

**REGIONAL POPULATION
GROWTH**

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 27 FEB 2007

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I N Q U I R I E S

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Andrew Howe on Adelaide (08) 8237 7370.

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication contains estimates of the resident population of Local Government Areas (LGAs), Statistical Divisions (SDs), Statistical Districts, Remoteness Areas (RAs) and states and territories of Australia at 30 June 2001, 2005 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. Estimates for 2001 are final estimates, based on results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, while estimates for 2005 are revised (and denoted 2005r) and estimates for 2006 are preliminary (and denoted 2006p).

The 2006 Census of Population and Housing was conducted on 8 August 2006. Initial estimates for 30 June 2006, based on the 2006 Census, will be available in a special issue of this publication planned for release in late July 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).

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

The Excel spreadsheets and SuperTABLE data cubes that accompany this release were formerly released in a separate product on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>, *Regional Population Growth, Australia, Electronic delivery* (cat. no. 3218.0.55.001). These are now stored in the 'Details' tab of this publication, i.e. *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0) on the ABS web site.

The contents of the Excel spreadsheets and SuperTABLE data cubes have changed. From this issue onwards, population estimates for all years back to the Census before last, based on the latest ASGC, will be included. Thus, the electronic products accompanying this issue include population estimates from June 1996 to June 2006 for areas according to the 2006 edition of the ASGC. In turn, the electronic products accompanying the release of preliminary estimates of populations of SLAs and LGAs as at June 2007, which will be released in 2008, will include estimates from June 2001 to June 2007, according to the 2007 edition of the ASGC.

ROUNDING

In commentary based on statistics in this publication, it is recommended that the relevant statistics be rounded. Small area population estimates are the result of 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.

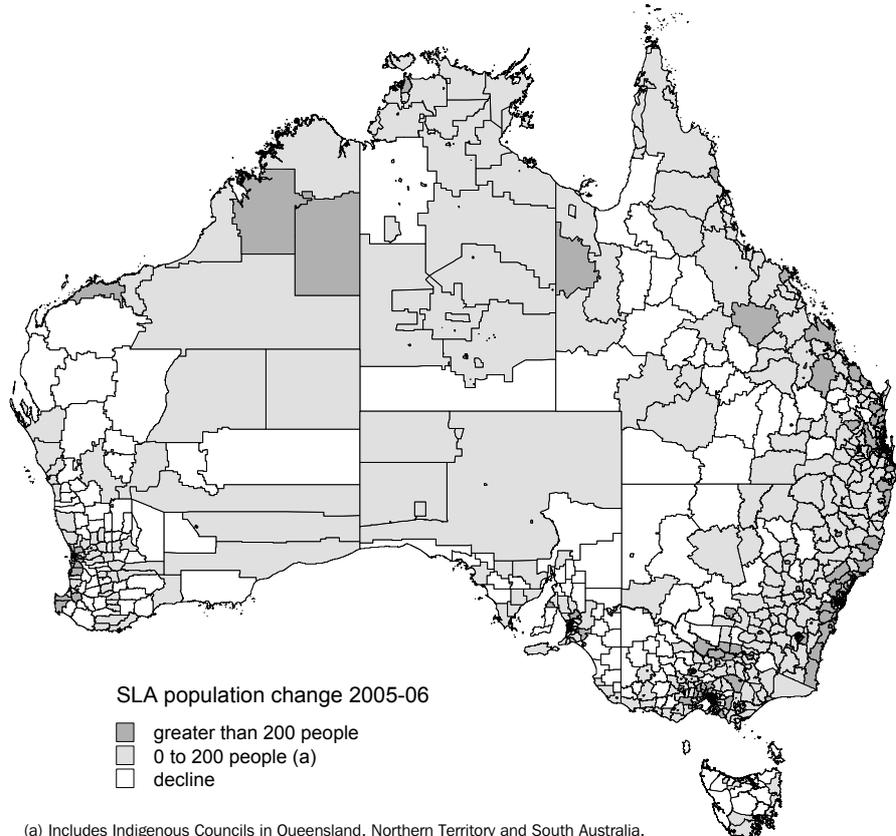
Barbara Dunlop
Acting Australian Statistician

MAIN FEATURES

POPULATION CHANGE

- Australia's estimated resident population (ERP) at June 2006 was 20.6 million, which was an increase of 265,700 since June 2005. This represents an annual growth rate of 1.3%, which was higher than the average annual growth rate (1.2%) for the five years to June 2006.
- All states and territories experienced population growth in 2005–06, with the largest increases occurring in Queensland (up 76,400 people), Victoria (up 68,500 people) and New South Wales (up 58,800 people).
- Queensland's population passed the 4 million mark in 2005–06.
- Western Australia, Queensland, Northern Territory and Victoria recorded annual growth rates higher than Australia's overall annual growth rate in 2005–06. Western Australia recorded the fastest population increase of all states and territories, with an annual growth rate of 2.0%. Queensland's population increased by 1.9%, the Northern Territory's by 1.6% and Victoria's by 1.4%.
- The remaining states and territories recorded lower annual growth rates than Australia overall. The Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales both increased by 0.9%, while South Australia increased by 0.8% and Tasmania by 0.7%.
- In each state and territory, the areas with the largest or fastest population growth tended to be outer suburbs, inner areas of capital cities and certain regional centres, especially along the coast.

SLA POPULATION CHANGE, Australia—2005–06



MAIN FEATURES *continued*

POPULATION CHANGE

continued

- Selected SLAs are referred to in some of the following text and tables, particularly where LGAs cover multiple SLAs, such as in 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 web site <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 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 18 to 21 of the Explanatory Notes.

CAPITAL CITY GROWTH

- At 30 June 2006, capital city Statistical Divisions (SDs) were home to over 13 million people, around two-thirds (64%) of Australia's population. The combined population of capital city SDs increased by 163,000 people in 2005–06, accounting for 61% of Australia's annual growth.
- Melbourne SD recorded the largest growth of capital cities in 2005–06, increasing by 49,000 people, followed by Sydney SD (up 37,200 people), Perth SD (29,900 people) and Brisbane SD (29,500).
- The population growth in the Melbourne SD in 2005–06 equated to an average increase of about 940 people per week.
- The fastest growing capital cities in 2005–06 included Darwin SD, Perth SD and Brisbane SD each of which grew faster than 1.5%.
- Overall, the rate of growth of the capital city SDs in 2005–06 (1.3%) was faster than the average annual growth rate for the five years to 30 June 2006 (1.2%). Brisbane SD recorded the fastest average annual growth since June 2001 (2.2%); however, it was also the only capital city SD to grow at a slower rate in the last 12 months (1.6%) than its average rate of growth for the past five years.

Outer suburban growth

- Many outer Local Government Areas (LGAs) within capital city SDs continued to experience large increases in population in 2005–06. In Sydney SD, the LGAs of Blacktown (C) and Bankstown (C) experienced strong growth (up 5,000 and 2,900 people respectively). Within Melbourne SD, the largest growth occurred in the fringe LGAs of Melton (S) (up 6,800 people), Wyndham (C) (6,700) and Casey (C) (6,400).
- Some outer suburban areas in the smaller capital cities also experienced significant growth, such as in the Brisbane Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) of Parkinson-Drewvale, Wakerley, Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta and Doolandella-Forest Lake. In Adelaide SD, the outer suburban LGAs of Salisbury (C) and Onkaparinga (C) experienced the largest and second largest population increases in the state. In Perth, the LGAs of Wanneroo (C), Rockingham (C), Swan (C) and Gosnells (C) also experienced strong growth. Clarence (C) and Kingborough (M), recorded the top two population increases of Tasmanian LGAs, while Palmerston (C), on the outskirts of Darwin, recorded the largest growth of all Northern Territory LGAs. The Australian Capital Territory SLA of Gungahlin recorded the largest growth of SLAs in the territory, while Ngunnawal (bordering Gungahlin) also experienced strong growth.

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

Inner city growth

- Many inner city areas in Australia experienced rapid growth during 2005–06. Perth (C) recorded the fastest growth rate of all LGAs in Australia, with a 12.4% increase. Melbourne (C) recorded the second fastest growth of all inner city LGAs, with an annual growth rate of 3.3%. The population of Adelaide (C) increased by 3.0%, making it the fastest growing LGA in South Australia. Sydney (C) increased by 2.0%, which was the fastest growth of all LGAs in the Sydney SD.
- Other inner city areas to experience high levels of growth were the Brisbane SLAs of City - Remainder and Milton (both 12.8%) and Kelvin Grove (9.6%). The Darwin SLAs of Bayview-Woolner and City - Inner increased by 20.2% and 6.3% respectively. The Canberra SLAs of Kingston and Braddon also experienced relatively large and fast growth, increasing by 670 people (30.8%) and 590 people (16.0%) respectively.

GROWTH ALONG THE COAST

- Excluding capital city SDs, coastal Australia continued to experience the most prominent growth, as a general rule.
- Many coastal Queensland LGAs experienced strong growth in the year to June 2006. Gold Coast (C) recorded the second largest increase in population of all LGAs in Australia (up 13,600 people), behind Brisbane, which increased by 14,000 people. Large population increases continued in many other Queensland coastal areas such as Cairns (C), Maroochy (S) and Caloundra (C).
- In New South Wales, strong population growth occurred in most coastal LGAs outside the Sydney SD, with the largest increases recorded in Tweed (A), Shoalhaven (C), Coffs Harbour (C) and Newcastle (C).
- The Victorian LGAs of Greater Geelong (C) and Surf Coast (S) continued to experience strong growth in 2005–06. In South Australia, the populations of Streaky Bay (DC), Alexandrina (DC), Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC), Copper Coast (DC) and Yankalilla (DC) were among the fastest growing LGAs in the state. In Western Australia, the coastal LGAs of Mandurah (C) (located between Perth and Bunbury), Busselton (S) (south-west of Bunbury) and Capel (S) (south of Bunbury) experienced strong growth.

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 2005–06, nine of the ten fastest growing Statistical Districts were located on the coast, with the Western Australian Statistical Districts of Bunbury (up 5.1%) and Mandurah (up 4.9%) recording the fastest growth, along with Queensland's Hervey Bay (also up 4.9%). The Queensland Statistical Districts of Cairns (up 3.3%), Mackay (3.1%) and Townsville (3.0%) also experienced fast population growth. Gold Coast-Tweed, which straddles the Queensland/New South Wales border increased by 2.7%, followed by the Queensland Statistical Districts of Sunshine Coast (up 2.4%) and Bundaberg (up 2.2%).

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

GROWTH IN INLAND REGIONAL CENTRES

- Large regional LGAs throughout inland Australia continued to increase in population during 2005–06, such as the New South Wales LGAs of Maitland (C), Wagga Wagga (C) and Queanbeyan (C), the Victorian LGAs of Greater Bendigo (C) and Ballarat (C), the Queensland LGA of Toowoomba (C) and the South Australian LGA of Murray Bridge (RC).
- The four fastest growing inland Statistical Districts were all located within Victoria, with Mildura increasing by 2.2%, followed by Bendigo (up 2.0%), Ballarat and Shepparton (both up 1.9%). The Queensland Statistical District of Toowoomba experienced a population increase of 1.8%, while Warrnambool (located in Victoria) increased by 1.7%.

SMALL AREA POPULATION DECLINES

- The LGA that experienced the largest decline in population in 2005–06 was the New South Wales LGA of Campbelltown (C), which decreased by 520 people, followed by the Queensland LGA of Johnstone (S) (which suffered extensive damage from Tropical Cyclone Larry in March 2006) and the New South Wales LGA of Blue Mountains (C), both decreasing by 510 people. The Western Australian LGAs of Esperance (S) and Manjimup (S) recorded the fourth and fifth largest decreases in population in Australia, both down by 190 people.
- Of LGAs with populations greater than 2,000 people at June 2005, all of the 20 fastest decreasing LGAs in Australia in 2005–06 were located in state and territory balances (that is, those areas outside the capital city SDs). The fastest decreasing LGA, Moora (S) in Western Australia, declined by 4.1%. The population of Johnstone (S) in Queensland recorded the second fastest rate of population decline in 2005–06, decreasing by 2.6%.

POPULATION CHANGE AUSTRALIA

NATIONAL GROWTH

Australia's estimated resident population at June 2006 was 20.6 million, an increase of 265,700 people compared with June 2005. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) contributed 131,200 people to Australia's population in 2005–06, while net overseas migration contributed 134,600 people.

QUEENSLAND RECORDS LARGEST POPULATION GROWTH

Queensland recorded the largest population growth of the states and territories in 2005–06, with an increase of 76,400 people. This resulted from net interstate migration of 25,800 people (the largest of the states and territories), net overseas migration of 21,400 people, and natural increase of 29,200 people.

Queensland's annual growth rate of 1.9% was the second fastest increase of the states and territories. Its average annual growth rate over the five years to June 2006 was the fastest in Australia, at 2.2% .

South-east Queensland (comprising the Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton SDs) increased by 50,900 people in 2005–06, accounting for 67% of Queensland's total population growth. This equates to an average increase of about 980 people per week.

GROWTH IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA

New South Wales (NSW) experienced the third largest population increase of the states and territories during 2005–06, up 58,800 people (0.9%). Natural increase added 40,500 people to NSW's population and net overseas migration added 42,200 people (the largest of the states and territories), while a net 24,000 people were lost to the remaining states and territories due to interstate migration.

The population of Victoria increased by 68,500 people in 2005–06, which was the second largest increase of the states and territories. This corresponds to a growth rate of 1.4% for the year.

Victoria's natural increase was 31,900 people in 2005–06, while net interstate migration was negative for the third consecutive year (losing a net 1,900 people to the rest of Australia). Net overseas migration in 2005–06 contributed 38,600 people to Victoria's population.

POPULATION GROWTH IN THE SMALLER STATES AND TERRITORIES

Western Australia (WA) recorded the fastest population growth of the states and territories in 2005–06, increasing by 2.0% (39,900 people). Its average annual growth rate over the five years to June 2006 was the second fastest in Australia, at 1.5%. In the year to June 2006, net overseas migration contributed 21,500 people to WA's population, natural increase added 15,400 people and net interstate migration continued to be positive, adding 3,100 people.

South Australia's population increased by 12,600 people (0.8%) in 2005–06, with natural increase adding 5,900 people and net overseas migration adding 9,500 people. South Australia recorded the second largest interstate migration loss behind New South Wales, with a net loss of 2,900 people.

Tasmania's population increased by 0.7% (3,300 people) during 2005–06, which was the slowest growth rate of the states and territories. Natural increase contributed 2,500 people to Tasmania's population, while net overseas migration added 690 people and net interstate migration contributed 60 people.

POPULATION CHANGE AUSTRALIA *continued*

POPULATION GROWTH IN THE SMALLER STATES AND TERRITORIES *continued*

The Northern Territory's population increased by 3,300 people (1.6%) in 2005–06. Natural increase remains the main component of growth, adding 2,800 people, while net overseas migration added 840 people and a net 390 people were lost to other states or territories.

The population of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) increased by 0.9% (3,000 people) in 2005–06, about twice the growth recorded in 2004–05. Natural increase added 2,900 people to the ACT. Net migration trends have reversed, with interstate migration being positive for the first time since 2000–01 (adding 270 people), and net overseas migration being negative for the first time since 1999–2000, with a net 110 people lost from the ACT to overseas countries in 2005–06.

CAPITAL CITY AND STATE BALANCE POPULATION CHANGE

Capital city SDs were home to 13.1 million people at June 2006, making up approximately two-thirds (64%) of Australia's population, as they did in June 2001. The combined population of all capital city SDs increased by 163,000 people in 2005–06, accounting for 61% of Australia's growth for the year.

The combined populations of the state balances (those areas outside capital city SDs) increased by 102,800 people in 2005–06 to reach 7.5 million people, making up 36% of Australia's population at June 2006.

The combined population of the state balances increased by 1.4%, which was faster than the 1.3% recorded by the combined capital city SDs in 2005–06. However, in all but the three most populous states, the rate of growth in the capital cities was higher than the state balance growth rate.

The largest growth among capital cities in 2005–06 occurred in the Melbourne SD (up 49,000 people), followed by Sydney SD (up 37,200 people) and Perth SD (up 29,500 people). The largest state balance growth occurred in the balance of Queensland, which increased by 46,900 people, with almost half of the growth occurring within the south-eastern corner of Queensland. Darwin SD was the fastest growing capital city in Australia in 2005–06, increasing by 2.5%, followed by the Perth SD (2.0%).

POPULATION CHANGE BY REMOTENESS AREAS

The major cities of Australia, as defined by the 2001 Remoteness Area (RA) structure, were home to 13.6 million people or 66% of Australia's population at June 2006. In contrast, at this time just 506,600 people or 2.5% of the total population resided in the remote or very remote areas of Australia.

During the year ending June 2006, the major cities of Australia experienced the largest population growth of the RAs, with an increase of 157,800 people (or 1.2%), while the fastest growth was recorded in inner regional Australia with an increase of 1.8% (or 79,500 people). Inner regional Australia also recorded the fastest average annual population growth rate (1.7%) over the period from June 2001 to June 2006. The population of remote Australia increased the slowest of all RAs over the five years to June 2006, at an average annual rate of 0.1%.

New South Wales had the largest numbers of people residing in both major cities (4.9 million people) and inner regional areas (1.4 million people) of all the states and territories in June 2006, while Queensland had the largest numbers of people living in outer regional, remote and very remote areas of Australia. However, the Northern

POPULATION CHANGE BY
REMOTENESS AREAS
continued

Territory had, by far, the largest percentages of its population living in outer regional (55.1%), remote (20.6%) and very remote (24.3%) areas of Australia.

In all states with major cities the largest population growth occurred in the major cities and the fastest population growth occurred in inner regional areas for the year ending June 2006. As neither Hobart nor Darwin is classified as a major city according to the RA criteria of accessibility and remoteness, the RA with the largest growth in Tasmania was inner regional Australia (which includes Hobart), and the largest and fastest growing RA in the Northern Territory was outer regional Australia (which includes Darwin).

Western Australia had the fastest growing population in the major cities, inner regional and very remote RAs in 2005–06, while Queensland experienced the largest growth in inner regional, outer regional and remote RAs.

POPULATION DENSITY

Australia's population density at June 2006 was 2.7 people per square kilometre, compared with 2.5 people per square kilometre in 2001. The ACT had the highest population density of the states and territories at June 2006 with 140 people per square kilometre, followed by Victoria with 22 people per square kilometre. The Northern Territory had a population density of only 0.2 people per square kilometre, the lowest of the states and territories.

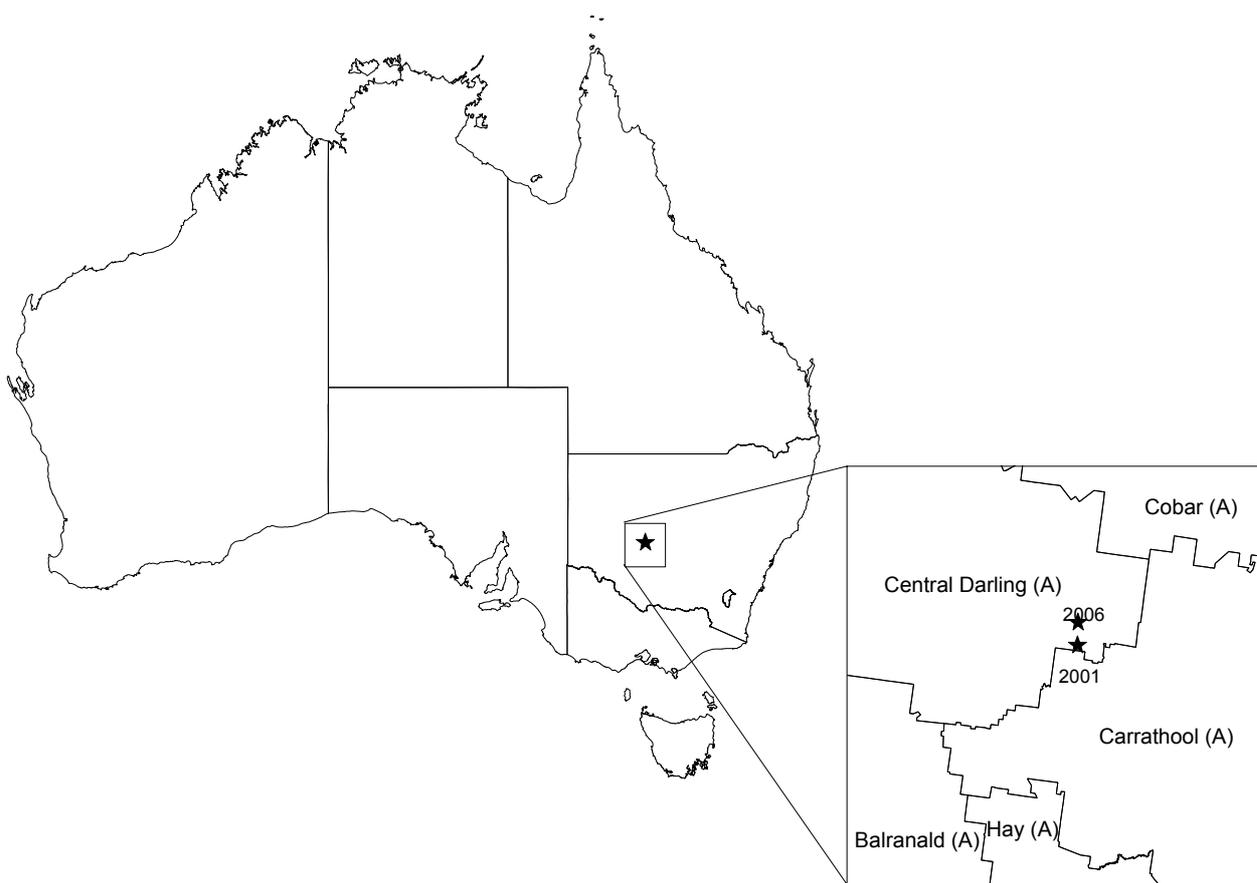
Population density at June 2006 was highest in the city centres, particularly in the Sydney SD, where the four most densely populated SLAs in Australia were located. These were: Sydney (C) - East (with 7,600 people per square kilometre); Waverley (A) (6,700), which is just east of the city centre and includes the beach suburbs of Coogee, Bronte and Bondi Beach; Sydney (C) - West (6,600); and North Sydney (A) (5,900). The most densely populated SLA in Victoria was Port Phillip (C) - St. Kilda, which is on the shores of the bay just south of the city centre, with 5,700 people per square kilometre. The SLAs of New Farm (5,500) and Kangaroo Point (5,200), both in inner Brisbane, complete the list of Australian SLAs that had more than 5,000 people per square kilometre at June 2006. At the other extreme, there were over 250 SLAs in Australia with less than 1 person per square kilometre. For information about the areas of SLAs see paragraph 37 of the Explanatory Notes.

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 SLA '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 39 and 40 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

At June 2006 the centre of Australia's population was located around 55 kilometres east of the town of Ivanhoe in the LGA of Central Darling (A), reflecting the concentration of the population in the south-east of Australia, particularly in Sydney and Melbourne. Between June 2001 and 2006 the centre of population moved around 8 kilometres north, as a result of population growth in northern Australia, especially in south-east Queensland.

CENTRE OF POPULATION, Australia—June 2001 and June 2006



POPULATION CHANGE AUSTRALIA *continued*

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

	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE	
	2001	2005 ^r	2006 ^p	2001–2006 ^p (a)	2005–2006 ^p
<i>Part of state/territory</i>	no.	no.	no.	%	no. %
New South Wales					
Sydney SD	4 128 272	4 255 954	4 293 105	0.8	37 151 0.9
Balance of state	2 446 945	2 512 987	2 534 589	0.7	21 602 0.9
<i>Total</i>	6 575 217	6 768 941	6 827 694	0.8	58 753 0.9
Victoria					
Melbourne SD	3 471 625	3 635 508	3 684 461	1.2	48 953 1.3
Balance of state	1 333 101	1 387 656	1 407 205	1.1	19 549 1.4
<i>Total</i>	4 804 726	5 023 164	5 091 666	1.2	68 502 1.4
Queensland					
Brisbane SD	1 629 133	1 790 921	1 820 375	2.2	29 454 1.6
Balance of state	1 999 813	2 186 131	2 233 069	2.2	46 938 2.1
<i>Total</i>	3 628 946	3 977 052	4 053 444	2.2	76 392 1.9
South Australia					
Adelaide SD	1 107 986	1 129 145	1 138 833	0.6	9 688 0.9
Balance of state	403 742	412 951	415 823	0.6	2 872 0.7
<i>Total</i>	1 511 728	1 542 096	1 554 656	0.6	12 560 0.8
Western Australia					
Perth SD	1 393 002	1 478 039	1 507 949	1.6	29 910 2.0
Balance of state	508 157	532 925	542 935	1.3	10 010 1.9
<i>Total</i>	1 901 159	2 010 964	2 050 884	1.5	39 920 2.0
Tasmania					
Hobart SD	197 282	203 527	205 510	0.8	1 983 1.0
Balance of state	274 513	282 149	283 438	0.6	1 289 0.5
<i>Total</i>	471 795	485 676	488 948	0.7	3 272 0.7
Northern Territory					
Darwin SD	106 842	111 179	113 955	1.3	2 776 2.5
Balance of territory	90 926	92 225	92 733	0.4	508 0.6
<i>Total</i>	197 768	203 404	206 688	0.9	3 284 1.6
Australian Capital Territory					
Canberra SD	318 939	325 405	328 441	0.6	3 036 0.9
Balance of territory	378	376	376	-0.1	— —
<i>Total</i>	319 317	325 781	328 817	0.6	3 036 0.9
Other Territories	2 584	2 681	2 691	0.8	10 0.4
Australia					
Capital City	12 353 081	12 929 678	13 092 629	1.2	162 951 1.3
Balance of Australia(b)	7 060 159	7 410 081	7 512 859	1.3	102 778 1.4
<i>Total</i>	19 413 240	20 339 759	20 605 488	1.2	265 729 1.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(a) Average annual growth rate.

