



**Australian  
Bureau of  
Statistics**

**30 June 1993**  
**Regional Population Growth**  
**Australia**

**Catalogue No. 3218.0**



EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 22 SEPTEMBER 1994

NEW ISSUE

**REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH, AUSTRALIA  
30 JUNE 1993**

**IAN CASTLES**  
Australian Statistician

**AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**CATALOGUE NO. 3218.0**

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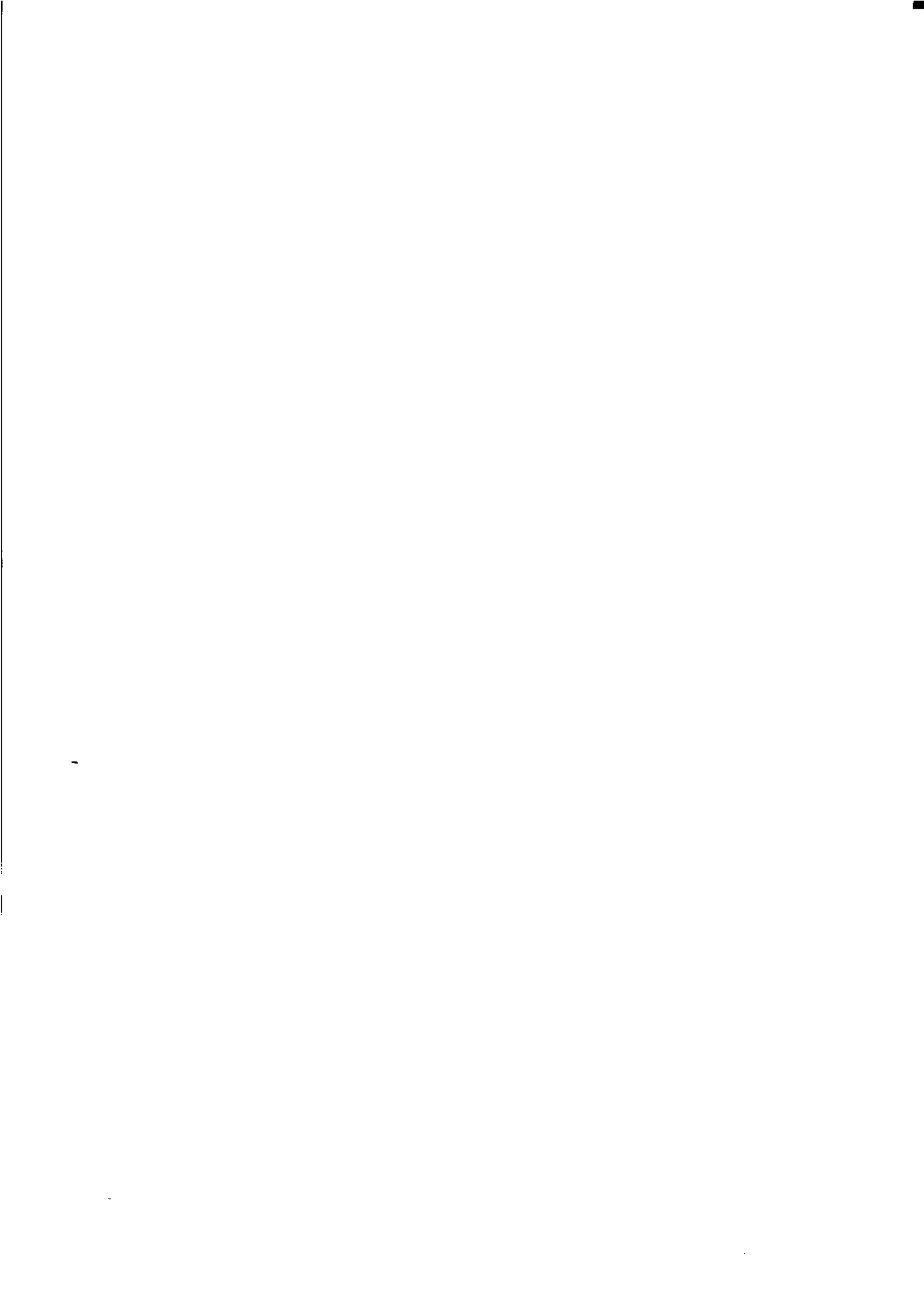
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### INQUIRIES

- *for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Andrew Webster on Canberra (06) 252 6022 or any ABS State Office.*
  - *for information about other ABS statistics and services please refer to the back page of this publication.*
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# SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

## Decline in national growth rate

During the year ended 30 June 1993 the Australian population increased by 1.0 per cent or 168,300 persons to 17.7 million. This national growth rate was the lowest recorded since the year ended 30 June 1976. Nevertheless, growth occurred in all States with the greatest increase occurring in Queensland which grew by 2.7 per cent or 83,300 persons to 3.1 million.

## New South Wales

The annual rate of population growth in New South Wales declined for the second successive year from 1.1 per cent in 1990-91 to 0.7 per cent in 1992-93. During the year ended 30 June 1993 the State's population grew by 39,000 persons to 6.0 million. Low growth of 0.4 per cent in Sydney was offset by steady gains of 1.1 per cent in the balance of the State. Relatively high growth occurred along the New South Wales coastline from Tweed Heads in the north to the Victorian border in the south.

The fastest growing region was the Tweed Heads Statistical Subdivision (SSD), the mainly urban component of Tweed Shire, which grew by 3.5 per cent or 1,100 persons (national population growth rate ranking of 19 out of a total 190 SSDs). The Tweed Shire as a whole grew by 3.2 per cent or 1,800 persons. The Shire had a relatively old population with a median age of 37.8 years and 18 per cent of its population aged 65 years and over. Steady growth extended south from Tweed in the local government areas (LGAs) of Byron, Ballina, Coffs Harbour and Nymboida.

Other steadily growing regions were the Queanbeyan SSD, adjacent to Canberra (2.5 per cent or 700 persons, 27), Lower South Coast SSD, with LGAs of Bega Valley and Eurobodalla (2.4 per cent or 1,300 persons, 28) and Illawarra Balance SSD surrounding Wollongong, with LGAs of Shoalhaven and Wingecarribee (2.2 per cent or 2,400 persons, 33).

The fastest growing regions within the Sydney Statistical Division were the Gosford-Wyong SSD, on the central coast between Sydney and Newcastle (1.7 per cent or 4,100 persons, 47), Outer Western Sydney SSD, comprising the LGAs of Blue Mountains, Hawkesbury and Penrith (1.6 per cent or 4,600 persons, 50) and Outer South Western Sydney SSD, with LGAs of Camden, Campbelltown and Wollondilly (1.5 per cent or 3,100 persons, 53). Whereas steadily growing coastal regions had older populations and received the bulk of their increase from migration, the metropolitan regions of Outer Western Sydney and Outer South Western Sydney had younger populations and experienced growth mainly as a result of natural increase.

## Victoria

Victoria's annual rate of growth declined for the third successive year from 1.4 per cent in 1989-90 to 0.3 per cent in 1992-93. During the year ended 30 June 1993 the State's population grew by only 13,500 persons to 4.5 million. During 1992-93 Victoria had net migration losses of 28,400 people to the rest of Australia.

Nevertheless, some Victorian regions experienced high rates of population growth. The fastest growing regions within the Melbourne Statistical Division were the South Eastern Outer Melbourne SSD, with LGAs of Berwick, Cranbourne and Pakenham (4.9 per cent or 9,100 persons, national population growth ranking of 13) and Western Fringe of Melbourne SSD, with LGAs of Melton and Werribee (3.3 per cent or 3,800 persons, 20). The level of growth in South Eastern Outer Melbourne of 9,100 persons was the highest in absolute terms of all Australian regions. Rapid growth in Melbourne therefore occurred in regions on the fringe of the city where growth from net migration was boosted by high levels of natural increase.

Other rapidly growing regions in Victoria were the East Barwon SSD, on the Bellarine Peninsula to the south of Geelong (2.3 per cent or

1,000 persons, 31), Wodonga SSD (2.1 per cent or 900 persons, 37), and Gippsland Lakes SSD, surrounding Bairnsdale (1.7 per cent or 400 persons, 43).

## Queensland

The annual rate of population growth in Queensland rose for the second successive year to 2.7 per cent in 1992-93 but is yet to reach the rate of 3.2 per cent recorded in 1988-89. During the year ended 30 June 1993 the State's population grew by 83,300 persons to 3.1 million. Queensland continued to attract new settlers, gaining an estimated 53,800 people from net interstate migration and 3,700 people from overseas. Strong population growth was recorded in regions along the Queensland coastline from the Gold Coast to Cairns.

The fastest growing regions in the Brisbane Statistical Division were the Caboolture Shire Part A SSD, the mainly urban part of Caboolture Shire at the northern fringe (10.5 per cent or 7,600 persons, national population growth ranking of 2) and Beaudesert Shire Part A SSD, the mainly urban part of Beaudesert Shire on the southern fringe (8.8 per cent or 1,600 persons, 4). As a whole, Caboolture Shire grew by 10.2 per cent or 7,800 persons and Beaudesert Shire by 6.6 per cent or 2,500 persons. Redland Shire SSD, along the eastern coastline of Brisbane also grew strongly (5.2 per cent or 4,500 persons, 11).

Strong growth continued in the popular coastal regions of south eastern Queensland. The fastest growing were the Sunshine Coast SSD, to the north of Brisbane (6.5 per cent or 8,200 persons, 7) and Albert Shire Part B SSD, surrounding Gold Coast City (5.8 per cent or 6,900 persons, 9). Albert Shire as a whole grew by 5.1 per cent or 7,900 persons.

Further north, rapid growth was experienced in Thuringowa City Part A SSD, the mainly urban part of Thuringowa City on the fringe of Townsville (7.0 per cent or 2,200 persons, 6). Thuringowa City as a whole grew by 6.8 per cent or 2,800 persons.

Also along the Queensland coastline rapid growth was experienced in the Hervey Bay SLA (or LGA), to the south of Bundaberg, (10.5 per cent or 3,100 persons), the Bundaberg Statistical District (SDIST), with LGAs of Bundaberg, Gooburrum (part) and Woongarra (part) (3.1 per cent or 1,600 persons), Gladstone SDIST, with LGAs of Gladstone and Calliope (part) (3.1 per cent or 1,000 persons), and Cairns SDIST, with LGAs of Cairns and Mulgrave (part) (4.4 per cent or 3,900 persons).

## South Australia

The annual rate of population growth in South Australia declined for the second successive year from 1.0 per cent in 1990-91 to 0.4 per cent in 1992-93. During the year ended 30 June 1993 the State's population grew by 5,300 persons to 1.5 million. South Australia had net interstate migration losses of 4,700 people during 1992-93 which was the greatest net loss since 1981-82.

While regions throughout the State lost population during 1992-93 steady growth was experienced in those immediately surrounding Adelaide. Growth occurred in the Onkaparinga SSD, in the Adelaide hills with LGAs of Onkaparinga and Mount Barker (4.6 per cent or 1,300 persons, national population growth ranking of 15), Fleurieu SSD, which stretches along the coastline to the south with LGAs of Port Elliot and Goolwa, Strathalbyn, Victor Harbor and Yankalilla (4.4 per cent or 1,100 persons, 16), and Barossa SSD to the north with LGAs of Angaston, Barossa, Gumeracha, Kapunda, Light, Mallala, Mount Pleasant and Tanunda (2.3 per cent or 900 persons, 30).

The faster growing regions within the Adelaide Statistical Division were the Northern SSD, with LGAs of Elizabeth, Enfield (part), Gawler, Munno Para, Salisbury and Tea Tree Gully (1.1 per cent or 3,400 persons, 68) and

Southern SSD, with LGAs of Brighton, Glenelg, Happy Valley, Marion, Mitcham, Noarlunga and Willunga (1.0 per cent or 3,100 persons, 70).

South Australia, with a median age of 34.3 years and with 13 per cent of its population aged 65 years and over, had the oldest State population at 30 June 1993. Median ages in the Yorke SSD (40.7 years) and Fleurieu SSD (40.1 years) were among the oldest in the country.

#### **Western Australia**

In line with the national trend, the annual rate of population growth in Western Australia has declined in each successive year from 2.8 per cent in 1988-89 to 1.2 per cent in 1992-93. During the year ended 30 June 1993 the State's population grew by 19,100 persons to 1.7 million. Despite a downturn in growth from overseas migration, gains from the inflow of overseas settlers more than offset small net outflows of people to the eastern States in 1992-93.

Strong growth was experienced in the south west of the State. The fastest growing region was the Dale SSD, with LGAs of Mandurah, Murray and Waroona (7.3 per cent or 3,200 persons, national population growth ranking of 5). Mandurah grew by 8.8 per cent or 2,800 persons. Rapid growth was experienced further south in the Vasse SSD, with LGAs of Augusta-Margaret River and Busselton (5.0 per cent or 1,100 persons, 12).

The faster growing regions in the Perth Statistical Division were the North Metropolitan SSD, with LGAs of Stirling and Wanneroo (2.2 per cent or 7,800 persons, 34) and South West Metropolitan SSD, with LGAs of Cockburn, Fremantle, East Fremantle, Kwinana, Melville and Rockingham (2.1 per cent or 5,200 persons, 35).

#### **Tasmania**

Tasmania's rate of population growth has declined steadily from 1.5 per cent in 1989-90. During the year ended 30 June 1993 the State grew by 0.4 per cent or 1,800 persons to 471,400.

Regional growth was low across the State with the Greater Hobart SSD (0.5 per cent or 900 persons, national population growth ranking of 89) and Greater Launceston SSD (0.5 per cent or 500 persons, 90) experiencing the highest rates.

Migration was not the decisive factor of population change in Tasmanian regions. Rather, small gains from natural increase counterbalanced by net migration losses resulted in slight population growth in all regions except the Western SSD.

#### **Northern Territory**

During the year ended 30 June 1993 the Northern Territory grew by 0.9 per cent or 1,500 persons to 169,300. Modest population increase was achieved through traditionally strong growth from natural increase combined with net gains of overseas settlers. The Territory had net migration losses to the rest of Australia.

Population overflows from Darwin City to the surrounding regions led to strong growth in the Palmerston-East Arm SSD (9.8 per cent or 900 persons, national population growth ranking of 3) and Darwin Rural Areas SSD, with LGAs of Coomalie and Litchfield (6.4 per cent or 800 persons, 8).

Other regions of steady growth included the Central NT SSD, with Alice Springs and surrounding districts (1.5 per cent or 500 persons, 51) and Lower Top End SSD, with Katherine and surrounding districts (1.2 per cent or 200 persons, 59).

#### **Australian Capital Territory**

The rate of population growth in the Australian Capital Territory has continued to ease from 2.5 per cent in 1990-91. During the year ended 30 June 1993 the Territory grew by 1.6 per cent or 4,600 persons to

299,000. Of this growth, more than three quarters, or 3,600 persons, was due to natural increase.

