

# **Census of Population and Housing**

## **Population Growth and Distribution**

### **Australia**

**2001**

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## SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES .....

### ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ERP	Estimated resident population
MER	Migration effectiveness ratio
MPS	Monthly Population Survey

### SYMBOLS

..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero

### SPATIAL UNITS

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

### SLA TYPE

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

### MISCELLANEOUS

Bal	Balance
C. Goldfields	Central Goldfields
C'maine	Castlemaine
E.	East
excl.	excluding
Gr.	Greater
incl.	including
I./Is.	Island
M. Downs	Murrumba Downs
M'borough	Maryborough
Mt C'tha	Mount Coot-tha
N.	North/Northern
Norw. P'ham St Ptrs	Norwood, Payneham and St Peters
Pt	Part
Port Pirie C, Dists	Port Pirie City and Districts
P'sula	Peninsula
Res.	Reservoir
S.	South/Southern
S C'st	Sunshine Coast
S'bank-D'lands	Southbank-Docklands
S'saye	Strathfieldsaye
Unicorp	Unincorporated
W.	West
Wtrs	Waters

## MAIN FEATURES .....

### POPULATION GROWTH

- Australia's fourteenth national Census of Population and Housing was held on 7 August 2001. Census counts provide a population base from which subsequent estimated resident populations (ERPs) are derived, using the cohort component method, which brings forward the population by ageing the base, then adjusting for subsequent births, deaths and overseas and interstate migration (page 2).
- Between 1996 and 2001, Australia's resident population increased by nearly 1.1 million people, from 18.3 million to 19.4 million, surpassing 19 million in 2000. The majority (57%) of this growth was from natural increase (the difference between births and deaths), the remaining was due to net overseas migration (43%) (page 20).
- Over the period 1996 to 2001, the growth rate experienced by the states and territories varied substantially, ranging from an average annual decline in Tasmania's population (–0.1%) to an average annual increase in the Northern Territory's population (1.9%) (page 21).

### POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

- As at 30 June 2001, 84.7% of Australia's population lived within 50 kilometres of the coastline. Tasmania, being an island state, had the highest proportion of its population (99.5%) living within 50 kilometres of the coast (page 3).
- In Australia an urban area is defined as a population cluster of 1,000 or more people. In the 2001 Census, 16.5 million people, or 87.2% of those counted were living in 713 urban areas (page 7).
- At 30 June 2001, 20.5% of the ERP was aged 0–14 years, 66.9% was aged 15–64 years and the remaining 12.6% was aged 65 years and over (page 8).

### POPULATION MOBILITY

- During 1996–2001, 6.8 million people, or 42% of the population, changed their place of residence in Australia (page 38). Queensland (92,200), Victoria (6,400) and Western Australia (2,900) were the only states or territories to experience a net gain through interstate migration in this period. New South Wales recorded the largest net interstate migration loss (–66,500 people) in 1996–2001 (page 39).
- During 1996–2001, people aged 25–29 years were the most mobile age group, with little difference recorded between the mobility rates of males and females (page 51).
- The mobility rates of immigrants is very high on arrival and for the first decade of their residence in Australia, a reflection that immigrants tend to move until they find a suitable place to work and settle into their new environment. In the long term, the mobility rates of immigrants are lower than the Australian-born population (page 53).
- 50.8% of Australia's Indigenous population changed their usual place of residence during 1996–2001 compared to 42.3% for non-Indigenous persons. Indigenous persons have a much higher propensity to move within the state, particularly within the same SLA and to other SDs in the same state, than non-Indigenous people (page 57).

# CHAPTER 1

## POPULATION DISTRIBUTION .....

### COUNTING THE POPULATION

Australia's fourteenth national Census of Population and Housing was held on 7 August 2001. The Census of Population and Housing is the largest statistical collection undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Its objective is to accurately count the number and measure certain key characteristics of people, and the dwellings in which they lived in Australia on Census night. Census counts, duly adjusted for any underenumeration of the population at the Census and with some other adjustments, provide a reliable base for the estimation of the population of each state and territory, which are required for electoral purposes and the distribution of government funds. The Census also provides the characteristics of the Australian population and its housing within small geographic areas and for small population groups to support the planning, administration, policy development and evaluation activities of governments and other users.

#### 1.1 POPULATION COUNTS—1986–2001

	CENSUS COUNTS(a).....					ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION 30 JUNE(b)...
	1986(c)	1991(c)	1996(c)	2001(c)	2001(d)	2001
New South Wales	5 401.9	5 732.0	6 038.7	6 371.7	6 326.6	6 575.2
Victoria	4 019.5	4 244.2	4 373.5	4 645.0	4 661.0	4 804.7
Queensland	2 587.3	2 977.8	3 368.9	3 655.1	3 522.0	3 628.9
South Australia	1 345.9	1 400.6	1 427.9	1 467.3	1 470.1	1 511.7
Western Australia	1 406.9	1 586.8	1 726.1	1 851.3	1 828.3	1 901.2
Tasmania	436.3	452.8	459.7	456.7	460.7	471.8
Northern Territory	154.8	175.9	195.1	210.7	188.1	197.8
Australian Capital Territory	249.4	279.3	299.2	311.9	310.0	319.3
<b>Australia(e)</b>	<b>15 602.1</b>	<b>16 852.3</b>	<b>17 892.4</b>	<b>18 972.4</b>	<b>18 769.2</b>	<b>19 413.2</b>

(a) Migratory areas, Off-Shore areas and Overseas Visitors are included.

(b) See Explanatory Notes 4–15.

(c) Number of persons counted in each state/territory on Census night, 7 August 2001.

(d) Number of persons usually resident in each state/territory on Census night, 7 August 2001, regardless of where they were counted on Census night.

(e) Includes Other Territories for 1996–2001.

Source: *Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics, Australia* (cat. no. 2015.0), 2001 Estimated Resident Population, data available on request.

Population estimates for Australia and each of the states and territories are published quarterly referring to specific dates as at 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December. Estimates by single years of age are compiled quarterly but are only published annually as at 30 June.



COUNTING THE POPULATION *continued*

The initial base populations from which subsequent quarterly and annual estimates are derived are provided by the Census. The method used to update these estimates, called the cohort component method, brings forward the population by ageing the base, then adjusting for subsequent births, deaths and overseas and interstate migration.

Population estimates are referred to as either preliminary, revised or final. Preliminary estimates are generally made available six months after the reference period. Revised estimates are generally published each September for the financial year ending in the previous year. Final population estimates are published for the previous intercensal period after each Census.

These population estimates are referred to as estimated resident population (ERP). This publication presents both Census counts and final 1996–2001 ERP data in its analysis.

## DISTRIBUTION

Australia's population is mostly concentrated in two widely separated coastal regions (see figure 1.3). 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 around the Perth metropolitan area.

As at 30 June 2001, 84.7% of Australia's population lived within 50 kilometres of the coastline. Tasmania, being an island state, had the highest proportion of its population (99.5%) living within 50 kilometres of the coast, while the Australian Capital Territory, which has no coastal boarder, had zero population living within 50 kilometres of the coast. The Northern Territory (66.4%) had the second lowest proportion of its population living within 50 kilometres of the coast because a sizeable proportion of the population lives in the inland centres of Alice Springs and Katherine.

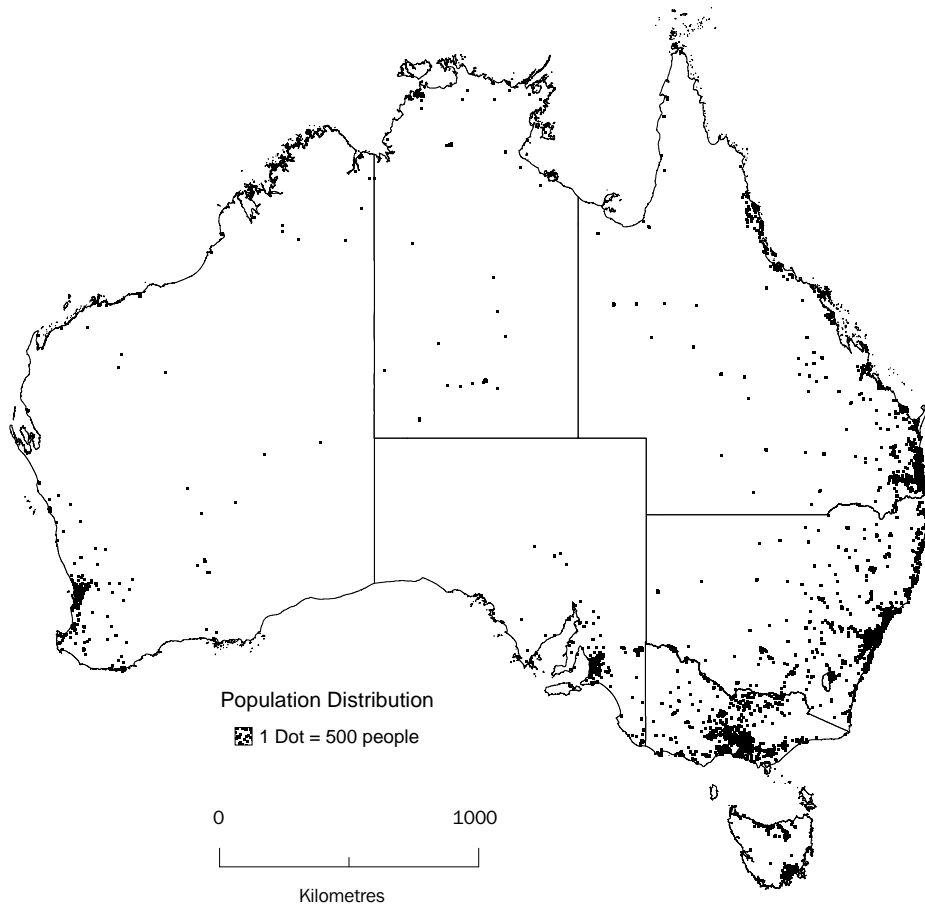
**1.2 POPULATION LIVING WITHIN 50 KMS OF THE COAST(a)—30 June 2001**

	<i>Proportion living within 50 kms of the coastline</i>
	%
.....	
New South Wales	84.7
Victoria	82.7
Queensland	87.6
South Australia	91.5
Western Australia	91.1
Tasmania	99.5
Northern Territory	66.4
Australian Capital Territory	—
<b>Australia(b)</b>	<b>84.7</b>
.....	

(a) Based on 2001 Estimated Resident Population.  
See Explanatory Note 15.

(e) Includes Other Territories.

Source: 2001 Estimated Resident Population, data  
available on request.

DISTRIBUTION *continued***1.3** POPULATION DISTRIBUTION—30 June 2001

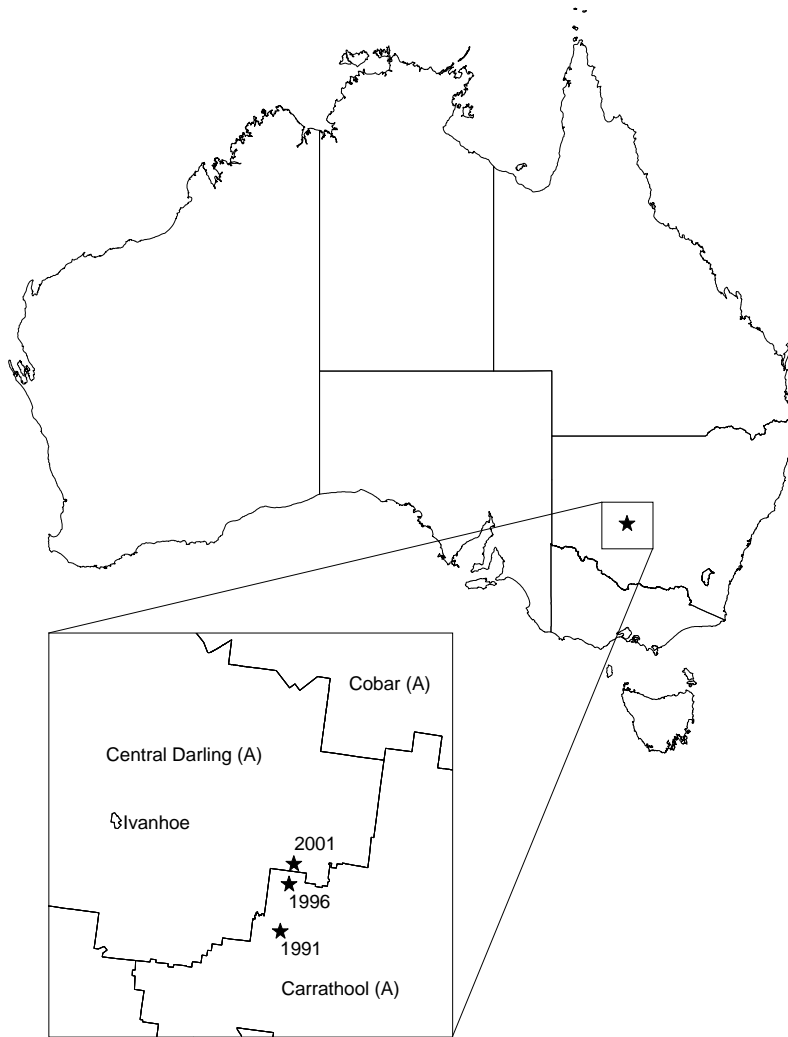
Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand* (cat. no. 3218.0).

One measure to describe the spatial distribution of the population is the centre of population (see Explanatory Note 30). This is the average latitude and longitude of the population. The centre of population for Australia in 2001 was in the Statistical Local Area (SLA) of Central Darling (A) in western New South Wales. Figure 1.4 shows how the centre of population has moved over time. Between 1996 and 2001, this point moved approximately six kilometres north. This is a result of the population growth which will be discussed in Chapter 2.

It is interesting to note that the centre of population between 1991 and 1996 shifted approximately 14 kilometres north, compared to the shift of six kilometres between 1996 and 2001. The 1991–96 distance reflected the large net migration gains, experienced primarily by Queensland, during that period. During 1996–2001, as more people migrated to the other states and territory, the rate of increase in the distance has slowed.

DISTRIBUTION *continued*

**1.4 CENTRE OF POPULATION, AUSTRALIA—30 June 2001**



Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand (cat. no. 3218.0)*.

DISTRIBUTION *continued***1.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—30 June 2001**

		<i>Proportion of state population</i>	<i>Proportion of national population</i>
	no.	%	%
<b>New South Wales</b>			
Sydney SD	4 128 272	62.8	21.3
Balance of State	2 446 945	37.2	12.6
<i>Total</i>	6 575 217	100.0	33.9
<b>Victoria</b>			
Melbourne SD	3 471 625	72.3	17.9
Balance of State	1 333 101	27.7	6.9
<i>Total</i>	4 804 726	100.0	24.7
<b>Queensland</b>			
Brisbane SD	1 650 422	45.5	8.5
Balance of State	1 978 524	54.5	10.2
<i>Total</i>	3 628 946	100.0	18.7
<b>South Australia</b>			
Adelaide SD	1 107 986	73.3	5.7
Balance of State	403 742	26.7	2.1
<i>Total</i>	1 511 728	100.0	7.8
<b>Western Australia</b>			
Perth SD	1 393 002	73.3	7.2
Balance of State	508 157	26.7	2.6
<i>Total</i>	1 901 159	100.0	9.8
<b>Tasmania</b>			
Greater Hobart SD	197 282	41.8	1.0
Balance of State	274 513	58.2	1.4
<i>Total</i>	471 795	100.0	2.4
<b>Northern Territory</b>			
Darwin SD	106 842	54.0	0.6
Balance of Territory	90 926	46.0	0.5
<i>Total</i>	197 768	100.0	1.0
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>			
Canberra SD	318 939	99.9	1.6
Balance of Territory	378	0.1	—
<i>Total</i>	319 317	100.0	1.6
<b>Australia</b>			
Capital City SDs	12 374 370	..	63.7
Balance of Australia(a)	7 038 870	..	36.3
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>19 413 240</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes Other Territories.

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand* (cat. no. 3218.0).

## States, territories, capital cities and balance of state

Of the 19.4 million population resident in Australia at 30 June 2001, about one-third (33.9%) lived in New South Wales and a further one-quarter (24.7%) lived in Victoria. Queensland was the third most populous state (18.7%), followed by Western Australia (9.8%), South Australia (7.8%), Tasmania (2.4%), the Australian Capital Territory (1.6%) and the Northern Territory (1.0%).

Table 1.5, together with figure 1.3, shows that Australia's population is mostly concentrated in and around the capital cities. In 2001, 63.7% (12.4 million people) of Australia's population lived in capital city Statistical Divisions (SDs), with 39.1% of Australia's total population living in either Sydney or Melbourne SDs. However, the proportions of each state's population living in their respective capital cities varied considerably. The Australian Capital Territory had the largest (99.9%) proportion of its population residing in the capital city SD, while in Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia, the capital city SD contained over 70% of the state's population. In Queensland and Tasmania, less than half of the population lived in the capital city.

## Urbanisation

In Australia, an urban area is defined as a population cluster of 1,000 or more people. ERP figures are not published for urban areas. However, the Census provides population counts by place of enumeration for Urban Centres and Localities. In the 2001 Census, 16.5 million people, or 87.2% of those counted (excluding overseas visitors and those counted in the Off-Shore Areas & Migratory category) were living in 713 urban areas. Apart from the Australian Capital Territory, where the city of Canberra accounted for 99.3% of the territory population, the highest level of urbanisation occurred in New South Wales and Victoria (each 89%). Tasmania and the Northern Territory had the highest proportion of people living in the rural balance (20.9% and 16.6% respectively).

**1.6 URBAN CENTRES, LOCALITIES AND RURAL BALANCE—2001 CENSUS(a)**

	URBAN CENTRES(b) .....			LOCALITIES(b).....			RURAL BALANCE(c).....		
	no.	Census counts no.	Proportion of state/territory population %	no.	Census counts no.	Proportion of state/territory population %	no.	Census counts no.	Proportion of state/territory population %
New South Wales	245	5 670 411	89.0	269	133 677	2.1	566 053	8.9	
Victoria	144	4 131 732	89.0	191	89 122	1.9	423 348	9.1	
Queensland	142	3 050 553	83.5	214	110 068	3.0	492 629	13.5	
South Australia	62	1 263 080	86.1	100	44 888	3.1	158 529	10.8	
Western Australia	67	1 619 841	87.6	107	52 553	2.8	176 942	9.6	
Tasmania	36	329 705	72.3	65	30 677	6.7	95 344	20.9	
Northern Territory	15	151 392	72.7	47	22 324	10.7	34 656	16.6	
Australian Capital Territory	1	309 799	99.3	1	351	0.1	1 797	0.6	
<b>Australia(d)</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>16 528 021</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>484 281</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1 949 909</b>	<b>..</b>	

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

(b) See Explanatory Note 26 for the definition of Urban centre/Locality.

(c) Area not covered by the Urban centre/Locality structure.

(d) Includes Other Territories.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

## DISTRIBUTION BY CHARACTERISTICS

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

## Distribution by age

At 30 June 2001, 20.5% of the population (ERP) were aged 0–14 years, 66.9% were aged 15–64 years and the remaining 12.6% were aged 65 years and over. For most of the states and territories, the proportion of the population in each of these age groups varied only slightly. The Northern Territory had the highest proportion aged 0–14 years (25.9%), followed by Western Australia (21.1%). South Australia had the highest proportion of people aged 65 years and over (14.6%), while the proportion of people aged 15–64 years in the Australian Capital Territory (71.0%) was higher than in other states and territories.

**1.7 AGE DISTRIBUTION—30 June 2001**

	0–14 years	15–64 years	65 years and over
	%	%	%
New South Wales	20.4	66.5	13.1
Victoria	20.0	67.0	13.0
Queensland	21.3	67.1	11.6
South Australia	19.3	66.1	14.6
Western Australia	21.1	67.9	11.0
Tasmania	21.0	65.2	13.8
Northern Territory	25.9	70.4	3.7
Australian Capital Territory	20.5	71.0	8.5
<b>Australia(a)</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>12.6</b>

(a) Includes Other Territories.

Source: *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0).

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

Table 1.8 and figure 1.9 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 Daly in the Northern Territory and Hinchinbrook - Palm Island (S) and Torres (S) in Queensland.

This largely reflects the high proportion of the Indigenous population in these SLAs. The Indigenous population in Australia has a younger age structure than the non-Indigenous population, with 35.8% of the Northern Territory's Indigenous population being aged 15 years and under in June 2001 compared to only 20.5% for the total Australian population.

Distribution by age *continued*

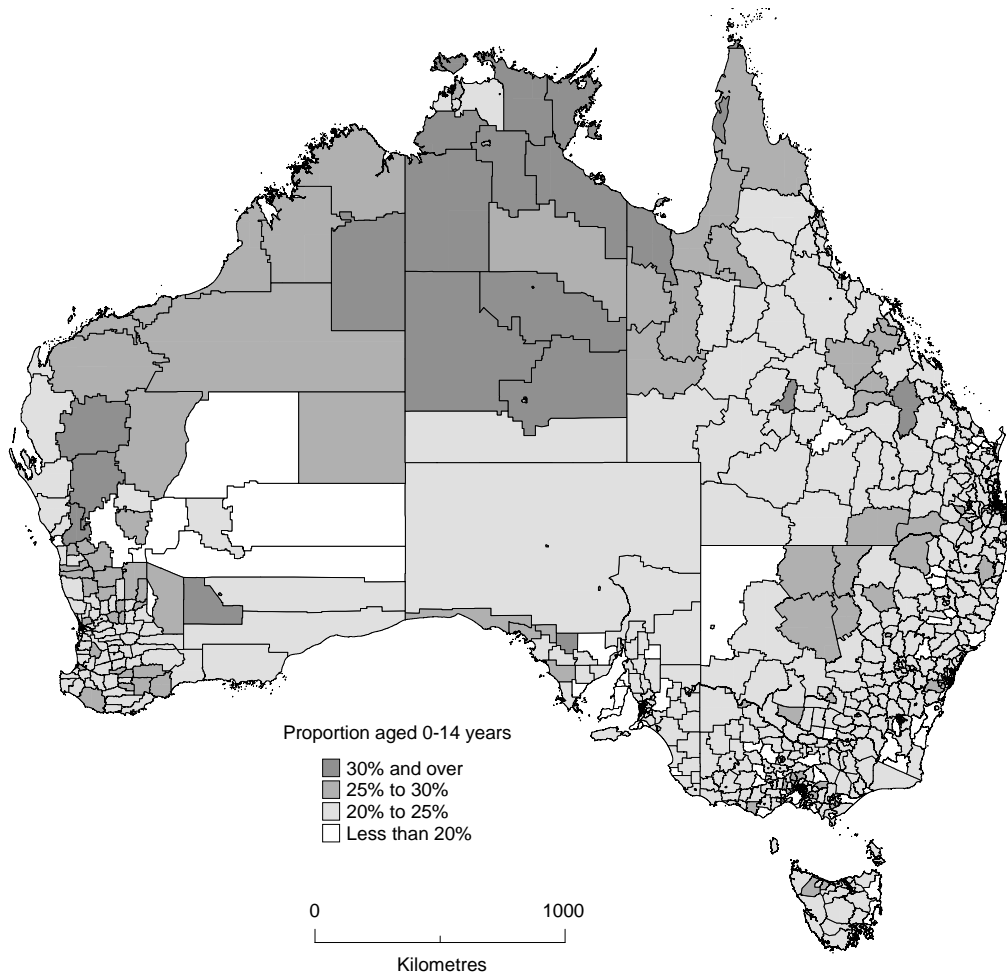
**1.8 SLAs WITH THE HIGHEST PROPORTIONS AGED 0–14 YEARS—30 June 2001(a)**

SLA	State/territory	0–14 years	Total	0–14 years
		no.	no.	%
Daly	NT	1 356	3 768	36.0
Hinchinbrook - Palm Island (S)	Qld	827	2 313	35.8
Torres (S)	Qld	3 582	10 022	35.7
Moulden	NT	1 280	3 585	35.7
West Arnhem	NT	1 660	4 692	35.4
Tennant Creek - Bal	NT	657	1 876	35.0
Sandover - Bal	NT	1 197	3 454	34.7
Halls Creek (S)	WA	1 354	3 931	34.4
East Arnhem - Bal	NT	2 579	7 492	34.4
Durack	NT	879	2 589	34.0

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

Source: *Population by Age and Sex, Australia and States, 2001* (cat. no. 3235.0.55.001).

**1.9 PROPORTION AGED 0–14 YEARS BY SLA—30 June 2001**



Source: *Population by Age and Sex, Australia and States, 2001* (cat. no. 3235.0.55.001).

Distribution by age *continued*

Table 1.10 and figure 1.11 show that the SLAs with the highest proportion of people aged 15–64 years were mostly located in the inner areas of the capital cities. Many of these SLAs contain institutions, like universities, that have 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.

**1.10 SLAs WITH THE HIGHEST PROPORTION AGED 15–64 YEARS—30 June 2001(a)**

SLA	State/territory	15–64 years	Total	15–64 years
		no.	no.	%
Acton	ACT	1 472	1 478	99.6
East Arm	NT	430	439	97.9
Duntroon	ACT	1 178	1 301	90.5
Melbourne (C) - Inner	Vic.	5 821	6 498	89.6
Melbourne (C) - S'bank - D'lands	Vic.	4 025	4 512	89.2
City - Remainder (Brisbane)	Qld	1 628	1 827	89.1
Litchfield (S) - Pt A	NT	1 341	1 510	88.8
Phillip	ACT	1 496	1 699	88.1
Majura	ACT	195	222	87.8
Fortitude Valley - Inner	Qld	1 015	1 157	87.7

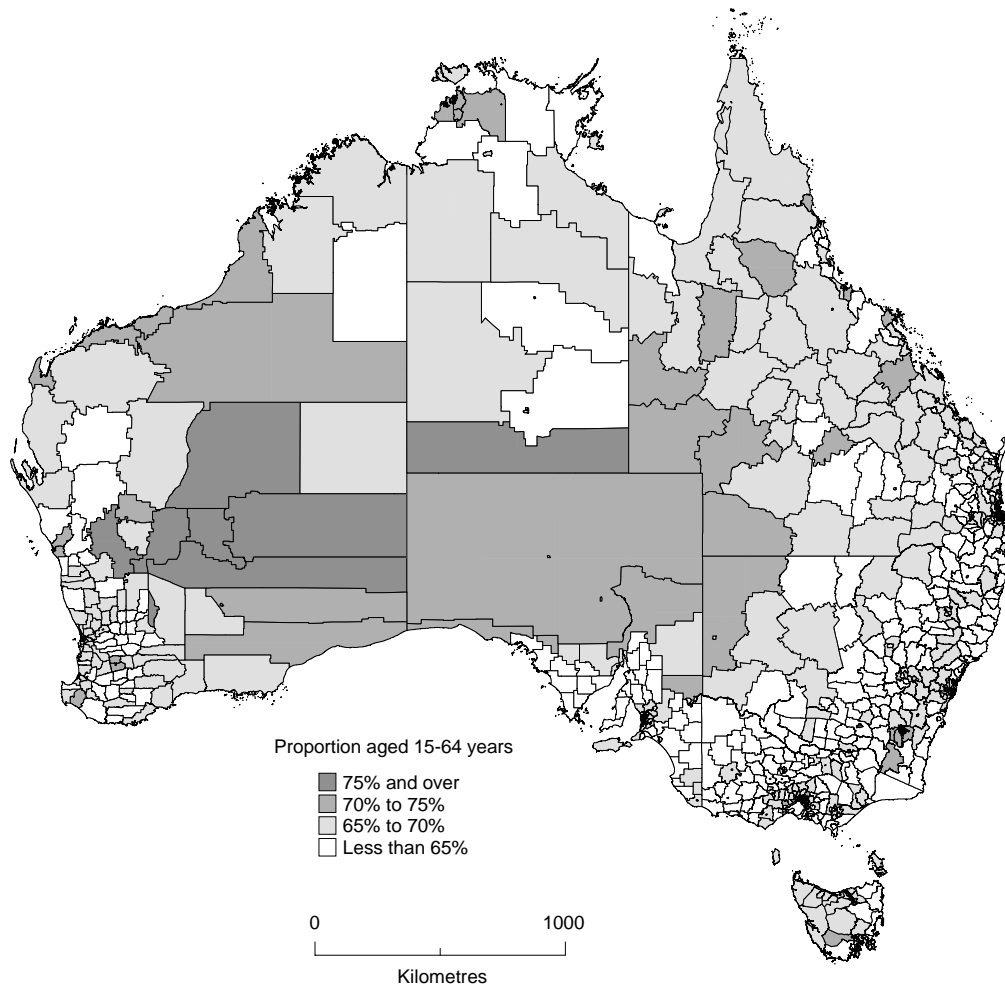
(a) Excluding SLAs with total ERP less than 200.

Source: *Population by Age and Sex, Australia and States, 2001 (cat. no. 3235.0.55.001)*.

When the age group 15–64 years was broken down further into the age group 20–29 years the SLAs that featured in table 1.10 still dominated, although the order was slightly rearranged and Belconnen Town Centre was included at the expense of Phillip. The top four SLAs with the highest proportion of people in the age group 20–29 years in the list were located in the Australian Capital Territory. These SLAs were Acton (53.1%), Duntroon (48.1%), Majura (45.9%) and Belconnen Town Centre (45.2%).

It is interesting to note that of the top 20 SLAs with the highest proportion of people in the age group 20–29 years, eight belonged to the Australian Capital Territory. This could be partly explained by the Australian Capital Territory having a higher proportion of the population aged 20–29 years (16.4%) than the national proportion (14.0%). Features of these Australian Capital Territory SLAs include a university (Acton SLA), a military college (Duntroon and Majura SLAs), close proximity to town centres (Belconnen Town Centre and Phillip SLAs) and large townhouse complexes (Braddon, Bruce and Kingston SLAs).



Distribution by age *continued***1.11** PROPORTION AGED 15–64 YEARS BY SLA—30 June 2001

Source: *Population by Age and Sex, Australia and States, 2001* (cat. no. 3235.0.55.001).

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 areas (see table 1.12). Of the 10 SLAs with the highest proportion aged 65 years or more, the majority are located on the coast, with five of the SLAs located in Queensland.

For those aged 85 years and over only three of the SLAs featured in table 1.12 are present in the list of the top ten SLAs with the largest percentage of people aged 85 years and over; Nudgee Beach, Chermside and Queenscliffe. It is interesting to note that four of the SLAs presented in table 1.12 are located within the capital city SD, where as, for those aged 85 years and over, eight of the top ten SLAs were located in a capital city SD (Nudgee Beach (18.6%), Chermside (6.0%), Page (5.1%), Corinda (4.7%), Holdfast Bay (C) - North (4.6%), Norwood Payneham St Peters (C) - East (4.2%), Kenmore Hills (4.1%), and Hunter's Hill (4.0%)), with Queenscliffe (B) (5.3%) and Pallarenda-Shelley Beach (4.9%) the two exceptions.

Distribution by age *continued*

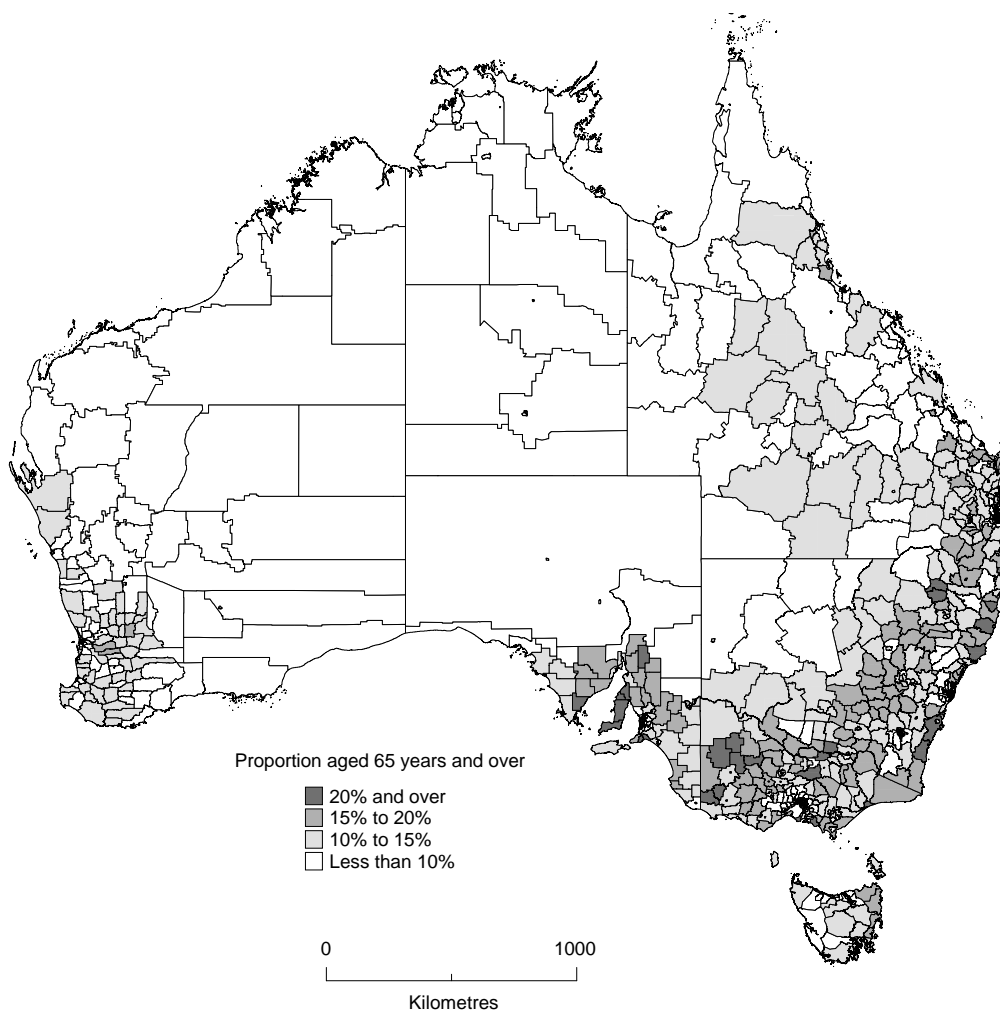
**1.12** SLAs WITH THE HIGHEST PROPORTION, 65 YEARS AND OVER—30 June 2001(a)

SLA	State/territory	65 years and over no.	Total no.	65 years and over %
Nudgee Beach	Qld	139	334	41.6
Victor Harbour (DC)	SA	3 393	11 108	30.5
Queenscliffe (B)	Vic.	998	3 276	30.5
Bribie Island	Qld	4 312	15 778	29.2
Caloundra (C) - Caloundra S.	Qld	4 231	15 778	26.8
Mornington P'sula (S) - South	Vic.	12 597	47 360	26.6
Chermside	Qld	1 580	6 126	25.8
Tweed (A) - Pt A	NSW	12 035	46 948	25.6
Great Lakes (A)	NSW	8 035	32 201	25.0
Paradise Point	Qld	1 031	4 144	24.9

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

Source: *Population by Age and Sex, Australia and States, 2001* (cat. no. 3235.0.55.001).

**1.13** PROPORTION AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER BY SLA—30 June 2001



Source: *Population by Age and Sex, Australia and States, 2001* (cat. no. 3235.0.55.001).

## Distribution of the overseas-born population

At 30 June 2001, almost a quarter (23.1%) of Australia's estimated resident population was born overseas. Europe and the USSR have the largest number of residents (2.3 million) followed by South-East Asia (542,000). For individual countries the five largest overseas-born populations in Australia at 30 June 2001 were from the United Kingdom (1,086,500), New Zealand (355,800), Italy (218,700), Viet Nam (154,800) and China (142,800). Together, these five countries of birth accounted for 47.9% of the total overseas-born population or 11% of the total population resident in Australia.

**1.14 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY REGION OF BIRTH—30 June 2001**

<i>Region of birth</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Australian-born</i>	14 931 155	76.9
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	4 482 085	23.1
Oceania and Antarctica(a)	503 303	2.6
Europe and the Former USSR	2 339 797	12.1
Middle East and North Africa	237 612	1.2
South-east Asia	541 675	2.8
North-east Asia	329 131	1.7
Southern Asia	200 146	1.0
Northern America	89 938	0.5
South America, Central America and the Caribbean	86 205	0.4
Africa (excl. North Africa)	154 278	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 413 240</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Excludes Australia.

Source: *Migration, Australia (cat. no. 3412.0)*.

Using Census data enables a closer look at the population by country of birth, especially for the states and territories. Nationally, on Census night, 21.8% of the population was born overseas. While this percentage is lower than the ERP based figure of 23.1%, it is important to note there were a large number of 'Not Stated' responses recorded for country of birth in the Census.

On Census night, Western Australia had the largest proportion (27.0%) of overseas-born residents, followed by New South Wales and Victoria (each 23.2%). Tasmania recorded the lowest proportion of overseas-born residents (10%), followed by the Northern Territory (14.3%) and Queensland (17.1%).

Distribution of the overseas-born population *continued***1.15 REGION OF BIRTH BY STATE/TERRITORY(a)—2001 CENSUS**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
<i>Australian-born</i>	4 463 650	3 314 847	2 738 442	1 107 442	1 237 693	390 802	146 336	228 812	13 629 685
<i>Total Overseas-born</i>	1 470 253	1 083 125	601 684	298 128	494 115	45 960	26 870	66 864	4 087 759
Oceania and Antarctica(b)	154 513	70 565	155 409	12 934	47 383	4 251	4 411	5 636	455 126
North West Europe	372 780	291 807	236 645	156 316	239 814	28 241	9 552	24 245	1 359 475
Southern and Eastern Europe	258 515	311 253	55 673	68 919	60 410	4 804	2 748	11 872	774 198
North Africa and the Middle East	126 865	60 495	7 827	6 776	9 518	572	314	1 575	213 942
South-East Asia	196 639	145 680	50 301	26 184	61 128	2 483	5 578	8 450	497 076
North-East Asia	170 349	65 916	34 755	7 722	13 503	1 308	864	4 404	298 832
Southern and Central Asia	75 150	66 206	13 191	6 742	19 379	821	910	4 209	186 612
Americas	70 138	35 564	24 828	7 313	14 748	2 025	1 727	4 456	160 803
Sub-Saharan Africa	45 304	35 639	23 055	5 222	28 232	1 455	766	2 017	141 695
Not stated	385 953	257 369	179 802	63 512	94 821	23 731	14 725	14 090	1 034 120
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>6 326 579</b>	<b>4 660 991</b>	<b>3 522 044</b>	<b>1 470 057</b>	<b>1 828 294</b>	<b>460 672</b>	<b>188 075</b>	<b>309 998</b>	<b>18 769 250</b>

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

(b) Excludes Australia.

(c) Includes Other Territories and Inadequately described but excludes overseas visitors.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

Persons born in the United Kingdom were the largest group of overseas-born residents on Census night, accounting for 5.8% of all residents nationally, and 26.6% of all overseas-born residents. The United Kingdom contributed 11.5% of Western Australia's population, the largest proportion for any state or territory.

New Zealand was the second largest group of overseas-born residents, contributing 1.9% of all residents nationally. New Zealand-born residents had the largest population in Queensland (3.6%). Italy followed as the third largest group of overseas-born residents, accounting for 1.2% of the total population, with the largest presence in Victoria (1.9%).

**1.16 TOP TEN COUNTRIES OF BIRTH—2001 CENSUS**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
United Kingdom	293 299	220 763	184 770	129 292	210 892	22 423	7 055	17 924	1 086 480
New Zealand	105 976	55 461	127 344	10 946	45 004	3 624	3 438	3 949	355 765
Italy	60 628	90 788	15 197	25 047	23 062	1 132	519	2 345	218 718
Viet Nam	63 025	56 664	11 619	10 472	10 124	157	558	2 211	154 831
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan Province)	85 452	36 786	8 848	3 598	5 246	464	350	2 029	142 780
Greece	36 864	57 766	3 979	11 704	3 164	587	1 089	1 277	116 431
Germany	31 680	29 227	19 115	12 827	9 940	1 963	971	2 496	108 220
Philippines	52 272	22 472	15 368	4 513	5 384	770	1 755	1 405	103 942
India	37 889	30 716	7 182	3 695	13 127	523	500	1 817	95 452
Netherlands	20 293	24 302	15 288	8 417	10 497	2 587	554	1 383	83 324
Total Overseas-born	1 470 253	1 083 125	601 684	298 128	494 115	45 960	26 870	66 864	4 087 759
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>6 326 579</b>	<b>4 660 991</b>	<b>3 522 044</b>	<b>1 470 057</b>	<b>1 828 294</b>	<b>460 672</b>	<b>188 075</b>	<b>309 998</b>	<b>18 769 250</b>

(a) Census counts by place of enumeration, includes Other Territories, Not Stated and Inadequately described but excludes overseas visitors.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

### Distribution of the Indigenous population

Based on the 2001 Census, the Indigenous ERP population at 30 June 2001 was estimated at 459,000. Due to the difficulties associated with deriving population estimates for Indigenous Australians, the population estimates for the Indigenous population are considered experimental. The proposed ABS publication *Experimental Estimates and Projections of Indigenous Australians, 1991 to 2016* (cat. no. 3238.0) will address the data quality issues associated with estimating Indigenous populations. This publication is scheduled for release in late 2003.

At 30 June 2001, 29.4% of Indigenous Australians lived in New South Wales, followed by 27.4% in Queensland, 14.4% in Western Australia and 12.4% in the Northern Territory. The Northern Territory had the largest proportion of its population who were Indigenous (28.8%) compared to 3.7% or less for all other states and the Australian Capital Territory.

