

New
Issue

1996 Census of Population and Housing

Population Growth and Distribution

Australia

W. McLennan
Australian Statistician

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 27 MAY 1998

ABS Catalogue No. 2035.0

ISBN 0 642 25690 X

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SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
ERP	Estimated Resident Population
n.a.	not available
MER	Migration effectiveness ratio
MESC	Main English speaking countries
NESC	Non main English speaking countries

SYMBOLS

..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero

SPATIAL UNITS

CD	Census Collection District
SD	Statistical Division
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
SLA	Statistical Local Area
UC/L	Urban Centre/Locality

SLA TYPE

(A)	Area
(B)	Borough
(C)	City
(CGC)	Community Government Council
(DC)	District Council
(M)	Municipality
(S)	Shire
(RC)	Rural City
(T)	Town

MISCELLANEOUS

Bal	Balance
Pt	Part
Unicorp.	Unincorporated

The Census of Population and Housing was held on 6 August 1996. Based on this, the population at 30 June 1996 was estimated at 18.3 million, 1 million more than in 1991.

DISTRIBUTION

Figure 1.2 shows that most of Australia's population is concentrated in two widely separated coastal regions. By far the larger, both in area and population, lies in the east and south-east of Australia, stretching in a crescent from Queensland through New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania to South Australia. The smaller region is in the south-west of the continent and is concentrated in the Perth metropolitan area.

At 30 June 1996, 83% of Australia's population lived within 50 kilometres of the coastline. Tasmania, being an island State, had the highest proportion of its population (96%) living within 50 kilometres of the coast. The Northern Territory (63%) had the lowest proportion of its population living within 50 kilometres of the coast because a sizeable proportion of the population live in the inland centres of Alice Springs and Katherine.

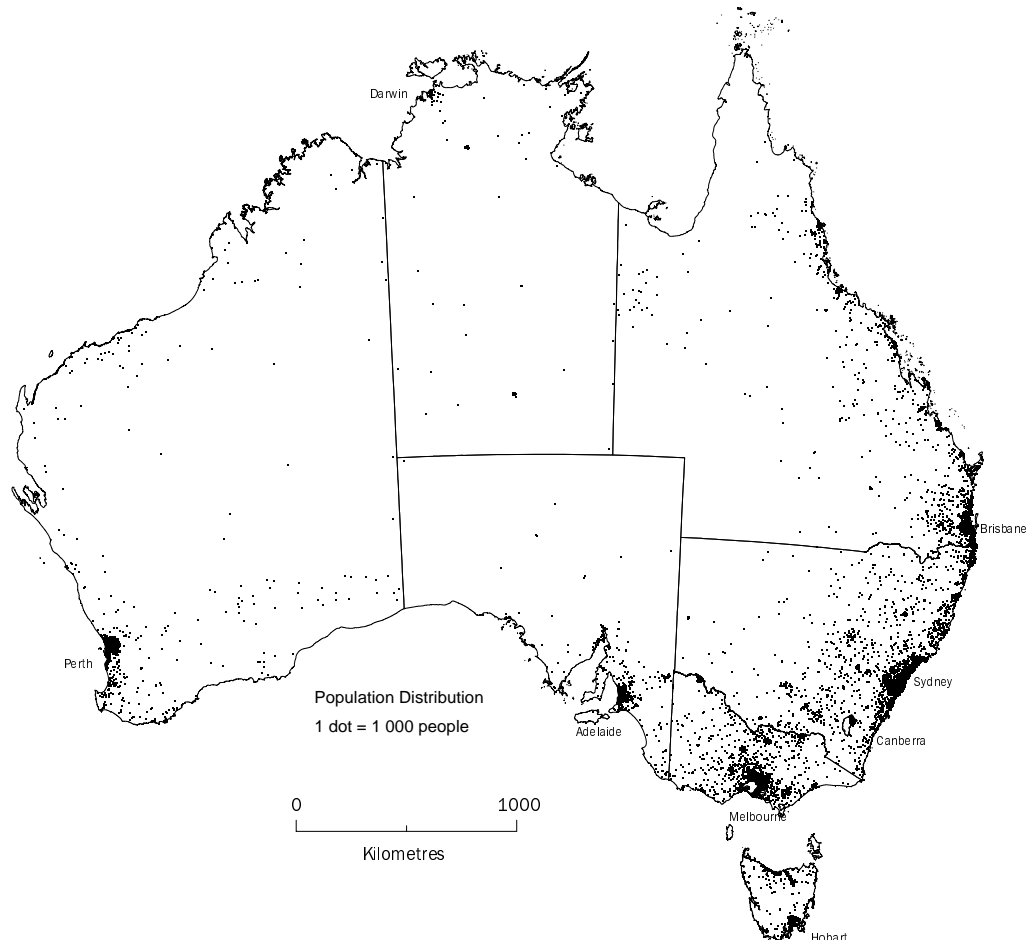
1.1 POPULATION LIVING WITHIN 50KMS OF THE COAST(a)—30 June 1996
.....

<i>State and Territory</i>	<i>Proportion living within 50kms of the coastline</i>
	%
.....	
NSW	81
Vic.	84
Qld	86
SA	91
WA	90
Tas.	96
NT	63
ACT	0
Australia	83

.....
(a) Based on 1996 Estimated Resident Population.
See Explanatory Notes 6.

Source: ABS, *Unpublished data, 1996 Estimated Resident Population.*

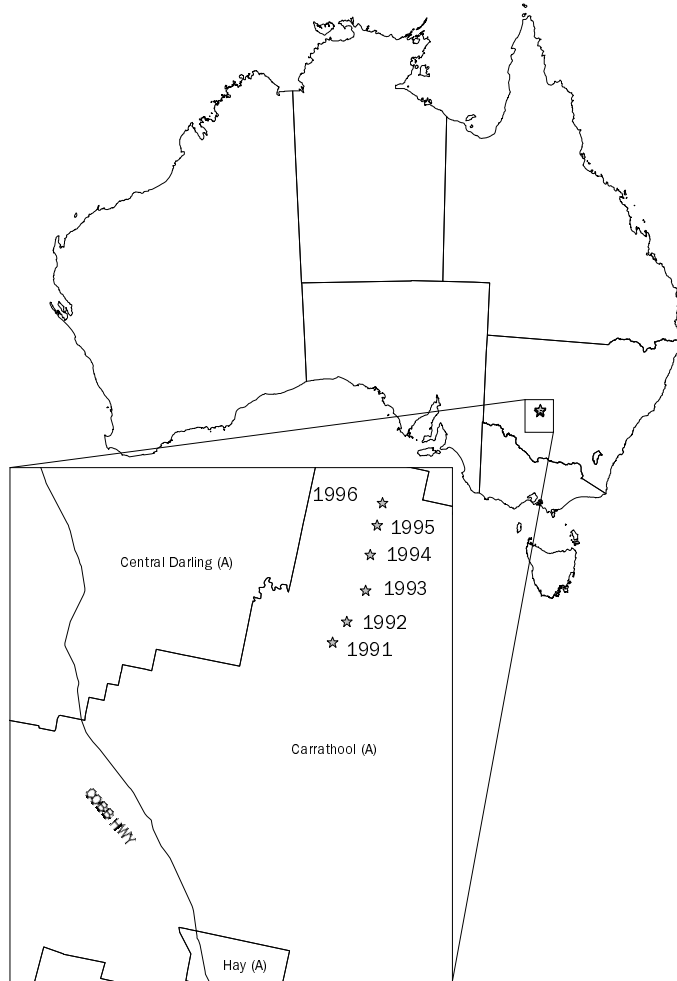
1.2 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION—30 June 1996



Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex* (Cat. nos 3235.1–.8).

One measure to describe the spatial distribution of the population is the centre of population (see Explanatory Notes 18). This is the average latitude and longitude of the population. The centre of population for Australia in 1996 was in the Statistical Local Area (SLA) of Carrathool (A) in western New South Wales. Figure 1.3 shows how this centre of population has moved over time. Between 1991 and 1996, this point moved north at an average of about three kilometres a year. This is a result of population growth, particularly in Queensland, which will be discussed in chapter 2.

1.3 CENTRE OF POPULATION, AUSTRALIA—30 June



Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex* (Cat. nos 3235.1–8).

1.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—30 June 1996

State and Territory, Capital City SDs/Balance of State	no.	Proportion of	
		State population	national population
		%	%
New South Wales			
Sydney SD	3 881 136	62.6	21.2
Balance of State	2 323 592	37.4	12.7
<i>Total</i>	6 204 728	100.0	33.9
Victoria			
Melbourne SD	3 283 278	72.0	17.9
Balance of State	1 276 877	28.0	7.0
<i>Total</i>	4 560 155	100.0	24.9
Queensland			
Brisbane SD	1 519 994	45.5	8.3
Balance of State	1 818 696	54.5	9.9
<i>Total</i>	3 338 690	100.0	18.2
South Australia			
Adelaide SD	1 079 112	73.2	5.9
Balance of State	395 141	26.8	2.2
<i>Total</i>	1 474 253	100.0	8.1
Western Australia			
Perth SD	1 295 092	73.4	7.1
Balance of State	470 164	26.6	2.6
<i>Total</i>	1 765 256	100.0	9.6
Tasmania			
Greater Hobart SD	195 718	41.3	1.1
Balance of State	278 725	58.7	1.5
<i>Total</i>	474 443	100.0	2.6
Northern Territory			
Darwin SD	82 232	45.2	0.4
Balance of Territory	99 611	54.8	0.5
<i>Total</i>	181 843	100.0	1.0
Australian Capital Territory			
Canberra SD	307 917	99.9	1.7
Balance of Territory	334	0.1	0.0
<i>Total</i>	308 251	100.0	1.7
Australia			
Capital City SDs	11 644 479	..	63.6
Balance of Australia(a)	6 666 235	..	36.4
Total(a)	18 310 714	..	100.0

(a) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex* (Cat. nos 3235.1--8).

States, capital cities and balances of State

Of the 18.3 million population resident in Australia at 30 June 1996, about one-third (33.9%) lived in New South Wales and a further one-quarter (24.9%) lived in Victoria. Queensland was the third most populous state, followed by Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

Figure 1.2 shows that most of Australia's population is concentrated in and around the capital cities. In 1996, 63.6% (11.6 million people) of Australia's population lived in capital city Statistical Divisions (SDs), with 39.1% living in either Sydney or Melbourne SDs. However, the proportions of each State's population living in their respective capital cities varied considerably. In Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia, the capital city contained over 70% of the State's population. Furthermore, each of these capital cities had a population more than ten times greater than that of the next largest city in the State. On the other hand, in Queensland, Tasmania and the Northern Territory, less than half of the population lived in the State or Territory capital city.

Urbanisation

In Australia an urban area is defined as a population cluster of 1,000 or more people. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) figures are not published for urban areas. The Census, however, does provide population counts by place of enumeration for Urban Centres and Localities. In the 1996 Census, 15.3 million people, or 86% of those counted (excluding overseas visitors and those counted in the Off-Shore Areas & Migratory category), were living in 739 urban areas. Apart from the Australian Capital Territory, where the city of Canberra accounted for 99.3% of the Territory population, the highest levels of urbanisation occurred in New South Wales and Victoria (both 88%). Conversely, Tasmania and the Northern Territory had the highest proportions of people living in rural areas (both 27%).

1.5 URBAN CENTRES, LOCALITIES AND RURAL BALANCE, 1996 CENSUS(a)

State and Territory	URBAN CENTRES(b).....			LOCALITIES(b).....			RURAL BALANCE(c)....	
	no.	Population	Proportion of State or Territory Population %	no.	Population	Proportion of State or Territory Population %	Population	Proportion of State or Territory Population %
NSW	246	5 296 948	88.4	278	134 269	2.2	561 746	9.4
Vic.	149	3 813 858	87.6	165	77 755	1.8	461 783	10.6
Qld	153	2 673 643	80.6	193	104 293	3.1	539 001	16.2
SA	61	1 222 986	86.0	91	42 481	3.0	156 530	11.0
WA	73	1 479 796	86.5	95	46 742	2.7	183 592	10.7
Tas.	39	333 173	72.7	60	27 178	5.9	97 630	21.3
NT	16	137 502	72.8	36	17 126	9.1	34 317	18.2
ACT	1	294 983	99.3	1	320	0.1	1 872	0.6
Aust.(d)	739	15 254 785	..	921	450 804	..	2 037 228	..

(a) Census counts by place of enumeration, excluding overseas visitors and people in Off-Shore Areas & Migratory.

(b) See Explanatory Notes 14 for definition of UC/L.

(c) Area not covered by the UC/L structure.

(d) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS, Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

DISTRIBUTION BY CHARACTERISTICS

While most Australians live within 50 kms of the coast and are largely concentrated in urban areas, particularly capital cities, where people live varies considerably according to characteristics, such as age, birthplace and Indigenous origin.

Distribution by age

At 30 June 1996, 21.4% of the population were aged 0–14 years, 66.6% were aged 15–64 years and the remaining 12.0% were aged 65 years and over. For most of the States, the proportion of the population in each of these age groups varied only slightly. South Australia had the highest proportions of its population aged 65 years and over (14.0%), while the proportion of people aged 15–64 years in Western Australia (67.4%) was higher than in other States. The two Territories stand out as having larger proportions of their population aged 15–64 years and lower proportions aged 65 years and over. The Northern Territory also had the highest proportion of the population aged 0–14 years (27.1%) of any State or Territory.

1.6 AGE DISTRIBUTION

State and Territory	0–14 years	15–64 years	65 years and over
	%	%	%
NSW	21.1	66.3	12.6
Vic.	20.8	66.7	12.5
QLD	22.0	66.8	11.2
SA	20.3	65.7	14.0
WA	22.3	67.4	10.4
Tas.	22.3	64.9	12.7
NT	27.1	69.7	3.2
ACT	22.0	70.7	7.3
Aust.	21.4	66.6	12.0

(a) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex* (Cat. nos 3235.1–.8)

At the SLA level the proportion of the population within each age group can vary significantly.

Table 1.7 and figure 1.8 show that the SLAs with the highest proportions of the population aged 0–14 years were mostly located in the Northern Territory and parts of Western Australia and Queensland, in SLAs such as Torres (S) in Queensland and Gulf and East Arnhem - Bal in the Northern Territory.

This largely reflects the high proportion of the Indigenous population in these SLAs. The Indigenous population in Australia has a very young age structure, with some 40% of the population under the age of 15 years in June 1996.

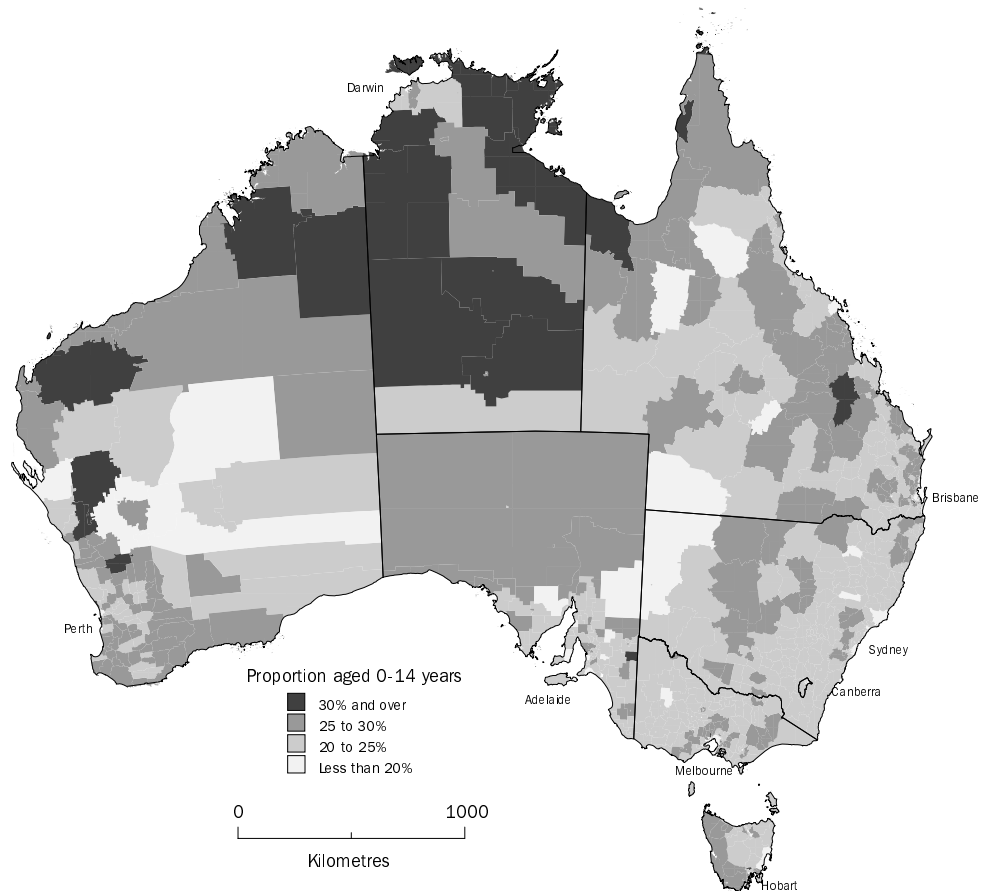
1.7 SLAs WITH THE HIGHEST PROPORTIONS AGED 0–14 YEARS(a)

SLA	State	0–14 years	Total	0–14 years
		no.	no.	%
Torres (S)	QLD	3 243	8 679	37.4
Gulf	NT	989	2 690	36.8
East Arnhem - Bal	NT	2 286	6 261	36.5
West Arnhem	NT	1 487	4 073	36.5
Tennant Creek - Bal	NT	655	1 820	36.0
Daly	NT	1 260	3 541	35.6
Gilmore	ACT	1 133	3 220	35.2
Sandover - Bal	NT	819	2 339	35.0
Victoria	NT	842	2 424	34.7
Moulden	NT	1 221	3 534	34.6

(a) Excluding SLAs with total ERP less than 200.

Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex* (Cat. nos 3235.1–8).

1.8 PROPORTION AGED 0–14 YEARS BY SLA—30 June 1996



Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex* (Cat. nos 3235.1–8).

Distribution by age *continued*

Table 1.9 and figure 1.10 show that the SLAs with the highest proportions of people aged 15–64 years were mostly located in the inner areas of the capital cities and parts of inland Australia. Many of these SLAs contain institutions, like universities or prisons, that have very few people outside the 15–64 years age group. Inner city SLAs also tend to have higher proportions of young adults living in higher density accommodation.

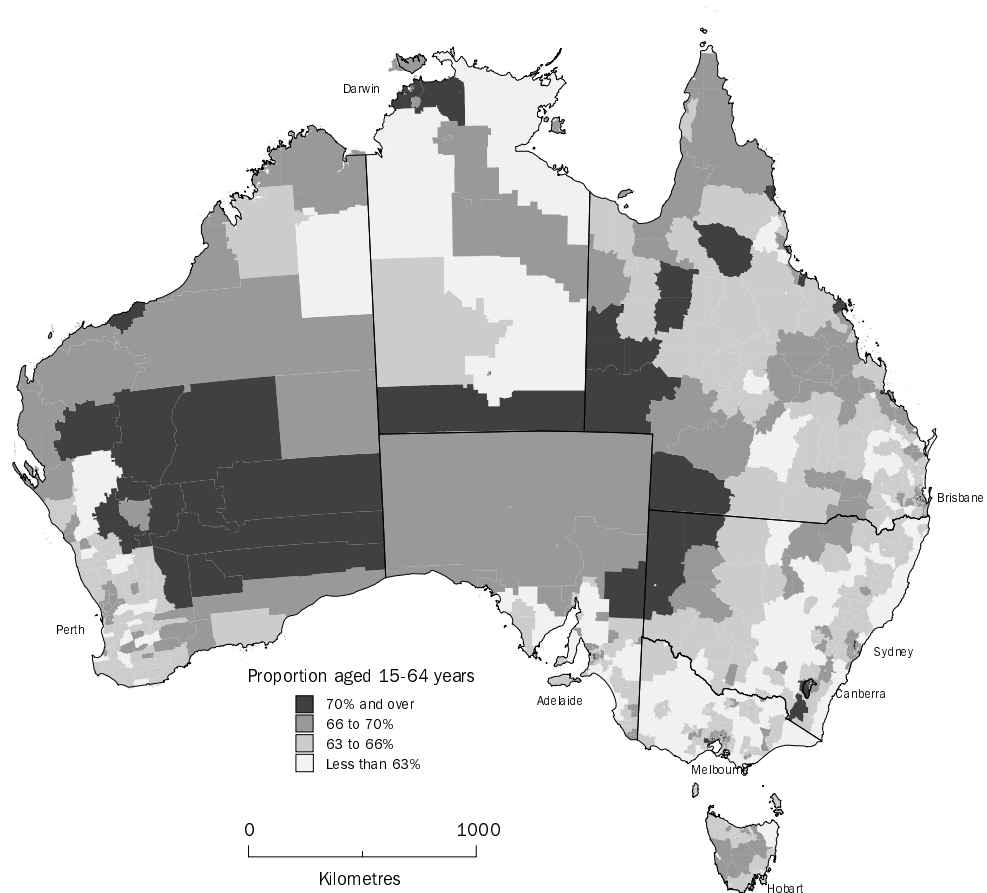
1.9 SLAs WITH THE HIGHEST PROPORTIONS AGED 15–64 YEARS(a)

SLA	State	15–64 years no.	Total no.	15–64 years %
Acton	ACT	1 456	1 482	98.2
East Arm	NT	209	227	92.1
Duntroon	ACT	1 763	1 920	91.8
Phillip	ACT	1 588	1 737	91.4
Wiluna (S)	WA	1 025	1 162	88.2
City - Remainder (Brisbane)	QLD	1 233	1 401	88.0
Belconnen Town Centre	ACT	2 408	2 745	87.7
Sydney (C) - Remainder	NSW	8 735	10 114	86.4
Melbourne (C) - Inner	Vic.	1 528	1 774	86.1
Winnellie	NT	504	586	86.0

(a) Excluding SLAs with total ERP of less than 200.

Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex* (Cat. nos 3235.1–8).

1.10 PROPORTION AGED 15–64 YEARS BY SLA—30 June 1996



Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex* (Cat. nos 3235.1–8).

Distribution by age *continued*

In contrast to the younger age groups, the SLAs containing the highest concentrations of people aged 65 years and over were mainly located in coastal retirement areas. Of the 10 SLAs with the highest proportions aged 65 years or more, six were in Queensland.

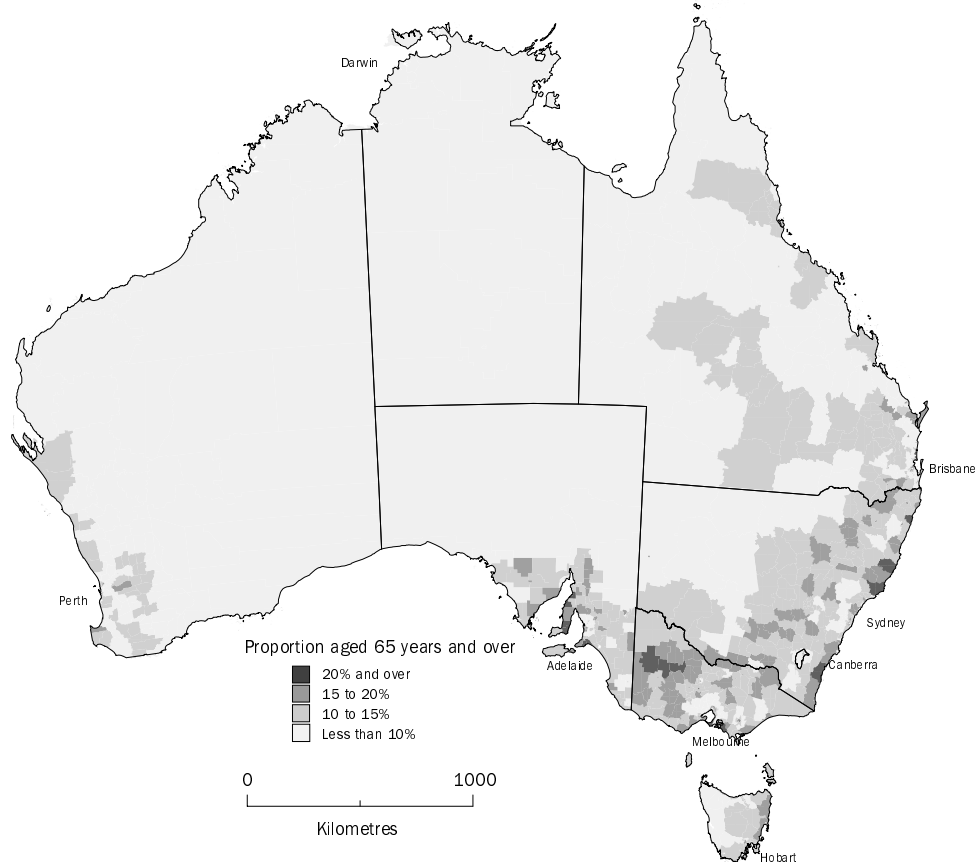
1.11 SLAs WITH THE HIGHEST PROPORTIONS AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER(a)

SLA	State	65 years and over no.	Total no.	65 years and over %
Nudgee Beach	QLD	112	322	34.8
Victor Harbour (DC)	SA	2 770	9 336	29.7
Queenscliffe (B)	Vic.	979	3 453	28.4
Bribie Island	QLD	3 599	12 785	28.2
Chermside	QLD	1 697	6 029	28.1
Coolangatta	QLD	1 048	3 778	27.7
Mornington P'sula (S) - South	Vic.	11 447	41 771	27.4
Caloundra (C) - Caloundra S.	QLD	3 308	12 323	26.8
Brighton (C)	SA	5 155	19 221	26.8
Bilinga	QLD	319	1 203	26.5

(a) Excluding SLAs with total ERP of less than 200.

Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex* (Cat. nos 3235.1-8).

1.12 PROPORTION AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER BY SLA—30 June 1996



Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex* (Cat. nos 3235.1-8).

Distribution of the overseas-born population

At 30 June 1996, almost a quarter of Australia's resident population had been born overseas. Some 39% of the overseas-born population were born in the main English speaking countries of the United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and the United States of America.

New South Wales and Victoria accounted for nearly 2.7 million (63%) of the total overseas-born population in Australia. 72% of those born in countries where English is not the main language spoken lived in New South Wales and Victoria. Queensland and Western Australia accounted for 10% and 9% respectively.

Table 1.13 shows those born in the main English speaking countries, other overseas-born and total overseas-born as a proportion of each State's population at 30 June 1996. It shows that the distribution of the overseas-born population is by no means uniform. Over a quarter of Western Australia's and Victoria's populations were overseas-born, the highest proportions for any State or Territory. Some 17% of Western Australians were born in main English speaking countries compared to just 7% for Victoria. Tasmania, followed by the Northern Territory, had the lowest proportion of overseas-born as a proportion of their State or Territory populations.

1.13 BIRTHPLACE BY STATE—30 June 1996

State and Territory	PROPORTION OF STATE POPULATION.....						
	MESC(a)	NESC(b)	Total overseas-born	Total population	MESC(a)	NESC(b)	Overseas born
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
NSW	480.1	1 039.2	1 519.3	6 204.7	7.7	16.7	24.5
Vic.	326.8	818.8	1 145.7	4 560.2	7.2	18.0	25.1
Qld	334.5	256.1	590.7	3 338.7	10.0	7.7	17.7
SA	165.2	163.8	328.9	1 474.3	11.2	11.1	22.3
WA	297.3	220.6	517.9	1 765.3	16.8	12.5	29.3
Tas.	31.7	19.7	51.5	474.4	6.7	4.2	10.8
NT	14.2	16.4	30.6	181.8	7.8	9.0	16.8
ACT	28.2	44.8	72.9	308.3	9.1	14.5	23.7
Aust.(c)	1 678.2	2 580.5	4 258.7	18 310.7	9.2	14.1	23.3

(a) People born in main English speaking countries of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States of America.

(b) People born in non-main English speaking countries excludes residents born in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, the United States of America and Australia.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS, *Migration* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

The five largest overseas-born populations in Australia at 30 June 1996 were from the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Italy, the Former Yugoslav Republics, and Viet Nam (see table 1.14). Together, these five countries of birth accounted for 49% of the total

Distribution of the overseas-born population *continued*

overseas-born population or 11% of the total population in Australia. They accounted for 10% or more of the total population in the States and Territories except Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

Persons born in the United Kingdom were the largest group of overseas-born residents at 30 June 1996, accounting for 6% of all residents nationally or 27% of all overseas-born in Australia. This country contributed 13% of Western Australia's population, the largest proportion for any State or Territory.

1.14 TOP FIVE COUNTRIES OF BIRTH(a)—30 June 1996

State and Territory	United Kingdom	New Zealand	Italy	Former Yugoslav Republics	Viet Nam	Total top five
	%	%	%	%	%	%
NSW	5.1	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	10.0
Vic.	5.2	1.0	2.4	1.6	1.3	11.6
Qld	5.7	3.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	10.3
SA	9.7	0.7	2.0	0.7	0.8	13.9
WA	12.7	2.4	1.6	0.9	0.6	18.1
Tas.	5.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	—	6.6
NT	4.6	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	7.5
ACT	6.5	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.8	10.8
Aust.	6.4	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.9	11.4

(a) Proportion of the total population.

Source: ABS, *Migration* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

Over a third of all New Zealanders in Australia lived in Queensland, representing 3% of the Queensland population. Some 42% of all Italian born people in Australia lived in Victoria making up 2% of the population.

Distribution of the Indigenous population

Based on the 1996 Census, the Indigenous population at 30 June 1996 was estimated at 386,000. Due to the difficulties associated with deriving population estimates for Indigenous Australians, the population estimates for the Indigenous population are still considered to be 'experimental' (for further details see *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (Cat. no. 3230.0)).

At 30 June 1996, some 28.5% of Indigenous Australians lived in New South Wales, followed by 27.2% in Queensland, 14.6% in Western Australia and 13.4% in the Northern Territory. The Northern Territory had by far the largest proportion of its population who were Indigenous (28.5%), compared to 3.2% and less for all other States and the Australian Capital Territory.

1.15 ESTIMATED RESIDENT INDIGENOUS POPULATION—30 June 1996

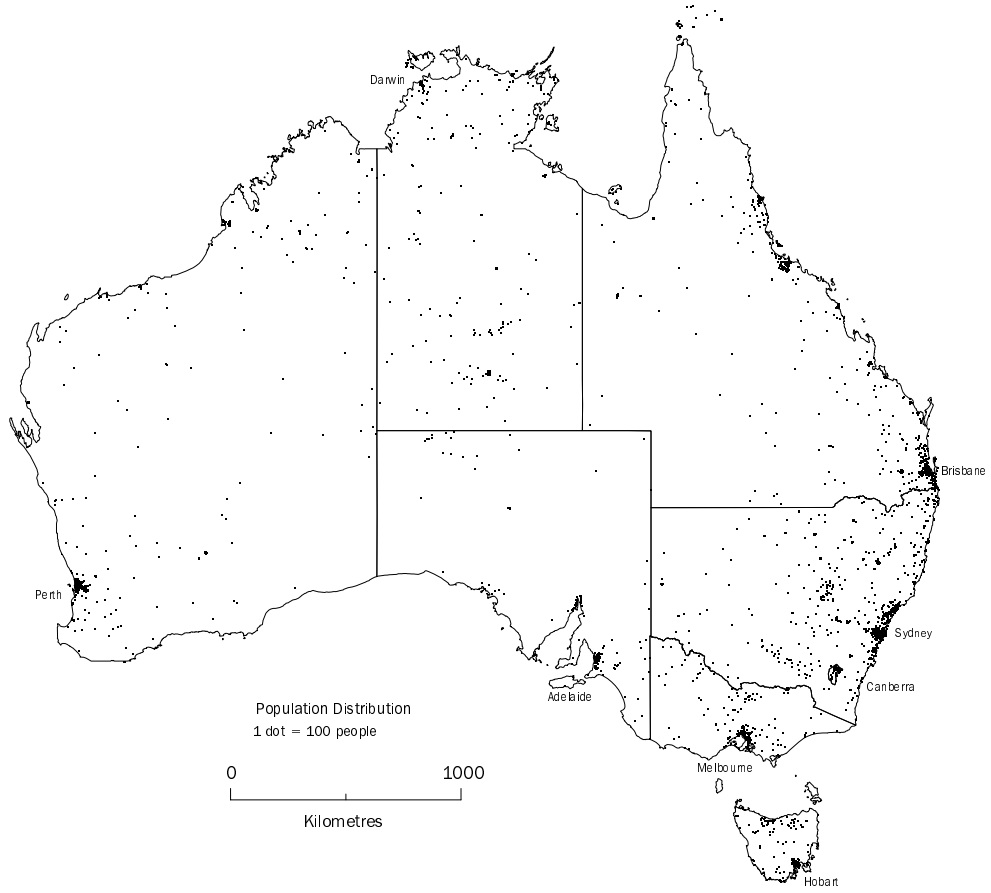
State and Territory	Total Australian Population	Indigenous population	Proportion of State or Territory population	Proportion of total Indigenous population
	'000	'000	%	%
NSW	6 204.7	109.9	1.8	28.5
Vic.	4 560.2	22.6	0.5	5.9
Qld	3 338.7	104.8	3.1	27.2
SA	1 474.3	22.1	1.5	5.7
WA	1 765.3	56.2	3.2	14.6
Tas.	474.4	15.3	3.2	4.0
NT	181.8	51.9	28.5	13.4
ACT	308.3	3.1	1.0	0.8
Aust.(a)	18 310.7	386.0	2.1	100.0

(a) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS, *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (Cat. no. 3230.0); ABS, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (Cat. no. 3201.0).

Population estimates for Indigenous people are only published for States, Territories and ATSI regions, so the following commentary relates to 1996 Census counts by place of usual residence. While most of the total Australian population is concentrated along the eastern and south west coasts, figure 1.16 shows that the Indigenous population is much more widely spread. About 90% of the total population are contained within the most densely settled 2.6% of the continent, while the same proportion of the Indigenous population live in areas covering 25% of the continent. This partly reflects the higher level of urbanisation among the non-Indigenous population than the Indigenous population. Indigenous people are also much more likely to live in very remote areas than the non-Indigenous population. The SLAs with the highest number of Indigenous people per square kilometre were located in Darwin, whereas the SLAs with the highest densities for the population as a whole were located in Sydney and Melbourne.

1.16 INDIGENOUS POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



Source: ABS, Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

CHAPTER 2 POPULATION GROWTH AND DECLINE

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION GROWTH

Between 1991 and 1996 Australia's population increased by 1.0 million people, representing an average annual growth rate of 1.2%. Some 61% of this growth was due to natural increase (the difference between births and deaths) and 39% was due to net overseas migration.

The average annual growth rate during 1991–96 was the lowest level recorded for this second half century, due to a combination of low levels of natural increase and low net overseas migration (see table 2.1). The rate of natural increase has fallen consistently since the baby boom years of 1947–54, with exception to the 1981–86 period, to a new all time low of just under 0.75%. While net migration fluctuates from year to year, the rate of growth for 1991–96 was the lowest since 1971–76, at 0.48%.

Australia's population grew from 3.8 million at the turn of the century to 18.3 million in June 1996. The second half of the century has seen higher rates of growth than the first. Some of the highest annual growth rates of the century were recorded in the period 1947–61 due to strong natural increase, with the post World War II baby boom, falling death rates, and high net overseas migration. Natural increase has been the main source of growth since the turn of the century, contributing around three-fifths of the total increase between 1901 and 1996.

2.1 POPULATION GROWTH

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE

Period	Average annual growth	Total(a)	Natural increase	Net overseas migration
	'000	%	%	%
1947–54(b)(c)	201.0	2.46	1.42	1.16
1954–61(b)(c)	217.4	2.26	1.44	0.91
1961–66(b)	208.5	1.91	1.24	0.74
1966–71(b)	231.2	1.92	1.16	0.85
1971–76	193.2	1.44	1.02	0.42
1976–81	178.0	1.24	0.82	0.51
1981–86	219.0	1.42	0.84	0.56
1986–91	253.1	1.53	0.81	0.79
1991–96	205.3	1.16	0.75	0.48

(a) See Explanatory Notes 7–9 on intercensal discrepancy.

