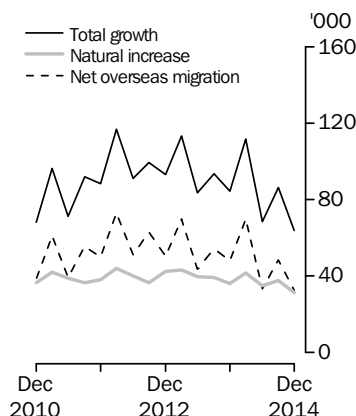


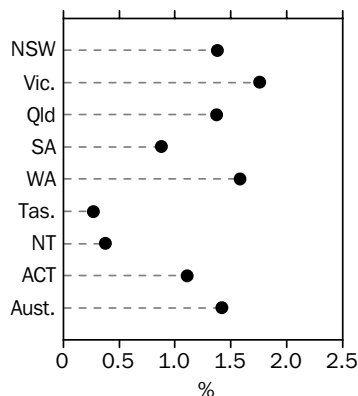
AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 25 JUN 2015

Population growth



Population Growth Rate Year ended 31 December 2014



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 Dec qtr 2014	Change over previous year	Change over previous year
	'000	'000	%
New South Wales	7 565.5	103.0	1.4
Victoria	5 886.4	101.5	1.8
Queensland	4 750.5	64.2	1.4
South Australia	1 691.5	14.8	0.9
Western Australia	2 581.3	40.1	1.6
Tasmania	515.2	1.4	0.3
Northern Territory	244.3	0.9	0.4
Australian Capital Territory	387.6	4.3	1.1

Australia (a) **23 625.6** **330.2** **1.4**

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

KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 December 2014 was 23,625,600 people. This reflects an increase of 330,200 people since 31 December 2013, and 64,000 people since 30 September 2014.
- The preliminary estimate of natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 December 2014 (146,100 people) was 7.8%, or 12,300 people lower than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 December 2013 (158,400 people).
- The preliminary estimate of net overseas migration (NOM) recorded for the year ended 31 December 2014 (184,100 people) was 14.8%, or 32,000 people lower than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 31 December 2013 (216,200 people).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.4% during the year ended 31 December 2014.
- Natural increase and NOM contributed 44% and 56% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 31 December 2014.
- All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 31 December 2014.
- Victoria recorded the highest growth rate of all states and territories at 1.75%. Tasmania recorded the lowest growth rate at 0.3%.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)

RELEASE DATE

March 2015	24 September 2015
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

.....

NOTES REGARDING OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES AND NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (NOM) DATA

As previously advised, a number of releases of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) have been delayed due to passenger card processing issues as announced by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP).

For contingency release schedules related to overseas arrivals and departures data please see *Technical Note: Recent and Upcoming Releases*. The regular schedule of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) resumes with the May statistics on 7 July 2015.

These processing delays do not effect the NOM data in this release.

REGIONAL INTERNAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

On 31 March 2015, the ABS released a new annual series of Regional Internal Migration Estimates (RIME) based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, including SA2s and LGAs. The first release of this series was for the period 2006-07 to 2013-14 and is available from the downloads tab in *Migration, Australia, 2013-14* (cat. no. 3412.0).

UPCOMING CHANGES TO DATA PRESENTATION FORMATS

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

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

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

David W. Kalisch
Australian Statistician

CONTENTS

	page
Notes	2
Abbreviations	5

EDITORIAL

Main Features	6
---------------------	---

TABLES

POPULATION CHANGE

1 Population change, Summary — Australia	10
2 Population change, Components — States and territories	11
3 Population change, Components of total population growth rate — States and territories	14

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

4 Estimated resident population, by sex — States and territories	18
5 Estimated resident population, Major population regions — at 30 June	20
6 Estimated resident population, by sex, age groups — States and territories — at 30 June 2014	21
7 Estimated resident population, 2010–2014, by sex, age groups — Australia — at 30 June	23
8 Estimated resident population and percentage — States and territories	25

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

9 Projected resident population — States and territories	26
10 Estimated and projected resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population — States and territories	27

ESTIMATED RESIDENT ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

11 Estimated resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, by sex, age groups — States and territories — at 30 June 2011	29
12 Estimated resident Australian non-Indigenous population, by sex, age groups — States and territories — at 30 June 2011	31

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

13 Births and total fertility rates — States and territories	33
14 Deaths and standardised death rates — States and territories	34
15 Infant deaths and infant mortality rates — States and territories	35

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

16 Categories of net overseas migration — States and territories	36
---	----

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

17 Interstate migration	38
--------------------------------------	----

CONTENTS *continued*

page

TABLES *continued*

HOUSEHOLD ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

18 Projected number of households — States and territories — at 30 June 40

FURTHER INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes 41
Technical Note: Recent and Upcoming Releases 51
Glossary 53

ABBREVIATIONS

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

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY

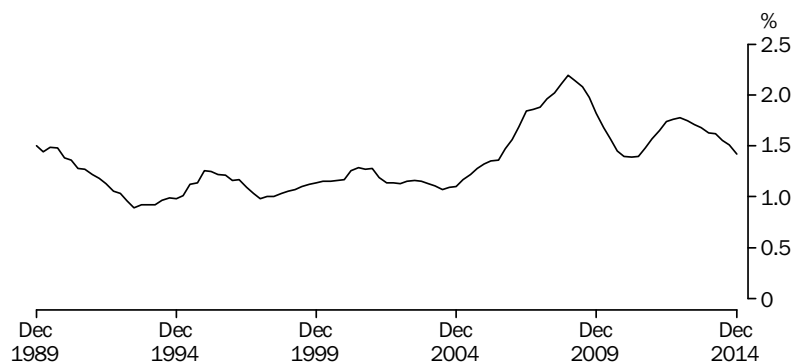
ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2014

AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 December 2014 was 23,625,600 people. This reflects an increase of 330,200 people since 31 December 2013 and 64,000 people since 30 September 2014.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 31 December 2014 was 1.4%.

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



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

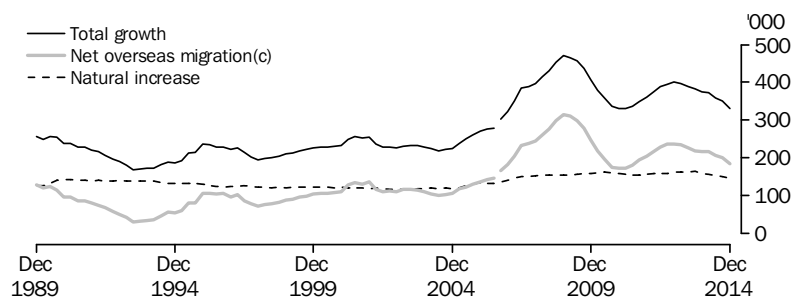
(b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. Estimates for 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2013 are revised. Estimates thereafter are preliminary.

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 December 2014 was higher from net overseas migration (56%) than from natural increase (44%).

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



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

(b) Estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. Estimates for 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2013 are revised. Estimates thereafter are preliminary.

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

Natural Increase

The preliminary estimated natural increase for the year ended 31 December 2014 was 146,100 people, a decrease of 7.8%, or 12,300 people, compared with natural increase for the year ended 31 December 2013 (158,400 people).

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 31 December 2014 (299,700 births) decreased by 5,400 births from the year ended 31 December 2013 (305,100 births).

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 31 December 2014 (153,600 deaths) increased by 6,900 deaths from the year ended 31 December 2013 (146,700 deaths).

Net Overseas Migration

For the year ended 31 December 2014, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate was 184,100 people. This was 14.8% (32,000 people) lower than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 31 December 2013 (216,200 people).

NOM arrivals decreased by 5.3% (26,600 people) between the years ended 31 December 2013 (500,200 people) and 31 December 2014 (473,500 people).

NOM departures increased by 1.9% (5,400 people) between the years ended 31 December 2013 (284,000 people) and 31 December 2014 (289,400 people).

The preliminary net overseas migration estimate for the December quarter 2014 (32,500 people) was 32.5% (15,700 people) lower than the estimate for the December quarter 2013 (48,200 people).

STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

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

- New South Wales 7,565,500;
- Victoria 5,886,400;
- Queensland 4,750,500;
- South Australia 1,691,500;
- Western Australia 2,581,300;
- Tasmania 515,200;
- Northern Territory 244,300; and
- Australian Capital Territory 387,600.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 31 December 2014. Victoria recorded the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 1.75%. Tasmania recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.3%.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

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

For the year ended 31 December 2014, 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 to 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 December 2014 decreased in all states and territories except for South Australia and Western Australia, which recorded increases in birth registrations of 2.7% and 3.4% respectively. The largest percentage decrease was recorded in New South Wales, decreasing by 6.9% (6,700 births). This was followed by both Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory (down 0.9%). For more information, see table 13.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 31 December 2014 increased in all states and territories. The Northern Territory recorded the largest increase at 6.1% (70 people). This was followed by Victoria (up 6.0%) and New South Wales (up 5.6%). For more information, see table 14.

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

Net Overseas Migration

All states and territories recorded positive NOM for the year ending 31 December 2014. Only New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory recorded an increase when compared with the previous year (1.9% and 4.1% 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 56.0% (by 1,900 people). This was followed by Western Australia, which decreased by 47.6% (by 17,200 people), and Queensland which decreased by 30.9% (by 10,800 people). For more information, see table 16.

NOM ARRIVALS

Compared with the previous year ended 31 December 2013, half of all the states and territories recorded decreases in NOM arrivals. Western Australia recorded the largest percentage and numerical decrease at 20.8% (15,600 people). This was followed by the Northern Territory at 19.4% (1,500 people) and Queensland at 10.6% (9,900 people). Small increases in NOM arrivals were recorded in the Australian Capital Territory at 0.8%

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Net Overseas Migration *continued*

NOM ARRIVALS *continued*

(100 people), Victoria 0.4% (500 people) and New South Wales and Tasmania at 0.2% (400 and 10 people respectively). For more information, see table 16.