#### 1.17 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY INDIGENOUS STATUS—30 June 2001

	Total population	Indigenous population	Proportion of state and territory population	Proportion of total Indigenous population
	'000	'000	%	%
New South Wales	6 575.2	134.9	2.1	29.4
Victoria	4 804.7	27.8	0.6	6.1
Queensland	3 628.9	125.9	3.5	27.4
South Australia	1 511.7	25.5	1.7	5.6
Western Australia	1 901.1	65.9	3.5	14.4
Tasmania	471.8	17.4	3.7	3.8
Northern Territory	197.8	56.9	28.8	12.4
Australian Capital Territory	319.3	3.9	1.2	0.9
<b>Australia(a)</b>	<b>19 413.2</b>	<b>459.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

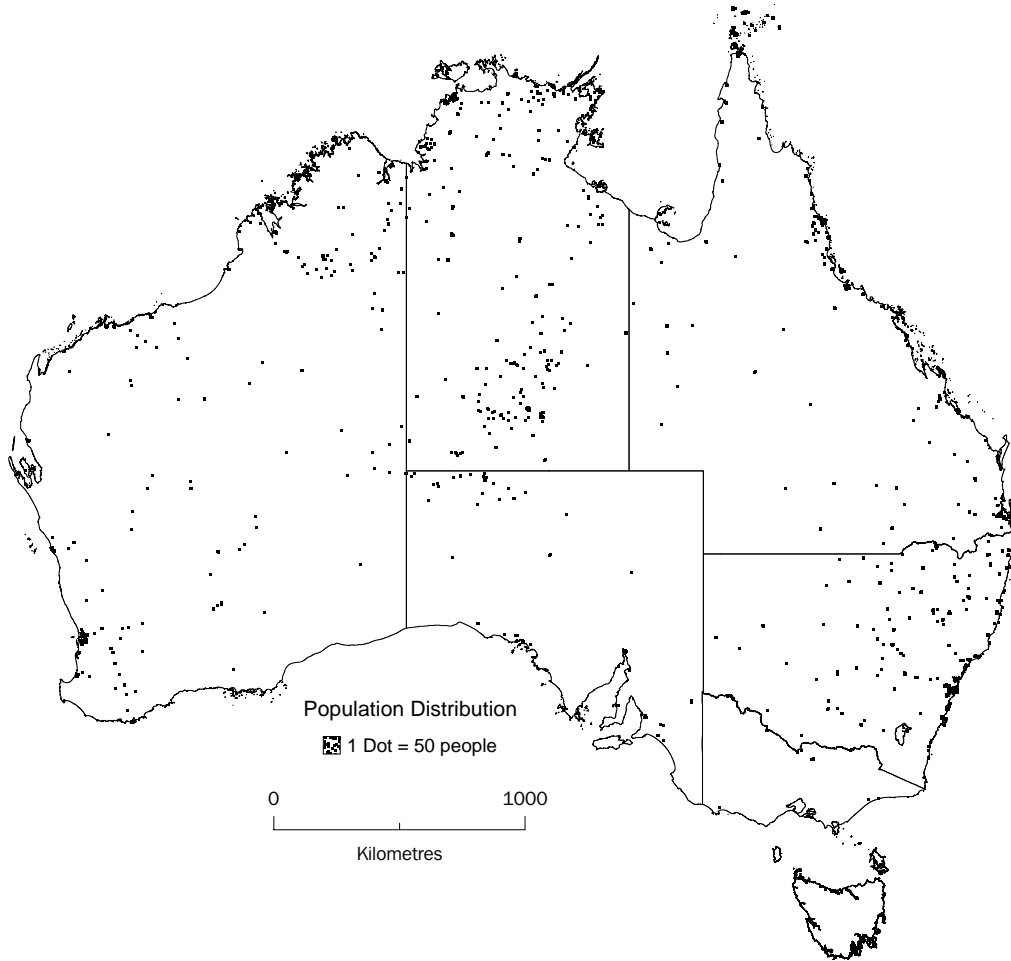
(a) Includes Other Territories.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

While most of the Australian population is concentrated along the eastern and south west coasts, figure 1.18 shows that the Indigenous population is much more widely spread. The total population is contained within the most densely settled areas of the continent, while the Indigenous population live in areas covering more of the continent. This partly reflects the higher level of urbanisation among the non-Indigenous population than the Indigenous population. Indigenous people are much more likely to live in very remote areas than the non-Indigenous population. The SLA with the highest number of Indigenous people per square kilometre were located in Darwin, where as the SLAs with the highest densities for the population as a whole were located in Sydney.

Distribution of the Indigenous population *continued*

**1.18** INDIGENOUS POPULATION DISTRIBUTION—2001 CENSUS



Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

## DISTRIBUTION BY REMOTENESS AREA

Many statistics and administrative data users have expressed a need for a standard classification to define the urban/rural dichotomy. Often terms like metropolitan, urban, regional, rural and remote mean different things to different people and can be undefined or have conflicting meanings in different applications.

In response to this, the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001 edition provided a structure describing Australia in terms of a measurement of Remoteness. The Remoteness Structure includes all CDs and therefore, in aggregate, it covers the whole of Australia. The purpose of the structure is to classify CDs which share common characteristics of remoteness into broad geographical regions called Remoteness Areas (RAs), of which there are six RAs in this structure. The categories are:

- Major Cities of Australia: CDs with an average Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) index value of 0 to 0.2
- Inner Regional Australia: CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 0.2 and less than or equal to 2.4
- Outer Regional Australia: CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 2.4 and less than or equal to 5.92
- Remote Australia: CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 5.92 and less than or equal to 10.53
- Very Remote Australia: CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 10.53
- Migratory: composed of off-shore, shipping and migratory CDs.

ARIA has been developed as an index (continuous variable with values between 0 and 15), based on a purely geographical methodology in which remoteness is defined on the basis of road distance from any point to the nearest town (service centre). Service centres are defined according to the access provided to goods, services and opportunity for social interaction. The population size of the service centre is used as a proxy for the availability of a range of services and road distance is used as a proxy for the degree of remoteness from those services.

Service groupings used in the analysis of service availability are; education (including preschool, primary, secondary, university and TAFE), health (including hospitals, general medical, nursing homes and other health services) and other services (including police, financial, postal, waste disposal, government services, retail, wholesale, manufacturing, accommodation, religious, entertainment and recreational).

The Remoteness Structure is defined only in census years, commencing with the census year 2001. It contains three hierarchical levels, comprising in ascending order, CDs aggregating to RAs and RAs aggregating to states and territories without gaps or overlaps. Consequently the structure covers all of Australia.

While statistical data classed to this structure may be available by states and territories, characteristics of remoteness are determined in the context of Australia as a whole. Therefore, not all RAs are represented in each states and territories. For example the RA classifies the Northern Territory as having no area defined as Major City or Inner Regional. However, Darwin, which is well supplied with many services, has a higher ARIA score because of the distance which one must travel from Darwin to a centre of

DISTRIBUTION BY REMOTENESS AREA *continued*

250,000 population. In addition to this, Darwin tends to offer less education choice at the tertiary level, which also impacts upon the ARIA score.

More information about remoteness can be found in the ASGC 2001 and the information papers *ABS Views on Remoteness, 2001* (cat. no. 1244.0) and *Outcomes of ABS Views on Remoteness Consultations, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 1244.0.00.001).

To calculate ERP by remoteness area, three necessary components are required:

- SLA population estimates. Please see Explanatory notes 4–15 for more detail about calculating ERP.
- CD 2001 to SLA 2001 concordance, this enables the SLA population estimates to be distributed to each CD.
- CD 2001 to RA concordance, this enables each CD to be allocated to a remoteness category.

Table 1.19 presents CD based ERP population for Indigenous, non-Indigenous and total population by remoteness classification at 30 June 2001. Due to a different geographical classifications the proportions presented vary from those in table 1.5.

According to the RA classifications, 66.3% of the total population resided in the major cities of Australia, compared to just 30.2% of the Indigenous population. The reverse trend can be seen for those living in very remote or remote Australia, with 26.5% of the Indigenous population and 2% of the total population living in these areas.

Of the total population the Australian Capital Territory has the largest proportion living in a major city (99.8%), which reflect that most Territorians live within the city of Canberra. Victoria (73.4%) and South Australia (71.8%) followed with large proportions of the state population living within a major city.

Tasmania had the highest proportion (63.6%) of the total population living in the RA of inner regional, while the Northern Territory had the highest proportion (54.0%) of the total population living in the RA of outer regional. This is because both Hobart and Darwin are not classified as major cities by RA due to accessibility and remoteness issues.

The Northern Territory had the highest proportion of the total population living in very remote (21.2%) or remote (24.8%) Australia. For the Indigenous population in the Northern Territory, 63.4% were classified as living in very remote Australia while 17.8% were living in remote Australia.



DISTRIBUTION BY REMOTENESS AREA *continued***1.19** ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY REMOTENESS STRUCTURE—30 June 2001

		Indigenous population	Proportion of Indigenous population	Non-Indigenous population	Proportion of non-Indigenous population	Total Australian population	Proportion of state and territory population
		'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
New South Wales	Major cities of Australia	56 773	42.1	4 639 521	72.0	4 696 294	71.0
	Inner regional Australia	43 697	32.4	1 305 179	20.3	1 348 876	20.5
	Outer regional Australia	25 922	19.2	456 887	7.1	482 809	7.3
	Remote Australia	6 178	4.6	33 058	0.5	39 236	0.6
	Very remote Australia	2 318	1.7	5 684	0.1	8 002	0.1
	<i>Total</i>	<i>134 888</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>6 440 329</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>6 575 217</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Victoria	Major cities of Australia	13 655	49.0	3 514 590	73.6	3 528 245	73.4
	Inner regional Australia	9 711	34.9	1 008 194	21.1	1 017 905	21.2
	Outer regional Australia	4 410	15.8	248 194	5.2	252 604	5.3
	Remote Australia	70	0.3	5 902	0.1	5 972	0.1
	<i>Total</i>	<i>27 846</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>4 776 880</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>4 804 726</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Queensland	Major cities of Australia	31 208	24.8	1 868 548	53.3	1 899 756	52.4
	Inner regional Australia	22 995	18.3	915 571	26.1	938 566	25.9
	Outer regional Australia	41 318	32.8	604 149	17.2	645 467	17.8
	Remote Australia	11 513	9.1	81 012	2.3	92 525	2.5
	Very remote Australia	18 876	15.0	33 756	1.0	52 632	1.5
	<i>Total</i>	<i>125 910</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3 503 036</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3 628 946</i>	<i>100.0</i>
South Australia	Major cities of Australia	11 789	46.2	1 073 502	72.2	1 085 291	71.8
	Inner regional Australia	2 197	8.6	185 001	12.4	187 198	12.4
	Outer regional Australia	5 910	23.1	172 950	11.6	178 860	11.8
	Remote Australia	1 220	4.8	44 377	3.0	45 597	3.0
	Very remote Australia	4 428	17.3	10 354	0.7	14 782	1.0
	<i>Total</i>	<i>25 544</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1 486 184</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1 511 728</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Western Australia	Major cities of Australia	21 168	32.1	1 321 571	72.0	1 342 739	70.6
	Inner regional Australia	5 295	8.0	226 870	12.4	232 165	12.2
	Outer regional Australia	9 717	14.7	176 436	9.6	186 153	9.8
	Remote Australia	10 670	16.2	80 044	4.4	90 714	4.8
	Very remote Australia	19 081	28.9	30 307	1.7	49 388	2.6
	<i>Total</i>	<i>65 931</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1 835 228</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1 901 159</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Tasmania	Inner regional Australia	8 869	51.0	291 118	64.1	299 987	63.6
	Outer regional Australia	7 911	45.5	152 917	33.7	160 828	34.1
	Remote Australia	402	2.3	7 967	1.8	8 369	1.8
	Very remote Australia	202	1.2	2 409	0.5	2 611	0.6
	<i>Total</i>	<i>17 384</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>454 411</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>471 795</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Northern Territory	Outer regional Australia	10 687	18.8	96 155	68.2	106 842	54.0
	Remote Australia	10 108	17.8	31 800	22.6	41 908	21.2
	Very remote Australia	36 080	63.4	12 938	9.2	49 018	24.8
	<i>Total</i>	<i>56 875</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>140 893</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>197 768</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Australian Capital Territory	Major cities of Australia	3 901	99.8	314 760	99.8	318 661	99.8
	Inner regional Australia	8	0.2	648	0.2	656	0.2
	<i>Total</i>	<i>3 909</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>315 408</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>319 317</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Australia(a)	Major cities of Australia	138 494	30.2	12 732 492	67.2	12 870 986	66.3
	Inner regional Australia	92 988	20.3	3 932 907	20.7	4 025 895	20.7
	Outer regional Australia	105 875	23.1	1 907 688	10.1	2 013 563	10.4
	Remote Australia	40 161	8.8	284 160	1.5	324 321	1.7
	Very remote Australia	81 002	17.7	97 473	0.5	178 475	0.9
	<i>Total</i>	<i>458 520</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>18 954 720</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>19 413 240</i>	<i>100.0</i>

(a) Includes Other Territories.

Source: 2001 Estimated Resident Population, data available on request.

AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION GROWTH

Between 1996 and 2001, Australia's resident population increased by nearly 1.1 million people, from 18.3 million to 19.4 million, surpassing 19 million in 2000. The majority (57%) of this growth was from natural increase (the difference between births and deaths), the remaining was due to net overseas migration (43%).

Since the start of the baby boom years, the average annual growth rate of Australia's population has been declining, from 2.5% between 1947–54 to 1.2% between 1996–2001. The 1996–2001 rate was the lowest level recorded, mainly due to the low levels of natural increase. Natural increase peaked in 1954–61 at 1.5% annually over the period before declining to 0.8% between 1996–2001. Net overseas migration fluctuated each year mainly due to political, economic and social conditions in Australia and the rest of the world, as well as the influence of Government migration program levels set each year for settler arrivals.

2.1 POPULATION GROWTH—1947–2001

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH.....

As at 30 June	Population.....		Natural increase	Net overseas migration
	no.	rate(a)	%	%
1947–54(b)(c)	201 025	2.46	1.48	1.19
1954–61(b)(c)	217 379	2.26	1.50	0.89
1961–66(b)	208 455	1.91	1.27	0.75
1966–71(b)	231 228	1.92	1.19	0.85
1971–76	193 164	1.44	1.18	0.49
1976–81	178 035	1.24	1.01	0.56
1981–86	219 018	1.43	1.01	0.73
1986–91	253 137	1.53	0.97	0.93
1991–96	205 336	1.16	0.94	0.48
1996–2001	220 505	1.18	0.80	0.67

(a) Includes intercensal discrepancy. See Explanatory Notes 16–18 on intercensal discrepancy.

(b) Prior to 1971, population estimates were calculated on a state of enumeration/registration basis. Since then the estimates have been calculated on place of usual residence. This change resulted in a break in time series at the state and national levels.

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

Sources: *Demography Bulletin*, nos. 72–87 (1954–71); *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

Growth in the twentieth century

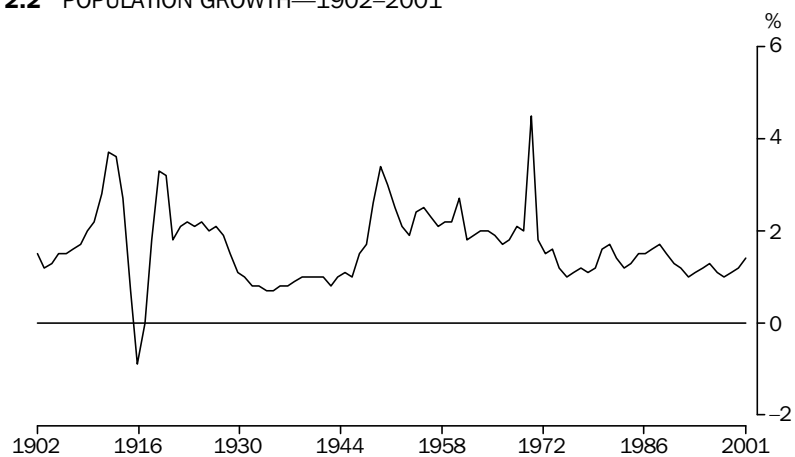
In 1901, Australia's population was 3.8 million, by 2001 the population had grown to 19.4 million. Over the past hundred years Australia's population has increased steadily, except for 1916 and 1917 during World War I when the population declined by 0.9% and then a further 0.1%. During World War I, defence forces personnel leaving Australia were

### Growth in the twentieth century *continued*

regarded as emigrants while those returning were regarded as immigrants, explaining the negative net overseas migration during 1915–17 and the large increase in net overseas migration in 1919. Net overseas migration was the greatest contributor to population growth in 1949–1950 and 1987–89, in all other years natural increase had been the main source of growth.

The economic collapse in 1929 and the depression during the 1930s saw a slowdown in Australia's population growth (*Australian Historical Population Statistic available on AusStats*, cat. no. 3105.0.65.001). Natural increase was at lowest recorded level (troughing at 47,200 in 1934) while net overseas migration was either negative or in the low thousands. The slow growth in Australia's population continued through the 1930s into the 1940s during World War II. After this, the growth in Australia's population accelerated both from natural increase and net overseas migration. Some of the highest annual growth rates were recorded in the period 1947–65, known as the baby boom. The population reached 10 million in 1959, having doubled since 1918. The largest annual growth rate (4.5%) occurred in 1971 with the largest recorded birth cohort. Since then growth rates have progressively declined.

### 2.2 POPULATION GROWTH—1902–2001



Source: *Australian Historical Population Statistics available on AusStats* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001).

### STATE AND TERRITORY POPULATION CHANGE

Over the period 1996 to 2001, the growth rate experienced by the states and territories varied substantially, ranging from an average annual decline in Tasmania's population (-0.1%) to an average annual increase in the Northern Territory's population (1.7%).

Between 1991–96 and 1996–2001, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia all experienced an increase in their average annual growth rates, Western Australia and the Northern Territory remained consistent while Queensland, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory all declined.

The largest fall in the average annual rate of growth over the periods 1991–96 and 1996–2001 was experienced by Queensland (down from 2.4% to 1.7%). Despite this fall, Queensland's growth rate remained above the national average of 1.2% in 1996–2001. Western Australia and the Northern Territory also experienced average annual growth rates higher than the national average. New South Wales experienced the national

STATE AND TERRITORY POPULATION CHANGE *continued*

growth rate, while Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory were lower.

All states and territories experienced a decline in average annual growth in natural increase between 1991–96 and 1996–2001. Similarly all states and territories experienced an increase in net overseas migration during the period. Comparing the annual average growth rates through interstate migration over the two five year periods, Victoria and the Northern Territory experienced a reduction in the net loss from interstate migration, where Tasmania experienced an increase in net loss to 2001. The Australian Capital Territory changed from a net gain in 1991–1996 to a net loss in 1996–2001.

**2.3 GROWTH OF THE ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION**

## AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH(a).....

	Average annual growth '000	Total %	Natural increase %	Net overseas migration %	Net interstate migration %
1991–1996					
New South Wales	61.2	1.0	0.9	0.6	-0.3
Victoria	28.0	0.6	0.9	0.5	-0.6
Queensland	75.5	2.4	1.0	0.3	1.6
South Australia	5.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	-0.3
Western Australia	25.8	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.1
Tasmania	1.5	0.3	0.8	0.1	-0.4
Northern Territory	3.3	1.9	2.1	0.2	-0.4
Australian Capital Territory	3.8	1.3	1.4	—	0.3
1996–2001					
New South Wales	74.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	-0.3
Victoria	48.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	—
Queensland	58.1	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.7
South Australia	7.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.3
Western Australia	27.2	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.1
Tasmania	-0.5	-0.1	0.6	0.1	-0.7
Northern Territory	3.2	1.7	1.8	0.5	-0.2
Australian Capital Territory	2.2	0.7	1.1	—	-0.3

(a) See Explanatory Notes 16–18 on intercensal discrepancy.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)*.

As at June 2001 there were 6.6 million people living in New South Wales, the most populous state, 26% more than in 1981 and 11% more than in 1991. Over the past twenty years, the Northern Territory showed the greatest increase in population, increasing by 61% (from 122,600 to 197,800), followed by Queensland which increased by 55% (from 2.3 million to 3.7 million). However, over the past ten years Queensland showed the greatest increase, by 23% (from 3.0 million to 3.7 million) followed by the Northern Territory by 20% (from 165,500 to 197,800). Tasmania showed the smallest

STATE AND TERRITORY POPULATION CHANGE *continued*

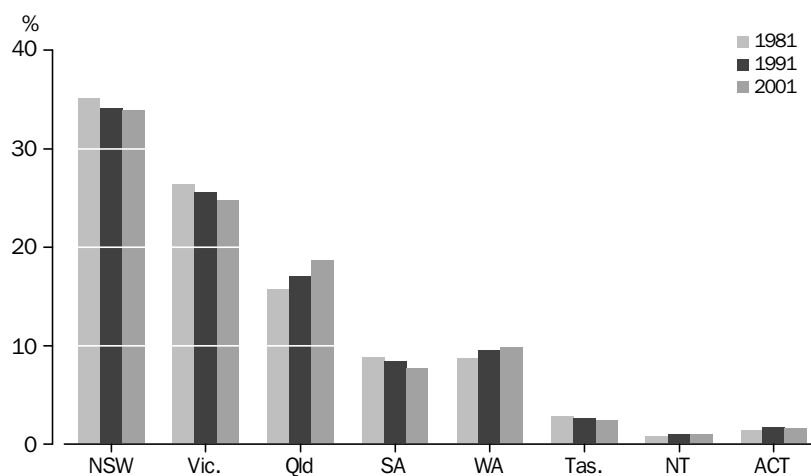
increase over the past twenty years, (increasing by 10%) with most of this growth occurring between 1981 and 1991 (9%) rather than between 1991 and 2001 (1%).

**2.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—30 June**

	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
NUMBER ('000)					
New South Wales	5 234.9	5 531.5	5 898.7	6 204.7	6 575.2
Victoria	3 946.9	4 160.9	4 420.4	4 560.2	4 804.7
Queensland	2 345.2	2 624.6	2 961.0	3 338.7	3 628.9
South Australia	1 318.8	1 382.6	1 446.3	1 474.3	1 511.7
Western Australia	1 300.1	1 459.0	1 636.1	1 765.3	1 901.2
Tasmania	427.2	446.5	466.8	474.4	471.8
Northern Territory	122.6	154.4	165.5	181.8	197.8
Australian Capital Territory	227.6	258.9	289.3	308.3	319.3
<b>Australia</b>	<b>14 923.3</b>	<b>16 018.4</b>	<b>17 284.0</b>	<b>18 310.7</b>	<b>19 413.2</b>
PROPORTION (%)					
New South Wales	35.1	34.5	34.1	33.9	33.9
Victoria	26.4	26.0	25.6	24.9	24.7
Queensland	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.2	18.7
South Australia	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.8
Western Australia	8.7	9.1	9.5	9.6	9.8
Tasmania	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4
Northern Territory	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
<b>Australia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Queensland and Western Australia have consistently gained percentage share of Australia's population over the past twenty years. Queensland has grown from 15.7% in 1981 to 18.7% in 2001, likewise, Western Australia has grown from 8.7% to 9.8%. The Northern Territory grew from 0.8% in 1981 to 1.0% in 1986 and remained at that level to 2001, while the Australian Capital Territory grew from 1.5% in 1981 to 1.7% in 1991 and 1996 then declined slightly in 2001. The remaining states have experienced declines in their share of the Australian population over the twenty year period. In 1982, Western Australia overtook South Australia as the nation's fourth most populous state. The gap in relative shares of Australia's second and third most populous states, Victoria and Queensland, has narrowed from 10.7 percentage points in 1981 to six percentage points difference in 2001.

STATE AND TERRITORY POPULATION CHANGE *continued***2.5 DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH—1981–2001**

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)*.

## CAPITAL CITY POPULATION CHANGE

Australia's population grew by 1.1 million between 1996 and 2001, 65% of this growth occurred in the capital city SDs (717,000). Sydney SD experienced the largest increase in population (247,100) while Darwin grew the quickest (by 2.2% on average per year). The smallest population increase occurred in Hobart (1,560) which also had the lowest average annual growth rate (0.2%).

The proportion of Australian's living in a capital city SD has remained stable at 64% over the past ten years. However with each state and territory, changes are evident in the proportion of the state/territory population living in the respective capital city SD. In New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and Northern Territory there has been an increase in the proportion of the population living in their capital city.

Despite Tasmania's population declining between 1996 and 2001 (average annual rate of -0.1%), the population of Hobart marginally increased (by an average 0.2%) during the period. This indicates that the decline in population occurred in the balance of Tasmania (-0.3%).

CAPITAL CITY POPULATION CHANGE *continued***2.6 CAPITAL CITY POPULATION CHANGE(a)—30 June**

<i>Capital city SD</i>	1991			1996			2001			PROPORTION OF STATE/TERRITORY POPULATION.....		CHANGE OVER PERIOD.....		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	Change 1991–96 no. % (b)	Change 1996–2001 no. % (b)
Sydney	3 672 855	3 881 136	4 128 272	62.3	62.6	62.8	208 281	1.1	247 136	1.2				
Melbourne	3 155 576	3 283 278	3 471 625	71.4	72.0	72.3	127 702	0.8	188 347	1.1				
Brisbane	1 357 993	1 519 991	1 650 422	45.9	45.5	45.5	161 998	2.3	130 431	1.7				
Adelaide	1 056 561	1 078 437	1 107 986	73.1	73.2	73.3	21 876	0.4	29 549	0.5				
Perth	1 188 762	1 295 092	1 393 002	72.7	73.4	73.3	106 330	1.7	97 910	1.5				
Hobart	190 739	195 718	197 282	40.9	41.3	41.8	4 979	0.5	1 564	0.2				
Darwin	76 745	95 829	106 842	52.2	52.7	54.0	9 414	2.1	11 013	2.2				
Canberra	288 195	307 917	318 939	99.6	99.9	99.9	19 722	1.3	11 022	0.7				
<b>All capital cities</b>	<b>10 997 096</b>	<b>11 657 398</b>	<b>12 374 370</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>660 302</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>716 972</b>	<b>1.2</b>				

(a) Based on 2001 Census and 2001 Statistical Local Area boundaries.

(b) Average annual growth.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Overseas migration is an important element in population change in the capital cities. However, as ERP figures by country of birth are not published for capital cities, Census counts by place of usual residence have been used. According to the 2001 Census, of the 4.1 million people counted as being born in an overseas country, 3.3 million (80%) were usually resident in a capital city SD.

**2.7 BIRTHPLACE OF RESIDENTS IN CAPITAL CITIES(a)—2001 CENSUS**

<i>Capital city SD</i>	BORN OVERSEAS.....		BORN IN AUSTRALIA(b)...	
	no.	%	no.	%
Sydney	1 229 972	83.7	2 467 252	55.3
Melbourne	954 897	88.2	2 216 722	66.9
Brisbane	336 984	56.0	1 200 544	43.8
Adelaide	253 582	85.1	774 436	69.9
Perth	421 105	85.2	849 734	68.7
Hobart	22 334	48.6	160 412	41.0
Darwin	19 059	70.9	72 465	49.5
Canberra	66 656	99.7	227 960	99.6
<b>All capital cities</b>	<b>3 304 589</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>7 969 525</b>	<b>58.5</b>

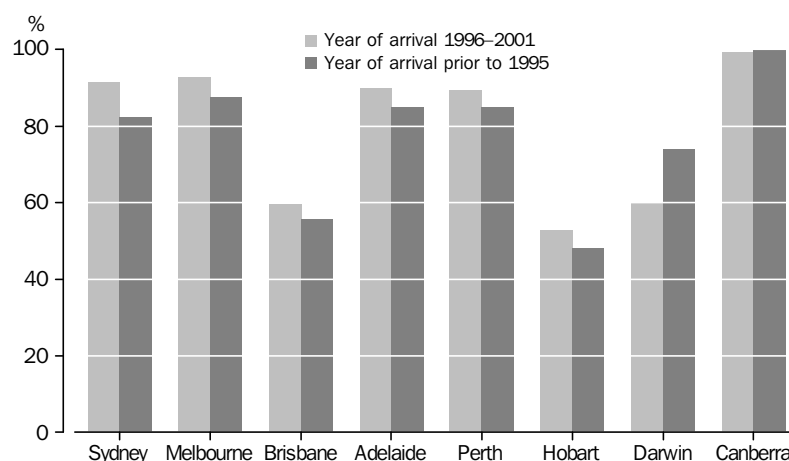
(a) Census counts are on a usual residence basis.

(b) Excludes Norfolk Island.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

CAPITAL CITY POPULATION CHANGE *continued*

The proportion of overseas born living in a capital city is even higher among those who arrived in Australia since 1996. Of those who arrived in Australia during 1996–2001, 85.5% lived in a capital city SD compared to 14.5% who resided in the balance of the state or territory. For the overseas born who arrived in Australia in 1995 or earlier only 80.2% resided in a capital city SD.

**2.8 OVERSEAS BORN LIVING IN CAPITAL CITY SDs BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL—CENSUS**

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

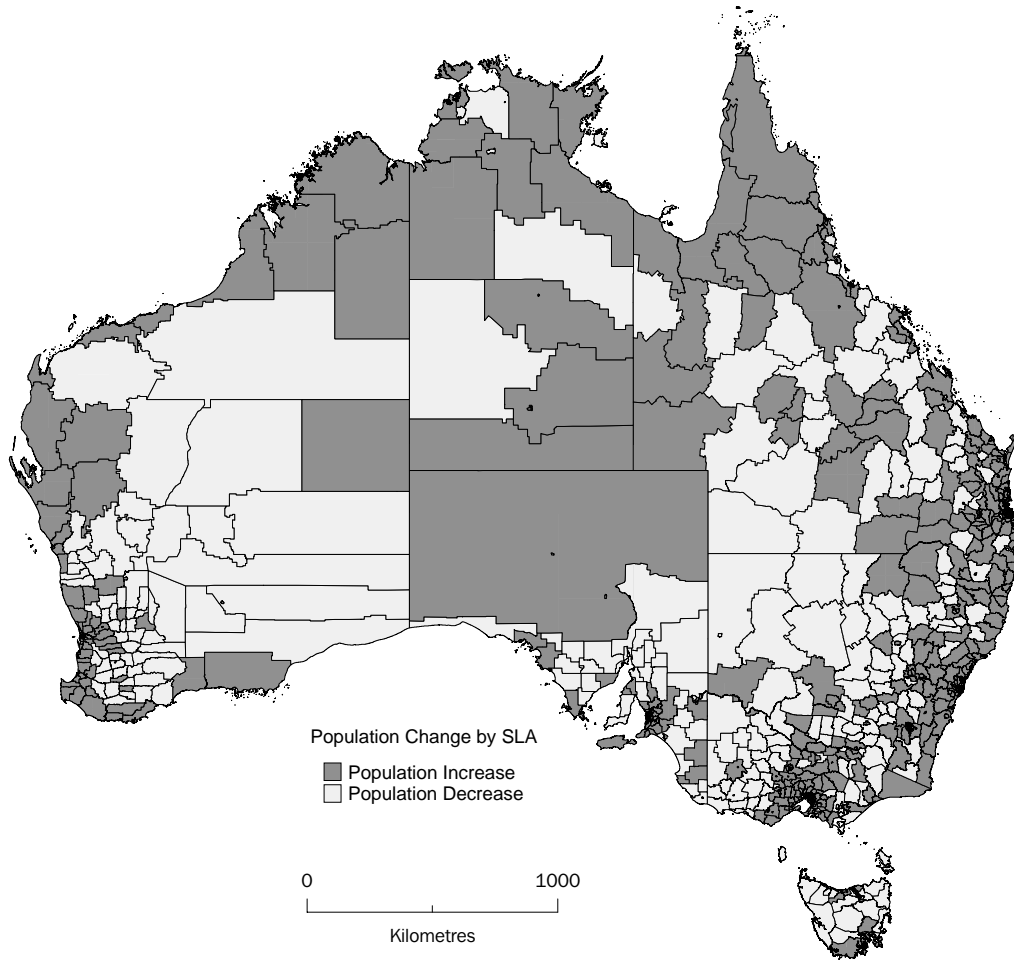
## REGIONAL POPULATION CHANGE

Except for Tasmania, all other states and territories experienced an increase in population between 1996 and 2001. However, not all SLAs within these states and territories experienced a population increase. Of the 1,353 SLAs in Australia, 875 (65%) increased in population between these years. Final estimates for all SLAs in Australia for 1996–2001 are included in Chapter 4.

Although the population changes were not evenly spread across Australia, it is possible to see some general trends. From figure 2.9 it is evident that SLAs experiencing population growth were predominantly located along the coastline, particularly in New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia. In addition, some sparsely populated SLAs inland in New South Wales and Victoria also experienced population growth. Conversely, the main areas of population decline were in rural and regional areas of Australia, particularly north-west New South Wales, south-west Queensland and central Western Australia.

Capital city SLA populations increased between 1996 and 2001, overall showing a general move to either the outer fringes of the capital city SDs or into the inner city areas. Due to the large variations in the spatial size of SLAs and the scale of figure 2.9, important population changes which occurred in the metropolitan areas of Australia cannot clearly be seen. However, the *2001 Census of Population and Housing Social Atlas* (cat. nos. 2030.1–8) present maps of key social, demographic and economic characteristics of each capital city.



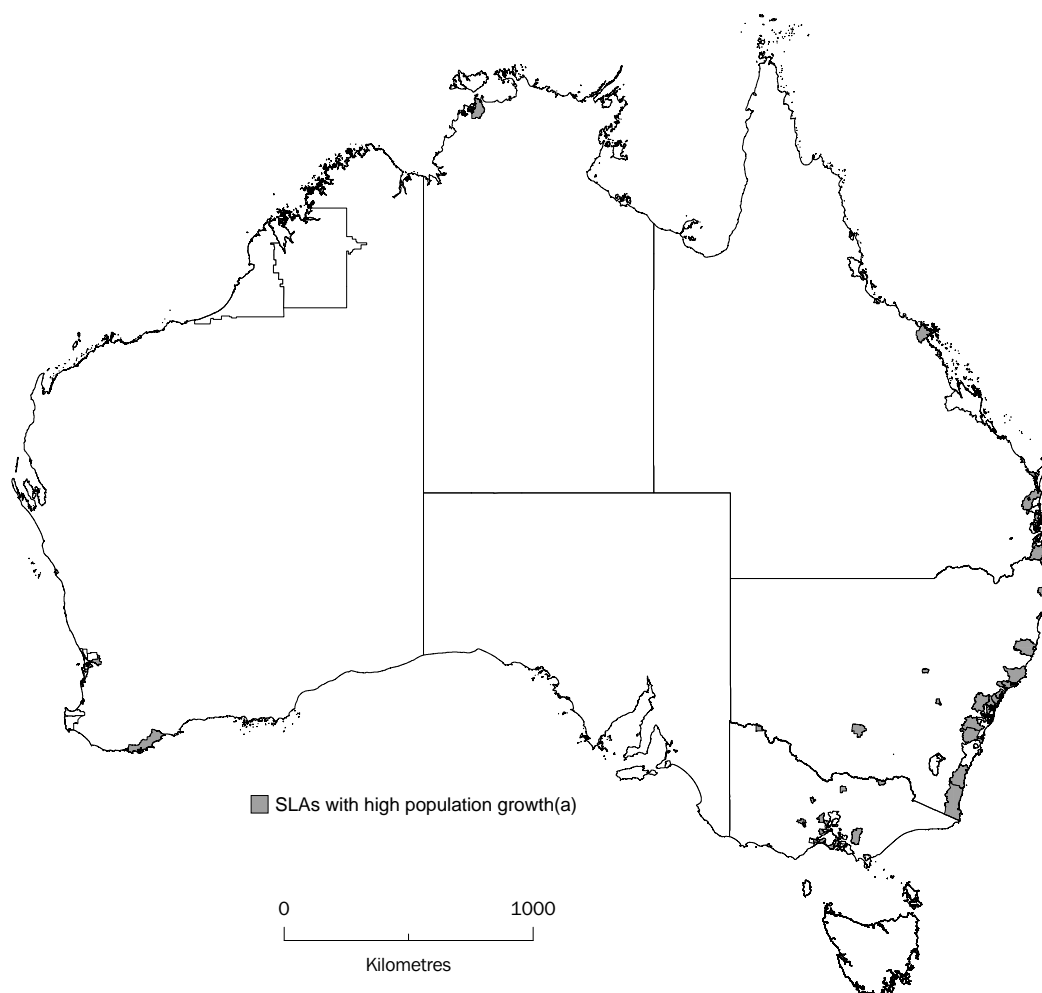
REGIONAL POPULATION CHANGE *continued***2.9** POPULATION CHANGE, BY SLA—1996–2001

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand (cat. no. 3218.0)*.

## REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH

Between 1996 and 2001, there were 190 SLAs which had an average annual growth rate higher than Australia (average increase of 1.2% per year) and increased by 1,500 or more people. While these SLAs represent 31% of Australia's population, their growth accounted for 75% (826,100) of the total population growth of all SLAs.

The high degree of coastal concentration in population growth is illustrated in figure 2.10, which shows the SLAs which experienced high population growth in Australia between 1996 and 2001.

**2.10 SLAs WITH HIGH POPULATION GROWTH—1996–2001**

(a) SLAs were classified as having high population growth if they had a population increase of over 1,500 people between 1996–2001 and an average annual growth rate greater than Australia's (1.2%).

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand* (cat. no. 3218.0).

REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH *continued*

Two-thirds of the SLAs that increased in population between 1996 and 2001 were in a capital city SD. SLAs within the Sydney SD accounted for the majority of growth (22%), followed by SLAs in the Melbourne SD (17%) and Brisbane SD (12%).

Of the top twenty SLAs that experienced the largest population growth between 1996 and 2001, eight were in the outer areas of the Sydney SD, such as Liverpool (C), Baulkham Hills (A), Wyong (A), Blacktown (C) - North, while one was in inner Sydney (Sydney (C) - Remainder). Lake Macquarie (C) was the only regional SLA in New South Wales in the top twenty. A further five were in the Melbourne SD and four were in the Perth SD. Meanwhile, Guanaba-Currumbin Valley was the only SLA in Queensland to experience a large population increase.

In comparison, between 1991 and 1996, there were four Queensland SLAs in the top twenty SLAs with the largest increases in population, seven in New South Wales, four in Victoria and five in Western Australia.

For most SLAs that experienced large population increases over the period, such as Liverpool (C), Baulkham Hills (A) and Wyong (A), the increases 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.

**2.11** SLAs WITH LARGEST INCREASES IN ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—1996–2001

Statistical local area	Statistical division	State/territory	30 June 1996	30 June 2001	Change 1996–2001.....	
			no.	no.	no.	%(a)
1 Liverpool (C)	Sydney	NSW	124 292	159 046	34 754	5.1
2 Casey (C) - Berwick	Melbourne	Vic.	45 611	67 713	22 102	8.2
3 Baulkham Hills (A)	Sydney	NSW	125 598	146 045	20 447	3.1
4 Wyong (A)	Sydney	NSW	120 185	135 498	15 313	2.4
5 Swan (C)	Perth	WA	71 516	85 094	13 578	3.5
6 Blacktown (C) - North	Sydney	NSW	63 555	76 850	13 295	3.9
7 Brimbank (C) - Keilor	Melbourne	Vic.	76 607	89 282	12 675	3.1
8 Sydney (C) - Remainder	Sydney	NSW	10 114	22 744	12 630	17.6
9 Rockingham (C)	Perth	WA	61 631	74 018	12 387	3.7
10 Camden (A)	Sydney	NSW	33 076	45 454	12 378	6.6
11 Hume (C) - Craigieburn	Melbourne	Vic.	27 055	39 411	12 356	7.8
12 Melton (S) - East	Melbourne	Vic.	4 653	16 091	11 438	28.2
13 Lake Macquarie (C)	Hunter	NSW	176 750	187 803	11 053	1.2
14 Guanaba-Currumbin Valley	Moreton	Qld	14 464	25 357	10 893	11.9
15 Gosford (C)	Sydney	NSW	150 220	160 760	10 540	1.4
16 Hornsby (A)	Sydney	NSW	143 486	153 200	9 714	1.3
17 Penrith (C)	Sydney	NSW	167 868	177 413	9 545	1.1
18 Cockburn (C)	Perth	WA	60 049	69 345	9 296	2.9
19 Knox (C) - South	Melbourne	Vic.	27 488	36 567	9 079	5.9
20 Joondalup (C) - North	Perth	WA	38 865	47 768	8 903	4.2

(a) Average annual growth.

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand (cat. no. 3218.0)*.

REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH *continued*

Another perspective on SLA population growth can be obtained by ranking SLAs according to their percentage increase between 1996 and 2001. 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. Brisbane SLAs show this high percentage growth with low population base. Between 1996 and 2001, ten of the top twenty SLAs to experience high average annual population growth were in the Brisbane SD. Whereas there were no Brisbane SLAs that experienced the largest population increases during that period.

In Queensland, the SLAs in the top twenty that experienced the highest average annual rate of growth rate between 1996 and 2001 were mostly located in either the outer areas of Brisbane, such as Upper Kedron and Kuraby, or in the inner city, such as City - Inner and Fortitude Valley - Inner. Similarly for Victoria, with three of the fastest growing SLAs, two were in inner city, Melbourne (C) - Inner and Melbourne (C) - Southbank-Docklands, and one was on the outer fringe, Melton (S) - East.

Sydney (C) - Remainder was the only SLA in the inner Sydney SD in the top twenty to experience fast population growth between 1996 and 2001. Further, the outer Darwin SLA of Palmerston (C) - Bal was the only SLA in the Northern Territory. The remaining top twenty fastest growing SLAs were in the Canberra SD, three are in the north of Canberra; Amaroo, Nicholls and Ngunnawal, and one in the north-west, Dunlop.

