

REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 23 FEB 2006

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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.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

For Australia, this publication contains estimates of the resident population of Local Government Areas (LGAs), Statistical Divisions (SDs), Statistical Districts and states and territories at June 2000, 2004 and 2005, according to the 2005 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). For the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory, estimates for Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) are also included. For Australia and the states and territories, estimated resident population for Remoteness Areas (RAs) at June 2001, 2004 and 2005, according to the 2001 edition of the ASGC, are also provided. Estimates for 2000 and 2001 are final estimates, based on results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, while estimates for 2004 are revised (and denoted 2004r) and estimates for 2005 are preliminary (and denoted 2005p).

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

The content of this publication has changed. Tables showing estimates of the resident population of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) in Australia are no longer included in this publication, and have been replaced by tables showing the estimated resident populations of all SDs in Australia and SSDs in the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. However, tables containing estimates for all SLAs and SSDs in Australia are freely available from the accompanying electronic releases on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>. The electronic product *Regional Population Growth, Australia, Electronic Delivery*, cat. no. 3218.0.55.001, contains the SLA data in both Excel spreadsheet and SuperTABLE Data Cube formats.

Estimated resident population data for New Zealand are also no longer included in this publication. Regional population estimates for New Zealand are available for free on the Statistics New Zealand web site <www.stats.govt.nz>.

For the first time, this publication includes estimated resident population data for Australia and the states and territories by Remoteness Area (RA), according to the 2001 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.

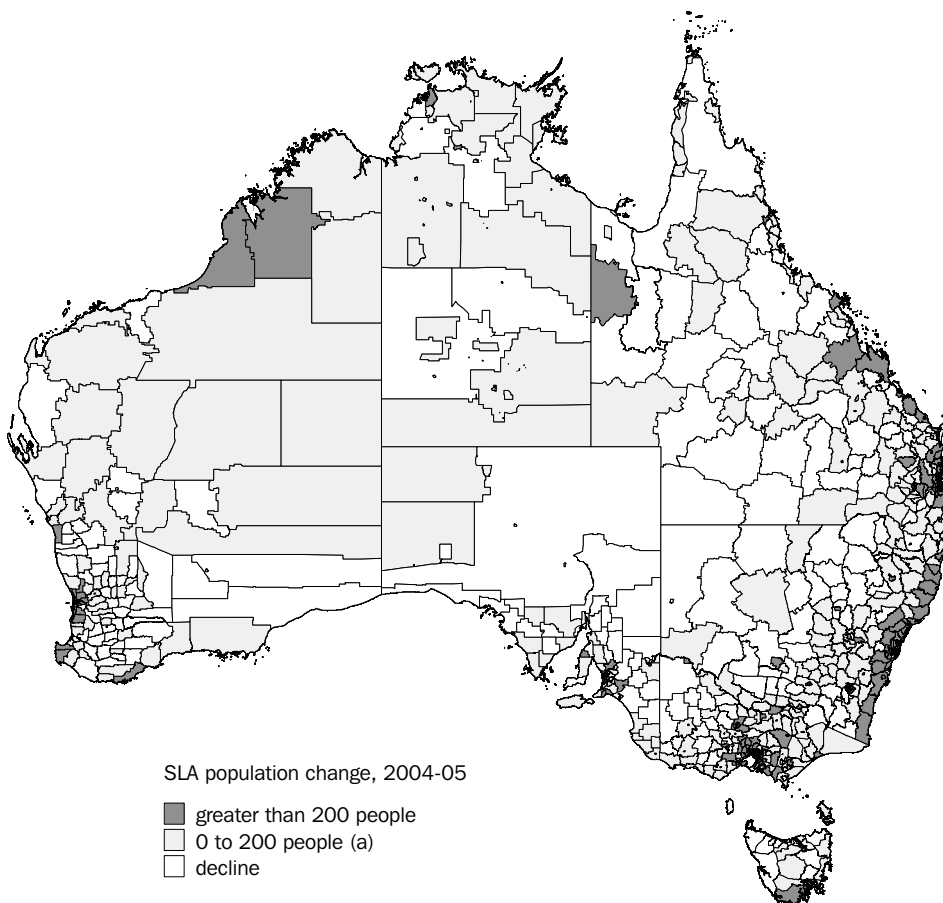
Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

MAIN FEATURES

POPULATION CHANGE

- Australia's estimated resident population (ERP) at June 2005 was 20.3 million, an increase of 237,100 people compared with June 2004. This represents an annual growth rate of 1.2%, the same as the average annual growth rate for the five years to June 2005.
- All states and territories experienced population growth in 2004–05, with the largest increases occurring in Queensland (up 75,900 people), Victoria (up 59,400 people) and New South Wales (up 53,500 people).
- Victoria's population passed the 5 million mark during 2004–05, Western Australia's passed 2 million and the Northern Territory's passed 200,000 people.
- Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory recorded annual growth rates greater than Australia overall in 2004–05. Queensland's population increased by 2.0% while Western Australia's increased by 1.6% and the Northern Territory's by 1.5%.
- Victoria's growth rate for 2004–05 of 1.2% was the same as Australia overall. The remaining states and territories recorded lower annual growth rates than Australia, with the population of New South Wales increasing by 0.8%, South Australia and Tasmania each increasing by 0.6%, and the Australian Capital Territory by 0.3%.
- In each state and territory, the areas with the largest or fastest population growth tended to be outer suburbs, inner cities and certain regional centres, especially along the coast.

SLA POPULATION CHANGE, Australia—2004–05



(a) Includes Indigenous Councils in Queensland, Northern Territory and South Australia. See paragraphs 24 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

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 from the accompanying electronic release, *Regional Population Growth, Australia, Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 3218.0.55.001), 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 electronic releases 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 June 2005 capital city Statistical Divisions (SDs) were home to 12.9 million people, around two-thirds (64%) of Australia's population. The combined population of capital city SDs increased by 138,000 people in 2004–05, accounting for 58% of Australia's growth for the year.
- Melbourne SD recorded the largest growth of capital cities in 2004–05, increasing by 41,300 people, followed by Brisbane SD (up 33,300 people) and Sydney SD (up 29,800 people).
- Population growth in the Melbourne SD in 2004–05 equated to an average increase of 790 people per week. Other large capital cities such as Brisbane increased at an average of 640 per week, Sydney 570 per week and Perth 450 per week.
- Brisbane SD was the fastest growing capital city in Australia in 2004–05, increasing by 1.9%, followed by Darwin SD (up 1.7%) and Perth SD (up 1.6%).
- Overall, the rate of growth of the capital city SDs in 2004–05 (1.1%) was slower than the average annual growth rate for the five years to 30 June 2005 (1.2%). Only two capital city SDs – Perth and Darwin – grew at a faster rate in the last 12 months than their five year average rate of growth.

Outer suburban growth

- Large increases in population continued to occur in many outer Local Government Areas (LGAs) within capital city SDs. In Sydney SD, the LGAs of Blacktown (C) and Baulkham Hills (A) experienced large growth (up 5,400 and 3,500 people respectively), while in Melbourne SD the fringe LGAs of Wyndham (C) and Casey (C) increased by 7,900 and 7,400 people respectively.

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

Outer suburban growth continued

- Some outer suburban areas in the smaller capital cities also experienced significant growth, such as occurred in the Brisbane Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) of Wakerley, Parkinson-Drewvale and Doolandella-Forest Lake. In Adelaide SD, the outer suburban LGA of Salisbury (C) recorded the largest population increase in the state, while in Perth, the LGAs of Wanneroo (C), Rockingham (C), Gosnells (C) and Cockburn (C) experienced large growth. Kingborough (M), to the south of Hobart, recorded the second largest increase in population of Tasmanian LGAs, while Palmerston (C), on the outskirts of Darwin, recorded the second largest growth of any Northern Territory LGA. The Australian Capital Territory SLA of Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal recorded the largest growth of SLAs in the territory. Other outer suburban SLAs within the Canberra SD to experience relatively large growth were Banks (to the south) and Dunlop (to the north-west).

Inner city growth

- Many of Australia's inner city areas experienced high levels of growth during 2004–05. Perth (C) recorded the fastest growth rate of all LGAs in Australia, with a 13% increase. Melbourne (C) recorded an annual growth rate of 5.6%. The population of Adelaide (C) increased by 2.6%, which was a faster growth rate than any other LGA in the Adelaide SD, and Sydney (C) increased by 2,400 people (1.6%) which was the fourth largest growth of all LGAs in New South Wales. Elsewhere in Australia, other inner city areas to experience high levels of growth were the Brisbane SLAs of City - Remainder, which increased by 28% (or 920 people), City - Inner which increased by 14% (or 330 people) and Bulimba which increased by 8.1% (or 410 people). The Darwin SLA of Stuart Park increased by 530 people (or 12%) and the Canberra SLAs of Turner (350 people) and Barton (310 people) also experienced strong growth.

GROWTH ALONG THE COAST

- In general, the largest growth outside capital city SDs occurred in coastal Australia.
- Several coastal Queensland LGAs experienced strong growth in 2004–05. Gold Coast (C) in Queensland recorded the second largest increase in population of all LGAs in Australia (up 12,600 people), behind Brisbane, which increased by 13,300 people. Strong growth continued in many other Queensland coastal areas such as Pine Rivers (S), Maroochy (S), Cairns (C), Caloundra (C) and Townsville (C).
- In New South Wales, increases in population were recorded in most coastal LGAs outside the Sydney SD, with the largest occurring in Shoalhaven (C), Newcastle (C) and Lake Macquarie (C). The statistical district of Newcastle recorded the second largest growth of the statistical districts, after Gold Coast-Tweed, which is on the Queensland/New South Wales border.
- The Victorian LGAs of Bass Coast (S) and Greater Geelong (C) continued to experience strong growth in 2004–05. In South Australia, the populations of Alexandrina (DC), Yankalilla (DC), Victor Harbor (C) and Copper Coast (DC) were among the fastest growing LGAs in the state. In Western Australia the coastal LGAs of Mandurah (C), Busselton (S), Harvey (S) and Capel (S) experienced continuing strong growth.

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

GROWTH IN INLAND REGIONAL CENTRES

- Various regional centres throughout inland Australia continued to gain population during 2004–05, such as the New South Wales LGAs of Maitland (C) and Queanbeyan (C), the Victorian LGAs of Ballarat (C) and Greater Bendigo (C), the Queensland LGA of Toowoomba (C) and the South Australian LGA of Murray Bridge (RC).

SMALL AREA POPULATION DECLINES

- The largest decline in population in 2004–05 occurred in the Perth LGA of Joondalup (C), which decreased by 760 people, followed by the Sydney LGAs of Canterbury (C) and Marrickville (A), which decreased by 660 and 640 people respectively. Stonnington (C) in Melbourne and Waverley (A) in Sydney recorded the fourth and fifth largest decreases in population, down 420 and 390 people respectively.
- Of LGAs with populations greater than 2,000 people at June 2004, all of the 20 fastest decreasing LGAs in Australia in 2004–05 were located in state and territory balances (that is, those areas outside the capital city SDs). The fastest decreasing LGA was located in the balance of South Australia, with the LGA of Coober Pedy (DC) declining by 5.6%. The population of Katanning (S) in Western Australia recorded the second highest rate of population decline in 2004–05, decreasing by 3.8%, followed by the Queensland LGA of Mundubbera (S) (down 3.7%).

POPULATION CHANGE AUSTRALIA

NATIONAL GROWTH

Australia's estimated resident population at June 2005 was 20.3 million, an increase of 237,100 people compared with June 2004. This represents an annual growth rate of 1.2%, the same as the average annual growth rate of 1.2% over the five years to June 2005.

Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) contributed 127,000 people to Australia's population in 2004–05, while net overseas migration contributed 110,100 people.

QUEENSLAND RECORDS FASTEST AND LARGEST POPULATION GROWTH

Queensland recorded the largest population growth of the states and territories in 2004–05, with an increase of 75,900 people. This resulted from net interstate migration of 31,500 people (the largest of the states and territories), net overseas migration of 17,100 people, and natural increase of 27,300 people.

Queensland's annual growth rate of 2.0% was also the fastest increase, in percentage terms, of the states and territories. Its average annual growth rate over the five years to June 2005 was also the highest in Australia, at 2.2%.

South-east Queensland (comprising the Brisbane and Moreton SDs) increased by 53,300 people in 2004–05, accounting for 70% of Queensland's total population growth. This equates to an average increase of just over 1,000 people per week.

GROWTH IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA

New South Wales experienced the third largest population increase of the states and territories during 2004–05, up 53,500 people (or 0.8%). Natural increase added 42,500 people to NSW's population and overseas migration added 36,700 people (the largest of the states and territories), while a net 25,700 people were lost to the remaining states and territories due to interstate migration.

The population of Victoria increased by 59,400 people in 2004–05, the second largest increase of the states and territories. This corresponds to a growth rate of 1.2% for the year, the same as Australia overall.

Victoria's natural increase (29,400 people) in 2004–05 was the highest recorded for Victoria since 1994–95, while net interstate migration continued to be negative (losing 2,400 people to the rest of Australia). Net overseas migration in 2004–05 contributed 32,300 people to Victoria's population.

POPULATION GROWTH IN THE SMALLER STATES AND TERRITORIES

Western Australia recorded the second fastest population growth of the states and territories in 2004–05, increasing by 1.6% (32,000 people). Net overseas migration contributed 16,500 people to WA's population, natural increase added 14,000 people and net interstate migration continued to be positive, adding 1,500 people.

South Australia's population increased by 9,300 people (0.6%) in 2004–05, with natural increase adding 6,100 people and net overseas migration adding 6,700 people. South Australia recorded the second largest interstate migration loss behind New South Wales with a loss of 3,500 people.

Tasmania's population increased by 0.6% (3,000 people) during 2004–05, a smaller increase than for 2002–03 and 2003–04. Net interstate migration contributed 190 people, fewer than the 1,900 people added in 2002–03 and 2,500 people added in 2003–04. Natural increase contributed 2,200 people to Tasmania's population in 2004–05, while net overseas migration added 670 people.

POPULATION CHANGE AUSTRALIA *continued*

POPULATION GROWTH IN THE SMALLER STATES AND TERRITORIES *continued*

The Northern Territory's population increased by 3,000 people (1.5%) in 2004–05, giving it the third fastest growth of all the states and territories. For the first time since 1996–97, net interstate migration was positive, although adding a negligible amount to NT's population. Natural increase continued to be the main component of growth adding 2,600 people, while overseas migration added 390 people.

The population of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) increased by 0.3% (1,000 people) in 2004–05, the smallest growth rate of the states and territories. Natural increase added 2,900 people to the ACT and net interstate migration removed 1,600 people. Net overseas migration was negative for the first time since 1999–2000 with 260 people lost from the ACT in 2004–05.

CAPITAL CITY AND STATE BALANCE POPULATION CHANGE

Capital city SDs were home to 12.9 million people at June 2005, making up approximately two-thirds (64%) of Australia's population. This was the same proportion as in 2000. The combined population of all capital city SDs increased by 138,000 people in 2004–05, accounting for 58% of Australia's growth for the year which is less than the 63% of Australia's growth accounted for by capital city SDs in 2003–04.

The combined populations of the state balances (those areas outside capital city SDs) increased by 99,100 people in 2004–05 to reach 7.4 million people, making up 36% of Australia's population at June 2005.

