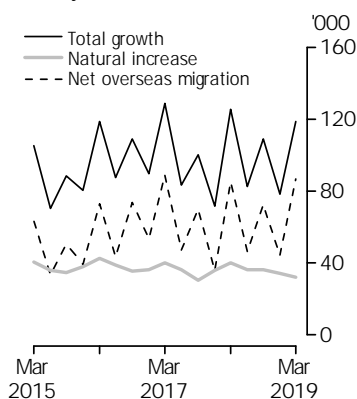


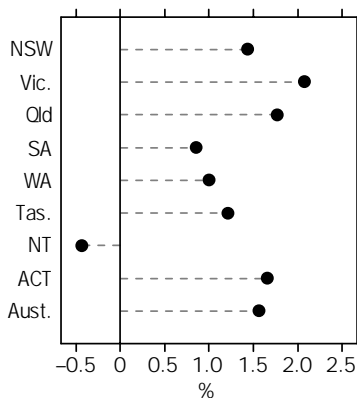
AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 19 SEP 2019

Population growth
Quarterly



Population Growth Rate
Year ended 31 March 2019



INQUIRIES

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

KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Mar qtr 2019 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	8 071.1	114.1	1.4
Victoria	6 566.2	133.5	2.1
Queensland	5 076.5	88.1	1.8
South Australia	1 748.6	14.8	0.9
Western Australia	2 615.8	26.0	1.0
Tasmania	533.3	6.4	1.2
Northern Territory	245.6	-1.1	-0.4
Australian Capital Territory	425.7	6.9	1.7
Australia^(a)	25 287.4	388.8	1.6

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

KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 March 2019 was 25,287,400 people. This is an increase of 388,800 people since 31 March 2018, and 118,600 people since 31 December 2018.
- The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2019 (139,100 people) was 2.2%, or 3,200 people lower than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 March 2018 (142,300 people).
- The preliminary estimate of net overseas migration (NOM) for the year ended 31 March 2019 (249,700 people) was 4.9%, or 11,700 people higher than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 31 March 2018 (238,000 people).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.6% during the year ended 31 March 2019.
- Natural increase and NOM contributed 35.8% and 64.2% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 31 March 2019.
- All states and territories, except the Northern Territory, recorded positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2019.
- Victoria recorded the highest growth rate of all states and territories at 2.1%. The Northern Territory recorded the lowest growth rate at -0.4%.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
June 2019	19 December 2019
September 2019	19 March 2020
December 2019	18 June 2020
March 2020	24 September 2020
June 2020	17 December 2020
September 2020	18 March 2021



CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031 (cat. no. 3238.0) was released on the 11th July 2019. Table 16, Projected Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, States and territories, in this publication has been updated accordingly.

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031 (cat. no. 3238.0) – released 11th July 2019

Regional Population by Age and Sex, Australia, 2018 (cat. no. 3235.0) – released 29th August 2019

Deaths, Australia, 2018 (cat. no. 3302.0) – to be released 25th September 2019

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

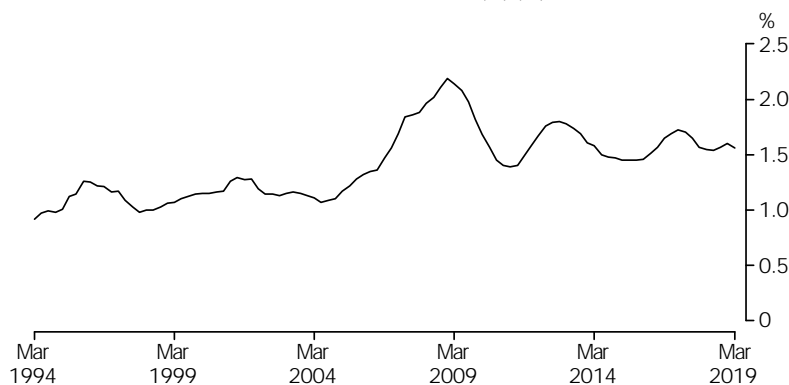
ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2019

AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 March 2019 was 25,287,400 people. This is an increase of 388,800 people since 31 March 2018 and 118,600 people since 31 December 2018.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 31 March 2019 was 1.6%.

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



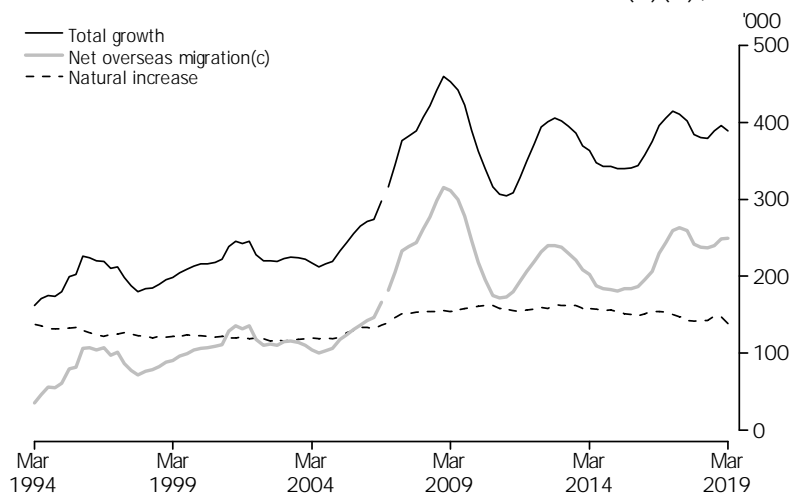
(a) Annual growth calculated at the end of each quarter.
 (b) All data to June 2016 is final. Estimates thereafter are preliminary.

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 31 March 2019 was higher from NOM (64.2%) than from natural increase (35.8%).

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

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Natural Increase

The preliminary estimate of natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2019 was 139,100 people, a decrease of 2.2%, or 3,200 people, compared with natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2018 (142,300 people).

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 31 March 2019 (298,100 births) was lower by 6,900 births from the year ended 31 March 2018 (305,000 births).

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 31 March 2019 (159,000 deaths) was lower by 3,800 deaths from the year ended 31 March 2018 (162,700 deaths).

Net Overseas Migration

For the year ended 31 March 2019, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate was 249,700 people. This was 4.9% (11,700 people) higher than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 31 March 2018 (238,000 people).

NOM arrivals increased by 1.4% (7,500 people) between the years ended 31 March 2018 (527,200 people) and 31 March 2019 (534,700 people).

NOM departures decreased by 1.4% (4,200 people) between the years ended 31 March 2018 (289,200 people) and 31 March 2019 (285,100 people).

The preliminary NOM estimate for the March quarter 2019 (86,600 people) was 1.7% (1,500 people) higher than the March quarter 2018 (85,100 people).

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 (NIM).

Although majority of states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2019, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

For the year ended 31 March 2019, natural increase was the major contributor to population change in 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, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory.

NIM 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 31 March 2019 decreased in most of the states and territories.

The largest percentage decrease was recorded in Victoria at 8.9%, see explanatory note 11. This was followed by Western Australia (4.5%), The Northern Territory (3.1%), Tasmania (0.7%), Queensland (0.5%) and South Australia (0.1%).

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Natural Increase continued

BIRTHS *continued*

The most significant increase was recorded in New South Wales at 2.1% followed by the Australian Capital Territory (1.4%).