**2.12** SLAs WITH FASTEST INCREASES IN POPULATION(a)—1996–2001

Statistical local area	Statistical division	State/territory	30 June 1996	30 June 2001	Change 1996–2001.....	
			no.	no.	no.	%(b)
1 Durack	Brisbane	Qld	—	2 589	2 589	..
2 Bakewell	Darwin	NT	283	2 816	2 533	58.3
3 Fortitude Valley - Inner	Brisbane	Qld	139	1 157	1 018	52.8
4 Palmerston (C) Bal	Darwin	NT	349	2 872	2 523	52.4
5 Amaroo	Canberra	ACT	614	3 338	2 724	40.3
6 Upper Kedron	Brisbane	Qld	346	1 512	1 166	34.3
7 Dunlop	Canberra	ACT	728	2 684	1 956	29.8
8 Melbourne (C) - Inner	Melbourne	Vic.	1 774	6 498	4 724	29.6
9 Melton (S) - East	Melbourne	Vic.	4 653	16 091	11 438	28.2
10 Nicholls	Canberra	ACT	1 808	5 971	4 163	27.0
11 City - Inner	Brisbane	Qld	345	1 021	676	24.2
12 Kuraby	Brisbane	Qld	1 715	4 798	3 083	22.8
13 Parkinson-Drewvale	Brisbane	Qld	2 488	6 283	3 795	20.4
14 Sydney (C) - Remainder	Sydney	NSW	10 114	22 744	12 630	17.6
15 Doolandella - Forest Lake	Brisbane	Qld	6 559	14 337	7 778	16.9
16 Wakerley	Brisbane	Qld	704	1 538	834	16.9
17 Griffin - Mango Hill	Brisbane	Qld	1 435	3 103	1 668	16.7
18 Newstead	Brisbane	Qld	1 350	2 878	1 528	16.3
19 Melbourne (C) - S'bank-D'lands	Melbourne	Vic.	2 213	4 512	2 299	15.3
20 Ngunnawal	Canberra	ACT	4 503	8 784	4 281	14.3

(a) SLAs with ERP greater than 1,000 at 30 June 2001.

(b) Average annual growth.

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand (cat. no. 3218.0)*.

REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH *continued*

The SLAs experiencing high population growth can be broadly categorised into four categories (adapted from Maher & Stimson, 1994) — suburban and urban-rural fringe growth, coastal growth, regional centre growth and resource based population growth. It is important to recognise 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 city SDs and the surrounding areas there were SLAs which experienced high population growth between 1996 and 2001. 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.

**2.13** SELECTED SUBURBAN SLAS WITH HIGH POPULATION GROWTH—1996–2001*Capital city*    *Selected SLAs*

Sydney	Camden (A), Liverpool (C), Blacktown (C) - North, Baulkham Hills (A)
Melbourne	Melton (S) - East, Casey (C) - Berwick, Wyndham (C) - South, Hume (C) - Craigieburn
Brisbane	Upper Kedron, Kuraby, Parkinson-Drewvale, Doolandella-Forest Lake
Adelaide	Tea Tree Gully (C) - North, Playford (C) - East Central, Playford (C) - Hills, Salisbury (C) Bal
Perth	Wanneroo (C) - North-West, Wanneroo (C) - North-East, Rockingham (C), Swan (C)
Hobart	Kingborough (M) - Pt A, Sorell (M) - Pt A
Darwin	Durack, Bakewell, Palmerston (C) Bal, East Arm
Canberra	Amaroo, Dunlop, Nicholls, Ngunnawal

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand* (cat. no. 3218.0).

The regions surrounding urban areas have also experienced population growth. These areas are within commuting distance to cities 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 (Bureau of Immigration Multicultural and Population Research 1994, p. 45).

These regions surrounding urban areas can actually cross state or territory borders. Canberra for example, where there has been population growth in the surrounding New South Wales SLAs north of the city such as Yass (A), Yarrawlumla (A) - Pt A and Yarrawlumla (A) - Pt B, all are within commuting distance to Canberra SD.

## Coastal growth

High population growth between 1996 and 2001 occurred in all the coastal SLAs of New South Wales, most of Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory and some of Victoria, mainly around Melbourne. These coastal areas appeal to people because of their high physical amenity and, as a consequence, attract older people as places for retirement. As many of these areas are also generally popular tourist destinations, people may also be attracted by employment opportunities in this industry.

**2.14 SELECTED COASTAL SLAS WITH HIGH POPULATION GROWTH(a)—1996–2001**

State	Selected SLAs
New South Wales	Tweed (A) - Pt A, Hastings (A) - Pt A, Shoalhaven (C) - Pt B, Port Stephens (A)
Victoria	Bass Coast (S) - Phillip Is., Surf Coast (S) - East, Bass Coast (S) Bal, Surf Coast (S) - West
Queensland	Coomera-Cedar Creek, Stuart-Roseneath, Burke (S), Aurukun (S)
South Australia	Victor Harbor (DC), Alexandrina (DC) - Coastal, Port Lincoln (C), Copper Coast (DC), Franklin Harbor (DC)
Western Australia	Dardanup (S) - Pt A, Broome (S), Derby-West Kimberley (S), Busselton (S), Harvey (S) - Pt A

(a) Excludes SLAs within capital cities.

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand (cat. no. 3218.0)*.

## Regional centre growth

Very few SLAs outside of the coastal and metropolitan regions had high population growth between 1996 and 2001. Most of these inland SLAs, including Queanbeyan (C), Griffith (C), Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye, Wangaratta (RC) - North, Warwick (S) - West, Toowoomba (C) - South-East, Murray Bridge (RC), Alice Springs (T) - Stuart and Alice Springs (T) - Ross 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 & Stimson, 1994).

## Resource based population growth

There were very few inland SLAs estimated to have experienced high population growth between 1996 and 2001. The two outstanding SLAs were Emerald (S) (3.9%) in Queensland and Latrobe (C) - Traralgon (2.6%) in Victoria. The population growth in these SLAs could be associated with an increase in employment and services due to the further development of industry related opportunities in the regions.

## POPULATION DECLINE

Approximately one-third of all SLAs (461 or 34%) decreased in population size between 1996 and 2001. The twenty SLAs which experienced large absolute declines in population between these years are shown in table 2.15. 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 Marrickville (A) and Waverley in Sydney and Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal and Moreland (C) - Coburg in Melbourne, as well as SLAs in rural areas and regional centres in non-metropolitan Australia, such as Latrobe (C) - Morwell in Victoria, Duaringa (S) in Queensland, Whyalla (C) in South Australia, and Ashburton (S) and Coolgardie (S) in Western Australia.

**2.15 SLAs WITH LARGEST POPULATION DECLINE—1996–2001**

Statistical local area	Statistical division	State/territory	30 June 1996	30 June 2001	Change 1996–2001.....	
			no.	no.	no.	%(a)
1 Marrickville (A)	Sydney	NSW	79 876	76 743	-3 133	-0.8
2 Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	Melbourne	Vic.	73 934	71 215	-2 719	-0.7
3 Waverley (A)	Sydney	NSW	65 137	62 564	-2 573	-0.8
4 Whyalla (C)	Northern	SA	24 371	22 139	-2 232	-1.9
5 Moreland (C) - Coburg	Melbourne	Vic.	49 960	48 087	-1 873	-0.8
6 Monash (C) - Waverley East	Melbourne	Vic.	60 881	59 279	-1 602	-0.5
7 Duaringa (S)	Fitzroy	Qld	9 232	7 642	-1 590	-3.7
8 Launceston (C) - Pt B	Northern	Tas.	60 670	59 223	-1 447	-0.5
9 Ashburton (S)	Pilbara	WA	7 379	5 945	-1 434	-4.2
10 Coolgardie (S)	South Eastern	WA	5 651	4 267	-1 384	-5.5
11 Cairns (C) - City	Far North	Qld	8 271	7 024	-1 247	-3.2
12 Ashfield (A)	Sydney	NSW	41 758	40 521	-1 237	-0.6
13 Mount Isa (C)	North West	Qld	22 386	21 149	-1 237	-1.1
14 Canterbury (C)	Sydney	NSW	138 715	137 492	-1 223	-0.2
15 Joondalup (C) - South	Perth	WA	109 504	108 288	-1 216	-0.2
16 East Pilbara (S)	Pilbara	WA	6 937	5 843	-1 094	-3.4
17 Broadsound (S)	Mackay	Qld	7 552	6 482	-1 070	-3.0
18 Frankston (C) - West	Melbourne	Vic.	78 200	77 194	-1 006	-0.3
19 Burnie (C) - Pt A	Mersey-Lyell	Tas.	17 835	16 839	-996	-1.1
20 Latrobe (C) - Morwell	Gippsland	Vic.	23 931	22 973	-958	-0.8

(a) Average annual growth.

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand (cat. no. 3218.0)*.

POPULATION DECLINE *continued*

Table 2.16 shows that the SLAs which experienced the highest rates of decline were mostly smaller SLAs. City SLA in Townsville experienced the fastest population decline between 1996 and 2001, whereas other SLAs in Townsville increased in population. Similarly, the second fastest decline in population between 1996 and 2001 occurred in the SLA of Duntroon in Canberra, where other SLAs in Canberra grew in size. The remaining top twenty declining SLAs were mainly non-metropolitan. Of these, the fastest rates of population decline occurred in Meekatharra (S) and Leonora (S) in Western Australia and Unincorp. Flinders Ranges in South Australia.

**2.16** SLAs WITH FASTEST POPULATION DECLINE(a)—1996–2001

Statistical local area	Statistical division	State/territory	30 June 1996	30 June 2001	Change 1996–2001.....	
			no.	no.	no.	%(b)
1 City (Townsville)	Northern	Qld	2 558	1 627	-931	-8.7
2 Duntroon	Canberra	ACT	1 920	1 301	-619	-7.5
3 Meekatharra (S)	Central	WA	2 098	1 453	-645	-7.1
4 Unincorp. Flinders Ranges	Northern	SA	1 814	1 282	-532	-6.7
5 Leonora (S)	South Eastern	WA	2 774	1 998	-776	-6.4
6 Coolgardie (S)	South Eastern	WA	5 651	4 267	-1384	-5.5
7 Dundas (S)	South Eastern	WA	1 653	1 257	-396	-5.3
8 Yilgarn (S)	Midlands	WA	2 308	1 825	-483	-4.6
9 Ashburton (S)	Pilbara	WA	7 379	5 945	-1 434	-4.2
10 Jabiru (T)	Northern Territory - Bal	NT	1 457	1 181	-276	-4.1
11 Tennant Creek (T)	Northern Territory - Bal	NT	3 694	3 002	-692	-4.1
12 Daringa (S)	Fitzroy	Qld	9 232	7 642	-1 590	-3.7
13 Cook (S) - Weipa only	Far North	Qld	2 276	1 895	-381	-3.6
14 East Pilbara (S)	Pilbara	WA	6 937	5 843	-1 094	-3.4
15 Cairns (C) - City	Far North	Qld	8 271	7 024	-1 247	-3.2
16 Bombala (A)	South Eastern	NSW	3 070	2 631	-439	-3.0
17 Broomsound (S)	Mackay	Qld	7 552	6 482	-1 070	-3.0
18 Quilpie (S)	South West	Qld	1 285	1 107	-178	-2.9
19 Kondinin (S)	Upper Great Southern	WA	1 186	1 029	-157	-2.8
20 West Coast (M)	Mersey-Lyell	Tas.	6 351	5 516	-835	-2.8

(a) SLAs with ERP greater than 1,000 at 30 June 2001.

(b) Average annual growth.

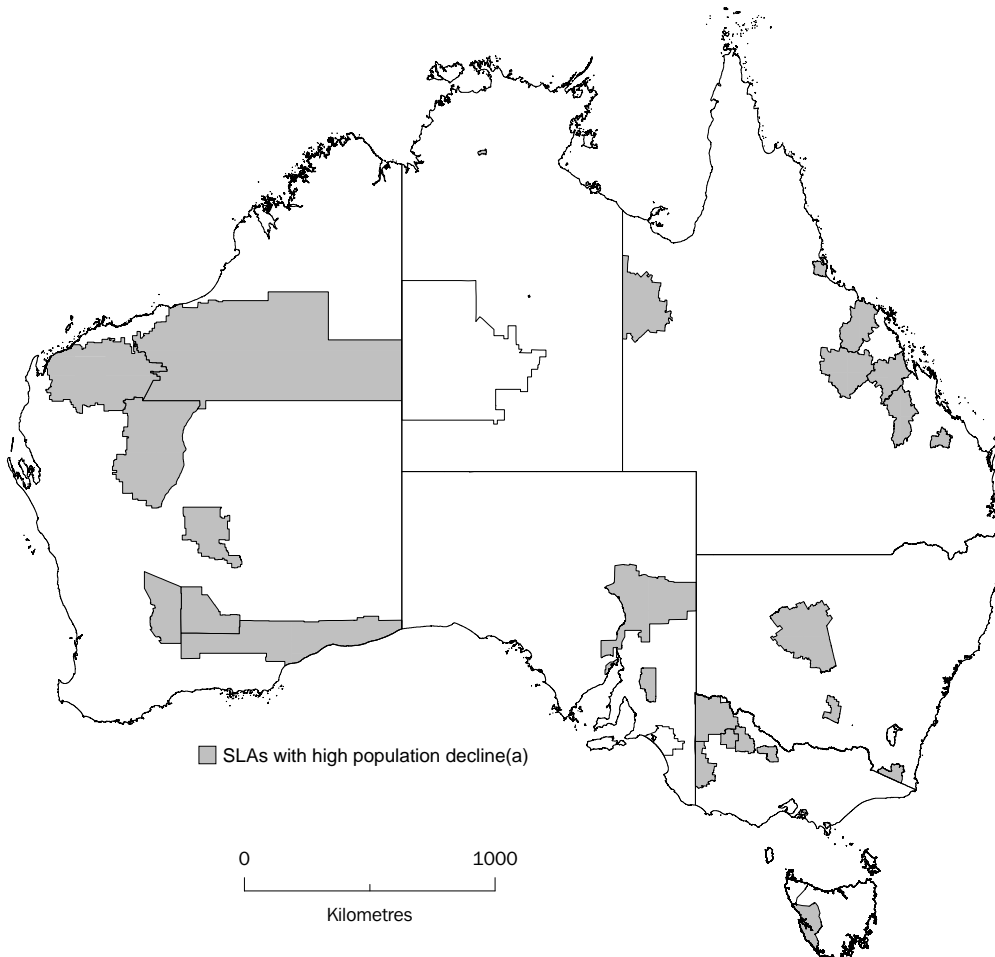
Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand (cat. no. 3218.0)*.



POPULATION DECLINE *continued*

In contrast to the high population growth SLAs, figure 2.17 shows that many of the SLAs experiencing the highest population declines between 1996 and 2001 were located in the rural and regional parts of Australia. These 48 SLAs were those which declined by 1% or more per annum and more than 300 people.

Three main types of population decline may be identified in Australia — rural depopulation, industry related decline and population decline in urban areas (McKenzie 1994). The SLAs experiencing the largest population declines were industry related, SLAs such as Whyalla (C) in South Australia, Duaringa (S) in Queensland, and Ashburton (S) and Coolgardie (S) in Western Australia.

**2.17** SLAs WITH HIGH POPULATION DECLINE—1996–2001

(a) SLAs were classified as having high population decline if they had a population decrease of 300 or more people between 1996–2001 and an average annual decline rate of  $-1.0\%$  or greater.

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand* (cat. no. 3218.0).

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 and low and steadily declining fertility levels over the last 20 years, may also be contributing factors.

People leave rural areas and small towns because technological and economic changes, of which some are drought related. These changes bring about fewer employment opportunities in the rural sector, which in turn has led to a reduced need for goods and services and consequently 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. Table 2.18 gives some examples of rural SLAs that experienced a population decline between 1996 and 2001.

**2.18** SELECTED SLAS EXPERIENCING RURAL DEPOPULATION —1996–2001

State	Selected SLAs
New South Wales	Bombala (A), Urana (A), Conargo (A), Cobar (A)
Victoria	Yarriambiack (S) - North, Buloke (S) - North, Loddon (S) - North, S. Grampians (S) - Wannon
Queensland	Quilpie (S), Monto (S), McKinlay (S), Belyando (S)
South Australia	Orroroo/Carrieton (DC), Peterborough (DC), Goyder (DC), Elliston (DC)
Western Australia	Lake Grace (S), Wagin (S), Kojonup (S), Katanning (S)
Tasmania	Central Highlands (M), King Island (M)

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand* (cat. no. 3218.0).

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 minimal economic diversity. Like rural depopulation, industry related decline leads to loss of employment opportunities and services and the out-migration of people.

Industry related population decline *continued***2.19** SLAs EXPERIENCING INDUSTRY RELATED POPULATION DECLINE—1996–2001

State	Selected SLAs
New South Wales	Broken Hill (C)
Victoria	Latrobe (C) - Morwell, Latrobe (C) Bal
Queensland	Broadsound (S), Daringa (S), Mount Isa (C),
South Australia	Whyalla (C), Coober Pedy (DC), Port Augusta (C)
Western Australia	Meekatharra (S), Leonora (S), Coolgardie (S), Ashburton (S), East Pilbara (S), Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C) - Part A
Tasmania	West Coast (M)
Northern Territory	Tennant Creek (T), Jabiru (T)

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand (cat. no. 3218.0)*.

## Population decline in urban areas

Although many SLAs in the metropolitan areas of Australia increased in population between 1996 and 2001, a number of SLAs with substantial population decline were located in urban areas. These SLAs were mostly located in the middle suburban areas of the capital cities and other major cities. Changes in household structures in inner city areas may contribute to population decline as these areas are resettled by people 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 move away to newer suburbs, reducing household sizes in these older suburban areas.

Examples of metropolitan SLAs experiencing substantial population decline include Waverley (A) and Marrickville (A) in Sydney, Moreland (C) - Coburg and Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal in Melbourne, Rochedale, Inala and Clontarf in Brisbane, Playford (C) - Elizabeth in Adelaide and Joondalup (C) - South in Perth.

Traditionally, households in these suburbs were primarily composed of couples with children. The trend now is towards these households types being replaced by households comprising lone persons, couples without children or small group households. Using the *2001 Census of Population and Housing: Basic Community Profile and Snapshot* it is possible to illustrate the changing nature of some of these suburban areas. For example, in the SLA of Waverley, which includes the Sydney suburbs of Bondi and Coogee, the number of households with one and two persons usually resident was 70% in the 2001 Census compared to Australia as a whole, where one and two person households was 57% in the 2001 Census.

AUSTRALIANS ON THE MOVE

Between 1996 and 2001, 6.8 million people (42.4%) aged five years and over changed their place of residence in Australia. Of all the people who moved during this period, 5.9 million (86.4%) moved within the same state or territory and a further 767,900 people (11.3%) moved interstate.

A population census is limited in capturing the mobility of the population in that it can determine whether a person has moved, but not how many times that person has moved within a period of time. The 2001 Census showed that 42% of the population moved in the five years 1996 to 2001, while 18% of people moved in the one year 2000–2001.

3.1 POPULATION MOBILITY BY TYPE OF MOVE(a)—1991–2001 CENSUS

Type of move	1991–1996(b).....		1995–1996(c).....		1996–2001(b).....		2000–2001(c).....	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
<b>Moved</b>								
Same SLA	2 148 177	14.1	1 237 647	7.4	2 205 049	13.7	1 198 451	6.8
Other SLA and same SD	2 512 333	16.5	1 089 717	6.5	2 670 668	16.6	1 171 253	6.7
Other SD same state	1 007 400	6.6	378 700	2.3	1 004 048	6.3	368 301	2.1
Moved interstate	768 903	5.0	299 198	1.8	767 932	4.8	286 338	1.6
Type undefined	130 453	0.9	73 588	0.4	157 264	1.0	79 930	0.5
<b>Total moved</b>	<b>6 567 266</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>3 078 850</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>6 804 961</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>3 104 273</b>	<b>17.7</b>
<b>Did not move</b>	<b>8 661 112</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>13 708 242</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>9 253 360</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>14 446 309</b>	<b>82.3</b>
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>15 228 378</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16 787 092</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16 058 321</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17 550 582</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) See Explanatory Notes 21–24.

(b) For ages five and over.

(c) For ages one and over.

(d) Does not include those persons overseas at the time of the Census, overseas visitors, not stated and not applicable responses.

Source: 1996 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

MOVEMENT BETWEEN STATES AND TERRITORIES

Net interstate migration

According to population estimates there were 1,844,800 interstate moves made between 1996 and 2001. It is important to note that the total number of people who moved is less than this, after return and repeat movement is taken into account. In addition, for each flow from one state or territory 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.

Net interstate migration *continued*

Between 1996 and 2001 Queensland, Western Australia and Victoria were the only states to have registered a net gain through interstate migration, with Queensland recording the largest net increase (92,200). This figure has decreased by over 50% from the net increase recorded for Queensland between 1991 and 1996 of 201,000 people.

Victoria has experienced significant change from the previous five year period when it recorded the largest net loss in interstate migration (–107,800). In the period between 1996 and 2001 this state recorded a net gain of 6,400 people.

For the five year period 1996 to 2001, net losses due to interstate migration were recorded for all other states and territories, with New South Wales recording the largest net loss (–66,500). The net losses recorded for New South Wales and South Australia between 1991 and 1996 were higher than the losses recorded for 1996 to 2001. However, for the period of 1996 to 2001 Tasmania and the Northern Territory increased their net interstate migration losses over the 1991–1996 period. Tasmania's loss of –15,000 in 1996–2001 was much higher than the 1991–1996 figure of –9,100.

The Australian Capital Territory was the only state or territory to have recorded a decrease in net interstate migration between 1996 and 2001 (–4,600) after recording a net interstate migration gain in the five years from 1991 to 1996 (1,100).

**3.2 NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION—1991–2001**

	1991–1996.....	1996–2001.....
New South Wales	–71 770	–66 549
Victoria	–107 832	6 444
Queensland	201 038	92 188
South Australia	–23 108	–12 894
Western Australia	11 526	2 886
Tasmania	–9 136	–15 043
Northern Territory	–1 831	–2 170
Australian Capital Territory	1 113	–4 642
<b>Total(a)</b>	..	..

(a) Includes Other Territories for 1996–2001.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

## Interstate migration flows

The general pattern of movement over the last two decades has been northward, away from south-eastern Australia. According to ERP estimates in 1996–2001, this movement resulted in the largest net gains going to Queensland (92,200). All states and territories experienced a loss to Queensland, with New South Wales losing the largest number of people (–59,600) accounting for 65% of Queensland's total net interstate migration gain.

Almost half of all interstate moves between 1996 and 2001 were between the three most populated eastern states, New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. The single most prevalent move of all interstate moves was from New South Wales to Queensland (249,700 or 14%). That was almost 60,000 more than the next largest flow of 190,100 people from Queensland to New South Wales. Considerable movement of around 100,000 people also occurred between the other eastern states. Movement in each of these flows was accompanied by a counter flow. For example, 123,600 people moved from New South Wales to Victoria and 118,000 people moved in the opposite direction from Victoria to New South Wales. Similarly, there were also large counter flow movements from Queensland to these states, but in these instances the flows were less than those to the north.

Moves between the other states and territories were smaller in size than those between the mainland eastern states. Between 1996 and 2001 the Australian Capital Territory received its largest inflow of migrants from New South Wales. Interstate moves from the Northern Territory tended to move to neighbouring Queensland than to the neighbouring states of South Australia and Western Australia. More people moved from Western Australia to the eastern states, than to neighbouring South Australia or the Northern Territory. Between 1996 and 2001 most interstate moves from Tasmania were across the Bass Strait to Victoria, although a significant number also moved to Queensland.

## 3.3 INTERSTATE MOVES—1996–2001

State/territory of departure	STATE/TERRITORY OF ARRIVAL.....								Total
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	
	'000								
New South Wales	..	123.6	249.7	34.2	42.5	13.6	15.5	55.9	535.3
Victoria	118.0	..	104.2	39.1	37.4	15.5	13.0	11.7	339.0
Queensland	190.1	91.8	..	27.3	34.8	14.1	23.6	13.4	395.2
South Australia	35.3	45.3	32.8	..	18.1	4.5	15.4	4.6	156.0
Western Australia	40.2	38.3	36.8	16.7	..	8.2	13.0	4.5	158.0
Tasmania	14.6	21.4	19.8	5.2	9.2	..	2.0	2.0	74.2
Northern Territory	13.8	12.1	26.5	16.8	13.7	1.7	..	2.5	86.9
Australian Capital Territory	56.7	12.8	17.6	3.8	4.7	1.5	2.2	..	99.3
Total(a)	468.8	345.4	487.4	143.2	160.9	59.1	84.8	94.7	1 844.8
<b>Net gain/loss</b>	<b>–66.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>–12.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>–15.0</b>	<b>–2.2</b>	<b>–4.6</b>	<b>..</b>

(a) Includes Other Territories.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

## 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 1996–2001 varied considerably between states and territories, and that the arrivals and departures for each state and territory were much larger than indicated by the net balance between them. For example, the interstate loss of –66,500 from New South Wales between 1996 and 2001 was actually the difference between 468,800 arrivals and 535,300 departures (1 million gross moves). These gross movements can be used to describe interstate mobility in terms of population turnover and redistribution.

The highest population turnover occurred in the Northern Territory (89%) as the gross moves (171,700) were nearly the same as the total population. This high level of mobility suggests that the Northern Territory experiences a large number of temporary or short-term interstate moves for employment reasons, and not long-term residence. The Australia Capital Territory also recorded high population turnover (62%), which is most likely related to the large number of Commonwealth employees, Defence force personnel and graduates, as well as interstate students studying in Canberra.

Another way of looking at interstate migration is to assess how effective migration has been in 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, p109). Table 3.4 shows that for 1996–2001 Queensland had the highest MER (10.4%), gaining 10 people out of every 100 interstate moves in and out of Queensland. Tasmania also recorded a relatively large MER (–11.3%), indicating that Tasmania lost 11 people for every 100 interstate moves in and out of the state. Victoria, Western Australia and the Northern Territory recorded the lowest MERs (with 0.9% each for the states and –1.3% for the Northern Territory). This shows that a high rate of population turnover can have little effect in redistributing population, as the level of arrivals and departures are very similar.

## 3.4 POPULATION TURNOVER AND MIGRATION EFFECTIVENESS RATIOS—1996–2001

	Arrivals	Departures	Net	Gross	Population turnover(a)	Migration effectiveness ratio(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
New South Wales	468 779	535 328	–66 549	1 004 107	15.6	–6.6
Victoria	345 416	338 972	6 444	684 388	14.6	0.9
Queensland	487 374	395 186	92 188	882 560	25.2	10.4
South Australia	143 150	156 044	–12 894	299 194	20.0	–4.3
Western Australia	160 917	158 031	2 886	318 948	17.3	0.9
Tasmania	59 115	74 158	–15 043	133 273	28.2	–11.3
Northern Territory	84 778	86 948	–2 170	171 726	89.2	–1.3
Australian Capital Territory	94 664	99 306	–4 642	193 970	61.9	–2.4
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>1 844 797</b>	<b>1 843 797</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3 689 594</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>..</b>

(a) Percentage of the average 1996 and 2001 ERP.

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

(c) Includes Other Territories.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

## Return migration

It is important to recognise that by comparing place of usual residence at 1996 and 2001, 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 that occurs when people move to a particular destination only to return to the place of origin at a later date. Some information can be gleaned from the Census on return migration by comparing the place of usual residence at three points in time, in this instance there are 1996, 2000 and 2001.

It should be noted that in this chapter two different data sources, ERP population and Census counts, are used and as such totals between tables will vary.

Table 3.5 provides a breakdown of interstate migration for 1996, 2000 and 2001. During 1996–2000, Queensland acquired 174,900 in-migrants, but only 15,900 (9.1%) returned to their state and territory of origin in 2000–2001. In comparison the Northern Territory gained 21,700 people between 1996 and 2000, with 23.6% moving back to their state or territory of origin between 2000 and 2001.

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

In comparison to the other states and territories Queensland, Victoria and Western Australia had a greater ability to attract back former out-migrants (14.8%, 12.7% and 12.0% respectively). Conversely, the Northern Territory (5.7%) and the Australian Capital Territory (7.2%) were well below the national average (11.2%) 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 (16.9%) and Tasmania (12.0%).



Return migration *continued***3.5 RETURN MIGRATION BETWEEN STATES AND TERRITORIES(a)—2001 Census**

State/territory of usual residence at 7 August 2000	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total(b)
MIGRATION FLOWS (usual residence 1996) (no.)									
New South Wales	..	35 135	51 724	10 948	11 788	5 051	4 423	19 595	138 843
Victoria	39 740	..	27 010	14 854	11 490	8 282	3 899	4 589	109 911
Queensland	91 111	35 732	..	11 026	11 816	7 879	9 989	7 297	174 933
South Australia	11 149	10 726	7 617	..	4 522	1 699	5 389	1 342	42 458
Western Australia	14 062	11 508	10 169	5 639	..	3 221	4 420	1 752	51 163
Tasmania	4 376	4 223	3 815	1 296	2 385	..	448	466	17 016
Northern Territory	4 331	3 375	5 943	3 758	3 011	581	..	724	21 748
Australian Capital Territory	18 424	3 866	4 090	1 669	1 365	807	887	..	31 156
Total(b)	183 270	104 585	110 390	49 198	46 537	27 525	29 469	35 778	587 071

State/territory of usual residence at 7 August 2001	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total(b)
RETURN MIGRATION (usual residence 1996 and 2001) (no.)									
New South Wales	..	4 951	8 096	1 177	1 473	446	282	1 522	18 024
Victoria	3 664	..	3 298	1 317	1 198	701	231	267	10 696
Queensland	8 168	3 675	..	1 147	1 251	741	526	382	15 915
South Australia	999	1 274	950	..	481	157	290	101	4 260
Western Australia	1 511	1 585	1 487	670	..	402	275	117	6 189
Tasmania	412	544	440	133	253	..	29	56	1 884
Northern Territory	933	859	1 532	873	710	106	..	122	5 140
Australian Capital Territory	2 272	419	584	168	125	49	51	..	3 681
Total(b)	17 980	13 307	16 391	5 488	5 566	2 602	1 689	2 592	65 934

State/territory of usual residence at 7 August 2001	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total(b)
RETURN MIGRATION (as a percentage of migration flows) (%)									
New South Wales	..	14.1	15.7	10.8	12.5	8.8	6.4	7.8	13.0
Victoria	9.2	..	12.2	8.9	10.4	8.5	5.9	5.8	9.7
Queensland	9.0	10.3	..	10.4	10.6	9.4	5.3	5.2	9.1
South Australia	9.0	11.9	12.5	..	10.6	9.2	5.4	7.5	10.0
Western Australia	10.7	13.8	14.6	11.9	..	12.5	6.2	6.7	12.1
Tasmania	9.4	12.9	11.5	10.3	10.6	..	6.5	12.0	11.1
Northern Territory	21.5	25.5	25.8	23.2	23.6	18.2	..	16.9	23.6
Australian Capital Territory	12.3	10.8	14.3	10.1	9.2	6.1	5.7	..	11.8
Total(b)	9.8	12.7	14.8	11.2	12.0	9.5	5.7	7.2	11.2

(a) For ages five and over.

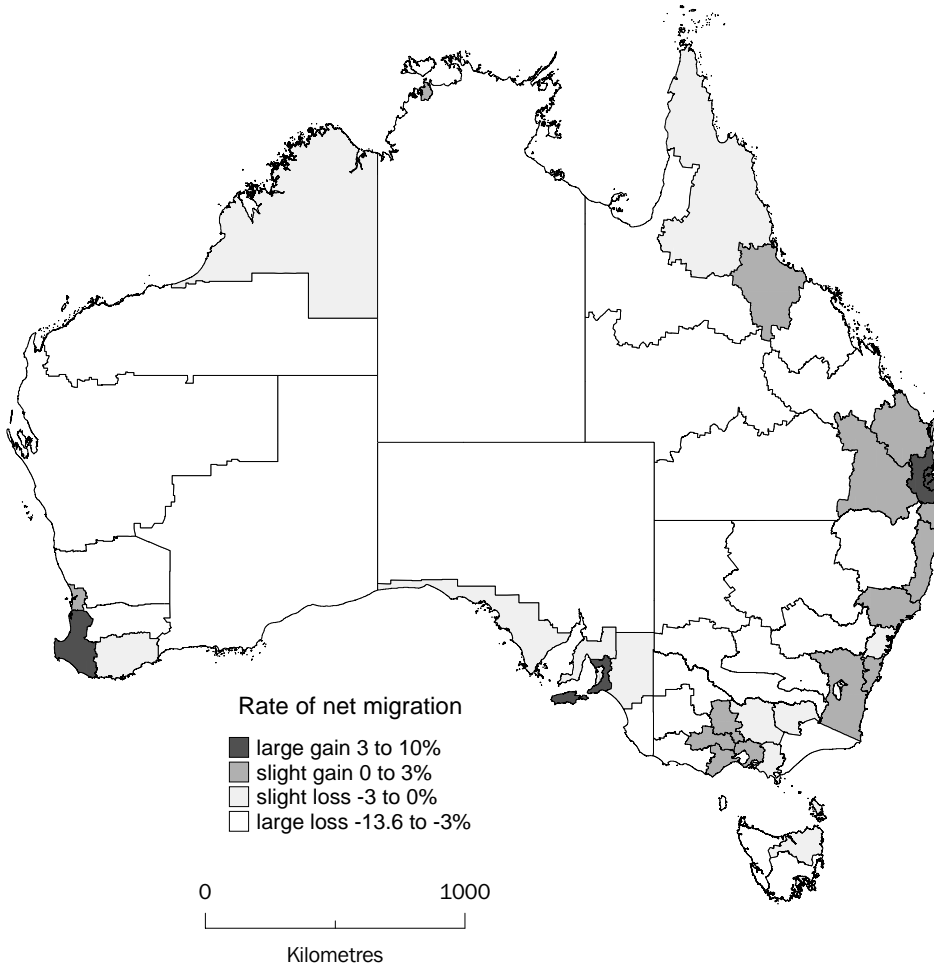
(b) Includes Other Territories.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

MOVEMENT BETWEEN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Internal migration between Statistical Divisions (SDs) made a significant contribution to changes in the population distribution between 1996–2001. Figure 3.6 shows that net internal migration gains between 1996 and 2001 were mostly recorded by SDs along the eastern coastline of Queensland and New South Wales and the south-west corner of Western Australia. The capital cities of Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth and Darwin 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, Adelaide, Hobart and Canberra.

**3.6 RATE OF NET MIGRATION BY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS—1996–2001 CENSUS**



Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

MOVEMENT BETWEEN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS *continued*

As with the previous intercensal period 1991–1996, the largest net gains between 1996 and 2001 were recorded in Moreton (52,700) and Brisbane (50,200) in south-east Queensland. Significant net in-flows were also registered by South West (11,300) in Western Australia, Melbourne (10,900) in Victoria and Illawarra (10,700) 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 (4.7%).

Sydney recorded the largest net migration losses between 1996 and 2001 (–60,600), with the next largest loss recorded by Northern New South Wales (–8,300). Every SD in Tasmania experienced significant net migration losses, and losses were also recorded in all but one SD in South Australia. The largest rate of net migration loss was recorded in North West (–13.6%) in Queensland, with the next largest losses recorded in the Pilbara (–13.3%) in Western Australia.

**3.7 NET INTERNAL MIGRATION, Statistical Divisions—1996–2001 CENSUS**

<i>State/territory</i>	<i>Intrastate</i>	<i>Interstate</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate(a)</i>
<i>Statistical division</i>	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>New South Wales</b>				
Sydney	–36 287	–24 341	–60 628	–1.6
Hunter	12 452	–4 475	7 977	1.4
Illawarra	14 148	–3 484	10 664	2.9
Richmond–Tweed	8 044	–3 156	4 888	2.4
Mid-North Coast	11 615	–5 261	6 354	2.4
Northern	–3 172	–5 100	–8 272	–4.7
North Western	–4 034	–2 665	–6 699	–5.8
Central West	–2 193	–3 037	–5 230	–3.1
South Eastern	2 013	254	2 267	1.3
Murrumbidgee	–903	–4 116	–5 019	–3.4
Murray	–1 099	–2 948	–4 047	–3.7
Far West	–584	–1 552	–2 136	–8.8
<b>Victoria</b>				
Melbourne	–2 513	13 365	10 852	0.3
Barwon	6 087	–891	5 196	2.2
Western District	–2 422	–851	–3 273	–3.3
Central Highlands	2 191	–599	1 592	1.2
Wimmera	–1 957	–471	–2 428	–4.8
Mallee	–3 463	58	–3 405	–4.0
Loddon	2 986	–675	2 311	1.5
Goulburn	157	–515	–358	–0.2
Ovens–Murray	–368	–98	–466	–0.5
East Gippsland	–1 664	–1 292	–2 956	–3.8
Gippsland	966	–1 240	–274	–0.2
<b>Queensland</b>				
Brisbane	17 347	32 853	50 200	3.3
Moreton	16 084	36 595	52 679	8.2
Wide Bay–Burnett	–4 377	4 889	512	0.2
Darling Downs	–2 052	2 623	571	0.3
South West	–2 404	6	–2 398	–9.3
Fitzroy	–6 176	556	–5 620	–3.2
Central West	–1 381	–156	–1 537	–12.6
Mackay	–5 792	836	–4 956	–4.0
Northern	–271	1 537	1 266	0.7
Far North	–6 540	1 001	–5 539	–2.7
North West	–4 438	–276	–4 714	–13.6

(a) Percentage of the average of the 1996 and 2001 usual residence Census count populations.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

MOVEMENT BETWEEN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS *continued***3.7 NET INTERNAL MIGRATION, Statistical Divisions—1996–2001, CENSUS *continued***

	<i>Intrastate</i>	<i>Interstate</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate(a)</i>
<i>State/territory</i>				
<i>Statistical division</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
.....				
South Australia				
Adelaide	5 281	-8 990	-3 709	-0.3
Outer Adelaide	4 541	486	5 027	4.7
Yorke and Lower North	-320	44	-276	-0.6
Murray Lands	-1 429	-307	-1 736	-2.6
South East	-1 738	-456	-2 194	-3.6
Eyre	-761	93	-668	-2.1
Northern	-5 574	-1 089	-6 663	-8.4
Western Australia				
Perth	5 801	3 264	9 065	0.7
South West	10 236	1 021	11 257	6.5
Lower Great Southern	-230	-112	-342	-0.7
Upper Great Southern	-1 702	-72	-1 774	-9.5
Midlands	-2 020	-230	-2 250	-4.4
South Eastern	-5 353	-425	-5 778	-10.8
Central	-1 919	-250	-2 169	-3.8
Pilbara	-4 547	-568	-5 115	-13.3
Kimberley	-266	-206	-472	-1.7
Tasmania				
Greater Hobart	3 734	-6 132	-2 398	-1.3
Southern	-1 434	196	-1 238	-3.7
Northern	145	-3 103	-2 958	-2.3
Mersey-Lyell	-2 445	-3 552	-5 997	-5.7
Northern Territory				
Darwin	2 016	-1 182	834	0.9
Northern Territory - Bal	-2 016	-3 555	-5 571	-6.2
Australian Capital Territory				
Canberra	19	-2 094	-2 075	-0.7
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-19	4	-15	-4.4

(a) Percentage of the average of the 1996 and 2001 usual residence Census count populations.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

## 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. Melbourne and Brisbane, and to a lesser extent Perth, mostly gained population through net interstate migration, while Sydney, Adelaide, Greater Hobart and Canberra largely lost population through net interstate migration. Sydney was the only capital city to record a large net migration loss through both net interstate and intrastate migration losses. The small net migration gain registered by Darwin was the result of net gains from within the Northern Territory being offset by net interstate migration losses.

As with the past two intercensal periods (1986–1991 and 1991–1996), patterns of net intrastate migration between 1996 and 2001 are evident between Sydney and Melbourne and the other capital cities. Both Sydney (-36,300) and Melbourne (-2,500) lost population through net intrastate migration to a number of surrounding SDs. All other capital cities experienced net intrastate migration gains, with Brisbane SD recording the largest net intrastate migration gain of 17,300 people, followed by Perth SD (5,800).

## Non-metropolitan SD

In New South Wales, the drift of population away from inland regions continued, with the largest net intrastate migration losses being recorded by North Western (-4,000), Northern (-3,200) and Central West (-2,200). In contrast, all the coastal non-metropolitan SDs gained through net intrastate migration, largest net intrastate gains were registered in Illawarra (14,100) and Hunter (12,500), which are the two SDs on either side of Sydney SD. The only SD to gain from net interstate migration was South Eastern (300), which gained population largely from Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory.

Like New South Wales, the majority of Victorian SDs to lose population to other areas in the state were located in western Victoria, such as Mallee (-3,500), Western District (-2,400) and Wimmera (-2,000). East Gippsland and Ovens-Murray also registered net intrastate migration losses (-1,700 and -400 respectively). All other non-metropolitan SDs made net gains from within Victoria. The largest net intrastate gains were experienced in Barwon (6,100), Loddon (3,000) and Central Highlands (2,200), three SDs that border the SD of Melbourne. Mallee, which includes Mildura (RC) - Part A and Part B on the border with New South Wales, was the only non-metropolitan SD in Victoria to record a net interstate migration gain of 60 people.

The only non-metropolitan SD in Queensland to record a net intrastate migration gain was Moreton (16,100), which encompasses much of the Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast. For many of the SDs which experienced net intrastate migration loss, the losses became gains to Brisbane and Moreton. Except for the western Queensland SDs of North West and Central West, all regions made net gains from interstate migration, the largest gains being recorded by Moreton (36,600), Wide Bay-Burnett (4,900) and Darling Downs (2,600).

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 (4,500 and 10,200 respectively). Half of South Australia's non-metropolitan SDs recorded net interstate migration gains, with Outer Adelaide receiving the largest gain of 500 people. South West SD in Western Australia was the only non-metropolitan SD to experience a net interstate migration gain (1,000).

In Tasmania, the SD of Northern was the only non-metropolitan SD to experience a net intrastate migration gain (150) while Southern was the only SD to experience a net interstate migration gain (200). These gains are quite small when compared to the net losses. Mersey-Lyell lost the greatest amount of population through net intrastate migration (-2,400) and net interstate migration (-3,600).

## MOVEMENT WITHIN CAPITAL CITIES

There were 4.2 million people counted in capital city SDs in 2001 who changed their place of residence between 1996 and 2001. Of these people, 79.7% (3.3 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 the proportion of moves from interstate (41.6%) was similar to the moves from within Darwin (46.5%).