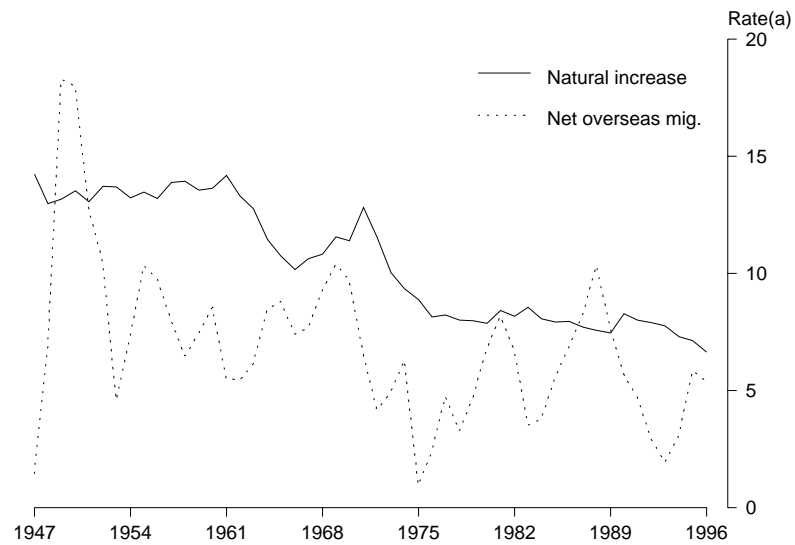
(b) Census counts on actual location basis.

(c) 'Full blooded Aborigines' excluded prior to 1961.

Source: ABS, *Demography* Nos 65–87 (1947–71); ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION GROWTH *continued*

Net overseas migration, while a significant source of growth, is much more volatile, fluctuating under the influence of government policy as well as political, economic and social conditions in Australia and the rest of the world (see figure 2.2).

2.2 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE

(a) Per 1 000 population.

Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

STATE POPULATION CHANGE

Between 1991 and 1996, rates of growth varied from 0.3% per annum for Tasmania to 2.4% per annum for Queensland. State and Territory population change is comprised of changes in natural increase (births minus deaths), net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

While all States and Territories experienced positive average growth rates during both 1986–91 and 1991–96, rates of growth were lower for 1991–96 for all States and Territories except for Queensland and the Northern Territory. For both five-year periods, Queensland's rate of growth averaged 2.4% per annum, largely due to high levels of net interstate migration (over 1% for both periods). The Northern Territory grew 1.4% per annum in 1986–91 and 1.9% in 1991–96. This increase in growth was largely due to a reduced net loss in interstate migration.

The largest fall in the rate of growth between 1986–91 and 1991–96 was experienced by the Australian Capital Territory (down from 2.2% to 1.3%) and Western Australia (down from 2.3% to 1.5%). Despite these falls, both maintained growth rates above the national average of 1.2% in 1991–96.

STATE POPULATION CHANGE *continued*

Declines in the average annual growth rate between 1986–91 and 1991–96 for Tasmania suggest the possibility of negative growth in the next intercensal period. Tasmania's growth rate decreased from 0.9% per annum in 1986–91 to 0.3% in 1991–96. This State's falling growth rate was largely due to net losses in interstate migration as well as below national average rate of natural increase (0.6% per annum compared to 0.8% in 1991–96).

2.3 GROWTH OF THE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE(a).....

State and Territory	Average annual growth	Total	Natural Increase	Net overseas migration	Net interstate migration
	'000	%	%	%	%
.....					
1986–1991					
NSW	73.4	1.3	0.8	0.8	-0.4
Vic.	51.9	1.2	0.8	0.7	-0.3
Qld	67.3	2.4	0.8	0.5	1.1
SA	12.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	-0.1
WA	35.4	2.3	1.0	1.0	0.3
Tas.	4.1	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.0
NT	2.2	1.4	1.7	0.5	-0.8
ACT	6.1	2.2	1.2	0.3	0.6
.....					
1991–1996					
NSW	61.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	-0.2
Vic.	28.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	-0.5
Qld	75.5	2.4	0.8	0.3	1.2
SA	5.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	-0.2
WA	25.8	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.1
Tas.	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	-0.3
NT	3.3	1.9	1.6	0.3	-0.3
ACT	3.8	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.2

(a) See Explanatory Notes 7–9 on intercensal discrepancy. The Northern Territory particularly is affected by intercensal discrepancy.

Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

With growth rates above the national average, Queensland has consistently gained in the percentage share of the Australian population, from 14.9% in 1976 to 18.2% in 1996 (see table 2.4). Gains have also been recorded by Western Australia (from 8.4% in 1976 to 9.6% in 1996), the Australian Capital Territory (from 1.5% in 1976 to 1.7% in 1996) and the Northern Territory (from 0.7% to 1.0%), while the remaining States have experienced declines in their share of the Australian population over the 20-year period. In 1982, Western Australia overtook South Australia as Australia's fourth most populous State.

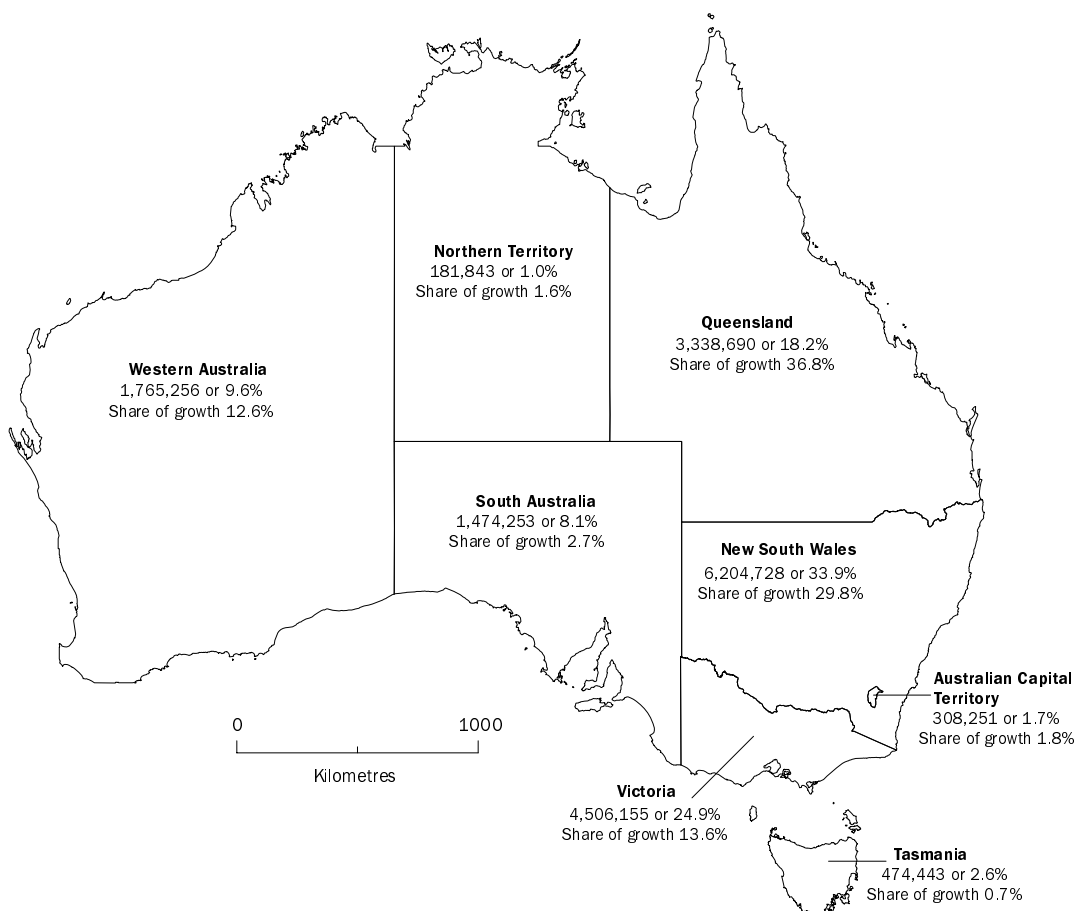
2.4 POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES—30 June

State and Territory	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
'000					
NSW	4 960.8	5 234.9	5 531.5	5 898.7	6 204.7
Vic.	3 811.4	3 946.9	4 160.9	4 420.4	4 560.2
Qld	2 091.7	2 345.2	2 624.6	2 961.0	3 338.7
SA	1 274.6	1 318.8	1 382.6	1 446.3	1 474.3
WA	1 178.9	1 300.1	1 459.0	1 636.1	1 765.3
Tas.	412.4	427.2	446.5	466.8	474.4
NT	98.3	122.6	154.4	165.5	181.8
ACT	207.4	227.6	258.9	289.3	308.3
Aust.	14 035.7	14 923.3	16 018.4	17 284.0	18 310.7
PER CENT					
NSW	35.3	35.1	34.5	34.1	33.9
Vic.	27.2	26.4	26.0	25.6	24.9
Qld	14.9	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.2
SA	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.1
WA	8.4	8.7	9.1	9.5	9.6
Tas.	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6
NT	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
ACT	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7
Aust.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Figure 2.5 shows that Queensland accounted for 37% of national growth between 1991–96. New South Wales had 30% growth, Victoria had 14% and Western Australia 13%, and less than three percent for each of the remaining States and Territories.

2.5 DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH BY STATE AND TERRITORY—1991–96



Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

CAPITAL CITY POPULATION CHANGE

About two-thirds of Australia's population growth (656,500) between 1991 and 1996 occurred in capital city SDs. Sydney experienced the largest increase in population (208,300) while Brisbane grew the most rapidly (2.3%). The smallest population increase was recorded by Hobart (5,000) while Adelaide had the lowest average annual growth rate (0.4%).

At a national level, the proportion of the population living in the capital city SDs remained stable at around 64% between 1991 and 1996. Within each State and Territory, however, changes are evident in the proportion of the population living in the capital city SDs. In New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania there has been an increase in the proportion of the population living in capital city SDs. In Queensland and the Northern Territory there was a decrease over the five-year period.

2.6 CAPITAL CITY POPULATION CHANGE(a)—30 June

			PROPORTION OF STATE OR TERRITORY POPULATION..		Change 1991-96	
	1991	1996	1991	1996	no.	%(b)
<i>Capital City SD</i>	no.	no.	%	%		
Sydney	3 672 855	3 881 136	62.3	62.6	208 281	1.1
Melbourne	3 155 576	3 283 278	71.4	72.0	127 702	0.8
Brisbane	1 357 995	1 519 994	45.9	45.5	161 999	2.3
Adelaide	1 057 161	1 079 112	73.1	73.2	21 951	0.4
Perth	1 188 762	1 295 092	72.7	73.4	106 330	1.7
Greater Hobart	190 739	195 718	40.9	41.3	4 979	0.5
Darwin	76 745	82 232	46.4	45.2	5 487	1.4
Canberra	288 195	307 917	99.9	99.9	19 722	1.3
All Capital Cities	10 998 028	11 644 479	63.6	63.6	656 451	1.2

(a) Based on 1996 boundaries.

(b) Average annual growth.

Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex* (Cat. nos 3235.1-8).

An important factor to be considered in looking at population changes in capital cities is the contribution of overseas migration to population growth. As ERP figures by country of birth are not published for capital cities, census counts by place of usual residence have been used. Of the 3.9 million people counted as being born in an overseas country at the 1996 Census, 3.1 million or 80% were usually resident in capital city SDs. This proportion was even higher among those who had recently arrived in Australia, with 495,200 or 86% of people who had arrived since 1991 living in the capital cities. In contrast, 58% of the Australian-born population were living in the capital cities. Table 2.7 shows that the greatest contrast was in New South Wales where 83% of the overseas-born population lived in Sydney, compared to 55% of the Australian-born population. This concentration of the overseas-born in the capitals is evident in every State and has made an important contribution to the population growth of those cities.

2.7 BIRTHPLACE OF RESIDENTS IN CAPITAL CITIES(a)—1996

Capital City SD	OVERSEAS-BORN....		AUSTRALIAN-BORN.	
	no.	Proportion of State or Territory population %	no.	Proportion of State or Territory population %
Sydney	1 148 706	82.8	2 431 855	55.2
Melbourne	922 025	87.9	2 129 106	66.2
Brisbane	301 516	55.6	1 123 579	43.5
Adelaide	261 071	85.6	758 356	69.7
Perth	404 105	85.1	800 793	68.3
Greater Hobart	22 743	48.0	161 192	40.3
Darwin	17 289	63.6	56 724	41.1
Canberra	67 091	99.7	222 916	99.7
All Capital Cities	3 144 546	80.6	7 684 521	58.1

(a) Census counts on a usual residence basis.

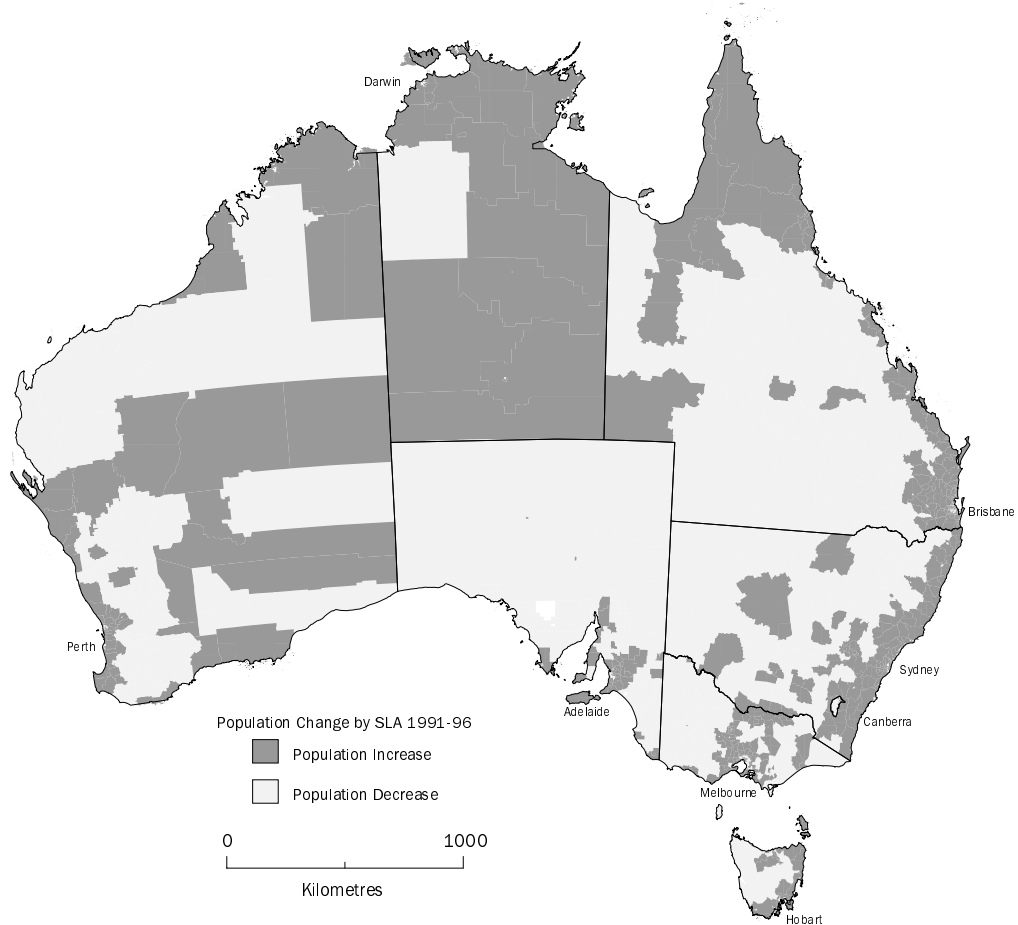
Source: ABS, Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

REGIONAL POPULATION CHANGE

Although all States and Territories experienced population increase between 1991 and 1996, not all regions in Australia increased in population size; 750 SLAs increased in population size, while 567 SLAs experienced population loss. Final estimates for all SLAs in Australia for 1991–96 based on the 1996 Census are included in the Appendix. While figure 2.8 shows that these population changes were not evenly spread across Australia, it is possible to see some general trends. SLAs experiencing population growth were predominantly located along the coastline, particularly in New South Wales, Queensland and the south-west corner of Western Australia, in and around the capital cities and in some inland areas in the south-eastern corner of Australia. In addition, some sparsely populated SLAs in Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory also experienced growth in population. On the other hand, the main areas of population decline were the rural and regional areas of Australia and some parts of the capital cities. Because of the large variations in the spatial size of SLAs and the scale of the map, important population changes which occurred in the metropolitan areas of Australia cannot be seen. However, the 1996 *Census of Population and Housing Social Atlases* (Cat. nos 2030.1–8) present maps of the key social, demographic and economic characteristics of each capital city.

At a regional level, differences in population change are brought about by differences in natural increase, net overseas migration and migration within Australia. While natural increase does vary between regions, the main determinant of regional population change in Australia is migration, especially internal migration.

2.8 POPULATION CHANGE, By SLA—1991–96



Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex* (Cat. nos 3235.1–8).

POPULATION GROWTH

Although 750 SLAs increased in population size between 1991 and 1996, most of Australia's population growth was concentrated in relatively few SLAs.

With the exception of four Queensland SLAs, and Mandurah (C), south of Perth, the largest increases in population occurred in SLAs located in the outer areas of Sydney, Melbourne and Perth. Such SLAs included Liverpool (C) and Blacktown (C) in Sydney, Casey (C) - Berwick in Melbourne and Rockingham (C) in Perth.

For a number of these SLAs, such as Blacktown (C), Gosford (C) and Penrith (C), the large increase in population size represented only relatively small rates of growth because these SLAs have large base populations. This exemplifies one of the deficiencies with comparing areas which vary greatly in population size.

2.9 SLAs WITH LARGEST INCREASES IN POPULATION—1991–96

	SLA name	Statistical Division	State	30 June 1991	30 June 1996	Change 1991–96	
				no.	no.	no.	%(a)
1	Liverpool (C)	Sydney	NSW	101 360	124 292	22 932	4.2
2	Blacktown (C)	Sydney	NSW	218 200	239 818	21 618	1.9
3	Casey (C) - Berwick	Melbourne	Vic.	28 071	45 611	17 540	10.2
4	Rockingham (C)	Perth	WA	44 201	61 631	17 430	6.9
5	Swan (S)	Perth	WA	54 635	71 516	16 881	5.5
6	Gosford (C)	Sydney	NSW	134 781	150 220	15 439	2.2
7	Wyong (A)	Sydney	NSW	105 031	120 185	15 154	2.7
8	Wanneroo (C) - Central Coastal	Perth	WA	25 263	38 865	13 602	9.0
9	Penrith (C)	Sydney	NSW	154 889	167 868	12 979	1.6
10	Wyndham (C) - Werribee	Melbourne	Vic.	57 956	70 122	12 166	3.9
11	Wanneroo (C) - North-West	Perth	WA	5 855	17 852	11 997	25.0
12	Brimbank (C) - Keilor	Melbourne	Vic.	65 188	76 607	11 419	3.3
13	Mandurah (C)	South West	WA	29 223	40 460	11 237	6.7
14	Casey (C) - Cranbourne	Melbourne	Vic.	34 770	45 992	11 222	5.8
15	Hervey Bay (C)	Wide Bay–Burnett	Qld	27 787	38 809	11 022	6.9
16	Maroochy (S) - Buderim	Moreton	Qld	14 841	25 062	10 221	11.0
17	Cairns (C) - Trinity	Far North	Qld	15 860	25 543	9 683	10.0
18	Camden (A)	Sydney	NSW	23 426	33 076	9 650	7.1
19	Pine Rivers (S) - Bal	Brisbane	Qld	18 312	27 526	9 214	8.5
20	South Sydney (C)	Sydney	NSW	70 301	79 460	9 159	2.5

(a) Average annual growth rate.

Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex* (Cat. nos 3235.1–.8).

Another perspective on SLA population growth may be obtained by ranking SLAs according to percentage increase. Percentage increases are also influenced by the size of the base population. For example, an SLA with a small population can experience high percentage growth even if numerical growth is small.

Table 2.10 shows the 20 SLAs which recorded the highest rates of average annual growth in population between 1991 and 1996. These SLAs were mostly located in the outer areas of Canberra and Brisbane, where SLA sizes are generally smaller than in other capital cities. The SLAs in this list experienced rapid population growth from a small, or in the case of the Canberra SLAs, non-existent population base in 1991, as a result of new suburb development. Some of the fastest growing SLAs included Palmerston and Ngunnawal in Canberra, Doolandella-Forest Lake and Parkinson-Drewvale in Brisbane, Woodroffe in Darwin and Wanneroo (C) - North-West in Perth.

2.10 SLAs WITH FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH(a)—1991–96

SLA name	Statistical Division	State	30 June 1991	30 June 1996	Change 1991–96	
			no.	no.	no.	%(b)
1 Palmerston	Canberra	ACT	0	5 317	5 317	..
2 Ngunnawal	Canberra	ACT	0	4 503	4 503	..
3 Banks	Canberra	ACT	0	3 530	3 530	..
4 Conder	Canberra	ACT	0	3 425	3 425	..
5 Nicholls	Canberra	ACT	0	1 808	1 808	..
6 Doolandella-Forest Lake	Brisbane	Qld	437	6 559	6 122	71.9
7 Parkinson-Drewvale	Brisbane	Qld	168	2 488	2 320	71.4
8 Gordon	Canberra	ACT	713	6 718	6 005	56.6
9 Parkwood	Moreton	Qld	1 789	7 450	5 661	33.0
10 Ellen Grove	Brisbane	Qld	621	2 586	1 965	33.0
11 Wanneroo (C) - North-West	Perth	WA	5 855	17 852	11 997	25.0
12 Wiluna (S)	Central	WA	394	1 162	768	24.1
13 Woodroffe	Darwin	NT	1 058	2 970	1 912	22.9
14 Bridgeman Downs	Brisbane	Qld	1 332	3 685	2 353	22.6
15 Litchfield (S) - Pt A	Northern Territory - Bal	NT	491	1 164	673	18.8
16 Kerrydale-Stephens	Moreton	Qld	3 331	7 840	4 509	18.7
17 Oxenford	Moreton	Qld	2 837	6 637	3 800	18.5
18 Melton (S)	Melbourne	Vic.	2 004	4 653	2 649	18.3
19 Taigum-Fitzgibbon	Brisbane	Qld	1 562	3 601	2 039	18.2
20 Calamvale	Brisbane	Qld	2 794	6 281	3 487	17.6

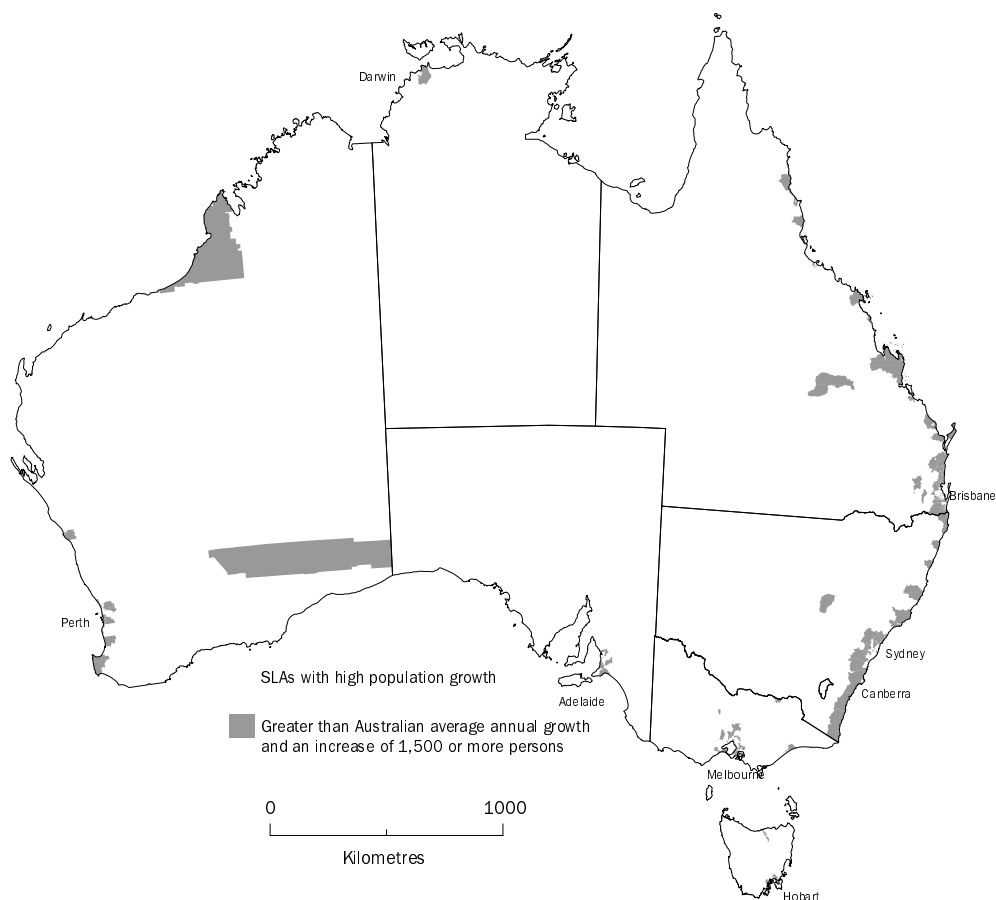
(a) SLAs with ERP greater than 1 000 at 30 June 1996.

(b) Average annual growth rate.

Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex* (Cat. nos 3235.1–.8).

The high degree of coastal concentration in population growth is illustrated in figure 2.11, which shows the SLAs which experienced high population growth in Australia between 1991 and 1996. These were the 193 SLAs which had an average annual growth rate higher than Australia's average annual growth rate (1.2%) and increased by 1,500 or more people. While these SLAs represented 28% of Australia's population, their population growth accounted for 71% (858,300) of the total population growth of all SLAs.

2.11 SLAs WITH HIGH POPULATION GROWTH—1996



Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex* (Cat. nos 3235.1–.8).

The SLAs experiencing high population growth can be broadly categorised into four categories (adapted from Maher & Stimpson, 1994) – suburban and urban-rural fringe growth, coastal growth, regional centre growth and resource based population growth. It is important to recognise, though, that SLAs may overlap into more than one category because the processes of population growth are complex and the distinction between various types of locations may not be clear, for example coastal SLAs near metropolitan centres.

Suburban and urban-rural fringe growth

In all capital cities and the surrounding areas there were SLAs which experienced high population growth between 1991 and 1996. These new urban areas on the fringe of capital cities are particularly attractive to families and first home buyers because land and housing are generally cheaper. People can move to these locations and still be relatively close to employment and services of the city. This category of growth comprises both the SLAs experiencing the largest increases in population in Sydney, Melbourne and Perth as well as those experiencing the fastest rates of population growth in Brisbane, Canberra and Darwin. Examples of this type of growth are also to be found in Adelaide and Hobart, although the growth is not as rapid or as large.

2.12 EXAMPLES OF SUBURBAN SLAs WITH HIGH POPULATION GROWTH—1991–96

Capital City Example SLAs

Sydney	Liverpool (C), Blacktown (C), Penrith (C), Hornsby (A)
Melbourne	Casey (C) - Berwick, Wyndham (C) - Werribee, Brimbank (C) - Keilor, Casey (C) - Cranbourne
Brisbane	Pine Rivers (S) - Bal, Doolandella-Forest Lake, Parkinson-Drewvale, Browns Plains
Adelaide	Noarlunga (C), Tea Tree Gully (C), Munno Para (C)
Perth	Rockingham (C), Swan (S), Wanneroo (C) - Central-Coastal, Wanneroo (C) - North-West
Hobart	Sorell (M) - Pt A, Kingborough (M) - Pt A
Darwin	Litchfield (S) - Pt B
Canberra	Amaroo, Ngunnawal, Nicholls, Palmerston, Banks, Conder, Dunlop

Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex* (Cat. nos 3235.1–8).

The regions surrounding urban areas have also been very significant in terms of population growth. These regions are close to the city, falling within the commuting zone and may be largely rural in appearance, attracting people seeking a more rural setting or lifestyle. These areas tend to be the location of hobby farms, weekend 'getaways' and holiday homes and are popular areas for retirees to live (Bureau of Immigration Multicultural and Population Research 1994, p. 45). Examples of these types of high population growth SLAs between 1991 and 1996 include: Gosford (C), Wyong (A), Camden (A) and Wollondilly (A) near Sydney; Hume (C) - Sunbury, Moorabool (S) - Bacchus Marsh, Mitchell (S) - South and Macedon Ranges (S) Bal near Melbourne; Caboolture (S) Bal in BSD, Beaudesert (S) - Pt B and Laidley (S) near Brisbane; Mandurah (C) and Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S) near Perth; and Mount Barker (DC) and Port Elliot & Goolwa (DC) near Adelaide.

Coastal Growth

High population growth during 1991–96 also occurred in SLAs located in coastal regions of Australia, most predominantly along the coastline extending from Douglas (S) in far north Queensland to Bega Valley (A) in New South Wales and in the south-west corner of Western Australia. These coastal areas appeal to people because of their high physical amenity and, as a consequence, attract older people as places for retirement. As these areas are also generally popular tourist locations, people may also be attracted by employment opportunities based on tourism.

2.13 EXAMPLES OF COASTAL SLAs WITH HIGH POPULATION GROWTH—1991–96

State Example SLAs

NSW	Shoalhaven (C), Tweed (A) - Pt A, Hastings (A), Port Stephens (A), Coffs Harbour (C), Shellharbour (C), Ballina (A), Byron (A), Eurobodalla (A), Great Lakes (A)
Vic.	E. Gippsland (S) - Bairnsdale, Surf Coast (S) - East, Mornington Peninsula (S) - East & West
QLD	Hervey Bay (C), Maroochy (C) - Buderim, Cairns (C) - Trinity, Mackay (C) - Pt A, Parkwood, Robina-Clear Island Waters, Livingstone (S), Maroochy (S) - Coastal North, Nerang, Guanaba-Currumbin Valley
SA	Victor Harbour (DC)
WA	Augusta-Margaret River (S), Busselton (S), Harvey (S), Greenough (S), Broome (S)

Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex* (Cat. nos 3235.1–8).

Regional centre growth

Very few SLAs outside of the coastal and metropolitan regions had high population growth between 1991 and 1996. Most of these inland SLAs, including Dubbo (C) in New South Wales, Wodonga (RC), Gt. Bendigo (C) - Inner-West and Gt. Bendigo (C) - Pt B in Victoria and Toowoomba (C) - South-East and Crow's Nest (S) in Queensland, are either major regional cities or parts of these centres, providing goods and services to their surrounding regions. Population growth occurring in these SLAs is similar to the urban expansion occurring in metropolitan regions, only at a smaller level (Maher & Stimpson, 1994).

Resource based population growth

The other inland SLAs estimated to have experienced high population growth were Emerald (S) in Queensland and Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C) in Western Australia. The high population growth of both of these SLAs was mostly associated with the expansion of employment and services due to development of mining activities in their regions.

POPULATION DECLINE

Less than half of all SLAs (43%) decreased in population size between 1991 and 1996. The 20 SLAs which experienced the largest absolute declines in population between 1991 and 1996 are shown in table 2.14. It can be seen that these SLA population declines were not as large as the largest SLA population increases. The largest population declines during this period occurred in a mixture of metropolitan SLAs, such as Monash (C) - Waverley East in Melbourne and Elizabeth (C) in Adelaide, as well as SLAs in rural areas and regional centres in non-metropolitan Australia, such as East Pilbara (S) in Western Australia and Broken Hill (C) in New South Wales.

2.14 SLAs WITH LARGEST DECLINES IN POPULATION—1991–96

SLA name	Statistical Division	State	30 June 1991	30 June 1996	Change 1991–96	
			no.	no.	no.	%(a)
1 Monash (C) - Waverley East	Melbourne	Vic.	64 505	60 881	-3 624	-1.1
2 Elizabeth (C)	Adelaide	SA	29 754	26 374	-3 380	-2.4
3 East Pilbara (S)	Pilbara	WA	10 111	6 937	-3 174	-7.3
4 Frankston (C) - West	Melbourne	Vic.	81 192	78 200	-2 992	-0.7
5 Manningham (C) - West	Melbourne	Vic.	99 154	96 443	-2 711	-0.6
6 Monash (C) - Waverley West	Melbourne	Vic.	61 449	59 055	-2 394	-0.8
7 Broken Hill (C)	Far West	NSW	24 338	21 950	-2 388	-2.0
8 La Trobe (S) - Morwell	Gippsland	Vic.	26 153	23 931	-2 222	-1.8
9 Roebourne (S)	Pilbara	WA	16 001	13 829	-2 172	-2.9
10 Mount Isa (C)	North West	WA	24 474	22 352	-2 122	-1.8
11 Mitcham (C)	Adelaide	SA	63 604	61 542	-2 062	-0.7
12 Whyalla (C)	Northern	SA	26 382	24 371	-2 011	-1.6
13 Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading E.	Melbourne	Vic.	47 047	45 067	-1 980	-0.9
14 Darebin (C) - Preston	Melbourne	Vic.	82 799	81 099	-1 700	-0.4
15 La Trobe (S) - Moe	Gippsland	Vic.	20 463	18 823	-1 640	-1.7
16 Hindmarsh and Woodville (C)	Adelaide	SA	89 814	88 193	-1 621	-0.4
17 Knox (C) - North	Melbourne	Vic.	110 926	109 337	-1 589	-0.3
18 Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	Loddon-Campaspe	Vic.	20 542	19 129	-1 413	-1.4
19 Moree Plains (A)	Northern	NSW	16 747	15 364	-1 383	-1.7
20 Launceston (C) - Pt B	Northern	Tas.	62 040	60 670	-1 370	-0.4

(a) Average annual growth rate.

Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex* (Cat. nos 3235.1--8).

Table 2.15 shows that the SLAs which experienced the highest rates of decline were mostly smaller, non-metropolitan SLAs. The fastest rates of population decline occurred in East Pilbara (S) and Laverton (S) in Western Australia and Unincorp. Flinders Ranges in South Australia.

2.15 SLAs WITH FASTEST POPULATION DECLINE(a)—1991–96

	SLA name	Statistical Division	State	30 June 1991	30 June 1996	Change 1991–96	
				no.	no.	no.	%(b)
1	East Pilbara (S)	Pilbara	WA	10 111	6 937	-3 174	-7.3
2	Laverton (S)	South Eastern	WA	1 702	1 214	-488	-6.5
3	Unincorp. Flinders Ranges	Northern	SA	2 486	1 828	-658	-6.0
4	Mullewa (S)	Central	WA	1 466	1 146	-320	-4.8
5	Acton	Canberra	ACT	1 796	1 482	-314	-3.8
6	West Coast (M)	Mersey–Lyell	Tas.	7 664	6 351	-1 313	-3.7
7	Flinders (S)	North West	Qld	2 666	2 234	-432	-3.5
8	Peak Downs (S)	Fitzroy	Qld	3 722	3 127	-595	-3.4
9	Burke (S)	North West	Qld	1 385	1 170	-215	-3.3
10	Exmouth (S)	Central	WA	2 437	2 083	-354	-3.1
11	Murweh (S)	South West	Qld	5 855	5 031	-824	-3.0
12	Central Highlands (M)	Southern	Tas.	2 969	2 554	-415	-3.0
13	Peterborough (M)	Northern	SA	2 243	1 931	-312	-3.0
14	Currajong	Northern	Qld	3 169	2 735	-434	-2.9
15	Central Darling (A)	Far West	NSW	2 864	2 473	-391	-2.9
16	Roebourne (S)	Pilbara	WA	16 001	13 829	-2 172	-2.9
17	Garbutt	Northern	Qld	2 977	2 573	-404	-2.9
18	Blackall (S)	Central West	Qld	2 146	1 858	-288	-2.8
19	Paroo (S)	South West	Qld	2 667	2 310	-357	-2.8
20	Alice Springs (T) - Stuart	Northern Territory — Bal	NT	2 230	1 932	-298	-2.8
21	Mildura (RC) - Pt B	Mallee	Vic	5 402	4 681	-721	-2.8
22	Taroom (S)	Darling Downs	Qld	3 216	2 787	-429	-2.8
23	South Townsville	Northern	Qld	2 088	1 815	-273	-2.8

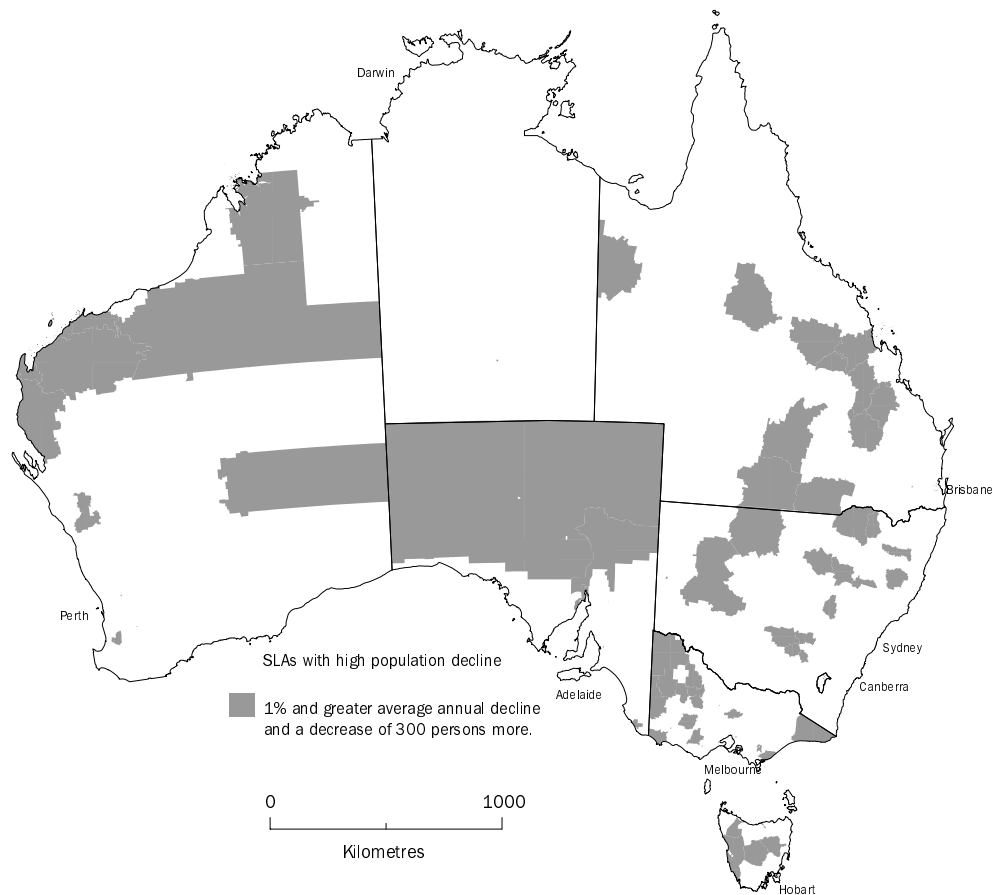
(a) SLAs with ERP greater than 1 000 at 30 June 1996.