For more information, see table 10.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 31 March 2019 decreased in most of the states and territories.

Tasmania recorded the largest percentage decrease at 6.8%. This was followed by Victoria (5.9%), New South Wales (1.8%), Queensland (1.4%) and South Australia (0.8%).

Increases were recorded in all remaining states, the largest being Western Australia at 2.8% followed by the Northern Territory (1.9%) and the Australian Capital Territory (1.8%).

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

NOM decreased the most in the Northern Territory (41.9%), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (16.6%) and New South Wales (1.7%).

The largest increase was in Western Australia (42.7%) followed by Queensland (27.9%), Tasmania (18.6%), South Australia (8.4%) and Victoria (0.5%). For more information, see table 13.

NOM ARRIVALS

The number of NOM arrivals for the year ended 31 March 2019 increased in Tasmania (14.7%), Queensland (4.2%), South Australia (4.0%), Western Australia (3.0%) and Victoria (2.5%).

The largest percentage decrease in NOM arrivals was recorded in the Northern Territory at 6.9%. This was followed by the Australian Capital Territory (4.2%) and New South Wales (1.2%). For more information, see table 13.

NOM DEPARTURES

Compared with the previous year, the number of NOM departures for the year ended 31 March 2019 increased in Tasmania (10.4%), Victoria (4.9%) the Australian Capital Territory (4.6%) and the Northern Territory (2.2%).

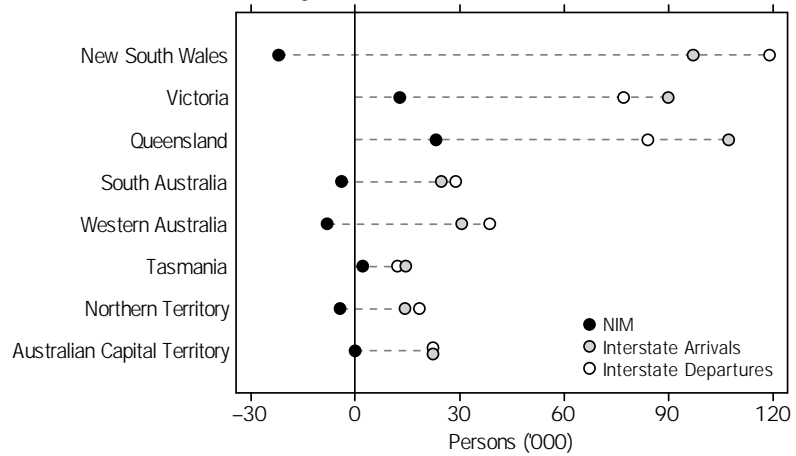
The largest percentage decrease was recorded in Western Australia at 10.6%. This was followed by Queensland (7.1%), South Australia (0.9%) and New South Wales (0.7%). For more information, see table 13.

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Net Interstate Migration

In the year ended 31 March 2019, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania recorded net interstate migration gains. Queensland had the highest net gain with 23,300 people. This was followed by Victoria (12,800 people) and Tasmania (2,300 people). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (22,000 people), Western Australia (8,000), the Northern Territory (4,300 people) and South Australia (4,000 people). The Australian Capital Territory experienced no net change. For more information, see table 14.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and Territories—Year ending March 2019



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)
MARCH QUARTER 2019									
Components of Population Change(b)									
Births	24 712	13 123	15 865	4 930	8 433	1 396	1 019	1 398	70 883
Deaths	13 968	8 016	8 080	3 250	3 635	1 105	313	497	38 871
Natural Increase	10 744	5 107	7 785	1 680	4 798	291	706	901	32 012
Net Interstate Migration	-5 686	3 518	5 175	-902	-1 142	482	-1 262	-183	..
Net Overseas Migration	28 504	31 709	11 895	4 938	6 335	1 044	468	1 679	86 569
Population									
Estimated Resident Population(c)	8 071 071	6 566 170	5 076 512	1 748 630	2 615 794	533 308	245 562	425 706	25 287 394
Growth	33 562	40 334	24 855	5 716	9 991	1 817	-88	2 397	118 581
Growth Rate (%)	0.42	0.62	0.49	0.33	0.38	0.34	-0.04	0.57	0.47
YEAR ENDED MARCH 2019									
Components of Population Change(b)									
Births	99 636	71 325	60 673	18 996	32 794	5 466	3 693	5 454	298 076
Deaths	54 133	37 296	31 095	13 841	14 903	4 368	1 153	2 161	158 973
Natural Increase	45 503	34 029	29 578	5 155	17 891	1 098	2 540	3 293	139 103
Net Interstate Migration	-21 995	12 780	23 269	-4 035	-8 025	2 254	-4 256	8	..
Net Overseas Migration	90 571	86 706	35 292	13 656	16 112	3 035	654	3 634	249 660
Population									
Estimated Resident Population(c)	8 071 071	6 566 170	5 076 512	1 748 630	2 615 794	533 308	245 562	425 706	25 287 394
Growth	114 079	133 515	88 139	14 776	25 978	6 387	-1 062	6 935	388 763
Growth Rate (%)	1.43	2.08	1.77	0.85	1.00	1.21	-0.43	1.66	1.56

.. 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 June 2018 to March 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	111 632	138 870	82 746	12 504	19 984	5 722	-332	8 329	379 466
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	118 030	142 218	79 251	11 094	18 855	5 159	675	8 385	383 666
2018	117 694	138 755	88 585	14 420	23 240	6 522	-1 208	7 435	395 463
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	32 595	35 799	19 138	3 189	5 571	1 447	48	2 245	100 022
December	19 284	29 676	16 305	1 382	2 799	1 112	-707	1 604	71 468
2018									
March	37 177	45 574	25 301	5 360	7 253	1 952	-234	2 897	125 281
June	22 576	27 821	22 002	2 573	4 361	1 211	561	1 583	82 695
September	35 499	37 025	21 925	4 325	7 227	1 702	-168	1 518	109 057
December	22 442	28 335	19 357	2 162	4 399	1 657	-1 367	1 437	78 430
2019									
March	33 562	40 334	24 855	5 716	9 991	1 817	-88	2 397	118 581
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	1.42	2.20	1.68	0.73	0.78	1.10	-0.13	2.02	1.54
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	1.51	2.28	1.62	0.65	0.74	0.99	0.27	2.06	1.57
2018	1.49	2.17	1.78	0.83	0.90	1.24	-0.49	1.79	1.60
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	0.41	0.57	0.39	0.18	0.22	0.28	0.02	0.54	0.41
December	0.24	0.47	0.33	0.08	0.11	0.21	-0.29	0.39	0.29
2018									
March	0.47	0.71	0.51	0.31	0.28	0.37	-0.09	0.70	0.51
June	0.28	0.43	0.44	0.15	0.17	0.23	0.23	0.38	0.33
September	0.44	0.57	0.44	0.25	0.28	0.32	-0.07	0.36	0.44
December	0.28	0.44	0.38	0.12	0.17	0.31	-0.55	0.34	0.31
2019									
March	0.42	0.62	0.49	0.33	0.38	0.34	-0.04	0.57	0.47

(a) Estimates of total population growth prior to September 2016 are final. From September 2016 to March 2018 they are revised. Growth estimates for June 2018 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)		
	1999	2009	2019	1999	2009	2019
	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%
.....						
Australia—at 31 March						
New South Wales	6 360 552	7 032 423	8 071 071	33.9	32.6	31.9
Victoria	4 645 152	5 347 672	6 566 170	24.7	24.8	26.0
Queensland	3 442 196	4 305 605	5 076 512	18.3	19.9	20.1
South Australia	1 489 729	1 604 142	1 748 630	7.9	7.4	6.9
Western Australia	1 848 303	2 228 317	2 615 794	9.8	10.3	10.3
Tasmania	473 189	503 431	533 308	2.5	2.3	2.1
Northern Territory	195 251	223 922	245 562	1.0	1.0	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	313 466	353 351	425 706	1.7	1.6	1.7
Other Territories						
Jervis Bay Territory	554	366	398	0.0	0.0	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 561	1 881	1 945	0.0	0.0	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	572	566	552	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norfolk Island	..	..	1 746	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Other Territories	2 687	2 813	4 641	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Australia(a)	18 770 525	21 601 676	25 287 394	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) Estimates at March 2019 are preliminary and are subject to revisions – see Explanatory Note 7.