MOVEMENT WITHIN CAPITAL CITIES *continued***3.8 CAPITAL CITY MOBILITY—1996–2001 CENSUS**

<i>Capital city SD</i>	<i>ARRIVALS FROM INTRA-URBAN(a)...</i>		<i>ARRIVALS FROM INTRASTATE(b).....</i>		<i>ARRIVALS FROM INTERSTATE.....</i>		<i>Total movers(c)</i>
	<i>Proportion of total movers</i>		<i>Proportion of total movers</i>		<i>Proportion of total movers</i>		
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	
Sydney	1 122.3	85.5	80.8	6.2	88.4	6.7	1 313.1
Melbourne	919.6	83.4	67.7	6.1	97.3	8.8	1 102.2
Brisbane	454.2	69.9	90.0	13.9	90.8	14.0	649.6
Adelaide	280.5	78.2	33.5	9.3	38.3	10.7	358.8
Perth	391.7	78.8	51.2	10.3	45.4	9.1	497.0
Greater Hobart	50.1	71.2	9.6	13.7	9.3	13.3	70.3
Darwin	21.3	46.5	3.8	8.4	19.1	41.6	45.9
Canberra	74.3	62.3	0.1	0.1	43.3	36.3	119.3
<b>All capital cities</b>	<b>3 314.1</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>336.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>431.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>4 156.2</b>

(a) Moves within the capital city SD.

(b) Moves to other SDs, same state.

(c) Includes undefined moves.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

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 1996 and 2001. In most cases, the SLAs which registered the largest net gains were located in the outer areas of the capital cities, while those that 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 as discussed in Chapter 2.

It is important to note that between 1996 and 2001 Greater Hobart had no SLAs experiencing net gain from other SLAs within the Greater Hobart SD.

MOVEMENT WITHIN CAPITAL CITIES *continued***3.9 NET GAIN AND LOSES TO OR FROM SLAs WITHIN CAPITAL CITIES—1996–2001  
CENSUS**

<i>Capital city SD</i>	Largest net gain	<i>Capital city SD</i>	Largest net loss
<i>Statistical local area</i>	no.	<i>Statistical local area</i>	no.
<b>Sydney</b>		<b>Sydney</b>	
Liverpool (C)	25 755	Fairfield (C)	-28 572
Wyong (A)	24 541	Canterbury (C)	-26 007
Baulkham Hills (A)	21 632	Parramatta (C)	-14 038
Camden (A)	16 256	Marrickville (A)	-11 220
Gosford (C)	15 973	Auburn (A)	-9 053
<b>Melbourne</b>		<b>Melbourne</b>	
Casey (C) - Berwick	24 609	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	-14 710
Melton (S) - East	15 448	Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	-11 038
Hume (C) - Craigieburn	14 362	Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	-9 717
Knox (C) - South	9 897	Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	-8 416
Brimbank (C) - Keilor	8 775	Monash (C) - Waverley East	-6 890
<b>Brisbane</b>		<b>Brisbane</b>	
Doolandella-Forest Lake	6 885	Woodridge	-3 660
Central Pine West	5 095	Ipswich (C) - Central	-3 328
Parkinson-Drewvale	4 616	Inala	-2 567
Beaudesert (S) - Pt A	4 093	Kingston	-2 554
Taigum-Fitzgibbon	3 325	Alexandra Hills	-2 180
<b>Adelaide</b>		<b>Adelaide</b>	
Tea Tree Gully (C) - North	4 117	Tea Tree Gully (C) - Central	-3 715
Onkaparinga (C) - South Coast	2 710	Playford (C) - Elizabeth	-3 076
Playford (C) - East Central	2 139	Port Adel. Enfield (C) - Port	-2 928
Port Adel. Enfield (C) - East	1 389	Onkaparinga (C) - Morphett	-2 532
Holdfast Bay (C) - North	1 196	Salisbury (C) - South-East	-2 178
<b>Perth</b>		<b>Perth</b>	
Swan (C)	8 515	Joondalup (C) - South	-13 026
Rockingham (C)	7 601	Stirling (C) - Central	-6 647
Wanneroo (C) - North-West	6 963	Melville (C)	-4 193
Wanneroo (C) - North-East	5 834	Armadale (C)	-4 065
Cockburn (C)	4 989	Kalamunda (S)	-3 683
<b>Greater Hobart(a)</b>		<b>Greater Hobart</b>	
—	—	Hobart (C) - Remainder	-2 169
—	—	Clarence (C)	-2 117
—	—	Glenorchy (C)	-1 593
—	—	Derwent Valley (M) - Pt A	-1 046
—	—	Brighton (M)	-1 001
<b>Darwin</b>		<b>Darwin</b>	
Bakewell	2 848	Karama	-1 321
Durack	2 407	Leanyer	-1 002
Palmerston (C) Bal	1 552	Malak	-938
Litchfield (S) - Pt A	744	Nakara	-848
Larrakeyah	568	Wulagi	-773
<b>Canberra</b>		<b>Canberra</b>	
Nicholls	5 033	Kambah	-2 063
Ngunnawal	3 841	Kaleen	-1 219
Amaroo	3 147	Wanniassa	-1 146
Dunlop	2 550	Campbell	-986
Conder	1 173	Evatt	-944

(a) Greater Hobart had no SLAs experiencing net gain from other SLAs within the Greater Hobart SD between 1996–2001.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

## REASONS FOR MOVING

As shown in the previous sections, migration involves a complex series of arrivals and departures for all types of movements. While the Census provides information about the number of people who moved and geographical 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 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 the reasons for moving.

## 3.10 MAIN REASON FOR MOVING—1992

<i>Reason for last move</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Total family reasons</i>	30.6
To be with or near family	15.4
Registered marriage	4.3
To be independent	3.9
Marriage/defacto separation	3.0
Other family conflict	1.3
<i>Total other reasons</i>	69.4
Become 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: *Focus on Families: Demographics and Family Formation, 1994* (cat. no. 4420.0); 1992 Family Survey, data available on request.

Since the 1992 Family survey the ABS has conducted two surveys which looked at the mobility of the population in both Victoria (October 1999) and Queensland (October 2000). Both surveys were conducted as a supplement to the Australia-wide Monthly Population Survey (MPS), which is described in more detail in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0).

The Queensland supplementary survey was conducted using a sample of 4,600 private dwellings in Queensland that were included in the MPS. The results were published in *Population Mobility, Queensland* (cat. no. 3237.3). Results showed the most common reason for moving within Queensland in the last three years was housing reasons (45.5%), life cycle reasons (17.3%) (this included the categories of returning to parents or family due to no choice, to be independent, marriage/live with partner, marriage/relationship breakdown), employment related reasons (14.0%) and accessibility reasons (13.3%) (this included the categories of being closer to family/friends, better lifestyle, and education).



## CHARACTERISTICS OF MOVERS

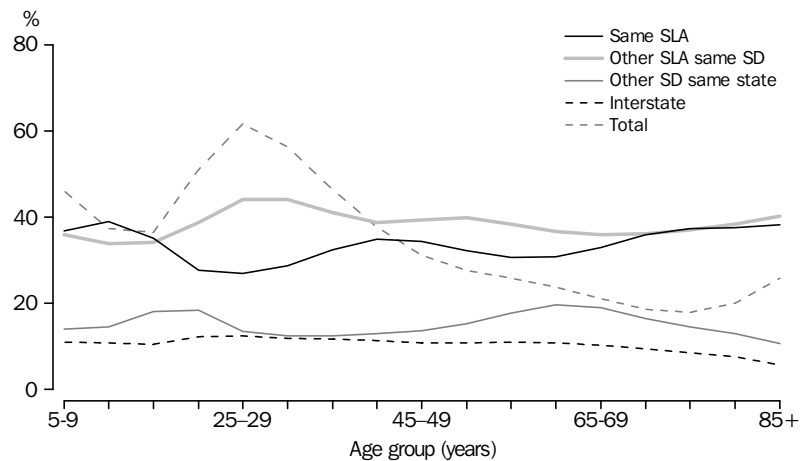
As well as the impact of the volume of movement on state and regional population growth and distribution, the characteristics of the people who move into or out of a region affect the nature and structure of the region's population. For example, because movers are generally younger in age than non-movers, in regions which gain in population through internal migration there is usually a rejuvenation effect, while regions which lose population are usually subjected 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 1996 and 2001 confirm previous findings from the 1996 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 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. Overall, the age group 25–29 years were the most mobile for all movement types and more likely to move interstate and to move to another SLA within the same SD. Those around retiring age (aged 60–64 years) tended to have a higher propensity to move to other SDs but stay within the same state.

**3.11 MOBILITY RATES BY AGE AND TYPE OF MOVE—1996–2001(a) CENSUS**

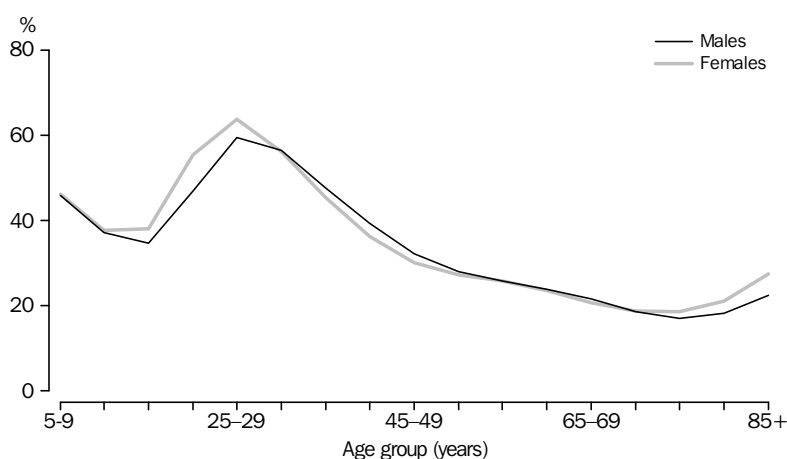
(a) Age in 2001.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

Mobility by age and sex *continued*

It would appear that longer distance moves 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; 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 in the same SD) were more prevalent than longer distance moves. These moves were more likely to be shorter distances to accommodation with support, such as nursing homes, hostels or near family, or a more suitable dwelling, such as without stairs.

While there was little difference in the total mobility rate between males and females, there were distinct features in some age groups (see graph 3.12). Females aged between 20–24 years and 85 years and over had a much propensity to move than males. While males aged between 30–69 years moved slightly more than females, particularly at ages 40–44 years. The mobility rate for males and females aged 60–74 were very similar; however, from age 75 years and over, females again had a much higher propensity to move than their male counterparts.

**3.12** MOBILITY RATES BY AGE AND SEX—1996–2001(a) CENSUS

(a) Age in 2001.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

Women tend to leave home earlier than men, so women's mobility rates tend to be higher than men's in young adulthood, especially for those aged 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 the older age groups, women are more likely to move short distances, such as to nursing homes or hostels. The sex difference 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.

Mobility by age and sex *continued***3.13** POPULATION MOBILITY, By age(a) and type of move—1996–2001 CENSUS

Age group (years)	MOVED SAME SLA.....		MOVED OTHER SLA SAME SD.....		MOVED OTHER SD SAME STATE.....		MOVED INTERSTATE.....		TOTAL MOVED(b)..	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
5–9	18.8	18.0	18.3	17.5	7.2	6.9	5.7	5.4	45.9	46.3
10–14	19.9	19.1	17.2	16.6	7.4	7.1	5.5	5.3	37.2	37.7
15–19	17.4	17.7	16.5	17.7	8.6	9.5	5.1	5.4	34.8	38.1
20–24	13.2	14.5	17.5	21.3	8.5	10.1	5.7	6.5	46.9	55.4
25–29	13.0	13.9	20.7	23.5	6.4	7.1	6.1	6.4	59.6	63.8
30–34	14.0	14.8	21.7	22.4	6.0	6.5	5.9	6.1	56.6	56.2
35–39	15.9	16.7	21.0	20.0	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.8	47.7	45.4
40–44	17.3	17.6	20.2	18.7	6.6	6.3	5.9	5.5	39.3	36.3
45–49	17.4	17.0	20.1	19.2	6.9	6.8	5.5	5.2	32.2	30.2
50–54	16.4	15.8	20.1	19.8	7.6	7.6	5.5	5.3	28.1	27.3
55–59	15.5	15.2	19.6	18.9	8.7	9.1	5.5	5.4	25.9	25.8
60–64	15.0	15.8	18.4	18.2	10.2	9.5	5.6	5.3	23.9	23.6
65–69	15.5	17.4	17.9	18.1	10.1	8.7	5.3	4.9	21.7	20.7
70–74	16.0	19.9	16.9	19.3	8.4	8.1	4.7	4.8	18.6	18.8
75–79	15.0	22.4	15.3	21.8	6.5	8.1	3.7	4.9	17.1	18.6
80–84	13.1	24.6	13.5	25.0	4.8	8.2	2.9	4.7	18.3	21.1
85 and over	10.4	27.9	10.7	29.5	3.1	7.6	1.7	4.0	22.6	27.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>38.5</b>

(a) Age in 2001.

(b) Includes undefined moves.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

## Mobility by birthplace

The mobility rates of immigrants is very high on arrival and for the first decade of their residence in Australia, a reflection that immigrants move early in their residence as part of the process of settling into their new environment. Table 3.14 shows that in the long term, the mobility rates of immigrants are lower than the Australian-born population.

Of the 362,400 people recorded as being born overseas in the 2001 Census and who arrived in Australia between 1991 and 1995, 220,600 had changed address since 1996. This represents a mobility rate of 60.9% and far exceeds the mobility rate of the Australian-born population (43.6%). The mobility rate (48.1%) for those who arrived between 1986 and 1990 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 (30.8%) which was lower than the Australian-born population (43.6%) as a whole.

The overseas-born, despite when they arrive, show 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 1991–95 moved much more within

Mobility by birthplace *continued*

the same SD than did the Australian-born population (50.9% compared to 30.5% respectively). Since most overseas-born residents live in capital cities, most of these shorter distance moves would have occurred within capital cities. Recent immigrants who arrived in 1991–95 made more longer distance moves, that is interstate moves (5.4%), than moves between other SD same state (3.3%). Immigrants in general, regardless of year of arrival, had an interstate mobility rate the same as their Australian-born counterparts (3.9%).

**3.14 POPULATION MOBILITY BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL—1996–2001 CENSUS**

TYPE OF MOVE(a).....

	<i>Did not move</i>	<i>Moved same SLA</i>	<i>Moved other SLA same SD</i>	<i>Moved other SD same state</i>	<i>Moved interstate</i>	<i>Total moved(b)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
.....							
Overseas born—Year of arrival							
Before 1981	69.2	9.4	13.5	3.9	3.4	30.8	100.0
1981–85	56.1	13.3	21.5	3.8	4.4	43.9	100.0
1986–90	51.9	15.5	24.5	3.1	4.2	48.1	100.0
1991–95	39.1	20.3	30.6	3.3	5.4	60.9	100.0
Total	61.0	12.2	18.3	3.7	3.9	39.0	100.0
<i>Australian-born</i>	56.4	14.2	16.3	7.0	5.1	43.6	100.0
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

.....

(a) For ages five and over.

(b) Includes undefined moves.

(c) Includes not stated.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

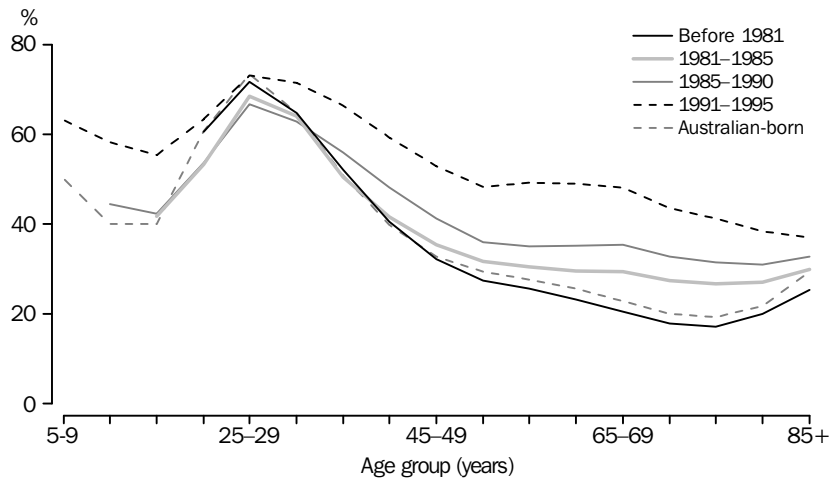
Figure 3.15 illustrates that the population of overseas-born people who have the longest residence in Australia (arriving before 1981) and are now generally in the older age groups, closely resemble the age mobility rates for the Australian-born population. The mobility rates were highest for young adults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

Regardless of 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 immigrant (those who arrived in Australia since 1981) compared to those immigrants who arrived in earlier years and the Australian-born population.

One main difference was the recent immigrants had a much higher mobility rate at every age group, except those aged 25–29 years, than 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 more gradually.

Mobility by birthplace *continued***3.15 MOBILITY RATES BY AGE(a)**

Australian-born and overseas-born by year of arrival



(a) Age in 2001.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

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 39.9 percentage points in the mobility between the most and the least mobile birthplace population groups. Nine of the selected countries had a mobility rate higher than the Australian-born population even though the overall mobility rate for overseas-born (39.0%) was lower than that of the Australian-born (43.6%). The most mobile group was Pakistan (55.9%) followed by New Zealand (54.8%). The mobility rate of Pakistan was almost four times higher than those born in Italy and Greece (both 16%). The older age structure of those born in Italy and Greece can assist with explaining their lower mobility rates, given that it is the younger age groups who have higher mobility rates (graph 3.15).

Mobility by birthplace *continued***3.16** MOBILITY RATES BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH—1996–2001(a) CENSUS

<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Movers</i> no.	<i>Total</i> <i>population(b)</i> no.	<i>Mobility</i> <i>rate</i> %
Oceania (excl. Australia)	38 495	75 601	50.9
New Zealand	137 894	251 410	54.8
Europe and the Former USSR	643 035	1 945 481	33.1
United Kingdom and Ireland	391 802	987 530	39.7
Greece	17 922	112 046	16.0
Italy	33 914	211 822	16.0
Germany	30 053	99 068	30.3
Netherlands	24 649	78 334	31.5
Poland	16 673	54 724	30.5
Czech Republic	1 966	6 069	32.4
North Africa and the Middle East	71 868	173 207	41.5
Lebanon	23 682	63 532	37.3
South-East Asia	174 232	394 695	44.1
Malaysia	23 489	61 699	38.1
Philippines	38 258	84 023	45.5
Singapore	8 966	21 253	42.2
Viet Nam	63 394	139 136	45.6
North-East Asia	88 817	199 159	44.6
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan Province)	47 897	99 475	48.1
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	18 306	50 960	35.9
Southern and Central Asia	62 635	131 371	47.7
India	29 851	68 662	43.5
Pakistan	4 044	7 228	55.9
Sri Lanka	20 539	42 290	48.6
Northern America	27 815	57 117	48.7
Canada	10 050	20 044	50.1
United States of America	17 608	36 726	47.9
South and Central America and the Caribbean	32 684	67 792	48.2
Africa	45 647	97 224	47.0
South Africa	24 343	50 597	48.1
Total overseas-born	1 323 123	3 393 059	39.0
Australian-born	5 348 954	12 276 953	43.6

(a) For ages five and over.

(b) The total population has been calculated by adding together those who moved and those who did not move. This total does not include not stated responses or those overseas in 1996.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

### Mobility by Indigenous origin

A further breakdown of the interstate movement by Indigenous people is also available from the Census. Of all the interstate moves made by Indigenous people, 51.4% were made between the states and territory of New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory. These three states and one territory accounted for 83.4% of the total Indigenous population in Australia on Census night.

The interstate movements by Indigenous people between 1996 and 2001 was in many ways similar to that of the total population. Table 3.17 shows that, as for the total population who moved between states and territories between 1996 and 2001, the single most prevalent move for Indigenous people was from New South Wales to Queensland (17.2%), followed by moves from Queensland to New South Wales (10.8%). Net interstate migration of Indigenous people, compared to the net interstate migration for the total population, also showed net gains for Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia and losses for the other states and territories, with the exception of South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory, which also showed a net gain of Indigenous people.

### 3.17 INTERSTATE MOVES MADE BY INDIGENOUS PERSONS—1996–2001 CENSUS

State/territory of departure	STATE/TERRITORY OF ARRIVAL.....								Total(a)
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	
New South Wales	..	885	3 037	297	304	114	200	483	5 349
Victoria	541	..	521	202	126	103	81	30	1 604
Queensland	1 909	493	..	214	388	146	647	178	3 975
South Australia	209	239	227	..	274	35	265	27	1 276
Western Australia	225	169	342	271	..	85	506	34	1 632
Tasmania	143	220	266	62	117	..	44	18	870
Northern Territory	200	140	859	447	429	7	..	54	2 136
Australian Capital Territory	404	38	183	25	37	8	49	..	747
Total(a)	3 648	2 188	5 435	1 518	1 675	498	1 792	824	17 610
<b>Net gain/loss</b>	<b>-1 701</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>1 460</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-372</b>	<b>-344</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>..</b>

(a) Includes Other Territories.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

It is generally assumed that Indigenous persons have a greater propensity to move than non-Indigenous persons (Taylor & Bell, 1996, p. 369). At first glance, the mobility rates for moves supports this assumption; that, in the original series, 50.8% of the Indigenous population changed their place of usual residence between 1996 and 2001 compared to 42.3% for non-Indigenous persons (table 3.18). 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) and to other SDs but in the same state, than non-Indigenous people.

While this analysis has some use, it does not take into account the higher rate of movement which may be attributed to there being a higher proportion of Indigenous people in the mobile youthful age groups than non-Indigenous people (table 3.18).

Mobility by Indigenous origin *continued*

Standardising by age shows much less variation in the total movement between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (45.7% of Indigenous moved compared to 42.8% for non-Indigenous). 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 variation between these two groups of people. Nevertheless, Indigenous people do tend to move more than their non-Indigenous counterparts.

**3.18 INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS MOBILITY RATES(a)—1996–2001 CENSUS**

Type of move	Indigenous %	Non-Indigenous %
..... ORIGINAL SERIES(b) .....		
Moved		
Same SLA	19.1	13.6
Other SLA and same SD	13.9	16.7
Other SD same state	10.2	6.2
Moved interstate	5.2	4.8
Total moved(c)	50.8	42.3
Did not move	49.2	57.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
..... STANDARDISED RATES(d) .....		
Moved		
Same SLA	17.4	13.8
Other SLA and same SD	12.6	17.0
Other SD same state	9.0	6.3
Moved interstate	4.6	4.9
Total moved(c)	45.7	42.8
Did not move	54.3	57.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) For ages five and over.

(b) Moves expressed as a percentage of the population. This does not include not stated responses, not applicable responses or those overseas in 1996.

(c) Includes undefined moves.

(d) Moves expressed as a percentage of the population standardised by age. This does not include not stated responses, not applicable responses or those overseas in 1996.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

The reasons for Indigenous population mobility may be diverse. There may be linkages between mobility and their culture, income distribution, labour force participation, and other factors. However, none of these are explored here.



## CHAPTER 4

# POPULATION ESTIMATES BY STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA, STATES AND TERRITORIES ....

The tables contained in Chapter 4 detail the estimated resident population for each state and territory, SD, SSD and SLA for the period 1996 to 2001. The annual average growth rate between 1996 and 2001 has also been calculated and included in the tables.

The table below provides a summary of the estimated resident population and average annual growth rates for Australia and each state and territory.

In the tables to follow all data presented are final estimates, based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2001. The 1996 population estimates are based on the 1996 Census while the 1997–2001 population estimates have been based on the 2001 Census.

### 4.1 STATE AND TERRITORY POPULATION SUMMARY—1996–2001

	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	RATE(a).....
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
New South Wales	6 204 728	6 276 961	6 339 071	6 411 370	6 486 213	6 575 217	1.2
Victoria	4 560 155	4 597 201	4 637 820	4 686 402	4 741 339	4 804 726	1.1
Queensland	3 338 690	3 394 671	3 447 725	3 501 421	3 561 537	3 628 946	1.7
South Australia	1 474 253	1 481 357	1 489 552	1 497 819	1 505 038	1 511 728	0.5
Western Australia	1 765 256	1 794 992	1 822 668	1 849 733	1 874 459	1 901 159	1.5
Tasmania	474 443	473 605	471 967	471 430	471 409	471 795	-0.1
Northern Territory	181 843	186 912	189 880	192 735	195 561	197 768	1.7
Australian Capital Territory	308 251	309 042	309 888	312 326	315 215	319 317	0.7
Other Territories	3 095	2 823	2 700	2 619	2 609	2 584	-3.5
<b>Australia</b>	<b>18 310 714</b>	<b>18 517 564</b>	<b>18 711 271</b>	<b>18 925 855</b>	<b>19 153 380</b>	<b>19 413 240</b>	<b>1.2</b>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

## 4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—NSW

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>SYDNEY</b>							
<b>Inner Sydney</b>							
Botany Bay (C)	35 938	36 403	36 727	36 879	37 017	37 193	0.7
Leichhardt (A)	60 749	61 341	61 646	62 155	63 016	63 933	1.0
Marrickville (A)	79 876	79 469	77 970	77 882	77 163	76 743	-0.8
South Sydney (C)	79 460	81 788	83 184	84 874	86 150	87 491	1.9
Sydney (C) - Inner	3 732	3 761	4 238	4 799	4 595	5 984	9.9
Sydney (C) - Remainder	10 114	12 740	16 728	19 302	21 960	22 744	17.6
<i>Total Inner Sydney</i>	<i>269 869</i>	<i>275 502</i>	<i>280 493</i>	<i>285 891</i>	<i>289 901</i>	<i>294 088</i>	<i>1.7</i>
<b>Eastern Suburbs</b>							
Randwick (C)	123 466	124 127	124 135	124 703	124 672	125 223	0.3
Waverley (A)	65 137	64 904	63 583	63 264	62 815	62 564	-0.8
Woollahra (A)	53 443	53 206	52 904	53 468	53 548	53 679	0.1
<i>Total Eastern Suburbs</i>	<i>242 046</i>	<i>242 237</i>	<i>240 622</i>	<i>241 435</i>	<i>241 035</i>	<i>241 466</i>	<i>—</i>
<b>St George-Sutherland</b>							
Hurstville (C)	68 538	69 768	70 847	71 915	72 954	74 088	1.6
Kogarah (A)	49 938	50 240	50 175	50 727	51 287	52 463	1.0
Rockdale (C)	88 944	89 828	90 176	90 834	91 650	92 676	0.8
Sutherland Shire (A) - East	94 926	95 808	96 818	97 728	98 766	100 010	1.0
Sutherland Shire (A) - West	108 827	110 313	111 707	112 528	113 300	113 818	0.9
<i>Total St George-Sutherland</i>	<i>411 173</i>	<i>415 957</i>	<i>419 723</i>	<i>423 732</i>	<i>427 957</i>	<i>433 055</i>	<i>1.0</i>
<b>Canterbury-Bankstown</b>							
Bankstown (C)	164 382	165 682	166 543	168 605	170 163	171 994	0.9
Canterbury (C)	138 715	139 032	137 845	137 503	136 646	137 492	-0.2
<i>Total Canterbury-Bankstown</i>	<i>303 097</i>	<i>304 714</i>	<i>304 388</i>	<i>306 108</i>	<i>306 809</i>	<i>309 486</i>	<i>0.4</i>
<b>Fairfield-Liverpool</b>							
Fairfield (C)	189 108	189 308	188 153	187 881	188 337	189 034	—
Liverpool (C)	124 292	131 205	138 312	144 973	152 146	159 046	5.1
<i>Total Fairfield-Liverpool</i>	<i>313 400</i>	<i>320 513</i>	<i>326 465</i>	<i>332 854</i>	<i>340 483</i>	<i>348 080</i>	<i>2.1</i>
<b>Outer South Western Sydney</b>							
Camden (A)	33 076	35 333	37 901	40 324	42 906	45 454	6.6
Campbelltown (C)	148 218	148 624	149 006	149 339	149 525	150 154	0.3
Wollondilly (A)	34 583	35 264	36 086	36 806	37 589	38 424	2.1
<i>Total Outer South Western Sydney</i>	<i>215 877</i>	<i>219 221</i>	<i>222 993</i>	<i>226 469</i>	<i>230 020</i>	<i>234 032</i>	<i>1.6</i>
<b>Inner Western Sydney</b>							
Ashfield (A)	41 758	41 483	41 094	40 729	40 622	40 521	-0.6
Burwood (A)	29 699	29 806	29 801	30 044	30 335	30 580	0.6
Concord (A)	24 506	24 860	25 307	25 997	26 766	27 626	2.4
Drummoyne (A)	31 968	32 353	32 872	33 526	34 193	34 696	1.7
Strathfield (A)	27 170	27 635	28 222	28 682	28 923	29 433	1.6
<i>Total Inner Western Sydney</i>	<i>155 101</i>	<i>156 137</i>	<i>157 296</i>	<i>158 978</i>	<i>160 839</i>	<i>162 856</i>	<i>1.0</i>
<b>Central Western Sydney</b>							
Auburn (A)	53 266	54 163	56 848	57 581	57 724	58 678	2.0
Holroyd (C)	83 686	84 354	85 692	86 092	87 658	89 236	1.3
Parramatta (C)	143 021	143 839	143 759	144 813	145 662	147 882	0.7
<i>Total Central Western Sydney</i>	<i>279 973</i>	<i>282 356</i>	<i>286 299</i>	<i>288 486</i>	<i>291 044</i>	<i>295 796</i>	<i>1.1</i>
<b>Outer Western Sydney</b>							
Blue Mountains (C)	74 880	75 377	75 690	76 171	76 467	77 021	0.6
Hawkesbury (C)	59 081	59 961	60 673	61 502	62 248	62 814	1.2
Penrith (C)	167 868	169 809	171 496	173 327	175 448	177 413	1.1
<i>Total Outer Western Sydney</i>	<i>301 829</i>	<i>305 147</i>	<i>307 859</i>	<i>311 000</i>	<i>314 163</i>	<i>317 248</i>	<i>1.0</i>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—NSW *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Blacktown</b>							
Blacktown (C) - North	63 555	66 225	69 011	72 184	73 895	76 850	3.9
Blacktown (C) - South-East	87 521	88 422	89 259	90 899	92 489	93 464	1.3
Blacktown (C) - South-West	88 742	90 010	91 026	92 093	93 309	94 485	1.3
<i>Total Blacktown</i>	<i>239 818</i>	<i>244 657</i>	<i>249 296</i>	<i>255 176</i>	<i>259 693</i>	<i>264 799</i>	<i>2.0</i>
<b>Lower Northern Sydney</b>							
Hunter's Hill (A)	12 622	12 592	12 757	13 164	13 311	13 382	1.2
Lane Cove (A)	31 327	31 404	31 542	31 614	31 760	32 086	0.5
Mosman (A)	27 452	27 412	27 543	27 678	27 621	27 851	0.3
North Sydney (A)	56 319	56 791	57 605	57 948	58 262	58 713	0.8
Ryde (C)	96 429	97 370	97 615	97 626	98 177	99 151	0.6
Willoughby (C)	56 463	56 688	56 917	59 112	60 031	61 795	1.8
<i>Total Lower Northern Sydney</i>	<i>280 612</i>	<i>282 257</i>	<i>283 979</i>	<i>287 142</i>	<i>289 162</i>	<i>292 978</i>	<i>0.9</i>
<b>Central Northern Sydney</b>							
Baulkham Hills (A)	125 598	127 458	130 574	134 443	140 449	146 045	3.1
Hornsby (A)	143 486	146 122	148 225	149 735	151 317	153 200	1.3
Ku-ring-gai (A)	105 392	105 835	105 610	106 099	106 626	107 655	0.4
<i>Total Central Northern Sydney</i>	<i>374 476</i>	<i>379 415</i>	<i>384 409</i>	<i>390 277</i>	<i>398 392</i>	<i>406 900</i>	<i>1.7</i>
<b>Northern Beaches</b>							
Manly (A)	37 703	37 755	37 821	38 016	38 018	38 665	0.5
Pittwater (A)	54 648	55 265	55 724	55 671	55 892	56 390	0.6
Warringah (A)	131 109	131 864	132 317	133 470	134 771	136 175	0.8
<i>Total Northern Beaches</i>	<i>223 460</i>	<i>224 884</i>	<i>225 862</i>	<i>227 157</i>	<i>228 681</i>	<i>231 230</i>	<i>0.7</i>
<b>Gosford-Wyong</b>							
Gosford (C)	150 220	152 619	154 145	156 512	158 674	160 760	1.4
Wyong (A)	120 185	123 042	125 820	128 737	132 240	135 498	2.4
<i>Total Gosford-Wyong</i>	<i>270 405</i>	<i>275 661</i>	<i>279 965</i>	<i>285 249</i>	<i>290 914</i>	<i>296 258</i>	<i>1.8</i>
<b>TOTAL SYDNEY SD</b>	<b>3 881 136</b>	<b>3 928 658</b>	<b>3 969 649</b>	<b>4 019 954</b>	<b>4 069 093</b>	<b>4 128 272</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>HUNTER</b>							
<b>Newcastle</b>							
Cessnock (C)	45 695	46 060	46 341	46 775	46 784	47 188	0.6
Lake Macquarie (C)	176 750	179 122	181 049	183 149	185 385	187 803	1.2
Maitland (C)	51 397	52 340	53 181	54 051	55 379	56 492	1.9
Newcastle (C) - Inner	3 983	3 969	3 997	4 020	4 176	4 460	2.3
Newcastle (C) - Remainder	133 282	134 155	134 825	135 346	136 534	137 641	0.6
Port Stephens (A)	52 281	53 686	55 119	56 389	57 790	58 965	2.4
<i>Total Newcastle</i>	<i>463 388</i>	<i>469 332</i>	<i>474 512</i>	<i>479 730</i>	<i>486 048</i>	<i>492 549</i>	<i>1.2</i>
<b>Hunter SD Bal</b>							
Dungog (A)	7 873	7 973	8 065	8 107	8 302	8 405	1.3
Gloucester (A)	4 962	4 987	4 987	4 970	4 941	4 927	-0.1
Great Lakes (A)	28 722	29 620	30 253	30 700	31 483	32 201	2.3
Merriwa (A)	2 352	2 381	2 397	2 350	2 354	2 371	0.2
Murrurundi (A)	2 256	2 253	2 218	2 177	2 183	2 161	-0.9
Muswellbrook (A)	15 659	15 621	15 433	15 250	15 125	15 221	-0.6
Scone (A)	9 734	9 933	10 020	9 941	9 953	9 916	0.4
Singleton (A)	20 208	20 570	20 699	20 916	20 883	21 230	1.0
<i>Total Hunter SD Bal</i>	<i>91 766</i>	<i>93 338</i>	<i>94 072</i>	<i>94 411</i>	<i>95 224</i>	<i>96 432</i>	<i>1.0</i>
<b>TOTAL HUNTER</b>	<b>555 154</b>	<b>562 670</b>	<b>568 584</b>	<b>574 141</b>	<b>581 272</b>	<b>588 981</b>	<b>1.2</b>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—NSW *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>ILLAWARRA</b>							
<b>Wollongong</b>							
Kiama (A)	18 374	18 649	18 873	19 205	19 706	19 959	1.7
Shellharbour (C)	53 873	55 145	56 165	57 310	58 649	59 862	2.1
Wollongong (C)	183 497	184 596	185 500	186 575	187 816	189 776	0.7
<i>Total Wollongong</i>	<i>255 744</i>	<i>258 390</i>	<i>260 538</i>	<i>263 090</i>	<i>266 171</i>	<i>269 597</i>	<i>1.1</i>
<b>Nowra-Bomaderry</b>							
Shoalhaven (C) - Pt A	28 707	29 239	29 350	29 627	29 862	30 168	1.0
<i>Total Nowra-Bomaderry</i>	<i>28 707</i>	<i>29 239</i>	<i>29 350</i>	<i>29 627</i>	<i>29 862</i>	<i>30 168</i>	<i>1.0</i>
<b>Illawarra SD Bal</b>							
Shoalhaven (C) - Pt B	50 361	51 623	52 857	54 240	55 899	57 482	2.7
Wingecarribee (A)	38 048	38 835	39 583	40 631	41 900	42 740	2.4
<i>Total Illawarra SD Bal</i>	<i>88 409</i>	<i>90 458</i>	<i>92 440</i>	<i>94 871</i>	<i>97 799</i>	<i>100 222</i>	<i>2.5</i>
<b>TOTAL ILLAWARRA SD</b>	<b>372 860</b>	<b>378 087</b>	<b>382 328</b>	<b>387 588</b>	<b>393 832</b>	<b>399 987</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>RICHMOND-TWEED</b>							
<b>Tweed Heads</b>							
Tweed (A) - Pt A	39 148	40 949	42 394	43 649	45 659	46 948	3.7
<i>Total Tweed Heads</i>	<i>39 148</i>	<i>40 949</i>	<i>42 394</i>	<i>43 649</i>	<i>45 659</i>	<i>46 948</i>	<i>3.7</i>
<b>Lismore</b>							
Lismore (C) - Pt A	31 400	31 215	31 010	30 982	30 907	30 871	-0.3
<i>Total Lismore</i>	<i>31 400</i>	<i>31 215</i>	<i>31 010</i>	<i>30 982</i>	<i>30 907</i>	<i>30 871</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
<b>Richmond-Tweed SD Bal</b>							
Ballina (A)	34 650	35 185	35 978	36 931	37 497	38 159	1.9
Byron (A)	26 620	27 301	27 963	28 506	29 127	29 689	2.2
Kyogle (A)	9 919	9 953	9 895	9 894	9 828	9 817	-0.2
Lismore (C) - Pt B	12 151	12 271	12 291	12 227	12 179	12 193	0.1
Richmond Valley (A) Casino	10 943	10 891	10 819	10 779	10 672	10 628	-0.6
Richmond Valley (A) Bal	9 807	10 049	10 160	10 258	10 311	10 400	1.2
Tweed (A) - Pt B	25 904	26 396	26 895	27 115	27 366	27 629	1.3
<i>Total Richmond-Tweed SD Bal</i>	<i>129 994</i>	<i>132 046</i>	<i>134 001</i>	<i>135 710</i>	<i>136 980</i>	<i>138 515</i>	<i>1.3</i>
<b>TOTAL RICHMOND-TWEED SD</b>	<b>200 542</b>	<b>204 210</b>	<b>207 405</b>	<b>210 341</b>	<b>213 546</b>	<b>216 334</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>MID-NORTH COAST</b>							
<b>Coffs Harbour</b>							
Coffs Harbour (C) - Pt A	42 141	43 073	43 891	44 359	45 401	46 099	1.8
<i>Total Coffs Harbour</i>	<i>42 141</i>	<i>43 073</i>	<i>43 891</i>	<i>44 359</i>	<i>45 401</i>	<i>46 099</i>	<i>1.8</i>
<b>Port Macquarie</b>							
Hastings (A) - Pt A	32 674	33 657	34 864	35 975	37 224	38 130	3.1
<i>Total Port Macquarie</i>	<i>32 674</i>	<i>33 657</i>	<i>34 864</i>	<i>35 975</i>	<i>37 224</i>	<i>38 130</i>	<i>3.1</i>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—NSW *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Clarence (excl. Coffs Harbour)</b>							
Bellingen (A)	12 485	12 564	12 603	12 741	12 696	12 731	0.4
Coffs Harbour (C) - Pt B	15 142	15 330	15 501	15 596	15 615	15 650	0.7
Copmanhurst (A)	4 034	4 185	4 303	4 399	4 459	4 573	2.5
Grafton (C)	17 507	17 525	17 243	17 321	17 389	17 432	-0.1
Maclean (A)	15 305	15 761	16 262	16 353	16 484	17 045	2.2
Nambucca (A)	17 639	17 880	18 099	18 092	18 034	18 171	0.6
Pristine Waters (A) - Nymboida	4 425	4 482	4 525	4 454	4 434	4 438	0.1
Pristine Waters (A) - Ulmarra	6 189	6 297	6 349	6 449	6 507	6 597	1.3
<i>Total Clarence (excl. Coffs Harbour)</i>	<i>92 726</i>	<i>94 024</i>	<i>94 885</i>	<i>95 405</i>	<i>95 618</i>	<i>96 637</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<b>Hastings (excl. Port Macquarie)</b>							
Greater Taree (C)	43 546	43 573	43 784	44 190	44 344	44 738	0.5
Hastings (A) - Pt B	24 554	24 835	25 512	25 939	26 742	27 248	2.1
Kempsey (A)	26 468	26 537	26 568	27 025	27 090	27 374	0.7
Lord Howe Island	332	338	325	361	365	366	2.0
<i>Total Hastings (excl. Port Macquarie)</i>	<i>94 900</i>	<i>95 283</i>	<i>96 189</i>	<i>97 515</i>	<i>98 541</i>	<i>99 726</i>	<i>1.0</i>
<b>TOTAL MID-NORTH COAST SD</b>	<b>262 441</b>	<b>266 037</b>	<b>269 829</b>	<b>273 254</b>	<b>276 784</b>	<b>280 592</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>NORTHERN</b>							
<b>Tamworth</b>							
Parry (A) - Pt A	5 181	5 264	5 401	5 447	5 612	5 722	2.0
Tamworth (C)	35 580	35 442	35 714	36 427	36 582	36 788	0.7
<i>Total Tamworth</i>	<i>40 761</i>	<i>40 706</i>	<i>41 115</i>	<i>41 874</i>	<i>42 194</i>	<i>42 510</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<b>Northern Slopes (excl. Tamworth)</b>							
Barraba (A)	2 378	2 361	2 328	2 319	2 266	2 262	-1.0
Bingara (A)	2 130	2 136	2 084	2 077	2 097	2 082	-0.5
Gunnedah (A)	13 085	13 066	12 853	12 701	12 611	12 569	-0.8
Inverell (A) - Pt A	4 622	4 614	4 593	4 549	4 588	4 625	—
Manilla (A)	3 325	3 316	3 361	3 321	3 334	3 316	-0.1
Nundle (A)	1 392	1 383	1 359	1 356	1 347	1 330	-0.9
Parry (A) - Pt B	6 995	7 050	7 006	7 018	7 031	7 089	0.3
Quirindi (A)	5 068	5 012	4 937	4 948	4 951	5 015	-0.2
Yallaroi (A)	3 343	3 324	3 297	3 259	3 242	3 256	-0.5
<i>Total Northern Slopes (excl. Tamworth)</i>	<i>42 338</i>	<i>42 262</i>	<i>41 818</i>	<i>41 548</i>	<i>41 467</i>	<i>41 544</i>	<i>-0.4</i>
<b>Northern Tablelands</b>							
Armidale Dumaresq (A) - City	21 370	21 394	21 248	21 058	21 015	20 876	-0.5
Armidale Dumaresq (A) Bal	3 828	3 861	3 868	3 881	3 929	3 931	0.5
Glen Innes (A)	6 188	6 194	6 135	6 081	6 048	6 043	-0.5
Guyra (A)	4 474	4 408	4 389	4 426	4 430	4 475	0.0
Inverell (A) - Pt B	10 823	10 910	10 921	10 942	11 008	11 129	0.6
Severn (A)	3 040	3 023	2 977	2 920	2 888	2 872	-1.1
Tenterfield (A)	6 654	6 684	6 769	6 802	6 766	6 871	0.6
Uralla (A)	6 048	6 043	5 986	6 015	6 019	6 099	0.2
Walcha (A)	3 363	3 374	3 309	3 287	3 285	3 307	-0.3
<i>Total Northern Tablelands</i>	<i>65 788</i>	<i>65 891</i>	<i>65 602</i>	<i>65 412</i>	<i>65 388</i>	<i>65 603</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
<b>North Central Plain</b>							
Moree Plains (A)	15 364	15 508	15 762	15 726	15 905	16 233	1.1
Narrabri (A)	14 328	14 276	14 371	14 392	14 443	14 537	0.3
<i>Total North Central Plain</i>	<i>29 692</i>	<i>29 784</i>	<i>30 133</i>	<i>30 118</i>	<i>30 348</i>	<i>30 770</i>	<i>0.7</i>
<b>TOTAL NORTHERN SD</b>	<b>178 579</b>	<b>178 643</b>	<b>178 668</b>	<b>178 952</b>	<b>179 397</b>	<b>180 427</b>	<b>0.2</b>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—NSW *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>NORTH WESTERN</b>							
<b>Dubbo</b>							
Dubbo (C) - Pt A	32 959	33 242	33 621	34 140	34 762	35 191	1.3
Total Dubbo	32 959	33 242	33 621	34 140	34 762	35 191	1.3
<b>Central Macquarie (excl. Dubbo)</b>							
Coolah (A)	3 920	3 890	3 888	3 932	3 916	3 943	0.1
Coonabarabran (A)	6 912	6 945	6 906	6 928	6 872	6 906	0.0
Dubbo (C) - Pt B	3 574	3 597	3 609	3 606	3 573	3 563	-0.1
Gilgandra (A)	4 897	4 909	4 850	4 878	4 833	4 799	-0.4
Mudgee (A)	17 398	17 614	17 830	18 084	18 269	18 353	1.1
Narromine (A)	6 786	6 830	6 891	6 934	6 983	7 117	1.0
Wellington (A)	8 905	8 941	8 929	8 856	8 776	8 801	-0.2
Total Central Macquarie (excl. Dubbo)	52 392	52 726	52 903	53 218	53 222	53 482	0.4
<b>Macquarie-Barwon</b>							
Bogan (A)	3 294	3 310	3 275	3 246	3 227	3 181	-0.7
Coonamble (A)	5 009	4 991	4 933	4 927	4 901	4 836	-0.7
Walgett (A)	8 289	8 337	8 422	8 449	8 446	8 328	0.1
Warren (A)	3 425	3 415	3 385	3 356	3 342	3 320	-0.6
Total Macquarie-Barwon	20 017	20 053	20 015	19 978	19 916	19 665	-0.4
<b>Upper Darling</b>							
Bourke (A)	3 974	3 934	3 931	3 930	3 887	3 951	-0.1
Brewarrina (A)	2 234	2 222	2 154	2 172	2 154	2 165	-0.6
Cobar (A)	5 624	5 683	5 545	5 404	5 256	5 182	-1.6
Total Upper Darling	11 832	11 839	11 630	11 506	11 297	11 298	-0.9
TOTAL NORTH WESTERN SD	117 200	117 860	118 169	118 842	119 197	119 636	0.4
<b>CENTRAL WEST</b>							
<b>Bathurst-Orange</b>							
Bathurst (C)	29 146	29 316	29 584	29 875	30 206	30 615	1.0
Blayney (A) - Pt A	4 597	4 663	4 716	4 736	4 720	4 786	0.8
Cabonne (A) - Pt A	1 995	2 006	2 033	2 053	2 097	2 183	1.8
Evans (A) - Pt A	1 072	1 118	1 139	1 160	1 176	1 205	2.4
Orange (C)	34 828	35 126	35 710	36 151	36 509	36 999	1.2
Total Bathurst-Orange	71 638	72 229	73 182	73 975	74 708	75 788	1.1
<b>Central Tablelands (excl. Bathurst-Orange)</b>							
Blayney (A) - Pt B	1 756	1 772	1 750	1 747	1 743	1 744	-0.1
Cabonne (A) - Pt B	815	826	844	846	871	891	1.8
Evans (A) - Pt B	4 116	4 135	4 194	4 197	4 207	4 199	0.4
Greater Lithgow (C)	19 994	19 955	19 830	20 059	20 091	20 314	0.3
Oberon (A)	4 536	4 650	4 759	4 783	4 830	5 000	2.0
Rylstone (A)	3 860	3 884	3 861	3 862	3 875	3 895	0.2
Total Central Tablelands (excl. Bathurst-Orange)	35 077	35 222	35 238	35 494	35 617	36 043	0.5

