



1996 TO 2006

**3218.0**

# **REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH**

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 24 JUL 2007

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## **I N Q U I R I E S**

For further information  
about these and related  
statistics, contact the  
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## ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication contains estimates of the resident population of Local Government Areas (LGAs), Statistical Divisions (SDs), Statistical Districts and states and territories of Australia as at 30 June 1996, 2001 and 2006, according to the 2006 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). For the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory, estimates for Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) are also included. Average annual growth rates for these areas are also provided. The total population of the Other Territories, namely Jervis Bay Territory, Territory of Christmas Island, Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Off-Shore Areas and Migratory is included in all references to the total population of Australia. However, the Other Territories are excluded from commentary about the states and territories of Australia.

The estimates in this publication are preliminary for 2006 (denoted 2006p), based on results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, and final for 2001 and 1996. For further information on the accuracy of estimates see paragraphs 12 to 16 of the Explanatory Notes. The final 2006 Census-based SLA and LGA estimates for June 2002 through to June 2006 are intended to be released in August 2008, in *Population Growth and Distribution, Australia* (cat. no. 2035.0). Preliminary population estimates for 30 June 2006 by sex and five-year age groups are in *Population by Age and Sex, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 3235.0).

## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

The Excel spreadsheets and SuperTABLE data cube that accompany the initial release of this product, which can be found on the Details tab of this publication, i.e. *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0) on the ABS website <[www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)>, include estimates as at 30 June 1996, 2001 and 2006. Spreadsheets and data cubes containing estimates for all years from 1996 to 2006 will be added to the Details tab on the website on 1 October 2007. Those estimates will be preliminary for 2002 to 2006, based on results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, and final for 1996 to 2001.

## ROUNDING

In commentary based on statistics in this publication, it is recommended that the relevant statistics be rounded. Small area population estimates are compiled using 2006 census data and mathematical modelling and are subject to error. While unrounded figures are provided in tables, accuracy to the last digit is not claimed and should not be assumed. No reliance should be placed on statistics with small values.

Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

## MAIN FEATURES

### POPULATION GROWTH IN STATES AND TERRITORIES

Australia's estimated resident population (ERP) at June 2006 was 20.7 million people. This represents an increase of 1.3 million people (or 6.6%) since June 2001, with an average annual growth rate of 1.3%. This increase was larger and occurred at a faster rate than the corresponding change in population between 1996 and 2001, when Australia gained 1.1 million people (6.0%) at an average growth rate of 1.2% per year.

All states and territories experienced population growth between June 2001 and June 2006.

The three most populous states recorded the largest population growth in the five-year period to June 2006. Queensland experienced the largest growth (462,600 people), followed by Victoria (323,600) and New South Wales (242,000). In the previous five-year period the largest gain in population was in New South Wales (370,500), followed by Queensland (290,300) and Victoria (244,600).

The fastest population growth in the five years to June 2006 was in Queensland, with the population increasing by 2.4% per year on average. Western Australia also experienced fast growth, recording an average population increase of 1.6% per year over the five years to 2006.

In the five years to June 2006, the remaining states and territories recorded annual growth rates equal to or lower than the average annual growth rate for Australia overall (1.3%). Victoria and the Northern Territory experienced the third fastest growth of all states and territories between June 2001 and June 2006, with an average annual growth rate equal to Australia's, at 1.3%. The Australian Capital Territory's population grew at a rate of 0.9% per year over the five years to June 2006, Tasmania recorded an increase of 0.8% per year and South Australia and New South Wales both increased at an average annual rate of 0.7%.

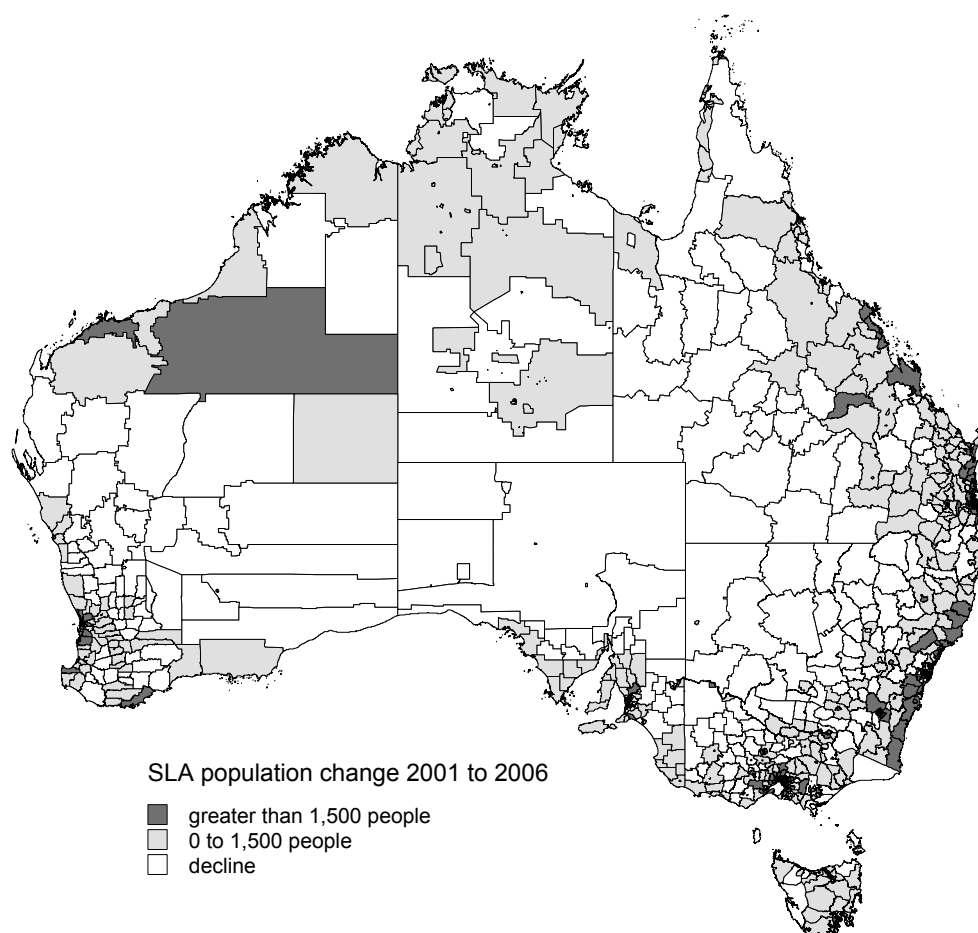
The growth rate during the five years to June 2006 was faster than the previous five-year period in all but two of the states and territories. The exceptions were the Northern Territory and New South Wales, which grew at a slower rate than in the earlier five years. Tasmania's population had decreased in the five years to June 2001 but increased in the five years to June 2006.

## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### POPULATION GROWTH IN STATES AND TERRITORIES *continued*

In each state and territory, the regions with the most prominent growth during the five years to June 2006 continued to be outer suburbs, inner areas of capital cities and some regional centres, particularly along the coast.

### POPULATION CHANGE, Australia—June 2001 to June 2006



Selected Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) are referred to in some of the following text and tables, particularly where Local Government Areas (LGAs) cover multiple SLAs, such as Brisbane (C) and Darwin (C), and in unincorporated areas within the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. Estimates of the resident population of all SLAs in Australia are available in spreadsheets accompanying this release on the ABS website <[www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)>.

### ACCURACY OF POPULATION ESTIMATES

It is important to recognise that sub-state/territory population estimates in this publication and the accompanying spreadsheets are produced using 2006 census data and mathematical models and are subject to error. Caution should be exercised when using the estimates, especially for areas with very small populations. For more information see paragraphs 12 to 16 of the Explanatory Notes.

## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### CAPITAL CITY GROWTH

At 30 June 2006, capital city Statistical Divisions (SDs) were home to over 13.2 million people, making up almost two-thirds (64%) of Australia's population, the same proportion as in June 2001 and June 1996. The combined population of capital city SDs increased by 815,600 people in the five years to June 2006, accounting for 63% of Australia's total growth since June 2001.

Growth in the combined capital city SDs occurred at an average annual rate of 1.3% between 2001 and 2006, a slight increase compared with the previous five-year period, when the combined capital city SDs recorded an average growth rate of 1.2% per year.

In the five years to June 2006, Melbourne SD recorded the largest growth of all capital cities, increasing by 272,700 people. Brisbane SD recorded the second largest growth, increasing by 191,300 people, followed by Sydney SD (up 156,100) and Perth SD (up 126,500). In comparison, between June 1996 and June 2001, the capital city SD to record the largest growth was Sydney SD (up 247,100), followed by Melbourne SD (188,300), Brisbane SD (128,300) and Perth SD (97,900).

The fastest growing capital city between June 2001 and June 2006 was Brisbane SD, recording an average annual growth rate of 2.2%. The second fastest growing capital city SD was Perth SD, which increased at a rate of 1.8% per year, followed by Melbourne SD (1.5%). In contrast, during the previous five-year period, Darwin SD experienced the fastest growth of all capital city SDs, recording an average annual growth rate of 2.2%, followed by Brisbane SD (1.7%) and Perth SD (1.5%).

### OUTER SUBURBAN GROWTH

Many LGAs on the outer borders of capital city SDs experienced strong growth during the five years to June 2006. Large growth was recorded in the Melbourne LGAs of Casey (C) (up 40,700 people), Wyndham (C) (up 28,900) and Melton (S) (up 28,100). Within Sydney SD, the LGAs experiencing the largest growth between 2001 to 2006 were Baulkham Hills (A) and Blacktown (C), increasing by 19,900 and 14,900 respectively. Within Brisbane SD, the outer suburban SLAs of Parkinson-Drewvale, Doolandella-Forest Lake and Wakerley all experienced significant growth.

In Perth, the city fringe LGA of Wanneroo (C) recorded the largest growth of all LGAs in Western Australia, increasing by 31,400 people over the five years to June 2006. The second largest growth was in Rockingham (C) (up 13,500 people), followed closely by Gosnells (C) and Swan (C).

In the smaller capital cities, many outer suburban areas also recorded strong growth. The outer Adelaide LGA of Salisbury (C) recorded the largest growth of all LGAs in South Australia in the five years to June 2006, while Port Adelaide Enfield (C), Onkaparinga (C) and Playford (C) also experienced large growth. The outer suburban LGA of Kingborough (M) experienced the largest growth of LGAs in Tasmania, while Palmerston (C), on the outskirts of Darwin, also recorded a large population increase over the five years to June 2006. The Canberra SLAs of Gungahlin, Dunlop and Amaro, located on the northern fringes of the city, were among the strongest growing SLAs in the Australian Capital Territory.

## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### INNER CITY GROWTH

Many inner city areas experienced rapid growth over the five-year period from June 2001 to June 2006. Perth (C) recorded the fastest growth rate of all LGAs in Australia, increasing at an average annual growth rate of 10.0%, up from 6.9% in the previous five-year period. The city LGAs of Melbourne (C) and Adelaide (C) also increased at a significant rate over the five years to June 2006, with the population of Melbourne (C) increasing by 8.6% on average each year (up from 5.0% in the previous five-year period) and Adelaide (C) increasing by 5.9% on average per year (up from 0.7%). Sydney (C) also experienced a fast annual growth rate between June 2001 and June 2006, increasing by 4.9% per year on average, up from 4.0% in the previous five-year period.

The Brisbane inner city SLAs of Bowen Hills (13.7% average annual growth), Fortitude Valley (12.5%) and Newstead (12.4%) all recorded rapid growth over the five years to June 2006. The Brisbane SLA of City - Remainder also had a large increase of 2,800 people between June 2001 and June 2006. The Darwin SLAs of City - Inner and Stuart Park both increased at a rapid rate of 5.0% per year over the five years to June 2006, while in Canberra, Braddon, in the inner north, increased at an average annual rate of 5.3%. Turner, also in the inner north, recorded a large increase of 1,300 people between June 2001 and June 2006.

### STATE BALANCE POPULATION CHANGE

The combined population of the state balances (those areas outside capital city SDs) increased by 472,700 people during the five years to June 2006 to reach 7.53 million, making up 36% of Australia's population at June 2006. The population of the combined state balances grew by 1.3% per year on average in the five years to June 2006, which was slightly higher than the 1.1% average annual growth rate in the preceding five years.

Capital city growth outpaced growth in the state balances in all states and territories except Queensland and South Australia in the five years to June 2006, although the growth rate in the balance of New South Wales almost equalled that of Sydney SD.

In the five years to June 2006, as in the previous five-year period, the largest state balance growth occurred in the balance of Queensland, which increased by 271,300 people. This growth was over three times larger than that of the next largest state balance growth in New South Wales (85,900 people) and over five times larger than the third largest state balance growth in Victoria (50,800 people).

### GROWTH ALONG THE COAST

Generally, the most prominent growth outside capital city SDs was recorded along the coast of Australia. In particular, many Queensland coastal LGAs experienced large growth between June 2001 and June 2006. The LGA of Gold Coast (C) experienced strong growth from June 1996 to June 2001 and from then until June 2006, recording the second largest growth of all LGAs in Australia for both five year periods (after Brisbane (C)). Other Queensland coastal LGAs to record large increases included Maroochy (S), Cairns (C) and Caloundra (C).

In Victoria, the coastal LGA of Greater Geelong (C), increased by 11,500 people (or 1.2% per year) over the five years to June 2006, making it the LGA with the largest growth outside of the Melbourne SD. This growth is consistent with the growth in Greater Geelong (C) during the previous five years (up 10,800 or 1.1% per annum).

## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### GROWTH ALONG THE COAST *continued*

The coastal LGAs in Western Australia continued to record strong growth during the five years to June 2006, particularly Mandurah (C), which increased by 9,600 people. Many other Western Australian coastal LGAs experienced strong growth during 2001 to 2006, including Busselton (S) and Capel (S) in the south-west of Western Australia and the mining area of Roebourne (S) in the Pilbara. In New South Wales, significant growth occurred in many coastal LGAs, including Tweed (A) (up 8,400), Newcastle (C) (7,000) and Hastings (A) (6,000).

The South Australian LGA of Alexandrina (DC) recorded relatively large and rapid growth during the five years to June 2006, increasing by 3,300, or 3.4% per year. Other South Australian LGAs along the coast to experience rapid growth included Victor Harbor (C) and Yankalilla (DC), which both recorded an average annual growth rate of 2.4%.

Although not strictly on the coast, the Statistical Districts of Rockhampton (Queensland) and Nowra-Bomaderry (located to the south of Wollongong in New South Wales) are within close proximity to the coast. Between June 2001 to June 2006 both areas experienced rapid growth, increasing at an average annual rate of 1.7% and 1.3% respectively.

### STATISTICAL DISTRICTS OUTSIDE CAPITAL CITIES

Statistical Districts consist of selected, significant, predominantly urban areas in Australia which are not located within a capital city Statistical Division. In the five years to June 2006, the nine fastest-growing Statistical Districts were located on the coast of Australia and most of them were in Queensland. Hervey Bay increased at an average annual rate of 5.1% (up from 2.0% in the previous five-year period), Sunshine Coast increased by 3.8% per year and Mackay by 3.7% per year. The coastal region of Gold Coast-Tweed (located on the border of Queensland and New South Wales) increased by 3.6% per year. Other Queensland coastal regions to experience fast growth included Gladstone (3.2% per year) and Cairns (3.1% per year), while the Western Australian coastal Statistical Districts of Mandurah (3.5% per year) and Bunbury (2.9% per year) also experienced rapid growth over the five years to June 2006.

### GROWTH IN INLAND REGIONAL CENTRES

Inland regional centres continued to gain population in the five years to June 2006. The New South Wales LGAs of Maitland (C), Queanbeyan (C) and Wagga Wagga (C) all recorded large growth over the five years. Many inland LGAs in Victoria also experienced strong growth between June 2001 and June 2006, in particular, Greater Bendigo (C), Ballarat (C), Mitchell (S) and Macedon Ranges (S). Mount Barker (DC) and Light (RegC), located in South Australia, also recorded large growth.

Between June 2001 and June 2006, rapid growth occurred within the inland Statistical Districts of Toowoomba (Queensland) and Bendigo (Victoria), increasing by 2.2% and 1.3% per year respectively.

### POPULATION DECLINES

As the population of a locality ages and households move through the life cycle, well-established areas can decline in population. For example, Campbelltown (C), in the Sydney SD, decreased by 3,000 people between June 2001 and June 2006. Several other LGAs with large population declines in the five years to June 2006 were located within the Sydney SD, including Fairfield (C), which decreased by 2,600 people, Ku-ring-gai (A), which decreased by 1,600 and Canterbury (C), which declined by 1,500 people. In

## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### POPULATION DECLINES

*continued*

contrast, Campbelltown (C) and Ku-ring-gai (A) recorded increases in population during the previous five-year period (June 1996 to June 2001).

Large population declines were also recorded within many state and territory balances (outside capital city SDs) between June 2001 and June 2006, especially in areas that have been affected by drought, for example the New South Wales LGAs of Moree Plains (A) and Walgett (A) declined by 1,700 and 1,100 people respectively.

### POPULATION DENSITY

Australia's population density varies greatly, ranging from very low population density in remote areas, to very high population density in the inner city areas. Australia's population density at June 2006 was 2.7 people per square kilometre, compared with 2.5 in 2001 and 2.4 in 1996. The ACT had the highest population density of the states and territories in June 2006, as in June 2001, with 142 people per square kilometre, followed by Victoria with 23 and New South Wales with 9. The Northern Territory had a population density of only 0.2 people per square kilometre, the lowest of the states and territories.

Population density at June 2006 was highest in city centres, particularly in Sydney, where the three most densely populated SLAs in Australia were located. These were Sydney (C) - East (with 8,100 people per square kilometre); Sydney (C) - West (7,200); and Waverley (A) (6,900), which is just east of the city centre and includes the beach suburbs of Coogee, Bronte and Bondi Beach. Fourth on the list, and the most densely populated SLA in Victoria was Melbourne (C) - Inner (6,600) followed by Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda, which is on the shores of the bay just south of the city centre, with 6,000 people per square kilometre. The two most densely populated SLAs in Queensland were the inner Brisbane SLAs of New Farm and Kangaroo Point, which both had 5,700 people per square kilometre.

At June 2006, there were over 260 SLAs in Australia with less than 1 person per square kilometre. For information about the areas of SLAs see paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes.



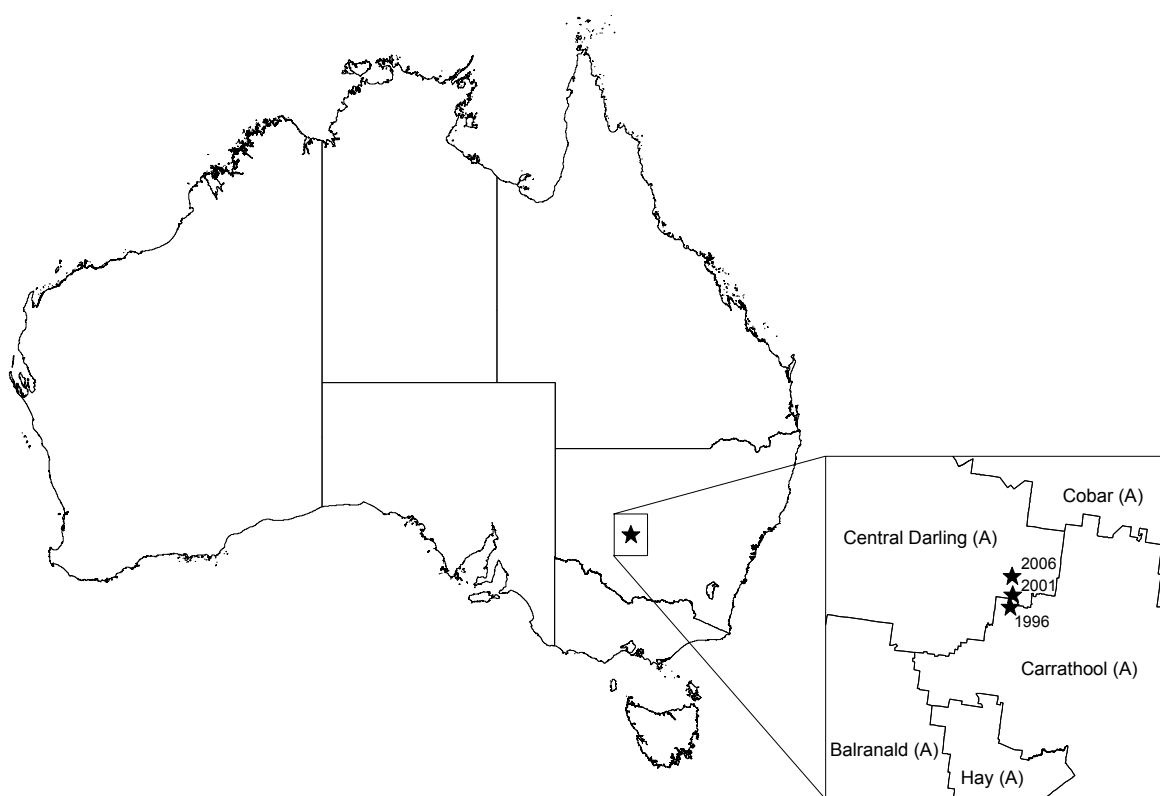
## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### CENTRE OF POPULATION

The centre of population is one measure to describe the spatial distribution of the population. This point marks the average latitude and longitude around which the population is distributed. The inherent imprecision in small area population estimates, and the use of geographic centroids, means the centre of population provides only an indication of the distribution of the population, and cannot with any certainty be ascribed to an exact location. See paragraphs 23 and 24 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

At June 2006 the centre of Australia's population was located around 54 kilometres east of the town of Ivanhoe in the western New South Wales LGA of Central Darling (A), reflecting the concentration of people in the south-east of Australia, particularly in Sydney and Melbourne. Between June 2001 and June 2006 the centre of population moved approximately 9 kilometres north, as a result of the relatively faster population growth in northern Australia, especially in south-east Queensland. In comparison, the centre of population moved 6 kilometres northward in the previous five-year period, moving the centre of population out of the Carrathool (A) and into Central Darling (A).