POPULATION CHANGE AUSTRALIA *continued*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS WITH LARGEST POPULATION CHANGES

National rank and LGA (a)	Part of state/territory	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			
		2001	2005 ^r	2006 ^p	2001–2006 ^p (b)		2005–2006 ^p	
		no.	no.	no.	%		no.	%
LARGEST INCREASES IN 2005–2006								
1	Brisbane (C)	Brisbane SD	896 649	975 173	989 152	2.0	13 979	1.4
2	Gold Coast (C)	Qld Balance	423 719	484 005	497 568	3.3	13 563	2.8
3	Wanneroo (C)	Perth SD	84 132	107 195	115 136	6.5	7 941	7.4
4	Melton (S)	Melbourne SD	52 830	76 188	83 002	9.5	6 814	8.9
5	Wyndham (C)	Melbourne SD	87 141	115 914	122 574	7.1	6 660	5.7
6	Casey (C)	Melbourne SD	181 562	216 995	223 424	4.2	6 429	3.0
7	Blacktown (C)	Sydney SD	264 799	282 679	287 634	1.7	4 955	1.8
8	Rockingham (C)	Perth SD	74 018	85 013	89 629	3.9	4 616	5.4
9	Ipswich (C)	Brisbane SD	126 663	141 171	145 411	2.8	4 240	3.0
10	Cairns (C)	Qld Balance	117 629	128 666	132 765	2.5	4 099	3.2
11	Hume (C)	Melbourne SD	135 986	151 850	155 829	2.8	3 979	2.6
12	Pine Rivers (S)	Brisbane SD	122 303	144 682	148 529	4.0	3 847	2.7
13	Maroochy (S)	Qld Balance	127 202	145 569	149 232	3.2	3 663	2.5
14	Mandurah (C)	WA Balance	48 877	61 888	65 273	6.0	3 385	5.5
15	Caboolture (S)	Brisbane SD	114 338	131 557	134 820	3.4	3 263	2.5
16	Cardinia (S)	Melbourne SD	47 010	57 134	60 276	5.1	3 142	5.5
17	Bankstown (C)	Sydney SD	171 994	176 777	179 719	0.9	2 942	1.7
18	Sydney (C)	Sydney SD	129 696	148 986	151 920	3.2	2 934	2.0
19	Swan (C)	Perth SD	85 094	93 428	96 212	2.5	2 784	3.0
20	Greater Geelong (C)	Vic. Balance	194 478	204 875	207 515	1.3	2 640	1.3
LARGEST DECLINES IN 2005–2006								
1	Campbelltown (C)	Sydney SD	150 154	149 491	148 969	-0.2	-522	-0.3
2	Johnstone (S)	Qld Balance	19 453	19 675	19 168	-0.3	-507	-2.6
3	Blue Mountains (C)	Sydney SD	77 021	76 275	75 770	-0.3	-505	-0.7
4	Esperance (S)	WA Balance	13 315	13 281	13 089	-0.3	-192	-1.4
5	Manjimup (S)	WA Balance	10 309	9 740	9 550	-1.5	-190	-2.0
6	Northern Grampians (S)	Vic. Balance	13 055	12 683	12 526	-0.8	-157	-1.2
7	Sutherland Shire (A)	Sydney SD	213 828	214 164	214 030	—	-134	-0.1
8	Collie (S)	WA Balance	9 072	8 833	8 705	-0.8	-128	-1.4
9	Devonport (C)	Tas. Balance	24 257	25 249	25 122	0.7	-127	-0.5
10	Northam (T)	WA Balance	6 573	6 249	6 137	-1.4	-112	-1.8
11	Moora (S)	WA Balance	2 694	2 576	2 470	-1.7	-106	-4.1
12	Dorset (M)	Tas. Balance	7 339	7 149	7 045	-0.8	-104	-1.5
13	Yilgarn (S)	WA Balance	1 825	1 551	1 450	-4.5	-101	-6.5
14	Eacham (S)	Qld Balance	6 318	6 355	6 262	-0.2	-93	-1.5
15	Narrogin (T)	WA Balance	4 750	4 423	4 332	-1.8	-91	-2.1
16	Loxton Waikerie (DC)	SA Balance	12 247	12 172	12 083	-0.3	-89	-0.7
17	Whyalla (C)	SA Balance	22 139	21 294	21 211	-0.9	-83	-0.4
18	Carnarvon (S)	WA Balance	6 723	6 282	6 199	-1.6	-83	-1.3
19	Coolgardie (S)	WA Balance	4 267	3 780	3 700	-2.8	-80	-2.1
20	Circular Head (M)	Tas. Balance	8 047	8 129	8 051	—	-78	-1.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Average annual growth rate.

(a) National rank based on population change between June 2005 and June 2006.

POPULATION CHANGE AUSTRALIA *continued*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS WITH FASTEST POPULATION CHANGES

National rank and LGA (a)	Part of state/territory	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		
		2001	2005 ^r	2006 ^p	2001-2006 ^p (b)	2005-2006 ^p ..	
		no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%
FASTEST INCREASES IN 2005-2006							
1 Perth (C)	Perth SD	7 808	11 958	13 439	11.5	1 481	12.4
2 Capel (S)	WA Balance	7 107	9 571	10 517	8.2	946	9.9
3 Melton (S)	Melbourne SD	52 830	76 188	83 002	9.5	6 814	8.9
4 Wanneroo (C)	Perth SD	84 132	107 195	115 136	6.5	7 941	7.4
5 Dardanup (S)	WA Balance	8 955	10 416	11 084	4.4	668	6.4
6 Wyndham (C)	Melbourne SD	87 141	115 914	122 574	7.1	6 660	5.7
7 Miriam Vale (S)	Qld Balance	4 484	5 453	5 763	5.1	310	5.7
8 Halls Creek (S)	WA Balance	3 931	4 344	4 587	3.1	243	5.6
9 Cardinia (S)	Melbourne SD	47 010	57 134	60 276	5.1	3 142	5.5
10 Crow's Nest (S)	Qld Balance	10 259	12 280	12 950	4.8	670	5.5
11 Mandurah (C)	WA Balance	48 877	61 888	65 273	6.0	3 385	5.5
12 Tiaro (S)	Qld Balance	4 672	5 120	5 396	2.9	276	5.4
13 Rockingham (C)	Perth SD	74 018	85 013	89 629	3.9	4 616	5.4
14 Palmerston (C)	Darwin SD	22 120	24 004	25 248	2.7	1 244	5.2
15 Donnybrook-Balingup (S)	WA Balance	4 691	4 778	5 010	1.3	232	4.9
16 Surf Coast (S)	Vic. Balance	20 872	23 090	24 195	3.0	1 105	4.8
17 Hervey Bay (C)	Qld Balance	43 298	51 972	54 457	4.7	2 485	4.8
18 Derby-West Kimberley (S)	WA Balance	8 287	8 413	8 800	1.2	387	4.6
19 Harvey (S)	WA Balance	18 452	19 686	20 601	2.2	915	4.6
20 Kwinana (T)	Perth SD	21 757	23 406	24 427	2.3	1 021	4.4

FASTEST DECLINES IN 2005-2006

1 Moora (S)	WA Balance	2 694	2 576	2 470	-1.7	-106	-4.1
2 Johnstone (S)	Qld Balance	19 453	19 675	19 168	-0.3	-507	-2.6
3 Coolgardie (S)	WA Balance	4 267	3 780	3 700	-2.8	-80	-2.1
4 Narrogin (T)	WA Balance	4 750	4 423	4 332	-1.8	-91	-2.1
5 Flinders (S)	Qld Balance	2 090	2 003	1 962	-1.3	-41	-2.0
6 Manjimup (S)	WA Balance	10 309	9 740	9 550	-1.5	-190	-2.0
7 Paroo (S)	Qld Balance	2 214	2 162	2 124	-0.8	-38	-1.8
8 Northam (T)	WA Balance	6 573	6 249	6 137	-1.4	-112	-1.8
9 Torres (S)	Qld Balance	3 600	3 892	3 827	1.2	-65	-1.7
10 Kingston (DC)	SA Balance	2 348	2 358	2 321	-0.2	-37	-1.6
11 Central Highlands (M)	Tas. Balance	2 316	2 334	2 297	-0.2	-37	-1.6
12 Eacham (S)	Qld Balance	6 318	6 355	6 262	-0.2	-93	-1.5
13 Dorset (M)	Tas. Balance	7 339	7 149	7 045	-0.8	-104	-1.5
14 West Coast (M)	Tas. Balance	5 516	4 998	4 923	-2.2	-75	-1.5
15 Mundubbera (S)	Qld Balance	2 298	2 343	2 311	0.1	-32	-1.4
16 Collie (S)	WA Balance	9 072	8 833	8 705	-0.8	-128	-1.4
17 Esperance (S)	WA Balance	13 315	13 281	13 089	-0.3	-192	-1.4
18 Ceduna (DC)	SA Balance	3 640	3 537	3 490	-0.8	-47	-1.3
19 Bridgetown-Greenbushes (S)	WA Balance	4 188	4 018	3 966	-1.1	-52	-1.3
20 Carnarvon (S)	WA Balance	6 723	6 282	6 199	-1.6	-83	-1.3

(a) National rank based on population change between June 2005 and June 2006, excluding LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2005.

(b) Average annual growth rate.

POPULATION CHANGE AUSTRALIA *continued*

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY REMOTENESS STRUCTURE (a)

	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			
	2001	2005 ^r	2006 ^p	2001-2006 ^p (b)		2005-2006 ^p	
	no.	no.	no.	%		no.	%
New South Wales							
Major Cities of Australia	4 696 294	4 840 770	4 881 487	0.8		40 717	0.8
Inner Regional Australia	1 348 876	1 397 458	1 412 492	0.9		15 034	1.1
Outer Regional Australia	482 809	484 630	487 644	0.2		3 014	0.6
Remote Australia	39 236	38 216	38 242	-0.5		26	0.1
Very Remote Australia	8 002	7 867	7 829	-0.4		-38	-0.5
<i>Total</i>	6 575 217	6 768 941	6 827 694	0.8		58 753	0.9
Victoria							
Major Cities of Australia	3 528 245	3 678 469	3 721 351	1.1		42 882	1.2
Inner Regional Australia	1 017 905	1 081 065	1 103 942	1.6		22 877	2.1
Outer Regional Australia	252 604	257 812	260 591	0.6		2 779	1.1
Remote Australia	5 972	5 818	5 782	-0.6		-36	-0.6
<i>Total</i>	4 804 726	5 023 164	5 091 666	1.2		68 502	1.4
Queensland							
Major Cities of Australia	1 899 756	2 094 300	2 130 684	2.3		36 384	1.7
Inner Regional Australia	938 566	1 044 265	1 068 537	2.6		24 272	2.3
Outer Regional Australia	645 467	690 663	705 721	1.8		15 058	2.2
Remote Australia	92 525	94 449	95 364	0.6		915	1.0
Very Remote Australia	52 632	53 375	53 138	0.2		-237	-0.4
<i>Total</i>	3 628 946	3 977 052	4 053 444	2.2		76 392	1.9
South Australia							
Major Cities of Australia	1 085 291	1 105 806	1 115 078	0.5		9 272	0.8
Inner Regional Australia	187 198	198 612	201 348	1.5		2 736	1.4
Outer Regional Australia	178 860	177 773	178 000	-0.1		227	0.1
Remote Australia	45 597	46 475	46 822	0.5		347	0.7
Very Remote Australia	14 782	13 430	13 408	-1.9		-22	-0.2
<i>Total</i>	1 511 728	1 542 096	1 554 656	0.6		12 560	0.8
Western Australia							
Major Cities of Australia	1 342 739	1 415 248	1 440 706	1.4		25 458	1.8
Inner Regional Australia	232 165	269 590	282 005	4.0		12 415	4.6
Outer Regional Australia	186 153	186 609	188 063	0.2		1 454	0.8
Remote Australia	90 714	89 019	88 704	-0.4		-315	-0.4
Very Remote Australia	49 388	50 498	51 406	0.8		908	1.8
<i>Total</i>	1 901 159	2 010 964	2 050 884	1.5		39 920	2.0
Tasmania							
Inner Regional Australia	299 987	310 901	313 073	0.9		2 172	0.7
Outer Regional Australia	160 828	163 705	164 845	0.5		1 140	0.7
Remote Australia	8 369	8 559	8 571	0.5		12	0.1
Very Remote Australia	2 611	2 511	2 459	-1.2		-52	-2.1
<i>Total</i>	471 795	485 676	488 948	0.7		3 272	0.7
Northern Territory							
Outer Regional Australia	106 842	111 179	113 955	1.3		2 776	2.5
Remote Australia	41 908	42 404	42 536	0.3		132	0.3
Very Remote Australia	49 018	49 821	50 197	0.5		376	0.8
<i>Total</i>	197 768	203 404	206 688	0.9		3 284	1.6
Australian Capital Territory							
Major Cities of Australia	318 661	325 134	328 179	0.6		3 045	0.9
Inner Regional Australia	656	647	638	-0.6		-9	-1.4
<i>Total</i>	319 317	325 781	328 817	0.6		3 036	0.9
Australia (c)							
Major Cities of Australia	12 870 986	13 459 727	13 617 485	1.1		157 758	1.2
Inner Regional Australia	4 025 895	4 303 097	4 382 596	1.7		79 499	1.8
Outer Regional Australia	2 013 563	2 072 371	2 098 819	0.8		26 448	1.3
Remote Australia	324 321	324 940	326 021	0.1		1 081	0.3
Very Remote Australia	178 475	179 624	180 567	0.2		943	0.5
<i>Total</i>	19 413 240	20 339 759	20 605 488	1.2		265 729	1.3

(a) See paragraphs 14 to 17 and paragraph 35 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

(b) Average annual growth rate.

POPULATION CHANGE NEW SOUTH WALES

STATE SUMMARY

At June 2006 the estimated resident population of New South Wales (NSW) was 6.83 million, an increase of 58,800 people since June 2005. The annual growth rate of 0.9% was slightly above the 2001–06 average annual rate of 0.8%.

POPULATION CHANGE IN THE SYDNEY SD

At June 2006, 63% (4.29 million) of NSW's population resided in the Sydney SD. The annual growth rate for the Sydney SD for 2005–06 was 0.9%, representing an increase of 37,200 people.

Growth in Sydney SD

For 2005–06, the five largest increases in LGA populations in NSW all occurred in the Sydney SD. Blacktown (C) recorded the largest increase, up 5,000 people, followed by Bankstown (C) (2,900 people), Sydney (C) (2,900 people), Parramatta (C) (2,600 people) and Liverpool (C) (2,500 people). The LGAs with the fastest rates of population growth in Sydney were Strathfield (A) and Auburn (A) (both up 2.3%), followed by Canada Bay (A), Holroyd (C) and Sydney (C) (all up 2.0%).

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH, New South Wales

LGA	ERP AT 30 JUNE 2006p		POPULATION CHANGE 2005–2006p		LGA	ERP AT 30 JUNE 2006p		POPULATION CHANGE 2005–2006p	
	no.	no.	%	no.		no.	no.	%	
LARGEST GROWTH					FASTEST GROWTH				
Blacktown (C)	287 600	5 000	1.8	Murray (A)	7 000	270	4.1		
Bankstown (C)	179 700	2 900	1.7	Palerang (A)	11 800	370	3.2		
Sydney (C)	151 900	2 900	2.0	Berrigan (A)	8 500	240	2.9		
Parramatta (C)	155 100	2 600	1.7	Maitland (C)	62 600	1 400	2.3		
Liverpool (C)	172 100	2 500	1.5	Strathfield (A)	32 500	730	2.3		

Population losses in Sydney SD

The LGAs in Sydney with the largest population losses in 2005–06 were Campbelltown (C) (down 520 people), Blue Mountains (C) (510 people), and Sutherland Shire (A) (130 people). The LGAs with the fastest rates of population decline in Sydney were Blue Mountains (C) (down 0.7%), Campbelltown (C) (0.3%) and Sutherland Shire (A) (0.1%).

POPULATION CHANGE IN THE REMAINDER OF NSW

The Hunter (up 4,500 people) and Illawarra (up 2,800 people) SDs recorded the largest 2005–06 population increases for SDs in the remainder of NSW. The fastest growth rates were recorded in the Murray and South Eastern SDs (both up 1.3%). The Far West SD was the only SD in NSW to experience population decline, with a decrease of 80 people (down 0.3%).

POPULATION CHANGE NEW SOUTH WALES *continued*

Coastal change

At June 2006 there were 1.35 million people residing in NSW coastal LGAs (LGAs outside the Sydney SD that have boundaries adjoining the sea). These NSW residents represented 19.7% of the state's total population. Combined, these areas experienced a population increase of 10,200 people (or 0.8%) in 2005–06.

All coastal LGAs in NSW experienced population growth between June 2005 and June 2006. The largest increases occurred in Tweed (A) (up 1,300 people), Shoalhaven (C) (1,100 people), and Coffs Harbour (C) and Newcastle (C) (both up 1,000 people). The coastal LGAs with the fastest growth were Richmond Valley (A) (1.9%), Tweed (A) (1.6%), Coffs Harbour (C) (1.5%) and Great Lakes (A), Bega Valley (A) and Shoalhaven (C) (all up 1.2%).

Inland population change

At June 2006 around 1.19 million people lived in inland LGAs (those LGAs not included in the Sydney SD or in coastal NSW). The combined population of these inland LGAs increased by 11,400 people (or 1.0%) between June 2005 and June 2006.

The largest population increases in inland LGAs in 2005–06 occurred in Maitland (C) (up 1,400 people), Wagga Wagga (C) (790 people), Queanbeyan (C) (760 people), and Tamworth Regional (A) (640 people). The inland LGAs of Murray (A) (up 4.1%), Palerang (A) (3.2%), Berrigan (A) (2.9%) and Maitland (C) (2.3%) experienced the fastest growth of all LGAs in New South Wales.

Broken Hill (C) recorded the largest population decline of any LGA in inland NSW, declining by over 60 people. The inland LGAs experiencing the fastest rates of population decline were Bourke (A) (down 0.7%), and Central Darling (A) and Warren (A) (both down 0.6%).

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION DECLINE, New South Wales

LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION		LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION	
	30 JUNE	CHANGE			30 JUNE	CHANGE	
	2006p	2005–2006p	%		2006p	2005–2006p	%
	no.	no.	%		no.	no.	%
LARGEST DECLINE				FASTEST DECLINE			
Campbelltown (C)	149 000	-520	-0.3	Bourke (A)	3 900	-30	-0.7
Blue Mountains (C)	75 800	-510	-0.7	Blue Mountains (C)	75 800	-510	-0.7
Sutherland Shire (A)	214 000	-130	-0.1	Central Darling (A)	2 400	-10	-0.6
Broken Hill (C)	20 200	-60	-0.3	Warren (A)	3 300	-20	-0.6
Warrumbungle Shire (A)	10 500	-30	-0.3	Campbelltown (C)	149 000	-520	-0.3

POPULATION CHANGE VICTORIA

STATE SUMMARY

Victoria's estimated resident population at June 2006 was 5.09 million people, an increase of 68,500 people (1.4%) since June 2005.

GROWTH IN MELBOURNE

At June 2006 there were an estimated 3.68 million people residing in the Melbourne SD, an increase of 49,000 people or 1.3% since June 2005.

Melbourne SD accounted for 71% of Victoria's population growth between June 2005 and June 2006 and was home to 72% of Victoria's population.

Growth in the outer suburbs

Victoria's largest population growth continued to occur in the outer suburban fringes of the Melbourne SD. Melton (S), located to the north-west of the Melbourne city centre, experienced both the largest and fastest growth of Victorian LGAs, increasing by 6,800 people (8.9%) in 2005–06. Two-thirds of this growth occurred in the SLA of Melton (S) - East, which experienced the largest growth of all SLAs in the state, increasing by 4,500 people (12.5%). This SLA contains the suburbs Caroline Springs, Taylors Hill and Burnside.

The LGA of Wyndham (C) experienced the second largest growth of Victorian LGAs in 2005–06, increasing by 6,700 people (5.7%). Wyndham (C) included the fastest growing SLA in Victoria, Wyndham (C) - South, which grew by 15.4% (2,500 people) during the year to June 2006. This SLA contains the suburbs of Point Cook, Werribee South and Sanctuary Lakes. Wyndham (C) - North and Wyndham (C) - West grew by 3.8% (3,000 people) and 5.5% (1,200 people) respectively.

Other LGAs on the suburban fringes of the Melbourne SD that experienced high annual growth rates include Cardinia (S), which increased by 5.5% (3,100 people), Casey (C) (3.0% or 6,400 people), and Hume (C) (2.6% or 4,000 people).

Growth in the inner city

The LGA of Melbourne (C) continued to grow in 2005–06, increasing by 2,100 people (3.3%), a smaller increase than the average annual growth (5.8%) experienced in the five years since June 2001. Within Melbourne (C), the SLA of Melbourne (C) - Remainder grew by 1,300 people (3.0%), Melbourne (C) - S'bank-D'lands grew by 530 people (4.8%) and Melbourne (C) - Inner grew by a further 280 people (3.2%).

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH, Victoria

LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION		LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION	
	30 JUNE	CHANGE			30 JUNE	CHANGE	
	2006p	2005–2006p			2006p	2005–2006p	
	no.	no.	%		no.	no.	%
LARGEST GROWTH				FASTEST GROWTH			
Melton (S)	83 000	6 800	8.9	Melton (S)	83 000	6 800	8.9
Wyndham (C)	122 600	6 700	5.7	Wyndham (C)	122 600	6 700	5.7
Casey (C)	223 400	6 400	3.0	Cardinia (S)	60 300	3 100	5.5
Hume (C)	155 800	4 000	2.6	Surf Coast (S)	24 200	1 100	4.8
Cardinia (S)	60 300	3 100	5.5	Melbourne (C)	67 200	2 100	3.3

POPULATION CHANGE VICTORIA *continued*

GROWTH IN REGIONAL VICTORIA

Statistical Divisions

In the year to June 2006, the population of the balance of Victoria increased by 19,500 people (1.4%) to just over 1.4 million people. During this period, all SDs in regional Victoria experienced population growth. The largest growth occurred in the SD of Barwon, which increased by 4,300 people (1.6%). Goulburn SD increased by 3,500 people (1.7%), Loddon SD increased by 2,800 (1.6%) and Gippsland SD increased by 2,700 (1.6%). Wimmera SD continued to experience the lowest growth in population, increasing by 100 people (0.2%).

Local Government Areas

Of Victorian regional centres, the LGA of Greater Geelong (C) experienced the largest increase in population for the year to June 2006, of 2,600 people (1.3%), followed by Greater Bendigo (C) (1,900 people, or 2.0%) and Ballarat (C) (1,700 people, or 1.9%).

The LGA of Surf Coast (S) recorded the fastest population growth in regional Victoria in 2005–06, with an increase of 4.8% (1,100 people). Mansfield (S) and Baw Baw (S) were the second fastest growing LGAs in regional Victoria, both increasing by 2.9% (210 people and 1,100 people respectively).

POPULATION DECLINE

All of the Victorian LGAs that experienced declines in population in 2005–06 were in regional Victoria. The largest and fastest population declines occurred in the Wimmera SD, with the LGA of Northern Grampians (S) declining by 160 people (1.2%), followed by Yarriambiack (S), which declined by 60 people (0.8%). The LGAs that experienced population decline outside the Wimmera SD were Buloke (S) and Southern Grampians (S), which declined by 0.5% and 0.3% respectively.

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION DECLINE, Victoria

LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION		LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION	
	30 JUN	CHANGE			30 JUN	CHANGE	
	2006p	2005–2006p			2006p	2005–2006p	
	no.	no.	%		no.	no.	%
LARGEST DECLINE				FASTEST DECLINE			
Northern Grampians (S)	12 500	-160	-1.2	Northern Grampians (S)	12 500	-160	-1.2
Yarriambiack (S)	7 900	-60	-0.8	Yarriambiack (S)	7 900	-60	-0.8
Southern Grampians (S)	16 800	-50	-0.3	Hindmarsh (S)	6 300	-30	-0.5
Buloke (S)	7 000	-40	-0.5	Buloke (S)	7 000	-40	-0.5
Hindmarsh (S)	6 300	-30	-0.5	Southern Grampians (S)	16 800	-50	-0.3

POPULATION CHANGE QUEENSLAND

STATE SUMMARY

The estimated resident population of Queensland increased by 76,400 in the year to June 2006, passing the milestone of 4 million to reach 4.05 million people. The corresponding annual growth rate of 1.9% was the second fastest of all states and territories (following Western Australia), but was less than the average annual growth rate of 2.2% recorded for Queensland over the five years to June 2006, and was the slowest annual growth rate for Queensland in that period.

SOUTH-EAST QUEENSLAND

South-east Queensland, comprising the SDs of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton, made up two-thirds (66%) of Queensland's total population at June 2006. The south-east's population increased by 50,900 people in 2005–06, accounting for 67% of Queensland's total growth.

Brisbane SD, which experienced the largest growth of all SDs in Queensland, recorded a population increase of 29,500 (1.6%) in 2005–06, reaching a population of 1.82 million (or 45% of Queensland's total population). The fastest growing SD in Queensland was the Gold Coast, which increased by 13,700 people (2.8%) in the same period.

All 17 LGAs in south-east Queensland experienced population growth in the year to June 2006. Among these, seven LGAs experienced growth of 2.5% or higher, with Ipswich (C) recording the fastest growth (up 3.0%), followed by Caloundra (C) (2.9%).

The two most populous LGAs in Queensland, Brisbane (C) and Gold Coast (C), also recorded the largest population increases in the state, growing by 14,000 (1.4%) and 13,600 people (2.8%), respectively.

Brisbane City

Population growth continued to be widespread in Brisbane (C), with almost 80% of SLAs recording an increase in population. The SLA with the largest growth in 2005–06 was Parkinson-Drewvale, which increased by 900 people, followed by Wakerley (up 600 people) and Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta (up 580 people).

Of the SLAs with a population greater than 2,000, Wakerley recorded the fastest growth in the year to June 2006, increasing by 16.4%, followed by Moggill (up 13.9%) and City - Remainder (up 12.8%).

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH, Queensland

LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION		LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION	
	30 JUNE	CHANGE	%		30 JUNE	CHANGE	%
	2006p	2005–2006p			2006p	2005–2006p	
	no.	no.	%		no.	no.	%
LARGEST GROWTH				FASTEST GROWTH			
Brisbane (C)	989 200	14 000	1.4	Miriam Vale (S)	5 800	310	5.7
Gold Coast (C)	497 600	13 600	2.8	Crow's Nest (S)	13 000	670	5.5
Ipswich (C)	145 400	4 200	3.0	Tiaro (S)	5 400	280	5.4
Cairns (C)	132 800	4 100	3.2	Hervey Bay (C)	54 500	2 500	4.8
Pine Rivers (S)	148 500	3 800	2.7	Thuringowa (C)	61 700	2 200	3.8

POPULATION CHANGE QUEENSLAND *continued*

Gold Coast City

In the year to June 2006, over 90% of the Gold Coast (C) SLAs recorded population growth. The largest growth was in the SLA of Kingsholme-Upper Coomera, with an increase of 2,500 people, followed by Pacific Pines-Gaven and Southport, which increased by 1,100 and 1,000 people respectively.

POPULATION GROWTH IN THE REMAINDER OF QUEENSLAND

Eight of the nine SDs outside south-east Queensland increased in population in 2005–06. Of these eight, the fastest growth occurred in Wide Bay-Burnett SD and Mackay SD, which both grew by 2.5%, representing increases of 6,400 and 3,700 people respectively. The Northern SD experienced growth of 2.3%, while the Far North SD grew by 1.9%.

The three fastest growing Queensland LGAs in 2005–06 were located outside south-east Queensland. Miriam Vale (S) (which includes the coastal localities of Agnes Water and the Town of 1770) had the fastest growing population, with an increase of 5.7%. Crows Nest (S), which is adjacent to the city of Toowoomba, was the second fastest growing LGA, increasing in population by 5.5%. The third fastest growing LGA was Tiaro (S), with an increase of 5.4%.

Large increases were recorded in many coastal LGAs outside south-east Queensland in the year to June 2006, with the population of Cairns (C) increasing by 4,100 people, followed by Hervey Bay (C) (up 2,500 people), and Mackay (C) and Townsville (C) (each up by 2,300 people).

DECLINING POPULATIONS

The population of one rural SD, Central West, declined marginally in 2005–06, with a decrease of 100 people (down 0.8%).

The largest LGA population decreases occurred in Johnstone (S) (down 510 people) and Eacham (S) (down 90 people), both of which experienced extensive damage from Tropical Cyclone Larry in March 2006.

Within the Brisbane (C) LGA the fastest decline in population was recorded in the SLA of Wacol (down 5.1%), following a temporary prison closure.

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION DECLINE, Queensland

LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION		LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION	
	30 JUNE	CHANGE			30 JUNE	CHANGE	
	2006p	2005–2006p			2006p	2005–2006p	
	no.	no.	%		no.	no.	%
LARGEST DECLINE				FASTEST DECLINE (a)			
Johnstone (S)	19 200	-510	-2.6	Johnstone (S)	19 200	-510	-2.6
Eacham (S)	6 300	-90	-1.5	Flinders (S)	2 000	-40	-2.0
Torres (S)	3 800	-70	-1.7	Paroo (S)	2 100	-40	-1.8
Murweh (S)	5 000	-50	-1.0	Torres (S)	3 800	-70	-1.7
Longreach (S)	4 000	-50	-1.2	Eacham (S)	6 300	-90	-1.5

(a) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2005.