(b) Average annual growth rate.

Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex* (Cat. nos 3235.1–.8).

In contrast to the high population growth SLAs, figure 2.16 shows that many of the SLAs experiencing the highest population decline between 1991 and 1996 were located in the rural and regional parts of Australia. These 115 SLAs were those which declined by 1% or more per annum and more than 300 people.

2.16 SLAs WITH HIGH POPULATION DECLINE—1996



Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex* (Cat. nos 3235.1–8).

Three main types of population decline may be identified in Australia – rural depopulation, industry related decline and population decline in urban areas (McKenzie, 1994).

Rural depopulation

Population loss in rural areas has been occurring for a considerable time and is a well documented phenomenon in Australia (for example, Hugo, 1996; Budge, 1996; Beer, Bolam & Maude, 1994). Population decline in most of these areas is largely the result of net migration loss, although other demographic features, such as ageing of the population, may be a contributing factor as well.

Rural depopulation *continued*

People leave rural areas and small towns because technological and economic changes in the rural sector have brought about fewer employment opportunities, which in turn has led to a reduced need for goods and services and even fewer employment opportunities. These changes have served to increase differences in opportunities and standards of living between country and city areas, so that more people, particularly the younger generation, are attracted to live elsewhere (McKenzie, 1994). The out-migration of the school-leaver age group is a widespread feature of SLAs located in wheat-sheep areas (Hugo, 1996). It has been shown (Ward & Barker, 1997) that one effect of the net migration loss of younger people has been to create an older age structure in rural SLAs. In turn, this may lead to further population losses through changes in natural increase.

2.17 EXAMPLES OF SLAs EXPERIENCING RURAL DEPOPULATION—1991–96

State	Example SLAs
NSW	Moree Plains (A), Cootamundra (A), Guyra (A), Wellington (A), Bland (A), Temora (A), Quirindi (A), Central Darling (A), Coonamble (A), Weddin (A), Walcha (A)
Vic.	Ararat (RC), Mildura (RC) - Pt B, Corangamite (S) - North, S. Grampians (S) - Hamilton, N. Grampians (S) - St Arnaud, Buloke (S) - North, Buloke (S) - South, Hindmarsh (S), Yarriambiack (S) - South, West Wimmera (S)
QLD	Murweh (S), Balonne (S), Flinders (S), Paroo (S), Taroom (S)
SA	Unincorp. Flinders Ranges, Unincorp. Far North
WA	Mullewa (S), Northam (T), Narrogin (T), Exmouth (S), Carnarvon (S)

Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex* (Cat. nos 3235.1–8).

Industry related population decline

A second type of population decline occurring in rural areas and towns is that associated with the decline and loss of employment in regional mining or manufacturing centres, brought about by economic restructuring, market fluctuations or resource depletion (McKenzie, 1994). This especially affects regional towns and cities with little economic diversity. Like rural depopulation, industrial related decline leads to loss of employment opportunities and services and the out-migration of people.

2.18 EXAMPLES OF INDUSTRY RELATED POPULATION DECLINE—1991–96

State	Example SLAs
NSW	Broken Hill (C)
Vic.	La Trobe (S) - Morwell, La Trobe (S) - Moe
QLD	Mount Isa (C), Duaringa (S), Banana (S), Broadsound (S), Peak Downs (S), Belyando (S)
SA	Whyalla (C), Port Augusta (C)
WA	East Pilbara (S), Roebourne (S), Collie (S), Ashburton (S), Laverton (S)
Tas.	West Coast (M), Burnie (C) - Pt A

Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex* (Cat. nos 3235.1–8).

Population decline in urban areas

Although many SLAs in the metropolitan areas of Australia increased in population between 1991 and 1996, a number of the SLAs with significant population decline were located in urban areas. These SLAs were mostly located in the inner city and middle suburban areas of the capital cities and other major cities. Gentrification in inner city areas may contribute to population decline as these areas are resettled by middle-class professionals with smaller household sizes, or as people move away because of changing employment locations. SLAs located in the middle suburbs are affected by life-cycle changes where the younger generation moves away to newer suburbs, reducing household sizes in these older suburban areas.

Examples of metropolitan SLAs experiencing significant population decline include Monash (C) - Waverley East in Melbourne, Inala and Acacia Ridge in Brisbane, Elizabeth (C) in Adelaide and Wanniasa and Kaleen in Canberra.

CHAPTER 3

POPULATION MOBILITY

AUSTRALIANS ON THE MOVE

As recorded by the 1996 Census, between 1991 and 1996, 6.6 million people (43%) changed their address in Australia. Of the people who moved between 1991 and 1996, 5.7 million people (37%) moved within the same State or Territory and a further 770,000 people (5%) moved interstate.

The Census only captures one move; that is it can determine whether a person has moved, but not how many moves within a period. The Census showed that 43% of the population moved in the five years 1991 to 1996. This is only half the proportion that might be expected given that 18% of people moved in the one year 1995-96, indicating that each person who moves does so, on average, twice in a five-year period.

ERP estimates of 1,741,800 interstate movers are about twice the Census estimate of 768,900 movers, indicating that the ratio of two moves per mover is relatively constant for both interstate and short distance moves.

3.1 POPULATION MOBILITY BY TYPE OF MOVE(a)

Type of move	1986-91(b).....		1991-96.....		1995-96.....	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Did not move	8 471 347	59.3	8 661 112	56.9	13 708 242	81.7
Moved						
Same SLA	1 716 916	12.0	2 148 177	14.1	1 237 647	7.4
Other SLA same SD	2 185 071	15.3	2 512 333	16.5	1 089 717	6.5
Other SD same State	1 032 840	7.2	1 007 400	6.6	378 700	2.3
Moved Interstate	767 582	5.4	768 903	5.0	299 198	1.8
Type undefined	105 292	0.7	130 453	0.9	73 588	0.4
Total moved	5 807 701	40.7	6 567 266	43.1	3 078 850	18.3
Total	14 279 048	100.0	15 228 378	100.0	16 787 092	100.0

(a) See Explanatory Notes 12.

(b) Figures for 1986-91 are from Bell 1995, p. 11.

Source: ABS, Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing and Bell 1995, p. 11.

MOVEMENT BETWEEN STATES

Net interstate migration

According to ERP estimates, between 1991 and 1996, 1,741,800 interstate moves were made, although the total number of people who moved is probably less than half this, after return and repeat movement is taken into consideration.

In addition to this, for each flow from one State to another, there is a counter flow. So the total redistribution of population is much smaller than the number of interstate moves, or even the number of interstate movers.

In this five-year period Queensland, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory registered a net gain in interstate migration, though Queensland had by far the largest net increase (201,000). Net losses in interstate migration were recorded for all other States and Territories, although the largest net loss was recorded by Victoria (107,800) followed by New South Wales (71,800).

The net losses recorded for New South Wales and the Northern Territory were much less in 1991–96 than in 1986–91. On the other hand, net losses in interstate migration were higher in 1991–96 for Victoria and South Australia than in the previous intercensal period. Tasmania experienced a small net interstate gain of nearly 400 people in 1986–91 but experienced a net loss of 9,100 in 1991–96. Queensland recorded an increase in net interstate migration gain between 1986–91 and 1991–96, while Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory experienced decreases in gains from net interstate migration between the same periods.

3.2 NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION

	1986–91	1991–96
<i>State and Territory</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
NSW	-114 027	-71 770
Vic.	-62 717	-107 832
Qld	162 314	201 038
SA	-4 145	-23 108
WA	17 088	11 526
Tas.	377	-9 136
NT	-7 040	-1 831
ACT(a)	8 150	1 113
Aust.(b)

(a) Includes Jervis Bay in 1986–91. Jervis Bay is included in Other Territories in 1991–96.

(b) Excludes Other Territories.

Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101).

Interstate migration flows

The pattern of movement over the last two decades has been a northward and westward drift away from south-eastern Australia. According to ERP estimates, in 1991–96, this movement resulted in net gains for Queensland (201,000) and Western Australia (11,500). All States and Territories experienced a net loss to Queensland, and all States and Territories, excluding Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory, experienced net losses to Western Australia.

Some of these patterns are part of long-term patterns, such as net migration from New South Wales to Queensland. Others are short-term responses to the recession in the early 1990s, such as the very high emigration from Victoria.

Some 49% of all interstate moves between 1991 and 1996 was between the three most populated eastern States, New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland (see table 3.3). The single most prevalent move of all interstate moves was from New South Wales to Queensland (256,500 or 15%). This was over 80,000 more than the next largest flow of 168,700 people from Queensland to New South Wales and from Victoria to Queensland. Considerable movement of over 100,000 persons also occurred from Victoria to New South Wales. Movement in each of these flows was also accompanied by a counterflow. For example, while 118,100 people moved from Victoria northwards to New South Wales, 96,700 moved in the opposite direction. Similarly, there were large counterflows of people moving from Queensland to these two southern States, but in these instances, the flows were half or well below half of the volume of those to the north.

Moves between the other States and Territories were smaller in size than those between the mainland eastern States. The Australian Capital Territory received its largest inflow of migrants from New South Wales, while New South Wales was the largest gainer of out-migrants from that Territory. Interstate movers from the Northern Territory tended to move more to neighbouring Queensland than to other neighbouring States of South Australia and Western Australia. More people from Western Australia moved to the three eastern States, especially Queensland, than to neighbouring South Australia or the Northern Territory. Between 1991 and 1996, more Tasmanians moved to Queensland than just over the Bass Strait to Victoria.

3.3 INTERSTATE MOVES—1991–1996

STATE OR TERRITORY OF ARRIVAL.....									
<i>State or Territory of departure</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>QLD</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Total</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NSW	. .	96.7	256.5	30.8	38.0	12.2	15.1	50.0	499.3
Vic.	118.1	. .	142.0	36.9	35.7	15.0	14.1	13.3	375.1
QLD	168.7	71.2	. .	23.4	30.6	11.6	21.9	14.1	341.5
SA	32.7	36.0	40.2	. .	17.3	4.5	15.4	5.0	151.1
WA	33.8	27.3	37.2	13.9	. .	5.6	13.2	5.5	136.5
Tas.	12.5	15.6	18.4	4.2	7.0	. .	1.7	1.8	61.2
NT	12.8	10.1	28.4	14.8	14.7	1.8	. .	2.9	85.5
ACT	48.8	10.5	19.8	3.9	4.8	1.4	2.3	. .	91.6
Total	427.5	267.3	542.5	128.0	148.1	52.1	83.7	92.7	1 741.8
Net gain/loss	-71.8	-107.8	201.0	-23.1	11.5	-9.1	-1.8	1.1	. .

Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101).

Population turnover and redistribution

The previous section showed that interstate migration is made up of a series of arrival and departure flows. Table 3.4 shows that the arrivals and departures for each State and Territory are much larger than the net balance between them indicates. For example, the interstate loss of 71,800 from New South Wales between 1991 and 1996 was actually the difference between 427,500 arrivals and 499,300 departures (926,700 gross moves). These gross movements can be used to describe interstate mobility in terms of population turnover and redistribution.

Population turnover measures gross moves in relation to the size of the population. Table 3.4 shows that the level of population turnover for 1991–96 varied considerably between the States and Territories. The highest population turnover occurred in the Northern Territory (98%) as the gross moves (169,200) were nearly the same as the total population. This high level of mobility suggests that the Northern Territory was attractive as a place for temporary employment, but not for long-term residence. The Australian Capital Territory also recorded high population turnover (61%), which was probably related to the movement of Commonwealth employees as well as students from interstate studying in Canberra.

Another way of looking at interstate migration is to assess how effective migration has been at redistributing the population. This method, known as the migration effectiveness ratio (MER), compares the total net gain or loss to the gross moves and is expressed as a percentage (Bell 1995, p. 109). Table 3.4 shows that for 1991–96 Queensland had the highest MER (22.7%), gaining 23 people out of every 100 interstate moves in and out of Queensland. Victoria also recorded a relatively large MER (-16.8%), which indicates that Victoria lost 17 people for every 100 interstate moves in and out of Victoria. The Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory recorded the lowest MERs (0.6% and -1.1%, respectively). This shows that although the Territories recorded high levels of population turnover, this had little effect in redistributing their populations, as the levels of arrivals and departures were large but very similar.

3.4 POPULATION TURNOVER AND MIGRATION EFFECTIVENESS RATIOS

State and Territory	Arrivals	Departures	Net	Gross	Population turnover(a)	Migration effectiveness ratio(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
NSW	427 488	499 258	-71 770	926 746	15.3	-7.7
Vic.	267 271	375 103	-107 832	642 374	14.3	-16.8
Qld	542 528	341 490	201 038	884 018	28.1	22.7
SA	127 978	151 086	23 108	279 064	19.1	-8.3
WA	148 057	136 531	11 526	284 588	16.8	4.1
Tas.	52 068	61 204	-9 136	113 272	24.0	-8.1
NT	83 690	85 521	-1 831	169 211	97.9	-1.1
ACT	92 675	91 562	1 113	184 237	61.5	0.6
Total	1 741 755	1 741 755	..	3 483 510	19.6	..

(a) Percentage of the mean ERPs 1991-96.

(b) Net migration divided by gross migration expressed as a percentage.

Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101).

Return migration

It is important to recognise that by comparing place of usual residence at 1991 and 1996, the Census only captures one movement, when people may actually have moved more than once during this five-year period. Such moves include those known as return migration. This refers to the migration which occurs when people move to a particular destination only to return to the place of origin at a later date. Although by no means capturing all return moves, some information can be gleaned from the Census on return migration by comparing the place of usual residence at three points in time, namely, at 1991, 1995 and 1996. The following method is based upon previous analysis of return migration from the 1991 Census (Bell 1995, pp. 142-144).

Table 3.5 provides a breakdown of interstate return migration for 1991, 1995 and 1996. During 1991-95, Queensland acquired 224,100 in-migrants, but only 18,800 (or 8.4%) returned to their State or Territory of origin in 1995-96. The Northern Territory, on the other hand, gained 27,200 between 1991 and 1995, but some 16.5% moved back to their State or Territory of origin between 1995 and 1996.

New South Wales and Victoria both retained a higher proportion of movers from South Australia, Tasmania and the Territories than movers from Queensland and Western Australia. Some of the highest losses of former in-migrants for Queensland and Western Australia were to each other, particularly former in-migrants to Western Australia moving back to Queensland.

In comparison to the other States and Territories, Queensland and Western Australia had a greater ability to attract back former out-migrants (12.9% and 11.1%, respectively). Conversely, the Northern Territory (5.5%) and the Australian Capital Territory (7.1%) were well below the national average in attracting back former out-migrants. While the Northern Territory had below average retention for all States and Territories, the Australian Capital Territory had an above average proportion of former out-migrants returning from the Northern Territory (13.9%) and Tasmania (10.9%).

3.5 RETURN MIGRATION BETWEEN STATES(a)

State of usual residence at 6 August 1995	NSW	Vic.	QLD	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total(b)
MIGRATION FLOWS (usual residence 1991)									
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NSW	..	49 288	50 356	12 980	11 652	5 235	4 197	21 044	154 886
Vic.	35 381	..	19 994	13 624	9 341	6 138	2 691	4 152	91 339
QLD	105 770	63 999	..	16 243	12 497	7 830	9 604	8 111	224 086
SA	11 620	14 363	6 304	..	4 479	1 658	4 910	1 429	44 772
WA	15 724	15 658	9 847	6 519	..	3 094	4 741	1 967	57 765
Tas.	5 583	6 421	4 076	1 845	2 072	..	599	623	21 219
NT	5 196	5 535	5 936	5 655	3 553	571	..	696	27 150
ACT	22 323	6 161	4 667	2 258	1 858	891	849	..	39 021
Total(b)	201 734	161 486	101 245	59 159	45 850	25 430	27 630	38 087	661 051
RETURN MIGRATION (usual residence 1991 and 1996)									
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NSW	..	4 888	6 557	1 120	1 334	384	243	1 536	16 064
Vic.	3 492	..	2 381	1 094	984	439	169	269	8 832
QLD	8 698	5 630	..	1 482	1 249	800	463	490	18 812
SA	963	1 397	734	..	503	143	287	76	4 106
WA	1 477	1 476	1 182	645	..	312	287	158	5 548
Tas.	456	657	490	172	217	..	21	68	2 081
NT	806	827	1 104	955	616	86	..	97	4 491
ACT	2 508	546	560	147	135	46	45	..	3 989
Total(b)	18 434	15 433	13 020	5 615	5 104	2 212	1 517	2 696	64 053
RETURN MIGRATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF MIGRATION FLOWS									
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NSW	..	9.9	13.0	8.6	11.4	7.3	5.8	7.3	10.4
Vic.	9.9	..	11.9	8.0	10.5	7.2	6.3	6.5	9.7
QLD	8.2	8.8	..	9.1	10.0	10.2	4.8	6.0	8.4
SA	8.3	9.7	11.6	..	11.2	8.6	5.8	5.3	9.2
WA	9.4	9.4	12.0	9.9	..	10.1	6.1	8.0	9.6
Tas.	8.2	10.2	12.0	9.3	10.5	..	3.5	10.9	9.8
NT	15.5	14.9	18.6	16.9	17.3	15.1	..	13.9	16.5
ACT	11.2	8.9	12.0	6.5	7.3	5.2	5.3	..	10.2
Total(b)	9.1	9.6	12.9	9.5	11.1	8.7	5.5	7.1	9.7

(a) See Explanatory Notes 12.

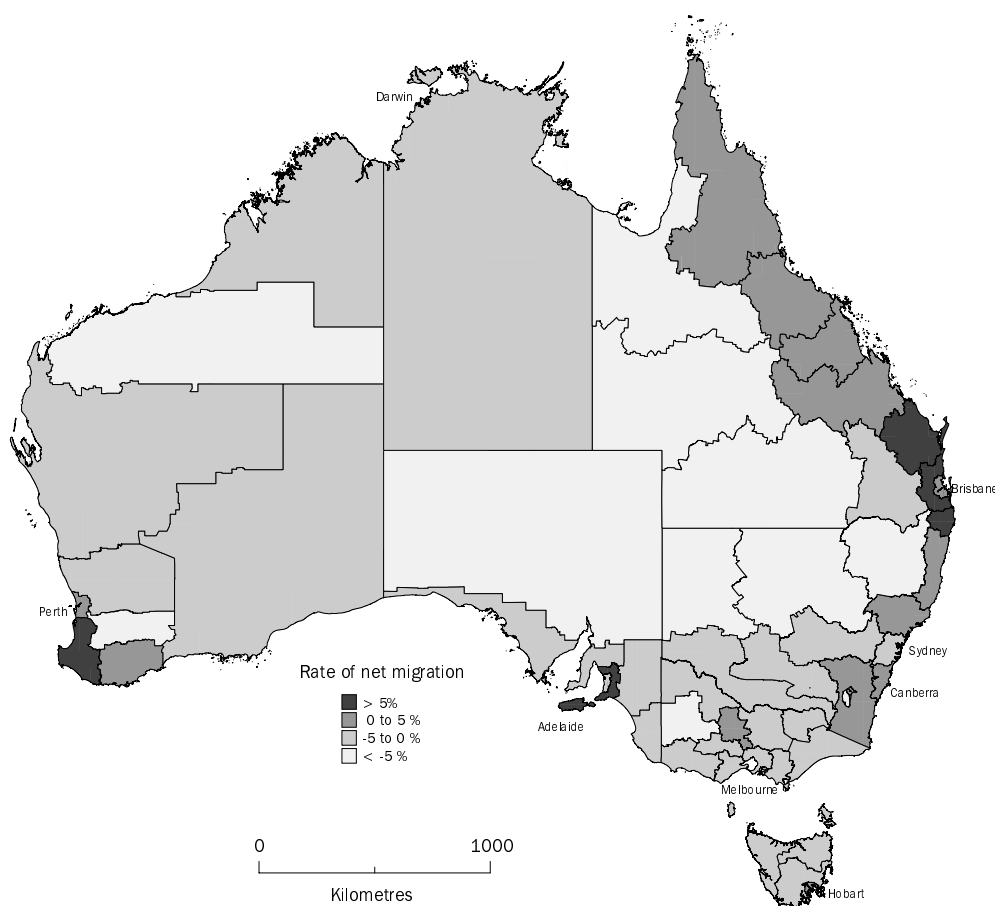
(b) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS, Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

MOVEMENT BETWEEN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Internal migration between Statistical Divisions (SDs) made a significant contribution to changes in the population distribution between 1991–96. Figure 3.6 shows that net internal migration gains between 1991 and 1996 were mostly recorded by SDs along the eastern coastline of Queensland and New South Wales and the south-west corner of Western Australia. The smaller capital cities of Brisbane, Perth, Hobart, Darwin and Canberra, as well as Outer Adelaide, also recorded net internal migration gains. On the other hand, net internal migration losses mainly occurred in the rural inland and remote areas of Australia and in the capital cities of Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

3.6 NET MIGRATION BY SD—1991–96



Source: ABS, Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

As with the previous intercensal period 1986–91, the largest net gains were recorded by Moreton (75,500) and Brisbane (55,800) in south-east Queensland. Significant net in-flows were also registered by Wide Bay-Burnett (14,000) in Queensland, Perth (19,000) and South West (13,500) in Western Australia, and Richmond-Tweed (12,800) and Mid-North Coast (11,300) in New South Wales. In terms of percentage gain, these SDs also recorded some of the highest rates of net migration gain, as did Outer Adelaide in South Australia (6.4%).

Sydney and Melbourne recorded the largest net migration losses between 1991 and 1996 (63,800 and 49,800, respectively). The SDs of Northern in New South Wales, Adelaide, Pilbara in Western Australia, and North West in Queensland also experienced significant net migration losses. The substantial loss recorded by Pilbara represented the highest

MOVEMENT BETWEEN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS *continued*

rate of net migration loss (–21%). Other regions to experience high rates of net migration loss included North West (–18%), South West (–14%) and Central West (–14%) in Queensland, and Far West (–12%) in New South Wales.

3.7 NET INTERNAL MIGRATION, Statistical Divisions—1991–96(a)

	<i>Intrastate</i>	<i>Interstate</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate(b)</i>
<i>State</i>				
<i>Statistical Division</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
NSW				
Sydney	–33 781	–29 996	–63 777	–1.8
Hunter	11 014	–4 292	6 722	1.3
Illawarra	9 815	–4 192	5 623	1.6
Richmond-Tweed	12 150	663	12 813	7.0
Mid-North Coast	13 725	–2 429	11 296	4.6
Northern	–5 587	–6 907	–12 494	–7.1
North Western	–3 375	–2 456	–5 831	–5.1
Central West	–1 208	–3 118	–4 326	–2.6
South Eastern	571	786	1 357	0.8
Murrumbidgee	–1 329	–3 284	–4 613	–3.2
Murray	–944	–1 020	–1 964	–1.8
Far West	–1 051	–1 983	–3 034	–11.7
Vic.				
Melbourne	–4 238	–45 545	–49 783	–1.6
Barwon	3 637	–4 803	–1 166	–0.5
Western District	–2 075	–2 311	–4 386	–4.4
Central Highlands	1 637	–3 574	–1 937	–1.5
Wimmera	–1 681	–982	–2 663	–5.2
Mallee	–1 969	–1 738	–3 707	–4.5
Loddon	3 633	–3 551	82	0.1
Goulburn	1 519	–4 759	–3 240	–2.0
Ovens-Murray	1 005	–2 150	–1 145	–1.3
East Gippsland	386	–2 404	–2 018	–2.8
Gippsland	–1 854	–5 017	–6 871	–4.4
QLD				
Brisbane	1 904	53 861	55 765	4.0
Moreton	21 170	54 307	75 477	14.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	3 037	11 017	14 054	6.9
Darling Downs	–4 602	3 362	–1 240	–0.7
South West	–3 751	–101	–3 852	–14.4
Fitzroy	–3 375	3 440	65	0.0
Central West	–1 607	–86	–1 693	–13.6
Mackay	–2 141	3 107	966	0.9
Northern	–2 374	3 980	1 606	0.9
Far North	–2 385	9 565	7 180	3.8
North West	–5 876	–424	–6 300	–17.7
SA				
Adelaide	4 916	–13 766	–8 850	–0.9
Outer Adelaide	6 475	–415	6 060	6.4
Yorke and Lower North	–600	–222	–822	–1.9
Murray Lands	–2 035	–522	–2 557	–3.9
South East	–1 929	–643	–2 572	–4.2
Eyre	–889	–341	–1 230	–3.9
Northern	–5 938	–1 976	–7 914	–9.5

(a) See Explanatory Notes 12.

(b) Percentage of the mean of the 1991 and 1996 usual residence populations.

Source: ABS, *Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing*.

3.7 NET INTERNAL MIGRATION, Statistical Divisions—1991–96(a) *continued*

	<i>Intrastate</i>	<i>Interstate</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate (b)</i>
<i>State</i>				
<i>Statistical Division</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
WA				
Perth	6 505	12 513	19 018	1.6
South West	11 309	2 226	13 535	9.1
Lower Great Southern	-90	151	61	0.1
Upper Great Southern	-1 674	23	-1 651	-8.4
Midlands	-1 939	118	-1 821	-3.7
South Eastern	-3 508	2 119	-1 389	-2.7
Central	-1 788	119	-1 669	-3.0
Pilbara	-8 080	-707	-8 787	-21.2
Kimberley	-735	-367	-1 102	-4.7
Tas.				
Greater Hobart	2 977	-2 659	318	0.2
Southern	-712	409	-303	-0.9
Northern	658	-1 251	-593	-0.5
Mersey-Lyell	-2 923	-2 210	-5 133	-4.7
NT				
Darwin	23	357	380	0.5
Northern Territory - Bal	-23	-900	-923	-1.0
ACT				
Canberra	54	537	591	0.2
ACT - Bal	-54	-17	-71	-10.1

(a) See Explanatory Notes 12.

(b) Percentage of the mean of the 1991 and 1996 usual residence populations.

Source: ABS, *Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing*.

The combined contribution of interstate and intrastate net migration to the total net migration gain or loss recorded by SDs between 1991 and 1996 varied markedly between regions.

Capital City SDs

Table 3.7 shows that for most capital city SDs the total net migration gain or loss was largely due to the effects of interstate migration. Brisbane, Darwin, Canberra and to a lesser extent, Perth, mostly gained population through net interstate migration, while Melbourne and Adelaide largely lost population through net interstate migration. Sydney recorded a large net migration loss through both net interstate and intrastate migration losses, while the small net migration gain registered by Hobart was the result of net migration gains from within Tasmania being offset by net interstate migration losses.

As with the previous intercensal period 1986–91, differences in the patterns of net intrastate migration between 1991 and 1996 are evident between Sydney and Melbourne and the other capital cities. Both Sydney and Melbourne lost population through net migration to a number of surrounding SDs and only experienced small net gains from the outer northern and western SDs in their State. For Sydney, the largest net losses were to Illawarra (-9,800), Mid-North Coast (-9,500) and Hunter (-8,000), while the largest net losses from Melbourne were to Goulburn (-2,000) and Loddon (-1,800).

Capital City SDs continued

On the other hand, while substantial net migration losses were recorded by Brisbane, Perth and Adelaide to their adjacent SDs of Moreton (-13,900), South West (-6,400) and Outer Adelaide (-5,100), respectively, the dominant patterns for these States were of net gains from all other SDs in their State. Greater Hobart recorded net gains from the three other SDs in Tasmania.

In terms of interstate migration, all capital cities lost population to Queensland between 1991 and 1996, while Brisbane and Perth recorded net interstate migration gains from all States and Territories, with the exception of Perth, which lost population to Queensland.

Non-metropolitan SDs

In New South Wales, the drift of population away from inland regions continued, with the largest net intrastate migration losses being recorded by Northern (-5,600), North Western (-3,400) and Murrumbidgee (-1,300). In contrast, all the coastal non-metropolitan SDs gained through net intrastate migration, the largest net increases being registered by Mid-North Coast (13,700), Richmond-Tweed (12,200), Hunter (11,000) and Illawarra (9,800). The only SDs to gain from net interstate migration were Richmond-Tweed (660), which gained population mostly from Victoria, and South Eastern (790), which gained population largely from Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory.

Like New South Wales, the Victorian SDs to lose population to other areas in the State were located in western Victoria, such as Western District (-2,100), Mallee (-2,000) and Wimmera (-1,700), although Gippsland, adjacent to Melbourne, also registered net intrastate migration loss (-1,900). All other non-metropolitan SDs made net gains from within Victoria, with the largest net increases being recorded by Barwon and Loddon (both 3,600). In the main, these gains came from intrastate movements from Melbourne. All SDs in Victoria experienced net interstate migration losses, with the largest net out-flows going to Queensland.

The only non-metropolitan SDs in Queensland to record net intrastate migration gains were Moreton (21,200) and Wide Bay-Burnett (3,000). For many of the SDs which experienced net intrastate migration loss, the largest net losses were to Brisbane or Moreton. Except for the western Queensland SDs of South West, North West and Central West, all regions made net gains from interstate migration, the largest gains being recorded by Moreton (54,300), Wide Bay-Burnett (11,000) and Far North (9,600).

Outer Adelaide in South Australia and South West in Western Australia were the only non-metropolitan SDs in their States to experience net intrastate migration gains (6,500 and 11,300, respectively). In the main, the greatest losses in the other SDs of South Australia and Western Australia were to their respective capital cities. While all SDs in South Australia recorded net interstate migration losses, the only SDs in Western Australia to record net interstate out-flows were the remote Pilbara (-700) and Kimberley (-370) regions.

In Tasmania the three non-metropolitan SDs of Southern (-700), Northern (-700) and Mersey-Lyell (-1,500) lost population to Hobart. In addition, Mersey-Lyell lost population (-1,300) to Northern SD, which resulted in a total net intrastate migration gain for Northern (660). While Northern and Mersey-Lyell both experienced significant net interstate migration losses, Southern recorded a small net migration gain (400).

MOVEMENT WITHIN CAPITAL CITIES

3.9 million people counted in capital city SDs in 1996 changed their address between 1991 and 1996. Of these people, 80% (3.1 million) moved within their city. While the proportions of people who moved within their capital city varied considerably between capital cities, Darwin was the only city where most of the moves were from interstate (45%) rather than within Darwin (41%).

3.8 CAPITAL CITY MOBILITY—1991–96(a)

Capital City SD	INTRA-URBAN(b)		ARRIVALS FROM INTRASTATE(c)		ARRIVALS FROM INTERSTATE....		Total movers(d)
	'000	Proportion of total movers	'000	Proportion of total movers	'000	Proportion of total movers	
Sydney	1 026.6	85.1	78.5	6.5	85.8	7.1	1 206.3
Melbourne	852.0	85.1	66.7	6.7	70.5	7.0	1 000.6
Brisbane	434.1	69.3	80.7	12.9	100.7	16.1	626.3
Adelaide	292.0	78.8	35.5	9.6	37.8	10.2	370.7
Perth	390.8	78.0	54.0	10.8	48.8	9.7	500.9
Greater Hobart	53.7	71.6	10.1	13.5	10.0	13.3	74.9
Darwin	15.4	40.7	4.3	11.3	17.0	44.9	37.8
Canberra	75.8	61.9	0.1	0.1	44.8	36.6	122.5
All Capital Cities	3 140.4	79.7	329.9	8.4	415.3	10.5	3 939.9

(a) See Explanatory Notes 12.

(b) Moves within the capital city SD.

(c) Moves to other SDs, same State.

(d) Includes undefined moves.

Source: ABS, Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

Table 3.9 summarises the SLAs which recorded the largest net gains and losses to or from other SLAs within the same capital city between 1991 and 1996. In most cases, the SLAs which registered the largest net gains were located in the outer areas of the capital cities, while those which had the largest net losses were located in the inner and middle areas of the metropolitan regions. These patterns are reflected in the overall population growth experienced by SLAs discussed in chapter 2.

3.9 NET GAINS AND LOSSES TO OR FROM SLAs WITHIN CAPITAL CITIES—1991–96(a)

<i>Capital city SD</i> Statistical Local Area	<i>Largest net gain</i> no.	<i>Capital city SD</i> Statistical Local Area	<i>Largest net loss</i> no.
Sydney			
Wyong (A)	11 673	Fairfield (C)	-11 292
Gosford (C)	10 719	Canterbury (C)	-8 281
Liverpool (C)	10 077	Marrickville (A)	-7 035
Camden (A)	6 366	Parramatta (C)	-3 921
Sutherland Shire (A)	5 815	Auburn (A)	-3 699
Melbourne			
Casey (C) - Berwick	10 545	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	-10 028
Wyndham (C) - Werribee	6 297	Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	-5 419
Casey (C) - Cranbourne	5 179	Maribymong (C)	-4 899
Hume (C) - Craigieburn	5 111	Manningham (C) - West	-3 813
Brimbank (C) - Keilor	5 006	Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	-3 703
Brisbane			
Pine Rivers (S) Bal	4 919	Inala	-2 529
Beaudesert (S) Bal in BSD	3 632	Woodridge	-2 412
Doolandella-Forest Lake	3 117	Kingston (QLD)	-1 706
Burpengary-Narangba	2 462	Clontarf	-1 675
Caboolture (S) Bal in BSD	2 147	Ipswich (C) - Central	-1 330
Adelaide			
Tea Tree Gully (C)	3 898	Elizabeth (C)	-3 889
Munno Para (C)	3 142	Salisbury (C)	-2 893
Noarlunga (C)	2 761	Hindmarsh and Woodville (C)	-1 849
Burnside (C)	1 155	Enfield (C) - Pt A	-1 620
Willunga (DC)	823	Enfield (C) - Pt B	-1 344
Perth			
Swan (S)	6 585	Canning (C)	-4 496
Wanneroo (C) - Central Coastal	5 971	Stirling (C) - Central	-4 137
Rockingham (C)	5 755	Wanneroo (C) - South-West	-3 792
Wanneroo (C) - North-West	5 581	Bayswater (C)	-2 397
Cockburn (C)	1 272	Kalamunda (S)	-2 047
Hobart			
Sorell (M) - Pt A	730	Hobart (C) - Inner	-815
Kingborough (M) - Pt A	663	Clarence (C)	-430
Glenorchy (C)	166	Derwent Valley (M) - Pt A	-333
Brighton (M)	89	Hobart (C) - Remainder	-70
Darwin			
Woodroffe	710	Nightcliff	-478
Moulden	384	City - Inner (Darwin)	-321
Gray	311	Malak	-232
Rapid Creek	207	City - Remainder (Darwin)	-150
Coconut Grove	169	Wulagi	-143
Canberra			
Gordon	3 238	Wanniassa	-958
Palmerston	3 066	Kambah	-957
Ngunnawal	2 551	Kaleen	-776
Conder	1 928	Chisholm	-640
Banks	1 922	Charnwood	-466

(a) See Explanatory Notes 12.