### CENTRE OF POPULATION, Australia—June 1996, 2001 and 2006



## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories—Capital city and balance of state/territory

Part of state/territory	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			
	1996	2001	2006p	1996–2001		2001–2006p	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)
New South Wales							
Sydney SD	3 881 136	4 128 272	4 284 379	247 136	1.2	156 107	0.7
Balance of state	2 323 592	2 446 945	2 532 803	123 353	1.0	85 858	0.7
Total	6 204 728	6 575 217	6 817 182	370 489	1.2	241 965	0.7
Victoria							
Melbourne SD	3 283 278	3 471 625	3 744 373	188 347	1.1	272 748	1.5
Balance of state	1 276 877	1 333 101	1 383 937	56 224	0.9	50 836	0.8
Total	4 560 155	4 804 726	5 128 310	244 571	1.1	323 584	1.3
Queensland							
Brisbane SD	1 500 803	1 629 133	1 820 400	128 330	1.7	191 267	2.2
Balance of state	1 837 887	1 999 813	2 271 146	161 926	1.7	271 333	2.6
Total	3 338 690	3 628 946	4 091 546	290 256	1.7	462 600	2.4
South Australia							
Adelaide SD	1 078 437	1 107 986	1 146 119	29 549	0.5	38 133	0.7
Balance of state	395 816	403 742	422 085	7 926	0.4	18 343	0.9
Total	1 474 253	1 511 728	1 568 204	37 475	0.5	56 476	0.7
Western Australia							
Perth SD	1 295 092	1 393 002	1 519 510	97 910	1.5	126 508	1.8
Balance of state	470 164	508 157	539 535	37 993	1.6	31 378	1.2
Total	1 765 256	1 901 159	2 059 045	135 903	1.5	157 886	1.6
Tasmania							
Hobart SD	195 718	197 282	205 566	1 564	0.2	8 284	0.8
Balance of state	278 725	274 513	284 356	–4 212	–0.3	9 843	0.7
Total	474 443	471 795	489 922	–2 648	–0.1	18 127	0.8
Northern Territory							
Darwin SD	95 829	106 842	114 368	11 013	2.2	7 526	1.4
Balance of territory	86 014	90 926	96 306	4 912	1.1	5 380	1.2
Total	181 843	197 768	210 674	15 925	1.7	12 906	1.3
Australian Capital Territory							
Canberra SD	307 917	318 939	333 940	11 022	0.7	15 001	0.9
Balance of territory	334	378	285	44	2.5	–93	–5.5
Total	308 251	319 317	334 225	11 066	0.7	14 908	0.9
Other Territories	3 095	2 584	2 380	–511	–3.5	–204	–1.6
Australia							
Capital City	11 638 210	12 353 081	13 168 655	714 871	1.2	815 574	1.3
Balance of Australia(b)	6 672 504	7 060 159	7 532 833	387 655	1.1	472 674	1.3
Total	18 310 714	19 413 240	20 701 488	1 102 526	1.2	1 288 248	1.3

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS WITH LARGEST POPULATION CHANGES

			ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			
			1996	2001	2006p	1996-2001		2001-2006p	
National rank(b)	LGA	Part of state/territory	no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)
LARGEST INCREASES IN 2001-2006									
1	Brisbane (C)	Brisbane	824 489	896 649	992 176	72 160	1.7	95 527	2.0
2	Gold Coast (C)	Qld Balance	356 441	423 719	507 439	67 278	3.5	83 720	3.7
3	Casey (C)	Melbourne	148 957	181 562	222 236	32 605	4.0	40 674	4.1
4	Sydney (C)	Sydney	106 573	129 696	164 547	23 123	4.0	34 851	4.9
5	Wanneroo (C)	Perth	64 999	84 132	115 513	19 133	5.3	31 381	6.5
6	Wyndham (C)	Melbourne	76 239	87 141	116 001	10 902	2.7	28 860	5.9
7	Melton (S)	Melbourne	40 612	52 830	80 911	12 218	5.4	28 081	8.9
8	Melbourne (C)	Melbourne	39 716	50 673	76 678	10 957	5.0	26 005	8.6
9	Maroochy (S)	Qld Balance	108 072	127 202	152 664	19 130	3.3	25 462	3.7
10	Pine Rivers (S)	Brisbane	106 277	122 303	144 860	16 026	2.8	22 557	3.4
11	Caboolture (S)	Brisbane	100 757	114 338	135 359	13 581	2.6	21 021	3.4
12	Baulkham Hills (A)	Sydney	125 598	146 045	165 931	20 447	3.1	19 886	2.6
13	Cairns (C)	Qld Balance	111 469	117 629	136 558	6 160	1.1	18 929	3.0
14	Hume (C)	Melbourne	120 819	135 986	153 729	15 167	2.4	17 743	2.5
15	Caloundra (C)	Qld Balance	65 999	76 207	93 248	10 208	2.9	17 041	4.1
16	Ipswich (C)	Brisbane	123 894	126 663	143 649	2 769	0.4	16 986	2.5
17	Blacktown (C)	Sydney	239 818	264 799	279 759	24 981	2.0	14 960	1.1
18	Mackay (C)	Qld Balance	71 448	75 993	90 303	4 545	1.2	14 310	3.5
19	Redland (S)	Brisbane	103 082	117 252	131 332	14 170	2.6	14 080	2.3
20	Rockingham (C)	Perth	61 631	74 018	87 541	12 387	3.7	13 523	3.4
LARGEST DECLINES IN 2001-2006									
1	Campbelltown (C)	Sydney	148 218	150 154	147 177	1 936	0.3	-2 977	-0.4
2	Fairfield (C)	Sydney	189 108	189 034	186 414	-74	—	-2 620	-0.3
3	Moree Plains (A)	NSW Balance	15 364	16 233	14 580	869	1.1	-1 653	-2.1
4	Ku-ring-gai (A)	Sydney	105 392	107 655	106 029	2 263	0.4	-1 626	-0.3
5	Canterbury (C)	Sydney	138 715	137 492	136 032	-1 223	-0.2	-1 460	-0.2
6	Marrickville (A)	Sydney	79 876	76 743	75 525	-3 133	-0.8	-1 218	-0.3
7	Walgett (A)	NSW Balance	8 289	8 328	7 199	39	0.1	-1 129	-2.9
8	Sutherland Shire (A)	Sydney	203 753	213 828	212 813	10 075	1.0	-1 015	-0.1
9	Broken Hill (C)	NSW Balance	21 986	21 098	20 139	-888	-0.8	-959	-0.9
10	Blue Mountains (C)	Sydney	74 880	77 021	76 080	2 141	0.6	-941	-0.2
11	Narrabri (A)	NSW Balance	14 328	14 537	13 680	209	0.3	-857	-1.2
12	Hawkesbury (C)	Sydney	59 081	62 814	62 031	3 733	1.2	-783	-0.3
13	Derby-West Kimberley (S)	WA Balance	6 512	8 287	7 511	1 775	4.9	-776	-1.9
14	Penrith (C)	Sydney	167 868	177 413	176 661	9 545	1.1	-752	-0.1
15	Bourke (A)	NSW Balance	3 974	3 951	3 217	-23	-0.1	-734	-4.0
16	Northern Grampians (S)	Vic. Balance	13 292	13 055	12 330	-237	-0.4	-725	-1.1
17	Balonne (S)	Qld Balance	4 825	5 580	4 936	755	3.0	-644	-2.4
18	Warrumbungle Shire (A)	NSW Balance	10 832	10 849	10 208	17	—	-641	-1.2
19	Lachlan (A)	NSW Balance	7 588	7 560	6 927	-28	-0.1	-633	-1.7
20	Deniliquin (A)	NSW Balance	8 264	8 333	7 715	69	0.2	-618	-1.5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) National rank based on population change between June 2001 and June 2006.

(a) Average annual growth rate.

## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS WITH FASTEST POPULATION CHANGES

			ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			
			1996	2001	2006p	1996-2001		2001-2006p	
National rank(b)	LGA	Part of state/territory	no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)
FASTEST INCREASES IN 2001-2006									
1	Perth (C)	Perth	5 600	7 808	12 549	2 208	6.9	4 741	10.0
2	Melton (S)	Melbourne	40 612	52 830	80 911	12 218	5.4	28 081	8.9
3	Melbourne (C)	Melbourne	39 716	50 673	76 678	10 957	5.0	26 005	8.6
4	Capel (S)	WA Balance	5 989	7 107	10 630	1 118	3.5	3 523	8.4
5	Weipa (T)	Qld Balance	2 485	2 173	3 029	-312	-2.6	856	6.9
6	Wanneroo (C)	Perth	64 999	84 132	115 513	19 133	5.3	31 381	6.5
7	Wyndham (C)	Melbourne	76 239	87 141	116 001	10 902	2.7	28 860	5.9
8	Adelaide (C)	Adelaide	12 831	13 289	17 723	458	0.7	4 434	5.9
9	Crow's Nest (S)	Qld Balance	8 833	10 259	13 311	1 426	3.0	3 052	5.3
10	Nebo (S)	Qld Balance	2 257	2 094	2 682	-163	-1.5	588	5.1
11	Sydney (C)	Sydney	106 573	129 696	164 547	23 123	4.0	34 851	4.9
12	Hervey Bay (C)	Qld Balance	38 809	43 298	55 113	4 489	2.2	11 815	4.9
13	East Pilbara (S)	WA Balance	6 755	5 628	7 160	-1 127	-3.6	1 532	4.9
14	Chittering (S)	WA Balance	2 409	2 936	3 683	527	4.0	747	4.6
15	Cardinia (S)	Melbourne	42 716	47 010	58 559	4 294	1.9	11 549	4.5
16	Casey (C)	Melbourne	148 957	181 562	222 236	32 605	4.0	40 674	4.1
17	Caloundra (C)	Qld Balance	65 999	76 207	93 248	10 208	2.9	17 041	4.1
18	Light (RegC)	SA Balance	9 524	10 542	12 846	1 018	2.1	2 304	4.0
19	Cambooya (S)	Qld Balance	4 223	5 085	6 154	862	3.8	1 069	3.9
20	Miriam Vale (S)	Qld Balance	3 975	4 484	5 408	509	2.4	924	3.8
FASTEST DECLINES IN 2001-2006									
1	Bourke (A)	NSW Balance	3 974	3 951	3 217	-23	-0.1	-734	-4.0
2	Central Darling (A)	NSW Balance	2 473	2 451	2 008	-22	-0.2	-443	-3.9
3	Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AC)	SA Balance	2 590	2 672	2 204	82	0.6	-468	-3.8
4	Coober Pedy (DC)	SA Balance	2 668	2 424	1 996	-244	-1.9	-428	-3.8
5	Walgett (A)	NSW Balance	8 289	8 328	7 199	39	0.1	-1 129	-2.9
6	Warren (A)	NSW Balance	3 425	3 320	2 871	-105	-0.6	-449	-2.9
7	Carrathool (A)	NSW Balance	3 200	3 316	2 911	116	0.7	-405	-2.6
8	Cloncurry (S)	Qld Balance	3 193	3 827	3 362	634	3.7	-465	-2.6
9	Balonne (S)	Qld Balance	4 825	5 580	4 936	755	3.0	-644	-2.4
10	Coonamble (A)	NSW Balance	5 009	4 836	4 342	-173	-0.7	-494	-2.1
11	Moree Plains (A)	NSW Balance	15 364	16 233	14 580	869	1.1	-1 653	-2.1
12	Carpentaria (S)	Qld Balance	1 976	2 290	2 084	314	3.0	-206	-1.9
13	Derby-West Kimberley (S)	WA Balance	6 512	8 287	7 511	1 775	4.9	-776	-1.9
14	Flinders (S)	Qld Balance	2 234	2 090	1 907	-144	-1.3	-183	-1.8
15	Merredin (S)	WA Balance	3 731	3 768	3 436	37	0.2	-332	-1.8
16	Balranald (A)	NSW Balance	2 934	2 773	2 546	-161	-1.1	-227	-1.7
17	Lachlan (A)	NSW Balance	7 588	7 560	6 927	-28	-0.1	-633	-1.7
18	Wakool (A)	NSW Balance	4 935	4 929	4 530	-6	—	-399	-1.7
19	Carnarvon (S)	WA Balance	6 385	6 723	6 159	338	1.0	-564	-1.7
20	Brewarrina (A)	NSW Balance	2 234	2 165	1 998	-69	-0.6	-167	-1.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) National rank based on population change between June 2001 and June 2006, excluding LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

## POPULATION CHANGE NEW SOUTH WALES

### STATE SUMMARY

At June 2006 the estimated resident population of New South Wales (NSW) was 6.82 million. During the five years from June 2001 to June 2006 the population of NSW increased by 242,000 people, at an average annual growth rate of 0.7%.

### POPULATION CHANGE IN THE SYDNEY SD

At June 2006, 63% (4.28 million people) of NSW's population resided in the Sydney SD. Population growth in the Sydney SD accounted for 65% (156,100 people) of NSW's total population growth between June 2001 and June 2006. Similar to NSW the Sydney SD had an annual average growth rate of 0.7%. This was lower than the corresponding rate of 1.2% recorded in the previous five-year period.

#### *Growth in Sydney SD*

From June 2001 to June 2006, NSW's five largest increases in LGA populations all occurred in the Sydney SD. The inner city LGA of Sydney (C) experienced the largest population increase (34,900 people), followed by the outer suburban LGAs of Baulkham Hills (A) (19,900) and Blacktown (C) (15,000), both located in the north-west of Sydney SD. Liverpool (C) (in western Sydney), and Auburn (A) (in central western Sydney) also recorded large growth, increasing by 11,600 and 9,400 people respectively.

The Sydney (C) LGA was also the fastest growing LGA in NSW, recording an annual average growth rate of 4.9% during the five years to June 2006. Auburn (A) recorded the second fastest growth of LGAs in Sydney SD, increasing at an average annual rate of 3.0% (third fastest in NSW) followed by Strathfield (A) (2.7% per year) and Baulkham Hills (A) (2.6% per year).

### LGAS WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH, New South Wales

LARGEST GROWTH				FASTEST GROWTH			
LGA	ERP AT 30 JUN .....	POPULATION CHANGE .....		LGA	ERP AT 30 JUN .....	POPULATION CHANGE .....	
	2006p	2001-2006p			2006p	2001-2006p	
	no.	no.	%(a)		no.	no.	%(a)
.....				.....			
Sydney (C)	164 500	34 900	4.9	Sydney (C)	164 500	34 900	4.9
Baulkham Hills (A)	165 900	19 900	2.6	Palerang (A)	12 900	2 000	3.5
Blacktown (C)	279 800	15 000	1.1	Auburn (A)	68 100	9 400	3.0
Liverpool (C)	170 600	11 600	1.4	Maitland (C)	64 800	8 300	2.8
Auburn (A)	68 100	9 400	3.0	Strathfield (A)	33 600	4 200	2.7

(a) Average annual growth rate.

#### *Population losses in Sydney SD*

Ten of Sydney's 43 LGAs experienced population losses between June 2001 and June 2006. The largest losses were recorded in the south-western LGAs of Campbelltown (C) and Fairfield (C) which decreased by 3,000 and 2,600 people respectively. Campbelltown (C) also had the fastest population decline in the Sydney SD recording an annual average decrease of 0.4%.

### POPULATION CHANGE IN THE REMAINDER OF NSW

Most NSW SDs recorded slower rates of growth between June 2001 and June 2006 compared with the preceding five years. In the five years to June 2006, the Hunter SD recorded the largest population increase in the remainder of NSW, increasing by 29,400 people (1.0% per year). The fastest growth rates between June 2001 and June 2006 were

## POPULATION CHANGE NEW SOUTH WALES *continued*

### POPULATION CHANGE IN THE REMAINDER OF NSW *continued*

recorded in the NSW coastal SDs of South Eastern (1.4% per year) and Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast (both 1.2% per year).

Three SDs in NSW recorded population losses between 2001 and 2006. North Western SD declined by 4,000 people, Far West SD by 1,500 people and Northern SD by 1,400 people. Far West SD recorded the fastest population decline, down 1.3% per year on average.

#### *Coastal change*

At June 2006 there were 1.35 million people residing in the 21 NSW coastal LGAs (LGAs outside the Sydney SD that have boundaries adjoining the sea). These residents represented 19.8% of NSW's total population. Combined, these areas recorded a population increase of 63,600 people (an average 1.0% per year) between June 2001 and June 2006.

All coastal LGAs in NSW experienced population growth in the five years to June 2006. However, 15 of these LGAs recorded lower rates of growth than those recorded between June 1996 and June 2001.

The largest and fastest population growth between June 2001 and June 2006 was recorded in Tweed (A), on the state's far north coast, with an increase of 8,400 people (up 2.2% per year). The next largest population increase was recorded in the city of Newcastle (C) (7,000 people), followed by the mid-north coastal LGAs of Hastings (A) (6,000) and Coffs Harbour (C) (5,000). Hastings (A) recorded the second fastest growth of coastal LGAs, increasing by 1.8% per year, followed by Coffs Harbour (C), Eurobodalla (A) (on the south coast) and Port Stephens (in the Hunter region), all increasing by 1.5% per year.

#### *Inland population change*

At June 2006, 1.18 million people lived in inland NSW LGAs (LGAs not within Sydney SD nor on the coast), representing 17.3% of the total NSW population. The combined population of these LGAs increased by 22,200 people between June 2001 and June 2006, with an average annual growth rate of 0.4%.

The largest population increases in inland NSW during the five years to June 2006 were recorded in the regional centres of Maitland (C) (8,300 people), Queanbeyan (C) (4,100), Wagga Wagga (C) (3,200), and Albury (C) (3,000). Of the five fastest growing inland LGAs in NSW, three share borders with the ACT. Palerang (A) (3.5% per year), Yass Valley (A) (2.6% per year) and Queanbeyan (C) (2.3% per year) all increased rapidly over the five years to June 2006. Maitland (C) (in the Hunter region) recorded the second fastest population growth of inland LGAs, increasing at an average of 2.8% per year, while Murray (along the border of Victoria) recorded an average annual growth rate of 1.7%.

Many inland areas of NSW which have declined in population in the last five years have been affected by the recent drought. Moree Plains (A) recorded the largest population decline of any LGA in inland NSW, with a decrease of 1,700 people during the five years to June 2006. The five fastest population declines in NSW between June 2001 and June 2006 occurred in inland LGAs, with Bourke (A) (located in North Western SD) recording a decline of 4.0% per year, Central Darling (A) (Far West SD) declining by 3.9% per year and Walgett (A) and Warren (A) (both in North Western SD) both declining by 2.9% per

## POPULATION CHANGE NEW SOUTH WALES *continued*

*Inland population change  
continued*

year. Carrathool (A), located in the Murrumbidgee region, recorded an average annual decline of 2.6%.

### LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION DECLINE, New South Wales

		ERP AT 30 JUN .....	POPULATION CHANGE .....			ERP AT 30 JUN .....	POPULATION CHANGE .....
		2006p	2001-2006p			2006p	2001-2006p
LGA	no.		no.    %(a)	LGA	no.		no.    %(a)
LARGEST DECLINE				FASTEST DECLINE			
Campbelltown (C)	147 200		-3 000   -0.4	Bourke (A)	3 200		-730   -4.0
Fairfield (C)	186 400		-2 600   -0.3	Central Darling (A)	2 000		-440   -3.9
Moree Plains (A)	14 600		-1 700   -2.1	Walgett (A)	7 200		-1 100   -2.9
Ku-ring-gai (A)	106 000		-1 600   -0.3	Warren (A)	2 900		-450   -2.9
Canterbury (C)	136 000		-1 500   -0.2	Carrathool (A)	2 900		-410   -2.6

(a) Average annual growth rate.

### CENTRE OF POPULATION FOR NEW SOUTH WALES

At June 2006 the centre of population for NSW was in the LGA of Hawkesbury (C) in the outer west of the Sydney SD. Between June 2001 and June 2006 the centre moved approximately 1.7 kilometres eastward, consistent with the previous five years, when the centre moved around 1.4 kilometres east, reflecting the continued growth in LGAs along the coast of NSW.

The centre of population of the Sydney SD at June 2006 was located in the suburb of Ermington, just north of the Parramatta River.

## POPULATION CHANGE VICTORIA

### STATE SUMMARY

The estimated resident population of Victoria at June 2006 was 5.13 million, an increase of 323,600 people since June 2001. The average annual growth rate was 1.3% compared with 1.1% in the five years to June 2001.

### GROWTH IN MELBOURNE

At June 2006 there were an estimated 3.74 million people resident in Melbourne SD, representing an increase of 272,700 people between June 2001 and June 2006. Growth occurred at a higher average annual rate (1.5%) over this period than between June 1996 and June 2001 (1.1%).

Melbourne SD accounted for 73% of Victoria's population at June 2006, compared with 72% at June 2001. Population growth in Melbourne SD between June 2001 and June 2006 equated to 84% of Victoria's total population growth.

#### *Growth in the inner city*

Inner-city development was a strong driver of population growth over the five years to June 2006, with Melbourne (C) LGA experiencing the second fastest growth of Victorian LGAs. The Melbourne (C) LGA includes Melbourne's central business district, Docklands, Southbank and inner suburbs such as Carlton, North Melbourne and East Melbourne. Growth accelerated from an average annual rate of 5.0% in the five years to June 2001 to 8.6% in the five years to June 2006, bringing the population to 76,700 people.

The population of the SLA of Melbourne (C) - Southbank-Docklands more than tripled in the five years to 2006, growing by 9,700 people at an average rate of 25.8% each year. The SLA of Melbourne (C) - Inner, covering Melbourne's central business district, also grew rapidly, increasing in population by 6,200 people at an average annual rate of 14.3%. As these two SLAs experienced similarly high growth rates over the previous five-year period this reflects the continued growth of inner city apartment living.

Melbourne (C) - Remainder, the third of the SLAs within Melbourne (C), also experienced rapid growth between June 2001 and June 2006, increasing by 10,100 people at an average annual rate of 4.6%.

#### *Growth in the outer suburbs*

Other LGAs in Victoria to experience considerable growth from June 2001 to June 2006 were in the outer suburban areas of Melbourne. This trend began in the early 1990s and has continued through to 2006 with a number of residential housing estates and developments on the urban fringes.

Melton (S), located on the western fringe of the Melbourne SD, was the fastest growing LGA in Victoria between June 2001 and June 2006 with an average annual increase of 8.9%. This represented an increase of 28,100 people for the five years to 2006, the third largest increase among Victorian LGAs.

Wyndham (C), located on the outer south-western fringe of the Melbourne metropolitan area grew by 28,900 people between June 2001 and June 2006 at an average annual rate of 5.9%. Wyndham (C) - South, including suburbs such as Sanctuary Lakes and Point Cook, was the fastest growing SLA in Victoria between June 2001 and June 2006, increasing by 12,800 people at an average annual rate of 34.1%.



## POPULATION CHANGE VICTORIA *continued*

### *Growth in the outer suburbs continued*

Casey (C), located on the outer south-eastern fringe of the Melbourne metropolitan area, experienced the largest growth of Victorian LGAs for both the 1996–2001 and 2001–2006 periods (32,600 and 40,700 respectively). The annual growth rate in Casey (C) increased slightly from 4.0% between June 1996 and June 2001 to 4.1% between June 2001 and June 2006.

### LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH, Victoria

LARGEST GROWTH				FASTEST GROWTH			
LGA	ERP AT 30 JUN 2006p no.	POPULATION CHANGE 2001–2006p no.	%(a)	LGA	ERP AT 30 JUN 2006p no.	POPULATION CHANGE 2001–2006p no.	%(a)
Casey (C)	222 200	40 700	4.1	Melton (S)	80 900	28 100	8.9
Wyndham (C)	116 000	28 900	5.9	Melbourne (C)	76 700	26 000	8.6
Melton (S)	80 900	28 100	8.9	Wyndham (C)	116 000	28 900	5.9
Melbourne (C)	76 700	26 000	8.6	Cardinia (S)	58 600	11 500	4.5
Hume (C)	153 700	17 700	2.5	Casey (C)	222 200	40 700	4.1

(a) Average annual growth rate.

