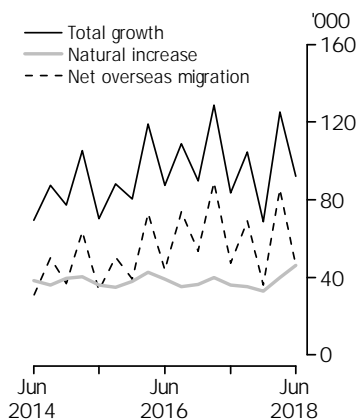


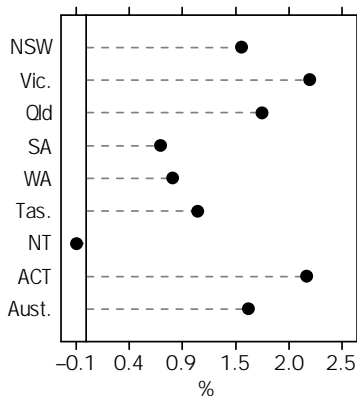
AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

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

Population growth



Population Growth Rate Year ended 30 June 2018



INQUIRIES

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

KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Jun qtr 2018 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 987.3	119.3	1.5
Victoria	6 459.8	138.2	2.2
Queensland	5 012.2	84.5	1.7
South Australia	1 736.4	12.5	0.7
Western Australia	2 595.9	21.7	0.8
Tasmania	528.1	5.7	1.1
Northern Territory	247.3	-0.2	-0.1
Australian Capital Territory	420.9	8.9	2.2
Australia^(a)	24 992.4	390.5	1.6

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

KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 June 2018 was 24,992,400 people. This is an increase of 390,500 people since 30 June 2017, and 92,200 people since 31 March 2018.
- The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 30 June 2018 (153,800 people) was 4.2%, or 6,200 people higher than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 June 2017 (147,600 people).
- The preliminary estimate of net overseas migration (NOM) for the year ended 30 June 2018 (236,700 people) was 10.1%, or 26,600 people lower than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 30 June 2017 (263,400 people).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.6% during the year ended 30 June 2018.
- Natural increase and NOM contributed 39.4% and 60.6% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 30 June 2018.
- All states and territories, except the Northern Territory, recorded positive population growth in the year ended 30 June 2018.
- Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory recorded the highest growth rates of all states and territories at 2.2%. The Northern Territory recorded the lowest growth rate at -0.1%.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
September 2018	21 March 2019
December 2018	20 June 2019
March 2019	19 September 2019
June 2019	19 December 2019
September 2019	19 March 2020
December 2019	18 June 2020



CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Population Projections, Australia, 2017 (base) - 2066 (cat. no. 3222.0) was updated on the 22nd November 2018. Table 15, Projected population—States and territories, in this publication has been updated accordingly.

Migration, Australia, 2016-17 (cat. no. 3412.0) was updated on the 24th October 2018 to include commentary and tables on the population by country of birth and net overseas migration by country of birth. Table 8, Estimated resident population, Country of birth—at 30 June, in this publication has been updated accordingly.

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

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

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

Population Projections, Australia, 2017 (base) - 2066 (cat. no. 3222.0) - released 22 November 2018.

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

Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2016 to 2041 (cat. no. 3236.0) - to be released 14th March 2019

Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (cat. no. 3238.0) - to be released mid 2019

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

David W. Kalisch
Australian Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS

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

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY

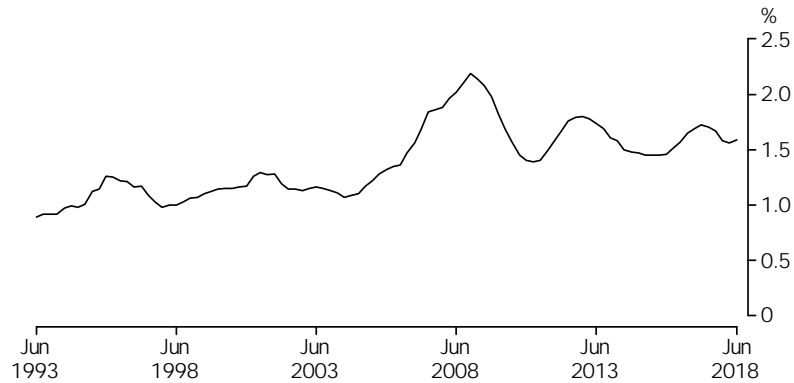
ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2018

AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 June 2018 was 24,992,400 people. This is an increase of 390,500 people since 30 June 2017 and 92,200 people since 31 March 2018.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 30 June 2018 was 1.6%.

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



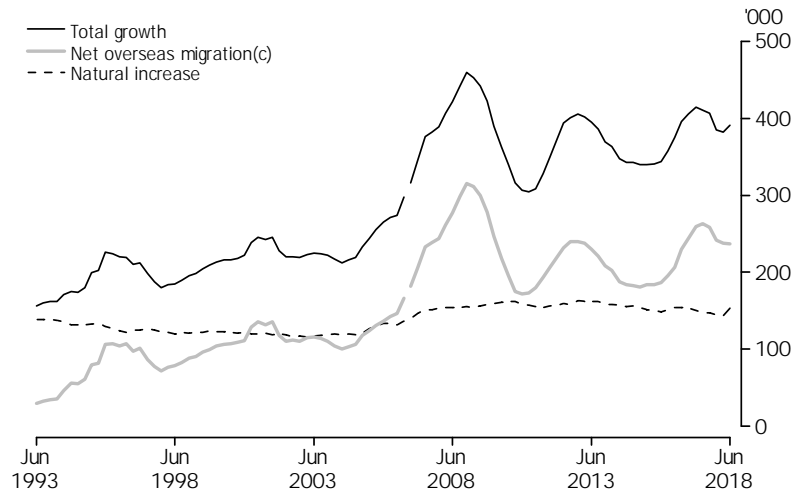
(a) Annual growth calculated at the end of each quarter.
 (b) All data to June 2016 is final. Estimates thereafter are preliminary.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 30 June 2018 was higher from NOM (60.6%) than from natural increase (39.4%).

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



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

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Natural Increase

The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 30 June 2018 was 153,800 people, an increase of 4.2%, or 6,200 people, compared with natural increase for the year ended 30 June 2017 (147,600 people).

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 30 June 2018 (314,800 births) increased by 7,000 births from the year ended 30 June 2017 (307,800 births).

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 30 June 2018 (161,000 deaths) increased by 800 deaths from the year ended 30 June 2017 (160,200 deaths).

Net Overseas Migration

For the year ended 30 June 2018, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate was 236,700 people. This was 10.1% (26,600 people) lower than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 30 June 2017 (263,400 people).

NOM arrivals decreased by 2.7% (14,500 people) between the years ended 30 June 2017 (540,200 people) and 30 June 2018 (525,700 people).

NOM departures increased by 4.4% (12,200 people) between the years ended 30 June 2017 (276,800 people) and 30 June 2018 (289,000 people).

The preliminary NOM estimate for the June quarter 2018 (46,200 people) was 2.5% (1,100 people) lower than the June quarter 2017 (47,300 people).

STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary ERP for each state and territory at 30 June 2018 was as follows:

- New South Wales 7,987,300;
- Victoria 6,459,800;
- Queensland 5,012,200;
- South Australia 1,736,400;
- Western Australia 2,595,900;
- Tasmania 528,100;
- Northern Territory 247,300; and
- Australian Capital Territory 420,900.

Positive population growth occurred in most states and territories in the year ended 30 June 2018. Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory recorded the fastest growth rates of all states and territories at 2.2%. The Northern Territory recorded the only negative growth rate at 0.1%.

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Although majority of states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 30 June 2018, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

For the year ended 30 June 2018, natural increase was the major contributor to population change in Queensland and Western Australia. Net interstate migration loss was the largest component of population change in the Northern Territory. NOM was the major contributor to population change in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory.

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

Natural Increase

BIRTHS

Compared with the previous year, the total number of births registered for the year ended 30 June 2018 increased in half of the states and territories.

The largest percentage increase was recorded in New South Wales at 7.4%. This was followed by the Australian Capital Territory (1.6%), Queensland (0.9%) and Victoria (0.7%).

The most significant decrease was recorded in Western Australia at 2.7% followed by South Australia (2.4%), Tasmania (1.2%) and the Northern Territory (0.9%).

For more information, see table 10.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 30 June 2018 increased in most states and territories.

Queensland recorded the largest percentage increase at 3.0%. This was followed by Tasmania (2.9%), the Northern Territory (2.8%), the Australian Capital Territory (2.4%) and South Australia (1.8%).

Decreases were recorded in all remaining states, the largest being Western Australia at 1.9% followed by Victoria (0.5%) and New South Wales (0.2%).

For more information, see table 11.

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

Net Overseas Migration

All states and territories recorded positive NOM for the year ending 30 June 2018. Compared with the previous year, NOM increased in half the states and territories, the largest being the Australian Capital Territory at 14.2% followed by Western Australia (12.4%), Tasmania (5.6%) and South Australia (3.8%).

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Net Overseas Migration continued

The largest percentage decrease in NOM was recorded in the Northern Territory at 56.6%. This was followed by New South Wales (15.8%), Queensland (13.1%) and Victoria (7.8%). For more information, see table 13.

NOM ARRIVALS

The number of NOM arrivals for the year ended 30 June 2018 increased in Tasmania (4.6%), the Australian Capital Territory (4.1%), South Australia (2.1%) and Victoria (0.3%).

The largest percentage decrease in NOM arrivals was recorded in the Northern Territory at 28.0%. This was followed by Western Australia (6.4%), New South Wales (4.8%) and Queensland (1.6%). For more information, see table 13.

NOM DEPARTURES

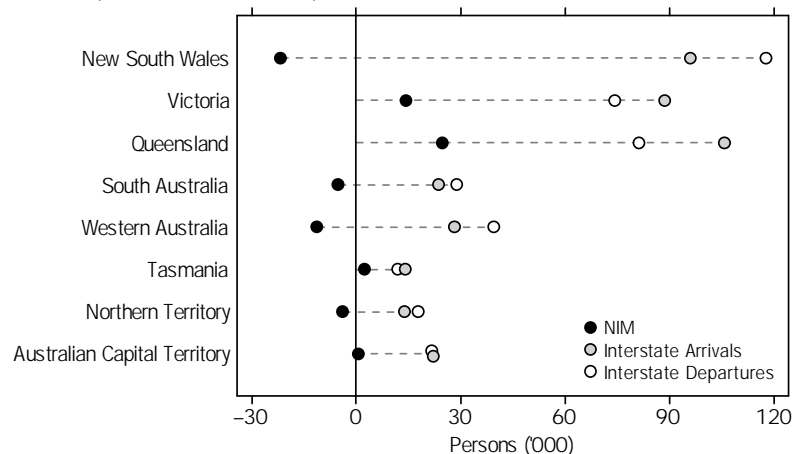
Compared with the previous year, the number of NOM departures for the year ended 30 June 2018 increased in Victoria (11.0%), New South Wales (7.6%), Queensland (5.7%), Tasmania (3.7%) and South Australia (0.3%).

The largest percentage decrease was recorded in the Northern Territory at 17.6%. This was followed by Western Australia (12.6%) and the Australian Capital Territory (2.7%). For more information, see table 13.

Net Interstate Migration

In the year ended 30 June 2018, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory recorded net interstate migration gains. Queensland had the highest net gain with 24,700 people, up from 17,800 people in the year ended 30 June 2017. This was followed by Victoria (14,300 people), Tasmania (2,400 people) and the Australian Capital Territory (600 people). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (21,700 people), Western Australia (11,300), South Australia (5,200 people) and the Northern Territory (3,800 people). For more information, see table 14.

POPULATION ESTIMATES AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE : 1981 ON , BY SEX, YEAR OF BIRTH, STATES & AUSTRALIA: QUARTERLY



MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

For the 12 Months ended 30 June 2018, Australia's population growth rate of 1.6% was above that of the world at 1.1%. Australia is growing at a faster rate than every selected country except for Papua New Guinea (2.0%). The Philippines was the next fastest growing country at 1.5% followed by Singapore (1.4%) and Malaysia (1.3%).

According to figures from the United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Australia's population ranked 54th highest in the world in 2018 and is projected to rank 56th by 2050. By 2050, India is projected to have displaced China as the most populous country with 1.7 billion people compared with 1.4 billion in China.

POPULATION, GROWTH RATE AND RANK (a)(b), Summary

	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION			PROJECTED POPULATION 2050	RANK	
	2017	2018	Growth Rate		2018	2050
<i>Selected Countries</i>	million	million	%	million	no.	no.
Australia	25.0	25.0	1.6	37.0	54	56
Canada	37.0	37.0	0.9	45.0	38	46
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	1 410.0	1 415.0	0.4	1 364.0	1	2
France	65.0	65.0	0.4	71.0	22	28
Greece	11.0	11.0	-0.2	10.0	84	98
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	7.0	7.0	0.9	8.0	104	111
India	1 339.0	1 354.0	1.1	1 659.0	2	1
Indonesia	264.0	267.0	1.1	322.0	4	5
Italy	59.0	59.0	-0.1	55.0	23	36
Japan	127.0	127.0	-0.2	109.0	11	17
Korea (South)	51.0	51.0	0.4	50.0	27	41
Malaysia	32.0	32.0	1.3	42.0	45	50
New Zealand	5.0	5.0	0.9	6.0	126	126
Papua New Guinea	8.0	8.0	2.0	14.0	101	86
Philippines	105.0	107.0	1.5	151.0	13	13
Singapore	6.0	6.0	1.4	7.0	114	120
South Africa	57.0	57.0	1.2	73.0	25	27
Sweden	10.0	10.0	0.7	12.0	89	93
United Kingdom	66.0	67.0	0.6	75.0	21	26
United States of America	324.0	327.0	0.7	390.0	3	4
Vietnam	96.0	96.0	1.0	115.0	15	16
World	7 550.0	7 633.0	1.1	9 772.0	..	..

.. not applicable

(a) Selected countries include major OECD countries, the world's most populous countries, Australia's closest Neighbours and trading partners.

(b) Selected country and world estimates and projections for 2017/2018 and 2050 are from United Nations World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision (medium variant projections).

Source: Australian estimates - this issue of Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0); Australian projections; Series B in Population Projections, Australia, 2017 (base) - 2066 (cat. no. 3222.0). Selected country and world estimates and projections - United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: the 2017 Revision, custom data acquired via website (medium variant projections).