The faster growing regions were the Outer Canberra SSD, which includes the satellite township of Gungahlin (100.5 per cent or 2,500 persons, national population growth ranking of 1) and Tuggeranong SSD, in the south (5.4 per cent or 4,300 persons, 10).

Apart from Outer Canberra and Tuggeranong all other regions in the Australian Capital Territory lost population during 1992-93.



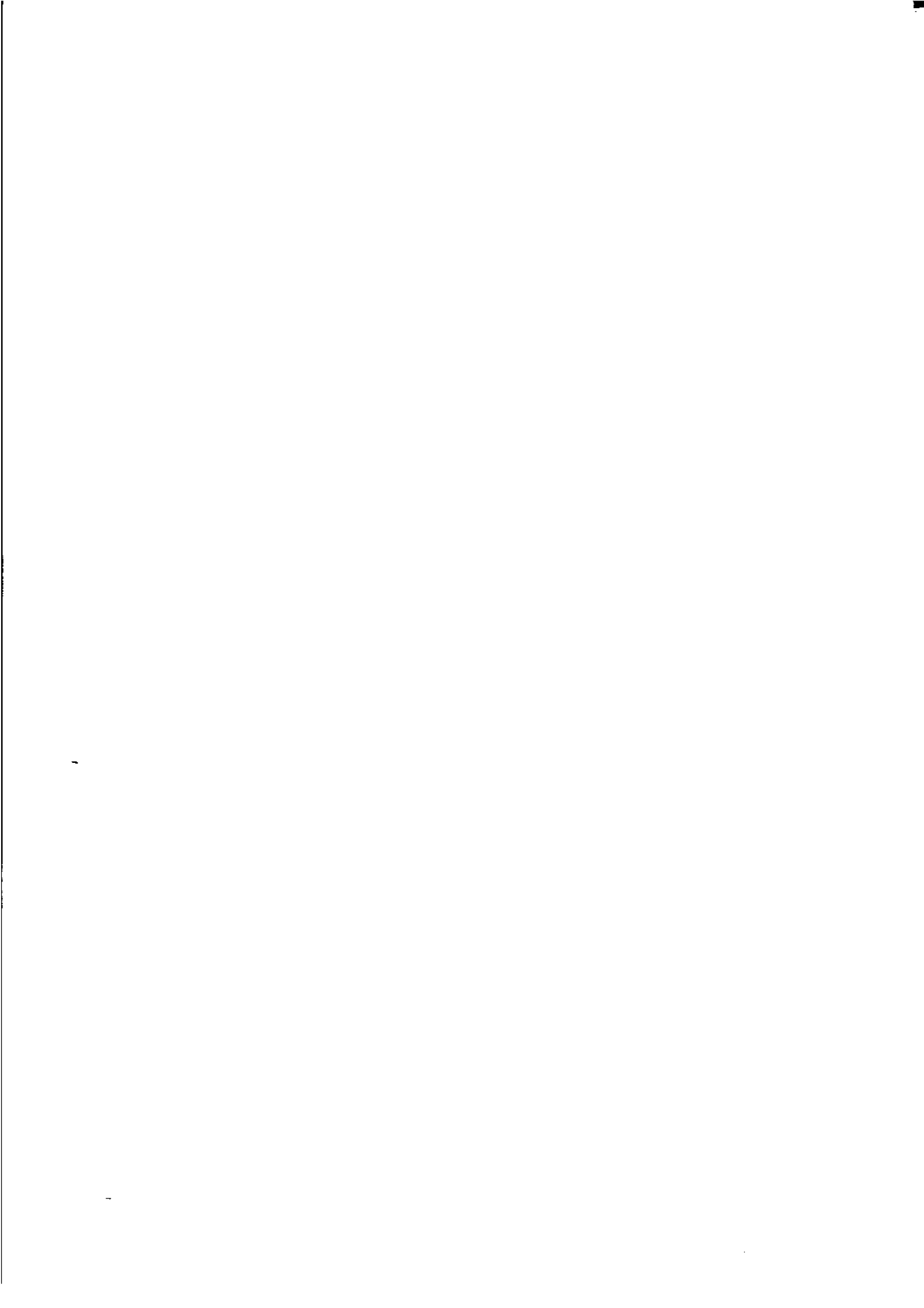


TABLE 1. POPULATION PROFILE, 1988-93  
CAPITAL CITIES / BALANCE OF STATE(a)

	<i>Estimated resident population at 30 June</i>			<i>Growth</i>			
	1988	1992	1993	1988-93		1992-93	
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	Per cent(b)	('000)	Per cent
<b>CAPITAL CITY</b>							
Sydney	3,591.0	3,699.8	3,713.5	122.5	0.7	13.7	0.4
Melbourne	3,043.6	3,179.5	3,189.2	145.6	0.9	9.7	0.3
Brisbane	1,264.5	1,387.3	1,421.6	157.1	2.4	34.4	2.5
Adelaide	1,021.1	1,066.6	1,071.1	49.9	1.0	4.4	0.4
Perth	1,110.5	1,205.5	1,221.2	110.8	1.9	15.7	1.3
Hobart	184.2	192.3	193.2	9.1	1.0	0.9	0.5
Darwin	75.9	77.4	77.9	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.7
Canberra	271.0	293.3	297.9	26.9	1.9	4.6	1.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>10,561.7</i>	<i>11,101.7</i>	<i>11,185.7</i>	<i>623.9</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<b>BALANCE OF STATE</b>							
NSW	2,116.3	2,258.9	2,284.2	167.8	1.5	25.2	1.1
Vic.	1,219.0	1,271.5	1,275.3	56.3	0.9	3.8	0.3
Qld	1,475.4	1,645.6	1,694.5	219.1	2.8	49.0	3.0
SA	383.8	391.0	391.8	8.0	0.4	0.8	0.2
WA	424.7	451.8	455.2	30.5	1.4	3.4	0.7
Tas.	267.0	277.4	278.2	11.2	0.8	0.8	0.3
NT	83.1	90.0	91.4	8.3	1.9	1.4	1.5
ACT	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	0.7	—	-0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,970.4</i>	<i>6,387.4</i>	<i>6,471.7</i>	<i>501.3</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>84.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>							
NSW	5,707.3	5,958.7	5,997.7	290.4	1.0	39.0	0.7
Vic.	4,262.6	4,451.0	4,464.5	201.9	0.9	13.5	0.3
Qld	2,739.9	3,032.8	3,116.2	376.2	2.6	83.3	2.7
SA	1,404.9	1,457.6	1,462.9	57.9	0.8	5.3	0.4
WA	1,535.2	1,657.4	1,676.4	141.3	1.8	19.1	1.2
Tas.	451.1	469.7	471.4	20.3	0.9	1.8	0.4
NT	159.0	167.4	169.3	10.3	1.3	1.9	1.1
ACT	272.1	294.5	299.0	26.9	1.9	4.6	1.6
<i>Australia</i>	<i>16,532.2</i>	<i>17,489.1</i>	<i>17,657.4</i>	<i>1,125.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>168.3</i>	<i>1.0</i>

	<i>Estimated resident population at 30 June 1993</i>				<i>Median age (years)</i>	<i>Dependency ratio</i>	<i>Sex ratio</i>
	<i>Age group (years)</i>						
	<i>0-14 per cent</i>	<i>15-64 per cent</i>	<i>65+ per cent</i>	<i>All ages per cent</i>			
<b>CAPITAL CITY</b>							
Sydney	20.3	68.0	11.7	100	33.2	47.1	98.1
Melbourne	20.2	68.4	11.5	100	33.0	46.2	97.5
Brisbane	21.4	67.8	10.8	100	32.1	47.5	98.2
Adelaide	19.5	66.9	13.7	100	34.4	49.5	96.7
Perth	21.5	67.9	10.6	100	32.8	47.4	98.1
Hobart	21.9	65.6	12.5	100	33.4	52.5	96.1
Darwin	25.1	71.8	3.1	100	29.0	39.4	107.0
Canberra	22.6	70.8	6.7	100	30.0	41.3	100.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>68.0</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>97.9</i>
<b>BALANCE OF STATE</b>							
NSW	23.2	63.7	13.1	100	34.0	57.1	100.2
Vic.	23.5	63.4	13.1	100	33.7	57.7	99.8
Qld	23.1	65.6	11.3	100	32.7	52.4	102.4
SA	23.5	63.9	12.6	100	34.0	56.5	104.1
WA	26.0	65.2	8.8	100	31.1	53.4	109.4
Tas.	23.4	64.6	12.0	100	33.1	54.9	100.0
NT	30.2	67.1	2.7	100	26.4	49.0	108.5
ACT	28.0	68.8	3.2	100	24.9	45.3	127.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>64.3</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>55.4</i>	<i>101.6</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>							
NSW	21.4	66.4	12.2	100	33.5	50.7	98.9
Vic.	21.1	67.0	11.9	100	33.2	49.4	98.2
Qld	22.3	66.6	11.1	100	32.4	50.1	100.5
SA	20.6	66.1	13.4	100	34.3	51.3	98.6
WA	22.8	67.1	10.1	100	32.3	49.0	101.0
Tas.	22.8	65.0	12.2	100	33.2	53.9	98.4
NT	27.8	69.2	2.9	100	27.6	44.4	107.8
ACT	22.6	70.8	6.7	100	30.0	41.3	100.9
<i>Australia</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>66.7</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>99.3</i>

(a) See Paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes for background to population estimates for the Northern Territory. (b) Average annual growth rate.

TABLE 2. GROWTH IN MAJOR POPULATION CENTRES(a), 1988-93

Population centre	State / Territory	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Growth			
		1988	1992	1993	1988-93		1992-93	
		('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	Per cent(b)	('000)	Per cent
<i>Over 1,000,000</i>								
Sydney SD	NSW	3,591.0	3,699.8	3,713.5	122.5	0.7	13.7	0.4
Melbourne SD	Vic.	3,043.6	3,179.5	3,189.2	145.6	0.9	9.7	0.3
Brisbane SD	Qld	1,264.5	1,387.3	1,421.6	157.1	2.4	34.4	2.5
Perth SD	WA	1,110.5	1,205.5	1,221.2	110.8	1.9	15.7	1.3
Adelaide SD	SA	1,021.1	1,066.6	1,071.1	49.9	1.0	4.4	0.4
<i>100,000-1,000,000</i>								
Newcastle SDIST	NSW	427.0	450.7	454.8	27.8	1.3	4.0	0.9
Canberra-Queanbeyan SDIST	ACT/NSW	295.0	319.4	324.6	29.6	1.9	5.2	1.6
Gold Coast-Tweed DIST	Qld/NSW	242.3	290.0	300.2	57.9	4.4	10.1	3.5
Wollongong SDIST	NSW	238.4	247.4	249.5	11.2	0.9	2.2	0.9
Hobart SD	Tas.	184.2	192.3	193.2	9.1	1.0	0.9	0.5
Geelong SDIST	Vic.	148.3	152.1	151.9	3.6	0.5	-0.2	-0.1
Sunshine Coast SDIST	Qld	97.6	125.4	133.6	36.0	6.5	8.2	6.5
Townsville SDIST	Qld	110.3	118.4	121.7	11.4	2.0	3.3	2.8
<i>50,000-100,000</i>								
Launceston SDIST	Tas.	92.1	97.0	97.5	5.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Cairns SDIST	Qld	79.1	89.1	93.0	13.9	3.3	3.9	4.4
Albury-Wodonga SDIST	NSW/Vic.	84.2	90.4	91.6	7.4	1.7	1.2	1.3
Toowoomba SLA	Qld	80.8	86.6	88.1	7.3	1.7	1.5	1.8
Ballarat SDIST	Vic.	78.9	81.3	81.2	2.3	0.6	-0.1	-0.1
Burnie-Devonport SDIST	Tas.	77.2	78.9	79.0	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.1
Darwin SD	NT	75.9	77.4	77.9	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.7
Shoalhaven SLA	NSW	62.3	72.7	74.4	12.2	3.6	1.8	2.4
Latrobe Valley SDIST	Vic.	75.2	74.7	74.3	-0.9	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4
Bendigo SDIST	Vic.	66.9	70.8	71.3	4.4	1.3	0.5	0.7
Bathurst-Orange SDIST	NSW	65.7	70.2	71.0	5.3	1.6	0.8	1.1
Rockhampton SDIST	Qld	61.5	64.5	65.9	4.4	1.4	1.4	2.2
Wagga Wagga SLA	NSW	51.8	55.2	56.0	4.2	1.6	0.8	1.4
Mackay SDIST	Qld	50.9	54.5	55.8	5.0	1.9	1.3	2.3
Coffs Harbour SLA	NSW	45.0	52.1	53.5	8.5	3.5	1.3	2.6
Bundaberg SDIST	Qld	45.4	50.7	52.3	7.0	2.9	1.6	3.1
Hastings SLA	NSW	43.7	51.1	52.2	8.6	3.7	1.1	2.3
<i>25,000-50,000</i>								
Lismore SLA	NSW	38.8	43.1	43.8	5.0	2.4	0.7	1.6
Shepparton-Mooroopna SDIST	Vic.	38.8	40.3	40.4	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.4
Mildura SDIST	Vic.	37.5	39.7	40.0	2.5	1.3	0.3	0.8
Tamworth SLA	NSW	34.1	35.9	36.3	2.1	1.2	0.3	0.9
Dubbo SLA	NSW	31.5	34.7	35.3	3.7	2.3	0.5	1.6
Gladstone SDIST	Qld	31.4	34.1	35.1	3.7	2.2	1.0	3.1
Mandurah SLA	WA	22.0	31.4	34.2	12.2	9.2	2.8	8.8
Hervey Bay SLA	Qld	21.5	29.8	32.9	11.4	8.9	3.1	10.5
Bunbury SLA	WA	25.9	27.5	27.8	1.9	1.4	0.3	1.1
Kalgoortie-Boulder SLA	WA	25.9	26.9	27.1	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.8
Warmambool SLA	Vic.	24.0	25.1	25.4	1.4	1.1	0.3	1.3
Whyalla SLA	SA	27.3	25.8	25.0	-2.3	-1.7	-0.8	-3.0
<i>20,000-25,000</i>								
Alice Springs SLA	NT	23.2	24.2	24.7	1.5	1.2	0.4	1.8
Mount Isa SLA	Qld	24.3	24.3	24.3	—	—	-0.1	-0.3
Broken Hill SLA	NSW	24.9	24.3	24.1	-0.8	-0.6	-0.1	-0.6
Maryborough SLA	Qld	23.0	23.7	23.9	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.0
Armidale SLA	NSW	21.1	22.6	22.8	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.7
Mount Gambier SLA	SA	22.0	22.3	22.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.6
Goulburn SLA	NSW	21.9	22.1	22.1	0.3	0.2	—	0.2
Geraldton SLA	WA	20.4	21.4	21.3	0.9	0.9	—	-0.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>13,449.9</b>	<b>14,230.8</b>	<b>14,370.2</b>	<b>920.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>139.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>

Statistical areas: SD — Statistical Division, SDIST — Statistical District, SLA — Statistical Local Area.