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—NSW *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Lachlan</b>							
Bland (A)	6 702	6 677	6 627	6 593	6 612	6 655	-0.1
Cabonne (A) - Pt C	9 501	9 488	9 504	9 514	9 454	9 473	-0.1
Cowra (A)	12 430	12 615	12 711	12 832	12 983	13 094	1.0
Forbes (A)	10 370	10 344	10 320	10 181	10 159	10 143	-0.4
Lachlan (A)	7 588	7 576	7 561	7 569	7 528	7 560	-0.1
Parkes (A)	15 292	15 279	15 122	15 126	15 030	15 047	-0.3
Weddin (A)	3 903	3 879	3 881	3 853	3 820	3 857	-0.2
<i>Total Lachlan</i>	65 786	65 858	65 726	65 668	65 586	65 829	—
<b>TOTAL CENTRAL WEST SD</b>	<b>172 501</b>	<b>173 309</b>	<b>174 146</b>	<b>175 137</b>	<b>175 911</b>	<b>177 660</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>SOUTH EASTERN</b>							
<b>Queanbeyan</b>							
Queanbeyan (C)	28 155	28 779	29 195	29 913	31 026	32 451	2.9
Yarrowlumla (A) - Pt A	8 989	9 217	9 481	9 669	9 888	10 351	2.9
<i>Total Queanbeyan</i>	37 144	37 996	38 676	39 582	40 914	42 802	2.9
<b>Southern Tablelands (excl. Queanbeyan)</b>							
Boorowa (A)	2 484	2 529	2 489	2 497	2 450	2 455	-0.2
Crookwell (A)	4 431	4 435	4 471	4 325	4 259	4 331	-0.5
Goulburn (C)	21 490	21 460	21 347	21 253	21 269	21 312	-0.2
Gunning (A)	2 299	2 315	2 338	2 308	2 281	2 298	—
Harden (A)	3 902	3 921	3 883	3 856	3 869	3 860	-0.2
Mulwaree (A)	5 806	5 956	6 218	6 465	6 753	6 917	3.6
Tallaganda (A)	2 601	2 613	2 622	2 661	2 712	2 736	1.0
Yarrowlumla (A) - Pt B	264	267	271	272	271	276	0.9
Yass (A)	9 370	9 519	9 622	9 747	9 978	10 287	1.9
Young (A)	11 384	11 491	11 536	11 706	11 842	11 850	0.8
<i>Total Southern Tablelands (excl. Queanbeyan)</i>	64 031	64 506	64 797	65 090	65 684	66 322	0.7
<b>Lower South Coast</b>							
Bega Valley (A)	28 268	28 783	29 134	29 758	30 131	30 703	1.7
Eurobodalla (A)	30 433	31 047	31 717	32 346	33 191	33 946	2.2
<i>Total Lower South Coast</i>	58 701	59 830	60 851	62 104	63 322	64 649	1.9
<b>Snowy</b>							
Bombala (A)	3 070	2 976	2 909	2 796	2 702	2 631	-3.0
Cooma-Monaro (A)	9 721	9 689	9 592	9 508	9 413	9 451	-0.6
Snowy River (A)	6 272	6 410	6 596	6 801	6 955	7 207	2.8
<i>Total Snowy</i>	19 063	19 075	19 097	19 105	19 070	19 289	0.2
<b>TOTAL SOUTH EASTERN SD</b>	<b>178 939</b>	<b>181 407</b>	<b>183 421</b>	<b>185 881</b>	<b>188 990</b>	<b>193 062</b>	<b>1.5</b>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—NSW *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>MURRUMBIDGEE</b>							
<b>Wagga Wagga</b>							
Wagga Wagga (C) - Pt A	51 366	51 685	52 074	52 158	52 043	52 120	0.3
Total Wagga Wagga	51 366	51 685	52 074	52 158	52 043	52 120	0.3
<b>Central Murrumbidgee (excl. Wagga Wagga)</b>							
Coolamon (A)	4 044	4 009	4 040	4 035	4 066	4 122	0.4
Cootamundra (A)	7 782	7 765	7 667	7 638	7 657	7 695	-0.2
Gundagai (A)	3 798	3 802	3 817	3 770	3 793	3 792	0.0
Junee (A)	5 970	5 931	5 872	5 907	5 931	5 905	-0.2
Lockhart (A)	3 618	3 626	3 564	3 582	3 579	3 578	-0.2
Narrandera (A)	7 165	7 085	6 958	6 883	6 824	6 739	-1.2
Temora (A)	6 131	6 165	6 100	6 162	6 260	6 337	0.7
Tumut (A)	11 398	11 377	11 332	11 269	11 319	11 470	0.1
Wagga Wagga (C) - Pt B	4 714	4 716	4 729	4 675	4 631	4 602	-0.5
Total Central Murrumbidgee (excl. Wagga Wagga)	54 620	54 476	54 079	53 921	54 060	54 240	-0.1
<b>Lower Murrumbidgee</b>							
Carrathool (A)	3 200	3 225	3 212	3 210	3 276	3 316	0.7
Griffith (C)	22 161	22 514	22 858	23 400	24 036	24 604	2.1
Hay (A)	3 828	3 790	3 719	3 682	3 609	3 599	-1.2
Leeton (A)	11 428	11 370	11 421	11 436	11 680	11 925	0.9
Murrumbidgee (A)	2 547	2 559	2 586	2 607	2 643	2 662	0.9
Total Lower Murrumbidgee	43 164	43 458	43 796	44 335	45 244	46 106	1.3
TOTAL MURRUMBIDGEE SD	149 150	149 619	149 949	150 414	151 347	152 466	0.4
<b>MURRAY</b>							
<b>Albury</b>							
Albury (C)	42 322	42 610	43 001	43 069	43 384	44 006	0.8
Hume (A)	7 037	7 130	7 263	7 443	7 627	7 798	2.1
Total Albury	49 359	49 740	50 264	50 512	51 011	51 804	1.0
<b>Upper Murray (excl. Albury)</b>							
Corowa (A)	8 384	8 472	8 493	8 518	8 608	8 574	0.4
Culcairn (A)	4 281	4 224	4 157	4 143	4 056	4 069	-1.0
Holbrook (A)	2 634	2 577	2 605	2 547	2 546	2 504	-1.0
Tumbarumba (A)	3 793	3 811	3 838	3 784	3 731	3 727	-0.4
Urana (A)	1 598	1 562	1 526	1 510	1 459	1 431	-2.2
Total Upper Murray (excl. Albury)	20 690	20 646	20 619	20 502	20 400	20 305	-0.4
<b>Central Murray</b>							
Berrigan (A)	8 278	8 314	8 251	8 157	8 129	8 138	-0.3
Conargo (A)	1 535	1 516	1 479	1 444	1 415	1 409	-1.7
Deniliquin (A)	8 264	8 260	8 245	8 238	8 170	8 333	0.2
Jerilderie (A)	1 943	1 957	1 923	1 921	1 922	1 922	-0.2
Murray (A)	5 341	5 465	5 709	5 887	6 008	6 156	2.9
Wakool (A)	4 935	4 919	4 873	4 891	4 883	4 929	—
Windouran (A)	406	409	409	410	410	414	0.4
Total Central Murray	30 702	30 840	30 889	30 948	30 937	31 301	0.4

(a) Average annual growth rate.



4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—NSW *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Murray-Darling</b>							
Balranald (A)	2 934	2 909	2 937	2 890	2 821	2 773	-1.1
Wentworth (A)	7 197	7 217	7 198	7 172	7 173	7 214	—
<i>Total Murray-Darling</i>	10 131	10 126	10 135	10 062	9 994	9 987	-0.3
<b>TOTAL MURRAY SD</b>	<b>110 882</b>	<b>111 352</b>	<b>111 907</b>	<b>112 024</b>	<b>112 342</b>	<b>113 397</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>FAR WEST</b>							
<b>Far West</b>							
Broken Hill (C)	21 986	21 818	21 674	21 476	21 187	21 098	-0.8
Central Darling (A)	2 473	2 416	2 477	2 466	2 459	2 451	-0.2
Unincorp. Far West	885	875	865	900	856	854	-0.7
<i>Total Far West</i>	25 344	25 109	25 016	24 842	24 502	24 403	-0.8
<b>TOTAL FAR WEST SD</b>	<b>25 344</b>	<b>25 109</b>	<b>25 016</b>	<b>24 842</b>	<b>24 502</b>	<b>24 403</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
<b>TOTAL NEW SOUTH WALES</b>	<b>6 204 728</b>	<b>6 276 961</b>	<b>6 339 071</b>	<b>6 411 370</b>	<b>6 486 213</b>	<b>6 575 217</b>	<b>1.2</b>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

## 4.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Vic.

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>MELBOURNE</b>							
<b>Inner Melbourne</b>							
Melbourne (C) - Inner	1 774	2 131	3 645	4 202	5 661	6 498	29.6
Melbourne (C) - S'bank-D'lands	2 213	2 429	2 526	3 005	3 826	4 512	15.3
Melbourne (C) - Remainder	35 729	36 897	36 928	37 667	38 789	39 663	2.1
Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda	48 847	48 900	48 699	48 426	48 114	48 545	-0.1
Port Phillip (C) - West	27 242	27 304	28 139	28 989	30 092	32 007	3.3
Stonnington (C) - Prahran	44 125	44 539	44 415	44 509	44 875	45 102	0.4
Yarra (C) - North	43 499	43 748	43 764	43 820	44 103	44 424	0.4
Yarra (C) - Richmond	23 637	23 968	23 976	24 195	24 307	24 523	0.7
<i>Total Inner Melbourne</i>	<i>227 066</i>	<i>229 916</i>	<i>232 092</i>	<i>234 813</i>	<i>239 767</i>	<i>245 274</i>	<i>1.6</i>
<b>Western Melbourne</b>							
Brimbank (C) - Keilor	76 607	78 160	82 953	86 207	87 465	89 282	3.1
Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	78 977	78 715	78 184	78 070	77 979	78 965	—
Hobsons Bay (C) - Altona	50 368	51 101	52 110	53 277	53 929	54 410	1.6
Hobsons Bay (C) - Williamstown	27 396	27 743	28 070	28 478	28 713	28 957	1.1
Maribymong (C)	61 329	61 284	60 915	60 770	61 126	61 226	—
Moonee Valley (C) - Essendon	67 337	67 554	67 459	67 377	67 391	67 802	0.1
Moonee Valley (C) - West	42 667	42 639	43 108	42 962	42 788	42 709	—
<i>Total Western Melbourne</i>	<i>404 681</i>	<i>407 196</i>	<i>412 799</i>	<i>417 141</i>	<i>419 391</i>	<i>423 351</i>	<i>0.9</i>
<b>Melton-Wyndham</b>							
Melton (S) - East	4 653	6 738	6 731	8 392	12 238	16 091	28.2
Melton (S) Bal	35 959	35 999	36 115	36 340	36 487	36 739	0.4
Wyndham (C) - North	57 103	58 509	60 408	61 751	63 687	64 847	2.6
Wyndham (C) - South	2 607	2 558	2 469	2 472	3 096	3 836	8.0
Wyndham (C) - West	16 529	16 994	17 419	17 846	18 412	18 458	2.2
<i>Total Melton-Wyndham</i>	<i>116 851</i>	<i>120 798</i>	<i>123 142</i>	<i>126 801</i>	<i>133 920</i>	<i>139 971</i>	<i>3.7</i>
<b>Moreland City</b>							
Moreland (C) - Brunswick	41 241	41 237	41 170	41 231	41 080	41 366	0.1
Moreland (C) - Coburg	49 960	49 643	48 967	48 662	48 117	48 087	-0.8
Moreland (C) - North	45 532	45 752	46 174	46 371	46 568	46 928	0.6
<i>Total Moreland City</i>	<i>136 733</i>	<i>136 632</i>	<i>136 311</i>	<i>136 264</i>	<i>135 765</i>	<i>136 381</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
<b>Northern Middle Melbourne</b>							
Banyule (C) - Heidelberg	62 388	62 510	62 805	62 683	62 717	62 869	0.2
Banyule (C) - North	55 488	55 896	56 021	56 031	55 843	55 793	0.1
Darebin (C) - Northcote	46 331	46 471	46 463	46 438	46 330	46 377	—
Darebin (C) - Preston	81 099	81 322	81 038	81 162	81 064	81 512	0.1
<i>Total Northern Middle Melbourne</i>	<i>245 306</i>	<i>246 199</i>	<i>246 327</i>	<i>246 314</i>	<i>245 954</i>	<i>246 551</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<b>Hume City</b>							
Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	68 147	68 089	67 955	67 884	67 652	67 744	-0.1
Hume (C) - Craigieburn	27 055	28 691	30 706	32 960	36 148	39 411	7.8
Hume (C) - Sunbury	25 617	26 162	26 748	27 571	28 170	28 831	2.4
<i>Total Hume City</i>	<i>120 819</i>	<i>122 942</i>	<i>125 409</i>	<i>128 415</i>	<i>131 970</i>	<i>135 986</i>	<i>2.4</i>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Vic. *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Northern Outer Melbourne</b>							
Nillumbik (S) - South	27 715	27 928	28 223	28 576	28 746	28 815	0.8
Nillumbik (S) - South-West	20 408	20 701	21 129	21 490	22 129	22 683	2.1
Nillumbik (S) Bal	9 096	9 136	9 155	9 249	9 274	9 320	0.5
Whittlesea (C) - North	9 668	10 023	10 606	11 164	11 696	13 390	6.7
Whittlesea (C) - South	96 544	97 742	99 850	101 872	103 486	104 728	1.6
<i>Total Northern Outer Melbourne</i>	<i>163 431</i>	<i>165 530</i>	<i>168 963</i>	<i>172 351</i>	<i>175 331</i>	<i>178 936</i>	<i>1.8</i>
<b>Boroondara City</b>							
Boroondara (C) - Camberwell N.	42 356	42 639	42 878	42 940	43 388	43 751	0.7
Boroondara (C) - Camberwell S.	49 147	49 266	49 334	49 404	49 314	49 767	0.3
Boroondara (C) - Hawthorn	32 475	32 589	32 680	32 822	33 003	33 388	0.6
Boroondara (C) - Kew	29 882	29 981	30 000	30 075	30 103	30 308	0.3
<i>Total Boroondara City</i>	<i>153 860</i>	<i>154 475</i>	<i>154 892</i>	<i>155 241</i>	<i>155 808</i>	<i>157 214</i>	<i>0.4</i>
<b>Eastern Middle Melbourne</b>							
Manningham (C) - East	14 063	14 243	14 525	14 814	14 952	15 253	1.6
Manningham (C) - West	96 443	96 279	96 764	97 205	98 039	98 640	0.5
Monash (C) - South-West	40 741	41 118	41 565	41 775	41 770	42 186	0.7
Monash (C) - Waverley East	60 881	60 285	60 190	59 804	59 517	59 279	-0.5
Monash (C) - Waverley West	59 055	59 022	59 137	59 665	60 847	61 676	0.9
Whitehorse (C) - Box Hill	48 544	48 778	49 388	49 968	50 325	50 589	0.8
Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading E.	45 067	45 050	45 013	45 351	45 303	45 242	0.1
Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading W.	49 402	49 890	50 552	50 956	51 021	51 254	0.7
<i>Total Eastern Middle Melbourne</i>	<i>414 196</i>	<i>414 665</i>	<i>417 134</i>	<i>419 538</i>	<i>421 774</i>	<i>424 119</i>	<i>0.5</i>
<b>Eastern Outer Melbourne</b>							
Knox (C) - North	109 337	109 527	110 183	110 617	110 615	110 866	0.3
Knox (C) - South	27 488	28 546	30 247	32 509	34 760	36 567	5.9
Maroondah (C) - Croydon	53 653	54 099	54 761	55 790	56 532	57 513	1.4
Maroondah (C) - Ringwood	42 226	42 203	42 302	42 487	42 736	42 766	0.3
<i>Total Eastern Outer Melbourne</i>	<i>232 704</i>	<i>234 375</i>	<i>237 493</i>	<i>241 403</i>	<i>244 643</i>	<i>247 712</i>	<i>1.3</i>
<b>Yarra Ranges Shire Part A</b>							
Yarra Ranges (S) - Central	15 032	15 022	15 000	15 191	15 416	15 543	0.7
Yarra Ranges (S) - North	11 635	11 719	11 715	11 834	11 879	12 010	0.6
Yarra Ranges (S) - South-West	109 777	110 192	110 863	112 186	113 694	114 418	0.8
<i>Total Yarra Ranges Shire Part A</i>	<i>136 444</i>	<i>136 933</i>	<i>137 578</i>	<i>139 211</i>	<i>140 989</i>	<i>141 971</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<b>Southern Melbourne</b>							
Bayside (C) - Brighton	34 899	34 901	34 834	34 885	35 298	35 603	0.4
Bayside (C) - South	51 466	51 737	51 956	52 298	52 512	53 205	0.7
Glen Eira (C) - Caulfield	74 437	74 975	75 248	75 773	75 628	75 911	0.4
Glen Eira (C) - South	45 834	45 770	45 764	45 653	46 491	47 194	0.6
Kingston (C) - North	89 578	89 812	89 846	89 886	89 316	89 173	-0.1
Kingston (C) - South	40 077	40 710	41 889	42 933	44 236	44 714	2.2
Stonnington (C) - Malvern	44 437	44 546	44 371	44 212	44 582	44 876	0.2
<i>Total Southern Melbourne</i>	<i>380 728</i>	<i>382 451</i>	<i>383 908</i>	<i>385 640</i>	<i>388 063</i>	<i>390 676</i>	<i>0.5</i>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Vic. *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Greater Dandenong City</b>							
Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	57 862	57 651	57 491	57 227	57 193	57 301	-0.2
Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	73 934	73 616	72 759	72 120	71 569	71 215	-0.7
<i>Total Greater Dandenong City</i>	<i>131 796</i>	<i>131 267</i>	<i>130 250</i>	<i>129 347</i>	<i>128 762</i>	<i>128 516</i>	<i>-0.5</i>
<b>South Eastern Outer Melbourne</b>							
Cardinia (S) - North	22 375	22 477	22 726	23 168	23 473	23 862	1.3
Cardinia (S) - Pakenham	15 490	15 866	16 358	16 805	17 225	17 990	3.0
Cardinia (S) - South	4 851	4 893	4 932	5 001	5 079	5 158	1.2
Casey (C) - Berwick	45 611	48 435	52 745	57 537	62 359	67 713	8.2
Casey (C) - Cranbourne	45 992	46 840	47 655	48 187	49 833	51 548	2.3
Casey (C) - Hallam	47 087	47 917	48 684	49 398	50 269	50 916	1.6
Casey (C) - South	10 267	10 502	10 771	11 010	11 181	11 385	2.1
<i>Total South Eastern Outer Melbourne</i>	<i>191 673</i>	<i>196 930</i>	<i>203 871</i>	<i>211 106</i>	<i>219 419</i>	<i>228 572</i>	<i>3.6</i>
<b>Frankston City</b>							
Frankston (C) - East	30 990	31 818	32 788	33 821	35 374	36 814	3.5
Frankston (C) - West	78 200	77 991	77 480	77 239	77 132	77 194	-0.3
<i>Total Frankston City</i>	<i>109 190</i>	<i>109 809</i>	<i>110 268</i>	<i>111 060</i>	<i>112 506</i>	<i>114 008</i>	<i>0.9</i>
<b>Mornington Peninsula Shire</b>							
Mornington P'sula (S) - East	33 639	34 027	34 528	35 106	35 654	36 208	1.5
Mornington P'sula (S) - South	41 771	42 348	43 096	44 343	45 907	47 360	2.5
Mornington P'sula (S) - West	42 390	43 108	44 169	45 620	47 099	48 819	2.9
<i>Total Mornington Peninsula Shire</i>	<i>117 800</i>	<i>119 483</i>	<i>121 793</i>	<i>125 069</i>	<i>128 660</i>	<i>132 387</i>	<i>2.4</i>
<b>TOTAL MELBOURNE SD</b>	<b>3 283 278</b>	<b>3 309 601</b>	<b>3 342 230</b>	<b>3 379 714</b>	<b>3 422 722</b>	<b>3 471 625</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>BARWON</b>							
<b>Greater Geelong City Part A</b>							
Bellarine - Inner	20 372	20 687	21 003	21 514	21 872	22 264	1.8
Corio - Inner	54 682	54 603	54 886	55 368	55 849	56 289	0.6
Geelong	11 995	11 932	11 722	11 730	11 679	11 763	-0.4
Geelong West	14 143	14 140	14 043	14 144	14 177	14 217	0.1
Newtown	9 872	9 889	9 820	9 834	9 892	9 924	0.1
South Barwon - Inner	41 181	41 588	42 097	42 986	44 028	45 046	1.8
<i>Total Greater Geelong City Part A</i>	<i>152 245</i>	<i>152 839</i>	<i>153 571</i>	<i>155 576</i>	<i>157 497</i>	<i>159 503</i>	<i>0.9</i>
<b>East Barwon</b>							
Greater Geelong (C) - Pt B	28 977	29 528	29 943	30 426	31 323	32 281	2.2
Queenscliffe (B)	3 453	3 392	3 349	3 360	3 322	3 276	-1.0
Surf Coast (S) - East	9 800	10 089	10 442	10 782	11 369	11 907	4.0
Surf Coast (S) - West	8 045	8 098	8 299	8 612	8 826	8 965	2.2
<i>Total East Barwon</i>	<i>50 275</i>	<i>51 107</i>	<i>52 033</i>	<i>53 180</i>	<i>54 840</i>	<i>56 429</i>	<i>2.3</i>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Vic. *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>West Barwon</b>							
Colac-Otway (S) - Colac	10 374	10 460	10 453	10 444	10 441	10 472	0.2
Colac-Otway (S) - North	6 981	6 973	6 984	6 916	6 948	7 047	0.2
Colac-Otway (S) - South	3 355	3 336	3 289	3 322	3 436	3 486	0.8
Golden Plains (S) - North-West	6 693	6 683	6 766	6 792	7 115	7 347	1.9
Golden Plains (S) - South-East	7 090	7 180	7 264	7 439	7 571	7 754	1.8
Greater Geelong (C) - Pt C	2 506	2 541	2 572	2 598	2 639	2 694	1.5
<i>Total West Barwon</i>	36 999	37 173	37 328	37 511	38 150	38 800	1.0
<b>TOTAL BARWON SD</b>	239 519	241 119	242 932	246 267	250 487	254 732	1.2
<b>WESTERN DISTRICT</b>							
<b>Warrnambool City</b>							
Warrnambool (C)	27 372	27 819	28 107	28 651	29 163	29 629	1.6
<i>Total Warrnambool City</i>	27 372	27 819	28 107	28 651	29 163	29 629	1.6
<b>Hopkins</b>							
Corangamite (S) - North	9 986	9 987	9 973	9 871	9 736	9 678	-0.6
Corangamite (S) - South	7 826	7 863	7 893	7 887	7 876	7 880	0.1
Moyne (S) - North-East	2 667	2 644	2 584	2 557	2 542	2 510	-1.2
Moyne (S) - North-West	3 110	3 084	3 037	2 966	2 934	2 873	-1.6
Moyne (S) - South	10 511	10 461	10 439	10 400	10 368	10 380	-0.3
Lady Julia Percy Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total Hopkins</i>	34 100	34 039	33 926	33 681	33 456	33 321	-0.5
<b>Glenelg</b>							
Glenelg (S) - Heywood	6 227	6 233	6 182	6 184	6 166	6 129	-0.3
Glenelg (S) - North	3 847	3 800	3 797	3 719	3 620	3 554	-1.6
Glenelg (S) - Portland	10 774	10 837	10 768	10 763	10 733	10 709	-0.1
S. Grampians (S) - Hamilton	9 461	9 468	9 442	9 441	9 366	9 413	-0.1
S. Grampians (S) - Wannon	2 670	2 630	2 600	2 556	2 482	2 461	-1.6
S. Grampians (S) Balance	5 417	5 393	5 359	5 313	5 245	5 258	-0.6
<i>Total Glenelg</i>	38 396	38 361	38 148	37 976	37 612	37 524	-0.5
<b>TOTAL WESTERN DISTRICT SD</b>	99 868	100 219	100 181	100 308	100 231	100 474	0.1
<b>CENTRAL HIGHLANDS</b>							
<b>Ballarat City</b>							
Ballarat (C) - Central	34 699	34 813	34 830	34 901	34 635	34 794	0.1
Ballarat (C) - Inner North	23 232	23 514	24 010	24 552	25 511	26 127	2.4
Ballarat (C) - North	1 096	1 114	1 125	1 125	1 101	1 092	-0.1
Ballarat (C) - South	20 082	20 277	20 479	20 814	21 338	21 586	1.5
<i>Total Ballarat City</i>	79 109	79 718	80 444	81 392	82 585	83 599	1.1
<b>East Central Highlands</b>							
Hepburn (S) - East	7 270	7 349	7 371	7 380	7 493	7 576	0.8
Hepburn (S) - West	6 714	6 750	6 751	6 793	6 810	6 912	0.6
Moorabool (S) - Bacchus Marsh	14 103	14 336	14 528	14 918	15 186	15 436	1.8
Moorabool (S) - Ballan	5 260	5 388	5 490	5 627	5 773	5 935	2.4
Moorabool (S) - West	3 571	3 638	3 692	3 750	3 701	3 716	0.8
<i>Total East Central Highlands</i>	36 918	37 461	37 832	38 468	38 963	39 575	1.4

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Vic. *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>West Central Highlands</b>							
Ararat (RC)	11 965	11 938	11 828	11 748	11 687	11 721	–0.4
Pyrenees (S) - North	3 591	3 580	3 520	3 495	3 458	3 441	–0.8
Pyrenees (S) - South	3 387	3 355	3 318	3 265	3 227	3 200	–1.1
<i>Total West Central Highlands</i>	<i>18 943</i>	<i>18 873</i>	<i>18 666</i>	<i>18 508</i>	<i>18 372</i>	<i>18 362</i>	<i>–0.6</i>
<b>TOTAL CENTRAL HIGHLANDS SD</b>	<b>134 970</b>	<b>136 052</b>	<b>136 942</b>	<b>138 368</b>	<b>139 920</b>	<b>141 536</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>WIMMERA</b>							
<b>South Wimmera</b>							
Horsham (RC) - Central	13 189	13 212	13 394	13 462	13 482	13 580	0.6
Horsham (RC) Bal	4 750	4 771	4 853	4 916	4 976	5 006	1.1
N. Grampians (S) - St Arnaud	4 059	4 095	3 988	3 968	3 893	3 832	–1.1
N. Grampians (S) - Stawell	9 233	9 218	9 167	9 238	9 211	9 223	—
West Wimmera (S)	5 187	5 138	5 073	5 037	4 936	4 882	–1.2
<i>Total South Wimmera</i>	<i>36 418</i>	<i>36 434</i>	<i>36 475</i>	<i>36 621</i>	<i>36 498</i>	<i>36 523</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<b>North Wimmera</b>							
Hindmarsh (S)	6 864	6 880	6 789	6 761	6 661	6 596	–0.8
Yarriambiack (S) - North	2 609	2 562	2 461	2 412	2 341	2 277	–2.7
Yarriambiack (S) - South	6 313	6 289	6 206	6 178	6 069	6 034	–0.9
<i>Total North Wimmera</i>	<i>15 786</i>	<i>15 731</i>	<i>15 456</i>	<i>15 351</i>	<i>15 071</i>	<i>14 907</i>	<i>–1.1</i>
<b>TOTAL WIMMERA SD</b>	<b>52 204</b>	<b>52 165</b>	<b>51 931</b>	<b>51 972</b>	<b>51 569</b>	<b>51 430</b>	<b>–0.3</b>
<b>MALLEE</b>							
<b>Mildura Rural City Part A</b>							
Mildura (RC) - Pt A	41 130	41 861	42 721	43 566	44 392	45 294	1.9
<i>Total Mildura Rural City Part A</i>	<i>41 130</i>	<i>41 861</i>	<i>42 721</i>	<i>43 566</i>	<i>44 392</i>	<i>45 294</i>	<i>1.9</i>
<b>West Mallee</b>							
Buloke (S) - North	4 024	3 973	3 898	3 841	3 731	3 641	–2.0
Buloke (S) - South	3 903	3 895	3 824	3 775	3 675	3 690	–1.1
Mildura (RC) - Pt B	4 681	4 622	4 579	4 491	4 405	4 322	–1.6
<i>Total West Mallee</i>	<i>12 608</i>	<i>12 490</i>	<i>12 301</i>	<i>12 107</i>	<i>11 811</i>	<i>11 653</i>	<i>–1.6</i>
<b>East Mallee</b>							
Gannawarra (S)	12 565	12 484	12 397	12 193	12 067	12 055	–0.8
Swan Hill (RC) - Central	9 479	9 491	9 467	9 576	9 724	9 912	0.9
Swan Hill (RC) - Robinvale	3 943	3 972	3 945	3 955	4 002	4 003	0.3
Swan Hill (RC) Bal	7 446	7 462	7 433	7 417	7 381	7 434	—
<i>Total East Mallee</i>	<i>33 433</i>	<i>33 409</i>	<i>33 242</i>	<i>33 141</i>	<i>33 174</i>	<i>33 404</i>	<i>—</i>
<b>TOTAL MALLEE SD</b>	<b>87 171</b>	<b>87 760</b>	<b>88 264</b>	<b>88 814</b>	<b>89 377</b>	<b>90 351</b>	<b>0.7</b>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Vic. *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>LODDON</b>							
<b>Greater Bendigo City Part A</b>							
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	18 809	18 974	19 054	19 135	19 064	19 204	0.4
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	8 866	8 918	8 953	8 902	8 800	8 836	-0.1
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	21 216	21 385	21 742	22 046	22 505	23 026	1.7
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	7 753	7 942	8 106	8 261	8 485	8 650	2.2
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	13 206	13 491	13 626	13 925	14 326	14 735	2.2
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	4 342	4 488	4 652	4 845	5 115	5 222	3.8
<i>Total Greater Bendigo City Part A</i>	<i>74 192</i>	<i>75 198</i>	<i>76 133</i>	<i>77 114</i>	<i>78 295</i>	<i>79 673</i>	<i>1.4</i>
<b>North Loddon</b>							
C. Goldfields (S) - M'borough	7 750	7 767	7 743	7 712	7 697	7 701	-0.1
C. Goldfields (S) Bal	5 164	5 208	5 237	5 291	5 321	5 386	0.8
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	10 323	10 430	10 538	10 667	10 673	10 776	0.9
Loddon (S) - North	3 908	3 871	3 803	3 739	3 623	3 558	-1.9
Loddon (S) - South	5 190	5 217	5 144	5 140	5 100	5 046	-0.6
Mount Alexander (S) - C'maine	7 087	7 169	7 152	7 168	7 171	7 270	0.5
Mount Alexander (S) Bal	9 634	9 725	9 764	9 834	9 826	9 872	0.5
<i>Total North Loddon</i>	<i>49 056</i>	<i>49 387</i>	<i>49 381</i>	<i>49 551</i>	<i>49 411</i>	<i>49 609</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<b>South Loddon</b>							
Macedon Ranges (S) - Kyneton	7 718	7 839	7 939	8 024	8 065	8 194	1.2
Macedon Ranges (S) - Romsey	9 183	9 368	9 607	9 870	10 093	10 319	2.4
Macedon Ranges (S) Bal	17 186	17 598	17 979	18 429	18 824	19 159	2.2
<i>Total South Loddon</i>	<i>34 087</i>	<i>34 805</i>	<i>35 525</i>	<i>36 323</i>	<i>36 982</i>	<i>37 672</i>	<i>2.0</i>
<b>TOTAL LODDON SD</b>	<b>157 335</b>	<b>159 390</b>	<b>161 039</b>	<b>162 988</b>	<b>164 688</b>	<b>166 954</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>GOULBURN</b>							
<b>Greater Shepparton City Part A</b>							
Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt A	41 139	41 600	42 165	42 814	43 999	44 876	1.8
<i>Total Greater Shepparton City Part A</i>	<i>41 139</i>	<i>41 600</i>	<i>42 165</i>	<i>42 814</i>	<i>43 999</i>	<i>44 876</i>	<i>1.8</i>
<b>North Goulburn</b>							
Campaspe (S) - Echuca	10 216	10 388	10 552	10 758	10 909	11 087	1.6
Campaspe (S) - Kyabram	12 380	12 507	12 572	12 649	12 728	12 738	0.6
Campaspe (S) - Rochester	8 253	8 421	8 520	8 588	8 632	8 709	1.1
Campaspe (S) - South	3 859	3 892	3 868	3 848	3 807	3 815	-0.2
Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt B East	4 186	4 167	4 152	4 123	4 101	4 089	-0.5
Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt B West	8 854	8 960	9 007	9 037	9 111	9 185	0.7
Moira (S) - East	7 682	7 716	7 900	7 996	8 145	8 287	1.5
Moira (S) - West	18 174	18 278	18 373	18 369	18 436	18 523	0.4
<i>Total North Goulburn</i>	<i>73 604</i>	<i>74 329</i>	<i>74 944</i>	<i>75 368</i>	<i>75 869</i>	<i>76 433</i>	<i>0.8</i>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Vic. *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>South Goulburn</b>							
Delatite (S) - Benalla	9 026	9 164	9 113	9 083	9 088	9 179	0.3
Delatite (S) - North	4 774	4 805	4 833	4 881	4 859	4 838	0.3
Delatite (S) - South	6 280	6 480	6 581	6 761	6 798	6 979	2.1
Strathbogie (S)	9 285	9 424	9 408	9 483	9 551	9 648	0.8
<i>Total South Goulburn</i>	29 365	29 873	29 935	30 208	30 296	30 644	0.9
<b>South West Goulburn</b>							
Mitchell (S) - North	11 138	11 201	11 376	11 484	11 394	11 452	0.6
Mitchell (S) - South	14 517	14 812	15 079	15 543	16 291	16 954	3.2
Murrindindi (S) - East	6 057	6 186	6 186	6 239	6 273	6 332	0.9
Murrindindi (S) - West	6 839	6 864	6 922	6 993	7 161	7 308	1.3
<i>Total South West Goulburn</i>	38 551	39 063	39 563	40 259	41 119	42 046	1.8
<b>TOTAL GOULBURN SD</b>	<b>182 659</b>	<b>184 865</b>	<b>186 607</b>	<b>188 649</b>	<b>191 283</b>	<b>193 999</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>OVENS-MURRAY</b>							
<b>Wodonga</b>							
Indigo (S) - Pt A	10 639	10 836	10 916	10 981	11 056	11 175	1.0
Towong (S) - Pt A	2 470	2 480	2 454	2 438	2 404	2 397	-0.6
Wodonga (RC)	30 200	30 540	30 693	31 292	31 901	32 456	1.5
<i>Total Wodonga</i>	43 309	43 856	44 063	44 711	45 361	46 028	1.2
<b>West Ovens-Murray</b>							
Indigo (S) - Pt B	3 544	3 570	3 538	3 495	3 520	3 541	—
Wangaratta (RC) - Central	16 239	16 263	16 464	16 458	16 404	16 406	0.2
Wangaratta (RC) - North	3 900	3 945	4 098	4 247	4 361	4 455	2.7
Wangaratta (RC) - South	5 900	5 926	5 907	5 863	5 805	5 803	-0.3
<i>Total West Ovens-Murray</i>	29 583	29 704	30 007	30 063	30 090	30 205	0.4
<b>East Ovens-Murray</b>							
Alpine (S) - East	7 433	7 632	7 717	7 923	8 231	8 452	2.6
Alpine (S) - West	4 747	4 761	4 713	4 678	4 640	4 615	-0.6
Towong (S) - Pt B	4 019	4 048	4 037	4 003	3 933	3 914	-0.5
<i>Total East Ovens-Murray</i>	16 199	16 441	16 467	16 604	16 804	16 981	0.9
<b>TOTAL OVENS-MURRAY SD</b>	<b>89 091</b>	<b>90 001</b>	<b>90 537</b>	<b>91 378</b>	<b>92 255</b>	<b>93 214</b>	<b>0.9</b>

(a) Average annual growth rate.