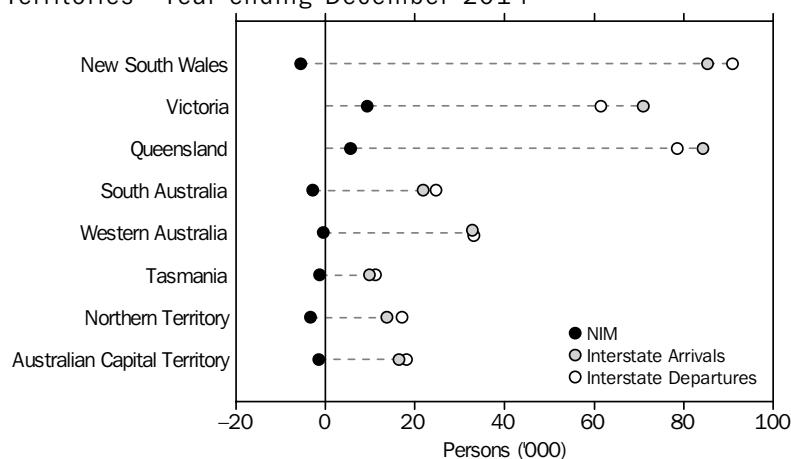
NOM DEPARTURES

Compared with the previous year ended 31 December 2013, the number of NOM departures increased in all states and territories except for New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, which recorded small decreases of 0.9% (900 people) and 0.3% (20 people) respectively. The largest percentage increase was recorded in the Northern Territory at 8.5% (370 people). This was followed by Victoria at 4.4% (2,900 people) and Western Australia at 4.1% (1,600 people). For more information, see table 16.

Net Interstate Migration

In the year ended 31 December 2014, only Victoria and Queensland recorded net interstate migration (NIM) gains. Victoria continued a recent trend of recording the highest gain with 9,300 people, up from 7,500 people in the year ended 31 December 2013. This was followed by Queensland with 5,600 people, which was down from 6,900 in the previous year. Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (5,600 people), the Northern Territory (3,400 people), South Australia (2,700 people), the Australian Capital Territory (1,500 people), and Tasmania (1,300 people). For more information, see table 17.

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



POPULATION CHANGE, Summary: Australia

	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE (a)				POPULATION		
	<i>Births(b)</i>	<i>Deaths(b)</i>	<i>Natural Increase(b)</i>	<i>Net Overseas Migration(c)</i>	<i>Estimated Resident Population(d)</i>	<i>Growth on previous year(e)</i>	<i>Growth on previous year(e)</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
2008–09	300.1	143.7	156.3	299.9	21 691.7	442.5	2.08
2009–10	304.0	141.5	162.6	196.1	22 031.8	340.1	1.57
2010–11	301.2	145.4	155.7	180.4	22 340.0	308.3	1.40
2011–12	306.0	147.2	158.8	229.4	22 728.3	388.2	1.74
2012–13	311.1	149.2	162.0	227.1	23 117.4	389.1	1.71
2013–14	300.9	148.7	152.2	205.8	23 475.3	358.0	1.55
2009	300.8	141.6	159.2	246.9	21 865.6	390.0	1.82
2010	300.8	142.8	158.0	172.0	22 172.5	306.8	1.40
2011	302.8	146.7	156.1	205.7	22 520.3	347.8	1.57
2012	312.2	149.2	163.1	237.4	22 920.8	400.5	1.78
2013	305.1	146.7	158.4	216.2	23 295.4	374.6	1.63
2014	299.7	153.6	146.1	184.1	23 625.6	330.2	1.42
2012							
December	77.9	35.4	42.5	50.5	22 920.8	400.5	1.78
2013							
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	79.8	40.5	39.3	54.4	23 211.0	383.2	1.68
December	70.8	34.6	36.1	48.2	23 295.4	374.6	1.63
2014							
March	78.8	37.1	41.7	69.9	23 406.9	373.0	1.62
June	71.5	36.4	35.1	33.4	23 475.3	358.0	1.55
September	82.0	44.1	37.9	48.3	23 561.6	350.5	1.51
December	67.5	36.0	31.5	32.5	23 625.6	330.2	1.42

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

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

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

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

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

POPULATION CHANGE, Components: **States and territories**

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NATURAL INCREASE (b)(c)									
2008–09	50 538	35 194	36 519	7 201	18 222	2 599	2 890	3 166	156 343
2009–10	53 036	37 664	36 598	7 456	18 934	2 309	2 964	3 593	162 566
2010–11	49 998	35 172	35 804	7 070	19 128	2 202	2 945	3 382	155 714
2011–12	48 421	38 850	35 433	7 494	19 970	2 066	2 994	3 564	158 822
2012–13	49 645	39 954	35 527	7 363	21 051	1 648	2 942	3 798	161 958
2013–14	42 692	38 519	34 512	7 018	21 067	1 508	2 899	3 932	152 173
2009	51 500	36 413	36 528	7 286	18 707	2 526	2 983	3 281	159 237
2010	51 258	36 168	36 282	7 143	18 636	2 157	2 903	3 422	157 978
2011	48 622	36 594	34 955	7 501	19 593	2 300	2 909	3 551	156 050
2012	50 146	39 763	36 437	7 369	20 820	1 706	3 039	3 754	163 064
2013	48 273	38 419	35 460	7 057	20 744	1 595	2 947	3 862	158 377
2014	38 731	36 181	34 362	7 100	21 616	1 457	2 856	3 739	146 067
2012									
December	13 358	10 591	9 176	1 920	5 423	408	664	974	42 519
2013									
March	13 255	10 488	9 423	2 138	5 655	489	757	951	43 162
June	11 918	9 819	8 829	1 768	5 306	392	804	914	39 758
September	11 206	10 554	9 025	1 576	4 811	313	701	1 123	39 314
December	11 894	7 558	8 183	1 575	4 972	401	685	874	36 143
2014									
March	11 827	10 536	9 484	1 966	5 691	485	690	970	41 659
June	7 765	9 871	7 820	1 901	5 593	309	823	965	35 057
September	11 583	8 829	9 116	1 490	4 954	308	684	897	37 862
December	7 556	6 945	7 942	1 743	5 378	355	659	907	31 489

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

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

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

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (b)(c)									
2008–09	86 743	83 616	59 319	18 005	44 328	2 127	2 099	3 608	299 866
2009–10	57 152	53 679	35 820	14 537	28 866	1 679	1 231	3 085	196 058
2010–11	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	180 372
2011–12	58 198	54 415	44 926	11 351	53 199	1 169	3 018	3 133	229 408
2012–13	64 698	55 627	39 431	10 849	48 009	1 255	4 966	2 307	227 141
2013–14	72 836	58 649	29 724	11 072	27 878	1 279	2 488	1 887	205 823
2009	70 164	72 087	47 325	17 173	32 841	1 926	1 690	3 668	246 900
2010	50 044	43 214	31 670	10 894	31 897	1 230	1 087	2 001	172 038
2011	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	205 679
2012	61 910	55 734	43 620	10 915	56 291	1 262	4 691	3 015	237 436
2013	68 582	58 466	35 075	11 434	36 083	1 241	3 323	1 978	216 184
2014	69 852	56 004	24 235	10 403	18 901	1 205	1 461	2 060	184 135
2012									
December	16 298	11 778	7 289	2 010	11 457	349	1 125	174	50 480
2013									
March	19 540	18 228	11 845	3 769	13 602	481	1 299	1 201	69 965
June	12 541	10 934	8 900	2 451	7 340	157	1 148	199	43 670
September	18 833	16 153	8 666	2 979	6 599	333	250	557	54 370
December	17 668	13 151	5 664	2 235	8 542	270	626	21	48 179
2014									
March	24 494	19 514	10 133	3 992	9 353	450	824	1 141	69 905
June	11 841	9 831	5 261	1 866	3 384	226	788	168	33 369
September	18 156	15 979	7 089	2 440	3 854	201	75	546	48 340
December	15 361	10 680	1 752	2 105	2 310	328	-226	205	32 521