(a) For definitions see Appendix. (b) Average annual growth rate.

TABLE 3. POPULATION GROWTH IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS, 1988-93

National ranking(a)	Statistical Division or Subdivision	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Growth			
		1988	1992	1993	1988-93		1992-93	
		('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	Per cent(b)	('000)	Per cent
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b>								
	<i>SYDNEY</i>	3,591.0	3,699.8	3,713.5	122.5	0.7	13.7	0.4
160	Inner Sydney	259.3	252.6	250.9	-8.4	-0.7	-1.7	-0.7
145	Eastern Suburbs	232.9	230.5	229.4	-3.6	-0.3	-1.1	-0.5
115	St George-Sutherland	393.8	400.3	400.7	6.9	0.3	0.5	0.1
129	Canterbury-Bankstown	296.2	296.9	296.6	0.4	—	-0.3	-0.1
72	Fairfield-Liverpool	270.7	287.0	289.6	19.0	1.4	2.6	0.9
53	Outer South Western Sydney	181.6	202.6	205.7	24.0	2.5	3.1	1.5
170	Inner Western Sydney	154.8	153.1	151.8	-3.1	-0.4	-1.3	-0.8
137	Central Western Sydney	268.6	269.9	269.2	0.5	—	-0.7	-0.3
50	Outer Western Sydney	265.5	285.6	290.2	24.6	1.8	4.6	1.6
61	Blacktown-Baulkham Hills	322.5	344.1	348.1	25.6	1.5	4.0	1.2
120	Lower Northern Sydney	271.5	270.0	270.0	-1.6	-0.1	—	—
88	Hornsby-Ku-ring-gai	235.3	242.8	244.0	8.7	0.7	1.3	0.5
150	Northern Beaches	220.0	218.7	217.6	-2.5	-0.2	-1.2	-0.5
47	Gosford-Wyong	218.2	245.8	249.9	31.7	2.8	4.1	1.7
	<i>HUNTER</i>	508.1	539.1	544.4	36.3	1.4	5.3	1.0
74	Newcastle	427.0	450.7	454.8	27.8	1.3	4.1	0.9
55	Hunter SD Bal	81.2	88.4	89.6	8.5	2.0	1.3	1.4
	<i>ILLAWARRA</i>	331.2	355.1	359.6	28.4	1.7	4.5	1.3
75	Wollongong	238.4	247.4	249.5	11.2	0.9	2.2	0.9
33	Illawarra SD Bal	92.8	107.7	110.1	17.3	3.5	2.4	2.2
	<i>RICHMOND-TWEED</i>	161.7	184.7	189.0	27.4	3.2	4.3	2.3
19	Tweed Heads	26.8	31.7	32.8	5.9	4.1	1.1	3.5
36	Richmond-Tweed SD Bal	134.8	153.0	156.3	21.5	3.0	3.2	2.1
	<i>MID-NORTH COAST</i>	217.7	247.0	251.8	34.2	3.0	4.8	2.0
41	Clarence	112.0	127.3	129.9	17.8	3.0	2.6	2.0
42	Hastings	105.6	119.7	122.0	16.3	2.9	2.2	1.9
	<i>NORTHERN</i>	181.7	186.5	186.9	5.2	0.6	0.4	0.2
101	Northern Slopes	83.2	85.7	86.0	2.8	0.7	0.3	0.3
95	Northern Tablelands	66.2	69.2	69.5	3.3	1.0	0.3	0.4
152	North Central Plain	32.3	31.6	31.4	-0.9	-0.6	-0.2	-0.5
	<i>NORTH WESTERN</i>	111.6	117.0	117.9	6.3	1.1	0.9	0.8
65	Central Macquarie	79.3	84.8	85.7	6.4	1.6	0.9	1.1
103	Macquarie-Barwon	20.2	20.3	20.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
156	Upper Darling	12.1	11.9	11.8	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	-0.6
	<i>CENTRAL WEST</i>	165.8	171.6	172.5	6.7	0.8	0.8	0.5
63	Bathurst-Orange	65.7	70.2	71.0	5.3	1.6	0.8	1.1
106	Central Tablelands (ex Bth/Or)	34.3	35.3	35.4	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.3
130	Lachlan	65.8	66.2	66.1	0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
	<i>SOUTH EASTERN</i>	158.7	171.9	174.8	16.1	2.0	2.9	1.7
27	Queanbeyan	23.9	26.0	26.7	2.8	2.2	0.7	2.5
60	Southern Tablelands (ex Q'bn)	69.2	72.4	73.2	4.0	1.1	0.9	1.2
28	Lower South Coast	47.8	55.0	56.3	8.5	3.3	1.3	2.4
91	Snowy	17.7	18.5	18.6	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.5
	<i>MURRUMBIDGEE</i>	144.7	148.3	149.4	4.7	0.6	1.1	0.7
69	Central Murrumbidgee	102.5	106.1	107.2	4.7	0.9	1.1	1.0
123	Lower Murrumbidgee	42.2	42.2	42.2	—	—	—	—
	<i>MURRAY</i>	106.2	109.6	110.0	3.7	0.7	0.4	0.4
82	Albury	45.7	47.6	47.9	2.2	0.9	0.3	0.6
117	Upper Murray (excl. Albury)	20.5	20.9	20.9	0.4	0.4	—	0.1
102	Central Murray	29.9	30.9	31.0	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.3
128	Murray-Darling	10.2	10.2	10.2	—	—	—	-0.1
	<i>FAR WEST</i>	29.0	28.1	27.9	-1.1	-0.8	-0.2	-0.8
169	Far West	29.0	28.1	27.9	-1.1	-0.8	-0.2	-0.8
	<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>5,707.3</b>	<b>5,958.7</b>	<b>5,997.7</b>	<b>290.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>

(a) Ranking, out of a national total of 190 Statistical Subdivisions, based on percentage population growth 1992-93. (b) Average annual growth rate.

TABLE 3. POPULATION GROWTH IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS, 1988-93 — *continued*

National ranking(a)	Statistical Division or Subdivision	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Growth			
		1988	1992	1993	1988-93		1992-93	
		('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	Per cent(b)	('000)	Per cent
<b>VICTORIA</b>								
	<b>MELBOURNE</b>	<b>3,043.6</b>	<b>3,179.5</b>	<b>3,189.2</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>
141	Central Melbourne	221.3	221.4	220.6	-0.7	-0.1	-0.8	-0.4
121	Western Inner Melbourne	130.2	128.2	128.2	-2.0	-0.3	—	—
79	Western Outer Melbourne	233.1	244.4	246.1	13.0	1.1	1.7	0.7
20	Western Fringe Melbourne	94.4	115.0	118.8	24.4	4.7	3.8	3.3
124	Northern Inner Melbourne	95.7	93.3	93.2	-2.4	-0.5	—	—
172	Northern Middle Melbourne	194.3	190.7	189.0	-5.2	-0.5	-1.7	-0.9
45	Northern Fringe Melbourne	139.8	151.1	153.6	13.8	1.9	2.5	1.7
84	Northern Outer Melbourne	192.6	210.8	212.0	19.4	1.9	1.2	0.6
135	Eastern Inner Melbourne	148.4	151.4	151.1	2.6	0.4	-0.3	-0.2
161	Eastern Middle Melbourne	283.0	282.9	281.0	-2.0	-0.1	-1.9	-0.7
122	Eastern Outer Melbourne	302.5	317.3	317.3	14.8	1.0	-0.1	—
140	Eastern Fringe Melbourne	141.9	149.0	148.5	6.7	0.9	-0.5	-0.3
168	Southern Inner Melbourne	180.6	182.5	181.0	0.4	—	-1.5	-0.8
151	Southern Outer Melbourne	185.4	184.7	183.7	-1.7	-0.2	-1.0	-0.5
147	South Eastern Inner Melbourne	148.6	153.0	152.2	3.7	0.5	-0.7	-0.5
13	South Eastern Outer Melbourne	142.6	183.5	192.5	50.0	6.2	9.1	4.9
149	Mornington Peninsula Inner	115.8	116.9	116.3	0.5	0.1	-0.6	-0.5
85	Mornington Peninsula Outer	93.5	103.4	104.0	10.5	2.1	0.6	0.6
	<b>BARWON</b>	<b>219.0</b>	<b>230.1</b>	<b>231.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>
131	Geelong	148.3	152.1	151.9	3.6	0.5	-0.2	-0.1
31	East Barwon	37.5	42.7	43.7	6.2	3.1	1.0	2.3
112	West Barwon	33.2	35.3	35.4	2.2	1.3	0.1	0.2
	<b>WESTERN DISTRICT</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
119	Hopkins	58.6	59.3	59.3	0.8	0.3	-	0.1
179	Gleneilg	43.1	43.1	42.4	-0.7	-0.3	-0.7	-1.5
	<b>CENTRAL HIGHLANDS</b>	<b>133.2</b>	<b>139.9</b>	<b>140.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
126	Ballarat	78.9	81.3	81.2	2.3	0.6	-0.1	-0.1
49	East Central Highlands	28.4	32.6	33.1	4.7	3.1	0.5	1.6
159	West Central Highlands	25.8	26.1	25.9	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.7
	<b>WIMMERA</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
134	South Wimmera	34.8	34.9	34.9	—	—	-0.1	-0.2
155	North Wimmera	18.7	18.2	18.1	-0.6	-0.6	-0.1	-0.6
	<b>MALLEE</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
77	Mildura	37.5	39.7	40.0	2.5	1.3	0.3	0.8
175	West Mallee	12.8	12.4	12.3	-0.5	-0.8	-0.1	-1.1
125	East Mallee	30.1	30.3	30.3	0.2	0.1	—	—
	<b>LODDON-CAMPASPE</b>	<b>167.9</b>	<b>179.3</b>	<b>180.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>
80	Bendigo	66.9	70.8	71.3	4.4	1.3	0.5	0.7
92	Northern Loddon-Campaspe	31.0	31.6	31.8	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.5
86	Central Loddon-Campaspe	39.6	42.9	43.2	3.6	1.7	0.2	0.5
62	South Loddon-Campaspe	30.4	33.9	34.3	3.9	2.5	0.4	1.2
	<b>GOULBURN</b>	<b>147.7</b>	<b>155.1</b>	<b>156.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>
94	Shepparton-Mooroopna	38.8	40.3	40.4	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.4
93	North Goulburn	46.8	48.2	48.5	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.4
83	South Goulburn	34.3	35.6	35.8	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.6
76	South West Goulburn	27.8	31.0	31.3	3.5	2.4	0.3	0.9
	<b>OVENS-MURRAY</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>
37	Wodonga	38.5	42.9	43.8	5.2	2.6	0.9	2.1
148	North Ovens-Murray	27.9	28.7	28.5	0.6	0.4	-0.1	-0.5
107	South Ovens-Murray	20.3	20.5	20.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
	<b>EAST GIPPSLAND</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>
43	Gippsland Lakes	21.3	22.9	23.3	2.0	1.8	0.4	1.7
67	Mitchell-Snowy	14.7	15.3	15.5	0.8	1.1	0.2	1.1
171	Macalister-Avon	28.7	29.2	28.9	0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.9
	<b>GIPPSLAND</b>	<b>164.3</b>	<b>169.9</b>	<b>169.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
144	Latrobe Valley	75.2	74.7	74.3	-0.9	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4
87	West Gippsland	28.1	30.5	30.6	2.6	1.8	0.2	0.5
108	Strzelecki	20.4	21.0	21.1	0.7	0.7	—	0.2
99	South Gippsland	40.6	43.7	43.9	3.3	1.6	0.2	0.4
	<b>Victoria</b>	<b>4,262.6</b>	<b>4,451.0</b>	<b>4,464.5</b>	<b>201.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>

(a) Ranking, out of a national total of 190 Statistical Subdivisions, based on percentage population growth 1992-93. (b) Average annual growth rate.

TABLE 3. POPULATION GROWTH IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS, 1988-93 — *continued*

National ranking(a)	Statistical Division or Subdivision	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Growth			
		1988	1992	1993	1988-93		1992-93	
		('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	Per cent(b)	('000)	Per cent
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>								
	<b>BRISBANE</b>	<b>1,264.5</b>	<b>1,387.3</b>	<b>1,421.6</b>	<b>157.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>
64	Brisbane City	740.4	768.8	777.3	36.9	1.0	8.5	1.1
25	Albert Shire Part A	27.4	35.0	36.0	8.6	5.6	1.0	2.9
4	Beaudesert Shire Part A	12.3	18.2	19.8	7.5	10.0	1.6	8.8
2	Caboolture Shire Part A	53.0	72.5	80.1	27.2	8.6	7.6	10.5
26	Ipswich-Moreton Shire Part A	105.0	113.1	116.2	11.2	2.1	3.2	2.8
24	Logan City	130.2	149.6	154.1	23.9	3.4	4.5	3.0
22	Pine Rivers Shire	80.8	94.1	97.0	16.2	3.7	2.9	3.1
71	Redcliffe City	46.7	48.8	49.3	2.6	1.1	0.5	1.0
11	Redland Shire	68.7	87.2	91.7	23.0	5.9	4.5	5.2
	<b>MORETON</b>	<b>417.8</b>	<b>510.4</b>	<b>533.7</b>	<b>115.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>
52	Gold Coast City	127.9	139.7	141.8	13.9	2.1	2.1	1.5
9	Albert Shire Part B	87.6	118.7	125.6	38.1	7.5	6.9	5.8
7	Sunshine Coast	97.6	125.4	133.6	36.0	6.5	8.2	6.5
14	Moreton SD Bal	104.7	126.5	132.7	28.0	4.8	6.2	4.9
	<b>WIDE BAY-BURNETT</b>	<b>177.3</b>	<b>201.5</b>	<b>209.3</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
21	Bundaberg	45.4	50.7	52.3	7.0	2.9	1.6	3.1
18	Wide Bay-Burnett SD Bal	131.9	150.8	156.9	25.0	3.5	6.2	4.1
	<b>DARLING DOWNS</b>	<b>186.3</b>	<b>197.8</b>	<b>201.1</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
44	Darling Downs	186.3	197.8	201.1	14.8	1.5	3.4	1.7
	<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
142	South West	29.0	29.3	29.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.4
	<b>FITZROY</b>	<b>162.3</b>	<b>171.8</b>	<b>175.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>
32	Rockhampton	61.5	64.5	65.9	4.4	1.4	1.4	2.2
23	Gladstone	31.4	34.1	35.1	3.7	2.2	1.0	3.1
39	Fitzroy SD Bal	69.4	73.3	74.8	5.4	1.5	1.5	2.1
	<b>CENTRAL WEST</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
157	Central West	13.5	13.3	13.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-0.6
	<b>MACKAY</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
29	Mackay	50.9	54.5	55.8	5.0	1.9	1.3	2.3
56	Mackay SD Bal	55.0	57.8	58.6	3.6	1.3	0.8	1.3
	<b>NORTHERN</b>	<b>175.7</b>	<b>185.4</b>	<b>189.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>
58	Townsville City	83.2	86.6	87.7	4.4	1.0	1.1	1.2
6	Thuringowa City Part A	27.1	31.9	34.1	7.0	4.7	2.2	7.0
78	Northern SD Bal	65.3	66.9	67.4	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.7
	<b>FAR NORTH</b>	<b>168.9</b>	<b>185.5</b>	<b>190.5</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>
17	Cairns	79.1	89.1	93.0	13.9	3.3	3.9	4.4
66	Far North SD Bal	89.8	96.4	97.5	7.7	1.7	1.1	1.1
	<b>NORTH WEST</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
132	North West	38.4	38.1	38.0	-0.4	-0.2	—	-0.1
	<b>OFF-SHORE AREAS &amp; MIGRATORY</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-10.5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
*	Off-Shore Areas & Migratory	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.2	-10.5	—	—
	<b>Queensland</b>	<b>2,739.9</b>	<b>3,032.8</b>	<b>3,116.2</b>	<b>376.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>

(a) Ranking, out of a national total of 190 Statistical Subdivisions, based on percentage population growth 1992-93. (b) Average annual growth rate.