FEATURE ARTICLE 1

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, AUSTRALIA, STATES AND TERRITORIES

INTRODUCTION

This article summarises features of the data presented in the spreadsheets and datacubes accompanying this release which present the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australian states and territories by single year of age and by sex, as at 30 June.

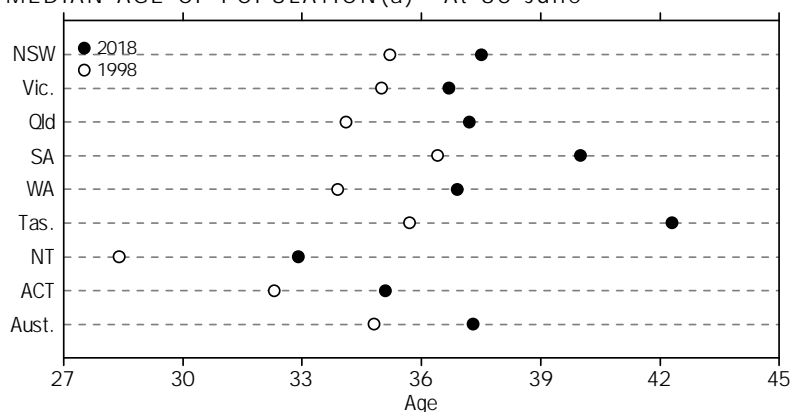
MEDIAN AGE

The median age (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) of the Australian population has increased by 2 years over the last two decades, from 35 years at 30 June 1998 to 37 years at 30 June 2018. Between 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2018 the median age remained steady at 37 years.

Tasmania experienced the largest increase in median age over the last 20 years, increasing by 6 years from 36 years in 1998 to 42 years in 2018. Interstate migration of younger adults from Tasmania to the Australian mainland has contributed to this accelerated ageing. For further information, see *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0).

At 30 June 2018, Tasmania had the highest median age of all the states and territories (42 years), followed by South Australia (40 years). The Northern Territory had the lowest median age (33 years), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (35 years).

MEDIAN AGE OF POPULATION(a)—At 30 June



(a) The age at which half the population is older and half is younger.

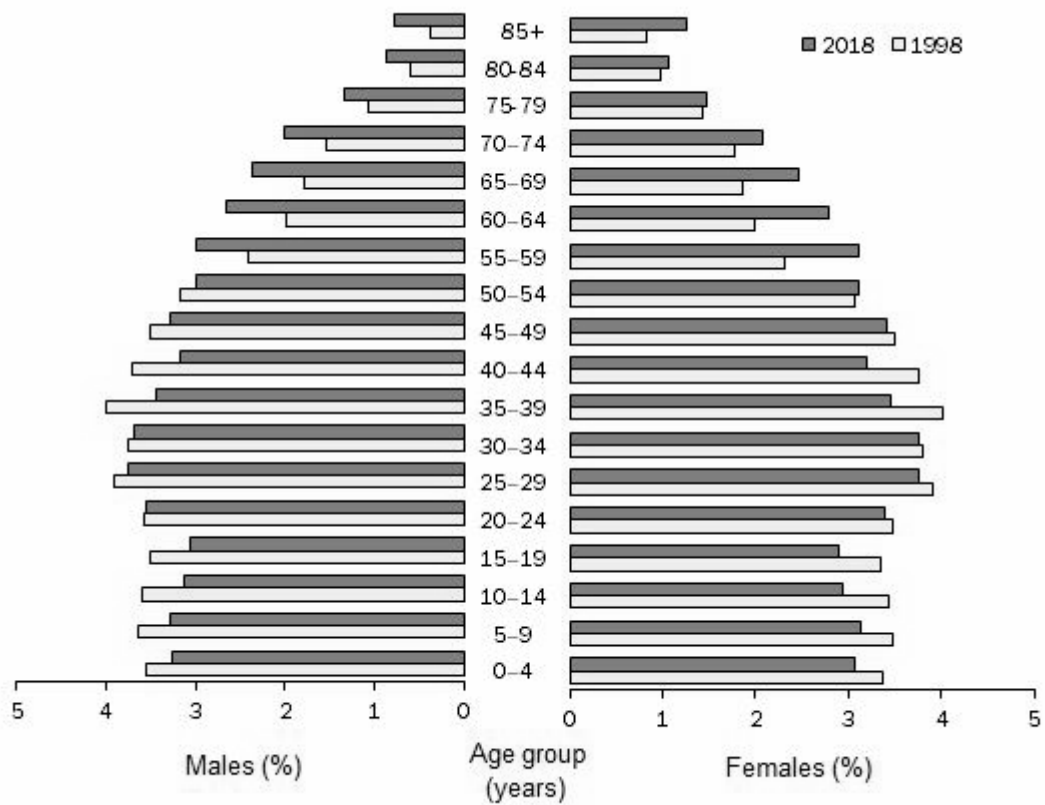
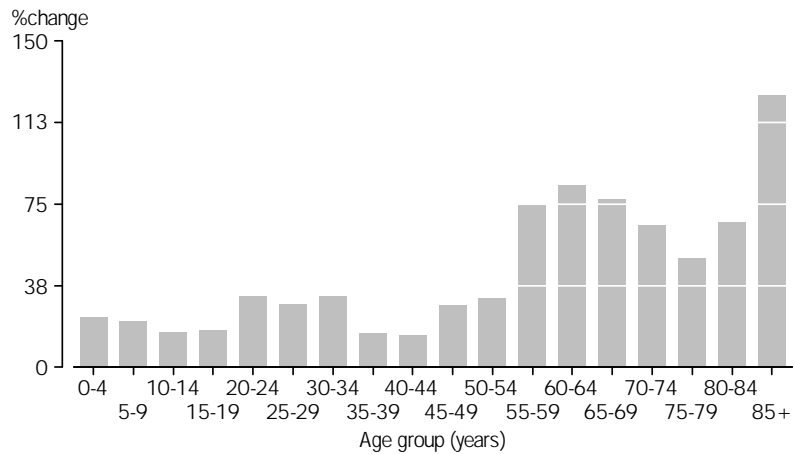
AGEING POPULATION

Over the next several decades, population ageing will have a range of implications for Australia, including; health, size of the working-age population, housing and demand for skilled labour.

Like most developed countries, Australia's population is ageing as a result of sustained low fertility and increasing life expectancy. This has resulted in proportionally fewer children (under 15 years of age) in the population and a larger proportion of people aged 65 and over.

AGEING POPULATION
continued

POPULATION CHANGE, Age group—1998 to 2018



CHILDREN (AGED 0-14 YEARS)

In the 20 years between 1998 and 2018, the proportion of children decreased from 21.0% to 18.8% of the total population.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2018, the total number of children increased by 1.4% (63,100 people) compared with an increase of 1.5% (66,500 people) in the previous year. Over this period, the number of 0-4 year olds increased by 3,200 (0.2%), 5-9 year olds increased by 17,600 (1.1%), and those aged between 10-14 years increased by 42,400 (2.9%).

CHILDREN (AGED 0-14 YEARS) continued

In the year ended 30 June 2018, the Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest percentage increase in the number of children (2.6%), followed by Victoria (1.8%), New South Wales and Queensland (both 1.4%). The Northern Territory was the only state or territory to report a percentage decrease (0.6%).

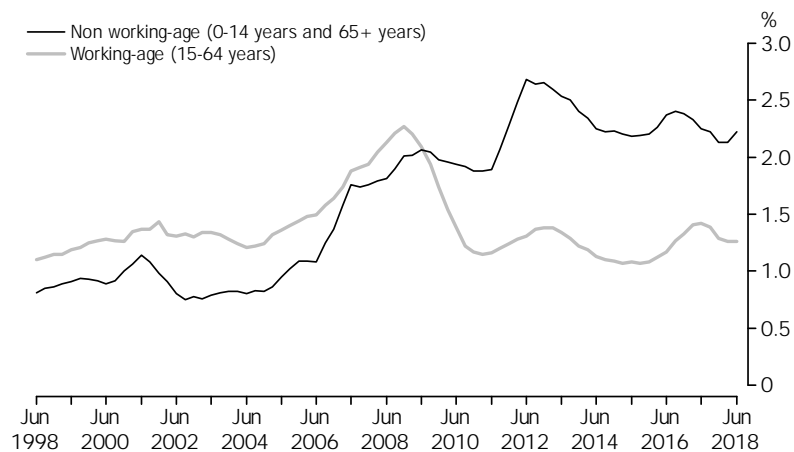
WORKING-AGE POPULATION (AGED 15-64 YEARS)

At 30 June 1998, two out of three people were aged between 15 and 64 years - usually referred to as the 'working-age population'. This proportion increased to a high of 67.5% in 2009, before declining to 65.5% by 30 June 2018.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2018, the Australian working-age population increased by 1.3% (or 203,200 persons). During this period, the working-age population in Victoria grew by 2.1%, higher than the national growth rate. In contrast, the population of 15-64 year olds declined in the Northern Territory by 0.5%.

There were 285,400 young people aged 15 years who entered the working-age population while 253,300 people turned 65 years and left the working-age population in the year ended 30 June 2018.

WORKING-AGE AND NON WORKING-AGE POPULATION ANNUAL GROWTH RATE COMPARISON, Australia



Over the 20 years to 30 June 2018, the working-age population grew by 31.9%, slower than the growth of the remaining population (39.1%) The slower growth in the working-ages has occurred since 2010.

Over the five years to 30 June 2018, the working-age population grew by 6.2%, compared to 11.8% for the remainder. The main contributor to the increased growth of the non-working-ages was the growth in the population aged 65 and over.

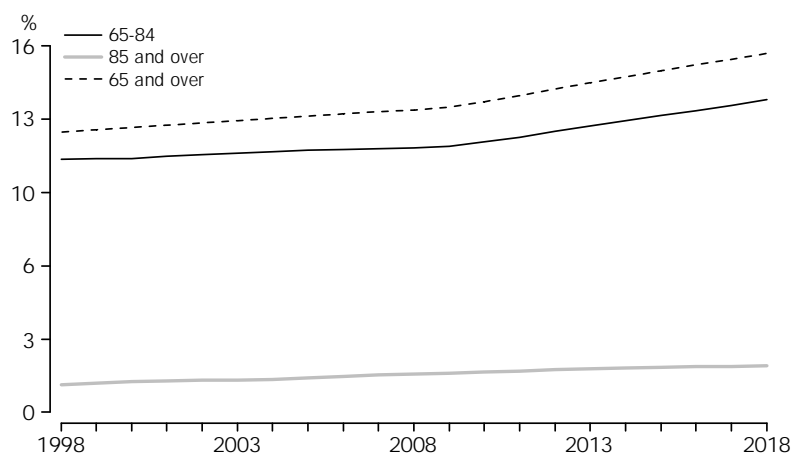
PEOPLE AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER

Over the 20 years between 1998 and 2018, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over increased from 12.2% to 15.7%. This group is projected to increase more rapidly over the next decade, as further cohorts of baby boomers (those born between the years 1946 and 1964) turn 65. Currently, only seven of these cohorts by birth years have reached age 65 and there are 12 remaining.

Notably, in the past 20 years, the proportion of the Northern Territory's population aged 65 years and over increased from 3.3% to 7.6% due, in part to an increasing life expectancy.

PEOPLE AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER *continued*

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER



In the 12 months to 30 June 2018, the number of people aged 65 years and over increased by 124,200 people, representing a 3.3% increase.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2018, the population aged 65 years and over grew in all states and territories. The largest increase in this group was in the Northern Territory (5.8%), followed by Western Australia (4.0%), and the Australian Capital Territory (3.9%).

PEOPLE AGED 85 YEARS AND OVER

Over the past two decades, the number of people aged 85 years and over increased by 125.1%, compared with a total population growth of 34.3% over the same period.

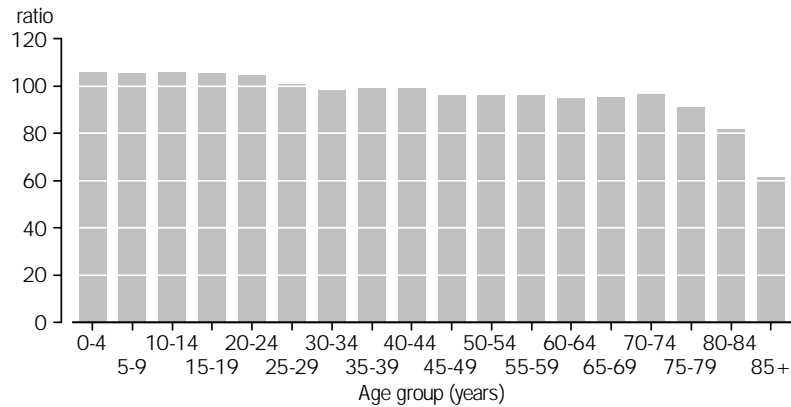
In the year ending 30 June 2018, the number of people aged 85 years and over increased by 10,800 people (2.2%) to reach 503,700. There were more females (312,400) than males (191,300) in this age group which reflects the higher life expectancy for females.

Over the same period, the largest percentage increases of people aged 85 years and over occurred in the Northern Territory (6.1%), followed by Western Australia (3.6%), Victoria (2.6%), the Australian Capital Territory (2.3%), Queensland (2.2%), New South Wales (1.9%), Tasmania (1.7%) and South Australia (0.9%).

SEX RATIOS

The sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females in a population. The sex ratio at birth is approximately 106 males per 100 females. Higher male mortality rates at younger ages result in the ratio approaching 100 by the age of 30. Overseas migration can influence the sex ratio, especially in the working ages where there has historically been a greater proportion of male migrants. Above age 70, the sex ratio reduces markedly due to the impact of higher male mortality in this population group.

SEX RATIO(a), Age groups—At 30 June 2018

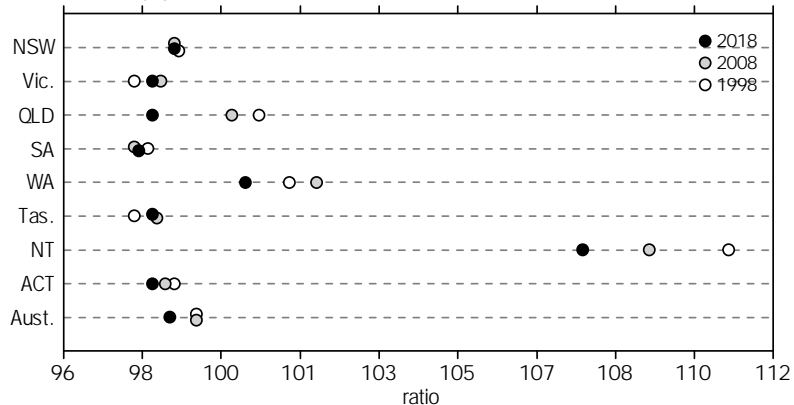


(a) Number of males per 100 females.