(b) Percentage of the population of Total Australia.

(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(a), Major population regions

Population region				CHANGE		ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	
	2013	2017	2018	2013–2018	2017–2018	2013–2018(b)	2017–2018
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
GREATER CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL AREAS (c)							
Greater Sydney	4 757 364	5 136 919	5 230 330	472 966	93 411	1.91	1.82
Greater Melbourne	4 370 067	4 843 928	4 963 349	593 282	119 421	2.58	2.47
Greater Brisbane	2 241 944	2 412 517	2 462 637	220 693	50 120	1.90	2.08
Greater Adelaide	1 289 696	1 334 438	1 345 777	56 081	11 339	0.85	0.85
Greater Perth	1 943 855	2 037 902	2 059 484	115 629	21 582	1.16	1.06
Greater Hobart	219 315	229 260	232 606	13 291	3 346	1.18	1.46
Greater Darwin	138 471	148 919	148 564	10 093	-355	1.42	-0.24
Australian Capital Territory	383 257	412 025	420 960	37 703	8 935	1.89	2.17
SIGNIFICANT URBAN AREAS (c)							
Sydney	4 382 032	4 745 573	4 835 206	453 174	89 633	1.99	1.89
Melbourne	4 216 425	4 670 641	4 784 608	568 183	113 967	2.56	2.44
Brisbane	2 166 883	2 330 980	2 379 724	212 841	48 744	1.89	2.09
Perth	1 911 697	1 999 634	2 020 138	108 441	20 504	1.11	1.03
Adelaide	1 271 393	1 315 794	1 326 958	55 565	11 164	0.86	0.85
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	608 069	662 535	679 127	71 058	16 592	2.24	2.50
Newcastle - Maitland	462 602	480 756	486 704	24 102	5 948	1.02	1.24
Canberra - Queanbeyan	420 363	449 012	457 563	37 200	8 551	1.71	1.90
Central Coast	319 785	331 078	333 627	13 842	2 549	0.85	0.77
Sunshine Coast	296 079	325 035	333 436	37 357	8 401	2.40	2.58
Wollongong	286 017	298 633	302 739	16 722	4 106	1.14	1.37
Geelong	236 535	261 185	268 277	31 742	7 092	2.55	2.72
Hobart	201 295	210 510	213 502	12 207	2 992	1.18	1.42
Townsville	173 600	179 780	180 820	7 220	1 040	0.82	0.58
Cairns	144 602	151 160	152 729	8 127	1 569	1.10	1.04
Toowoomba	130 089	135 284	136 861	6 772	1 577	1.02	1.17
Darwin	125 525	134 839	134 544	9 019	-295	1.40	-0.22
Ballarat	96 577	103 565	105 471	8 894	1 906	1.78	1.84
Bendigo	90 772	97 455	99 122	8 350	1 667	1.78	1.71
Albury - Wodonga	86 564	92 251	93 603	7 039	1 352	1.58	1.47
Launceston	85 619	86 463	87 328	1 709	865	0.40	1.00
Mackay	81 450	80 079	80 148	-1 302	69	-0.32	0.09
Rockhampton	78 526	78 688	78 592	66	-96	0.02	-0.12
Bunbury	71 630	73 970	74 363	2 733	393	0.75	0.53
Coffs Harbour	67 926	70 914	71 822	3 896	908	1.12	1.28
Bundaberg	70 166	70 472	70 921	755	449	0.21	0.64
Melton	54 186	65 309	68 765	14 579	3 456	4.88	5.29
Wagga Wagga	54 651	56 095	56 442	1 791	347	0.65	0.62
Hervey Bay	51 242	53 720	54 674	3 432	954	1.31	1.78
Mildura - Wentworth	49 677	51 515	51 903	2 226	388	0.88	0.75
Shepparton - Mooropna	48 988	51 171	51 631	2 643	460	1.06	0.90
Port Macquarie	44 478	47 119	47 973	3 495	854	1.52	1.81
Gladstone - Tannum Sands	44 657	44 865	45 130	473	265	0.21	0.59
Tamworth	40 864	42 418	42 872	2 008	454	0.96	1.07
Traralgon - Morwell	40 954	41 675	41 984	1 030	309	0.50	0.74
Orange	38 585	39 963	40 493	1 908	530	0.97	1.33
Bowral - Mittagong	36 956	39 229	39 887	2 931	658	1.54	1.68
Busselton	34 626	38 366	38 921	4 295	555	2.37	1.45
Dubbo	35 867	37 713	38 392	2 525	679	1.37	1.80
Warragul - Drouin	32 313	36 696	37 928	5 615	1 232	3.26	3.36

(a) Estimates to June 2016 are final. Estimates at June 2018 are preliminary and are subject to revisions. Based on data published in Regional Population Growth, Australia 2017-18 (cat. no. 3218.0) released 27 March 2019.

(b) Average annual growth rate.

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

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES (b)									
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	3 959 350	3 197 002	2 479 566	857 846	1 296 752	261 350	128 088	207 961	12 390 406
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	3 927 651	3 158 916	2 457 067	853 964	1 291 759	259 847	127 896	205 860	12 285 452
2018	3 988 751	3 230 763	2 498 314	861 053	1 302 048	262 991	126 952	209 362	12 482 737
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	3 917 556	3 143 734	2 450 252	853 450	1 290 924	259 266	128 408	205 228	12 251 305
December	3 927 651	3 158 916	2 457 067	853 964	1 291 759	259 847	127 896	205 860	12 285 452
2018									
March	3 947 285	3 182 283	2 469 205	856 620	1 295 056	260 738	127 631	207 210	12 348 522
June	3 959 350	3 197 002	2 479 566	857 846	1 296 752	261 350	128 088	207 961	12 390 406
September	3 977 600	3 216 297	2 489 799	860 099	1 300 094	262 272	127 891	208 632	12 445 179
December	3 988 751	3 230 763	2 498 314	861 053	1 302 048	262 991	126 952	209 362	12 482 737
2019									
March	4 006 085	3 251 535	2 510 388	863 885	1 306 882	263 913	126 878	210 447	12 542 521
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	4 020 218	3 263 474	2 530 809	878 581	1 297 425	266 782	119 097	212 393	12 590 920
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	3 992 164	3 228 165	2 506 005	874 530	1 290 804	265 122	118 962	210 014	12 487 898
2018	4 048 758	3 295 073	2 553 343	881 861	1 303 755	268 500	118 698	213 947	12 686 076
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	3 982 975	3 213 671	2 496 515	873 662	1 288 840	264 591	119 157	209 042	12 450 577
December	3 992 164	3 228 165	2 506 005	874 530	1 290 804	265 122	118 962	210 014	12 487 898
2018									
March	4 009 707	3 250 372	2 519 168	877 234	1 294 760	266 183	118 993	211 561	12 550 109
June	4 020 218	3 263 474	2 530 809	878 581	1 297 425	266 782	119 097	212 393	12 590 920
September	4 037 467	3 281 204	2 542 501	880 653	1 301 310	267 562	119 126	213 240	12 645 204
December	4 048 758	3 295 073	2 553 343	881 861	1 303 755	268 500	118 698	213 947	12 686 076
2019									
March	4 064 986	3 314 635	2 566 124	884 745	1 308 912	269 395	118 684	215 259	12 744 873