The combined population of the state balances increased by 1.4%, which was faster than the 1.1% recorded by the combined capital city SDs in 2004–05. In percentage terms, state balance growth was higher than capital city growth in most states and territories with the exception of the ACT, NT and Tasmania.

The largest growth among capital cities in 2004–05 occurred in the Melbourne SD (up 41,300 people), followed by Brisbane SD (up 33,300 people) and Sydney SD (up 29,800 people). The largest state balance growth occurred in the balance of Queensland, which increased by 42,600 people, with most of the growth occurring within the south-eastern corner of Queensland. Brisbane SD was the fastest growing capital city in Australia in 2004–05, increasing by 1.9%, followed by the Darwin SD (1.7%).

POPULATION CHANGE BY REMOTENESS AREAS

The major cities of Australia, as defined by the 2001 Remoteness Area (RA) structure, were home to 13.5 million people or 66% of Australia's population at June 2005. In contrast just 503,000 people or 2.5% of the total population resided in the remote or very remote areas of Australia.

In 2004–05 the major cities of Australia experienced the largest population growth of the RAs, with an increase of 136,000 people (or 1.0%), while the fastest growth was recorded in inner regional Australia with an increase of 1.9% (or 80,500 people). Inner regional Australia also recorded the highest average annual population growth over the four years ending June 2005, with an average annual growth rate of 1.7%. Remote Australia was the only RA to decline in population over the four years to June 2005, at an average annual rate of 0.1%.

POPULATION CHANGE BY
REMOTENESS AREAS
continued

New South Wales had the largest numbers of people residing in both major city (4.8 million people) and inner regional areas (1.4 million people) of all the states and territories in 2005, while Queensland had the largest numbers of people living in outer regional, remote and very remote areas of Australia.

Most states and territories were consistent with the national trend for the year ending June 2005, with the largest population growth occurring in the major cities and the fastest population growth occurring in inner regional areas. As neither Hobart nor Darwin is classified as a major city according to the RA criteria of accessibility and remoteness, the largest and fastest growing RA 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).

Queensland had the fastest growing major cities RA of all the states and territories both in 2004–05 (1.8%) and over the four years to June 2005 (with a 2.4% average annual growth rate). Western Australia had the fastest growing inner regional RA in 2004–05 (4.5%) and over the same four year period (3.7% annually on average).

In 2004–05 the combined population of the remote and very remote RAs declined in all states and territories containing these areas, with the exception of Queensland and the Northern Territory.

POPULATION DENSITY

Australia's population density at June 2005 was 2.6 people per square kilometre, compared with 2.5 people per square kilometre in 2000. The ACT had the highest population density of the states and territories at June 2005 with 138 people per square kilometre, followed by Victoria with 22 people per square kilometre. The Northern Territory had a population density of only 0.1 people per square kilometre, the lowest of the states and territories.

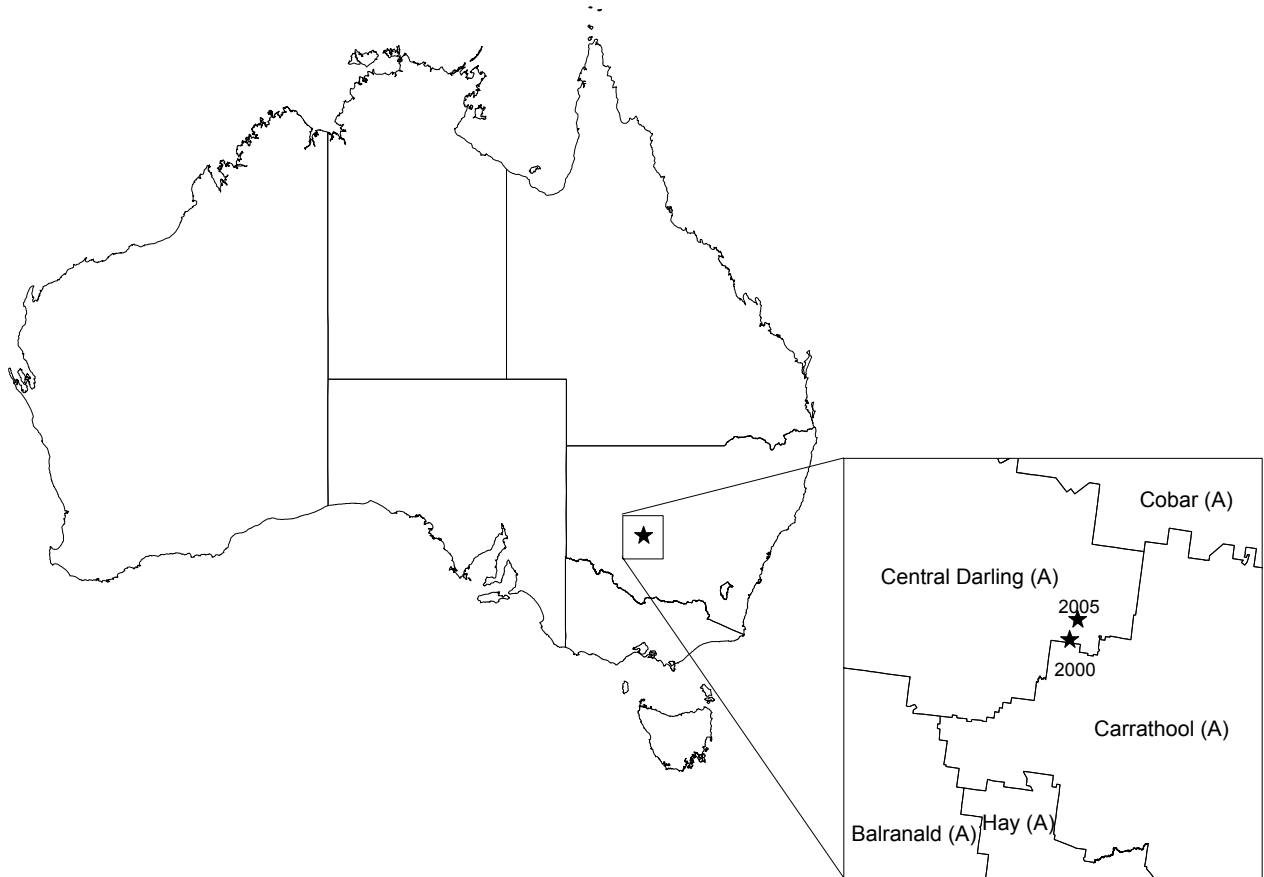
Population density at June 2005 was highest in the city centres, particularly in the Sydney SD, where the three most densely populated SLAs in Australia are located. These were Sydney (C) - Central (with 8,400 people per square kilometre), Waverley (A) (6,600 people per square kilometre) and North Sydney (A) (5,800 people per square kilometre). Fourth on the list, and the most densely populated SLA in Victoria, was Port Phillip (C) - St. Kilda, with 5,600 people per square kilometre. Fifth, and the most densely populated area in Queensland, was the SLA of New Farm in inner Brisbane, with 5,400 people per square kilometre. The same five SLAs were the most densely populated in June 2004. At the other extreme, there were over 250 SLAs in Australia with less than 1 person per square kilometre.

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 38 and 39 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

At June 2005 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 2000 and 2005 the centre of population moved around 8 kilometres north-eastward, as a result of population growth in northern Australia.

CENTRE OF POPULATION. Australia—June 2000 and June 2005



POPULATION CHANGE AUSTRALIA *continued*

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY REMOTENESS AREA(a)

	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			
	2001	2004r	2005p	2001-2005p(b)	2004-2005p		
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	
New South Wales							
Major Cities of Australia	4 696 294	4 806 701	4 843 465	0.8	36 764	0.8	
Inner Regional Australia	1 348 876	1 384 941	1 400 357	0.9	15 416	1.1	
Outer Regional Australia	482 809	482 936	484 326	0.1	1 390	0.3	
Remote Australia	39 236	38 340	38 235	-0.6	-105	-0.3	
Very Remote Australia	8 002	7 873	7 866	-0.4	-7	-0.1	
<i>Total</i>	6 575 217	6 720 791	6 774 249	0.7	53 458	0.8	
Victoria							
Major Cities of Australia	3 528 245	3 641 023	3 677 081	1.0	36 058	1.0	
Inner Regional Australia	1 017 905	1 060 950	1 081 588	1.5	20 638	1.9	
Outer Regional Australia	252 604	255 172	257 864	0.5	2 692	1.1	
Remote Australia	5 972	5 825	5 813	-0.7	-12	-0.2	
<i>Total</i>	4 804 726	4 962 970	5 022 346	1.1	59 376	1.2	
Queensland							
Major Cities of Australia	1 899 756	2 050 812	2 087 550	2.4	36 738	1.8	
Inner Regional Australia	938 566	1 014 249	1 040 613	2.6	26 364	2.6	
Outer Regional Australia	645 467	676 465	688 710	1.6	12 245	1.8	
Remote Australia	92 525	93 342	94 087	0.4	745	0.8	
Very Remote Australia	52 632	53 209	53 008	0.2	-201	-0.4	
<i>Total</i>	3 628 946	3 888 077	3 963 968	2.2	75 891	2.0	
South Australia							
Major Cities of Australia	1 085 291	1 100 202	1 105 684	0.5	5 482	0.5	
Inner Regional Australia	187 198	195 170	198 835	1.5	3 665	1.9	
Outer Regional Australia	178 860	177 502	177 698	-0.2	196	0.1	
Remote Australia	45 597	46 267	46 427	0.5	160	0.3	
Very Remote Australia	14 782	13 586	13 389	-2.4	-197	-1.5	
<i>Total</i>	1 511 728	1 532 727	1 542 033	0.5	9 306	0.6	
Western Australia							
Major Cities of Australia	1 342 739	1 396 065	1 415 930	1.3	19 865	1.4	
Inner Regional Australia	232 165	257 078	268 710	3.7	11 632	4.5	
Outer Regional Australia	186 153	185 016	185 622	-0.1	606	0.3	
Remote Australia	90 714	89 469	88 726	-0.6	-743	-0.8	
Very Remote Australia	49 388	50 451	51 125	0.9	674	1.3	
<i>Total</i>	1 901 159	1 978 079	2 010 113	1.4	32 034	1.6	
Tasmania							
Inner Regional Australia	299 987	308 263	311 012	0.9	2 749	0.9	
Outer Regional Australia	160 828	163 000	163 347	0.4	347	0.2	
Remote Australia	8 369	8 464	8 437	0.2	-27	-0.3	
Very Remote Australia	2 611	2 509	2 467	-1.4	-42	-1.7	
<i>Total</i>	471 795	482 236	485 263	0.7	3 027	0.6	
Northern Territory							
Outer Regional Australia	106 842	109 432	111 300	1.0	1 868	1.7	
Remote Australia	41 908	41 180	41 743	-0.1	563	1.4	
Very Remote Australia	49 018	49 222	49 750	0.4	528	1.1	
<i>Total</i>	197 768	199 834	202 793	0.6	2 959	1.5	
Australian Capital Territory							
Major Cities of Australia	318 661	323 468	324 515	0.5	1 047	0.3	
Inner Regional Australia	656	651	646	-0.4	-5	-0.8	
<i>Total</i>	319 317	324 119	325 161	0.5	1 042	0.3	
Australia(c)							
Major Cities of Australia	12 870 986	13 318 271	13 454 225	1.1	135 954	1.0	
Inner Regional Australia	4 025 895	4 221 860	4 302 323	1.7	80 463	1.9	
Outer Regional Australia	2 013 563	2 049 523	2 068 867	0.7	19 344	0.9	
Remote Australia	324 321	322 887	323 468	-0.1	581	0.2	
Very Remote Australia	178 475	178 963	179 726	0.2	763	0.4	
<i>Total</i>	19 413 240	20 091 504	20 328 609	1.2	237 105	1.2	

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

(b) Average annual growth rate.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

POPULATION CHANGE AUSTRALIA *continued*

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

	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE	
	2000	2004 ^r	2005 ^p	2000–2005 ^{p(a)}	2004–2005 ^p
<i>Part of state/territory</i>	no.	no.	no.	%	no. %
New South Wales					
Sydney SD	4 069 093	4 225 088	4 254 894	0.9	29 806 0.7
Balance of state	2 417 120	2 495 703	2 519 355	0.8	23 652 0.9
Total	6 486 213	6 720 791	6 774 249	0.9	53 458 0.8
Victoria					
Melbourne SD	3 422 722	3 592 975	3 634 233	1.2	41 258 1.1
Balance of state	1 318 617	1 369 995	1 388 113	1.0	18 118 1.3
Total	4 741 339	4 962 970	5 022 346	1.2	59 376 1.2
Queensland					
Brisbane SD	1 619 280	1 777 667	1 810 943	2.3	33 276 1.9
Balance of state	1 942 257	2 110 410	2 153 025	2.1	42 615 2.0
Total	3 561 537	3 888 077	3 963 968	2.2	75 891 2.0
South Australia					
Adelaide SD	1 102 445	1 123 199	1 129 269	0.5	6 070 0.5
Balance of state	402 593	409 528	412 764	0.5	3 236 0.8
Total	1 505 038	1 532 727	1 542 033	0.5	9 306 0.6
Western Australia					
Perth SD	1 372 947	1 454 606	1 477 815	1.5	23 209 1.6
Balance of state	501 512	523 473	532 298	1.2	8 825 1.7
Total	1 874 459	1 978 079	2 010 113	1.4	32 034 1.6
Tasmania					
Hobart SD	196 468	202 182	203 638	0.7	1 456 0.7
Balance of state	274 941	280 054	281 625	0.5	1 571 0.6
Total	471 409	482 236	485 263	0.6	3 027 0.6
Northern Territory					
Darwin SD	105 113	109 432	111 300	1.2	1 868 1.7
Balance of territory	90 448	90 402	91 493	0.2	1 091 1.2
Total	195 561	199 834	202 793	0.7	2 959 1.5
Australian Capital Territory					
Canberra SD	314 848	323 743	324 786	0.6	1 043 0.3
Balance of territory	367	376	375	0.4	-1 -0.3
Total	315 215	324 119	325 161	0.6	1 042 0.3
Other Territories	2 609	2 671	2 683	0.6	12 0.4
Australia					
Capital city SDs	12 202 916	12 808 892	12 946 878	1.2	137 986 1.1
Balance of Australia ^(b)	6 950 464	7 282 612	7 381 731	1.2	99 119 1.4
Total	19 153 380	20 091 504	20 328 609	1.2	237 105 1.2