At 30 June 2018, the sex ratio of the total population of Australia was 98.4 males per 100 females. At age 0, the sex ratio for Australia at 30 June 2018 was 105.7 males per 100 females. The larger amount of males at younger ages contrasts with the opposite situation in the older ages, which is attributed to female longevity.

At 30 June 2018, the Northern Territory and Western Australia had the highest sex ratios out of the states and territories, of 107.7 and 100.1 respectively. South Australia had the lowest ratio at 97.7, followed by Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory all with ratios of 98.0.

SEX RATIO(a), States and territories—At 30 June



(a) Number of males per 100 females.

INTERNATIONAL
COMPARISON

Population ageing is a notable demographic characteristic of most developed countries. It is related to both sustained low fertility which results in proportionately fewer children, and increasing life expectancy which results in proportionately more elderly people. In Japan, Italy, France, Greece, Sweden, Canada, United Kingdom and Hong Kong (Special administrative region (SAR) of China), the number of people aged 65 years and over already exceeds the number of children aged 0–14 years. In Australia, based on the latest Series B population projections, the number of people aged 65 years and over is projected to exceed the number of children aged 0–14 years around the year 2034. For more information, see *Population Projections, Australia, 2017 (base) - 2066* (cat. no. 3222.0).

According to United Nations projections, all of the 20 countries selected for analysis in the table below are projected to experience an increase in the proportion of people aged 65 and over to 2020. In all of the selected countries except for Canada, United Kingdom, Hong Kong and Sweden, this increase in older population is accompanied by a decrease in the 0–14 year old population.

According to ABS projection Series B, the proportion of children 0–14 years in the Australian population is projected remain constant between 2015 and 2020, at 18.9%, while the proportion of people aged 15–64 years is projected to decrease by 1.1 percentage points, from 66.2% to 65.1%. The proportion of people aged 65 years and over is projected to increase by 1.1 percentage points, from 14.9% to 16.0%.

In 2015, the age structure of Australia's population was similar to that of New Zealand and the United States of America. Generally, the European countries and Japan had smaller proportions of children and higher proportions of older people than Australia. In contrast, developing countries tended to have proportionally more children and far fewer older people, generally reflecting higher fertility rates and lower life expectancies than those experienced in Australia.

POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE, INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON(a)(b)—at 30 June

	2015				2020				2015 - 2020	
	Aged 0-14 years	Aged 15-64 years	Aged 65 years and over	Median Age	Aged 0-14 years	Aged 15-64 years	Aged 65 years and over	Median Age	Total fertility rate(c)	Life expectancy(d)
<i>Selected Countries</i>	%	%	%	years	%	%	%	years	rate	years
Australia	18.9	66.2	14.9	37.2	18.9	65.1	16.0	37.3	1.8	83.2
Canada	16.0	67.9	16.1	40.5	16.1	65.6	18.3	41.4	1.6	82.6
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	17.7	72.6	9.7	37.0	17.5	70.4	12.2	38.7	1.6	76.5
France	18.3	62.8	18.9	41.2	17.8	61.5	20.7	42.0	2.0	82.8
Greece	14.5	65.5	19.9	43.3	13.7	65.1	21.1	45.3	1.3	81.5
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	11.2	73.6	15.2	43.2	12.7	69.2	18.1	44.8	1.3	84.2
India	28.7	65.7	5.6	26.7	26.6	66.9	6.6	28.2	2.3	68.9
Indonesia	27.9	67.0	5.1	28.0	26.4	67.8	5.8	29.3	2.3	69.4
Italy	13.7	63.9	22.4	45.9	13.2	62.8	23.9	47.9	1.5	83.3
Japan	13.0	61.0	26.0	46.3	12.7	59.1	28.2	48.2	1.5	84.0
Korea (South)	13.9	73.1	13.0	40.8	13.2	71.1	15.7	43.4	1.3	82.4
Malaysia	25.0	69.2	5.9	27.7	23.6	69.4	7.0	29.9	2.0	75.5
New Zealand	20.0	65.4	14.6	37.3	19.6	64.0	16.3	37.9	2.0	82.1
Papua New Guinea	36.6	59.7	3.6	21.7	34.9	61.0	4.1	22.6	3.6	65.8
Philippines	32.2	63.2	4.6	24.1	31.0	63.8	5.2	25.2	2.9	69.3
Singapore	15.5	72.8	11.7	40.0	14.3	70.7	15.0	42.4	1.3	83.3
South Africa	29.3	65.6	5.1	26.1	28.4	65.9	5.7	27.3	2.4	63.7
Sweden	17.3	63.1	19.6	40.9	17.8	61.9	20.3	41.0	1.9	82.7
United Kingdom	17.6	64.3	18.1	40.2	17.9	63.1	19.0	40.8	1.9	81.8
United States of America	19.2	66.1	14.6	37.6	18.6	64.8	16.6	38.3	1.9	79.6
Vietnam	23.1	70.2	6.7	30.4	22.9	69.0	8.1	32.6	2.0	76.6
World	26.1	65.6	8.3	29.6	25.5	65.1	9.4	30.9	2.5	71.9

(a) Selected countries included major OECD countries, the world's most populous countries, Australia's closest neighbours and trading partners.

(b) International data are United Nations medium variant projections. Australian data are ABS medium series (Series B) projections

(c) Births per woman. United Nations data are medium variant projections for the period 2015-2020.

(d) Life expectancy at birth. United Nations data are medium variant projections for the period 2015-2020, for males and females combined.

Note: All international figures for both 2015 and 2020, total fertility rates and life expectancy have been sourced from United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017) World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, custom data acquired via website. Australian 2015 estimates are from ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0) and Australian 2020 population projections are medium series (Series B) from Population Projections, Australia 2017 (base) - 2066 (cat. no. 3222.0).

SPOTLIGHT ON NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

INTRODUCTION

At June 2018, Australia's Estimated Resident Population (ERP) was 24,992,369, an increase of 390,509 (or 1.6%) since 30 June 2017.

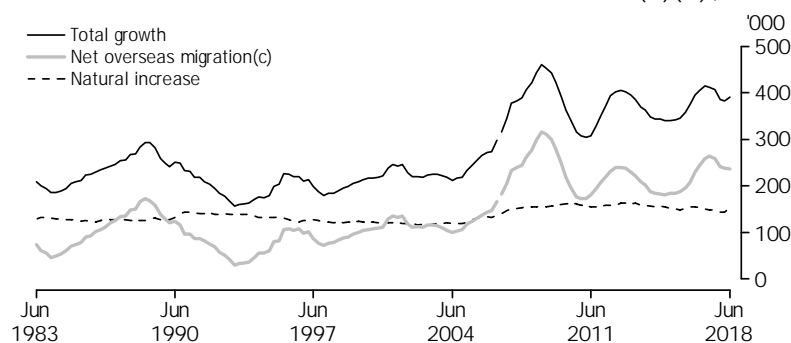
Australia's population growth can be split into two components - Natural increase (the surplus of births over deaths) and Net Overseas Migration.

Since 2005, Net Overseas Migration has accounted for over half of Australia's population growth. Prior to that, Natural increase generally made a larger contribution to Australia's population growth.

In the year to June 2018, Net Overseas Migration contributed (236,733) persons or (60.6%) of the annual increase in Australia's population, while Natural increase contributed 153,775 people or 39.4% of the increase.

While Natural increase is relatively stable over time, the level of Net Overseas Migration is much more subject to change. As a result, changes in Australia's population growth rate are largely driven by changes in Net Overseas Migration.

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



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

(b) All data to June 2016 is final. Thereafter all data is preliminary.

(c) NOM estimates have been calculated using a range of methods over the period, and include a break in series at September 2006 – see Explanatory Notes 12-17.

WHAT IS NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION?

Migration refers to an instance of a person changing their place of residence across a defined boundary. This can be between countries (overseas migration), or areas within a country, such as between states or between Local Government Areas (internal migration).

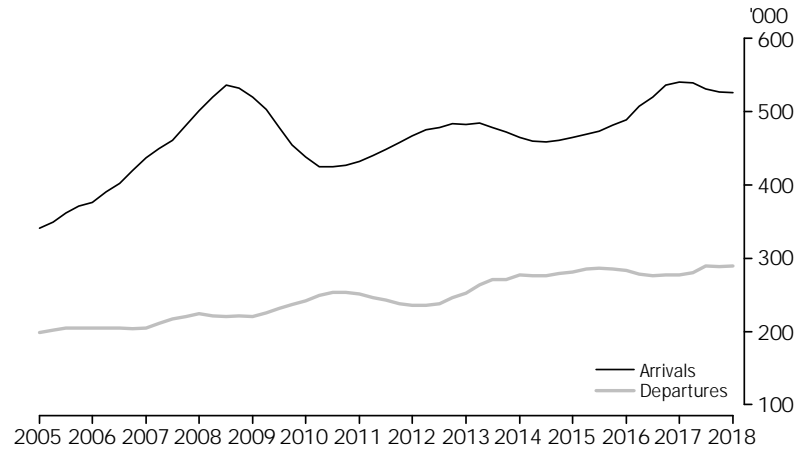
Statistics on Net Overseas Migration, (often referred to simply as NOM), are sometimes misinterpreted as the number of people arriving to live in Australia. However, NOM represents the net difference between two flows which are often larger; the number of people arriving to live in Australia (also sometimes referred to as immigrants) and the number of people leaving Australia to live overseas (emigrants).

If more people arrive to live in Australia than leave Australia to live overseas, NOM will be a positive number. If more people depart than arrive, NOM will be negative.

In the year to June 2018, 525,698 people arrived to live in Australia while 288,965 people left Australia to live overseas. Net Overseas Migration was therefore 236,733 persons.

WHAT IS NET OVERSEAS
MIGRATION? *continued*

OVERSEAS MIGRATION, ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, AUSTRALIA: at
30 June



Unlike some other countries, in Australia NOM is generally positive. The last year when Australia recorded negative Net Overseas Migration was 1946.

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE
AND THE 12/16 MONTH
RULE

Consistent with internationally agreed definitions, a person is considered to be a resident of Australia if they have lived, or are expected to live, in Australia for 12 months or more. Although these basic concepts have remained largely consistent over time, the precise way in which NOM is measured has changed to accommodate changes in traveller behaviour and improvements in the available data. This should be considered when comparing statistics on NOM over time.

A person need not be continuously present in Australia for 12 months to meet the residence criterion. Instead, the concept of residence is applied for the purposes of NOM statistics by the application of what is known as the '12/16 month rule'.

A person newly arriving in Australia is considered to have become a resident of Australia if they will be present in the country for more than 12 months (365 days) over a 16-month period (486 days) - regardless of their nationality, the type of visa they hold, their legal status in Australia, or whether they intend to stay in Australia permanently. Conversely, any Australian resident who will be absent from Australia for more than 12 months out of 16 is considered to have emigrated from Australia, and is subtracted from our population.

The majority of people coming to Australia are visitors who are in the country for only a short period. Similarly, the majority of trips aboard by Australian residents represent short term visits. As an individual's future travel behaviour can not be empirically known at the time of their arrival in or departure from Australia, the ABS uses a model to estimate the probability that a traveller will have a period of stay of absence sufficient for them to be considered to have changed their country of residence. These estimates of NOM are known as preliminary estimates. Once 16 months has passed, the actual behaviour of travellers can be known with certainty, and estimates of NOM for that period are revised. The ABS has made a number of improvements to preliminary NOM estimates over time and therefore the scale of these revisions is generally relatively small.

The 12/16 month rule was designed to accommodate contemporary travel trends such as increased international travel and increased temporary migration, which can involve

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE
AND THE 12/16 MONTH
RULE *continued*

short interruptions in longer periods of stay or absence. For example, someone coming to Australia on a student visa for a three-year course of study will generally be counted as an arrival for NOM purposes when they first come to Australia, and then counted as a departure when they leave Australia to live elsewhere following the completion of their study. They may have multiple short term trips during their period of residence in Australia (such as going back to their home country during semester breaks or for family matters) but as long as they will not be absent from Australia for more than 12 months out of 16, they will continue to be counted in the Australian population.

The choice of a 12/16 rule (rather than other possible methods such as a 10/12 or 12/14 rule) ensures that international students who are studying in Australia for more than a year are generally counted in the population, while minimising the inadvertent counting of longer term visitors (often backpackers and others on working holidays) who spend less than 12 months in Australia and are thus considered to be properly counted in the population of their country of origin.

Please see *Information Paper: Improvements to the Estimation of Net Overseas Migration, March 2018*, (cat. no. 3412.0.55.004) for more information about the underlying assumptions and recent technical enhancements behind NOM.

CITIZENSHIP AND VISA
TYPE

Although people are counted in NOM regardless of their nationality or type of visa, NOM arrivals and departures can be split into four main groups:

- Temporary - accounting for 62.3% of arrivals in NOM terms (in the year to June 2018).
- Permanent - accounting for 16.7% of arrivals.
- Australians - comprising 14.5% of arrivals.
- New Zealanders - comprising 5.8% of arrivals.

Temporary visa holders

People with Temporary visas to undertake higher education (104,485 persons) comprised over one in five of all arrivals (20.1%), in the year to June 2018. They also comprised almost one third (32.2%) of all Temporary visa migrants over the same period.

A further 14.8% (or 78,020 persons) arrived with Visitor visas (for tourism, business and medical purposes) and 9.4% for working holidays.

Although most Visitor visas only allow persons to stay in Australia for a maximum of three months at a time, some people who visit may then return a month or two later, for example, on a student visa. As long as these people stay in Australia for a sufficient period to satisfy the 12/16 rule, they will be counted in the Australian population from the time of this first visit.

Many people with Temporary visas may stay in Australia for several years, some eventually transitioning to Permanent visa status. It should be noted that NOM statistics record the visa held at the time of a person's NOM arrival in (or NOM departure from) Australia, rather than any subsequent visa change while living here (or overseas).

Permanent visa holders

Of the 87,775 people with Permanent visas (in the year to June 2018), those with Permanent Skilled visas accounted for 8.2% of arrivals, followed by Permanent Family visas with 5.0%. Residents with Permanent Humanitarian visas comprised 2.3% of the recent national total.

Not all Permanent visa holders choose to remain in Australia permanently. In the year to June 2018, 21,227 people holding Permanent visas left Australia to live overseas, representing 7.3% of all departures.