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

(b) Estimates prior to September 2016 are final. From September 2016 to March 2018 they are revised. Estimates from June 2018 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	7 979 568	6 460 476	5 010 375	1 736 427	2 594 177	528 132	247 185	420 354	24 981 326
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	7 919 815	6 387 081	4 963 072	1 728 494	2 582 563	524 969	246 858	415 874	24 773 350
2018	8 037 509	6 525 836	5 051 657	1 742 914	2 605 803	531 491	245 650	423 309	25 168 813
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	7 900 531	6 357 405	4 946 767	1 727 112	2 579 764	523 857	247 565	414 270	24 701 882
December	7 919 815	6 387 081	4 963 072	1 728 494	2 582 563	524 969	246 858	415 874	24 773 350
2018									
March	7 956 992	6 432 655	4 988 373	1 733 854	2 589 816	526 921	246 624	418 771	24 898 631
June	7 979 568	6 460 476	5 010 375	1 736 427	2 594 177	528 132	247 185	420 354	24 981 326
September	8 015 067	6 497 501	5 032 300	1 740 752	2 601 404	529 834	247 017	421 872	25 090 383
December	8 037 509	6 525 836	5 051 657	1 742 914	2 605 803	531 491	245 650	423 309	25 168 813
2019									
March	8 071 071	6 566 170	5 076 512	1 748 630	2 615 794	533 308	245 562	425 706	25 287 394

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

(b) Estimates prior to September 2016 are final. From September 2016 to March 2018 they are revised. Estimates from June 2018 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	256 185	209 138	162 651	51 638	88 849	15 191	9 582	14 583	807 927
5–9	261 066	207 733	172 060	54 039	87 998	16 521	9 395	14 416	823 391
10–14	246 051	192 974	167 780	51 725	83 107	16 609	8 517	12 370	779 267
15–19	243 132	192 987	160 374	52 809	78 581	16 414	7 944	12 621	764 975
20–24	281 986	246 977	172 776	59 256	86 085	16 668	9 396	17 205	890 479
25–29	303 140	257 549	180 029	58 156	95 783	16 207	12 024	17 136	940 179
30–34	293 946	250 345	171 774	57 788	101 803	15 493	12 158	17 379	920 868
35–39	275 253	228 086	164 032	54 388	94 217	14 673	10 223	16 555	857 615
40–44	252 619	205 756	158 214	52 338	85 921	14 741	9 020	14 489	793 258
45–49	256 416	208 551	167 741	56 838	89 808	17 075	8 891	13 958	819 460
50–54	235 084	189 393	152 063	54 783	81 654	16 539	7 928	11 956	749 576
55–59	240 771	185 966	151 285	56 159	78 461	18 576	7 307	11 322	750 053
60–64	213 631	163 860	132 432	50 670	67 922	17 433	5 789	9 413	661 325
65–69	189 738	144 588	121 073	46 266	59 303	16 178	4 352	8 235	589 906
70–74	162 959	122 190	103 110	39 453	48 185	13 748	2 819	6 841	499 410
75–79	109 463	83 812	67 059	26 580	31 761	9 004	1 605	4 291	333 653
80–84	72 882	56 471	41 349	18 117	20 375	5 692	694	2 797	218 407
85–89	43 062	33 240	22 729	11 009	11 377	3 125	317	1 577	126 456
90–94	17 826	13 974	8 853	4 675	4 556	1 181	98	645	51 816
95–99	3 790	3 099	1 964	1 011	918	257	28	159	11 228
100 and over	350	313	218	148	88	25	1	13	1 157
All ages	3 959 350	3 197 002	2 479 566	857 846	1 296 752	261 350	128 088	207 961	12 390 406
FEMALES									
0–4	243 019	197 163	154 215	48 735	84 197	14 280	8 963	13 587	764 281
5–9	247 217	196 640	164 227	51 235	83 851	15 514	8 942	13 347	781 101
10–14	231 886	182 226	158 586	49 560	79 194	15 476	7 966	11 572	736 601
15–19	228 879	184 124	152 543	50 201	75 361	15 203	7 185	12 016	725 629
20–24	268 441	232 118	170 770	56 192	81 123	15 149	7 928	17 451	849 246
25–29	300 271	257 140	182 118	57 666	94 738	15 996	11 561	17 550	937 132
30–34	298 850	256 865	178 852	58 875	102 174	15 977	11 818	18 088	941 642
35–39	275 991	229 793	169 563	55 026	92 731	15 468	9 794	16 590	865 093
40–44	254 032	207 826	163 984	52 083	84 679	15 478	8 353	14 259	800 827
45–49	267 076	220 404	176 040	58 415	89 581	18 120	8 188	14 346	852 360
50–54	244 759	199 199	159 283	56 412	81 905	17 746	7 473	12 422	779 356
55–59	250 072	194 832	157 972	58 381	79 682	19 546	6 831	11 902	779 396
60–64	225 863	174 928	138 962	53 470	70 756	18 053	5 238	10 255	697 698
65–69	198 016	154 476	124 188	49 319	61 157	16 771	3 760	9 157	616 990
70–74	168 320	129 793	104 363	42 276	48 776	14 081	2 303	7 519	517 516
75–79	120 729	93 222	71 245	30 293	34 671	9 653	1 407	4 972	366 257
80–84	89 912	70 188	48 622	22 375	25 084	6 838	767	3 543	267 367
85–89	62 527	48 472	32 569	16 087	16 513	4 508	408	2 223	183 325
90–94	33 442	25 677	17 125	8 952	8 535	2 234	170	1 218	97 358
95–99	9 975	7 384	4 950	2 694	2 473	631	36	331	28 477
100 and over	941	1 004	632	334	244	60	6	45	3 268
All ages	4 020 218	3 263 474	2 530 809	878 581	1 297 425	266 782	119 097	212 393	12 590 920