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

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			
		2000	2004r	2005p	2000-2005p(b)	2004-2005p.....		
		no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	
LARGEST INCREASES IN 2004-2005								
1	Brisbane (C)	Brisbane	878 709	958 504	971 757	2.0	13 253	1.4
2	Gold Coast (C)	Brisbane/Qld Balance	409 111	469 950	482 566	3.4	12 616	2.7
3	Wyndham (C)	Melbourne	85 195	107 655	115 532	6.3	7 877	7.3
4	Casey (C)	Melbourne	173 642	209 973	217 349	4.6	7 376	3.5
5	Wanneroo (C)	Perth	80 429	100 223	107 317	5.9	7 094	7.1
6	Blacktown (C)	Sydney	259 693	278 098	283 458	1.8	5 360	1.9
7	Ipswich (C)	Brisbane/Qld Balance	125 626	135 791	140 752	2.3	4 961	3.7
8	Melton (S)	Melbourne	48 725	71 210	76 131	9.3	4 921	6.9
9	Pine Rivers (S)	Brisbane	118 483	139 447	144 253	4.0	4 806	3.4
10	Caboolture (S)	Brisbane/Qld Balance	112 849	126 928	131 166	3.1	4 238	3.3
11	Hume (C)	Melbourne	131 970	147 902	152 018	2.9	4 116	2.8
12	Maroochy (S)	Qld Balance	123 151	141 289	145 139	3.3	3 850	2.7
13	Baulkham Hills (A)	Sydney	140 449	157 551	161 068	2.8	3 517	2.2
14	Melbourne (C)	Melbourne	48 276	61 548	64 999	6.1	3 451	5.6
15	Mandurah (C)	WA Balance	47 023	58 465	61 889	5.6	3 424	5.9
16	Rockingham (C)	Perth	71 927	81 677	85 035	3.4	3 358	4.1
17	Cairns (C)	Qld Balance	117 066	125 327	128 284	1.8	2 957	2.4
18	Caloundra (C)	Qld Balance	73 982	86 604	89 435	3.9	2 831	3.3
19	Townsville (C)	Qld Balance	90 531	98 075	100 772	2.2	2 697	2.7
20	Cardinia (S)	Melbourne	45 777	54 436	57 115	4.5	2 679	4.9
LARGEST DECLINES IN 2004-2005								
1	Joondalup (C)	Perth	154 728	157 887	157 132	0.3	-755	-0.5
2	Canterbury (C)	Sydney	136 646	134 788	134 126	-0.4	-662	-0.5
3	Marrickville (A)	Sydney	77 163	75 752	75 114	-0.5	-638	-0.8
4	Stonnington (C)	Melbourne	89 457	90 724	90 302	0.2	-422	-0.5
5	Waverley (A)	Sydney	63 503	61 999	61 611	-0.6	-388	-0.6
6	Blue Mountains (C)	Sydney	76 467	76 863	76 511	—	-352	-0.5
7	Glenorchy (C)	Greater Hobart	44 064	44 935	44 615	0.2	-320	-0.7
8	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)	WA Balance	30 016	29 390	29 099	-0.6	-291	-1.0
9	Bayswater (C)	Perth	56 505	56 447	56 177	-0.1	-270	-0.5
10	Woollahra (A)	Sydney	52 860	53 012	52 747	—	-265	-0.5
11	Whyalla (C)	SA Balance	22 658	21 526	21 306	-1.2	-220	-1.0
12	Broken Hill (C)	NSW Balance	21 187	20 408	20 203	-0.9	-205	-1.0
13	Whitehorse (C)	Melbourne	146 649	144 649	144 448	-0.3	-201	-0.1
14	Leichhardt (A)	Sydney	49 583	51 331	51 142	0.6	-189	-0.4
15	Ashfield (A)	Sydney	40 622	40 195	40 018	-0.3	-177	-0.4
16	Waratah/Wynyard (M)	Tas. Balance	13 731	13 490	13 318	-0.6	-172	-1.3
17	Central Coast (M)	Tas. Balance	21 079	21 084	20 914	-0.2	-170	-0.8
18	Katanning (S)	WA Balance	4 523	4 236	4 075	-2.1	-161	-3.8
19	Randwick (C)	Sydney	124 672	126 188	126 034	0.2	-154	-0.1
20	West Coast (M)	Tas. Balance	5 515	5 088	4 946	-2.2	-142	-2.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Average annual growth rate.

(a) National rank based on population change between 2004 and 2005.

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			
		2000	2004 _r	2005 _p	2000-2005 _p (b)		2004-2005 _p	
		no.	no.	no.	%		no.	%
FASTEST INCREASES IN 2004-2005								
1 Perth (C)	Perth	7 187	10 448	11 821	10.5		1 373	13.1
2 Capel (S)	WA Balance	6 689	8 887	9 568	7.4		681	7.7
3 Wyndham (C)	Melbourne	85 195	107 655	115 532	6.3		7 877	7.3
4 Wanneroo (C)	Perth	80 429	100 223	107 317	5.9		7 094	7.1
5 Irwin (S)	WA Balance	2 980	3 034	3 247	1.7		213	7.0
6 Melton (S)	Melbourne	48 725	71 210	76 131	9.3		4 921	6.9
7 Dardanup (S)	WA Balance	8 683	9 785	10 424	3.7		639	6.5
8 Busselton (S)	WA Balance	22 240	25 896	27 546	4.4		1 650	6.4
9 Chittering (S)	WA Balance	2 835	3 316	3 526	4.5		210	6.3
10 Miriam Vale (S)	Qld Balance	4 379	5 121	5 437	4.4		316	6.2
11 Mandurah (C)	WA Balance	47 023	58 465	61 889	5.6		3 424	5.9
12 Melbourne (C)	Melbourne	48 276	61 548	64 999	6.1		3 451	5.6
13 Laidley (S)	Qld Balance	13 037	13 372	14 038	1.5		666	5.0
14 Cardinia (S)	Melbourne	45 777	54 436	57 115	4.5		2 679	4.9
15 Hervey Bay (C)	Qld Balance	42 294	49 448	51 818	4.1		2 370	4.8
16 Crow's Nest (S)	Qld Balance	10 010	11 695	12 244	4.1		549	4.7
17 Peak Downs (S)	Qld Balance	3 099	3 159	3 309	1.3		150	4.7
18 Derby-West Kimberley (S)	WA Balance	8 114	8 758	9 128	2.4		370	4.2
19 Rockingham (C)	Perth	71 927	81 677	85 035	3.4		3 358	4.1
20 Burnett (S)	Qld Balance	23 376	25 931	26 961	2.9		1 030	4.0
FASTEST DECLINES IN 2004-2005								
1 Coober Pedy (DC)	SA Balance	2 491	2 214	2 091	-3.4		-123	-5.6
2 Katanning (S)	WA Balance	4 523	4 236	4 075	-2.1		-161	-3.8
3 Mundubbera (S)	Qld Balance	2 315	2 399	2 310	—		-89	-3.7
4 Coolgardie (S)	WA Balance	4 420	3 867	3 744	-3.3		-123	-3.2
5 Carpentaria (S)	Qld Balance	2 240	2 424	2 352	1.0		-72	-3.0
6 Kojonup (S)	WA Balance	2 325	2 185	2 119	-1.8		-66	-3.0
7 West Coast (M)	Tas. Balance	5 515	5 088	4 946	-2.2		-142	-2.8
8 Mount Morgan (S)	Qld Balance	2 900	3 057	2 974	0.5		-83	-2.7
9 Narrogin (T)	WA Balance	4 740	4 473	4 368	-1.6		-105	-2.3
10 Northampton (S)	WA Balance	3 277	3 313	3 237	-0.2		-76	-2.3
11 Flinders (S)	Qld Balance	2 095	2 036	1 997	-1.0		-39	-1.9
12 Nebo (S)	Qld Balance	2 100	2 147	2 107	0.1		-40	-1.9
13 Tasman (M)	Tas. Balance	2 264	2 223	2 180	-0.8		-43	-1.9
14 Merredin (S)	WA Balance	3 741	3 492	3 428	-1.7		-64	-1.8
15 Ceduna (DC)	SA Balance	3 601	3 589	3 536	-0.4		-53	-1.5
16 Carnarvon (S)	WA Balance	6 566	6 327	6 241	-1.0		-86	-1.4
17 Roxby Downs (M)	SA Balance	3 652	3 617	3 571	-0.4		-46	-1.3
18 Dandaragan (S)	WA Balance	2 938	2 950	2 911	-0.2		-39	-1.3
19 Waratah/Wynyard (M)	Tas. Balance	13 731	13 490	13 318	-0.6		-172	-1.3
20 Eacham (S)	Qld Balance	6 298	6 415	6 337	0.1		-78	-1.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Average annual growth rate.

(a) National rank based on population change between 2004 and 2005.

POPULATION CHANGE NEW SOUTH WALES

STATE SUMMARY

At June 2005 the estimated resident population of NSW was 6.77 million people, an increase of 53,500 people since June 2004. The annual growth rate of 0.8% was slightly more than the 0.6% recorded for 2003–04, and slightly less than the average annual growth rate of 0.9% recorded over the five years to June 2005.

SYDNEY SD

At June 2005, 63% (4.3 million people) of NSW's population resided in the Sydney SD. The annual growth rate for the Sydney SD was 0.7%, representing an increase of 29,800 people during 2004–05.

Growth in Sydney SD

The four largest increases in population at the LGA level in NSW during 2004–05 all occurred in the Sydney SD. Blacktown (C) recorded the largest increase of any LGA in NSW (5,400 people), followed by Baulkham Hills (A) (3,500 people), Liverpool (C) (2,600 people) and Sydney (C) (2,400 people).

The LGAs with the highest rates of population growth in Sydney SD were Auburn (A) (2.4%), Camden (A) (2.3%), Baulkham Hills (A) (2.2%), Wollondilly (A) (2.1%) and Blacktown (A) (1.9%).

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH, New South Wales

LGA	ERP		POPULATION CHANGE		LGA	ERP		POPULATION CHANGE	
	2005p	no.	2004–2005p	%		2005p	no.	2004–2005p	%
LARGEST GROWTH					FASTEST GROWTH				
Blacktown (C)	283 500		5 400	1.9	Maitland (C)	61 500		1 700	2.8
Baulkham Hills (A)	161 100		3 500	2.2	Queanbeyan (C)	37 200		900	2.5
Liverpool (C)	170 200		2 600	1.5	Auburn (A)	64 200		1 500	2.4
Sydney (C)	148 400		2 400	1.6	Kempsey (A)	28 700		670	2.4
Shoalhaven (C)	93 600		2 000	2.2	Camden (A)	51 400		1 100	2.3

Population losses in Sydney SD

The LGAs in Sydney with the largest population losses in 2004–05 were Canterbury (C) (down 660 people), Marrickville (A) (640 people), Waverley (A) (390 people), Blue Mountains (C) (350 people), Woollahra (A) (270 people) and Leichhardt (A) (190 people). The LGAs with the highest rates of population decline in Sydney were Marrickville (A) (down 0.8%), Waverley (A) (0.6%) and Woollahra (A) (0.5%).

POPULATION CHANGE IN THE REMAINDER OF NSW

The largest increases in SD populations outside the Sydney SD in 2004–05 occurred in the Hunter (7,300 people) and Illawarra (4,400 people) SDs. The fastest growth rates were recorded in the Mid-North Coast 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 220 people (0.9%).

POPULATION CHANGE NEW SOUTH WALES *continued*

Coastal change

At June 2005 there were 1.3 million people residing in coastal LGAs (those LGAs outside the Sydney SD that have boundaries adjoining the sea) in NSW, making up 20% of the state's total population. These areas experienced a combined population increase of 15,300 people (or 1.2%) in 2004–05.

All coastal LGAs in NSW experienced population growth between 2004 and 2005. The largest increases occurred in Shoalhaven (C) (2,000 people), Newcastle (C) (1,600 people), Lake Macquarie (C) (1,300 people) and Port Stephens (A) and Tweed (A) (both 1,200 people).

The coastal LGAs with the fastest growth were Kempsey (A) (2.4%), Shoalhaven (C) (2.2%), Port Stephens (A) (2.0%), and Bega Valley (A) and Great Lakes (A) (both at 1.6%).

Inland population change

At June 2005 around 1.2 million people lived in inland LGAs (those LGAs not included in the Sydney SD or in coastal NSW) in NSW. The combined population of these inland LGAs increased by 8,300 people (or 0.7%) in the 12 months to June 2005.

The largest population increases in inland LGAs in 2004–05 occurred in Maitland (C) (1,700 people), Queanbeyan (C) (900 people), Albury (C) (630 people), Wagga Wagga (C) (590 people) and Lismore (C) (470 people). The inland LGAs which experienced the highest growth rates were Maitland (C) (2.8%), Queanbeyan (C) (2.5%), Murray (A) (2.0%) and Singleton (A) (1.8%).

Broken Hill (C) recorded the largest and fastest population decline of any LGA in inland NSW, down 210 people (or 1.0%). Other inland LGAs which recorded declines in population in 2004–05 were Moree Plains (A) (70 people or 0.4%) and Lachlan (A) (60 people or 0.8%).

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION DECLINE, New South Wales

LGA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE		LGA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE	

	2005p	2004–2005p	%		2005p	2004–2005p	%
	no.	no.	%		no.	no.	%
LARGEST DECLINE				FASTEST DECLINE			
Canterbury (C)	134 100	-660	-0.5	Broken Hill (C)	20 200	-210	-1.0
Marrickville (A)	75 100	-640	-0.8	Carrathool (A)	3 300	-30	-0.9
Waverley (A)	61 600	-390	-0.6	Marrickville (A)	75 100	-640	-0.8
Blue Mountains (C)	76 500	-350	-0.5	Lachlan (A)	7 400	-60	-0.8
Woollahra (A)	52 700	-270	-0.5	Walgett (A)	8 000	-50	-0.6

POPULATION CHANGE VICTORIA

STATE SUMMARY

Victoria's estimated resident population at June 2005 was just over 5 million people (5.02 million), an increase of 59,400 people since June 2004. This represents an annual growth rate of 1.2%.

GROWTH IN MELBOURNE

At June 2005, there were an estimated 3.6 million people resident in the Melbourne SD, an increase of 41,300 people (or 1.1%) since June 2004. Melbourne SD accounted for 69% of Victoria's population growth in 2004-05 and is home to 72% of Victoria's population.

Growth in the outer suburbs

The largest population increases in Victoria continued to occur in the outer suburban fringes of the Melbourne SD. Wyndham (C), located to the south-west of the Melbourne city centre, and Casey (C) in the south east, together accounted for 37% of Melbourne's population growth in the year to June 2005.

Wyndham (C) experienced both the largest and fastest growth of Victorian LGAs, increasing by 7,900 people (or 7.3%) in 2004-05. Within Wyndham (C), the SLA of Wyndham (C) - South (which includes the suburbs of Point Cook and Sanctuary Lakes) increased by 3,500 people (or 28%). The SLA of Wyndham (C) - North increased by 2,900 people.

The LGA of Casey (C) experienced the second largest growth of Victorian LGAs in 2004-05, increasing by 7,400 people (or 3.5%). Around 50% of this growth occurred in the SLA of Casey (C) - Berwick (which includes the suburbs of Berwick and Narre Warren), which grew by 3,700 people. The SLA of Casey (C) - Cranbourne increased by 3,000 people.

Other LGAs on the suburban fringes of the Melbourne SD which experienced high annual growth rates were Melton (S) (up 6.9%), Cardinia (S) (4.9%) and Hume (C) (2.8%).

Growth in the inner city

The population of the LGA of Melbourne (C) continued to grow in 2004-05, increasing by 3,500 people. The SLA of Melbourne (C) - Southbank-Docklands grew by 2,000 people, Melbourne (C) - Remainder by 1,500 people and Melbourne (C) - Inner by a further 40 people.