Source: ABS, *Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing*.

REASONS FOR MOVING

As shown by the previous sections, migration involves a complex series of arrivals and departures for all types of movement. While the Census provides information about number of people who moved and geographic patterns of these movements, it does not provide reasons for moving. Questions on reasons for moving were asked in the 1992 Family Survey, a national survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Table 3.10 shows that 31% of people who moved did so for family reasons, especially to be with or near family (15%). While there were a whole host of other reasons for moving, housing-related factors and location reasons together accounted for 47% of all reasons for moving.

3.10 MAIN REASON FOR MOVING(a)

<i>Reason for last move</i>	<i>%</i>
Total family reasons	30.6
To be with or near family	15.4
Registered marriage	4.3
To be independent	3.9
Marriage/defacto separation	3.0
De facto relationship	2.7
Other family conflict	1.3
Total other reasons	69.4
Became home buyer/owner	15.2
Dwelling structure unsatisfactory	11.0
Employment	10.1
Better area	9.7
Lower housing costs	6.8
Landlord request	3.8
Education	2.0
Other	10.7
Total	100.0

Source: ABS, *Focus on Families—Demographics and Family Formation 1994* (Cat.no.4420.0); and ABS, *Unpublished data, 1992 Family Survey*.

The Queensland Government Statisticians' Office conducted a survey in 1995 on motivations behind people's moves (Queensland Government Statistician's Office 1996, p. 11). The following discussion relates to the data collected on interstate movement. While this survey is not indicative of all interstate moves in Australia, especially as the survey's focus was on the State with the largest inflow of interstate migrants, it does give some indication of the reasons for moving interstate. Some 40% of all interstate moves to Queensland were for employment reasons: 11% moved to start a new job; 9.5% moved because they were transferred; and 9.5% moved to look for work. Location was the other motivator, accounting for 38% of all interstate moves, with 18% of these moving for lifestyle and climate reasons and 14% moved to be closer to family or friends.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MOVERS

As well as the impact of the volume of movement on State and regional population growth and distribution, the characteristics of the people who move into or out of a region affect the nature and structure of the region's population. For example, because movers are generally younger in age than non-movers, in regions which gain population through internal migration there is usually a rejuvenation effect, while regions which lose population are usually subject to more rapid ageing. An obvious exception to this is the ageing effect of incoming retirement flows in some local areas.

This last section discusses the movement propensities of people by three types of characteristics. These are age and sex, birthplace and Indigenous origin, following on from the commentary provided in chapter 1 on these same variables.

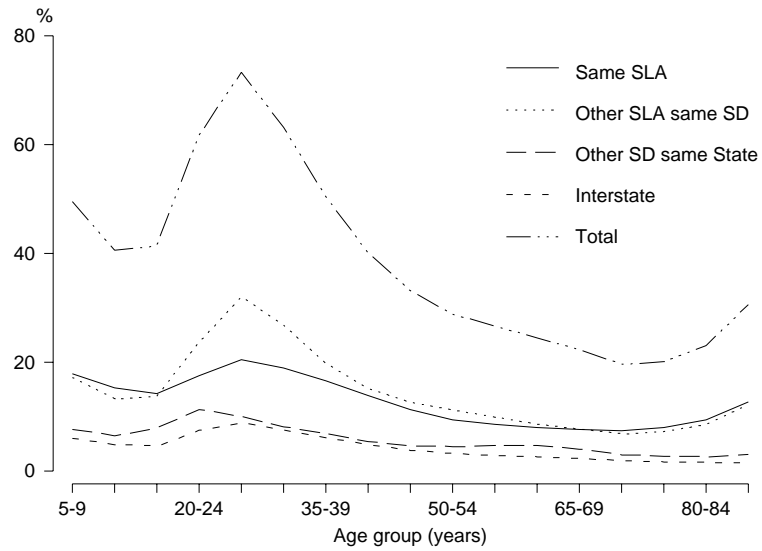
Mobility by age and sex

Mobility rates (the number of movers in each category divided by the total number of persons in each category) by age and type of move between 1991 and 1996 confirm previous findings from the 1991 Census, indicating that there has been little change in the propensity to move between these two periods. Comparing all moves by age, the most mobile age group were those people aged in their twenties, followed by children, who were likely to have moved with their families.

Figure 3.11 shows that not all movement types by age have the same patterns. The age group 25–29 years were the most mobile for all movement types except for moves to other SDs within the same State. The peak age group for this movement type was the 20–24 years age group. Another difference was that those around retiring age (aged 55–65 years) had a higher propensity to move to other SDs within the same State than those aged 75 years and over.

It would appear that the longer distances moved by young adults can be attributed to: seeking more independence and moving greater distances from the parental home; entry into the labour force and career development; for post-secondary education; or to marry and family formation (Bell 1995, p. 21). This is seeking an improved lifestyle. For those aged 75 years and over, moves of a shorter distance (same SLA and other SLA same SD) were more prevalent than longer distance moves. These moves were more likely to be shorter distances to accommodation with support such as a nursing home, hostel or near family, or to a more suitable dwelling, such as without stairs.

3.11 MOBILITY RATES BY AGE AND TYPE OF MOVE—1991–96(a)

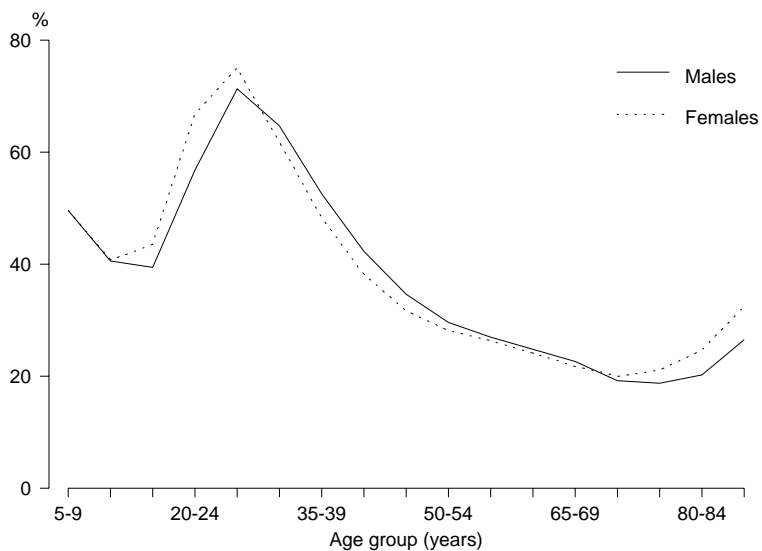


(a) Age in 1996.

Source: ABS, Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

While there was little difference in the total mobility rate between males and females, there were distinct differences in some age groups (see figure 3.12). Females aged between 15–29 years had a higher propensity to move than males, while males aged between 30–59 years moved more than females. The mobility rate for males and females aged 60–69 years were almost identical; however, from ages 70 years and over, females again had a higher propensity to move than their male counterparts.

3.12 MOBILITY RATES BY AGE AND SEX—1991–96(a)



(a) Age in 1996.

Source: ABS, Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

Mobility by age and sex *continued*

Women tend to leave home earlier than men, so women's mobility rates are higher than men's in young adulthood, especially 15–24 years. As women tend to marry men older than themselves, and most moves are undertaken by families, women's age-specific mobility rates are very similar to men's but at a slightly younger age.

As wives are more likely to outlive their husbands than vice versa, and widowhood can be a catalyst to moving, in older age groups women are more likely to move short distances such as to nursing homes or hostels. The sex differences in older age groups are smaller for longer distance moves. This suggests that longer distance moves are more likely to be made by a couple.

3.13 POPULATION MOBILITY, by Age(a), Sex and Type of Move—1991–96(b)

Age group (years)	MOVED SAME SLA.....		MOVED OTHER SLA SAME SD.....		MOVED OTHER SD SAME STATE...		MOVED INTERSTATE...		TOTAL MOVED(c).....	
	Males %	Females %	Males %	Females %	Males %	Females %	Males %	Females %	Males %	Females %
5–9	17.9	17.9	17.1	17.2	7.7	7.6	6.0	6.0	49.6	49.6
10–14	15.3	15.5	13.2	13.4	6.5	6.5	4.9	4.9	40.6	40.9
15–19	13.7	14.8	13.0	14.6	7.4	8.6	4.5	4.8	39.5	43.6
20–24	16.4	18.8	21.0	26.3	10.3	12.4	7.4	7.9	56.9	66.8
25–29	20.3	20.7	30.6	33.5	9.5	10.4	8.9	9.0	71.4	75.2
30–34	19.4	18.7	27.7	26.2	8.1	8.3	7.8	7.5	64.7	61.9
35–39	16.9	16.3	21.0	18.7	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.0	52.6	48.4
40–44	14.3	13.5	16.1	14.4	5.8	5.3	5.2	4.5	42.3	38.2
45–49	11.7	10.9	13.2	12.2	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.6	34.7	31.7
50–54	9.7	9.3	11.5	10.9	4.5	4.6	3.3	3.0	29.6	28.2
55–59	8.6	8.5	10.1	9.7	4.8	4.8	2.9	2.8	27.0	26.3
60–64	7.8	8.2	8.8	8.5	5.0	4.6	2.7	2.5	24.8	24.2
65–69	7.4	8.0	7.9	7.6	4.6	3.7	2.5	2.2	22.7	21.8
70–74	6.9	8.0	6.7	7.1	3.2	2.9	2.0	1.9	19.2	20.1
75–79	7.2	8.7	6.8	7.7	2.8	2.7	1.7	1.8	18.8	21.2
80–84	8.2	10.2	7.5	9.5	2.6	2.8	1.5	1.7	20.3	24.7
85 and over	10.9	13.6	10.3	13.1	3.0	3.1	1.6	1.5	26.6	32.5
Total	14.1	14.2	16.4	16.5	6.6	6.6	5.2	4.9	43.2	43.0

(a) Age in 1996.

(b) See Explanatory Notes 12.

(c) Includes undefined moves.

Source: ABS, Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

Mobility by birthplace

The mobility rates of immigrants (people born overseas) is very high on arrival and for the first decade of their residence in Australia, a reflection that immigrants move early on in their residence as part of the process of settling into their new environment.

Table 3.14 shows that in the long term, however, their mobility rates and mobility patterns are lower than the Australian-born population.

Of the 524,800 people recorded as being born overseas in the 1996 Census and who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1990, 314,300 had changed address since 1991. This represents a mobility rate of 60% and far exceeds the mobility rate of the Australian-born population (44%). The mobility rate (47%) for those who arrived between 1981–85 was also higher than the Australian-born population. However, immigrants who had arrived in Australia before 1981, and who are now in primarily older age groups, had a mobility rate which was lower than the Australian-born population as a whole.

The overseas-born, despite when they arrive, showed similar patterns to the Australian-born population in that most moves are made within the same SLA and same SD. However, overseas-born people who arrived in 1986–90 moved more within the same SD than the Australian-born population (50% compared to 30%, respectively). Since most overseas-born people live in capital cities, most of these shorter distance moves would have occurred within capital cities. Also, recent immigrants who arrived in 1986–90 made more longer distances moves (that is, interstate moves (5%)) than moves between other SD same State (3%). Immigrants in general, however, regardless of year of arrival, had an interstate mobility rate of 4%, slightly lower than their Australian-born counterparts.

3.14 POPULATION MOBILITY BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH(a)—1991–96

Birthplace	TYPE OF MOVE.....						Total moved(b)	Total
	Did not move	Moved same SLA	Moved other SLA same SD	Moved other SD same State	Moved interstate	Total		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
.....								
Overseas-born—Year of arrival								
Before 1981	66.7	10.4	14.4	4.1	3.8	33.3	100.0	
1981–85	53.1	15.0	22.4	3.9	4.9	46.9	100.0	
1986–90	40.1	19.6	30.5	3.4	5.3	59.9	100.0	
Total	60.6	12.5	18.1	4.0	4.2	39.4	100.0	
Australian-born	56.1	14.5	16.0	7.4	5.3	43.9	100.0	
Total(c)	56.9	14.1	16.5	6.6	5.0	43.1	100.0	

(a) See Explanatory Notes 12.

(b) Includes undefined moves.

(c) Includes not stated.

Source: ABS, Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

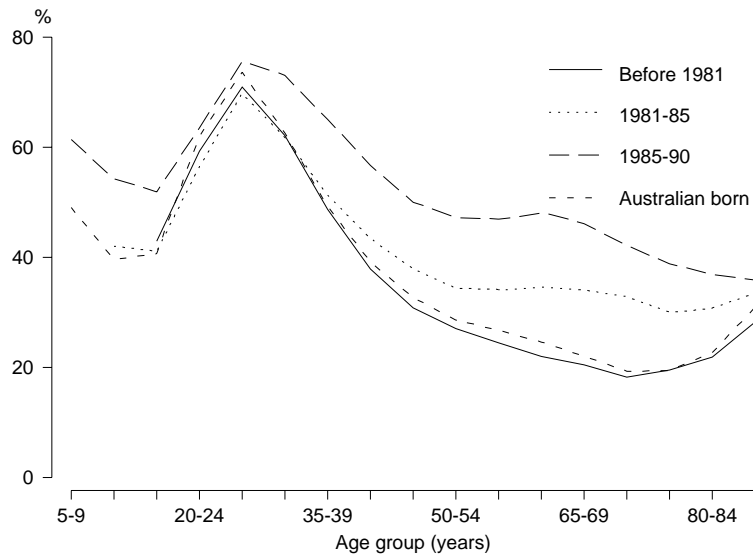
Mobility by birthplace *continued*

Figure 3.15 illustrates that the population of overseas-born who have had the longest residence in Australia (arrived before 1981) and are now generally in older age groups, closely resembling the age mobility rate for the Australian-born population. The mobility rates were highest for young adults and thereafter steadily declined until rising again for those aged 75 years and over.

Regardless of the year of arrival, the most mobile age group for immigrants and the Australian-born population were the young adults (25–29 years age group). Although similar in terms of peak movers, thereafter there were major differences between recent immigrants (those who arrived in since 1981) compared to those immigrants who arrived in earlier years and the Australian-born population.

The main difference was that recent immigrants had a much higher mobility rate at all age groups compared to earlier immigrants and the Australian-born population. Further, the age mobility pattern for recent immigrants was considerably different to that of the earlier immigrants and the Australian-born population. Rather than showing rapid declines in mobility after the 25–29 year age group, the pattern for recent immigrants declined gradually to the 55–59 year age group. The 60–64 year age group was 49% more mobile for immigrants arriving in 1986–90 and 29% more for immigrants arriving in 1981–85 than their Australian-born counterparts.

3.15 MOBILITY RATES BY AGE(a)—1991–96, Australian-born and overseas-born by year of arrival



(a) Age in 1996.

Source: ABS, *Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.*

Mobility by birthplace continued

While mobility varies with birthplace region, this variability is even more pronounced by country of birth. In a comparison of 21 countries of birth, there was a range of 43% in the mobility between the most and least mobile birthplace groups. The most mobile group was the New Zealand-born (59%), whose rate was over three times greater than those born in Italy (16%) and Greece (17%). Nearly half (10) of the selected countries had a mobility rate higher than the Australian-born population even though the overall mobility rate for overseas-born population was lower than that of the Australian-born.

Differences in the mobility rates among the birthplaces may be attributed to such things as age and length of residence. Standardising the mobility rates by age revealed a much smaller range (27%) in mobility by country of birth. It also showed that 15 out of the 21 selected countries had a higher mobility rate than the Australian-born population. As a result of standardising the mobility rates, the total overseas-born population (46%) had a slightly higher propensity to move than their Australian counterparts (43%).

3.16 MOBILITY RATES BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH—1991–96(a)

Birthplace	Movers(b)	Total population	Mobility rate	Standardised rate(b)
	no.	no.	%	%
Oceania (excluding Australia)	158 598	270 294	58.7	56.0
New Zealand	125 789	211 847	59.4	57.2
Europe and the Former USSR	663 791	1 947 099	34.1	44.6
United Kingdom and Ireland	417 507	986 320	42.3	49.1
Greece	19 783	115 921	17.1	30.1
Italy	36 602	222 522	16.4	31.3
Germany	31 765	100 055	31.7	45.0
Netherlands	27 414	81 953	33.5	46.0
Poland	16 720	56 389	29.7	44.9
Former Yugoslav Republics	38 506	139 031	27.7	36.8
The Middle East and North Africa	55 345	144 916	38.2	41.1
Lebanon	21 830	58 016	37.6	40.2
Southeast Asia	143 008	308 949	46.3	45.5
Malaysia	23 325	54 710	42.6	42.2
Philippines	30 761	62 121	49.5	50.3
Singapore	8 199	18 043	45.4	43.8
Viet Nam	29 347	66 552	44.1	44.1
Northeast Asia	64 200	134 876	47.6	45.6
China	34 223	65 629	52.1	52.8
Hong Kong	14 911	37 937	39.3	38.2
Southern Asia	40 154	92 819	43.3	46.8
India	20 680	51 784	39.9	45.6
Pakistan	2 570	4 790	53.7	51.8
Sri Lanka	14 435	31 949	45.2	47.3
Northern America	24 446	49 092	49.8	49.9
Canada	9 007	17 686	50.9	49.8
United States of America	15 265	31 091	49.1	49.9
South and Central America and the Carriibbean	30 061	60 042	50.1	50.9
Africa (excluding North Africa)	39 243	81 907	47.9	48.8
South Africa	20 762	43 103	48.2	49.7
Total overseas-born	1 218 846	3 089 994	39.4	45.6
Australian-born	5 160 832	11 744 674	43.9	42.7

(a) See Explanatory Notes 12.

(b) Direct standardisation by age against the total Australian population. See Explanatory Notes 21.

Source: ABS, *Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing*.

Further information from the 1996 Census regarding the mobility of the overseas-born population using the one year mobility indicator is available from the *Special Article – The Internal Mobility of the Overseas-Born* found in ABS, *Migration, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 3412.0), pp. 27–32.

Mobility by Indigenous origin

It is generally assumed that Indigenous persons have a greater propensity to move than non-Indigenous persons (Taylor & Bell 1996, p. 396). At first glance, the mobility rates for moves supports this assumption; that 52% of Indigenous persons changed their place of usual residence between 1991 and 1996 compared to 43% for non-Indigenous persons (table 3.17). The original series also shows some variation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous by type of move. Indigenous people have a much higher propensity to move within a State particularly within the same SLA (that is, shorter distances) than non-Indigenous people.

While this analysis has some use, it does not take into account that the higher rate of movement may be attributed to there being more Indigenous people of the mobile youthful age groups than non-Indigenous people. Standardising by age shows much less variation in the total movement between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (47% of Indigenous moved compared to 43% for non-Indigenous), although there remained significant variation for some movement types, particularly moves within SLAs and other SDs same State. Standardising the mobility rates reduced some of the variations between these two groups of people. Nevertheless, Indigenous people do tend to move more than their non-Indigenous counterparts.

3.17 INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS MOBILITY RATES—1991–96(a)

<i>Type of move</i>	<i>Indigenous</i> %	<i>Non-Indigenous</i> %
.....		
ORIGINAL SERIES(b)		
Did not move	47.8	57.0
Moved		
Same SLA	20.0	14.0
Other SLA same SD	14.1	16.6
Other SD same State	10.4	6.6
Interstate	5.5	5.1
Type undefined	2.2	0.8
Total moved	52.2	43.0
Total	100.0	100.0
.....		
STANDARDISED RATES(c)		
Did not move	53.0	56.9
Moved		
Same SLA	18.3	14.0
Other SLA same SD	12.6	16.6
Other SD same State	9.1	6.6
Interstate	4.8	5.1
Type undefined	2.1	0.8
Total moved	47.0	43.1
Total	100.0	100.0
.....		

(a) See Explanatory Notes 12.

(b) Moves expressed as a percentage of the population.

(c) Moves expressed as a percentage of the population standardised by age. See Explanatory Notes 21.

Source: ABS, *Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing*.

Mobility by Indigenous origin *continued*

A further breakdown of the interstate movement by Indigenous people is also available from the Census. Some 50% of all interstate moves by Indigenous people were between New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australian and the Northern Territory. These three States and Territory together accounted for 83% of the total Indigenous population in Australia in 1996.

The interstate movement by Indigenous people between 1991 and 1996 was in many ways similar to that of the total population. Table 3.18 shows that, as for the total population who moved between States and Territories between 1991 and 1996, the single most prevalent move for Indigenous people was from New South Wales to Queensland (18% compared to 16% for the total population). Similarly, some 40% of all interstate moves by Indigenous people were between the largest populated States of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, compared to 49% for the total population. Net interstate migration of Indigenous people, compared to the net interstate migration for the total population, also showed net gains for Queensland, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory and losses for the other States and Territories, except for South Australia which had a slight net gain of Indigenous people.

However, there were significant differences between the interstate moves made by Indigenous people and those made by the total population. Moves from the Northern Territory to Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia or from these three States to the Northern Territory accounted for nearly one-fifth of all interstate moves by Indigenous people. This compared to only 5% for the total population.

3.18 INTERSTATE MOVES MADE BY INDIGENOUS PERSONS(a)

STATE OF USUAL RESIDENCE AT 6 AUGUST 1996.....									
<i>State of usual residence at 6 August 1991</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>QLD</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NSW	..	566	2 788	272	253	110	169	489	4 661
Vic.	718	..	602	246	158	132	83	48	1 987
QLD	1 359	303	..	181	276	90	647	134	2 990
SA	240	171	268	..	260	33	335	36	1 345
WA	198	127	323	252	..	59	408	31	1 398
Tas.	115	176	251	61	94	..	14	13	724
NT	229	86	734	403	481	27	..	36	1 996
ACT	284	54	135	16	21	9	36	..	555
Total(b)	3 159	1 483	5 104	1 431	1 543	460	1 692	787	15 675
Net gain/loss	-1 502	-504	2 114	86	145	-264	-304	232	..

(a) See Explanatory Notes 12.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS, *Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication describes Australia's population growth and distribution, and analyses internal migration dynamics, which is the primary factor that leads to changes in Australia's population distribution. This publication mainly contains final estimated resident population (ERP) data based on the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates based on previous censuses, particularly 1991, are also included. In some sections, census counts by place of enumeration and place of usual residence have been used.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

2 The ERP of an area is the estimate of the number of persons who usually reside in that area irrespective of where they were on the date of the estimate.

3 The ERPs contained in this publication are the official Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) population estimates. SLA estimates for 1996 are derived from 1996 Census population counts by making the following adjustments:

- Census counts on a place of usual residence basis are obtained by counting each person in their stated SLA of usual residence, rather than where they were counted on census night. Persons who do not state their address of usual residence on the Census form are proportionally allocated across all SLAs in the State or Territory. Overseas visitors are excluded from these counts.
- These usual residence census counts are then adjusted for census undercount, by applying undercount rates derived from the 1996 Post Enumeration Survey. These rates take into account differences in undercount according to a person's age, sex and geographic location. The overall net undercount rate for the 1996 Census was 1.6%.
- Australian residents temporarily overseas on census night (estimated to be 1.6% of the population), excluded from census counts, are added back into the population. Estimates of Australians temporarily overseas on census night are obtained from passenger card data for persons returning to Australia in the year following the Census.
- The above three adjustments result in the ERP for each SLA as at census date, 6 August 1996. To obtain the ERP as at 30 June 1996, the estimated increase in the population of each SLA due to natural increase and net migration between 30 June 1996 and 6 August 1996 is subtracted from the 6 August 1996 population estimates.

4 Although natural increase data are available for SLAs, the absence of reliable migration data for non-census years means that the 1992–95 estimates in the appendix have been produced using regression techniques. This involves each SLA's population being defined as a share of their State, as indicated through their historical relationship between symptomatic indicators (such as Medicare enrolments and building approvals) and population size.

5 A detailed explanation of the concept of ERP, as adopted by the ABS for official population estimates, is contained in the ABS publication *Information Paper: Demographic Estimates—Concepts, Sources and Methods* (Cat. no. 3228.0).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION *continued*

6 ERPs by census collection district (CD) were used to calculate the population living within 50kms of the coast because CDs are the smallest geographic level available. This enabled a more accurate assessment of population within the 50km zone than SLAs. CD ERPs were derived by distributing the SLA age and sex ERPs across CDs within each SLA according to the census counts of persons at home on Census night.

INTERCENSAL DISCREPANCY

7 Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between the 1996 Census-based ERP and the 1991 Census-based ERP. The September Quarter 1997 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0) included an appendix providing details on the intercensal discrepancy over the last four intercensal periods. The appendix provides both international comparisons and comparisons between States and Territories.

8 Intercensal discrepancy for Australia was -0.2% in 1996 after being 0.3% in 1991, -0.3% in 1986 and 0.3% in 1981. Over this time, intercensal discrepancy has fallen significantly at the State level, with the average absolute error at the State level falling from 1.6% in 1981 to 0.4% in 1996. In 1996, the absolute intercensal error was less than 0.5% for all States and Territories, except for the Northern Territory which was still lower than in previous years at 2.9% .

9 The total average annual growth rate in population includes population change due to natural increase, net overseas migration, interstate migration (for States and Territories only) and intercensal discrepancy. However, intercensal discrepancy is not shown in this publication.

CENSUS COUNTS—Place of enumeration

10 The population count for place of enumeration is a count of every person who spent census night in Australia, based on where he or she was counted, including people on board vessels in or between Australian ports, or on long-distance trains, buses or aircraft. People were counted where they spent census night, which may not be where they usually live.

CENSUS COUNTS—Place of usual residence

11 This is a count of all people within the scope of the Census on the basis of where they usually live, rather than where they were on census night. Each person is required to state his or her address of usual residence in Question 7 (as well as Question 8 and Question 9, where questions were asked about usual residence one and five years ago).

MOBILITY INDICATORS

12 Population mobility levels in this publication will vary slightly compared to other population mobility data already released from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. These variations are due to two factors.

- The first factor relates to the removal of inconsistencies in the Usual Residence Indicators (UAI1P and UAI5P) documented in *1996 Census Fact Sheet 9—Usual Residence Indicator*. Some very small data inconsistencies have also been removed in the 'overseas' and 'not stated' categories of the Usual Address Indicators. These changes are very small in that the number of additional movers in Australia between 1991 and 1996 (32,694) represents only 0.5% of total movers. Furthermore, these data inconsistencies are not geographically related, making it more likely that the differences are randomly distributed within and across the States and Territories.
- Other variations in population mobility levels are due to the category of 'moved, type undefined' being included in this publication. Undefined moves are those made by people who indicated they changed address, but the information provided about their address of origin was of insufficient detail to be able to place them in a specific type of movement category. This includes people counted in the following categories: undefined capital cities, undefined balances of State or Territory, no usual address and Off-Shore Areas & Migratory, as well as people who did not state the usual address of their place of origin. Therefore, because people in these categories are excluded from all other types of moves, the data may vary compared to other mobility data based on the census.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

13 ERP net interstate migration figures for 1991–96 were based on the 1996 Census question on place of usual residence five years ago and Medicare change of address data. These two sources were used to estimate interstate migration. The table below shows the difference between census counts and ERP-based net interstate migration.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION—1991–96

<i>State and Territory</i>	<i>ERP-based</i>	<i>Census counts(a)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
New South Wales	-71 770	-58 228
Victoria	-107 832	-76 834
Queensland	201 038	142 028
South Australia	-23 108	-17 885
Western Australia	11 526	16 195
Tasmania	-9 136	-5 711
Northern Territory	-1 831	-543
Australian Capital Territory	1 113	520
Australia

(a) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)*; ABS, *Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing*.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

14 Data in this publication is presented according to *Statistical Geography: Volume 1 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), July 1996* (Cat. no. 1216.0). Under this classification, geographical areas are defined as follows:

- *Statistical Local Areas (SLAs)*. These geographical areas are, in most cases, identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole Local Government Areas (LGAs). In other cases, they represent unincorporated areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of a State or Territory without gaps or overlaps. In some cases legal LGAs overlap statistical subdivision boundaries and therefore comprise two or three SLAs (Part A, Part B and, if necessary, Part C). Australia has 1336 SLAs.
- *Statistical Subdivision (SSDs)*. These consist of one or more SLAs. In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In the non-urban areas an SSD is characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Australia has 194 SSDs.
- *Statistical Divisions (SDs)*. These consist of one or more SSDs. The divisions are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Australia has 66 SDs.
- *State and Territory*. These are the largest spatial units in the ASGC and are political entities with fixed boundaries. Six States and five Territories are recognised in the ASGC: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory, Jervis Bay Territory and the external territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Jervis Bay Territory, and the Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands are included as one spatial unit under the category of Other Territories.
- Following the 1992 amendment to the *Acts Interpretation Act* to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates at dates commencing from July 1993 include estimates for these two Territories. Data for Other Territories are included in tables where specifically noted. Prior to July 1993, Jervis Bay Territory was included in estimates for the Australian Capital Territory.
- *Urban Centres/Localities (UC/L)*. The UC/L structure groups Census Collection Districts (CDs) together to form defined areas according to population size criteria. The resulting areas are known as Urban Centres or Localities. Population counts (place of enumeration) from the latest Census of Population and Housing are used to define the UC/L Structure which means this structure is only current at the time of the Census. In broad terms, an Urban Centre is a population cluster of 1,000 or more people while a Locality is a population cluster of between 200 and 999 people.

15 Further information concerning statistical areas is contained in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 1996* (Cat. no. 1216.0).

16 For the purposes of this publication, all data refer to bounded areas as defined at 1 July 1996.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS *continued*

17 A series of maps showing the areas mentioned in this publication are available in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), July 1996* (Cat. no. 1216.0).

CENTRE OF POPULATION

18 In this publication the centre of population is defined as the average latitude and longitude of the population. This calculation involves weighting the co-ordinates of the centre of each SLA by the SLA's ERP, then taking the mean across all of Australia. A similar measure is known as the Demographic Centre of Australia, which is the median latitude and longitude of the population. This measure has the effect of discounting the effect distant populations, for example Perth, have on the result.

ROUNDED FIGURES

19 Population figures in the text of this publication are rounded to the nearest hundred. While unrounded figures are provided in tables, accuracy to the last digit is not claimed and should not be assumed.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH

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

$$r = \left(\sqrt[5]{\frac{P_{96}}{P_{91}}} - 1 \right) \times 100$$

where P_{91} is the estimated resident population at 30 June 1991 and P_{96} is the estimated resident population at 30 June 1996.

STANDARDISATION

21 Standardising is a technique that controls for the composition variable (age, for example) between the populations being compared. This statistical procedure removes the effect of the age distribution (or any other characteristic) of the populations being compared. This means that differences in the standardised rates are not due to differences in the age distribution of the two populations. In this publication, the method of direct standardisation has been used.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

22 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by 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*.

ELECTRONIC DATA

23 Annual population estimates at 30 June for all SLAs in Australia are available electronically. This information can be customised to provide data for any choice of years from 1986 onwards and any combination of States and Territories. Telephone inquiries should be made initially to Information Services (see the back cover of this publication for telephone numbers).

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

24 Other ABS releases that may be of interest to users of this publication include:

Census of Population and Housing: Australia in Profile—A Regional Analysis
(Cat. no. 2032.0)

Census Dictionary, 1996 (Cat. no. 2901.0)

Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)

Australian Demographic Trends, 1997 (Cat. no. 3102.0)

Demography (Cat. nos 3311.1–8)

Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population
(Cat. no. 3230.0)

Information Paper: Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods
(Cat. no. 3228.0)

Migration, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 3412.0)

Population, 30 June 1997 (Cat. nos 3234.1–8)

Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (Cat. no. 3201.0)

Population by Age and Sex, 30 June 1996 (Cat. nos 3235.1–8)

Population Projections (Cat. no. 3222.0)

Regional Population Growth, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 3218.0)

25 For further information about related unpublished statistics or data concepts, contact Heather Heyen on Canberra 02 6252 6678.