(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	499 204	406 301	316 866	100 373	173 046	29 471	18 545	28 170	1 572 208
5–9	508 283	404 373	336 287	105 274	171 849	32 035	18 337	27 763	1 604 492
10–14	477 937	375 200	326 366	101 285	162 301	32 085	16 483	23 942	1 515 868
15–19	472 011	377 111	312 917	103 010	153 942	31 617	15 129	24 637	1 490 604
20–24	550 427	479 095	343 546	115 448	167 208	31 817	17 324	34 656	1 739 725
25–29	603 411	514 689	362 147	115 822	190 521	32 203	23 585	34 686	1 877 311
30–34	592 796	507 210	350 626	116 663	203 977	31 470	23 976	35 467	1 862 510
35–39	551 244	457 879	333 595	109 414	186 948	30 141	20 017	33 145	1 722 708
40–44	506 651	413 582	322 198	104 421	170 600	30 219	17 373	28 748	1 594 085
45–49	523 492	428 955	343 781	115 253	179 389	35 195	17 079	28 304	1 671 820
50–54	479 843	388 592	311 346	111 195	163 559	34 285	15 401	24 378	1 528 932
55–59	490 843	380 798	309 257	114 540	158 143	38 122	14 138	23 224	1 529 449
60–64	439 494	338 788	271 394	104 140	138 678	35 486	11 027	19 668	1 359 023
65–69	387 754	299 064	245 261	95 585	120 460	32 949	8 112	17 392	1 206 896
70–74	331 279	251 983	207 473	81 729	96 961	27 829	5 122	14 360	1 016 926
75–79	230 192	177 034	138 304	56 873	66 432	18 657	3 012	9 263	699 910
80–84	162 794	126 659	89 971	40 492	45 459	12 530	1 461	6 340	485 774
85–89	105 589	81 712	55 298	27 096	27 890	7 633	725	3 800	309 781
90–94	51 268	39 651	25 978	13 627	13 091	3 415	268	1 863	149 174
95–99	13 765	10 483	6 914	3 705	3 391	888	64	490	39 705
100 and over	1 291	1 317	850	482	332	85	7	58	4 425
All ages	7 979 568	6 460 476	5 010 375	1 736 427	2 594 177	528 132	247 185	420 354	24 981 326

(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	807 927	3.37	3.35	3.34	3.30	3.23
5–9	768 999	788 647	804 219	814 019	823 391	3.28	3.31	3.32	3.31	3.30
10–14	718 938	724 624	735 448	757 231	779 267	3.06	3.04	3.04	3.08	3.12
15–19	754 389	752 497	755 575	760 068	764 975	3.21	3.16	3.12	3.09	3.06
20–24	848 183	856 374	864 974	878 560	890 479	3.61	3.60	3.58	3.57	3.56
25–29	882 620	895 666	907 735	924 848	940 179	3.76	3.76	3.75	3.76	3.76
30–34	854 052	874 867	892 061	908 609	920 868	3.64	3.67	3.69	3.69	3.69
35–39	776 498	785 317	801 868	828 146	857 615	3.31	3.30	3.31	3.37	3.43
40–44	822 560	819 248	807 640	797 760	793 258	3.50	3.44	3.34	3.24	3.18
45–49	758 910	767 682	785 668	807 186	819 460	3.23	3.22	3.25	3.28	3.28
50–54	771 232	769 616	762 788	754 634	749 576	3.29	3.23	3.15	3.07	3.00
55–59	697 760	710 341	723 738	738 626	750 053	2.97	2.98	2.99	3.00	3.00
60–64	621 800	628 448	637 586	649 290	661 325	2.65	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.65
65–69	555 428	573 231	589 110	586 613	589 906	2.37	2.41	2.44	2.38	2.36
70–74	398 534	416 272	436 841	470 416	499 410	1.70	1.75	1.81	1.91	2.00
75–79	286 700	298 086	308 155	321 691	333 653	1.22	1.25	1.27	1.31	1.34
80–84	196 233	197 816	202 502	209 914	218 407	0.84	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.87
85–89	114 970	119 313	122 444	124 791	126 456	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.51	0.51
90–94	41 175	43 802	46 831	49 115	51 816	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21
95–99	6 966	8 018	9 227	10 274	11 228	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
100 and over	731	749	736	886	1 157	—	—	—	—	—
<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>12 390 406</i>	<i>49.70</i>	<i>49.66</i>	<i>49.62</i>	<i>49.61</i>	<i>49.60</i>
FEMALES										
0–4	750 223	755 529	765 733	767 901	764 281	3.20	3.17	3.17	3.12	3.06
5–9	727 801	747 615	763 062	772 832	781 101	3.10	3.14	3.15	3.14	3.13
10–14	682 553	686 064	696 242	716 032	736 601	2.91	2.88	2.88	2.91	2.95
15–19	716 320	717 359	719 579	722 532	725 629	3.05	3.01	2.97	2.94	2.90
20–24	813 450	819 905	829 100	840 528	849 246	3.47	3.44	3.43	3.42	3.40
25–29	873 565	890 360	906 561	924 383	937 132	3.72	3.74	3.75	3.76	3.75
30–34	850 497	877 424	902 024	924 450	941 642	3.62	3.68	3.73	3.76	3.77
35–39	778 551	787 641	805 594	833 090	865 093	3.32	3.31	3.33	3.39	3.46
40–44	840 987	835 962	819 136	806 253	800 827	3.58	3.51	3.39	3.28	3.21
45–49	780 988	794 148	819 262	841 317	852 360	3.33	3.33	3.39	3.42	3.41
50–54	790 402	790 311	785 688	781 080	779 356	3.37	3.32	3.25	3.17	3.12
55–59	719 662	735 291	752 177	767 806	779 396	3.07	3.09	3.11	3.12	3.12
60–64	641 390	653 717	667 305	682 744	697 698	2.73	2.74	2.76	2.78	2.79
65–69	562 692	583 148	603 963	606 859	616 990	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.47	2.47
70–74	415 752	434 039	453 355	487 686	517 516	1.77	1.82	1.87	1.98	2.07
75–79	321 960	332 446	343 045	355 451	366 257	1.37	1.40	1.42	1.44	1.47
80–84	250 715	250 321	252 601	259 289	267 367	1.07	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.07
85–89	179 773	181 531	182 965	182 945	183 325	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.74	0.73
90–94	87 172	90 705	93 274	95 436	97 358	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39
95–99	20 475	21 898	24 416	26 506	28 477	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11
100 and over	2 872	2 929	2 786	2 970	3 268	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>12 590 920</i>	<i>50.30</i>	<i>50.34</i>	<i>50.38</i>	<i>50.39</i>	<i>50.40</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	1 572 208	6.57	6.52	6.51	6.42	6.29
5–9	1 496 800	1 536 262	1 567 281	1 586 851	1 604 492	6.38	6.45	6.48	6.45	6.42
10–14	1 401 491	1 410 688	1 431 690	1 473 263	1 515 868	5.97	5.92	5.92	5.99	6.07
15–19	1 470 709	1 469 856	1 475 154	1 482 600	1 490 604	6.26	6.17	6.10	6.03	5.97
20–24	1 661 633	1 676 279	1 694 074	1 719 088	1 739 725	7.08	7.04	7.00	6.99	6.96
25–29	1 756 185	1 786 026	1 814 296	1 849 231	1 877 311	7.48	7.50	7.50	7.52	7.51
30–34	1 704 549	1 752 291	1 794 085	1 833 059	1 862 510	7.26	7.36	7.42	7.45	7.46
35–39	1 555 049	1 572 958	1 607 462	1 661 236	1 722 708	6.62	6.60	6.64	6.75	6.90
40–44	1 663 547	1 655 210	1 626 776	1 604 013	1 594 085	7.09	6.95	6.72	6.52	6.38
45–49	1 539 898	1 561 830	1 604 930	1 648 503	1 671 820	6.56	6.56	6.63	6.70	6.69
50–54	1 561 634	1 559 927	1 548 476	1 535 714	1 528 932	6.65	6.55	6.40	6.24	6.12
55–59	1 417 422	1 445 632	1 475 915	1 506 432	1 529 449	6.04	6.07	6.10	6.12	6.12
60–64	1 263 190	1 282 165	1 304 891	1 332 034	1 359 023	5.38	5.38	5.39	5.41	5.44
65–69	1 118 120	1 156 379	1 193 073	1 193 472	1 206 896	4.76	4.86	4.93	4.85	4.83
70–74	814 286	850 311	890 196	958 102	1 016 926	3.47	3.57	3.68	3.89	4.07
75–79	608 660	630 532	651 200	677 142	699 910	2.59	2.65	2.69	2.75	2.80
80–84	446 948	448 137	455 103	469 203	485 774	1.90	1.88	1.88	1.91	1.94
85–89	294 743	300 844	305 409	307 736	309 781	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.25	1.24
90–94	128 347	134 507	140 105	144 551	149 174	0.55	0.56	0.58	0.59	0.60
95–99	27 441	29 916	33 643	36 780	39 705	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16
100 and over	3 603	3 678	3 522	3 856	4 425	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>24 981 326</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)