4.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Vic. *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>EAST GIPPSLAND</b>							
<b>East Gippsland Shire</b>							
E. Gippsland (S) - Bairnsdale	24 266	24 437	24 525	24 625	24 615	24 717	0.4
E. Gippsland (S) - Orbost	8 588	8 694	8 728	8 695	8 636	8 672	0.2
E. Gippsland (S) - South-West	3 407	3 458	3 438	3 454	3 436	3 436	0.2
E. Gippsland (S) Bal	2 833	2 810	2 771	2 722	2 670	2 614	-1.6
<i>Total East Gippsland Shire</i>	39 094	39 399	39 462	39 496	39 357	39 439	0.2
<b>Wellington Shire</b>							
Wellington (S) - Alberton	6 030	5 982	5 960	5 930	5 903	5 871	-0.5
Wellington (S) - Avon	4 207	4 227	4 166	4 117	4 040	4 001	-1.0
Wellington (S) - Maffra	10 484	10 482	10 466	10 437	10 337	10 358	-0.2
Wellington (S) - Rosedale	7 051	7 503	7 719	7 783	7 690	7 725	1.8
Wellington (S) - Sale	13 773	13 665	13 764	13 716	13 688	13 507	-0.4
<i>Total Wellington Shire</i>	41 545	41 859	42 075	41 983	41 658	41 462	—
<b>TOTAL EAST GIPPSLAND SD</b>	<b>80 639</b>	<b>81 258</b>	<b>81 537</b>	<b>81 479</b>	<b>81 015</b>	<b>80 901</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>GIPPSLAND</b>							
<b>La Trobe Valley</b>							
Baw Baw (S) - Pt A	4 352	4 355	4 365	4 362	4 331	4 335	-0.1
Latrobe (C) - Moe	18 835	19 059	19 213	18 978	18 850	18 775	-0.1
Latrobe (C) - Morwell	23 931	23 799	23 637	23 352	23 041	22 973	-0.8
Latrobe (C) - Traralgon	25 538	25 792	25 810	25 978	26 047	26 201	0.5
Latrobe (C) Bal	2 811	2 772	2 709	2 719	2 689	2 694	-0.8
<i>Total La Trobe Valley</i>	75 467	75 777	75 734	75 389	74 958	74 978	-0.1
<b>West Gippsland</b>							
Baw Baw (S) - Pt B East	4 185	4 196	4 126	4 075	4 071	4 028	-0.8
Baw Baw (S) - Pt B West	25 938	26 163	26 441	26 920	27 550	28 041	1.6
Yarra Ranges (S) - Pt B	729	709	684	649	616	582	-4.4
<i>Total West Gippsland</i>	30 852	31 068	31 251	31 644	32 237	32 651	1.1
<b>South Gippsland</b>							
Bass Coast (S) - Phillip Is.	6 015	6 269	6 516	6 770	7 107	7 474	4.4
Bass Coast (S) Bal	15 528	15 945	16 256	16 784	17 436	18 157	3.2
South Gippsland (S) - Central	12 145	12 269	12 368	12 369	12 455	12 468	0.5
South Gippsland (S) - East	5 921	5 925	5 916	5 888	5 859	5 921	0.0
South Gippsland (S) - West	7 422	7 441	7 497	7 534	7 647	7 770	0.9
French Island	70	76	81	87	93	91	5.4
Bass Strait Islands	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Total South Gippsland</i>	47 102	47 926	48 635	49 432	50 597	51 881	2.0
<b>TOTAL GIPPSLAND SD</b>	<b>153 421</b>	<b>154 771</b>	<b>155 620</b>	<b>156 465</b>	<b>157 792</b>	<b>159 510</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>TOTAL VICTORIA</b>	<b>4 560 155</b>	<b>4 597 201</b>	<b>4 637 820</b>	<b>4 686 402</b>	<b>4 741 339</b>	<b>4 804 726</b>	<b>1.1</b>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

## 4.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Qld

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>BRISBANE</b>							
<b>Brisbane City</b>							
Acacia Ridge	6 583	6 552	6 624	6 624	6 647	6 794	0.6
Albion	2 318	2 271	2 263	2 203	2 188	2 203	-1.0
Alderley	4 731	4 728	4 791	4 817	4 861	4 935	0.8
Algester	7 449	7 396	7 321	7 315	7 347	7 486	0.1
Annerley	8 746	8 700	8 748	8 797	8 922	8 990	0.6
Anstead	1 023	1 049	1 060	1 066	1 064	1 063	0.8
Archerfield	629	619	622	622	622	625	-0.1
Ascot	4 723	4 649	4 676	4 681	4 667	4 741	0.1
Ashgrove	11 331	11 444	11 550	11 534	11 581	11 689	0.6
Aspley	11 277	11 429	11 486	11 547	11 774	12 026	1.3
Bald Hills	5 945	6 004	6 121	6 099	6 081	6 083	0.5
Balmoral	3 400	3 364	3 368	3 416	3 442	3 434	0.2
Banyo	4 914	4 863	4 848	4 794	4 862	4 903	—
Bardon	8 303	8 478	8 603	8 671	8 771	8 860	1.3
Bellbowrie	3 959	4 177	4 249	4 365	4 480	4 608	3.1
Belmont-Mackenzie	3 258	3 498	3 740	3 872	3 956	4 239	5.4
Boondall	7 316	7 758	7 925	7 934	8 066	8 356	2.7
Bowen Hills	844	810	831	860	854	900	1.3
Bracken Ridge	13 249	13 400	13 647	13 895	14 032	14 299	1.5
Bridgeman Downs	3 685	4 217	4 826	5 196	5 835	6 128	10.7
Brighton	8 933	8 865	8 833	8 795	8 805	8 832	-0.2
Brookfield (incl. Mt C'tha)	2 742	2 958	3 127	3 290	3 446	3 586	5.5
Bulimba	3 794	3 838	4 011	4 101	4 155	4 208	2.1
Burbank	1 185	1 186	1 178	1 165	1 202	1 217	0.5
Calamvale	6 281	7 217	7 996	8 759	9 032	9 480	8.6
Camp Hill	9 340	9 365	9 334	9 371	9 514	9 628	0.6
Cannon Hill	4 002	4 051	4 071	4 082	4 266	4 508	2.4
Capalaba West	376	374	370	367	365	362	-0.8
Carina	8 647	8 899	8 816	8 829	8 761	8 747	0.2
Carina Heights	5 657	5 716	5 735	5 765	5 778	5 804	0.5
Carindale	10 482	11 123	11 822	12 380	13 026	13 268	4.8
Carseldine	5 959	5 969	6 052	6 042	6 127	6 373	1.4
Chandler	980	951	947	947	961	997	0.3
Chapel Hill	10 254	10 256	10 175	10 119	10 122	10 247	—
Chelmer	2 637	2 633	2 636	2 631	2 632	2 642	—
Chermside	6 029	5 989	6 035	6 010	6 034	6 126	0.3
Chermside West	5 764	5 864	5 956	5 984	6 061	6 143	1.3
City - Inner	345	641	781	849	944	1 021	24.2
City - Remainder	1 401	1 490	1 578	1 657	1 680	1 827	5.5
Clayfield	9 278	9 265	9 305	9 315	9 316	9 303	0.1
Coopers Plains	3 979	4 081	4 127	4 084	4 128	4 115	0.7
Coorparoo	13 194	13 291	13 429	13 398	13 549	13 755	0.8
Corinda	4 167	4 177	4 275	4 264	4 303	4 332	0.8
Darra-Sumner	3 831	3 736	3 705	3 634	3 590	3 776	-0.3
Deagon	3 353	3 323	3 281	3 246	3 226	3 236	-0.7
Doolandella-Forest Lake	6 559	7 932	9 772	11 741	13 246	14 337	16.9
Durack	5 816	5 773	5 743	5 818	5 832	5 822	—
Dutton Park	1 495	1 484	1 475	1 417	1 376	1 347	-2.1
East Brisbane	4 776	4 793	4 745	4 778	4 882	4 889	0.5
Eight Mile Plains	9 550	9 853	10 348	10 691	10 876	11 219	3.3

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Qld *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Brisbane City <i>continued</i></b>							
Ellen Grove	2 586	2 672	2 806	2 918	3 175	3 425	5.8
Enoggera	6 507	6 350	6 281	6 204	6 157	6 107	-1.3
Everton Park	7 945	7 903	7 881	7 929	7 911	7 961	—
Fairfield	2 223	2 206	2 186	2 189	2 173	2 195	-0.3
Ferry Grove	5 161	5 387	5 540	5 540	5 530	5 657	1.9
Fig Tree Pocket	2 717	2 749	2 799	2 856	2 928	3 063	2.4
Fortitude Valley - Inner	139	94	102	568	1 016	1 157	52.8
Fortitude Valley - Remainder	1 419	1 512	1 597	1 650	1 861	1 949	6.6
Geebung	4 315	4 284	4 241	4 214	4 187	4 200	-0.5
Graceville	3 761	3 785	3 818	3 967	4 014	4 051	1.5
Grange	3 473	3 471	3 525	3 667	3 861	3 894	2.3
Greenslopes	7 288	7 317	7 345	7 379	7 392	7 585	0.8
Gumdale	973	980	990	980	974	1 025	1.0
Hamilton	4 027	3 980	3 984	3 959	4 000	4 088	0.3
Hawthorne	3 833	3 858	3 931	3 962	4 016	4 068	1.2
Hemmant-Lytton	1 692	1 769	1 799	1 954	2 095	2 247	5.8
Hendra	3 556	3 520	3 476	3 459	3 459	3 579	0.1
Herston	1 692	1 668	1 652	1 670	1 740	1 810	1.4
Highgate Hill	5 334	5 354	5 351	5 350	5 323	5 361	0.1
Holland Park	7 464	7 422	7 432	7 404	7 380	7 404	-0.2
Holland Park West	5 475	5 457	5 411	5 394	5 390	5 393	-0.3
Inala	13 609	13 318	13 060	12 783	12 826	12 697	-1.4
Indooroopilly	10 272	10 266	10 193	10 268	10 229	10 175	-0.2
Jamboree Heights	3 429	3 399	3 402	3 379	3 370	3 381	-0.3
Jindalee	5 513	5 494	5 405	5 335	5 299	5 298	-0.8
Kangaroo Point	4 623	4 892	5 187	5 255	5 430	5 667	4.2
Karana Downs-Lake Manchester	5 109	5 174	5 176	5 184	5 184	5 258	0.6
Kedron	11 332	11 315	11 231	11 268	11 333	11 397	0.1
Kelvin Grove	4 023	4 050	4 051	4 096	4 104	4 145	0.6
Kenmore	8 392	8 310	8 302	8 273	8 271	8 288	-0.2
Kenmore Hills	2 342	2 448	2 485	2 528	2 570	2 647	2.5
Keperra	7 535	7 421	7 314	7 229	7 246	7 295	-0.6
Kuraby	1 715	2 128	2 546	3 291	4 103	4 798	22.8
Lota	2 608	2 660	2 701	2 718	2 763	2 827	1.6
Lutwyche	2 570	2 552	2 563	2 532	2 543	2 542	-0.2
MacGregor	5 722	5 706	5 625	5 554	5 488	5 496	-8.0
Manly	3 550	3 556	3 535	3 504	3 616	3 736	1.0
Manly West	8 722	8 860	9 139	9 179	9 155	9 320	1.3
Mansfield	8 477	8 632	8 873	9 208	9 563	9 741	2.8
McDowall	5 306	5 460	5 841	6 175	6 551	6 773	5.0
Middle Park	4 508	4 484	4 432	4 378	4 346	4 340	-0.8
Milton	1 637	1 637	1 610	1 604	1 574	1 569	-0.8
Mitchelton	6 115	6 118	6 148	6 117	6 096	6 138	0.1
Moggill	741	788	864	945	1 043	1 115	8.5
Moorooka	8 645	8 650	8 622	8 670	8 672	8 755	0.3
Moreton Island	173	176	179	190	184	194	2.3
Morningside	7 069	7 145	7 362	7 627	7 853	7 932	2.3
Mount Gravatt	3 223	3 210	3 208	3 192	3 195	3 237	0.1
Mount Gravatt East	9 395	9 421	9 441	9 453	9 518	9 634	0.5
Mount Ommaney	2 069	2 112	2 195	2 228	2 242	2 308	2.2

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Qld *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Brisbane City <i>continued</i></b>							
Murarrie	2 409	2 335	2 269	2 211	2 227	2 307	-0.9
Nathan	1 577	1 575	1 534	1 512	1 487	1 469	-1.4
New Farm	9 226	9 148	9 159	9 544	9 779	10 124	1.9
Newmarket	3 791	3 853	3 902	3 929	3 993	4 062	1.4
Newstead	1 350	1 741	2 006	2 467	2 576	2 878	16.3
Norman Park	6 234	6 294	6 378	6 441	6 493	6 583	1.1
Northgate	3 700	3 709	3 706	3 703	3 800	3 878	0.9
Nudgee	1 941	1 945	1 934	1 926	1 923	1 949	0.1
Nudgee Beach	322	333	334	330	334	334	0.7
Nundah	7 975	8 069	8 089	8 182	8 259	8 328	0.9
Oxley	5 781	5 749	5 792	5 848	5 995	6 233	1.5
Paddington	7 205	7 207	7 235	7 238	7 313	7 369	0.5
Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta	753	726	713	708	704	706	-1.3
Parkinson-Drewvale	2 488	3 043	3 893	4 797	5 590	6 283	20.4
Pinjarra Hills	484	475	458	445	432	427	-2.5
Pinkenba-Eagle Farm	441	416	433	428	404	377	-3.1
Pullenvale	1 722	1 800	2 110	2 148	2 245	2 339	6.3
Ransome	453	455	455	450	447	455	0.1
Red Hill	4 932	4 982	4 947	4 901	4 909	4 953	0.1
Richlands	875	874	873	889	915	926	1.1
Riverhills	3 454	3 485	3 612	3 704	3 778	3 856	2.2
Robertson	4 192	4 207	4 336	4 465	4 511	4 644	2.1
Rochedale	1 343	1 306	1 277	1 240	1 206	1 197	-2.3
Rocklea	1 510	1 472	1 469	1 456	1 482	1 491	-0.3
Runcorn	9 439	10 286	10 903	11 617	12 230	12 593	5.9
Salisbury	5 331	5 363	5 369	5 340	5 369	5 406	0.3
Sandgate	6 460	6 403	6 285	6 201	6 142	6 122	-1.1
Seventeen Mile Rocks	4 485	4 770	5 589	6 208	6 604	6 941	9.1
Sherwood	4 511	4 520	4 524	4 541	4 556	4 614	0.5
South Brisbane	2 232	2 362	2 459	2 636	2 885	2 972	5.9
Spring Hill	2 789	2 927	3 075	3 220	3 373	3 485	4.6
St Lucia	10 049	9 987	10 176	10 206	10 111	10 118	0.1
Stafford	5 754	5 703	5 663	5 590	5 527	5 618	-0.5
Stafford Heights	7 550	7 476	7 364	7 258	7 151	7 165	-1.0
Stretton-Karawatha	2 341	2 602	2 920	3 121	3 305	3 389	7.7
Sunnybank	7 615	7 621	7 809	7 865	7 886	7 992	1.0
Sunnybank Hills	14 791	15 044	15 290	15 493	15 787	16 130	1.7
Taigum-Fitzgibbon	3 601	4 149	5 028	6 054	6 348	6 593	12.9
Taringa	6 465	6 492	6 633	6 691	6 749	6 825	1.1
Tarragindi	9 438	9 405	9 360	9 298	9 300	9 352	-0.2
The Gap (incl. Enoggera Res.)	15 582	15 614	15 587	15 612	15 605	15 830	0.3
Tingalpa	7 444	8 056	8 635	8 782	8 768	9 120	4.1
Toowong	12 839	12 892	13 039	13 125	13 160	13 578	1.1
Upper Brookfield	519	522	528	526	539	562	1.6
Upper Kedron	346	464	614	930	1 355	1 512	34.3
Upper Mount Gravatt	7 508	7 501	7 501	7 527	7 534	7 607	0.3
Virginia	1 885	1 874	1 852	1 828	1 820	1 828	-0.6
Wacol	5 178	5 220	5 157	5 171	5 021	4 969	-0.8
Wakerley	704	719	739	970	1 232	1 538	16.9
Wavell Heights	8 553	8 675	8 709	8 689	8 727	8 830	0.6

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Qld *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Brisbane City continued</b>							
West End	5 877	5 841	5 842	5 793	5 792	5 932	0.2
Westlake	3 524	3 636	3 834	3 997	4 141	4 291	4.0
Willawong	246	250	245	248	249	253	0.6
Wilston	3 354	3 370	3 381	3 421	3 429	3 475	0.7
Windsor	5 960	5 953	5 903	5 933	5 939	6 016	0.2
Wishart	8 762	9 002	9 175	9 463	9 689	9 970	2.6
Woolloongabba	3 927	3 855	3 826	3 834	3 819	3 836	-0.5
Woolloowin	5 557	5 515	5 523	5 477	5 454	5 491	-0.2
Wynnum	11 038	11 030	11 017	10 973	11 027	11 172	0.2
Wynnum West	9 237	9 272	9 352	9 464	9 945	10 687	3.0
Yeerongpilly	2 184	2 213	2 230	2 276	2 332	2 369	1.6
Yeronga	4 847	4 891	4 920	4 958	5 058	5 122	1.1
Zillmere	7 916	7 861	7 779	7 762	7 713	7 747	-0.4
<i>Total Brisbane City</i>	<i>824 489</i>	<i>836 154</i>	<i>850 543</i>	<i>864 273</i>	<i>878 709</i>	<i>896 649</i>	<i>1.7</i>
<b>Gold Coast City Part A</b>							
Beenleigh	7 733	7 717	7 568	7 698	7 801	7 896	0.4
Bethania-Waterford	4 851	4 822	4 866	5 119	5 217	5 334	1.9
Eagleby	8 597	8 557	8 388	8 430	8 437	8 488	-0.3
Edens Landing-Holmview	4 045	4 249	4 448	4 684	4 948	5 124	4.8
Mt Warren Park	5 388	5 389	5 453	5 546	5 561	5 561	0.6
Windaroo-Bannockburn	2 158	2 480	2 501	2 536	2 633	2 694	4.5
Gold Coast (C) Bal in BSD	8 707	9 097	9 359	9 930	10 406	10 741	4.3
<i>Total Gold Coast City Part A</i>	<i>41 479</i>	<i>42 311</i>	<i>42 583</i>	<i>43 943</i>	<i>45 003</i>	<i>45 838</i>	<i>2.0</i>
<b>Beaudesert Shire Part A</b>							
Beaudesert (S) - Pt A	23 659	24 491	25 222	26 083	27 116	27 808	3.3
<i>Total Beaudesert Shire Part A</i>	<i>23 659</i>	<i>24 491</i>	<i>25 222</i>	<i>26 083</i>	<i>27 116</i>	<i>27 808</i>	<i>3.3</i>
<b>Caboolture Shire Part A</b>							
Bribie Island	12 785	13 282	13 915	14 199	14 575	14 788	3.0
Burpengary-Narangba	14 542	15 337	16 115	16 746	17 302	17 895	4.2
Caboolture (S) - Central	15 439	15 830	16 411	16 565	16 599	16 615	1.5
Caboolture (S) - East	11 238	11 679	12 116	12 521	12 894	13 045	3.0
Deception Bay	16 214	16 606	16 701	16 804	16 931	17 044	1.0
Morayfield	15 912	16 293	16 521	16 775	17 125	17 236	1.6
Caboolture (S) Bal in BSD	10 061	10 572	11 020	11 428	11 813	12 057	3.7
<i>Total Caboolture Shire Part A</i>	<i>96 191</i>	<i>99 599</i>	<i>102 799</i>	<i>105 038</i>	<i>107 239</i>	<i>108 680</i>	<i>2.5</i>
<b>Ipswich City (Part in BSD)</b>							
Ipswich (C) - Central	67 690	67 522	67 188	66 780	66 980	66 949	-0.2
Ipswich (C) - East	37 965	38 401	38 714	38 867	39 404	40 239	1.2
Ipswich (C) - North	6 671	6 833	6 950	7 024	7 154	7 306	1.8
<i>Total Ipswich City (Part in BSD)</i>	<i>112 326</i>	<i>112 756</i>	<i>112 852</i>	<i>112 671</i>	<i>113 538</i>	<i>114 494</i>	<i>0.4</i>
<b>Logan City</b>							
Browns Plains	24 682	25 353	25 688	26 102	26 635	26 983	1.8
Carbrook-Cornubia	2 924	3 059	3 150	3 269	3 385	3 425	3.2
Daisy Hill-Priestdale	4 434	4 438	4 424	4 402	4 390	4 395	-0.2
Greenbank-Boronia Heights	7 918	7 983	8 102	8 065	7 972	8 025	0.3
Kingston	13 424	13 293	13 085	12 944	12 795	12 731	-1.1
Loganholme	11 349	11 767	12 058	12 444	12 708	13 012	2.8
Loganlea	6 548	6 744	6 850	6 939	7 048	7 121	1.7
Marsden	16 859	17 177	17 304	17 346	17 594	17 839	1.1

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Qld *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Logan City continued</b>							
Rochedale South	16 144	15 902	15 703	15 452	15 325	15 238	-1.1
Shailer Park	10 595	10 797	10 819	10 896	10 989	11 132	1.0
Slacks Creek	12 055	11 914	11 792	11 641	11 537	11 517	-0.9
Springwood	6 580	6 489	6 381	6 272	6 207	6 204	-1.2
Tanah Merah	914	924	899	896	887	901	-0.3
Underwood	2 739	2 770	2 852	2 921	3 040	3 255	3.5
Waterford West	4 928	5 082	5 190	5 189	5 267	5 407	1.9
Woodridge	18 831	18 731	18 589	18 474	18 344	18 357	-0.5
Logan (C) Bal	1 953	1 902	1 935	1 943	1 954	1 965	0.1
<i>Total Logan City</i>	<i>162 877</i>	<i>164 325</i>	<i>164 821</i>	<i>165 195</i>	<i>166 077</i>	<i>167 507</i>	<i>0.6</i>
<b>Pine Rivers Shire</b>							
Albany Creek	12 306	12 907	13 573	14 201	14 699	15 329	4.5
Bray Park	8 374	8 515	8 640	8 708	8 762	8 865	1.1
Central Pine West	7 538	8 506	9 475	10 353	11 210	12 152	10.0
Dakabin-Kallangur-M. Downs	18 481	19 014	19 638	20 354	20 814	21 417	3.0
Griffin-Mango Hill	1 435	1 644	1 903	2 162	2 425	3 103	16.7
Hills District	19 895	19 902	19 916	20 030	20 282	20 619	0.7
Lawnton	5 520	5 514	5 475	5 429	5 421	5 432	-0.3
Petrie	7 471	7 545	7 556	7 604	7 806	7 985	1.3
Strathpine-Brendale	12 054	11 957	11 864	11 727	11 601	11 460	-1.0
Pine Rivers (S) Bal	13 203	13 669	14 316	14 888	15 463	15 941	3.8
<i>Total Pine Rivers Shire</i>	<i>106 277</i>	<i>109 173</i>	<i>112 356</i>	<i>115 456</i>	<i>118 483</i>	<i>122 303</i>	<i>2.8</i>
<b>Redcliffe City</b>							
Clontarf	9 055	8 909	8 703	8 499	8 304	8 154	-2.1
Margate-Woody Point	10 196	10 158	10 198	10 274	10 426	10 539	0.7
Redcliffe-Scarborough	18 096	18 033	17 754	17 766	17 740	18 141	—
Rothwell-Kippa-Ring	12 264	12 328	12 468	12 567	12 759	13 057	1.3
<i>Total Redcliffe City</i>	<i>49 611</i>	<i>49 428</i>	<i>49 123</i>	<i>49 106</i>	<i>49 229</i>	<i>49 891</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<b>Redland Shire</b>							
Alexandra Hills	17 803	17 779	17 608	17 652	17 816	17 864	0.1
Birkdale	11 542	11 744	12 053	12 589	13 294	13 734	3.5
Capalaba	16 643	17 045	17 196	17 356	17 558	17 709	1.2
Cleveland	11 411	11 751	12 018	12 346	12 972	13 203	3.0
Ormiston	3 704	3 852	3 982	4 185	4 540	5 209	7.1
Redland Bay	5 730	5 982	6 493	6 606	6 841	7 093	4.4
Sheldon-Mt Cotton	3 336	3 623	3 940	4 105	4 241	4 457	6.0
Thorneside	3 499	3 487	3 438	3 429	3 455	3 488	-0.1
Thornlands	7 322	7 382	7 372	7 447	7 540	7 627	0.8
Victoria Point	10 056	10 492	10 778	11 513	11 810	12 184	3.9
Wellington Point	6 765	7 004	7 245	7 520	7 918	8 582	4.9
Redland (S) Bal	5 271	5 441	5 574	5 767	5 901	6 102	3.0
<i>Total Redland Shire</i>	<i>103 082</i>	<i>105 582</i>	<i>107 697</i>	<i>110 515</i>	<i>113 886</i>	<i>117 252</i>	<i>2.6</i>
<i>Total Brisbane SD</i>	<i>1 519 991</i>	<i>1 543 819</i>	<i>1 567 996</i>	<i>1 592 280</i>	<i>1 619 280</i>	<i>1 650 422</i>	<i>1.7</i>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Qld *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>MORETON</b>							
<b>Gold Coast City Part B</b>							
Arundel	4 076	4 356	4 825	5 698	6 875	7 918	14.2
Ashmore	10 544	10 575	10 724	10 732	10 919	11 249	1.3
Benowa	5 967	6 138	6 255	6 391	6 639	6 846	2.8
Biggera Waters	4 654	4 732	4 787	4 950	5 187	5 326	2.7
Bilinga	1 203	1 243	1 261	1 273	1 305	1 419	3.4
Broadbeach	3 192	3 381	3 649	3 642	3 783	3 883	4.0
Broadbeach Waters	7 501	7 554	7 583	7 590	7 682	7 754	0.7
Bundall	4 145	4 166	4 177	4 218	4 267	4 270	0.6
Burleigh Heads	6 779	6 973	7 220	7 398	7 595	7 866	3.0
Burleigh Waters	10 254	11 026	11 402	11 914	12 473	12 770	4.5
Carrara-Merrimac	11 957	12 312	12 962	13 686	14 350	14 628	4.1
Coolangatta	3 778	3 849	3 954	4 082	4 280	4 601	4.0
Coombah	7 143	7 792	8 394	8 728	8 913	9 252	5.3
Coomera-Cedar Creek	6 270	6 705	7 203	8 081	9 326	11 263	12.4
Currumbin	2 466	2 523	2 543	2 612	2 699	2 709	1.9
Currumbin Waters	9 003	9 248	9 461	9 597	9 739	9 819	1.8
Elanora	9 521	9 934	10 205	10 461	10 670	11 013	3.0
Ernest-Molendinar	3 109	3 079	3 063	3 037	3 166	3 333	1.4
Guanaba-Currumbin Valley	14 464	16 326	18 852	21 152	23 363	25 357	11.9
Helensvale	10 346	10 978	11 620	12 067	12 181	12 782	4.3
Hollywell	2 638	2 629	2 596	2 586	2 599	2 606	-0.2
Hope Island	2 513	2 662	2 768	3 211	3 546	3 887	9.1
Labrador	13 937	14 007	14 347	14 488	14 605	14 908	1.4
Main Beach-Broadwater	3 404	3 315	3 391	3 587	3 648	3 731	1.9
Mermaid Beach	5 128	5 197	5 153	5 158	5 173	5 556	1.6
Mermaid Wtrs-Clear Is. Wtrs	12 902	13 090	13 335	13 585	13 812	14 101	1.8
Miami	5 423	5 510	5 537	5 700	5 843	6 026	2.1
Mudgeeraba	8 524	8 928	9 070	9 109	9 163	9 111	1.3
Nerang	19 683	20 377	20 756	21 158	21 570	22 023	2.3
Oxenford	6 637	7 285	7 705	8 207	8 931	9 096	6.5
Palm Beach	12 596	12 735	12 734	12 921	13 130	13 279	1.1
Paradise Point	4 133	4 172	4 132	4 135	4 145	4 144	0.1
Parkwood	7 450	8 086	8 436	8 432	8 573	8 826	3.4
Robina	13 746	14 445	14 891	15 364	16 555	17 989	5.5
Runaway Bay	8 174	8 475	8 565	8 713	8 801	8 823	1.5
Southport	21 766	22 182	22 318	23 136	23 415	23 646	1.7
Stephens	4 208	4 768	4 970	4 995	5 246	5 235	4.5
Surfers Paradise	13 391	14 072	14 906	15 562	16 231	16 896	4.8
Tugun	3 836	3 934	4 088	4 324	4 566	4 716	4.2
Worongary-Tallai	8 501	8 817	8 946	9 052	9 144	9 224	1.6
<i>Total Gold Coast City Part B</i>	<i>314 962</i>	<i>327 576</i>	<i>338 784</i>	<i>350 732</i>	<i>364 108</i>	<i>377 881</i>	<i>3.7</i>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Qld *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Sunshine Coast</b>							
Caloundra (C) - Caloundra N.	15 211	15 773	16 414	17 121	17 719	18 398	3.9
Caloundra (C) - Caloundra S.	12 323	12 835	13 346	14 014	14 895	15 778	5.1
Caloundra (C) - Kawana	16 972	17 377	17 548	17 626	17 754	17 952	1.1
Maroochy (S) - Buderim	25 062	26 544	28 523	30 156	31 588	33 178	5.8
Maroochy (S) - Coastal North	14 604	15 158	15 783	16 513	17 349	18 429	4.8
Maroochy (S) - Maroochydhore	14 638	14 989	15 087	15 127	15 367	15 640	1.3
Maroochy (S) - Mooloolaba	9 596	9 882	10 025	10 131	10 188	10 387	1.6
Maroochy (S) - Nambour	11 499	11 839	11 927	11 969	12 062	12 079	1.0
Maroochy (S) Bal in S C'st SSD	12 253	12 634	13 076	13 360	13 883	14 130	2.9
Noosa (S) - Noosa-Noosaville	7 275	7 716	8 149	8 582	8 944	9 128	4.6
Noosa (S) - Sunshine-Peregian	8 216	8 467	8 934	9 188	9 376	9 411	2.8
Noosa (S) - Tewantin	8 758	9 158	9 493	9 965	10 451	10 849	4.4
<i>Total Sunshine Coast</i>	<i>156 407</i>	<i>162 372</i>	<i>168 305</i>	<i>173 752</i>	<i>179 576</i>	<i>185 359</i>	<i>3.5</i>
<b>Moreton SD Bal</b>							
Beaudesert (S) - Pt B	23 899	24 437	24 905	25 187	25 626	26 169	1.8
Boonah (S)	8 168	8 237	8 290	8 318	8 342	8 387	0.5
Caboolture (S) - Pt B	4 566	4 755	4 858	5 455	5 610	5 658	4.4
Caloundra (C) - Hinterland	6 489	6 736	6 932	7 125	7 298	7 490	2.9
Caloundra (C) - Rail Corridor	15 004	15 393	15 724	16 056	16 316	16 589	2.0
Esk (S)	13 858	14 070	14 287	14 484	14 648	14 773	1.3
Gatton (S)	15 086	15 195	15 219	15 335	15 463	15 586	0.7
Ipswich (C) - South-West	3 651	3 707	3 796	3 818	3 924	4 015	1.9
Ipswich (C) - West	7 917	8 031	8 039	8 063	8 164	8 154	0.6
Kilcoy (S)	3 200	3 237	3 246	3 266	3 284	3 312	0.7
Laidley (S)	12 453	12 631	12 793	12 928	13 037	13 089	1.0
Maroochy (S) Bal	20 420	21 095	21 636	22 238	22 714	23 359	2.7
Noosa (S) Bal	12 151	12 583	13 002	13 375	13 893	14 370	3.4
<i>Total Moreton SD Bal</i>	<i>146 862</i>	<i>150 107</i>	<i>152 727</i>	<i>155 648</i>	<i>158 319</i>	<i>160 951</i>	<i>1.8</i>
<i>Total Moreton SD</i>	<i>618 231</i>	<i>640 055</i>	<i>659 816</i>	<i>680 132</i>	<i>702 003</i>	<i>724 191</i>	<i>3.2</i>

(a) Average annual growth rate.



4.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Qld *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>WIDE BAY-BURNETT</b>							
<b>Bundaberg</b>							
Bundaberg (C)	43 562	43 845	43 959	44 077	44 266	44 551	0.4
Burnett (S) - Pt A	10 489	10 854	11 139	11 479	11 899	12 255	3.2
<i>Total Bundaberg</i>	<i>54 051</i>	<i>54 699</i>	<i>55 098</i>	<i>55 556</i>	<i>56 165</i>	<i>56 806</i>	<i>1.0</i>
<b>Hervey Bay City Part A</b>							
Hervey Bay (C) - Pt A	35 898	36 702	37 590	38 160	38 742	39 599	2.0
<i>Total Hervey Bay City Part A</i>	<i>35 898</i>	<i>36 702</i>	<i>37 590</i>	<i>38 160</i>	<i>38 742</i>	<i>39 599</i>	<i>2.0</i>
<b>Wide Bay-Burnett SD Bal</b>							
Biggenden (S)	1 638	1 618	1 593	1 574	1 552	1 554	-1.0
Burnett (S) - Pt B	10 463	10 763	11 111	11 308	11 477	11 636	2.1
Cooloola (S) (excl. Gympie)	16 256	16 630	16 904	17 161	17 465	17 828	1.9
Cooloola (S) - Gympie only	15 815	15 882	15 851	15 834	15 807	15 823	—
Eidsvold (S)	965	959	947	942	941	941	-0.5
Gayndah (S)	2 873	2 871	2 857	2 863	2 855	2 888	0.1
Hervey Bay (C) - Pt B	2 911	3 073	3 220	3 420	3 552	3 699	4.9
Isis (S)	5 795	5 833	5 848	5 858	5 843	5 849	0.2
Kilkivan (S)	3 232	3 225	3 231	3 223	3 215	3 222	-0.1
Kingaroy (S)	11 444	11 515	11 571	11 602	11 658	11 808	0.6
Kolan (S)	4 344	4 479	4 567	4 620	4 615	4 652	1.4
Maryborough (C)	24 841	24 882	24 956	24 934	24 910	25 125	0.2
Miriam Vale (S)	3 975	4 105	4 181	4 314	4 379	4 484	2.4
Monto (S)	2 924	2 851	2 752	2 666	2 593	2 552	-2.7
Mundubbera (S)	2 433	2 402	2 380	2 350	2 315	2 298	-1.1
Murgon (S)	4 630	4 650	4 677	4 724	4 761	4 834	0.9
Nanango (S)	8 085	8 187	8 207	8 245	8 329	8 529	1.1
Perry (S)	371	375	372	366	372	421	2.6
Tiaro (S)	4 318	4 409	4 471	4 499	4 559	4 672	1.6
Wondai (S)	4 107	4 140	4 143	4 172	4 173	4 229	0.6
Woocoo (S)	2 916	2 953	2 961	3 003	3 036	3 043	0.9
<i>Total Wide Bay-Burnett SD Bal</i>	<i>134 336</i>	<i>135 802</i>	<i>136 800</i>	<i>137 678</i>	<i>138 407</i>	<i>140 087</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<i>Total Wide Bay-Burnett SD</i>	<i>224 285</i>	<i>227 203</i>	<i>229 488</i>	<i>231 394</i>	<i>233 314</i>	<i>236 492</i>	<i>1.1</i>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Qld *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>DARLING DOWNS</b>							
<b>Toowoomba</b>							
Cambooya (S) - Pt A	2 449	2 598	2 743	2 902	3 057	3 241	5.8
Crow's Nest (S) - Pt A	5 182	5 405	5 597	5 883	6 218	6 450	4.5
Jondaryan (S) - Pt A	4 357	4 615	4 848	5 119	5 396	5 646	5.3
Rosalie (S) - Pt A	3 465	3 595	3 707	3 809	3 947	4 085	3.3
Toowoomba (C) - Central	14 791	14 716	14 618	14 529	14 455	14 567	-0.3
Toowoomba (C) - North-East	10 778	10 758	10 689	10 684	10 692	10 827	0.1
Toowoomba (C) - North-West	19 362	19 310	19 077	18 944	18 857	18 967	-0.4
Toowoomba (C) - South-East	19 879	20 344	21 112	21 773	22 628	23 194	3.1
Toowoomba (C) - West	21 759	21 746	21 933	22 039	22 238	22 472	0.6
<i>Total Toowoomba</i>	<i>102 022</i>	<i>103 087</i>	<i>104 324</i>	<i>105 682</i>	<i>107 488</i>	<i>109 449</i>	<i>1.4</i>
<b>Darling Downs SD Bal</b>							
Cambooya (S) - Pt B	1 767	1 775	1 800	1 812	1 828	1 837	0.8
Chinchilla (S)	5 836	5 875	5 920	5 945	5 969	6 046	0.7
Clifton (S)	2 416	2 415	2 423	2 430	2 438	2 449	0.3
Crow's Nest (S) - Pt B	3 651	3 698	3 693	3 732	3 792	3 809	0.9
Dalby (T)	9 835	9 911	9 942	10 011	10 079	10 113	0.6
Goondiwindi (T)	4 375	4 443	4 548	4 615	4 711	4 793	1.8
Inglewood (S)	2 830	2 767	2 712	2 697	2 671	2 667	-1.2
Jondaryan (S) - Pt B	7 096	7 123	7 165	7 134	7 200	7 273	0.5
Millmerran (S)	2 930	3 012	3 101	3 204	3 301	3 480	3.5
Murilla (S)	2 802	2 781	2 761	2 752	2 734	2 720	-0.6
Pittsworth (S)	4 483	4 510	4 503	4 533	4 594	4 656	0.8
Rosalie (S) - Pt B	4 830	4 779	4 716	4 654	4 626	4 633	-0.8
Stanthorpe (S)	10 066	10 086	10 113	10 160	10 266	10 383	0.6
Tara (S)	3 675	3 683	3 708	3 774	3 803	3 865	1.0
Taroom (S)	2 787	2 762	2 720	2 705	2 668	2 664	-0.9
Waggamba (S)	2 688	2 726	2 771	2 798	2 867	2 959	1.9
Wambo (S)	5 371	5 327	5 310	5 291	5 270	5 259	-0.4
Warwick (S) - Central	11 262	11 223	11 211	11 246	11 280	11 332	0.1
Warwick (S) - East	4 121	4 127	4 134	4 155	4 202	4 249	0.6
Warwick (S) - North	2 345	2 379	2 409	2 432	2 467	2 495	1.2
Warwick (S) - West	2 732	2 824	2 936	3 033	3 128	3 213	3.3
<i>Total Darling Downs SD Bal</i>	<i>97 898</i>	<i>98 226</i>	<i>98 596</i>	<i>99 113</i>	<i>99 894</i>	<i>100 895</i>	<i>0.6</i>
<i>Total Darling Downs SD</i>	<i>199 920</i>	<i>201 313</i>	<i>202 920</i>	<i>204 795</i>	<i>207 382</i>	<i>210 344</i>	<i>1.0</i>
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>							
<b>South West</b>							
Balonne (S)	4 825	4 941	5 109	5 247	5 429	5 580	3.0
Bendemere (S)	1 037	1 024	1 002	990	982	990	-0.9
Booringa (S)	1 934	1 918	1 909	1 901	1 896	1 907	-0.3
Bulloo (S)	520	509	490	483	469	459	-2.5
Bungil (S)	1 998	1 979	1 980	1 965	1 940	1 952	-0.5
Murweh (S)	4 986	4 951	4 917	4 911	4 958	5 032	0.2
Paroo (S)	2 310	2 291	2 263	2 247	2 226	2 214	-0.8
Quilpie (S)	1 285	1 245	1 214	1 188	1 150	1 107	-2.9
Roma (T)	6 565	6 541	6 541	6 555	6 617	6 704	0.4
Warroo (S)	989	995	995	1 019	1 030	1 057	1.3
<i>Total South West</i>	<i>26 449</i>	<i>26 394</i>	<i>26 420</i>	<i>26 506</i>	<i>26 697</i>	<i>27 002</i>	<i>0.4</i>
<i>Total South West SD</i>	<i>26 449</i>	<i>26 394</i>	<i>26 420</i>	<i>26 506</i>	<i>26 697</i>	<i>27 002</i>	<i>0.4</i>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Qld *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>FITZROY</b>							
<b>Rockhampton</b>							
Fitzroy (S) - Pt A	4 661	4 726	4 685	4 696	4 695	4 713	0.2
Rockhampton (C)	59 857	59 609	59 538	59 358	59 043	58 924	-0.3
<i>Total Rockhampton</i>	64 518	64 335	64 223	64 054	63 738	63 637	-0.3
<b>Gladstone</b>							
Calliope (S) - Pt A	10 773	11 153	11 458	11 703	11 957	12 269	2.6
Gladstone (C)	26 574	26 594	26 624	26 583	26 631	26 831	0.2
<i>Total Gladstone</i>	37 347	37 747	38 082	38 286	38 588	39 100	0.9
<b>Fitzroy SD Bal</b>							
Banana (S)	13 881	13 964	14 087	14 129	14 267	14 448	0.8
Bauhinia (S)	2 238	2 230	2 215	2 220	2 230	2 252	0.1
Calliope (S) - Pt B	2 802	2 798	2 800	2 803	2 796	2 785	-0.1
Duarina (S)	9 232	8 946	8 568	8 258	7 895	7 642	-3.7
Emerald (S)	12 564	12 766	12 932	12 931	12 929	13 056	0.8
Fitzroy (S) - Pt B	5 159	5 181	5 176	5 204	5 242	5 277	0.5
Jericho (S)	1 040	1 052	1 052	1 070	1 077	1 094	1.0
Livingstone (S)	23 156	23 927	24 605	25 254	25 631	26 368	2.6
Mount Morgan (S)	2 964	2 951	2 923	2 908	2 900	2 943	-0.1
Peak Downs (S)	3 127	3 110	3 089	3 090	3 099	3 145	0.1
<i>Total Fitzroy SD Bal</i>	76 163	76 925	77 447	77 867	78 066	79 010	0.7
<i>Total Fitzroy SD</i>	178 028	179 007	179 752	180 207	180 392	181 747	0.4
<b>CENTRAL WEST</b>							
<b>Central West</b>							
Aramac (S)	861	838	810	783	762	731	-3.2
Barcaldine (S)	1 791	1 758	1 759	1 749	1 734	1 726	-0.7
Barcoo (S)	470	463	466	476	468	463	-0.3
Blackall (S)	1 858	1 835	1 842	1 837	1 832	1 814	-0.5
Boulia (S)	530	545	562	565	569	577	1.7
Diamantina (S)	324	330	331	338	331	326	0.1
Ilfracombe (S)	328	336	340	347	352	363	2.0
Isisford (S)	301	296	299	299	299	306	0.3
Longreach (S)	3 849	3 852	3 856	3 876	3 914	3 957	0.6
Tambo (S)	607	604	604	600	610	618	0.4
Winton (S)	1 651	1 649	1 634	1 621	1 612	1 616	-0.4
<i>Total Central West</i>	12 570	12 506	12 503	12 491	12 483	12 497	-0.1
<i>Total Central West SD</i>	12 570	12 506	12 503	12 491	12 483	12 497	-0.1