TABLE 3. POPULATION GROWTH IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS, 1988-93 — *continued*

National ranking(a)	Statistical Division or Subdivision	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Growth			
		1988	1992	1993	1988-93		1992-93	
		('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	Per cent(b)	('000)	Per cent
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b>								
	<b>ADELAIDE</b>	<i>1,021.1</i>	<i>1,066.6</i>	<i>1,071.1</i>	<i>49.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>
68	Northern	305.0	325.8	329.3	24.3	1.5	3.4	1.1
166	Western	213.4	212.5	210.8	-2.6	-0.2	-1.7	-0.8
133	Eastern	214.1	216.8	216.4	2.3	0.2	-0.4	-0.2
70	Southern	288.7	311.6	314.6	26.0	1.7	3.1	1.0
	<b>OUTER ADELAIDE</b>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>96.3</i>	<i>99.6</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.4</i>
30	Barossa	35.4	39.6	40.5	5.1	2.7	0.9	2.3
114	Kangaroo Island	4.2	4.1	4.1	-0.1	-0.4	-	0.1
15	Onkaparinga	24.0	27.1	28.4	4.4	3.4	1.3	4.6
16	Fleurieu	22.4	25.5	26.6	4.2	3.5	1.1	4.4
	<b>YORKE AND LOWER NORTH</b>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>44.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>
73	Yorke	24.1	24.5	24.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.9
98	Lower North	19.6	19.8	19.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
	<b>MURRAY LANDS</b>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>67.4</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-0.6</i>
163	Riverland	34.1	34.4	34.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.7
153	Murray Mallee	32.6	32.9	32.8	0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.5
	<b>SOUTH EAST</b>	<i>63.0</i>	<i>62.5</i>	<i>62.0</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.8</i>
183	Upper South East	19.5	19.2	18.8	-0.7	-0.8	-0.4	-2.0
139	Lower South East	43.4	43.3	43.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3
	<b>EYRE</b>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>
110	Lincoln	27.8	26.7	26.8	-1.0	-0.7	-	0.2
184	West Coast	6.7	6.3	6.2	-0.5	-1.6	-0.1	-2.0
	<b>NORTHERN</b>	<i>90.0</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>85.7</i>	<i>-4.4</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>-2.0</i>
188	Whyalla	27.8	26.3	25.4	-2.4	-1.8	-0.8	-3.1
162	Pirie	28.4	27.9	27.7	-0.8	-0.5	-0.2	-0.7
185	Flinders Ranges	24.2	22.7	22.2	-2.0	-1.7	-0.5	-2.1
186	Far North	9.6	10.6	10.4	0.8	1.5	-0.3	-2.5
	<b>South Australia</b>	<b>1,404.9</b>	<b>1,457.6</b>	<b>1,462.9</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>

(a) Ranking, out of a national total of 190 Statistical Subdivisions, based on percentage population growth 1992-93. (b) Average annual growth rate.

TABLE 3. POPULATION GROWTH IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS, 1988-93 — *continued*

National ranking(a)	Statistical Division or Subdivision	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Growth			
		1988	1992	1993	1988-93		1992-93	
		('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	Per cent(b)	('000)	Per cent
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>								
	<b>PERTH</b>	<b>1,110.5</b>	<b>1,205.5</b>	<b>1,221.2</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>
176	Central Metropolitan	140.3	142.3	140.3	-0.1	—	-2.0	-1.4
40	East Metropolitan	178.2	197.2	201.3	23.1	2.5	4.0	2.0
34	North Metropolitan	329.4	361.6	369.4	40.1	2.3	7.8	2.2
35	South West Metropolitan	210.2	241.2	246.4	36.1	3.2	5.2	2.1
105	South East Metropolitan	252.4	263.2	263.9	11.6	0.9	0.7	0.3
	<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	<b>126.6</b>	<b>148.4</b>	<b>154.1</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>
5	Dale	31.9	43.4	46.6	14.7	7.9	3.2	7.3
38	Preston	60.0	66.3	67.7	7.7	2.4	1.4	2.1
12	Vasse	18.2	21.5	22.6	4.4	4.4	1.1	5.0
118	Blackwood	16.5	17.2	17.2	0.8	0.9	—	0.1
	<b>LOWER GREAT SOUTHERN</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>
167	Pallinup	13.8	13.1	13.0	-0.8	-1.1	-0.1	-0.8
57	King	32.7	36.2	36.7	4.0	2.4	0.5	1.3
	<b>UPPER GREAT SOUTHERN</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
177	Hotham	17.0	16.7	16.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.2	-1.4
158	Lakes	5.9	5.5	5.4	-0.5	-1.8	—	-0.6
	<b>MIDLANDS</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
54	Moore	10.6	11.5	11.7	1.1	1.9	0.2	1.4
116	Avon	26.1	26.7	26.7	0.6	0.5	—	0.1
187	Campion	13.4	12.4	12.1	-1.3	-2.0	-0.3	-2.4
	<b>SOUTH EASTERN</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
146	Lefroy	35.6	37.2	37.0	1.4	0.8	-0.2	-0.5
48	Johnston	13.7	14.3	14.5	0.8	1.2	0.2	1.6
	<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>
164	Gascoyne	11.0	10.2	10.1	-0.9	-1.7	-0.1	-0.7
180	Carnegie	6.4	6.1	6.0	-0.4	-1.3	-0.1	-1.6
46	Greenough	40.4	43.3	44.1	3.6	1.7	0.7	1.7
	<b>PILBARA</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-6.0</b>
189	De Grey	23.7	22.5	21.4	-2.3	-2.0	-1.1	-4.9
190	Fortescue	25.5	23.9	22.2	-3.3	-2.7	-1.7	-7.0
	<b>KIMBERLEY</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
182	Ord	8.7	8.6	8.4	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	-1.8
97	Fitzroy	13.5	15.0	15.1	1.6	2.2	0.1	0.4
	<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>1,535.2</b>	<b>1,657.4</b>	<b>1,676.4</b>	<b>141.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>TASMANIA</b>								
	<b>GREATER HOBART</b>	<b>184.2</b>	<b>192.3</b>	<b>193.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>
89	Greater Hobart	184.2	192.3	193.2	9.1	1.0	0.9	0.5
	<b>SOUTHERN</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
96	Southern	30.5	33.1	33.2	2.7	1.7	0.1	0.4
	<b>NORTHERN</b>	<b>125.4</b>	<b>132.1</b>	<b>132.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
90	Greater Launceston	92.1	97.0	97.5	5.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
111	Central North	19.7	20.7	20.7	1.0	1.0	—	0.2
109	North Eastern	13.6	14.4	14.5	0.9	1.3	—	0.2
	<b>MERSEY-LYELL</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
113	Burnie-Devonport	77.2	78.9	79.0	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.1
100	North Western Rural	24.8	25.8	25.9	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.3
143	Western	9.1	7.5	7.5	-1.6	-3.8	—	-0.4
	<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>451.1</b>	<b>469.7</b>	<b>471.4</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>

(a) Ranking, out of a national total of 190 Statistical Subdivisions, based on percentage population growth 1992-93. (b) Average annual growth rate.

TABLE 3. POPULATION GROWTH IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS, 1988-93 — *continued*

National ranking(a)	Statistical Division or Subdivision	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Growth			
		1988	1992	1993	1988-93		1992-93	
		('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	Per cent(b)	('000)	Per cent
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY</b>								
	<i>DARWIN</i>	75.9	77.4	77.9	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.7
154	Darwin City	68.1	68.1	67.7	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6
3	Palmerston-East Amn	7.8	9.3	10.2	2.4	5.6	0.9	9.8
	<i>NORTHERN TERRITORY - BAL</i>	83.0	89.9	91.2	8.3	1.9	1.3	1.5
8	Darwin Rural Areas	9.1	11.8	12.5	3.4	6.6	0.8	6.4
81	Bathurst-Melville	2.0	1.9	1.9	—	-0.4	—	0.6
136	Alligator	5.3	6.0	6.0	0.7	2.5	—	-0.3
104	Daly	2.8	3.5	3.5	0.7	4.7	—	0.3
138	East Arnhem	11.4	12.2	12.1	0.7	1.2	—	-0.3
59	Lower Top End NT	14.0	14.9	15.1	1.1	1.5	0.2	1.2
178	Barkly	6.1	6.0	5.9	-0.2	-0.6	-0.1	-1.5
51	Central NT	32.3	33.7	34.2	1.9	1.1	0.5	1.5
	<i>OFF-SHORE AREAS &amp; MIGRATORY</i>	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	1.3	0.1	36.3
*	Off-Shore Areas & Migratory	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	1.3	0.1	36.3
	<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>159.0</b>	<b>167.4</b>	<b>169.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY</b>								
	<i>CANBERRA</i>	271.0	293.3	297.9	26.9	1.9	4.6	1.6
173	Central Canberra	59.8	60.6	60.1	0.2	0.1	-0.5	-0.9
174	Belconnen	89.6	89.2	88.3	-1.3	-0.3	-0.9	-1.0
165	Woden Valley	32.3	34.0	33.8	1.5	0.9	-0.3	-0.7
181	Weston Creek	28.0	26.7	26.3	-1.7	-1.3	-0.5	-1.8
10	Tuggeranong	59.1	80.3	84.7	25.6	7.5	4.3	5.4
1	Outer Canberra	2.3	2.4	4.9	2.6	16.4	2.5	100.5
	<i>AUST CAPITAL TERRITORY - BAL</i>	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	0.7	—	-0.1
127	Aust Capital Territory - Bal	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	0.7	—	-0.1
	<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>272.1</b>	<b>294.5</b>	<b>299.0</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>

(a) Ranking, out of a national total of 190 Statistical Subdivisions, based on percentage population growth 1992-93. (b) Average annual growth rate.

TABLE 4. POPULATION PROFILE, 1988-93  
FASTEST AND SLOWEST GROWING STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, 1992-93

NEW SOUTH WALES

State ranking 1992-93	Statistical Subdivision	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Growth 1988-93		Components of growth 1992-93				
		1988	1992	1993	Per cent(a)	Natural increase	Migration	Total			
		('000)	('000)	('000)				('000)	Per cent		
FASTEST GROWING SSDs											
1	Tweed Heads	26.8	31.7	32.8	5.9	4.1	0.1	1.0	1.1	3.5	
2	Queanbeyan	23.9	26.0	26.7	2.8	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	2.5	
3	Lower South Coast	47.8	55.0	56.3	8.5	3.3	0.4	0.9	1.3	2.4	
4	Illawarra SD Bal	92.8	107.7	110.1	17.3	3.5	0.7	1.6	2.4	2.2	
5	Richmond-Tweed SD Bal	134.8	153.0	156.3	21.5	3.0	1.1	2.1	3.2	2.1	
6	Clarence	112.0	127.3	129.9	17.8	3.0	0.8	1.8	2.6	2.0	
7	Hastings	105.6	119.7	122.0	16.3	2.9	0.5	1.7	2.2	1.9	
8	Gosford-Wyong	218.2	245.8	249.9	31.7	2.8	1.7	2.4	4.1	1.7	
9	Outer Western Sydney	265.5	285.6	290.2	24.6	1.8	4.0	0.5	4.6	1.6	
10	Outer South Western Sydney	181.6	202.6	205.7	24.0	2.5	3.5	-0.4	3.1	1.5	
SLOWEST GROWING SSDs											
1	Inner Western Sydney	154.8	153.1	151.8	-3.1	-0.4	0.5	-1.8	-1.3	-0.8	
2	Far West	29.0	28.1	27.9	-1.1	-0.8	0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.8	
3	Inner Sydney	259.3	252.6	250.9	-8.4	-0.7	1.3	-3.0	-1.7	-0.7	
4	Upper Darling	12.1	11.9	11.8	-0.3	-0.5	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.6	
5	North Central Plain	32.3	31.6	31.4	-0.9	-0.6	0.4	-0.6	-0.2	-0.5	
6	Northern Beaches	220.0	218.7	217.6	-2.5	-0.2	1.2	-2.4	-1.2	-0.5	
7	Eastern Suburbs	232.9	230.5	229.4	-3.6	-0.3	1.0	-2.1	-1.1	-0.5	
8	Central Western Sydney	268.6	269.9	269.2	0.5	—	2.7	-3.4	-0.7	-0.3	
9	Lachlan	65.8	66.2	66.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	
10	Canterbury-Bankstown	296.2	296.9	296.6	0.4	—	3.0	-3.3	-0.3	-0.1	

Estimated resident population at 30 June 1993

State ranking 1992-93	Statistical Subdivision	Age group (years)				Median age (years)	Dependency ratio	Sex ratio
		0-14	15-64	65+	All ages			
		per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent			
FASTEST GROWING SSDs								
1	Tweed Heads	18.2	59.7	22.1	100	41.5	67.6	95.7
2	Queanbeyan	22.4	70.3	7.3	100	29.3	42.2	103.7
3	Lower South Coast	22.8	59.8	17.4	100	38.2	67.3	100.4
4	Illawarra SD Bal	23.7	60.8	15.5	100	35.8	64.4	99.1
5	Richmond-Tweed SD Bal	24.1	62.1	13.8	100	34.7	61.0	100.1
6	Clarence	24.1	61.7	14.2	100	35.5	62.1	99.6
7	Hastings	23.0	59.9	17.2	100	37.8	67.1	97.4
8	Gosford-Wyong	22.2	60.5	17.3	100	35.9	65.3	95.5
9	Outer Western Sydney	26.2	66.4	7.5	100	29.9	50.7	98.8
10	Outer South Western Sydney	29.3	65.2	5.5	100	27.7	53.3	99.0
SLOWEST GROWING SSDs								
1	Inner Western Sydney	16.0	68.6	15.4	100	35.8	45.7	96.0
2	Far West	22.6	63.6	13.8	100	34.1	57.2	100.5
3	Inner Sydney	13.3	75.8	10.8	100	33.7	31.9	104.0
4	Upper Darling	29.1	64.1	6.8	100	28.5	56.1	107.8
5	North Central Plain	26.0	65.9	8.1	100	30.6	51.8	107.0
6	Northern Beaches	16.8	68.9	14.3	100	36.4	45.2	97.3
7	Eastern Suburbs	13.4	72.3	14.3	100	34.6	38.3	94.3
8	Central Western Sydney	20.3	67.4	12.3	100	32.8	48.4	99.1
9	Lachlan	24.7	61.2	14.1	100	34.7	63.3	99.9
10	Canterbury-Bankstown	20.2	66.5	13.3	100	33.6	50.3	99.4

(a) Average annual growth rate.