POPULATION CHANGE SOUTH AUSTRALIA

STATE SUMMARY

The estimated resident population of South Australia (SA) at June 2006 was 1.55 million people, which was an increase of 12,600 since June 2005. The annual growth rate was 0.8%, which was slightly higher than the average annual growth rate over the five years to 30 June 2006 (0.6%).

POPULATION GROWTH IN ADELAIDE

Adelaide SD

At June 2006 the population of Adelaide SD was 1.14 million people. Adelaide's population increased by 9,700 people (0.9%) in 2005–06, while the remainder of the state increased by 2,900 people (0.7%). Thus, Adelaide SD accounted for 73% of SA's population at June 2006 and 77% of the state's population growth in 2005–06.

The five LGAs with the largest growth in SA in 2005–06 were all in the Adelaide SD. Salisbury (C) experienced the largest growth, increasing by 2,000 people, followed by Onkaparinga (C) (up 1,700 people), Port Adelaide Enfield (C) (1,200 people), Playford (C) (950 people) and Marion (C) (730 people). These are large council areas on the northern and southern fringes of Adelaide SD, in which large residential housing developments are taking place as well as urban infill in older areas.

The fastest growing LGA in SA was Adelaide (C), which grew by 3.0% (450 people) in 2005–06, contributing to an average annual growth rate of 2.9% for the five years to June 2006.

Outer Adelaide SD

The Outer Adelaide SD recorded the fastest increase in population of South Australian SDs in 2005–06, increasing by 1.6% (2,000 people).

Outer Adelaide SD contained four of the top five fastest growing SSDs in South Australia: Fleurieu SSD, in which the population increased by 2.2%; Barossa SSD (up 1.6%); Mt Lofty Ranges SSD (1.2%); and Kangaroo Island SSD (1.0%).

The largest and fastest growing LGA in Outer Adelaide SD was Alexandrina (DC), which increased by 540 people (2.6%) in the 12 months to June 2006. Alexandrina (DC) includes the south coast and hills areas of the Fleurieu Peninsula. Mount Barker (DC), which is in the Mt Lofty Ranges east of Adelaide, had the second-largest population growth in the Outer Adelaide SD, growing by 510 people. Light (RegC), which incorporates part of the Barossa Valley, was the second fastest growing LGA in Outer Adelaide SD, growing by 2.3% (280 people). These three LGAs, along with Victor Harbor (C), which is on the southern coast of the Fleurieu Peninsula, have been among the fastest growing LGAs in South Australia for several years, as indicated by their average annual growth rates for the five years to June 2006 all being between 2.3% and 3.1%. No LGAs in the Outer Adelaide SD experienced population decline.

POPULATION CHANGE SOUTH AUSTRALIA *continued*

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH, South Australia

LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION		LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION	
	30 JUNE	CHANGE			30 JUNE	CHANGE	
	2006p	2005-2006p			2006p	2005-2006p	
no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	%	
LARGEST GROWTH				FASTEST GROWTH			
Salisbury (C)	123 300	2 000	1.6	Adelaide (C)	15 300	450	3.0
Onkaparinga (C)	156 000	1 700	1.1	Streaky Bay (DC)	2 100	60	2.9
Port Adel. Enfield (C)	105 400	1 200	1.1	Alexandrina (DC)	20 900	540	2.6
Playford (C)	72 300	950	1.3	Lower Eyre P'sula (DC)	4 500	110	2.6
Marion (C)	81 600	730	0.9	Light (RegC)	12 300	280	2.3

POPULATION CHANGE IN THE REMAINDER OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Population Growth

Population increases in LGAs in the remainder of South Australia in 2005-06 were generally smaller than those recorded within the Adelaide and Outer Adelaide SDs. Copper Coast (DC) in the north of Yorke Peninsula, which increased by 250 people in 2005-06, experienced the largest growth of LGAs in the remainder of SA, followed by the regional centres of Murray Bridge (RC) (up 230 people), Port Augusta (C) (up 190 people) and Port Lincoln (C) (up 180 people), which is on the southern tip of Eyre Peninsula. Also on Eyre Peninsula, Streaky Bay (DC) and Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC) were the two fastest growing LGAs outside the Adelaide and Outer Adelaide SDs in 2005-06, with population increases of 2.9% and 2.6% respectively.

Population Decline

While no SDs in South Australia experienced population decline, almost one-third of LGAs did, with most of these being outside the Adelaide and Outer Adelaide SDs. The largest population decreases in the 12 months to June 2006 were experienced in Loxton Waikerie (DC), which decreased by 90 people, and Whyalla (C) (80 people).

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION DECLINE, South Australia

LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION		LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION	
	30 JUNE	CHANGE			30 JUNE	CHANGE	
	2006p	2005-2006p			2006p	2005-2006p	
no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	%	
LARGEST DECLINE				FASTEST DECLINE (a)			
Loxton Waikerie (DC)	12 100	-90	-0.7	Kingston (DC)	2 300	-40	-1.6
Whyalla (C)	21 200	-80	-0.4	Ceduna (DC)	3 500	-50	-1.3
Ceduna (DC)	3 500	-50	-1.3	Goyder (DC)	4 100	-50	-1.1
Goyder (DC)	4 100	-50	-1.1	Cooper Pedy (DC)	2 100	-20	-0.9
Kingston (DC)	2 300	-40	-1.6	Northern Areas (DC)	4 600	-30	-0.7

(a) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2005.

POPULATION CHANGE WESTERN AUSTRALIA

STATE SUMMARY

The estimated resident population of Western Australia (WA) at June 2006 was 2.05 million, an increase of 39,900 people since June 2005. WA's growth rate for 2005–06 was 2.0%, which was the fastest of all states and territories in Australia. In the five years to June 2006, the average annual growth rate was 1.5%.

PERTH STATISTICAL DIVISION

The Perth SD continued to experience growth, increasing by 2.0% (29,900 people) during 2005–06 to reach a population of 1.5 million people. The Perth SD accounted for 74% of the total WA population at June 2006 and 75% of the state's population growth in 2005–06.

The majority (90%) of LGAs in the Perth SD experienced population growth in 2005–06. Wanneroo (C) recorded the largest increase in WA with 7,900 people. Other LGAs in the Perth SD which experienced large population growth were Rockingham (C) (up by 4,600 people), Swan (C) (2,800), Gosnells (C) and Cockburn (C) (both 2,300). These are all outer suburban areas of the Perth SD.

Within the Perth SD, the LGAs with the fastest population growth in 2005–06 were Perth (C) (up 12.4%), Wanneroo (C) (7.4%), Rockingham (C) (5.4%) and Kwinana (T) (4.4%).

SOUTH WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION

The South West SD was the state's fastest growing SD in percentage terms in 2005–06 with a growth rate of 3.7% (8,000 people). Population growth was experienced by nearly two-thirds of LGAs in the SD but was generally stronger for those along the coast.

The City of Mandurah, which is the largest population centre in the South West SD and borders the Perth SD, increased by 3,400 people (5.5%) between June 2005 and June 2006. Among the LGAs experiencing the fastest population growth in 2005–06 were Capel (S) (up 9.9%), Dardanup (S) (6.4%), Donnybrook-Balingup (S) (4.9%), Harvey (S) (4.6%) and Busselton (4.0%).

OTHER REGIONS

There were increases in the populations of the Kimberley (up 830 people), Lower Great Southern (810 people), Pilbara (640 people) and Central (250 people) SDs in the 12 months to June 2006. Population declines occurred in the Midlands (down 310 people), Upper Great Southern (220 people) and South Eastern SDs (30 people).

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH, Western Australia

LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION		LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION	
	30 JUNE	CHANGE			30 JUNE	CHANGE	
	2006p	2005–2006p			2006p	2005–2006p	
	no.	no.	%		no.	no.	%
LARGEST GROWTH				FASTEST GROWTH (a)			
Wanneroo (C)	115 100	7 900	7.4	Perth (C)	13 400	1 500	12.4
Rockingham (C)	89 600	4 600	5.4	Capel (S)	10 500	900	9.9
Mandurah (C)	65 300	3 400	5.5	Wanneroo (C)	115 100	7 900	7.4
Swan (C)	96 200	2 800	3.0	Dardanup (S)	11 100	670	6.4
Gosnells (C)	94 700	2 300	2.5	Halls Creek (S)	4 600	240	5.6

(a) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2005.

POPULATION CHANGE WESTERN AUSTRALIA *continued*

DECLINING POPULATIONS Approximately 40% of LGAs in WA experienced population declines in the year to June 2006. The majority of these were located outside the Perth SD. Esperance (S) and Manjimup (S) recorded the largest declines in population in the state (both down 190 people).

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION DECLINE, Western Australia

LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION		LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION	
	30 JUNE	CHANGE	%		30 JUNE	CHANGE	%
	2006p	2005-2006p			2006p	2005-2006p	
	no.	no.	%		no.	no.	%
LARGEST DECLINE				FASTEST DECLINE (a)			
Esperance (S)	13 100	-190	-1.4	Moora (S)	2 500	-110	-4.1
Manjimup (S)	9 600	-190	-2.0	Coolgardie (S)	3 700	-80	-2.1
Collie (S)	8 700	-130	-1.4	Narrogin (T)	4 300	-90	-2.1
Northam (T)	6 100	-110	-1.8	Manjimup (S)	9 600	-190	-2.0
Moora (S)	2 500	-110	-4.1	Northam (T)	6 100	-110	-1.8

(a) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2005.

POPULATION CHANGE TASMANIA

STATE SUMMARY

At June 2006 the estimated resident population of Tasmania was 488,900, an increase of 3,300 since June 2005. This represents a growth rate of 0.7% in 2005–06 which is consistent with the average annual growth rate over the five years to June 2006.

REGIONAL CHANGES

In 2005–06 the population of all four of Tasmania's SDs increased. Greater Hobart gained 2,000 people (or 1.0%), while the Mersey-Lyell SD increased by 540 people (0.5%), Northern SD by 480 (0.3%) and the Southern SD by 270 (0.8%). The Greater Hobart SD accounted for 42% of the total Tasmanian population in June 2006 and 61% of Tasmania's population growth in 2005–06.

Since June 2001, the average annual growth rates for three SDs have been very similar, with Southern SD increasing by 0.9% and Greater Hobart SD and Northern SD both increasing by 0.8%. Mersey-Lyell SD recorded an average annual growth rate of 0.3% over these five years.

LARGEST AND FASTEST GROWTH IN LGAS

About two-thirds of the 29 LGAs in Tasmania increased in population in the year to June 2006. Clarence (C), which is on the eastern shore of Hobart's Derwent River and is the second largest LGA in Tasmania, experienced the largest increase in population of all LGAs in Tasmania, increasing by 520 people or 1.0% in the year to June 2006. Kingborough (M), a fringe urban area just south of Hobart, recorded the second largest increase in population (510 people, or 1.6%) in the same period.

Over the five years since June 2001 Latrobe (M) had the fastest average annual growth rate (2.0%), followed by Break O'Day (M), Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M) and Kingborough (M) (all with 1.8%) and Brighton (M) (1.7%).

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH, Tasmania

LGA	ERP AT 30 JUNE	POPULATION CHANGE		LGA	ERP AT 30 JUNE	POPULATION CHANGE	
	2006p	no.	%		2006p	no.	%
	no.	no.	%		no.	no.	%
LARGEST GROWTH				FASTEST GROWTH			
Clarence (C)	51 100	520	1.0	Sorell (M)	11 800	320	2.8
Kingborough (M)	32 100	510	1.6	Latrobe (M)	9 100	230	2.6
Sorell (M)	11 800	320	2.8	Brighton (M)	14 000	260	1.9
Central Coast (M)	21 200	300	1.4	Kingborough (M)	32 100	510	1.6
Glenorchy (C)	44 900	300	0.7	Derwent Valley (M)	9 700	150	1.5

POPULATION CHANGE TASMANIA *continued*

POPULATION CHANGE IN TASMANIAN CITIES

Of all the cities in Tasmania, Clarence (C) experienced the largest increase (up 520 people) during 2005–06, followed by Glenorchy (C) (300 people) and Burnie (C) (100 people). Launceston (C) and Hobart (C) had smaller population increases, while Devonport (C) experienced population decline.

Over the five years since June 2001 all Tasmanian cities recorded population growth. The fastest growth was experienced in Launceston (C) with an average annual growth rate of 0.9% over the period. Devonport (C) recorded an average annual growth rate of 0.7%, followed by Clarence (C) and Hobart (C) (both 0.6%), Burnie (C) (0.5%) and Glenorchy (C) (0.4%).

POPULATION LOSSES IN LGAS

Eight LGAs decreased in population in the year to June 2006. The LGA of Devonport (C) experienced the largest population decline in Tasmania in 2005–06 (down 130 people, or 0.5%).

Of LGAs with a population greater than 2,000 at June 2005, Central Highlands (M) experienced the fastest decrease in population, down 1.6% during the year to June 2006. West Coast (M) experienced the fastest average annual rate of decline since June 2001 (down 2.2%), followed by Dorset (M) (0.8%).

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION DECLINE, Tasmania

LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION		LGA	ERP AT	POPULATION	
	30 JUNE	CHANGE			30 JUNE	CHANGE	
	2006p	2005–2006p	%		2006p	2005–2006p	%
	no.	no.	%		no.	no.	%
LARGEST DECLINE				FASTEST DECLINE (a)			
Devonport (C)	25 100	-130	-0.5	Central Highlands (M)	2 300	-40	-1.6
Dorset (M)	7 000	-100	-1.5	West Coast (M)	4 900	-80	-1.5
Circular Head (M)	8 100	-80	-1.0	Dorset (M)	7 000	-100	-1.5
West Coast (M)	4 900	-80	-1.5	Circular Head (M)	8 100	-80	-1.0
Central Highlands (M)	2 300	-40	-1.6	Devonport (C)	25 100	-130	-0.5

(a) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2005.

POPULATION CHANGE NORTHERN TERRITORY

NORTHERN TERRITORY SUMMARY

The estimated resident population of the Northern Territory at June 2006 was 206,700 people, an increase of 3,300 people since June 2005. The annual growth rate of 1.6% was significantly higher than the average annual growth rate of 0.9% for the five years to June 2006.

DARWIN STATISTICAL DIVISION

At June 2006, 55% (114,000 people) of the Northern Territory's population resided in the Darwin SD. The annual growth rate for the Darwin SD was 2.5%, representing an increase of 2,800 people during 2005–06, and 85% of the Northern Territory's population growth for the year.

Within the Darwin SD, the population of the Darwin City SSD increased by 1,100 people (1.6%) in 2005–06. Within the Darwin City SSD, the largest increases in population at the SLA level were recorded in Bayview-Woolner (330 people) and City - Inner (160 people), due mainly to continued residential development.

The remaining two SSDs within the Darwin SD, Palmerston-East Arm and Litchfield Shire, also experienced continued population growth during 2005–06. The population of Palmerston-East Arm SSD increased by 4.8% with the fastest increases occurring within the SLAs of Palmerston (C) Bal (which includes the suburbs of Farrar, Rosebery and Marlow Lagoon), up 26.2%, and Durack (9.1%). The population of the Litchfield Shire SSD increased by 2.9%, with almost all population growth taking place within the SLA of Litchfield (S) - Pt B (which includes Humpty Doo and Howard Springs).

NORTHERN TERRITORY - BALANCE STATISTICAL DIVISION

The population of the Northern Territory - Balance SD at June 2006 was 92,700 people, an increase of 0.6% since June 2005.

Almost all of the SSDs within the Northern Territory - Balance SD experienced increases in population in 2005–06. Bathurst Melville SSD recorded the fastest growth rate (at 1.8%), followed by Alligator SSD (1.7%). Central NT SSD recorded the largest increase (170 people).

SLAs WITH LARGEST POPULATION GROWTH AND DECLINE, Northern Territory(a)

SLA	ERP AT	POPULATION		SLA	ERP AT	POPULATION	
	30 JUN	CHANGE			30 JUN	CHANGE	
	2006p	2005–2006p			2006p	2005–2006p	
	no.	no.	%		no.	no.	%
LARGEST GROWTH				LARGEST DECLINE			
Palmerston (C) Bal	2 600	530	26.2	East Arm	410	-80	-15.6
Litchfield (S) - Pt B	15 400	440	2.9	Alice Springs (T) - Ross	7 800	-30	-0.4
Bayview-Woolner	1 900	330	20.2	Victoria	960	-30	-2.5
Durack	2 900	240	9.1	Alice Springs (T) - Stuart	2 300	-20	-0.9

(a) See paragraphs 25 to 30 of the Explanatory Notes for more details.

POPULATION CHANGE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

ACT SUMMARY

The estimated resident population of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) increased by 3,000 people during 2005–06 to 328,800 people. The annual growth rate of 0.9% was higher than the ACT's average annual growth rate of 0.6% for the five years to June 2006.

Statistical Subdivisions

Gungahlin-Hall SSD recorded the largest growth in 2005–06, up 1,900 people (6.4%). South Canberra SSD increased by 810 people (3.4%), followed by North Canberra SSD which increased by 670 people (1.6%). Woden Valley SSD recorded little change, while Belconnen SSD decreased by 170 people, Tuggeranong SSD by 130 people and Weston Creek-Stromlo SSD by 120 people.

POPULATION GROWTH

Growing SLAs

In 2005–06 population growth continued in areas on the suburban fringes of Canberra and in a number of inner city SLAs. There were also pockets of growth in both the North and South Canberra SSDs.

On the northern edge of Canberra, Gungahlin recorded the largest increase in population of SLAs in the ACT in 2005–06, up 820 people. The nearby SLA of Ngunnawal increased by 660 people and the new suburb of Harrison increased by 310 people. Dunlop, on the north-western fringe of Belconnen SSD, increased by 300 people, while in Tuggeranong SSD on the southern edge of Canberra, Greenway and Conder increased by 200 and 170 people respectively.

In Canberra's inner north the SLA of Braddon increased by 590 people, while Turner increased by 220 people. In Canberra's inner south Kingston increased by 670 people.

Growth in the surrounding region

Population growth in NSW LGAs adjacent to the ACT continued in 2005–06, in part due to their proximity to Canberra. The LGA of Queanbeyan (C) increased by 760 people, Palerang (A) increased by 370 people and Yass Valley (A) increased by 170 people.

POPULATION DECREASES

More than half of the SLAs in the ACT experienced decreases in population in 2005–06. The largest decrease was recorded in Kambah (down 170 people), followed by Campbell (120 people) and Kaleen (100 people).

SLAs WITH LARGEST POPULATION GROWTH AND DECLINE, Australian Capital Territory

SLA	ERP AT 30 JUNE 2006p		POPULATION CHANGE 2005–2006p		SLA	ERP AT 30 JUNE 2006p		POPULATION CHANGE 2005–2006p	
	no.		no.	%		no.		no.	%
LARGEST GROWTH					LARGEST DECLINE				
Gungahlin	3 400		820	31.9	Kambah	15 900		-170	-1.1
Kingston	2 800		670	30.8	Campbell	3 100		-120	-3.6
Ngunnawal	9 400		660	7.5	Kaleen	7 800		-100	-1.3
Braddon	4 300		590	16.0	Florey	5 300		-90	-1.7
Harrison(a)	400		310	401.3	Charnwood	3 100		-90	-2.9

(a) The high percentage increase for Harrison in 2005–06 (401.3%) is due to the small June 2005 population (80 people) used as the denominator in calculating this increase.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Local Government Areas—NSW

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			STATE RANK (2005–2006)	
	2001	2005r	2006p	2001– 2006p(a)	2005–2006p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Albury (C)	45 666	47 132	47 694	0.9	562	1.2	36	32
Armidale Dumaresq (A)	24 807	24 584	24 749	—	165	0.7	79	70
Ashfield (A)	40 521	40 110	40 262	-0.1	152	0.4	109	74
Auburn (A)	58 678	64 827	66 286	2.5	1 459	2.3	6	9
Ballina (A)	38 159	39 713	40 090	1.0	377	0.9	51	46
Balranald (A)	2 773	2 728	2 727	-0.3	-1	—	134	134
Bankstown (C)	171 994	176 777	179 719	0.9	2 942	1.7	17	2
Bathurst Regional (A)	35 706	36 954	37 508	1.0	554	1.5	25	33
Baulkham Hills (A)	146 045	160 209	162 326	2.1	2 117	1.3	30	6
Bega Valley (A)	30 703	32 246	32 637	1.2	391	1.2	35	45
Bellingen (A)	12 731	12 748	12 810	0.1	62	0.5	100	98
Berrigan (A)	8 138	8 304	8 541	1.0	237	2.9	3	64
Blacktown (C)	264 799	282 679	287 634	1.7	4 955	1.8	14	1
Bland (A)	6 655	6 507	6 562	-0.3	55	0.8	61	102
Blayney (A)	6 530	6 768	6 894	1.1	126	1.9	13	81
Blue Mountains (C)	77 021	76 275	75 770	-0.3	-505	-0.7	148	151
Bogan (A)	3 181	3 103	3 113	-0.4	10	0.3	113	128
Bombala (A)	2 631	2 532	2 538	-0.7	6	0.2	118	131
Boorowa (A)	2 455	2 484	2 505	0.4	21	0.8	60	119
Botany Bay (C)	37 193	37 262	37 415	0.1	153	0.4	106	73
Bourke (A)	3 951	3 903	3 876	-0.4	-27	-0.7	149	147
Brewarrina (A)	2 165	2 166	2 201	0.3	35	1.6	19	109
Broken Hill (C)	21 098	20 287	20 223	-0.8	-64	-0.3	142	149
Burwood (A)	30 580	31 109	31 387	0.5	278	0.9	58	59
Byron (A)	29 689	30 787	30 898	0.8	111	0.4	110	83
Cabonne (A)	12 547	12 705	12 843	0.5	138	1.1	43	77
Camden (A)	45 454	51 561	52 459	2.9	898	1.7	15	19
Campbelltown (C)	150 154	149 491	148 969	-0.2	-522	-0.3	145	152
Canada Bay (A)	62 322	67 602	68 955	2.0	1 353	2.0	9	12
Canterbury (C)	137 492	135 061	135 969	-0.2	908	0.7	78	18
Carrathool (A)	3 316	3 271	3 264	-0.3	-7	-0.2	138	138
Central Darling (A)	2 451	2 426	2 412	-0.3	-14	-0.6	147	143
Cessnock (C)	47 188	48 323	48 744	0.7	421	0.9	59	42
Clarence Valley (A)	48 617	49 613	50 102	0.6	489	1.0	47	38
Cobar (A)	5 182	5 009	5 023	-0.6	14	0.3	114	124
Coffs Harbour (C)	63 062	67 276	68 315	1.6	1 039	1.5	23	15
Conargo (A)	1 823	1 781	1 776	-0.5	-5	-0.3	. .	136
Coolamon (A)	4 122	4 124	4 184	0.3	60	1.5	27	99
Cooma-Monaro (A)	9 752	9 786	9 824	0.1	38	0.4	107	107
Coonamble (A)	4 836	4 710	4 699	-0.6	-11	-0.2	139	141
Cootamundra (A)	7 695	7 628	7 645	-0.1	17	0.2	119	122
Corowa Shire (A)	10 785	11 049	11 289	0.9	240	2.2	7	63
Cowra (A)	13 094	13 175	13 260	0.3	85	0.6	82	91
Deniliquin (A)	8 333	8 163	8 137	-0.5	-26	-0.3	143	146
Dubbo (C)	38 754	39 171	39 500	0.4	329	0.8	62	51
Dungog (A)	8 405	8 433	8 461	0.1	28	0.3	112	114
Eurobodalla (A)	33 946	36 260	36 613	1.5	353	1.0	48	50
Fairfield (C)	189 034	187 911	188 074	-0.1	163	0.1	130	71
Forbes (A)	10 143	9 979	10 003	-0.3	24	0.2	117	117
Gilgandra (A)	4 799	4 656	4 699	-0.4	43	0.9	54	106
Glen Innes Severn (A)	8 889	8 739	8 783	-0.2	44	0.5	98	105
Gloucester (A)	4 927	4 913	4 949	0.1	36	0.7	74	108
Gosford (C)	160 760	162 843	163 469	0.3	626	0.4	108	28
Goulburn Mulwaree (A)	26 641	27 111	27 308	0.5	197	0.7	75	66
Greater Taree (C)	44 738	46 844	47 110	1.0	266	0.6	91	61

. . not applicable

(a) Average annual growth rate.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			STATE RANK (2005–2006)	
	2001	2005r	2006p	2001– 2006p(a)	2005–2006p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Greater Hume Shire (A)	10 492	10 502	10 585	0.2	83	0.8	69	92
Great Lakes (A)	32 201	34 639	35 068	1.7	429	1.2	33	41
Griffith (C)	24 604	25 133	25 441	0.7	308	1.2	34	54
Gundagai (A)	3 792	3 761	3 774	-0.1	13	0.3	111	126
Gunnedah (A)	12 405	12 065	12 129	-0.4	64	0.5	95	97
Guyra (A)	4 475	4 457	4 478	—	21	0.5	101	119
Gwydir (A)	5 760	5 526	5 536	-0.8	10	0.2	124	128
Harden (A)	3 860	3 770	3 799	-0.3	29	0.8	71	112
Hastings (A)	65 378	70 499	71 084	1.7	585	0.8	64	31
Hawkesbury (C)	62 814	63 440	63 732	0.3	292	0.5	102	58
Hay (A)	3 599	3 531	3 520	-0.4	-11	-0.3	141	141
Holroyd (C)	89 236	92 446	94 269	1.1	1 823	2.0	10	7
Hornsby (A)	153 200	157 063	157 269	0.5	206	0.1	127	65
Hunter's Hill (A)	13 382	13 917	13 912	0.8	-5	—	133	136
Hurstville (C)	74 088	76 106	76 623	0.7	517	0.7	77	35
Inverell (A)	15 754	15 798	15 949	0.2	151	1.0	50	75
Jerilderie (A)	1 922	1 870	1 877	-0.5	7	0.4	..	130
Junee (A)	5 905	5 917	6 009	0.3	92	1.6	21	88
Kempsey (A)	27 374	28 605	28 763	1.0	158	0.6	93	72
Kiama (A)	19 959	20 248	20 382	0.4	134	0.7	80	78
Kogarah (A)	52 463	55 869	56 736	1.6	867	1.6	22	20
Ku-ring-gai (A)	107 655	108 264	108 395	0.1	131	0.1	128	80
Kyogle (A)	9 817	9 622	9 642	-0.4	20	0.2	121	121
Lachlan (A)	7 560	7 377	7 355	-0.5	-22	-0.3	140	145
Lake Macquarie (C)	187 803	189 287	189 596	0.2	309	0.2	126	53
Lane Cove (A)	32 086	32 286	32 375	0.2	89	0.3	115	89
Leeton (A)	11 925	12 017	12 088	0.3	71	0.6	89	95
Leichhardt (A)	50 456	51 353	51 660	0.5	307	0.6	88	55
Lismore (C)	43 064	43 530	44 032	0.4	502	1.2	39	36
Lithgow (C)	20 618	20 865	20 981	0.3	116	0.6	92	82
Liverpool (C)	159 046	169 573	172 050	1.6	2 477	1.5	26	5
Liverpool Plains (A)	8 041	7 861	7 877	-0.4	16	0.2	122	123
Lockhart (A)	3 578	3 517	3 546	-0.2	29	0.8	66	112
Maitland (C)	56 492	61 166	62 596	2.1	1 430	2.3	4	11
Manly (A)	38 665	38 856	39 214	0.3	358	0.9	56	49
Marrickville (A)	76 743	76 038	76 524	-0.1	486	0.6	83	39
Mid-Western Regional (A)	22 130	22 126	22 260	0.1	134	0.6	86	78
Moree Plains (A)	16 233	15 957	15 991	-0.3	34	0.2	120	110
Mosman (A)	27 851	28 271	28 414	0.4	143	0.5	97	76
Murray (A)	6 156	6 724	6 998	2.6	274	4.1	1	60
Murrumbidgee (A)	2 662	2 618	2 632	-0.2	14	0.5	94	124
Muswellbrook (A)	15 221	15 137	15 236	—	99	0.7	81	87
Nambucca (A)	18 171	18 710	18 886	0.8	176	0.9	52	68
Narrabri (A)	14 537	14 153	14 181	-0.5	28	0.2	123	114
Narrandera (A)	6 739	6 577	6 588	-0.5	11	0.2	125	127
Narromine (A)	7 117	7 027	7 059	-0.2	32	0.5	104	111
Newcastle (C)	142 101	146 536	147 545	0.8	1 009	0.7	76	17
North Sydney (A)	58 713	61 212	61 802	1.0	590	1.0	49	30
Oberon (A)	5 287	5 443	5 503	0.8	60	1.1	41	99
Orange (C)	36 999	37 687	37 982	0.5	295	0.8	70	57