### GROWTH IN REGIONAL VICTORIA

The population of regional Victoria (Victoria excluding the Melbourne SD) increased by 50,800 during the five years to June 2006, to 1.4 million people. The average annual rate of population growth of 0.8% for the period was similar to the average rate of 0.9% experienced between June 1996 and June 2001.

Consistent with the previous five years, all SDs in Victoria experienced growth between June 2001 and June 2006, with the exception of Wimmera SD. Barwon SD, including Greater Geelong (C) and Surf Coast (C), grew by 1.2% per year between June 2001 and June 2006 while Loddon SD, including Greater Bendigo (C), grew by 1.0% per year on average and Central Highlands, including Ballarat (C), grew by an average of 0.8% per year during the same period.

### *Growth on the fringes of Melbourne and Geelong*

The fastest growing LGA in regional Victoria between June 2001 and June 2006 was Golden Plains (S) located to the west of Greater Geelong (C) and including the towns of Bannockburn and Meredith. Golden Plains (S) grew on average by 2.5% each year in the five years to June 2006, increasing by 2,000 people over this period to 17,100 people. Within Golden Plains (S), more than 80% of the growth between June 2001 and June 2006 occurred within the SLA of Golden Plains (S) - South East, growing on average by 3.8% per year and increasing by 1,600 people.

The second fastest growing LGA in regional Victoria between June 2001 and June 2006 was Mitchell (S), on the northern border of Melbourne SD. Mitchell (S) includes the towns of Wallan, Wandong and Kilmore. Mitchell (S) gained 3,600 people over this period at an average annual growth rate of 2.4%. The growth was concentrated within the SLA of Mitchell (S) - South, which gained 4,100 people at an average annual rate of 4.4%. Mitchell (S) - North, the other SLA within Mitchell (S), experienced a population decline of 400 people.

## POPULATION CHANGE VICTORIA *continued*

### GROWTH ALONG THE COAST

Growth continued along Victoria's coast in the period between June 2001 and June 2006, but at a slower rate than between June 1996 and June 2001. Surf Coast (S), including Torquay and the Great Ocean Road, was one of the fastest growing LGAs in regional Victoria, increasing at an average annual rate of 1.8% in the five years to June 2006, compared to 3.2% per year during the previous five years.

Bass Coast (S), including Phillip Island, increased by 1,900 people between June 2001 and June 2006 at a lower average annual growth rate of 1.4% compared with 3.5% over the previous five years.

### GROWTH IN REGIONAL CENTRES

The population of Victoria's regional centres continued to grow over the five years to June 2006. The largest growth occurred in Greater Geelong (C) which increased by 11,500 people at an average annual rate of 1.2% per year, slightly higher than the average growth rate over the five years to June 2001.

Greater Bendigo (C) was the fastest growing Victorian regional centre between June 2001 and June 2006, increasing by 6,300 people at an average rate of 1.4% per year (the same rate as between June 1996 and June 2001). Ballarat (C) also increased by the same average annual rate of 1.1% during both five-year periods.

Warrnambool (C) and Wodonga (RC) both had an average annual growth rate of 1.2% in the five years to June 2006.

Latrobe (C), which includes Traralgon, Morwell and Moe, experienced an average annual growth rate of 0.4% between June 2001 and June 2006 after the population declined between June 1996 and June 2001.

### POPULATION DECLINE

A number of areas across Victoria experienced population decline in the five years to June 2006, the majority of which were in the Wimmera region of western Victoria and surrounding areas. The populations of Yarriambiack (S) and Loddon (S) declined at an average annual rate of 1.4% and 1.2% respectively, while Northern Grampians (S), West Wimmera (S) and Hindmarsh (S) each declined by 1.1% per year over the same period.

All LGAs that experienced population decline were located in regional Victoria while all LGAs within the Melbourne SD experienced population growth.

## POPULATION CHANGE VICTORIA *continued*

### LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION DECLINE, Victoria

LARGEST DECLINE				FASTEST DECLINE			
LGA	ERP AT 30 JUN 2006p	POPULATION CHANGE 2001-2006p		LGA	ERP AT 30 JUN 2006p	POPULATION CHANGE 2001-2006p	
	no.	no.	%(a)		no.	no.	%(a)
.....				.....			
Northern Grampians (S)	12 300	-730	-1.1	Yarriambiack (S)	7 700	-570	-1.4
Yarriambiack (S)	7 700	-570	-1.4	Loddon (S)	8 100	-510	-1.2
Loddon (S)	8 100	-510	-1.2	Northern Grampians (S)	12 300	-730	-1.1
Gannawarra (S)	11 700	-390	-0.7	West Wimmera (S)	4 600	-270	-1.1
Corangamite (S)	17 200	-390	-0.4	Hindmarsh (S)	6 200	-360	-1.1

(a) Average annual growth rate.

### CENTRE OF POPULATION FOR VICTORIA

Victoria's centre of population at June 2006 was located within the SLA of Moreland (C) - North, reflecting the high proportion of the Victorian population living in Melbourne. The centre of population moved approximately 1 kilometre south over the five years to June 2006. In the previous five years the centre of the state's population moved less than half a kilometre to the south-east.

At June 2006, the centre of population of the Melbourne SD was in the suburb of Glen Iris, just east of the Monash Freeway.

## POPULATION CHANGE QUEENSLAND

### STATE SUMMARY

The estimated resident population of Queensland at June 2006 was 4.09 million, an increase of 462,600 people since June 2001. Queensland's average annual growth rate was 2.4% per year for the period June 2001 to June 2006, making Queensland the fastest growing of all the states and territories. This was up from 1.7% average annual growth recorded for the preceding five-year period when Queensland was the second fastest growing state or territory, slightly behind the Northern Territory.

### THE SOUTH-EAST - OVERVIEW

The south-east corner of Queensland (the Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton SDs) experienced an increase of 330,600 people between June 2001 and June 2006, accounting for 72% of Queensland's growth for the period. This was a larger increase than that of the five-year period to June 2001, which saw an increase in population of 236,400 people.

Reflecting this growth, the proportion of the Queensland population living in the south-east region has continued to increase steadily, from 64% in June 1996 to 65% in June 2001, and then to 66% in June 2006.

During the five years to June 2006, the Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast SDs continued to grow strongly, increasing by 85,500 people (at an average rate of 3.7% per year) and 48,000 people (3.6% per year) respectively. These rates surpassed the growth recorded in the previous five-year period, when the Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast SDs increased at an average rate of 3.5% and 3.3% per year respectively. The Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast growth rates for the five years to June 2006 were the highest of all SDs in Australia.

The population of Brisbane SD increased by 191,300 people over the five years to June 2006, at an average rate of 2.2% per year. This average annual growth rate was greater than that of the previous five-year period, which was 1.7%. An estimated 1.82 million people lived in Brisbane SD at June 2006, representing 44.5% of Queensland's population, similar to the proportion at June 2001 (44.9%).

### *Population increases in south-east Queensland - in detail*

All of the LGAs within south-east Queensland experienced population growth. The two most populous LGAs in Queensland, Brisbane (C) and Gold Coast (C), experienced the largest population increases in Queensland and Australia from June 1996 to June 2001, and June 2001 to June 2006. During the five years to June 2006 the population of Brisbane (C) increased by 95,500 people (at an average rate of 2.0% per year) while Gold Coast (C) increased by 83,700 people (or 3.7% per year) to surpass the population milestone of half a million people.

People moving into new and growing housing estates, particularly in the south, accounted for the largest increases within the Brisbane (C) LGA. The population of the southern SLA of Parkinson-Drewvale nearly doubled during the five years to June 2006, from 6,300 to 12,200 (an overall increase of 5,900 people at an average rate of 14.1% per year). The nearby SLA of Doolandella-Forest Lake also experienced large growth (up 3,800 people). Other areas to record large population increases were Wakerley in the east (up 2,400 people), Kuraby in the south (up 2,200 people) and the south-western SLAs of Seventeen Mile Rocks and Ellen Grove, which both increased by 2,000 people.

*Population increases in south-east Queensland - in detail continued*

The construction and occupancy of new apartment developments resulted in high levels of growth in a number of inner Brisbane SLAs, five of which experienced growth of 2,000 people or more. These included City - Remainder (up 2,800 in the five years to 2006, at an average growth rate of 20.3% per year), Fortitude Valley (up 2,500 people, or 12.5% per year), Newstead and Toowong, which both increased by 2,300 people (12.4% and 3.2% per year, respectively) and Spring Hill, with a population increase of 2,000 (or 9.4% per year). Other central Brisbane SLAs to experience population increases of over 1,000 people since June 2001 were City - Inner, Kangaroo Point, South Brisbane and New Farm.

Of the remaining LGAs in the Brisbane SD, three experienced an increase of greater than 15,000 people. Pine Rivers (S) and Caboolture (S) recorded population increases of 22,600 and 21,000 respectively (representing 3.4% growth per year each), while Ipswich (C) grew by 17,000 (or 2.5% per year). This reflects the new and expanding housing estates in these areas.

Within Gold Coast (C) the largest population increases for the period from June 2001 to June 2006 were also recorded in SLAs with new and expanding housing estates. Since June 2001, the populations of both Kingsholme-Upper Coomera in the north and nearby Pacific Pines-Gaven more than doubled. Kingsholme-Upper Coomera increased by 7,900 people, representing an average annual growth rate of 15.3%. Pacific Pines-Gaven grew by 6,600 people, with an average annual growth rate (17.7%) the highest of all SLAs in the Gold Coast (C) LGA.

The coastal LGAs of Maroochy (S) and Caloundra (C) in Sunshine Coast SD also recorded substantial growth from June 2001 to June 2006. Maroochy (S) increased by 25,500 people (at an average rate of 3.7% per year) while Caloundra (C) increased by 17,000 (4.1% per year).

The largest population increase in the West Moreton SD occurred in the LGA of Laidley (S), which grew by 2,200 people during the five years to June 2006, or 3.2% per year.

POPULATION GROWTH IN THE REMAINDER OF QUEENSLAND

Six of the nine SDs outside south-east Queensland recorded population growth at rates higher than in the previous five-year period. Continuing the trend from 1996 to 2001, Wide Bay-Burnett and Far North SDs had the largest growth of all SDs in the remainder of Queensland, recording respective increases of 32,800 people (2.6% per year) and 23,400 people (2.0% per year). Mackay SD also recorded strong growth of 22,300 people during the five years to June 2006, at an average annual growth rate of 3.1%, which was the fastest annual average growth rate among the Queensland SDs outside of south-east Queensland.

Of the growth that occurred outside south-east Queensland, nearly half was accounted for by five coastal LGAs. Cairns (C) in Far North SD increased by 18,900 people (3.0% on average per year) and Mackay (C) increased by 14,300 people (3.5% per year). Hervey Bay (C) recorded a growth of 11,800 people (4.9% per year), while the adjacent cities of Thuringowa (C) and Townsville (C) in Northern SD increased by 10,200 and 10,000 people, respectively.

## POPULATION CHANGE QUEENSLAND *continued*

### POPULATION GROWTH IN THE REMAINDER OF QUEENSLAND *continued*

Employment in the mining industry contributed to Weipa (T) in Far North SD experiencing the fastest population growth of all LGAs in Queensland over the five years to June 2006. Weipa's population increased at an average rate of 6.9% per year in that period (up 860 people), compared with a population decline during the previous five-year period.

### LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH, Queensland

ERP AT 30 JUN .....				ERP AT 30 JUN .....			
2006p				2006p			
.....				.....			
2001-2006p				2001-2006p			
.....				.....			
LGA	no.	no.	%(a)	LGA	no.	no.	%(a)
.....				.....			
LARGEST GROWTH				FASTEST GROWTH (b)			
Brisbane (C)	992 200	95 500	2.0	Weipa (T)	3 000	860	6.9
Gold Coast (C)	507 400	83 700	3.7	Crow's Nest (S)	13 300	3 100	5.3
Maroochy (S)	152 700	25 500	3.7	Nebo (S)	2 700	590	5.1
Pine Rivers (S)	144 900	22 600	3.4	Hervey Bay (C)	55 100	11 800	4.9
Caboolture (S)	135 400	21 000	3.4	Caloundra (C)	93 200	17 000	4.1

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

### DECLINING POPULATIONS

In the five years to June 2006, the three SDs of North West, Central West and South West each experienced population declines. During the previous five years only two SDs declined in population, North West and Central West (down 90 and 70 people respectively). From June 2001 to June 2006, North West SD's population decreased by 1,100 people, Central West SD by 930 people and South West SD by 600 people. During this period all three SDs experienced severe drought, which may have contributed to the population loss.

The Queensland LGA that recorded the largest decrease in population in the five years to June 2006 was Balonne (S) in the South West SD, down 640 people, or 2.4% per year on average. This decrease was smaller than the decrease recorded by each of the five largest declining LGAs between June 1996 and June 2001 (which declined by between 930 and 1,500 people). Of the LGAs with a population greater than 2,000 people in June 2001, the fastest average decline per year occurred in Cloncurry (S) (2.6%) in the North West SD.

## POPULATION CHANGE QUEENSLAND *continued*

### LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION DECLINE, Queensland

LARGEST DECLINE				FASTEST DECLINE (b)			
LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION		LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION	
	30 JUN	CHANGE			30 JUN	CHANGE	
	2006p	2001-2006p			2006p	2001-2006p	
	no.	no.	%(a)		no.	no.	%(a)
.....				.....			
Balonne (S)	4 900	-640	-2.4	Cloncurry (S)	3 400	-470	-2.6
Cardwell (S)	10 100	-580	-1.1	Balonne (S)	4 900	-640	-2.4
Burdekin (S)	18 000	-470	-0.5	Carpentaria (S)	2 100	-210	-1.9
Cloncurry (S)	3 400	-470	-2.6	Flinders (S)	1 900	-180	-1.8
Charters Towers (C)	8 500	-280	-0.7	Paroo (S)	2 100	-160	-1.5

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

### CENTRE OF POPULATION FOR QUEENSLAND

The centre of population of Queensland moved approximately 6 kilometres south-eastward since June 2001, and at June 2006 was located in Gayndah (S), which is around 300 kilometres north of Brisbane. The move towards the south-east is consistent with the previous five years, when the centre of Queensland's population moved approximately 10 kilometres south-east, reflecting the population growth in the cities of Brisbane and the Gold Coast.

The centre of population of Brisbane SD at June 2006 was just south of the central business district, in the proximity of the City Botanic Gardens.

## POPULATION CHANGE SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### STATE SUMMARY

The estimated resident population of South Australia (SA) at June 2006 was 1.57 million people, an increase of 56,500 since June 2001. The average annual growth rate during this period was 0.7%, which was higher than the average annual growth between June 1996 and June 2001 (0.5%).

### POPULATION GROWTH IN ADELAIDE

#### *Adelaide SD*

The population of Adelaide SD at June 2006 was 1.15 million people. This was an increase of 38,100 people since June 2001. While Adelaide SD continued to account for 73% of the South Australian population at June 2006 (as it did in June 1996 and June 2001), the percentage of SA's population growth attributable to Adelaide SD was 68% in the five years to June 2006, compared with 79% between June 1996 and June 2001.

The three LGAs with the largest population growth in SA between June 2001 and June 2006 were all in the Adelaide SD. Salisbury (C) experienced the largest growth, with an increase of 7,600 people, followed by Port Adelaide Enfield (C) and Adelaide (C) (both up 4,400 people). Adelaide (C) was also the fastest growing LGA in SA, with an average annual growth rate of 5.9% over the five years to June 2006. The only LGA within the Adelaide SD to experience population decline during that period was Tea Tree Gully (C), which lost 250 people.

#### *Outer Adelaide SD*

From June 2001 to June 2006, Outer Adelaide SD recorded the most rapid growth of all South Australian SDs, increasing by 2.5% per year on average, or 14,900 people over the five-year period.

Outer Adelaide SD contained the three fastest growing SSDs in South Australia: the Fleurieu SSD, in which the population increased at an average annual rate of 3.0%; Barossa SSD (2.6%); and Mount Lofty Ranges (2.2%).

The fastest growing LGA in Outer Adelaide SD during the five years to June 2006, was Light (RegC) (which incorporates part of the Barossa Valley), recording an average annual growth rate of 4.0%, with a total increase of 2,300 people. The second fastest growing LGA was Alexandrina (DC) (which includes the south coast and hills of the Fleurieu Peninsula), with an average annual growth rate of 3.4% (or 3,300 people). Mount Barker (DC), situated in the Mt Lofty Ranges just east of Adelaide, experienced the largest growth of LGAs in the Outer Adelaide SD from June 2001 to June 2006, increasing by 3,800 people, and also recorded the third fastest growth rate of LGAs in Outer Adelaide (3.0% per annum).



# POPULATION CHANGE SOUTH AUSTRALIA *continued*

## LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH, South Australia

LARGEST GROWTH				FASTEST GROWTH			
LGA	ERP AT 30 JUN 2006p	POPULATION CHANGE 2001-2006p		LGA	ERP AT 30 JUN 2006p	POPULATION CHANGE 2001-2006p	
	no.	no.	%(a)		no.	no.	%(a)
.....				.....			
Salisbury (C)	122 200	7 600	1.3	Adelaide (C)	17 700	4 400	5.9
Adelaide (C)	17 700	4 400	5.9	Light (RegC)	12 800	2 300	4.0
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)	106 400	4 400	0.8	Alexandrina (DC)	21 500	3 300	3.4
Mount Barker (DC)	27 600	3 800	3.0	Roxby Downs (M)	4 300	660	3.4
Onkaparinga (C)	154 400	3 400	0.4	Mount Barker (DC)	27 600	3 800	3.0

(a) Average annual growth rate.

## POPULATION CHANGE IN THE REMAINDER OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### *Population Growth*

Population growth for LGAs in the remainder of South Australia between June 2001 and June 2006 was generally smaller than the growth experienced in Adelaide and Outer Adelaide SDs. The regional centre of Murray Bridge (RC), which is about 80 km south-east of Adelaide, recorded the largest population increase of all LGAs outside Adelaide and Outer Adelaide SDs, growing by 1,300 people during the five years to June 2006. Other South Australian LGAs to experience large population growth were Mount Gambier (C), in the state's south-east (990 people), Copper Coast (DC) in the north of Yorke Peninsula (860) and the mining area of Roxby Downs (M) (660). Roxby Downs (M) was also the fastest growing LGA outside the Adelaide and Outer Adelaide SDs during the five years to June 2006, with an average annual population growth of 3.4%.

### *Population Decline*

The only South Australian SD to experience population decline in the five years to June 2006 was Northern SD, although population decline slowed from an average annual rate of 0.8% between June 1996 and June 2001, to 0.4% in the more recent five-year period. Of the LGAs to experience population decline between June 2001 and June 2006, the majority were located in the remainder of the state (outside of Adelaide SD or Outer Adelaide SD).

The two LGAs which had the largest and fastest population declines in South Australia in the five years to June 2006 were Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AC) and Coober Pedy (DC) in the far north of the state, which lost 470 and 430 people respectively, both at an average annual rate of 3.8%.

## POPULATION CHANGE SOUTH AUSTRALIA *continued*

### LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION DECLINE, South Australia

LARGEST DECLINE				FASTEST DECLINE (b)			
LGA	ERP AT 30 JUN 2006p	POPULATION CHANGE 2001–2006p		LGA	ERP AT 30 JUN 2006p	POPULATION CHANGE 2001–2006p	
	no.	no.	%(a)		no.	no.	%(a)
.....				.....			
Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AC)	2 200	–470	–3.8	Coober Pedy (DC)	2 000	–430	–3.8
Coober Pedy (DC)	2 000	–430	–3.8	Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AC)	2 200	–470	–3.8
Tea Tree Gully (C)	99 500	–250	—	Southern Mallee (DC)	2 200	–60	–0.5
Loxton Waikerie (DC)	12 100	–150	–0.2	Peterborough (DC)	2 000	–50	–0.5
Le Hunte (DC)	1 400	–90	–1.2	Mount Remarkable (DC)	2 900	–70	–0.5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

### CENTRE OF POPULATION FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA

At June 2006, South Australia's centre of population was in the SLA of Port Adelaide Enfield (C) - East. The centre of the state's population moved 1.5 kilometres during the five years to June 2006, from Salisbury (C) to Port Adelaide Enfield (C). The move towards the south-east reflects the population growth in Adelaide (C) and south-east areas of Outer Adelaide SD, as well as population decline in the Northern SD.

The centre of population of the Adelaide SD at June 2006 was in the parklands, just east of the Adelaide Oval.

## POPULATION CHANGE WESTERN AUSTRALIA

### STATE SUMMARY

The estimated resident population of Western Australia (WA) was 2.06 million at June 2006, an increase of 157,900 people since June 2001. Between June 2001 and June 2006, Western Australia's population grew at an average annual rate of 1.6%, a slightly higher rate than that recorded for the period from June 1996 to June 2001 (1.5%).

The Perth SD (up 126,500 people) experienced the largest growth of all Western Australian SDs in the five years to June 2006, followed by the South West SD (up 23,700 people) while the Midlands SD and Upper Great Southern SD experienced small decreases in population.

### PERTH SD

The population of Perth SD at June 2006 was 1.52 million people and accounted for 74% of the Western Australian population. All LGAs in the Perth SD grew in population between June 2001 and June 2006.

The strong growth in metropolitan fringe areas of the Perth SD between June 1996 and June 2001 continued in the five years to June 2006. Wanneroo (C) to the north of Perth recorded the largest increase in WA and the fifth largest increase of all LGAs in Australia (up 31,400 people). The largely coastal LGA of Rockingham (C) to the south of Perth, grew by 13,500 people. The inland LGAs of Gosnells (C) in the south-east and Swan (C) in the east metropolitan parts of Perth also recorded large population increases (12,200 people each).

The inner city area of Perth (C) was the fastest growing LGA in Australia between June 2001 and June 2006, increasing from 7,800 to 12,600 people at an average annual growth rate of 10.0%. The growth in Perth (C) has been largely driven by the substantial rise in the number of high-density dwellings built during the period.

### LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH, Western Australia

LARGEST GROWTH				FASTEST GROWTH (b)			
LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION		LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION	
	30 JUN	CHANGE			30 JUN	CHANGE	
	2006p	2001-2006p			2006p	2001-2006p	
	no.	no.	%(a)		no.	no.	%(a)
<hr/>							
Wanneroo (C)	115 500	31 400	6.5	Perth (C)	12 500	4 700	10.0
Rockingham (C)	87 500	13 500	3.4	Capel (S)	10 600	3 500	8.4
Gosnells (C)	95 700	12 200	2.8	Wanneroo (C)	115 500	31 400	6.5
Swan (C)	97 300	12 200	2.7	East Pilbara (S)	7 200	1 500	4.9
Stirling (C)	186 500	9 900	1.1	Chittering (S)	3 700	750	4.6

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

### GROWTH IN REGIONAL WESTERN AUSTRALIA

#### South West SD

People continue to be attracted to the South West SD due to factors such as proximity to Perth and Bunbury, housing affordability and the popularity of living near the coast. While the South West SD grew at a slower rate between June 2001 and June 2006 (2.3%) compared with the previous five-year period (3.0%), it was the second fastest growing SD in WA. Over this period the population of the South West SD increased from 194,100 to 217,800 people. Most LGAs (81%) in the South West SD experienced population increases, with the strongest growth occurring in coastal areas. Mandurah (C), the largest

## POPULATION CHANGE WESTERN AUSTRALIA *continued*

### *South West SD continued*

population centre in the South West (58,500 people at June 2006) recorded the largest increase in the five years to June 2006 (9,600 people). The LGAs of Capel (S) (8.4% average growth per year) and Dardanup (S) (3.8%), adjacent to the City of Bunbury (C), experienced the fastest growth in the South West SD.

### *Pilbara SD*

The strong growth in the mining industry saw the Pilbara SD reverse the population decline experienced between June 1996 and June 2001 (at an average annual rate of 0.5%) to become the fastest growing SD in WA between June 2001 and June 2006 (2.4% per year). The shire of Roebourne (S) recorded the largest growth (up 2,600 people) and the shire of East Pilbara (S), with an average annual growth rate of 4.9%, recorded the fastest growth in the Pilbara SD.

### DECLINES IN REGIONAL WESTERN AUSTRALIA

There were 59 LGAs (42%) in WA which experienced population decline in the five years to June 2006. The LGA with the largest population loss was Derby-West Kimberley (S) which fell by 800 people. This decline was, in part, caused by the closure of the Curtin Detention Centre late in 2002 which resulted in the relocation of 800 people. Another LGA in the Kimberley SD, Halls Creek (S), recorded a loss of 200 people.

Two-thirds of the LGAs in the largely agricultural Midlands SD recorded a population loss between June 2001 and June 2006. Dalwallinu (S) (down 440 people) and Merredin (S) (down 330 people) recorded the largest decreases over the period. A significant exception was Chittering (S), located on the outskirts of Perth SD, which recorded one of the fastest average annual growth rates in WA (4.6%).

Over three-quarters of the LGAs in the Central SD experienced population decline between June 2001 and June 2006. The coastal shire of Carnarvon (S) (down 560 people) recorded the largest population loss in the Central SD and the second largest decline in the state. Other areas to record substantial population decline were the centrally located shires of Mount Magnet (S) and Meekatharra (S). The shire of Greenough (S) near Geraldton was a major exception in this region, increasing by 2,200 people with an average annual growth rate of 3.2% in the five years to June 2006.

### LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION DECLINE, Western Australia

LARGEST DECLINE				FASTEST DECLINE (b)			
LGA	ERP AT 30 JUN .....	POPULATION CHANGE .....		LGA	ERP AT 30 JUN .....	POPULATION CHANGE .....	
	2006p	2001-2006p			2006p	2001-2006p	
	no.	no.	%(a)		no.	no.	%(a)
.....				.....			
Derby-West Kimberley (S)	7 500	-780	-1.9	Derby-West Kimberley (S)	7 500	-780	-1.9
Carnarvon (S)	6 200	-560	-1.7	Merredin (S)	3 400	-330	-1.8
Manjimup (S)	9 800	-540	-1.1	Carnarvon (S)	6 200	-560	-1.7
Leonora (S)	1 500	-470	-5.2	Exmouth (S)	2 200	-130	-1.2
Dalwallinu (S)	1 400	-440	-5.2	Narrogin (T)	4 500	-250	-1.1

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

## POPULATION CHANGE WESTERN AUSTRALIA *continued*

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### CENTRE OF POPULATION FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Western Australia's centre of population at June 2006 was located in the SLA of Toodyay (S), approximately 60 kilometres north-east of Perth. The centre of population moved approximately five kilometres south-westward between June 2001 and June 2006, in line with the previous five-year period, when the centre of population moved 1.7 kilometres south-westward, reflecting the large growth occurring in Perth SD and South West SD.

The centre of population of the Perth SD at June 2006 was located in the Swan River, directly south of the Perth central business district.

## POPULATION CHANGE TASMANIA

### STATE SUMMARY

The estimated resident population of Tasmania at June 2006 was 489,900 people.

Between June 2001 and June 2006 Tasmania's population increased by 18,100 people, at an average rate of 0.8% per year. This compares with the period between June 1996 and June 2001 when the population declined by 2,600 people, albeit at a low average annual rate of 0.1%.

### REGIONAL CHANGES

In the five years to June 2006, all four of Tasmania's SDs increased in population. Greater Hobart gained 8,300 people, Northern gained 5,600, Mersey-Lyell gained 2,700 and Southern gained 1,500. In contrast, in the five years to June 2001, only the Greater Hobart and Southern SDs increased in population (1,600 and 100 people respectively). Northern lost 930 people and Mersey-Lyell lost 3,400 in the same period.

Three of the four SDs increased their share of the Tasmanian population in 2006 compared to 2001, while Mersey-Lyell experienced a slight decrease in its share. At June 2006, Greater Hobart comprised 42% of the population, Northern comprised 28%, Mersey-Lyell comprised 22%, and Southern comprised 7% of the population.

At the SSD level only Lyell, a mining region, experienced a population loss over the five years to June 2006, losing 350 people.

### LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH IN LGAS

Of Tasmania's 29 LGAs, 24 increased in population in the five years to June 2006.

Kingborough (M), located within commuting distance of the capital city, experienced the largest increase in population (2,300), followed by Launceston (C) and Hobart (C).

Fastest growth occurred in Brighton (M) and Sorell (M) (2.1% and 2.0% average annual growth respectively), which are also located within commuting distance of the capital.

### LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH, Tasmania

ERP AT 30 JUN .....			POPULATION CHANGE .....			ERP AT 30 JUN .....			POPULATION CHANGE .....		
2006p			2001-2006p			2006p			2001-2006p		
LGA	no.		no.	%(a)		LGA	no.		no.	%(a)	
LARGEST GROWTH						FASTEST GROWTH					
Kingborough (M)	31 700		2 300	1.5		Brighton (M)	14 300		1 400	2.1	
Launceston (C)	64 600		2 300	0.7		Sorell (M)	12 100		1 100	2.0	
Hobart (C)	49 600		2 100	0.9		Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)	4 300		340	1.6	
Brighton (M)	14 300		1 400	2.1		Kentish (M)	6 000		470	1.6	
West Tamar (M)	21 500		1 300	1.2		Kingborough (M)	31 700		2 300	1.5	

(a) Average annual growth rate.

### POPULATION DECLINE IN LGAS

Of the LGAs experiencing no growth in population in the five years to June 2006, the largest declines occurred in the mining area of West Coast (M) (350 people) and Dorset (M) (90), which is a north-east coastal farming area. Populations remained relatively steady in Central Highlands (M), Flinders (M) and King Island (M).

## POPULATION CHANGE TASMANIA *continued*

### POPULATION DECLINE IN LGAs *continued*

West Coast (M) also experienced the fastest population decline in the five years to June 2006, followed by Dorset (M), with average annual rates of decline of 1.3% and 0.2% respectively. However, the rate of decline for West Coast (M) had slowed compared with the period June 1996 to June 2001 when the average annual population decline was 2.8%.

### LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION DECLINE, Tasmania

LARGEST DECLINE				FASTEST DECLINE (b)			
LGA	ERP AT 30 JUN 2006p no.	POPULATION CHANGE 2001-2006p no.	%(a)	LGA	ERP AT 30 JUN 2006p no.	POPULATION CHANGE 2001-2006p no.	%(a)
West Coast (M)	5 200	-350	-1.3	West Coast (M)	5 200	-350	-1.3
Dorset (M)	7 300	-90	-0.2	Dorset (M)	7 300	-90	-0.2

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

### POPULATION INCREASE IN TASMANIAN CITIES

All of Tasmania's six city LGAs increased in population over the five years to June 2006, with Launceston (C) growing the most (2,300 people), followed by Hobart (C) (2,100) and Clarence (C) (1,200). By comparison, the only Tasmanian cities to increase in population in the June 1996 to June 2001 period were Hobart (C) (550 people) and Clarence (C) (40). The fastest growing cities over the June 2001 to June 2006 period were Hobart (C), with a 0.9% average annual increase, Burnie (C) (0.8%) and Launceston (C) (0.7%). Glenorchy (C) had the smallest population increase (180 people) and slowest population growth (0.1% average annual increase) over the same period.

### CENTRE OF POPULATION FOR TASMANIA

Tasmania's centre of population at June 2006 was in the SLA of Central Highlands (M) and had moved approximately 0.5 kilometres south-eastward since June 2001, compared with a move of 1.5 kilometres towards the south-east in the five years to June 2001.

The centre of population of the Greater Hobart SD at June 2006 was in the proximity of the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens.

## POPULATION CHANGE NORTHERN TERRITORY

### NORTHERN TERRITORY SUMMARY

The estimated resident population of the Northern Territory (NT) at June 2006 was 210,700 people, an increase of 12,900 since June 2001. The average annual growth rate over this period was 1.3%, compared to 1.7% in the five years ending June 2001.

### DARWIN SD

Between June 2001 and June 2006 the population of the Darwin SD grew by 7,500 people to 114,400. Darwin SD's average annual growth rate of 1.4% over this period was slightly higher than that recorded for the remainder of the NT (1.2%). At June 2006, Darwin SD accounted for 54.3% of the NT's total population.

All three SSDs within the Darwin SD experienced population growth between June 2001 and June 2006. Palmerston-East Arm grew by an average of 2.8% per year, Litchfield Shire by 1.2% per year and Darwin City SSD by 0.9% per year.

#### *Population change in Darwin City SSD*

The population of Darwin City SSD at June 2006 was 71,900 people, an increase of 3,200 people since June 2001. The highest average annual growth rates during this period were recorded in the SLAs of Stuart Park and City - Inner (both 5.0%), with Bayview-Woolner also experiencing large growth (up 1,100 people). Growth in these areas was mainly due to continued residential development.

Despite the overall increase in the Darwin City SSD population since 2001, decreases occurred in a number of SLAs. In general, these declines were in the older, more established SLAs of the northern suburbs, such as Leanyer, Malak and Marrara. The SLA of City - Remainder (which includes both RAAF Base Darwin and Defence Establishment Berrimah) recorded the largest decline in population of SLAs in the NT, declining by 470 people between June 2001 and June 2006.

#### *Large population growth in Palmerston-East Arm SSD*

Palmerston-East Arm SSD experienced the largest growth in population of SSDs in the NT between June 2001 and June 2006, increasing by 3,300 people at an average growth rate of 2.8% per year to reach 25,900 people at June 2006. This increase accounted for 25.8% of the NT's population growth between June 2001 and June 2006, which, although not as high as the percentage of NT's growth between June 1996 and June 2001 (57.9%), may still be attributed to the fact that Palmerston-East Arm SSD is an expanding residential area, which provides a range of housing options attractive to a broad range of socioeconomic groups.

Within the Palmerston-East Arm SSD, the largest growth occurred in the SLAs of Palmerston (C) Bal (1,400 people) and Gunn-Palmerston City (1,300 people), while the longer-established SLAs in Palmerston experienced much smaller growth or population decline, following previous large growth. For example, the population of Driver increased by 400 people between June 1996 and June 2001, but decreased by 180 in the five years ending June 2006.

#### *Continued growth in Litchfield Shire SSD*

The population of Litchfield Shire SSD continued to grow in the five years to June 2006 (1.2% per year), although at a slower rate than the previous five-year period (2.8% per year). During the five years to June 2006, the vast majority of the population growth took place in the SLA of Litchfield (S) - Pt B (which includes Howard Springs and Humpty Doo), which increased by 1,200 people (1.6% per year on average).



## POPULATION CHANGE NORTHERN TERRITORY *continued*

### POPULATION CHANGE IN OTHER MAJOR NT TOWNS

In contrast to the population declines recorded in the five years to June 2001, the populations of Tennant Creek (T) increased by 330 people, Jabiru (T) by 70 people and Katherine (T) by 60 people in the five years to June 2006.

Between June 1996 and June 2006 the population of Alice Springs (T) increased from 25,000 to 26,200, an average annual increase of 0.5%.

### SLAs WITH LARGEST POPULATION GROWTH AND DECLINE, Northern Territory

	ERP AT 30 JUN .....	POPULATION CHANGE .....			ERP AT 30 JUN .....	POPULATION CHANGE .....	
	2006p .....	2001-2006p .....			2006p .....	2001-2006p .....	
SLA	no.	no.	%(a)	SLA	no.	no.	%(a)
.....				.....			
LARGEST GROWTH				LARGEST DECLINE			
Palmerston (C) Bal	3 000	1 400	13.4	City - Remainder	2 500	-470	-3.4
East Arnhem - Bal	7 700	1 300	3.8	Tanami	2 900	-340	-2.2
Gunn-Palmerston City	2 500	1 300	14.7	Gulf	730	-250	-5.7
Litchfield (S) - Pt B	15 200	1 200	1.6	Nyirranggulung Mardrulk			
Bayview-Woolner	1 900	1 100	20.9	Ngadberre (CGC)	1 100	-210	-3.4
				Driver	2 900	-180	-1.2

(a) Average annual growth rate.

### CENTRE OF POPULATION FOR NORTHERN TERRITORY

During the five years to June 2006, the Northern Territory's centre of population was in the SLA of Elsey, moving approximately 10 kilometres north since June 2001, continuing the trend of the previous five years when the centre of the population moved around 7 kilometres north. This movement reflects the population growth in the northern areas such as Darwin City SSD, Palmerston-East Arm SSD and East Arnhem SSD.

The centre of population of the Darwin SD at June 2006 was located in the suburb of Berrimah, south of the Stuart Highway.

## POPULATION CHANGE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

### AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY SUMMARY

The estimated resident population of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) at June 2006 was 334,200 people, an increase of 14,900 people since June 2001. The ACT's average annual growth rate for the five years to June 2006 was 0.9%, which was higher than the corresponding growth rate of 0.7% for the five years to June 2001.

### STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS

From June 2001 to June 2006, the majority (55%) of ACT's population growth occurred in the suburban fringe SSD of Gungahlin-Hall, which increased by 8,200 people (or by an average of 5.9% per year). However, growth in this region has slowed compared with the five years to June 2001 when the population grew by an average of 14.0% per year. Smaller growth was recorded in North Canberra (up 5,200 people since June 2001), Belconnen (up 1,600 people), South Canberra (1,300 people) and Woden Valley (760 people). The largest decline in population between June 2001 and June 2006 occurred in the SSD of Tuggeranong on Canberra's southern edge, which lost 1,200 people (or an average of 0.3% per year). Weston Creek-Stromlo recorded a smaller decline, losing 780 people.

### POPULATION GROWTH *SLA growth in the ACT*

High-density development in the new SLA of Gungahlin has led to an increase of 3,900 people in the five years since June 2001. Also partly due to development, the next largest population increase occurred in Dunlop, in the north-western fringe of the Belconnen SSD, which increased by 3,200 people. Amaroo, in the north of Gungahlin-Hall recorded the third largest increase (up 2,300 people since 2001). The inner northern SLA of Turner recorded the fourth largest growth (up 1,300 people), and the outer southern SLA of Banks the fifth largest (up 1,200).

The long-established SLA of Kambah, located on the southern fringes of Canberra, remains the ACT's most populous SLA with 16,100 people, although it has experienced a decline from June 2001 when it recorded a population of 17,100 people. Ngunnawal, located in the northern fringes of Canberra remains the second largest SLA, in terms of population, with 9,200 people, and Wanniasa the third largest with 8,200 people. Since 2001, Gordon has replaced Kaleen to become the fourth most populous SLA (8,100 people) and Kaleen is now the fifth (7,900).

### *Growth in the surrounding region*

Due partly to their proximity to Canberra, the NSW LGAs of Palerang (A), Yass Valley (A) and Queanbeyan (C) all experienced high growth in the five years to June 2001. Palerang (A) overtook Queanbeyan (C) to record the fastest growth of all inland NSW LGAs, with an average annual growth rate of 3.5% (or 2,000 people). Yass Valley (A) recorded the third fastest growth of all inland NSW LGAs, increasing by an average of 2.6% per year, and Queanbeyan (C) the fourth fastest, growing by an average of 2.3% per year.

### SLA DECLINE

More than half of the SLAs in the ACT lost population over the five-year period to June 2006. The three SLAs in the ACT experiencing the largest decreases were all part of the Tuggeranong SSD. Kambah remained the SLA to record the largest decrease of 930 people, followed by Wanniasa with a decrease of 510 people and Chisholm, which decreased by 390 people.

## POPULATION CHANGE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY *continued*

### SLA DECLINE *continued*

The SLA of Duntroon changed from recording the second largest population decline in the five years to June 2001, to recording an increase of 460 people over the following five years.

### SLAs WITH LARGEST POPULATION GROWTH AND DECLINE, Australian Capital Territory

LARGEST GROWTH				LARGEST DECLINE			
SLA	ERP AT 30 JUN 2006p no.	POPULATION CHANGE 2001-2006p no.	%(a)	SLA	ERP AT 30 JUN 2006p no.	POPULATION CHANGE 2001-2006p no.	%(a)
Gungahlin	3 900	3 900	. .	Kambah	16 100	-930	-1.1
Dunlop	6 000	3 200	17.0	Wanniassa	8 200	-510	-1.2
Amaroo	5 700	2 300	11.2	Chisholm	5 500	-390	-1.4
Turner	3 100	1 300	11.0	Evatt	5 700	-390	-1.3
Banks	5 000	1 200	5.9	Kaleen	7 900	-360	-0.9

. . not applicable

(a) Average annual growth rate.

### CENTRE OF POPULATION FOR AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

At June 2006 the ACT's centre of population was in the suburb of Yarralumla, south-east of the Royal Adelaide Golf Course, and had moved approximately 0.5 kilometres north since June 2001. This followed the trend of the previous five years, when the centre of population also moved around 0.5 kilometres north. This movement reflects the large growth occurring in the north, in particular Gungahlin-Hall SSD.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Local Government Areas—NSW

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		CHANGE		STATE RANK (2001–2006)	
	1996	2001	2006p	1996–2001		2001–2006p		Fastest growth(b)	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)	no.	no.
Albury (C)	43 342	45 666	48 629	2 324	1.1	2 963	1.3	21	30
Armidale Dumaresq (A)	25 198	24 807	24 533	–391	–0.3	–274	–0.2	98	123
Ashfield (A)	41 758	40 521	41 309	–1 237	–0.6	788	0.4	66	56
Auburn (A)	53 266	58 678	68 104	5 412	2.0	9 426	3.0	3	5
Ballina (A)	34 650	38 159	40 266	3 509	1.9	2 107	1.1	25	37
Balranald (A)	2 934	2 773	2 546	–161	–1.1	–227	–1.7	140	119
Bankstown (C)	164 382	171 994	176 817	7 612	0.9	4 823	0.6	51	16
Bathurst Regional (A)	33 989	35 706	37 542	1 717	1.0	1 836	1.0	33	40
Baulkham Hills (A)	125 598	146 045	165 931	20 447	3.1	19 886	2.6	6	2
Bega Valley (A)	28 268	30 703	32 429	2 435	1.7	1 726	1.1	25	43
Bellingen (A)	12 485	12 731	12 985	246	0.4	254	0.4	66	75
Berrigan (A)	8 278	8 138	8 337	–140	–0.3	199	0.5	55	78
Blacktown (C)	239 818	264 799	279 759	24 981	2.0	14 960	1.1	25	3
Bland (A)	6 702	6 655	6 343	–47	–0.1	–312	–1.0	131	124
Blayney (A)	6 353	6 530	6 891	177	0.6	361	1.1	25	71
Blue Mountains (C)	74 880	77 021	76 080	2 141	0.6	–941	–0.2	98	143
Bogan (A)	3 294	3 181	2 994	–113	–0.7	–187	–1.2	133	114
Bombala (A)	3 070	2 631	2 645	–439	–3.0	14	0.1	83	89
Boorowa (A)	2 484	2 455	2 390	–29	–0.2	–65	–0.5	121	97
Botany Bay (C)	35 938	37 193	37 586	1 255	0.7	393	0.2	76	70
Bourke (A)	3 974	3 951	3 217	–23	–0.1	–734	–4.0	149	139
Brewarrina (A)	2 234	2 165	1 998	–69	–0.6	–167	–1.6	139	112
Broken Hill (C)	21 986	21 098	20 139	–888	–0.8	–959	–0.9	128	144
Burwood (A)	29 699	30 580	32 276	881	0.6	1 696	1.1	25	44
Byron (A)	26 620	29 689	30 635	3 069	2.2	946	0.6	51	55
Cabonne (A)	12 311	12 547	12 907	236	0.4	360	0.6	51	72
Camden (A)	33 076	45 454	50 950	12 378	6.6	5 496	2.3	8	14
Campbelltown (C)	148 218	150 154	147 177	1 936	0.3	–2 977	–0.4	114	152
Canada Bay (A)	56 474	62 322	68 883	5 848	2.0	6 561	2.0	11	10
Canterbury (C)	138 715	137 492	136 032	–1 223	–0.2	–1 460	–0.2	98	148
Carrathool (A)	3 200	3 316	2 911	116	0.7	–405	–2.6	145	130
Central Darling (A)	2 473	2 451	2 008	–22	–0.2	–443	–3.9	148	132
Cessnock (C)	45 695	47 188	48 265	1 493	0.6	1 077	0.5	55	52
Clarence Valley (A)	46 138	48 617	50 143	2 479	1.1	1 526	0.6	51	48
Cobar (A)	5 624	5 182	5 112	–442	–1.6	–70	–0.3	102	99
Coffs Harbour (C)	58 494	63 062	68 021	4 568	1.5	4 959	1.5	16	15
Conargo (A)	1 941	1 823	1 743	–118	–1.2	–80	–0.9	..	101
Coolamon (A)	4 044	4 122	4 176	78	0.4	54	0.3	71	85
Cooma-Monaro (A)	9 957	9 752	10 166	–205	–0.4	414	0.8	42	68
Coonamble (A)	5 009	4 836	4 342	–173	–0.7	–494	–2.1	143	134
Cootamundra (A)	7 782	7 695	7 597	–87	–0.2	–98	–0.3	102	104
Corowa Shire (A)	10 300	10 785	11 454	485	0.9	669	1.2	22	60
Cowra (A)	12 430	13 094	13 025	664	1.0	–69	–0.1	92	98
Deniliquin (A)	8 264	8 333	7 715	69	0.2	–618	–1.5	136	136
Dubbo (C)	36 533	38 754	39 499	2 221	1.2	745	0.4	66	57

.. not applicable

(b) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

(a) Average annual growth rate.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Local Government Areas—NSW *continued*