TABLE 4. POPULATION PROFILE, 1988-93  
FASTEST AND SLOWEST GROWING STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, 1992-93 — *continued*

VICTORIA

State ranking 1992-93	Statistical Subdivision	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Growth 1988-93		Components of growth 1992-93			
		1988	1992	1993	('000)	Per cent(a)	Natural	Migration	Total	
		('000)	('000)	('000)			increase		('000)	('000)
FASTEST GROWING SSDs										
1	South Eastern Outer Melbourne	142.6	183.5	192.5	50.0	6.2	3.3	5.7	9.1	4.9
2	Western Fringe Melbourne	94.4	115.0	118.8	24.4	4.7	1.9	1.9	3.8	3.3
3	East Barwon	37.5	42.7	43.7	6.2	3.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	2.3
4	Wodonga	38.5	42.9	43.8	5.2	2.6	0.4	0.5	0.9	2.1
5	Gippsland Lakes	21.3	22.9	23.3	2.0	1.8	—	0.4	0.4	1.7
6	Northern Fringe Melbourne	139.8	151.1	153.6	13.8	1.9	2.0	0.5	2.5	1.7
7	East Central Highlands	28.4	32.6	33.1	4.7	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.6
8	South Loddon-Campaspe	30.4	33.9	34.3	3.9	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.2
9	Mitchell-Snowy	14.7	15.3	15.5	0.8	1.1	0.2	—	0.2	1.1
10	South West Goulburn	27.8	31.0	31.3	3.5	2.4	0.4	-0.2	0.3	0.9
SLOWEST GROWING SSDs										
1	Glenelg	43.1	43.1	42.4	-0.7	-0.3	0.2	-0.9	-0.7	-1.5
2	West Mallee	12.8	12.4	12.3	-0.5	-0.8	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-1.1
3	Northern Middle Melbourne	194.3	190.7	189.0	-5.2	-0.5	1.0	-2.7	-1.7	-0.9
4	Macalister-Avon	28.7	29.2	28.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.9
5	Southern Inner Melbourne	180.6	182.5	181.0	0.4	—	0.2	-1.7	-1.5	-0.8
6	Eastern Middle Melbourne	283.0	282.9	281.0	-2.0	-0.1	1.2	-3.1	-1.9	-0.7
7	West Central Highlands	25.8	26.1	25.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.7
8	North Wimmera	18.7	18.2	18.1	-0.6	-0.6	—	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6
9	Southern Outer Melbourne	185.4	184.7	183.7	-1.7	-0.2	1.0	-1.9	-1.0	-0.5
10	Mornington Peninsula Inner	115.8	116.9	116.3	0.5	0.1	0.6	-1.2	-0.6	-0.5
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1993										
Age group (years)										
		0-14	15-64	65+	All ages	Median	Dependency	Sex		
		per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	age	ratio	ratio		
						(years)				
FASTEST GROWING SSDs										
1	South Eastern Outer Melbourne	28.1	66.0	5.9	100	29.1	51.5	101.0		
2	Western Fringe Melbourne	28.3	67.3	4.4	100	28.0	48.5	102.0		
3	East Barwon	22.3	60.8	16.9	100	36.2	64.5	99.1		
4	Wodonga	25.8	64.9	9.3	100	31.3	54.1	102.2		
5	Gippsland Lakes	21.2	59.9	18.9	100	38.3	66.9	97.0		
6	Northern Fringe Melbourne	24.2	67.7	8.0	100	30.0	47.7	100.6		
7	East Central Highlands	26.3	63.2	10.5	100	32.9	58.2	102.4		
8	South Loddon-Campaspe	26.6	64.6	8.8	100	33.3	54.7	100.8		
9	Mitchell-Snowy	24.9	63.6	11.5	100	34.7	57.3	108.0		
10	South West Goulburn	27.1	64.6	8.2	100	30.0	54.7	108.9		
SLOWEST GROWING SSDs										
1	Glenelg	23.3	62.7	14.0	100	34.6	59.5	103.8		
2	West Mallee	23.8	62.3	13.9	100	35.9	60.5	111.3		
3	Northern Middle Melbourne	16.8	67.8	15.4	100	34.8	47.4	94.4		
4	Macalister-Avon	26.1	63.0	10.9	100	31.8	58.6	100.8		
5	Southern Inner Melbourne	16.7	65.2	18.1	100	37.7	53.3	90.1		
6	Eastern Middle Melbourne	17.4	71.3	11.3	100	36.0	40.3	97.4		
7	West Central Highlands	23.3	63.4	13.2	100	36.0	57.6	104.8		
8	North Wimmera	20.9	59.6	19.5	100	38.4	67.8	98.6		
9	Southern Outer Melbourne	17.2	66.8	16.0	100	35.7	49.7	96.9		
10	Mornington Peninsula Inner	20.2	66.0	13.8	100	34.9	51.5	95.2		

(a) Average annual growth rate.

TABLE 4. POPULATION PROFILE, 1988-93  
FASTEST AND SLOWEST GROWING STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, 1992-93 — continued

QUEENSLAND

State ranking 1992-93	Statistical Subdivision	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Growth 1988-93		Components of growth 1992-93			
		1988	1992	1993			Natural increase	Migration	Total	
		('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	Per cent(a)	('000)	('000)	('000)	Per cent
<b>FASTEST GROWING SSDs</b>										
1	Caboolture Shire Part A	53.0	72.5	80.1	27.2	8.6	0.9	6.7	7.6	10.5
2	Beaudesert Shire Part A	12.3	18.2	19.8	7.5	10.0	0.3	1.3	1.6	8.8
3	Thuringowa City Part A	27.1	31.9	34.1	7.0	4.7	0.6	1.7	2.2	7.0
4	Sunshine Coast	97.6	125.4	133.6	36.0	6.5	0.6	7.5	8.2	6.5
5	Albert Shire Part B	87.6	118.7	125.6	38.1	7.5	1.1	5.8	6.9	5.8
6	Redland Shire	68.7	87.2	91.7	23.0	5.9	0.8	3.7	4.5	5.2
7	Moreton SD Bal	104.7	126.5	132.7	28.0	4.8	1.3	4.9	6.2	4.9
8	Cairns	79.1	89.1	93.0	13.9	3.3	1.1	2.8	3.9	4.4
9	Wide Bay-Burnett SD Bal	131.9	150.8	156.9	25.0	3.5	1.1	5.1	6.2	4.1
10	Bundaberg	45.4	50.7	52.3	7.0	2.9	0.4	1.2	1.6	3.1
<b>SLOWEST GROWING SSDs (b)</b>										
1	Central West	13.5	13.3	13.2	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6
2	South West	29.0	29.3	29.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4
3	North West	38.4	38.1	38.0	-0.4	-0.2	0.6	-0.7	—	-0.1
4	Northern SD Bal	65.3	66.9	67.4	2.1	0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.7
5	Redcliffe City	46.7	48.8	49.3	2.6	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0
6	Far North SD Bal	89.8	96.4	97.5	7.7	1.7	1.0	—	1.1	1.1
7	Brisbane City	740.4	768.8	777.3	36.9	1.0	3.7	4.8	8.5	1.1
8	Townsville City	83.2	86.6	87.7	4.4	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.1	1.2
9	Mackay SD Bal	55.0	57.8	58.6	3.6	1.3	0.8	-0.1	0.8	1.3
10	Gold Coast City	127.9	139.7	141.8	13.9	2.1	0.3	1.8	2.1	1.5
<i>Estimated resident population at 30 June 1993</i>										
<i>Age group (years)</i>										
		0-14	15-64	65+	All ages	Median age	Dependency ratio	Sex ratio		
		per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	(years)				
<b>FASTEST GROWING SSDs</b>										
1	Caboolture Shire Part A	26.5	63.3	10.2	100	30.8	57.9	103.2		
2	Beaudesert Shire Part A	27.1	68.9	4.0	100	30.5	45.2	105.7		
3	Thuringowa City Part A	29.2	66.7	4.1	100	26.9	50.0	100.6		
4	Sunshine Coast	20.8	62.6	16.6	100	37.0	59.7	96.2		
5	Albert Shire Part B	22.3	66.1	11.6	100	35.0	51.3	98.0		
6	Redland Shire	24.6	65.7	9.6	100	32.8	52.2	100.0		
7	Moreton SD Bal	25.3	65.1	9.6	100	33.0	53.7	105.2		
8	Cairns	22.6	69.8	7.6	100	31.0	43.3	102.5		
9	Wide Bay-Burnett SD Bal	23.7	62.9	13.3	100	35.3	58.9	102.3		
10	Bundaberg	22.6	62.6	14.8	100	34.8	59.8	96.0		
<b>SLOWEST GROWING SSDs(b)</b>										
1	Central West	24.8	65.9	9.3	100	30.3	51.8	114.9		
2	South West	25.6	65.9	8.6	100	30.6	51.8	112.8		
3	North West	27.9	67.9	4.2	100	27.0	47.3	115.3		
4	Northern SD Bal	23.6	65.3	11.1	100	32.6	53.1	108.2		
5	Redcliffe City	19.3	62.6	18.1	100	37.7	59.8	93.1		
6	Far North SD Bal	25.8	64.6	9.6	100	31.4	54.7	106.6		
7	Brisbane City	17.8	68.8	13.3	100	33.8	45.3	95.8		
8	Townsville City	20.2	70.4	9.4	100	29.7	42.0	106.6		
9	Mackay SD Bal	26.6	67.7	5.7	100	30.4	47.7	113.9		
10	Gold Coast City	14.9	67.1	18.0	100	37.9	49.0	97.2		

(a) Average annual growth rate. (b) Excludes Off-shore and Migratory SSD.

TABLE 4 POPULATION PROFILE, 1988-93  
FASTEST AND SLOWEST GROWING STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, 1992-93 — continued

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

State ranking 1992-93	Statistical Subdivision	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Growth 1988-93		Components of growth 1992-93			
		1988 ('000)	1992 ('000)	1993 ('000)	('000)	Per cent(a)	Natural increase	Migration	Total	
							('000)	('000)	('000)	Per cent
FASTEST GROWING SSDs										
1	Onkaparinga	24.0	27.1	28.4	4.4	3.4	0.3	1.0	1.3	4.6
2	Fleurieu	22.4	25.5	26.6	4.2	3.5	0.1	1.1	1.1	4.4
3	Barossa	35.4	39.6	40.5	5.1	2.7	0.3	0.6	0.9	2.3
4	Northern	305.0	325.8	329.3	24.3	1.5	3.3	0.1	3.4	1.1
5	Southern	288.7	311.6	314.6	26.0	1.7	1.7	1.4	3.1	1.0
6	Yorke	24.1	24.5	24.7	0.7	0.5	—	0.2	0.2	0.9
7	Lower North	19.6	19.8	19.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	—	0.1	0.4
8	Lincoln	27.8	26.7	26.8	-1.0	-0.7	0.2	-0.2	—	0.2
9	Kangaroo Island	4.2	4.1	4.1	-0.1	-0.4	—	—	—	0.1
10	Eastern	214.1	216.8	216.4	2.3	0.2	0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2
SLOWEST GROWING SSDs										
1	Whyalla	27.8	26.3	25.4	-2.4	-1.8	0.3	-1.1	-0.8	-3.1
2	Far North	9.6	10.6	10.4	0.8	1.5	0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-2.5
3	Flinders Ranges	24.2	22.7	22.2	-2.0	-1.7	0.2	-0.7	-0.5	-2.1
4	West Coast	6.7	6.3	6.2	-0.5	-1.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-2.0
5	Upper South East	19.5	19.2	18.8	-0.7	-0.8	0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-2.0
6	Western	213.4	212.5	210.8	-2.6	-0.2	0.5	-2.2	-1.7	-0.8
7	Riverland	34.1	34.4	34.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.7
8	Pirie	28.4	27.9	27.7	-0.8	-0.5	0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.7
9	Murray Mallee	32.6	32.9	32.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5
10	Lower South East	43.4	43.3	43.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.3

Estimated resident population at 30 June 1993

	Statistical Subdivision	Age group (years)				All ages per cent	Median age (years)	Dependency ratio	Sex ratio
		0-14 per cent	15-64 per cent	65+ per cent					
FASTEST GROWING SSDs									
1	Onkaparinga	24.6	65.6	9.7	100	32.1	52.4	100.6	
2	Fleurieu	19.8	60.1	20.1	100	40.1	66.4	100.4	
3	Barossa	23.4	65.6	11.0	100	34.0	52.4	103.3	
4	Northern	23.0	68.0	9.1	100	31.5	47.1	99.8	
5	Southern	20.6	65.7	13.7	100	34.9	52.2	96.0	
6	Yorke	20.1	59.6	20.3	100	40.7	67.9	102.3	
7	Lower North	24.4	60.9	14.7	100	35.4	64.2	103.0	
8	Lincoln	24.6	62.8	12.6	100	33.9	59.2	105.1	
9	Kangaroo Island	23.6	63.6	12.8	100	35.7	57.2	107.4	
10	Eastern	15.8	68.0	16.1	100	36.4	47.0	92.6	
SLOWEST GROWING SSDs									
1	Whyalla	23.9	67.1	9.0	100	31.1	49.0	106.8	
2	Far North	28.8	68.1	3.1	100	28.3	46.8	128.4	
3	Flinders Ranges	24.9	65.5	9.6	100	32.0	52.7	104.9	
4	West Coast	25.3	65.8	8.9	100	31.2	52.0	113.5	
5	Upper South East	24.6	62.6	12.8	100	34.2	59.9	104.3	
6	Western	16.1	65.7	18.2	100	36.9	52.2	97.0	
7	Riverland	22.8	64.6	12.6	100	34.4	54.9	106.5	
8	Pirie	23.0	62.8	14.2	100	35.3	59.2	99.3	
9	Murray Mallee	23.5	63.7	12.8	100	34.2	56.9	104.9	
10	Lower South East	23.8	65.0	11.2	100	32.5	53.8	102.2	

(a) Average annual growth rate.