.. not applicable

(a) Average annual growth rate.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			STATE RANK (2005–2006)	
	2001	2005r	2006p	2001– 2006p(a)	2005–2006p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Palerang (A)	10 878	11 452	11 817	1.7	365	3.2	2	47
Parkes (A)	15 047	15 022	15 099	0.1	77	0.5	96	94
Parramatta (C)	147 882	152 474	155 098	1.0	2 624	1.7	16	4
Penrith (C)	177 413	177 363	177 544	—	181	0.1	129	67
Pittwater (A)	56 390	57 412	57 944	0.5	532	0.9	53	34
Port Stephens (A)	58 965	63 285	63 650	1.5	365	0.6	90	47
Queanbeyan (C)	33 765	37 093	37 848	2.3	755	2.0	8	23
Randwick (C)	125 223	126 936	127 948	0.4	1 012	0.8	68	16
Richmond Valley (A)	21 183	20 864	21 267	0.1	403	1.9	12	43
Rockdale (C)	92 676	95 617	96 409	0.8	792	0.8	65	22
Ryde (C)	99 151	99 747	100 351	0.2	604	0.6	87	29
Shellharbour (C)	59 862	62 957	63 642	1.2	685	1.1	42	25
Shoalhaven (C)	87 650	93 097	94 181	1.4	1 084	1.2	38	14
Singleton (A)	21 230	22 237	22 538	1.2	301	1.4	29	56
Snowy River (A)	7 207	7 314	7 359	0.4	45	0.6	84	104
Strathfield (A)	29 433	31 804	32 529	2.0	725	2.3	5	24
Sutherland Shire (A)	213 828	214 164	214 030	—	–134	–0.1	135	150
Sydney (C)	129 696	148 986	151 920	3.2	2 934	2.0	11	3
Tamworth Regional (A)	53 973	54 420	55 063	0.4	643	1.2	37	27
Temora (A)	6 337	6 332	6 400	0.2	68	1.1	44	96
Tenterfield (A)	6 897	6 822	6 909	—	87	1.3	32	90
Tumbarumba (A)	3 735	3 610	3 632	–0.6	22	0.6	85	118
Tumut Shire (A)	11 470	11 338	11 388	–0.1	50	0.4	105	103
Tweed (A)	74 577	80 625	81 886	1.9	1 261	1.6	20	13
Upper Hunter Shire (A)	13 538	13 452	13 552	—	100	0.7	72	85
Upper Lachlan (A)	7 271	7 322	7 405	0.4	83	1.1	40	92
Uralla (A)	6 099	6 070	6 126	0.1	56	0.9	55	101
Urana (A)	1 431	1 388	1 387	–0.6	–1	–0.1	..	134
Wagga Wagga (C)	56 722	58 009	58 802	0.7	793	1.4	28	21
Wakool (A)	4 929	4 832	4 822	–0.4	–10	–0.2	137	140
Walcha (A)	3 307	3 280	3 307	—	27	0.8	67	116
Walgett (A)	8 328	8 047	8 047	–0.7	—	—	132	133
Warren (A)	3 320	3 270	3 252	–0.4	–18	–0.6	146	144
Warringah (A)	136 175	139 690	141 133	0.7	1 443	1.0	46	10
Warrumbungle Shire (A)	10 849	10 500	10 466	–0.7	–34	–0.3	144	148
Waverley (A)	63 241	61 884	62 194	–0.3	310	0.5	99	52
Weddin (A)	3 857	3 845	3 847	–0.1	2	0.1	131	132
Wellington (A)	8 801	8 626	8 618	–0.4	–8	–0.1	136	139
Wentworth (A)	7 214	7 294	7 405	0.5	111	1.5	24	83
Willoughby (C)	61 795	64 555	65 029	1.0	474	0.7	73	40
Wingecarribee (A)	42 740	44 511	44 912	1.0	401	0.9	57	44
Wollondilly (A)	38 424	41 303	41 977	1.8	674	1.6	18	26
Wollongong (C)	189 776	191 633	192 131	0.2	498	0.3	116	37
Woollahra (A)	53 002	52 791	53 033	—	242	0.5	103	62
Wyong (A)	135 498	142 817	144 297	1.3	1 480	1.0	45	8
Yass Valley (A)	12 103	12 905	13 075	1.6	170	1.3	31	69
Young (A)	11 850	12 026	12 126	0.5	100	0.8	63	85
Unincorporated NSW	1 220	1 160	1 153	–1.1	–7	–0.6	..	..
Total New South Wales	6 575 217	6 768 941	6 827 694	0.8	58 753	0.9	..	..

.. not applicable

(a) Average annual growth rate.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Local Government Areas—Vic.

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			STATE RANK (2005–2006)	
	2001	2005r	2006p	2001–2006p(a)	2005–2006p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Alpine (S)	12 904	13 312	13 427	0.8	115	0.9	43	59
Ararat (RC)	11 721	11 435	11 424	-0.5	-11	-0.1	72	72
Ballarat (C)	83 599	88 618	90 303	1.6	1 685	1.9	18	13
Banyule (C)	118 696	117 455	117 930	-0.1	475	0.4	57	38
Bass Coast (S)	25 631	29 512	30 191	3.3	679	2.3	12	26
Baw Baw (S)	36 399	38 658	39 765	1.8	1 107	2.9	8	16
Bayside (C)	88 808	89 335	89 852	0.2	517	0.6	47	37
Benalla (RC)	14 017	14 055	14 134	0.2	79	0.6	49	62
Boroondara (C)	157 214	158 320	158 878	0.2	558	0.4	61	35
Brimbank (C)	168 247	175 953	177 807	1.1	1 854	1.1	35	10
Buloke (S)	7 331	7 017	6 981	-1.0	-36	-0.5	76	76
Campaspe (S)	36 349	37 786	38 261	1.0	475	1.3	28	38
Cardinia (S)	47 010	57 134	60 276	5.1	3 142	5.5	3	5
Casey (C)	181 562	216 995	223 424	4.2	6 429	3.0	6	3
Central Goldfields (S)	13 087	12 994	13 041	-0.1	47	0.4	59	65
Colac-Otway (S)	21 005	21 676	21 802	0.7	126	0.6	46	58
Corangamite (S)	17 558	17 297	17 344	-0.2	47	0.3	67	65
Darebin (C)	127 855	127 911	129 114	0.2	1 203	0.9	38	15
East Gippsland (S)	39 439	41 411	42 075	1.3	664	1.6	23	27
Frankston (C)	114 008	120 539	122 247	1.4	1 708	1.4	25	12
Gannawarra (S)	12 055	11 811	11 851	-0.3	40	0.3	62	67
Glen Eira (C)	123 105	122 908	123 567	0.1	659	0.5	50	28
Glenelg (S)	20 392	20 265	20 337	-0.1	72	0.4	60	63
Golden Plains (S)	15 101	16 862	17 255	2.7	393	2.3	11	42
Greater Bendigo (C)	90 449	95 855	97 774	1.6	1 919	2.0	15	9
Greater Dandenong (C)	128 516	127 297	128 745	—	1 448	1.1	31	14
Greater Geelong (C)	194 478	204 875	207 515	1.3	2 640	1.3	27	6
Greater Shepparton (C)	58 150	60 463	61 420	1.1	957	1.6	24	19
Hepburn (S)	14 488	14 809	14 959	0.6	150	1.0	36	57
Hindmarsh (S)	6 596	6 349	6 316	-0.9	-33	-0.5	77	75
Hobsons Bay (C)	83 367	83 252	83 502	—	250	0.3	65	50
Horsham (RC)	18 586	19 165	19 528	1.0	363	1.9	19	43
Hume (C)	135 986	151 850	155 829	2.8	3 979	2.6	10	4
Indigo (S)	14 716	15 282	15 487	1.0	205	1.3	26	54
Kingston (C)	133 887	136 966	137 751	0.6	785	0.6	48	22
Knox (C)	147 433	149 822	150 444	0.4	622	0.4	55	32
Latrobe (C)	70 643	70 416	71 073	0.1	657	0.9	39	29
Loddon (S)	8 604	8 367	8 351	-0.6	-16	-0.2	73	74
Macedon Ranges (S)	37 672	40 800	41 586	2.0	786	1.9	17	21
Manningham (C)	113 893	113 607	113 825	—	218	0.2	68	52
Mansfield (S)	6 781	7 249	7 460	1.9	211	2.9	7	53
Maribyrnong (C)	61 226	62 285	62 986	0.6	701	1.1	32	25
Maroondah (C)	100 279	101 071	101 229	0.2	158	0.2	69	56
Melbourne (C)	50 673	65 044	67 193	5.8	2 149	3.3	5	8
Melton (S)	52 830	76 188	83 002	9.5	6 814	8.9	1	1
Mildura (RC)	49 616	51 937	52 972	1.3	1 035	2.0	16	18
Mitchell (S)	28 406	32 532	33 144	3.1	612	1.9	20	33
Moira (S)	26 810	27 925	28 671	1.4	746	2.7	9	23
Monash (C)	163 141	161 980	162 838	—	858	0.5	51	20
Moonee Valley (C)	110 511	108 943	109 248	-0.2	305	0.3	66	45
Moorabool (S)	25 087	26 688	27 150	1.6	462	1.7	21	41
Moreland (C)	136 381	135 877	136 596	—	719	0.5	52	24
Mornington Peninsula (S)	132 387	140 062	141 777	1.4	1 715	1.2	29	11
Mount Alexander (S)	17 142	17 285	17 339	0.2	54	0.3	64	64
Moynes (S)	15 763	15 901	16 060	0.4	159	1.0	37	55

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average annual growth rate.

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			STATE RANK (2005–2006)	
	2001	2005 ^r	2006 ^p	2001– 2006 ^p (a)	2005–2006 ^p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Murrindindi (S)	13 640	14 071	14 367	1.0	296	2.1	13	46
Nillumbik (S)	60 818	60 834	61 090	0.1	256	0.4	54	48
Northern Grampians (S)	13 055	12 683	12 526	-0.8	-157	-1.2	79	79
Port Phillip (C)	80 552	83 489	84 136	0.9	647	0.8	45	30
Pyrenees (S)	6 641	6 549	6 576	-0.2	27	0.4	56	70
Queenscliffe (B)	3 276	3 193	3 230	-0.3	37	1.2	30	68
South Gippsland (S)	26 159	27 187	27 440	1.0	253	0.9	40	49
Southern Grampians (S)	17 132	16 883	16 831	-0.4	-52	-0.3	75	77
Stonnington (C)	89 978	90 302	90 587	0.1	285	0.3	63	47
Strathbogie (S)	9 648	9 618	9 722	0.2	104	1.1	34	60
Surf Coast (S)	20 872	23 090	24 195	3.0	1 105	4.8	4	17
Swan Hill (RC)	21 349	21 513	21 611	0.2	98	0.5	53	61
Towong (S)	6 311	6 175	6 181	-0.4	6	0.1	70	71
Wangaratta (RC)	26 664	26 736	26 959	0.2	223	0.8	44	51
Warrnambool (C)	29 629	31 048	31 569	1.3	521	1.7	22	36
Wellington (S)	41 462	41 684	42 147	0.3	463	1.1	33	40
West Wimmera (S)	4 882	4 711	4 697	-0.8	-14	-0.3	74	73
Whitehorse (C)	147 085	144 566	145 137	-0.3	571	0.4	58	34
Whittlesea (C)	118 118	127 590	130 171	2.0	2 581	2.0	14	7
Wodonga (RC)	32 456	34 958	35 280	1.7	322	0.9	42	44
Wyndham (C)	87 141	115 914	122 574	7.1	6 660	5.7	2	2
Yarra (C)	68 947	69 927	70 573	0.5	646	0.9	41	31
Yarra Ranges (S)	142 553	142 668	142 701	—	33	—	71	69
Yarriambiack (S)	8 311	7 913	7 853	-1.1	-60	-0.8	78	78
Unincorporated Vic	457	461	457	—	-4	-0.9	..	..
Total Victoria	4 804 726	5 023 164	5 091 666	1.2	68 502	1.4	..	..

.. not applicable

(a) Average annual growth rate.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Local Government Areas—Qld

Local Government Area (a)	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE				STATE RANK (2005–2006)	
	2001	2005 ^r	2006 ^p	2001– 2006 ^p (b)	2005–2006 ^p		Fastest growth	Largest growth	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.	
Aramac (S)	731	727	740	0.2	13	1.8	..	83	
Atherton (S)	10 666	11 245	11 574	1.6	329	2.9	16	30	
Aurukun (S)(c)	1 095	1 168	1 168	1.3	—	—	..	93	
Badu (IC)	750	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Balonne (S)	5 580	5 640	5 668	0.3	28	0.5	76	76	
Bamaga (IC)	885	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Banana (S)	14 448	14 382	14 596	0.2	214	1.5	46	40	
Barcardine (S)	1 726	1 713	1 711	-0.2	-2	-0.1	..	100	
Barcoo (S)	463	460	465	0.1	5	1.1	..	88	
Bauhinia (S)	2 252	2 257	2 269	0.2	12	0.5	75	84	
Beaudesert (S)	53 977	60 980	61 592	2.7	612	1.0	61	21	
Belyando (S)	9 948	10 702	11 022	2.1	320	3.0	13	31	
Bendemere (S)	990	994	1 002	0.2	8	0.8	..	86	
Biggenden (S)	1 554	1 575	1 577	0.3	2	0.1	..	92	
Blackall (S)	1 814	1 628	1 608	-2.4	-20	-1.2	..	115	
Boigu (IC)	290	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Boonah (S)	8 387	8 648	8 669	0.7	21	0.2	81	77	
Booringa (S)	1 907	1 840	1 835	-0.8	-5	-0.3	..	107	
Boulia (S)	577	555	555	-0.8	—	—	..	93	
Bowen (S)	12 409	12 583	12 625	0.3	42	0.3	80	72	
Brisbane (C)	896 649	975 173	989 152	2.0	13 979	1.4	50	1	
Broadsound (S)	6 482	6 786	6 858	1.1	72	1.1	59	60	
Bulloo (S)	459	470	468	0.4	-2	-0.4	..	100	
Bundaberg (C)	44 551	46 679	47 451	1.3	772	1.7	44	17	
Bungil (S)	1 952	1 971	1 970	0.2	-1	-0.1	..	98	
Burdekin (S)	18 512	18 807	18 911	0.4	104	0.6	74	54	
Burke (S)	500	496	496	-0.2	—	—	..	93	
Burnett (S)	23 891	27 040	27 856	3.1	816	3.0	11	16	
Caboolture (S)	114 338	131 557	134 820	3.4	3 263	2.5	25	7	
Cairns (C)	117 629	128 666	132 765	2.5	4 099	3.2	8	4	
Calliope (S)	15 054	16 516	17 039	2.5	523	3.2	9	24	
Caloundra (C)	76 207	89 725	92 309	3.9	2 584	2.9	17	8	
Cambooya (S)	5 085	5 765	5 935	3.1	170	2.9	15	44	
Cardwell (S)	10 660	11 310	11 410	1.4	100	0.9	65	56	
Carpentaria (S)	2 290	2 368	2 341	0.4	-27	-1.1	92	117	
Charters Towers (C)	8 751	8 857	8 847	0.2	-10	-0.1	86	111	
Cherbourg (S)	1 209	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Chinchilla (S)	6 046	6 196	6 316	0.9	120	1.9	36	49	
Clifton (S)	2 449	2 515	2 560	0.9	45	1.8	42	70	
Cloncurry (S)	3 827	3 871	3 890	0.3	19	0.5	78	80	
Cook (S)	3 707	4 098	4 157	2.3	59	1.4	49	66	
Coolooloa (S)	33 651	36 767	37 513	2.2	746	2.0	34	18	
Crow's Nest (S)	10 259	12 280	12 950	4.8	670	5.5	2	19	
Croydon (S)	288	297	295	0.5	-2	-0.7	..	100	
Dalby (T)	10 113	10 417	10 536	0.8	119	1.1	55	50	

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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(b) Average annual growth rate.

(c) ERPs for these areas have been held constant from June 2004 due to the unreliability of indicator data. For more information see paragraph 13 of the Explanatory Notes.

Local Government Area (a)	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE				STATE RANK (2005–2006)	
	2001	2005 ^r	2006 ^p	2001–2006 ^p (b)	2005–2006 ^p		Fastest growth	Largest growth	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.	
Dalrymple (S)	3 491	3 475	3 483	—	8	0.2	82	86	
Dauan (IC)	120	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Diamantina (S)	326	306	305	-1.3	-1	-0.3	..	98	
Doomadgee (S)	1 201	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Douglas (S)	10 466	11 352	11 771	2.4	419	3.7	6	26	
Duaringa (S)	6 608	6 778	6 838	0.7	60	0.9	64	64	
Eacham (S)	6 318	6 355	6 262	-0.2	-93	-1.5	95	125	
Eidsvold (S)	941	928	926	-0.3	-2	-0.2	..	100	
Emerald (S)	13 056	13 677	13 842	1.2	165	1.2	53	45	
Erub (IC)	320	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Esk (S)	14 773	15 547	15 867	1.4	320	2.1	33	31	
Etheridge (S)	1 016	1 027	1 041	0.5	14	1.4	..	82	
Fitzroy (S)	9 990	10 405	10 605	1.2	200	1.9	37	41	
Flinders (S)	2 090	2 003	1 962	-1.3	-41	-2.0	98	121	
Gatton (S)	15 579	16 563	16 751	1.5	188	1.1	56	43	
Gayndah (S)	2 888	2 936	2 928	0.3	-8	-0.3	87	109	
Gladstone (C)	26 831	28 893	29 288	1.8	395	1.4	51	29	
Gold Coast (C)	423 719	484 005	497 568	3.3	13 563	2.8	20	2	
Goondiwindi (T)	4 793	5 053	5 062	1.1	9	0.2	83	85	
Hammond (IC)	203	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Herberton (S)	5 338	5 466	5 498	0.6	32	0.6	73	75	
Hervey Bay (C)	43 298	51 972	54 457	4.7	2 485	4.8	4	9	
Hinchinbrook (S)	12 410	12 245	12 265	-0.2	20	0.2	84	79	
Hope Vale (S)	892	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Iama (IC)	341	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Ilfracombe (S)	363	364	355	-0.4	-9	-2.5	..	110	
Inglewood (S)	2 667	2 651	2 672	—	21	0.8	69	77	
Injinoo (S)	440	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Ipswich (C)	126 663	141 171	145 411	2.8	4 240	3.0	12	3	
Isis (S)	5 849	6 268	6 387	1.8	119	1.9	38	50	
Isisford (S)	306	301	306	—	5	1.7	..	88	
Jericho (S)	1 094	1 115	1 112	0.3	-3	-0.3	..	104	
Johnstone (S)	19 453	19 675	19 168	-0.3	-507	-2.6	99	126	
Jondaryan (S)	12 919	14 371	14 650	2.5	279	1.9	35	36	
Kilcoy (S)	3 312	3 568	3 628	1.8	60	1.7	43	64	
Kilkivan (S)	3 222	3 356	3 353	0.8	-3	-0.1	85	104	
Kingaroy (S)	11 808	12 582	12 885	1.8	303	2.4	28	35	
Kolan (S)	4 652	4 556	4 659	—	103	2.3	31	55	
Kowanyama (S)	1 019	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Kubin (IC)	221	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Laidley (S)	13 089	14 080	14 481	2.0	401	2.8	18	28	
Livingstone (S)	26 368	28 830	29 460	2.2	630	2.2	32	20	
Lockhart River (S)	650	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Logan (C)	167 507	175 166	176 855	1.1	1 689	1.0	63	13	
Longreach (S)	3 957	3 998	3 951	—	-47	-1.2	93	122	

.. not applicable

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(b) Average annual growth rate.

Local Government Area (a)	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		STATE RANK (2005–2006)		
	2001	2005 ^r	2006 ^p	2001–2006 ^p (b)	2005–2006 ^p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Mabuiag (IC)	240	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Mackay (C)	75 993	82 533	84 856	2.2	2 323	2.8	19	10
McKinlay (S)	1 066	1 034	1 017	-0.9	-17	-1.6	..	113
Mapoon (S)	209	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Mareeba (S)	18 479	18 906	19 070	0.6	164	0.9	66	46
Maroochy (S)	127 202	145 569	149 232	3.2	3 663	2.5	24	6
Maryborough (C)	25 125	25 791	25 919	0.6	128	0.5	77	47
Mer (IC)	448	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Millmerran (S)	3 480	3 446	3 537	0.3	91	2.6	23	58
Mirani (S)	5 283	5 388	5 585	1.1	197	3.7	7	42
Miriam Vale (S)	4 484	5 453	5 763	5.1	310	5.7	1	34
Monto (S)	2 552	2 504	2 523	-0.2	19	0.8	71	80
Mornington (S)(c)	1 010	1 044	1 044	0.7	—	—	..	93
Mount Isa (C)	21 149	21 106	21 421	0.3	315	1.5	45	33
Mount Morgan (S)	2 943	2 992	2 979	0.2	-13	-0.4	89	112
Mundubbera (S)	2 298	2 343	2 311	0.1	-32	-1.4	94	118
Murgon (S)	3 625	3 764	3 875	1.3	111	2.9	14	52
Murilla (S)	2 720	2 733	2 783	0.5	50	1.8	41	67
Murweh (S)	5 032	5 045	4 995	-0.1	-50	-1.0	91	123
Nanango (S)	8 529	8 751	8 814	0.7	63	0.7	72	62
Napranum (S)	800	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Nebo (S)	2 094	2 150	2 190	0.9	40	1.9	39	74
New Mapoon (S)	348	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Noosa (S)	43 758	48 255	48 660	2.1	405	0.8	68	27
Palm Island (S)	2 313	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Paroo (S)	2 214	2 162	2 124	-0.8	-38	-1.8	97	120
Peak Downs (S)	3 145	3 340	3 389	1.5	49	1.5	47	68
Perry (S)	421	443	447	1.2	4	0.9	..	90
Pine Rivers (S)	122 303	144 682	148 529	4.0	3 847	2.7	22	5
Pittsworth (S)	4 656	4 988	5 030	1.6	42	0.8	67	72
Pormpuraaw (S)	630	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Poruma (IC)	175	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Quilpie (S)	1 107	1 079	1 079	-0.5	—	—	..	93
Redcliffe (C)	49 891	53 122	53 657	1.5	535	1.0	60	23
Redland (S)	117 252	130 630	132 179	2.4	1 549	1.2	54	14
Richmond (S)	1 150	1 155	1 151	—	-4	-0.3	..	106
Rockhampton (C)	58 924	60 262	60 730	0.6	468	0.8	70	25
Roma (T)	6 704	6 819	6 887	0.5	68	1.0	62	61
Rosalie (S)	8 718	9 181	9 397	1.5	216	2.4	29	39
Saibai (IC)	362	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
St Pauls (IC)	229	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Sarina (S)	9 808	10 188	10 316	1.0	128	1.3	52	47
Seisia (IC)	144	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Stanthorpe (S)	10 383	10 547	10 596	0.4	49	0.5	79	68
Tambo (S)	618	659	640	0.7	-19	-2.9	..	114

.. not applicable

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(b) Average annual growth rate.

(c) ERPs for these areas have been held constant from June 2004 due to the unreliability of indicator data. For more information see paragraph 13 of the Explanatory Notes.