APPENDIX

POPULATION ESTIMATES BY STATISTICAL
LOCAL AREA, STATES AND TERRITORIES

NEW SOUTH WALES—Statistical Local Area

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
SYDNEY SD							
Inner Sydney SSD							
Botany (A)	36 064	35 825	35 585	35 441	35 506	35 938	-0.1
Leichhardt (A)	60 131	60 322	60 506	60 480	60 418	60 749	0.2
Marrickville (A)	80 867	80 024	78 147	78 423	79 608	79 876	-0.2
South Sydney (C)	70 301	71 168	72 073	73 989	76 462	79 460	2.5
Sydney (C) - Inner	2 395	2 413	2 314	2 795	3 470	3 732	9.3
Sydney (C) - Remainder	4 886	5 199	5 272	6 745	8 880	10 114	15.7
<i>Total</i>	254 644	254 951	253 897	257 873	264 344	269 869	1.2
Eastern Suburbs SSD							
Randwick (C)	117 608	118 398	119 082	119 897	121 253	123 466	1.0
Waverley (A)	61 066	61 967	62 389	63 448	64 326	65 137	1.3
Woollahra (A)	51 678	52 094	52 085	52 585	52 896	53 443	0.7
<i>Total</i>	230 352	232 459	233 556	235 930	238 475	242 046	1.0
St George-Sutherland SSD							
Hurstville (C)	67 509	67 568	67 457	67 266	67 513	68 538	0.3
Kogarah (A)	48 633	48 654	48 386	48 495	49 046	49 938	0.5
Rockdale (C)	87 983	87 945	87 418	87 293	88 121	88 944	0.2
Sutherland Shire (A)	194 832	196 737	197 981	199 219	201 429	203 753	0.9
<i>Total</i>	398 957	400 904	401 242	402 273	406 109	411 173	0.6
Canterbury-Bankstown SSD							
Bankstown (C)	161 323	161 228	161 315	161 313	162 284	164 382	0.4
Canterbury (C)	134 584	134 958	134 312	134 766	136 826	138 715	0.6
<i>Total</i>	295 907	296 186	295 627	296 079	299 110	303 097	0.5
Fairfield-Liverpool SSD							
Fairfield (C)	181 326	183 398	185 538	186 183	187 461	189 108	0.8
Liverpool (C)	101 360	104 606	108 839	112 823	118 129	124 292	4.2
<i>Total</i>	282 686	288 004	294 377	299 006	305 590	313 400	2.1
Outer South Western Sydney SSD							
Camden (A)	23 426	25 047	26 773	28 697	30 919	33 076	7.1
Campbelltown (C)	142 315	144 588	146 307	147 421	147 496	148 218	0.8
Wollondilly (A)	31 372	32 721	33 327	33 656	34 028	34 583	2.0
<i>Total</i>	197 113	202 356	206 407	209 774	212 443	215 877	1.8
Inner Western Sydney SSD							
Ashfield (A)	41 695	41 513	40 974	40 768	41 402	41 758	0.0
Burwood (A)	29 506	29 418	29 084	28 946	29 317	29 699	0.1
Concord (A)	23 727	23 702	23 651	23 795	24 124	24 506	0.6
Drummoyne (A)	31 880	31 866	31 760	31 773	31 826	31 968	0.1
Strathfield (A)	26 834	26 939	26 586	26 490	26 782	27 170	0.2
<i>Total</i>	153 642	153 438	152 055	151 772	153 451	155 101	0.2

(a) Average annual.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
Central Western Sydney SSD							
Auburn (A)	49 623	50 184	50 091	50 867	52 119	53 266	1.4
Holroyd (C)	82 753	83 208	83 114	83 049	82 996	83 686	0.2
Parramatta (C)	137 195	137 405	137 556	139 082	141 116	143 021	0.8
<i>Total</i>	269 571	270 797	270 761	272 998	276 231	279 973	0.8
Outer Western Sydney SSD							
Blue Mountains (C)	72 367	73 137	73 447	73 985	74 296	74 880	0.7
Hawkesbury (C)	52 921	54 390	56 049	57 017	57 850	59 081	2.2
Penrith (C)	154 889	156 912	160 182	162 380	164 998	167 868	1.6
<i>Total</i>	280 177	284 439	289 678	293 382	297 144	301 829	1.5
Blacktown-Baulkham Hills SSD							
Baulkham Hills (A)	121 044	123 198	124 049	124 316	124 633	125 598	0.7
Blacktown (C)	121 044	123 198	124 049	124 316	124 633	125 598	0.7
Blacktown (C)	218 200	224 023	227 714	230 655	235 205	239 818	1.9
<i>Total</i>	339 244	347 221	351 763	354 971	359 838	365 416	1.5
Lower Northern Sydney SSD							
Hunter's Hill (A)	12 799	12 888	12 847	12 758	12 700	12 622	-0.3
Lane Cove (A)	30 271	30 303	30 291	30 433	30 943	31 327	0.7
Mosman (A)	26 826	27 170	27 005	27 196	27 374	27 452	0.5
North Sydney (A)	51 530	52 259	52 189	53 677	55 111	56 319	1.8
Ryde (C)	94 532	94 590	94 442	94 891	95 362	96 429	0.4
Willoughby (C)	54 311	54 612	54 475	54 520	55 487	56 463	0.8
<i>Total</i>	270 269	271 822	271 249	273 475	276 977	280 612	0.8
Hornsby-Ku-ring-gai SSD							
Hornsby (A)	134 673	134 543	135 996	137 842	140 508	143 486	1.3
Ku-ring-gai (A)	106 599	106 729	106 156	105 855	105 644	105 392	-0.2
<i>Total</i>	241 272	241 272	242 152	243 697	246 152	248 878	0.6
Northern Beaches SSD							
Manly (A)	36 425	36 570	36 654	37 129	37 356	37 703	0.7
Pittwater (A)	53 007	53 311	53 371	53 713	54 082	54 648	0.6
Warringah (A)	129 777	129 566	129 034	129 221	129 813	131 109	0.2
<i>Total</i>	219 209	219 447	219 059	220 063	221 251	223 460	0.4
Gosford-Wyong SSD							
Gosford (C)	134 781	138 833	142 114	144 464	147 189	150 220	2.2
Wyong (A)	105 031	108 039	110 872	113 884	116 929	120 185	2.7
<i>Total</i>	239 812	246 872	252 986	258 348	264 118	270 405	2.4
TOTAL SYDNEY SD	3 672 855	3 710 168	3 734 809	3 769 641	3 821 233	3 881 136	1.1
HUNTER SD							
Newcastle SSD							
Cessnock (C)	45 299	45 385	45 377	45 370	45 543	45 695	0.2
Lake Macquarie (C)	169 709	171 322	172 240	173 632	174 722	176 750	0.8
Maitland (C)	48 623	49 224	49 706	50 207	50 774	51 397	1.1
Newcastle (C) - Inner	4 004	3 986	3 962	3 946	3 948	3 983	-0.1
Newcastle (C) - Remainder	132 169	132 058	131 731	131 662	132 207	133 282	0.2
Port Stephens (A)	45 128	46 219	48 055	49 426	51 024	52 281	3.0
<i>Total</i>	444 932	448 194	451 071	454 243	458 218	463 388	0.8

(a) Average annual.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
Hunter SD Bal SSD							
Dungog (A)	7 666	7 675	7 726	7 754	7 788	7 873	0.5
Gloucester (A)	4 777	4 841	4 912	4 969	4 937	4 962	0.8
Great Lakes (A)	25 499	26 259	26 877	27 425	28 096	28 722	2.4
Merriwa (A)	2 466	2 467	2 471	2 457	2 419	2 352	-0.9
Murrurundi (A)	2 415	2 405	2 355	2 355	2 337	2 256	-1.4
Muswellbrook (A)	15 431	15 474	15 589	15 646	15 659	15 659	0.3
Scone (A)	9 706	9 757	9 747	9 724	9 686	9 734	0.1
Singleton (A)	19 073	19 354	19 501	19 677	19 977	20 208	1.2
<i>Total</i>	87 033	88 232	89 178	90 007	90 899	91 766	1.1
TOTAL HUNTER SD	531 965	536 426	540 249	544 250	549 117	555 154	0.9
ILLAWARRA SD							
Wollongong SSD							
Kiama (A)	16 625	17 038	17 367	17 763	18 034	18 374	2.0
Shellharbour (A)	48 201	49 560	50 704	51 745	52 989	53 873	2.2
Wollongong (C)	180 109	180 447	180 643	181 011	181 790	183 497	0.4
<i>Total</i>	244 935	247 045	248 714	250 519	252 813	255 744	0.9
Illawarra SD Bal SSD							
Shoalhaven (C)	70 461	72 757	74 544	76 182	77 637	79 068	2.3
Wingecarribee (A)	34 178	35 090	35 678	36 376	37 234	38 048	2.2
<i>Total</i>	104 639	107 847	110 222	112 558	114 871	117 116	2.3
TOTAL ILLAWARRA SD	349 574	354 892	358 936	363 077	367 684	372 860	1.3
RICHMOND-TWEED SD							
Tweed Heads SSD							
Tweed (A) - Pt A	30 807	32 214	33 929	35 812	37 579	39 148	4.9
<i>Total</i>	30 807	32 214	33 929	35 812	37 579	39 148	4.9
Richmond-Tweed SD Bal SSD							
Ballina (A)	30 192	31 298	32 016	33 090	34 080	34 650	2.8
Byron (A)	22 629	23 398	24 240	25 076	26 000	26 620	3.3
Casino (A)	11 297	11 461	11 475	11 349	11 091	10 943	-0.6
Kyogle (A)	10 027	10 033	10 049	10 080	10 010	9 919	-0.2
Lismore (C)	42 219	42 477	42 983	43 455	43 573	43 551	0.6
Richmond River (A)	8 972	9 229	9 336	9 544	9 685	9 807	1.8
Tweed (A) - Pt B	23 382	23 956	24 349	24 947	25 440	25 904	2.1
<i>Total</i>	148 718	151 852	154 448	157 541	159 879	161 394	1.6
TOTAL RICHMOND-TWEED SD	179 525	184 066	188 377	193 353	197 458	200 542	2.2
MID-NORTH COAST SD							
Clarence SSD							
Bellingen (A)	11 785	12 013	11 959	12 097	12 391	12 485	1.2
Coffs Harbour (C)	50 877	52 195	53 327	54 697	56 167	57 283	2.4
Copmanhurst (A)	3 900	3 888	3 890	3 961	4 037	4 034	0.7
Grafton (C)	17 512	17 652	17 582	17 570	17 580	17 507	0.0
Maclean (A)	13 627	13 843	14 170	14 524	14 946	15 305	2.3
Nambucca (A)	16 730	17 146	17 227	17 494	17 632	17 639	1.1
Nymboida (A)	3 960	4 099	4 189	4 270	4 354	4 425	2.2
Ulmarra (A)	5 721	5 897	6 000	6 143	6 146	6 189	1.6
<i>Total</i>	124 112	126 733	128 344	130 756	133 253	134 867	1.7

(a) Average annual.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991–96 %
Hastings SSD							
Greater Taree (C)	41 619	42 205	42 820	43 338	43 485	43 546	0.9
Hastings (A)	49 448	51 162	52 417	54 234	56 115	57 228	3.0
Kempsey (A)	25 375	25 826	26 024	26 337	26 399	26 468	0.8
Lord Howe Island	356	355	358	351	332	332	-1.4
<i>Total</i>	116 798	119 548	121 619	124 260	126 331	127 574	1.8
TOTAL MID-NORTH COAST SD	240 910	246 281	249 963	255 016	259 584	262 441	1.7
NORTHERN SD							
Northern Slopes SSD							
Barraba (A)	2 646	2 558	2 503	2 446	2 422	2 378	-2.1
Bingara (A)	2 242	2 219	2 187	2 169	2 144	2 130	-1.0
Gunnedah (A)	13 540	13 517	13 505	13 421	13 253	13 085	-0.7
Inverell (A) - Pt A	4 921	4 911	4 834	4 818	4 694	4 622	-1.2
Manilla (A)	3 430	3 482	3 465	3 454	3 425	3 325	-0.6
Nundle (A)	1 384	1 406	1 413	1 425	1 412	1 392	0.1
Parry (A)	12 290	12 417	12 480	12 506	12 334	12 176	-0.2
Quirindi (A)	5 467	5 469	5 355	5 230	5 189	5 068	-1.5
Tamworth (C)	35 542	35 867	35 958	35 926	35 724	35 580	0.0
Yallaroi (A)	3 672	3 586	3 602	3 540	3 418	3 343	-1.9
<i>Total</i>	85 134	85 432	85 302	84 935	84 015	83 099	-0.5
Northern Tablelands SSD							
Armidale (C)	22 265	22 311	22 209	21 794	21 578	21 370	-0.8
Dumaresq (A)	3 806	3 887	3 875	3 824	3 807	3 828	0.1
Glen Innes (A)	6 358	6 430	6 406	6 384	6 238	6 188	-0.5
Guya (A)	4 927	4 870	4 794	4 719	4 566	4 474	-1.9
Inverell (A) - Pt B	11 302	11 289	11 192	11 093	10 932	10 823	-0.9
Severn (A)	3 124	3 143	3 124	3 119	3 076	3 040	-0.5
Tenterfield (A)	6 844	6 822	6 718	6 778	6 784	6 654	-0.6
Uralla (A)	6 183	6 239	6 203	6 204	6 156	6 048	-0.4
Walcha (A)	3 711	3 682	3 605	3 544	3 434	3 363	-2.0
<i>Total</i>	68 520	68 673	68 126	67 459	66 571	65 788	-0.8
North Central Plain SSD							
Moree Plains (A)	16 747	16 756	16 393	16 220	15 736	15 364	-1.7
Narrabri (A)	14 953	14 891	14 752	14 709	14 434	14 328	-0.9
<i>Total</i>	31 700	31 647	31 145	30 929	30 170	29 692	-1.3
TOTAL NORTHERN SD	185 354	185 752	184 573	183 323	180 756	178 579	-0.7
NORTH WESTERN SD							
Central Macquarie SSD							
Coolah (A)	4 203	4 205	4 101	4 054	3 954	3 920	-1.4
Coonabarabran (A)	7 259	7 212	7 180	7 089	7 005	6 912	-1.0
Dubbo (C)	33 862	34 647	35 046	35 594	36 113	36 533	1.5
Gilgandra (A)	5 031	5 041	4 991	4 991	4 947	4 897	-0.5
Mudgee (A)	16 686	17 125	17 251	17 461	17 436	17 461	0.9
Narromine (A)	6 947	6 953	6 960	6 882	6 820	6 786	-0.5
Wellington (A)	9 357	9 408	9 349	9 289	9 040	8 905	-1.0
<i>Total</i>	83 345	84 591	84 878	85 360	85 315	85 414	0.5

(a) Average annual.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
Macquarie-Barwon SSD							
Bogan (A)	3 369	3 336	3 329	3 359	3 309	3 294	-0.4
Coonamble (A)	5 393	5 321	5 250	5 182	5 055	5 009	-1.5
Walgett (A)	7 843	7 952	8 163	8 215	8 240	8 289	1.1
Warren (A)	3 687	3 680	3 647	3 601	3 517	3 425	-1.5
<i>Total</i>	20 292	20 289	20 389	20 357	20 121	20 017	-0.3
Upper Darling SSD							
Bourke (A)	4 278	4 306	4 238	4 145	4 018	3 974	-1.5
Brewarrina (A)	2 253	2 194	2 267	2 253	2 215	2 234	-0.2
Cobar (A)	5 389	5 430	5 394	5 428	5 464	5 624	0.9
<i>Total</i>	11 920	11 930	11 899	11 826	11 697	11 832	-0.1
TOTAL NORTH WESTERN SD	115 557	116 810	117 166	117 543	117 133	117 263	0.3
CENTRAL WEST SD							
Bathurst-Orange SSD							
Bathurst (C)	27 818	28 088	28 310	28 684	29 007	29 146	0.9
Blayney (A) - Pt A	4 495	4 489	4 511	4 528	4 548	4 597	0.4
Cabonne (A) - Pt A	1 845	1 883	1 883	1 895	1 946	1 995	1.6
Evans (A) - Pt A	1 000	1 021	1 034	1 060	1 057	1 072	1.4
Orange (C)	33 674	34 225	34 332	34 546	34 670	34 828	0.7
<i>Total</i>	68 832	69 706	70 070	70 713	71 228	71 638	0.8
Central Tablelands (excl. Bathurst-Orange) SSD							
Blayney (A) - Pt B	1 829	1 820	1 793	1 784	1 763	1 756	-0.8
Cabonne (A) - Pt B	757	782	786	801	804	815	1.5
Evans (A) - Pt B	3 833	3 896	3 912	3 987	4 041	4 053	1.1
Greater Lithgow (C)	20 308	20 311	20 278	20 202	20 068	19 994	-0.3
Oberon (A)	4 199	4 256	4 275	4 318	4 362	4 536	1.6
Rylstone (A)	4 091	4 093	4 022	3 947	3 917	3 860	-1.2
<i>Total</i>	35 017	35 158	35 066	35 039	34 955	35 014	0.0
Lachlan SSD							
Bland (A)	7 136	7 056	6 960	6 814	6 710	6 702	-1.2
Cabonne (A) - Pt C	9 557	9 472	9 394	9 423	9 359	9 501	-0.1
Cowra (A)	12 377	12 485	12 505	12 525	12 477	12 430	0.1
Forbes (A)	10 674	10 590	10 445	10 443	10 336	10 370	-0.6
Lachlan (A)	7 955	7 873	7 838	7 834	7 645	7 588	-0.9
Parkes (A)	14 317	14 445	14 525	14 951	15 059	15 292	1.3
Weddin (A)	4 258	4 236	4 198	4 126	3 989	3 903	-1.7
<i>Total</i>	66 274	66 157	65 865	66 116	65 575	65 786	-0.1
TOTAL CENTRAL WEST SD	170 123	171 021	171 001	171 868	171 758	172 438	0.3

(a) Average annual.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991–96 %
SOUTH EASTERN SD							
Queanbeyan SSD							
Queanbeyan (C)	25 199	26 212	27 082	27 469	27 831	28 155	2.2
Yarrowlumla (A) - Pt A	7 776	8 088	8 528	8 804	8 913	8 989	2.9
<i>Total</i>	32 975	34 300	35 610	36 273	36 744	37 144	2.4
Southern Tablelands (excl. Queanbeyan) SSD							
Boorowa (A)	2 606	2 604	2 558	2 534	2 458	2 484	-1.0
Crookwell (A)	4 562	4 564	4 551	4 512	4 420	4 431	-0.6
Goulburn (C)	21 991	21 987	21 712	21 582	21 293	21 490	-0.5
Gunning (A)	2 187	2 230	2 240	2 275	2 285	2 299	1.0
Harden (A)	4 145	4 116	4 095	4 051	3 993	3 902	-1.2
Mulwaree (A)	5 399	5 505	5 611	5 687	5 758	5 806	1.5
Tallaganda (A)	2 540	2 576	2 616	2 627	2 617	2 601	0.5
Yarrowlumla (A) - Pt B	235	242	254	261	262	264	2.4
Yass (A)	8 924	9 043	9 127	9 343	9 345	9 370	1.0
Young (A)	11 150	11 229	11 346	11 465	11 440	11 384	0.4
<i>Total</i>	63 739	64 096	64 110	64 337	63 871	64 031	0.1
Lower South Coast SSD							
Bega Valley (A)	26 454	26 805	27 114	27 693	27 958	28 268	1.3
Eurobodalla (A)	26 899	28 098	28 845	29 443	29 856	30 433	2.5
<i>Total</i>	53 353	54 903	55 959	57 136	57 814	58 701	1.9
Snowy SSD							
Bombala (A)	3 159	3 180	3 172	3 138	3 067	3 070	-0.6
Cooma-Monaro (A)	9 629	9 682	9 619	9 709	9 691	9 721	0.2
Snowy River (A)	5 554	5 721	5 802	5 990	6 157	6 272	2.5
<i>Total</i>	18 342	18 583	18 593	18 837	18 915	19 063	0.8
TOTAL SOUTH EASTERN SD	168 409	171 882	174 272	176 583	177 344	178 939	1.2
MURRUMBIDGEE SD							
Central Murrumbidgee SSD							
Coolamon (A)	4 033	4 063	4 075	4 079	4 077	4 044	0.1
Cootamundra (A)	8 264	8 278	8 150	8 119	7 950	7 782	-1.2
Gundagai (A)	3 951	3 937	3 886	3 835	3 789	3 798	-0.8
Junee (A)	5 457	5 422	5 961	5 992	5 964	5 970	1.8
Lockhart (A)	3 763	3 716	3 713	3 687	3 626	3 618	-0.8
Narrandera (A)	7 255	7 211	7 170	7 109	7 149	7 165	-0.2
Temora (A)	6 550	6 462	6 371	6 317	6 263	6 131	-1.3
Tumut (A)	11 593	11 558	11 492	11 467	11 418	11 398	-0.3
Wagga Wagga (C)	54 225	55 051	55 465	55 834	55 856	56 080	0.7
<i>Total</i>	105 091	105 698	106 283	106 439	106 092	105 986	0.2
Lower Murrumbidgee SSD							
Carrathool (A)	3 239	3 241	3 185	3 191	3 168	3 200	-0.2
Griffith (C)	21 527	21 579	21 566	21 675	21 832	22 161	0.6
Hay (A)	3 867	3 868	3 822	3 834	3 814	3 828	-0.2
Leeton (A)	11 167	11 131	11 121	11 205	11 264	11 428	0.5
Murrumbidgee (A)	2 409	2 383	2 408	2 418	2 473	2 547	1.1
<i>Total</i>	42 209	42 202	42 102	42 323	42 551	43 164	0.4
TOTAL MURRUMBIDGEE SD	147 300	147 900	148 385	148 762	148 643	149 150	0.2

(a) Average annual.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
MURRAY SD							
Albury SSD							
Albury (C)	40 555	40 905	41 107	41 616	42 031	42 322	0.9
Hume (A)	6 581	6 663	6 720	6 875	6 933	7 037	1.3
<i>Total</i>	47 136	47 568	47 827	48 491	48 964	49 359	0.9
Upper Murray (excl. Albury) SSD							
Corowa (A)	8 124	8 186	8 297	8 298	8 370	8 384	0.6
Culcairn (A)	4 533	4 483	4 426	4 338	4 311	4 281	-1.1
Holbrook (A)	2 661	2 691	2 679	2 710	2 680	2 634	-0.2
Tumbarumba (A)	3 820	3 814	3 824	3 764	3 753	3 793	-0.1
Urana (A)	1 692	1 677	1 651	1 631	1 603	1 598	-1.1
<i>Total</i>	20 830	20 851	20 877	20 741	20 717	20 690	-0.1
Central Murray SSD							
Berrigan (A)	8 205	8 201	8 216	8 277	8 221	8 278	0.2
Conargo (A)	1 569	1 569	1 555	1 540	1 529	1 535	-0.4
Deniliquin (A)	8 348	8 463	8 409	8 295	8 253	8 264	-0.2
Jerilderie (A)	2 031	2 004	1 971	1 944	1 958	1 943	-0.9
Murray (A)	4 973	5 019	5 125	5 132	5 235	5 341	1.4
Wakool (A)	5 144	5 110	5 160	5 125	5 014	4 935	-0.8
Windouran (A)	447	434	428	419	411	406	-1.9
<i>Total</i>	30 717	30 800	30 864	30 732	30 621	30 702	0.0
Murray-Darling SSD							
Balranald (A)	2 929	2 938	2 959	2 931	2 945	2 934	0.0
Wentworth (A)	7 270	7 300	7 208	7 139	7 129	7 197	-0.2
<i>Total</i>	10 199	10 238	10 167	10 070	10 074	10 131	-0.1
TOTAL MURRAY SD	108 882	109 457	109 735	110 034	110 376	110 882	0.4
FAR WEST SD							
Far West SSD							
Broken Hill (C)	24 338	24 036	23 626	23 083	22 407	21 950	-2.0
Central Darling (A)	2 864	2 823	2 765	2 671	2 544	2 473	-2.9
Unincorp. Far West	1 075	1 055	1 023	986	944	921	-3.0
<i>Total</i>	28 277	27 914	27 414	26 740	25 895	25 344	-2.2
TOTAL FAR WEST SD	28 277	27 914	27 414	26 740	25 895	25 344	-2.2
TOTAL NEW SOUTH WALES	5 898 731	5 962 569	6 004 880	6 060 190	6 126 981	6 204 728	1.0

(a) Average annual.

VICTORIA—Statistical Local Area

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
MELBOURNE SD							
Inner Melbourne SSD							
Melbourne (C) - Inner	1 294	1 298	1 320	1 459	1 615	1 774	6.5
Melbourne (C) - Remainder	33 365	33 086	32 983	34 127	36 215	37 942	2.6
Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda	45 830	46 205	46 587	47 348	48 136	48 847	1.3
Port Phillip (C) - West	25 466	25 544	25 661	25 975	26 574	27 242	1.4
Stonnington (C) - Prahran	42 664	42 959	43 039	43 188	43 654	44 125	0.7
Yarra (C) - North	40 789	41 039	41 716	42 383	42 897	43 499	1.3
Yarra (C) - Richmond	23 186	23 198	22 940	23 255	23 465	23 637	0.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>212 594</i>	<i>213 329</i>	<i>214 246</i>	<i>217 735</i>	<i>222 556</i>	<i>227 066</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Western Melbourne SSD							
Brimbank (C) - Keilor	65 188	67 168	69 551	71 723	74 274	76 607	3.3
Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	79 089	79 796	79 734	79 204	78 848	78 977	0.0
Hobsons Bay (C) - Altona	48 465	48 744	49 055	49 163	49 667	50 368	0.8
Hobsons Bay (C) - Williamstown	25 947	26 012	25 951	26 253	26 709	27 396	1.1
Maribyrnong (C)	62 413	62 463	61 698	61 289	61 198	61 329	-0.3
Moonee Valley (C) - Essendon	64 983	65 209	64 998	65 605	66 236	67 337	0.7
Moonee Valley (C) - West	43 764	43 323	43 015	42 686	42 435	42 667	-0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>389 849</i>	<i>392 715</i>	<i>394 002</i>	<i>395 923</i>	<i>399 367</i>	<i>404 681</i>	<i>0.7</i>
Melton-Wyndham SSD							
Melton (S) - East	2 004	2 374	2 760	3 191	3 810	4 653	18.3
Melton (S) Bal	34 166	34 859	35 406	35 578	35 825	35 959	1.0
Wyndham (C) - North-West	627	574	605	644	669	692	2.0
Wyndham (C) - Werribee	57 956	61 272	64 189	65 930	67 976	70 122	3.9
Wyndham (C) Bal	4 832	4 565	4 813	5 145	5 257	5 425	2.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>99 585</i>	<i>103 644</i>	<i>107 773</i>	<i>110 488</i>	<i>113 537</i>	<i>116 851</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Moreland City SSD							
Moreland (C) - Brunswick	41 118	40 974	40 733	40 732	40 899	41 241	0.1
Moreland (C) - Coburg	51 056	50 835	50 359	49 949	49 752	49 960	-0.4
Moreland (C) - North	46 315	46 093	45 768	45 259	45 314	45 532	-0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>138 489</i>	<i>137 902</i>	<i>136 860</i>	<i>135 940</i>	<i>135 965</i>	<i>136 733</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
Northern Middle Melbourne SSD							
Banyule (C) - Heidelberg	63 115	62 803	62 159	61 761	61 872	62 388	-0.2
Banyule (C) - North	56 509	56 548	56 167	55 567	55 393	55 488	-0.4
Darebin (C) - Northcote	46 186	46 141	45 648	45 684	45 991	46 331	0.1
Darebin (C) - Preston	82 799	82 312	81 351	80 503	80 621	81 099	-0.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>248 609</i>	<i>247 804</i>	<i>245 325</i>	<i>243 515</i>	<i>243 877</i>	<i>245 306</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
Hume City SSD							
Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	65 585	65 745	67 447	67 843	68 164	68 147	0.8
Hume (C) - Craigieburn	18 883	20 839	22 070	23 633	25 316	27 055	7.5
Hume (C) - Sunbury	22 102	22 916	23 663	24 253	25 012	25 617	3.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>106 570</i>	<i>109 500</i>	<i>113 180</i>	<i>115 729</i>	<i>118 492</i>	<i>120 819</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Northern Outer Melbourne SSD							
Nillumbik (S) - South	25 872	26 356	26 831	27 092	27 416	27 715	1.4
Nillumbik (S) - South-West	18 320	18 769	19 165	19 555	20 026	20 408	2.2
Nillumbik (S) Bal	8 879	8 962	9 012	9 058	9 016	9 096	0.5
Whittlesea (C) - North	8 241	8 481	8 650	8 924	9 271	9 668	3.2
Whittlesea (C) - South	89 120	91 129	92 758	93 807	94 849	96 544	1.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>150 432</i>	<i>153 697</i>	<i>156 416</i>	<i>158 436</i>	<i>160 578</i>	<i>163 431</i>	<i>1.7</i>

(a) Average annual.

VICTORIA—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1991-96
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Boroondara City SSD							
Boroondara (C) - Camberwell North	41 848	41 918	41 841	41 664	42 194	42 356	0.2
Boroondara (C) - Camberwell South	48 585	48 691	48 440	48 385	48 548	49 147	0.2
Boroondara (C) - Hawthorn	31 236	31 439	31 423	31 571	32 018	32 475	0.8
Boroondara (C) - Kew	28 682	28 886	28 680	28 797	29 475	29 882	0.8
<i>Total</i>	150 351	150 934	150 384	150 417	152 235	153 860	0.5
Eastern Middle Melbourne SSD							
Manningham (C) - East	12 372	12 661	12 887	13 179	13 585	14 063	2.6
Manningham (C) - West	99 154	98 822	98 242	97 062	96 765	96 443	-0.6
Monash (C) - South-West	40 436	40 318	40 157	39 920	40 252	40 741	0.2
Monash (C) - Waverley East	64 505	63 980	62 957	61 883	61 292	60 881	-1.1
Monash (C) - Waverley West	61 449	60 957	60 163	59 382	59 103	59 055	-0.8
Whitehorse (C) - Box Hill	47 809	47 926	47 772	47 885	48 124	48 544	0.3
Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading East	47 047	46 698	46 318	45 684	45 172	45 067	-0.9
Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading West	50 579	50 273	49 688	49 526	49 163	49 402	-0.5
<i>Total</i>	423 351	421 635	418 184	414 521	413 456	414 196	-0.4
Eastern Outer Melbourne SSD							
Knox (C) - North	110 926	111 286	111 204	109 953	109 388	109 337	-0.3
Knox (C) - South	19 452	21 135	22 493	24 410	25 929	27 488	7.2
Maroondah (C) - Croydon	49 546	50 618	51 607	52 138	52 939	53 653	1.6
Maroondah (C) - Ringwood	42 891	42 769	42 508	42 313	42 149	42 226	-0.3
<i>Total</i>	222 815	225 808	227 812	228 814	230 405	232 704	0.9
Yarra Ranges Shire Part A SSD							
Yarra Ranges (S) - Central	15 254	15 322	15 194	15 101	15 032	15 032	-0.3
Yarra Ranges (S) - North	11 332	11 384	11 455	11 528	11 588	11 635	0.5
Yarra Ranges (S) - South-West	109 096	109 821	109 670	109 175	108 998	109 777	0.1
<i>Total</i>	135 682	136 527	136 319	135 804	135 618	136 444	0.1
Southern Melbourne SSD							
Bayside (C) - Brighton	34 708	34 741	34 601	34 448	34 501	34 899	0.1
Bayside (C) - South	50 988	51 006	50 563	50 738	51 085	51 466	0.2
Glen Eira (C) - Caulfield	71 415	71 437	71 916	72 464	73 338	74 437	0.8
Glen Eira (C) - South	45 759	45 952	45 809	45 737	45 593	45 834	0.0
Kingston (C) - North	90 262	90 282	89 837	89 235	89 323	89 578	-0.2
Kingston (C) - South	36 469	37 002	37 658	38 314	39 134	40 077	1.9
Stonnington (C) - Malvern	43 396	43 433	43 407	43 543	43 793	44 437	0.5
<i>Total</i>	372 997	373 853	373 791	374 479	376 767	380 728	0.4
Greater Dandenong City SSD							
Greater Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	59 179	59 319	58 570	57 787	57 367	57 862	-0.4
Greater Dandenong (C) Bal	74 487	74 549	74 034	73 458	73 385	73 934	-0.1
<i>Total</i>	133 666	133 868	132 604	131 245	130 752	131 796	-0.3
South Eastern Outer Melbourne SSD							
Cardinia (S) - North	22 392	22 536	22 441	22 391	22 298	22 375	0.0
Cardinia (S) - Pakenham	11 647	12 230	13 025	13 874	14 826	15 490	5.9
Cardinia (S) - South	4 665	4 755	4 732	4 831	4 809	4 851	0.8
Casey (C) - Berwick	28 071	30 932	34 074	37 675	42 234	45 611	10.2
Casey (C) - Cranbourne	34 770	37 130	39 764	42 392	44 595	45 992	5.8
Casey (C) - Hallam	43 852	45 059	46 175	46 568	46 907	47 087	1.4
Casey (C) - South	10 308	10 459	10 616	10 547	10 374	10 267	-0.1
<i>Total</i>	155 705	163 101	170 827	178 278	186 043	191 673	4.2
Frankston City SSD							
Frankston (C) - East	23 341	25 207	27 320	28 520	29 811	30 990	5.8
Frankston (C) - West	81 192	80 904	79 891	78 940	78 401	78 200	-0.7
<i>Total</i>	104 533	106 111	107 211	107 460	108 212	109 190	0.9

(a) Average annual.

VICTORIA—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
Mornington Peninsula Shire SSD							
Mornington P'sula (S) - East	30 891	31 639	32 148	32 599	33 006	33 639	1.7
Mornington P'sula (S) - South	39 972	40 440	40 621	40 910	41 308	41 771	0.9
Mornington P'sula (S) - West	39 485	39 934	40 224	40 728	41 533	42 390	1.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>110 348</i>	<i>112 013</i>	<i>112 993</i>	<i>114 237</i>	<i>115 847</i>	<i>117 800</i>	<i>1.3</i>
TOTAL MELBOURNE SD	3 155 576	3 182 441	3 197 927	3 213 021	3 243 707	3 283 278	0.8
BARWON SD							
Greater Geelong City Part A SSD							
Bellarine - Inner	19 024	19 281	19 488	19 747	20 128	20 372	1.4
Corio - Inner	55 623	55 580	55 466	55 117	54 822	54 682	-0.3
Geelong	12 787	12 633	12 397	12 142	12 055	11 995	-1.3
Geelong West	14 495	14 357	14 154	14 064	13 990	14 143	-0.5
Newtown	10 286	10 237	10 087	9 886	9 872	9 872	-0.8
South Barwon - Inner	39 692	40 189	40 526	40 615	40 771	41 181	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>151 907</i>	<i>152 277</i>	<i>152 118</i>	<i>151 571</i>	<i>151 638</i>	<i>152 245</i>	<i>0.0</i>
East Barwon SSD							
Greater Geelong (C) - Pt B	26 894	27 407	27 883	28 292	28 628	28 977	1.5
Queenscliffe (B)	3 281	3 304	3 328	3 341	3 351	3 453	1.0
Surf Coast (S) - East	7 978	8 320	8 624	8 976	9 371	9 800	4.2
Surf Coast (S) - West	7 582	7 716	7 784	7 895	7 898	8 045	1.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>45 735</i>	<i>46 747</i>	<i>47 619</i>	<i>48 504</i>	<i>49 248</i>	<i>50 275</i>	<i>1.9</i>
West Barwon SSD							
Colac-Otway (S) - Colac	10 919	10 982	10 875	10 686	10 480	10 374	-1.0
Colac-Otway (S) - North	7 169	7 237	7 246	7 187	7 128	6 981	-0.5
Colac-Otway (S) - South	3 294	3 374	3 433	3 445	3 399	3 355	0.4
Golden Plains (S) - North-West	6 150	6 270	6 396	6 477	6 618	6 693	1.7
Golden Plains (S) - South-East	6 574	6 730	6 824	6 929	7 072	7 090	1.5
Greater Geelong (C) - Pt C	2 476	2 474	2 472	2 480	2 505	2 506	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>36 582</i>	<i>37 067</i>	<i>37 246</i>	<i>37 204</i>	<i>37 202</i>	<i>36 999</i>	<i>0.2</i>
TOTAL BARWON SD	234 224	236 091	236 983	237 279	238 088	239 519	0.4
WESTERN DISTRICT SD							
Hopkins SSD							
Corangamite (S) - North	10 688	10 610	10 429	10 180	10 034	9 986	-1.3
Corangamite (S) - South	8 035	8 009	7 908	7 831	7 822	7 826	-0.5
Moyne (S) - North-East	3 098	3 079	3 044	2 990	2 937	2 907	-1.3
Moyne (S) - North-West	3 360	3 310	3 219	3 150	3 077	3 090	-1.7
Moyne (S) - South	10 378	10 507	10 483	10 509	10 433	10 511	0.3
Warrnambool (C)	26 283	26 528	26 604	26 698	26 983	27 372	0.8
Lady Julia Percy Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>61 842</i>	<i>62 043</i>	<i>61 687</i>	<i>61 358</i>	<i>61 286</i>	<i>61 692</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Glenelg SSD							
Glenelg (S) - Heywood	6 653	6 545	6 493	6 358	6 244	6 227	-1.3
Glenelg (S) - North	4 120	4 137	4 077	3 970	3 878	3 847	-1.4
Glenelg (S) - Portland	11 266	11 203	11 112	10 969	10 858	10 774	-0.9
South Grampians (S) - Hamilton	10 124	10 072	9 930	9 781	9 575	9 461	-1.3
South Grampians (S) - Wannan	2 840	2 801	2 753	2 703	2 685	2 660	-1.3
South Grampians (S) Bal	5 725	5 746	5 666	5 599	5 533	5 507	-0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>40 728</i>	<i>40 504</i>	<i>40 031</i>	<i>39 380</i>	<i>38 773</i>	<i>38 476</i>	<i>-1.1</i>
TOTAL WESTERN DISTRICT SD	102 570	102 547	101 718	100 738	100 059	100 168	-0.5

(a) Average annual.

VICTORIA—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS SD							
Ballarat City SSD							
Ballarat (C) - Central	35 628	35 375	34 901	34 761	34 523	34 699	-0.5
Ballarat (C) - Inner North	23 332	23 356	23 250	23 198	23 112	23 232	-0.1
Ballarat (C) - North	1 169	1 171	1 155	1 133	1 111	1 096	-1.3
Ballarat (C) - South	18 988	19 128	19 344	19 439	19 783	20 082	1.1
<i>Total</i>	79 117	79 030	78 650	78 531	78 529	79 109	0.0
East Central Highlands SSD							
Hepburn (S) - East	7 064	7 187	7 200	7 250	7 248	7 270	0.6
Hepburn (S) - West	6 495	6 634	6 732	6 719	6 723	6 714	0.7
Moorabool (S) - Bacchus Marsh	12 412	12 742	13 000	13 413	13 722	14 103	2.6
Moorabool (S) - Ballan	4 808	5 032	5 135	5 169	5 254	5 260	1.8
Moorabool (S) - West	3 576	3 691	3 663	3 611	3 573	3 571	0.0
<i>Total</i>	34 355	35 286	35 730	36 162	36 520	36 918	1.4
West Central Highlands SSD							
Ararat (RC)	12 511	12 388	12 182	12 022	11 790	11 655	-1.4
Pyrenees (S) - North	3 594	3 619	3 613	3 591	3 588	3 591	0.0
Pyrenees (S) - South	3 556	3 563	3 545	3 464	3 410	3 387	-1.0
<i>Total</i>	19 661	19 570	19 340	19 077	18 788	18 633	-1.1
TOTAL CENTRAL HIGHLANDS SD	133 133	133 886	133 720	133 770	133 837	134 660	0.2
WIMMERA SD							
South Wimmera SSD							
Horsham (RC) - Central	13 029	13 113	13 058	13 127	13 111	13 189	0.2
Horsham (RC) Bal	4 782	4 761	4 735	4 748	4 831	4 760	-0.1
North Grampians (S) - St Arnaud	4 296	4 267	4 202	4 132	4 011	3 959	-1.6
North Grampians (S) - Stawell	9 630	9 568	9 524	9 483	9 368	9 413	-0.5
West Wimmera (S)	5 585	5 563	5 549	5 428	5 276	5 187	-1.5
<i>Total</i>	37 322	37 272	37 068	36 918	36 597	36 508	-0.4
North Wimmera SSD							
Hindmarsh (S)	7 324	7 247	7 173	7 020	6 901	6 864	-1.3
Yarriambiack (S) - North	2 801	2 773	2 739	2 696	2 630	2 609	-1.4
Yarriambiack (S) - South	6 665	6 632	6 558	6 496	6 376	6 223	-1.4
<i>Total</i>	16 790	16 652	16 470	16 212	15 907	15 696	-1.3
TOTAL WIMMERA SD	54 112	53 924	53 538	53 130	52 504	52 204	-0.7
MALLEE SD							
Mildura Rural City Part A SSD							
Mildura (RC) - Pt A	39 187	39 720	39 885	40 342	40 567	41 130	1.0
<i>Total</i>	39 187	39 720	39 885	40 342	40 567	41 130	1.0
West Mallee SSD							
Buloke (S) - North	4 498	4 422	4 341	4 225	4 085	4 024	-2.2
Buloke (S) - South	4 349	4 282	4 216	4 131	4 013	3 913	-2.1
Mildura (RC) - Pt B	5 402	5 293	5 192	4 978	4 797	4 681	-2.8
<i>Total</i>	14 249	13 997	13 749	13 334	12 895	12 618	-2.4

(a) Average annual.