(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 30 September 2013 they are revised, based on actual traveller behaviour and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing. Estimates for 31 December 2013 onwards are preliminary, based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Previously published preliminary NOM estimates for September quarter 2014 were calculated using a two-year ago propensity model to accommodate delays in passenger card processing. These estimates have been replaced with data calculated using a one year ago propensity model. For further information see Explanatory Note 18.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)									
2008–09	-18 667	1 523	14 702	-4 402	5 012	1 063	934	-309	..
2009–10	-9 458	3 314	6 172	-2 709	2 119	664	-661	427	..
2010–11	-13 496	3 534	6 795	-2 614	7 033	-47	-2 549	1 354	..
2011–12	-17 965	1 439	11 068	-2 424	11 416	-2 612	-1 423	501	..
2012–13	-14 463	5 443	8 196	-3 973	8 333	-1 942	-1 220	-374	..
2013–14	-6 857	8 783	5 753	-2 968	1 045	-1 168	-3 344	-1 244	..
2009	-12 691	2 592	9 991	-3 051	2 445	312	367	-101	..
2010	-10 849	3 131	5 384	-3 038	4 457	714	-1 599	1 740	..
2011	-15 961	3 372	9 042	-2 401	9 047	-1 404	-2 173	483	..
2012	-16 798	2 335	10 224	-3 038	10 803	-2 437	-1 139	50	..
2013	-11 219	7 528	6 897	-3 944	4 800	-1 460	-2 224	-378	..
2014	-5 572	9 336	5 598	-2 744	-400	-1 278	-3 392	-1 548	..
2012									
December	-3 641	1 481	1 893	-1 068	2 285	-431	-353	-166	..
2013									
March	-3 645	1 629	1 814	-1 068	2 283	-433	-489	-91	..
June	-3 396	1 945	1 662	-981	1 695	-494	-244	-187	..
September	-1 720	1 848	1 355	-783	578	-413	-430	-435	..
December	-2 458	2 106	2 066	-1 112	244	-120	-1 061	335	..
2014									
March	-1 036	2 468	689	-508	256	-252	-1 059	-558	..
June	-1 643	2 361	1 643	-565	-33	-383	-794	-586	..
September	-1 168	1 520	1 544	-748	-176	-211	-469	-292	..
December	-1 725	2 987	1 722	-923	-447	-432	-1 070	-112	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)(d)									
2008–09	110 294	115 559	109 266	20 237	68 550	5 785	6 153	6 417	442 454
2009–10	90 537	89 167	75 973	18 420	50 595	4 494	3 751	6 981	340 097
2010–11	74 237	76 716	72 034	12 292	62 564	2 636	1 514	6 219	308 274
2011–12	88 654	94 704	91 427	16 421	84 585	623	4 589	7 198	388 230
2012–13	99 880	101 024	83 154	14 239	77 393	961	6 688	5 731	389 099
2013–14	108 671	105 951	69 989	15 122	49 990	1 619	2 043	4 575	357 996
2009	99 722	105 964	91 903	20 698	54 819	4 687	5 257	6 758	389 998
2010	78 387	76 462	69 428	13 904	55 316	3 758	2 516	6 974	306 846
2011	81 701	86 959	81 723	14 469	72 529	1 725	2 404	6 275	347 829
2012	95 258	97 832	90 281	15 246	87 914	531	6 591	6 819	400 500
2013	105 636	104 413	77 432	14 547	61 627	1 376	4 046	5 462	374 561
2014	103 011	101 521	64 195	14 759	40 117	1 384	925	4 251	330 202
2012									
December	26 015	23 850	18 358	2 862	19 165	326	1 436	982	92 999
2013									
March	29 150	30 345	23 082	4 839	21 540	537	1 567	2 061	113 127
June	21 063	22 698	19 391	3 238	14 341	55	1 708	926	83 428
September	28 319	28 555	19 046	3 772	11 988	233	521	1 245	93 684
December	27 104	22 815	15 913	2 698	13 758	551	250	1 230	84 322
2014									
March	35 285	32 518	20 306	5 450	15 300	683	455	1 553	111 564
June	17 963	22 063	14 724	3 202	8 944	152	817	547	68 426
September	28 571	26 328	17 749	3 182	8 632	298	290	1 151	86 202
December	21 192	20 612	11 416	2 925	7 241	251	-637	1 000	64 010

.. 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 30 June 2013 they are revised and are no longer subject to revision until rebasing. Estimates for 30 September 2013 onwards are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c)(d)									
2008–09	0.73	0.67	0.87	0.45	0.84	0.52	1.31	0.91	0.74
2009–10	0.75	0.70	0.85	0.46	0.85	0.46	1.31	1.01	0.75
2010–11	0.70	0.64	0.81	0.43	0.83	0.43	1.28	0.93	0.71
2011–12	0.67	0.70	0.79	0.46	0.85	0.40	1.29	0.97	0.71
2012–13	0.68	0.71	0.78	0.44	0.86	0.32	1.25	1.01	0.71
2013–14	0.58	0.67	0.74	0.42	0.84	0.29	1.20	1.03	0.66
2009	0.74	0.69	0.85	0.46	0.85	0.50	1.34	0.93	0.74
2010	0.72	0.67	0.83	0.44	0.82	0.43	1.27	0.96	0.72
2011	0.68	0.67	0.79	0.46	0.84	0.45	1.26	0.97	0.70
2012	0.69	0.71	0.81	0.45	0.87	0.33	1.31	1.01	0.72
2013	0.66	0.68	0.77	0.42	0.84	0.31	1.23	1.02	0.69
2014	0.52	0.63	0.73	0.42	0.85	0.28	1.17	0.98	0.63
2012									
December	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.12	0.22	0.08	0.28	0.26	0.19
2013									
March	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.13	0.23	0.10	0.32	0.25	0.19
June	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.11	0.21	0.08	0.33	0.24	0.17
September	0.15	0.18	0.19	0.09	0.19	0.06	0.29	0.29	0.17
December	0.16	0.13	0.18	0.09	0.20	0.08	0.28	0.23	0.16
2014									
March	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.12	0.22	0.09	0.28	0.25	0.18
June	0.10	0.17	0.17	0.11	0.22	0.06	0.34	0.25	0.15
September	0.15	0.15	0.19	0.09	0.19	0.06	0.28	0.23	0.16
December	0.10	0.12	0.17	0.10	0.21	0.07	0.27	0.23	0.13

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

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

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

(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 to December quarters of 2014. For further information see paragraph 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (c)(d)									
2008-09	1.25	1.59	1.41	1.13	2.04	0.43	0.95	1.04	1.41
2009-10	0.81	1.00	0.83	0.90	1.29	0.33	0.54	0.87	0.90
2010-11	0.72	0.82	0.79	0.56	1.59	0.20	0.48	0.48	0.82
2011-12	0.81	0.98	1.00	0.69	2.26	0.23	1.30	0.85	1.03
2012-13	0.89	0.99	0.86	0.66	1.97	0.25	2.11	0.61	1.00
2013-14	0.98	1.02	0.64	0.66	1.11	0.25	1.03	0.50	0.89
2009	1.00	1.36	1.11	1.07	1.49	0.38	0.76	1.04	1.15
2010	0.70	0.80	0.73	0.67	1.41	0.24	0.48	0.56	0.79
2011	0.78	0.92	0.91	0.62	1.89	0.21	0.73	0.65	0.93
2012	0.85	1.00	0.97	0.66	2.35	0.25	2.02	0.81	1.05
2013	0.93	1.03	0.76	0.69	1.46	0.24	1.39	0.52	0.94
2014	0.94	0.97	0.52	0.62	0.74	0.23	0.60	0.54	0.79
2012									
December	0.22	0.21	0.16	0.12	0.47	0.07	0.47	0.05	0.22
2013									
March	0.27	0.32	0.26	0.23	0.55	0.09	0.54	0.32	0.31
June	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.29	0.03	0.48	0.05	0.19
September	0.25	0.28	0.19	0.18	0.26	0.06	0.10	0.15	0.24
December	0.24	0.23	0.12	0.13	0.34	0.05	0.26	0.01	0.21
2014									
March	0.33	0.34	0.22	0.24	0.37	0.09	0.34	0.30	0.30
June	0.16	0.17	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.04	0.32	0.04	0.14
September	0.24	0.27	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.04	0.03	0.14	0.21
December	0.20	0.18	0.04	0.12	0.09	0.06	-0.09	0.05	0.14

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

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

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

(d) Previously published preliminary NOM estimates for September quarter 2014 were calculated using a two-year ago propensity model to accommodate delays in passenger card processing. These estimates have been replaced with data calculated using a one-year ago propensity model. For further information see Explanatory Note 18.

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

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (c)									
2008-09	-0.27	0.03	0.35	-0.28	0.23	0.21	0.42	-0.09	..
2009-10	-0.13	0.06	0.14	-0.17	0.09	0.13	-0.29	0.12	..
2010-11	-0.19	0.06	0.15	-0.16	0.31	-0.01	-1.11	0.37	..
2011-12	-0.25	0.03	0.25	-0.15	0.49	-0.51	-0.62	0.14	..
2012-13	-0.20	0.10	0.18	-0.24	0.34	-0.38	-0.52	-0.10	..
2013-14	-0.09	0.15	0.12	-0.18	0.04	-0.23	-1.38	-0.33	..
2009	-0.18	0.05	0.23	-0.19	0.11	0.06	0.16	-0.03	..
2010	-0.15	0.06	0.12	-0.19	0.20	0.14	-0.70	0.49	..
2011	-0.22	0.06	0.20	-0.15	0.39	-0.28	-0.94	0.13	..
2012	-0.23	0.04	0.23	-0.18	0.45	-0.48	-0.49	0.01	..
2013	-0.15	0.13	0.15	-0.24	0.19	-0.28	-0.93	-0.10	..
2014	-0.07	0.16	0.12	-0.16	-0.02	-0.25	-1.39	-0.40	..
2012									
December	-0.05	0.03	0.04	-0.06	0.09	-0.08	-0.15	-0.04	..
2013									
March	-0.05	0.03	0.04	-0.06	0.09	-0.08	-0.20	-0.02	..
June	-0.05	0.03	0.04	-0.06	0.07	-0.10	-0.10	-0.05	..
September	-0.02	0.03	0.03	-0.05	0.02	-0.08	-0.18	-0.11	..
December	-0.03	0.04	0.04	-0.07	0.01	-0.02	-0.44	0.09	..
2014									
March	-0.01	0.04	0.01	-0.03	0.01	-0.05	-0.44	-0.15	..
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	..

.. 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.