**TABLE 4. POPULATION PROFILE, 1988-93**  
**FASTEST AND SLOWEST GROWING STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, 1992-93 — continued**

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

State ranking 1992-93	Statistical Subdivision	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Growth 1988-93		Components of growth 1992-93			
		1988	1992	1993	('000)	Per cent(a)	Natural increase	Migration	Total	
		('000)	('000)	('000)			('000)	('000)	('000)	Per cent
<b>FASTEST GROWING SSDs</b>										
1	Dale	31.9	43.4	46.6	14.7	7.9	0.3	2.9	3.2	7.3
2	Vasse	18.2	21.5	22.6	4.4	4.4	0.1	1.0	1.1	5.0
3	North Metropolitan	329.4	361.6	369.4	40.1	2.3	3.3	4.5	7.8	2.2
4	South West Metropolitan	210.2	241.2	246.4	36.1	3.2	2.1	3.1	5.2	2.1
5	Preston	60.0	66.3	67.7	7.7	2.4	0.6	0.8	1.4	2.1
6	East Metropolitan	178.2	197.2	201.3	23.1	2.5	2.1	2.0	4.0	2.0
7	Greenough River	40.4	43.3	44.1	3.6	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.7
8	Johnston	13.7	14.3	14.5	0.8	1.2	0.2	—	0.2	1.6
9	Moore	10.6	11.5	11.7	1.1	1.9	0.1	—	0.2	1.4
10	King	32.7	36.2	36.7	4.0	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.3
<b>SLOWEST GROWING SSDs</b>										
1	Fortescue	25.5	23.9	22.2	-3.3	-2.7	0.4	-2.0	-1.7	-7.0
2	De Grey	23.7	22.5	21.4	-2.3	-2.0	0.4	-1.5	-1.1	-4.9
3	Campion	13.4	12.4	12.1	-1.3	-2.0	0.2	-0.5	-0.3	-2.4
4	Ord	8.7	8.6	8.4	-0.2	-0.5	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-1.8
5	Carnegie	6.4	6.1	6.0	-0.4	-1.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-1.6
6	Hotham	17.0	16.7	16.5	-0.5	-0.6	0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-1.4
7	Central Metropolitan	140.3	142.3	140.3	-0.1	—	0.1	-2.2	-2.0	-1.4
8	Pallinup	13.8	13.1	13.0	-0.8	-1.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.8
9	Gascoyne	11.0	10.2	10.1	-0.9	-1.7	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7
10	Lakes	5.9	5.5	5.4	-0.5	-1.8	0.1	-0.1	—	-0.6

*Estimated resident population at 30 June 1993*

	Statistical Subdivision	Age group (years)				All ages per cent	Median age (years)	Dependency ratio	Sex ratio
		0-14	15-64	65+					
		per cent	per cent	per cent					
<b>FASTEST GROWING SSDs</b>									
1	Dale	22.7	62.1	15.2	100	35.9	61.1	101.1	
2	Vasse	23.7	61.5	14.8	100	35.0	62.6	102.2	
3	North Metropolitan	21.9	68.6	9.6	100	32.4	45.8	98.3	
4	South West Metropolitan	22.1	66.6	11.3	100	33.3	50.1	97.0	
5	Preston	25.0	65.0	10.0	100	31.8	53.8	103.7	
6	East Metropolitan	24.0	67.3	8.7	100	31.9	48.6	100.9	
7	Greenough River	26.3	65.7	8.0	100	30.4	52.1	108.2	
8	Johnston	26.2	65.8	8.0	100	30.4	51.9	109.9	
9	Moore	25.6	65.6	8.7	100	33.3	52.3	113.9	
10	King	24.6	62.6	12.9	100	34.1	59.9	100.3	
<b>SLOWEST GROWING SSDs</b>									
1	Fortescue	29.7	69.3	0.9	100	29.0	44.2	121.8	
2	De Grey	29.3	69.0	1.7	100	28.0	44.9	124.5	
3	Campion	26.6	65.0	8.4	100	31.4	53.8	115.7	
4	Ord	33.3	64.1	2.6	100	25.2	55.9	118.5	
5	Carnegie	23.2	72.7	4.1	100	29.0	37.5	140.9	
6	Hotham	26.4	63.2	10.4	100	31.3	58.2	108.8	
7	Central Metropolitan	14.9	68.2	16.9	100	35.5	46.5	94.0	
8	Pallinup	27.2	64.6	8.3	100	30.8	54.9	109.3	
9	Gascoyne	25.8	67.8	6.3	100	30.2	47.4	112.8	
10	Lakes	29.5	63.0	7.5	100	32.0	58.8	113.3	

(a) Average annual growth rate.

TABLE 4. POPULATION PROFILE, 1988-93  
FASTEST AND SLOWEST GROWING STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, 1992-93 — *continued*

TASMANIA

State ranking 1992-93	Statistical Subdivision	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Growth 1988-93		Components of growth 1992-93			
		1988	1992	1993			Natural increase	Migration	Total	
		('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	Per cent(a)	('000)	('000)	('000)	Per cent
1	Greater Hobart	184.2	192.3	193.2	9.1	1.0	1.3	-0.4	0.9	0.5
2	Greater Launceston	92.1	97.0	97.5	5.3	1.1	0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.5
3	Southern	30.5	33.1	33.2	2.7	1.7	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.4
4	North Western Rural	24.8	25.8	25.9	1.1	0.9	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.3
5	North Eastern	13.6	14.4	14.5	0.9	1.3	0.1	-0.1	—	0.2
6	Central North	19.7	20.7	20.7	1.0	1.0	0.1	-0.1	—	0.2
7	Burnie-Devonport	77.2	78.9	79.0	1.9	0.5	0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.1
8	Western	9.1	7.5	7.5	-1.6	-3.8	0.1	-0.1	—	-0.4

Estimated resident population at 30 June 1993

State ranking 1992-93	Statistical Subdivision	Age group (years)				Median age (years)	Dependency ratio	Sex ratio
		0-14	15-64	65+	All ages			
		per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent			
1	Greater Hobart	21.9	65.6	12.5	100	33.4	52.5	96.1
2	Greater Launceston	21.5	65.4	13.0	100	32.8	52.8	96.7
3	Southern	25.5	64.0	10.5	100	33.8	56.3	107.6
4	North Western Rural	26.7	65.0	8.3	100	31.5	53.8	107.2
5	North Eastern	24.0	62.2	13.8	100	35.3	60.6	104.6
6	Central North	24.1	64.7	11.2	100	33.9	54.6	102.9
7	Burnie-Devonport	23.0	63.6	13.3	100	33.7	57.1	95.7
8	Western	26.7	68.6	4.7	100	28.7	45.8	118.6

NORTHERN TERRITORY(b)

State ranking 1992-93	Statistical Subdivision	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Growth 1988-93		Components of growth 1992-93			
		1988	1992	1993			Natural increase	Migration	Total	
		('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	Per cent(a)	('000)	('000)	('000)	Per cent
1	Palmerston-East Arm	7.8	9.3	10.2	2.4	5.6	0.2	0.7	0.9	9.8
2	Darwin Rural Areas	9.1	11.8	12.5	3.4	6.6	0.2	0.5	0.8	6.4
3	Central NT	32.3	33.7	34.2	1.9	1.1	0.6	-0.1	0.5	1.5
4	Lower Top End NT	14.0	14.9	15.1	1.1	1.5	0.3	-0.1	0.2	1.2
5	Bathurst-Melville	2.0	1.9	1.9	—	-0.4	—	—	—	0.6
6	Daly	2.8	3.5	3.5	0.7	4.7	0.1	-0.1	—	0.3
7	Alligator	5.3	6.0	6.0	0.7	2.5	0.1	-0.1	—	-0.3
8	East Arnhem	11.4	12.2	12.1	0.7	1.2	0.2	-0.3	—	-0.3
9	Darwin City	68.1	68.1	67.7	-0.4	-0.1	1.1	-1.5	-0.4	-0.6
10	Barkly	6.1	6.0	5.9	-0.2	-0.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-1.5

Estimated resident population at 30 June 1993

State ranking 1992-93	Statistical Subdivision	Age group (years)				Median age (years)	Dependency ratio	Sex ratio
		0-14	15-64	65+	All ages			
		per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent			
1	Palmerston-East Arm	33.5	63.6	2.8	100	26.2	57.2	99.4
2	Darwin Rural Areas	26.1	70.6	3.3	100	31.3	41.7	114.3
3	Central NT	28.8	68.2	3.1	100	27.0	46.7	103.6
4	Lower Top End NT	31.2	66.3	2.5	100	25.4	50.9	112.7
5	Bathurst-Melville	30.3	67.1	2.5	100	24.5	49.0	101.9
6	Daly	37.4	59.8	2.9	100	22.9	67.3	109.3
7	Alligator	32.7	65.1	2.3	100	24.2	53.7	113.1
8	East Arnhem	34.4	64.3	1.3	100	23.9	55.6	106.5
9	Darwin City	23.8	73.0	3.2	100	29.4	37.0	108.2
10	Barkly	29.9	67.0	3.1	100	25.3	49.2	115.3

(a) Average annual growth rate. (b) Excludes Off-shore Areas and Migratory SSD.

**TABLE 4. POPULATION PROFILE, 1988-93  
FASTEST AND SLOWEST GROWING STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, 1992-93**

**AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY**

State ranking 1992-93	Statistical Subdivision	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Growth 1988-93		Components of growth 1992-93			
		1988	1992	1993	('000)	Per cent(a)	Natural increase	Migration	Total	
		('000)	('000)	('000)			('000)	('000)	('000)	Per cent
1	Outer Canberra	2.3	2.4	4.9	2.6	16.4	0.1	2.4	2.5	100.5
2	Tuggeranong	59.1	80.3	84.7	25.6	7.5	1.7	2.6	4.3	5.4
3	Aust Capital Territory - Bal	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	0.7	—	—	—	-0.1
4	Woden Valley	32.3	34.0	33.8	1.5	0.9	0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.7
5	Central Canberra	59.8	60.6	60.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.9	-0.5	-0.9
6	Belconnen	89.6	89.2	88.3	-1.3	-0.3	1.0	-1.9	-0.9	-1.0
7	Weston Creek	28.0	26.7	26.3	-1.7	-1.3	0.2	-0.7	-0.5	-1.8

*Estimated resident population at 30 June 1993*

	Statistical Subdivision	Age group (years)				Median age (years)	Dependency ratio	Sex ratio
		0-14	15-64	65+	All ages			
		per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent			
1	Outer Canberra	22.9	74.4	2.7	100	26.1	34.5	122.8
2	Tuggeranong	30.5	67.2	2.4	100	27.2	48.9	101.1
3	Aust Capital Territory - Bal	28.0	68.8	3.2	100	24.9	45.3	127.7
4	Woden Valley	17.3	72.9	9.7	100	34.7	37.1	100.6
5	Central Canberra	16.0	69.7	14.2	100	33.3	43.4	100.0
6	Belconnen	22.6	72.7	4.8	100	29.3	37.6	99.8
7	Weston Creek	18.6	74.8	6.5	100	33.1	33.6	101.5

(a) Average annual growth rate.

TABLE 5 POPULATION PROFILE, 1988-93  
FASTEST GROWING STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS(a), 1992-93

NEW SOUTH WALES

State ranking 1992-93	Statistical Local Area	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Growth 1988-93		Components of growth 1992-93			
		1988 No.	1992 No.	1993 No.	No. Per cent(b)		Natural increase No.	Migration No.	Total	
					No.	Per cent			No.	Per cent
1	Junee (S)	5,360	5,510	6,060	700	2.5	40	510	550	10.0
2	Yarrowlumla (S)	7,080	8,360	8,740	1,660	4.3	120	260	380	4.5
3	Camden (M)	20,910	24,730	25,830	4,910	4.3	360	740	1,100	4.4
4	Nymboida (S)	3,400	4,130	4,280	880	4.7	60	90	150	3.6
5	Tweed (S) - Pt A	26,850	31,660	32,760	5,910	4.1	100	1,000	1,100	3.5
6	Eurobodalla (S)	23,290	28,000	28,900	5,610	4.4	150	750	900	3.2
7	Port Stephens (S)	39,550	46,780	48,280	8,730	4.1	460	1,040	1,500	3.2
8	Ballina (S)	26,370	31,440	32,390	6,030	4.2	140	810	950	3.0
9	Tweed (S) - Pt B	21,140	23,780	24,430	3,290	2.9	200	450	650	2.7
10	Byron (S)	19,790	23,930	24,580	4,790	4.4	210	440	650	2.7

Estimated resident population at 30 June 1993

State ranking 1992-93	Statistical Local Area	Age group (years)				Median age (years)	Dependency ratio	Sex ratio
		0-14	15-64	65+	All ages			
		per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent			
1	Junee (S)	23.5	64.5	12.1	100	32.8	55.1	122.6
2	Yarrowlumla (S)	25.1	70.2	4.6	100	33.4	42.4	105.8
3	Camden (M)	24.4	66.6	8.9	100	30.9	50.1	99.3
4	Nymboida (S)	28.7	63.9	7.5	100	33.2	56.5	111.5
5	Tweed (S) - Pt A	18.2	59.7	22.1	100	41.5	67.6	95.7
6	Eurobodalla (S)	21.3	58.8	19.8	100	40.2	69.9	100.5
7	Port Stephens (S)	24.1	63.0	12.8	100	33.6	58.7	102.1
8	Ballina (S)	20.9	60.5	18.5	100	38.8	65.2	97.5
9	Tweed (S) - Pt B	26.1	61.3	12.6	100	34.1	63.1	101.3
10	Byron (S)	24.5	61.7	13.8	100	35.7	62.2	102.5

VICTORIA

State ranking 1992-93	Statistical Local Area	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Growth 1988-93		Components of growth 1992-93			
		1988 No.	1992 No.	1993 No.	No. Per cent(b)		Natural increase No.	Migration No.	Total	
					No.	Per cent			No.	Per cent
1	Barrabool (S) - Pt B	4,750	5,750	6,370	1,620	6.0	90	530	620	10.8
2	Cranbourne (C)	58,220	78,250	82,760	24,540	7.3	1,600	2,910	4,510	5.8
3	Berwick (C)	58,730	75,590	79,470	20,740	6.2	1,270	2,600	3,880	5.1
4	Bulla (S)	33,610	43,130	45,140	11,530	6.1	840	1,180	2,010	4.7
5	Werribee (C)	62,200	78,140	81,190	18,990	5.5	1,330	1,720	3,050	3.9
6	Bairnsdale (S) - Pt A	3,970	4,280	4,430	460	2.2	10	150	160	3.7
7	Marong (RC) - Pt A	10,360	12,590	13,040	2,690	4.7	120	340	460	3.6
8	Wodonga (RC)	24,330	27,760	28,700	4,370	3.4	360	580	940	3.4
9	Omeo (S)	1,780	1,660	1,720	-60	-0.6	20	40	60	3.4
10	Rodney (S) - Pt A	7,220	7,870	8,100	880	2.3	80	150	230	2.9

Estimated resident population at 30 June 1993

State ranking 1992-93	Statistical Local Area	Age group (years)				Median age (years)	Dependency ratio	Sex ratio
		0-14	15-64	65+	All ages			
		per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent			
1	Barrabool (S) - Pt B	24.6	64.5	10.9	100	32.3	55.1	102.0
2	Cranbourne (C)	28.5	66.4	5.1	100	28.4	50.6	101.8
3	Berwick (C)	27.8	66.3	5.9	100	29.5	50.9	99.4
4	Bulla (S)	29.5	66.3	4.2	100	28.2	50.9	102.0
5	Werribee (C)	27.7	67.8	4.6	100	28.2	47.5	101.9
6	Bairnsdale (S) - Pt A	17.8	59.0	23.2	100	42.9	69.6	100.3
7	Marong (RC) - Pt A	25.9	63.8	10.2	100	32.3	56.6	97.5
8	Wodonga (RC)	25.7	66.6	7.7	100	29.4	50.2	102.4
9	Omeo (S)	21.6	66.2	12.3	100	27.3	51.1	116.6
10	Rodney (S) - Pt A	26.7	63.1	10.1	100	30.7	58.4	101.1

(a) Excludes Statistical Local Areas with estimated resident population at 30 June 1993 of less than 1,000 persons. (b) Average annual growth rate.