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH, Victoria

LGA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE		LGA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE	
	2005p no.	2004-2005p no.	%		2005p no.	2004-2005p no.	%
LARGEST GROWTH				FASTEST GROWTH			
Wyndham (C)	115 500	7 900	7.3	Wyndham (C)	115 500	7 900	7.3
Casey (C)	217 300	7 400	3.5	Melton (S)	76 100	4 900	6.9
Melton (S)	76 100	4 900	6.9	Melbourne (C)	65 000	3 500	5.6
Hume (C)	152 000	4 100	2.8	Cardinia (S)	57 100	2 700	4.9
Melbourne (C)	65 000	3 500	5.6	Mansfield (S)	7 300	270	3.8

POPULATION CHANGE VICTORIA *continued*

GROWTH IN REGIONAL VICTORIA

Statistical Divisions

In the year to June 2005, the estimated resident population of the balance of Victoria increased by 18,100 people (or 1.3%) to 1.39 million people.

During this period, all SDs in regional Victoria experienced population growth. The largest growth occurred in Barwon SD, which increased by 4,200 people (or 1.6%). Goulburn SD increased by 3,300 people (or 1.7%) and Loddon SD increased by 2,500 people (or 1.5%). Wimmera SD experienced the lowest growth in population, increasing by 170 people (or 0.3%).

Local Government Areas

Of Victorian regional centres, the LGA of Greater Geelong (C) experienced the largest increase in population in the year to June 2005, up 2,700 people (or 1.3%), followed by Ballarat (C) (up 1,800 people, or 2.1%) and Greater Bendigo (C) (up 1,500 people, or 1.6%).

In 2004–05, Mansfield (S) recorded the fastest population growth of LGAs in regional Victoria with an increase of 3.8% (or 270 people). Golden Plains (S) was the second fastest growing LGA in regional Victoria, increasing by 3.7% (or 600 people). The third fastest growing LGA was Bass Coast (S) (including the localities of Phillip Island, Inverloch and Wonthaggi), which grew by 3.4% (or 970 people).

POPULATION DECLINE

The largest declines in population in Victoria in 2004–05 occurred within the Melbourne SD, with the LGA of Stonnington (C) decreasing by 420 people (or 0.5%) and Whitehorse (C) decreasing by 200 people (or 0.1%).

The regional Victorian LGAs with the largest population decreases were Yarriambiack (S) and Ararat (RC), decreasing by 80 and 70 people respectively (or 1.0% and 0.6%), and Northern Grampians (S), down by 40 people (or 0.3%).

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION DECLINE, Victoria

LGA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE		LGA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE	
	2005p	2004–2005p			2005p	2004–2005p	
	no.	no.	%		no.	no.	%
LARGEST DECLINE				FASTEST DECLINE			
Stonnington (C)	90 300	-420	-0.5	Yarriambiack (S)	7 900	-80	-1.0
Whitehorse (C)	144 400	-200	-0.1	Ararat (RC)	11 400	-70	-0.6
Yarriambiack (S)	7 900	-80	-1.0	Queenscliffe (B)	3 200	-20	-0.5
Ararat (RC)	11 400	-70	-0.6	Stonnington (C)	90 300	-420	-0.5
Moonee Valley (C)	108 900	-70	-0.1	West Wimmera (S)	4 700	-20	-0.5

POPULATION CHANGE QUEENSLAND

STATE SUMMARY

The estimated resident population of Queensland increased by 75,900 in the year to June 2005, to reach 3.96 million people. The corresponding annual growth rate of 2.0% was the highest of all states and territories.

SOUTH-EAST QUEENSLAND

At June 2005 south-east Queensland, comprising Brisbane and Moreton SDs, made up two-thirds (66%) of Queensland's total population. The population of this area increased by 53,300 people in 2004-05, accounting for 70% of Queensland's total growth.

Brisbane SD recorded an increase in population of 33,300 people (1.9%) in 2004-05, reaching a population of 1.81 million people (46% of Queensland's total population). Moreton SD, which includes Gold Coast City Part B and the Sunshine Coast, continued to be the fastest growing SD in Queensland, increasing by 2.5% (20,000 people).

The five LGAs with the largest population growth in Queensland during 2004-05 were all located in the south-east. The city of Brisbane increased by 13,300 people, a growth of 1.4% for the year ending June 2005. The city of Gold Coast recorded an increase of 12,600 people, representing a growth of 2.7% for the same period. The other LGAs with large population growth were Ipswich (C) with an increase of 5,000 people, Pine Rivers (S) (up 4,800 people) and Caboolture (S) (up 4,200 people).

Brisbane City

Population growth was widespread within Brisbane (C) with around 80% of SLAs recording population growth. The SLAs with the largest increases in population in 2004-05 were City - Remainder, with an increase of 920 people, Wakerley (540 people) and Parkinson-Drewvale (520 people).

Of SLAs with a population greater than 2,000 at June 2004, City - Remainder recorded the fastest growth in Brisbane (C), with an increase of 28% in 2004-05, followed by Wakerley (up 17%) and City - Inner (up 14%).

Gold Coast City

Around three quarters of the SLAs within Gold Coast (C) recorded population growth. The largest growth was in the SLA of Coomera-Cedar Creek, with an increase of 3,600 people, followed by Guanaba-Currumbin Valley, with an increase of 1,800 people.

LGAS WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH, Queensland

LGA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE		LGA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE	
	2005p	2004-2005p	%		2005p	2004-2005p	%
	no.	no.	%		no.	no.	%
LARGEST GROWTH				FASTEST GROWTH			
Brisbane (C)	971 800	13 300	1.4	Miriam Vale (S)	5 400	320	6.2
Gold Coast (C)	482 600	12 600	2.7	Laidley (S)	14 000	670	5.0
Ipswich (C)	140 800	5 000	3.7	Hervey Bay (C)	51 800	2 400	4.8
Pine Rivers (S)	144 300	4 800	3.4	Peak Downs (S)	3 300	150	4.7
Caboolture (S)	131 200	4 200	3.3	Crow's Nest (S)	12 200	550	4.7

POPULATION CHANGE QUEENSLAND *continued*

POPULATION GROWTH IN THE REMAINDER OF QUEENSLAND

Seven of the nine SDs outside south-east Queensland experienced population increases in 2004–05. Wide Bay-Burnett SD recorded the largest increase, up 6,100 people, followed by Northern SD (4,400 people), Darling Downs SD (3,700 people), Mackay SD (3,500), Far North SD (3,300 people), Fitzroy SD (1,600 people) and North West SD (200 people).

The fastest growing Queensland LGAs in 2004–05 were located outside south-east Queensland. Miriam Vale (S), with an increase of 6.2%, recorded the fastest growing population followed by Laidley (S) and Hervey Bay (C), with increases of 5.0% and 4.8% respectively.

Large increases were recorded in many coastal LGAs outside south-east Queensland in 2004–05, with the population of Cairns (C) increasing by 3,000 people, Townsville (C) up 2,700 people, Hervey Bay (C) up 2,400 people and Mackay (C) up 2,300 people.

DECLINING POPULATIONS

The population of two rural SDs, Central West and South West, declined marginally in 2004–05, by 80 people (0.7%) and 60 people (0.2%) respectively.

Mundubbera (S) and Stanthorpe (S) experienced the largest decreases in population in 2004–05 of Queensland LGAs, each down 90 people, while Mount Morgan (S) and Eacham (S) each lost 80 people. Mundubbera (S), with a decrease of 3.7%, was also the fastest declining LGA followed by Carpentaria (S) (down 3.0%) and Mount Morgan (S) (down 2.7%).

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION DECLINE, Queensland

LGA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE		LGA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE	
	2005p	2004–2005p	%		2005p	2004–2005p	%
	no.	no.	%		no.	no.	%
LARGEST DECLINE				FASTEST DECLINE (a)			
Mundubbera (S)	2 300	–90	–3.7	Mundubbera (S)	2 300	–90	–3.7
Stanthorpe (S)	10 500	–90	–0.8	Carpentaria (S)	2 400	–70	–3.0
Mount Morgan (S)	3 000	–80	–2.7	Mount Morgan (S)	3 000	–80	–2.7
Eacham (S)	6 300	–80	–1.2	Flinders (S)	2 000	–40	–1.9
Carpentaria (S)	2 400	–70	–3.0	Nebo (S)	2 100	–40	–1.9

(a) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2004.

POPULATION CHANGE SOUTH AUSTRALIA

STATE SUMMARY

South Australia's estimated resident population at June 2005 was 1.54 million people, an increase of 9,300 people since June 2004. This represents an annual growth rate of 0.6%, which is slightly higher than the average annual growth rate over the five years to June 2005 (0.5%).

POPULATION GROWTH IN ADELAIDE

Adelaide SD

At June 2005 the population of Adelaide SD was 1.13 million people, accounting for 73% of South Australia's population. Adelaide's population increased by 6,100 people (0.5%) in 2004–05, while the balance of the state increased by 3,200 people (0.8%).

Of Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) within the Adelaide SD, the largest growth in 2004–05 was recorded in Northern Adelaide SSD, which increased by 3,700 people (or 1.0%).

Adelaide SD contained the LGA with the largest growth in population in South Australia, with Salisbury (C) experiencing an increase of 2,100 (1.8%). The fastest growing LGA within Adelaide SD was Adelaide (C) with an increase of 2.6% (380 people). Unley (C) experienced the largest population decline within the Adelaide SD, down 80 people (or 0.2%).

Outer Adelaide SD

The Outer Adelaide SD recorded the fastest increase in population of South Australian SDs in 2004–05, increasing by 2.1%, and the second largest increase in population (2,600 people), behind the Adelaide SD.

Outer Adelaide SD contained the four fastest growing SSDs within South Australia in 2004–05. These were Fleurieu SSD, which increased by 2.7% (970 people), Barossa SSD, which increased by 2.2% (880 people), Kangaroo Island SSD, which increased by 1.9% (80 people) and Mt Lofty Ranges SSD (up 1.6%, or 670 people).

Outer Adelaide SD also contained the fastest growing LGA within South Australia, with Alexandrina (DC) experiencing an increase of 2.9% (580 people). Mount Barker (DC) experienced the largest growth of LGAs within the Outer Adelaide SD, with an increase of 620 people (or 2.4%).

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH, South Australia

LGA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE		LGA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE	
	2005p	2004–2005p			2005p	2004–2005p	
	no.	no.	%		no.	no.	%
LARGEST GROWTH				FASTEST GROWTH			
Salisbury (C)	121 300	2 100	1.8	Alexandrina (DC)	20 400	580	2.9
Onkaparinga (C)	154 500	1 200	0.8	Light (RegC)	12 000	320	2.7
Playford (C)	71 400	860	1.2	Adelaide (C)	14 700	380	2.6
Mount Barker (DC)	26 200	620	2.4	Yankalilla (DC)	4 100	100	2.6
Alexandrina (DC)	20 400	580	2.9	Mount Barker (DC)	26 200	620	2.4

POPULATION CHANGE SOUTH AUSTRALIA *continued*

POPULATION CHANGE IN THE REMAINDER OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Population growth

LGA population increases in the balance of South Australia in 2004–05 were generally smaller than those recorded within the Adelaide and Outer Adelaide SDs. The population of Murray Bridge (RC) increased by 320 people, Mount Gambier (C) by 280 people and Copper Coast (DC) by 230 people. Copper Coast (DC) also recorded the fastest growth in 2004–05 outside the Adelaide and Outer Adelaide SDs, with an increase of 2.0%.

Population decline

The Northern SD was the only SD in South Australia to experience an overall population decline in 2004–05, decreasing by 540 people. The population of all four SSDs in the Northern SD declined. Whyalla SSD decreased by 210 people (or 1.0%), Far North SSD decreased by 180 people (or 1.7%), Flinders Ranges SSD decreased by 80 people (or 0.4%) and Pirie decreased by 70 people (or 0.3%).

For LGAs outside the Adelaide and Outer Adelaide SDs, the largest declines were recorded in Whyalla (C) (down 220 people), Coober Pedy (DC) (down 120 people) and Peterborough (DC) (down 70 people). Coober Pedy (DC) also recorded the fastest decline in South Australia (down 5.6%), followed by Ceduna (DC) and Roxby Downs (M), with declines of 1.5% and 1.3% respectively.

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION DECLINE, South Australia

LGA	ERP		POPULATION CHANGE		LGA	ERP		POPULATION CHANGE	
	2005p	no.	2004–2005p	%		2005p	no.	2004–2005p	%
LARGEST DECLINE					FASTEST DECLINE (a)				
Whyalla (C)	21 300		-220	-1.0	Coober Pedy (DC)	2 100		-120	-5.6
Coober Pedy (DC)	2 100		-120	-5.6	Ceduna (DC)	3 500		-50	-1.5
Unley (C)	36 300		-80	-0.2	Roxby Downs (M)	3 600		-50	-1.3
Peterborough (DC)	1 800		-70	-3.8	Whyalla (C)	21 300		-220	-1.0
Prospect (C)	19 200		-60	-0.3	The Coorong (DC)	5 700		-50	-0.9

(a) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2004.

POPULATION CHANGE WESTERN AUSTRALIA

STATE SUMMARY	<p>The estimated resident population of Western Australia at June 2005 was 2.01 million, an increase of 32,000 people since June 2004. Western Australia's growth rate for 2004–05 was 1.6%. In the five years to June 2005, the average annual growth rate was 1.4%.</p>
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS	<p>In 2005, Western Australia comprised 142 Local Government Areas (LGAs). There was a wide disparity in the size of the populations of these LGAs, which ranged from fewer than 200 people in the Central SD shires of Sandstone and Murchison, to 182,000 people in the City of Stirling in the Perth SD. The average population of LGAs in Western Australia was 14,200, which was less than half the national average of 30,500.</p>
PERTH STATISTICAL DIVISION	<p>The Perth SD continued to experience growth, increasing by 1.6% (23,200 people) during 2004–05 to reach a population of 1.48 million people. The Perth SD accounted for 74% of the total Western Australian population.</p> <p>Wanneroo (C) recorded the largest increase in Western Australia with 7,100 people. Other LGAs in the Perth SD which experienced population growth in 2004–05 were Rockingham (C) (up 3,400 people), Gosnells (C) (up 2,500 people), Cockburn (C) (up 2,200 people) and Swan (C) (up 2,100 people).</p> <p>Within the Perth SD, the LGAs of Perth (C), Wanneroo (C), Rockingham (C) and Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S) had the fastest population growth in percentage terms, registering increases of between 3.8% and 13% in the 2004–05 period.</p> <p>While approximately one quarter of the LGAs in the Perth SD experienced declines in population in 2004–05, all of these decreases were less than 1%. Joondalup (C) recorded the largest population decrease in the state in 2004–05, down 760 people (0.5%). This area grew rapidly in the late 1970s and early 1980s, but its growth has been levelling off in the last few years.</p>
SOUTH WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION	<p>The South West SD was the state's fastest growing SD in 2004–05 with a growth rate of 3.9% (8,300 people). The City of Mandurah, the largest population centre in the South West SD, increased by 3,400 people between June 2004 and June 2005.</p> <p>A number of shires within the South West SD experienced large percentage increases in population in 2004–05. Capel (S) experienced growth of 7.7% (or 680 people), with much of this growth centred around the beachside development of Dallyellup. The Shire of Dardanup, adjacent to the south-west city of Bunbury, grew by 6.5% (or 640 people). The Shire of Busselton increased by 6.4% (or 1,700 people) in 2004–05 which further closed the gap between its population (27,500 people at June 2005) and that of Bunbury (C), which increased 2.0% through the year to 31,800 people.</p>
OTHER REGIONS	<p>The population of Kimberley SD increased by 820 people (or 2.3%) in the 12 months to June 2005. The populations of the Central, Lower Great Southern and Pilbara SDs increased by 390 people, 190 people and 50 people respectively, while the populations of the South Eastern, Upper Great Southern and Midlands SDs declined by 500 people, 270 people and 180 people in the year to June 2005.</p>

POPULATION CHANGE WESTERN AUSTRALIA *continued*

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH, Western Australia

LGA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE		LGA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE	
	2005p	2004-2005p			2005p	2004-2005p	
	no.	no.	%		no.	no.	%
LARGEST GROWTH				FASTEST GROWTH			
Wanneroo (C)	107 300	7 100	7.1	Perth (C)	11 800	1 400	13.1
Mandurah (C)	61 900	3 400	5.9	Capel (S)	9 600	680	7.7
Rockingham (C)	85 000	3 400	4.1	Wanneroo (C)	107 300	7 100	7.1
Gosnells (C)	92 400	2 500	2.8	Irwin (S)	3 200	210	7.0
Cockburn (C)	76 600	2 200	2.9	Dardanup (S)	10 400	640	6.5

DECLINING POPULATIONS

Approximately 40% of LGAs in WA experienced population declines in the year to June 2005. The majority of declining LGAs were located outside the Perth SD.

Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C) recorded the second largest decline in population in the state (down 290 people), while Port Hedland (T) declined by 130 people. These centres both have substantial numbers of people involved in the mining and mining services industries who work on a 'fly-in/fly-out' basis and whose place of residence is reported as elsewhere (see Explanatory Note 30).

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION DECLINE, Western Australia

LGA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE		LGA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE	
	2005p	2004-2005p			2005p	2004-2005p	
	no.	no.	%		no.	no.	%
LARGEST DECLINE				FASTEST DECLINE (a)			
Joondalup (C)	157 100	-760	-0.5	Katanning (S)	4 100	-160	-3.8
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)	29 100	-290	-1.0	Coolgardie (S)	3 700	-120	-3.2
Bayswater (C)	56 200	-270	-0.5	Kojonup (S)	2 100	-70	-3.0
Katanning (S)	4 100	-160	-3.8	Narrogin (T)	4 400	-110	-2.3
Yilgarn (S)	1 600	-140	-8.2	Northampton (S)	3 200	-80	-2.3

(a) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2004.

POPULATION CHANGE TASMANIA

STATE SUMMARY

The estimated resident population of Tasmania increased by 0.6% in 2004–05 which is consistent with the average annual growth rate over the five years to June 2005, but lower than the growth rate of 1.0% recorded in 2003–04. At June 2005 the estimated resident population of Tasmania was 485,300, an increase of 3,000 people since June 2004.

REGIONAL CHANGES

In 2004–05 the population of three of Tasmania's four statistical divisions (SDs) increased. Greater Hobart gained 1,500 people (or 0.7%) while the Northern SD increased by 1,300 people (0.9%) and Southern SD by 340 people (1.0%). The population of Mersey-Lyell SD declined by 40 people.

Over the five years to June 2005 average annual growth rates for three Statistical Divisions, Greater Hobart SD, Northern SD and Southern SD, have been very similar at 0.7%. Mersey-Lyell SD recorded an average annual growth rate of 0.1% over these five years.

LARGEST AND FASTEST GROWTH

Launceston (C), the main population base in the north of the state and the largest LGA in Tasmania, experienced the largest increase in population of all LGAs in Tasmania, increasing by 950 people or 1.5% in the year to June 2005, compared with an average annual growth rate of 0.8% over the past five years. Kingborough (M), a fringe urban area just south of Hobart, recorded the second largest increase in population (an increase of 560 or 1.8%).

Over the five year period ending June 2005, Kingborough (M) had the largest average annual growth rate (1.6%), followed by Latrobe (M) (1.5%) and Break O'Day (M), Brighton (M) and Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M) (all with 1.4%).

POPULATION CHANGE IN TASMANIAN CITIES

All cities in Tasmania, with the exception of Glenorchy (C), experienced population increases in 2004–05. The city of Launceston experienced the largest increase (up 950 people) followed by Clarence (C) (up 330), Devonport (C) (up 280), Hobart (C) (up 250) and Burnie (C) (up 70). Glenorchy's population decreased by 320 people, or 0.7% from the previous year.

Over the five years to June 2005, all Tasmanian cities recorded population growth. The fastest growth was experienced in Launceston (C) with an average annual growth rate of 0.8% over the period. Hobart (C) and Devonport (C) recorded average annual growth rates of 0.7%, followed by Clarence (C) (0.5%) and Glenorchy (C) and Burnie (C) (both 0.2%).

POPULATION CHANGE TASMANIA *continued*

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH, Tasmania

LGA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE		LGA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE	
	2005p	2004-2005p			2005p	2004-2005p	
	no.	no.	%		no.	no.	%
LARGEST GROWTH				FASTEST GROWTH (a)			
Launceston (C)	65 000	950	1.5	Brighton (M)	13 800	380	2.8
Kingborough (M)	31 500	560	1.8	Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)	4 300	110	2.6
Brighton (M)	13 800	380	2.8	Break O'Day (M)	6 200	160	2.6
Clarence (C)	50 600	330	0.7	Kentish (M)	5 800	110	1.9
Devonport (C)	25 300	280	1.1	Kingborough (M)	31 500	560	1.8

(a) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2004.

POPULATION LOSSES IN LGAs

The LGA of Glenorchy (C) experienced the largest population decline in Tasmania in 2004-05 (down 320 people). Of LGAs with a population of greater than 2,000 at June 2004, West Coast (M) experienced the fastest decrease in population, down 2.8% during the year to June 2005. West Coast (M) also experienced the largest average annual rate of decline in the five years since 2000 (down 2.2%), followed by Tasman (M) (0.8%) and Dorset (M) (0.7%).

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION DECLINE, Tasmania

LGA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE		LGA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE	
	2005p	2004-2005p			2005p	2004-2005p	
	no.	no.	%		no.	no.	%
LARGEST DECLINE				FASTEST DECLINE (a)			
Glenorchy (C)	44 600	-320	-0.7	West Coast (M)	4 900	-140	-2.8
Waratah/Wynyard (M)	13 300	-170	-1.3	Tasman (M)	2 200	-40	-1.9
Central Coast (M)	20 900	-170	-0.8	Waratah/Wynyard (M)	13 300	-170	-1.3
West Coast (M)	4 900	-140	-2.8	George Town (M)	6 700	-70	-1.0
George Town (M)	6 700	-70	-1.0	Central Coast (M)	20 900	-170	-0.8

(a) Excludes LGAs with a population of less than 2,000 at June 2004.

POPULATION CHANGE NORTHERN TERRITORY

INCREASE IN NORTHERN TERRITORY POPULATION

The estimated resident population of the Northern Territory increased by 3,000 people during 2004–05, to 202,800 people. This is the largest increase recorded in the Northern Territory since 1997–98. The annual growth rate of 1.5% was more than double the average annual growth rate of 0.7% for the five years to June 2005.

DARWIN SD

At June 2005, 55% (111,300 people) of the Northern Territory's population resided in the Darwin SD. The annual growth rate for Darwin SD was 1.7%, representing an increase of 1,900 people during 2004–05.

All three SSDs within the Darwin SD experienced population growth in 2004–05. The population of Darwin City SSD increased by 730 people in 2004–05. Further residential development contributed to population growth in the SLAs of Stuart Park (up 530 people or 12%), Coconut Grove (up 100 people or 4.0%) and Larrakeyah (up 60 people or 2.0%). The older and more established SLAs, mostly in the northern suburbs continued to experience minor population losses.

The SSDs of Palmerston-East Arm and Litchfield Shire both experienced continued population growth during 2004–05. Palmerston-East Arm increased by 700 people (or 2.9%) with the highest increases occurring within the SLAs of Palmerston (C) Bal (which includes the suburbs of Farrar, Gunn, Rosebery and Marlow Lagoon, up 360 people or 9.9%) and Bakewell (up 250 people or 7.1%). The population of Litchfield Shire increased by 440 people (or 2.7%), with almost all population growth taking place within the SLA of Litchfield (S) – Pt B (up 430 people or 2.9%).

NORTHERN TERRITORY – BAL SD

The population of Northern Territory - Balance SD increased by 1,100 people (or 1.2%) to 91,500 at June 2005. This is the first increase in population in this SD since 2000–01.

Six of the eight SSDs in Northern Territory - Balance SD experienced increases in population in 2004–05. Central NT and Lower Top End NT SSDs recorded the largest increases (both up 370 people), followed by East Arnhem SSD (up 240 people). Smaller increases were recorded in the SSDs of Barkly (up 50 people), Alligator (up 40 people) and Bathurst-Melville (up 30 people).

SLAs WITH LARGEST POPULATION GROWTH AND DECLINE, Northern Territory

SLA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE		SLA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE	
	2005p	2004-2005p	%		2005p	2004-2005p	%
	no.	no.	%		no.	no.	%
LARGEST GROWTH				LARGEST DECLINE			
Stuart Park	4 900	530	11.9	Tanami	4 200	-70	-1.7
Litchfield (S) - Pt B	15 100	430	2.9	Elsey - Bal	410	-20	-4.0
Palmerston (C) Bal	4 000	360	9.9	Leanyer	5 000	-10	-0.3
Katherine (T) (a)	8 900	340	3.9	Rapid Creek	3 000	-10	-0.5
Bakewell	3 800	250	7.1	Karama	5 100	-10	-0.2

(a) Refinement in estimation methodology has contributed to the increase in Katherine (T).

POPULATION CHANGE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

ACT SUMMARY

The estimated resident population of the Australian Capital Territory increased by 1,000 people during 2004–05, to 325,200 people. The annual growth rate of 0.3% was slightly more than the growth rate of the previous year (0.2%), but below the ACT's average annual growth rate of 0.6% for the five years to June 2005.

Statistical Subdivisions

In contrast to recent years, during which Gungahlin-Hall SSD experienced the largest increases in population of all ACT SSDs, North Canberra SSD recorded the largest growth in 2004–05, up 860 people (or 2.1%). Gungahlin-Hall SSD increased by 750 people (or 2.5%), followed by South Canberra SSD which increased by 550 people (or 2.3%). Weston Creek-Stromlo SSD recorded little change, while Tuggeranong SSD decreased by 770 people, Belconnen SSD by 190 people, and Woden Valley by 170 people.

POPULATION GROWTH

Growing SLAs

In 2004–05 population growth continued in areas on the suburban fringes of Canberra, as well as in a number of inner city SLAs.

On the northern edge of Canberra, Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal (which includes the suburb of Gungahlin Town Centre) recorded the largest increase in population of SLAs in the ACT in 2004–05, up 780 people. The nearby SLA of Amaroo increased by 200 people. Dunlop, on the north-western fringe of Belconnen SSD, increased by 260 people, while Banks, the southern-most suburb of Canberra, increased by 250 people.

In Canberra's inner north the SLA of Turner increased by 350 people, while Braddon and City increased by 200 and 110 people respectively. In South Canberra SSD the population of Barton increased by 310 people and Kingston increased by 220 people.

Growth in the surrounding region

Population growth in NSW LGAs adjacent to the ACT continued in 2004–05, in part due to their proximity to Canberra. The population of Queanbeyan (C) increased by 900 people, Palerang (A) increased by 160 people, and Yass Valley (A) increased by 120 people.

SLA DECREASES

Around half of the SLAs in the ACT experienced decreases in population in 2004–05. The largest decrease was recorded in Kambah (down 160 people), followed by Conder (down 150 people) and Wanniasa and Ngunnawal (each down 140 people).

SLAs WITH LARGEST POPULATION GROWTH AND DECLINE, Australian Capital Territory

SLA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE		SLA	ERP	POPULATION CHANGE	
	2005p	2004–2005p	%		2005p	2004–2005p	%
	no.	no.	%		no.	no.	%
LARGEST GROWTH				LARGEST DECLINE			
Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal	2 800	780	39.3	Kambah	16 100	-160	-1.0
Turner	3 400	350	11.4	Conder	4 900	-150	-3.0
Barton(a)	1 000	310	41.8	Wanniasa	8 200	-140	-1.7
Dunlop	5 200	260	5.3	Ngunnawal	8 700	-140	-1.5
Banks	4 500	250	5.9	Kaleen	7 900	-120	-1.5

(a) The high percentage increase for Barton in 2004–05 (41.8%) is due to the small June 2004 population (730 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 (2004–2005)	
	2000	2004r	2005p	2000– 2005p(a)	2004–2005p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Albury (C)	44 896	46 620	47 247	1.0	627	1.3	29	29
Armidale Dumaresq (A)	24 944	24 558	24 611	-0.3	53	0.2	93	78
Ashfield (A)	40 622	40 195	40 018	-0.3	-177	-0.4	136	145
Auburn (A)	57 724	62 676	64 209	2.2	1 533	2.4	3	10
Ballina (A)	37 497	39 484	39 953	1.3	469	1.2	35	41
Balranald (A)	2 821	2 733	2 730	-0.7	-3	-0.1	114	110
Bankstown (C)	170 163	175 154	177 000	0.8	1 846	1.1	40	7
Bathurst Regional (A)	35 268	36 557	37 001	1.0	444	1.2	34	45
Baulkham Hills (A)	140 449	157 551	161 068	2.8	3 517	2.2	6	2
Bega Valley (A)	30 131	31 905	32 431	1.5	526	1.6	15	38
Bellingen (A)	12 696	12 700	12 758	0.1	58	0.5	76	75
Berrigan (A)	8 129	8 175	8 289	0.4	114	1.4	27	66
Blacktown (C)	259 693	278 098	283 458	1.8	5 360	1.9	11	1
Bland (A)	6 612	6 542	6 530	-0.2	-12	-0.2	120	121
Blayney (A)	6 463	6 677	6 773	0.9	96	1.4	24	68
Blue Mountains (C)	76 467	76 863	76 511	—	-352	-0.5	138	149
Bogan (A)	3 227	3 117	3 105	-0.8	-12	-0.4	133	121
Bombala (A)	2 702	2 541	2 534	-1.3	-7	-0.3	125	116
Boorowa (A)	2 450	2 472	2 495	0.4	23	0.9	46	95
Botany Bay (C)	37 017	37 120	37 074	—	-46	-0.1	117	139
Bourke (A)	3 887	3 918	3 906	0.1	-12	-0.3	127	121
Brewarrina (A)	2 154	2 140	2 168	0.1	28	1.3	30	91
Broken Hill (C)	21 187	20 408	20 203	-0.9	-205	-1.0	149	147
Burwood (A)	30 335	31 025	31 158	0.5	133	0.4	79	63
Byron (A)	29 127	30 676	30 827	1.1	151	0.5	72	60
Cabonne (A)	12 422	12 607	12 703	0.4	96	0.8	56	68
Camden (A)	42 906	50 223	51 367	3.7	1 144	2.3	5	16
Campbelltown (C)	149 525	149 672	150 216	0.1	544	0.4	84	35
Canada Bay (A)	60 959	66 020	67 261	2.0	1 241	1.9	12	12
Canterbury (C)	136 646	134 788	134 126	-0.4	-662	-0.5	139	152
Carrathool (A)	3 276	3 303	3 274	—	-29	-0.9	148	132
Central Darling (A)	2 459	2 414	2 406	-0.4	-8	-0.3	131	118
Cessnock (C)	46 784	48 050	48 502	0.7	452	0.9	45	44
Clarence Valley (A)	47 843	49 241	49 538	0.7	297	0.6	64	49
Cobar (A)	5 256	5 012	5 013	-0.9	1	—	107	107
Coffs Harbour (C)	62 311	66 484	67 442	1.6	958	1.4	23	18
Conargo (A)	1 825	1 788	1 782	-0.5	-6	-0.3	..	115
Coolamon (A)	4 066	4 105	4 127	0.3	22	0.5	67	98
Cooma-Monaro (A)	9 685	9 758	9 792	0.2	34	0.3	85	88
Coonamble (A)	4 901	4 721	4 714	-0.8	-7	-0.1	118	116
Cootamundra (A)	7 657	7 584	7 623	-0.1	39	0.5	68	83
Corowa Shire (A)	10 748	10 930	11 058	0.6	128	1.2	36	64
Cowra (A)	12 983	13 126	13 185	0.3	59	0.4	77	74
Deniliquin (A)	8 170	8 201	8 169	—	-32	-0.4	134	133
Dubbo (C)	38 335	39 016	39 263	0.5	247	0.6	63	56
Dungog (A)	8 302	8 366	8 440	0.3	74	0.9	49	72
Eurobodalla (A)	33 191	35 846	36 389	1.9	543	1.5	20	37
Fairfield (C)	188 337	187 515	187 790	-0.1	275	0.1	100	50
Forbes (A)	10 159	9 958	9 974	-0.4	16	0.2	98	100
Gilgandra (A)	4 833	4 675	4 660	-0.7	-15	-0.3	129	126
Glen Innes Severn (A)	8 910	8 756	8 735	-0.4	-21	-0.2	121	130
Gloucester (A)	4 941	4 894	4 917	-0.1	23	0.5	75	95
Gosford (C)	158 674	162 587	163 304	0.6	717	0.4	78	27
Goulburn Mulwaree (A)	26 461	26 974	27 112	0.5	138	0.5	70	61
Greater Taree (C)	44 344	46 401	46 986	1.2	585	1.3	33	31