VICTORIA—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
East Mallee SSD							
Gannawarra (S)	13 035	13 065	12 963	12 876	12 675	12 565	-0.7
Swan Hill (RC) - Central	9 734	9 725	9 646	9 582	9 541	9 479	-0.5
Swan Hill (RC) - Robinvale	4 020	4 074	4 111	4 068	4 010	3 943	-0.4
Swan Hill (RC) Bal	7 730	7 670	7 642	7 592	7 459	7 446	-0.7
Total	34 519	34 534	34 362	34 118	33 685	33 433	-0.6
TOTAL MALLEE SD	87 955	88 251	87 996	87 794	87 147	87 181	-0.2
LODDON SD							
Greater Bendigo City Part A SSD							
Greater Bendigo (C) - Central	20 542	20 328	19 991	19 739	19 357	19 129	-1.4
Greater Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	8 312	8 368	8 456	8 479	8 554	8 611	0.7
Greater Bendigo (C) - Inner East	20 432	20 583	20 725	20 888	20 975	21 096	0.6
Greater Bendigo (C) - Inner North	7 559	7 639	7 651	7 692	7 716	7 753	0.5
Greater Bendigo (C) - Inner West	11 523	11 871	12 221	12 603	12 838	13 141	2.7
Greater Bendigo (C) - Strathfieldsaye	3 715	3 899	4 084	4 230	4 319	4 462	3.7
Total	72 083	72 688	73 128	73 631	73 759	74 192	0.6
North Loddon SSD							
C. Goldfields (S) - Maryborough	8 042	8 031	7 901	7 843	7 751	7 750	-0.7
C. Goldfields (S) Bal	5 050	5 122	5 204	5 258	5 207	5 164	0.4
Greater Bendigo (C) - Pt B	9 183	9 605	9 864	10 125	10 145	10 303	2.3
Loddon (S) - North	4 100	4 068	4 061	3 996	3 946	3 908	-1.0
Loddon (S) - South	5 390	5 377	5 378	5 327	5 242	5 190	-0.8
Mount Alexander (S) - Castlemaine	7 273	7 313	7 314	7 196	7 109	7 087	-0.5
Mount Alexander (S) Bal	9 238	9 455	9 593	9 635	9 659	9 634	0.8
Total	48 276	48 971	49 315	49 380	49 059	49 036	0.3
South Loddon SSD							
Macedon Ranges (S) - Kyneton	7 424	7 558	7 633	7 663	7 689	7 718	0.8
Macedon Ranges (S) - Romsey	8 110	8 360	8 665	8 878	9 025	9 183	2.5
Macedon Ranges (S) Bal	15 815	16 095	16 301	16 623	16 908	17 186	1.7
Total	31 349	32 013	32 599	33 164	33 622	34 087	1.7
TOTAL LODDON SD	151 708	153 672	155 042	156 175	156 440	157 315	0.7
GOULBURN SD							
Greater Shepparton City Part A SSD							
Greater Shepparton (C) - Pt A	40 129	40 208	40 453	40 729	41 112	41 139	0.5
Total	40 129	40 208	40 453	40 729	41 112	41 139	0.5
North Goulburn SSD							
Campaspe (S) - Echuca	9 664	9 779	9 928	10 062	10 119	10 216	1.1
Campaspe (S) - Kyabram	12 338	12 376	12 399	12 401	12 364	12 380	0.1
Campaspe (S) - Rochester	7 971	8 087	8 140	8 162	8 234	8 253	0.7
Campaspe (S) - South	3 872	3 883	3 902	3 907	3 886	3 859	-0.1
Greater Shepparton (C) - Pt B East	4 012	4 082	4 085	4 132	4 131	4 186	0.9
Greater Shepparton (C) - Pt B West	8 663	8 724	8 752	8 783	8 787	8 854	0.4
Moira (S) - East	7 384	7 508	7 509	7 538	7 590	7 682	0.8
Moira (S) - West	17 743	17 837	17 836	17 929	17 958	18 174	0.5
Total	71 647	72 276	72 551	72 914	73 069	73 604	0.5

(a) Average annual.

VICTORIA—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
South Goulburn SSD							
Delatite (S) - Benalla	8 950	8 883	8 825	8 846	8 934	9 026	0.2
Delatite (S) - North	4 711	4 716	4 735	4 732	4 760	4 774	0.3
Delatite (S) - South	6 055	6 104	6 109	6 242	6 321	6 280	0.7
Strathbogie (S)	9 298	9 323	9 369	9 366	9 332	9 285	0.0
<i>Total</i>	29 014	29 026	29 038	29 186	29 347	29 365	0.2
South West Goulburn SSD							
Mitchell (S) - North	12 238	12 267	11 983	11 694	11 402	11 158	-1.8
Mitchell (S) - South	12 958	13 469	13 799	14 022	14 214	14 517	2.3
Murrindindi (S) - East	6 118	6 173	6 257	6 226	6 104	6 057	-0.2
Murrindindi (S) - West	6 377	6 526	6 681	6 746	6 772	6 839	1.4
<i>Total</i>	37 691	38 435	38 720	38 688	38 492	38 571	0.5
TOTAL GOULBURN SD	178 481	179 945	180 762	181 517	182 020	182 679	0.5
OVENS-MURRAY SD							
Wodonga SSD							
Indigo (S) - Pt A	10 238	10 369	10 409	10 492	10 561	10 619	0.7
Towong (S) - Pt A	2 557	2 549	2 532	2 497	2 481	2 480	-0.6
Wodonga (RC)	27 819	28 554	29 402	29 608	30 008	30 200	1.7
<i>Total</i>	40 614	41 472	42 343	42 597	43 050	43 299	1.3
West Ovens-Murray SSD							
Indigo (S) - Pt B	3 528	3 551	3 510	3 525	3 501	3 544	0.1
Wangaratta (RC) - Central	16 359	16 325	16 057	15 898	15 946	16 239	-0.1
Wangaratta (RC) - North	3 568	3 694	3 816	3 845	3 876	3 910	1.8
Wangaratta (RC) - South	6 055	6 080	6 085	6 016	5 962	5 900	-0.5
<i>Total</i>	29 510	29 650	29 468	29 284	29 285	29 593	0.1
East Ovens-Murray SSD							
Alpine (S) - East	7 503	7 545	7 505	7 416	7 372	7 433	-0.2
Alpine (S) - West	4 847	4 846	4 800	4 731	4 743	4 747	-0.4
Towong (S) - Pt B	4 302	4 275	4 222	4 109	4 090	4 019	-1.4
<i>Total</i>	16 652	16 666	16 527	16 256	16 205	16 199	-0.6
TOTAL OVENS-MURRAY SD	86 776	87 788	88 338	88 137	88 540	89 091	0.5
EAST GIPPSLAND SD							
East Gippsland Shire SSD							
East Gippsland (S) - Bairnsdale	22 539	22 953	23 450	23 784	24 099	24 266	1.5
East Gippsland (S) - Orbost	9 043	9 086	9 002	8 846	8 728	8 588	-1.0
East Gippsland (S) - South-West	3 335	3 344	3 355	3 390	3 410	3 407	0.4
East Gippsland (S) Bal	2 402	2 483	2 612	2 684	2 751	2 833	3.4
<i>Total</i>	37 319	37 866	38 419	38 704	38 988	39 094	0.9
Wellington Shire SSD							
Wellington (S) - Alberton	6 481	6 435	6 381	6 270	6 130	6 030	-1.4
Wellington (S) - Avon	4 276	4 311	4 310	4 294	4 253	4 207	-0.3
Wellington (S) - Maffra	10 668	10 635	10 612	10 594	10 486	10 484	-0.3
Wellington (S) - Rosedale	7 087	7 152	7 217	7 271	7 207	7 051	-0.1
Wellington (S) - Sale	14 333	14 127	14 013	13 932	13 853	13 773	-0.8
<i>Total</i>	42 845	42 660	42 533	42 361	41 929	41 545	-0.6
TOTAL EAST GIPPSLAND SD	80 164	80 526	80 952	81 065	80 917	80 639	0.1

(a) Average annual.

VICTORIA—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1991-96
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
GIPPSLAND SD							
La Trobe Valley SSD							
Baw Baw (S) - Pt A	4 196	4 220	4 277	4 290	4 313	4 352	0.7
La Trobe (S) - Moe	20 463	20 216	19 972	19 607	19 107	18 823	-1.7
La Trobe (S) - Morwell	26 153	25 754	25 270	24 842	24 488	23 931	-1.8
La Trobe (S) - Traralgon	25 928	25 859	25 743	25 722	25 593	25 538	-0.3
La Trobe (S) Bal	2 710	2 755	2 791	2 799	2 812	2 811	0.7
Yallourn Works Area	0	2	4	6	9	12	0.0
<i>Total</i>	79 450	78 806	78 057	77 266	76 322	75 467	-1.0
West Gippsland SSD							
Baw Baw (S) - Pt B East	4 382	4 368	4 343	4 287	4 228	4 185	-0.9
Baw Baw (S) - Pt B West	25 210	25 519	25 573	25 681	25 906	25 938	0.6
Yarra Ranges (S) - Pt B	566	607	631	669	700	729	5.2
<i>Total</i>	30 158	30 494	30 547	30 637	30 834	30 852	0.5
South Gippsland SSD							
Bass Coast (S) - Phillip Island	5 267	5 450	5 608	5 753	5 858	6 015	2.7
Bass Coast (S) Bal	14 883	15 105	15 264	15 353	15 445	15 528	0.9
South Gippsland (S) - Central	11 964	12 032	12 023	12 095	12 025	12 145	0.3
South Gippsland (S) - East	6 147	6 197	6 158	6 153	6 038	5 921	-0.7
South Gippsland (S) - West	7 730	7 773	7 681	7 615	7 535	7 422	-0.8
French Island	75	74	73	72	71	70	-1.4
Bass Strait Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
<i>Total</i>	46 066	46 631	46 807	47 041	46 972	47 102	0.4
TOTAL GIPPSLAND SD	155 674	155 931	155 411	154 944	154 128	153 421	-0.3
TOTAL VICTORIA	4 420 373	4 455 002	4 472 387	4 487 570	4 517 387	4 560 155	0.6

(a) Average annual.

QUEENSLAND—Statistical Local Area

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1991-96
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
BRISBANE SD							
Brisbane City SSD							
Acacia Ridge	7 430	7 399	7 226	6 954	6 725	6 583	-2.4
Albion	2 365	2 362	2 334	2 309	2 298	2 318	-0.4
Alderley	4 617	4 613	4 613	4 612	4 641	4 731	0.5
Algester	7 607	7 576	7 525	7 517	7 464	7 449	-0.4
Annerley	8 529	8 542	8 526	8 636	8 673	8 746	0.5
Anstead	817	870	914	964	988	1 023	4.6
Archerfield	667	662	651	643	629	629	-1.2
Ascot	4 416	4 530	4 595	4 635	4 658	4 723	1.4
Ashgrove	11 086	11 150	11 135	11 161	11 155	11 331	0.4
Aspley	10 631	10 740	10 819	10 795	11 069	11 277	1.2
Bald Hills	5 341	5 504	5 718	5 789	5 870	5 945	2.2
Balmoral	3 178	3 202	3 218	3 216	3 347	3 400	1.4
Banyo	5 229	5 172	5 085	4 981	4 927	4 914	-1.2
Bardon	8 137	8 174	8 155	8 133	8 195	8 303	0.4
Bellbowrie	3 041	3 241	3 474	3 683	3 809	3 959	5.4
Belmont-Mackenzie	2 473	2 604	2 692	2 742	3 011	3 258	5.7
Berrinba-Karawatha	338	337	346	329	313	297	-2.6
Boondall	6 467	6 631	6 746	6 752	6 966	7 316	2.5
Bowen Hills	660	738	763	795	795	844	5.0
Bracken Ridge	12 018	12 415	12 516	12 765	13 099	13 249	2.0
Bridgeman Downs	1 332	1 481	1 762	2 542	3 234	3 685	22.6
Brighton	9 235	9 175	9 151	9 019	8 921	8 933	-0.7
Brookfield (incl. Mt Coot-tha)	1 828	1 938	2 095	2 291	2 503	2 742	8.4
Bulimba	3 767	3 757	3 765	3 750	3 765	3 794	0.1
Burbank	1 244	1 236	1 202	1 188	1 175	1 185	-1.0
Calamvale	2 794	3 204	3 523	4 274	5 118	6 281	17.6
Camp Hill	9 513	9 458	9 392	9 308	9 262	9 340	-0.4
Cannon Hill	3 987	3 972	3 925	3 917	3 958	4 002	0.1
Capalaba West	356	355	355	354	361	376	1.1
Carindale	8 388	8 432	8 678	9 333	10 023	10 482	4.6
Carina	8 108	8 121	8 142	8 111	8 153	8 647	1.3
Carina Heights	5 064	5 041	5 321	5 441	5 528	5 657	2.2
Carseldine	4 797	5 088	5 368	5 800	5 874	5 959	4.4
Chandler	1 055	1 049	1 035	1 025	1 001	980	-1.5
Chapel Hill	9 222	9 601	10 000	10 055	10 131	10 254	2.1
Chelmer	2 652	2 660	2 649	2 641	2 627	2 637	-0.1
Chermside	6 184	6 130	6 084	6 065	6 005	6 029	-0.5
Chermside West	6 223	6 110	6 024	5 889	5 790	5 764	-1.5
City - Inner	175	188	202	212	215	345	14.5
City - Remainder	1 276	1 268	1 288	1 283	1 347	1 401	1.9
Clayfield	9 129	9 119	9 134	9 146	9 187	9 278	0.3
Coopers Plains	3 984	3 943	3 847	3 850	3 821	3 979	0.0
Coorparoo	12 481	12 692	12 815	12 933	13 049	13 194	1.1
Corinda	4 257	4 237	4 257	4 208	4 179	4 167	-0.4
Darra-Sumner	4 056	4 002	3 927	3 911	3 851	3 831	-1.1
Deagon	3 385	3 363	3 340	3 343	3 338	3 353	-0.2
Doolandella-Forest Lake	437	572	1 571	3 329	5 060	6 559	71.9
Durack	5 418	5 630	5 653	5 775	5 777	5 816	1.4
Dutton Park	1 563	1 550	1 526	1 503	1 488	1 495	-0.9
East Brisbane	4 927	4 882	4 837	4 820	4 761	4 776	-0.6
Eight Mile Plains	6 867	7 335	8 101	8 664	9 147	9 550	6.8
Ellen Grove	621	795	1 404	2 122	2 434	2 586	33.0
Enoggera	6 463	6 458	6 444	6 424	6 491	6 507	0.1
Everton Park	8 010	7 982	7 959	7 906	7 946	7 945	-0.2
Fairfield	2 218	2 224	2 201	2 182	2 187	2 223	0.0
Ferry Grove	3 638	3 809	4 179	4 422	4 805	5 161	7.2
Fig Tree Pocket	2 602	2 640	2 660	2 677	2 695	2 717	0.9
Fortitude Valley - Inner	153	150	147	145	142	139	-1.9

(a) Average annual.

QUEENSLAND—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1991-96
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Brisbane City SSD <i>continued</i>							
Fortitude Valley - Remainder	1 124	1 133	1 192	1 182	1 201	1 419	4.8
Geebung	4 535	4 472	4 500	4 441	4 365	4 315	-1.0
Graceville	3 696	3 733	3 733	3 715	3 726	3 761	0.3
Grange	3 393	3 407	3 427	3 433	3 428	3 473	0.5
Greenslopes	7 057	7 105	7 121	7 171	7 179	7 288	0.6
Gumdale	925	949	959	967	953	973	1.0
Hamilton	3 920	3 880	3 901	3 893	4 022	4 027	0.5
Hawthorne	3 678	3 683	3 750	3 778	3 797	3 833	0.8
Hemmant-Lytton	1 609	1 629	1 602	1 624	1 608	1 692	1.0
Hendra	3 562	3 531	3 590	3 550	3 561	3 556	0.0
Herston	1 835	1 843	1 795	1 769	1 724	1 692	-1.6
Highgate Hill	5 103	5 156	5 167	5 124	5 178	5 334	0.9
Holland Park	7 630	7 607	7 590	7 517	7 470	7 464	-0.4
Holland Park West	5 463	5 456	5 459	5 422	5 426	5 475	0.0
Inala	14 944	14 706	14 589	14 238	13 839	13 609	-1.9
Indooroopilly	9 991	10 096	10 127	10 138	10 155	10 272	0.6
Jamboree Heights	3 734	3 690	3 625	3 538	3 458	3 429	-1.7
Jindalee	6 039	5 944	5 824	5 690	5 563	5 513	-1.8
Kangaroo Point	3 706	3 671	3 648	3 887	4 346	4 623	4.5
Kedron	11 391	11 365	11 325	11 396	11 290	11 332	-0.1
Kelvin Grove	3 694	3 742	3 788	3 781	3 772	4 023	1.7
Kenmore	8 766	8 727	8 675	8 669	8 463	8 392	-0.9
Kenmore Hills	1 985	2 085	2 187	2 259	2 303	2 342	3.4
Keperra	7 189	7 370	7 462	7 534	7 486	7 535	0.9
Kuraby	997	1 065	1 165	1 412	1 519	1 715	11.5
Lota	2 723	2 673	2 630	2 606	2 584	2 608	-0.9
Lutwyche	2 401	2 423	2 501	2 546	2 573	2 570	1.4
McDowall	4 289	4 425	4 697	4 894	5 117	5 306	4.3
MacGregor	5 778	5 810	5 792	5 733	5 686	5 722	-0.2
Manly	3 480	3 483	3 501	3 533	3 519	3 550	0.4
Manly West	8 290	8 363	8 484	8 562	8 667	8 722	1.0
Mansfield	8 366	8 435	8 437	8 449	8 332	8 477	0.3
Middle Park	2 919	3 173	3 695	4 174	4 403	4 508	9.1
Milton	1 477	1 517	1 520	1 603	1 607	1 637	2.1
Mitchelton	6 101	6 085	6 087	6 081	6 086	6 115	0.0
Moggill	771	773	782	768	749	741	-0.8
Moorooka	8 772	8 751	8 761	8 700	8 689	8 645	-0.3
Moreton Island	135	134	136	142	150	173	5.1
Morningside	6 824	6 877	6 911	6 999	7 012	7 069	0.7
Mount Gravatt	3 288	3 284	3 262	3 219	3 207	3 223	-0.4
Mount Gravatt East	8 942	8 921	9 108	9 119	9 355	9 395	1.0
Mount Ommaney	1 747	1 795	1 835	1 886	1 992	2 069	3.4
Murarie	2 596	2 573	2 545	2 493	2 434	2 409	-1.5
Nathan	1 687	1 653	1 620	1 606	1 593	1 577	-1.3
New Farm	8 839	8 871	8 761	8 803	9 009	9 226	0.9
Newmarket	3 425	3 428	3 462	3 590	3 690	3 791	2.1
Newstead	958	968	969	971	1 253	1 350	7.1
Norman Park	6 328	6 274	6 165	6 175	6 202	6 234	-0.3
Northgate	3 563	3 605	3 585	3 637	3 647	3 700	0.8
Nudgee	1 978	1 960	1 933	1 910	1 918	1 941	-0.4
Nudgee Beach	264	274	286	294	304	322	4.1
Nundah	7 476	7 487	7 812	7 851	7 829	7 975	1.3
Oxley	6 036	6 003	5 966	5 878	5 803	5 781	-0.9
Paddington	6 942	6 941	7 019	7 035	7 103	7 205	0.7
Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta	763	771	765	762	749	753	-0.3
Parkinson-Drewvale	168	428	796	1 289	2 042	2 488	71.4
Pinjarra Hills	477	477	482	480	480	484	0.3
Pinkenba-Eagle Farm	410	408	411	419	424	441	1.5
Pullenvale	1 549	1 596	1 620	1 645	1 684	1 722	2.1
Ransome	427	432	440	441	446	453	1.2

(a) Average annual.

QUEENSLAND—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
Brisbane City SSD <i>continued</i>							
Red Hill	4 653	4 710	4 748	4 841	4 866	4 932	1.2
Richlands	883	895	900	897	880	875	-0.2
Riverhills	3 090	3 177	3 235	3 251	3 363	3 454	2.3
Robertson	3 963	3 995	4 034	4 021	4 051	4 192	1.1
Rochedale	1 370	1 348	1 332	1 333	1 333	1 343	-0.4
Rocklea	1 597	1 584	1 555	1 511	1 484	1 510	-1.1
Runcorn	7 594	8 028	8 486	8 785	9 182	9 439	4.4
St Lucia	9 404	9 515	9 610	9 732	9 911	10 049	1.3
Salisbury	5 349	5 339	5 275	5 262	5 247	5 331	-0.1
Sandgate	6 713	6 662	6 616	6 509	6 470	6 460	-0.8
Seventeen Mile Rocks	2 846	3 254	3 776	4 049	4 343	4 485	9.5
Sherwood	4 321	4 356	4 429	4 478	4 504	4 511	0.9
South Brisbane	2 374	2 314	2 199	2 089	2 216	2 232	-1.2
Spring Hill	2 780	2 686	2 611	2 664	2 842	2 789	0.1
Stafford	6 197	6 093	6 028	5 898	5 804	5 754	-1.5
Stafford Heights	7 947	7 869	7 786	7 675	7 564	7 550	-1.0
Stretton	1 283	1 465	1 633	1 833	2 069	2 256	11.9
Sunnybank	7 995	7 951	7 854	7 720	7 611	7 615	-1.0
Sunnybank Hills	13 639	13 827	14 130	14 358	14 440	14 791	1.6
Taigum-Fitzgibbon	1 562	1 695	2 179	2 738	3 134	3 601	18.2
Taringa	5 846	6 074	6 075	6 187	6 318	6 465	2.0
Tarragindi	9 696	9 757	9 687	9 567	9 469	9 438	-0.5
The Gap (incl. Enoggera Reserve)	14 684	14 908	15 243	15 322	15 420	15 582	1.2
Tingalpa	4 869	5 238	5 660	6 061	6 800	7 444	8.9
Toowong	12 277	12 244	12 223	12 261	12 345	12 839	0.9
Upper Brookfield	478	493	497	504	512	519	1.7
Upper Kedron	239	270	289	302	315	346	7.7
Upper Mount Gravatt	7 954	7 901	7 903	7 756	7 578	7 508	-1.1
Virginia	1 956	1 945	1 921	1 891	1 883	1 885	-0.7
Wacol	4 318	4 510	4 659	4 803	4 970	5 178	3.7
Wakerley	696	708	710	703	695	704	0.2
Wavell Heights	8 473	8 430	8 396	8 317	8 330	8 553	0.2
West End	6 039	6 038	5 946	5 913	5 829	5 877	-0.5
Westlake	2 732	2 786	2 882	2 996	3 336	3 524	5.2
Willawong	261	259	257	253	247	246	-1.2
Wilston	3 342	3 344	3 357	3 342	3 339	3 354	0.1
Windsor	6 056	6 043	6 050	6 054	5 991	5 960	-0.3
Wishart	7 171	7 400	7 800	8 242	8 479	8 762	4.1
Woolloongabba	4 187	4 189	4 088	4 007	3 939	3 927	-1.3
Woollooin	5 479	5 459	5 450	5 478	5 515	5 557	0.3
Wynnum	10 613	10 613	10 691	10 837	10 875	11 038	0.8
Wynnum West	9 057	9 123	9 145	9 103	9 156	9 237	0.4
Yeerongpilly	2 069	2 086	2 127	2 191	2 174	2 184	1.1
Yeronga	4 703	4 750	4 758	4 765	4 793	4 847	0.6
Zillmere	7 564	7 575	7 573	7 958	7 889	7 916	0.9
<i>Total</i>	764 930	772 131	781 794	792 147	803 662	819 592	1.4
Gold Coast City Part A SSD							
Beenleigh	7 981	8 089	8 044	7 913	7 814	7 733	-0.6
Bethania-Waterford	4 657	4 772	4 859	4 851	4 871	4 851	0.8
Eagleby	7 877	8 016	8 208	8 342	8 564	8 597	1.8
Edens Landing-Holmview	1 968	2 498	2 814	3 088	3 706	4 045	15.5
Mt Warren Park	4 297	4 590	4 777	4 928	5 189	5 388	4.6
Windaroo-Bannockburn	1 459	1 543	1 610	1 695	1 783	2 158	8.1
Gold Coast (C) Bal in Brisbane SD	5 454	5 812	6 230	6 811	7 953	8 707	9.8
<i>Total</i>	33 693	35 320	36 542	37 628	39 880	41 479	4.2

(a) Average annual.

QUEENSLAND—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
Beaudesert Shire Part A SSD							
Greenbank - Pt A	510	527	539	554	558	569	2.2
Beaudesert (S) Bal in Brisbane SD	16 173	17 350	19 340	20 903	22 090	23 090	7.4
<i>Total</i>	16 683	17 877	19 879	21 457	22 648	23 659	7.2
Caboolture Shire Part A SSD							
Bribie Island	9 482	10 085	10 877	11 606	12 114	12 785	6.2
Burpengary-Narangba	9 131	9 848	10 870	12 166	13 540	14 542	9.8
Caboolture (S) - Central	11 732	12 437	13 376	14 362	14 937	15 439	5.6
Caboolture (S) - East	7 595	8 303	9 120	9 839	10 683	11 238	8.2
Deception Bay	12 318	13 059	14 207	14 927	15 664	16 214	5.7
Morayfield	10 853	12 001	13 711	14 891	15 503	15 912	8.0
Caboolture (S) Bal in Brisbane SD	5 977	6 576	7 608	8 647	9 386	10 064	11.0
<i>Total</i>	67 088	72 309	79 769	86 438	91 827	96 194	7.5
Ipswich City (Part in Brisbane SD) SSD							
Ipswich (C) - Central	65 001	65 202	65 709	67 037	67 211	67 690	0.8
Ipswich (C) - East	33 791	34 845	36 041	36 874	37 372	37 965	2.4
Ipswich (C) - North	9 820	10 406	11 043	11 366	11 579	11 780	3.7
<i>Total</i>	108 612	110 453	112 793	115 277	116 162	117 435	1.6
Logan City SSD							
Browns Plains	18 354	19 521	20 988	22 384	23 718	24 682	6.1
Carbrook-Cornubia	2 022	2 141	2 251	2 486	2 776	2 924	7.7
Daisy Hill-Priestdale	4 455	4 459	4 514	4 483	4 453	4 434	-0.1
Greenbank - Pt B	5 445	6 073	6 681	7 308	7 822	7 918	7.8
Kingston	13 987	13 964	13 856	13 646	13 561	13 424	-0.8
Loganholme	8 224	8 541	9 261	10 043	10 896	11 349	6.7
Loganlea	5 324	5 696	5 939	6 068	6 274	6 548	4.2
Marsden	13 909	14 720	15 148	15 542	16 191	16 859	3.9
Rochedale South	16 861	16 780	16 788	16 587	16 370	16 144	-0.9
Shailer Park	8 805	9 103	9 569	10 083	10 338	10 595	3.8
Slacks Creek	12 192	12 405	12 311	12 220	12 190	12 055	-0.2
Springwood	6 882	6 834	6 852	6 715	6 579	6 580	-0.9
Tanah Merah	842	837	821	940	930	914	1.7
Underwood	2 793	2 807	2 714	2 734	2 693	2 739	-0.4
Waterford West	3 562	3 761	4 138	4 481	4 849	4 928	6.7
Woodridge	19 482	19 297	19 222	18 862	18 846	18 619	-0.9
Logan (C) Bal	1 948	2 091	2 069	2 025	1 981	1 953	0.1
<i>Total</i>	145 087	149 030	153 122	156 607	160 467	162 665	2.3
Pine Rivers Shire SSD							
Albany Creek	8 772	9 545	10 040	10 957	11 835	12 306	7.0
Arana Hills	5 721	5 873	6 054	6 167	6 371	6 517	2.6
Bray Park	7 491	7 824	7 975	8 081	8 215	8 374	2.3
Everton Hills	5 554	5 537	5 517	5 484	5 447	5 423	-0.5
Ferry Hills	8 519	8 349	8 268	8 108	7 979	7 955	-1.4
Kallangur	12 986	13 445	13 733	14 027	14 418	14 819	2.7
Lawnton	5 404	5 440	5 495	5 486	5 489	5 520	0.4
Petrie	6 809	7 038	7 132	7 294	7 383	7 471	1.9
Strathpine	10 885	10 904	10 725	10 539	10 416	10 366	-1.0
Pine Rivers (S) Bal	18 312	20 600	22 526	24 172	25 792	27 526	8.5
<i>Total</i>	90 453	94 555	97 465	100 315	103 345	106 277	3.3
Redcliffe City SSD							
Clontarf	8 677	8 850	8 876	8 919	8 923	9 055	0.9
Margate-Woody Point	10 803	10 761	10 583	10 419	10 207	10 196	-1.1
Redcliffe-Scarborough	18 005	17 986	17 930	17 945	17 952	18 096	0.1
Rothwell-Kippa-Ring	11 146	11 627	12 052	12 162	12 233	12 264	1.9
<i>Total</i>	48 631	49 224	49 441	49 445	49 315	49 611	0.4

(a) Average annual.

QUEENSLAND—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1991-96
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Redland Shire SSD							
Alexandra Hills	15 071	15 688	16 195	16 605	17 313	17 803	3.4
Birkdale	8 976	9 503	10 156	10 755	11 178	11 542	5.2
Capalaba	14 413	15 034	15 479	16 104	16 352	16 643	2.9
Cleveland	9 630	9 682	9 971	10 361	10 757	11 411	3.5
Ormiston	2 785	2 968	3 212	3 359	3 527	3 704	5.9
Redland Bay	4 661	4 945	5 139	5 352	5 514	5 730	4.2
Sheldon-Mt Cotton	2 731	2 794	2 834	2 852	3 066	3 336	4.1
Thorneside	2 969	3 087	3 151	3 440	3 516	3 499	3.3
Thornlands	6 149	6 741	7 180	7 217	7 232	7 322	3.6
Victoria Point	6 262	7 056	8 096	8 884	9 467	10 056	9.9
Wellington Point	5 228	5 610	5 899	6 183	6 469	6 765	5.3
Redland (S) Bal	3 943	4 378	4 669	4 772	5 036	5 271	6.0
<i>Total</i>	82 818	87 486	91 981	95 884	99 427	103 082	4.5
TOTAL BRISBANE SD	1 357 995	1 388 385	1 422 786	1 455 198	1 486 733	1 519 994	2.3
MORETON SD							
Gold Coast City Part B SSD							
Arundel	2 604	3 121	3 425	3 589	3 870	4 076	9.4
Ashmore	10 306	10 342	10 377	10 444	10 552	10 544	0.5
Benowa	5 240	5 329	5 525	5 690	5 820	5 967	2.6
Biggera Waters	4 288	4 277	4 243	4 316	4 642	4 654	1.7
Bilinga	1 132	1 135	1 145	1 113	1 214	1 203	1.2
Broadbeach	3 272	3 201	3 174	3 152	3 185	3 192	-0.5
Broadbeach Waters	7 562	7 617	7 576	7 500	7 476	7 501	-0.2
Bundall	3 838	3 877	3 904	4 017	4 088	4 145	1.6
Burleigh Heads	6 351	6 410	6 556	6 616	6 710	6 779	1.3
Burleigh Waters	7 998	8 331	8 592	9 020	9 388	9 731	4.0
Carrara-Merrimac	7 938	8 975	9 764	10 361	11 354	11 957	8.5
Coolangatta	3 612	3 629	3 662	3 738	3 778	3 778	0.9
Coombabah	4 195	4 640	5 148	5 973	6 555	7 143	11.2
Coomera-Cedar Creek	5 060	5 261	5 457	5 597	6 093	6 270	4.4
Currumbin	2 357	2 387	2 427	2 463	2 497	2 466	0.9
Currumbin Waters	7 165	7 514	7 862	8 275	8 787	9 003	4.7
Elanora	6 845	7 313	7 639	8 309	9 009	9 521	6.8
Ernest-Molendinar	2 575	2 728	2 785	2 912	2 939	3 109	3.8
Guanaba-Currumbin Valley	9 846	10 671	11 709	12 441	13 454	14 439	8.0
Helensvale	6 611	7 304	8 028	8 862	9 804	10 346	9.4
Hollywell	2 642	2 675	2 662	2 676	2 642	2 638	0.0
Hope Island	1 583	1 676	1 750	1 878	2 127	2 513	9.7
Kerrydale-Stephens	3 331	3 746	4 441	5 324	6 783	7 840	18.7
Labrador	11 845	12 515	13 155	13 620	13 695	13 937	3.3
Main Beach-Broadwater	2 593	2 591	2 776	2 898	3 255	3 404	5.6
Mermaid Beach	4 378	4 427	4 518	4 693	4 990	5 128	3.2
Mermaid Waters	9 759	9 745	9 651	9 533	9 768	9 823	0.1
Miami	5 072	5 005	5 357	5 298	5 437	5 423	1.3
Mudgeeraba	5 692	6 208	6 804	7 554	8 167	8 524	8.4
Nerang	14 830	15 906	16 943	17 799	19 051	19 708	5.9
Oxenford	2 837	3 300	3 924	4 692	5 707	6 637	18.5
Palm Beach	12 665	12 644	12 606	12 680	12 553	12 596	-0.1
Paradise Point	4 178	4 181	4 225	4 172	4 134	4 133	-0.2
Parkwood	1 789	2 411	3 386	4 927	6 679	7 450	33.0
Robina-Clear Island Waters	8 254	9 886	11 266	12 412	13 267	13 716	10.7
Runaway Bay	6 544	6 787	7 062	7 389	7 898	8 174	4.5
Southport	19 608	19 913	20 038	20 676	21 393	21 766	2.1
Surfers Paradise	12 615	12 528	12 302	12 408	12 800	13 391	1.2
Tugun	3 563	3 637	3 639	3 629	3 698	3 836	1.5
Worongary-Tallai	6 063	6 527	6 938	7 402	7 887	8 501	7.0
<i>Total</i>	248 636	260 370	272 441	286 048	303 146	314 962	4.8

(a) Average annual.

QUEENSLAND—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
Sunshine Coast SSD							
Caloundra (C) - Caloundra North	11 236	11 971	12 738	13 727	14 621	15 211	6.2
Caloundra (C) - Caloundra South	10 363	10 544	10 767	11 384	12 021	12 323	3.5
Caloundra (C) - Kawana	15 013	15 572	16 094	16 429	16 820	16 972	2.5
Maroochy (S) - Buderim	14 841	16 555	18 691	20 980	23 386	25 062	11.0
Maroochy (S) - Coastal North	9 621	10 682	11 968	13 083	13 852	14 604	8.7
Maroochy (S) - Maroochydore	12 645	12 920	13 396	13 872	14 311	14 638	3.0
Maroochy (S) - Mooloolaba	8 747	8 960	9 085	9 379	9 527	9 596	1.9
Maroochy (S) - Nambour	10 670	10 898	11 057	11 206	11 320	11 499	1.5
Maroochy (S) Bal in Sunshine Coast SSD	9 395	10 128	10 782	11 358	11 855	12 253	5.5
Noosa (S) - Noosa-Noosaville	5 404	5 599	5 750	6 214	6 882	7 275	6.1
Noosa (S) - Sunshine-Peregian	5 622	6 124	6 639	7 162	7 741	8 216	7.9
Noosa (S) - Tewantin	6 068	6 475	6 717	7 372	8 160	8 758	7.6
<i>Total</i>	119 625	126 428	133 684	142 166	150 496	156 407	5.5
Moreton SD Bal SSD							
Beaudesert (S) - Pt B	19 740	20 824	21 770	22 491	23 169	23 899	3.9
Boonah (S)	6 654	6 741	6 791	6 820	6 852	6 927	0.8
Caboolture (S) - Pt B	3 636	3 752	3 891	4 088	4 329	4 566	4.7
Caloundra (C) - Hinterland	5 221	5 552	5 903	6 127	6 306	6 489	4.4
Caloundra (C) - Rail Corridor	11 304	12 090	12 917	13 570	14 283	15 001	5.8
Esk (S)	12 495	12 867	13 295	13 488	13 644	13 858	2.1
Gatton (S)	14 170	14 467	14 798	15 039	15 022	15 086	1.3
Ipswich (C) - South-West	4 600	4 714	4 823	4 867	4 868	4 892	1.2
Ipswich (C) - West	6 616	6 946	7 286	7 457	7 688	7 917	3.7
Kilcoy (S)	3 032	3 054	3 113	3 156	3 188	3 200	1.1
Laidley (S)	8 734	9 199	10 134	11 102	11 877	12 453	7.4
Maroochy (S) Bal	15 845	16 782	17 780	18 669	19 542	20 417	5.2
Noosa (S) Bal	9 305	9 700	10 236	10 883	11 559	12 154	5.5
<i>Total</i>	121 352	126 688	132 737	137 757	142 327	146 859	3.9
TOTAL MORETON SD	489 613	513 486	538 862	565 971	595 969	618 228	4.8
WIDE BAY-BURNETT SD							
Bundaberg SSD							
Bundaberg (C)	41 790	41 912	42 263	42 594	42 944	43 562	0.8
Burnett (S) - Pt A	7 515	7 959	8 628	9 359	10 057	10 489	6.9
<i>Total</i>	49 305	49 871	50 891	51 953	53 001	54 051	1.9

(a) Average annual.