Local Government Area (a)	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		STATE RANK (2005–2006)		
	2001	2005 ^r	2006 ^p	2001–2006 ^p (b)	2005–2006 ^p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Tara (S)	3 865	3 974	3 938	0.4	–36	–0.9	90	119
Taroom (S)	2 664	2 546	2 539	–1.0	–7	–0.3	88	108
Thuringowa (C)	52 715	59 424	61 655	3.2	2 231	3.8	5	12
Tiaro (S)	4 672	5 120	5 396	2.9	276	5.4	3	37
Toowoomba (C)	90 027	96 241	97 284	1.6	1 043	1.1	58	15
Torres (S)	3 600	3 892	3 827	1.2	–65	–1.7	96	124
Townsville (C)	92 074	101 103	103 404	2.3	2 301	2.3	30	11
Ugar (IC)	61	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Umagico (S)	278	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Waggamba (S)	2 959	3 031	3 075	0.8	44	1.5	48	71
Wambo (S)	5 259	5 348	5 446	0.7	98	1.8	40	57
Warraber (IC)	234	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Warroo (S)	1 057	1 064	1 067	0.2	3	0.3	..	91
Warwick (S)	21 289	21 878	22 124	0.8	246	1.1	57	38
Weipa (T)	2 173	2 301	2 364	1.7	63	2.7	21	62
Whitsunday (S)	15 522	17 564	18 120	3.1	556	3.2	10	22
Winton (S)	1 616	1 541	1 519	–1.2	–22	–1.4	..	116
Wondai (S)	4 229	4 451	4 559	1.5	108	2.4	27	53
Woocoo (S)	3 043	3 271	3 352	2.0	81	2.5	26	59
Woorabinda (S)	1 034	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Wujal Wujal (S)	373	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Yarrabah (S)	2 280	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Yorke (IC)	333	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Unincorporated Qld	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Queensland	3 628 946	3 977 052	4 053 444	2.2	76 392	1.9

.. not applicable

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(b) Average annual growth rate.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Local Government Areas—SA

Local Government Area (a)	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			STATE RANK (2005–2006)	
	2001	2005 ^r	2006 ^p	2001–2006 ^p (b)	2005–2006 ^p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Adelaide (C)	13 289	14 847	15 299	2.9	452	3.0	1	10
Adelaide Hills (DC)	38 777	39 031	39 048	0.1	17	—	40	39
Alexandrina (DC)	18 166	20 413	20 949	2.9	536	2.6	3	6
Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AC)	2 672	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Barossa (DC)	19 497	20 753	21 060	1.6	307	1.5	12	13
Barunga West (DC)	2 596	2 578	2 584	-0.1	6	0.2	37	42
Berri and Barmera (DC)	11 320	11 254	11 325	—	71	0.6	27	29
Burnside (C)	42 653	42 992	42 986	0.2	-6	—	44	49
Campbelltown (C)	46 819	47 239	47 525	0.3	286	0.6	28	14
Ceduna (DC)	3 640	3 537	3 490	-0.8	-47	-1.3	57	66
Charles Sturt (C)	103 505	103 435	103 942	0.1	507	0.5	31	8
Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)	8 381	8 304	8 329	-0.1	25	0.3	36	37
Cleve (DC)	1 897	1 893	1 897	—	4	0.2	..	43
Cooper Pedy (DC)	2 424	2 095	2 076	-3.1	-19	-0.9	55	58
Copper Coast (DC)	11 033	11 651	11 899	1.5	248	2.1	6	16
Elliston (DC)	1 155	1 142	1 111	-0.8	-31	-2.7	..	60
Flinders Ranges (DC)	1 811	1 699	1 709	-1.2	10	0.6	..	41
Franklin Harbour (DC)	1 305	1 325	1 340	0.5	15	1.1	..	40
Gawler (T)	18 345	19 356	19 726	1.5	370	1.9	9	12
Goyder (DC)	4 272	4 131	4 085	-0.9	-46	-1.1	56	65
Grant (DC)	7 734	8 131	8 134	1.0	3	—	41	45
Holdfast Bay (C)	33 689	34 319	34 702	0.6	383	1.1	18	11
Kangaroo Island (DC)	4 244	4 557	4 602	1.6	45	1.0	21	34
Karoonda East Murray (DC)	1 281	1 167	1 154	-2.1	-13	-1.1	..	55
Kimba (DC)	1 234	1 162	1 146	-1.5	-16	-1.4	..	56
Kingston (DC)	2 348	2 358	2 321	-0.2	-37	-1.6	58	64
Le Hunte (DC)	1 455	1 402	1 390	-0.9	-12	-0.9	..	53
Light (RegC)	10 542	12 018	12 296	3.1	278	2.3	5	15
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	4 217	4 343	4 456	1.1	113	2.6	4	25
Loxton Waikerie (DC)	12 247	12 172	12 083	-0.3	-89	-0.7	53	68
Mallala (DC)	7 392	7 902	7 958	1.5	56	0.7	25	33
Maralinga Tjarutja (AC)	137	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Marion (C)	79 055	80 848	81 581	0.6	733	0.9	23	5
Mid Murray (DC)	8 410	8 419	8 420	—	1	—	43	46
Mitcham (C)	62 379	62 339	62 415	—	76	0.1	39	28
Mount Barker (DC)	23 804	26 173	26 685	2.3	512	2.0	8	7
Mount Gambier (C)	23 503	23 904	24 043	0.5	139	0.6	29	23
Mount Remarkable (DC)	3 011	2 840	2 828	-1.2	-12	-0.4	50	53
Murray Bridge (RC)	17 094	17 961	18 194	1.3	233	1.3	16	17
Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)	8 273	8 281	8 273	—	-8	-0.1	47	50
Northern Areas (DC)	4 785	4 631	4 597	-0.8	-34	-0.7	54	63
Norwood Payneham St Peters (C)	33 745	34 028	34 165	0.2	137	0.4	34	24
Onkaparinga (C)	151 010	154 370	156 037	0.7	1 667	1.1	20	2
Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)	1 017	952	935	-1.7	-17	-1.8	..	57
Peterborough (DC)	2 022	1 841	1 810	-2.2	-31	-1.7	..	60
Playford (C)	68 653	71 355	72 304	1.0	949	1.3	15	4
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)	101 972	104 232	105 386	0.7	1 154	1.1	19	3
Port Augusta (C)	13 756	13 705	13 897	0.2	192	1.4	14	19
Port Lincoln (C)	13 899	14 558	14 740	1.2	182	1.3	17	20
Port Pirie City and Dists (M)	17 640	17 430	17 488	-0.2	58	0.3	35	31

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(b) Average annual growth rate.

Local Government Area (a)	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE				STATE RANK (2005–2006)	
	2001	2005 ^r	2006 ^p	2001–2006 ^{p(b)}	2005–2006 ^p		Fastest growth	Largest growth	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.	
Prospect (C)	19 219	19 194	19 274	0.1	80	0.4	32	27	
Renmark Paringa (DC)	9 834	9 808	9 848	—	40	0.4	33	35	
Robe (DC)	1 385	1 406	1 410	0.4	4	0.3	..	43	
Roxby Downs (M)	3 633	3 580	3 645	0.1	65	1.8	10	30	
Salisbury (C)	114 524	121 263	123 252	1.5	1 989	1.6	11	1	
Southern Mallee (DC)	2 309	2 198	2 187	-1.1	-11	-0.5	52	52	
Streaky Bay (DC)	1 989	2 014	2 072	0.8	58	2.9	2	31	
Tatiara (DC)	7 061	7 080	7 047	—	-33	-0.5	51	62	
Tea Tree Gully (C)	99 710	99 854	100 005	0.1	151	0.2	38	22	
The Coorong (DC)	5 917	5 747	5 724	-0.7	-23	-0.4	49	59	
Tumby Bay (DC)	2 591	2 696	2 721	1.0	25	0.9	22	37	
Unley (C)	36 620	36 360	36 591	—	231	0.6	26	18	
Victor Harbor (C)	11 108	12 351	12 528	2.4	177	1.4	13	21	
Wakefield (DC)	6 603	6 579	6 580	-0.1	1	—	42	46	
Walkerville (M)	7 036	7 076	7 114	0.2	38	0.5	30	36	
Wattle Range (DC)	12 284	12 355	12 352	0.1	-3	—	45	48	
West Torrens (C)	52 364	52 634	53 100	0.3	466	0.9	24	9	
Whyalla (C)	22 139	21 294	21 211	-0.9	-83	-0.4	48	67	
Yankalilla (DC)	3 848	4 106	4 193	1.7	87	2.1	7	26	
Yorke Peninsula (DC)	11 513	11 723	11 713	0.3	-10	-0.1	46	51	
Unincorporated SA	5 936	4 896	4 860	-3.9	-36	-0.7	..	..
Total South Australia	1 511 728	1 542 096	1 554 656	0.6	12 560	0.8	

.. not applicable

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(b) Average annual growth rate.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Local Government Areas—WA

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			STATE RANK (2005–2006)	
	2001	2005 ^r	2006 ^p	2001–2006 ^p (a)	2005–2006 ^p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Albany (C)	31 236	32 584	33 364	1.3	780	2.4	22	14
Armadale (C)	52 273	52 266	52 879	0.2	613	1.2	40	18
Ashburton (S)	5 945	6 053	6 034	0.3	-19	-0.3	62	102
Augusta-Margaret River (S)	10 187	11 696	12 000	3.3	304	2.6	19	28
Bassendean (T)	14 023	14 024	13 994	—	-30	-0.2	61	116
Bayswater (C)	56 824	56 170	57 298	0.2	1 128	2.0	27	9
Belmont (C)	29 851	31 187	31 832	1.3	645	2.1	25	16
Beverley (S)	1 573	1 583	1 583	0.1	—	—	..	72
Boddington (S)	1 440	1 407	1 391	-0.7	-16	-1.1	..	99
Boyup Brook (S)	1 642	1 501	1 497	-1.8	-4	-0.3	..	89
Bridgetown-Greenbushes (S)	4 188	4 018	3 966	-1.1	-52	-1.3	66	129
Brookton (S)	1 044	1 056	1 054	0.2	-2	-0.2	..	87
Broome (S)	13 196	14 525	14 706	2.2	181	1.2	39	33
Broomehill (S)	523	506	526	0.1	20	4.0	..	59
Bruce Rock (S)	1 127	1 006	930	-3.8	-76	-7.6	..	133
Bunbury (C)	30 493	31 879	32 499	1.3	620	1.9	29	17
Busselton (S)	23 099	27 549	28 649	4.4	1 100	4.0	12	10
Cambridge (T)	24 445	24 807	25 136	0.6	329	1.3	36	26
Canning (C)	77 048	79 859	80 463	0.9	604	0.8	46	19
Capel (S)	7 107	9 571	10 517	8.2	946	9.9	2	12
Carnamah (S)	804	692	671	-3.6	-21	-3.0	..	108
Carnarvon (S)	6 723	6 282	6 199	-1.6	-83	-1.3	67	135
Chapman Valley (S)	876	983	1 017	3.0	34	3.5	..	56
Chittering (S)	2 936	3 528	3 653	4.5	125	3.5	13	38
Claremont (T)	9 145	9 165	9 164	—	-1	—	60	84
Cockburn (C)	69 202	76 502	78 768	2.6	2 266	3.0	17	6
Collie (S)	9 072	8 833	8 705	-0.8	-128	-1.4	69	140
Coolgardie (S)	4 267	3 780	3 700	-2.8	-80	-2.1	73	134
Coorow (S)	1 375	1 278	1 221	-2.3	-57	-4.5	..	130
Corrigin (S)	1 297	1 165	1 165	-2.1	—	—	..	72
Cottesloe (T)	7 411	7 596	7 673	0.7	77	1.0	42	44
Cranbrook (S)	1 068	1 035	1 015	-1.0	-20	-1.9	..	106
Cuballing (S)	722	760	760	1.0	—	—	..	72
Cue (S)	394	352	338	-3.0	-14	-4.0	..	96
Cunderdin (S)	1 452	1 260	1 260	-2.8	—	—	..	72
Dalwallinu (S)	1 882	1 530	1 467	-4.9	-63	-4.1	..	131
Dandaragan (S)	2 940	2 924	2 991	0.3	67	2.3	23	45
Dardanup (S)	8 955	10 416	11 084	4.4	668	6.4	4	15
Denmark (S)	4 715	5 231	5 337	2.5	106	2.0	26	41
Derby-West Kimberley (S)	8 287	8 413	8 800	1.2	387	4.6	10	23
Donnybrook-Balingup (S)	4 691	4 778	5 010	1.3	232	4.9	8	30
Dowerin (S)	837	790	790	-1.1	—	—	..	72
Dumbleyung (S)	750	682	660	-2.5	-22	-3.2	..	110
Dundas (S)	1 257	1 070	1 070	-3.2	—	—	..	72
East Fremantle (T)	6 772	6 822	6 932	0.5	110	1.6	32	40
East Pilbara (S)	5 628	5 645	5 800	0.6	155	2.7	18	37
Esperance (S)	13 315	13 281	13 089	-0.3	-192	-1.4	68	142
Exmouth (S)	2 306	2 267	2 245	-0.5	-22	-1.0	64	110
Fremantle (C)	25 710	26 273	26 320	0.5	47	0.2	53	53
Geraldton (C)	20 130	19 019	19 018	-1.1	-1	—	59	84
Gingin (S)	4 257	4 576	4 606	1.6	30	0.7	48	57
Gnowangerup (S)	1 579	1 400	1 371	-2.8	-29	-2.1	..	115
Goomalling (S)	966	959	983	0.3	24	2.5	..	58
Gosnells (C)	83 474	92 390	94 685	2.6	2 295	2.5	21	5

.. not applicable

(a) Average annual growth rate.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE				STATE RANK (2005–2006)	
	2001	2005r	2006p	2001–2006p(a)	2005–2006p		Fastest growth	Largest growth	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.	
Greenough (S)	12 634	13 585	14 022	2.1	437	3.2	14	21	
Halls Creek (S)	3 931	4 344	4 587	3.1	243	5.6	5	29	
Harvey (S)	18 452	19 686	20 601	2.2	915	4.6	9	13	
Irwin (S)	3 059	3 248	3 350	1.8	102	3.1	15	43	
Jerramungup (S)	1 244	1 173	1 100	-2.4	-73	-6.2	..	132	
Joondalup (C)	156 056	157 458	157 793	0.2	335	0.2	51	25	
Kalamunda (S)	48 632	51 344	51 778	1.3	434	0.8	44	22	
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)	29 651	29 111	29 152	-0.3	41	0.1	55	55	
Katanning (S)	4 483	4 156	4 160	-1.5	4	0.1	56	66	
Kellerberrin (S)	1 216	1 151	1 165	-0.9	14	1.2	..	64	
Kent (S)	638	534	524	-3.9	-10	-1.9	..	94	
Kojonup (S)	2 298	2 120	2 094	-1.8	-26	-1.2	65	114	
Kondinin (S)	1 029	994	995	-0.7	1	0.1	..	71	
Koorda (S)	488	450	430	-2.5	-20	-4.4	..	106	
Kulin (S)	906	876	888	-0.4	12	1.4	..	65	
Kwinana (T)	21 757	23 406	24 427	2.3	1 021	4.4	11	11	
Lake Grace (S)	1 609	1 496	1 450	-2.1	-46	-3.1	..	126	
Laverton (S)	1 202	1 206	1 204	—	-2	-0.2	..	87	
Leonora (S)	1 998	1 862	1 830	-1.7	-32	-1.7	..	118	
Mandurah (C)	48 877	61 888	65 273	6.0	3 385	5.5	6	3	
Manjimup (S)	10 309	9 740	9 550	-1.5	-190	-2.0	71	141	
Meekatharra (S)	1 453	1 551	1 514	0.8	-37	-2.4	..	123	
Melville (C)	97 232	97 436	97 597	0.1	161	0.2	54	35	
Menzies (S)	349	364	366	1.0	2	0.5	..	68	
Merredin (S)	3 768	3 455	3 455	-1.7	—	—	58	72	
Mingenew (S)	584	525	510	-2.7	-15	-2.9	..	98	
Moorabool (S)	2 694	2 576	2 470	-1.7	-106	-4.1	74	138	
Morawa (S)	985	859	827	-3.4	-32	-3.7	..	118	
Mosman Park (T)	8 339	8 641	8 595	0.6	-46	-0.5	63	126	
Mount Magnet (S)	851	726	707	-3.6	-19	-2.6	..	102	
Mount Marshall (S)	673	615	584	-2.8	-31	-5.0	..	117	
Mukinbudin (S)	702	661	628	-2.2	-33	-5.0	..	120	
Mullewa (S)	1 118	1 057	1 013	-2.0	-44	-4.2	..	125	
Mundaring (S)	35 334	35 678	35 680	0.2	2	—	57	68	
Murchison (S)	160	162	141	-2.5	-21	-13.0	..	108	
Murray (S)	10 875	12 126	12 346	2.6	220	1.8	30	32	
Nannup (S)	1 218	1 235	1 230	0.2	-5	-0.4	..	90	
Narembeen (S)	959	909	890	-1.5	-19	-2.1	..	102	
Narrogin (T)	4 750	4 423	4 332	-1.8	-91	-2.1	72	136	
Narrogin (S)	770	743	734	-1.0	-9	-1.2	..	93	
Nedlands (C)	21 558	21 947	21 992	0.4	45	0.2	52	54	
Ngaanyatjarraku (S)	1 556	1 726	1 776	2.7	50	2.9	..	50	
Northam (T)	6 573	6 249	6 137	-1.4	-112	-1.8	70	139	
Northam (S)	3 670	3 737	3 786	0.6	49	1.3	37	51	
Northampton (S)	3 333	3 238	3 302	-0.2	64	2.0	28	46	
Nungarin (S)	275	271	254	-1.6	-17	-6.3	..	101	
Peppermint Grove (S)	1 649	1 669	1 688	0.5	19	1.1	..	60	
Perenjori (S)	612	572	548	-2.2	-24	-4.2	..	113	
Perth (C)	7 808	11 958	13 439	11.5	1 481	12.4	1	8	
Pingelly (S)	1 211	1 139	1 117	-1.6	-22	-1.9	..	110	

.. not applicable

(a) Average annual growth rate.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			STATE RANK (2005–2006)	
	2001	2005r	2006p	2001– 2006p(a)	2005–2006p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Plantagenet (S)	4 688	4 655	4 708	0.1	53	1.1	41	49
Port Hedland (T)	12 830	12 340	12 499	-0.5	159	1.3	38	36
Quairading (S)	1 135	1 008	1 008	-2.3	—	—	..	72
Ravensthorpe (S)	1 504	1 342	1 521	0.2	179	13.3	..	34
Rockingham (C)	74 018	85 013	89 629	3.9	4 616	5.4	7	2
Roebourne (S)	15 058	15 457	15 799	1.0	342	2.2	24	24
Sandstone (S)	133	150	150	2.4	—	—	..	72
Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)	11 704	12 884	13 209	2.4	325	2.5	20	27
Shark Bay (S)	922	975	994	1.5	19	1.9	..	60
South Perth (C)	37 521	38 527	38 631	0.6	104	0.3	49	42
Stirling (C)	176 604	182 077	183 897	0.8	1 820	1.0	43	7
Subiaco (C)	15 605	16 529	16 649	1.3	120	0.7	47	39
Swan (C)	85 094	93 428	96 212	2.5	2 784	3.0	16	4
Tambellup (S)	732	672	676	-1.6	4	0.6	..	66
Tammin (S)	441	438	427	-0.6	-11	-2.5	..	95
Three Springs (S)	751	722	721	-0.8	-1	-0.1	..	84
Toodyay (S)	4 068	4 321	4 384	1.5	63	1.5	34	47
Trayning (S)	392	350	334	-3.2	-16	-4.6	..	99
Upper Gascoyne (S)	355	377	363	0.4	-14	-3.7	..	96
Victoria Park (T)	27 688	28 952	29 391	1.2	439	1.5	33	20
Victoria Plains (S)	970	927	894	-1.6	-33	-3.6	..	120
Vincent (T)	26 093	26 836	27 062	0.7	226	0.8	45	31
Wagin (S)	1 871	1 752	1 770	-1.1	18	1.0	..	63
Wandering (S)	332	340	333	0.1	-7	-2.1	..	91
Wanneroo (C)	84 132	107 195	115 136	6.5	7 941	7.4	3	1
Waroona (S)	3 524	3 614	3 663	0.8	49	1.4	35	51
West Arthur (S)	906	875	867	-0.9	-8	-0.9	..	92
Westonia (S)	248	238	219	-2.5	-19	-8.0	..	102
Wickepin (S)	744	678	678	-1.8	—	—	..	72
Williams (S)	955	854	806	-3.3	-48	-5.6	..	128
Wiluna (S)	898	969	969	1.5	—	—	..	72
Wongan-Ballidu (S)	1 593	1 463	1 420	-2.3	-43	-2.9	..	124
Woodanilling (S)	394	382	384	-0.5	2	0.5	..	68
Wyalkatchem (S)	675	650	616	-1.8	-34	-5.2	..	122
Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)	7 211	7 753	7 772	1.5	19	0.2	50	60
Yalgoo (S)	325	327	327	0.1	—	—	..	72
Yilgam (S)	1 825	1 551	1 450	-4.5	-101	-6.5	..	137
York (S)	3 233	3 343	3 400	1.0	57	1.7	31	48
Total Western Australia	1 901 159	2 010 964	2 050 884	1.5	39 920	2.0	..	..

.. not applicable

(a) Average annual growth rate.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Local Government Areas—Tas

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			STATE RANK (2005–2006)	
	2001	2005 ^r	2006 ^p	2001–2006 ^p (a)	2005–2006 ^p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Break O'Day (M)	5 781	6 253	6 334	1.8	81	1.3	9	16
Brighton (M)	12 915	13 763	14 027	1.7	264	1.9	3	6
Burnie (C)	18 886	19 234	19 335	0.5	101	0.5	18	14
Central Coast (M)	21 029	20 940	21 239	0.2	299	1.4	8	4
Central Highlands (M)	2 316	2 334	2 297	-0.2	-37	-1.6	27	25
Circular Head (M)	8 047	8 129	8 051	—	-78	-1.0	24	27
Clarence (C)	49 594	50 549	51 072	0.6	523	1.0	12	1
Derwent Valley (M)	9 373	9 542	9 688	0.7	146	1.5	5	10
Devonport (C)	24 257	25 249	25 122	0.7	-127	-0.5	23	29
Dorset (M)	7 339	7 149	7 045	-0.8	-104	-1.5	25	28
Flinders (M)	887	906	879	-0.2	-27	-3.0	..	24
George Town (M)	6 491	6 695	6 695	0.6	—	—	21	21
Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)	3 989	4 333	4 356	1.8	23	0.5	17	19
Glenorchy (C)	44 003	44 602	44 900	0.4	298	0.7	15	5
Hobart (C)	47 446	48 801	48 808	0.6	7	—	20	20
Huon Valley (M)	13 846	14 564	14 749	1.3	185	1.3	10	9
Kentish (M)	5 499	5 805	5 888	1.4	83	1.4	7	15
King Island (M)	1 724	1 605	1 580	-1.7	-25	-1.6	..	23
Kingborough (M)	29 379	31 544	32 057	1.8	513	1.6	4	2
Latrobe (M)	8 241	8 855	9 083	2.0	228	2.6	2	8
Launceston (C)	62 335	64 983	65 051	0.9	68	0.1	19	17
Meander Valley (M)	18 066	18 626	18 735	0.7	109	0.6	16	12
Northern Midlands (M)	11 926	12 204	12 313	0.6	109	0.9	14	12
Sorell (M)	11 004	11 443	11 758	1.3	315	2.8	1	3
Southern Midlands (M)	5 730	5 731	5 717	—	-14	-0.2	22	22
Tasman (M)	2 259	2 223	2 257	—	34	1.5	6	18
Waratah/Wynyard (M)	13 627	13 350	13 479	-0.2	129	1.0	13	11
West Coast (M)	5 516	4 998	4 923	-2.2	-75	-1.5	26	26
West Tamar (M)	20 290	21 266	21 510	1.2	244	1.1	11	7
Total Tasmania	471 795	485 676	488 948	0.7	3 272	0.7	..	..

.. not applicable

(a) Average annual growth.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Local Government Areas—NT

Local Government Area (a)	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			STATE RANK (2005–2006)	
	2001	2005 ^r	2006 ^p	2001–2006 ^p (b)	2005–2006 ^p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Alice Springs (T)	26 520	26 928	27 018	0.4	90	0.3	6	4
Alpurrulam (CGC)	397	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Angurugu (CGC)	882	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Anmatjere (CGC)	945	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Arltarpilta (CGC)	270	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Belyuen (CGC)	221	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Binjari (CGC)	195	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Borrooloola (CGC)	824	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Coomalie (CGC)	1 074	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Cox Peninsula (CGC)	238	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Daguragu (CGC)	681	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Darwin (C)	68 710	70 190	71 325	0.7	1 135	1.6	4	2
Elliott District (CGC)	477	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Jabiru (T)	1 181	1 173	1 187	0.1	14	1.2	..	7
Jilkminggan (CGC)	249	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Katherine (T)	8 961	9 031	9 022	0.1	–9	–0.1	7	8
Kunbarlanjinja (CGC)	940	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Lajamanu (CGC)	772	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Litchfield (S)	15 573	16 504	16 976	1.7	472	2.9	2	3
Ltyentye Purte (CGC)	588	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Marngarr (CGC)	322	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Mataranka (CGC)	215	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Naiyu Nambiyu (CGC)	404	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Numbulwar Numburindi (CGC)	792	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Nyirrangulung Mardrulk Ngadberre (CGC)	1 321	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Palmerston (C)	22 120	24 004	25 248	2.7	1 244	5.2	1	1
Pine Creek (CGC)	534	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Tapatjatjaka (CGC)	235	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Tennant Creek (T)	3 002	3 031	3 068	0.4	37	1.2	5	6
Thamarrurr (CGC)	1 665	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Timber Creek (CGC)	198	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Tiwi Islands (CGC)	2 455	2 506	2 552	0.8	46	1.8	3	5
Walangeri Ngumpinku (CGC)	347	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Wallace Rockhole (CGC)	151	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Watiyawanu (CGC)	214	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Yuendumu (CGC)	747	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Yugul Mangi (CGC)	1 543	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Unincorporated NT	31 805	32 596	32 851	0.6	255	0.8	..	..
Total Northern Territory	197 768	203 404	206 688	0.9	3 284	1.6	..	..

.. not applicable

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) The ABS has been unable to estimate population change for June 2001 onwards for a number of Indigenous Council areas in Northern Territory introduced to the ASGC since the 2001 Census. This may have an impact on population estimates for the remaining areas (see paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes). The latest available estimates for Indigenous Council areas are June 2001, while June 2005 and June 2006 are denoted 'np'. For more information see paragraphs 25 to 30 of the Explanatory Notes and Appendices 2 and 6.

(b) Average annual growth rate.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Subdivisions—NT and ACT

ASGC code	State/territory, SD and SSD	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE	
		2001 no.	2005r no.	2006p no.	2001–2006p(a) %	2005–2006p no. %
7	Northern Territory					
05	Darwin					
05	Darwin City	68 710	70 190	71 325	0.7	1 135 1.6
10	Palmerston-East Arm	22 559	24 485	25 654	2.6	1 169 4.8
20	Litchfield Shire	15 573	16 504	16 976	1.7	472 2.9
	<i>Total Darwin</i>	<i>106 842</i>	<i>111 179</i>	<i>113 955</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>2 776 2.5</i>
10	Northern Territory - Bal					
05	Finniss	1 873	1 884	1 896	0.2	12 0.6
10	Bathurst-Melville	2 455	2 506	2 552	0.8	46 1.8
15	Alligator	6 218	6 306	6 413	0.6	107 1.7
20	Daly	3 768	3 775	3 796	0.1	21 0.6
25	East Arnhem	13 944	14 334	14 404	0.7	70 0.5
30	Lower Top End NT	17 791	17 919	17 920	0.1	1 —
35	Barkly	5 877	5 947	6 028	0.5	81 1.4
40	Central NT	39 000	39 554	39 724	0.4	170 0.4
	<i>Total Northern Territory - Bal</i>	<i>90 926</i>	<i>92 225</i>	<i>92 733</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>508 0.6</i>
	Total Northern Territory	197 768	203 404	206 688	0.9	3 284 1.6
8	Australian Capital Territory					
05	Canberra					
05	North Canberra	38 585	41 755	42 427	1.9	672 1.6
10	Belconnen	85 601	85 551	85 385	-0.1	-166 -0.2
15	Woden Valley	32 494	31 708	31 727	-0.5	19 0.1
20	Weston Creek-Stromlo	23 662	22 595	22 474	-1.0	-121 -0.5
25	Tuggeranong	90 875	89 229	89 104	-0.4	-125 -0.1
35	South Canberra	23 324	24 130	24 944	1.4	814 3.4
40	Gungahlin-Hall	24 398	30 437	32 380	5.8	1 943 6.4
	<i>Total Canberra</i>	<i>318 939</i>	<i>325 405</i>	<i>328 441</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>3 036 0.9</i>
10	Australian Capital Territory - Bal					
05	Australian Capital Territory - Bal	378	376	376	-0.1	— —
	<i>Total Australian Capital Territory - Bal</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>376</i>	<i>376</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>— —</i>
	Total Australian Capital Territory	319 317	325 781	328 817	0.6	3 036 0.9

— 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	
		2001 no.	2005 ^r no.	2006 ^p no.	2001–2006 ^{p(a)} %	2005–2006 ^p no. %
1	New South Wales					
105	Sydney	4 128 272	4 255 954	4 293 105	0.8	37 151 0.9
110	Hunter	588 071	607 408	611 935	0.8	4 527 0.7
115	Illawarra	399 987	412 446	415 248	0.8	2 802 0.7
120	Richmond-Tweed	216 489	225 141	227 815	1.0	2 674 1.2
125	Mid-North Coast	280 437	294 637	297 409	1.2	2 772 0.9
130	Northern	181 177	179 732	181 078	—	1 346 0.7
135	North Western	119 796	118 777	119 276	-0.1	499 0.4
140	Central West	177 660	179 864	181 374	0.4	1 510 0.8
145	South Eastern	193 062	202 301	204 854	1.2	2 553 1.3
150	Murrumbidgee	152 466	153 773	155 281	0.4	1 508 1.0
155	Murray	113 397	115 377	116 870	0.6	1 493 1.3
160	Far West	24 403	23 531	23 449	-0.8	-82 -0.3
	<i>Total New South Wales</i>	<i>6 575 217</i>	<i>6 768 941</i>	<i>6 827 694</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>58 753 0.9</i>
2	Victoria					
205	Melbourne	3 471 625	3 635 508	3 684 461	1.2	48 953 1.3
210	Barwon	254 732	269 696	273 997	1.5	4 301 1.6
215	Western District	100 474	101 394	102 141	0.3	747 0.7
220	Central Highlands	141 536	148 099	150 412	1.2	2 313 1.6
225	Wimmera	51 430	50 821	50 920	-0.2	99 0.2
230	Mallee	90 351	92 278	93 415	0.7	1 137 1.2
235	Loddon	166 954	175 301	178 091	1.3	2 790 1.6
240	Goulburn	193 999	203 897	207 377	1.3	3 480 1.7
245	Ovens-Murray	93 214	96 626	97 497	0.9	871 0.9
250	East Gippsland	80 901	83 095	84 222	0.8	1 127 1.4
255	Gippsland	159 510	166 449	169 133	1.2	2 684 1.6
	<i>Total Victoria</i>	<i>4 804 726</i>	<i>5 023 164</i>	<i>5 091 666</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>68 502 1.4</i>
3	Queensland					
305	Brisbane	1 629 133	1 790 921	1 820 375	2.2	29 454 1.6
307	Gold Coast	432 588	494 173	507 880	3.3	13 707 2.8
309	Sunshine Coast	247 167	283 549	290 201	3.3	6 652 2.3
312	West Moreton	65 718	69 798	70 904	1.5	1 106 1.6
315	Wide Bay-Burnett	236 492	257 800	264 201	2.2	6 401 2.5
320	Darling Downs	210 351	223 161	226 430	1.5	3 269 1.5
325	South West	27 002	27 084	27 095	0.1	11 —
330	Fitzroy	181 747	190 482	193 182	1.2	2 700 1.4
335	Central West	12 497	12 252	12 155	-0.6	-97 -0.8
340	Mackay	137 539	147 894	151 572	2.0	3 678 2.5
345	Northern	190 266	206 289	210 943	2.1	4 654 2.3
350	Far North	224 163	239 336	243 948	1.7	4 612 1.9
355	North West	34 283	34 313	34 558	0.2	245 0.7
	<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>3 628 946</i>	<i>3 977 052</i>	<i>4 053 444</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>76 392 1.9</i>
4	South Australia					
405	Adelaide	1 107 986	1 129 145	1 138 833	0.6	9 688 0.9
410	Outer Adelaide	113 992	123 913	125 903	2.0	1 990 1.6
415	Yorke and Lower North	44 398	44 966	45 190	0.4	224 0.5
420	Murray Lands	68 557	68 859	69 066	0.1	207 0.3
425	South East	62 588	63 515	63 580	0.3	65 0.1
430	Eyre	34 020	34 698	34 979	0.6	281 0.8
435	Northern	80 187	77 000	77 105	-0.8	105 0.1
	<i>Total South Australia</i>	<i>1 511 728</i>	<i>1 542 096</i>	<i>1 554 656</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>12 560 0.8</i>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average annual growth rate.