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

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE(c)(d)									
2008-09	1.59	2.20	2.59	1.27	3.16	1.16	2.80	1.84	2.08
2009-10	1.28	1.66	1.76	1.14	2.26	0.89	1.66	1.97	1.57
2010-11	1.04	1.40	1.64	0.76	2.73	0.52	0.66	1.72	1.40
2011-12	1.23	1.71	2.04	1.00	3.59	0.12	1.98	1.96	1.74
2012-13	1.37	1.79	1.82	0.86	3.17	0.19	2.84	1.53	1.71
2013-14	1.47	1.85	1.50	0.91	1.99	0.32	0.84	1.20	1.55
2009	1.42	1.99	2.15	1.30	2.48	0.93	2.36	1.92	1.82
2010	1.10	1.41	1.59	0.86	2.44	0.74	1.10	1.95	1.40
2011	1.14	1.58	1.84	0.89	3.13	0.34	1.04	1.72	1.57
2012	1.31	1.75	2.00	0.93	3.68	0.10	2.83	1.84	1.78
2013	1.44	1.84	1.68	0.88	2.49	0.27	1.69	1.45	1.63
2014	1.38	1.75	1.37	0.88	1.58	0.27	0.38	1.11	1.42
2012									
December	0.35	0.42	0.40	0.17	0.78	0.06	0.60	0.26	0.41
2013									
March	0.40	0.53	0.50	0.29	0.87	0.10	0.65	0.55	0.49
June	0.29	0.40	0.42	0.19	0.57	0.01	0.71	0.24	0.36
September	0.38	0.50	0.41	0.23	0.48	0.05	0.21	0.33	0.41
December	0.36	0.40	0.34	0.16	0.54	0.11	0.10	0.32	0.36
2014									
March	0.47	0.56	0.43	0.33	0.60	0.13	0.19	0.41	0.48
June	0.24	0.38	0.31	0.19	0.35	0.03	0.34	0.14	0.29
September	0.38	0.45	0.38	0.19	0.34	0.06	0.12	0.30	0.37
December	0.28	0.35	0.24	0.17	0.28	0.05	-0.26	0.26	0.27

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

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

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

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex—States and territories

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
2008–09	3 502 936	2 663 347	2 162 727	795 656	1 129 438	250 255	118 321	176 325	10 800 797
2009–10	3 548 107	2 705 597	2 199 403	805 365	1 154 064	252 953	120 516	179 860	10 967 831
2010–11	3 585 109	2 740 959	2 233 959	811 845	1 185 050	254 790	121 483	182 996	11 118 234
2011–12 (b)	3 627 571	2 786 545	2 278 777	820 328	1 231 693	255 220	124 014	186 616	11 312 823
2012–13 (b)	3 675 319	2 835 710	2 318 508	827 450	1 273 037	255 701	128 459	189 330	11 505 587
2013–14 (c)	3 729 091	2 888 381	2 351 996	835 151	1 296 737	256 418	129 421	191 566	11 680 860
2009	3 526 643	2 686 022	2 181 500	800 926	1 140 480	251 434	119 297	177 822	10 886 022
2010	3 565 558	2 720 959	2 214 429	808 037	1 167 862	253 833	120 979	181 314	11 034 979
2011 (b)	3 605 612	2 761 846	2 254 270	815 548	1 205 454	255 044	122 191	184 519	11 206 535
2012 (b)	3 651 443	2 809 865	2 298 358	823 330	1 254 425	255 448	126 228	187 865	11 409 025
2013 (b)(c)	3 702 167	2 860 438	2 334 822	830 584	1 284 608	256 044	128 711	190 437	11 589 892
2014 (c)	3 753 968	2 912 161	2 366 201	838 279	1 304 635	256 715	129 090	192 496	11 755 655
2012									
December(b)	3 651 443	2 809 865	2 298 358	823 330	1 254 425	255 448	126 228	187 865	11 409 025
2013									
March(b)	3 665 190	2 824 649	2 309 373	825 815	1 266 037	255 718	127 242	188 894	11 464 986
June(b)	3 675 319	2 835 710	2 318 508	827 450	1 273 037	255 701	128 459	189 330	11 505 587
September(c)	3 688 895	2 849 352	2 327 203	829 324	1 278 187	255 770	128 576	189 969	11 549 352
December(c)	3 702 167	2 860 438	2 334 822	830 584	1 284 608	256 044	128 711	190 437	11 589 892
2014									
March(c)	3 719 773	2 876 983	2 344 811	833 504	1 292 338	256 344	128 894	191 326	11 646 063
June(c)	3 729 091	2 888 381	2 351 996	835 151	1 296 737	256 418	129 421	191 566	11 680 860
September(c)	3 743 634	2 901 794	2 360 840	836 830	1 301 005	256 574	129 435	192 070	11 724 284
December(c)	3 753 968	2 912 161	2 366 201	838 279	1 304 635	256 715	129 090	192 496	11 755 655
FEMALES									
2008–09	3 550 819	2 708 587	2 166 044	813 246	1 110 812	254 098	107 706	178 460	10 890 856
2009–10	3 596 185	2 755 504	2 205 341	821 957	1 136 781	255 894	109 262	181 906	11 063 919
2010–11	3 633 420	2 796 858	2 242 819	827 769	1 168 359	256 693	109 809	184 989	11 221 790
2011–12 (b)	3 679 612	2 845 976	2 289 428	835 707	1 206 301	256 886	111 867	188 567	11 415 431
2012–13 (b)	3 731 744	2 897 835	2 332 851	842 824	1 242 350	257 366	114 110	191 584	11 611 766
2013–14 (c)	3 786 643	2 951 115	2 369 352	850 245	1 268 640	258 268	115 191	193 923	11 794 489
2009	3 574 861	2 733 227	2 185 954	817 652	1 123 267	255 027	108 486	180 037	10 979 601
2010	3 614 333	2 774 752	2 222 453	824 445	1 151 201	256 386	109 320	183 519	11 137 490
2011 (b)	3 655 980	2 820 824	2 264 335	831 403	1 186 138	256 900	110 512	186 589	11 313 763
2012 (b)	3 705 407	2 870 637	2 310 528	838 867	1 225 081	257 027	113 066	190 062	11 511 773
2013 (b)(c)	3 760 319	2 924 477	2 351 496	846 160	1 256 525	257 807	114 629	192 952	11 705 467
2014 (c)	3 811 529	2 974 275	2 384 312	853 224	1 276 615	258 520	115 175	195 144	11 869 906
2012									
December(b)	3 705 407	2 870 637	2 310 528	838 867	1 225 081	257 027	113 066	190 062	11 511 773
2013									
March(b)	3 720 810	2 886 198	2 322 595	841 221	1 235 009	257 294	113 619	191 094	11 568 939
June(b)	3 731 744	2 897 835	2 332 851	842 824	1 242 350	257 366	114 110	191 584	11 611 766
September(c)	3 746 487	2 912 748	2 343 202	844 722	1 249 188	257 530	114 514	192 190	11 661 685
December(c)	3 760 319	2 924 477	2 351 496	846 160	1 256 525	257 807	114 629	192 952	11 705 467
2014									
March(c)	3 777 998	2 940 450	2 361 813	848 690	1 264 095	258 190	114 901	193 616	11 760 860
June(c)	3 786 643	2 951 115	2 369 352	850 245	1 268 640	258 268	115 191	193 923	11 794 489
September(c)	3 800 671	2 964 030	2 378 257	851 748	1 273 004	258 410	115 467	194 570	11 837 267
December(c)	3 811 529	2 974 275	2 384 312	853 224	1 276 615	258 520	115 175	195 144	11 869 906

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

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

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

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

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS									
2008–09	7 053 755	5 371 934	4 328 771	1 608 902	2 240 250	504 353	226 027	354 785	21 691 653
2009–10	7 144 292	5 461 101	4 404 744	1 627 322	2 290 845	508 847	229 778	361 766	22 031 750
2010–11	7 218 529	5 537 817	4 476 778	1 639 614	2 353 409	511 483	231 292	367 985	22 340 024
2011–12 (b)	7 307 183	5 632 521	4 568 205	1 656 035	2 437 994	512 106	235 881	375 183	22 728 254
2012–13 (b)	7 407 063	5 733 545	4 651 359	1 670 274	2 515 387	513 067	242 569	380 914	23 117 353
2013–14 (c)	7 515 734	5 839 496	4 721 348	1 685 396	2 565 377	514 686	244 612	385 489	23 475 349
2009	7 101 504	5 419 249	4 367 454	1 618 578	2 263 747	506 461	227 783	357 859	21 865 623
2010	7 179 891	5 495 711	4 436 882	1 632 482	2 319 063	510 219	230 299	364 833	22 172 469
2011 (b)	7 261 592	5 582 670	4 518 605	1 646 951	2 391 592	511 944	232 703	371 108	22 520 298
2012 (b)	7 356 850	5 680 502	4 608 886	1 662 197	2 479 506	512 475	239 294	377 927	22 920 798
2013 (b)(c)	7 462 486	5 784 915	4 686 318	1 676 744	2 541 133	513 851	243 340	383 389	23 295 359
2014 (c)	7 565 497	5 886 436	4 750 513	1 691 503	2 581 250	515 235	244 265	387 640	23 625 561
2012									
December(b)	7 356 850	5 680 502	4 608 886	1 662 197	2 479 506	512 475	239 294	377 927	22 920 798
2013									
March(b)	7 386 000	5 710 847	4 631 968	1 667 036	2 501 046	513 012	240 861	379 988	23 033 925
June(b)	7 407 063	5 733 545	4 651 359	1 670 274	2 515 387	513 067	242 569	380 914	23 117 353
September(c)	7 435 382	5 762 100	4 670 405	1 674 046	2 527 375	513 300	243 090	382 159	23 211 037
December(c)	7 462 486	5 784 915	4 686 318	1 676 744	2 541 133	513 851	243 340	383 389	23 295 359
2014									
March(c)	7 497 771	5 817 433	4 706 624	1 682 194	2 556 433	514 534	243 795	384 942	23 406 923
June(c)	7 515 734	5 839 496	4 721 348	1 685 396	2 565 377	514 686	244 612	385 489	23 475 349
September(c)	7 544 305	5 865 824	4 739 097	1 688 578	2 574 009	514 984	244 902	386 640	23 561 551
December(c)	7 565 497	5 886 436	4 750 513	1 691 503	2 581 250	515 235	244 265	387 640	23 625 561