Population region				CHANGE		ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	
	2013	2017	2018	2013–2018	2017–2018	2013–2018(c)	2017–2018
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Australia	16 719 390	17 462 420	17 650 130	930 740	187 710	1.09	1.07
England	1 012 780	997 610	991 530	-21 250	-6 080	-0.42	-0.61
China	432 400	606 310	650 700	218 300	44 390	8.52	7.32
India	378 480	538 070	592 310	213 830	54 240	9.37	10.08
New Zealand	585 390	567 290	568 290	-17 100	1 000	-0.59	0.18
Philippines	218 870	265 780	277 510	58 640	11 730	4.86	4.41
Vietnam	219 940	250 590	256 310	36 370	5 720	3.11	2.28
South Africa	172 170	185 460	189 230	17 060	3 770	1.91	2.03
Italy	200 670	191 500	186 640	-14 030	-4 860	-1.44	-2.54
Malaysia	138 370	164 680	173 680	35 310	9 000	4.65	5.47
Scotland	142 360	136 490	135 150	-7 210	-1 340	-1.03	-0.98
Sri Lanka	110 670	129 530	134 500	23 830	4 970	3.98	3.84
Korea, South	97 860	114 750	116 160	18 300	1 410	3.49	1.23
Germany	123 060	115 850	114 580	-8 480	-1 270	-1.42	-1.10
Greece	119 840	111 450	108 830	-11 010	-2 620	-1.91	-2.35
USA	100 810	108 080	108 610	7 800	530	1.50	0.49
Hong Kong	89 830	99 350	100 620	10 790	1 270	2.29	1.28
Lebanon	91 710	94 310	94 830	3 120	520	0.67	0.55
Nepal	34 750	73 840	94 470	59 720	20 630	22.14	27.94
Iraq	61 390	84 310	87 750	26 360	3 440	7.41	4.08
Ireland	96 360	87 010	87 330	-9 030	320	-1.95	0.37
Indonesia	75 030	82 500	85 700	10 670	3 200	2.69	3.88
Pakistan	46 910	76 580	84 340	37 430	7 760	12.45	10.13
Thailand	57 410	76 220	79 040	21 630	2 820	6.60	3.70
Netherlands	84 580	77 600	76 390	-8 190	-1 210	-2.02	-1.56
Fiji	69 420	75 120	75 930	6 510	810	1.81	1.08
Iran	52 510	69 010	71 390	18 880	2 380	6.34	3.45
Singapore	59 040	61 180	61 660	2 620	480	0.87	0.78
Afghanistan	39 770	56 590	59 730	19 960	3 140	8.47	5.55
Taiwan	46 620	56 110	58 720	12 100	2 610	4.72	4.65
Croatia	64 810	59 170	58 060	-6 750	-1 110	-2.18	-1.88
Canada	50 140	54 560	55 070	4 930	510	1.89	0.93
Poland	56 270	53 210	52 590	-3 680	-620	-1.34	-1.17
Bangladesh	37 110	49 160	52 100	14 990	2 940	7.02	5.98
Japan	44 780	50 000	50 510	5 730	510	2.44	1.02
North Macedonia	50 640	49 400	49 070	-1 570	-330	-0.63	-0.67
Brazil	20 330	40 380	46 450	26 120	6 070	17.97	15.03
Egypt	43 690	45 730	46 230	2 540	500	1.14	1.09
Zimbabwe	37 770	42 640	43 440	5 670	800	2.84	1.88
Malta	46 130	42 120	41 240	-4 890	-880	-2.22	-2.09
Turkey	40 090	40 610	41 200	1 110	590	0.55	1.45
Total	23 128 130	24 601 860	24 992 860	1 864 730	391 000	1.56	1.59

(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 3 April 2019. Country classification and codes are from the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2016 (cat. no. 1269.0).

(c) Average annual growth rate.

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</i>(b)
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	97 930	78 231	60 951	18 929	33 963	5 395	3 765	5 365	304 564
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	97 746	78 441	60 625	19 101	34 506	5 497	3 816	5 450	305 216
2018	99 360	77 648	60 460	18 824	32 868	5 437	3 644	5 381	303 659
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	25 182	19 880	15 463	4 900	8 602	1 380	894	1 404	77 712
December	23 663	19 784	14 367	4 582	8 522	1 362	909	1 314	74 516
2018									
March	24 436	19 446	15 652	4 758	8 507	1 367	970	1 325	76 466
June	24 649	19 121	15 469	4 689	8 332	1 286	992	1 322	75 870
September	25 975	20 121	14 963	4 737	8 197	1 363	873	1 300	77 541
December	24 300	18 960	14 376	4 640	7 832	1 421	809	1 434	73 782
2019									
March	24 712	13 123	15 865	4 930	8 433	1 396	1 019	1 398	70 883
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE									
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	1.711	1.616	1.750	1.663	1.792	1.732	1.845	1.563	1.696

- (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 2018 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for September 2018 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.

<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	54 676	39 102	31 595	13 898	14 655	4 692	1 151	2 167	161 960
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	55 345	39 741	31 521	14 039	14 535	4 792	1 120	2 085	163 211
2018	52 117	38 061	30 405	13 613	14 635	4 243	1 139	2 155	156 392
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	16 731	11 576	8 767	3 978	4 011	1 462	290	600	47 422
December	12 774	9 475	7 613	3 472	3 598	1 149	288	501	38 876
2018									
March	11 952	8 781	7 390	3 022	3 367	980	299	491	36 290
June	13 219	9 270	7 825	3 426	3 679	1 101	274	575	39 372
September	13 300	10 034	8 244	3 700	3 758	1 144	287	574	41 048
December	13 646	9 976	6 946	3 465	3 831	1 018	279	515	39 682
2019									
March	13 968	8 016	8 080	3 250	3 635	1 105	313	497	38 871
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	5.26	4.80	5.38	5.35	5.04	6.13	7.46	5.12	5.18