ASGC code	State/territory, SD	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			
		2001 no.	2005 ^r no.	2006 ^p no.	2001–2006 ^p (a) %		2005–2006 ^p no. %	
5	Western Australia							
505	Perth	1 393 002	1 478 039	1 507 949	1.6		29 910	2.0
510	South West	194 129	219 937	227 981	3.3		8 044	3.7
515	Lower Great Southern	53 598	54 448	55 259	0.6		811	1.5
520	Upper Great Southern	18 896	17 833	17 609	-1.4		-224	-1.3
525	Midlands	53 568	52 519	52 214	-0.5		-305	-0.6
530	South Eastern	55 099	53 742	53 708	-0.5		-34	-0.1
535	Central	60 781	59 916	60 167	-0.2		251	0.4
540	Pilbara	39 461	39 495	40 132	0.3		637	1.6
545	Kimberley	32 625	35 035	35 865	1.9		830	2.4
	<i>Total Western Australia</i>	<i>1 901 159</i>	<i>2 010 964</i>	<i>2 050 884</i>	<i>1.5</i>		<i>39 920</i>	<i>2.0</i>
6	Tasmania							
605	Greater Hobart	197 282	203 527	205 510	0.8		1 983	1.0
610	Southern	34 572	35 902	36 176	0.9		274	0.8
615	Northern	133 115	138 082	138 562	0.8		480	0.3
620	Mersey-Lyell	106 826	108 165	108 700	0.3		535	0.5
	<i>Total Tasmania</i>	<i>471 795</i>	<i>485 676</i>	<i>488 948</i>	<i>0.7</i>		<i>3 272</i>	<i>0.7</i>
7	Northern Territory							
705	Darwin	106 842	111 179	113 955	1.3		2 776	2.5
710	Northern Territory - Bal	90 926	92 225	92 733	0.4		508	0.6
	<i>Total Northern Territory</i>	<i>197 768</i>	<i>203 404</i>	<i>206 688</i>	<i>0.9</i>		<i>3 284</i>	<i>1.6</i>
8	Australian Capital Territory							
805	Canberra	318 939	325 405	328 441	0.6		3 036	0.9
810	Australian Capital Territory - Bal	378	376	376	-0.1		—	—
	<i>Total Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>319 317</i>	<i>325 781</i>	<i>328 817</i>	<i>0.6</i>		<i>3 036</i>	<i>0.9</i>
9	Other Territories							
910	Other Territories	2 584	2 681	2 691	0.8		10	0.4
	<i>Total Other Territories</i>	<i>2 584</i>	<i>2 681</i>	<i>2 691</i>	<i>0.8</i>		<i>10</i>	<i>0.4</i>
	Total Australia	19 413 240	20 339 759	20 605 488	1.2		265 729	1.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average annual growth rate.

ASGC code	Statistical District	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE	
		2001 no.	2005 ^r no.	2006 ^p no.	2001-2006 ^{p(a)} %	2005-2006 ^p no. %
1003	Newcastle (NSW)	492 549	508 597	512 131	0.8	3 534 0.7
1006	Wollongong (NSW)	269 597	274 838	276 155	0.5	1 317 0.5
1008	Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	30 168	32 827	33 364	2.0	537 1.6
1015	Lismore (NSW)	30 871	31 223	31 626	0.5	403 1.3
1021	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	46 099	49 552	50 368	1.8	816 1.6
1024	Port Macquarie (NSW)	38 130	41 082	41 332	1.6	250 0.6
1027	Tamworth (NSW)	42 510	43 203	43 774	0.6	571 1.3
1030	Dubbo (NSW)	35 191	35 664	35 972	0.4	308 0.9
1033	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	52 120	53 446	54 191	0.8	745 1.4
1036	Bathurst (NSW)	30 615	31 886	32 398	1.1	512 1.6
1039	Orange (NSW)	36 999	37 687	37 982	0.5	295 0.8
1218	Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	95 621	100 175	101 273	1.2	1 098 1.1
2024	Geelong (VIC)	159 503	165 827	167 781	1.0	1 954 1.2
2025	Warrnambool (VIC)	29 629	31 048	31 569	1.3	521 1.7
2027	Ballarat (VIC)	83 599	88 618	90 303	1.6	1 685 1.9
2030	Bendigo (VIC)	79 673	84 256	85 978	1.5	1 722 2.0
2033	Shepparton (VIC)	44 876	47 170	48 063	1.4	893 1.9
2039	La Trobe Valley (VIC)	74 996	74 797	75 553	0.1	756 1.0
2042	Mildura (VIC)	45 294	47 783	48 836	1.5	1 053 2.2
3042	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	186 391	215 059	220 199	3.4	5 140 2.4
3045	Bundaberg (QLD)	56 806	61 117	62 457	1.9	1 340 2.2
3046	Hervey Bay (QLD)	39 599	47 948	50 293	4.9	2 345 4.9
3048	Rockhampton (QLD)	67 369	69 331	70 128	0.8	797 1.1
3051	Gladstone (QLD)	39 100	42 616	43 507	2.2	891 2.1
3054	Mackay (QLD)	64 767	70 897	73 091	2.4	2 194 3.1
3057	Townsville (QLD)	134 073	149 207	153 631	2.8	4 424 3.0
3061	Cairns (QLD)	112 932	123 775	127 856	2.5	4 081 3.3
3064	Toowoomba (QLD)	109 449	119 486	121 612	2.1	2 126 1.8
3139	Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	474 753	540 115	554 628	3.2	14 513 2.7
5071	Mandurah (WA)	59 752	74 014	77 619	5.4	3 605 4.9
5074	Bunbury (WA)	50 008	56 189	59 033	3.4	2 844 5.1
5080	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	29 383	28 862	28 899	-0.3	37 0.1
5083	Geraldton (WA)	31 425	31 169	31 555	0.1	386 1.2
6090	Launceston (TAS)	98 526	103 221	103 835	1.1	614 0.6
6093	Burnie-Devonport (TAS)	77 480	79 321	79 954	0.6	633 0.8
8196	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	360 537	370 738	374 766	0.8	4 028 1.1

(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, Remoteness Areas 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 a year later and final estimates after the following census. The population estimates in this publication are final for 2001, revised for 2005 (denoted 2005r) and preliminary for 2006 (denoted 2006p). The first series of population estimates based on the 2006 Census will be released in July 2007.

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>.

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 at the census date. The estimates of net undercount are apportioned to SLAs based on age, sex, Indigenous status, state and territory, and (for the six states) capital city/balance of state. The number of residents temporarily overseas on census night is estimated based on coding addresses of residence to SLA from a sample of incoming passenger cards. As the census is held on a date other than 30 June (the 2001 Census was held on 7 August), further adjustments taking into account births, deaths and migration for the intervening period are made to obtain the ERP at 30 June.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ESTIMATION OF SLA-BASED POPULATIONS *continued*

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, electricity connections, Medicare enrolments and drivers' licences. The choice of indicators also varies within states/territories, depending on aspects such as whether the SLA is urban or rural, and is growing or declining. 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 is assumed to be zero in the absence of reliable indicator data for these areas.

11 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.

12 There was a break in series between Medicare enrolments data provided to the ABS used to model the preliminary 30 June 2005 SLA populations, and enrolments data provided in previous years. Initial advice received from Medicare Australia indicated that this was due to new business rules applied to Medicare enrolments data from February 2005. Based on further information received from Medicare Australia throughout 2006, the ABS was able to determine the effect of these changes on preliminary 2005 ERP for particular areas. As a result, there were several revisions made to the 2005 SLA-based population estimates, which affected some areas more than others. These revised 2005 population estimates are incorporated in this issue.

13 Due to the unreliability of post-2004 indicator data for the Queensland SLAs of Mornington (S) and Aurukun (S), ERPs for these areas will be held constant from June 2004 until the 2006 Census-based ERPs are available.

ESTIMATION OF SUB-SLA POPULATIONS

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

15 To provide some indication of estimated resident population below the SLA level, the ABS prepares population estimates for CDs. These estimates are aggregated to form population estimates for regions such as Remoteness Areas, and are used in the calculations of population estimates for several SLAs created since the 2001 Census.

16 Final 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 new dwelling approvals in each CD since the census year. For SLAs involved in boundary changes, each CD is 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.

17 There are some limitations to this approach. For instance, the SLA to CD level apportionment assumes that net undercount is distributed to component CDs in proportion to the census usual residence counts. It is quite possible that there may be local clustering and regional differences in net undercount which cannot be practically or efficiently measured. Similarly, the process of apportioning the number of residents temporarily overseas on census night from SLA to CD assumes these are distributed to

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ESTIMATION OF SUB-SLA POPULATIONS *continued*

CDs in proportion to the census usual counts. Births, deaths and migration data are not available by CD between 30 June and the census date and are therefore implicitly estimated when backdating the census date estimate to the 30 June reference date.

ACCURACY OF SLA-BASED POPULATION ESTIMATES

18 In census years, both preliminary estimates (derived from updating the ERPs from the previous census) and final estimates (based on the current census) are prepared. Differences between these two sets of estimates are referred to as intercensal errors. 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 2001 ERP under-estimated the final June 2001 ERP by 0.1% (–26,600 persons). For the states/territories, the 2001 intercensal errors ranged from –1.6% (Australian Capital Territory) to +0.5% (Victoria).

19 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 2001 series of SLA estimates (excluding regions with an ERP less than 500) was 3.8%, a decrease on the 1996 average of 4.6%. For LGAs, the 2001 average absolute intercensal error (excluding regions with an ERP less than 500) was 3.6%, an increase on the 1996 average of 3.4%.

20 Average absolute intercensal errors for the 2001 series of 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.

AVERAGE ABSOLUTE INTERCENSAL ERROR, Australia—30 June 2001

<i>Size of LGA (people)</i>	<i>Number of LGAs</i>	<i>Average absolute intercensal error</i>
no.	%	
Under 500	21	10.5
500 to 1,999	93	7.7
2,000 to 4,999	109	4.4
5,000 to 9,999	91	3.8
10,000 to 19,999	94	2.7
20,000 to 49,999	100	2.0
50,000 and over	116	1.5

21 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

22 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 2005 and June 2006, while fastest growth is based on the rate of change in population (that is, the percentage change in population) for the same period. LGAs with populations of less than 2,000 people at June 2005 have been excluded from the fastest growth rankings.

23 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH

24 The average annual growth rate is calculated as a percentage using the formula below, where P₀ 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 P₀ in years.

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

ESTIMATING POPULATIONS OF PARTICULAR INDIGENOUS COUNCILS

25 Since the 2001 Census, several SLAs/LGAs have been introduced to the ASGC for which the ABS has not been able to estimate recent population change, in particular the Aboriginal Council (AC) and Island Council (IC) areas in Queensland (these ACs have since become Shires), Community Government Council (CGC) areas in Northern Territory, and Aboriginal Council (AC) areas in South Australia. Previously, the populations of these areas were included within the former SLA boundaries as defined in earlier versions of the ASGC.

26 The 2001 CD level estimates, or aggregations of these, were used to estimate the populations for these new SLAs as at 30 June 2001. In some cases where SLA boundaries do not correspond directly to 2001 Census CD boundaries, estimates were made as to the share of population to be allocated from the CD to each relevant SLA, and added to the SLA accordingly. Estimates for 30 June 1996 were prepared similarly. The census year population estimates for these SLAs based on CD level apportionment are deemed to be reasonable approximations in the absence of finer level components.

27 At the present time the ABS has not been able to identify any data sources that can yield reliable and comprehensive information on annual population change for these areas. The small size and remoteness of some of these areas means that postcode address-based data sets are of limited use. The nature of postal delivery areas and the prevalent use of post box-based addresses (which may not be a clear indication of place of residence) in some of these areas limit the utility of postcode-based data to estimate population change for these areas. While additional administrative data and local knowledge was used to estimate for population change from 30 June 2001 to 2002 for the Queensland areas, significant changes occurred in these data sources which limited their suitability for estimating population change for these SLAs from 2002 onwards. Small populations are relatively more sensitive to small population changes which may not be detectable or quantifiable; larger populations contain much of this variability within the larger population.

28 The ABS has therefore not been able to estimate population change for these new SLAs in the Northern Territory and South Australia since 30 June 2001, nor for these new SLAs in Queensland since 30 June 2002. Population estimates for these SLAs for periods between 1996 and 2001 have been prepared using interpolation techniques between the 1996 and 2001 census year estimates. The ABS plans to use these techniques for preparing interpolated estimates for years between 2001 and 2006 after the 2006 census-based estimates become available.

29 Where the ABS has not been able to estimate annual population change, estimates in this publication have been represented as "np". In the calculation of these population estimates, the most recently prepared estimates (30 June 2002 for the Queensland areas, and 30 June 2001 for the Northern Territory and South Australia areas) have been held constant to June 2006 to ensure individual estimates sum to totals. The most recently prepared estimates for these areas are contained in the accompanying electronic release of this product. Although these estimates indicate no change in population over this period, it should not be assumed that this is the case. Because SLA-level population estimates are constrained to predetermined state/territory estimates, the population estimates for the remainder of these states/territories may be slightly affected. For example, if the population in these Indigenous Council areas actually increased, then the population of the remaining areas will be, overall, slightly overestimated.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ESTIMATING POPULATIONS OF PARTICULAR INDIGENOUS COUNCILS *continued*

30 For the time being, and in the absence of other reliable data sources, the ABS may only be able to produce population estimates for these SLAs in census years using data from the five-yearly census. The ABS will continue to monitor the availability of other data sources for population change estimation in consultation with state, territory and local governments. For example, the inclusion of these areas in the ASGC means that other data such as births and deaths by place of usual residence can be coded to these new geographic levels for potential future use in small area population estimation.

SERVICE POPULATIONS

31 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).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — NEW ZEALAND

32 Population estimates for New Zealand (NZ) are no longer included in this publication. Subnational population estimates and other population data for NZ are now freely available from the Statistics New Zealand web site <www.stats.gov.nz>.

AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL AREAS

33 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL AREAS *continued*

34 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. There were no changes to LGA boundaries between the 2005 and 2006 editions of the ASGC.

35 The Remoteness Structure is defined only in census years and its purpose is to classify CDs which share common characteristics of remoteness into these broad geographical regions. The criteria defining RAs are based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) which measures the remoteness of a point based on the physical road distance to the nearest Urban Centre (ASGC 1996) in each of five size classes. Characteristics of remoteness are determined in the context of Australia as a whole and therefore not all RAs are represented in each state/territory. For more information on the Remoteness Structure see *Australian Standard Geographical Classification, 2001* (cat. no. 1216.0).

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

CALCULATION OF AREAS

37 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 spreadsheets accompanying this publication.

MAPS

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

39 The centre of population is one measure used to describe the spatial distribution of a population. The method of calculation used in this publication for the map on page 10 is based on the 'centroid' (i.e. centre) and population of each SLA in Australia. Latitude and longitude coordinates of the centroid of each SLA are multiplied by the SLA's estimated resident population to obtain weighted latitudes and longitudes. These are summed to obtain a weighted latitude and longitude coordinate for all Australia, then divided by the total population of Australia to obtain a single latitude and longitude coordinate, the centre of population.

40 Due to the inherent imprecision in small area estimates, and the choice of SLA-level estimates in the above calculation (rather than estimates at a different geographical level, for example, the Census Collection District or Local Government Area level), the centre of population should be considered indicative only of the distribution of population, and cannot be ascribed to an exact location. Use of different geographical level data would result in a slightly different centre of population.

ELECTRONIC DATA

41 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>.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

42 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*.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED RELEASES

43 Other ABS releases that are freely available on the ABS web site <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. 3235.0–8.55.001)—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

44 Statistics relating to New Zealand population are available from the Statistics New Zealand web site <www.stats.govt.nz>.

45 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>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

46 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, additional information is available from the ABS web site <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

APPENDIX 1 LGA CHANGES IN ASGC 2002

	<i>Date of gazettal</i>	<i>Nature of changes involving population only</i>	<i>Approximate change in ERP at 30 June 2002</i>
New South Wales			
Canada Bay (A)	1 Dec 2000	Created from Concord (A) and Drummoyne (A)	63 631
Concord (A)	1 Dec 2000	Abolished. Included in Canada Bay (A)	-28 572
Drummoyne (A)	1 Dec 2000	Abolished. Included in Canada Bay (A)	-35 059
Conargo (A)	1 Jul 2001	Gained from Windouran (A)	415
Windouran (A)	1 Jul 2001	Abolished. Included in Conargo (A)	-415
Greater Lithgow (C)	1 Feb 1998	Abolished. Included in Lithgow (C)	-20 381
Lithgow (C)	1 Feb 1998	Created from Greater Lithgow (C)	20 381
Queensland			
Cambooya (S)	1 Dec 2000	Gained from Gatton (S)	7
Gatton (S)	1 Dec 2000	Lost to Cambooya (S)	-7
Burke (S)	2002	Lost to Doomadgee (AC)	-1 235
Doomadgee (AC)	2002	Created from part of Burke (S)	1 235
Cairns (C)	2002	Lost to Yarrabah (AC)	-2 320
Yarrabah (AC)	2002	Created from part of Cairns (C)	2 320
Carpentaria (S)	2002	Lost to Kowanyama (AC) and Pompuraaw (AC)	-1 683
Kowanyama (AC)	2002	Created from part of Carpentaria (S)	1 053
Pompuraaw (AC)	2002	Created from part of Carpentaria (S)	630
Cook (S)	2002	Lost to Hope Vale (AC), Lockhart River (AC), Mapoon (AC) and Napranum (AC)	-2 580
Hope Vale (AC)	2002	Created from part of Cook (S)	913
Lockhart River (AC)	2002	Created from part of Cook (S)	641
Mapoon (AC)	2002	Created from part of Cook (S)	214
Napranum (AC)	2002	Created from part of Cook (S)	812
Douglas (S)	2002	Lost to Wujal Wujal (AC)	-379
Wujal Wujal (AC)	2002	Created from part of Douglas (S)	379
Duaringa (S)	2002	Lost to Woorabinda (AC)	-1 034
Woorabinda (AC)	2002	Created from part of Duaringa (S)	1 034
Murgon (S)	2002	Lost to Cherbourg (AC)	-1 249
Cherbourg (AC)	2002	Created from part of Murgon (S)	1 249
Torres (S)	2002	Lost to Badu (IC), Bamaga (IC), Boigu (IC), Dauan (IC), Erub (IC), Hammond (IC), Iama (IC), Injinoo (AC), Kubin (IC), Mabuiaig (IC), Mer (IC), New Mapoon (AC), Poruma (IC), Saibai (IC), Seisia (IC), St Pauls (IC), Ugar (IC), Umagico(AC), Warraber (IC) and Yorke (IC)	-6 607
Badu (IC)	2002	Created from part of Torres (S)	785
Bamaga (IC)	2002	Created from part of Torres (S)	936
Boigu (IC)	2002	Created from part of Torres (S)	295
Dauan (IC)	2002	Created from part of Torres (S)	120
Erub (IC)	2002	Created from part of Torres (S)	320
Hammond (IC)	2002	Created from part of Torres (S)	208
Iama (IC)	2002	Created from part of Torres (S)	363
Injinoo (AC)	2002	Created from part of Torres (S)	446
Kubin (IC)	2002	Created from part of Torres (S)	226
Mabuiaig (IC)	2002	Created from part of Torres (S)	240
Mer (IC)	2002	Created from part of Torres (S)	462
New Mapoon (AC)	2002	Created from part of Torres (S)	360
Poruma (IC)	2002	Created from part of Torres (S)	175
Saibai (IC)	2002	Created from part of Torres (S)	368
Seisia (IC)	2002	Created from part of Torres (S)	144
St Pauls (IC)	2002	Created from part of Torres (S)	239
Ugar (IC)	2002	Created from part of Torres (S)	57

APPENDIX 1 LGA CHANGES IN ASGC 2002 *continued*

	<i>Date of gazettal</i>	<i>Nature of changes involving population only</i>	<i>Approximate change in ERP at 30 June 2002</i>
Queensland <i>cont.</i>			
Umagico (AC)	2002	Created from part of Torres (S)	288
Warraber (IC)	2002	Created from part of Torres (S)	239
Yorke (IC)	2002	Created from part of Torres (S)	336
Hinchinbrook (S)	2002	Lost to Palm Island (AC)	-2 376
Palm Island (AC)	2002	Created from part of Hinchinbrook (S)	2 376
Northern Territory			
Tiwi Islands (CGC)	12 Jul 2001	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Bathurst-Melville)	2 453

APPENDIX 2 LGA CHANGES IN ASGC 2003

	<i>Date of gazettal</i>	<i>Nature of changes involving population only</i>	<i>Approximate change in ERP at 30 June 2003(a)</i>
New South Wales			
Leichhardt (A)	8 May 2003	Lost to Sydney (C)	-13 742
South Sydney (C)	8 May 2003	Lost to Sydney (C)	-33 243
Sydney (C)	8 May 2003	Gained from Leichhardt (A) and South Sydney (C)	46 985
Waverley (A)	13 Feb 2003	Gained from Woollahra (A)	696
Woollahra (A)	13 Feb 2003	Lost to Waverley (A)	-696
Victoria			
Delatite (S)	..	Lost to Unincorporated Vic. (Mount Buller Alpine Resort and Mount Stirling Alpine Resort)	-198
Alpine (S)	..	Lost to Unincorporated Vic. (Falls Creek Alpine Resort and Mount Hotham Alpine Resort)	-163
Baw Baw (S)	..	Lost to Unincorporated Vic. (Mount Baw Baw Alpine Resort)	-5
Delatite (S)	28 Oct 2002	Abolished. Split into Benalla (RC) and Mansfield (S)	-20 881
Benalla (RC)	28 Oct 2002	Created from Delatite (S)	14 066
Mansfield (S)	28 Oct 2002	Created from Delatite (S)	6 815
Queensland			
Cook (S)	..	Lost to Weipa (T)	-270
Weipa (T)	..	Created from Cook (S)	270
Western Australia			
Cambridge (T)	1 Jul 2002	Gained from Stirling (C)	103
Stirling (C)	1 Jul 2002	Lost to Cambridge (T)	-103
Northern Territory			
Alpurrulam (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Tennant Creek - Bal)	397
Angurugu (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Groote Eylandt)	882
Anmatjere (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Sandover - Bal and Tanami)	945
Artarlpilta (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Sandover - Bal)	270
Barunga Manyallaluk (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Elsley - Bal)	460
Belyuen (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Cox-Finiss)	221
Binjari (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Elsley - Bal)	195
Borroloola (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Gulf)	824
Cox Peninsula (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Cox-Finiss)	238
Daguragu (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Victoria)	681
Elliott District (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Tableland)	477
Jilkminggan (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Elsley - Bal)	249
Kunbarlanjinja (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (West Arnhem)	940
Lajamanu (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Victoria)	772
Ltyentye Purte (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Sandover - Bal)	588
Marngarr (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (East Arnhem - Bal)	322
Mataranka (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Elsley - Bal)	215
Naiyu Nambiyu (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Daly)	404
Numbulwar Numburindi (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (East Arnhem - Bal)	792
Pine Creek (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Daly)	534
Tapatjatjaka (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Sandover - Bal)	235
Thamarrurr (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Daly)	1 665
Timber Creek (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Victoria)	198
Walangeri Ngumpinku (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Victoria)	347
Wallace Rockhole (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Tanami)	151

(a) For CGCs in the Northern Territory, approximate change in ERP are 30 June 2001 estimates.

APPENDIX 2 LGA CHANGES IN ASGC 2003 *continued*

	<i>Date of gazettal</i>	<i>Nature of changes involving population only</i>	<i>Approximate change in ERP at 30 June 2003(a)</i>
Northern Territory cont.			
Watiyawanu (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Tanami)	214
Wugularr (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Elsey - Bal)	387
Yuendumu (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Tanami)	747
Yugul Mangi (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Gulf)	1 533

(a) For CGCs in the Northern Territory, approximate change in ERP are 30 June 2001 estimates.