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		CHANGE		STATE RANK (2001–2006)	
	1996	2001	2006p	1996–2001		2001–2006p		Fastest growth(b)	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)	no.	no.
Dungog (A)	7 873	8 405	8 432	532	1.3	27	0.1	83	87
Eurobodalla (A)	30 433	33 946	36 595	3 513	2.2	2 649	1.5	16	34
Fairfield (C)	189 108	189 034	186 414	–74	—	–2 620	–0.3	102	151
Forbes (A)	10 370	10 143	9 755	–227	–0.4	–388	–0.8	126	127
Gilgandra (A)	4 897	4 799	4 702	–98	–0.4	–97	–0.4	114	102
Glen Innes Severn (A)	9 202	8 889	9 095	–313	–0.7	206	0.5	55	77
Gloucester (A)	4 962	4 927	4 985	–35	–0.1	58	0.2	76	84
Gosford (C)	150 220	160 760	162 017	10 540	1.4	1 257	0.2	76	49
Goulburn Mulwaree (A)	25 793	26 641	27 277	848	0.6	636	0.5	55	63
Greater Taree (C)	43 546	44 738	46 979	1 192	0.5	2 241	1.0	33	35
Greater Hume Shire (A)	11 005	10 492	10 167	–513	–1.0	–325	–0.6	123	125
Great Lakes (A)	28 722	32 201	33 982	3 479	2.3	1 781	1.1	25	41
Griffith (C)	22 161	24 604	24 867	2 443	2.1	263	0.2	76	74
Gundagai (A)	3 798	3 792	3 851	–6	—	59	0.3	71	83
Gunnedah (A)	12 907	12 405	11 966	–502	–0.8	–439	–0.7	124	131
Guyra (A)	4 474	4 475	4 402	1	—	–73	–0.3	102	100
Gwydir (A)	5 929	5 760	5 516	–169	–0.6	–244	–0.9	128	121
Harden (A)	3 902	3 860	3 725	–42	–0.2	–135	–0.7	124	110
Hastings (A)	57 228	65 378	71 407	8 150	2.7	6 029	1.8	12	12
Hawkesbury (C)	59 081	62 814	62 031	3 733	1.2	–783	–0.3	102	141
Hay (A)	3 828	3 599	3 535	–229	–1.2	–64	–0.4	114	95
Holroyd (C)	83 686	89 236	93 052	5 550	1.3	3 816	0.8	42	25
Hornsby (A)	143 486	153 200	157 387	9 714	1.3	4 187	0.5	55	20
Hunter's Hill (A)	12 622	13 382	13 838	760	1.2	456	0.7	49	66
Hurstville (C)	68 538	74 088	76 913	5 550	1.6	2 825	0.8	42	32
Inverell (A)	15 445	15 754	16 152	309	0.4	398	0.5	55	69
Jerilderie (A)	1 943	1 922	1 711	–21	–0.2	–211	–2.3	..	118
Junee (A)	5 970	5 905	6 050	–65	–0.2	145	0.5	55	79
Kempsey (A)	26 468	27 374	28 474	906	0.7	1 100	0.8	42	51
Kiama (A)	18 374	19 959	19 973	1 585	1.7	14	—	89	89
Kogarah (A)	49 938	52 463	55 119	2 525	1.0	2 656	1.0	33	33
Ku-ring-gai (A)	105 392	107 655	106 029	2 263	0.4	–1 626	–0.3	102	149
Kyogle (A)	9 919	9 817	9 686	–102	–0.2	–131	–0.3	102	109
Lachlan (A)	7 588	7 560	6 927	–28	–0.1	–633	–1.7	140	137
Lake Macquarie (C)	176 750	187 803	191 955	11 053	1.2	4 152	0.4	66	22
Lane Cove (A)	31 327	32 086	31 989	759	0.5	–97	–0.1	92	102
Leeton (A)	11 428	11 925	11 742	497	0.9	–183	–0.3	102	113
Leichhardt (A)	47 482	50 456	51 127	2 974	1.2	671	0.3	71	59
Lismore (C)	43 551	43 064	44 225	–487	–0.2	1 161	0.5	55	50
Lithgow (C)	20 248	20 618	20 650	370	0.4	32	—	89	86
Liverpool (C)	124 292	159 046	170 607	34 754	5.1	11 561	1.4	20	4
Liverpool Plains (A)	8 038	8 041	7 849	3	—	–192	–0.5	121	115
Lockhart (A)	3 618	3 578	3 312	–40	–0.2	–266	–1.5	136	122
Maitland (C)	51 397	56 492	64 793	5 095	1.9	8 301	2.8	4	7
Manly (A)	37 703	38 665	39 103	962	0.5	438	0.2	76	67

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		CHANGE		STATE RANK (2001–2006)	
	1996	2001	2006p	1996–2001		2001–2006p		Fastest growth(b)	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)	no.	no.
Marrickville (A)	79 876	76 743	75 525	–3 133	–0.8	–1 218	–0.3	102	147
Mid-Western Regional (A)	21 208	22 130	21 983	922	0.9	–147	–0.1	92	111
Moree Plains (A)	15 364	16 233	14 580	869	1.1	–1 653	–2.1	143	150
Mosman (A)	27 452	27 851	27 936	399	0.3	85	0.1	83	80
Murray (A)	5 341	6 156	6 699	815	2.9	543	1.7	14	64
Murrumbidgee (A)	2 547	2 662	2 607	115	0.9	–55	–0.4	114	94
Muswellbrook (A)	15 659	15 221	15 944	–438	–0.6	723	0.9	39	58
Nambucca (A)	17 639	18 171	18 633	532	0.6	462	0.5	55	65
Narrabri (A)	14 328	14 537	13 680	209	0.3	–857	–1.2	133	142
Narrandera (A)	7 165	6 739	6 233	–426	–1.2	–506	–1.5	136	135
Narromine (A)	6 786	7 117	6 776	331	1.0	–341	–1.0	131	126
Newcastle (C)	137 265	142 101	149 075	4 836	0.7	6 974	1.0	33	9
North Sydney (A)	56 319	58 713	62 407	2 394	0.8	3 694	1.2	22	26
Oberon (A)	4 855	5 287	5 260	432	1.7	–27	–0.1	92	92
Orange (C)	34 828	36 999	37 009	2 171	1.2	10	—	89	91
Palerang (A)	9 671	10 878	12 913	1 207	2.4	2 035	3.5	2	38
Parkes (A)	15 292	15 047	14 846	–245	–0.3	–201	–0.3	102	116
Parramatta (C)	143 021	147 882	154 158	4 861	0.7	6 276	0.8	42	11
Penrith (C)	167 868	177 413	176 661	9 545	1.1	–752	–0.1	92	140
Pittwater (A)	54 648	56 390	56 619	1 742	0.6	229	0.1	83	76
Port Stephens (A)	52 281	58 965	63 408	6 684	2.4	4 443	1.5	16	19
Queanbeyan (C)	29 300	33 765	37 885	4 465	2.9	4 120	2.3	8	23
Randwick (C)	123 466	125 223	126 877	1 757	0.3	1 654	0.3	71	45
Richmond Valley (A)	20 861	21 183	22 172	322	0.3	989	0.9	39	53
Rockdale (C)	88 944	92 676	96 640	3 732	0.8	3 964	0.8	42	24
Ryde (C)	96 429	99 151	101 283	2 722	0.6	2 132	0.4	66	36
Shellharbour (C)	53 873	59 862	63 409	5 989	2.1	3 547	1.2	22	27
Shoalhaven (C)	79 068	87 650	92 196	8 582	2.1	4 546	1.0	33	18
Singleton (A)	20 208	21 230	23 005	1 022	1.0	1 775	1.6	15	42
Snowy River (A)	6 272	7 207	7 554	935	2.8	347	0.9	39	73
Strathfield (A)	27 170	29 433	33 592	2 263	1.6	4 159	2.7	5	21
Sutherland Shire (A)	203 753	213 828	212 813	10 075	1.0	–1 015	–0.1	92	145
Sydney (C)	106 573	129 696	164 547	23 123	4.0	34 851	4.9	1	1
Tamworth Regional (A)	52 338	53 973	55 899	1 635	0.6	1 926	0.7	49	39
Temora (A)	6 131	6 337	6 101	206	0.7	–236	–0.8	126	120
Tenterfield (A)	6 680	6 897	6 787	217	0.6	–110	–0.3	102	105
Tumbarumba (A)	3 804	3 735	3 692	–69	–0.4	–43	–0.2	98	93
Tumut Shire (A)	11 398	11 470	11 260	72	0.1	–210	–0.4	114	117
Tweed (A)	65 052	74 577	82 955	9 525	2.8	8 378	2.2	10	6
Upper Hunter Shire (A)	13 429	13 538	13 609	109	0.2	71	0.1	83	82
Upper Lachlan (A)	7 342	7 271	7 347	–71	–0.2	76	0.2	76	81
Uralla (A)	6 048	6 099	5 989	51	0.2	–110	–0.4	114	105
Urana (A)	1 598	1 431	1 305	–167	–2.2	–126	–1.8	..	107
Wagga Wagga (C)	56 080	56 722	59 908	642	0.2	3 186	1.1	25	29
Wakool (A)	4 935	4 929	4 530	–6	—	–399	–1.7	140	129

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Local Government Areas—NSW *continued*

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		CHANGE		STATE RANK (2001–2006)	
	1996	2001	2006p	1996–2001		2001–2006p		Fastest growth(b)	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)	no.	no.
Walcha (A)	3 363	3 307	3 327	–56	–0.3	20	0.1	83	88
Walgett (A)	8 289	8 328	7 199	39	0.1	–1 129	–2.9	146	146
Warren (A)	3 425	3 320	2 871	–105	–0.6	–449	–2.9	146	133
Warringah (A)	131 109	136 175	139 476	5 066	0.8	3 301	0.5	55	28
Warrumbungle Shire (A)	10 832	10 849	10 208	17	—	–641	–1.2	133	138
Waverley (A)	65 870	63 241	64 190	–2 629	–0.8	949	0.3	71	54
Weddin (A)	3 903	3 857	3 793	–46	–0.2	–64	–0.3	102	95
Wellington (A)	8 905	8 801	8 406	–104	–0.2	–395	–0.9	128	128
Wentworth (A)	7 197	7 214	7 086	17	—	–128	–0.4	114	108
Willoughby (C)	56 463	61 795	67 434	5 332	1.8	5 639	1.8	12	13
Wingecarribee (A)	38 048	42 740	44 379	4 692	2.4	1 639	0.8	42	47
Wollondilly (A)	34 583	38 424	41 300	3 841	2.1	2 876	1.5	16	31
Wollongong (C)	183 497	189 776	194 590	6 279	0.7	4 814	0.5	55	17
Woollahra (A)	52 710	53 002	53 667	292	0.1	665	0.2	76	61
Wyang (A)	120 185	135 498	142 724	15 313	2.4	7 226	1.0	33	8
Yass Valley (A)	11 063	12 103	13 747	1 040	1.8	1 644	2.6	6	46
Young (A)	11 384	11 850	12 488	466	0.8	638	1.1	25	62
Unincorporated NSW	1 217	1 220	1 120	3	—	–100	–1.7	..	..
<b>Total New South Wales</b>	<b>6 204 728</b>	<b>6 575 217</b>	<b>6 817 182</b>	<b>370 489</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>241 965</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

.. not applicable

(a) Average annual growth rate.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Local Government Areas—Vic.

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		CHANGE		STATE RANK (2001–2006)	
	1996	2001	2006p	1996–2001		2001–2006p		Fastest growth (b)	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)	no.	no.
Alpine (S)	12 037	12 904	12 574	867	1.4	–330	–0.5	70	72
Ararat (RC)	11 965	11 721	11 653	–244	–0.4	–68	–0.1	63	67
Ballarat (C)	79 109	83 599	88 437	4 490	1.1	4 838	1.1	23	23
Banyule (C)	117 901	118 696	119 347	795	0.1	651	0.1	58	51
Bass Coast (S)	21 543	25 631	27 524	4 088	3.5	1 893	1.4	14	38
Baw Baw (S)	34 470	36 399	38 484	1 929	1.1	2 085	1.1	23	33
Bayside (C)	86 365	88 808	91 726	2 443	0.6	2 918	0.6	39	27
Benalla (RC)	13 800	14 017	13 968	217	0.3	–49	–0.1	63	64
Boroondara (C)	153 860	157 214	162 285	3 354	0.4	5 071	0.6	39	20
Brimbank (C)	155 584	168 247	174 746	12 663	1.6	6 499	0.8	34	13
Buloke (S)	7 927	7 331	7 080	–596	–1.6	–251	–0.7	72	69
Campaspe (S)	34 708	36 349	37 437	1 641	0.9	1 088	0.6	39	46
Cardinia (S)	42 716	47 010	58 559	4 294	1.9	11 549	4.5	4	6
Casey (C)	148 957	181 562	222 236	32 605	4.0	40 674	4.1	5	1
Central Goldfields (S)	12 914	13 087	12 739	173	0.3	–348	–0.5	70	73
Colac-Otway (S)	20 710	21 005	21 030	295	0.3	25	—	62	62
Corangamite (S)	17 812	17 558	17 171	–254	–0.3	–387	–0.4	68	75
Darebin (C)	127 405	127 855	133 816	450	0.1	5 961	0.9	29	17
East Gippsland (S)	39 094	39 439	41 361	345	0.2	1 922	1.0	27	37
Frankston (C)	109 190	114 008	121 587	4 818	0.9	7 579	1.3	16	11
Gannawarra (S)	12 565	12 055	11 665	–510	–0.8	–390	–0.7	72	76
Glen Eira (C)	120 271	123 105	129 576	2 834	0.5	6 471	1.0	27	14
Glenelg (S)	20 848	20 392	20 525	–456	–0.4	133	0.1	58	58
Golden Plains (S)	13 783	15 101	17 077	1 318	1.8	1 976	2.5	6	35
Greater Bendigo (C)	84 515	90 449	96 741	5 934	1.4	6 292	1.4	14	15
Greater Dandenong (C)	131 796	128 516	130 751	–3 280	–0.5	2 235	0.3	52	30
Greater Geelong (C)	183 728	194 478	205 929	10 750	1.1	11 451	1.2	18	7
Greater Shepparton (C)	54 179	58 150	59 202	3 971	1.4	1 052	0.4	46	47
Hepburn (S)	13 984	14 488	14 235	504	0.7	–253	–0.4	68	70
Hindmarsh (S)	6 864	6 596	6 235	–268	–0.8	–361	–1.1	75	74
Hobsons Bay (C)	77 764	83 367	84 820	5 603	1.4	1 453	0.3	52	41
Horsham (RC)	17 939	18 586	19 098	647	0.7	512	0.5	44	56
Hume (C)	120 819	135 986	153 729	15 167	2.4	17 743	2.5	6	5
Indigo (S)	14 183	14 716	15 367	533	0.7	651	0.9	29	51
Kingston (C)	129 655	133 887	139 978	4 232	0.6	6 091	0.9	29	16
Knox (C)	136 825	147 433	152 388	10 608	1.5	4 955	0.7	38	21
Latrobe (C)	71 115	70 643	72 075	–472	–0.1	1 432	0.4	46	42
Loddon (S)	9 098	8 604	8 095	–494	–1.1	–509	–1.2	78	77
Macedon Ranges (S)	34 087	37 672	39 989	3 585	2.0	2 317	1.2	18	29
Manningham (C)	110 506	113 893	115 702	3 387	0.6	1 809	0.3	52	40
Mansfield (S)	6 102	6 781	7 445	679	2.1	664	1.9	10	49
Maribymong (C)	61 329	61 226	66 145	–103	—	4 919	1.6	13	22
Maroondah (C)	95 879	100 279	102 478	4 400	0.9	2 199	0.4	46	32
Melbourne (C)	39 716	50 673	76 678	10 957	5.0	26 005	8.6	2	4
Melton (S)	40 612	52 830	80 911	12 218	5.4	28 081	8.9	1	3
Mildura (RC)	45 811	49 616	51 824	3 805	1.6	2 208	0.9	29	31
Mitchell (S)	25 655	28 406	32 040	2 751	2.1	3 634	2.4	8	26
Moir (S)	25 856	26 810	27 946	954	0.7	1 136	0.8	34	45
Monash (C)	160 677	163 141	169 829	2 464	0.3	6 688	0.8	34	12
Moonee Valley (C)	110 004	110 511	111 553	507	0.1	1 042	0.2	57	48
Moorabool (S)	22 934	25 087	26 445	2 153	1.8	1 358	1.1	23	43
Moreland (C)	136 733	136 381	142 325	–352	–0.1	5 944	0.9	29	18
Mornington Peninsula (S)	117 800	132 387	140 849	14 587	2.4	8 462	1.2	18	10
Mount Alexander (S)	16 721	17 142	17 656	421	0.5	514	0.6	39	55
Moyne (S)	16 288	15 763	16 002	–525	–0.7	239	0.3	52	57

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

(a) Average annual growth rate.



ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Local Government Areas—Vic. *continued*

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		CHANGE		STATE RANK (2001–2006)	
	1996	2001	2006p	1996–2001		2001–2006p		Fastest growth (b)	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)	no.	no.
Murrindindi (S)	12 896	13 640	14 179	744	1.1	539	0.8	34	53
Nillumbik (S)	57 219	60 818	62 022	3 599	1.2	1 204	0.4	46	44
Northern Grampians (S)	13 292	13 055	12 330	–237	–0.4	–725	–1.1	75	79
Port Phillip (C)	76 089	80 552	90 458	4 463	1.1	9 906	2.3	9	9
Pyrenees (S)	6 978	6 641	6 772	–337	–1.0	131	0.4	46	59
Queenscliffe (B)	3 453	3 276	3 150	–177	–1.0	–126	–0.8	74	68
South Gippsland (S)	25 488	26 159	26 675	671	0.5	516	0.4	46	54
Southern Grampians (S)	17 548	17 132	17 187	–416	–0.5	55	0.1	58	61
Stonnington (C)	88 562	89 978	95 235	1 416	0.3	5 257	1.1	23	19
Strathbogie (S)	9 285	9 648	9 615	363	0.8	–33	–0.1	63	63
Surf Coast (S)	17 845	20 872	22 802	3 027	3.2	1 930	1.8	12	36
Swan Hill (RC)	20 868	21 349	21 285	481	0.5	–64	–0.1	63	65
Towong (S)	6 489	6 311	6 247	–178	–0.6	–64	–0.2	67	65
Wangaratta (RC)	26 039	26 664	27 318	625	0.5	654	0.5	44	50
Warrnambool (C)	27 372	29 629	31 501	2 257	1.6	1 872	1.2	18	39
Wellington (S)	41 545	41 462	41 591	–83	—	129	0.1	58	60
West Wimmera (S)	5 187	4 882	4 614	–305	–1.2	–268	–1.1	75	71
Whitehorse (C)	143 013	147 085	151 233	4 072	0.6	4 148	0.6	39	25
Whittlesea (C)	106 212	118 118	129 525	11 906	2.1	11 407	1.9	10	8
Wodonga (RC)	30 200	32 456	34 504	2 256	1.5	2 048	1.2	18	34
Wyndham (C)	76 239	87 141	116 001	10 902	2.7	28 860	5.9	3	2
Yarra (C)	67 136	68 947	73 501	1 811	0.5	4 554	1.3	16	24
Yarra Ranges (S)	137 173	142 553	144 993	5 380	0.8	2 440	0.3	52	28
Yarriambiack (S)	8 922	8 311	7 742	–611	–1.4	–569	–1.4	79	78
Unincorporated Vic	397	457	767	60	2.9	310	10.9	..	..
<b>Total Victoria</b>	<b>4 560 155</b>	<b>4 804 726</b>	<b>5 128 310</b>	<b>244 571</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>323 584</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Local Government Areas—Qld

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		CHANGE		STATE RANK (2001–2006)	
	1996	2001	2006p	1996–2001		2001–2006p		Fastest growth(b)	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)	no.	no.
Aramac (S)	861	731	772	–130	–3.2	41	1.1	..	91
Atherton (S)	10 131	10 666	11 625	535	1.0	959	1.7	45	42
Aurukun (S)	836	1 095	1 138	259	5.5	43	0.8	..	90
Badu (IC)	619	750	896	131	3.9	146	3.6	..	75
Balonne (S)	4 825	5 580	4 936	755	3.0	–644	–2.4	100	158
Bamaga (IC)	786	885	869	99	2.4	–16	–0.4	..	118
Banana (S)	13 881	14 448	14 224	567	0.8	–224	–0.3	85	152
Barcaldine (S)	1 791	1 726	1 718	–65	–0.7	–8	–0.1	..	115
Barcoo (S)	470	463	383	–7	–0.3	–80	–3.7	..	133
Bauhinia (S)	2 238	2 252	2 324	14	0.1	72	0.6	74	83
Beaudesert (S)	47 558	53 977	64 777	6 419	2.6	10 800	3.7	8	13
Belyando (S)	10 759	9 948	11 185	–811	–1.6	1 237	2.4	32	35
Bendmere (S)	1 037	990	1 046	–47	–0.9	56	1.1	..	86
Biggenden (S)	1 638	1 554	1 625	–84	–1.0	71	0.9	..	84
Blackall (S)	1 858	1 814	1 552	–44	–0.5	–262	–3.1	..	153
Boigu (IC)	281	290	290	9	0.6	—	—	..	112
Boonah (S)	8 168	8 387	9 117	219	0.5	730	1.7	45	50
Booringa (S)	1 934	1 907	1 812	–27	–0.3	–95	–1.0	..	135
Boulia (S)	530	577	450	47	1.7	–127	–4.9	..	140
Bowen (S)	13 142	12 409	13 142	–733	–1.1	733	1.2	61	49
Brisbane (C)	824 489	896 649	992 176	72 160	1.7	95 527	2.0	40	1
Broadsound (S)	7 552	6 482	7 311	–1 070	–3.0	829	2.4	32	47
Bulloo (S)	520	459	395	–61	–2.5	–64	–3.0	..	130
Bundaberg (C)	43 562	44 551	48 525	989	0.4	3 974	1.7	45	21
Bungil (S)	1 998	1 952	2 179	–46	–0.5	227	2.2	..	70
Burdekin (S)	18 955	18 512	18 044	–443	–0.5	–468	–0.5	87	156
Burke (S)	279	500	535	221	12.4	35	1.4	..	95
Burnett (S)	20 952	23 891	27 745	2 939	2.7	3 854	3.0	21	22
Caboolture (S)	100 757	114 338	135 359	13 581	2.6	21 021	3.4	15	5
Cairns (C)	111 469	117 629	136 558	6 160	1.1	18 929	3.0	21	6
Calliope (S)	13 575	15 054	17 538	1 479	2.1	2 484	3.1	20	27
Caloundra (C)	65 999	76 207	93 248	10 208	2.9	17 041	4.1	5	7
Cambooya (S)	4 223	5 085	6 154	862	3.8	1 069	3.9	6	38
Cardwell (S)	9 114	10 660	10 084	1 546	3.2	–576	–1.1	93	157
Carpentaria (S)	1 976	2 290	2 084	314	3.0	–206	–1.9	99	150
Charters Towers (C)	9 023	8 751	8 469	–272	–0.6	–282	–0.7	90	154
Cherbourg (S)	1 135	1 209	1 241	74	1.3	32	0.5	..	99
Chinchilla (S)	5 836	6 046	6 290	210	0.7	244	0.8	70	69
Clifton (S)	2 416	2 449	2 749	33	0.3	300	2.3	35	64
Cloncurry (S)	3 193	3 827	3 362	634	3.7	–465	–2.6	101	155
Cook (S)	3 195	3 707	3 688	512	3.0	–19	–0.1	83	120
Cooloolo (S)	32 071	33 651	38 193	1 580	1.0	4 542	2.6	28	18
Crow's Nest (S)	8 833	10 259	13 311	1 426	3.0	3 052	5.3	2	24
Croydon (S)	287	288	271	1	0.1	–17	–1.2	..	119
Dalby (T)	9 835	10 113	10 384	278	0.6	271	0.5	76	66