**TABLE 5 POPULATION PROFILE, 1988-93**  
**FASTEST GROWING STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS(a), 1992-93 — continued**

**QUEENSLAND**

State ranking 1992-93	Statistical Local Area	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Growth 1988-93		Components of growth 1992-93			
		1988	1992	1993			Natural increase	Migration	Total	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	Per cent(b)	No.	No.	No.	Per cent
1	Doolandella-Forest Lake	350	720	1,480	1,130	33.3	20	750	770	107.6
2	Ellen Grove	510	810	1,140	630	17.5	10	320	330	40.8
3	Parkwood	610	2,200	3,060	2,450	38.1	30	830	860	39.2
4	Taigum-Fitzgibbon	1,440	1,670	2,160	720	8.4	-20	510	490	29.2
5	Bridgeman Downs	1,180	1,400	1,670	500	7.3	10	270	280	19.7
6	Kuraby	1,000	1,040	1,230	220	4.1	30	160	190	18.2
7	Oxenford	1,590	3,460	4,040	2,450	20.5	60	530	590	16.9
8	Calamvale	1,730	3,210	3,700	1,970	16.4	50	440	490	15.2
9	Middle Park	2,230	3,090	3,540	1,310	9.7	50	400	450	14.5
10	Victoria Point	4,750	7,050	8,030	3,280	11.1	70	910	980	13.9

*Estimated resident population at 30 June 1993*

	Statistical Local Area	Age group (years)				Median age (years)	Dependency ratio	Sex ratio
		0-14	15-64	65+	All ages			
		per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent			
1	Doolandella-Forest Lake	27.9	66.4	5.7	100	27.4	50.5	106.4
2	Ellen Grove	23.7	72.2	4.1	100	28.3	38.6	108.8
3	Parkwood	23.2	73.5	3.3	100	29.5	36.1	105.6
4	Taigum-Fitzgibbon	18.1	62.9	18.9	100	38.4	58.9	86.1
5	Bridgeman Downs	20.0	71.7	8.3	100	36.1	39.4	101.2
6	Kuraby	22.4	69.1	8.6	100	29.1	44.8	102.1
7	Oxenford	25.0	67.5	7.5	100	30.6	48.1	101.4
8	Calamvale	25.9	69.8	4.3	100	29.4	43.3	97.1
9	Middle Park	25.3	69.6	5.2	100	31.1	43.7	99.2
10	Victoria Point	21.7	61.5	16.8	100	36.6	62.7	97.3

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

State ranking 1992-93	Statistical Local Area	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Growth 1988-93		Components of growth 1992-93			
		1988	1992	1993			Natural increase	Migration	Total	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	Per cent(b)	No.	No.	No.	Per cent
1	Port Elliot & Goolwa (DC)	6,270	7,260	7,740	1,470	4.3	10	470	480	6.6
2	Mallala (DC)	4,900	6,230	6,620	1,720	6.2	70	310	390	6.2
3	Mount Barker (DC)	16,660	19,110	20,260	3,600	4.0	190	960	1,150	6.0
4	Victor Harbor (DC)	7,160	8,140	8,600	1,440	3.7	-20	490	470	5.8
5	Munno Para (C)	29,890	33,970	35,360	5,470	3.4	510	870	1,390	4.1
6	Willunga (DC)	11,170	13,490	14,010	2,850	4.6	130	400	530	3.9
7	Barossa (DC)	3,930	4,850	5,030	1,100	5.0	50	140	180	3.8
8	Noarlunga (C)	75,610	87,240	90,220	14,620	3.6	990	1,990	2,980	3.4
9	Tea Tree Gully (C)	79,860	89,860	92,400	12,540	3.0	830	1,710	2,540	2.8
10	Warooka (DC)	1,030	1,080	1,100	70	1.3	10	10	30	2.4

*Estimated resident population at 30 June 1993*

	Statistical Local Area	Age group (years)				Median age (years)	Dependency ratio	Sex ratio
		0-14	15-64	65+	All ages			
		per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent			
1	Port Elliot & Goolwa (DC)	19.1	60.5	20.3	100	41.4	65.2	102.9
2	Mallala (DC)	26.1	67.0	6.9	100	32.0	49.2	105.4
3	Mount Barker (DC)	25.5	65.3	9.2	100	31.7	53.2	99.8
4	Victor Harbor (DC)	17.8	54.7	27.5	100	44.6	82.8	93.7
5	Munno Para (C)	28.3	66.0	5.7	100	28.1	51.5	100.8
6	Willunga (DC)	24.4	64.6	11.0	100	33.7	54.7	100.8
7	Barossa (DC)	23.9	67.9	8.2	100	33.7	47.3	105.9
8	Noarlunga (C)	24.8	66.9	8.3	100	30.8	49.4	99.3
9	Tea Tree Gully (C)	22.4	70.6	7.0	100	32.2	41.6	101.0
10	Warooka (DC)	20.1	64.9	15.1	100	38.8	54.1	116.9

(a) Excludes Statistical Local Areas with estimated resident population at 30 June 1993 of less than 1,000 persons. (b) Average annual growth rate.

TABLE 5 POPULATION PROFILE, 1988-93  
FASTEST GROWING STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS(a), 1992-93

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

State ranking 1992-93	Statistical Local Area	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Growth 1988-93		Components of growth 1992-93			
		1988	1992	1993			Natural increase	Migration	Total	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	Per cent(b)	No.	No.	No.	Per cent
1	Greenough (S)	6,470	8,530	9,380	2,910	7.7	110	740	850	10.0
2	Mandurah (C)	21,970	31,400	34,170	12,200	9.2	170	2,600	2,770	8.8
3	Rockingham (C)	36,310	47,280	51,390	15,080	7.2	520	3,590	4,110	8.7
4	Toodyay (S)	2,070	2,640	2,850	780	6.6	10	190	210	7.8
5	Swan (S)	44,100	57,660	61,700	17,610	6.9	880	3,160	4,040	7.0
6	Augusta-Margaret River (S)	5,450	6,550	6,970	1,520	5.1	50	370	420	6.4
7	Boddington (S)	1,220	1,360	1,430	210	3.2	40	40	70	5.4
8	Chittering (S)	1,560	2,220	2,340	780	8.5	30	90	120	5.2
9	Wanneroo (C)	151,470	181,490	190,800	39,340	4.7	2,300	7,010	9,310	5.1
10	Harvey (S)	11,160	13,640	14,340	3,180	5.1	160	540	700	5.1

Estimated resident population at 30 June 1993

State ranking 1992-93	Statistical Local Area	Age group (years)				Median age (years)	Dependency ratio	Sex ratio
		0-14	15-64	65+	All ages			
		per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent			
1	Greenough (S)	28.1	67.1	4.7	100	28.9	48.9	109.1
2	Mandurah (C)	22.4	60.9	16.7	100	36.5	64.2	99.3
3	Rockingham (C)	24.5	64.1	11.4	100	32.2	56.0	99.8
4	Toodyay (S)	24.5	67.6	7.9	100	35.0	47.9	102.5
5	Swan (S)	27.1	66.2	6.8	100	29.2	51.1	102.4
6	Augusta-Margaret River (S)	25.6	62.6	11.8	100	33.2	59.6	109.9
7	Boddington (S)	25.1	70.1	4.8	100	29.7	42.6	124.3
8	Chittering (S)	27.5	66.2	6.4	100	31.8	51.1	115.5
9	Wanneroo (C)	26.4	67.9	5.7	100	30.5	47.3	101.1
10	Harvey (S)	26.4	64.6	8.9	100	31.3	54.7	105.8

TASMANIA

State ranking 1992-93	Statistical Local Area	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Growth 1988-93		Components of growth 1992-93			
		1988	1992	1993			Natural increase	Migration	Total	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	Per cent(b)	No.	No.	No.	Per cent
1	Meander Valley (M) - Pt A	2,910	4,840	4,950	2,050	11.3	60	60	120	2.4
2	Sorell (M) - Pt A	6,370	7,930	8,120	1,750	5.0	110	70	180	2.3
3	West Tamar (M) - Pt A	15,000	16,740	17,070	2,070	2.6	110	220	330	1.9
4	Kingborough (M) - Pt A	20,410	23,800	24,220	3,810	3.5	160	260	420	1.8
5	West Tamar (M) - Pt B	1,630	1,930	1,950	320	3.6	20	10	20	1.2
6	Latrobe (M) - Pt B	1,200	1,330	1,350	150	2.3	-	10	10	1.1
7	Latrobe (M) - Pt A	5,190	5,710	5,770	580	2.1	50	10	60	1.0
8	Brighton (M)	11,320	12,230	12,320	1,000	1.7	260	-170	90	0.8
9	Northern Midlands (M) - Pt A	5,670	6,220	6,260	590	2.0	40	-10	40	0.6
10	Kingborough (M) - Pt B	2,010	2,290	2,310	300	2.8	20	-10	10	0.6

Estimated resident population at 30 June 1993

State ranking 1992-93	Statistical Local Area	Age group (years)				Median age (years)	Dependency ratio	Sex ratio
		0-14	15-64	65+	All ages			
		per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent			
1	Meander Valley (M) - Pt A	25.2	67.1	7.7	100	30.0	49.0	99.0
2	Sorell (M) - Pt A	24.3	65.0	10.7	100	32.1	53.8	104.0
3	West Tamar (M) - Pt A	22.8	64.9	12.4	100	35.0	54.2	100.8
4	Kingborough (M) - Pt A	25.5	64.2	10.3	100	33.5	55.7	97.7
5	West Tamar (M) - Pt B	26.5	67.4	6.1	100	32.8	48.3	110.8
6	Latrobe (M) - Pt B	25.8	66.2	7.9	100	32.5	51.0	112.1
7	Latrobe (M) - Pt A	22.2	64.2	13.6	100	35.4	55.8	103.5
8	Brighton (M)	35.2	61.4	3.4	100	32.5	62.8	97.6
9	Northern Midlands (M) - Pt A	22.7	65.1	12.2	100	33.7	53.6	100.8
10	Kingborough (M) - Pt B	23.8	65.8	10.4	100	37.3	51.9	109.2

(a) Excludes Statistical Local Areas with estimated resident population at 30 June 1993 of less than 1,000 persons. (b) Average annual growth rate.

TABLE 5. POPULATION PROFILE, 1988-93  
FASTEST GROWING STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS(a), 1992-93 — continued

NORTHERN TERRITORY

State ranking 1992-93	Statistical Local Area	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Growth 1988-93		Components of growth 1992-93			
		1988 No.	1992 No.	1993 No.	Growth 1988-93		Natural increase No.	Migration No.	Total	
					No.	Per cent(b)			No.	Per cent
1	Woodroffe	630	1,430	1,890	1,260	24.5	30	430	460	32.0
2	Larrakeyah	1,860	2,130	2,290	430	4.3	10	160	170	7.9
3	Moulden	2,320	2,590	2,790	470	3.8	60	140	200	7.8
4	Litchfield (S) - Pt B	7,700	9,770	10,460	2,760	6.3	190	500	690	7.0
5	Brinkin	740	1,000	1,070	320	7.5	10	50	60	6.4
6	Driver	1,900	2,210	2,320	420	4.1	60	50	110	5.2
7	Darwin City - Remainder	2,370	2,120	2,220	-150	-1.3	40	70	100	4.9
8	Gray	2,310	2,470	2,580	270	2.2	70	40	110	4.3
9	Coomalie (CGC)	730	1,000	1,030	300	7.0	20	10	30	2.7
10	Katherine (T)	7,390	8,300	8,490	1,100	2.8	160	40	200	2.4

Estimated resident population at 30 June 1993

	Statistical Local Area	Age group (years)				Median age (years)	Dependency ratio	Sex ratio
		0-14 per cent	15-64 per cent	65+ per cent	All ages per cent			
1	Woodroffe	29.7	68.3	2.0	100	26.2	46.4	89.7
2	Larrakeyah	17.1	77.1	5.8	100	29.8	29.7	126.1
3	Moulden	38.5	59.2	2.3	100	23.4	68.8	97.7
4	Litchfield (S) - Pt B	25.9	70.8	3.3	100	31.7	41.2	114.4
5	Brinkin	20.9	77.8	1.2	100	28.8	28.5	105.6
6	Driver	33.4	64.9	1.6	100	27.5	54.0	98.5
7	Darwin City - Remainder	29.4	69.7	0.9	100	24.9	43.5	121.5
8	Gray	35.1	61.4	3.5	100	27.9	62.9	103.6
9	Coomalie (CGC)	28.0	69.2	2.8	100	24.5	44.5	112.4
10	Katherine (T)	29.8	67.8	2.4	100	27.1	47.5	113.0

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

State ranking 1992-93	Statistical Local Area	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Growth 1988-93		Components of growth 1992-93			
		1988 No.	1992 No.	1993 No.	Growth 1988-93		Natural increase No.	Migration No.	Total	
					No.	Per cent(b)			No.	Per cent
1	Palmerston	—	120	2,590	2,590	..	—	2,470	2,470	2,055.8
2	Banks	—	560	1,760	1,760	..	30	1,170	1,200	216.5
3	Gordon	—	2,080	3,820	3,820	..	90	1,650	1,750	84.1
4	Conder	—	920	1,480	1,480	..	40	520	560	60.3
5	Phillip	800	1,140	1,340	550	11.0	10	200	200	18.0
6	Monash	3,540	5,310	5,610	2,070	9.7	100	190	290	5.5
7	Page	2,730	2,690	2,820	90	0.6	30	100	130	4.7
8	Kingston	1,230	1,340	1,400	170	2.6	20	40	60	4.4
9	Bonython	—	2,820	2,950	2,950	..	80	40	120	4.4
10	Theodore	—	4,030	4,170	4,170	..	140	—	140	3.5

Estimated resident population at 30 June 1993

	Statistical Local Area	Age group (years)				Median age (years)	Dependency ratio	Sex ratio
		0-14 per cent	15-64 per cent	65+ per cent	All ages per cent			
1	Palmerston	28.0	71.3	0.7	100	25.4	40.2	111.0
2	Banks	30.8	68.8	0.4	100	24.5	45.3	100.2
3	Gordon	31.6	68.0	0.4	100	25.3	47.1	101.2
4	Conder	28.9	70.7	0.5	100	25.1	41.5	130.6
5	Phillip	9.7	85.7	4.6	100	27.7	16.6	95.1
6	Monash	32.4	65.4	2.2	100	27.0	52.9	104.1
7	Page	18.7	72.5	8.8	100	30.1	38.0	94.1
8	Kingston	16.8	74.0	9.2	100	31.0	35.2	92.6
9	Bonython	29.2	68.8	2.0	100	26.8	45.3	100.7
10	Theodore	34.2	64.8	1.0	100	26.5	54.3	100.0

(a) Excludes Statistical Local Areas with estimated resident population at 30 June 1993 of less than 1,000 persons. (b) Average annual growth rate.