APPENDIX 3 LGA CHANGES IN ASGC 2004

	<i>Date of gazettal</i>	<i>Nature of changes involving population only</i>	<i>Approximate change in ERP at 30 June 2004</i>
New South Wales			
Clarence Valley (A)	25 Feb 2004	Created from all of Grafton (C) and Maclean (A) and parts of Copmanhurst (A), Richmond Valley (A) and Pristine Waters (A)	49 422
Coffs Harbour (C)	25 Feb 2004	Gained from part of Pristine Waters (A)	1 424
Richmond Valley (A)	25 Feb 2004	Lost to Clarence Valley (A) and gained from part of Copmanhurst (A)	88
Copmanhurst (A)	25 Feb 2004	Abolished. Included in Clarence Valley (A) and Richmond Valley (A)	-4 667
Grafton (C)	25 Feb 2004	Abolished. Included in Clarence Valley (A)	-17 131
Maclean (A)	25 Feb 2004	Abolished. Included in Clarence Valley (A)	-17 874
Pristine Waters (A)	25 Feb 2004	Abolished. Included in Clarence Valley (A) and Coffs Harbour (C)	-11 262
Cooma-Monaro (A)	11 Feb 2004	Gained from part of Yarrowlumla (A)	314
Eastern Capital City Regional (A)	11 Feb 2004	Created from all of Tallaganda (A) and parts of Gunning (A), Mulwaree (A) and Yarrowlumla (A)	11 325
Greater Argyle (A)	11 Feb 2004	Created from all of Goulburn (C) and part of Mulwaree (A)	27 003
Greater Queanbeyan (C)	11 Feb 2004	Created from all of Queanbeyan (C) and part of Yarrowlumla (A)	36 331
Upper Lachlan (A)	11 Feb 2004	Created from all of Crookwell (A) and parts of Gunning (A), Mulwaree (A) and Yass (A)	7 621
Yass Valley (A)	11 Feb 2004	Created from parts of Gunning (A), Yarrowlumla (A) and Yass (A)	12 549
Crookwell (A)	11 Feb 2004	Abolished. Included in Upper Lachlan (A)	-4 374
Goulburn (C)	11 Feb 2004	Abolished. Included in Greater Argyle (A)	-21 278
Gunning (A)	11 Feb 2004	Abolished. Included in Eastern Capital City Regional (A), Upper Lachlan (A) and Yass Valley (A)	-2 356
Mulwaree (A)	11 Feb 2004	Abolished. Included in Eastern Capital City Regional (A), Greater Argyle (A) and Upper Lachlan (A)	-7 323
Queanbeyan (C)	11 Feb 2004	Abolished. Included in Greater Queanbeyan (C)	-34 804
Tallaganda (A)	11 Feb 2004	Abolished. Included in Eastern Capital City Regional (A)	-2 847
Yarrowlumla (A)	11 Feb 2004	Abolished. Included in Cooma-Monaro (A), Eastern Capital City Regional (A), Greater Queanbeyan (C) and Yass Valley (A)	-11 190
Yass (A)	11 Feb 2004	Abolished. Included in Upper Lachlan (A) and Yass Valley (A)	-10 971
Sydney (C)	6 Feb 2004	Gained from all of South Sydney (C)	64 024
South Sydney (C)	6 Feb 2004	Abolished. Included in Sydney (C)	-64 024
South Australia			
Kingston (DC)	14 August 2003	Renamed from Lacepede (DC)	—
Lacepede (DC)	14 August 2003	Renamed to Kingston (DC)	—
Western Australia			
Melville (C)	1 Jul 2003	Gained from part of Cockburn (C)	138
Cockburn (C)	1 Jul 2003	Lost to Melville (C)	-138
Port Hedland (T)	1 Jul 2004	Gained from part of East Pilbara (S)	200
East Pilbara (S)	1 Jul 2004	Lost to Port Hedland (T)	-200
Northern Territory			
Katherine (T)	14 Dec 2003	Gained from part of Unincorporated NT (Eley - Bal) and lost to Nyirranggulung Mardrulk Ngadberre (CGC)	5
Nyirranggulung Mardrulk Ngadberre (CGC)	30 Jun 2003	Created from all of Barunga Manyallaluk (CGC) and Wugularr (CGC) and parts of Katherine (T) and Unincorporated NT (Eley - Bal and West Arnhem)	1 321
Barunga Manyallaluk (CGC)	30 Jun 2003	Abolished. Included in Nyirranggulung Mardrulk Ngadberre (CGC)	-460
Wugularr (CGC)	30 Jun 2003	Abolished. Included in Nyirranggulung Mardrulk Ngadberre (CGC)	-387
Yugul Mangi (CGC)	13 Nov 2003	Gained from part of Unincorporated NT (Gulf)	10

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

APPENDIX 4 LGA CHANGES IN ASGC 2005

	<i>Date of gazettal</i>	<i>Nature of changes involving population only</i>	<i>Approximate change in ERP at 30 June 2005</i>
New South Wales			
Clarence Valley (A)	18 Jun 2004	Lost to Richmond Valley (A) and Coffs Harbour (C)	-129
Coffs Harbour (C)	24 Jun 2004	Gained from part of Clarence Valley (A)	59
Richmond Valley (A)	18 Jun 2004	Gained from part of Clarence Valley (A)	70
Glen Innes (A)	15 Sept 2004	Abolished. Included in Glen Innes Severn (A)	-5 930
Glen Innes Severn (A)	15 Sept 2004	Created from all of Glen Innes (A) and part of Severn (A)	8 735
Severn (A)	15 Sept 2004	Abolished. Included in Glen Innes Severn (A) and Tenterfield (A)	-2 830
Tenterfield (A)	15 Sept 2004	Gained from Severn (A)	25
Barraba (A)	17 Mar 2004	Abolished. Included in Gwydir (A) and Tamworth Regional (A)	-2 179
Bathurst (C)	26 May 2004	Abolished. Included in Bathurst Regional (A)	-31 939
Bathurst Regional (A)	26 May 2004	Created from all of Bathurst (C) and part of Evans (A)	37 001
Bingara (A)	17 Mar 2004	Abolished. Included in Gwydir (A)	-2 029
Evans (A)	26 May 2004	Abolished. Included in Bathurst Regional (A), Lithgow (C) and Oberon (A)	-5 368
Gunnedah (A)	17 Mar 2004	Lost to Liverpool Plains (A)	-158
Gwydir (A)	17 Mar 2004	Created from all of Bingara (A) and Yallaroi (A) and part of Barraba (A)	5 530
Lithgow (C)	26 May 2004	Gained from Evans (A) and Rylstone (A)	305
Liverpool Plains (A)	17 Mar 2004	Created from all of Quirindi (A) and parts of Gunnedah (A), Murrurundi (A) and Parry (A)	7 852
Manilla (A)	17 Mar 2004	Abolished. Included in Tamworth Regional (A)	-3 258
Merriwa (A)	26 May 2004	Abolished. Included in Mid-Western Regional (A) and Upper Hunter Shire (A)	-2 304
Mid-Western Regional (A)	26 May 2004	Created from all of Mudgee (A) and parts of Merriwa (A) and Rylstone (A)	22 144
Mudgee (A)	26 May 2004	Abolished. Included in Mid-Western Regional (A)	-18 456
Murrurundi (A)	26 May 2004	Abolished. Included in Liverpool Plains (A) and Upper Hunter Shire (A)	-2 153
Nundle (A)	17 Mar 2004	Abolished. Included in Tamworth Regional (A)	-1 308
Oberon (A)	26 May 2004	Gained from part of Evans (A)	280
Parry (A)	17 Mar 2004	Abolished. Included in Tamworth Regional (A) and Liverpool Plains (A)	-12 770
Quirindi (A)	17 Mar 2004	Abolished. Included in Liverpool Plains (A)	-4 894
Rylstone (A)	26 May 2004	Abolished. Included in Lithgow (C) and Mid-Western Regional (A)	-3 808
Scone (A)	26 May 2004	Abolished. Included in Upper Hunter Shire (A)	-9 869
Tamworth (C)	17 Mar 2004	Abolished. Included in Tamworth Regional (A)	-37 465
Tamworth Regional (A)	17 Mar 2004	Created from all of Manilla (A), Nundle (A) and Tamworth (C) and parts of Barraba (A) and Parry (A).	54 522
Upper Hunter Shire (A)	26 May 2004	Created from all of Scone (A) and parts of Merriwa (A) and Murrurundi (A)	13 421
Yallaroi (A)	17 Mar 2004	Abolished. Included in Gwydir (A)	-3 097
Coolah (A)	25 Aug 2004	Abolished. Included in Warrumbungle Shire (A)	-3 866
Coonabarabran (A)	25 Aug 2004	Abolished. Included in Warrumbungle Shire (A)	-6 642
Warrumbungle Shire (A)	25 Aug 2004	Created from all of Coolah (A) and Coonabarabran (A)	10 508
Eastern Capital City Regional (A)	8 Dec 2004	Renamed to Palerang (A)	—
Palerang (A)	8 Dec 2004	Renamed from Eastern Capital City Regional (A)	—
Goulburn Mulwaree (A)	6 Oct 2004	Renamed from Greater Argyle (A)	—
Greater Argyle (A)	6 Oct 2004	Renamed to Goulburn Mulwaree (A)	—
Greater Queanbeyan (C)	8 Dec 2004	Renamed to Queanbeyan (C)	—
Queanbeyan (C)	8 Dec 2004	Renamed from Greater Queanbeyan (C)	—
Upper Lachlan (A)	17 Nov 2004	Lost to Yass Valley (A)	-290
Yass Valley (A)	17 Nov 2004	Gained from part of Upper Lachlan (A)	290
Albury (C)	26 May 2004	Gained from part of Hume (A)	1 855

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

APPENDIX 4 LGA CHANGES IN ASGC 2005 *continued*

	<i>Date of gazettal</i>	<i>Nature of changes involving population only</i>	<i>Approximate change in ERP at 30 June 2005</i>
New South Wales <i>cont.</i>			
Corowa (A)	26 May 2004	Gained from part of Hume (A) and renamed to Corowa Shire (A)	2 393
Culcairn (A)	26 May 2004	Abolished. Included in Greater Hume Shire (A)	-4 019
Greater Hume Shire (A)	26 May 2004	Created from all of Culcairn (A) and parts of Holbrook (A) and Hume (A)	10 510
Holbrook (A)	26 May 2004	Abolished. Included in Greater Hume Shire (A) and Tumbarumba (A)	-2 471
Hume (A)	26 May 2004	Abolished. Included in Albury (C), Corowa Shire (A) and Greater Hume Shire (A)	-8 276
Tumbarumba (A)	26 May 2004	Gained from part of Holbrook (A)	8
Victoria			
Banyule (C)	. .	Gained from part of Darebin (C)	50
Darebin (C)	. .	Lost to Banyule (C)	-50
South Australia			
Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AC)	. .	Created from part of Unincorporated SA (Unincorp. Far North)	2 672
Maralinga Tjarutja (AC)	. .	Created from part of Unincorporated SA (Unincorp. Far North)	137

. . not applicable

APPENDIX 5 SLA CHANGES IN ASGC 2002

Approximate
change in ERP at
30 June 2002

Nature of changes involving population only

New South Wales

Canada Bay (A) - Concord	Created from Concord (A)	28 572
Canada Bay (A) - Drummoyne	Created from Drummoyne (A)	35 059
Concord (A)	Abolished. Included in Canada Bay (A) - Concord	-28 572
Drummoyne (A)	Abolished. Included in Canada Bay (A) - Drummoyne	-35 059
Conargo (A)	Gained from Windouran (A)	415
Windouran (A)	Abolished. Included in Conargo (A)	-415
Greater Lithgow (C)	Abolished. Included in Lithgow (C)	-20 381
Lithgow (C)	Created from Greater Lithgow (C)	20 381

Queensland

Cambooya (S) - Pt B	Gained from Gatton (S)	7
Gatton (S)	Lost to Cambooya (S) - Pt B	-7
Burke (S)	Lost to Doomadgee (AC)	-1 235
Doomadgee (AC)	Created from part of Burke (S)	1 235
Cairns (C) - Pt B	Lost to Yarrabah (AC)	-2 320
Yarrabah (AC)	Created from part of Cairns (C) - Pt B	2 320
Carpentaria (S)	Lost to Kowanyama (AC) and Pormpuraaw (AC)	-1 683
Kowanyama (AC)	Created from part of Carpentaria (S)	1 053
Pormpuraaw (AC)	Created from part of Carpentaria (S)	630
Cook (S) - (excl. Weipa)	Lost to Hope Vale (AC), Lockhart River (AC), Mapoon (AC) and Napranum (AC)	-2 580
Hope Vale (AC)	Created from part of Cook (S) (excl. Weipa)	913
Lockhart River (AC)	Created from part of Cook (S) (excl. Weipa)	641
Mapoon (AC)	Created from part of Cook (S) (excl. Weipa)	214
Napranum (AC)	Created from part of Cook (S) (excl. Weipa)	812
Douglas (S)	Lost to Wujal Wujal (AC)	-379
Wujal Wujal (AC)	Created from part of Douglas (S)	379
Duaringa (S)	Lost to Woorabinda (AC)	-1 034
Woorabinda (AC)	Created from part of Duaringa (S)	1 034
Murgon (S)	Lost to Cherbourg (AC)	-1 249
Cherbourg (AC)	Created from part of Murgon (S)	1 249
Torres (S)	Lost to Badu (IC), Bamaga (IC), Boigu (IC), Dauan (IC), Erub (IC), Hammond (IC), lama (IC), Injinoo (AC), Kubin (IC), Mabuiag (IC), Mer (IC), New Mapoon (AC), Poruma (IC), Saibai (IC), Seisia (IC), St Pauls (IC), Ugar (IC), Umagico (AC), Warraber (IC) and Yorke (IC)	-6 607
Badu (IC)	Created from part of Torres (S)	785
Bamaga (IC)	Created from part of Torres (S)	936
Boigu (IC)	Created from part of Torres (S)	295
Dauan (IC)	Created from part of Torres (S)	120
Erub (IC)	Created from part of Torres (S)	320
Hammond (IC)	Created from part of Torres (S)	208
lama (IC)	Created from part of Torres (S)	363
Injinoo (AC)	Created from part of Torres (S)	446
Kubin (IC)	Created from part of Torres (S)	226
Mabuiag (IC)	Created from part of Torres (S)	240
Mer (IC)	Created from part of Torres (S)	462
New Mapoon (AC)	Created from part of Torres (S)	360
Poruma (IC)	Created from part of Torres (S)	175
Saibai (IC)	Created from part of Torres (S)	368
Seisia (IC)	Created from part of Torres (S)	144
St Pauls (IC)	Created from part of Torres (S)	239

APPENDIX 5 SLA CHANGES IN ASGC 2002 *continued*

		<i>Approximate change in ERP at 30 June 2002</i>
<i>Nature of changes involving population only</i>		
Queensland cont.		
Ugar (IC)	Created from part of Torres (S)	57
Umagico (AC)	Created from part of Torres (S)	288
Warraber (IC)	Created from part of Torres (S)	239
Yorke (IC)	Created from part of Torres (S)	336
Hinchinbrook (S) excl. Palm I.	Abolished. Included in Hinchinbrook (S)	-12 326
Hinchinbrook (S)	Created from Hinchinbrook (S) excl. Palm I.	12 326
Hinchinbrook (S) - Palm Island	Abolished. Included in Palm Island (AC)	-2 376
Palm Island (AC)	Created from Hinchinbrook (S) - Palm Island	2 376
Northern Territory		
Bathurst-Melville	Abolished. Included in Tiwi Islands (CGC)	-2 453
Tiwi Islands (CGC)	Created from Bathurst-Melville	2 453

APPENDIX 6 SLA CHANGES IN ASGC 2003

Approximate
change in ERP at
30 June 2003(a)

Nature of changes involving population only

New South Wales

Leichhardt (A)	Lost to Sydney (C) - Remainder	-13 742
South Sydney (C)	Lost to Sydney (C) - Remainder	-33 243
Sydney (C) - Inner	Lost to Sydney (C) - Remainder	-700
Sydney (C) - Remainder	Gained from Leichhardt (A), South Sydney (C) and Sydney (C) - Inner	47 685
Waverley (A)	Gained from Woollahra (A)	696
Woollahra (A)	Lost to Waverley (A)	-696

Victoria

Delatite (S) - South	Lost to Mount Buller Alpine Resort and Mount Stirling Alpine Resort	-198
Alpine (S) - East	Lost to Falls Creek Alpine Resort and Mount Hotham Alpine Resort	-163
Baw Baw (S) - Pt B East	Lost to Mount Baw Baw Alpine Resort	-5
Falls Creek Alpine Resort	Created from part of Alpine (S) - East	121
Mount Baw Baw Alpine Resort	Created from part of Baw Baw (S) - Pt B East	5
Mount Buller Alpine Resort	Created from part of Delatite (S) - South	198
Mount Hotham Alpine Resort	Created from part of Alpine (S) - East	42

Queensland

Cook (S) - Weipa only	Abolished. Included in Weipa (T)	-1 901
Cook (S)	Created from part of Cook (S) (excl. Weipa)	3 892
Weipa (T)	Created from Cook (S) - Weipa only and part of Cook (S) (excl. Weipa)	2 171
Fitzroy (S) - Pt A	Gained from Fitzroy (S) - Pt B	285
Fitzroy (S) - Pt B	Lost to Fitzroy (S) - Pt A	-285
Livingstone (S)	Abolished. Split into Livingstone (S) - Pt A and Livingstone (S) - Pt B	-27 577
Livingstone (S) - Pt A	Created from part of Livingstone (S)	3 520
Livingstone (S) - Pt B	Created from part of Livingstone (S)	24 057

Western Australia

Cambridge (T)	Gained from Stirling (C) - Central	103
Stirling (C) - Central	Lost to Cambridge (T)	-103

Northern Territory

Belyuen (CGC)	Created from part of Cox-Finiss	221
Cox Peninsula (CGC)	Created from part of Cox-Finiss	238
Cox-Finiss	Lost to Belyuen (CGC), Cox Peninsula (CGC)	-459
Nauiyu Nambiyu (CGC)	Created from part of Daly	404
Pine Creek (CGC)	Created from part of Daly	534
Thamarrurr (CGC)	Created from part of Daly	1 665
Daly	Lost to Nauiyu Nambiyu (CGC), Pine Creek (CGC) and Thamarrurr (CGC)	-2 603
Mamgarr (CGC)	Created from part of East Arnhem - Bal	322
Numbulwar Numburindi (CGC)	Created from part of East Arnhem - Bal	792
East Arnhem - Bal	Lost to Mamgarr (CGC) and Numbulwar Numburindi (CGC)	-1 114
Barunga Manyallaluk (CGC)	Created from part of Elsey - Bal	460
Binjari (CGC)	Created from part of Elsey - Bal	195
Jilkminggan (CGC)	Created from part of Elsey - Bal	249
Mataranka (CGC)	Created from part of Elsey - Bal	215
Wugularr (CGC)	Created from part of Elsey - Bal	387
Elsey - Bal	Lost to Barunga Manyallaluk (CGC), Binjari (CGC), Jilkminggan (CGC), Mataranka (CGC) and Wugularr (CGC)	-1 506
Angurugu (CGC)	Created from part of Groote Eylandt	882
Groote Eylandt	Lost to Angurugu (CGC)	-882
Borroloola (CGC)	Created from part of Gulf	824

APPENDIX 6 SLA CHANGES IN ASGC 2003 *continued*

		<i>Approximate change in ERP at 30 June 2003(a)</i>
<i>Nature of changes involving population only</i>		
Northern Territory cont.		
Yugul Mangi (CGC)	Created from part of Gulf	1 533
Gulf	Lost to Borroloola (CGC) and Yugul Mangi (CGC)	-2 357
Anmatjere (CGC)	Created from parts of Sandover - Bal and Tanami	945
Artlarpilta (CGC)	Created from part of Sandover - Bal	270
Ltyentye Purte (CGC)	Created from part of Sandover - Bal	588
Tapatjatjaka (CGC)	Created from part of Sandover - Bal	235

APPENDIX 7 SLA CHANGES IN ASGC 2004

<i>Nature of changes involving population only</i>		<i>Approximate change in ERP at 30 June 2004</i>
New South Wales		
Clarence Valley (A) - Copmanhurst	Created from part of Copmanhurst (A)	4 443
Clarence Valley (A) - Grafton	Renamed from Grafton (C)	—
Clarence Valley (A) - Maclean	Created from all of Maclean (A) and part of Richmond Valley (A) Bal	18 010
Clarence Valley (A) - Nymboida	Renamed from Pristine Waters (A) - Nymboida	—
Clarence Valley (A) - Ulmarra	Created from part of Pristine Waters (A) - Ulmarra	5 377
Coffs Harbour (C) - Pt B	Gained from part of Pristine Waters (A) - Ulmarra	1 424
Richmond Valley (A) Bal	Lost to Clarence Valley (A) - Maclean and gained from part of Copmanhurst (A)	88
Copmanhurst (A)	Abolished. Included in Clarence Valley (A) - Copmanhurst and Richmond Valley (A) Bal	-4 667
Grafton (C)	Renamed to Clarence Valley (A) - Grafton	—
Maclean (A)	Abolished. Included in Clarence Valley (A) - Maclean	-17 874
Pristine Waters (A) - Nymboida	Renamed to Clarence Valley (A) - Nymboida	—
Pristine Waters (A) - Ulmarra	Abolished. Included in Clarence Valley (A) - Ulmarra and Coffs Harbour (C) - Pt B	-6 801
Cooma-Monaro (A) - Pt A	Created from part of Yarrawlumlumla (A) - Pt A	314
Cooma-Monaro (A) - Pt B	Renamed from Cooma-Monaro (A)	—
Eastern Capital City Regional (A) - Pt A	Created from part of Yarrawlumlumla (A) - Pt A	8 151
Eastern Capital City Regional (A) - Pt B	Created from all of Tallaganda (A) and parts of Gunning (A) and Mulwaree (A)	3 174
Greater Argyle (A) - Goulburn	Renamed from Goulburn (C)	—
Greater Argyle (A) Bal	Created from part of Mulwaree (A)	5 725
Greater Queanbeyan (C)	Created from all of Queanbeyan (C) and part of Yarrawlumlumla (A) - Pt A	36 331
Upper Lachlan (A)	Created from all of Crookwell (A) and parts of Gunning (A), Mulwaree (A) and Yass (A)	7 621
Yass Valley (A) - Pt A	Created from part of Yarrawlumlumla (A) - Pt A	924
Yass Valley (A) - Pt B	Created from all of Yarrawlumlumla (A) - Pt B and parts of Gunning (A) and Yass (A)	11 625
Cooma-Monaro (A)	Renamed to Cooma-Monaro (A) - Pt B	—
Crookwell (A)	Abolished. Included in Upper Lachlan (A)	-4 374
Goulburn (C)	Renamed to Greater Argyle (A) - Goulburn	—
Gunning (A)	Abolished. Included in Eastern Capital City Regional (A) - Pt B, Upper Lachlan (A) and Yass Valley (A) - Pt B	-2 356
Mulwaree (A)	Abolished. Included in Eastern Capital City Regional (A) - Pt B, Greater Argyle (A) Bal and Upper Lachlan (A)	-7 323
Queanbeyan (C)	Abolished. Included in Greater Queanbeyan (C)	-34 804
Tallaganda (A)	Abolished. Included in Eastern Capital City Regional (A) - Pt B	-2 847
Yarrawlumlumla (A) - Pt A	Abolished. Included in Cooma-Monaro (A) - Pt A, Eastern Capital City Regional (A) - Pt A, Greater Queanbeyan (C) and Yass Valley (A) - Pt A	-10 916
Yarrawlumlumla (A) - Pt B	Abolished. Included in Yass Valley (A) - Pt B	-274
Yass (A)	Abolished. Included in Upper Lachlan (A) and Yass Valley (A) - Pt B	-10 971
Sydney (C) - Central	Renamed from Sydney (C) - Remainder	—
Sydney (C) - South	Renamed from South Sydney (C)	—
South Sydney (C)	Renamed to Sydney (C) - South	—
Sydney (C) - Remainder	Renamed to Sydney (C) - Central	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

APPENDIX 7 SLA CHANGES IN ASGC 2004 *continued*

Approximate
change in ERP at
30 June 2004

Nature of changes involving population only

Victoria

Baw Baw (S) - Pt A	Gained from part of Baw Baw (S) - Pt B East	18
Baw Baw (S) - Pt B East	Lost to Baw Baw (S) - Pt A	-18
Benalla (RC) - Benalla	Gained from part of Benalla (RC) Bal	368
Benalla (RC) Bal	Lost to Benalla (RC) - Benalla	-368
E. Gippsland (S) Bal	Gained from part of E. Gippsland (S) - Orbost	35
E. Gippsland (S) - Orbost	Lost to E. Gippsland (S) Bal	-35

Queensland

Brookfield (incl. Brisbane Forest Park)	Created from Brookfield (incl. Mt C'tha) and Upper Brookfield	4 412
Brookfield (incl. Mt C'tha)	Abolished. Included in Brookfield (incl. Brisbane Forest Park)	-3 805
Upper Brookfield	Abolished. Included in Brookfield (incl. Brisbane Forest Park)	-607
Chandler-Capalaba West	Created from Capalaba West and Chandler	1 469
Capalaba West	Abolished. Included in Chandler-Capalaba West	-367
Chandler	Abolished. Included in Chandler-Capalaba West	-1 102
Fortitude Valley	Created from Fortitude Valley - Inner and Fortitude Valley - Remainder	4 462
Fortitude Valley - Inner	Abolished. Included in Fortitude Valley	-1 258
Fortitude Valley - Remainder	Abolished. Included in Fortitude Valley	-3 204
Gumdale-Ransome	Created from Gumdale and Ransome	1 553
Gumdale	Abolished. Included in Gumdale-Ransome	-1 091
Ransome	Abolished. Included in Gumdale-Ransome	-462
Nudgee	Created from Nudgee and Nudgee Beach	2 397
Nudgee	Abolished. Included in Nudgee	-2 052
Nudgee Beach	Abolished. Included in Nudgee	-345
The Gap	Renamed from The Gap (incl. Enoggera Res.)	—
The Gap (incl. Enoggera Res.)	Renamed to The Gap	—

South Australia

Kingston (DC)	Renamed from Lacepede (DC)	—
Lacepede (DC)	Renamed to Kingston (DC)	—

Western Australia

Melville (C)	Gained from part of Cockburn (C)	138
Cockburn (C)	Lost to Melville (C)	-138
Port Hedland (T)	Gained from part of East Pilbara (S)	200
East Pilbara (S)	Lost to Port Hedland (T)	-200

Northern Territory

Katherine (T)	Gained from part of Elsey - Bal and lost to Nyirranggulung Mardrulk Ngadberre (CGC)	5
Nyirranggulung Mardrulk Ngadberre (CGC)	Created from all of Barunga Manyallaluk (CGC) and Wugularr (CGC) and parts of Elsey - Bal, Katherine (T) and West Arnhem	1 321
Barunga Manyallaluk (CGC)	Abolished. Included in Nyirranggulung Mardrulk Ngadberre (CGC)	-460
Elsey - Bal	Lost to Katherine (T) and Nyirranggulung Mardrulk Ngadberre (CGC)	-203
West Arnhem	Lost to Nyirranggulung Mardrulk Ngadberre (CGC)	-276
Wugularr (CGC)	Abolished. Included in Nyirranggulung Mardrulk Ngadberre (CGC)	-387
Yugul Mangi (CGC)	Gained from part of Gulf	10
Gulf	Lost to Yugul Mangi (CGC)	-10