The Department of Home Affairs manages the granting of permanent visas each year under Australia's migration and humanitarian programs. There can be delays between a visa being granted and its actual use by an applicant to enter Australia. Some travellers who have been granted a permanent visa may not stay in Australia long enough to be considered a resident, or they may not travel to Australia at all. In addition, some people may apply for and be granted a permanent visa when they are already counted in Australia's population.

People from Australia and New Zealand

Australian citizens moving to live overseas accounted for nearly one in three departures (90,742 persons or 31.4%). Australian citizens also contributed 77,338 or 14.5% of arrivals. These were generally people returning to Australia after a period of living overseas,

Citizens from New Zealand comprised 5.8% of arrivals (30,236) and 8.2% of departures (23,543), in the twelve months to June 2018.

People from Australia and
New Zealand continued

NOM BY CITIZENSHIP AND VISA(a), Australia—Year to June 2018

Major groupings and visa type	ARRIVALS		DEPARTURES	
	no.	%	no.	%
Temporary visas				
Vocational education and training sector	18 503	3.5	14 659	5.1
Higher education sector	105 485	20.1	31 000	10.7
Student other	35 448	6.7	8 790	3.0
Temporary work skilled (subclass 457)	26 541	5.1	15 200	5.3
Visitor(b)	78 020	14.8	20 628	7.1
Working holiday	49 286	9.4	22 415	7.8
Other temporary visas	14 067	2.7	28 494	10.0
Total temporary visas	327 350	62.3	141 184	48.9
Permanent visas				
Family	26 516	5.0	5 700	2.0
Skill	43 014	8.2	8 150	2.8
Special eligibility	21	—	21	—
Humanitarian	12 061	2.3	121	—
Other permanent visas	6 163	1.2	7 236	2.5
Total permanent visas	87 775	16.7	21 227	7.3
New Zealand citizen (subclass 444)	30 236	5.8	23 543	8.2
Australian citizen	76 338	14.5	90 742	31.4
Other(c)	4 000	0.8	12 269	4.2
Total(d)	525 698	100.0	288 965	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Represents the visas held at the time of a traveller's specific arrival in, or departure from, Australia. A person may be issued a different visa following their arrival in Australia.

(b) Visitor visas include tourists, business visitors, medical treatment and other.

(c) Includes visa unknown.

(d) Totals may not exactly match the sum of their parts, due to rounding.

MAIN COUNTRIES OF
BIRTH

Top 10 Countries

In the twelve months to June 2018, China was the top Country of birth for migrant arrivals, contributing 82,546 people (or 15.7% of all arrivals in this period). Next ranked were: India (12.8%); Australia (9.1%), the United Kingdom (5.6%) and New Zealand (4.2%). Nepal has recently emerged as a major source of migrants to Australia, with 4.1% (or 21,667 people) having been born there.

The top country of birth for departures was Australia (with 66,844 persons or 23.1% of the total). Other prominent Countries of birth were: China (contributing 12.7%); United Kingdom (7.2%); New Zealand (6.2%); and India (4.2%).

Top 10 Countries continued

NOM, MAIN COUNTRIES OF BIRTH FOR ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—AUSTRALIA—YEAR TO JUNE 2018 (a)

Country of birth	ARRIVALS		DEPARTURES		NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION
	no.	%	no.	%	no.
China(b)	82 546	15.7	36 706	12.7	+45 840
India	67 142	12.8	12 120	4.2	+55 022
Australia	47 765	9.1	66 844	23.1	-19 079
United Kingdom(c)	29 429	5.6	20 675	7.2	+8 754
New Zealand	21 859	4.2	17 788	6.2	+4 071
Nepal	21 667	4.1	1 083	0.4	+20 584
Malaysia	18 611	3.5	9 276	3.2	+9 335
Philippines	16 417	3.1	4 261	1.5	+12 156
Vietnam	11 022	2.1	4 589	1.6	+6 433
United States of America	10 731	2.0	9 823	3.4	+ 908
All other countries	198 510	37.8	105 800	36.6	+92 709
Total(d)	525 698	100.0	288 965	100.0	+236 733

- (a) Four quarters of preliminary data, from September and December 2017 to March and June 2018, summed. Table cells have been randomly adjusted to protect the confidentiality of individuals. Some totals may not exactly match the sum or subtraction of their parts.
- (b) Excludes SARs and Taiwan.
- (c) Includes Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.
- (d) Also includes Country of birth not stated.

In net migration terms, Indian born people were the largest group with 55,022 more people immigrating to Australia than emigrating, followed by the Chinese born (45,840 persons). Similar levels of Net Overseas Migration for persons born in India and China in previous years have contributed to an increase in the proportion of Australians born in China from 1.3% in 2007 to 2.5% in 2017, and for India from 1.0% to 2.2%. For more information, please see *Migration, Australia*, (cat. no 3412.0).

In contrast, Australian born people recorded negative net overseas migration, with 19,079 more leaving Australia than arriving or returning (in the year to June 2018).

NOM - Age of Arrivals and Departures

The majority of migrants to Australia are young adults, with 61.2% aged between 18 and 34 years.

People arriving in Australia are slightly younger than those who are departing. The median age of arrivals (in the year to June 2018) was 25.9 years while the corresponding median for departures was 27.9 years. In contrast the overall Australian population was considerably older with a median age of 37.3 years.

The median age of migrants can differ substantially across different visa categories. People with Temporary Student visas (median age 22.2 years) and Permanent Humanitarian visas (22.7 years) tended to be the youngest arrivals.

NOM - Age of Arrivals and
Departures continued

NOM - MEDIAN AGE OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, BY SELECTED
VISA CATEGORIES AND CITIZENSHIP - YEAR TO JUNE 2018

	ARRIVALS	DEPARTURES
	Median age	Median age
<i>Visa/citizenship</i>	(years)	(years)
Permanent family visa	30.5	33.1
Permanent humanitarian visa	22.7	32.8
Permanent skill visa	30.6	31.5
Temporary student visa	22.2	25.6
Temporary skilled work visa	28.9	31.4
Temporary visitors visa	31.6	41.7
Australian citizen	29.0	28.4
New Zealand citizen	26.0	30.7
Other (country)	28.0	26.5

WHERE DO NEW ARRIVALS
SETTLE?

Over two thirds (67%) of people in Australia live in a capital city region. (See *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2016-7*, (cat. no. 3218.0)). A higher proportion of migrant arrivals to Australia (85.4%) reside in capital city regions (85.4%), with Greater Sydney (32.4%) and Greater Melbourne (27.3%) being the most common destinations.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE FOR ARRIVALS AND THE TOTAL POPULATION—
AUSTRALIA—2016–17

<i>Region</i>	ARRIVALS		TOTAL POPULATION	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>% of total</i>
Greater Sydney	1 78 974	32.4	5 132 355	20.9
Greater Melbourne	150 964	27.3	4 843 781	19.7
Greater Brisbane	56 456	10.2	2 413 457	9.8
Greater Perth	47 660	8.6	2 039 041	8.3
Rest of Queensland	34 928	6.3	2 515 695	10.2
Rest of NSW	23 939	4.3	2 729 319	11.1
Greater Adelaide	21 660	3.9	1 334 167	5.4
Rest of Victoria	11 251	2.0	1 477 867	6.0
ACT	9 424	1.7	411 667	1.7
Rest of WA	5 369	1.0	536 411	2.2
Greater Darwin	4 688	0.8	148 884	0.6
Greater Hobart	2 648	0.5	229 088	0.9
Rest of SA	1 788	0.3	389 504	1.6
Rest of Tasmania	1 651	0.3	293 064	1.2
Rest of NT	1 465	0.3	98 607	0.4
Total(a)	552 865	100.0	24 597 528	100.0

(a) Includes the Other Territories. Hence components in the table may not exactly match the totals.

ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION

More information about NOM and its components can be found in *Migration, Australia*, (cat. no. 3412.0).

POPULATION CHANGE, Summary—States and territories

	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	Australia(a)
JUNE QUARTER 2018									
Components of Population Change(b)									
Births	31 359	19 474	15 930	4 748	8 514	1 367	1 109	1 366	83 875
Deaths	12 026	8 972	8 010	3 357	3 664	1 090	260	531	37 912
Natural Increase	19 333	10 502	7 920	1 391	4 850	277	849	835	45 963
Net Interstate Migration	-5 301	3 018	5 861	-989	-2 597	674	-835	169	..
Net Overseas Migration	16 447	14 952	8 497	2 299	2 305	352	678	667	46 197
Population									
Estimated Resident Population(c)	7 987 264	6 459 765	5 012 176	1 736 389	2 595 877	528 097	247 281	420 902	24 992 369
Growth	30 479	28 472	22 278	2 701	4 558	1 303	692	1 671	92 160
Growth Rate (%)	0.38	0.44	0.45	0.16	0.18	0.25	0.28	0.40	0.37
YEAR ENDED JUNE 2018									
Components of Population Change(b)									
Births	105 900	78 820	61 831	18 977	34 087	5 520	3 904	5 688	314 767
Deaths	53 736	39 120	31 610	14 002	14 597	4 690	1 109	2 106	160 992
Natural Increase	52 164	39 700	30 221	4 975	19 490	830	2 795	3 582	153 775
Net Interstate Migration	-21 672	14 316	24 698	-5 151	-11 300	2 382	-3 831	558	..
Net Overseas Migration	88 836	84 143	29 628	12 642	13 494	2 475	800	4 737	236 734
Population									
Estimated Resident Population(c)	7 987 264	6 459 765	5 012 176	1 736 389	2 595 877	528 097	247 281	420 902	24 992 369
Growth	119 328	138 159	84 547	12 466	21 684	5 687	-236	8 877	390 509
Growth Rate (%)	1.52	2.19	1.72	0.72	0.84	1.09	-0.10	2.15	1.59

.. not applicable

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

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

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

POPULATION GROWTH AND GROWTH RATE(a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (no.)									
2012-13	99 788	121 578	84 137	14 763	61 437	507	5 807	6 718	394 664
2013-14	104 321	122 248	66 829	15 457	30 664	1 390	1 172	5 542	347 557
2014-15	107 815	127 405	58 039	13 723	23 064	1 496	1 798	7 014	340 309
2015-16	116 690	150 850	67 460	12 175	15 306	2 397	986	7 291	374 912
2016-17	135 078	148 434	82 477	11 080	18 215	4 896	1 839	8 921	410 953
2017-18	119 328	138 159	84 547	12 466	21 684	5 687	-236	8 877	390 509
2012	94 467	117 768	92 655	15 899	71 542	74	5 776	7 742	405 826
2013	101 749	122 999	74 135	14 970	44 699	1 202	3 576	6 506	369 754
2014	107 233	124 927	61 824	15 055	26 431	1 025	449	5 663	342 554
2015	109 230	135 537	57 670	12 830	19 126	1 654	1 337	6 893	344 250
2016	130 384	151 814	78 888	11 463	15 963	4 116	2 093	8 615	405 103
2017	119 607	140 832	79 732	10 891	19 834	5 147	573	8 794	385 389
2016									
June	25 446	34 545	18 614	2 509	1 472	653	1 051	1 431	87 482
September	38 066	37 019	20 502	3 432	5 648	1 046	843	2 378	108 946
December	30 861	34 672	18 167	1 125	2 082	1 250	-338	2 007	89 831
2017									
March	41 036	47 721	23 527	4 462	7 003	1 544	199	3 176	128 671
June	25 115	29 022	20 281	2 061	3 482	1 056	1 135	1 360	83 505
September	35 300	35 509	20 471	3 135	6 294	1 357	41	2 376	104 465
December	18 156	28 580	15 453	1 233	3 055	1 190	-802	1 882	68 748
2018									
March	35 393	45 598	26 345	5 397	7 777	1 837	-167	2 948	125 136
June	30 479	28 472	22 278	2 701	4 558	1 303	692	1 671	92 160
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (%)									
2012-13	1.37	2.15	1.84	0.89	2.53	0.10	2.46	1.78	1.74
2013-14	1.41	2.12	1.44	0.92	1.23	0.27	0.48	1.45	1.50
2014-15	1.44	2.16	1.23	0.81	0.92	0.29	0.74	1.80	1.45
2015-16	1.53	2.50	1.41	0.72	0.60	0.47	0.40	1.84	1.57
2016-17	1.75	2.40	1.70	0.65	0.71	0.95	0.75	2.21	1.70
2017-18	1.52	2.19	1.72	0.72	0.84	1.09	-0.10	2.15	1.59
2012	1.30	2.11	2.05	0.97	3.00	0.01	2.48	2.08	1.80
2013	1.38	2.15	1.61	0.90	1.82	0.23	1.50	1.71	1.61
2014	1.44	2.14	1.32	0.90	1.06	0.20	0.19	1.47	1.47
2015	1.44	2.28	1.21	0.76	0.76	0.32	0.55	1.76	1.46
2016	1.70	2.49	1.64	0.67	0.63	0.80	0.86	2.16	1.69
2017	1.53	2.26	1.63	0.63	0.77	0.99	0.23	2.16	1.58
2016									
June	0.33	0.56	0.39	0.15	0.06	0.13	0.43	0.36	0.36
September	0.49	0.60	0.42	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.34	0.59	0.45
December	0.40	0.56	0.37	0.07	0.08	0.24	-0.14	0.49	0.37
2017									
March	0.53	0.76	0.48	0.26	0.27	0.30	0.08	0.78	0.53
June	0.32	0.46	0.41	0.12	0.14	0.20	0.46	0.33	0.34
September	0.45	0.56	0.42	0.18	0.24	0.26	0.02	0.58	0.42
December	0.23	0.45	0.31	0.07	0.12	0.23	-0.32	0.45	0.28
2018									
March	0.45	0.71	0.53	0.31	0.30	0.35	-0.07	0.71	0.51
June	0.38	0.44	0.45	0.16	0.18	0.25	0.28	0.40	0.37

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

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE, States and territories

	POPULATION(a)			PERCENTAGE(b)		
	1998	2008	2018	1998	2008	2018
	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%
.....						
Australia—at 30 June						
New South Wales	6 305 799	6 943 461	7 987 264	33.9	32.7	32.0
Victoria	4 606 970	5 256 375	6 459 765	24.8	24.7	25.8
Queensland	3 404 484	4 219 505	5 012 176	18.3	19.9	20.1
South Australia	1 483 270	1 588 665	1 736 389	8.0	7.5	6.9
Western Australia	1 826 440	2 171 700	2 595 877	9.8	10.2	10.4
Tasmania	473 430	498 568	528 097	2.5	2.3	2.1
Northern Territory	192 905	219 874	247 281	1.0	1.0	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	311 532	348 368	420 902	1.7	1.6	1.7
Other Territories						
Jervis Bay Territory	567	370	405	0.0	0.0	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 607	1 745	1 918	0.0	0.0	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	580	568	547	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norfolk Island	..	..	1 748	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Other Territories	2 754	2 683	4 618	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Australia	18 607 584	21 249 199	24 992 369	100.0	100.0	100.0
.....						
Australian External Territories—at 30 June(c)						
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	..	0	0	..	..	..
Coral Sea Islands Territory	..	4	4	..	..	..
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	..	51	60	..	..	..
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	..	0	0	..	..	..
Total Australian External Territories	..	55	64	..	..	..