(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 2018 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for September 2018 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 2018 are calculated using revised deaths based on quarter of occurrence and revised ERP. 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(b)</i>	<i>Northern Territory(b)</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory(b)</i>	<i>Australia(c)</i>
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	298	228	241	58	86	20	36	15	982
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	315	235	251	56	85	21	34	14	1 012
2018	266	239	219	60	88	19	37	16	944
2017									
March	70	67	61	15	25	np	np	np	255
June	74	54	62	14	20	np	np	np	242
September	69	57	60	13	23	np	np	np	236
December	102	57	68	14	17	np	np	np	279
2018									
March	62	57	52	17	22	np	np	np	230
June	65	57	61	14	24	np	np	np	237
September	67	60	63	12	24	np	np	np	244
December	72	65	43	17	18	np	np	np	233
2019									
March	87	45	61	9	16	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	3.04	2.91	3.95	3.06	2.53	3.71	9.56	2.80	3.22

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 2018 they are revised based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing. Estimates for September 2018 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 2018 are calculated using revised infant deaths and revised births, both based on quarter of occurrence. 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	190 613	160 343	85 879	24 135	44 198	5 009	5 100	10 899	526 240
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	194 414	159 713	86 413	23 700	45 733	4 906	5 884	10 559	531 372
2018	190 846	161 706	87 563	24 670	44 564	5 249	4 965	10 325	529 932
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	53 628	43 469	23 205	6 530	12 213	1 516	1 302	3 271	145 157
December	44 143	36 163	20 034	5 544	10 336	1 131	1 102	2 276	120 751
2018									
March	53 914	48 436	23 272	7 311	12 225	1 384	1 149	3 293	150 993
June	38 928	32 275	19 368	4 750	9 424	978	1 547	2 059	109 339
September	53 266	44 036	24 019	7 097	12 331	1 567	1 399	3 043	146 769
December	44 738	36 959	20 904	5 512	10 584	1 320	870	1 930	122 831
2019									
March	52 927	50 750	25 011	7 576	13 392	1 725	1 262	3 123	155 771
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	100 563	74 918	57 187	11 511	32 222	2 372	4 215	6 326	289 378
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	99 486	72 581	58 776	11 597	34 031	2 335	4 642	6 211	289 711
2018	98 498	75 747	52 829	11 237	30 054	2 443	4 462	6 429	281 736
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	25 498	18 904	16 165	2 959	8 493	529	1 202	1 642	75 425
December	28 951	21 217	18 216	3 505	9 118	648	1 312	1 940	84 923
2018									
March	23 633	17 474	11 935	2 596	7 492	569	832	1 352	65 888
June	22 481	17 323	10 871	2 451	7 119	626	869	1 392	63 142
September	26 015	19 697	13 833	3 048	7 799	614	1 408	1 779	74 205
December	26 369	21 253	16 190	3 142	7 644	634	1 353	1 906	78 501
2019									
March	24 423	19 041	13 116	2 638	7 057	681	794	1 444	69 202

(a) NOM estimates to March 2018 are final. For June 2018 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	90 050	85 425	28 692	12 624	11 976	2 637	885	4 573	236 862
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	94 928	87 132	27 637	12 103	11 702	2 571	1 242	4 348	241 661
2018	92 348	85 959	34 734	13 433	14 510	2 806	503	3 896	248 196
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	28 130	24 565	7 040	3 571	3 720	987	100	1 629	69 732
December	15 192	14 946	1 818	2 039	1 218	483	-210	336	35 828
2018									
March	30 281	30 962	11 337	4 715	4 733	815	317	1 941	85 105
June	16 447	14 952	8 497	2 299	2 305	352	678	667	46 197
September	27 251	24 339	10 186	4 049	4 532	953	-9	1 264	72 564
December	18 369	15 706	4 714	2 370	2 940	686	-483	24	44 330
2019									
March	28 504	31 709	11 895	4 938	6 335	1 044	468	1 679	86 569

(a) NOM estimates to March 2018 are final. For June 2018 onwards they are preliminary and are subject to revisions — see Explanatory Notes 7 and 12-17.

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
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
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
2018	97 035	89 528	106 888	24 692	29 499	14 620	14 128	22 412	398 802
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
September	21 642	19 472	23 063	5 472	6 657	3 230	3 116	4 539	87 191
December	27 830	25 792	31 623	7 098	8 670	4 032	4 249	6 822	116 116
2019									
March	23 919	22 599	26 737	6 253	8 102	3 611	3 567	5 575	100 363
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
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
2018	118 932	76 319	83 092	28 916	39 002	12 098	18 344	22 099	398 802
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
September	26 069	16 873	18 043	6 233	8 401	2 700	3 861	5 011	87 191
December	34 411	22 147	24 410	8 481	11 212	3 464	5 663	6 328	116 116
2019									
March	29 605	19 081	21 562	7 155	9 244	3 129	4 829	5 758	100 363

(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	..
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	..
2018	-21 897	13 209	23 796	-4 224	-9 503	2 522	-4 216	313	..
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	..
September	-4 427	2 599	5 020	-761	-1 744	530	-745	-472	..
December	-6 581	3 645	7 213	-1 383	-2 542	568	-1 414	494	..
2019									
March	-5 686	3 518	5 175	-902	-1 142	482	-1 262	-183	—

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(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)

2017	270 693	59 156	226 076	43 154	102 634	29 040	75 583	7 730	814 332
2018	275 920	60 611	231 042	44 073	104 806	29 561	76 626	7 956	830 865
2019	281 381	62 138	236 186	45 022	107 032	30 100	77 670	8 189	847 992
2020	287 074	63 737	241 509	46 007	109 315	30 658	78 718	8 431	865 728
2021	293 000	65 406	247 025	47 022	111 665	31 237	79 766	8 680	884 085
2026	326 081	74 835	277 498	52 528	124 301	34 435	84 988	10 049	985 017
2031	364 642	85 986	312 639	58 763	138 244	38 113	90 078	11 638	1 100 427

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PROJECTIONS, SERIES B-PERSONS (d)

2017	270 666	59 149	226 055	43 151	102 626	29 038	75 577	7 728	814 256
2018	275 810	60 584	230 954	44 057	104 770	29 549	76 599	7 949	830 542
2019	281 107	62 074	235 962	44 981	106 939	30 070	77 605	8 178	847 190
2020	286 553	63 615	241 082	45 926	109 138	30 604	78 596	8 414	864 206
2021	292 147	65 209	246 323	46 889	111 370	31 148	79 571	8 653	881 593
2026	322 102	73 897	274 195	51 932	122 933	34 017	84 163	9 929	973 466
2031	354 771	83 606	304 395	57 306	134 895	37 089	88 170	11 324	1 071 871

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PROJECTIONS, SERIES C-PERSONS (e)

2017	270 651	59 145	226 041	43 148	102 621	29 038	75 578	7 727	814 215
2018	275 736	60 568	230 892	44 044	104 747	29 545	76 597	7 950	830 349
2019	280 921	62 032	235 810	44 954	106 883	30 059	77 594	8 177	846 704
2020	286 199	63 535	240 800	45 876	109 030	30 579	78 572	8 407	863 276
2021	291 565	65 075	245 865	46 806	111 194	31 106	79 526	8 641	880 061
2026	319 428	73 252	272 109	51 553	122 140	33 818	83 923	9 866	966 387
2031	348 273	81 993	299 292	56 390	132 980	36 584	87 588	11 155	1 054 569

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(a) Uses final rebased estimates at June 2016 as the base population—see Explanatory Note 29. For further information see Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031 (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.