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

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

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

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

					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)
MALES									
0–4	249 902	192 780	162 461	51 923	87 758	15 947	9 834	13 767	784 460
5–9	243 841	183 680	163 267	50 834	84 409	16 687	9 260	12 336	764 395
10–14	230 919	172 112	154 644	49 846	78 225	16 242	8 676	10 877	721 630
15–19	240 572	183 946	158 481	53 616	83 374	17 519	8 858	11 735	758 211
20–24	262 373	214 302	170 405	58 794	95 508	16 455	10 632	16 560	845 159
25–29	269 579	224 683	170 428	58 754	111 681	14 765	12 838	16 923	879 975
30–34	269 750	219 318	165 321	56 041	104 577	14 323	11 892	16 282	857 849
35–39	247 076	196 609	152 902	51 504	90 700	14 283	9 752	14 200	777 197
40–44	259 480	205 046	168 395	56 915	94 843	16 748	9 733	14 065	825 387
45–49	238 101	190 461	153 600	56 178	87 342	16 576	8 394	12 321	763 086
50–54	247 936	187 052	154 929	57 401	84 451	18 554	8 097	12 061	770 606
55–59	228 077	170 939	139 095	53 525	75 370	18 062	7 056	10 506	702 722
60–64	202 366	149 891	125 273	48 620	65 132	16 841	5 711	9 161	623 124
65–69	182 708	133 529	112 545	43 901	55 085	15 210	4 163	7 759	554 963
70–74	134 054	97 747	80 520	31 636	38 688	11 230	2 368	5 057	401 343
75–79	98 063	72 688	55 130	23 803	27 467	7 733	1 195	3 625	289 722
80–84	67 303	50 507	35 604	16 887	17 684	5 200	596	2 317	196 108
85–89	39 746	30 262	20 168	10 464	10 086	2 887	275	1 383	115 273
90–94	14 515	10 830	7 424	3 761	3 667	976	83	536	41 794
95–99	2 430	1 782	1 227	673	597	163	6	91	6 971
100 and over	300	217	177	75	93	17	2	4	885
All ages	3 729 091	2 888 381	2 351 996	835 151	1 296 737	256 418	129 421	191 566	11 680 860
FEMALES									
0–4	235 929	182 319	154 472	48 871	83 734	15 042	9 345	13 058	742 842
5–9	230 358	174 259	153 678	48 581	80 904	15 486	8 685	11 439	723 467
10–14	218 039	164 230	146 401	47 243	75 674	15 216	8 282	10 580	685 760
15–19	226 799	173 988	151 309	51 147	77 913	16 276	7 555	11 219	716 274
20–24	251 196	205 456	165 394	55 635	88 768	14 890	8 670	15 644	805 710
25–29	269 453	225 492	170 564	56 622	102 366	14 687	10 947	16 970	867 173
30–34	271 609	220 270	166 238	55 154	96 791	14 899	10 306	16 152	851 495
35–39	250 938	198 831	156 457	51 230	86 902	14 680	8 895	13 962	781 969
40–44	266 950	212 696	171 949	57 403	91 260	17 442	8 821	14 152	840 770
45–49	244 476	196 508	157 204	56 649	85 263	17 297	7 776	12 742	778 006
50–54	254 481	193 875	159 014	58 758	83 922	19 083	7 359	12 513	789 101
55–59	234 781	177 843	142 501	55 435	75 646	18 292	6 441	11 212	722 234
60–64	208 005	157 771	126 697	51 004	65 457	16 912	4 793	9 686	640 400
65–69	185 521	139 655	112 078	46 201	54 742	15 153	3 177	8 228	564 788
70–74	139 561	104 338	81 553	34 005	39 828	11 131	1 948	5 611	417 996
75–79	109 665	82 402	58 956	27 293	30 670	8 351	1 036	4 130	322 515
80–84	86 634	65 940	44 544	21 849	23 195	6 502	647	3 041	252 359
85–89	62 675	46 893	31 214	16 748	15 846	4 304	332	2 227	180 244
90–94	31 075	22 405	14 938	8 261	7 664	2 108	144	1 064	87 659
95–99	7 371	5 140	3 671	1 863	1 798	441	29	253	20 567
100 and over	1 127	804	520	293	297	76	3	40	3 160
All ages	3 786 643	2 951 115	2 369 352	850 245	1 268 640	258 268	115 191	193 923	11 794 489

(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.

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
PERSONS									
0–4	485 831	375 099	316 933	100 794	171 492	30 989	19 179	26 825	1 527 302
5–9	474 199	357 939	316 945	99 415	165 313	32 173	17 945	23 775	1 487 862
10–14	448 958	336 342	301 045	97 089	153 899	31 458	16 958	21 457	1 407 390
15–19	467 371	357 934	309 790	104 763	161 287	33 795	16 413	22 954	1 474 485
20–24	513 569	419 758	335 799	114 429	184 276	31 345	19 302	32 204	1 650 869
25–29	539 032	450 175	340 992	115 376	214 047	29 452	23 785	33 893	1 747 148
30–34	541 359	439 588	331 559	111 195	201 368	29 222	22 198	32 434	1 709 344
35–39	498 014	395 440	309 359	102 734	177 602	28 963	18 647	28 162	1 559 166
40–44	526 430	417 742	340 344	114 318	186 103	34 190	18 554	28 217	1 666 157
45–49	482 577	386 969	310 804	112 827	172 605	33 873	16 170	25 063	1 541 092
50–54	502 417	380 927	313 943	116 159	168 373	37 637	15 456	24 574	1 559 707
55–59	462 858	348 782	281 596	108 960	151 016	36 354	13 497	21 718	1 424 956
60–64	410 371	307 662	251 970	99 624	130 589	33 753	10 504	18 847	1 263 524
65–69	368 229	273 184	224 623	90 102	109 827	30 363	7 340	15 987	1 119 751
70–74	273 615	202 085	162 073	65 641	78 516	22 361	4 316	10 668	819 339
75–79	207 728	155 090	114 086	51 096	58 137	16 084	2 231	7 755	612 237
80–84	153 937	116 447	80 148	38 736	40 879	11 702	1 243	5 358	448 467
85–89	102 421	77 155	51 382	27 212	25 932	7 191	607	3 610	295 517
90–94	45 590	33 235	22 362	12 022	11 331	3 084	227	1 600	129 453
95–99	9 801	6 922	4 898	2 536	2 395	604	35	344	27 538
100 and over	1 427	1 021	697	368	390	93	5	44	4 045
All ages	7 515 734	5 839 496	4 721 348	1 685 396	2 565 377	514 686	244 612	385 489	23 475 349

(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	784 460	3.39	3.35	3.36	3.37	3.34
5–9	697 910	712 205	729 260	747 686	764 395	3.17	3.19	3.21	3.23	3.26
10–14	710 019	711 543	713 342	716 616	721 630	3.22	3.19	3.14	3.10	3.07
15–19	749 321	746 599	750 636	754 838	758 211	3.40	3.34	3.30	3.27	3.23
20–24	824 068	823 470	829 036	836 701	845 159	3.74	3.69	3.65	3.62	3.60
25–29	826 369	841 084	859 142	871 107	879 975	3.75	3.76	3.78	3.77	3.75
30–34	749 576	769 211	798 496	831 294	857 849	3.40	3.44	3.51	3.60	3.65
35–39	794 307	782 204	774 856	773 368	777 197	3.61	3.50	3.41	3.35	3.31
40–44	762 854	786 748	810 275	822 586	825 387	3.46	3.52	3.57	3.56	3.52
45–49	770 567	764 147	759 390	758 241	763 086	3.50	3.42	3.34	3.28	3.25
50–54	723 754	739 627	754 013	764 634	770 606	3.29	3.31	3.32	3.31	3.28
55–59	648 777	662 069	675 708	687 898	702 722	2.94	2.96	2.97	2.98	2.99
60–64	597 038	611 198	608 182	614 233	623 124	2.71	2.74	2.68	2.66	2.65
65–69	451 241	474 253	508 032	536 353	554 963	2.05	2.12	2.24	2.32	2.36
70–74	344 030	357 296	371 058	383 382	401 343	1.56	1.60	1.63	1.66	1.71
75–79	253 763	258 411	267 237	277 544	289 722	1.15	1.16	1.18	1.20	1.23
80–84	186 331	190 572	192 716	194 495	196 108	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.84
85–89	96 198	100 938	105 239	110 281	115 273	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.49
90–94	29 269	31 721	34 836	37 759	41 794	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.18
95–99	5 592	5 859	6 178	6 466	6 971	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
100 and over	525	552	636	730	885	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	10 967 831	11 118 234	11 312 823	11 505 587	11 680 860	49.78	49.77	49.77	49.77	49.76
FEMALES										
0–4	707 690	709 587	724 790	737 798	742 842	3.21	3.18	3.19	3.19	3.16
5–9	662 272	675 429	690 320	707 321	723 467	3.01	3.02	3.04	3.06	3.08
10–14	674 485	676 322	678 260	682 062	685 760	3.06	3.03	2.98	2.95	2.92
15–19	710 727	706 860	709 039	711 826	716 274	3.23	3.16	3.12	3.08	3.05
20–24	780 986	788 193	794 895	800 953	805 710	3.54	3.53	3.50	3.46	3.43
25–29	800 887	817 086	837 419	853 517	867 173	3.64	3.66	3.68	3.69	3.69
30–34	748 621	766 950	792 658	823 131	851 495	3.40	3.43	3.49	3.56	3.63
35–39	806 239	791 706	781 494	778 760	781 969	3.66	3.54	3.44	3.37	3.33
40–44	774 248	800 496	825 253	838 950	840 770	3.51	3.58	3.63	3.63	3.58
45–49	784 237	777 690	773 305	771 782	778 006	3.56	3.48	3.40	3.34	3.31
50–54	736 829	754 436	769 697	781 985	789 101	3.34	3.38	3.39	3.38	3.36
55–59	659 626	673 924	690 394	705 876	722 234	2.99	3.02	3.04	3.05	3.08
60–64	597 346	614 802	615 828	626 785	640 400	2.71	2.75	2.71	2.71	2.73
65–69	457 154	480 007	515 590	544 829	564 788	2.07	2.15	2.27	2.36	2.41
70–74	360 864	370 375	384 367	398 614	417 996	1.64	1.66	1.69	1.72	1.78
75–79	296 045	299 930	305 669	312 651	322 515	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.35	1.37
80–84	250 653	253 460	253 075	252 813	252 359	1.14	1.13	1.11	1.09	1.07
85–89	166 945	171 335	174 425	177 804	180 244	0.76	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77
90–94	67 118	71 772	76 719	81 373	87 659	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.37
95–99	18 529	18 930	19 575	20 113	20 567	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09
100 and over	2 418	2 500	2 659	2 823	3 160	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	11 063 919	11 221 790	11 415 431	11 611 766	11 794 489	50.22	50.23	50.23	50.23	50.24