.. 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 (2004–2005)	
	2000	2004 _r	2005 _p	2000– 2005 _p (a)	2004–2005 _p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Greater Hume Shire (A)	10 568	10 479	10 510	-0.1	31	0.3	87	89
Great Lakes (A)	31 483	34 133	34 695	2.0	562	1.6	16	34
Griffith (C)	24 036	24 870	25 140	0.9	270	1.1	38	52
Gundagai (A)	3 793	3 757	3 764	-0.2	7	0.2	95	102
Gunnedah (A)	12 444	12 108	12 074	-0.6	-34	-0.3	126	135
Guyra (A)	4 430	4 434	4 460	0.1	26	0.6	65	93
Gwydir (A)	5 768	5 563	5 530	-0.8	-33	-0.6	142	134
Harden (A)	3 869	3 765	3 773	-0.5	8	0.2	94	101
Hastings (A)	63 966	69 628	70 581	2.0	953	1.4	28	19
Hawkesbury (C)	62 248	63 499	63 824	0.5	325	0.5	69	48
Hay (A)	3 609	3 543	3 534	-0.4	-9	-0.3	124	119
Holroyd (C)	87 658	91 069	91 941	1.0	872	1.0	44	24
Hornsby (A)	151 317	156 627	157 204	0.8	577	0.4	83	32
Hunter's Hill (A)	13 311	13 889	13 928	0.9	39	0.3	88	83
Hurstville (C)	72 954	75 522	76 036	0.8	514	0.7	60	39
Inverell (A)	15 596	15 705	15 794	0.3	89	0.6	66	70
Jerilderie (A)	1 922	1 880	1 871	-0.5	-9	-0.5	..	119
Junee (A)	5 931	5 883	5 922	—	39	0.7	62	83
Kempsey (A)	27 090	28 070	28 742	1.2	672	2.4	4	28
Kiama (A)	19 706	20 170	20 357	0.7	187	0.9	47	57
Kogarah (A)	51 287	54 906	55 800	1.7	894	1.6	17	22
Ku-ring-gai (A)	106 626	108 702	108 697	0.4	-5	—	108	114
Kyogle (A)	9 828	9 613	9 630	-0.4	17	0.2	97	99
Lachlan (A)	7 528	7 419	7 360	-0.5	-59	-0.8	146	142
Lake Macquarie (C)	185 385	189 048	190 320	0.5	1 272	0.7	61	11
Lane Cove (A)	31 760	32 291	32 326	0.4	35	0.1	102	87
Leeton (A)	11 680	12 019	12 026	0.6	7	0.1	105	102
Leichhardt (A)	49 583	51 331	51 142	0.6	-189	-0.4	132	146
Lismore (C)	43 086	43 162	43 628	0.3	466	1.1	39	42
Lithgow (C)	20 384	20 835	20 889	0.5	54	0.3	90	76
Liverpool (C)	152 146	167 618	170 192	2.3	2 574	1.5	19	3
Liverpool Plains (A)	7 955	7 897	7 852	-0.3	-45	-0.6	141	137
Lockhart (A)	3 579	3 522	3 520	-0.3	-2	-0.1	111	108
Maitland (C)	55 379	59 855	61 517	2.1	1 662	2.8	1	8
Manly (A)	38 018	38 926	38 886	0.5	-40	-0.1	112	136
Marrickville (A)	77 163	75 752	75 114	-0.5	-638	-0.8	147	151
Mid-Western Regional (A)	22 037	22 087	22 141	0.1	54	0.2	91	76
Moree Plains (A)	15 905	16 002	15 936	—	-66	-0.4	135	143
Mosman (A)	27 621	28 366	28 363	0.5	-3	—	109	110
Murray (A)	6 008	6 594	6 729	2.3	135	2.0	9	62
Murrumbidgee (A)	2 643	2 632	2 620	-0.2	-12	-0.5	137	121
Muswellbrook (A)	15 125	15 165	15 149	—	-16	-0.1	113	127
Nambucca (A)	18 034	18 496	18 755	0.8	259	1.4	26	53
Narrabri (A)	14 443	14 217	14 172	-0.4	-45	-0.3	128	137
Narrandera (A)	6 824	6 584	6 582	-0.7	-2	—	110	108
Narromine (A)	6 983	7 009	7 033	0.1	24	0.3	86	94
Newcastle (C)	140 710	145 352	146 967	0.9	1 615	1.1	37	9
North Sydney (A)	58 262	60 694	60 944	0.9	250	0.4	81	55
Oberon (A)	5 124	5 378	5 447	1.2	69	1.3	32	73
Orange (C)	36 509	37 517	37 791	0.7	274	0.7	57	51

.. 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 (2004–2005)	
	2000	2004 _r	2005 _p	2000– 2005 _p (a)	2004–2005 _p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Palerang (A)	10 526	11 307	11 470	1.7	163	1.4	21	58
Parkes (A)	15 030	15 011	15 034	—	23	0.2	99	95
Parramatta (C)	145 662	150 785	151 860	0.8	1 075	0.7	59	17
Penrith (C)	175 448	177 212	177 955	0.3	743	0.4	80	26
Pittwater (A)	55 892	56 865	57 354	0.5	489	0.9	51	40
Port Stephens (A)	57 790	62 351	63 579	1.9	1 228	2.0	10	13
Queanbeyan (C)	32 244	36 274	37 169	2.9	895	2.5	2	21
Randwick (C)	124 672	126 188	126 034	0.2	–154	–0.1	115	144
Richmond Valley (A)	21 118	20 876	20 913	–0.2	37	0.2	96	86
Rockdale (C)	91 650	94 888	95 341	0.8	453	0.5	73	43
Ryde (C)	98 177	99 506	99 550	0.3	44	—	106	81
Shellharbour (C)	58 649	62 241	63 124	1.5	883	1.4	25	23
Shoalhaven (C)	85 761	91 622	93 615	1.8	1 993	2.2	7	5
Singleton (A)	20 883	21 879	22 270	1.3	391	1.8	13	47
Snowy River (A)	6 955	7 311	7 293	1.0	–18	–0.2	122	129
Strathfield (A)	28 923	31 080	31 624	1.8	544	1.8	14	35
Sutherland Shire (A)	212 066	214 482	215 053	0.3	571	0.3	89	33
Sydney (C)	126 138	146 016	148 367	3.3	2 351	1.6	18	4
Tamworth Regional (A)	53 653	54 263	54 522	0.3	259	0.5	74	53
Temora (A)	6 260	6 285	6 337	0.2	52	0.8	53	79
Tenterfield (A)	6 792	6 799	6 805	—	6	0.1	104	106
Tumbarumba (A)	3 740	3 625	3 613	–0.7	–12	–0.3	130	121
Tumut Shire (A)	11 319	11 364	11 347	—	–17	–0.1	119	128
Tweed (A)	73 025	79 785	80 935	2.1	1 150	1.4	22	15
Upper Hunter Shire (A)	13 584	13 372	13 424	–0.2	52	0.4	82	79
Upper Lachlan (A)	7 167	7 321	7 328	0.4	7	0.1	103	102
Uralla (A)	6 019	6 031	6 075	0.2	44	0.7	58	81
Urana (A)	1 459	1 393	1 389	–1.0	–4	–0.3	..	112
Wagga Wagga (C)	56 674	57 467	58 055	0.5	588	1.0	42	30
Wakool (A)	4 883	4 829	4 836	–0.2	7	0.1	101	102
Walcha (A)	3 285	3 256	3 283	—	27	0.8	52	92
Walgett (A)	8 446	8 083	8 031	–1.0	–52	–0.6	145	140
Warren (A)	3 342	3 277	3 273	–0.4	–4	–0.1	116	112
Warringah (A)	134 771	138 430	139 626	0.7	1 196	0.9	50	14
Warrumbungle Shire (A)	10 788	10 534	10 508	–0.5	–26	–0.2	123	131
Waverley (A)	63 503	61 999	61 611	–0.6	–388	–0.6	143	150
Weddin (A)	3 820	3 817	3 848	0.1	31	0.8	55	89
Wellington (A)	8 776	8 654	8 599	–0.4	–55	–0.6	144	141
Wentworth (A)	7 173	7 225	7 300	0.4	75	1.0	41	71
Willoughby (C)	60 031	63 805	63 959	1.3	154	0.2	92	59
Wingecarribee (A)	41 900	44 242	44 670	1.3	428	1.0	43	46
Wollondilly (A)	37 589	40 598	41 463	2.0	865	2.1	8	25
Wollongong (C)	187 816	191 459	192 402	0.5	943	0.5	71	20
Woollahra (A)	52 860	53 012	52 747	—	–265	–0.5	140	148
Wyong (A)	132 240	141 543	143 393	1.6	1 850	1.3	31	6
Yass Valley (A)	11 767	12 818	12 936	1.9	118	0.9	48	65
Young (A)	11 842	11 938	12 035	0.3	97	0.8	54	67
Unincorporated NSW	1 221	1 170	1 161	–1.0	–9	–0.8	..	..
Total New South Wales	6 486 213	6 720 791	6 774 249	0.9	53 458	0.8	..	..

.. 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 (2004–2005)	
	2000	2004 ^r	2005 ^p	2000– 2005 ^p (a)	2004–2005 ^p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Alpine (S)	12 712	13 142	13 309	0.9	167	1.3	28	49
Ararat (RC)	11 687	11 516	11 444	-0.4	-72	-0.6	78	76
Ballarat (C)	82 585	86 977	88 777	1.5	1 800	2.1	15	11
Banyule (C)	118 603	117 130	117 492	-0.2	362	0.3	49	35
Bass Coast (S)	24 543	28 456	29 423	3.7	967	3.4	8	15
Baw Baw (S)	35 947	37 860	38 644	1.5	784	2.1	14	17
Bayside (C)	87 810	89 056	89 263	0.3	207	0.2	53	44
Benalla (RC)	13 947	14 039	14 108	0.2	69	0.5	42	55
Boroondara (C)	155 808	157 977	158 006	0.3	29	—	63	60
Brimbank (C)	165 444	174 082	175 979	1.2	1 897	1.1	31	8
Buloke (S)	7 406	7 044	7 015	-1.1	-29	-0.4	74	73
Campaspe (S)	36 076	37 120	37 828	1.0	708	1.9	16	18
Cardinia (S)	45 777	54 436	57 115	4.5	2 679	4.9	4	6
Casey (C)	173 642	209 973	217 349	4.6	7 376	3.5	7	2
Central Goldfields (S)	13 018	12 939	12 989	—	50	0.4	46	57
Colac-Otway (S)	20 825	21 452	21 698	0.8	246	1.1	30	42
Corangamite (S)	17 612	17 293	17 287	-0.4	-6	—	67	67
Darebin (C)	127 351	127 230	127 729	0.1	499	0.4	45	26
East Gippsland (S)	39 357	40 746	41 404	1.0	658	1.6	19	19
Frankston (C)	112 506	118 716	120 562	1.4	1 846	1.6	20	10
Gannawarra (S)	12 067	11 814	11 809	-0.4	-5	—	68	66
Glen Eira (C)	122 119	122 658	122 738	0.1	80	0.1	61	54
Glenelg (S)	20 519	20 180	20 269	-0.2	89	0.4	43	52
Golden Plains (S)	14 686	16 287	16 887	2.8	600	3.7	6	23
Greater Bendigo (C)	88 968	94 427	95 968	1.5	1 541	1.6	18	12
Greater Dandenong (C)	128 762	126 979	127 250	-0.2	271	0.2	54	40
Greater Geelong (C)	191 459	202 216	204 891	1.4	2 675	1.3	27	7
Greater Shepparton (C)	57 211	59 907	60 525	1.1	618	1.0	32	22
Hepburn (S)	14 303	14 799	14 800	0.7	1	—	64	64
Hindmarsh (S)	6 661	6 394	6 392	-0.8	-2	—	66	65
Hobsons Bay (C)	82 642	83 035	83 194	0.1	159	0.2	57	50
Horsham (RC)	18 458	18 864	19 177	0.8	313	1.7	17	38
Hume (C)	131 970	147 902	152 018	2.9	4 116	2.8	11	4
Indigo (S)	14 576	15 061	15 283	1.0	222	1.5	23	43
Kingston (C)	133 552	136 414	136 767	0.5	353	0.3	52	37
Knox (C)	145 375	149 748	149 930	0.6	182	0.1	59	46
Lalrobe (C)	70 627	70 177	70 543	—	366	0.5	39	34
Loddon (S)	8 723	8 390	8 364	-0.8	-26	-0.3	73	72
Macedon Ranges (S)	36 982	39 925	40 843	2.0	918	2.3	13	16
Manningham (C)	112 991	113 695	113 676	0.1	-19	—	65	70
Mansfield (S)	6 605	6 983	7 251	1.9	268	3.8	5	41
Maribymong (C)	61 126	61 932	61 985	0.3	53	0.1	60	56
Maroondah (C)	99 268	100 744	101 113	0.4	369	0.4	47	33
Melbourne (C)	48 276	61 548	64 999	6.1	3 451	5.6	3	5
Melton (S)	48 725	71 210	76 131	9.3	4 921	6.9	2	3
Mildura (RC)	48 797	51 162	51 754	1.2	592	1.2	29	24
Mitchell (S)	27 685	31 512	32 549	3.3	1 037	3.3	9	14
Moira (S)	26 581	27 409	27 828	0.9	419	1.5	21	31
Monash (C)	162 134	161 225	161 720	-0.1	495	0.3	50	27
Moonee Valley (C)	110 179	108 949	108 878	-0.2	-71	-0.1	69	75
Moorabool (S)	24 660	26 087	26 721	1.6	634	2.4	12	21
Moreland (C)	135 765	135 575	135 861	—	286	0.2	55	39
Mornington Peninsula (S)	128 660	138 500	139 610	1.6	1 110	0.8	35	13
Mount Alexander (S)	16 997	17 208	17 242	0.3	34	0.2	56	58
Moynes (S)	15 844	15 819	15 907	0.1	88	0.6	38	53

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average annual growth rate.