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

	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
CAPITAL CITIES						
Sydney	1 795 501	1 974 891	2 153 196	2 323 922	2 500 575	2 677 149
Melbourne	1 739 909	1 967 377	2 187 014	2 396 749	2 611 915	2 829 034
Brisbane	862 875	937 265	1 028 426	1 120 320	1 214 960	1 308 252
Adelaide	534 668	555 322	579 688	605 556	631 128	654 314
Perth	769 344	807 411	872 268	953 883	1 040 617	1 126 964
Hobart	93 935	100 535	106 415	111 601	116 311	120 420
Darwin	50 332	51 687	55 314	60 402	66 347	72 620
REST OF STATE/TERRITORY						
New South Wales	1 099 975	1 156 169	1 209 535	1 257 395	1 297 830	1 328 852
Victoria	602 189	647 021	684 328	714 606	739 334	758 203
Queensland	973 696	1 045 310	1 117 955	1 188 789	1 254 699	1 313 985
South Australia	164 592	169 793	174 402	177 405	178 282	177 349
Western Australia	204 868	208 318	218 250	230 964	242 653	252 329
Tasmania	125 651	130 740	133 296	134 164	133 557	131 779
Northern Territory	27 881	28 541	29 405	30 234	30 930	31 450
TOTAL						
New South Wales	2 895 476	3 131 060	3 362 731	3 581 317	3 798 405	4 006 001
Victoria	2 342 098	2 614 398	2 871 342	3 111 355	3 351 249	3 587 237
Queensland	1 836 571	1 982 575	2 146 381	2 309 109	2 469 659	2 622 237
South Australia	699 260	725 115	754 090	782 961	809 410	831 663
Western Australia	974 212	1 015 729	1 090 518	1 184 847	1 283 270	1 379 293
Tasmania	219 586	231 275	239 711	245 765	249 868	252 199
Northern Territory	78 213	80 228	84 719	90 636	97 277	104 070
Australian Capital Territory	157 697	173 250	188 583	203 594	219 152	234 394
Australia(b)	9 204 635	9 955 106	10 739 561	11 511 088	12 279 823	13 018 657

(a) Data are based on the 2016 Census – see Explanatory Notes 34–35. For further information see – Series II, Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2016 to 2041 (cat. no. 3236.0).

(b) Includes Other Territories – 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 projected 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 19 SEPTEMBER 2019

	<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–Mar. 2018	2016 Census	Revised – based on date of occurrence	Final – based on actual traveller behaviour	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2016 Census	REVISED
Jun. 2018	2016 Census	Revised – based on date of occurrence	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary – based on modelled expansion factors from 2016 Census	PRELIMINARY - updated due to revised component data
Sep. 2018–Dec. 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
Mar. 2019	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:

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Natural increase: births and deaths continued

- March 2019: Victoria. The Victorian Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages implemented a new registration system in February 2019. This large scale system change caused processing delays which have led to lower than usual numbers of birth and death registrations in the March quarter 2019. The ABS has worked closely with the registry through this system change and anticipate that lagged registrations will be caught up through the remainder of 2019.
- March 2019: Australia. The delay in processing of birth and death registrations in Victoria is the main reason for low national birth and death counts.

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>>.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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. 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 2011-16 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 Cocos (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 The ABS uses a propensity method to project numbers of households, families and persons in different living arrangements. The method identifies propensities (proportions) from the Census of Population and Housing for people to belong to different living arrangement types. Trends observed in the propensities over the last four censuses are assumed to continue into the future, and applied to a projected population (see Series B, *Population Projections, Australia, 2017 (base) to 2066* (cat. no. 3222.0)). Numbers of households and families are then derived from the projected living arrangements of the population.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS *continued*

35 Data presented in table 17 are not intended as predictions or forecasts, but are illustrations of growth and change in the numbers of households which would occur if the assumptions about future trends in living arrangements were to prevail over the projection period. For more information see *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2016 to 2041* (cat. no. 3236.0). Household projections presented in this release are based on the 2016 Census.

CONFIDENTIALITY

36 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.

37 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

38 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

39 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

40 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.

41 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

42 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.

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	A household is defined as one or more persons, at least one of whom is at least 15 years of age, usually resident in the same private dwelling.
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)	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ based on an international traveller's duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period; ■ the difference between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period, who <i>are not</i> currently counted within the population, and are then added to the population (NOM arrivals); and ■ the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long-term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period, who <i>are</i> currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population (NOM departures).

GLOSSARY *continued*

NOM arrivals	<p>NOM arrivals are all overseas arrivals that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period, who <i>are not</i> currently counted within the population, and are then added to the population.</p> <p>Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'.</p>
NOM departures	<p>NOM departures are all overseas departures that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of outgoing international travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period, who <i>are</i> currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population.</p> <p>Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'.</p>
Net undercount	<p>The difference between the actual Census count (including imputations) and an estimate of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census. This estimate is based on the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) conducted after each Census. For a category of person (e.g. based on age, sex and state of usual residence), net undercount is the result of Census undercount, overcount, differences in classification between the PES and Census and imputation error.</p>
Population growth	<p>For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the Census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal difference.</p>
Population growth rate	<p>Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.</p>
Population projections	<p>The ABS uses the cohort-component method for producing population projections of Australia, the states, territories, capital cities and balances of state. This method begins with a base population for each sex by single year of age and advances it year by year, for each year in the projection period, by applying assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality and migration. The assumptions are based on demographic trends over the past decade and longer, both in Australia and internationally. The projections are not predictions or forecasts, but are simply illustrations of the change in population which would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period. A number of projections are produced by the ABS to show a range of possible future outcomes.</p>
Post Enumeration Survey (PES)	<p>The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted following the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once or in error. Historically more people are missed than are counted more than once in Australia, leading to a net undercount. Results from the PES contribute to a more accurate calculation of the estimated resident population (ERP) for Australia and the states and territories, which is then backdated to 30 June of the Census year.</p>
Rebasing of population estimates	<p>After each Census, the ABS uses Census counts by place of usual residence which are adjusted for undercount to construct a new base population figure for 30 June of the Census year. Because this new population estimate uses the Census as its main data source, it is said to be 'based' on that Census and is referred to as a population base.</p> <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>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Recasting of population estimates	The recasting of ERP was a one-off process undertaken during the course of rebasing to the 2011 Census. The decision to recast historical ERP data from September 1991 to June 2006 was in response to the unusually high preliminary intercensal difference, resulting from a change in the methodology used to estimate undercount in the 2011 Census. For further information see <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2012</i> (cat. no. 3101.0) Feature Article: <i>Recasting 20 Years of ERP</i> .
Sex ratio	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for the total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and the denominator of the ratio.
Significant Urban Area (SUA)	Aggregations of whole Statistical Areas Level 2 to define and contain major urban and near-urban concentrations of over 10,000 people. They include the urban population, any immediately associated populations, and may incorporate together one or more closely associated Urban Centre and Localities and the areas between. They are designed to incorporate any likely growth over the next 20 years. SUAs do not cover the whole of Australia, and may cross State boundaries. For further information see <i>Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 4 - Significant Urban Areas, Urban Centres and Localities, Section of State, July 2016</i> (cat. no. 1270.0.55.004).
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>
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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