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Local Government Areas—Qld *continued*

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		CHANGE		STATE RANK (2001–2006)	
	1996	2001	2006p	1996–2001		2001–2006p		Fastest growth (b)	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)	no.	no.
Dalrymple (S)	3 439	3 491	3 711	52	0.3	220	1.2	61	73
Dauan (IC)	132	120	165	–12	–1.9	45	6.6	. .	89
Diamantina (S)	324	326	307	2	0.1	–19	–1.2	. .	120
Doomadgee (S)	891	1 201	1 181	310	6.2	–20	–0.3	. .	122
Douglas (S)	9 359	10 466	10 947	1 107	2.3	481	0.9	67	54
Duaringa (S)	8 078	6 608	7 187	–1 470	–3.9	579	1.7	45	53
Eacham (S)	6 293	6 318	6 768	25	0.1	450	1.4	56	55
Eidsvold (S)	965	941	911	–24	–0.5	–30	–0.6	. .	125
Emerald (S)	12 564	13 056	15 364	492	0.8	2 308	3.3	17	28
Erub (IC)	252	320	347	68	4.9	27	1.6	. .	104
Esk (S)	13 858	14 773	16 035	915	1.3	1 262	1.7	45	34
Etheridge (S)	957	1 016	898	59	1.2	–118	–2.4	. .	139
Fitzroy (S)	9 820	9 990	11 213	170	0.3	1 223	2.3	35	36
Flinders (S)	2 234	2 090	1 907	–144	–1.3	–183	–1.8	98	147
Gatton (S)	15 079	15 579	16 635	500	0.7	1 056	1.3	58	39
Gayndah (S)	2 873	2 888	2 961	15	0.1	73	0.5	76	82
Gladstone (C)	26 574	26 831	31 028	257	0.2	4 197	2.9	26	20
Gold Coast (C)	356 441	423 719	507 439	67 278	3.5	83 720	3.7	8	2
Goondiwindi (T)	4 375	4 793	5 019	418	1.8	226	0.9	67	72
Hammond (IC)	217	203	231	–14	–1.3	28	2.6	. .	103
Herberton (S)	5 253	5 338	5 774	85	0.3	436	1.6	51	56
Hervey Bay (C)	38 809	43 298	55 113	4 489	2.2	11 815	4.9	4	11
Hinchinbrook (S)	13 362	12 410	12 244	–952	–1.5	–166	–0.3	85	146
Hope Vale (S)	823	892	856	69	1.6	–36	–0.8	. .	126
Iama (IC)	174	341	342	167	14.4	1	0.1	. .	111
Ilfracombe (S)	328	363	284	35	2.0	–79	–4.8	. .	132
Inglewood (S)	2 830	2 667	2 673	–163	–1.2	6	—	82	110
Injinoo (S)	381	440	463	59	2.9	23	1.0	. .	105
Ipswich (C)	123 894	126 663	143 649	2 769	0.4	16 986	2.5	30	8
Isis (S)	5 795	5 849	6 650	54	0.2	801	2.6	28	48
Isisford (S)	301	306	282	5	0.3	–24	–1.6	. .	123
Jericho (S)	1 040	1 094	980	54	1.0	–114	–2.2	. .	138
Johnstone (S)	19 780	19 453	19 517	–327	–0.3	64	0.1	81	85
Jondaryan (S)	11 453	12 919	14 951	1 466	2.4	2 032	3.0	21	31
Kilcoy (S)	3 200	3 312	3 641	112	0.7	329	1.9	42	62
Kilkivan (S)	3 232	3 222	3 652	–10	–0.1	430	2.5	30	58
Kingaroy (S)	11 444	11 808	12 952	364	0.6	1 144	1.9	42	37
Kolan (S)	4 344	4 652	4 810	308	1.4	158	0.7	71	74
Kowanyama (S)	1 021	1 019	1 112	–2	—	93	1.8	. .	79
Kubin (IC)	177	221	219	44	4.5	–2	–0.2	. .	113
Laidley (S)	12 453	13 089	15 314	636	1.0	2 225	3.2	18	29
Livingstone (S)	23 156	26 368	30 637	3 212	2.6	4 269	3.0	21	19
Lockhart River (S)	573	650	605	77	2.6	–45	–1.4	. .	127
Logan (C)	162 877	167 507	178 320	4 630	0.6	10 813	1.3	58	12
Longreach (S)	3 849	3 957	3 758	108	0.6	–199	–1.0	92	149

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Local Government Areas—Qld *continued*

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		CHANGE		STATE RANK (2001–2006)	
	1996	2001	2006p	1996–2001		2001–2006p		Fastest growth(b)	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)	no.	no.
Mabuiag (IC)	196	240	271	44	4.1	31	2.5	..	102
Mackay (C)	71 448	75 993	90 303	4 545	1.2	14 310	3.5	14	9
McKinlay (S)	1 157	1 066	968	–91	–1.6	–98	–1.9	..	136
Mapoon (S)	184	209	262	25	2.6	53	4.6	..	87
Mareeba (S)	18 217	18 479	19 460	262	0.3	981	1.0	64	41
Maroochy (S)	108 072	127 202	152 664	19 130	3.3	25 462	3.7	8	3
Maryborough (C)	24 841	25 125	27 211	284	0.2	2 086	1.6	51	30
Mer (IC)	446	448	529	2	0.1	81	3.4	..	81
Millmerran (S)	2 930	3 480	3 266	550	3.5	–214	–1.3	95	151
Mirani (S)	5 019	5 283	5 709	264	1.0	426	1.6	51	59
Miriam Vale (S)	3 975	4 484	5 408	509	2.4	924	3.8	7	43
Monto (S)	2 924	2 552	2 587	–372	–2.7	35	0.3	78	95
Mornington (S)	1 128	1 010	1 124	–118	–2.2	114	2.2	..	78
Mount Isa (C)	22 386	21 149	21 082	–1 237	–1.1	–67	–0.1	83	131
Mount Morgan (S)	2 964	2 943	3 170	–21	–0.1	227	1.5	55	70
Mundubbera (S)	2 433	2 298	2 239	–135	–1.1	–59	–0.5	87	129
Murgon (S)	3 495	3 625	3 661	130	0.7	36	0.2	79	94
Murilla (S)	2 802	2 720	2 846	–82	–0.6	126	0.9	67	76
Murweh (S)	4 986	5 032	4 870	46	0.2	–162	–0.7	90	145
Nanango (S)	8 085	8 529	9 534	444	1.1	1 005	2.3	35	40
Napranum (S)	754	800	921	46	1.2	121	2.9	..	77
Nebo (S)	2 257	2 094	2 682	–163	–1.5	588	5.1	3	51
New Mapoon (S)	301	348	381	47	2.9	33	1.8	..	98
Noosa (S)	36 400	43 758	49 213	7 358	3.8	5 455	2.4	32	17
Palm Island (S)	2 133	2 313	2 165	180	1.6	–148	–1.3	95	142
Paroo (S)	2 310	2 214	2 055	–96	–0.8	–159	–1.5	97	144
Peak Downs (S)	3 127	3 145	3 401	18	0.1	256	1.6	51	67
Perry (S)	371	421	453	50	2.6	32	1.5	..	99
Pine Rivers (S)	106 277	122 303	144 860	16 026	2.8	22 557	3.4	15	4
Pittsworth (S)	4 483	4 656	5 069	173	0.8	413	1.7	45	60
Porpuraaw (S)	553	630	653	77	2.6	23	0.7	..	105
Poruma (IC)	42	175	183	133	33.0	8	0.9	..	108
Quilpie (S)	1 285	1 107	1 053	–178	–2.9	–54	–1.0	..	128
Redcliffe (C)	49 611	49 891	52 518	280	0.1	2 627	1.0	64	26
Redland (S)	103 082	117 252	131 332	14 170	2.6	14 080	2.3	35	10
Richmond (S)	1 129	1 150	962	21	0.4	–188	–3.5	..	148
Rockhampton (C)	59 857	58 924	62 610	–933	–0.3	3 686	1.2	61	23
Roma (T)	6 565	6 704	6 955	139	0.4	251	0.7	71	68
Rosalie (S)	8 295	8 718	9 550	423	1.0	832	1.8	44	46
Saibai (IC)	310	362	370	52	3.2	8	0.4	..	108
St Pauls (IC)	251	229	261	–22	–1.8	32	2.7	..	99
Sarina (S)	9 354	9 808	11 360	454	1.0	1 552	3.0	21	32
Seisia (IC)	147	144	184	–3	–0.4	40	5.0	..	93
Stanthorpe (S)	10 066	10 383	10 745	317	0.6	362	0.7	71	61
Tambo (S)	607	618	593	11	0.4	–25	–0.8	..	124
Tara (S)	3 675	3 865	3 906	190	1.0	41	0.2	79	91
Taroom (S)	2 787	2 664	2 526	–123	–0.9	–138	–1.1	93	141
Thuringowa (C)	45 410	52 715	62 935	7 305	3.0	10 220	3.6	11	14
Tiara (S)	4 318	4 672	5 580	354	1.6	908	3.6	11	44
Toowoomba (C)	86 569	90 027	96 226	3 458	0.8	6 199	1.3	58	16

.. not applicable

(b) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

(a) Average annual growth rate.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Local Government Areas—Qld *continued*

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		CHANGE		STATE RANK (2001–2006)	
	1996	2001	2006p	1996–2001		2001–2006p		Fastest growth (b)	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)	no.	no.
Torres (S)	3 147	3 600	3 516	453	2.7	–84	–0.5	87	134
Townsville (C)	86 715	92 074	102 020	5 359	1.2	9 946	2.1	39	15
Ugar (IC)	59	61	83	2	0.7	22	6.4	. .	107
Umagico (S)	253	278	267	25	1.9	–11	–0.8	. .	116
Waggamba (S)	2 688	2 959	3 046	271	1.9	87	0.6	74	80
Wambo (S)	5 371	5 259	5 535	–112	–0.4	276	1.0	64	65
Warraber (IC)	215	234	269	19	1.7	35	2.8	. .	95
Warroo (S)	989	1 057	1 107	68	1.3	50	0.9	. .	88
Warwick (S)	20 460	21 289	22 828	829	0.8	1 539	1.4	56	33
Weipa (T)	2 485	2 173	3 029	–312	–2.6	856	6.9	1	45
Whitsunday (S)	13 935	15 522	18 177	1 587	2.2	2 655	3.2	18	25
Winton (S)	1 651	1 616	1 466	–35	–0.4	–150	–1.9	. .	143
Wondai (S)	4 107	4 229	4 662	122	0.6	433	2.0	40	57
Woocoo (S)	2 916	3 043	3 627	127	0.9	584	3.6	11	52
Woorabinda (S)	1 154	1 034	928	–120	–2.2	–106	–2.1	. .	137
Wujal Wujal (S)	339	373	361	34	1.9	–12	–0.7	. .	117
Yarrabah (S)	2 038	2 280	2 599	242	2.3	319	2.7	27	63
Yorke (IC)	293	333	327	40	2.6	–6	–0.4	. .	114
Unincorporated Qld	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	. .	. .
<b>Total Queensland</b>	<b>3 338 690</b>	<b>3 628 946</b>	<b>4 091 546</b>	<b>290 256</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>462 600</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>. .</b>	<b>. .</b>

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Local Government Areas—SA

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		CHANGE		STATE RANK (2001–2006)	
	1996	2001	2006p	1996–2001		2001–2006p		Fastest growth(b)	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)	no.	no.
Adelaide (C)	12 831	13 289	17 723	458	0.7	4 434	5.9	1	2
Adelaide Hills (DC)	37 650	38 777	39 601	1 127	0.6	824	0.4	34	25
Alexandrina (DC)	16 197	18 166	21 505	1 969	2.3	3 339	3.4	3	6
Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AC)	2 590	2 672	2 204	82	0.6	–468	–3.8	58	70
Barossa (DC)	18 339	19 497	21 407	1 158	1.2	1 910	1.9	9	11
Barunga West (DC)	2 487	2 596	2 626	109	0.9	30	0.2	40	52
Berri and Barmera (DC)	11 356	11 320	11 366	–36	–0.1	46	0.1	46	49
Burnside (C)	40 813	42 653	43 902	1 840	0.9	1 249	0.6	26	16
Campbelltown (C)	45 801	46 819	47 941	1 018	0.4	1 122	0.5	31	18
Ceduna (DC)	3 544	3 640	3 672	96	0.5	32	0.2	40	51
Charles Sturt (C)	102 462	103 505	104 069	1 043	0.2	564	0.1	46	27
Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)	8 129	8 381	8 525	252	0.6	144	0.3	38	37
Cleve (DC)	1 939	1 897	1 988	–42	–0.4	91	0.9	..	42
Coober Pedy (DC)	2 668	2 424	1 996	–244	–1.9	–428	–3.8	58	69
Copper Coast (DC)	10 373	11 033	11 888	660	1.2	855	1.5	11	22
Elliston (DC)	1 257	1 155	1 175	–102	–1.7	20	0.3	..	54
Flinders Ranges (DC)	1 935	1 811	1 783	–124	–1.3	–28	–0.3	..	56
Franklin Harbour (DC)	1 228	1 305	1 322	77	1.2	17	0.3	..	55
Gawler (T)	17 127	18 345	19 406	1 218	1.4	1 061	1.1	15	19
Goyder (DC)	4 666	4 272	4 327	–394	–1.7	55	0.3	38	46
Grant (DC)	7 837	7 734	8 193	–103	–0.3	459	1.2	14	30
Holdfast Bay (C)	32 372	33 689	34 704	1 317	0.8	1 015	0.6	26	20
Kangaroo Island (DC)	4 228	4 244	4 446	16	0.1	202	0.9	16	35
Karoonda East Murray (DC)	1 381	1 281	1 212	–100	–1.5	–69	–1.1	..	62
Kimba (DC)	1 296	1 234	1 159	–62	–1.0	–75	–1.2	..	64
Kingston (DC)	2 426	2 348	2 418	–78	–0.7	70	0.6	26	43
Le Hunte (DC)	1 573	1 455	1 370	–118	–1.5	–85	–1.2	..	65
Light (RegC)	9 524	10 542	12 846	1 018	2.1	2 304	4.0	2	9
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	4 036	4 217	4 577	181	0.9	360	1.7	10	31
Loxton Waikerie (DC)	12 269	12 247	12 101	–22	—	–146	–0.2	52	67
Mallala (DC)	7 004	7 392	8 236	388	1.1	844	2.2	8	23
Maralinga Tjarutja (AC)	32	137	105	105	33.8	–32	–5.2	..	57
Marion (C)	77 446	79 055	81 430	1 609	0.4	2 375	0.6	26	8
Mid Murray (DC)	8 192	8 410	8 325	218	0.5	–85	–0.2	52	65
Mitcham (C)	61 542	62 379	64 282	837	0.3	1 903	0.6	26	12
Mount Barker (DC)	21 439	23 804	27 612	2 365	2.1	3 808	3.0	5	4
Mount Gambier (C)	23 061	23 503	24 494	442	0.4	991	0.8	20	21
Mount Remarkable (DC)	3 165	3 011	2 937	–154	–1.0	–74	–0.5	55	63
Murray Bridge (RC)	16 512	17 094	18 364	582	0.7	1 270	1.4	12	15
Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)	8 149	8 273	8 481	124	0.3	208	0.5	31	34
Northern Areas (DC)	5 069	4 785	4 843	–284	–1.1	58	0.2	40	45
Norwood Payneham St Peters (C)	33 841	33 745	35 255	–96	–0.1	1 510	0.9	16	13
Onkaparinga (C)	144 636	151 010	154 417	6 374	0.9	3 407	0.4	34	5
Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)	1 136	1 017	968	–119	–2.2	–49	–1.0	..	58
Peterborough (DC)	2 238	2 022	1 968	–216	–2.0	–54	–0.5	55	60
Playford (C)	64 998	68 653	71 903	3 655	1.1	3 250	0.9	16	7
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)	100 118	101 972	106 373	1 854	0.4	4 401	0.8	20	3
Port Augusta (C)	14 318	13 756	14 262	–562	–0.8	506	0.7	23	28
Port Lincoln (C)	12 851	13 899	14 245	1 048	1.6	346	0.5	31	32
Port Pirie City and Dists (M)	18 012	17 640	17 776	–372	–0.4	136	0.2	40	39

.. not applicable

(a) Average annual growth rate.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Local Government Areas—SA *continued*

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		CHANGE		STATE RANK (2001–2006)	
	1996	2001	2006p	1996–2001		2001–2006p		Fastest growth (b)	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)	no.	no.
Prospect (C)	19 176	19 219	20 063	43	—	844	0.9	16	23
Renmark Paringa (DC)	9 676	9 834	9 861	158	0.3	27	0.1	46	53
Robe (DC)	1 352	1 385	1 436	33	0.5	51	0.7	. .	47
Roxby Downs (M)	2 707	3 633	4 292	926	6.1	659	3.4	3	26
Salisbury (C)	111 778	114 524	122 163	2 746	0.5	7 639	1.3	13	1
Southern Mallee (DC)	2 407	2 309	2 247	–98	–0.8	–62	–0.5	55	61
Streaky Bay (DC)	1 952	1 989	2 128	37	0.4	139	1.4	. .	38
Tatiara (DC)	7 023	7 061	7 194	38	0.1	133	0.4	34	40
Tea Tree Gully (C)	95 549	99 710	99 461	4 161	0.9	–249	—	51	68
The Coorong (DC)	6 221	5 917	5 865	–304	–1.0	–52	–0.2	52	59
Tumby Bay (DC)	2 659	2 591	2 640	–68	–0.5	49	0.4	34	48
Unley (C)	36 481	36 620	37 826	139	0.1	1 206	0.7	23	17
Victor Harbor (C)	9 336	11 108	12 489	1 772	3.5	1 381	2.4	6	14
Wakefield (DC)	6 763	6 603	6 642	–160	–0.5	39	0.1	46	50
Walkerville (M)	6 885	7 036	7 280	151	0.4	244	0.7	23	33
Wattle Range (DC)	12 859	12 284	12 399	–575	–0.9	115	0.2	40	41
West Torrens (C)	51 523	52 364	54 371	841	0.3	2 007	0.8	20	10
Whyalla (C)	24 371	22 139	22 332	–2 232	–1.9	193	0.2	40	36
Yankalilla (DC)	3 653	3 848	4 327	195	1.0	479	2.4	6	29
Yorke Peninsula (DC)	11 732	11 513	11 581	–219	–0.4	68	0.1	46	44
Unincorporated SA	6 057	5 936	3 879	–121	–0.4	–2 057	–8.2	. .	. .
<b>Total South Australia</b>	<b>1 474 253</b>	<b>1 511 728</b>	<b>1 568 204</b>	<b>37 475</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>56 476</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>. .</b>	<b>. .</b>

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Local Government Areas—WA

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		CHANGE		STATE RANK (2001–2006)	
	1996	2001	2006p	1996–2001		2001–2006p		Fastest growth(b)	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)	no.	no.
Albany (C)	28 148	31 236	33 144	3 088	2.1	1 908	1.2	31	21
Armada (C)	52 023	52 273	52 747	250	0.1	474	0.2	53	41
Ashburton (S)	7 379	5 945	6 509	–1 434	–4.2	564	1.8	20	38
Augusta-Margaret River (S)	8 106	10 187	10 942	2 081	4.7	755	1.4	26	33
Bassendean (T)	13 893	14 023	14 166	130	0.2	143	0.2	53	53
Bayswater (C)	55 437	56 824	58 591	1 387	0.5	1 767	0.6	42	25
Belmont (C)	27 244	29 851	31 874	2 607	1.8	2 023	1.3	27	18
Beverley (S)	1 453	1 573	1 638	120	1.6	65	0.8	..	63
Boddington (S)	1 540	1 440	1 464	–100	–1.3	24	0.3	..	77
Boyup Brook (S)	1 747	1 642	1 552	–105	–1.2	–90	–1.1	..	113
Bridgetown-Greenbushes (S)	4 034	4 188	4 119	154	0.8	–69	–0.3	64	109
Brookton (S)	973	1 044	1 061	71	1.4	17	0.3	..	80
Broome (S)	9 766	13 196	14 436	3 430	6.2	1 240	1.8	20	31
Broomehill (S)	505	523	499	18	0.7	–24	–0.9	..	93
Bruce Rock (S)	1 174	1 127	1 017	–47	–0.8	–110	–2.0	..	122
Bunbury (C)	27 641	30 493	31 421	2 852	2.0	928	0.6	42	32
Busselton (S)	18 158	23 099	26 638	4 941	4.9	3 539	2.9	11	10
Cambridge (T)	24 050	24 445	25 168	395	0.3	723	0.6	42	36
Canning (C)	71 990	77 048	81 460	5 058	1.4	4 412	1.1	34	9
Capel (S)	5 989	7 107	10 630	1 118	3.5	3 523	8.4	2	11
Carnamah (S)	998	804	787	–194	–4.2	–17	–0.4	..	88
Carnarvon (S)	6 385	6 723	6 159	338	1.0	–564	–1.7	72	141
Chapman Valley (S)	836	876	957	40	0.9	81	1.8	..	62
Chittering (S)	2 409	2 936	3 683	527	4.0	747	4.6	5	35
Claremont (T)	9 255	9 145	9 504	–110	–0.2	359	0.8	39	44
Cockburn (C)	59 944	69 202	78 203	9 258	2.9	9 001	2.5	16	7
Collie (S)	9 015	9 072	9 104	57	0.1	32	0.1	59	70
Coolgardie (S)	5 651	4 267	4 053	–1 384	–5.5	–214	–1.0	67	131
Coorow (S)	1 444	1 375	1 256	–69	–1.0	–119	–1.8	..	124
Corrigin (S)	1 318	1 297	1 207	–21	–0.3	–90	–1.4	..	113
Cottesloe (T)	7 515	7 411	7 821	–104	–0.3	410	1.1	34	43
Cranbrook (S)	1 159	1 068	1 132	–91	–1.6	64	1.2	..	64
Cuballing (S)	741	722	811	–19	–0.5	89	2.4	..	60
Cue (S)	491	394	359	–97	–4.3	–35	–1.8	..	101
Cunderdin (S)	1 471	1 452	1 308	–19	–0.3	–144	–2.1	..	128
Dalwallinu (S)	1 767	1 882	1 443	115	1.3	–439	–5.2	..	138
Dandaragan (S)	2 584	2 940	3 034	356	2.6	94	0.6	42	58
Dardanup (S)	6 658	8 955	10 777	2 297	6.1	1 822	3.8	6	23
Denmark (S)	3 891	4 715	4 809	824	3.9	94	0.4	49	58
Derby-West Kimberley (S)	6 512	8 287	7 511	1 775	4.9	–776	–1.9	74	142
Donnybrook-Balingup (S)	4 249	4 691	5 000	442	2.0	309	1.3	27	47
Dowerin (S)	861	837	740	–24	–0.6	–97	–2.4	..	116
Dumbleyung (S)	894	750	671	–144	–3.5	–79	–2.2	..	111
Dundas (S)	1 653	1 257	1 153	–396	–5.3	–104	–1.7	..	120
East Fremantle (T)	6 395	6 772	7 101	377	1.2	329	1.0	38	45
East Pilbara (S)	6 755	5 628	7 160	–1 127	–3.6	1 532	4.9	4	28
Esperance (S)	12 300	13 315	13 778	1 015	1.6	463	0.7	41	42
Exmouth (S)	2 083	2 306	2 172	223	2.1	–134	–1.2	71	127
Fremantle (C)	24 812	25 710	26 312	898	0.7	602	0.5	47	37
Geraldton (C)	20 200	20 130	20 233	–70	–0.1	103	0.1	59	56
Gingin (S)	3 482	4 257	4 584	775	4.1	327	1.5	24	46
Gnowangerup (S)	1 803	1 579	1 454	–224	–2.6	–125	–1.6	..	125
Goomalling (S)	1 079	966	984	–113	–2.2	18	0.4	..	79
Gosnells (C)	76 545	83 474	95 680	6 929	1.7	12 206	2.8	13	3
Greenough (S)	10 701	12 634	14 789	1 933	3.4	2 155	3.2	10	17

.. not applicable

(b) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

(a) Average annual growth rate.



Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		CHANGE		STATE RANK (2001–2006)	
	1996	2001	2006p	1996–2001		2001–2006p		Fastest growth(b)	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)	no.	no.
Halls Creek (S)	2 910	3 931	3 714	1 021	6.2	–217	–1.1	68	132
Harvey (S)	15 556	18 452	20 461	2 896	3.5	2 009	2.1	19	19
Irwin (S)	2 526	3 059	3 240	533	3.9	181	1.2	31	51
Jerramungup (S)	1 332	1 244	1 199	–88	–1.4	–45	–0.7	..	104
Joondalup (C)	148 369	156 056	157 368	7 687	1.0	1 312	0.2	53	30
Kalamunda (S)	48 536	48 632	51 861	96	—	3 229	1.3	27	13
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)	29 587	29 651	30 399	64	—	748	0.5	47	34
Katanning (S)	4 683	4 483	4 511	–200	–0.9	28	0.1	59	73
Kellerberrin (S)	1 269	1 216	1 246	–53	–0.8	30	0.5	..	72
Kent (S)	795	638	604	–157	–4.3	–34	–1.1	..	100
Kojonup (S)	2 404	2 298	2 271	–106	–0.9	–27	–0.2	63	94
Kondinin (S)	1 186	1 029	1 045	–157	–2.8	16	0.3	..	81
Koorda (S)	638	488	452	–150	–5.2	–36	–1.5	..	102
Kulin (S)	966	906	937	–60	–1.3	31	0.7	..	71
Kwinana (T)	20 158	21 757	24 247	1 599	1.5	2 490	2.2	18	15
Lake Grace (S)	1 819	1 609	1 560	–210	–2.4	–49	–0.6	..	107
Laverton (S)	1 214	1 202	822	–12	–0.2	–380	–7.3	..	137
Leonora (S)	2 774	1 998	1 529	–776	–6.4	–469	–5.2	..	139
Mandurah (C)	40 460	48 877	58 457	8 417	3.9	9 580	3.6	7	6
Manjimup (S)	10 256	10 309	9 773	53	0.1	–536	–1.1	68	140
Meekatharra (S)	2 098	1 453	1 296	–645	–7.1	–157	–2.3	..	129
Melville (C)	94 047	97 232	99 151	3 185	0.7	1 919	0.4	49	20
Menzies (S)	354	349	249	–5	–0.3	–100	–6.5	..	118
Merredin (S)	3 731	3 768	3 436	37	0.2	–332	–1.8	73	135
Mingenew (S)	611	584	501	–27	–0.9	–83	–3.0	..	112
Moorabool (S)	2 613	2 694	2 591	81	0.6	–103	–0.8	66	119
Morawa (S)	1 059	985	888	–74	–1.4	–97	–2.1	..	116
Mosman Park (T)	7 866	8 339	8 820	473	1.2	481	1.1	34	40
Mount Magnet (S)	869	851	496	–18	–0.4	–355	–10.2	..	136
Mount Marshall (S)	762	673	656	–89	–2.5	–17	–0.5	..	88
Mukinbudin (S)	741	702	608	–39	–1.1	–94	–2.8	..	115
Mullewa (S)	1 146	1 118	1 011	–28	–0.5	–107	–2.0	..	121
Mundaring (S)	33 262	35 334	36 737	2 072	1.2	1 403	0.8	39	29
Murchison (S)	159	160	127	1	0.1	–33	–4.5	..	99
Murray (S)	9 510	10 875	12 554	1 365	2.7	1 679	2.9	11	27
Nannup (S)	1 161	1 218	1 260	57	1.0	42	0.7	..	65
Narembeen (S)	1 038	959	949	–79	–1.6	–10	–0.2	..	86
Narrogin (T)	4 626	4 750	4 498	124	0.5	–252	–1.1	68	133
Narrogin (S)	860	770	869	–90	–2.2	99	2.4	..	57
Nedlands (C)	21 056	21 558	21 784	502	0.5	226	0.2	53	50
Ngaanyatjarraku (S)	1 445	1 556	1 592	111	1.5	36	0.5	..	68
Northam (T)	6 471	6 573	6 412	102	0.3	–161	–0.5	65	130
Northam (S)	3 239	3 670	3 959	431	2.5	289	1.5	24	48
Northampton (S)	3 020	3 333	3 360	313	2.0	27	0.2	53	74
Nungarin (S)	288	275	256	–13	–0.9	–19	–1.4	..	90
Peppermint Grove (S)	1 733	1 649	1 683	–84	–1.0	34	0.4	..	69
Perenjori (S)	695	612	564	–83	–2.5	–48	–1.6	..	105
Perth (C)	5 600	7 808	12 549	2 208	6.9	4 741	10.0	1	8
Pingelly (S)	1 200	1 211	1 249	11	0.2	38	0.6	..	67
Plantagenet (S)	4 292	4 688	4 704	396	1.8	16	0.1	59	81

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		CHANGE		STATE RANK (2001–2006)	
	1996	2001	2006p	1996–2001		2001–2006p		Fastest growth(b)	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)	no.	no.
Port Hedland (T)	12 463	12 830	12 993	367	0.6	163	0.3	52	52
Quairading (S)	1 224	1 135	1 087	–89	–1.5	–48	–0.9	..	105
Ravensthorpe (S)	1 433	1 504	2 029	71	1.0	525	6.2	..	39
Rockingham (C)	61 631	74 018	87 541	12 387	3.7	13 523	3.4	8	2
Roebourne (S)	13 829	15 058	17 671	1 229	1.7	2 613	3.3	9	14
Sandstone (S)	169	133	130	–36	–4.7	–3	–0.5	..	85
Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)	10 227	11 704	13 392	1 477	2.7	1 688	2.7	14	26
Shark Bay (S)	853	922	921	69	1.6	–1	—	..	84
South Perth (C)	36 472	37 521	40 986	1 049	0.6	3 465	1.8	20	12
Stirling (C)	172 800	176 604	186 506	3 804	0.4	9 902	1.1	34	5
Subiaco (C)	15 168	15 605	17 494	437	0.6	1 889	2.3	17	22
Swan (C)	71 516	85 094	97 251	13 578	3.5	12 157	2.7	14	4
Tambellup (S)	738	732	700	–6	–0.2	–32	–0.9	..	98
Tammin (S)	472	441	420	–31	–1.3	–21	–1.0	..	91
Three Springs (S)	839	751	713	–88	–2.2	–38	–1.0	..	103
Toodyay (S)	3 363	4 068	4 309	705	3.9	241	1.2	31	49
Trayning (S)	511	392	411	–119	–5.2	19	1.0	..	78
Upper Gascoyne (S)	266	355	328	89	5.9	–27	–1.6	..	94
Victoria Park (T)	26 719	27 688	29 495	969	0.7	1 807	1.3	27	24
Victoria Plains (S)	991	970	942	–21	–0.4	–28	–0.6	..	96
Vincent (T)	25 830	26 093	28 505	263	0.2	2 412	1.8	20	16
Wagin (S)	1 979	1 871	1 953	–108	–1.1	82	0.9	..	61
Wandering (S)	364	332	371	–32	–1.8	39	2.2	..	66
Wanneroo (C)	64 999	84 132	115 513	19 133	5.3	31 381	6.5	3	1
Waroona (S)	3 194	3 524	3 639	330	2.0	115	0.6	42	55
West Arthur (S)	1 003	906	890	–97	–2.0	–16	–0.4	..	87
Westonia (S)	308	248	225	–60	–4.2	–23	–1.9	..	92
Wickepin (S)	860	744	746	–116	–2.9	2	0.1	..	83
Williams (S)	1 040	955	924	–85	–1.7	–31	–0.7	..	97
Wiluna (S)	1 162	898	770	–264	–5.0	–128	–3.0	..	126
Wongan-Ballidu (S)	1 632	1 593	1 477	–39	–0.5	–116	–1.5	..	123
Woodanilling (S)	364	394	421	30	1.6	27	1.3	..	74
Wyalkatchem (S)	653	675	601	22	0.7	–74	–2.3	..	110
Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)	6 484	7 211	7 344	727	2.1	133	0.4	49	54
Yalgoo (S)	392	325	271	–67	–3.7	–54	–3.6	..	108
Yilgarn (S)	2 308	1 825	1 506	–483	–4.6	–319	–3.8	..	134
York (S)	2 904	3 233	3 260	329	2.2	27	0.2	53	74
<b>Total Western Australia</b>	<b>1 765 256</b>	<b>1 901 159</b>	<b>2 059 045</b>	<b>135 903</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>157 886</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

.. not applicable

(a) Average annual growth rate.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Local Government Areas—Tas.

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		CHANGE		STATE RANK (2001–2006)	
	1996	2001	2006p	1996–2001		2001–2006p		Fastest growth(b)	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)	no.	no.
Break O'Day (M)	5 881	5 781	6 218	–100	–0.3	437	1.5	5	15
Brighton (M)	12 753	12 915	14 329	162	0.3	1 414	2.1	1	4
Burnie (C)	19 977	18 886	19 701	–1 091	–1.1	815	0.8	12	9
Central Coast (M)	21 351	21 029	21 259	–322	–0.3	230	0.2	23	19
Central Highlands (M)	2 554	2 316	2 316	–238	–1.9	—	—	25	25
Circular Head (M)	8 450	8 047	8 188	–403	–1.0	141	0.3	21	22
Clarence (C)	49 550	49 594	50 808	44	—	1 214	0.5	17	6
Derwent Valley (M)	9 868	9 373	9 692	–495	–1.0	319	0.7	15	17
Devonport (C)	24 935	24 257	24 880	–678	–0.5	623	0.5	17	11
Dorset (M)	7 428	7 339	7 253	–89	–0.2	–86	–0.2	26	28
Flinders (M)	981	887	881	–94	–2.0	–6	–0.1	. .	26
George Town (M)	6 929	6 491	6 744	–438	–1.3	253	0.8	12	18
Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)	4 152	3 989	4 329	–163	–0.8	340	1.6	3	16
Glenorchy (C)	44 440	44 003	44 179	–437	–0.2	176	0.1	24	21
Hobart (C)	46 893	47 446	49 556	553	0.2	2 110	0.9	10	3
Huon Valley (M)	13 474	13 846	14 442	372	0.5	596	0.8	12	12
Kentish (M)	5 462	5 499	5 965	37	0.1	466	1.6	3	14
King Island (M)	1 879	1 724	1 703	–155	–1.7	–21	–0.2	. .	27
Kingborough (M)	28 096	29 379	31 706	1 283	0.9	2 327	1.5	5	1
Latrobe (M)	7 801	8 241	8 888	440	1.1	647	1.5	5	10
Launceston (C)	63 896	62 335	64 620	–1 561	–0.5	2 285	0.7	15	2
Meander Valley (M)	17 267	18 066	18 938	799	0.9	872	0.9	10	8
Northern Midlands (M)	11 842	11 926	12 505	84	0.1	579	1.0	9	13
Sorell (M)	10 624	11 004	12 131	380	0.7	1 127	2.0	2	7
Southern Midlands (M)	5 575	5 730	5 845	155	0.5	115	0.4	20	23
Tasman (M)	2 208	2 259	2 317	51	0.5	58	0.5	17	24
Waratah/Wynyard (M)	14 003	13 627	13 815	–376	–0.5	188	0.3	21	20
West Coast (M)	6 351	5 516	5 171	–835	–2.8	–345	–1.3	27	29
West Tamar (M)	19 823	20 290	21 543	467	0.5	1 253	1.2	8	5
<b>Total Tasmania</b>	<b>474 443</b>	<b>471 795</b>	<b>489 922</b>	<b>–2 648</b>	<b>–0.1</b>	<b>18 127</b>	<b>0.8</b>	. .	. .

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Local Government Areas—NT

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		CHANGE		STATE RANK (2001–2006)	
	1996	2001	2006p	1996–2001		2001–2006p		Fastest growth(b)	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)	no.	no.
.....									
Alice Springs (T)	25 040	26 520	26 194	1 480	1.2	–326	–0.2	7	37
Alpururulam (CGC)	380	397	410	17	0.9	13	0.6	..	28
Angurugu (CGC)	898	882	971	–16	–0.4	89	1.9	..	12
Anmatjere (CGC)	963	945	1 137	–18	–0.4	192	3.8	..	8
Arltarpilta (CGC)	183	270	282	87	8.1	12	0.9	..	29
Belyuen (CGC)	184	221	204	37	3.7	–17	–1.6	..	32
Binjari (CGC)	194	195	226	1	0.1	31	3.0	..	24
Borrooloola (CGC)	659	824	903	165	4.6	79	1.8	..	14
Coomalie (CGC)	1 173	1 074	1 225	–99	–1.7	151	2.7	..	9
Cox Peninsula (CGC)	198	238	319	40	3.7	81	6.0	..	13
Daguragu (CGC)	555	681	640	126	4.2	–41	–1.2	..	33
Darwin (C)	68 889	68 710	71 933	–179	–0.1	3 223	0.9	4	2
Elliott District (CGC)	516	477	493	–39	–1.6	16	0.7	..	27
Jabiru (T)	1 457	1 181	1 247	–276	–4.1	66	1.1	..	17
Jilkminggan (CGC)	247	249	328	2	0.2	79	5.7	..	14
Katherine (T)	9 446	8 961	9 023	–485	–1.0	62	0.1	6	21
Kunbarlanja (CGC)	816	940	1 043	124	2.9	103	2.1	..	11
Lajamanu (CGC)	629	772	790	143	4.2	18	0.5	..	26
Litchfield (S)	13 597	15 573	16 546	1 976	2.8	973	1.2	3	3
Ltyentye Purte (CGC)	398	588	643	190	8.1	55	1.8	..	23
Marngarr (CGC)	269	322	324	53	3.7	2	0.1	..	31
Mataranka (CGC)	213	215	279	2	0.2	64	5.3	..	18
Naiyu Nambiyu (CGC)	380	404	467	24	1.2	63	2.9	..	19
Numbulwar Numburindi (CGC)	662	792	799	130	3.7	7	0.2	..	30
Nyirranggulung Mardrulk Ngadberre (CGC)	1 280	1 321	1 110	41	0.6	–211	–3.4	..	36
Palmerston (C)	13 159	22 120	25 371	8 961	10.9	3 251	2.8	1	1
Pine Creek (CGC)	502	534	384	32	1.2	–150	–6.4	..	35
Tapatjatjaka (CGC)	159	235	257	76	8.1	22	1.8	..	25
Tennant Creek (T)	3 694	3 002	3 332	–692	–4.1	330	2.1	2	6
Thamarrurr (CGC)	1 565	1 665	2 300	100	1.2	635	6.7	..	4
Timber Creek (CGC)	161	198	261	37	4.2	63	5.7	..	19
Tiwi Islands (CGC)	2 143	2 455	2 512	312	2.8	57	0.5	5	22
Walangeri Ngumpinku (CGC)	283	347	550	64	4.2	203	9.6	..	7
Wallace Rockhole (CGC)	155	151	105	–4	–0.5	–46	–7.0	..	34
Watiyawanu (CGC)	225	214	323	–11	–1.0	109	8.6	..	10
Yuendumu (CGC)	785	747	817	–38	–1.0	70	1.8	..	16
Yugul Mangi (CGC)	1 234	1 543	1 940	309	4.6	397	4.7	..	5
Unincorporated NT	28 552	31 805	34 986	3 253	2.2	3 181	1.9	..	..
<b>Total Northern Territory</b>	<b>181 843</b>	<b>197 768</b>	<b>210 674</b>	<b>15 925</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>12 906</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

.. not applicable

(b) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2001.

(a) Average annual growth rate.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Subdivisions—NT and ACT

ASGC code	State/territory, SD and SSD	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			
		1996	2001	2006p	1996–2001		2001–2006p	
		no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)
<b>1</b>	<b>New South Wales</b>							
<b>7</b>	<b>Northern Territory</b>							
5	Darwin							
5	Darwin City	68 889	68 710	71 933	–179	–0.1	3 223	0.9
10	Palmerston-East Arm	13 343	22 559	25 889	9 216	11.1	3 330	2.8
20	Litchfield Shire	13 597	15 573	16 546	1 976	2.8	973	1.2
	<i>Total Darwin</i>	<i>95 829</i>	<i>106 842</i>	<i>114 368</i>	<i>11 013</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>7 526</i>	<i>1.4</i>
10	Northern Territory - Bal							
5	Finniss	1 838	1 873	2 170	35	0.4	297	3.0
10	Bathurst-Melville	2 143	2 455	2 512	312	2.8	57	0.5
15	Alligator	5 800	6 218	6 921	418	1.4	703	2.2
20	Daly	3 542	3 768	4 360	226	1.2	592	3.0
25	East Arnhem	12 721	13 944	15 935	1 223	1.9	1 991	2.7
30	Lower Top End NT	17 146	17 791	18 646	645	0.7	855	0.9
35	Barkly	6 554	5 877	6 203	–677	–2.2	326	1.1
40	Central NT	36 270	39 000	39 559	2 730	1.5	559	0.3
	<i>Total Northern Territory - Bal</i>	<i>86 014</i>	<i>90 926</i>	<i>96 306</i>	<i>4 912</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>5 380</i>	<i>1.2</i>
	<b>Total Northern Territory</b>	<b>181 843</b>	<b>197 768</b>	<b>210 674</b>	<b>15 925</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>12 906</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>							
5	Canberra							
5	North Canberra	38 818	38 585	43 757	–233	–0.1	5 172	2.5
10	Belconnen	85 659	85 601	87 246	–58	—	1 645	0.4
15	Woden Valley	33 043	32 494	33 254	–549	–0.3	760	0.5
20	Weston Creek-Stromlo	24 879	23 662	22 886	–1 217	–1.0	–776	–0.7
25	Tuggeranong	90 104	90 875	89 666	771	0.2	–1 209	–0.3
35	South Canberra	22 730	23 324	24 581	594	0.5	1 257	1.1
40	Gungahlin-Hall	12 684	24 398	32 550	11 714	14.0	8 152	5.9
	<i>Total Canberra</i>	<i>307 917</i>	<i>318 939</i>	<i>333 940</i>	<i>11 022</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>15 001</i>	<i>0.9</i>
10	Australian Capital Territory - Bal							
5	Australian Capital Territory - Bal	334	378	285	44	2.5	–93	–5.5
	<i>Total Australian Capital Territory - Bal</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>–93</i>	<i>–5.5</i>
	<b>Total Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>308 251</b>	<b>319 317</b>	<b>334 225</b>	<b>11 066</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>14 908</b>	<b>0.9</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average annual growth rate.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Divisions—States and Territories

ASGC code	State/territory, SD	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			
		1996	2001	2006p	1996–2001		2001–2006p	
		no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)
<b>1</b>	<b>New South Wales</b>							
5	Sydney	3 881 136	4 128 272	4 284 379	247 136	1.2	156 107	0.7
10	Hunter	554 241	588 071	617 453	33 830	1.2	29 382	1.0
15	Illawarra	372 860	399 987	414 547	27 127	1.4	14 560	0.7
20	Richmond-Tweed	200 653	216 489	229 939	15 836	1.5	13 450	1.2
25	Mid-North Coast	262 330	280 437	297 006	18 107	1.3	16 569	1.2
30	Northern	179 314	181 177	179 775	1 863	0.2	–1 402	–0.2
35	North Western	117 378	119 796	115 754	2 418	0.4	–4 042	–0.7
40	Central West	172 501	177 660	178 501	5 159	0.6	841	0.1
45	South Eastern	178 939	193 062	207 161	14 123	1.5	14 099	1.4
50	Murrumbidgee	149 150	152 466	154 150	3 316	0.4	1 684	0.2
55	Murray	110 882	113 397	115 614	2 515	0.4	2 217	0.4
60	Far West	25 344	24 403	22 903	–941	–0.8	–1 500	–1.3
	<i>Total New South Wales</i>	6 204 728	6 575 217	6 817 182	370 489	1.2	241 965	0.7
<b>2</b>	<b>Victoria</b>							
5	Melbourne	3 283 278	3 471 625	3 744 373	188 347	1.1	272 748	1.5
10	Barwon	239 519	254 732	269 988	15 213	1.2	15 256	1.2
15	Western District	99 868	100 474	102 386	606	0.1	1 912	0.4
20	Central Highlands	134 970	141 536	147 542	6 566	1.0	6 006	0.8
25	Wimmera	52 204	51 430	50 019	–774	–0.3	–1 411	–0.6
30	Mallee	87 171	90 351	91 854	3 180	0.7	1 503	0.3
35	Loddon	157 335	166 954	175 220	9 619	1.2	8 266	1.0
40	Goulburn	182 659	193 999	202 098	11 340	1.2	8 099	0.8
45	Ovens-Murray	89 091	93 214	96 406	4 123	0.9	3 192	0.7
50	East Gippsland	80 639	80 901	82 952	262	0.1	2 051	0.5
55	Gippsland	153 421	159 510	165 472	6 089	0.8	5 962	0.7
	<i>Total Victoria</i>	4 560 155	4 804 726	5 128 310	244 571	1.1	323 584	1.3
<b>3</b>	<b>Queensland</b>							
5	Brisbane	1 500 803	1 629 133	1 820 400	128 330	1.7	191 267	2.2
7	Gold Coast	363 943	432 588	518 059	68 645	3.5	85 471	3.7
9	Sunshine Coast	210 471	247 167	295 125	36 696	3.3	47 958	3.6
12	West Moreton	62 998	65 718	72 713	2 720	0.8	6 995	2.0
15	Wide Bay-Burnett	224 285	236 492	269 340	12 207	1.1	32 848	2.6
20	Darling Downs	199 927	210 351	227 074	10 424	1.0	16 723	1.5
25	South West	26 449	27 002	26 408	553	0.4	–594	–0.4
30	Fitzroy	178 028	181 747	200 604	3 719	0.4	18 857	2.0
35	Central West	12 570	12 497	11 565	–73	–0.1	–932	–1.5
40	Mackay	133 466	137 539	159 869	4 073	0.6	22 330	3.1
45	Northern	179 037	190 266	209 588	11 229	1.2	19 322	2.0
50	Far North	212 340	224 163	247 589	11 823	1.1	23 426	2.0
55	North West	34 373	34 283	33 212	–90	–0.1	–1 071	–0.6
	<i>Total Queensland</i>	3 338 690	3 628 946	4 091 546	290 256	1.7	462 600	2.4
<b>4</b>	<b>South Australia</b>							
5	Adelaide	1 078 437	1 107 986	1 146 119	29 549	0.5	38 133	0.7
10	Outer Adelaide	104 331	113 992	128 922	9 661	1.8	14 930	2.5
15	Yorke and Lower North	44 150	44 398	45 589	248	0.1	1 191	0.5
20	Murray Lands	68 185	68 557	69 479	372	0.1	922	0.3
25	South East	62 707	62 588	64 615	–119	—	2 027	0.6
30	Eyre	33 011	34 020	34 760	1 009	0.6	740	0.4
35	Northern	83 432	80 187	78 720	–3 245	–0.8	–1 467	–0.4
	<i>Total South Australia</i>	1 474 253	1 511 728	1 568 204	37 475	0.5	56 476	0.7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average annual growth rate.