.. not applicable

(a) Percentage of the population of Total Australia.

(b) Estimates at June 2018 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Note 7.

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

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

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

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

(b) Average annual growth rate.

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

<i>At end of period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia(a)</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES (b)									
2012-13	3 674 410	2 856 419	2 319 267	827 964	1 254 322	254 724	126 835	190 367	11 506 165
2013-14	3 724 215	2 915 277	2 349 563	835 164	1 266 894	255 008	127 079	192 913	11 667 886
2014-15	3 776 574	2 977 200	2 374 439	841 522	1 276 698	255 359	127 914	196 237	11 827 652
2015-16	3 833 807	3 051 056	2 403 173	846 877	1 281 968	256 213	127 676	199 780	12 003 039
2016-17	3 901 024	3 126 024	2 442 204	851 836	1 289 027	258 548	128 555	204 055	12 203 770
2017-18	3 963 347	3 196 992	2 480 910	857 949	1 298 288	261 395	128 228	208 281	12 397 898
2012	3 650 035	2 825 349	2 299 776	823 688	1 239 615	254 700	125 043	188 673	11 408 788
2013	3 698 220	2 884 387	2 333 762	830 900	1 259 941	254 878	126 854	191 691	11 582 448
2014	3 750 061	2 945 763	2 361 282	838 094	1 271 552	254 973	126 742	194 291	11 744 498
2015	3 803 289	3 011 376	2 385 347	843 702	1 278 792	255 452	126 967	197 696	11 904 308
2016	3 867 409	3 086 832	2 420 995	848 806	1 284 737	257 331	127 774	201 844	12 098 224
2017	3 928 712	3 158 498	2 457 430	853 929	1 292 791	259 888	127 898	206 126	12 287 771
2016									
June	3 833 807	3 051 056	2 403 173	846 877	1 281 968	256 213	127 676	199 780	12 003 039
September	3 852 268	3 069 372	2 412 505	848 406	1 284 136	256 730	128 162	200 922	12 054 994
December	3 867 409	3 086 832	2 420 995	848 806	1 284 737	257 331	127 774	201 844	12 098 224
2017									
March	3 888 090	3 111 412	2 432 472	850 894	1 287 883	258 055	127 752	203 454	12 162 510
June	3 901 024	3 126 024	2 442 204	851 836	1 289 027	258 548	128 555	204 055	12 203 770
September	3 919 040	3 143 936	2 450 968	853 443	1 291 653	259 248	128 445	205 299	12 254 529
December	3 928 712	3 158 498	2 457 430	853 929	1 292 791	259 888	127 898	206 126	12 287 771
2018									
March	3 947 201	3 182 087	2 470 246	856 619	1 296 538	260 740	127 723	207 477	12 351 137
June	3 963 347	3 196 992	2 480 910	857 949	1 298 288	261 395	128 228	208 281	12 397 898
FEMALES (b)									
2012-13	3 729 622	2 916 250	2 333 557	843 524	1 232 622	257 507	114 887	192 890	11 621 964
2013-14	3 784 138	2 979 640	2 370 090	851 781	1 250 714	258 613	115 815	195 886	11 807 800
2014-15	3 839 594	3 045 122	2 403 253	859 146	1 263 974	259 758	116 778	199 576	11 988 343
2015-16	3 899 051	3 122 116	2 441 979	865 966	1 274 010	261 301	118 002	203 324	12 187 868
2016-17	3 966 912	3 195 582	2 485 425	872 087	1 285 166	263 862	118 962	207 970	12 398 090
2017-18	4 023 917	3 262 773	2 531 266	878 440	1 297 589	266 702	119 053	212 621	12 594 471
2012	3 703 154	2 884 237	2 311 528	839 394	1 217 874	257 113	113 685	191 139	11 519 235
2013	3 756 718	2 948 198	2 351 677	847 152	1 242 247	258 137	115 450	194 627	11 715 329
2014	3 812 110	3 011 749	2 385 981	855 013	1 257 067	259 067	116 011	197 690	11 895 833
2015	3 868 112	3 081 673	2 419 586	862 235	1 268 953	260 242	117 123	201 178	12 080 273
2016	3 934 376	3 158 031	2 462 826	868 594	1 278 971	262 479	118 409	205 645	12 291 460
2017	3 992 680	3 227 197	2 506 123	874 362	1 290 751	265 069	118 858	210 157	12 487 302
2016									
June	3 899 051	3 122 116	2 441 979	865 966	1 274 010	261 301	118 002	203 324	12 187 868
September	3 918 656	3 140 819	2 453 149	867 869	1 277 490	261 830	118 359	204 560	12 244 859
December	3 934 376	3 158 031	2 462 826	868 594	1 278 971	262 479	118 409	205 645	12 291 460
2017									
March	3 954 731	3 181 172	2 474 876	870 968	1 282 828	263 299	118 630	207 211	12 355 845
June	3 966 912	3 195 582	2 485 425	872 087	1 285 166	263 862	118 962	207 970	12 398 090
September	3 984 196	3 213 179	2 497 132	873 615	1 288 834	264 519	119 113	209 102	12 451 796
December	3 992 680	3 227 197	2 506 123	874 362	1 290 751	265 069	118 858	210 157	12 487 302
2018									
March	4 009 584	3 249 206	2 519 652	877 069	1 294 781	266 054	118 866	211 754	12 549 072
June	4 023 917	3 262 773	2 531 266	878 440	1 297 589	266 702	119 053	212 621	12 594 471

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

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

<i>At end of period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia(a)</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS (b)									
2012-13	7 404 032	5 772 669	4 652 824	1 671 488	2 486 944	512 231	241 722	383 257	23 128 129
2013-14	7 508 353	5 894 917	4 719 653	1 686 945	2 517 608	513 621	242 894	388 799	23 475 686
2014-15	7 616 168	6 022 322	4 777 692	1 700 668	2 540 672	515 117	244 692	395 813	23 815 995
2015-16	7 732 858	6 173 172	4 845 152	1 712 843	2 555 978	517 514	245 678	403 104	24 190 907
2016-17	7 867 936	6 321 606	4 927 629	1 723 923	2 574 193	522 410	247 517	412 025	24 601 860
2017-18	7 987 264	6 459 765	5 012 176	1 736 389	2 595 877	528 097	247 281	420 902	24 992 369
2012	7 353 189	5 709 586	4 611 304	1 663 082	2 457 489	511 813	238 728	379 812	22 928 023
2013	7 454 938	5 832 585	4 685 439	1 678 052	2 502 188	513 015	242 304	386 318	23 297 777
2014	7 562 171	5 957 512	4 747 263	1 693 107	2 528 619	514 040	242 753	391 981	23 640 331
2015	7 671 401	6 093 049	4 804 933	1 705 937	2 547 745	515 694	244 090	398 874	23 984 581
2016	7 801 785	6 244 863	4 883 821	1 717 400	2 563 708	519 810	246 183	407 489	24 389 684
2017	7 921 392	6 385 695	4 963 553	1 728 291	2 583 542	524 957	246 756	416 283	24 775 073
2016									
June	7 732 858	6 173 172	4 845 152	1 712 843	2 555 978	517 514	245 678	403 104	24 190 907
September	7 770 924	6 210 191	4 865 654	1 716 275	2 561 626	518 560	246 521	405 482	24 299 853
December	7 801 785	6 244 863	4 883 821	1 717 400	2 563 708	519 810	246 183	407 489	24 389 684
2017									
March	7 842 821	6 292 584	4 907 348	1 721 862	2 570 711	521 354	246 382	410 665	24 518 355
June	7 867 936	6 321 606	4 927 629	1 723 923	2 574 193	522 410	247 517	412 025	24 601 860
September	7 903 236	6 357 115	4 948 100	1 727 058	2 580 487	523 767	247 558	414 401	24 706 325
December	7 921 392	6 385 695	4 963 553	1 728 291	2 583 542	524 957	246 756	416 283	24 775 073
2018									
March	7 956 785	6 431 293	4 989 898	1 733 688	2 591 319	526 794	246 589	419 231	24 900 209
June	7 987 264	6 459 765	5 012 176	1 736 389	2 595 877	528 097	247 281	420 902	24 992 369

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

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

POPULATION, by age and sex—States and territories—at 30 June 2018(a)

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
MALES									
0–4	260 149	209 086	163 150	51 642	89 064	15 234	9 630	14 782	812 855
5–9	261 043	207 744	172 050	54 040	87 986	16 518	9 394	14 430	823 368
10–14	245 995	192 880	167 795	51 732	83 085	16 613	8 516	12 375	779 124
15–19	243 079	193 029	160 500	52 768	78 606	16 418	7 947	12 630	765 092
20–24	281 651	246 926	173 057	59 296	86 362	16 670	9 400	17 283	890 778
25–29	303 384	257 612	180 422	58 224	96 021	16 197	11 988	17 166	941 167
30–34	293 992	250 344	171 964	57 838	102 053	15 503	12 178	17 384	921 438
35–39	275 373	228 023	163 941	54 382	94 390	14 673	10 250	16 545	857 764
40–44	252 617	205 865	158 097	52 334	86 016	14 732	9 057	14 493	793 368
45–49	255 904	208 307	167 640	56 858	89 813	17 076	8 883	13 944	818 607
50–54	234 813	189 281	152 106	54 766	81 716	16 557	7 948	11 918	749 281
55–59	240 695	185 959	151 242	56 152	78 487	18 556	7 319	11 302	749 919
60–64	213 716	163 882	132 399	50 685	67 935	17 432	5 811	9 416	661 454
65–69	189 801	144 688	121 002	46 278	59 357	16 189	4 354	8 231	590 074
70–74	163 211	122 347	103 266	39 498	48 263	13 737	2 809	6 831	500 070
75–79	109 587	83 772	67 038	26 560	31 805	9 009	1 613	4 301	333 768
80–84	72 922	56 369	41 436	18 069	20 460	5 681	682	2 838	218 486
85–89	43 042	33 187	22 733	10 899	11 358	3 117	307	1 594	126 256
90–94	18 036	14 204	8 914	4 736	4 492	1 181	112	653	52 336
95–99	3 994	3 177	1 956	1 040	915	278	28	150	11 540
100 and over	343	310	202	152	104	24	2	15	1 153
All ages	3 963 347	3 196 992	2 480 910	857 949	1 298 288	261 395	128 228	208 281	12 397 898
FEMALES									
0–4	247 055	197 522	154 644	48 782	84 112	14 363	9 041	13 723	769 361
5–9	247 205	196 608	164 241	51 221	83 835	15 501	8 947	13 360	781 042
10–14	231 899	182 180	158 542	49 535	79 183	15 478	7 975	11 573	736 499
15–19	228 824	184 181	152 666	50 166	75 392	15 188	7 182	12 057	725 774
20–24	268 222	232 043	170 913	56 125	81 322	15 108	7 885	17 569	849 259
25–29	300 161	256 768	182 235	57 644	94 629	15 946	11 477	17 555	936 502
30–34	298 653	256 570	178 766	58 882	102 202	15 965	11 802	18 046	941 031
35–39	275 913	229 560	169 520	55 001	92 715	15 451	9 770	16 575	864 643
40–44	254 046	207 609	163 921	52 073	84 675	15 464	8 348	14 227	800 496
45–49	266 860	220 145	175 896	58 340	89 533	18 125	8 171	14 331	851 586
50–54	244 717	199 296	159 331	56 465	81 971	17 732	7 494	12 427	779 585
55–59	250 040	194 840	157 943	58 360	79 736	19 527	6 845	11 902	779 368
60–64	226 001	175 027	138 980	53 482	70 787	18 042	5 258	10 241	697 987
65–69	197 986	154 482	124 279	49 344	61 162	16 758	3 759	9 141	617 054
70–74	168 520	129 903	104 372	42 315	48 818	14 126	2 302	7 526	517 967
75–79	120 952	93 261	71 278	30 357	34 759	9 670	1 395	4 979	366 717
80–84	89 852	70 112	48 577	22 422	25 074	6 822	773	3 528	267 200
85–89	62 371	48 392	32 485	15 981	16 433	4 495	406	2 231	182 810
90–94	33 608	25 720	17 021	8 941	8 463	2 244	178	1 247	97 426
95–99	10 045	7 507	5 034	2 683	2 545	626	40	334	28 817
100 and over	987	1 047	622	321	243	71	5	49	3 347
All ages	4 023 917	3 262 773	2 531 266	878 440	1 297 589	266 702	119 053	212 621	12 594 471

(a) Estimates at June 2018 are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
PERSONS									
0–4	507 204	406 608	317 794	100 424	173 176	29 597	18 671	28 505	1 582 216
5–9	508 248	404 352	336 291	105 261	171 821	32 019	18 341	27 790	1 604 410
10–14	477 894	375 060	326 337	101 267	162 268	32 091	16 491	23 948	1 515 623
15–19	471 903	377 210	313 166	102 934	153 998	31 606	15 129	24 687	1 490 866
20–24	549 873	478 969	343 970	115 421	167 684	31 778	17 285	34 852	1 740 037
25–29	603 545	514 380	362 657	115 868	190 650	32 143	23 465	34 721	1 877 669
30–34	592 645	506 914	350 730	116 720	204 255	31 468	23 980	35 430	1 862 469
35–39	551 286	457 583	333 461	109 383	187 105	30 124	20 020	33 120	1 722 407
40–44	506 663	413 474	322 018	104 407	170 691	30 196	17 405	28 720	1 593 864
45–49	522 764	428 452	343 536	115 198	179 346	35 201	17 054	28 275	1 670 193
50–54	479 530	388 577	311 437	111 231	163 687	34 289	15 442	24 345	1 528 866
55–59	490 735	380 799	309 185	114 512	158 223	38 083	14 164	23 204	1 529 287
60–64	439 717	338 909	271 379	104 167	138 722	35 474	11 069	19 657	1 359 441
65–69	387 787	299 170	245 281	95 622	120 519	32 947	8 113	17 372	1 207 128
70–74	331 731	252 250	207 638	81 813	97 081	27 863	5 111	14 357	1 018 037
75–79	230 539	177 033	138 316	56 917	66 564	18 679	3 008	9 280	700 485
80–84	162 774	126 481	90 013	40 491	45 534	12 503	1 455	6 366	485 686
85–89	105 413	81 579	55 218	26 880	27 791	7 612	713	3 825	309 066
90–94	51 644	39 924	25 935	13 677	12 955	3 425	290	1 900	149 762
95–99	14 039	10 684	6 990	3 723	3 460	904	68	484	40 357
100 and over	1 330	1 357	824	473	347	95	7	64	4 500
All ages	7 987 264	6 459 765	5 012 176	1 736 389	2 595 877	528 097	247 281	420 902	24 992 369