QUEENSLAND—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
Wide Bay-Burnett SD Bal SSD							
Biggenden (S)	1 643	1 657	1 662	1 688	1 658	1 638	-0.1
Burnett (S) - Pt B	8 104	8 541	8 999	9 510	10 067	10 463	5.2
Cooloolo (S) (excl. Gympie)	13 152	13 751	14 384	15 158	15 756	16 253	4.3
Cooloolo (S) - Gympie only	15 177	15 360	15 524	15 643	15 696	15 815	0.8
Eidsvold (S)	1 052	1 038	1 006	982	966	965	-1.7
Gayndah (S)	2 928	2 912	2 919	2 931	2 891	2 873	-0.4
Hervey Bay (C)	27 787	29 739	32 450	35 228	37 283	38 809	6.9
Isis (S)	4 730	4 841	5 032	5 316	5 567	5 795	4.1
Kilkivan (S)	2 944	2 966	3 014	3 105	3 212	3 235	1.9
Kingaroy (S)	10 863	10 929	11 209	11 380	11 427	11 444	1.0
Kolan (S)	3 098	3 315	3 595	3 847	4 093	4 344	7.0
Maryborough (C)	24 587	24 632	24 745	24 737	24 728	24 841	0.2
Miriam Vale (S)	2 861	3 055	3 215	3 460	3 719	3 975	6.8
Monto (S)	3 138	3 090	3 023	2 967	2 927	2 921	-1.4
Mundubbera (S)	2 337	2 357	2 349	2 386	2 395	2 433	0.8
Murgon (S)	4 663	4 644	4 652	4 605	4 618	4 630	-0.1
Nanango (S)	7 052	7 331	7 619	7 894	8 004	8 085	2.8
Perry (S)	386	379	375	367	373	371	-0.8
Tiaro (S)	3 327	3 472	3 676	3 913	4 155	4 318	5.4
Wondai (S)	4 059	4 087	4 115	4 134	4 116	4 107	0.2
Woocoo (S)	2 370	2 513	2 691	2 824	2 888	2 916	4.2
<i>Total</i>	146 258	150 609	156 254	162 075	166 539	170 231	3.1
TOTAL WIDE BAY-BURNETT SD	195 563	200 480	207 145	214 028	219 540	224 282	2.8
DARLING DOWNS SD							
Toowoomba City SSD							
Toowoomba (C) - Central	15 944	15 884	15 601	15 275	14 912	14 791	-1.5
Toowoomba (C) - North-East	11 437	11 368	11 175	11 025	10 818	10 778	-1.2
Toowoomba (C) - North-West	19 644	19 767	19 698	19 637	19 424	19 362	-0.3
Toowoomba (C) - South-East	16 012	16 599	17 544	18 320	19 121	19 879	4.4
Toowoomba (C) - West	21 577	21 489	21 594	21 591	21 603	21 759	0.2
<i>Total</i>	84 614	85 107	85 612	85 848	85 878	86 569	0.5
Darling Downs SD Bal SSD							
Cambooya (S)	2 999	3 274	3 526	3 766	4 038	4 216	7.0
Chinchilla (S)	5 913	5 929	5 952	5 894	5 857	5 836	-0.3
Clifton (S)	2 436	2 435	2 462	2 426	2 419	2 416	-0.2
Crow's Nest (S)	6 806	7 182	7 675	8 175	8 537	8 833	5.4
Dalby (T)	9 980	9 967	9 933	9 874	9 820	9 835	-0.3
Goondiwindi (T)	4 403	4 426	4 469	4 404	4 408	4 375	-0.1
Inglewood (S)	3 036	2 989	2 958	2 920	2 852	2 830	-1.4
Jondaryan (S)	10 753	10 963	11 264	11 273	11 406	11 453	1.3
Millmerran (S)	3 192	3 151	3 086	3 009	2 953	2 930	-1.7
Murilla (S)	3 026	3 002	2 936	2 886	2 817	2 802	-1.5
Pittsworth (S)	4 378	4 406	4 460	4 496	4 492	4 483	0.5
Rosalie (S)	7 589	7 872	8 088	8 345	8 320	8 295	1.8
Stanthorpe (S)	10 166	10 203	10 244	10 207	10 173	10 066	-0.2
Tara (S)	3 790	3 795	3 783	3 751	3 685	3 629	-0.9
Taroom (S)	3 216	3 171	3 073	2 956	2 840	2 787	-2.8
Waggamba (S)	2 833	2 857	2 839	2 794	2 752	2 734	-0.7
Wambo (S)	5 359	5 371	5 307	5 341	5 377	5 371	0.0
Warwick (S) - Central	10 969	11 080	11 181	11 260	11 202	11 262	0.5
Warwick (S) - East	4 117	4 161	4 129	4 157	4 148	4 121	0.0
Warwick (S) - North	2 269	2 280	2 305	2 318	2 335	2 345	0.7
Warwick (S) - West	2 292	2 388	2 555	2 715	2 708	2 732	3.6
<i>Total</i>	109 522	110 902	112 225	112 967	113 139	113 351	0.7
TOTAL DARLING DOWNS SD	194 136	196 009	197 837	198 815	199 017	199 920	0.6

(a) Average annual.

QUEENSLAND—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
South West SSD							
Balonne (S)	5 346	5 291	5 181	5 013	4 870	4 825	-2.0
Bendemere (S)	1 125	1 114	1 091	1 068	1 047	1 037	-1.6
Booringa (S)	2 151	2 113	2 053	2 018	1 961	1 934	-2.1
Bulloo (S)	599	582	561	543	535	520	-2.8
Bungil (S)	2 085	2 083	2 054	2 023	2 008	1 998	-0.8
Murweh (S)	5 855	5 693	5 514	5 336	5 136	5 031	-3.0
Paroo (S)	2 667	2 605	2 562	2 477	2 367	2 310	-2.8
Quilpie (S)	1 397	1 373	1 351	1 319	1 301	1 285	-1.7
Roma (T)	6 752	6 800	6 827	6 768	6 649	6 565	-0.6
Warroo (S)	1 205	1 172	1 130	1 081	1 023	989	-3.9
<i>Total</i>	29 182	28 826	28 324	27 646	26 897	26 494	-1.9
TOTAL SOUTH WEST SD	29 182	28 826	28 324	27 646	26 897	26 494	-1.9
FITZROY SD							
Rockhampton SSD							
Fitzroy (S) - Pt A	3 531	3 669	3 980	4 421	4 604	4 661	5.7
Rockhampton (C)	60 067	59 823	59 864	59 922	59 711	59 857	-0.1
<i>Total</i>	63 598	63 492	63 844	64 343	64 315	64 518	0.3
Gladstone SSD							
Calliope (S) - Pt A	8 464	8 790	9 351	9 879	10 332	10 773	4.9
Gladstone (C)	24 983	25 036	25 449	25 781	26 209	26 574	1.2
<i>Total</i>	33 447	33 826	34 800	35 660	36 541	37 347	2.2
Fitzroy SD Bal SSD							
Banana (S)	14 997	14 762	14 546	14 272	13 938	13 881	-1.5
Bauhinia (S)	2 367	2 356	2 323	2 284	2 247	2 242	-1.1
Calliope (S) - Pt B	2 669	2 722	2 742	2 767	2 779	2 805	1.0
Duaringa (S)	10 553	10 428	10 052	9 716	9 397	9 232	-2.6
Emerald (S)	9 842	10 717	11 299	11 566	12 214	12 564	5.0
Fitzroy (S) - Pt B	4 750	4 871	4 989	5 058	5 143	5 159	1.7
Jericho (S)	1 110	1 106	1 096	1 075	1 057	1 040	-1.3
Livingstone (S)	18 042	18 841	20 104	21 250	22 290	23 156	5.1
Mount Morgan (S)	3 278	3 221	3 195	3 130	3 015	2 964	-2.0
Peak Downs (S)	3 722	3 620	3 546	3 403	3 239	3 127	-3.4
<i>Total</i>	71 330	72 644	73 892	74 521	75 319	76 170	1.3
TOTAL FITZROY SD	168 375	169 962	172 536	174 524	176 175	178 035	1.1
CENTRAL WEST (QLD) SD							
Central West SSD							
Aramac (S)	949	951	924	896	871	861	-1.9
Barcaldine (S)	1 755	1 771	1 779	1 784	1 788	1 791	0.4
Barcoo (S)	501	500	485	478	474	470	-1.3
Blackall (S)	2 146	2 085	2 034	1 971	1 900	1 858	-2.8
Boulia (S)	557	549	546	538	527	530	-1.0
Diamantina (S)	246	260	275	289	305	324	5.7
Ilfacombe (S)	357	354	350	349	338	328	-1.7
Isisford (S)	336	327	325	320	310	301	-2.2
Longreach (S)	4 080	4 010	3 977	3 954	3 875	3 849	-1.2
Tambo (S)	641	628	616	593	573	558	-2.7
Winton (S)	1 758	1 744	1 730	1 697	1 669	1 651	-1.2
<i>Total</i>	13 326	13 179	13 041	12 869	12 630	12 521	-1.2
TOTAL CENTRAL WEST SD	13 326	13 179	13 041	12 869	12 630	12 521	-1.2

(a) Average annual.

QUEENSLAND—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991–96 %
MACKAY SD							
Mackay City Part A SSD							
Mackay (C) - Pt A	54 454	55 688	56 444	57 972	59 414	61 078	2.3
<i>Total</i>	54 454	55 688	56 444	57 972	59 414	61 078	2.3
Mackay SD Bal SSD							
Belyando (S)	11 297	11 325	11 384	11 079	10 830	10 759	-1.0
Broadsound (S)	8 571	8 405	8 176	7 883	7 658	7 552	-2.5
Mackay (C) - Pt B	9 103	9 299	9 528	9 720	10 021	10 370	2.6
Mirani (S)	4 770	4 830	4 890	4 903	4 921	5 019	1.0
Nebo (S)	2 532	2 469	2 420	2 350	2 272	2 257	-2.3
Sarina (S)	8 145	8 301	8 500	8 701	8 962	9 354	2.8
Whitsunday (S)	11 429	11 650	12 090	12 525	13 190	13 935	4.0
<i>Total</i>	55 847	56 279	56 988	57 161	57 854	59 246	1.2
TOTAL MACKAY SD	110 301	111 967	113 432	115 133	117 268	120 324	1.8
NORTHERN (QLD) SD							
Townsville City Part A SSD							
Aitkenvale	5 759	5 624	5 514	5 353	5 229	5 167	-2.1
City	2 112	2 183	2 269	2 354	2 497	2 558	3.9
Cranbrook	6 972	6 948	6 906	6 768	6 657	6 610	-1.1
Currajong	3 169	3 099	3 007	2 904	2 795	2 735	-2.9
Douglas	2 017	2 025	2 025	2 017	2 016	2 065	0.5
Garbutt	2 977	2 875	2 786	2 684	2 626	2 573	-2.9
Gulliver	3 506	3 436	3 347	3 248	3 137	3 087	-2.5
Heatley	5 023	4 990	4 954	4 843	4 742	4 693	-1.3
Hermit Park	3 750	3 814	3 800	3 729	3 632	3 541	-1.1
Hyde Park-Mysterton	2 533	2 518	2 482	2 438	2 387	2 377	-1.3
Magnetic Island	1 755	1 771	1 845	1 963	1 999	2 070	3.4
Mt Louisa-Mt St John-Bohle	3 007	3 045	3 201	3 462	3 692	3 767	4.6
Mundingburra	4 334	4 307	4 243	4 189	4 109	4 087	-1.2
Murray	4 959	5 161	5 558	6 182	6 779	7 172	7.7
North Ward-Castle Hill	5 767	5 652	5 520	5 411	5 347	5 276	-1.8
Ooonooba-Idalia-Cluden	1 684	1 688	1 680	1 698	1 710	1 718	0.4
Pallarenda-Shelley Beach	1 144	1 121	1 097	1 067	1 055	1 042	-1.9
Pimlico	2 477	2 485	2 460	2 429	2 396	2 392	-0.7
Railway Estate	2 858	2 878	2 889	2 856	2 818	2 787	-0.5
Rosslea	1 376	1 422	1 458	1 506	1 530	1 555	2.5
Rowes Bay-Belgian Gardens	2 166	2 227	2 207	2 265	2 339	2 385	1.9
South Townsville	2 088	2 037	1 982	1 911	1 844	1 815	-2.8
Stuart-Roseneath	976	948	916	884	859	827	-3.3
Vincent	3 233	3 166	3 114	3 047	2 994	2 976	-1.6
West End	3 753	3 720	3 716	3 641	3 650	3 511	-1.3
Wulguru	4 642	4 648	4 721	4 748	4 784	4 804	0.7
<i>Total</i>	84 037	83 788	83 697	83 597	83 623	83 590	-0.1
Thuringowa City Part A SSD							
Kelso	6 006	6 286	6 950	7 332	7 569	7 813	5.4
Kirwan	13 043	13 437	13 877	14 317	15 051	15 720	3.8
Thuringowa (C) - Pt A Bal	10 977	11 721	12 932	13 943	14 838	15 292	6.9
<i>Total</i>	30 026	31 444	33 759	35 592	37 458	38 825	5.3

(a) Average annual.

QUEENSLAND—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
Northern SD Bal SSD							
Bowen (S)	13 492	13 472	13 450	13 332	13 175	13 142	-0.5
Burdekin (S)	19 248	19 171	19 022	18 838	18 787	18 955	-0.3
Charters Towers (C)	9 231	9 201	9 207	9 161	9 060	9 023	-0.5
Dalrymple (S)	3 533	3 516	3 487	3 465	3 437	3 439	-0.5
Hinchinbrook (S)	15 501	15 460	15 389	15 350	15 370	15 495	0.0
Thuringowa (C) - Pt B	5 305	5 518	5 893	6 222	6 446	6 585	4.4
Townsville (C) - Pt B	2 208	2 382	2 581	2 755	2 936	3 125	7.2
<i>Total</i>	68 518	68 720	69 029	69 123	69 211	69 764	0.4
TOTAL NORTHERN SD	182 581	183 952	186 485	188 312	190 292	192 179	1.0
FAR NORTH SD							
Cairns City Part A SSD							
Cairns (C) - Barron	11 528	12 412	13 436	14 468	15 420	16 048	6.8
Cairns (C) - Central Suburbs	19 876	20 172	20 640	21 056	21 378	21 686	1.8
Cairns (C) - City	8 236	8 241	8 239	8 242	8 234	8 271	0.1
Cairns (C) - Mt Whitfield	11 163	11 285	11 325	11 329	11 341	11 568	0.7
Cairns (C) - Northern Suburbs	9 584	10 116	10 666	11 148	11 861	12 421	5.3
Cairns (C) - Trinity	15 860	16 832	18 807	20 846	23 703	25 543	10.0
Cairns (C) - Western Suburbs	10 047	10 221	10 532	10 757	10 913	11 157	2.1
<i>Total</i>	86 294	89 279	93 645	97 846	102 850	106 694	4.3
Far North SD Bal SSD							
Atherton (S)	9 318	9 402	9 531	9 659	9 860	10 131	1.7
Aurukun (S)	800	803	812	818	823	836	0.9
Cairns (C) - Pt B	6 336	6 348	6 438	6 612	6 687	6 813	1.5
Cardwell (S)	8 352	8 418	8 431	8 594	8 787	9 114	1.8
Cook (S) (excl. Weipa)	5 092	5 196	5 320	5 421	5 536	5 738	2.4
Cook (S) - Weipa only	2 397	2 404	2 378	2 299	2 244	2 276	-1.0
Croydon (S)	236	246	255	265	274	287	4.0
Douglas (S)	7 716	7 975	8 370	8 842	9 283	9 698	4.7
Eacham (S)	5 777	5 955	6 081	6 166	6 231	6 293	1.7
Etheridge (S)	1 037	1 028	1 009	986	964	957	-1.6
Herberton (S)	4 713	4 804	4 911	4 969	5 118	5 253	2.2
Johnstone (S)	18 196	18 365	18 694	19 081	19 291	19 780	1.7
Mareeba (S)	17 032	17 323	17 670	17 805	17 944	18 217	1.4
Torres (S)	8 103	8 302	8 416	8 463	8 560	8 679	1.4
<i>Total</i>	95 105	96 569	98 316	99 980	101 602	104 072	1.8
TOTAL FAR NORTH SD	181 399	185 848	191 961	197 826	204 452	210 766	3.0

(a) Average annual.

QUEENSLAND—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1991-96
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
NORTH WEST SD							
North West SSD							
Burke (S)	1 385	1 338	1 296	1 246	1 197	1 170	-3.3
Carpentaria (S)	3 376	3 399	3 446	3 504	3 536	3 550	1.0
Cloncurry (S)	3 168	3 160	3 174	3 195	3 180	3 227	0.4
Flinders (S)	2 666	2 572	2 488	2 382	2 283	2 234	-3.5
McKinlay (S)	1 219	1 212	1 203	1 174	1 162	1 157	-1.0
Mornington (S)	729	804	884	962	1 042	1 128	9.1
Mount Isa (C)	24 474	24 183	23 714	23 168	22 599	22 352	-1.8
Richmond (S)	1 204	1 188	1 174	1 160	1 137	1 129	-1.3
Unincorp. Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
<i>Total</i>	38 221	37 856	37 379	36 791	36 136	35 947	-1.2
TOTAL NORTH WEST SD	38221	37856	37379	36791	36136	35947	-1.2
OFFSHORE AND MIGRATORY SD	259	0	0	0	0	0	..
TOTAL QUEENSLAND	2 960 951	3 029 950	3 109 788	3 187 113	3 265 109	3 338 690	2.4

(a) Average annual.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Statistical Local Area

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1991-96
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
ADELAIDE SD							
Northern SSD							
Elizabeth (C)	29 754	28 920	27 918	27 345	26 939	26 374	-2.4
Enfield (C) - Pt A	46 378	46 308	45 667	45 254	45 404	45 431	-0.4
Gawler (M)	15 596	16 359	16 669	16 942	17 090	17 127	1.9
Munno Para (C)	32 755	34 081	35 395	36 631	37 754	38 610	3.3
Salisbury (C)	109 326	110 034	110 579	111 407	111 599	111 778	0.4
Tea Tree Gully (C)	87 478	89 705	91 234	93 219	94 768	95 563	1.8
<i>Total</i>	321 287	325 407	327 462	330 798	333 554	334 883	0.8
Western SSD							
Enfield (C) - Pt B	16 621	16 656	16 501	16 313	16 185	15 923	-0.9
Henley & Grange (C)	14 726	14 577	14 487	14 444	14 245	14 269	-0.6
Hindmarsh and Woodville (C)	89 814	89 661	89 161	88 662	88 303	88 193	-0.4
Port Adelaide (C)	39 448	39 400	39 154	38 764	38 699	38 764	-0.3
Thebarton (M)	7 874	7 820	7 722	7 652	7 720	7 829	-0.1
West Torrens (C)	44 552	44 102	43 729	43 685	43 443	43 694	-0.4
Unincorp. Western	0	0	0	0	0	19	..
<i>Total</i>	213 035	212 216	210 754	209 520	208 595	208 691	-0.4
Eastern SSD							
Adelaide (C)	11 322	11 497	11 784	12 004	12 477	12 831	2.5
Burnside (C)	39 391	39 359	39 318	39 400	39 596	39 979	0.3
Campbelltown (C)	45 527	45 614	45 412	45 617	45 725	45 801	0.1
East Torrens (DC)	6 791	6 889	6 959	6 915	6 946	6 937	0.4
Kensington & Norwood (C)	9 058	9 141	9 189	9 224	9 210	9 297	0.5
Payneham (C)	15 965	15 911	15 926	16 014	15 978	16 003	0.0
Prospect (C)	19 191	19 234	19 167	18 978	19 099	19 176	0.0
St Peters (M)	8 351	8 301	8 313	8 371	8 375	8 541	0.5
Stirling (DC)	17 095	17 194	17 271	17 057	17 097	16 936	-0.2
Unley (C)	36 837	36 702	36 614	36 343	36 100	36 481	-0.2
Walkerville (M)	7 034	6 931	6 885	6 794	6 811	6 885	-0.4
<i>Total</i>	216 562	216 773	216 838	216 717	217 414	218 867	0.2
Southern SSD							
Brighton (C)	19 457	19 466	19 296	19 208	19 073	19 221	-0.2
Glenelg (C)	13 089	13 056	13 019	13 010	12 928	13 151	0.1
Happy Valley (C)	36 192	36 939	37 216	37 370	37 722	37 891	0.9
Marion (C)	77 348	77 859	78 044	77 752	77 426	77 446	0.0
Mitcham (C)	63 604	63 597	62 750	62 355	61 834	61 542	-0.7
Noarlunga (C)	83 752	86 944	89 356	90 983	91 976	92 599	2.0
Willunga (DC)	12 835	13 733	14 245	14 342	14 611	14 821	2.9
<i>Total</i>	306 277	311 594	313 926	315 020	315 570	316 671	0.7
TOTAL ADELAIDE SD	1 057 161	1 065 990	1 068 980	1 072 055	1 075 133	1 079 112	0.4
OUTER ADELAIDE SD							
Barossa SSD							
Angaston (DC)	7 032	7 103	7 109	7 099	7 148	7 201	0.5
Barossa (DC)	4 635	4 707	4 809	4 950	5 074	5 259	2.6
Gumeracha (DC)	6 031	6 081	6 183	6 230	6 267	6 410	1.2
Kapunda (DC)	3 271	3 304	3 368	3 416	3 443	3 454	1.1
Light (DC)	5 433	5 573	5 643	5 773	5 885	6 070	2.2
Mallala (DC)	5 853	6 021	6 236	6 539	6 734	7 004	3.7
Mount Pleasant (DC)	2 289	2 327	2 306	2 354	2 363	2 378	0.8
Tanunda (DC)	3 881	3 961	3 993	4 073	4 177	4 230	1.7
<i>Total</i>	38 425	39 077	39 647	40 434	41 091	42 006	1.8

(a) Average annual.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
Kangaroo Island SSD							
Dudley (DC)	688	664	682	674	671	716	0.8
Kingscote (DC)	3 446	3 410	3 404	3 412	3 451	3 512	0.4
<i>Total</i>	4 134	4 074	4 086	4 086	4 122	4 228	0.5
Onkaparinga SSD							
Mount Barker (DC)	18 370	18 689	19 427	20 421	20 926	21 439	3.1
Onkaparinga (DC)	7 776	7 839	7 891	7 956	8 096	8 201	1.1
<i>Total</i>	26 146	26 528	27 318	28 377	29 022	29 640	2.5
Fleurieu SSD							
Port Elliot & Goolwa (DC)	6 938	7 147	7 518	7 822	8 119	8 469	4.1
Strathalbyn (DC)	6 445	6 750	6 834	6 907	6 999	7 053	1.8
Victor Harbor (DC)	7 710	7 908	8 210	8 573	9 061	9 336	3.9
Yankalilla (DC)	3 402	3 401	3 481	3 513	3 535	3 653	1.4
<i>Total</i>	24 495	25 206	26 043	26 815	27 714	28 511	3.1
TOTAL OUTER ADELAIDE SD	93 200	94 885	97 094	99 712	101 949	104 385	2.3
YORKE AND LOWER NORTH SD							
Yorke SSD							
Bute (DC)	1 073	1 100	1 079	1 092	1 075	1 062	-0.2
Central Yorke Peninsula (DC)	5 259	5 272	5 365	5 344	5 328	5 266	0.0
Minlaton (DC)	2 478	2 435	2 422	2 400	2 396	2 390	-0.7
Northern Yorke Peninsula (DC)	7 737	7 717	7 851	7 898	7 910	7 985	0.6
Port Broughton (DC)	1 417	1 412	1 460	1 461	1 448	1 425	0.1
Walleroo (M)	2 282	2 311	2 314	2 340	2 407	2 388	0.9
Warooka (DC)	1 035	1 055	1 122	1 097	1 090	1 131	1.8
Yorketown (DC)	3 041	3 064	3 075	3 059	3 039	2 945	-0.6
Unincorp. Yorke	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
<i>Total</i>	24 322	24 366	24 688	24 691	24 693	24 592	0.2
Lower North SSD							
Blyth-Snowtown (DC)	2 115	2 140	2 140	2 122	2 104	2 111	0.0
Burra Burra (DC)	2 153	2 157	2 133	2 103	1 994	1 943	-2.0
Clare (DC)	4 002	4 055	4 113	4 214	4 199	4 273	1.3
Eudunda (DC)	1 363	1 397	1 409	1 386	1 385	1 368	0.1
Riverton (DC)	1 620	1 615	1 638	1 656	1 687	1 698	0.9
Robertstown (DC)	827	828	813	805	785	763	-1.6
Saddleworth & Auburn (DC)	2 223	2 196	2 170	2 189	2 190	2 158	-0.6
Spalding (DC)	539	530	533	540	517	500	-1.5
Wakefield Plains (DC)	4 717	4 732	4 783	4 756	4 687	4 652	-0.3
<i>Total</i>	19 559	19 650	19 732	19 771	19 548	19 466	-0.1
TOTAL YORKE AND LOWER NORTH SD	43 881	44 016	44 420	44 462	44 241	44 058	0.1
MURRAY LANDS SD							
Riverland SSD							
Baramba (DC)	4 488	4 565	4 599	4 616	4 513	4 445	-0.2
Berri (DC)	6 922	6 908	6 824	6 901	6 892	6 911	0.0
Browns Well (DC)	302	293	287	301	308	307	0.3
Loxton (DC)	7 229	7 259	7 147	7 127	7 102	7 085	-0.4
Morgan (DC)	1 320	1 249	1 245	1 294	1 354	1 368	0.7
Paringa (DC)	1 554	1 583	1 604	1 655	1 699	1 756	2.5
Renmark (M)	7 643	7 657	7 735	7 787	7 791	7 920	0.7
Waikerie (DC)	4 781	4 781	4 745	4 784	4 867	4 877	0.4
Unincorp. Riverland	187	187	182	180	175	171	-1.8
<i>Total</i>	34 426	34 482	34 368	34 645	34 701	34 840	0.2

(a) Average annual.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991–96 %
Murray Mallee SSD							
Coonalpyn Downs (DC)	1 606	1 571	1 549	1 564	1 494	1 458	-1.9
Karoonda East Murray (DC)	1 403	1 410	1 448	1 417	1 404	1 381	-0.3
Lameroo (DC)	1 386	1 345	1 341	1 336	1 355	1 289	-1.4
Mannum (DC)	3 135	3 142	3 132	3 154	3 163	3 185	0.3
Meningie (DC)	4 054	4 026	4 030	4 005	3 975	3 966	-0.4
Murray Bridge (RC)	16 415	16 778	16 760	16 743	16 676	16 512	0.1
Peake (DC)	944	915	893	875	839	797	-3.3
Pinnaroo (DC)	1 172	1 162	1 156	1 154	1 127	1 118	-0.9
Ridley-Truro (DC)	2 902	2 918	2 911	2 912	2 939	2 910	0.1
Unincorp. Murray Mallee	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
<i>Total</i>	33 017	33 267	33 220	33 160	32 972	32 616	-0.2
TOTAL MURRAY LANDS SD	67 443	67 749	67 588	67 805	67 673	67 456	0.0
SOUTH EAST SD							
Upper South East SSD							
Lacepede (DC)	2 428	2 433	2 441	2 449	2 428	2 426	0.0
Lucindale (DC)	1 489	1 452	1 437	1 408	1 402	1 368	-1.7
Naracoorte (M)	4 983	4 962	4 898	4 898	4 829	4 887	-0.4
Naracoorte (DC)	1 979	2 000	1 942	1 936	1 907	1 894	-0.9
Robe (DC)	1 273	1 287	1 308	1 316	1 316	1 352	1.2
Tatiara (DC)	7 222	7 161	7 147	7 224	7 141	7 023	-0.6
<i>Total</i>	19 374	19 295	19 173	19 231	19 023	18 950	-0.4
Lower South East SSD							
Beachport (DC)	1 787	1 763	1 744	1 715	1 663	1 641	-1.7
Millicent (DC)	8 249	8 217	8 068	8 001	7 860	7 819	-1.1
Mount Gambier (C)	22 234	22 456	22 784	23 025	23 002	23 061	0.7
Mount Gambier (DC)	5 067	5 096	5 106	5 139	5 212	5 244	0.7
Penola (DC)	3 602	3 621	3 561	3 510	3 465	3 399	-1.2
Port MacDonnell (DC)	2 542	2 496	2 477	2 477	2 544	2 593	0.4
<i>Total</i>	43 481	43 649	43 740	43 867	43 746	43 757	0.1
TOTAL SOUTH EAST SD	62 855	62 944	62 913	63 098	62 769	62 707	0.0
EYRE SD							
Lincoln SSD							
Cleve (DC)	2 098	2 106	2 108	2 078	2 019	1 939	-1.6
Elliston (DC)	1 305	1 302	1 286	1 279	1 273	1 257	-0.7
Franklin Harbor (DC)	1 262	1 274	1 272	1 263	1 254	1 228	-0.5
Kimba (DC)	1 339	1 319	1 337	1 371	1 346	1 296	-0.7
Le Hunte (DC)	1 744	1 744	1 752	1 750	1 650	1 573	-2.0
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	3 851	3 881	3 905	3 941	3 979	4 036	0.9
Port Lincoln (C)	12 530	12 546	12 656	12 637	12 703	12 851	0.5
Tumby Bay (DC)	2 688	2 693	2 698	2 663	2 667	2 659	-0.2
Unincorp. Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	29	..
<i>Total</i>	26 817	26 865	27 014	26 982	26 891	26 868	0.0
West Coast SSD							
Ceduna (DC)	3 654	3 586	3 530	3 623	3 556	3 544	-0.6
Streaky Bay (DC)	1 971	1 944	1 947	1 944	1 931	1 952	-0.2
Unincorp. West Coast	723	700	675	686	661	647	-2.2
<i>Total</i>	6 348	6 230	6 152	6 253	6 148	6 143	-0.7
TOTAL EYRE SD	33 165	33 095	33 166	33 235	33 039	33 011	-0.1

(a) Average annual.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
NORTHERN SD							
Whyalla SSD							
Whyalla (C)	26 382	26 049	25 437	25 054	24 744	24 371	-1.6
Unincorp. Whyalla	509	468	430	423	391	339	-7.8
<i>Total</i>	26 891	26 517	25 867	25 477	25 135	24 710	-1.7
Pirie SSD							
Crystal Brook-Redhill (DC)	2 194	2 221	2 200	2 199	2 175	2 133	-0.6
Hallett (DC)	654	654	621	604	611	592	-2.0
Jamestown (DC)	2 227	2 241	2 286	2 316	2 282	2 270	0.4
Orroroo (DC)	1 002	1 018	1 013	999	979	965	-0.7
Peterborough (M)	2 243	2 165	2 120	2 079	2 013	1 931	-3.0
Peterborough (DC)	357	344	333	333	315	307	-3.0
Pirie (DC)	1 453	1 462	1 487	1 495	1 504	1 506	0.7
Port Pirie (C)	15 011	14 905	14 781	14 588	14 458	14 373	-0.9
Rocky River (DC)	2 442	2 417	2 423	2 348	2 314	2 299	-1.2
Unincorp. Pirie	431	400	388	353	340	328	-5.3
<i>Total</i>	28 014	27 827	27 652	27 314	26 991	26 704	-1.0
Flinders Ranges SSD							
Carrieton (DC)	203	200	193	191	189	171	-3.4
Hawker (DC)	532	538	524	519	503	486	-1.8
Kanyaka-Quom (DC)	1 387	1 404	1 412	1 469	1 471	1 449	0.9
Mount Remarkable (DC)	3 156	3 128	3 141	3 154	3 152	3 165	0.1
Port Augusta (C)	15 234	15 077	14 846	14 845	14 575	14 318	-1.2
Unincorp. Flinders Ranges	2 486	2 342	2 196	2 075	1 957	1 828	-6.0
<i>Total</i>	22 998	22 689	22 312	22 253	21 847	21 417	-1.4
Far North SSD							
Coober Pedy (DC)	2 313	2 429	2 510	2 578	2 669	2 668	2.9
Roxby Downs (M)	2 353	2 443	2 545	2 576	2 629	2 707	2.8
Unincorp. Far North	6 025	5 928	5 627	5 573	5 354	5 318	-2.5
<i>Total</i>	10 691	10 800	10 682	10 727	10 652	10 693	0.0
TOTAL NORTHERN SD	88 594	87 833	86 513	85 771	84 625	83 524	-1.2
TOTAL SOUTH AUSTRALIA	1 446 299	1 456 512	1 460 674	1 466 138	1 469 429	1 474 253	0.4

(a) Average annual.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Statistical Local Area

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
PERTH SD							
Central Metropolitan SSD							
Cambridge (T)	24 244	24 148	23 944	23 738	23 780	23 939	-0.3
Claremont (T)	9 392	9 295	9 140	9 118	9 187	9 255	-0.3
Cottesloe (T)	7 652	7 604	7 537	7 523	7 512	7 515	-0.4
Mosman Park (T)	7 706	7 686	7 680	7 723	7 802	7 866	0.4
Nedlands (C)	20 643	20 788	20 735	20 766	20 910	21 056	0.4
Peppermint Grove (S)	1 551	1 589	1 608	1 651	1 690	1 733	2.2
Perth (C) - Inner	719	590	474	456	441	420	-10.2
Perth (C) - Remainder	3 987	4 396	4 512	4 796	4 980	5 180	5.4
Subiaco (C)	15 312	15 131	14 997	15 006	15 083	15 168	-0.2
Vincent (T)	25 790	25 470	25 202	25 284	25 595	25 830	0.0
<i>Total</i>	116 996	116 697	115 829	116 061	116 980	117 962	0.2
East Metropolitan SSD							
Bassendean (T)	13 874	13 876	13 780	13 787	13 832	13 893	0.0
Bayswater (C)	46 401	46 453	46 241	45 912	45 790	45 887	-0.2
Kalamunda (S)	48 503	48 407	48 296	48 298	48 336	48 536	0.0
Mundaring (S)	30 683	31 175	31 611	31 820	32 519	33 262	1.6
Swan (S)	54 635	57 291	61 385	65 861	69 428	71 516	5.5
<i>Total</i>	194 096	197 202	201 313	205 678	209 905	213 094	1.9
North Metropolitan SSD							
Stirling (C) - Central	97 574	97 883	97 448	96 864	96 654	96 947	-0.1
Stirling (C) - Coastal	58 554	58 349	58 139	58 278	58 814	59 387	0.3
Stirling (C) - South-Eastern	23 874	24 259	24 626	24 999	25 521	26 127	1.8
Wanneroo (C) - Central Coastal	25 263	27 620	30 911	34 255	37 346	38 865	9.0
Wanneroo (C) - North-East	13 503	13 512	13 436	13 529	13 927	14 879	2.0
Wanneroo (C) - North-West	5 855	7 940	10 939	14 176	15 834	17 852	25.0
Wanneroo (C) - South-East	27 273	28 009	28 935	29 995	31 448	32 268	3.4
Wanneroo (C) - South-West	103 452	104 665	105 580	106 810	108 306	109 504	1.1
<i>Total</i>	355 348	362 237	370 014	378 906	387 850	395 829	2.2
South West Metropolitan SSD							
Cockburn (C)	52 461	53 592	54 127	55 778	58 144	60 049	2.7
East Fremantle (T)	6 466	6 450	6 440	6 414	6 384	6 395	-0.2
Fremantle (C) - Inner	995	939	858	785	744	698	-6.8
Fremantle (C) - Remainder	22 972	23 142	23 224	23 470	23 687	24 114	1.0
Kwinana (T)	17 833	18 274	18 792	19 365	19 899	20 158	2.5
Melville (C)	90 065	91 963	92 641	92 740	93 111	93 942	0.8
Rockingham (C)	44 201	46 956	51 145	54 679	58 966	61 631	6.9
<i>Total</i>	234 993	241 316	247 227	253 231	260 935	266 987	2.6
South East Metropolitan SSD							
Armadale (C)	49 196	50 011	50 823	51 139	51 608	52 023	1.1
Belmont (C)	27 446	27 325	26 725	26 592	26 800	27 244	-0.1
Canning (C)	69 678	69 961	69 861	70 073	70 733	71 990	0.7
Gosnells (C)	72 026	73 010	73 689	73 765	74 917	76 545	1.2
Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)	8 244	8 574	8 898	9 331	9 796	10 227	4.4
South Perth (C)	35 442	35 570	35 449	35 598	35 939	36 472	0.6
Victoria Park (T)	25 297	25 447	25 724	25 892	26 275	26 719	1.1
<i>Total</i>	287 329	289 898	291 169	292 390	296 068	301 220	0.9
TOTAL PERTH SD	1 188 762	1 207 350	1 225 552	1 246 266	1 271 738	1 295 092	1.7