— 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.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, 2010–2014, by sex and age groups—Australia(a)—at 30 June *continued*

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	1 527 302	6.60	6.53	6.55	6.56	6.51
5–9	1 360 182	1 387 634	1 419 580	1 455 007	1 487 862	6.17	6.21	6.25	6.29	6.34
10–14	1 384 504	1 387 865	1 391 602	1 398 678	1 407 390	6.28	6.21	6.12	6.05	6.00
15–19	1 460 048	1 453 459	1 459 675	1 466 664	1 474 485	6.63	6.51	6.42	6.34	6.28
20–24	1 605 054	1 611 663	1 623 931	1 637 654	1 650 869	7.29	7.21	7.14	7.08	7.03
25–29	1 627 256	1 658 170	1 696 561	1 724 624	1 747 148	7.39	7.42	7.46	7.46	7.44
30–34	1 498 197	1 536 161	1 591 154	1 654 425	1 709 344	6.80	6.88	7.00	7.16	7.28
35–39	1 600 546	1 573 910	1 556 350	1 552 128	1 559 166	7.26	7.05	6.85	6.71	6.64
40–44	1 537 102	1 587 244	1 635 528	1 661 536	1 666 157	6.98	7.10	7.20	7.19	7.10
45–49	1 554 804	1 541 837	1 532 695	1 530 023	1 541 092	7.06	6.90	6.74	6.62	6.56
50–54	1 460 583	1 494 063	1 523 710	1 546 619	1 559 707	6.63	6.69	6.70	6.69	6.64
55–59	1 308 403	1 335 993	1 366 102	1 393 774	1 424 956	5.94	5.98	6.01	6.03	6.07
60–64	1 194 384	1 226 000	1 224 010	1 241 018	1 263 524	5.42	5.49	5.39	5.37	5.38
65–69	908 395	954 260	1 023 622	1 081 182	1 119 751	4.12	4.27	4.50	4.68	4.77
70–74	704 894	727 671	755 425	781 996	819 339	3.20	3.26	3.32	3.38	3.49
75–79	549 808	558 341	572 906	590 195	612 237	2.50	2.50	2.52	2.55	2.61
80–84	436 984	444 032	445 791	447 308	448 467	1.98	1.99	1.96	1.93	1.91
85–89	263 143	272 273	279 664	288 085	295 517	1.19	1.22	1.23	1.25	1.26
90–94	96 387	103 493	111 555	119 132	129 453	0.44	0.46	0.49	0.52	0.55
95–99	24 121	24 789	25 753	26 579	27 538	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12
100 and over	2 943	3 052	3 295	3 553	4 045	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
All ages	22 031 750	22 340 024	22 728 254	23 117 353	23 475 349	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.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE, States and territories

	Population	Percentage(a)
	no.	%
Australia – at 31 December 2014^(b)		
New South Wales	7 565 497	32.0
Victoria	5 886 436	24.9
Queensland	4 750 513	20.1
South Australia	1 691 503	7.2
Western Australia	2 581 250	10.9
Tasmania	515 235	2.2
Northern Territory	244 265	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	387 640	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	409	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	2 232	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	581	0.0
Total Other Territories	3 222	0.0
Total Australia	23 625 561	100.0
Australian External Territories – at 30 June 2014^(c)		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	. .
Coral Sea Islands Territory	4	. .
Australian Antarctic Territory ^(d)	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 December 2014 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)—States and territories

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

.. not applicable

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

(a) These estimates and projections use final rebased Estimates at 30 June 2011 as the base population – see paragraph 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.

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

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

(a) These estimates and projections use final rebased Estimates at 30 June 2011 as the base population – see paragraph 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.

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

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

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are final based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 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 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, by sex and age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2011(a)(b) *continued*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
2008–09	99 233	71 227	63 288	19 923	30 806	6 824	3 905	4 849	300 077
2009–10	100 355	72 722	63 553	20 033	31 689	6 545	3 901	5 197	304 016
2010–11	99 385	71 593	62 888	19 856	31 846	6 545	3 922	5 098	301 150
2011–12(c)	98 886	75 018	63 227	20 267	32 939	6 351	4 014	5 285	306 025
2012–13(c)	99 926	76 542	63 959	20 496	34 513	6 109	4 012	5 534	311 124
2013–14(d)(e)	92 910	75 128	62 350	19 999	34 673	6 015	4 047	5 694	300 850
2009	99 034	71 906	63 108	19 830	31 330	6 727	3 937	4 950	300 844
2010	99 134	71 951	63 006	19 934	31 387	6 402	3 877	5 078	300 787
2011(c)	98 799	72 907	62 774	20 197	32 332	6 562	3 932	5 254	302 788
2012(c)	101 013	76 299	64 557	20 514	34 112	6 191	4 048	5 476	312 244
2013(c)(d)	97 799	74 308	63 238	19 851	34 227	5 991	4 049	5 601	305 091
2014(d)(e)	91 050	74 224	63 066	20 384	35 403	5 935	4 025	5 552	299 672
2012									
December(c)	25 096	19 450	15 711	5 187	8 612	1 537	927	1 390	77 915
2013									
March(c)	24 630	18 983	16 072	5 055	8 768	1 517	1 010	1 343	77 385
June(c)	24 533	18 920	16 034	4 985	8 675	1 495	1 079	1 372	77 102
September(d)	25 443	20 372	16 438	5 076	8 428	1 477	983	1 603	79 826
December(d)	23 193	16 033	14 694	4 735	8 356	1 502	977	1 283	70 778
2014									
March(d)	24 473	19 803	16 635	5 107	8 837	1 569	922	1 405	78 764
June(d)(e)	19 801	18 920	14 583	5 081	9 052	1 467	1 165	1 403	71 482
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
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (f)(g)									
2008–09	2.010	1.857	2.108	1.928	1.979	2.242	2.183	1.740	1.984
2009–10	2.008	1.854	2.070	1.904	1.977	2.137	2.135	1.822	1.971
2010–11	1.975	1.798	2.021	1.872	1.931	2.131	2.130	1.741	1.928
2011–12(h)	1.947	1.849	1.998	1.893	1.915	2.080	2.176	1.764	1.927
2012–13(h)(e)	1.944	1.848	1.980	1.897	1.916	2.025	2.113	1.804	1.921
2013–14(i)(e)	1.783	1.777	1.900	1.833	1.860	2.004	2.119	1.829	1.826

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Births per woman.

(g) Following the discovery of updated data on age of mothers, all rates in this table have been updated, resulting in minor differences. The ABS apologises for any inconvenience.

(h) 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.

(i) Calculated using preliminary births on quarter of registration and preliminary ERP for September 2013 to June 2014.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
2008–09	48 695	36 033	26 769	12 722	12 584	4 225	1 015	1 683	143 734
2009–10	47 319	35 058	26 955	12 577	12 755	4 236	937	1 604	141 450
2010–11	49 387	36 421	27 084	12 786	12 718	4 343	977	1 716	145 436
2011–12(c)	50 465	36 168	27 794	12 773	12 969	4 285	1 020	1 721	147 203
2012–13(c)	50 281	36 588	28 432	13 133	13 462	4 461	1 070	1 736	149 166
2013–14(d)	50 218	36 609	27 838	12 981	13 606	4 507	1 148	1 762	148 677
2009	47 534	35 493	26 580	12 544	12 623	4 201	954	1 669	141 607
2010	47 876	35 783	26 724	12 791	12 751	4 245	974	1 656	142 809
2011(c)	50 177	36 313	27 819	12 696	12 739	4 262	1 023	1 703	146 738
2012(c)	50 867	36 536	28 120	13 145	13 292	4 485	1 009	1 722	149 180
2013(c)(d)	49 526	35 889	27 778	12 794	13 483	4 396	1 102	1 739	146 714
2014(d)	52 319	38 043	28 704	13 284	13 787	4 478	1 169	1 813	153 605
2012									
December(c)	11 738	8 859	6 535	3 267	3 189	1 129	263	416	35 396
2013									
March(c)	11 375	8 495	6 649	2 917	3 113	1 028	253	392	34 223
June(c)	12 615	9 101	7 205	3 217	3 369	1 103	275	458	37 344
September(d)	14 237	9 818	7 413	3 500	3 617	1 164	282	480	40 512
December(d)	11 299	8 475	6 511	3 160	3 384	1 101	292	409	34 635
2014									
March(d)	12 646	9 267	7 151	3 141	3 146	1 084	232	435	37 105
June(d)	12 036	9 049	6 763	3 180	3 459	1 158	342	438	36 425
September(d)	15 837	10 661	8 127	3 787	3 717	1 179	281	519	44 110
December(d)	11 800	9 066	6 663	3 176	3 465	1 057	314	421	35 965
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(e)									
2008–09	6.00	5.93	6.16	6.06	5.79	6.84	9.23	5.68	6.03
2009–10	5.65	5.59	6.00	5.84	5.66	6.71	8.01	5.21	5.76
2010–11	5.70	5.61	5.83	5.78	5.44	6.67	8.18	5.34	5.72
2011–12(f)	5.66	5.40	5.80	5.62	5.33	6.38	7.88	5.13	5.62
2012–13(f)	5.48	5.30	5.73	5.66	5.33	6.57	8.38	4.97	5.52
2013–14(g)	5.31	5.14	5.41	5.47	5.18	6.49	8.29	4.81	5.33