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

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			STATE RANK (2004–2005)	
	2000	2004 ^r	2005 ^p	2000– 2005 ^p (a)	2004–2005 ^p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Murrindindi (S)	13 434	13 881	14 080	0.9	199	1.4	24	45
Nillumbik (S)	60 149	60 504	61 048	0.3	544	0.9	33	25
Northern Grampians (S)	13 104	12 724	12 687	-0.6	-37	-0.3	72	74
Port Phillip (C)	78 206	82 693	83 167	1.2	474	0.6	37	28
Pyrenees (S)	6 685	6 519	6 552	-0.4	33	0.5	41	59
Queenscliffe (B)	3 322	3 206	3 191	-0.8	-15	-0.5	77	69
South Gippsland (S)	25 961	26 834	27 207	0.9	373	1.4	26	32
Southern Grampians (S)	17 093	16 869	16 895	-0.2	26	0.2	58	61
Stonnington (C)	89 457	90 724	90 302	0.2	-422	-0.5	76	79
Strathbogie (S)	9 551	9 597	9 622	0.1	25	0.3	51	62
Surf Coast (S)	20 195	22 427	23 085	2.7	658	2.9	10	19
Swan Hill (RC)	21 107	21 419	21 509	0.4	90	0.4	44	51
Towong (S)	6 337	6 192	6 180	-0.5	-12	-0.2	71	68
Wangaratta (RC)	26 570	26 589	26 766	0.1	177	0.7	36	48
Warrnambool (C)	29 163	30 647	31 083	1.3	436	1.4	25	30
Wellington (S)	41 658	41 368	41 722	—	354	0.9	34	36
West Wimmera (S)	4 936	4 732	4 710	-0.9	-22	-0.5	75	71
Whitehorse (C)	146 649	144 649	144 448	-0.3	-201	-0.1	70	78
Whittlesea (C)	115 182	126 048	127 915	2.1	1 867	1.5	22	9
Wodonga (RC)	31 901	34 762	34 941	1.8	179	0.5	40	47
Wyndham (C)	85 195	107 655	115 532	6.3	7 877	7.3	1	1
Yarra (C)	68 410	69 611	69 634	0.4	23	—	62	63
Yarra Ranges (S)	141 605	142 946	143 398	0.3	452	0.3	48	29
Yarriambiack (S)	8 410	7 998	7 918	-1.2	-80	-1.0	79	77
Unincorporated Vic	450	457	460	0.4	3	0.7	..	..
Total Victoria	4 741 339	4 962 970	5 022 346	1.2	59 376	1.2	..	..

.. 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 (2004–2005)		
	2000	2004 ^r	2005 ^p	2000–2005 ^p (b)	2004–2005 ^p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Aramac (S)	762	713	705	-1.5	-8	-1.1	..	96
Atherton (S)	10 481	11 011	11 212	1.4	201	1.8	30	36
Aurukun (S)(c)	1 028	1 168	1 168	2.6	—	—	..	84
Badu (IC)	719	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Balonne (S)	5 429	5 596	5 623	0.7	27	0.5	63	66
Bamaga (IC)	862	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Banana (S)	14 267	14 288	14 340	0.1	52	0.4	67	59
Barcaldine (S)	1 734	1 695	1 708	-0.3	13	0.8	..	71
Barcoo (S)	468	465	455	-0.6	-10	-2.2	..	98
Bahinia (S)	2 230	2 243	2 238	0.1	-5	-0.2	81	93
Beaudesert (S)	52 742	59 485	60 800	2.9	1 315	2.2	26	15
Belyando (S)	10 068	10 540	10 651	1.1	111	1.1	48	46
Bendmere (S)	982	996	985	0.1	-11	-1.1	..	99
Biggenden (S)	1 552	1 539	1 570	0.2	31	2.0	..	65
Blackall (S)	1 832	1 662	1 607	-2.6	-55	-3.3	..	120
Boigu (IC)	288	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Boonah (S)	8 342	8 580	8 622	0.7	42	0.5	62	60
Booringa (S)	1 896	1 864	1 834	-0.7	-30	-1.6	..	114
Boulia (S)	569	554	550	-0.7	-4	-0.7	..	91
Bowen (S)	12 465	12 586	12 546	0.1	-40	-0.3	82	118
Brisbane (C)	878 709	958 504	971 757	2.0	13 253	1.4	44	1
Broadsound (S)	6 643	6 499	6 753	0.3	254	3.9	7	32
Bulloo (S)	469	475	463	-0.3	-12	-2.5	..	100
Bundaberg (C)	44 266	45 873	46 540	1.0	667	1.5	41	19
Bungil (S)	1 940	1 962	1 965	0.3	3	0.2	..	80
Burdekin (S)	18 517	18 665	18 752	0.3	87	0.5	65	50
Burke (S)	461	488	483	0.9	-5	-1.0	..	93
Burnett (S)	23 376	25 931	26 961	2.9	1 030	4.0	6	16
Caboolture (S)	112 849	126 928	131 166	3.1	4 238	3.3	11	5
Cairns (C)	117 066	125 327	128 284	1.8	2 957	2.4	25	7
Calliope (S)	14 753	16 235	16 467	2.2	232	1.4	42	34
Caloundra (C)	73 982	86 604	89 435	3.9	2 831	3.3	14	8
Cambooya (S)	4 892	5 563	5 748	3.3	185	3.3	12	38
Cardwell (S)	10 420	11 248	11 255	1.6	7	0.1	75	75
Carpentaria (S)	2 240	2 424	2 352	1.0	-72	-3.0	98	122
Charters Towers (C)	8 783	8 846	8 831	0.1	-15	-0.2	80	101
Cherbourg (S)	1 190	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Chinchilla (S)	5 969	6 143	6 178	0.7	35	0.6	57	63
Clifton (S)	2 438	2 496	2 508	0.6	12	0.5	64	73
Cloncurry (S)	3 702	3 842	3 841	0.7	-1	—	76	89
Cook (S)	3 637	4 087	4 058	2.2	-29	-0.7	86	112
Coolooloa (S)	33 272	35 679	36 658	2.0	979	2.7	21	17
Crow's Nest (S)	10 010	11 695	12 244	4.1	549	4.7	5	23
Croydon (S)	284	286	292	0.6	6	2.1	..	77
Dalby (T)	10 079	10 215	10 387	0.6	172	1.7	37	40

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) The ABS has been unable to estimate population change from June 2002 onwards for a number of Indigenous Council areas in Queensland introduced to the ASGC since the 2001 Census. Population estimates for these areas for June 2004 and June 2005 are denoted 'np', while the latest available estimates, June 2002, are published in the 2002–03 issue of this publication. For more information see paragraphs 24 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes and Appendices 1 and 5.

(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 (2004–2005)		
	2000	2004 ^r	2005 ^p	2000–2005 ^p (b)	2004–2005 ^p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Dalrymple (S)	3 464	3 490	3 455	-0.1	-35	-1.0	92	115
Dauan (IC)	123	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Diamantina (S)	331	306	306	-1.6	np	np	..	84
Doomadgee (S)	1 134	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Douglas (S)	10 215	11 293	11 319	2.1	26	0.2	69	67
Duaringa (S)	6 850	6 699	6 725	-0.4	26	0.4	66	67
Eacham (S)	6 298	6 415	6 337	0.1	-78	-1.2	93	123
Eidsvold (S)	941	937	922	-0.4	-15	-1.6	..	101
Emerald (S)	12 929	13 523	13 636	1.1	113	0.8	52	45
Erub (IC)	309	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Esk (S)	14 648	15 230	15 501	1.1	271	1.8	32	30
Etheridge (S)	984	1 009	1 012	0.6	3	0.3	..	80
Fitzroy (S)	9 937	10 296	10 374	0.9	78	0.8	54	53
Flinders (S)	2 095	2 036	1 997	-1.0	-39	-1.9	96	117
Gatton (S)	15 456	16 313	16 514	1.3	201	1.2	45	36
Gayndah (S)	2 855	2 944	2 919	0.4	-25	-0.8	90	111
Gladstone (C)	26 631	28 548	28 807	1.6	259	0.9	50	31
Gold Coast (C)	409 111	469 950	482 566	3.4	12 616	2.7	23	2
Goondiwindi (T)	4 711	5 031	5 038	1.4	7	0.1	71	75
Hammond (IC)	207	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Herberton (S)	5 362	5 517	5 449	0.3	-68	-1.2	94	121
Hervey Bay (C)	42 294	49 448	51 818	4.1	2 370	4.8	3	10
Hinchinbrook (S)	12 585	12 226	12 209	-0.6	-17	-0.1	78	107
Hope Vale (S)	881	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Iama (IC)	309	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Ilfracombe (S)	352	368	363	0.6	-5	-1.4	—	93
Inglewood (S)	2 671	2 641	2 643	-0.2	2	0.1	74	82
Injinoo (S)	427	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Ipswich (C)	125 626	135 791	140 752	2.3	4 961	3.7	8	3
Isis (S)	5 843	6 151	6 250	1.4	99	1.6	40	47
Isisford (S)	299	301	301	0.1	—	—	..	84
Jericho (S)	1 077	1 103	1 104	0.5	1	0.1	..	83
Johnstone (S)	19 502	19 553	19 589	0.1	36	0.2	70	61
Jondaryan (S)	12 596	13 886	14 329	2.6	443	3.2	15	25
Kilcoy (S)	3 284	3 472	3 558	1.6	86	2.5	24	51
Kilkivan (S)	3 215	3 288	3 346	0.8	58	1.8	33	56
Kingaroy (S)	11 658	12 321	12 545	1.5	224	1.8	31	35
Kolan (S)	4 615	4 557	4 542	-0.3	-15	-0.3	83	101
Kowanyama (S)	1 025	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Kubin (IC)	210	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Laidley (S)	13 037	13 372	14 038	1.5	666	5.0	2	20
Livingstone (S)	25 631	28 266	28 745	2.3	479	1.7	35	24
Lockhart River (S)	635	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Logan (C)	166 077	173 603	174 558	1.0	955	0.6	59	18
Longreach (S)	3 914	4 015	3 986	0.4	-29	-0.7	87	112

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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(a) The ABS has been unable to estimate population change from June 2002 onwards for a number of Indigenous Council areas in Queensland introduced to the ASGC since the 2001 Census. Population estimates for these areas for June 2004 and June 2005 are denoted 'np', while the latest available estimates, June 2002, are published in the 2002–03 issue of this publication. For more information see paragraphs 24 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes and Appendices 1 and 5.

(b) Average annual growth rate.

Local Government Area (a)	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		STATE RANK (2004–2005)	
	2000	2004 ^r	2005 ^p	2000–2005 ^p (b)	2004–2005 ^p	Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no. %	no.	no.
Mabuiag (IC)	229	np	np	np	np np	..	..
Mackay (C)	74 859	79 949	82 288	1.9	2 339 2.9	19	11
McKinlay (S)	1 075	1 040	1 024	-1.0	-16 -1.5	..	106
Mapoon (S)	205	np	np	np	np np	..	..
Mareeba (S)	18 382	18 688	18 850	0.5	162 0.9	51	41
Maroochy (S)	123 151	141 289	145 139	3.3	3 850 2.7	22	6
Maryborough (C)	24 910	25 635	25 714	0.6	79 0.3	68	52
Mer (IC)	443	np	np	np	np np	..	..
Millmerran (S)	3 301	3 372	3 429	0.8	57 1.7	36	57
Mirani (S)	5 244	5 307	5 360	0.4	53 1.0	49	58
Miriam Vale (S)	4 379	5 121	5 437	4.4	316 6.2	1	29
Monto (S)	2 593	2 477	2 490	-0.8	13 0.5	61	71
Mornington (S)(c)	1 018	1 044	1 044	0.5	— —	..	84
Mount Isa (C)	21 224	20 695	21 043	-0.2	348 1.7	38	27
Mount Morgan (S)	2 900	3 057	2 974	0.5	-83 -2.7	97	124
Mundubbera (S)	2 315	2 399	2 310	—	-89 -3.7	99	126
Murgon (S)	3 571	3 728	3 753	1.0	25 0.7	55	69
Murilla (S)	2 734	2 729	2 725	-0.1	-4 -0.1	79	91
Murweh (S)	4 958	5 027	5 006	0.2	-21 -0.4	84	110
Nanango (S)	8 329	8 714	8 725	0.9	11 0.1	73	74
Napranum (S)	788	np	np	np	np np	..	..
Nebo (S)	2 100	2 147	2 107	0.1	-40 -1.9	95	118
New Mapoon (S)	337	np	np	np	np np	..	..
Noosa (S)	42 664	47 680	48 071	2.4	391 0.8	53	26
Palm Island (S)	2 271	np	np	np	np np	..	..
Paroo (S)	2 226	2 173	2 156	-0.6	-17 -0.8	88	107
Peak Downs (S)	3 099	3 159	3 309	1.3	150 4.7	4	44
Perry (S)	372	438	442	3.5	4 0.9	..	78
Pine Rivers (S)	118 483	139 447	144 253	4.0	4 806 3.4	10	4
Pittsworth (S)	4 594	4 904	4 973	1.6	69 1.4	43	55
Pormpuraaw (S)	610	np	np	np	np np	..	..
Poruma (IC)	149	np	np	np	np np	..	..
Quilpie (S)	1 150	1 075	1 057	-1.7	-18 -1.7	..	109
Redcliffe (C)	49 229	52 385	52 965	1.5	580 1.1	47	22
Redland (S)	113 886	127 977	130 229	2.7	2 252 1.8	34	12
Richmond (S)	1 129	1 147	1 147	0.3	— —	..	84
Rockhampton (C)	59 043	59 755	60 084	0.4	329 0.6	58	28
Roma (T)	6 617	6 763	6 799	0.5	36 0.5	60	61
Rosalie (S)	8 573	8 977	9 154	1.3	177 2.0	28	39
Saibai (IC)	349	np	np	np	np np	..	..
St Pauls (IC)	236	np	np	np	np np	..	..
Sarina (S)	9 816	9 995	10 157	0.7	162 1.6	39	41
Seisia (IC)	144	np	np	np	np np	..	..
Stanthorpe (S)	10 266	10 592	10 504	0.5	-88 -0.8	89	125
Tambo (S)	610	634	657	1.5	23 3.6	..	70

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(a) The ABS has been unable to estimate population change from June 2002 onwards for a number of Indigenous Council areas in Queensland introduced to the ASGC since the 2001 Census. Population estimates for these areas for June 2004 and June 2005 are denoted 'np', while the latest available estimates, June 2002, are published in the 2002–03 issue of this publication. For more information see paragraphs 24 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes and Appendices 1 and 5.