(a) Estimates at June 2018 are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

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

POPULATION, by age and sex(a)—Australia—at 30 June 2014 to 2018

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0-4	791 208	797 038	807 893	811 093	812 855	3.37	3.35	3.34	3.30	3.25
5-9	768 999	788 647	804 219	814 019	823 368	3.28	3.31	3.32	3.31	3.29
10-14	718 938	724 624	735 448	757 231	779 124	3.06	3.04	3.04	3.08	3.12
15-19	754 389	752 497	755 575	760 068	765 092	3.21	3.16	3.12	3.09	3.06
20-24	848 183	856 374	864 974	878 560	890 778	3.61	3.60	3.58	3.57	3.56
25-29	882 620	895 666	907 735	924 848	941 167	3.76	3.76	3.75	3.76	3.77
30-34	854 052	874 867	892 061	908 609	921 438	3.64	3.67	3.69	3.69	3.69
35-39	776 498	785 317	801 868	828 146	857 764	3.31	3.30	3.31	3.37	3.43
40-44	822 560	819 248	807 640	797 760	793 368	3.50	3.44	3.34	3.24	3.17
45-49	758 910	767 682	785 668	807 186	818 607	3.23	3.22	3.25	3.28	3.28
50-54	771 232	769 616	762 788	754 634	749 281	3.29	3.23	3.15	3.07	3.00
55-59	697 760	710 341	723 738	738 626	749 919	2.97	2.98	2.99	3.00	3.00
60-64	621 800	628 448	637 586	649 290	661 454	2.65	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.65
65-69	555 428	573 231	589 110	586 613	590 074	2.37	2.41	2.44	2.38	2.36
70-74	398 534	416 272	436 841	470 416	500 070	1.70	1.75	1.81	1.91	2.00
75-79	286 700	298 086	308 155	321 691	333 768	1.22	1.25	1.27	1.31	1.34
80-84	196 233	197 816	202 502	209 914	218 486	0.84	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.87
85-89	114 970	119 313	122 444	124 791	126 256	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.51	0.51
90-94	41 175	43 802	46 831	49 115	52 336	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21
95-99	6 966	8 018	9 227	10 274	11 540	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05
100 and over	731	749	736	886	1 153	—	—	—	—	—
<i>All ages</i>	<i>11 667 886</i>	<i>11 827 652</i>	<i>12 003 039</i>	<i>12 203 770</i>	<i>12 397 898</i>	<i>49.70</i>	<i>49.66</i>	<i>49.62</i>	<i>49.61</i>	<i>49.61</i>
FEMALES										
0-4	750 223	755 529	765 733	767 901	769 361	3.20	3.17	3.17	3.12	3.08
5-9	727 801	747 615	763 062	772 832	781 042	3.10	3.14	3.15	3.14	3.13
10-14	682 553	686 064	696 242	716 032	736 499	2.91	2.88	2.88	2.91	2.95
15-19	716 320	717 359	719 579	722 532	725 774	3.05	3.01	2.97	2.94	2.90
20-24	813 450	819 905	829 100	840 528	849 259	3.47	3.44	3.43	3.42	3.40
25-29	873 565	890 360	906 561	924 383	936 502	3.72	3.74	3.75	3.76	3.75
30-34	850 497	877 424	902 024	924 450	941 031	3.62	3.68	3.73	3.76	3.77
35-39	778 551	787 641	805 594	833 090	864 643	3.32	3.31	3.33	3.39	3.46
40-44	840 987	835 962	819 136	806 253	800 496	3.58	3.51	3.39	3.28	3.20
45-49	780 988	794 148	819 262	841 317	851 586	3.33	3.33	3.39	3.42	3.41
50-54	790 402	790 311	785 688	781 080	779 585	3.37	3.32	3.25	3.17	3.12
55-59	719 662	735 291	752 177	767 806	779 368	3.07	3.09	3.11	3.12	3.12
60-64	641 390	653 717	667 305	682 744	697 987	2.73	2.74	2.76	2.78	2.79
65-69	562 692	583 148	603 963	606 859	617 054	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.47	2.47
70-74	415 752	434 039	453 355	487 686	517 967	1.77	1.82	1.87	1.98	2.07
75-79	321 960	332 446	343 045	355 451	366 717	1.37	1.40	1.42	1.44	1.47
80-84	250 715	250 321	252 601	259 289	267 200	1.07	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.07
85-89	179 773	181 531	182 965	182 945	182 810	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.74	0.73
90-94	87 172	90 705	93 274	95 436	97 426	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39
95-99	20 475	21 898	24 416	26 506	28 817	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12
100 and over	2 872	2 929	2 786	2 970	3 347	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
<i>All ages</i>	<i>11 807 800</i>	<i>11 988 343</i>	<i>12 187 868</i>	<i>12 398 090</i>	<i>12 594 471</i>	<i>50.30</i>	<i>50.34</i>	<i>50.38</i>	<i>50.39</i>	<i>50.39</i>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Estimates from June 2014 to June 2016 are final and estimates at June 2017 are revised. Estimates at June 2018 are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS										
0–4	1 541 431	1 552 567	1 573 626	1 578 994	1 582 216	6.57	6.52	6.51	6.42	6.33
5–9	1 496 800	1 536 262	1 567 281	1 586 851	1 604 410	6.38	6.45	6.48	6.45	6.42
10–14	1 401 491	1 410 688	1 431 690	1 473 263	1 515 623	5.97	5.92	5.92	5.99	6.06
15–19	1 470 709	1 469 856	1 475 154	1 482 600	1 490 866	6.26	6.17	6.10	6.03	5.97
20–24	1 661 633	1 676 279	1 694 074	1 719 088	1 740 037	7.08	7.04	7.00	6.99	6.96
25–29	1 756 185	1 786 026	1 814 296	1 849 231	1 877 669	7.48	7.50	7.50	7.52	7.51
30–34	1 704 549	1 752 291	1 794 085	1 833 059	1 862 469	7.26	7.36	7.42	7.45	7.45
35–39	1 555 049	1 572 958	1 607 462	1 661 236	1 722 407	6.62	6.60	6.64	6.75	6.89
40–44	1 663 547	1 655 210	1 626 776	1 604 013	1 593 864	7.09	6.95	6.72	6.52	6.38
45–49	1 539 898	1 561 830	1 604 930	1 648 503	1 670 193	6.56	6.56	6.63	6.70	6.68
50–54	1 561 634	1 559 927	1 548 476	1 535 714	1 528 866	6.65	6.55	6.40	6.24	6.12
55–59	1 417 422	1 445 632	1 475 915	1 506 432	1 529 287	6.04	6.07	6.10	6.12	6.12
60–64	1 263 190	1 282 165	1 304 891	1 332 034	1 359 441	5.38	5.38	5.39	5.41	5.44
65–69	1 118 120	1 156 379	1 193 073	1 193 472	1 207 128	4.76	4.86	4.93	4.85	4.83
70–74	814 286	850 311	890 196	958 102	1 018 037	3.47	3.57	3.68	3.89	4.07
75–79	608 660	630 532	651 200	677 142	700 485	2.59	2.65	2.69	2.75	2.80
80–84	446 948	448 137	455 103	469 203	485 686	1.90	1.88	1.88	1.91	1.94
85–89	294 743	300 844	305 409	307 736	309 066	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.25	1.24
90–94	128 347	134 507	140 105	144 551	149 762	0.55	0.56	0.58	0.59	0.60
95–99	27 441	29 916	33 643	36 780	40 357	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16
100 and over	3 603	3 678	3 522	3 856	4 500	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
<i>All ages</i>	<i>23 475 686</i>	<i>23 815 995</i>	<i>24 190 907</i>	<i>24 601 860</i>	<i>24 992 369</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>

(a) Estimates from June 2014 to June 2016 are final and estimates at June 2017 are revised. Estimates at June 2018 are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

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

Country of birth				CHANGE		ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	
	2011	2016	2017	2011–2017	2016–2017	2011–2017(c)	2016–2017
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Australia	16 321 840	17 278 800	17 461 280	956 960	182 480	1.13	1.05
England	991 040	1 002 060	997 830	11 020	-4 230	0.11	-0.42
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	387 420	557 690	606 450	170 270	48 760	7.75	8.04
New Zealand	543 950	568 170	567 490	24 220	-680	0.71	-0.12
India	337 120	489 410	537 780	152 290	48 370	8.09	8.99
Philippines	193 030	252 690	265 800	59 660	13 110	5.48	4.93
Vietnam	207 620	243 220	250 490	35 600	7 270	3.18	2.90
Italy	201 680	195 760	191 510	-5 920	-4 250	-0.86	-2.22
South Africa	161 590	180 480	185 390	18 890	4 910	2.32	2.65
Malaysia	134 140	152 900	164 590	18 760	11 690	3.47	7.10
Scotland	141 220	137 760	136 560	-3 460	-1 200	-0.56	-0.88
Sri Lanka	99 740	124 500	129 470	24 760	4 970	4.44	3.84
Germany	125 750	116 700	115 880	-9 050	-820	-1.35	-0.71
Korea, Republic of (South)	85 930	111 570	114 560	25 640	2 990	4.91	2.61
Greece	121 180	113 420	111 250	-7 760	-2 170	-1.41	-1.95
United States of America	90 090	105 750	108 270	15 660	2 520	3.11	2.33
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	85 990	97 590	99 400	11 600	1 810	2.44	1.82
Lebanon	90 030	93 720	94 240	3 690	520	0.76	0.55
Ireland	78 620	88 020	87 030	9 400	-990	1.71	-1.14
Iraq	54 980	74 680	84 280	19 700	9 600	7.38	11.39
Indonesia	73 060	78 970	82 490	5 910	3 520	2.04	4.27
Netherlands	87 660	78 670	77 600	-8 990	-1 070	-2.01	-1.38
Pakistan	34 150	69 660	76 590	35 510	6 930	14.41	9.05
Thailand	52 990	71 250	76 400	18 260	5 150	6.29	6.74
Fiji	65 470	73 970	75 070	8 500	1 100	2.31	1.47
Nepal	27 810	58 980	73 740	31 170	14 760	17.65	20.02
Iran	39 640	66 150	69 000	26 510	2 850	9.68	4.13
Singapore	55 820	59 120	61 190	3 300	2 070	1.54	3.38
Croatia	67 580	60 170	59 100	-7 410	-1 070	-2.21	-1.81
Afghanistan	32 970	53 670	56 520	20 700	2 850	9.40	5.04
Taiwan	33 450	54 040	56 080	20 590	2 040	8.99	3.64
Canada	46 230	53 750	54 630	7 520	880	2.82	1.61
Poland	57 900	53 670	53 190	-4 230	-480	-1.40	-0.90
Japan	41 390	49 040	50 260	7 650	1 220	3.29	2.43
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	51 140	49 680	49 340	-1 460	-340	-0.60	-0.69
Bangladesh	31 620	46 250	49 120	14 630	2 870	7.62	5.84
Egypt	42 080	45 220	45 730	3 140	510	1.40	1.12
Zimbabwe	34 610	41 570	42 630	6 960	1 060	3.53	2.49
Malta	47 960	43 020	42 110	-4 940	-910	-2.14	-2.16
Turkey	39 980	39 920	40 530	-60	610	0.23	1.51
Brazil	17 060	32 900	40 220	15 840	7 320	15.37	18.20
Total Australia	22 340 020	24 190 910	24 600 780	1 850 890	409 870	1.62	1.67

(a) Estimated resident population by country of birth to 2016 is final and preliminary thereafter. To confidentialise, estimates have been rounded to the nearest 10.

(b) Based on data published in Migration, Australia (cat. no. 3412.0) released on 24 October 2018. Country classification and codes are from the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2016 (cat. no. 1269.0).

(c) Average annual growth rate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia(b)</i>
NUMBER OF BIRTHS (c)									
2012-13	99 926	76 542	63 959	20 496	34 513	6 109	4 012	5 534	311 124
2013-14	96 119	76 594	63 490	20 205	34 932	6 030	3 987	5 606	306 997
2014-15	97 857	76 716	62 522	19 952	35 149	5 755	4 039	5 659	307 679
2015-16	99 260	78 953	62 190	19 917	35 875	5 869	3 928	5 703	311 727
2016-17	98 582	78 295	61 298	19 438	35 027	5 589	3 940	5 599	307 799
2017-18	105 900	78 820	61 831	18 977	34 087	5 520	3 904	5 688	314 767
2012	101 013	76 299	64 557	20 514	34 112	6 191	4 048	5 476	312 244
2013	97 213	76 231	63 430	19 924	34 554	6 080	4 025	5 558	307 044
2014	97 798	77 582	63 690	20 533	35 386	5 877	3 964	5 631	310 494
2015	97 618	77 033	61 417	19 746	35 199	5 674	3 994	5 622	306 331
2016	99 451	78 838	62 274	19 730	35 905	5 869	3 987	5 739	311 832
2017	97 731	78 189	60 033	18 889	34 243	5 511	3 810	5 780	304 218
2016									
June	24 942	19 521	15 799	4 910	9 059	1 507	1 042	1 432	78 227
September	25 282	20 027	15 760	5 069	8 921	1 480	955	1 478	78 984
December	24 399	19 491	14 743	4 750	8 724	1 354	972	1 389	75 827
2017									
March	24 549	19 568	15 325	4 836	8 659	1 362	974	1 394	76 675
June	24 352	19 209	15 470	4 783	8 723	1 393	1 039	1 338	76 313
September	27 060	19 928	15 447	4 904	8 486	1 355	926	1 572	79 684
December	21 770	19 484	13 791	4 366	8 375	1 401	871	1 476	71 546
2018									
March	25 711	19 934	16 663	4 959	8 712	1 397	998	1 274	79 662
June	31 359	19 474	15 930	4 748	8 514	1 367	1 109	1 366	83 875
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (d)(e)									
2012-13	1.943	1.841	1.981	1.895	1.928	2.013	2.069	1.786	1.920
2013-14	1.835	1.792	1.936	1.846	1.893	1.989	2.022	1.766	1.855
2014-15	1.833	1.749	1.885	1.802	1.878	1.902	2.039	1.757	1.826
2015-16	1.820	1.746	1.851	1.778	1.897	1.938	1.956	1.739	1.814
2016-17	1.761	1.673	1.793	1.723	1.851	1.828	1.939	1.671	1.752
2017-18	1.864	1.641	1.781	1.673	1.813	1.775	1.928	1.673	1.765

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

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

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

(d) Births per woman.