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Qld *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>MACKAY</b>							
<b>Mackay City Part A</b>							
Mackay (C) - Pt A	61 078	61 742	62 212	62 939	63 785	64 767	1.2
<i>Total Mackay City Part A</i>	61 078	61 742	62 212	62 939	63 785	64 767	1.2
<b>Mackay SD Bal</b>							
Belyando (S)	10 759	10 672	10 547	10 256	10 068	9 948	-1.6
Bowen (S)	13 142	13 024	12 786	12 614	12 465	12 409	-1.0
Broadsound (S)	7 552	7 375	7 134	6 866	6 643	6 482	-3.0
Mackay (C) - Pt B	10 370	10 606	10 750	10 972	11 074	11 226	1.6
Mirani (S)	5 019	5 055	5 125	5 166	5 244	5 283	1.0
Nebo (S)	2 257	2 240	2 170	2 115	2 100	2 094	-1.5
Sarina (S)	9 354	9 511	9 656	9 726	9 816	9 808	1.0
Whitsunday (S)	13 935	14 299	14 669	14 926	15 142	15 522	2.2
<i>Total Mackay SD Bal</i>	72 388	72 782	72 837	72 641	72 552	72 772	0.1
<i>Total Mackay SD</i>	133 466	134 524	135 049	135 580	136 337	137 539	0.6
<b>NORTHERN</b>							
<b>Townsville City Part A</b>							
Aitkenvale	5 167	5 085	5 009	4 988	5 030	5 060	-0.4
City	2 558	2 399	2 141	1 899	1 669	1 627	-8.7
Cranbrook	6 610	6 617	6 628	6 645	6 689	6 764	0.5
Currajong	2 735	2 699	2 674	2 656	2 664	2 686	-0.4
Douglas	2 065	2 101	2 262	2 624	3 041	3 346	10.1
Garbutt	2 573	2 516	2 468	2 452	2 474	2 493	-0.6
Gulliver	3 087	3 107	3 082	3 096	3 092	3 122	0.2
Heatley	4 693	4 687	4 636	4 667	4 679	4 707	0.1
Hermit Park	3 541	3 520	3 527	3 524	3 522	3 550	0.1
Hyde Park-Mysterton	2 377	2 351	2 331	2 325	2 312	2 310	-0.6
Magnetic Island	2 070	2 056	2 071	2 095	2 118	2 131	0.6
Mt Louisa-Mt St John-Bohlo	3 767	3 848	3 916	3 971	4 054	4 125	1.8
Mundingburra	4 087	4 084	4 048	4 021	4 021	4 031	-0.3
Murray	7 172	7 565	8 084	8 473	9 122	9 505	5.8
North Ward-Castle Hill	5 276	5 169	5 176	5 223	5 330	5 511	0.9
Oonoonba-Idalia-Cluden	1 718	1 743	1 745	1 744	1 869	1 975	2.8
Pallarenda-Shelley Beach	1 042	1 046	1 042	1 040	1 040	1 057	0.3
Pimlico	2 392	2 412	2 434	2 446	2 494	2 527	1.1
Railway Estate	2 787	2 805	2 828	2 842	2 846	2 875	0.6
Rosslea	1 555	1 574	1 576	1 593	1 612	1 618	0.8
Rowes Bay-Belgian Gardens	2 385	2 382	2 358	2 356	2 367	2 378	-0.1
South Townsville	1 815	1 863	1 900	1 932	1 964	2 017	2.1
Stuart-Roseneath	827	811	788	1 287	1 239	1 235	8.4
Vincent	2 976	2 943	2 879	2 830	2 783	2 763	-1.5
West End	3 511	3 531	3 623	3 740	3 916	4 065	3.0
Wulguru	4 804	4 873	4 981	4 982	5 005	5 014	0.9
<i>Total Townsville City Part A</i>	83 590	83 787	84 207	85 451	86 952	88 492	1.1
<b>Thuringowa City Part A</b>							
Kelso	7 813	7 812	7 829	7 905	8 003	8 142	0.8
Kirwan	15 720	16 313	17 091	18 028	19 217	20 096	5.0
Thuringowa (C) - Pt A Bal	15 292	15 639	16 076	16 489	16 928	17 343	2.5
<i>Total Thuringowa City Part A</i>	38 825	39 764	40 996	42 422	44 148	45 581	3.3

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Qld *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Northern SD Bal</b>							
Burdekin (S)	18 955	18 954	18 786	18 631	18 517	18 512	-0.5
Charters Towers (C)	9 023	8 978	8 927	8 863	8 783	8 751	-0.6
Dalrymple (S)	3 439	3 433	3 452	3 458	3 464	3 491	0.3
Hinchinbrook (S) - Palm Island	2 133	2 146	2 165	2 209	2 271	2 313	1.6
Hinchinbrook (S) excl. Palm I.	13 362	13 199	12 995	12 786	12 585	12 410	-1.5
Thuringowa (C) - Pt B	6 585	6 653	6 766	6 857	7 037	7 134	1.6
Townsville (C) - Pt B	3 125	3 222	3 352	3 488	3 579	3 582	2.8
<i>Total Northern SD Bal</i>	<i>56 622</i>	<i>56 585</i>	<i>56 443</i>	<i>56 292</i>	<i>56 236</i>	<i>56 193</i>	<i>-0.2</i>
<i>Total Northern SD</i>	<i>179 037</i>	<i>180 136</i>	<i>181 646</i>	<i>184 165</i>	<i>187 336</i>	<i>190 266</i>	<i>1.2</i>
<b>FAR NORTH</b>							
<b>Cairns City Part A</b>							
Cairns (C) - Barron	16 048	16 331	16 807	17 389	17 535	17 742	2.0
Cairns (C) - Central Suburbs	21 686	21 987	21 766	21 632	21 447	21 414	-0.3
Cairns (C) - City	8 271	7 995	7 736	7 440	7 199	7 024	-3.2
Cairns (C) - Mt Whitfield	11 568	11 663	11 600	11 543	11 494	11 455	-0.2
Cairns (C) - Northern Suburbs	12 421	12 826	13 104	13 248	13 405	13 657	1.9
Cairns (C) - Trinity	25 543	26 386	27 656	28 594	29 827	30 148	3.4
Cairns (C) - Western Suburbs	11 157	11 351	11 408	11 400	11 428	11 492	0.6
<i>Total Cairns City Part A</i>	<i>106 694</i>	<i>108 539</i>	<i>110 077</i>	<i>111 246</i>	<i>112 335</i>	<i>112 932</i>	<i>1.1</i>
<b>Far North SD Bal</b>							
Atherton (S)	10 131	10 190	10 292	10 320	10 481	10 666	1.0
Aurukun (S)	836	879	924	969	1 028	1 095	5.5
Cairns (C) - Pt B	6 813	6 865	6 901	6 920	6 953	6 977	0.5
Cardwell (S)	9 114	9 445	9 704	9 972	10 420	10 660	3.2
Cook (S) (excl. Weipa)	5 738	5 851	6 110	6 318	6 414	6 536	2.6
Cook (S) - Weipa only	2 276	2 260	2 161	2 060	1 955	1 895	-3.6
Croydon (S)	287	293	293	292	284	288	0.1
Douglas (S)	9 698	9 981	10 200	10 316	10 587	10 839	2.2
Eacham (S)	6 293	6 332	6 337	6 330	6 298	6 318	0.1
Etheridge (S)	957	958	957	967	984	1 016	1.2
Herberton (S)	5 253	5 308	5 334	5 328	5 362	5 338	0.3
Johnstone (S)	19 780	19 814	19 709	19 571	19 502	19 453	-0.3
Mareeba (S)	18 217	18 245	18 364	18 380	18 382	18 479	0.3
Torres (S)	8 679	8 930	9 075	9 306	9 615	10 022	2.9
<i>Total Far North SD Bal</i>	<i>104 072</i>	<i>105 351</i>	<i>106 361</i>	<i>107 049</i>	<i>108 265</i>	<i>109 582</i>	<i>1.0</i>
<i>Total Far North SD</i>	<i>210 766</i>	<i>213 890</i>	<i>216 438</i>	<i>218 295</i>	<i>220 600</i>	<i>222 514</i>	<i>1.1</i>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Qld *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>NORTH WEST</b>							
<b>North West</b>							
Burke (S)	1 170	1 250	1 337	1 437	1 595	1 701	7.8
Carpentaria (S)	3 550	3 602	3 686	3 801	3 875	3 939	2.1
Cloncurry (S)	3 193	3 342	3 498	3 586	3 702	3 827	3.7
Flinders (S)	2 234	2 191	2 139	2 124	2 095	2 090	-1.3
McKinlay (S)	1 157	1 162	1 129	1 099	1 075	1 066	-1.6
Mornington (S)	1 128	1 112	1 073	1 017	1 018	1 010	-2.2
Mount Isa (C)	22 386	22 037	21 715	21 393	21 224	21 149	-1.1
Richmond (S)	1 129	1 128	1 120	1 119	1 129	1 150	0.4
Unincorp. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total North West</i>	35 947	35 824	35 697	35 576	35 713	35 932	—
<i>Total North West SD</i>	35 947	35 824	35 697	35 576	35 713	35 932	—
<i>Total Off-Shore Areas &amp; Migratory</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL QUEENSLAND</b>	<b>3 338 690</b>	<b>3 394 671</b>	<b>3 447 725</b>	<b>3 501 421</b>	<b>3 561 537</b>	<b>3 628 946</b>	<b>1.7</b>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

## 4.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—SA

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>ADELAIDE</b>							
<b>Northern Adelaide</b>							
Gawler (M)	17 127	17 528	17 734	17 859	18 069	18 345	1.4
Playford (C) - East Central	16 107	16 585	17 359	17 842	18 558	18 978	3.3
Playford (C) - Elizabeth	26 374	26 153	26 021	26 014	25 885	25 716	-0.5
Playford (C) - Hills	2 500	2 592	2 668	2 703	2 800	2 888	2.9
Playford (C) - West	7 868	8 004	8 144	8 128	8 239	8 282	1.0
Playford (C) - West Central	12 149	12 345	12 588	12 721	12 771	12 789	1.0
Port Adel. Enfield (C) - East	25 965	26 194	26 758	27 174	27 592	28 063	1.6
Port Adel. Enfield (C) - Inner	19 466	19 510	19 593	19 654	19 701	19 720	0.3
Salisbury (C) - Central	27 208	27 225	27 267	27 398	27 510	27 755	0.4
Salisbury (C) - Inner North	23 898	24 140	24 502	24 539	24 586	24 665	0.6
Salisbury (C) - North-East	22 408	22 374	22 573	22 725	22 767	22 718	0.3
Salisbury (C) - South-East	33 279	33 293	33 301	33 236	33 389	33 746	0.3
Salisbury (C) Bal	4 985	5 175	5 235	5 305	5 509	5 640	2.5
Tea Tree Gully (C) - Central	27 783	27 671	27 701	27 540	27 351	27 106	-0.5
Tea Tree Gully (C) - Hills	12 793	12 670	12 660	12 727	12 707	12 682	-0.2
Tea Tree Gully (C) - North	21 992	22 854	23 840	24 947	25 872	26 463	3.8
Tea Tree Gully (C) - South	32 981	33 126	33 207	33 235	33 345	33 459	0.3
<i>Total Northern Adelaide</i>	<i>334 883</i>	<i>337 439</i>	<i>341 151</i>	<i>343 747</i>	<i>346 651</i>	<i>349 015</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<b>Western Adelaide</b>							
Charles Sturt (C) - Coastal	31 507	31 450	31 357	31 284	31 359	31 495	—
Charles Sturt (C) - Inner East	21 099	21 245	21 476	21 507	21 521	21 501	0.4
Charles Sturt (C) - Inner West	24 570	24 655	24 642	24 708	24 733	24 710	0.1
Charles Sturt (C) - North-East	25 286	25 441	25 500	25 588	25 650	25 799	0.4
Port Adel. Enfield (C) - Coast	28 468	28 604	28 844	28 685	28 635	28 564	0.1
Port Adel. Enfield (C) - Port	26 219	26 187	26 162	26 146	25 808	25 625	-0.5
West Torrens (C) - East	23 650	23 687	23 731	23 898	23 830	23 796	0.1
West Torrens (C) - West	27 873	28 040	28 112	28 377	28 461	28 568	0.5
Unincorp. Western	19	18	17	15	14	13	-7.3
<i>Total Western Adelaide</i>	<i>208 691</i>	<i>209 327</i>	<i>209 841</i>	<i>210 208</i>	<i>210 011</i>	<i>210 071</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<b>Eastern Adelaide</b>							
Adelaide (C)	12 831	12 779	12 727	12 785	12 935	13 289	0.7
Adelaide Hills (DC) - Central	12 868	12 970	12 968	13 024	13 027	13 065	0.3
Adelaide Hills (DC) - Ranges	10 171	10 151	10 163	10 283	10 325	10 321	0.3
Burnside (C) - North-East	21 171	21 266	21 402	21 538	21 600	21 586	0.4
Burnside (C) - South-West	19 642	19 858	20 242	20 572	20 722	21 067	1.4
Campbelltown (C) - East	26 991	27 132	27 299	27 410	27 543	27 622	0.5
Campbelltown (C) - West	18 810	18 839	18 869	18 993	19 078	19 197	0.4
Norw. Pham St Ptrs (C) - East	16 003	16 010	15 953	15 835	15 848	15 974	—
Norw. Pham St Ptrs (C) - West	17 838	17 857	17 684	17 670	17 695	17 771	-0.1
Prospect (C)	19 176	19 172	19 134	19 185	19 166	19 219	—
Unley (C) - East	19 542	19 648	19 659	19 578	19 473	19 608	0.1
Unley (C) - West	16 939	16 949	17 051	17 085	17 028	17 012	0.1
Walkerville (M)	6 885	6 911	6 943	6 968	7 038	7 036	0.4
<i>Total Eastern Adelaide</i>	<i>218 867</i>	<i>219 542</i>	<i>220 094</i>	<i>220 926</i>	<i>221 478</i>	<i>222 767</i>	<i>0.4</i>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—SA *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Southern Adelaide</b>							
Holdfast Bay (C) - North	18 393	18 577	18 588	18 873	19 080	19 177	0.8
Holdfast Bay (C) - South	13 979	14 008	14 115	14 350	14 442	14 512	0.8
Marion (C) - Central	33 279	33 095	33 144	33 332	33 321	33 224	—
Marion (C) - North	25 205	25 151	25 188	25 349	25 399	25 513	0.2
Marion (C) - South	18 962	19 129	19 348	19 551	19 958	20 318	1.4
Mitcham (C) - Hills	23 382	23 293	23 420	23 494	23 739	24 039	0.6
Mitcham (C) - North-East	15 392	15 462	15 488	15 601	15 661	15 718	0.4
Mitcham (C) - West	22 768	22 847	22 739	22 783	22 693	22 622	-0.1
Onkaparinga (C) - Hackham	14 429	14 360	14 334	14 302	14 347	14 232	-0.3
Onkaparinga (C) - Hills	10 479	10 640	10 674	10 828	11 099	11 159	1.3
Onkaparinga (C) - Morphett	24 929	24 974	24 944	24 728	24 617	24 467	-0.4
Onkaparinga (C) - North Coast	17 676	17 701	17 694	17 832	17 886	17 844	0.2
Onkaparinga (C) - Reservoir	23 631	23 934	24 244	24 594	24 834	25 167	1.3
Onkaparinga (C) - South Coast	20 714	21 262	21 819	22 280	22 726	23 298	2.4
Onkaparinga (C) - Woodcroft	32 778	33 165	33 701	34 156	34 503	34 843	1.2
<i>Total Southern Adelaide</i>	315 996	317 598	319 440	322 053	324 305	326 133	0.6
<i>Total Adelaide SD</i>	1 078 437	1 083 906	1 090 526	1 096 934	1 102 445	1 107 986	0.5
<b>OUTER ADELAIDE</b>							
<b>Barossa</b>							
Barossa (DC) - Angaston	7 201	7 296	7 426	7 468	7 511	7 655	1.2
Barossa (DC) - Barossa	6 908	7 016	7 095	7 138	7 223	7 355	1.3
Barossa (DC) - Tanunda	4 230	4 321	4 379	4 420	4 456	4 487	1.2
Light (DC)	9 524	9 761	9 965	10 106	10 399	10 542	2.1
Mallala (DC)	7 004	7 062	7 210	7 287	7 342	7 392	1.1
<i>Total Barossa</i>	34 867	35 456	36 075	36 419	36 931	37 431	1.4
<b>Kangaroo Island</b>							
Kangaroo Island (DC)	4 228	4 254	4 275	4 256	4 234	4 244	0.1
<i>Total Kangaroo Island</i>	4 228	4 254	4 275	4 256	4 234	4 244	0.1
<b>Mt Lofty Ranges</b>							
Adelaide Hills (DC) - North	6 410	6 467	6 546	6 637	6 692	6 706	0.9
Adelaide Hills (DC) Bal	8 201	8 261	8 343	8 453	8 513	8 685	1.2
Mount Barker (DC) - Central	13 789	14 025	14 249	14 550	15 074	15 487	2.3
Mount Barker (DC) Bal	7 650	7 817	7 962	8 075	8 181	8 317	1.7
<i>Total Mt Lofty Ranges</i>	36 050	36 570	37 100	37 715	38 460	39 195	1.7
<b>Fleurieu</b>							
Alexandrina (DC) - Coastal	8 469	8 656	8 981	9 247	9 510	9 744	2.8
Alexandrina (DC) - Strathalbyn	7 728	7 878	7 978	8 121	8 261	8 422	1.7
Victor Harbor (DC)	9 336	9 685	10 039	10 434	10 723	11 108	3.5
Yankalilla (DC)	3 653	3 721	3 780	3 791	3 812	3 848	1.0
<i>Total Fleurieu</i>	29 186	29 940	30 778	31 593	32 306	33 122	2.6
<i>Total Outer Adelaide SD</i>	104 331	106 220	108 228	109 983	111 931	113 992	1.8

(a) Average annual growth rate.



4.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—SA *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>YORKE AND LOWER NORTH</b>							
<b>Yorke</b>							
Barunga West (DC)	2 487	2 505	2 504	2 507	2 548	2 596	0.9
Copper Coast (DC)	10 373	10 522	10 602	10 718	10 868	11 033	1.2
Yorke Peninsula (DC) - North	7 656	7 599	7 602	7 558	7 557	7 515	-0.4
Yorke Peninsula (DC) - South	4 076	4 047	4 031	4 030	4 013	3 998	-0.4
Unincorp. Yorke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total Yorke</i>	24 592	24 673	24 739	24 813	24 986	25 142	0.4
<b>Lower North</b>							
Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)	8 129	8 239	8 201	8 323	8 382	8 381	0.6
Goyder (DC)	4 666	4 576	4 478	4 415	4 366	4 272	-1.7
Wakefield (DC)	6 763	6 789	6 729	6 657	6 658	6 603	-0.5
<i>Total Lower North</i>	19 558	19 604	19 408	19 395	19 406	19 256	-0.3
<i>Total Yorke And Lower North SD</i>	44 150	44 277	44 147	44 208	44 392	44 398	0.1
<b>MURRAY LANDS</b>							
<b>Riverland</b>							
Berri & Barmera (DC) - Barmera	4 445	4 415	4 379	4 388	4 363	4 354	-0.4
Berri & Barmera (DC) - Berri	6 911	6 939	6 975	6 932	6 966	6 966	0.2
Loxton Waikerie (DC) - East	7 392	7 421	7 473	7 501	7 471	7 502	0.3
Loxton Waikerie (DC) - West	4 877	4 888	4 874	4 837	4 793	4 745	-0.5
Mid Murray (DC)	8 192	8 241	8 271	8 326	8 325	8 410	0.5
Renmark Paringa (DC) - Paringa	1 756	1 755	1 784	1 757	1 760	1 728	-0.3
Renmark Paringa (DC) - Renmark	7 920	7 905	7 966	8 037	8 106	8 106	0.5
Unincorp. Riverland	171	165	157	152	149	145	-3.2
<i>Total Riverland</i>	41 664	41 729	41 879	41 930	41 933	41 956	0.1
<b>Murray Mallee</b>							
Karoonda East Murray (DC)	1 381	1 360	1 336	1 325	1 301	1 281	-1.5
Murray Bridge (RC)	16 512	16 552	16 625	16 858	16 993	17 094	0.7
Southern Mallee (DC)	2 407	2 409	2 337	2 315	2 323	2 309	-0.8
The Coorong (DC)	6 221	6 183	6 068	5 994	5 966	5 917	-1.0
Unincorp. Murray Mallee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total Murray Mallee</i>	26 521	26 504	26 366	26 492	26 583	26 601	0.1
<i>Total Murray Lands SD</i>	68 185	68 233	68 245	68 422	68 516	68 557	0.1
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>							
<b>Upper South East</b>							
Lacepede (DC)	2 426	2 401	2 358	2 357	2 337	2 348	-0.7
Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)	8 149	8 149	8 145	8 201	8 252	8 273	0.3
Robe (DC)	1 352	1 335	1 337	1 353	1 363	1 385	0.5
Tatiara (DC)	7 023	7 007	7 052	7 069	7 073	7 061	0.1
<i>Total Upper South East</i>	18 950	18 892	18 892	18 980	19 025	19 067	0.1
<b>Lower South East</b>							
Grant (DC)	7 837	7 961	7 934	7 898	7 832	7 734	-0.3
Mount Gambier (C)	23 061	23 075	23 114	23 297	23 390	23 503	0.4
Wattle Range (DC) - East	3 399	3 422	3 379	3 341	3 308	3 256	-0.9
Wattle Range (DC) - West	9 460	9 440	9 350	9 284	9 117	9 028	-0.9
<i>Total Lower South East</i>	43 757	43 898	43 777	43 820	43 647	43 521	-0.1
<i>Total South East SD</i>	62 707	62 790	62 669	62 800	62 672	62 588	—

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—SA *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>EYRE</b>							
<b>Lincoln</b>							
Cleve (DC)	1 939	1 931	1 910	1 919	1 912	1 897	-0.4
Elliston (DC)	1 257	1 225	1 204	1 182	1 171	1 155	-1.7
Franklin Harbor (DC)	1 228	1 232	1 231	1 260	1 287	1 305	1.2
Kimba (DC)	1 296	1 274	1 254	1 254	1 251	1 234	-1.0
Le Hunte (DC)	1 573	1 555	1 540	1 524	1 500	1 455	-1.5
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	4 036	4 095	4 122	4 149	4 171	4 217	0.9
Port Lincoln (C)	12 851	13 009	13 155	13 343	13 637	13 899	1.6
Tumby Bay (DC)	2 659	2 652	2 631	2 654	2 634	2 591	-0.5
Unincorp. Lincoln	29	27	23	21	18	16	-11.2
<i>Total Lincoln</i>	<i>26 868</i>	<i>27 000</i>	<i>27 070</i>	<i>27 306</i>	<i>27 581</i>	<i>27 769</i>	<i>0.7</i>
<b>West Coast</b>							
Ceduna (DC)	3 544	3 529	3 538	3 570	3 601	3 640	0.5
Streaky Bay (DC)	1 952	1 985	1 970	1 976	2 003	1 989	0.4
Unincorp. West Coast	647	625	596	601	629	622	-0.8
<i>Total West Coast</i>	<i>6 143</i>	<i>6 139</i>	<i>6 104</i>	<i>6 147</i>	<i>6 233</i>	<i>6 251</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>Total Eyre SD</i>	<i>33 011</i>	<i>33 139</i>	<i>33 174</i>	<i>33 453</i>	<i>33 814</i>	<i>34 020</i>	<i>0.6</i>
<b>NORTHERN</b>							
<b>Whyalla</b>							
Whyalla (C)	24 371	24 008	23 669	23 220	22 658	22 139	-1.9
Unincorp. Whyalla	339	318	289	268	252	233	-7.2
<i>Total Whyalla</i>	<i>24 710</i>	<i>24 326</i>	<i>23 958</i>	<i>23 488</i>	<i>22 910</i>	<i>22 372</i>	<i>-2.0</i>
<b>Pirie</b>							
Northern Areas (DC)	5 069	5 047	4 899	4 881	4 882	4 785	-1.1
Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)	1 136	1 109	1 084	1 050	1 033	1 017	-2.2
Peterborough (DC)	2 238	2 237	2 208	2 163	2 095	2 022	-2.0
Port Pirie C, Dists (M) - City	14 373	14 371	14 338	14 227	14 134	14 090	-0.4
Port Pirie C, Dists (M) Bal	3 639	3 619	3 661	3 646	3 604	3 550	-0.5
Unincorp. Pirie	342	327	308	303	291	290	-3.2
<i>Total Pirie</i>	<i>26 797</i>	<i>26 710</i>	<i>26 498</i>	<i>26 270</i>	<i>26 039</i>	<i>25 754</i>	<i>-0.8</i>
<b>Flinders Ranges</b>							
Flinders Ranges (DC)	1 935	1 913	1 882	1 848	1 824	1 811	-1.3
Mount Remarkable (DC)	3 165	3 129	3 088	3 054	3 049	3 011	-1.0
Port Augusta (C)	14 318	14 098	14 065	13 978	14 020	13 756	-0.8
Unincorp. Flinders Ranges	1 814	1 714	1 584	1 449	1 341	1 282	-6.7
<i>Total Flinders Ranges</i>	<i>21 232</i>	<i>20 854</i>	<i>20 619</i>	<i>20 329</i>	<i>20 234</i>	<i>19 860</i>	<i>-1.3</i>
<b>Far North</b>							
Coober Pedy (DC)	2 668	2 658	2 591	2 540	2 491	2 424	-1.9
Roxby Downs (M)	2 707	2 770	3 235	3 605	3 652	3 633	6.1
Unincorp. Far North	5 318	5 474	5 662	5 787	5 942	6 144	2.9
<i>Total Far North</i>	<i>10 693</i>	<i>10 902</i>	<i>11 488</i>	<i>11 932</i>	<i>12 085</i>	<i>12 201</i>	<i>2.7</i>
<i>Total Northern SD</i>	<i>83 432</i>	<i>82 792</i>	<i>82 563</i>	<i>82 019</i>	<i>81 268</i>	<i>80 187</i>	<i>-0.8</i>
<b>TOTAL SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>1 474 253</b>	<b>1 481 357</b>	<b>1 489 552</b>	<b>1 497 819</b>	<b>1 505 038</b>	<b>1 511 728</b>	<b>0.5</b>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

## 4.6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—WA

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>PERTH</b>							
<b>Central Metropolitan</b>							
Cambridge (T)	23 939	24 101	24 257	24 452	24 257	24 339	0.3
Claremont (T)	9 255	9 231	9 186	9 107	9 198	9 145	-0.2
Cottesloe (T)	7 515	7 488	7 471	7 439	7 419	7 411	-0.3
Mosman Park (T)	7 866	7 955	8 036	8 149	8 185	8 339	1.2
Nedlands (C)	21 056	21 169	21 256	21 236	21 412	21 558	0.5
Peppermint Grove (S)	1 733	1 747	1 727	1 679	1 659	1 649	-1.0
Perth (C) - Inner	420	454	475	557	682	777	13.1
Perth (C) - Remainder	5 180	5 427	5 679	6 109	6 505	7 031	6.3
Subiaco (C)	15 168	15 194	15 190	15 233	15 479	15 605	0.6
Vincent (T)	25 830	26 165	26 237	26 154	26 032	26 093	0.2
<i>Total Central Metropolitan</i>	<i>117 962</i>	<i>118 931</i>	<i>119 514</i>	<i>120 115</i>	<i>120 828</i>	<i>121 947</i>	<i>0.7</i>
<b>East Metropolitan</b>							
Bassendean (T)	13 893	13 950	13 967	13 975	13 953	14 023	0.2
Bayswater (C)	55 437	55 383	55 479	56 014	56 505	56 824	0.5
Kalamunda (S)	48 536	48 626	48 723	48 457	48 614	48 632	—
Mundaring (S)	33 262	33 879	34 294	35 026	34 981	35 334	1.2
Swan (C)	71 516	74 532	77 291	79 901	82 319	85 094	3.5
<i>Total East Metropolitan</i>	<i>222 644</i>	<i>226 370</i>	<i>229 754</i>	<i>233 373</i>	<i>236 372</i>	<i>239 907</i>	<i>1.5</i>
<b>North Metropolitan</b>							
Joondalup (C) - North	109 504	110 235	110 396	109 904	108 884	108 288	-0.2
Joondalup (C) - South	38 865	40 160	42 588	44 251	45 844	47 768	4.2
Stirling (C) - Central	96 947	97 266	97 559	97 585	97 793	98 752	0.4
Stirling (C) - Coastal	59 387	59 765	60 123	60 462	61 106	61 871	0.8
Stirling (C) - South-Eastern	16 577	16 589	16 527	16 311	16 169	16 087	-0.6
Wanneroo (C) - North-East	14 879	16 172	17 121	18 151	19 226	20 423	6.5
Wanneroo (C) - North-West	17 852	20 042	21 803	22 947	24 707	26 487	8.2
Wanneroo (C) - South	32 268	33 035	33 764	35 338	36 496	37 222	2.9
<i>Total North Metropolitan</i>	<i>386 279</i>	<i>393 264</i>	<i>399 881</i>	<i>404 949</i>	<i>410 225</i>	<i>416 898</i>	<i>1.5</i>
<b>South West Metropolitan</b>							
Cockburn (C)	60 049	61 474	63 069	65 379	67 518	69 345	2.9
East Fremantle (T)	6 395	6 473	6 579	6 689	6 729	6 772	1.2
Fremantle (C) - Inner	698	729	752	785	793	798	2.7
Fremantle (C) - Remainder	24 114	24 343	24 486	24 530	24 706	24 912	0.7
Kwinana (T)	20 158	20 560	20 915	21 263	21 588	21 757	1.5
Melville (C)	93 942	94 363	95 120	95 924	96 262	97 089	0.7
Rockingham (C)	61 631	64 907	67 383	69 712	71 927	74 018	3.7
<i>Total South West Metropolitan</i>	<i>266 987</i>	<i>272 849</i>	<i>278 304</i>	<i>284 282</i>	<i>289 523</i>	<i>294 691</i>	<i>2.0</i>
<b>South East Metropolitan</b>							
Armadale (C)	52 023	52 095	52 333	52 219	52 174	52 273	0.1
Belmont (C)	27 244	27 523	27 785	29 064	29 457	29 851	1.8
Canning (C)	71 990	72 931	74 033	75 338	76 211	77 048	1.4
Gosnells (C)	76 545	77 959	78 585	80 535	82 107	83 474	1.7
Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)	10 227	10 499	10 719	11 069	11 439	11 704	2.7
South Perth (C)	36 472	36 774	36 925	37 178	37 319	37 521	0.6
Victoria Park (T)	26 719	27 079	27 159	27 251	27 292	27 688	0.7
<i>Total South East Metropolitan</i>	<i>301 220</i>	<i>304 860</i>	<i>307 539</i>	<i>312 654</i>	<i>315 999</i>	<i>319 559</i>	<i>1.2</i>
<i>Total Perth SD</i>	<i>1 295 092</i>	<i>1 316 274</i>	<i>1 334 992</i>	<i>1 355 373</i>	<i>1 372 947</i>	<i>1 393 002</i>	<i>1.5</i>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—WA *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>							
<b>Mandurah</b>							
Mandurah (C)	40 460	42 423	44 131	45 045	47 023	48 877	3.9
Murray (S)	9 510	9 724	9 993	10 335	10 616	10 875	2.7
<i>Total Mandurah</i>	<i>49 970</i>	<i>52 147</i>	<i>54 124</i>	<i>55 380</i>	<i>57 639</i>	<i>59 752</i>	<i>3.6</i>
<b>Bunbury</b>							
Bunbury (C)	27 641	27 779	28 262	28 905	29 575	30 493	2.0
Capel (S) - Pt A	2 267	2 238	2 284	2 358	2 487	2 859	4.7
Dardanup (S) - Pt A	4 429	4 676	5 177	5 693	6 174	6 418	7.7
Harvey (S) - Pt A	8 069	8 586	9 085	9 586	10 083	10 238	4.9
<i>Total Bunbury</i>	<i>42 406</i>	<i>43 279</i>	<i>44 808</i>	<i>46 542</i>	<i>48 319</i>	<i>50 008</i>	<i>3.4</i>
<b>Preston</b>							
Boddington (S)	1 540	1 583	1 593	1 517	1 458	1 440	-1.3
Capel (S) - Pt B	3 722	3 921	4 026	4 164	4 202	4 248	2.7
Collie (S)	9 015	9 124	9 215	9 160	9 146	9 072	0.1
Dardanup (S) - Pt B	2 229	2 240	2 369	2 462	2 509	2 537	2.6
Donnybrook-Balingup (S)	4 249	4 296	4 411	4 574	4 635	4 691	2.0
Harvey (S) - Pt B	7 487	7 514	7 678	7 863	8 121	8 214	1.9
Waroonna (S)	3 194	3 311	3 382	3 438	3 500	3 524	2.0
<i>Total Preston</i>	<i>31 436</i>	<i>31 989</i>	<i>32 674</i>	<i>33 178</i>	<i>33 571</i>	<i>33 726</i>	<i>1.4</i>
<b>Vasse</b>							
Augusta-Margaret River (S)	8 106	8 562	9 027	9 488	9 875	10 187	4.7
Busselton (S)	18 158	19 061	20 100	21 151	22 240	23 099	4.9
<i>Total Vasse</i>	<i>26 264</i>	<i>27 623</i>	<i>29 127</i>	<i>30 639</i>	<i>32 115</i>	<i>33 286</i>	<i>4.9</i>
<b>Blackwood</b>							
Boyup Brook (S)	1 747	1 722	1 695	1 670	1 655	1 642	-1.2
Bridgetown-Greenbushes (S)	4 034	4 073	4 090	4 126	4 143	4 188	0.8
Manjimup (S)	10 256	10 298	10 257	10 317	10 321	10 309	0.1
Nannup (S)	1 161	1 157	1 156	1 198	1 209	1 218	1.0
<i>Total Blackwood</i>	<i>17 198</i>	<i>17 250</i>	<i>17 198</i>	<i>17 311</i>	<i>17 328</i>	<i>17 357</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Total South West SD</i>	<i>167 274</i>	<i>172 288</i>	<i>177 931</i>	<i>183 050</i>	<i>188 972</i>	<i>194 129</i>	<i>3.0</i>
<b>LOWER GREAT SOUTHERN</b>							
<b>Pallinup</b>							
Broomehill (S)	505	504	506	536	528	523	0.7
Gnowangerup (S)	1 803	1 776	1 757	1 690	1 639	1 579	-2.6
Jerramungup (S)	1 332	1 311	1 289	1 279	1 270	1 244	-1.4
Kent (S)	795	761	730	713	677	638	-4.3
Katanning (S)	4 683	4 683	4 703	4 582	4 523	4 483	-0.9
Kojonup (S)	2 404	2 391	2 411	2 374	2 325	2 298	-0.9
Tambellup (S)	738	738	735	736	738	732	-0.2
Woodanilling (S)	364	373	384	383	385	394	1.6
<i>Total Pallinup</i>	<i>12 624</i>	<i>12 537</i>	<i>12 515</i>	<i>12 293</i>	<i>12 085</i>	<i>11 891</i>	<i>-1.2</i>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—WA *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>King</b>							
Albany (C) - Central	15 264	15 573	15 896	16 178	16 333	16 669	1.8
Albany (C) Bal	12 884	13 263	13 590	13 925	14 255	14 567	2.5
Cranbrook (S)	1 159	1 124	1 113	1 092	1 085	1 068	-1.6
Denmark (S)	3 891	4 041	4 187	4 416	4 615	4 715	3.9
Plantagenet (S)	4 292	4 374	4 390	4 496	4 608	4 688	1.8
<i>Total King</i>	<i>37 490</i>	<i>38 375</i>	<i>39 176</i>	<i>40 107</i>	<i>40 896</i>	<i>41 707</i>	<i>2.2</i>
<i>Total Lower Great Southern SD</i>	<i>50 114</i>	<i>50 912</i>	<i>51 691</i>	<i>52 400</i>	<i>52 981</i>	<i>53 598</i>	<i>1.4</i>
<b>UPPER GREAT SOUTHERN</b>							
<b>Hotham</b>							
Brookton (S)	973	967	973	1 004	1 015	1 044	1.4
Cuballing (S)	741	730	718	728	715	722	-0.5
Dumblebung (S)	894	872	843	806	787	750	-3.5
Narrogin (T)	4 626	4 673	4 729	4 702	4 740	4 750	0.5
Narrogin (S)	860	843	841	817	793	770	-2.2
Pingelly (S)	1 200	1 184	1 196	1 211	1 203	1 211	0.2
Wagin (S)	1 979	1 958	1 954	1 924	1 906	1 871	-1.1
Wandering (S)	364	348	336	337	333	332	-1.8
West Arthur (S)	1 003	992	967	927	914	906	-2.0
Wickepin (S)	860	850	839	792	772	744	-2.9
Williams (S)	1 040	998	990	971	965	955	-1.7
<i>Total Hotham</i>	<i>14 540</i>	<i>14 415</i>	<i>14 386</i>	<i>14 219</i>	<i>14 143</i>	<i>14 055</i>	<i>-0.7</i>
<b>Lakes</b>							
Corrigin (S)	1 318	1 304	1 311	1 304	1 287	1 297	-0.3
Kondinin (S)	1 186	1 153	1 120	1 100	1 091	1 029	-2.8
Kulin (S)	966	967	954	927	926	906	-1.3
Lake Grace (S)	1 819	1 768	1 735	1 732	1 671	1 609	-2.4
<i>Total Lakes</i>	<i>5 289</i>	<i>5 192</i>	<i>5 120</i>	<i>5 063</i>	<i>4 975</i>	<i>4 841</i>	<i>-1.8</i>
<i>Total Upper Great Southern SD</i>	<i>19 829</i>	<i>19 607</i>	<i>19 506</i>	<i>19 282</i>	<i>19 118</i>	<i>18 896</i>	<i>-1.0</i>
<b>MIDLANDS</b>							
<b>Moore</b>							
Chittering (S)	2 409	2 440	2 481	2 633	2 835	2 936	4.0
Dandaragan (S)	2 584	2 656	2 743	2 865	2 938	2 940	2.6
Gingin (S)	3 482	3 651	3 802	3 946	4 092	4 257	4.1
Moora (S)	2 613	2 659	2 673	2 661	2 698	2 694	0.6
Victoria Plains (S)	991	994	991	976	974	970	-0.4
<i>Total Moore</i>	<i>12 079</i>	<i>12 400</i>	<i>12 690</i>	<i>13 081</i>	<i>13 537</i>	<i>13 797</i>	<i>2.7</i>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—WA *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Avon</b>							
Beverley (S)	1 453	1 468	1 552	1 560	1 578	1 573	1.6
Cunderdin (S)	1 471	1 482	1 491	1 465	1 445	1 452	-0.3
Dalwallinu (S)	1 767	1 786	1 830	1 851	1 875	1 882	1.3
Dowerin (S)	861	853	835	834	823	837	-0.6
Goomalling (S)	1 079	1 055	1 027	1 001	983	966	-2.2
Koorda (S)	638	606	566	537	517	488	-5.2
Northam (T)	6 471	6 414	6 535	6 565	6 565	6 573	0.3
Northam (S)	3 239	3 281	3 381	3 468	3 574	3 670	2.5
Quairading (S)	1 224	1 232	1 215	1 216	1 174	1 135	-1.5
Tammin (S)	472	448	435	416	424	441	-1.3
Toodyay (S)	3 363	3 554	3 620	3 729	3 960	4 068	3.9
Wongan-Ballidu (S)	1 632	1 637	1 635	1 614	1 595	1 593	-0.5
Wyalkatchem (S)	653	642	644	651	677	675	0.7
York (S)	2 904	2 963	3 033	3 106	3 153	3 233	2.2
<i>Total Avon</i>	<i>27 227</i>	<i>27 421</i>	<i>27 799</i>	<i>28 013</i>	<i>28 343</i>	<i>28 586</i>	<i>1.0</i>
<b>Campion</b>							
Bruce Rock (S)	1 174	1 182	1 231	1 199	1 147	1 127	-0.8
Kellerberrin (S)	1 269	1 282	1 296	1 278	1 252	1 216	-0.8
Merredin (S)	3 731	3 750	3 766	3 780	3 741	3 768	0.2
Mount Marshall (S)	762	738	724	733	703	673	-2.5
Mukinbudin (S)	741	733	734	729	724	702	-1.1
Narembeen (S)	1 038	1 041	1 033	1 014	1 004	959	-1.6
Nungarin (S)	288	277	279	269	271	275	-0.9
Traying (S)	511	489	464	441	421	392	-5.2
Westonia (S)	308	290	279	272	257	248	-4.2
Yilgam (S)	2 308	2 221	2 102	2 059	1 939	1 825	-4.6
<i>Total Campion</i>	<i>12 130</i>	<i>12 003</i>	<i>11 908</i>	<i>11 774</i>	<i>11 459</i>	<i>11 185</i>	<i>-1.6</i>
<i>Total Midlands SD</i>	<i>51 436</i>	<i>51 824</i>	<i>52 397</i>	<i>52 868</i>	<i>53 339</i>	<i>53 568</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<b>SOUTH EASTERN</b>							
<b>Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A</b>							
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C) - Pt A	29 284	29 675	30 028	30 078	29 741	29 383	0.1
<i>Total Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A</i>	<i>29 284</i>	<i>29 675</i>	<i>30 028</i>	<i>30 078</i>	<i>29 741</i>	<i>29 383</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<b>Lefroy</b>							
Coolgardie (S)	5 651	5 500	5 125	4 696	4 420	4 267	-5.5
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C) - Pt B	303	296	288	281	275	268	-2.4
Laverton (S)	1 214	1 249	1 232	1 221	1 216	1 202	-0.2
Leonora (S)	2 774	2 686	2 468	2 335	2 222	1 998	-6.4
Menzies (S)	354	357	349	351	353	349	-0.3
Ngaanyatjarraku (S)	1 445	1 474	1 498	1 498	1 541	1 556	1.5
<i>Total Lefroy</i>	<i>11 741</i>	<i>11 562</i>	<i>10 960</i>	<i>10 382</i>	<i>10 027</i>	<i>9 640</i>	<i>-3.9</i>
<b>Johnston</b>							
Dundas (S)	1 653	1 575	1 514	1 410	1 383	1 257	-5.3
Esperance (S)	12 300	12 518	12 804	13 047	13 219	13 315	1.6
Ravensthorpe (S)	1 433	1 458	1 457	1 481	1 486	1 504	1.0
<i>Total Johnston</i>	<i>15 386</i>	<i>15 551</i>	<i>15 775</i>	<i>15 938</i>	<i>16 088</i>	<i>16 076</i>	<i>0.9</i>
<i>Total South Eastern SD</i>	<i>56 411</i>	<i>56 788</i>	<i>56 763</i>	<i>56 398</i>	<i>55 856</i>	<i>55 099</i>	<i>-0.5</i>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—WA *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>CENTRAL</b>							
<b>Geraldton</b>							
Geraldton (C)	20 200	20 328	20 394	19 945	19 824	20 130	-0.1
Greenough (S) - Pt A	9 488	9 896	10 307	10 619	10 961	11 295	3.5
<i>Total Geraldton</i>	29 688	30 224	30 701	30 564	30 785	31 425	1.1
<b>Gascoyne</b>							
Carnarvon (S)	6 385	6 409	6 413	6 520	6 566	6 723	1.0
Exmouth (S)	2 083	2 124	2 177	2 190	2 262	2 306	2.1
Shark Bay (S)	853	869	929	935	927	922	1.6
Upper Gascoyne (S)	266	264	325	330	345	355	5.9
<i>Total Gascoyne</i>	9 587	9 666	9 844	9 975	10 100	10 306	1.5
<b>Carnegie</b>							
Cue (S)	491	475	408	391	388	394	-4.3
Meekatharra (S)	2 098	1 988	1 859	1 690	1 584	1 453	-7.1
Mount Magnet (S)	869	854	800	798	823	851	-0.4
Murchison (S)	159	157	160	157	160	160	0.1
Sandstone (S)	169	158	154	147	141	133	-4.7
Wiluna (S)	1 162	1 099	1 007	985	921	898	-5.0
Yalgoo (S)	392	368	326	321	309	325	-3.7
<i>Total Carnegie</i>	5 340	5 099	4 714	4 489	4 326	4 214	-4.6
<b>Greenough River</b>							
Carnamah (S)	998	988	941	857	841	804	-4.2
Chapman Valley (S)	836	848	862	873	872	876	0.9
Coorow (S)	1 444	1 481	1 541	1 478	1 458	1 375	-1.0
Greenough (S) - Pt B	1 213	1 231	1 227	1 290	1 272	1 339	2.0
Irwin (S)	2 526	2 590	2 720	2 898	2 980	3 059	3.9
Mingenew (S)	611	602	607	599	594	584	-0.9
Morawa (S)	1 059	1 075	1 055	1 048	1 032	985	-1.4
Mullewa (S)	1 146	1 129	1 125	1 100	1 112	1 118	-0.5
Northampton (S)	3 020	3 109	3 169	3 244	3 277	3 333	2.0
Perenjori (S)	695	678	655	620	619	612	-2.5
Three Springs (S)	839	807	799	787	756	751	-2.2
<i>Total Greenough River</i>	14 387	14 538	14 701	14 794	14 813	14 836	0.6
<i>Total Central SD</i>	59 002	59 527	59 960	59 822	60 024	60 781	0.6
<b>PILBARA</b>							
<b>De Grey</b>							
East Pilbara (S)	6 937	6 944	6 910	6 518	6 153	5 843	-3.4
Port Hedland (T)	12 281	12 714	13 002	12 935	12 755	12 615	0.5
<i>Total De Grey</i>	19 218	19 658	19 912	19 453	18 908	18 458	-0.8
<b>Fortescue</b>							
Ashburton (S)	7 379	7 324	6 827	6 379	6 222	5 945	-4.2
Roebourne (S)	13 829	14 111	14 666	14 847	14 841	15 058	1.7
<i>Total Fortescue</i>	21 208	21 435	21 493	21 226	21 063	21 003	-0.2
<i>Total Pilbara SD</i>	40 426	41 093	41 405	40 679	39 971	39 461	-0.5