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

APPENDIX 8 SLA CHANGES IN ASGC 2005

		<i>Approximate change in ERP at 30 June 2005</i>
<i>Nature of changes involving population only</i>		
New South Wales		
Clarence Valley (A) - Maclean	Lost to Richmond Valley (A) Bal	-70
Clarence Valley (A) - Ulmarra	Lost to Coffs Harbour (C) - Pt B	-59
Coffs Harbour (C) - Pt B	Gained from part of Clarence Valley (A) - Ulmarra	59
Richmond Valley (A) Bal	Gained from part of Clarence Valley (A) - Maclean	70
Glen Innes (A)	Renamed to Glen Innes Severn (A) - Glen Innes	—
Glen Innes Severn (A) - Glen Innes	Renamed from Glen Innes (A)	—
Glen Innes Severn (A) - Severn	Created from Severn (A)	2 805
Severn (A)	Abolished. Included in Glen Innes Severn (A) - Severn and Tenterfield (A)	-2 830
Tenterfield (A)	Gained from Severn (A)	25
Barraba (A)	Abolished. Included in Gwydir (A) Bal and Tamworth Regional (A) - Pt B	-2 179
Bingara (A)	Renamed to Gwydir (A) - Bingara	—
Gunnedah (A)	Lost to Liverpool Plains (A) - Pt A	-158
Gwydir (A) - Bingara	Renamed from Bingara (A)	—
Gwydir (A) Bal	Created from part of Barraba (A)	404
Gwydir (A) - Yallaroi	Renamed from Yallaroi (A)	—
Liverpool Plains (A) - Pt A	Created from all of Quirindi (A) and parts of Gunnedah (A) and Parry (A) - Pt B	7 106
Manilla (A)	Abolished. Included in Tamworth Regional (A) - Pt B	-3 258
Nundle (A)	Abolished. Included in Tamworth Regional (A) - Pt B	-1 308
Parry (A) - Pt B	Abolished. Included in Liverpool Plains (A) - Pt A (C) and Tamworth Regional (A) - Pt B	-6 974
Quirindi (A)	Abolished. Included in Liverpool Plains (A) - Pt A	-4 894
Tamworth Regional (A) - Pt B	Created from all of Manilla (A) and Nundle (A) and parts of Barraba (A) and Parry (A) - Pt B	11 261
Yallaroi (A)	Renamed to Gwydir (A) - Yallaroi	—
Parry (A) - Pt A	Abolished. Included in Tamworth Regional (A) - Pt A	-5 796
Tamworth (C)	Abolished. Included in Tamworth Regional (A) - Pt A	-37 465
Tamworth Regional (A) - Pt A	Created from all of Parry (A) - Pt A and Tamworth (C)	43 261
Liverpool Plains (A) - Pt B	Created from part of Murrurundi (A)	746
Merriwa (A)	Abolished. Included in Mid-Western Regional (A) - Pt A and Upper Hunter Shire (A)	-2 304
Mid-Western Regional (A) - Pt A	Created from all of Mudgee (A) and part of Merriwa (A)	18 612
Mudgee (A)	Abolished. Included in Mid-Western Regional (A) - Pt A	-18 456
Murrurundi (A)	Abolished. Included in Liverpool Plains (A) - Pt B and Upper Hunter Shire (A)	-2 153
Scone (A)	Abolished. Included in Upper Hunter Shire (A)	-9 869
Upper Hunter Shire (A)	Created from all of Scone (A) and parts of Merriwa (A) and Murrurundi (A)	13 424
Coolah (A)	Abolished. Included in Warrumbungle Shire (A)	-3 866
Coonabarabran (A)	Abolished. Included in Warrumbungle Shire (A)	-6 642
Warrumbungle Shire (A)	Created from all of Coolah (A) and all of Coonabarabran (A)	10 508
Bathurst (C)	Abolished. Included in Bathurst Regional (A) - Pt A	-31 939
Bathurst Regional (A) - Pt A	Created from all of Bathurst (C) and part of Evans (A) - Pt A	33 156
Bathurst Regional (A) - Pt B North	Created from part of Evans (A) - Pt B	3 007
Bathurst Regional (A) - Pt B South	Created from part of Evans (A) - Pt B	838
Evans (A) - Pt A	Abolished. Included in Bathurst Regional (A) - Pt A	-1 217
Evans (A) - Pt B	Abolished. Included in Lithgow (C), Bathurst Regional (A) - Pt B North, Bathurst Regional (A) - Pt B South and Oberon (A)	-4 151
Lithgow (C)	Gained from Evans (A) - Pt B and Rylstone (A)	305
Mid-Western Regional (A) - Pt B	Created from part of Rylstone (A)	3 529
Oberon (A)	Gained from part of Evans (A) - Pt B	280

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

APPENDIX 8 SLA CHANGES IN ASGC 2005 *continued*

		<i>Approximate change in ERP at 30 June 2005</i>
<i>Nature of changes involving population only</i>		
New South Wales cont.		
Rylstone (A)	Abolished. Included in Mid-Western Regional (A) - Pt B and Lithgow (C)	-3 808
Eastern Capital City Regional (A) - Pt A	Renamed to Palerang (A) - Pt A	—
Eastern Capital City Regional (A) - Pt B	Renamed to Palerang (A) - Pt B	—
Palerang (A) - Pt A	Renamed from Eastern Capital City Regional (A) - Pt A	—
Palerang (A) - Pt B	Renamed from Eastern Capital City Regional (A) - Pt B	—
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) - Goulburn	Renamed from Greater Argyle (A) - Goulburn	—
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) Bal	Renamed from Greater Argyle (A) Bal	—
Greater Argyle (A) - Goulburn	Renamed to Goulburn Mulwaree (A) - Goulburn	—
Greater Argyle (A) Bal	Renamed to Goulburn Mulwaree (A) Bal	—
Greater Queanbeyan (C)	Renamed to Queanbeyan (C)	—
Queanbeyan (C)	Renamed from Greater Queanbeyan (C)	—
Upper Lachlan (A)	Lost to Yass Valley (A) - Pt B	-290
Yass Valley (A) - Pt B	Gained from part of Upper Lachlan (A)	290
Albury (C)	Gained from part of Hume (A)	1 855
Corowa (A)	Renamed to Corowa Shire (A) - Pt B	—
Corowa Shire (A) - Pt A	Created from part of Hume	2 393
Corowa Shire (A) - Pt B	Renamed from Corowa (A)	—
Culcairn (A)	Abolished. Included in Greater Hume Shire (A) - Pt B	-4 019
Greater Hume Shire (A) - Pt A	Created from part of Hume (A)	4 028
Greater Hume Shire (A) - Pt B	Created from all of Culcairn (A) and part of Holbrook (A)	6 482
Holbrook (A)	Abolished. Included in Greater Hume Shire (A) - Pt B and Tumbarumba (A)	-2 471
Hume (A)	Abolished. Included in Albury (C), Corowa Shire (A) - Pt A and Greater Hume Shire (A) - Pt A	-8 276
Tumbarumba (A)	Gained from part of Holbrook (A)	8
Victoria		
Campaspe (S) - Echuca	Gained from parts of Campaspe (S) - Kyabram and Campaspe (S) - Rochester	631
Campaspe (S) - Kyabram	Lost to Campaspe (S) - Echuca	-276
Campaspe (S) - Rochester	Lost to Campaspe (S) - Echuca	-355
Colac-Otway (S) - Colac	Gained from part of Colac-Otway (S) - North	748
Colac-Otway (S) - North	Lost to Colac-Otway (S) - Colac	-748
Banyule (C) - North	Gained from part of Darebin (C) - Preston	50
Darebin (C) - Preston	Lost to Banyule (C) - North	-50
Latrobe (C) - Morwell	Gained from part of Latrobe (C) Bal	58
Latrobe (C) Bal	Lost to Latrobe (C) - Morwell	-58
Knox (C) - North	Abolished. Included in Knox (C) - North-East and Knox (C) - North-West	-108 974
Knox (C) - North-East	Created from part of Knox (C) - North	63 257
Knox (C) - North-West	Created from part of Knox (C) - North	45 717
Whittlesea (C) - North	Lost to Whittlesea (C) - South-West	-416
Whittlesea (C) - South	Abolished. Included in Whittlesea (C) - South-East and Whittlesea (C) - South-West	-105 360
Whittlesea (C) - South-East	Created from part of Whittlesea (C) - South	44 039
Whittlesea (C) - South-West	Created from parts of Whittlesea (C) - North and Whittlesea (C) - South	61 737
Yarra Ranges (S) - Central	Lost to Yarra Ranges (S) - North	-166
Yarra Ranges (S) - North	Gained from part of Yarra Ranges (S) - Central	166
Yarra Ranges (S) - South-West	Abolished. Included in Yarra Ranges (S) - Dandenongs, Yarra Ranges (S) - Lilydale and Yarra Ranges (S) - Seville	-114 463
Yarra Ranges (S) - Dandenongs	Created from part of Yarra Ranges (S) - South-West	30 115
Yarra Ranges (S) - Lilydale	Created from part of Yarra Ranges (S) - South-West	68 930
Yarra Ranges (S) - Seville	Created from part of Yarra Ranges (S) - South-West	15 418

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

APPENDIX 8 SLA CHANGES IN ASGC 2005 *continued*

		<i>Approximate change in ERP at 30 June 2005</i>
<i>Nature of changes involving population only</i>		
Queensland		
Riverhills	Gained from part of Westlake	15
Westlake	Lost to Riverhills	-15
South Australia		
Port Adel. Enfield (C) - Park	Created from part of Port Adel. Enfield (C) - Port	15 332
Port Adel. Enfield (C) - Port	Lost to Port Adel. Enfield (C) - Park	-15 332
Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AC)	Created from part of Unincorp. Far North	2 672
Maralinga Tjarutja (AC)	Created from part of Unincorp. Far North	137
Unincorp. Far North	Lost to Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AC) and Maralinga Tjarutja (AC)	-2 809

APPENDIX 9 SLA CHANGES IN ASGC 2006

Approximate
change in ERP at
30 June 2006

	<i>Nature of changes involving population only</i>	
New South Wales		
Bankstown (C)	Abolished. Included in Bankstown (C) - North-East, Bankstown (C) - North-West and Bankstown (C) - South	-179 719
Bankstown (C) - North-East	Created from part of Bankstown (C)	58 397
Bankstown (C) - North-West	Created from part of Bankstown (C)	65 732
Bankstown (C) - South	Created from part of Bankstown (C)	55 590
Bathurst Regional (A) - Pt A	Lost to Bathurst Regional (A) - Pt B	-1 221
Bathurst Regional (A) - Pt B North	Abolished. Included in Bathurst Regional (A) - Pt B	-3 060
Bathurst Regional (A) - Pt B South	Abolished. Included in Bathurst Regional (A) - Pt B	-829
Bathurst Regional (A) - Pt B	Created from all of Bathurst Regional (A) - Pt B South and Bathurst Regional (A) - Pt B North, and part of Bathurst Regional (A) - Pt A	5 110
Baulkham Hills (A)	Abolished. Included in Baulkham Hills (A) - Central, Baulkham Hills (A) - North and Baulkham Hills (A) - South	-162 326
Baulkham Hills (A) - Central	Created from part of Baulkham Hills (A)	71 597
Baulkham Hills (A) - North	Created from part of Baulkham Hills (A)	48 233
Baulkham Hills (A) - South	Created from part of Baulkham Hills (A)	42 496
Blayney (A) - Pt A	Abolished. Included in Blayney (A)	-5 107
Blayney (A) - Pt B	Abolished. Included in Blayney (A)	-1 787
Blayney (A)	Created from all of Blayney (A) - Pt A and Blayney (A) - Pt B	6 894
Cabonne (A) - Pt A	Abolished. Included in Cabonne (A)	-2 283
Cabonne (A) - Pt B	Abolished. Included in Cabonne (A)	-977
Cabonne (A) - Pt C	Abolished. Included in Cabonne (A)	-9 583
Cabonne (A)	Created from all of Cabonne (A) - Pt A, Cabonne (A) - Pt B and Cabonne (A) - Pt C	12 843
Campbelltown (C)	Abolished. Included in Campbelltown (C) - North and Campbelltown (C) - South	-148 969
Campbelltown (C) - North	Created from part of Campbelltown (C)	77 949
Campbelltown (C) - South	Created from part of Campbelltown (C)	71 020
Clarence Valley (A) - Copmanhurst	Abolished. Included in Clarence Valley (A) - Grafton and Clarence Valley (A) Bal	-4 512
Clarence Valley (A) - Maclean	Abolished. Included in Clarence Valley (A) - Coast	-18 395
Clarence Valley (A) - Nymboida	Abolished. Included in Clarence Valley (A) - Grafton and Clarence Valley (A) Bal	-4 482
Clarence Valley (A) - Ulmarra	Abolished. Included in Clarence Valley (A) - Coast, Clarence Valley (A) - Grafton and Clarence Valley (A) Bal	-5 410
Clarence Valley (A) - Coast	Created from all of Clarence Valley (A) - Maclean and part of Clarence Valley (A) - Ulmarra	20 293
Clarence Valley (A) - Grafton	Gained from Clarence Valley (A) - Copmanhurst, Clarence Valley (A) - Nymboida and Clarence Valley (A) - Ulmarra	6 155
Clarence Valley (A) Bal	Created from parts of Clarence Valley (A) - Copmanhurst, Clarence Valley (A) - Nymboida and Clarence Valley (A) - Ulmarra	6 351
Cooma-Monaro (A) - Pt A	Abolished. Included in Cooma-Monaro (A)	-322
Cooma-Monaro (A) - Pt B	Abolished. Included in Cooma-Monaro (A)	-9 502
Cooma-Monaro (A)	Created from all of Cooma-Monaro (A) - Pt A and Cooma-Monaro (A) - Pt B	9 824
Corowa Shire (A) - Pt A	Abolished. Included in Corowa Shire (A)	-2 477
Corowa Shire (A) - Pt B	Abolished. Included in Corowa Shire (A)	-8 812
Corowa Shire (A)	Created from all of Corowa Shire (A) - Pt A and Corowa Shire (A) - Pt B	11 289
Fairfield (C)	Abolished. Included in Fairfield (C) - East and Fairfield (C) - West	-188 074
Fairfield (C) - East	Created from part of Fairfield (C)	114 789
Fairfield (C) - West	Created from part of Fairfield (C)	73 285
Glen Innes Severn (A) - Glen Innes	Abolished. Included in Glen Innes Severn (A)	-5 964
Glen Innes Severn (A) - Severn	Abolished. Included in Glen Innes Severn (A)	-2 819
Glen Innes Severn (A)	Created from all of Glen Innes Severn (A) - Glen Innes and Glen Innes Severn (A) - Severn	8 783
Gosford (C)	Abolished. Included in Gosford (C) - East and Gosford (C) - West	-163 469
Gosford (C) - East	Created from part of Gosford (C)	67 525

APPENDIX 9 SLA CHANGES IN ASGC 2006 *continued*

Approximate
change in ERP at
30 June 2006

Nature of changes involving population only

New South Wales *cont.*

Gosford (C) - West	Created from part of Gosford (C)	95 944
Gwydir (A) - Bingara	Abolished. Included in Gwydir (A)	-2 039
Gwydir (A) - Yallaroi	Abolished. Included in Gwydir (A)	-3 095
Gwydir (A) Bal	Abolished. Included in Gwydir (A)	-402
Gwydir (A)	Created from all of Gwydir (A) - Bingara, Gwydir (A) - Yallaroi and Gwydir (A) Bal	5 536
Hornsby (A)	Abolished. Included in Hornsby (A) - North and Hornsby (A) - South	-157 269
Hornsby (A) - North	Created from part of Hornsby (A)	68 913
Hornsby (A) - South	Created from part of Hornsby (A)	88 356
Lake Macquarie (C)	Abolished. Included in Lake Macquarie (C) - East, Lake Macquarie (C) - North and Lake Macquarie (C) - West	-189 596
Lake Macquarie (C) - East	Created from part of Lake Macquarie (C)	61 881
Lake Macquarie (C) - North	Created from part of Lake Macquarie (C)	74 606
Lake Macquarie (C) - West	Created from part of Lake Macquarie (C)	53 109
Liverpool (C)	Abolished. Included in Liverpool (C) - East and Liverpool (C) - West	-172 050
Liverpool (C) - East	Created from all of Liverpool (C)	104 374
Liverpool (C) - West	Created from all of Liverpool (C)	67 676
Liverpool Plains (A) - Pt A	Abolished. Included in Liverpool Plains (A)	-7 133
Liverpool Plains (A) - Pt B	Abolished. Included in Liverpool Plains (A)	-744
Liverpool Plains (A)	Created from all of Liverpool Plains (A) - Pt A and Liverpool Plains (A) - Pt B	7 877
Newcastle (C) - Inner	Abolished. Included in Newcastle (C) - Inner City	-6 923
Newcastle (C) - Remainder	Abolished. Included in Newcastle (C) - Inner City, Newcastle (C) - Outer West and Newcastle (C) - Throsby	-140 622
Newcastle (C) - Inner City	Created from all of Newcastle (C) - Inner and part of Newcastle (C) - Remainder	50 382
Newcastle (C) - Outer West	Created from part of Newcastle (C) - Remainder	43 985
Newcastle (C) - Throsby	Created from part of Newcastle (C) - Remainder	53 178
Parramatta (C)	Abolished. Included in Parramatta (C) - Inner, Parramatta (C) - North-East, Parramatta (C) - North-West and Parramatta (C) - South	-155 098
Parramatta (C) - Inner	Created from part of Parramatta (C)	41 538
Parramatta (C) - North-East	Created from part of Parramatta (C)	44 167
Parramatta (C) - North-West	Created from part of Parramatta (C)	36 137
Parramatta (C) - South	Created from part of Parramatta (C)	33 256
Penrith (C)	Abolished. Included in Penrith (C) - East and Penrith (C) - West	-177 544
Penrith (C) - East	Created from part of Penrith (C)	96 882
Penrith (C) - West	Created from part of Penrith (C)	80 662
Sydney (C) - Central	Abolished. Included in Sydney (C) - Inner, Sydney (C) - East, Sydney (C) - South and Sydney (C) - West	-78 521
Sydney (C) - Inner	Gained from Sydney (C) - Central	11 985
Sydney (C) - East	Created from parts of Sydney (C) - Central and Sydney (C) - South	45 780
Sydney (C) - South	Lost to Sydney (C) - East and gained from Sydney (C) - Central	-16 925
Sydney (C) - West	Created from part of Sydney (C) - Central	37 681
Tweed (A) - Pt A	Abolished. Included in Tweed (A) - Tweed-Heads and Tweed (A) - Tweed Coast	-52 238
Tweed (A) - Pt B	Lost to Tweed (A) - Tweed-Heads and Tweed (A) - Tweed Coast	-9 218
Tweed (A) - Tweed-Heads	Created from all of Tweed (A) - Pt A and part of Tweed (A) - Pt B	52 273
Tweed (A) - Tweed Coast	Created from part of Tweed (A) - Pt B	9 183
Wollongong (C)	Abolished. Included in Wollongong (C) - Inner and Wollongong (C) Bal	-192 131
Wollongong (C) - Inner	Created from part of Wollongong (C)	98 098
Wollongong (C) Bal	Created from part of Wollongong (C)	94 033
Wyang (A)	Abolished. Included in Wyong (A) - North-East and Wyong (A) - South and West	-144 297
Wyang (A) - North-East	Created from part of Wyong (A)	72 546

APPENDIX 9 SLA CHANGES IN ASGC 2006 *continued*

Approximate
change in ERP at
30 June 2006

Nature of changes involving population only

New South Wales *cont.*

Wyong (A) - South and West	Created from part of Wyong (A)	71 751
Yass Valley (A) - Pt A	Abolished. Included in Yass Valley (A)	-917
Yass Valley (A) - Pt B	Abolished. Included in Yass Valley (A)	-12 158
Yass Valley (A)	Created from all of Yass Valley (A) - Pt A and Yass Valley (A) - Pt B	13 075

Victoria

Alpine (S) - East	Lost to Alpine (S) - West	-80
Alpine (S) - West	Gained from Alpine (S) - East	80
Casey (C) - Cranbourne	Lost to Casey (C) - Berwick	-171
Casey (C) - Berwick	Gained from Casey (C) - Cranbourne	171
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	Lost to Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	-118
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	Gained from Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	118
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	Lost to Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	-93
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	Gained from Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	93

Queensland

Beaudesert (S) - Pt A	Gained from Beaudesert (S) - Pt B	7 592
Beaudesert (S) - Pt B	Lost to Beaudesert (S) - Pt A and Beaudesert (S) - Pt C	-19 100
Beaudesert (S) - Pt C	Created from Beaudesert (S) - Pt B	11 508
Doolandella-Forest Lake	Lost to Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta	-90
Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta	Gained from Doolandella-Forest Lake	90
Caboolture (S) - Pt B	Renamed to Caboolture (S) - Hinterland	—
Caboolture (S) Bal in BSD	Renamed to Caboolture (S) - Midwest	—
Cairns (C) - Trinity	Lost to Cairns (C) - Western Suburbs	-235
Cairns (C) - Western Suburbs	Gained from Cairns (C) - Trinity	235
Caloundra (C) - Kawana	Lost to Caloundra (C) - Caloundra N.	-258
Caloundra (C) - Caloundra N.	Gained from Caloundra (C) - Kawana	258
Bethania-Waterford	Lost to Edens Landing-Holmview	-83
Edens Landing-Holmview	Gained from Bethania-Waterford	83
Windaroo-Bannockburn	Abolished. Included in Wolffdene-Bahrs Scrub	-3 072
Gold Coast (C) Bal in BSD	Abolished. Included in Jacobs Well-Alberton, Wolffdene-Bahrs Scrub and Ormeau-Yatala	-15 712
Coomera-Cedar Creek	Abolished. Included in Ormeau-Yatala, Pimpama-Coomera and Kingsholme-Upper Coomera	-21 910
Jacobs Well-Alberton	Created from part of Gold Coast (C) Bal in BSD	3 096
Kingsholme-Upper Coomera	Created from part of Coomera-Cedar Creek	15 683
Ormeau-Yatala	Created from parts of Gold Coast (C) Bal in BSD and Coomera-Cedar Creek	10 791
Pimpama-Coomera	Created from part of Coomera-Cedar Creek	6 205
Wolffdene-Bahrs Scrub	Created from all of Windaroo-Bannockburn and part of Gold Coast (C) Bal in BSD	4 919
Bilinga	Abolished. Included in Bilinga-Tugun	-1 468
Tugun	Abolished. Included in Bilinga-Tugun	-5 003
Bilinga-Tugun	Created from all of Tugun and Bilinga	6 471
Biggera Waters	Abolished. Included in Biggera Waters-Labrador and Paradise Point-Runaway Bay	-5 988
Paradise Point	Abolished. Included in Paradise Point-Runaway Bay	-4 453
Hollywell	Abolished. Included in Paradise Point-Runaway Bay	-2 652
Runaway Bay	Abolished. Included in Paradise Point-Runaway Bay	-9 275
Labrador	Abolished. Included in Biggera Waters-Labrador and Parkwood-Arundel	-16 735
Arundel	Abolished. Included in Parkwood-Arundel and Biggera Waters-Labrador	-9 722
Parkwood	Abolished. Included in Parkwood-Arundel	-9 021
Main Beach-Broadwater	Renamed to Main Beach-South Stradbroke and lost to Paradise Point-Runaway Bay	-973
Biggera Waters-Labrador	Created from parts of Arundel, Biggera Waters and Labrador	22 347

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

APPENDIX 9 SLA CHANGES IN ASGC 2006 *continued*

Approximate
change in ERP at
30 June 2006

Nature of changes involving population only

Queensland *cont.*

Paradise Point-Runaway Bay	Created from all of Hollywell, Paradise Point and Runaway Bay, and parts of Biggera Waters and Main Beach-Broadwater	17 783
Parkwood-Arundel	Created from all of Parkwood and parts of Arundel and Labrador	18 689
Ashmore	Abolished. Included in Ashmore-Benowa	-11 505
Benowa	Abolished. Included in Ashmore-Benowa	-7 252
Broadbeach	Abolished. Included in Broadbeach-Mermaid Beach	-4 588
Ernest-Molendinar	Abolished. Included in Molendinar	-5 241
Oxenford	Abolished. Included in Oxenford-Maudsland and Helensvale	-11 007
Mermaid Beach	Abolished. Included in Broadbeach-Mermaid Beach	-6 421
Stephens	Abolished. Included in Varsity Lakes	-7 954
Guanaba-Currumbin Valley	Abolished. Included in Guanaba-Springbrook, Pacific Pines-Gaven, Burleigh Heads, Nerang, Worongary-Tallai, Oxenford-Maudsland, Mudgeeraba-Reedy Creek and Currumbin Valley-Tallebudgera	-35 237
Mudgeeraba	Lost to Guanaba-Springbrook, Mudgeeraba-Reedy Creek and Worongary-Tallai	-9 801
Robina	Lost to Mermaid Wtrs-Clear Is. Wtrs and Varsity Lakes	-6 651
Southport	Lost to Ashmore-Benowa	-602
Burleigh Heads	Lost to Burleigh Waters and gained from Guanaba-Currumbin Valley	-363
Burleigh Waters	Gained from Burleigh Heads	452
Carrara-Merrimac	Gained from Nerang	431
Helensvale	Gained from Oxenford	1 336
Nerang	Lost to Ashmore-Benowa, Carrara-Merrimac, Molendinar, Pacific Pines-Gaven and Worongary-Tallai, and gained from Guanaba-Currumbin Valley and Worongary-Tallai	-230
Worongary-Tallai	Lost to Nerang and gained from Guanaba-Currumbin Valley, Mudgeeraba and Nerang	272
Mermaid Wtrs-Clear Is. Wtrs	Gained from Robina	1 981
Ashmore-Benowa	Created from all of Ashmore and Benowa, and parts of Nerang and Southport	19 642
Broadbeach-Mermaid Beach	Created from all of Broadbeach and Mermaid Beach	11 009
Currumbin Valley-Tallebudgera	Created from part of Guanaba-Currumbin Valley	6 882
Guanaba-Springbrook	Created from parts of Guanaba-Currumbin Valley and Mudgeeraba	4 396
Molendinar	Created from all of Ernest-Molendinar and part of Nerang	5 603
Mudgeeraba-Reedy Creek	Created from parts of Guanaba-Currumbin Valley and Mudgeeraba	21 133
Oxenford-Maudsland	Created from parts of Guanaba-Currumbin Valley and Oxenford	11 241
Pacific Pines-Gaven	Created from parts of Guanaba-Currumbin Valley and Nerang	9 850
Varsity Lakes	Created from all of Stephens and part of Robina	12 624
Maroochy (S) Bal	Lost to Maroochy (S) - Nambour and Maroochy (S) - Paynter-Petrie Creek	-1 263
Maroochy (S) - Nambour	Gained from Maroochy (S) Bal in S C'st SSD and Maroochy (S) Bal and	1 119
Maroochy (S) Bal in S C'st SSD	Renamed to Maroochy (S) - Paynter-Petrie Creek, lost to Maroochy (S) - Nambour and gained from Maroochy (S) Bal	144
Noosa (S) Bal	lost to Noosa (S) - Tewantin	-422
Noosa (S) - Tewantin	Gained from Noosa (S) Bal	422

South Australia

Onkaparinga (C) - North Coast	Lost to Onkaparinga (C) - Morphett	-19
Onkaparinga (C) - Morphett	Gained from Onkaparinga (C) - North Coast	19

Northern Territory

Ludmilla	Lost to Parap	-126
Parap	Gained from Ludmilla	126
Stuart Park	Lost to Bayview-Woolner	-1 948
Bayview-Woolner	Created from part of Stuart Park	1 948
Palmerston (C) Bal	Lost to Gunn-Palmerston City	-2 092
Gunn-Palmerston City	Created from part of Palmerston (C) Bal	2 092

APPENDIX 9 SLA CHANGES IN ASGC 2006 *continued*

		<i>Approximate change in ERP at 30 June 2006</i>
<i>Nature of changes involving population only</i>		
Northern Territory <i>cont.</i>		
Petermann	Renamed to Petermann-Simpson	—
Sandover - Bal	Renamed to Sandover	—
West Arnhem	Lost to Elsey	-101
Elsey - Bal	Renamed to Elsey and gained from West Arnhem	101
Gulf	Lost to Tableland	-16
Tennant Creek - Bal	Lost to Tableland	-8
Tableland	Gained from Gulf and Tennant Creek - Bal	24
Tanami	Lost to Hanson	-1 015
Hanson	Created from Tanami	1 015
Australian Capital Territory		
Belconnen - SSD Bal	Lost to Dunlop	-31
Dunlop	Gained from Belconnen - SSD Bal	31
Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal	Lost to Amaroo, Gungahlin and Harrison	-3 872
Amaroo	Gained from Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal	94
Gungahlin	Created from part of Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal	3 392
Harrison	Created from part of Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal	386

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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