ASGC code	State/territory, SD	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		
		1996	2001	2006p	1996-2001	2001-2006p	
		no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.
<b>5</b>	<b>Western Australia</b>						
5	Perth	1 295 092	1 393 002	1 519 510	97 910	1.5	126 508
10	South West	167 274	194 129	217 791	26 855	3.0	23 662
15	Lower Great Southern	50 114	53 598	55 448	3 484	1.4	1 850
20	Upper Great Southern	19 829	18 896	18 792	-933	-1.0	-104
25	Midlands	51 436	53 568	53 234	2 132	0.8	-334
30	South Eastern	56 411	55 099	55 604	-1 312	-0.5	505
35	Central	59 002	60 781	61 328	1 779	0.6	547
40	Pilbara	40 426	39 461	44 333	-965	-0.5	4 872
45	Kimberley	25 672	32 625	33 005	6 953	4.9	380
	<i>Total Western Australia</i>	<i>1 765 256</i>	<i>1 901 159</i>	<i>2 059 045</i>	<i>135 903</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>157 886</i>
<b>6</b>	<b>Tasmania</b>						
5	Greater Hobart	195 718	197 282	205 566	1 564	0.2	8 284
10	Southern	34 469	34 572	36 084	103	0.1	1 512
15	Northern	134 047	133 115	138 702	-932	-0.1	5 587
20	Mersey-Lyell	110 209	106 826	109 570	-3 383	-0.6	2 744
	<i>Total Tasmania</i>	<i>474 443</i>	<i>471 795</i>	<i>489 922</i>	<i>-2 648</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>18 127</i>
<b>7</b>	<b>Northern Territory</b>						
5	Darwin	95 829	106 842	114 368	11 013	2.2	7 526
10	Northern Territory - Bal	86 014	90 926	96 306	4 912	1.1	5 380
	<i>Total Northern Territory</i>	<i>181 843</i>	<i>197 768</i>	<i>210 674</i>	<i>15 925</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>12 906</i>
<b>8</b>	<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>						
5	Canberra	307 917	318 939	333 940	11 022	0.7	15 001
10	Australian Capital Territory - Bal	334	378	285	44	2.5	-93
	<i>Total Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>308 251</i>	<i>319 317</i>	<i>334 225</i>	<i>11 066</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>14 908</i>
<b>9</b>	<b>Other Territories</b>						
10	Other Territories	3 095	2 584	2 380	-511	-3.5	-204
	<i>Total Other Territories</i>	<i>3 095</i>	<i>2 584</i>	<i>2 380</i>	<i>-511</i>	<i>-3.5</i>	<i>-204</i>
	<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>18 310 714</b>	<b>19 413 240</b>	<b>20 701 488</b>	<b>1 102 526</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1 288 248</b>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

ASGC code	State/territory, SD	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			
		1996	2001	2006p	1996-2001		2001-2006p	
		no.	no.	no.	no.	%(a)	no.	%(a)
1003	Newcastle (NSW)	463 388	492 549	517 496	29 161	1.2	24 947	1.0
1006	Wollongong (NSW)	255 744	269 597	277 972	13 853	1.1	8 375	0.6
1008	Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	28 707	30 168	32 245	1 461	1.0	2 077	1.3
1015	Lismore (NSW)	31 400	30 871	31 565	-529	-0.3	694	0.4
1021	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	42 141	46 099	50 048	3 958	1.8	3 949	1.7
1024	Port Macquarie (NSW)	32 674	38 130	41 348	5 456	3.1	3 218	1.6
1027	Tamworth (NSW)	40 761	42 510	44 371	1 749	0.8	1 861	0.9
1030	Dubbo (NSW)	32 959	35 191	35 834	2 232	1.3	643	0.4
1033	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	51 366	52 120	55 195	754	0.3	3 075	1.2
1036	Bathurst (NSW)	29 146	30 615	32 246	1 469	1.0	1 631	1.0
1039	Orange (NSW)	34 828	36 999	37 009	2 171	1.2	10	—
1218	Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	90 752	95 621	100 826	4 869	1.1	5 205	1.1
2024	Geelong (VIC)	152 245	159 503	167 802	7 258	0.9	8 299	1.0
2025	Warrnambool (VIC)	27 372	29 629	31 501	2 257	1.6	1 872	1.2
2027	Ballarat (VIC)	79 109	83 599	88 437	4 490	1.1	4 838	1.1
2030	Bendigo (VIC)	74 192	79 673	85 080	5 481	1.4	5 407	1.3
2033	Shepparton (VIC)	41 139	44 876	46 227	3 737	1.8	1 351	0.6
2039	La Trobe Valley (VIC)	75 487	74 996	76 339	-491	-0.1	1 343	0.4
2042	Mildura (VIC)	41 130	45 294	47 911	4 164	1.9	2 617	1.1
3042	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	157 336	186 144	224 127	28 808	3.4	37 983	3.8
3045	Bundaberg (QLD)	54 051	56 806	63 262	2 755	1.0	6 456	2.2
3046	Hervey Bay (QLD)	35 898	39 599	50 825	3 701	2.0	11 226	5.1
3048	Rockhampton (QLD)	67 688	67 369	73 333	-319	-0.1	5 964	1.7
3051	Gladstone (QLD)	37 347	39 100	45 678	1 753	0.9	6 578	3.2
3054	Mackay (QLD)	61 078	64 767	77 544	3 689	1.2	12 777	3.7
3057	Townsville (QLD)	122 415	134 073	152 954	11 658	1.8	18 881	2.7
3061	Cairns (QLD)	106 694	112 932	131 564	6 238	1.1	18 632	3.1
3064	Toowoomba (QLD)	102 022	109 449	121 894	7 427	1.4	12 445	2.2
3139	Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	399 078	474 753	565 256	75 675	3.5	90 503	3.6
5071	Mandurah (WA)	49 970	59 752	71 011	9 782	3.6	11 259	3.5
5074	Bunbury (WA)	42 406	50 008	57 744	7 602	3.4	7 736	2.9
5080	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	29 284	29 383	30 196	99	0.1	813	0.5
5083	Geraldton (WA)	29 688	31 425	33 500	1 737	1.1	2 075	1.3
6090	Launceston (TAS)	98 829	98 526	103 325	-303	-0.1	4 799	1.0
6093	Burnie-Devonport (TAS)	79 175	77 480	79 932	-1 695	-0.4	2 452	0.6
8196	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	343 970	360 537	381 397	16 567	0.9	20 860	1.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average annual growth rate.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

**1** For Australia, this publication contains estimates of the resident population of Local Government Areas (LGAs), Statistical Divisions (SDs), Statistical Districts, states and territories and Australia. For the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory, estimates of the resident population are also provided for Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs). Estimates for all Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and SSDs in Australia are available from the ABS web site in the electronic products that accompany this release.

**2** To meet the conflicting demands for accuracy and timeliness there are several versions of sub-state/territory population estimates. Preliminary estimates are normally available eight months after the reference date (i.e. February), revised estimates sixteen months later and rebased and final estimates after the following census. The estimates in this publication are preliminary for 2006, based on results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (these are referred to as 'preliminary rebased'), and final for 1996 and 2001. Preliminary rebased estimates for June 2002 to 2005 will be released in October 2007. The final 2006 Census-based SLA and LGA estimates for June 2002 through to June 2006 are intended to be released in August 2008, in *Population Growth and Distribution, Australia* (cat. no. 2035.0).

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION - AUSTRALIA

**3** Estimated resident populations (ERPs) are official estimates of the Australian population, which link 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.

**4** Estimates of the resident population are based on census counts by place of usual residence (excluding overseas visitors in Australia), 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.

**5** Population estimates for Australia and the states and territories are updated by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (births minus deaths, on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence.

**6** After each census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are finalised by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the difference between the ERPs at the two respective census dates agrees with the total intercensal change.

**7** 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* (cat. no. 3228.0), ABS web site <[www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)>.

### ESTIMATION OF SLA-BASED POPULATIONS

**8** In Australia, the SLA is the base spatial unit used to collect and disseminate statistics other than those collected from the Population Censuses. In non-census years, the SLA is the smallest unit defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. Populations for SLAs are estimated as at 30 June each year. Population estimates for LGAs and other regions are built up from SLA-level estimates.

**9** The ERP as at census date for each SLA is calculated based on usual residence census counts, excluding overseas visitors in Australia, with an allowance for net census undercount and the number of residents temporarily overseas (RTOs) at the census date. The estimates of net undercount are apportioned to SLAs based on age, sex, Indigenous status, state and territory, and (aside from the ACT) capital city/balance of state. The number of RTOs on census night is estimated based on coding addresses of residence to SLA from a sample of incoming passenger cards. For some areas, demographic adjustments are made. As the census is held on a date other than 30

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### ESTIMATION OF SLA-BASED POPULATIONS *continued*

June (the 2006 Census was held on 8 August), further adjustments taking into account births, deaths and migration for the intervening period are made to obtain the ERP at 30 June. For preliminary rebased ERP at 30 June 2006, estimates are made of these RTOs and the 30 June to 8 August components. The RTOs and 30 June to 8 August components will be finalised for final rebasing of the ERP at 30 June 2006.

**10** 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, these ERPs are calculated using a mathematical model, where relationships are established between changes in population and changes in indicators between the two most recent censuses for groups of SLAs. The choice of indicators varies across the states and territories, depending on availability and indicative ability, and includes dwelling approvals and Medicare enrolments. Changes in these indicators are then used to estimate changes in the population of each area since the last census. In some areas population change since the previous census may be assumed to be zero in the absence of reliable indicator data for these areas. All output from the model is scrutinised and validated by population analysts. Local knowledge, including that advised by local governments, may be used to adjust the outcome of the model for a particular SLA. Estimates at SLA level are constrained to state/territory population estimates.

**11** In census years, both preliminary estimates (derived from updating the ERPs from the previous census) and rebased estimates (based on the current census) are prepared. Differences between these two sets of estimates are referred to as intercensal errors. Rebased estimates of SLA populations for previous intercensal years are based on estimates derived by apportioning the intercensal error evenly across the five years, while constraining the SLA level estimates to state/territory estimates. For example, the rebased 2002 to 2005 estimates will be derived by adding one-fifth of the 2006 intercensal error to the previous estimates of the 2002 population, two-fifths to the previous estimate of the 2003 population, and so on.

### ACCURACY OF SLA-BASED POPULATION ESTIMATES

**12** An indication of the accuracy of ERPs can be gauged by assessing the size and direction of the intercensal errors. For Australia, the preliminary June 2006 ERP under-estimated the preliminary rebased June 2006 ERP by 0.46% (–96,000 people). For the states/territories, the intercensal errors based on the preliminary rebased 2006 ERP ranged from –1.89% (Northern Territory) to +0.15% (New South Wales).

**13** Summary statistics of the absolute values of these errors can be used to assess a number of population estimates. The average absolute value of the intercensal errors for the preliminary rebased 2006 series of SLA estimates (excluding areas with an ERP less than 500) was 3.75%, a decrease on the 2001 average of 3.82%. For LGAs, the preliminary rebased 2006 average absolute intercensal error (excluding areas with an ERP less than 500) was 3.54%, a decrease on the 2001 average of 3.62%.

**14** Average absolute intercensal errors for the preliminary rebased series of 2006 LGA estimates decreased with increasing population size; that is, LGAs with large populations recorded the smallest percentage errors while small LGAs recorded the largest percentage errors.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### ACCURACY OF SLA-BASED POPULATION ESTIMATES *continued*

### AVERAGE ABSOLUTE INTERCENSAL ERROR, preliminary—Australia—30 June 2006

Size of LGA (people)	Number of LGAs	Average absolute intercensal error
	no.	%
Under 500	23	13.6
500 to 1,999	89	6.5
2000 to 4,999	94	5.4
5,000 to 9,999	85	3.1
10,000 to 19,999	94	3.0
20,000 to 49,999	92	2.1
50,000 and over	127	1.9

**15** The preliminary rebased 2006 intercensal error for total capital city Statistical Divisions was -0.6% (-76,000 people) and for the remainder of Australia was -0.3% (-20,000). The proportion of the Australian population estimated to be living in capital city Statistical Divisions based on the preliminary 2006 estimate was 63.55%, compared with 63.62% based on the preliminary rebased 2006 figure, an intercensal error of -0.07 percentage points; the corresponding error for 2001 was +0.41 percentage points. The intercensal error for capital city Statistical Divisions ranged from -1.6% (Melbourne and Canberra SDs) to +0.2% (Sydney SD).

### INTERCENSAL ERROR, preliminary—by part of state—30 June 2006

State/Territory	Capital city Statistical Division.....		Balance of state.....	
	no. (000)	%	no. (000)	%
New South Wales	8.7	0.2	1.8	0.1
Victoria	-59.9	-1.6	23.3	1.7
Queensland	—	—	-38.1	-1.7
South Australia	-7.3	-0.6	-6.3	-1.5
Western Australia	-11.6	-0.8	3.4	0.6
Tasmania	-0.1	—	-0.9	-0.3
Northern Territory	-0.4	-0.4	-3.6	-3.7
Australian Capital Territory	-5.5	-1.6	0.1	31.9
Australia(a)	-76.0	-0.6	-20.0	-0.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Other Territories

**16** In recognition of the inherent inaccuracy involved in population estimation, in general population figures less than 1,000 in the text and accompanying summary tables 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 10,000 or 100,000. While unrounded figures are provided in the main tables, accuracy to the last digit is not claimed and should not be assumed. Percentage change in population is based on unrounded numbers.

### INTERPRETATION OF LGA RANKINGS

**17** In Tables 1 to 7 LGAs are ranked within states and territories according to both 'largest' and 'fastest' preliminary growth, identifying areas in Australia currently experiencing significant changes in population size. Largest growth is based on the absolute change in population between June 2001 and June 2006, while fastest growth is based on the rate of change in population (that is, the percentage change in population)

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### INTERPRETATION OF LGA RANKINGS *continued*

for the same period. LGAs with populations of less than 2,000 people at June 2001 have been excluded from the fastest growth rankings.

**18** Due to the inherent imprecision of small-area population estimates, rankings should be considered indicative of relative growth between LGAs within each state and territory, not definitive.

### AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH

**19** The average annual growth rate is calculated as a percentage using the formula below, where  $P_0$  is the population at the start of the period,  $P_n$  is the population at the end of the period and  $n$  is the length of the period between  $P_n$  and  $P_0$  in years.

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

### SUB-SLA POPULATIONS

**20** Census Collection Districts (CDs) are designed for use in census years for the collection and dissemination of census data. In aggregate, CDs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. In census years, one or more CDs form an SLA.

**21** To provide some indication of estimated resident population below the SLA level, the ABS prepares population estimates for CDs. These estimates can be aggregated to form population estimates for regions such as Remoteness Areas, and may be used in the calculations of population estimates for SLAs created after the 2006 Census.

**22** Population estimates at the CD level as at 30 June of a census year are compiled by apportioning the population estimate for each SLA across the CDs within the SLA, using census usual residence counts. In subsequent years, the 30 June population estimates for SLAs are apportioned across CDs by taking into account population change implied by indicator data in each CD since the census year. For SLAs involved in boundary changes, each CD may be assigned to one or more SLAs, and for CDs which fall within more than one SLA an estimate is made of the split of the CD's population and dwellings across SLAs. The CD populations within each SLA are then adjusted (on a pro-rata basis) to add to the SLA population.

### CENTRE OF POPULATION

**23** The centre of population is one measure used to describe the spatial distribution of a population. The method used to calculate centres of population in this product is based on the centroid and population of each CD. To calculate the centre of population for an area, the latitude and longitude coordinates of the centroid of each CD in that area are multiplied by the CD's estimated resident population to obtain weighted latitudes and longitudes for each CD. These are summed to obtain a weighted latitude and longitude coordinate for the area, then divided by the total population of the area to obtain a single latitude and longitude coordinate.

**24** Due to the inherent imprecision in small area estimates, the centre of population should be considered indicative only of the distribution of population, and cannot be ascribed to an exact location. The use of different geographical level data could result in different centres of population.

### SERVICE POPULATIONS

**25** Service population estimates are a different measure of population. They take into account seasonal and itinerant populations which are not included in the ERP. Currently the ABS does not produce service population estimates but two working papers are available on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au> which investigate the concept and feasibility of such estimates: Demography Working Paper 1996/4 - *When ERPs aren't Enough* (cat. no. 3112.0) and Demography Working Paper 1999/3 - *Service Population Pilot Study: An Investigation to Assess the Feasibility of Producing Service Population Estimates for Selected LGAs* (cat. no. 3117.0).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL AREAS

**26** This publication contains data presented according to the 2006 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), which refers to boundaries as defined at 1 July 2006. Under this classification, statistical areas are defined as follows:

- Local Government Areas (LGAs). These areas are the spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils. The ABS has broadened the categories of legislation used to define local government areas for statistical purposes to include the Indigenous Council areas in the states and Northern Territory. The LGA Structure covers only incorporated areas of Australia, which are legally designated parts of states and territories over which incorporated local governing bodies have responsibility.
- Statistical Local Areas (SLAs). These areas are, in most cases, identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole 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).
- Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs). These are of intermediate size, between SLAs and SDs. 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.
- 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. There were some major changes made to the SD structure in south-east Queensland in the 2006 edition of the ASGC.
- Statistical Districts. These consist of selected, significant, predominantly urban areas in Australia which are not located within a Capital City SD. Statistical Districts enable comparable statistics to be produced about these selected urban areas.

**27** LGAs are proclaimed by various state and territory government authorities and changes are gazetted throughout the year. Presently, LGAs are used as the base on which SLAs are defined for the ASGC. Because this definition process takes time, some LGAs gazetted during the year leading up to an ASGC edition are not processed in time for inclusion in that edition, and are instead included in a later edition.

**28** Further information concerning statistical areas is contained in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification, 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0).

### CALCULATION OF AREAS

**29** The area figures used in this issue are based upon the SLA level of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification, 2006 edition. The areas of the SLAs were calculated using ABS standard Geographic Information Systems software from the digital boundaries of this ASGC edition. Higher level spatial unit area figures are aggregations of the relevant SLA areas. The area of each SLA is included in the SLA spreadsheet accompanying this publication.

### MAPS

**30** A complete series of SLA maps is available in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification, 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0).

### ELECTRONIC DATA

**31** Annual population estimates at 30 June for all SLAs and LGAs 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 and LGAs in Australia, are freely available from the ABS web site <[www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)>.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

**32** 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*.

### RELATED RELEASES

**33** Other ABS releases that are freely available on the ABS web site <[www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)> and may be of interest to users of this publication include:

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

*Australian Historical Population Statistics* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)

*Australian Standard Geographical Classification* (ASGC), 2006 (cat. no. 1216.0)

*Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0) - SLA-specific datasets

*Census of Population and Housing: Population Growth and Distribution, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 2035.0)

*Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0) - SLA-specific datasets

*Population by Age and Sex* (cat. no. 3235.0) - national, state and territory-specific datasets

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

*Regional Statistics* - regional statistics available on the ABS home page

**34** Statistics relating to New Zealand population are available from the Statistics New Zealand web site <[www.stats.govt.nz](http://www.stats.govt.nz)>.

**35** 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 <[www.abs.gov.au](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.

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

## ABBREVIATIONS

A	Area
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AC	Aboriginal council
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Adel.	Adelaide
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
B	Borough
Bal	Balance
BSD	Brisbane Statistical Division
C	City
C'maine	Castlemaine
C. Goldfields	Central Goldfields
CD	Collection District
CGC	Community Government Council
DC	District Council
excl.	excluding
E.	East
ERP	estimated resident population
Gr.	Greater
incl.	including
I./Is	Island
IC	Island council
LGA	local government area
M'borough	Maryborough
M	Municipality
M. Downs	Murrumba Downs
Mt C'tha	Mount Coot-tha
no.	number
N.	North/Northern
Norw. P'ham St Ptrs	Norwood, Payneham and St Peters
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
P'sula	Peninsula
Port Pirie C, Dists	Port Pirie City and Districts
Pt	Part
Qld	Queensland
RA	Remoteness Area
RC	Rural City
RegC	Regional Council
Res.	Reservoir
S	Shire
S'bank-D'lands	Southbank-Docklands
S'saye	Strathfieldsaye
S C'st	Sunshine Coast
S Dist	statistical district
S.	South/Southern

## ABBREVIATIONS *continued*

SA	South Australia
SD	statistical division
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision
T	Town
Tas.	Tasmania
Unincorp.	Unincorporated
Vic.	Victoria
W.	West
WA	Western Australia
Wtrs	Waters









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