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—WA *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>KIMBERLEY</b>							
<b>Ord</b>							
Halls Creek (S)	2 910	3 107	3 385	3 625	3 698	3 931	6.2
Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)	6 484	6 502	6 580	6 862	7 043	7 211	2.1
<i>Total Ord</i>	9 394	9 609	9 965	10 487	10 741	11 142	3.5
<b>Fitzroy</b>							
Broome (S)	9 766	10 379	10 897	11 582	12 396	13 196	6.2
Derby-West Kimberley (S)	6 512	6 691	7 161	7 792	8 114	8 287	4.9
<i>Total Fitzroy</i>	16 278	17 070	18 058	19 374	20 510	21 483	5.7
<i>Total Kimberley SD</i>	25 672	26 679	28 023	29 861	31 251	32 625	4.9
<b>TOTAL WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>1 765 256</b>	<b>1 794 992</b>	<b>1 822 668</b>	<b>1 849 733</b>	<b>1 874 459</b>	<b>1 901 159</b>	<b>1.5</b>

(a) Average annual growth rate.



## 4.7 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Tas.

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>GREATER HOBART</b>							
<b>Greater Hobart</b>							
Brighton (M)	12 753	12 746	12 761	12 812	12 867	12 915	0.3
Clarence (C)	49 550	49 516	49 353	49 295	49 402	49 594	—
Derwent Valley (M) - Pt A	6 785	6 723	6 663	6 599	6 541	6 484	-0.9
Glenorchy (C)	44 440	44 292	44 169	44 036	44 064	44 003	-0.2
Hobart (C) - Inner	378	393	403	414	425	439	3.0
Hobart (C) - Remainder	46 515	46 609	46 645	46 635	46 675	47 007	0.2
Kingborough (M) - Pt A	25 662	25 893	26 029	26 225	26 516	26 804	0.9
Sorell (M) - Pt A	9 635	9 804	9 890	9 995	9 978	10 036	0.8
<i>Total Greater Hobart</i>	<i>195 718</i>	<i>195 976</i>	<i>195 913</i>	<i>196 011</i>	<i>196 468</i>	<i>197 282</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Total Greater Hobart SD</i>	<i>195 718</i>	<i>195 976</i>	<i>195 913</i>	<i>196 011</i>	<i>196 468</i>	<i>197 282</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<b>SOUTHERN</b>							
<b>Southern</b>							
Central Highlands (M)	2 554	2 491	2 440	2 406	2 357	2 316	-1.9
Derwent Valley (M) - Pt B	3 083	3 051	3 021	2 996	2 971	2 889	-1.3
Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)	4 152	4 099	4 055	4 021	4 011	3 989	-0.8
Huon Valley (M)	13 474	13 584	13 547	13 662	13 757	13 846	0.5
Kingborough (M) - Pt B	2 434	2 495	2 520	2 522	2 553	2 575	1.1
Sorell (M) - Pt B	989	995	1 002	975	978	968	-0.4
Southern Midlands (M)	5 575	5 601	5 620	5 667	5 691	5 730	0.5
Tasman (M)	2 208	2 232	2 256	2 281	2 264	2 259	0.5
<i>Total Southern</i>	<i>34 469</i>	<i>34 548</i>	<i>34 461</i>	<i>34 530</i>	<i>34 582</i>	<i>34 572</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Total Southern SD</i>	<i>34 469</i>	<i>34 548</i>	<i>34 461</i>	<i>34 530</i>	<i>34 582</i>	<i>34 572</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<b>NORTHERN</b>							
<b>Greater Launceston</b>							
George Town (M) - Pt A	5 886	5 768	5 673	5 579	5 500	5 435	-1.6
Launceston (C) - Inner	252	249	243	238	236	234	-1.5
Launceston (C) - Pt B	60 670	60 308	59 860	59 566	59 384	59 223	-0.5
Meander Valley (M) - Pt A	6 856	7 026	7 144	7 416	7 617	7 831	2.7
Northern Midlands (M) - Pt A	7 154	7 185	7 195	7 204	7 262	7 316	0.4
West Tamar (M) - Pt A	18 011	18 115	18 164	18 260	18 376	18 487	0.5
<i>Total Greater Launceston</i>	<i>98 829</i>	<i>98 651</i>	<i>98 279</i>	<i>98 263</i>	<i>98 375</i>	<i>98 526</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
<b>Central North</b>							
George Town (M) - Pt B	1 043	1 041	1 048	1 062	1 045	1 056	0.2
Launceston (C) - Pt C	2 974	2 957	2 927	2 916	2 910	2 878	-0.7
Meander Valley (M) - Pt B	10 411	10 322	10 267	10 281	10 218	10 235	-0.3
Northern Midlands (M) - Pt B	4 688	4 669	4 642	4 632	4 616	4 610	-0.3
West Tamar (M) - Pt B	1 812	1 824	1 805	1 827	1 815	1 803	-0.1
<i>Total Central North</i>	<i>20 928</i>	<i>20 813</i>	<i>20 689</i>	<i>20 718</i>	<i>20 604</i>	<i>20 582</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
<b>North Eastern</b>							
Break O'Day (M)	5 881	5 871	5 830	5 807	5 765	5 781	-0.3
Dorset (M)	7 428	7 373	7 364	7 378	7 392	7 339	-0.2
Flinders (M)	981	964	924	925	901	887	-2.0
<i>Total North Eastern</i>	<i>14 290</i>	<i>14 208</i>	<i>14 118</i>	<i>14 110</i>	<i>14 058</i>	<i>14 007</i>	<i>-0.4</i>
<i>Total Northern SD</i>	<i>134 047</i>	<i>133 672</i>	<i>133 086</i>	<i>133 091</i>	<i>133 037</i>	<i>133 115</i>	<i>-0.1</i>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.7 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Tas. *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>MERSEY-LYELL</b>							
<b>Burnie-Devonport</b>							
Burnie (C) - Pt A	17 835	17 661	17 427	17 205	17 011	16 839	-1.1
Central Coast (M) - Pt A	18 062	17 998	17 891	17 852	17 832	17 806	-0.3
Devonport (C)	24 935	24 759	24 609	24 428	24 364	24 257	-0.5
Latrobe (M) - Pt A	7 132	7 212	7 280	7 365	7 449	7 537	1.1
Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt A	11 211	11 202	11 149	11 098	11 080	11 041	-0.3
<i>Total Burnie-Devonport</i>	<i>79 175</i>	<i>78 832</i>	<i>78 356</i>	<i>77 948</i>	<i>77 736</i>	<i>77 480</i>	<i>-0.4</i>
<b>North Western Rural</b>							
Burnie (C) - Pt B	2 142	2 090	2 064	2 060	2 057	2 047	-0.9
Central Coast (M) - Pt B	3 289	3 259	3 231	3 253	3 247	3 223	-0.4
Circular Head (M)	8 450	8 376	8 311	8 260	8 145	8 047	-1.0
Kentish (M)	5 462	5 481	5 460	5 494	5 522	5 499	0.1
King Island (M)	1 879	1 839	1 795	1 772	1 750	1 724	-1.7
Latrobe (M) - Pt B	669	678	688	692	699	704	1.0
Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B	2 792	2 750	2 713	2 682	2 651	2 586	-1.5
<i>Total North Western Rural</i>	<i>24 683</i>	<i>24 473</i>	<i>24 262</i>	<i>24 213</i>	<i>24 071</i>	<i>23 830</i>	<i>-0.7</i>
<b>Lyell</b>							
West Coast (M)	6 351	6 104	5 889	5 637	5 515	5 516	-2.8
<i>Total Lyell</i>	<i>6 351</i>	<i>6 104</i>	<i>5 889</i>	<i>5 637</i>	<i>5 515</i>	<i>5 516</i>	<i>-2.8</i>
<i>Total Mersey-Lyell SD</i>	<i>110 209</i>	<i>109 409</i>	<i>108 507</i>	<i>107 798</i>	<i>107 322</i>	<i>106 826</i>	<i>-0.6</i>
<b>TOTAL TASMANIA</b>	<b>474 443</b>	<b>473 605</b>	<b>471 967</b>	<b>471 430</b>	<b>471 409</b>	<b>471 795</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

## 4.8 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—NT

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>DARWIN</b>							
<b>Darwin City</b>							
Alawa	2 340	2 346	2 307	2 232	2 210	2 202	-1.2
Anula	2 838	2 836	2 758	2 680	2 655	2 633	-1.5
Brinkin	1 177	1 189	1 177	1 146	1 141	1 133	-0.8
City - Inner	1 823	1 920	2 008	2 028	2 129	2 112	3.0
Coconut Grove	1 970	2 037	2 155	2 221	2 386	2 426	4.3
Fannie Bay	2 747	2 762	2 743	2 688	2 692	2 622	-0.9
Jingili	2 088	2 094	2 061	1 992	1 971	1 968	-1.2
Karama	5 379	5 418	5 311	5 198	5 192	5 189	-0.7
Larrakeyah	2 792	2 911	2 931	3 109	3 234	3 257	3.1
Leanyer	5 196	5 250	5 171	5 116	5 088	5 090	-0.4
Lee Point-Leanyer Swamp	128	131	135	140	139	139	1.7
Ludmilla	1 913	1 968	1 941	1 935	1 941	1 961	0.5
Malak	3 668	3 711	3 657	3 605	3 618	3 637	-0.2
Marrara	1 799	1 785	1 728	1 666	1 638	1 607	-2.2
Millner	2 719	2 711	2 679	2 624	2 634	2 617	-0.8
Moil	2 300	2 297	2 252	2 170	2 141	2 128	-1.5
Nakara	2 222	2 228	2 196	2 132	2 113	2 108	-1.0
Narrows	543	541	522	505	495	530	-0.5
Nightcliff	3 828	3 828	3 798	3 693	3 599	3 545	-1.5
Parap	1 570	1 578	1 555	1 553	1 588	1 616	0.6
Rapid Creek	3 068	3 150	3 174	3 075	3 084	3 125	0.4
Stuart Park	2 760	2 879	2 944	3 142	3 359	3 523	5.0
The Gardens	606	658	681	664	682	725	3.7
Tiwi	2 699	2 715	2 680	2 602	2 633	2 629	-0.5
Wagaman	2 427	2 414	2 360	2 268	2 230	2 207	-1.9
Wanguri	2 075	2 078	2 044	1 977	1 957	2 006	-0.7
Winnellie	586	560	518	475	432	392	-7.7
Wulagi	2 803	2 811	2 748	2 681	2 672	2 665	-1.0
City - Remainder	2 825	2 900	2 868	2 862	2 865	2 918	0.6
<i>Total Darwin City</i>	<i>68 889</i>	<i>69 706</i>	<i>69 102</i>	<i>68 179</i>	<i>68 518</i>	<i>68 710</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
<b>Palmerston-East Arm</b>							
Bakewell	283	552	1 390	1 869	2 357	2 816	58.3
Driver	2 692	2 820	2 889	2 924	3 020	3 089	2.8
Durack	—	241	1 123	2 093	2 350	2 589	—
East Arm	184	237	286	334	388	439	19.0
Gray	3 331	3 375	3 375	3 528	3 536	3 546	1.3
Moulden	3 534	3 587	3 590	3 588	3 584	3 585	0.3
Woodroffe	2 970	3 157	3 342	3 437	3 514	3 623	4.1
Palmerston (C) Bal	349	832	1 251	1 837	2 411	2 872	52.4
<i>Total Palmerston-East Arm</i>	<i>13 343</i>	<i>14 801</i>	<i>17 246</i>	<i>19 610</i>	<i>21 160</i>	<i>22 559</i>	<i>11.1</i>
<b>Litchfield Shire</b>							
Litchfield (S) - Pt A	1 164	1 424	1 448	1 572	1 542	1 510	5.3
Litchfield (S) - Pt B	12 433	12 960	13 369	13 703	13 893	14 063	2.5
<i>Total Litchfield Shire</i>	<i>13 597</i>	<i>14 384</i>	<i>14 817</i>	<i>15 275</i>	<i>15 435</i>	<i>15 573</i>	<i>2.8</i>
<i>Total Darwin SD</i>	<i>95 829</i>	<i>98 891</i>	<i>101 165</i>	<i>103 064</i>	<i>105 113</i>	<i>106 842</i>	<i>2.2</i>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.8 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—NT *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY - BAL</b>							
<b>Finniss</b>							
Coomalie (CGC)	1 173	1 176	1 185	1 159	1 111	1 074	-1.7
Cox-Finniss	665	729	772	809	803	799	3.7
<i>Total Finniss</i>	<i>1 838</i>	<i>1 905</i>	<i>1 957</i>	<i>1 968</i>	<i>1 914</i>	<i>1 873</i>	<i>0.4</i>
<b>Bathurst-Melville</b>							
Bathurst-Melville	2 143	2 233	2 298	2 312	2 388	2 455	2.8
<i>Total Bathurst-Melville</i>	<i>2 143</i>	<i>2 233</i>	<i>2 298</i>	<i>2 312</i>	<i>2 388</i>	<i>2 455</i>	<i>2.8</i>
<b>Alligator</b>							
Jabiru (T)	1 457	1 431	1 396	1 341	1 253	1 181	-4.1
South Alligator	738	763	756	735	728	720	-0.5
West Arnhem	4 073	4 286	4 398	4 462	4 600	4 692	2.9
<i>Total Alligator</i>	<i>6 268</i>	<i>6 480</i>	<i>6 550</i>	<i>6 538</i>	<i>6 581</i>	<i>6 593</i>	<i>1.0</i>
<b>Daly</b>							
Daly	3 541	3 617	3 705	3 708	3 768	3 768	1.3
<i>Total Daly</i>	<i>3 541</i>	<i>3 617</i>	<i>3 705</i>	<i>3 708</i>	<i>3 768</i>	<i>3 768</i>	<i>1.3</i>
<b>East Arnhem</b>							
East Arnhem - Bal	6 261	6 609	6 783	7 083	7 294	7 492	3.7
Groote Eylandt	2 701	2 731	2 743	2 711	2 726	2 652	-0.4
Nhulunbuy	3 759	3 805	3 822	3 808	3 800	3 800	0.2
<i>Total East Arnhem</i>	<i>12 721</i>	<i>13 145</i>	<i>13 348</i>	<i>13 602</i>	<i>13 820</i>	<i>13 944</i>	<i>1.9</i>
<b>Lower Top End NT</b>							
Elsey - Bal	2 121	2 189	2 126	2 134	2 119	2 136	0.1
Gulf	2 690	2 878	2 959	3 050	3 226	3 364	4.6
Katherine (T)	9 443	9 473	9 429	9 295	9 123	8 956	-1.1
Victoria	2 424	2 590	2 670	2 726	2 856	2 975	4.2
<i>Total Lower Top End NT</i>	<i>16 678</i>	<i>17 130</i>	<i>17 184</i>	<i>17 205</i>	<i>17 324</i>	<i>17 431</i>	<i>0.9</i>
<b>Barkly</b>							
Tableland	1 064	1 058	1 014	1 042	1 000	984	-1.6
Tennant Creek (T)	3 694	3 644	3 507	3 371	3 212	3 002	-4.1
Tennant Creek - Bal	1 796	1 825	1 769	1 815	1 840	1 876	0.9
<i>Total Barkly</i>	<i>6 554</i>	<i>6 527</i>	<i>6 290</i>	<i>6 228</i>	<i>6 052</i>	<i>5 862</i>	<i>-2.2</i>
<b>Central NT</b>							
Alice Springs (T) - Charles	5 042	5 090	5 111	5 105	5 093	5 094	0.2
Alice Springs (T) - Heavitree	2 120	2 177	2 161	2 186	2 211	2 246	1.2
Alice Springs (T) - Larapinta	8 929	9 080	9 181	9 126	9 143	9 168	0.5
Alice Springs (T) - Ross	7 017	7 234	7 385	7 558	7 674	7 813	2.2
Alice Springs (T) - Stuart	1 932	1 978	2 012	2 079	2 156	2 199	2.6
Petermann	2 397	2 474	2 480	2 649	2 759	2 844	3.5
Sandover - Bal	2 339	2 550	2 806	3 088	3 279	3 454	8.1
Tanami	6 495	6 401	6 247	6 319	6 286	6 182	-1.0
<i>Total Central NT</i>	<i>36 271</i>	<i>36 984</i>	<i>37 383</i>	<i>38 110</i>	<i>38 601</i>	<i>39 000</i>	<i>1.5</i>
<i>Total Northern Territory - Bal SD</i>	<i>86 014</i>	<i>88 021</i>	<i>88 715</i>	<i>89 671</i>	<i>90 448</i>	<i>90 926</i>	<i>1.1</i>
<i>Total Off-Shore Areas and Migratory</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL NORTHERN TERRITORY</b>	<b>181 843</b>	<b>186 912</b>	<b>189 880</b>	<b>192 735</b>	<b>195 561</b>	<b>197 768</b>	<b>1.7</b>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

## 4.9 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—ACT

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>CANBERRA</b>							
<b>North Canberra</b>							
Acton	1 482	1 477	1 469	1 467	1 473	1 478	-0.1
Ainslie	4 698	4 635	4 659	4 668	4 651	4 705	0.0
Braddon	2 502	2 716	2 767	2 841	2 825	2 841	2.6
Campbell	3 294	3 298	3 260	3 275	3 248	3 262	-0.2
City	174	249	247	243	413	484	22.7
Dickson	1 973	1 924	1 911	1 893	1 858	1 828	-1.5
Downer	3 397	3 373	3 374	3 389	3 397	3 405	—
Duntroon	1 920	1 782	1 643	1 521	1 405	1 301	-7.5
Hackett	3 094	3 037	3 006	2 982	2 947	2 922	-1.1
Kowen	16	17	18	18	19	20	4.6
Lyneham	4 119	4 046	4 025	4 035	4 068	4 187	0.3
Majura	357	344	316	267	241	222	-9.1
O'Connor	4 830	4 807	4 762	4 669	4 683	4 719	-0.5
Reid	1 641	1 625	1 582	1 570	1 569	1 574	-0.8
Russell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turner	1 981	1 929	1 864	1 814	1 780	1 850	-1.4
Watson	3 340	3 242	3 239	3 385	3 672	3 787	2.5
<i>Total North Canberra</i>	<i>38 818</i>	<i>38 501</i>	<i>38 142</i>	<i>38 037</i>	<i>38 249</i>	<i>38 585</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
<b>Belconnen</b>							
Aranda	2 667	2 598	2 577	2 563	2 551	2 547	-0.9
Belconnen Town Centre	2 745	2 718	2 877	2 859	2 860	2 847	0.7
Belconnen - SSD Bal	54	53	52	49	48	47	-2.7
Bruce	2 328	2 378	2 415	2 536	2 648	2 817	3.9
Charnwood	3 429	3 343	3 273	3 228	3 204	3 156	-1.6
Cook	3 036	3 013	2 978	2 966	2 946	2 955	-0.5
Dunlop	728	1 002	1 283	1 691	2 190	2 684	29.8
Evatt	6 261	6 187	6 146	6 113	6 072	6 073	-0.6
Florey	5 733	5 640	5 579	5 537	5 514	5 514	-0.8
Flynn	3 904	3 853	3 821	3 791	3 812	3 795	-0.6
Fraser	2 388	2 337	2 295	2 247	2 224	2 207	-1.6
Giralang	3 869	3 807	3 758	3 722	3 716	3 723	-0.8
Hawker	3 075	3 026	2 983	2 948	2 926	2 966	-0.7
Higgins	3 408	3 337	3 295	3 296	3 274	3 249	-1.0
Holt	4 580	4 607	4 705	4 775	4 870	4 921	1.4
Kaleen	8 583	8 486	8 396	8 312	8 274	8 250	-0.8
Latham	4 081	3 998	3 948	3 892	3 867	3 852	-1.1
McKellar	3 084	3 008	2 940	2 890	2 859	2 818	-1.8
Macgregor	3 974	3 927	3 886	3 856	3 844	3 814	-0.8
Macquarie	2 536	2 467	2 467	2 421	2 412	2 402	-1.1
Melba	3 591	3 563	3 548	3 521	3 567	3 596	—
Page	2 694	2 721	2 721	2 705	2 792	2 825	1.0
Scullin	3 076	3 041	3 012	2 996	2 997	3 015	-0.4
Spence	3 025	2 955	2 887	2 840	2 828	2 793	-1.6
Weetangera	2 810	2 775	2 749	2 725	2 723	2 735	-0.5
<i>Total Belconnen</i>	<i>85 659</i>	<i>84 840</i>	<i>84 591</i>	<i>84 479</i>	<i>85 018</i>	<i>85 601</i>	<i>—</i>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.9 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—ACT *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Woden Valley</b>							
Chifley	2 368	2 336	2 314	2 304	2 318	2 329	-0.3
Curtin	5 328	5 318	5 319	5 377	5 383	5 423	0.4
Farrer	3 581	3 533	3 533	3 545	3 557	3 587	—
Garran	2 880	2 803	2 725	2 665	2 627	2 775	-0.7
Hughes	3 096	3 035	2 995	2 956	2 982	2 982	-0.7
Isaacs	2 723	2 680	2 645	2 628	2 619	2 623	-0.7
Lyons	2 797	2 747	2 668	2 654	2 625	2 505	-2.2
Mawson	2 830	2 785	2 918	2 946	2 935	2 937	0.7
O'Malley	772	820	851	893	908	922	3.6
Pearce	2 616	2 565	2 509	2 483	2 484	2 464	-1.2
Phillip	1 737	1 721	1 713	1 707	1 709	1 699	-0.4
Torrens	2 315	2 287	2 262	2 269	2 238	2 248	-0.6
<i>Total Woden Valley</i>	<i>33 043</i>	<i>32 630</i>	<i>32 452</i>	<i>32 427</i>	<i>32 385</i>	<i>32 494</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
<b>Weston Creek-Stromlo</b>							
Chapman	3 056	3 011	2 958	2 941	2 898	2 913	-1.0
Duffy	3 489	3 402	3 341	3 300	3 241	3 217	-1.6
Fisher	3 207	3 158	3 092	3 120	3 086	3 082	-0.8
Holder	2 929	2 886	2 847	2 840	2 816	2 810	-0.8
Rivett	3 486	3 432	3 386	3 367	3 346	3 349	-0.8
Stirling	2 277	2 239	2 182	2 191	2 154	2 148	-1.2
Stromlo	90	89	86	84	82	77	-3.1
Waramanga	2 776	2 729	2 678	2 682	2 659	2 662	-0.8
Weston	3 543	3 497	3 448	3 418	3 397	3 381	-0.9
Weston Creek-Stromlo - SSD Bal	26	25	24	25	24	23	-2.4
<i>Total Weston Creek-Stromlo</i>	<i>24 879</i>	<i>24 468</i>	<i>24 042</i>	<i>23 968</i>	<i>23 703</i>	<i>23 662</i>	<i>-1.0</i>
<b>Tuggeranong</b>							
Banks	3 530	3 630	3 634	3 676	3 747	3 768	1.3
Bonython	3 532	3 542	3 570	3 587	3 579	3 588	0.3
Calwell	6 208	6 191	6 157	6 200	6 214	6 324	0.4
Chisholm	6 015	5 989	5 942	5 951	5 915	5 913	-0.3
Conder	3 425	3 637	4 137	4 449	4 496	4 561	5.9
Fadden	3 589	3 554	3 555	3 562	3 542	3 555	-0.2
Gilmore	3 220	3 186	3 168	3 154	3 126	3 120	-0.6
Gordon	6 718	7 019	7 120	7 254	7 546	7 751	2.9
Gowrie	3 645	3 598	3 569	3 533	3 491	3 476	-0.9
Greenway	986	977	976	971	973	969	-0.3
Isabella Plains	4 516	4 481	4 466	4 468	4 479	4 558	0.2
Kambah	17 836	17 579	17 342	17 261	17 141	17 052	-0.9
Macarthur	1 782	1 745	1 716	1 685	1 656	1 643	-1.6
Monash	5 984	5 989	5 957	5 955	6 066	6 070	0.3
Oxley	1 957	1 910	1 895	1 896	1 881	1 885	-0.7
Richardson	3 714	3 655	3 619	3 596	3 548	3 518	-1.1
Theodore	4 241	4 281	4 263	4 317	4 318	4 349	0.5
Tuggeranong - SSD Bal	64	64	64	63	63	63	-0.3
Wanniassa	9 142	8 976	8 886	8 752	8 754	8 712	-1.0
<i>Total Tuggeranong</i>	<i>90 104</i>	<i>90 003</i>	<i>90 036</i>	<i>90 330</i>	<i>90 535</i>	<i>90 875</i>	<i>0.2</i>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

4.9 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—ACT *continued*

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996–2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>South Canberra</b>							
Barton	618	604	591	565	505	493	-4.4
Deakin	2 633	2 568	2 549	2 546	2 595	2 663	0.2
Forrest	1 220	1 203	1 187	1 176	1 176	1 200	-0.3
Fyshwick	83	88	86	86	87	89	1.4
Griffith	3 669	3 803	3 756	3 851	3 828	3 923	1.3
Harman	191	187	183	182	181	182	-1.0
Hume	10	8	9	11	13	14	7.0
Jerrabomberra	25	26	26	27	29	31	4.4
Kingston	1 634	1 927	1 933	1 950	1 944	1 932	3.4
Narrabundah	5 433	5 497	5 499	5 610	5 654	5 659	0.8
Oaks Estate	330	325	318	316	311	309	-1.3
Parkes	13	15	16	17	19	20	9.0
Pialligo	112	108	110	110	116	120	1.4
Red Hill	3 284	3 267	3 255	3 246	3 246	3 239	-0.3
Symonston	456	449	443	438	435	433	-1.0
Yarralumla	3 019	2 972	2 943	2 941	2 958	3 017	—
<i>Total South Canberra</i>	<i>22 730</i>	<i>23 047</i>	<i>22 904</i>	<i>23 072</i>	<i>23 097</i>	<i>23 324</i>	<i>0.5</i>
<b>Gungahlin-Hall</b>							
Amaroo	614	1 001	1 509	1 947	2 449	3 338	40.3
Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal	47	47	48	47	47	47	—
Hall	387	400	402	392	390	388	0.1
Mitchell	8	8	7	5	5	3	-17.8
Ngunnawal	4 503	5 932	6 907	7 695	8 276	8 784	14.3
Nicholls	1 808	2 472	3 186	4 246	5 245	5 971	27.0
Palmerston	5 317	5 351	5 313	5 322	5 449	5 867	2.0
<i>Total Gungahlin-Hall</i>	<i>12 684</i>	<i>15 211</i>	<i>17 372</i>	<i>19 654</i>	<i>21 861</i>	<i>24 398</i>	<i>14.0</i>
<i>Total Canberra SD</i>	<i>307 917</i>	<i>308 700</i>	<i>309 539</i>	<i>311 967</i>	<i>314 848</i>	<i>318 939</i>	<i>0.7</i>
<i>Total Australian Capital Territory - Bal SD</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>2.5</i>
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY</b>	<b>308 251</b>	<b>309 042</b>	<b>309 888</b>	<b>312 326</b>	<b>315 215</b>	<b>319 317</b>	<b>0.7</b>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

## 4.10 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Local Areas—Other Territories

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....						GROWTH RATE(a)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>OTHER TERRITORIES</b>							
<b>Other Territories</b>							
Jervis Bay Territory	671	596	558	549	556	542	-4.2
Territory of Christmas Island	1 832	1 668	1 580	1 528	1 478	1 442	-4.7
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	592	559	562	542	575	600	0.3
<i>Total Other Territories</i>	3 095	2 823	2 700	2 619	2 609	2 584	-3.5
<i>Total Other Territories</i>	3 095	2 823	2 700	2 619	2 609	2 584	-3.5
<b>TOTAL OTHER TERRITORIES</b>	<b>3 095</b>	<b>2 823</b>	<b>2 700</b>	<b>2 619</b>	<b>2 609</b>	<b>2 584</b>	<b>-3.5</b>

(a) Average annual growth rate.



## 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 in the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates based on previous censuses, particularly 1996, are also included. In some sections, census counts by place of enumeration and place of usual residence have been used.

**2** Following the 1992 amendment to the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901–1973* 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. To reflect this change, another category of the state/territory classification was created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Prior to July 1993, Jervis Bay Territory was included in estimates for the Australian Capital Territory.

**3** In recognition of the inherent inaccuracy involved in population estimation, population figures less than 1,000 in the text are rounded to the nearest ten, figures over 1,000 are rounded to the nearest hundred, and figures over 1 million are rounded to the nearest 100,000. While unrounded figures are provided in the main tables, accuracy to the last digit is not claimed and should not be assumed.

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—Australia

**4** ERP are estimates of the Australian population obtained by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration.

**5** For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. After each Census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the ERPs at the two respective census dates.

**6** Estimates of the resident population are based on census counts by place of usual residence, with an allowance for net census undercount, to which are added the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation.

**7** The concept of ERP links people to a place of usual residence within Australia. Usual residence is that place where each person has lived or intends to live for six months or more from the reference date for data collection.

## Estimation of sub-state/territory populations

**8** In census years the ERP as at 30 June for each Statistical Local Area (SLA) is based on usual residence census counts, with an allowance for net census undercount and the number of residents temporarily overseas at the census date. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation. As the census is held at a date other than 30 June (6 August in both 1991 and 1996, and 7 August in 2001), further adjustments taking into account births, deaths and net migration for the intervening period are made to obtain the ERP at 30 June.

**9** For post-censal years, the absence of migration data at the SLA level means that it is not possible to estimate SLA populations by taking into account natural increase and net migration. Instead, ERPs are calculated using a mathematical model. Local knowledge, including that advised by local governments, may be used to adjust the outcome of the model for a particular SLA.

**10** In the mathematical model a relationship is established between changes in population and changes in other indicators over the period between the two most recent censuses.

**11** The choice of indicators varies across the states and territories, depending on availability, and includes dwelling approvals, electricity connections, Medicare enrolments and drivers' licences. Changes in these indicators are then used to estimate changes in the population of each area since the last Census. The choice of indicators also varies across SLAs depending on aspects such as whether the SLA is urban or rural, is growing or declining, and whether the area has a high or low proportion of houses or medium and high density dwellings.

**12** As a result of difficulties in measuring small populations, particularly those of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, mathematical models may not be used in calculating post-census year ERPs for these areas. Instead, the ERPs can be derived using a number of indicators including electoral roll enrolments, housing surveys and school enrolments, with account taken of advice provided by Council representatives and area contacts.

**13** A more detailed explanation of the concept of ERP, as adopted by the ABS for official population estimates, is contained in *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Statistical Concepts Library*, ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

**14** Service population estimates are a different measure of population. They take into account seasonal itinerant populations which are not included in the ERP. Currently the ABS does not produce service population estimates but two working papers are available which investigate the concept and feasibility of such estimates. The working papers are available on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> by selecting Themes, then Demography, then ABS Demography Working Papers (numbers 96/4 and 99/3).

**15** ERPs by census collection districts (CD) were used to calculate the population living within 50 kms of the coast because CDs are the smallest geographical level available. This enabled a more accurate assessment of population within the 50 km zone than SLAs. A 50 km buffer was generated, after thinning the coast to a node separation of 10 km and collinear deviation of 0.1 km (100m). Each CD was assigned a proportion, varying between 0 for a CD outside the buffer and 1 for a CD being completely within the buffer. These proportions were then applied to the CD ERPs to calculate the percentage of the population living within 50 kms of the coast.

## INTERCENSAL DISCREPANCY

**16** Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between the 2001 Census-based ERP and the 1996 Census-based ERP. The September Quarter 2002 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) included a special article that provided details on the intercensal discrepancy.

**17** Intercensal discrepancy for Australia was  $-0.1\%$  in 2001 after being  $-0.2\%$  in 1996,  $0.3\%$  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  $0.3\%$  in 2001. In 2001, the absolute intercensal error was less than  $0.6\%$  for all states and territories, except for the Australian Capital Territory which was  $1.6\%$ .

**18** The total average 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

**19** 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

**20** 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).

## CENSUS COUNTS—Internal migration

**21** Internal migration is the movement of people from one defined area to another within a country. Information on internal migration within Australia is available from the Census.

**22** The Census asks a series of questions relating to each person's usual address. The indicative data from these questions are recorded as the Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP), Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P) and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P).

**23** Data collected in the Census only reflect the latest movement in the intercensal period, even though there may have been multiple movements during this period.

CENSUS COUNTS—Internal migration *continued*

**24** Household mobility indicators are also derived using this information. Note that persons temporarily absent, visitors, and households containing only visitors, are excluded from these variables. The following two indicators are available for Census data:

- Household One Year Mobility Indicator (MV1D), where: all residents (aged one year or more) have changed address during the last year; or some residents have changed address during the last year, but all residents stated their address one year ago; or no residents have changed address during the last year; or not stated (including households in which one or more residents did not state his/her usual residence one year ago).
- Household Five Year Mobility Indicator (MV5D), where: all residents (aged 5 years and over) have changed address during the last five years; or some residents have changed address during the last five years, but all residents stated their address of five years ago; or no residents have changed address in the last five years; or not stated (including households in which one or more residents did not state his/her usual residence of five years ago).

## INTERSTATE MIGRATION

**25** ERP net interstate migration figures for 1996–2001 were based on the 2001 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—1996–2001

	ERP-based no.	Census counts (a) no.
New South Wales	-66 549	-59 718
Victoria	6 444	7 181
Queensland	92 188	82 437
South Australia	-12 894	-10 571
Western Australia	2 886	2 785
Tasmania	-15 043	-13 084
Northern Territory	-2 170	-5 513
Australian Capital Territory	-4 642	-3 156
<b>Australia</b>	..	..

(a) Includes Other Territories.

Sources: *Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)*, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

## GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

**26** Data in this publication is presented according to *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), July 2001* (cat. no. 1216.0). Under this classification, geographical areas are defined as follows:

- *Census Collection Districts (CDs)*. CDs are designed for use in census years for the collection and dissemination of Population Census data. In non-census years, CDs are undefined. In aggregate, CDs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. The CD is the smallest spatial unit in the ASGC. CDs aggregate to form the larger spatial units of SLAs, SSDs, SDs and Local Government Areas, Urban Centres and Localities in the UC/L Structure and Remoteness Areas in the Remoteness Structure. Aggregation of SLAs in turn forms the remaining spatial units in the ASGC. Therefore, in census years, the CD is the common denominator which integrates all classification structures in the ASGC. For the 2001 Census, there were 37,209 CDs were defined throughout Australia.
- *Urban Centre/Locality (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. For statistical purposes, people living in Urban Centres are classified as urban while those in Localities are classified as rural. Each Urban Centre/Locality has a clearly defined boundary and comprises one or more whole CDs.
- *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 1,353 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 207 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.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS *continued*

**27** For the purposes of this publication, all data refer to bounded areas as defined at 1 July 2001.

**28** Further information concerning statistical areas is contained in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2001* (cat. no. 1216.0).

**29** A complete series of maps showing the SLAs mentioned in this publication is available in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2002* (cat. no. 1216.0) and is freely available on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> by selecting About Statistics.

## CENTRE OF POPULATION

**30** 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.

## AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH

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

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

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

## STANDARDISATION

**32** Standardising is a technique that controls for the composition variable (e.g. age) 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

**33** 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

**34** 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 and any combination of states and territories. Electronic copies of this publication (in pdf format), plus current and earlier year estimates for all SLAs in Australia, are available from the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. These and other downloadable products are available for purchase online using a credit card. They can be downloaded (with no credit card needed) by AusStats and ABS@ subscribers, Australian universities and at some public libraries. If you are not an AusStats subscriber inquiries can be made to Information Services (see the back cover of this publication for contact details).

## RELATED RELEASES

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

- *Australian Demographic Statistics*, cat. no. 3101.0
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics available on AusStats*, cat. no. 3105.0.65.001, available on <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. From the navigation bar select Statistics, then Companion Data; 31.Demography—general
- *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2002*, cat. no. 1216.0
- *Census of Population and Housing, Data Quality—Undercount, 2001*, cat. no. 2940.0
- *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, cat. no. 3201.0
- *Population by Age and Sex*, cat. no. 3235.0–8.55.001—state- and territory-specific datasets, available on <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. From the navigation bar select Statistics, then Data Cubes, then 32. Population trends and estimates.
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand*, cat. no. 3218.0

**36** Compendia of demographic data for each state and territory are released annually in state or territory specific publications, *Demography* (cat. no. 3311.1–8).

**37** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

**38** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, additional information is available from the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> by selecting Themes then Demography.

**39** For further information about related unpublished statistics or data concepts, contact Jacqui Cristiano on Canberra (02) 6252 5117.

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