(e) Rates from June 2013 to June 2017 are calculated using revised births based on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP. Rates at June 2018 are calculated using preliminary births based on quarter of registration and preliminary ERP and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia(b)</i>
NUMBER OF DEATHS (c)									
2012-13	50 281	36 588	28 432	13 133	13 462	4 461	1 070	1 736	149 166
2013-14	50 776	37 375	27 869	13 013	13 624	4 490	1 123	1 743	150 021
2014-15	52 934	38 573	29 405	13 480	14 053	4 426	1 182	1 840	155 900
2015-16	53 105	38 828	29 804	13 378	14 513	4 675	1 091	1 969	157 376
2016-17	53 845	39 297	30 691	13 755	14 887	4 559	1 079	2 056	160 197
2017-18	53 736	39 120	31 610	14 002	14 597	4 690	1 109	2 106	160 992
2012	50 867	36 536	28 120	13 145	13 292	4 485	1 009	1 722	149 180
2013	50 111	36 609	27 982	12 842	13 478	4 417	1 089	1 718	148 253
2014	52 377	38 225	28 737	13 381	13 736	4 457	1 172	1 837	153 929
2015	53 038	38 813	29 842	13 534	14 475	4 642	1 143	1 851	157 346
2016	53 284	39 332	29 921	13 414	14 944	4 584	1 057	2 068	158 620
2017	52 888	39 587	31 079	14 162	14 458	4 745	1 108	2 052	160 112
2016									
June	13 128	9 869	7 411	3 217	3 603	1 177	256	554	39 220
September	14 950	10 680	8 103	3 699	4 190	1 238	265	566	43 695
December	13 055	9 927	7 447	3 467	3 771	1 140	272	506	39 589
2017									
March	12 183	8 876	7 376	3 110	3 399	1 083	287	453	36 773
June	13 657	9 814	7 765	3 479	3 527	1 098	255	531	40 140
September	14 927	11 004	8 378	4 003	3 857	1 423	283	579	44 460
December	12 121	9 893	7 560	3 570	3 675	1 141	283	489	38 739
2018									
March	14 662	9 251	7 662	3 072	3 401	1 036	283	507	39 881
June	12 026	8 972	8 010	3 357	3 664	1 090	260	531	37 912
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (d)(e)									
2012-13	5.49	5.29	5.73	5.66	5.37	6.57	8.47	4.98	5.53
2013-14	5.40	5.22	5.43	5.49	5.26	6.47	8.53	4.77	5.39
2014-15	5.48	5.22	5.55	5.54	5.26	6.21	8.32	4.82	5.45
2015-16	5.37	5.10	5.44	5.39	5.30	6.45	7.81	5.00	5.35
2016-17	5.31	4.99	5.40	5.40	5.29	6.12	7.38	5.03	5.28
2017-18	5.14	4.80	5.37	5.40	5.01	6.11	7.16	4.96	5.14

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

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

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

(d) Based on the direct method per 1,000 persons. The standard population used is the Australian population at 30 June 2001 as published prior to recasting the ERP series — see Glossary entry for Standardised Death Rate.

(e) Rates June 2013 to June 2017 are calculated using revised deaths based on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP. Rates at June 2018 are calculated using preliminary deaths based on quarter of registration and preliminary ERP, and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania(b)	Northern Territory(b)	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia(c)
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS (d)									
2012-13	323	216	287	59	92	20	27	13	1 037
2013-14	348	222	289	49	78	30	26	19	1 061
2014-15	320	173	264	66	90	21	28	18	980
2015-16	296	213	237	58	105	23	27	21	981
2016-17	271	212	256	57	98	22	31	14	963
2017-18	290	262	236	61	81	19	30	18	997
2012	313	211	271	62	79	22	24	15	997
2013	369	224	293	60	86	23	33	17	1 105
2014	340	200	271	59	86	31	22	14	1 023
2015	306	184	252	54	87	20	27	19	950
2016	252	207	243	59	114	25	27	22	950
2017	280	251	252	57	80	20	31	12	984
2016									
June	58	60	51	12	33	np	np	np	238
September	74	44	63	14	26	np	np	np	240
December	53	47	70	14	27	np	np	np	226
2017									
March	70	67	61	15	25	np	np	np	255
June	74	54	62	14	20	np	np	np	242
September	60	67	58	14	21	np	np	np	234
December	76	63	71	14	14	np	np	np	253
2018									
March	98	71	49	15	20	np	np	np	277
June	56	61	58	18	26	np	np	np	233
INFANT MORTALITY RATES (e)(f)									
2012-13	3.23	2.82	4.49	2.88	2.67	3.27	6.73	2.35	3.33
2013-14	3.62	2.90	4.55	2.43	2.23	4.98	6.52	3.39	3.46
2014-15	3.27	2.26	4.22	3.31	2.56	3.65	6.93	3.18	3.19
2015-16	2.98	2.70	3.81	2.91	2.93	3.92	6.87	3.68	3.15
2016-17	2.75	2.71	4.18	2.93	2.80	3.94	7.87	2.50	3.13
2017-18	2.74	3.32	3.82	3.21	2.38	3.44	7.68	3.17	3.17

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 Explanatory Notes 8-11.

(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 Explanatory Note 2.

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

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

(f) Rates from June 2013 to June 2017 are calculated using revised infant deaths and revised births, both based on quarter of occurrence. Rates at June 2018 are calculated using preliminary infant deaths and preliminary births, both based on quarter of registration, and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Note 7.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia(b)</i>
NOM ARRIVALS									
2012-13	152 632	119 248	92 797	22 580	74 380	3 917	7 841	8 692	482 090
2013-14	155 532	122 254	83 795	23 617	60 028	4 190	6 264	8 987	464 675
2014-15	160 914	128 172	78 976	23 278	53 287	4 207	6 899	9 518	465 253
2015-16	170 893	140 218	83 171	23 405	51 541	4 209	6 368	9 466	489 277
2016-17	198 296	159 626	87 821	23 819	48 641	4 703	6 904	10 328	540 152
2017-18	188 701	160 078	86 412	24 321	45 505	4 921	4 971	10 752	525 699
2012	144 955	115 987	94 893	22 737	79 311	3 860	7 492	9 116	478 354
2013	157 157	121 652	88 571	23 699	67 446	4 151	7 251	8 753	478 684
2014	156 987	124 311	79 943	22 807	55 314	4 233	5 847	9 310	458 757
2015	164 226	132 711	79 916	23 551	52 465	4 037	6 880	9 457	473 247
2016	186 747	150 754	86 130	23 993	50 616	4 606	6 794	10 001	519 653
2017	193 252	159 120	86 744	23 916	46 684	4 866	5 759	10 319	530 686
2016									
June	37 589	30 169	18 972	4 988	10 679	828	1 937	1 676	106 840
September	53 495	42 122	23 187	6 609	13 735	1 124	1 988	2 981	145 245
December	48 158	37 423	21 460	5 584	11 722	1 320	1 436	2 335	129 443
2017									
March	56 158	48 179	23 966	7 028	13 547	1 417	1 581	3 257	155 136
June	40 485	31 902	19 208	4 598	9 637	842	1 899	1 755	110 328
September	52 634	42 843	23 824	6 598	12 820	1 452	1 299	3 103	144 584
December	43 975	36 196	19 746	5 692	10 680	1 155	980	2 204	120 638
2018									
March	53 164	48 764	23 474	7 281	12 581	1 336	1 145	3 386	151 138
June	38 928	32 275	19 368	4 750	9 424	978	1 547	2 059	109 339
NOM DEPARTURES									
2012-13	85 869	60 214	50 966	10 902	32 242	2 303	3 487	5 777	251 761
2013-14	88 540	65 348	56 578	11 977	41 278	2 389	4 512	6 272	276 897
2014-15	90 605	67 478	58 542	12 126	39 216	2 684	4 545	6 022	281 220
2015-16	90 886	68 003	58 219	12 122	39 920	2 438	5 320	6 136	283 044
2016-17	92 794	68 383	53 746	11 644	36 632	2 359	5 059	6 180	276 801
2017-18	99 865	75 935	56 784	11 679	32 011	2 446	4 171	6 015	288 965
2012	81 820	57 234	47 629	10 863	29 346	2 278	3 373	5 561	238 106
2013	89 574	63 149	55 109	11 565	38 385	2 360	4 058	6 105	270 305
2014	88 635	65 918	56 910	11 833	39 802	2 508	4 706	6 097	276 412
2015	91 388	68 520	60 436	12 300	39 724	2 624	5 336	6 187	286 517
2016	90 545	67 846	53 703	11 886	38 653	2 329	4 707	6 154	275 824
2017	99 189	73 276	58 476	11 681	33 817	2 368	4 625	5 925	289 403
2016									
June	21 338	15 677	11 715	2 461	9 323	565	958	1 237	63 274
September	23 369	17 605	13 834	3 191	9 932	570	1 428	1 659	71 588
December	24 388	18 318	15 517	3 320	10 280	631	1 503	1 892	75 850
2017									
March	23 107	16 384	12 596	2 809	8 406	589	1 147	1 327	66 367
June	21 930	16 076	11 799	2 324	8 014	569	981	1 302	62 996
September	25 481	19 188	15 824	3 060	8 415	569	1 245	1 532	75 343
December	28 671	21 628	18 257	3 488	8 982	641	1 252	1 764	84 697
2018									
March	23 232	17 796	11 832	2 680	7 495	610	805	1 327	65 783
June	22 481	17 323	10 871	2 451	7 119	626	869	1 392	63 142

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

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>(b)
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
2012-13	66 763	59 034	41 831	11 678	42 138	1 614	4 354	2 915	230 329
2013-14	66 992	56 906	27 217	11 640	18 750	1 801	1 752	2 715	187 778
2014-15	70 309	60 694	20 434	11 152	14 071	1 523	2 354	3 496	184 033
2015-16	80 007	72 215	24 952	11 283	11 621	1 771	1 048	3 330	206 233
2016-17	105 502	91 243	34 075	12 175	12 009	2 344	1 845	4 148	263 351
2017-18	88 836	84 143	29 628	12 642	13 494	2 475	800	4 737	236 734
2012	63 135	58 753	47 264	11 874	49 965	1 582	4 119	3 555	240 248
2013	67 583	58 503	33 462	12 134	29 061	1 791	3 193	2 648	208 379
2014	68 352	58 393	23 033	10 974	15 512	1 725	1 141	3 213	182 345
2015	72 838	64 191	19 480	11 251	12 741	1 413	1 544	3 270	186 730
2016	96 202	82 908	32 427	12 107	11 963	2 277	2 087	3 847	243 829
2017	94 063	85 844	28 268	12 235	12 867	2 498	1 134	4 394	241 283
2016									
June	16 251	14 492	7 257	2 527	1 356	263	979	439	43 566
September	30 126	24 517	9 353	3 418	3 803	554	560	1 322	73 657
December	23 770	19 105	5 943	2 264	1 442	689	-67	443	53 593
2017									
March	33 051	31 795	11 370	4 219	5 141	828	434	1 930	88 769
June	18 555	15 826	7 409	2 274	1 623	273	918	453	47 332
September	27 153	23 655	8 000	3 538	4 405	883	54	1 571	69 241
December	15 304	14 568	1 489	2 204	1 698	514	-272	440	35 941
2018									
March	29 932	30 968	11 642	4 601	5 086	726	340	2 059	85 355
June	16 447	14 952	8 497	2 299	2 305	352	678	667	46 197

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

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia(b)</i>
INTERSTATE ARRIVALS									
2012-13	82 993	71 074	87 632	21 407	37 483	10 985	15 657	18 139	345 445
2013-14	91 286	75 497	89 424	22 645	33 704	11 517	15 112	18 502	357 780
2014-15	88 111	74 310	85 512	21 209	30 362	11 210	14 573	18 651	344 011
2015-16	94 097	84 236	94 035	21 826	29 001	12 357	15 363	20 701	371 885
2016-17	94 468	86 650	98 413	21 996	26 669	13 009	14 094	21 352	376 651
2017-18	96 034	88 561	105 938	23 738	28 189	14 204	13 856	22 161	392 681
2012	80 990	67 365	87 032	21 176	38 332	10 668	15 358	18 365	339 390
2013	89 231	74 669	90 798	22 399	36 386	11 620	15 725	19 241	360 148
2014	88 129	73 951	85 417	21 707	31 558	10 815	14 779	17 531	343 975
2015	90 858	78 255	88 883	21 386	29 540	11 832	14 858	19 642	355 382
2016	96 317	87 680	97 892	22 082	28 110	12 857	15 109	21 416	381 655
2017	95 558	87 874	103 595	22 918	27 449	13 561	14 057	21 924	386 936
2016									
June	25 215	23 065	25 424	5 824	7 488	3 516	4 037	5 437	100 101
September	20 575	17 731	20 769	4 570	5 844	2 680	3 157	4 266	79 592
December	26 806	25 342	27 785	6 124	7 393	3 614	3 973	6 272	107 309
2017									
March	23 307	21 788	24 564	5 639	6 583	3 196	3 453	5 505	94 035
June	23 780	21 789	25 295	5 663	6 849	3 519	3 511	5 309	95 715
September	21 659	19 112	23 049	5 118	6 108	3 065	3 100	4 468	85 679
December	26 812	25 185	30 687	6 498	7 909	3 781	3 993	6 642	111 507
2018									
March	23 892	22 156	26 155	6 155	7 033	3 710	3 452	5 682	98 235
June	23 671	22 108	26 047	5 967	7 139	3 648	3 311	5 369	97 260
INTERSTATE DEPARTURES									
2012-13	97 638	64 654	78 758	26 168	31 807	12 271	16 138	17 937	345 445
2013-14	98 037	65 758	83 130	26 535	35 428	11 952	17 533	19 314	357 780
2014-15	94 887	63 231	78 651	25 779	34 640	11 083	16 914	18 754	344 011
2015-16	105 636	66 597	82 049	29 038	39 011	11 597	17 392	20 318	371 885
2016-17	109 629	68 457	80 618	28 774	40 603	11 487	16 961	20 122	376 651
2017-18	117 706	74 245	81 240	28 889	39 489	11 822	17 687	21 603	392 681
2012	97 912	64 117	76 107	24 992	30 228	12 443	15 739	17 749	339 390
2013	100 551	66 073	83 372	27 144	34 277	12 380	17 261	19 011	360 148
2014	93 711	63 710	79 238	25 364	34 545	11 439	17 218	18 662	343 975
2015	99 761	64 310	80 142	27 140	36 140	11 213	16 939	19 617	355 382
2016	109 364	68 741	82 855	29 828	41 243	11 630	17 592	20 225	381 655
2017	114 857	71 488	81 085	28 989	40 267	11 678	17 320	21 252	386 936
2016									
June	28 355	17 886	21 994	7 927	10 911	3 126	4 530	5 285	100 101
September	22 967	14 576	17 277	5 926	8 730	2 430	3 564	4 122	79 592
December	31 059	19 339	22 857	8 546	11 706	3 267	4 944	5 591	107 309
2017									
March	27 688	16 554	20 356	7 122	9 981	2 759	4 375	5 200	94 035
June	27 915	17 988	20 128	7 180	10 186	3 031	4 078	5 209	95 715
September	25 645	16 182	17 647	6 422	8 848	2 523	3 756	4 656	85 679
December	33 609	20 764	22 954	8 265	11 252	3 365	5 111	6 187	111 507
2018									
March	29 480	18 209	20 453	7 246	9 653	2 960	4 674	5 560	98 235
June	28 972	19 090	20 186	6 956	9 736	2 974	4 146	5 200	97 260