## APPENDIX

Major population centres shown in Table 2 are defined as statistical areas (Statistical Divisions, Statistical Districts and Statistical Local Areas) which contain an urban centre with an actual location count, excluding overseas visitors, of 20,000 persons or more at the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. They may contain more than one urban centre and/or a rural component. While the estimated resident population series (see the Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 6-10) is updated annually for statistical areas, the number of persons living in urban centres is counted only in the Census. As the number of people living in statistical areas is also counted at the Census, the proportion of people in urban centres can be derived. These proportions can be used as a guide to the urban centre composition of the estimated resident population figures shown in Table 2.

**PERSONS COUNTED IN URBAN CENTRES AS A PROPORTION OF STATISTICAL AREA COUNTS (a)(b), 1991 CENSUS**

<i>Statistical area</i>		<i>Statistical area</i>	
<i>Urban centre</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Urban Centre</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Adelaide SD		Launceston SDIST	
Adelaide	93.5	Launceston	71.3
Gawler	1.4	Lismore SLA	
Crafers-Bridgewater	1.2	Lismore	65.8
Albury-Wodonga SDIST		Mackay SDIST	
Albury	45.7	Mackay	76.1
Wodonga	27.0	Mandurah SLA	
Alice Springs SLA		Mandurah	87.0
Alice Springs	79.8	Maryborough SLA	
Armidale SLA		Maryborough	90.6
Armidale	100.0	Melbourne SD	
Ballarat SDIST		Melbourne	91.4
Ballarat	82.9	Melton	1.0
Bathurst-Orange SDIST		Cranbourne	0.6
Orange	44.1	Sunbury	0.6
Bathurst	36.8	Craigieburn	0.3
Bendigo SDIST		Mildura SDIST	
Bendigo	85.3	Mildura	59.3
Brisbane SD		Mount Gambier SLA	
Brisbane	85.9	Mount Gambier	100.0
Beenleigh	1.2	Mount Isa SLA	
Caboolture	1.0	Mount Isa	95.7
Deception Bay	0.8	Newcastle SDIST	
Broken Hill SLA		Newcastle	61.3
Broken Hill	98.0	Maitland	10.6
Bunbury SLA		Cessnock-Bellbird	4.2
Bunbury	93.5	Kurri Kurri-Weston	3.1
Bundaberg SDIST		Raymond Terrace	2.6
Bundaberg	78.5	Perth SD	
Burnie-Devonport SDIST		Perth	89.1
Devonport	30.0	Rockingham	3.2
Burnie-Somerset	27.1	Kwinana	1.2
Cairns SDIST		Rockhampton SDIST	
Cairns	65.3	Rockhampton	88.8
Canberra-Queanbeyan SDIST		Shepparton-Mooroopna SDIST	
Canberra	90.9	Shepparton-Mooroopna	78.9
Queanbeyan	7.8	Shoalhaven SLA	
Coffs Harbour SLA		Nowra-Bomaderry	32.1
Coffs Harbour	39.4	Sunshine Coast SDIST	
Sawtell	21.0	Maroochydore-Mooloolaba	22.5
Darwin SD		Caloundra	17.6
Darwin	86.6	Tewantin-Noosa	13.9
Dubbo SLA		Nambour	8.3
Dubbo	82.9	Sydney SD	
Geelong SDIST		Sydney	87.5
Geelong	86.9	Central Coast	5.6
Geraldton SLA		Richmond-Windsor	0.5
Geraldton	118.3	Katoomba-Wentworth Falls	0.5
Gladstone SDIST		Tamworth SLA	
Gladstone	72.1	Tamworth	90.1
Gold Coast-Tweed SDIST		Toowoomba SLA	
Gold Coast City	74.5	Toowoomba	93.8
Tweed Heads	10.3	Townsville SDIST	
Kawana Waters	4.9	Townsville-Thuringowa	87.2
Nerang	3.4	Wagga Wagga SLA	
Goulburn SLA		Wagga Wagga	76.5
Goulburn	100.0	Warrambool SLA	
Greater Hobart SD		Warrambool	100.0
Hobart	69.9	Whyalla SLA	
Kingston-Blackmans Bay	7.1	Whyalla	99.2
Hastings SLA		Wollongong SDIST	
Port Macquarie	53.5	Wollongong	89.6
Hervey Bay SLA		Kiama	4.5
Hervey Bay	71.9		
Kalgoortie-Boulder SLA			
Kalgoortie-Boulder	95.9		
Latrobe Valley SDIST			
Traralgon	27.6		
Moe-Yalloum	25.2		
Merwell	21.6		

Statistical areas: SD — Statistical Division, SDIST — Statistical District, SLA — Statistical Local Area.

(a) Includes urban centres with an actual location Census count, excluding overseas visitors, of 10,000 persons or more. (b) An urban centre may be located wholly within one SLA or it may overflow into other SLAs. Where this occurs, the proportion may exceed 100 per cent.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

This publication contains estimates of the resident population of the States, Territories and Australia, capital cities and other major cities and towns, Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) and a selection of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs).

2. By ranking all the Statistical Subdivisions according to rate of population growth, the publication identifies areas in Australia with the fastest growing populations as well as identifying the fastest growing areas in each State and Territory. The fastest growing Statistical Local Areas in each State are also identified.

3. The ranking is based on percentage growth in estimated resident population for the latest year. Total and average annual growth for the last five-year period are also provided.

4. Following the 1992 amendment to the 'Acts Interpretation Act' to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates at dates after 30 June 1993 will include estimates for these two Territories. Inclusion in this series (Catalogue No. 3218.0) will therefore commence as from the next (June 1994) issue.

5. A review of the method of estimating the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander component of State and Territory populations has identified underestimation of the Northern Territory population by 1,045 persons since June 1991. No other State or Territory has been affected. A correction for the Northern Territory underestimate was phased into estimates from September 1991 to December 1993. Northern Territory growth rates in total and at sub Territory level shown in tables in this publication are based upon the adjusted estimates and are therefore slightly higher than those which actually occurred. The actual growth rate for the Northern Territory for the year ended 30 June 1993 was 0.9 per cent. Further information is available on request.

### Estimated Resident Population

6. The estimated resident population of an area (State, Statistical Local Area, etc.) is the estimate of the number of persons who usually reside in that area irrespective of where they were at the date of the estimate.

7. The estimated resident population of an area at a Census of Population and Housing date is based on the Census Count (place of actual location) for the area with adjustments made by:

- (a) excluding all visitors who normally reside elsewhere (i.e. overseas or in another area within Australia);
- (b) including residents of the area who were counted in another area within Australia;

- (c) adjusting for census under-enumeration as measured by the post enumeration survey taking into account differences in underenumeration by age and sex and,

- (d) including residents of the area who were temporarily overseas (i.e. for less than twelve months) on census night.

8. Due to the 1991 Census being held on the 6 August further adjustments have been made for births, deaths and net migration for the period 30 June to 6 August 1991 to arrive at an estimated resident population figure at 30 June 1991.

9. A detailed explanation of the concept of estimated resident population, as adopted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for official population estimates is contained in the ABS Information Paper *Population Estimates: An outline of the New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates* (3216.0)

10. Intercensal estimates of resident population are based on the estimated resident population at the date of the previous census and available measures of change in resident population since that date. As no direct measure of population movement at the SSD/SLA level is available, the indicators used may give an incomplete picture of such movement. Therefore it should be noted that all intercensal estimates for SSDs/SLAs will be subject to revision when final figures become available from the next Census.

### Age-sex profiles

11. At the State/Territory level and for Australia as a whole, post-censal age distributions are made annually by advancing the single age estimates to the next age, subtracting deaths and adding births and net estimated interstate and overseas migration. After each census final estimates for the preceding intercensal period are provided by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase at each age agrees with the difference between the estimated resident population at the two respective census dates. The entire process is carried out for males and females separately.

12. At the SSD/SLA level post-censal age-sex distributions are obtained as follows:

- (a) Census-based estimated resident population by age and sex in SLAs are used as the base for updating;
- (b) Post-censal estimates of total persons in each SLA are made annually on the basis indicated in paragraph 10;

- (c) The total population growth for each SLA for the twelve months is split into natural increase and net migration components. Natural increase is derived for each SLA from birth and death registration statistics. Net migration is derived for each SLA as the difference between total population growth and natural increase. Net migration is then split into internal and overseas migration components using 1986 Census data on internal movements for 1985–86, and overseas passenger card as well as 1986 Census data on overseas movement for 1985–86, all supplemented by more recent observations.
- (d) Age/sex profiles of internal migration have been derived for each SLA from 1986 Census data on comparisons with usual residence one year prior to the Census date. (Comparable data are not available from the 1991 Census). Profiles were produced for:
- (i) Inter-SLA arrivals — persons residing in the SLA whose usual residence one year ago was in another SLA within Australia.
- (ii) Inter-SLA departures — persons whose SLA of usual residence one year ago was that SLA but whose residence at the date of the Census was another SLA within Australia.
- (e) An SLA's overseas arrivals/departures are assumed to have the same age-sex profile as permanent and long-term overseas arrivals/departures during the year 1985–86 for the State/Territory in which it is located. This data was obtained from overseas passenger cards.
- (f) Using the migration profiles and the derived net migration component for an SLA, the age/sex distribution of the net migration component is compiled for that SLA. This distribution and data of births and deaths by age in each SLA are then added to (or subtracted from) the corresponding age/sex cell estimate at the beginning of the twelve months. The totals for each age/sex group are then forced to the State total for that age/sex group independently determined.

#### Statistical Areas

13. This publication contains data presented according to the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). Under this classification, statistical areas are defined as follows:

- (a) *Statistical Local Areas (SLAs)*. These geographical areas are, in almost all cases, identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole legal local government

areas (LGAs) comprising cities (C), district councils (DC), community government councils (CGC), municipalities (M), shires (S), rural cities (RC) and towns (T). 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 more than one SLA.

- (b) *Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs)*. These consist of one or more SLAs and form the intermediate size spatial unit for the presentation of regional data.
- (c) *Statistical Divisions (SDs)*. These consist of one or more statistical subdivisions (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.

14. Further information concerning statistical areas is contained in the publication *Australian Standard Geographical Classification* (1216.0).

15. For the purposes of this publication, all data for periods one year ago and five years ago refer to bounded areas as defined at the end of the period. Wherever changes have occurred to the boundaries of Statistical Local Areas and other statistical areas, adjustments have been made to eliminate the effect of these changes on the geographical consistency of the data.

#### Rounded figures

16. Population figures for the States, Territories and Statistical Subdivisions in this publication are rounded to the nearest hundred, and figures for Statistical Local Areas are rounded to the nearest ten. Unrounded figures are available on request but accuracy to the last digit is not claimed and should not be assumed.

#### Definitions

17. *Average annual rate of growth*. The average annual rates of population growth shown in this publication have been derived using the compound increase formula  $P_n = P_0(1+r)^n$  where  $P_0$  is the initial population and  $P_n$  is the population after  $n$  years. The average annual rate of growth,  $r$ , is then computed as a percentage using the equation:

$$r = \sqrt[n]{\frac{P_n}{P_0}} - 1 \times 100$$

18. *Median age*. The age at which half the population is older and half is younger.

19. *Dependency ratio*. The ratio of the dependent population (aged 0–14 and 65 and over) per 100 persons

of working age (15–64 years) as defined by the United Nations.

20. *Sex ratio.* Male population per 100 female population.

#### Data on floppy disk

21. Annual population estimates at 30 June by age and sex or for total population for all Statistical Local Areas in Australia are available on floppy disk. These disks are customised to provide data for any choice of years from 1986 onwards and any combination of States and Territories.

22. To enable time series analysis of population growth, a series of annual estimates from 1986 to 1993 based on Statistical Local Area boundaries at 30 June 1993 has been developed. This series will be revised annually to take account of subsequent boundary changes — see also paragraph 15 above. Catalogue numbers for these products are listed under the prefix digits 3227. Phone enquiries should be made initially to Information Services in Canberra on (06) 252 6007 or any ABS State office (see the back page of this publication for phone numbers).

#### Related publications

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

##### Australia —

*1991 Census - Population Growth and Distribution in Australia* (2822.0)  
*Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0)  
*Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia* (3201.0)  
*Projections of the Population of Australia, States and Territories* (3222.0)

##### New South Wales —

- *Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales* (3209.1)  
*Estimated Resident Population of Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales, Preliminary* (3210.1)  
*Demography, New South Wales* (3311.1)

##### Victoria —

*Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, Victoria, Preliminary* (3203.2)  
*Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Victoria* (3207.2)

*Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, Victoria, Preliminary — Data on Floppy Disk* (3209.2)  
*Demography, Victoria* (3311.2)

##### Queensland —

*Estimated Resident Population and Area, Queensland, Preliminary* (3201.3)  
*Age and Sex Distribution of the Estimated Resident Population, Queensland* (3224.3)  
*Demography, Queensland* (3311.3)

##### South Australia —

*Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, South Australia* (3204.4)  
*Demography, South Australia* (3311.4)

##### Western Australia —

*Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Western Australia* (3203.5)  
*Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Western Australia, Preliminary* (3204.5)  
*Demography, Western Australia* (3311.5)

##### Tasmania —

*Population Statistics, Tasmania* (3204.6)  
*Demography, Tasmania* (3311.6)

##### Northern Territory —

*Estimated Resident Population of Selected Areas, Northern Territory, Preliminary* (3201.7)  
*Demography, Northern Territory* (3311.7)

##### Australian Capital Territory —

*Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory* (3205.8)  
*Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory* (3207.8)  
*Demography, Australian Capital Territory* (3311.8)

#### Symbols and Other Usages

. . not applicable  
— nil or rounded to zero

For abbreviations of statistical areas see paragraph 13.



## For more information ...

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ISSN 1321-179X