(a) Average annual.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
SOUTH WEST (WA) SD							
Dale SSD							
Boddington (S)	1 341	1 357	1 426	1 445	1 480	1 540	2.8
Mandurah (C)	29 223	31 194	33 339	35 729	38 300	40 460	6.7
Murray (S)	8 797	8 949	9 020	9 156	9 358	9 510	1.6
Waroona (S)	3 010	2 957	2 974	2 985	3 047	3 194	1.2
<i>Total</i>	42 371	44 457	46 759	49 315	52 185	54 704	5.2
Preston SSD							
Bunbury (C)	27 305	27 407	27 566	27 715	27 833	27 641	0.2
Capel (S)	5 452	5 641	5 721	5 845	6 004	5 989	1.9
Collie (S)	9 842	9 573	9 533	9 374	9 082	9 015	-1.7
Dardanup (S)	5 458	5 609	5 743	5 952	6 114	6 658	4.1
Donnybrook-Balingup (S)	4 108	4 182	4 192	4 174	4 206	4 249	0.7
Harvey (S)	13 097	13 473	13 870	14 249	14 588	15 556	3.5
<i>Total</i>	65 262	65 885	66 625	67 309	67 827	69 108	1.2
Vasse SSD							
Augusta-Margaret River (S)	6 218	6 579	6 944	7 365	7 637	8 106	5.4
Busselton (S)	14 592	14 986	15 286	16 020	17 109	18 158	4.5
<i>Total</i>	20 810	21 565	22 230	23 385	24 746	26 264	4.8
Blackwood SSD							
Boyup Brook (S)	1 847	1 842	1 821	1 754	1 723	1 747	-1.1
Bridgetown-Greenbushes (S)	4 018	3 993	4 007	3 993	3 971	4 034	0.1
Manjimup (S)	10 302	10 255	10 157	10 143	10 167	10 256	-0.1
Nannup (S)	1 120	1 123	1 147	1 120	1 115	1 161	0.7
<i>Total</i>	17 287	17 213	17 132	17 010	16 976	17 198	-0.1
TOTAL SOUTH WEST SD	145 730	149 120	152 746	157 019	161 734	167 274	2.8
LOWER GREAT SOUTHERN SD							
Pallinup SSD							
Broomehill (S)	562	538	514	513	510	505	-2.1
Gnowangerup (S)	1 935	1 903	1 921	1 883	1 846	1 803	-1.4
Jerramungup (S)	1 399	1 436	1 422	1 367	1 335	1 332	-1.0
Katanning (S)	4 953	4 884	4 889	4 841	4 719	4 683	-1.1
Kent (S)	876	857	849	828	796	795	-1.9
Kojonup (S)	2 443	2 456	2 455	2 394	2 382	2 404	-0.3
Tambellup (S)	770	775	766	743	739	738	-0.8
Woodanilling (S)	418	388	376	360	361	364	-2.7
<i>Total</i>	13 356	13 237	13 192	12 929	12 688	12 624	-1.1
King SSD							
Albany (T)	15 186	15 095	15 043	15 030	15 072	15 264	0.1
Albany (S)	11 469	11 776	11 995	12 217	12 562	12 884	2.4
Cranbrook (S)	1 207	1 223	1 207	1 191	1 153	1 159	-0.8
Denmark (S)	3 317	3 455	3 563	3 661	3 749	3 891	3.2
Plantagenet (S)	4 316	4 300	4 296	4 235	4 224	4 292	-0.1
<i>Total</i>	35 495	35 849	36 104	36 334	36 760	37 490	1.1
TOTAL LOWER GREAT SOUTHERN SD	48 851	49 086	49 296	49 263	49 448	50 114	0.5

(a) Average annual.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1991-96
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
UPPER GREAT SOUTHERN SD							
Hotham SSD							
Brookton (S)	1 098	1 096	1 085	1 059	1 007	973	-2.4
Cuballing (S)	788	793	772	763	753	741	-1.2
Dumbleyung (S)	934	920	913	919	918	894	-0.9
Narrogin (T)	5 028	4 962	4 910	4 797	4 653	4 626	-1.7
Narrogin (S)	871	884	882	869	850	860	-0.3
Pingelly (S)	1 272	1 252	1 217	1 218	1 205	1 200	-1.2
Wagin (S)	2 092	2 049	2 033	1 978	1 968	1 979	-1.1
Wandering (S)	426	415	389	388	374	364	-3.1
West Arthur (S)	1 038	1 034	1 039	999	975	1 003	-0.7
Wickepin (S)	964	944	940	920	875	860	-2.3
Williams (S)	1 073	1 119	1 111	1 062	1 027	1 040	-0.6
<i>Total</i>	15 584	15 468	15 291	14 972	14 605	14 540	-1.4
Lakes SSD							
Corrigin (S)	1 481	1 431	1 394	1 371	1 358	1 318	-2.3
Kondinin (S)	1 126	1 150	1 194	1 200	1 202	1 186	1.0
Kulin (S)	1 119	1 082	1 081	1 068	1 001	966	-2.9
Lake Grace (S)	1 885	1 895	1 905	1 884	1 829	1 819	-0.7
<i>Total</i>	5 611	5 558	5 574	5 523	5 390	5 289	-1.2
TOTAL UPPER GREAT SOUTHERN SD	21 195	21 026	20 865	20 495	19 995	19 829	-1.3
MIDLANDS SD							
Moore SSD							
Chittering (S)	2 071	2 189	2 244	2 289	2 326	2 409	3.1
Dandaragan (S)	2 413	2 435	2 502	2 491	2 496	2 584	1.4
Gingin (S)	3 043	3 123	3 225	3 379	3 466	3 482	2.7
Moora (S)	2 797	2 783	2 750	2 697	2 675	2 613	-1.4
Victoria Plains (S)	1 163	1 033	996	1 021	968	991	-3.2
<i>Total</i>	11 487	11 563	11 717	11 877	11 931	12 079	1.0
Avon SSD							
Beverley (S)	1 536	1 493	1 466	1 450	1 425	1 453	-1.1
Cunderdin (S)	1 480	1 511	1 500	1 487	1 455	1 471	-0.1
Dalwallinu (S)	1 758	1 785	1 784	1 796	1 774	1 767	0.1
Dowerin (S)	970	937	903	906	897	861	-2.4
Goomalling (S)	1 153	1 161	1 149	1 115	1 096	1 079	-1.3
Koorda (S)	652	624	623	621	625	638	-0.4
Northam (T)	7 047	6 839	6 690	6 554	6 488	6 471	-1.7
Northam (S)	2 905	3 009	3 018	3 082	3 216	3 239	2.2
Quairading (S)	1 240	1 182	1 186	1 170	1 183	1 224	-0.3
Tammin (S)	519	459	451	445	452	472	-1.9
Toodyay (S)	2 556	2 668	2 807	2 980	3 143	3 363	5.6
Wongan-Ballidu (S)	1 759	1 769	1 724	1 669	1 637	1 632	-1.5
Wyalkatchem (S)	732	683	663	644	633	653	-2.3
York (S)	2 625	2 731	2 831	2 860	2 901	2 904	2.0
<i>Total</i>	26 932	26 851	26 795	26 779	26 925	27 227	0.2

(a) Average annual.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
Campion SSD							
Bruce Rock (S)	1 256	1 272	1 277	1 247	1 225	1 174	-1.3
Kellerberrin (S)	1 434	1 421	1 384	1 328	1 297	1 269	-2.4
Merredin (S)	4 029	3 993	3 922	3 918	3 859	3 731	-1.5
Mount Marshall (S)	769	761	770	765	764	762	-0.2
Mukinbudin (S)	747	708	699	710	731	741	-0.2
Narembeen (S)	1 068	1 076	1 095	1 088	1 058	1 038	-0.6
Nungarin (S)	322	333	320	314	295	288	-2.2
Trayning (S)	554	539	529	504	497	511	-1.6
Westonia (S)	326	303	293	298	314	308	-1.1
Yilgarn (S)	2 180	2 228	2 245	2 249	2 266	2 308	1.1
<i>Total</i>	12 685	12 634	12 534	12 421	12 306	12 130	-0.9
TOTAL MIDLANDS SD	51 104	51 048	51 046	51 077	51 162	51 436	0.1
SOUTH EASTERN (WA) SD							
Lefroy SSD							
Coolgardie (S)	5 824	5 641	5 582	5 674	5 638	5 651	-0.6
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)	26 865	27 051	27 025	27 774	28 768	29 587	1.9
Laverton (S)	1 702	1 695	1 547	1 424	1 284	1 214	-6.5
Leonora (S)	2 518	2 719	2 692	2 764	2 740	2 774	2.0
Menzies (S)	268	292	287	316	320	354	5.7
Ngaanyatjarraku (S)	1 203	1 258	1 265	1 314	1 370	1 445	3.7
<i>Total</i>	38 380	38 656	38 398	39 266	40 120	41 025	1.3
Johnston SSD							
Dundas (S)	1 754	1 728	1 738	1 735	1 680	1 653	-1.2
Esperance (S)	11 078	11 284	11 463	11 740	12 058	12 300	2.1
Ravensthorpe (S)	1 410	1 427	1 441	1 427	1 423	1 433	0.3
<i>Total</i>	14 242	14 439	14 642	14 902	15 161	15 386	1.6
TOTAL SOUTH EASTERN SD	52 622	53 095	53 040	54 168	55 281	56 411	1.4
CENTRAL SD							
Gascoyne SSD							
Camarvon (S)	6 807	6 630	6 546	6 464	6 404	6 385	-1.3
Exmouth (S)	2 437	2 297	2 188	2 156	2 144	2 083	-3.1
Shark Bay (S)	767	791	820	853	857	853	2.1
Upper Gascoyne (S)	278	269	260	264	267	266	-0.9
<i>Total</i>	10 289	9 987	9 814	9 737	9 672	9 587	-1.4
Carnegie SSD							
Cue (S)	649	609	560	506	480	491	-5.4
Meekatharra (S)	1 951	1 993	2 013	2 049	2 112	2 098	1.5
Mount Magnet (S)	1 133	1 166	1 126	1 075	1 016	869	-5.2
Murchison (S)	136	143	146	157	160	159	3.2
Sandstone (S)	236	246	242	231	190	169	-6.5
Wiluna (S)	394	427	531	586	748	1 162	24.1
Yalgoo (S)	440	411	383	372	377	392	-2.3
<i>Total</i>	4 939	4 995	5 001	4 976	5 083	5 340	1.6

(a) Average annual.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
Greenough River SSD							
Carnamah (S)	1 153	1 135	1 083	1 043	1 003	998	-2.8
Chapman Valley (S)	821	841	826	819	833	836	0.4
Coorow (S)	1 596	1 636	1 607	1 557	1 476	1 444	-2.0
Geraldton (C)	21 128	21 051	20 820	20 530	20 266	20 200	-0.9
Greenough (S)	8 071	8 551	8 967	9 624	10 220	10 701	5.8
Irwin (S)	2 189	2 236	2 303	2 351	2 421	2 526	2.9
Mingenew (S)	657	662	672	653	644	611	-1.4
Morawa (S)	1 038	1 014	1 033	1 018	1 014	1 059	0.4
Mullewa (S)	1 466	1 464	1 379	1 340	1 261	1 146	-4.8
Northampton (S)	2 849	2 955	3 019	2 992	3 003	3 020	1.2
Perenjori (S)	796	754	748	726	720	695	-2.7
Three Springs (S)	886	879	859	851	832	839	-1.1
<i>Total</i>	42 650	43 178	43 316	43 504	43 693	44 075	0.7
TOTAL CENTRAL SD	57 878	58 160	58 131	58 217	58 448	59 002	0.4
PILBARA SD							
De Grey SSD							
East Pilbara (S)	10 111	9 673	8 959	8 057	7 372	6 937	-7.3
Port Hedland (T)	12 516	12 626	12 542	12 405	12 134	12 281	-0.4
<i>Total</i>	22 627	22 299	21 501	20 462	19 506	19 218	-3.2
Fortescue SSD							
Ashburton (S)	7 922	7 762	7 201	7 210	7 329	7 379	-1.4
Roebourne (S)	16 001	15 919	14 909	14 529	14 038	13 829	-2.9
<i>Total</i>	23 923	23 681	22 110	21 739	21 367	21 208	-2.4
TOTAL PILBARA SD	46 550	45 980	43 611	42 201	40 873	40 426	-2.8
KIMBERLEY SD							
Ord SSD							
Halls Creek (S)	2 679	2 556	2 483	2 720	2 826	2 910	1.7
Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)	5 790	5 920	6 252	6 405	6 455	6 484	2.3
<i>Total</i>	8 469	8 476	8 735	9 125	9 281	9 394	2.1
Fitzroy SSD							
Broome (S)	7 887	7 992	8 271	8 860	9 361	9 766	4.4
Derby-West Kimberley (S)	7 019	6 712	6 376	6 318	6 466	6 512	-1.5
<i>Total</i>	14 906	14 704	14 647	15 178	15 827	16 278	1.8
TOTAL KIMBERLEY SD	23 375	23 180	23 382	24 303	25 108	25 672	1.9
TOTAL WESTERN AUSTRALIA	1 636 067	1 658 045	1 677 669	1 703 009	1 733 787	1 765 256	1.5

(a) Average annual.

TASMANIA—Statistical Local Area

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
GREATER HOBART SD							
Greater Hobart SSD							
Brighton (M)	12 190	12 241	12 307	12 501	12 620	12 753	0.9
Clarence (C)	49 379	49 543	49 577	49 584	49 559	49 550	0.1
Derwent Valley (M) - Pt A	7 072	7 026	6 965	6 904	6 830	6 785	-0.8
Glenorchy (C)	43 578	44 005	44 218	44 339	44 367	44 440	0.4
Hobart (C) - Inner	397	408	410	421	374	378	-1.0
Hobart (C) - Remainder	47 284	47 339	47 056	46 804	46 610	46 515	-0.3
Kingborough (M) - Pt A	23 182	23 910	24 643	25 087	25 397	25 662	2.1
Sorell (M) - Pt A	7 657	7 967	8 451	8 879	9 269	9 635	4.7
<i>Total</i>	190 739	192 439	193 627	194 519	195 026	195 718	0.5
TOTAL GREATER HOBART SD	190 739	192 439	193 627	194 519	195 026	195 718	0.5
SOUTHERN SD							
Southern SSD							
Central Highlands (M)	2 969	2 828	2 725	2 659	2 607	2 554	-3.0
Derwent Valley (M) - Pt B	3 274	3 226	3 196	3 147	3 092	3 083	-1.2
Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)	3 927	3 997	4 071	4 108	4 135	4 152	1.1
Huon Valley (M)	12 634	12 886	13 105	13 316	13 414	13 474	1.3
Kingborough (M) - Pt B	2 259	2 306	2 357	2 442	2 446	2 434	1.5
Sorell (M) - Pt B	861	862	909	934	969	989	2.8
Southern Midlands (M)	5 136	5 190	5 321	5 402	5 465	5 575	1.7
Tasman (M)	1 956	2 051	2 097	2 210	2 249	2 208	2.5
<i>Total</i>	33 016	33 346	33 781	34 218	34 377	34 469	0.9
TOTAL SOUTHERN SD	33 016	33 346	33 781	34 218	34 377	34 469	0.9
NORTHERN SD							
Greater Launceston SSD							
George Town (M) - Pt A	6 231	6 160	6 079	6 017	5 943	5 886	-1.1
Launceston (C) - Inner	336	316	306	287	269	252	-5.6
Launceston (C) - Pt B	62 040	61 856	61 411	61 085	60 796	60 670	-0.4
Meander Valley (M) - Pt A	4 737	5 399	6 000	6 346	6 651	6 856	7.7
Northern Midlands (M) - Pt A	6 424	6 572	6 755	6 909	7 064	7 154	2.2
West Tamar (M) - Pt A	16 366	16 848	17 286	17 572	17 844	18 011	1.9
<i>Total</i>	96 134	97 151	97 837	98 216	98 567	98 829	0.6
Central North SSD							
George Town (M) - Pt B	934	963	981	1 012	1 021	1 043	2.2
Launceston (C) - Pt C	2 994	2 970	2 959	2 961	3 068	2 974	-0.1
Meander Valley (M) - Pt B	10 268	10 314	10 365	10 389	10 419	10 411	0.3
Northern Midlands (M) - Pt B	5 048	4 891	4 779	4 746	4 673	4 688	-1.5
West Tamar (M) - Pt B	1 758	1 759	1 750	1 771	1 796	1 812	0.6
<i>Total</i>	21 002	20 897	20 834	20 879	20 977	20 928	-0.1
North Eastern SSD							
Break O'Day (M)	5 551	5 652	5 702	5 772	5 865	5 881	1.2
Dorset (M)	7 428	7 477	7 358	7 488	7 503	7 428	0.0
Flinders (M)	965	979	998	978	982	981	0.3
<i>Total</i>	13 944	14 108	14 058	14 238	14 350	14 290	0.5
TOTAL NORTHERN SD	131 080	132 156	132 729	133 333	133 894	134 047	0.4

(a) Average annual.

TASMANIA—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
MERSEY-LYELL SD							
Burnie-Devonport SSD							
Burnie (C) - Pt A	18 875	18 714	18 396	18 175	17 899	17 835	-1.1
Central Coast (M) - Pt A	17 835	17 907	17 908	17 991	18 049	18 062	0.3
Devonport (C)	25 211	25 295	25 109	24 935	24 915	24 935	-0.2
Latrobe (M) - Pt A	6 223	6 422	6 681	6 883	7 027	7 132	2.8
Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt A	11 172	11 202	11 226	11 245	11 227	11 211	0.1
<i>Total</i>	79 316	79 540	79 320	79 229	79 117	79 175	0.0
North Western Rural SSD							
Burnie (C) - Pt B	2 196	2 225	2 232	2 171	2 170	2 142	-0.5
Central Coast (M) - Pt B	3 300	3 308	3 288	3 315	3 335	3 289	-0.1
Circular Head (M)	8 530	8 560	8 577	8 429	8 404	8 450	-0.2
Kentish (M)	5 176	5 188	5 262	5 364	5 500	5 462	1.1
King Island (M)	1 917	1 854	1 870	1 863	1 801	1 879	-0.4
Latrobe (M) - Pt B	701	686	670	673	678	669	-0.9
Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B	3 167	3 094	3 058	2 969	2 906	2 792	-2.5
<i>Total</i>	24 987	24 915	24 957	24 784	24 794	24 683	-0.2
Western SSD							
West Coast (M)	7 664	7 430	7 245	6 856	6 465	6 351	-3.7
<i>Total</i>	7 664	7 430	7 245	6 856	6 465	6 351	-3.7
TOTAL MERSEY-LYELL SD	111 967	111 885	111 522	110 869	110 376	110 209	-0.3
TOTAL TASMANIA	466 802	469 826	471 659	472 939	473 673	474 443	0.3

(a) Average annual.

NORTHERN TERRITORY—Statistical Local Area

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
DARWIN SD							
Darwin City SSD							
Alawa	2 484	2 455	2 431	2 374	2 347	2 340	-1.2
Anula	3 075	3 038	2 995	2 903	2 868	2 838	-1.6
Brinkin	964	1 006	1 052	1 094	1 147	1 177	4.1
City - Inner	1 557	1 585	1 625	1 656	1 733	1 823	3.2
Coconut Grove	1 930	1 959	1 977	1 964	1 964	1 970	0.4
Fannie Bay	2 656	2 660	2 690	2 690	2 710	2 747	0.7
Jingili	2 208	2 179	2 159	2 112	2 094	2 088	-1.1
Karama	5 517	5 504	5 470	5 393	5 369	5 379	-0.5
Larrakeyah	2 069	2 153	2 426	2 502	2 640	2 792	6.2
Leanyer	5 128	5 218	5 202	5 161	5 155	5 196	0.3
Lee Point-Leanyer Swamp	235	237	222	185	158	128	-11.4
Ludmilla	2 053	2 020	1 987	1 949	1 918	1 913	-1.4
Malak	3 954	3 906	3 854	3 744	3 705	3 668	-1.5
Marrara	1 825	1 825	1 810	1 791	1 791	1 799	-0.3
Millner	2 585	2 607	2 631	2 634	2 675	2 719	1.0
Moil	2 479	2 444	2 413	2 349	2 316	2 300	-1.5
Nakara	2 344	2 316	2 298	2 250	2 228	2 222	-1.1
Narrows	539	536	533	530	531	543	0.1
Nightcliff	3 762	3 765	3 771	3 753	3 767	3 828	0.3
Parap	1 566	1 572	1 569	1 554	1 548	1 570	0.1
Rapid Creek	2 962	2 979	2 997	2 992	3 024	3 068	0.7
Stuart Park	2 692	2 697	2 719	2 706	2 721	2 760	0.5
The Gardens	615	607	604	596	596	606	-0.3
Tiwi	2 693	2 679	2 666	2 635	2 646	2 699	0.0
Wagaman	2 466	2 460	2 460	2 424	2 417	2 427	-0.3
Wanguri	2 178	2 152	2 135	2 093	2 075	2 075	-1.0
Winnellie	508	483	468	547	565	586	2.9
Wulagi	3 047	3 003	2 959	2 872	2 835	2 803	-1.7
City - Remainder	2 097	2 103	2 466	2 449	2 667	2 825	6.1
<i>Total</i>	68 188	68 148	68 589	67 902	68 210	68 889	0.2
Palmerston-East Arm SSD							
East Arm	360	361	363	363	373	227	-8.8
Driver	2 004	2 170	2 236	2 302	2 472	2 692	6.1
Gray	2 410	2 508	2 623	2 899	3 148	3 331	6.7
Moulden	2 564	2 589	2 749	3 146	3 317	3 534	6.6
Woodroffe	1 058	1 362	1 864	2 193	2 541	2 970	22.9
Palmerston (T) Bal	161	192	216	207	324	589	29.6
<i>Total</i>	8 557	9 182	10 051	11 110	12 175	13 343	9.3
TOTAL DARWIN SD	76 745	77 330	78 640	79 012	80 385	82 232	1.4
NORTHERN TERRITORY - BAL SD							
Darwin Rural Areas SSD							
Coomalie (CGC)	1 007	998	1 083	1 074	1 148	1 173	3.1
Cox-Finniss	471	515	544	565	622	665	7.1
Litchfield (S) - Pt A	491	588	687	785	928	1 164	18.8
Litchfield (S) - Pt B	9 179	9 918	10 581	11 336	11 925	12 433	6.3
<i>Total</i>	11 148	12 019	12 895	13 760	14 623	15 435	6.7
Bathurst-Melville SSD							
Bathurst-Melville	1 857	1 936	1 976	2 006	2 107	2 143	2.9
<i>Total</i>	1 857	1 936	1 976	2 006	2 107	2 143	2.9

(a) Average annual.

NORTHERN TERRITORY—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
Alligator SSD							
Jabiru (T)	1 454	1 420	1 434	1 434	1 434	1 457	0.0
South Alligator	668	656	673	693	705	738	2.0
West Arnhem	3 795	3 892	3 876	3 893	4 024	4 073	1.4
<i>Total</i>	5 917	5 968	5 983	6 020	6 163	6 268	1.2
Daly SSD							
Daly	3 446	3 456	3 486	3 441	3 521	3 541	0.5
<i>Total</i>	3 446	3 456	3 486	3 441	3 521	3 541	0.5
East Arnhem SSD							
East Arnhem - Bal	5 491	5 649	5 683	5 814	6 085	6 261	2.7
Groote Eylandt	2 552	2 593	2 596	2 605	2 667	2 701	1.1
Nhulunbuy	4 020	3 950	3 873	3 814	3 775	3 759	-1.3
<i>Total</i>	12 063	12 192	12 152	12 233	12 527	12 721	1.1
Lower Top End NT SSD							
Elsley - Bal	1 536	1 670	1 775	1 916	1 982	2 121	6.7
Gulf	2 351	2 419	2 309	2 521	2 589	2 690	2.7
Katherine (T)	8 347	8 403	8 587	8 905	9 231	9 443	2.5
Victoria	2 537	2 545	2 395	2 417	2 443	2 424	-0.9
<i>Total</i>	14 771	15 037	15 066	15 759	16 245	16 678	2.5
Barkly SSD							
Tableland	1 033	1 013	999	1 024	1 053	1 064	0.6
Tennant Creek (T)	3 214	3 553	3 481	3 603	3 675	3 670	2.7
Tennant Creek - Bal	1 744	1 605	1 633	1 675	1 674	1 820	0.9
<i>Total</i>	5 991	6 171	6 113	6 302	6 402	6 554	1.8
Central NT SSD							
Alice Springs (T) - Charles	5 770	5 611	5 435	5 253	5 141	5 042	-2.7
Alice Springs (T) - Heavitree	1 730	1 783	1 859	1 933	2 017	2 120	4.1
Alice Springs (T) - Larapinta	8 090	8 195	8 396	8 468	8 657	8 929	2.0
Alice Springs (T) - Ross	6 430	6 498	6 643	6 682	6 817	7 017	1.8
Alice Springs (T) - Stuart	2 230	2 163	2 093	2 018	1 975	1 932	-2.8
Petermann	2 006	2 105	2 164	2 273	2 363	2 397	3.6
Sandover - Bal	2 091	2 169	2 191	2 263	2 300	2 339	2.3
Tanami	5 095	5 453	5 642	5 952	6 309	6 495	5.0
<i>Total</i>	33 442	33 977	34 423	34 842	35 579	36 271	1.6
TOTAL NORTHERN TERRITORY - BAL SD	88 635	90 756	92 094	94 363	97 167	99 611	2.4
OFFSHORE AND MIGRATORY SD	113	0	0	0	0	0	..
TOTAL NORTHERN TERRITORY	165 380	168 086	170 734	173 375	177 552	181 843	1.9

(a) Average annual.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY—Statistical Local Area

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
CANBERRA SD							
North Canberra SSD							
Acton	1 796	1 743	1 688	1 615	1 546	1 482	-3.8
Ainslie	4 825	4 860	4 774	4 709	4 610	4 698	-0.5
Braddon	2 034	2 016	1 960	2 165	2 311	2 502	4.2
Campbell City	3 394 156	3 388 158	3 374 162	3 310 166	3 289 169	3 294 174	-0.6 2.2
Dickson	2 063	2 046	2 019	1 986	1 956	1 973	-0.9
Downer	3 702	3 641	3 565	3 472	3 403	3 397	-1.7
Duntroon	1 959	1 957	1 955	1 937	1 921	1 920	-0.4
Hackett	3 225	3 195	3 208	3 131	3 074	3 094	-0.8
Kowen	50	47	41	36	22	16	-20.4
Lyneham	4 248	4 214	4 151	4 137	4 101	4 119	-0.6
Majura	349	340	354	357	355	357	0.5
O'Connor	4 999	5 074	5 042	4 998	4 951	4 830	-0.7
Reid	1 576	1 560	1 526	1 682	1 643	1 641	0.8
Russell	5	4	3	3	1	0	..
Turner	2 156	2 148	2 133	2 089	2 077	1 981	-1.7
Watson	3 712	3 631	3 557	3 470	3 381	3 340	-2.1
<i>Total</i>	40 249	40 022	39 512	39 263	38 810	38 818	-0.7
Belconnen SSD							
Aranda	2 871	2 836	2 789	2 732	2 684	2 667	-1.5
Belconnen Town Centre	2 233	2 293	2 404	2 485	2 729	2 745	4.2
Belconnen - SSD Bal	76	71	66	62	57	54	-6.6
Bruce	1 858	2 129	2 083	2 096	2 262	2 328	4.6
Charnwood	3 761	3 686	3 580	3 524	3 444	3 429	-1.8
Cook	3 251	3 237	3 192	3 110	3 050	3 036	-1.4
Dunlop	0	0	0	0	329	728	..
Evatt	6 699	6 632	6 500	6 370	6 309	6 261	-1.3
Florey	5 657	5 571	5 528	5 450	5 707	5 733	0.3
Flynn	4 337	4 249	4 137	4 038	3 934	3 904	-2.1
Fraser	2 705	2 631	2 561	2 491	2 413	2 388	-2.5
Giralang	4 209	4 163	4 089	4 003	3 916	3 869	-1.7
Hawker	3 423	3 361	3 278	3 188	3 121	3 075	-2.1
Higgins	3 819	3 735	3 648	3 545	3 440	3 408	-2.3
Holt	4 604	4 552	4 555	4 545	4 490	4 580	-0.1
Kaleen	9 132	8 985	8 917	8 684	8 507	8 583	-1.2
Latham	4 497	4 403	4 301	4 205	4 118	4 081	-1.9
McKellar	3 083	3 155	3 177	3 128	3 099	3 084	0.0
Macgregor	4 470	4 369	4 246	4 144	4 031	3 974	-2.3
Macquarie	2 797	2 743	2 729	2 634	2 565	2 536	-1.9
Melba	3 598	3 540	3 478	3 666	3 592	3 591	0.0
Page	2 728	2 691	2 775	2 732	2 684	2 694	-0.3
Scullin	3 311	3 266	3 210	3 142	3 092	3 076	-1.5
Spence	3 257	3 207	3 154	3 098	3 036	3 025	-1.5
Weetangera	3 143	3 081	3 015	2 933	2 846	2 810	-2.2
<i>Total</i>	89 519	88 586	87 412	86 005	85 455	85 659	-0.9

(a) Average annual.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY—Statistical Local Area

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1991-96
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Woden Valley SSD							
Chifley	2 646	2 594	2 529	2 465	2 425	2 368	-2.2
Curtin	5 701	5 630	5 492	5 379	5 367	5 328	-1.3
Farrer	3 914	3 855	3 811	3 701	3 595	3 581	-1.8
Garran	3 191	3 135	3 052	2 951	2 932	2 880	-2.0
Hughes	3 111	3 129	3 102	3 055	3 053	3 096	-0.1
Isaacs	2 511	2 746	2 701	2 732	2 711	2 723	1.6
Lyons	2 998	2 955	2 906	2 843	2 826	2 797	-1.4
Mawson	3 011	2 993	2 954	2 890	2 840	2 830	-1.2
O'Malley	535	616	575	694	734	772	7.6
Pearce	2 674	2 707	2 686	2 656	2 612	2 616	-0.4
Phillip	1 082	1 098	1 267	1 345	1 631	1 737	9.9
Torrens	2 547	2 513	2 473	2 411	2 344	2 315	-1.9
<i>Total</i>	33 921	33 971	33 548	33 122	33 070	33 043	-0.5
Weston Creek-Stromlo SSD							
Chapman	3 339	3 288	3 224	3 147	3 080	3 056	-1.8
Duffy	3 762	3 698	3 620	3 583	3 481	3 489	-1.5
Fisher	3 487	3 442	3 337	3 296	3 258	3 207	-1.7
Holder	3 223	3 161	3 088	3 004	2 946	2 929	-1.9
Rivett	3 933	3 845	3 714	3 617	3 520	3 486	-2.4
Stirling	2 444	2 404	2 363	2 332	2 280	2 277	-1.4
Stromlo	114	105	119	98	106	90	-4.6
Waramanga	3 089	3 015	2 956	2 882	2 809	2 776	-2.1
Weston	3 841	3 786	3 716	3 637	3 568	3 543	-1.6
Weston Creek-Stromlo - SSD Bal	36	33	32	29	28	26	-6.3
<i>Total</i>	27 268	26 777	26 169	25 625	25 076	24 879	-1.8
Tuggeranong SSD							
Banks	0	664	2 220	3 131	3 434	3 530	..
Bonython	2 414	2 800	2 930	2 981	3 376	3 532	7.9
Calwell	5 406	5 904	5 954	5 974	6 063	6 208	2.8
Chisholm	6 373	6 392	6 274	6 151	6 065	6 015	-1.1
Conder	0	1 039	1 695	2 401	3 074	3 425	..
Fadden	3 501	3 713	3 703	3 664	3 610	3 589	0.5
Gilmore	3 278	3 316	3 282	3 240	3 223	3 220	-0.4
Gordon	713	1 867	4 143	5 654	6 485	6 718	56.6
Gowrie	3 907	3 885	3 874	3 788	3 705	3 645	-1.4
Greenway	417	543	806	933	979	986	18.8
Isabella Plains	4 410	4 596	4 585	4 541	4 506	4 516	0.5
Kambah	18 438	18 459	18 335	18 015	17 815	17 836	-0.7
Macarthur	1 550	1 794	1 809	1 774	1 768	1 782	2.8
Monash	4 189	5 738	5 735	5 830	5 850	5 984	7.4
Oxley	2 187	2 163	2 106	2 036	1 987	1 957	-2.2
Richardson	3 685	3 890	3 892	3 775	3 727	3 714	0.2
Theodore	3 689	4 157	4 165	4 167	4 189	4 241	2.8
Tuggeranong - SSD Bal	123	109	97	86	75	64	-12.2
Wanniassa	10 132	10 040	9 758	9 569	9 308	9 142	-2.0
<i>Total</i>	74 412	81 069	85 363	87 710	89 239	90 104	3.9

(a) Average annual.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY—Statistical Local Area *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a).
	1991 no.	1992 no.	1993 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1991-96 %
South Canberra SSD							
Barton	666	659	647	636	624	618	-1.5
Deakin	2 715	2 688	2 671	2 660	2 610	2 633	-0.6
Forrest	1 307	1 291	1 262	1 226	1 202	1 220	-1.4
Fyshwick	78	80	81	88	90	83	1.3
Griffith	3 236	3 211	3 453	3 412	3 597	3 669	2.5
Harman	375	356	334	302	238	191	-12.6
Hume	13	11	16	12	10	10	-5.1
Jerrabomberra	34	30	39	36	29	25	-6.0
Kingston	1 306	1 365	1 459	1 559	1 582	1 634	4.6
Narrabundah	5 326	5 368	5 269	5 381	5 456	5 433	0.4
Oaks Estate	325	333	329	328	325	330	0.3
Parke	27	24	21	19	15	13	-13.6
Pialligo	123	111	130	125	121	112	-1.9
Red Hill	3 295	3 299	3 289	3 265	3 260	3 284	-0.1
Symonston	468	460	467	458	456	456	-0.5
Yarralumla	3 077	3 062	3 048	3 008	3 004	3 019	-0.4
<i>Total</i>	22 371	22 348	22 515	22 515	22 619	22 730	0.3
Gungahlin-Hall SSD							
Amaroo	0	0	0	0	314	614	..
Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal	94	84	74	65	55	47	-12.9
Hall	356	358	378	378	378	387	1.7
Mitchell	5	5	5	6	6	8	9.9
Ngunnawal	0	0	0	1 128	3 033	4 503	..
Nicholls	0	0	0	566	1 240	1 808	..
Palmerston	0	334	3 246	4 748	5 168	5 317	..
<i>Total</i>	455	781	3 703	6 891	10 194	12 684	94.6
TOTAL CANBERRA SD	288 195	293 554	298 222	301 131	304 463	307 917	1.3
TOTAL AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY - BAL SD	391	408	369	355	342	334	-3.1
TOTAL AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	288 586	293 962	298 591	301 486	304 805	308 251	1.3

(a) Average annual.

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