- (a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data, see paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Death estimates prior to 30 September 2011 are final. From 30 September 2011 to 30 June 2013 they are revised, based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraphs 7–10 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Death estimates for 30 September 2013 onwards are preliminary based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to revision – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (e) Based on the direct method per 1,000 persons. The standard population used is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 as published prior to recasting the ERP series – see Glossary entry for Standardised Death Rate for further details.
- (f) Calculated using revised deaths on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP, and are no longer subject to revisions until rebasing – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (g) Calculated using preliminary deaths on quarter of registration and preliminary ERP for September 2013 to June 2014.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania(b)	Northern Territory(b)	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia(c)
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS									
2008–09	422	290	332	80	83	27	32	24	1 290
2009–10	360	221	340	63	107	23	26	14	1 154
2010–11	376	241	300	72	99	28	35	17	1 168
2011–12 (d)	362	220	281	60	81	30	34	16	1 084
2012–13 (d)	323	216	287	59	92	20	27	13	1 037
2013–14 (e)	347	224	291	49	81	31	31	17	1 071
2009	372	251	353	71	101	23	28	14	1 213
2010	388	251	316	74	106	28	28	18	1 209
2011 (d)	368	216	303	56	93	28	41	16	1 121
2012 (d)	313	211	271	62	79	22	24	15	997
2013 (e)	361	228	286	61	85	21	32	15	1 089
2014 (e)	319	209	279	52	90	35	22	13	1 019
2012									
December(d)	75	43	70	16	22	np	np	np	239
2013									
March(d)	94	57	63	14	24	np	np	np	273
June(d)	82	59	73	17	23	np	np	np	267
September(e)	82	41	78	12	20	np	np	np	252
December(e)	103	71	72	18	18	np	np	np	297
2014									
March(e)	79	63	81	7	21	np	np	np	278
June(e)	83	49	60	12	22	np	np	np	244
September(e)	75	57	77	20	25	np	np	np	264
December(e)	82	40	61	13	22	np	np	np	233
INFANT MORTALITY RATES (f)									
2008–09	4.25	4.07	5.25	4.02	2.69	3.96	8.20	4.95	4.30
2009–10	3.59	3.04	5.35	3.15	3.38	3.51	6.67	2.69	3.80
2010–11	3.78	3.37	4.77	3.63	3.11	4.28	8.92	3.34	3.88
2011–12 (g)	3.66	2.93	4.44	2.96	2.46	4.72	8.47	3.03	3.54
2012–13 (g)	3.23	2.82	4.49	2.88	2.67	3.27	6.73	2.35	3.33
2013–14 (h)	3.74	2.98	4.67	2.45	2.34	5.15	7.66	2.99	3.56

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

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

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

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

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

(e) Death estimates for 30 September 2013 onwards are preliminary based on quarter of registration and may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing, and are subject to 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.

(h) Calculated using preliminary births on quarter of registration and preliminary ERP for September 2013 to June 2014.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NOM ARRIVALS									
2008–09	169 020	132 643	103 114	27 257	69 712	4 294	5 537	8 187	519 785
2009–10	144 206	109 133	84 885	24 817	57 924	4 009	4 670	8 273	437 927
2010–11	141 979	104 896	84 253	20 158	64 929	3 470	4 809	7 274	431 781
2011–12(b)	148 114	113 314	95 420	22 465	82 870	3 570	6 597	8 881	481 231
2012–13(b)	157 272	119 146	94 346	22 398	82 962	3 729	8 577	8 316	496 746
2013–14(c)	166 350	124 562	87 522	23 452	67 758	3 791	7 111	8 069	488 629
2009	155 060	123 839	94 201	26 806	60 961	4 109	5 234	8 556	478 792
2010	141 228	102 814	82 308	21 905	60 978	3 738	4 593	7 553	425 119
2011(b)	146 230	109 518	90 456	20 816	72 451	3 479	5 367	7 929	456 258
2012(b)	150 099	116 119	95 180	22 371	88 496	3 691	8 308	8 825	493 089
2013(b)(c)	164 709	124 273	93 267	23 416	74 862	3 777	7 674	8 187	500 168
2014(c)	165 096	124 734	83 358	22 850	59 263	3 784	6 183	8 249	473 537
2012									
December(b)	40 133	29 144	23 725	5 292	21 296	945	2 190	1 915	124 640
2013									
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(c)	43 069	31 157	22 780	5 689	19 503	942	1 949	1 846	126 938
2014									
March(c)	46 518	34 800	22 743	6 912	18 144	1 088	1 665	2 487	134 363
June(c)	33 342	25 082	17 462	4 506	12 802	771	1 698	1 460	97 128
September(c)(d)	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
NOM DEPARTURES									
2008–09	82 277	49 027	43 795	9 252	25 384	2 167	3 438	4 579	219 919
2009–10	87 054	55 454	49 065	10 280	29 058	2 330	3 439	5 188	241 869
2010–11	90 304	60 265	49 624	10 990	28 504	2 477	3 709	5 536	251 409
2011–12(b)	89 916	58 899	50 494	11 114	29 671	2 401	3 579	5 748	251 823
2012–13(b)	92 574	63 519	54 915	11 549	34 953	2 474	3 611	6 009	269 605
2013–14(c)	93 514	65 913	57 798	12 380	39 880	2 512	4 623	6 182	282 806
2009	84 896	51 752	46 876	9 633	28 120	2 183	3 544	4 888	231 892
2010	91 184	59 600	50 638	11 011	29 081	2 508	3 506	5 552	253 081
2011(b)	90 243	59 207	50 144	10 772	28 562	2 396	3 695	5 560	250 579
2012(b)	88 189	60 385	51 560	11 456	32 205	2 429	3 617	5 810	255 653
2013(b)(c)	96 127	65 807	58 192	11 982	38 779	2 536	4 351	6 209	283 984
2014(c)	95 244	68 730	59 123	12 447	40 362	2 579	4 722	6 189	289 402
2012									
December(b)	23 835	17 366	16 436	3 282	9 839	596	1 065	1 741	74 160
2013									
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(c)	25 401	18 006	17 116	3 454	10 961	672	1 323	1 825	78 759
2014									
March(c)	22 024	15 286	12 610	2 920	8 791	638	841	1 346	64 458
June(c)	21 501	15 251	12 201	2 640	9 418	545	910	1 292	63 759
September(c)(d)	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

(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 30 September 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 30 December 2013 onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Previously published preliminary NOM estimates for September quarter 2014 were calculated using a two-year ago propensity model to accommodate delays in passenger card processing. These estimates have been replaced with data calculated using a one-year ago propensity model. For further information see Explanatory Note 18.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
2008–09	86 743	83 616	59 319	18 005	44 328	2 127	2 099	3 608	299 866
2009–10	57 152	53 679	35 820	14 537	28 866	1 679	1 231	3 085	196 058
2010–11	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	180 372
2011–12(b)	58 198	54 415	44 926	11 351	53 199	1 169	3 018	3 133	229 408
2012–13(b)	64 698	55 627	39 431	10 849	48 009	1 255	4 966	2 307	227 141
2013–14(c)	72 836	58 649	29 724	11 072	27 878	1 279	2 488	1 887	205 823
2009	70 164	72 087	47 325	17 173	32 841	1 926	1 690	3 668	246 900
2010	50 044	43 214	31 670	10 894	31 897	1 230	1 087	2 001	172 038
2011(b)	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	205 679
2012(b)	61 910	55 734	43 620	10 915	56 291	1 262	4 691	3 015	237 436
2013(b)(c)	68 582	58 466	35 075	11 434	36 083	1 241	3 323	1 978	216 184
2014(c)	69 852	56 004	24 235	10 403	18 901	1 205	1 461	2 060	184 135
2012									
December(b)	16 298	11 778	7 289	2 010	11 457	349	1 125	174	50 480
2013									
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(c)	17 668	13 151	5 664	2 235	8 542	270	626	21	48 179
2014									
March(c)	24 494	19 514	10 133	3 992	9 353	450	824	1 141	69 905
June(c)	11 841	9 831	5 261	1 866	3 384	226	788	168	33 369
September(c)(d)	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

- (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 30 September 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 30 December 2013 onwards are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour and are subject to revisions – see paragraph 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Previously published preliminary NOM estimates for September quarter 2014 were calculated using a two-year ago propensity model to accommodate delays in passenger card processing. These estimates have been replaced with data calculated using a one-year ago propensity model. For further information see Explanatory Note 18.

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
DECEMBER QUARTER 2013									
New South Wales	. .	6 215	10 433	1 663	2 312	632	923	2 893	25 071
Victoria	6 976	. .	5 931	2 101	2 493	1 037	700	888	20 126
Queensland	12 004	5 615	. .	1 780	2 546	850	1 653	987	25 435
South Australia	1 500	1 547	1 374	. .	738	173	706	213	6 251
Western Australia	2 558	2 258	2 601	870	. .	387	706	237	9 617
Tasmania	669	775	794	171	504	. .	114	104	3 131
Northern Territory	780	764	1 200	484	520	83	. .	102	3 933
Australian Capital Territory	3 042	846	1 036	294	260	89	192	. .	5 759
Total Departures	27 529	18 020	23 369	7 363	9 373	3 251	4 994	5 424	99 323
Net gain/loss	-2 458	2 106	2 066	-1 112	244	-120	-1 061	335	. .

SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2014

New South Wales	. .	4 809	7 208	1 106	1 814	414	562	2 075	17 988
Victoria	4 989	. .	4 302	1 667	2 049	753	562	666	14 988
Queensland	8 440	4 127	. .	1 153	1 832	632	1 115	633	17 932
South Australia	961	1 202	932	. .	539	143	504	129	4 410
Western Australia	1 694	1 676	2 050	571	. .	259	544	157	6 951
Tasmania	402	569	576	146	296	. .	53	48	2 090
Northern Territory	556	614	838	357	464	69	. .	58	2 956
Australian Capital Territory	2 114	471	482	158	133	31	85	. .	3 474
Total Departures	19 156	13 468	16 388	5 158	7 127	2 301	3 425	3 766	70 789
Net gain/loss	-1 168	1 520	1 544	-748	-176	-211	-469	-292	. .

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	. .

. . 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.

PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS(a)—States and territories—at 30 June

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

(a) Data are based on the 2011 Census – see paragraphs 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 Jervis Bay Territory (previously included with the Australian Capital Territory), as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands which were previously excluded from population estimates for Australia. 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 25 JUNE 2015

	Census base	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	Net interstate migration	ERP STATUS
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–Jun. 2013	2011 Census	Revised – based on date of occurrence	Revised – based on actual traveller behaviour	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors based on 2011 Census	REVISED
Sep. 2013	2011 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Revised – based on actual traveller behaviour	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors based on 2011 Census	PRELIMINARY
Dec. 2013–Dec. 2014	2011 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour 1 year ago	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors based on 2011 Census	PRELIMINARY

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

Natural increase: births and deaths

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Natural increase: births and deaths continued

- December 2014: New South Wales – The notably low birth registrations in this quarter reflect a continuation of processing lags and accumulations noted in the June and September 2014 quarters following the NSW Registry's transition to a new data processing system (see notes below for June and September 2014). Revised data based on occurrence rather than registration is scheduled for release in September 2015 for the period June 2013 to June 2014 and is expected 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 – the high birth and death registrations in this quarter reflected, as anticipated, a flow on effect of the noticeable decrease in the previous quarter. This follows the NSW Registry's transition to a new data processing system which is resulting in temporary processing lags. As noted in the June quarter, data based on occurrence rather than registrations are expected to produce a more consistent series.
- 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.
- June 2014: New South Wales - In June 2014, the NSW Registry transitioned to a new data processing system which has resulted in a temporary lag in processing birth and death registrations. The processing lag has a noticeable impact on birth registrations and a relatively small impact on death registrations for the June quarter 2014. The accumulated registrations are expected to be processed within the next quarter and consequently registrations in the September quarter are anticipated to be higher than usual. Data based on occurrence rather than registrations are expected to produce a more consistent series, and will be available in Australian Demographic Statistics - March quarter 2015, to be released 24 September 2015.
- June 2014: Queensland - The decrease in birth registrations compared to previous June quarters is likely to be a result of lags in processing. This may have a flow on effect for the number of registrations in the September quarter.
- June 2014: Northern Territory - The increase in birth and death registrations compared to previous June quarters is likely to be a result of the processing of accumulated lags from the March quarter.
- March 2014: Victoria – the increase in birth registrations compared to previous March quarters may be a flow on effect of the noticeable drop in December 2013 birth registrations.
- March 2014: Queensland – the increase in birth registrations compared to previous March quarters may be a flow on effect of the low December 2013 birth registrations.
- March 2014: Northern Territory – the decrease in birth registrations compared to previous March quarters is likely to be addressed with revisions based on occurrence data.
- March 2014: ACT – the increase in birth and death registrations when compared to March 2013 reflects a return to more consistent March quarter registration numbers. March quarter 2013 registrations were noticeably lower than usual.
- December 2013: Victoria – the noticeable drop in birth registrations this quarter is due largely to a lag in processing. A more consistent pattern is likely to result when this data is revised based on occurrence rather than registration data.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Natural increase: births and deaths continued

- December 2013: Northern Territory – the increase in death registrations compared to the same quarter in previous years is due to the processing of accumulated death registrations this quarter. It is possible that revisions based on occurrence data will result in lower numbers.
- September 2013: The high level of ACT birth registrations in this quarter continues from the previous quarter and is due largely to the processing of accumulated registrations not processed in previous quarters, particularly the March quarter 2013 where registrations were noticeably low. A more consistent pattern is likely to result when this data is revised based on occurrence rather than registration data.

Net overseas migration

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

*Net overseas migration
continued*

- *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. However, when calculating the preliminary NOM for the September quarter of 2014 (first released on 26 March 2015) the unavailability of passenger card data resulted in the ABS using a two-year ago propensity model (as described in note 19 below). Subsequently we received the necessary passenger cards and September 2014 NOM data has been replaced with data making use of the now standard one-year ago propensity model. Thus all preliminary NOM data in this release is based on the one-year ago propensity model.

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net interstate migration continued

these reduce preliminary intercensal difference. These estimates are then scaled to sum to zero at the Australian level. A similar process is carried out for the year prior to the Census, using Census data on place of usual residence one year ago. The difference between the original interstate migration estimates and the rebased estimates is apportioned across all quarters, movement categories, ages and sex categories in the intercensal period in order to minimise quarterly change.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Defence force adjustment

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. As a result, a method based on the use of life tables and rates of net interstate migration derived from the Census is used to backcast the series. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander estimates, based on the 2011 Census for the period 1996 to 2011, and projections from 2012 to 2026 are available in *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0). Three main projection series were produced with assumptions as follows. Projections Series A assumes: constant fertility rates; 2% annual increase in paternity rates (where the father of a child is Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander but the mother is not); life expectancy at birth increasing by 0.5 years per year for males and 0.45 years per year for females, reaching 76.5 years for males and 80.4 years for females by 2026; levels of interstate migration as observed in the 2011 Census; and zero net overseas migration. Projection Series B assumes: an annual decrease of 0.5% in fertility rates; 1% annual increase in paternity rates; life expectancy at birth increasing by 0.3 years per year for males and 0.25 years per year for females, reaching 73.5 years for males and 77.4 years for females by 2026; levels of interstate migration as observed in the 2011 Census; and zero net overseas migration. Projection Series C assumes: an annual decrease of 1.0% in fertility rates; constant paternity rates; life expectancy at birth increasing by 0.2 years per year for males and 0.15 years per year for females, reaching 72.0 years for males and 75.9 years for females by 2026; levels of interstate migration as observed in the 2011 Census; and zero net overseas migration.

METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS

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).

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

continued

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.

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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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> by selecting Australia's Population and scroll to Animated Population Pyramids;
 - *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2008* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001);
 - *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0);
 - *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0);
 - *Causes of Death, Australia: Doctor Certified Deaths, Summary Tables* (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001);
 - *Census of Population and Housing – Details of Undercount* (cat. no. 2940.0);
 - *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0);
 - *Discussion Paper: Assessment of Methods for Developing Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.002);
 - *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001);
 - *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0);
 - *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 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);

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *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.immi.gov.au>> (see the Department's quarterly publications, *Immigration Update* and *The Outlook for Net Overseas Migration*).

TECHNICAL NOTE RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

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

Release date	Catalogue number	Publication title	Contents
RECENT RELEASES			
31/03/2015	cat. no. 3218.0	Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013-14	Population estimates for all sub-state regions as at June 2014.
31/03/2015	cat. no. 3412.0	Migration, Australia, 2013-14	Additional data released: regional internal migration estimates (RIME) based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, including SA2s and LGAs.
01/05/2015	cat. no. 3401.0.30.001	Preliminary Estimates of Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, January to March 2015	Preliminary monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
04/05/2015	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, October 2014	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
13/05/2015	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, November 2014	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
22/05/2015	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, December 2014	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
01/06/2015	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, January 2015	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
12/06/2015	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, February 2015	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
23/06/2015	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, March 2015	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
25/06/2015	cat. no. 3101.0	Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec qtr. 2014	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, infant deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data.

UPCOMING 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.

OTHER

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

DELAY IN RELEASE OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS

2 As previously advised, a number of releases of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) have been delayed due to passenger card processing issues as announced by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP).

3 Contingency processing plans for releasing overseas arrivals and departure data are scheduled as indicated in the table above. The regular schedule resumes with the May statistics on 7 July 2015. NOM data in this release is not effected.

UPCOMING CHANGES TO DATA PRESENTATION FORMATS

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

GLOSSARY

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Estimated resident population (ERP) <i>continued</i>	<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>P_t = the estimated resident population at time point t</p> <p>P_{t+1} = the estimated resident population at time point $t+1$</p> <p>B = the number of births occurring between t and $t+1$</p> <p>D = the number of deaths occurring between t and $t+1$</p> <p>NOM = net overseas migration occurring between t and $t+1$.</p> <p>For state and territory population estimates, an additional term is added to the equation representing net interstate migration (NIM) occurring between t and $t+1$, represented by the following equation:</p> $P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + \text{NOM} + \text{NIM}.$
Final intercensal difference (previously referenced as Intercensal discrepancy)	<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>
Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA)	<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>
Household	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.</p>
Household population	<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*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

INTERNET

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

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

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

PHONE

1300 135 070

EMAIL

client.services@abs.gov.au

FAX

1300 135 211

POST

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

FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

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

WEB ADDRESS

www.abs.gov.au