas. SA1s aggregate to all Non-ABS ASGS Structures except Local Government Areas and Tourism Regions. There are approximately 55,000 SA1s and they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. Population estimates are prepared for SA1s by disaggregating SA2 level estimates.
<b>Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2)</b>	A general-purpose medium-sized area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard built from whole SA1s. Their aim is to represent a community that interacts together socially and economically. SA2s are based on officially gazetted suburbs and localities. In urban areas, SA2s largely conform to one or more whole suburbs, while in rural areas they generally define the functional zone of a regional centre. SA2s generally have a population range of 3,000 to 25,000 people, and an average population of about 10,000 people. There are approximately 2,200 SA2s and they cover the whole of Australia

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2)</b> <i>continued</i>	without gaps or overlaps. SA2s are the base unit for preparing sub-state population estimates.
<b>Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3)</b>	An area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard built up from SA2s to provide a standardised regional breakup of Australia. SA3s aim to create a standard framework for the analysis of ABS data at the regional level through clustering groups of whole SA2s that have similar regional characteristics. Their boundaries reflect a combination of widely recognised informal regions as well as existing administrative regions such as State Government Regions in rural areas and Local Government Areas in urban areas. SA3s generally range in population from 30,000 to 130,000 people. There are around 330 SA3s and they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.
<b>Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4)</b>	An area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard designed for the output of labour force data and to reflect labour markets. In rural areas SA4s generally represent aggregations of multiple small labour markets with socioeconomic connections or similar industry characteristics. Large regional city labour markets are generally defined by a single SA4. Within major metropolitan labour markets SA4s represent sub-labour markets. SA4s are built from whole SA3s. They generally have a population over 100,000 people to enable accurate labour force survey data to be generated. There are 88 SA4s and they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.
<b>Total fertility rate (TFR)</b>	The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age) divided by 1,000. It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life (ages 15 – 49).
<b>Usual residence</b>	Usual residence within Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in a given reference year.
<b>Under enumeration</b>	See Net undercount.



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