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

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia(b)</i>
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION									
2012-13	-14 645	6 420	8 874	-4 761	5 676	-1 286	-481	202	..
2013-14	-6 751	9 739	6 294	-3 890	-1 724	-435	-2 421	-812	..
2014-15	-6 776	11 079	6 861	-4 570	-4 278	127	-2 341	-103	..
2015-16	-11 539	17 639	11 986	-7 212	-10 010	760	-2 029	383	..
2016-17	-15 161	18 193	17 795	-6 778	-13 934	1 522	-2 867	1 230	..
2017-18	-21 672	14 316	24 698	-5 151	-11 300	2 382	-3 831	558	..
2012	-16 922	3 248	10 925	-3 816	8 104	-1 775	-381	616	..
2013	-11 320	8 596	7 426	-4 745	2 109	-760	-1 536	230	..
2014	-5 582	10 241	6 179	-3 657	-2 987	-624	-2 439	-1 131	..
2015	-8 903	13 945	8 741	-5 754	-6 600	619	-2 081	25	..
2016	-13 047	18 939	15 037	-7 746	-13 133	1 227	-2 483	1 191	..
2017	-19 299	16 386	22 510	-6 071	-12 818	1 883	-3 263	672	..
2016									
June	-3 140	5 179	3 430	-2 103	-3 423	390	-493	152	..
September	-2 392	3 155	3 492	-1 356	-2 886	250	-407	144	..
December	-4 253	6 003	4 928	-2 422	-4 313	347	-971	681	..
2017									
March	-4 381	5 234	4 208	-1 483	-3 398	437	-922	305	..
June	-4 135	3 801	5 167	-1 517	-3 337	488	-567	100	..
September	-3 986	2 930	5 402	-1 304	-2 740	542	-656	-188	..
December	-6 797	4 421	7 733	-1 767	-3 343	416	-1 118	455	..
2018									
March	-5 588	3 947	5 702	-1 091	-2 620	750	-1 222	122	..
June	-5 301	3 018	5 861	-989	-2 597	674	-835	169	..

.. not applicable

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

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

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
GREATER CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES A(c)									
2017	5 132.4	4 843.8	2 413.5	1 334.2	2 039.0	229.1	148.9	..	..
2026	6 206.2	6 091.3	2 942.6	1 454.1	2 337.8	260.9	168.5	..	..
2036	7 380.0	7 520.8	3 596.4	1 605.3	2 799.0	297.1	195.1	..	..
2046	8 585.6	9 003.1	4 278.4	1 753.4	3 284.6	332.1	224.5	..	..
2056	9 861.8	10 565.8	5 000.7	1 905.0	3 791.7	368.1	257.7	..	..
2066	11 240.9	12 235.5	5 782.3	2 068.6	4 330.5	406.8	295.5	..	..
TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES A(c)									
2017	7 867.1	6 320.3	4 928.4	1 723.7	2 574.8	522.3	247.7	412.0	24 600.8
2026	9 148.6	7 748.7	5 821.4	1 850.4	2 887.3	568.1	267.0	500.1	28 796.2
2036	10 513.9	9 363.3	6 928.7	2 002.7	3 370.0	616.3	292.7	601.1	33 693.4
2046	11 864.7	10 999.9	8 048.1	2 142.2	3 867.4	657.5	320.2	706.3	38 611.0
2056	13 273.9	12 707.7	9 214.6	2 282.3	4 380.9	698.9	351.1	818.0	43 731.9
2066	14 795.7	14 524.8	10 468.5	2 436.8	4 926.2	744.5	386.4	938.8	49 226.1
GREATER CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES B(d)									
2017	5 132.4	4 843.8	2 413.5	1 334.2	2 039.0	229.1	148.9	..	..
2026	6 103.4	5 948.6	2 882.0	1 441.5	2 332.3	255.2	172.3	..	..
2036	7 031.9	7 026.1	3 374.7	1 557.6	2 759.1	276.4	207.6	..	..
2046	7 927.8	8 074.2	3 857.8	1 658.5	3 187.5	293.3	246.0	..	..
2056	8 830.8	9 125.8	4 343.0	1 753.0	3 615.0	308.8	287.7	..	..
2066	9 748.4	10 178.3	4 836.7	1 848.0	4 045.2	323.7	332.8	..	..
TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES B(d)									
2017	7 867.1	6 320.3	4 928.4	1 723.7	2 574.8	522.3	247.7	412.0	24 600.8
2026	9 038.1	7 573.0	5 705.7	1 840.2	2 893.4	556.3	273.7	487.2	28 372.3
2036	10 133.3	8 750.8	6 509.2	1 958.5	3 370.1	573.6	312.1	559.8	32 172.1
2046	11 131.2	9 855.7	7 257.4	2 050.0	3 838.5	578.5	351.9	630.3	35 698.0
2056	12 106.4	10 946.0	7 986.2	2 131.0	4 299.1	579.4	394.0	701.8	39 148.1
2066	13 088.1	12 030.2	8 718.4	2 213.7	4 760.0	580.5	438.6	774.7	42 608.3
GREATER CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES C(e)									
2017	5 132.4	4 843.8	2 413.5	1 334.2	2 039.0	229.1	148.9	..	..
2026	6 001.8	5 815.2	2 831.4	1 428.5	2 316.2	249.6	176.1	..	..
2036	6 708.2	6 588.1	3 198.0	1 512.8	2 689.6	257.7	219.7	..	..
2046	7 346.9	7 288.9	3 535.7	1 576.8	3 051.4	260.4	265.6	..	..
2056	7 954.5	7 952.3	3 854.7	1 628.4	3 397.8	260.5	313.1	..	..
2066	8 522.5	8 560.1	4 153.3	1 672.4	3 726.2	258.9	361.2	..	..
TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES C(e)									
2017	7 867.1	6 320.3	4 928.4	1 723.7	2 574.8	522.3	247.7	412.0	24 600.8
2026	8 928.9	7 410.2	5 613.6	1 827.3	2 883.5	545.0	278.8	474.7	27 966.7
2036	9 787.1	8 216.9	6 189.8	1 915.3	3 320.3	535.4	330.0	515.8	30 815.4
2046	10 509.4	8 903.9	6 680.0	1 971.1	3 735.3	511.7	382.6	550.9	33 249.5
2056	11 161.4	9 530.8	7 114.8	2 009.3	4 125.9	482.7	436.2	583.3	35 448.7
2066	11 753.8	10 091.1	7 507.1	2 039.8	4 492.9	452.7	489.9	612.5	37 443.8

.. not applicable

(a) Uses preliminary estimated resident population at June 2017 as the base population — see Explanatory Notes 24–28. For further information see Population Projections, Australia, 2017 (base) – 2066 (cat. no. 3222.0).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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PROJECTIONS, SERIES B — PERSONS (d)

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

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PROJECTIONS, SERIES C — PERSONS (e)

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

(a) Uses final rebased estimates at June 2011 as the base population — see Explanatory Note 29. For further information see *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0).

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

(c) Series A assumes: constant fertility rates; high increase in paternity rates and life expectancy at birth; constant levels of interstate migration; and zero net overseas migration — see Explanatory Note 31.

(d) Series B assumes: small decrease in fertility rates; medium increase in paternity rates and life expectancy at birth; constant levels of interstate migration; and zero net overseas migration — see Explanatory Note 32.

(e) Series C assumes: a medium decrease in fertility rates; constant paternity rates; low increase in life expectancy at birth; constant levels of interstate migration; and zero net overseas migration — see Explanatory Note 33.

	2011	2016
CAPITAL CITIES		
Sydney	1 658 417	1 795 501
Melbourne	1 541 070	1 739 909
Brisbane	787 073	862 875
Adelaide	504 385	534 668
Perth	684 797	769 344
Hobart	88 138	93 935
Darwin	45 217	50 332
BALANCE OF STATE/TERRITORY		
Balance of New South Wales	1 031 094	1 099 975
Balance of Victoria	557 721	602 189
Balance of Queensland	891 933	973 696
Balance of South Australia	156 076	164 592
Balance of Western Australia	189 323	204 868
Balance of Tasmania	119 403	125 651
Balance of Northern Territory	25 494	27 881
TOTAL		
New South Wales	2 689 511	2 895 476
Victoria	2 098 791	2 342 098
Queensland	1 679 006	1 836 571
South Australia	660 461	699 260
Western Australia	874 120	974 212
Tasmania	207 541	219 586
Northern Territory	70 711	78 203
Australian Capital Territory	139 072	157 697
Australia(b)	8 419 972	9 204 635

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Method of estimation

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

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

Status of quarterly ERP data

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, as at 20 December 2018

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

Natural increase: births and deaths

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

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

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

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

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

- June 2018: Northern Territory. In early 2018, the NT Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages identified a processing issue that had resulted in additional delays to the registration of some births. These births have now been processed. This has resulted in approximately 80 additional birth registrations being included in the June 2018 ERP and an additional 49 births being added across the three previous quarters.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Natural increase: births and deaths continued

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

Overseas migration

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

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

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

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

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

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

Diplomatic personnel

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Diplomatic personnel continued

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

Interstate migration

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

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

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

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

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

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

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

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

25 The ERP at June 2017 based to the 2016 Census is the base for the projections series. Projections off the 2016 Census based ERP were released on 22 November 2018 in *Population Projections, Australia, 2017 (base) to 2066* (cat. no. 3222.0). The three series presented in this release, and their assumptions are as follows:

26 Series A – assumes the total fertility rate (TFR) will reach 1.95 babies per woman by 2027 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will experience continued improvement until 2065–66, reaching 87.7 years for males and 89.2 years for females, NOM will increase to 275,000 people per year by 2026–27 and remain constant thereafter, and relatively large net interstate migration gains for some states and territories, corresponding to relatively large losses for other states and territories.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

continued

27 Series B – assumes the TFR will remain steady at 1.8 babies per woman to 2027 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will experience declining improvement, reaching 83.0 years for males and 86.0 years for females by 2065–66, NOM will increase to 225,000 people per year by 2026–27 and remain constant thereafter, and medium net interstate migration gains for some states and territories, and medium losses for others.

28 Series C – assumes the TFR will decline to 1.65 babies per woman by 2027 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will experience declining improvement, reaching 83.0 years for males and 86.0 years for females by 2065–66, NOM will decrease to 175,000 people per year by 2026–27 and then remain constant thereafter, and relatively small net interstate migration gains for some states and territories and small losses for others.

ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

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

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

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

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

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

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

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

CONFIDENTIALITY

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

CONFIDENTIALITY *continued*

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

ROUNDING

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

USE OF POPULATION ESTIMATES IN REPORTING

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

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

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

TECHNICAL NOTE RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

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

Release date	Product	Contents
RECENT RELEASES		
26/09/2018	Deaths, Australia, 2017 (cat. no. 3302.0)	Deaths data for Australia, states and territories.
26/09/2018	Causes of Death, Australia, 2017 (cat. no. 3303.0)	Cause of death data for Australia, states and territories.
28/09/2018	Regional Population by Age and Sex, Australia, 2017 (cat. no. 3235.0)	Age/sex population estimates for all sub-state regions as at June 2017.
17/10/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Aug 2018 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
30/10/2018	Life Tables, State, Territories, Australia, 2015-2017 (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001)	State, territory and Australia life tables for the period 2015-2017.
19/11/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Sep 2018 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
22/11/2018	Population Projections, Australia, 2017 to 2066 (cat. no. 3222.0)	Population projections for states and territories and capital cities/balance of states, based on 2017 ERP using the 2016 Census.
29/11/2018	Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2015-2017 (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003)	Life tables and life expectancy estimates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, 2015-2017.
11/12/2018	Births, Australia, 2017 (cat. no. 3301.0)	Births data for Australia, states and territories, and sub-state for 2017.
17/12/2018	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Oct 2018 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
20/12/2018	Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun qtr 2018 (cat. no. 3101.0)	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, and interstate and overseas migration data.
UPCOMING RELEASES		
18/01/2019	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Nov 2018 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
19/02/2019	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Dec 2018 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
14/03/2019	Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2016 to 2041 (cat. no. 3236.0)	Household and Family projections.
15/03/2019	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Jan 2019 (cat. no. 3401.0)	Monthly overseas arrivals and departures data.
21/03/2019	Australian Demographic Statistics, Sep qtr 2018 (cat. no. 3101.0)	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, and interstate and overseas migration data.
27/03/2019	Regional Population Growth, Australia 2017-2018 (cat. no. 3218.0)	Population estimates for all sub-state regions as at June 2018.
07/2019	Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (cat. no. 3238.0)	Estimates and projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons.
OTHER		
various	ABS.Stat	An interactive, free online tool that presents demographic data in a searchable, flexible and dynamic way. (http://stat.abs.gov.au/).

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P_t = the estimated resident population at time point t

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

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

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

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

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

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

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