(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 (2004–2005)	
	2000	2004 ^r	2005 ^p	2000–2005 ^p (b)	2004–2005 ^p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Tara (S)	3 803	3 964	3 962	0.8	–2	–0.1	77	90
Taroom (S)	2 668	2 554	2 539	–1.0	–15	–0.6	85	101
Thuringowa (C)	51 185	57 538	59 231	3.0	1 693	2.9	18	14
Tiaro (S)	4 559	4 949	5 105	2.3	156	3.2	16	43
Toowoomba (C)	88 870	94 189	95 956	1.5	1 767	1.9	29	13
Torres (S)	3 390	3 816	3 781	2.2	–35	–0.9	91	115
Townsville (C)	90 531	98 075	100 772	2.2	2 697	2.7	20	9
Ugar (IC)	60	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Umagico (S)	272	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Waggamba (S)	2 867	3 011	3 015	1.0	4	0.1	72	78
Wambo (S)	5 270	5 300	5 332	0.2	32	0.6	56	64
Warraber (IC)	229	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Warroo (S)	1 030	1 065	1 050	0.4	–15	–1.4	..	101
Warwick (S)	21 077	21 564	21 814	0.7	250	1.2	46	33
Weipa (T)	2 223	2 198	2 270	0.4	72	3.3	13	54
Whitsunday (S)	15 142	16 900	17 512	3.0	612	3.6	9	21
Winton (S)	1 612	1 545	1 536	–1.0	–9	–0.6	..	97
Wondai (S)	4 173	4 346	4 434	1.2	88	2.0	27	49
Woocoo (S)	3 036	3 168	3 262	1.4	94	3.0	17	48
Woorabinda (S)	1 045	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Wujal Wujal (S)	372	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Yarrabah (S)	2 222	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Yorke (IC)	323	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Unincorporated Qld	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..
Total Queensland	3 561 537	3 888 077	3 963 968	2.2	75 891	2.0

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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(a) The ABS has been unable to estimate population change from June 2002 onwards for a number of Indigenous Council areas in Queensland introduced to the ASGC since the 2001 Census. Population estimates for these areas for June 2004 and June 2005 are denoted 'np', while the latest available estimates, June 2002, are published in the 2002–03 issue of this publication. For more information see paragraphs 24 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes and Appendices 1 and 5.

(b) Average annual growth rate.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Local Government Areas—SA

Local Government Area (a)	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE				STATE RANK (2004–2005)	
	2000	2004 ^r	2005 ^p	2000–2005 ^{p(b)}	2004–2005 ^p		Fastest growth	Largest growth	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.	
Adelaide (C)	12 935	14 347	14 725	2.6	378	2.6	3	9	
Adelaide Hills (DC)	38 557	38 948	39 028	0.2	80	0.2	32	24	
Alexandrina (DC)	17 771	19 828	20 408	2.8	580	2.9	1	5	
Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AC)	2 656	np	np	np	np	np	. .	. .
Barossa (DC)	19 190	20 365	20 757	1.6	392	1.9	9	8	
Barunga West (DC)	2 548	2 602	2 579	0.2	-23	-0.9	52	53	
Berri and Barmera (DC)	11 329	11 205	11 213	-0.2	8	0.1	34	37	
Burnside (C)	42 322	42 882	42 940	0.3	58	0.1	33	27	
Campbelltown (C)	46 621	47 120	47 266	0.3	146	0.3	30	19	
Ceduna (DC)	3 601	3 589	3 536	-0.4	-53	-1.5	57	63	
Charles Sturt (C)	103 263	103 450	103 453	—	3	—	37	39	
Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)	8 382	8 292	8 275	-0.3	-17	-0.2	44	48	
Cleve (DC)	1 912	1 907	1 885	-0.3	-22	-1.2	. .	51	
Cooper Pedy (DC)	2 491	2 214	2 091	-3.4	-123	-5.6	58	67	
Copper Coast (DC)	10 868	11 408	11 640	1.4	232	2.0	8	16	
Elliston (DC)	1 171	1 142	1 143	-0.5	1	0.1	. .	40	
Flinders Ranges (DC)	1 824	1 714	1 692	-1.5	-22	-1.3	. .	51	
Franklin Harbour (DC)	1 287	1 313	1 324	0.6	11	0.8	. .	36	
Gawler (T)	18 069	19 041	19 390	1.4	349	1.8	11	10	
Goyder (DC)	4 366	4 163	4 126	-1.1	-37	-0.9	53	58	
Grant (DC)	7 832	8 058	8 128	0.7	70	0.9	20	25	
Holdfast Bay (C)	33 522	34 040	34 274	0.4	234	0.7	24	15	
Kangaroo Island (DC)	4 234	4 472	4 556	1.5	84	1.9	10	23	
Karoonda East Murray (DC)	1 301	1 198	1 168	-2.1	-30	-2.5	. .	57	
Kimba (DC)	1 251	1 181	1 166	-1.4	-15	-1.3	. .	47	
Kingston (DC)	2 337	2 311	2 344	0.1	33	1.4	14	31	
Le Hunte (DC)	1 500	1 415	1 391	-1.5	-24	-1.7	. .	54	
Light (RegC)	10 399	11 699	12 016	2.9	317	2.7	2	12	
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	4 171	4 291	4 330	0.8	39	0.9	19	29	
Loxton Waikerie (DC)	12 264	12 172	12 172	-0.2	—	—	38	41	
Mallala (DC)	7 342	7 732	7 902	1.5	170	2.2	7	18	
Maralinga Tjarutja (AC)	116	np	np	np	np	np	. .	. .
Marion (C)	78 678	80 432	80 909	0.6	477	0.6	26	6	
Mid Murray (DC)	8 325	8 435	8 415	0.2	-20	-0.2	46	50	
Mitcham (C)	62 093	62 398	62 358	0.1	-40	-0.1	41	59	
Mount Barker (DC)	23 255	25 566	26 186	2.4	620	2.4	5	4	
Mount Gambier (C)	23 390	23 616	23 895	0.4	279	1.2	17	14	
Mount Remarkable (DC)	3 049	2 850	2 837	-1.4	-13	-0.5	51	46	
Murray Bridge (RC)	16 993	17 636	17 959	1.1	323	1.8	12	11	
Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)	8 252	8 240	8 289	0.1	49	0.6	25	28	
Northern Areas (DC)	4 882	4 647	4 628	-1.1	-19	-0.4	50	49	
Norwood Payneham St Peters (C)	33 543	34 020	34 033	0.3	13	—	36	35	
Onkaparinga (C)	150 012	153 344	154 514	0.6	1 170	0.8	22	2	
Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)	1 033	979	950	-1.7	-29	-3.0	. .	56	
Peterborough (DC)	2 095	1 915	1 843	-2.5	-72	-3.8	. .	65	
Playford (C)	68 253	70 533	71 390	0.9	857	1.2	16	3	
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)	101 736	103 727	104 180	0.5	453	0.4	27	7	
Port Augusta (C)	14 020	13 729	13 735	-0.4	6	—	35	38	
Port Lincoln (C)	13 637	14 385	14 563	1.3	178	1.2	15	17	
Port Pirie City and Dists (M)	17 738	17 419	17 480	-0.3	61	0.4	29	26	

. . not applicable

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(a) The ABS has been unable to estimate population change from June 2001 onwards for Indigenous Council areas in South Australia introduced to the ASGC since the 2001 Census. Population estimates for these areas for June 2004 and June 2005 are denoted 'np'. For more information see paragraphs 24 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes and Appendices 4 and 8.

(b) Average annual growth rate.

Local Government Area (a)	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE				STATE RANK (2004–2005)	
	2000	2004 ^r	2005 ^p	2000–2005 ^p (b)	2004–2005 ^p		Fastest growth	Largest growth	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.	
Prospect (C)	19 166	19 246	19 191	—	–55	–0.3	47	64	
Renmark Paringa (DC)	9 866	9 718	9 755	–0.2	37	0.4	28	30	
Robe (DC)	1 363	1 376	1 406	0.6	30	2.2	..	33	
Roxby Downs (M)	3 652	3 617	3 571	–0.4	–46	–1.3	56	61	
Salisbury (C)	113 761	119 153	121 276	1.3	2 123	1.8	13	1	
Southern Mallee (DC)	2 323	2 206	2 197	–1.1	–9	–0.4	49	44	
Streaky Bay (DC)	2 003	2 016	2 014	0.1	–2	–0.1	42	42	
Tatiara (DC)	7 073	7 097	7 071	—	–26	–0.4	48	55	
Tea Tree Gully (C)	99 275	99 980	99 939	0.1	–41	—	40	60	
The Coorong (DC)	5 966	5 798	5 746	–0.7	–52	–0.9	54	62	
Tumby Bay (DC)	2 634	2 654	2 685	0.4	31	1.2	18	32	
Unley (C)	36 501	36 406	36 331	–0.1	–75	–0.2	45	66	
Victor Harbor (C)	10 723	12 070	12 355	2.9	285	2.4	6	13	
Wakefield (DC)	6 658	6 547	6 567	–0.3	20	0.3	31	34	
Walkerville (M)	7 038	7 086	7 077	0.1	–9	–0.1	43	44	
Wattle Range (DC)	12 425	12 280	12 366	–0.1	86	0.7	23	22	
West Torrens (C)	52 291	52 627	52 622	0.1	–5	—	39	43	
Whyalla (C)	22 658	21 526	21 306	–1.2	–220	–1.0	55	68	
Yankalilla (DC)	3 812	4 000	4 104	1.5	104	2.6	4	20	
Yorke Peninsula (DC)	11 570	11 626	11 720	0.3	94	0.8	21	21	
Unincorporated SA	5 864	4 919	4 843	–3.8	–76	–1.5	..	..
Total South Australia	1 505 038	1 532 727	1 542 033	0.5	9 306	0.6	..	..

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The ABS has been unable to estimate population change from June 2001 onwards for Indigenous Council areas in South Australia introduced to the ASGC since the 2001 Census. Population estimates for these areas for June 2004 and June 2005 are denoted 'np'. For more information see paragraphs 24 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes and Appendices 4 and 8.

(b) Average annual growth rate.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Local Government Areas—WA

Local Government Area	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			STATE RANK (2004–2005)	
	2000	2004 _r	2005 _p	2000–2005 _p (a)	2004–2005 _p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Albany (C)	30 588	31 586	31 981	0.9	395	1.3	29	19
Armadale (C)	52 174	52 369	52 301	—	-68	-0.1	56	128
Ashburton (S)	6 222	5 975	6 015	-0.7	40	0.7	39	47
Augusta-Margaret River (S)	9 875	11 356	11 689	3.4	333	2.9	15	21
Bassendean (T)	13 953	14 049	14 029	0.1	-20	-0.1	57	104
Bayswater (C)	56 505	56 447	56 177	-0.1	-270	-0.5	60	140
Belmont (C)	29 457	30 896	31 204	1.2	308	1.0	32	23
Beverley (S)	1 578	1 582	1 582	0.1	—	—	..	64
Boddington (S)	1 458	1 372	1 408	-0.7	36	2.6	..	49
Boyup Brook (S)	1 655	1 544	1 501	-1.9	-43	-2.8	..	119
Bridgetown-Greenbushes (S)	4 143	3 964	4 001	-0.7	37	0.9	33	48
Brookton (S)	1 015	1 047	1 047	0.6	—	—	..	64
Broome (S)	12 396	14 243	14 519	3.2	276	1.9	25	24
Broomehill (S)	528	506	507	-0.8	1	0.2	..	63
Bruce Rock (S)	1 147	1 059	1 006	-2.6	-53	-5.0	..	124
Bunbury (C)	29 575	31 249	31 865	1.5	616	2.0	24	14
Busselton (S)	22 240	25 896	27 546	4.4	1 650	6.4	6	7
Cambridge (T)	24 364	24 605	24 792	0.3	187	0.8	35	28
Canning (C)	76 211	79 434	79 937	1.0	503	0.6	42	16
Capel (S)	6 689	8 887	9 568	7.4	681	7.7	2	12
Carnamah (S)	841	709	692	-3.8	-17	-2.4	..	99
Carnarvon (S)	6 566	6 327	6 241	-1.0	-86	-1.4	68	132
Chapman Valley (S)	872	957	984	2.4	27	2.8	..	51
Chittering (S)	2 835	3 316	3 526	4.5	210	6.3	7	27
Claremont (T)	9 198	9 123	9 166	-0.1	43	0.5	45	45
Cockburn (C)	67 388	74 451	76 640	2.6	2 189	2.9	14	5
Collie (S)	9 146	8 919	8 829	-0.7	-90	-1.0	64	133
Coolgardie (S)	4 420	3 867	3 744	-3.3	-123	-3.2	73	136
Coorow (S)	1 458	1 355	1 320	-2.0	-35	-2.6	..	113
Corrigin (S)	1 287	1 182	1 165	-2.0	-17	-1.4	..	99
Cottesloe (T)	7 419	7 601	7 589	0.5	-12	-0.2	58	94
Cranbrook (S)	1 085	1 055	1 036	-0.9	-19	-1.8	..	103
Cuballing (S)	715	734	760	1.2	26	3.5	..	52
Cue (S)	388	366	352	-1.9	-14	-3.8	..	96
Cunderdin (S)	1 445	1 305	1 255	-2.8	-50	-3.8	..	120
Dalwallinu (S)	1 875	1 589	1 507	-4.3	-82	-5.2	..	131
Dandaragan (S)	2 938	2 950	2 911	-0.2	-39	-1.3	67	117
Dardanup (S)	8 683	9 785	10 424	3.7	639	6.5	5	13
Denmark (S)	4 615	5 117	5 229	2.5	112	2.2	21	33
Derby-West Kimberley (S)	8 114	8 758	9 128	2.4	370	4.2	9	20
Donnybrook-Balingup (S)	4 635	4 713	4 782	0.6	69	1.5	28	38
Dowerin (S)	823	790	790	-0.8	—	—	..	64
Dumbleyung (S)	787	678	684	-2.8	6	0.9	..	60
Dundas (S)	1 383	1 148	1 070	-5.0	-78	-6.8	..	130
East Fremantle (T)	6 729	6 871	6 819	0.3	-52	-0.8	61	123
East Pilbara (S)	5 963	5 523	5 612	-1.2	89	1.6	26	34
Esperance (S)	13 219	13 265	13 265	0.1	—	—	53	64
Exmouth (S)	2 262	2 266	2 266	—	—	—	53	64
Fremantle (C)	25 499	26 211	26 259	0.6	48	0.2	50	44
Geraldton (C)	19 824	19 011	19 054	-0.8	43	0.2	49	45
Gingin (S)	4 092	4 519	4 574	2.3	55	1.2	30	41
Gnowangerup (S)	1 639	1 431	1 391	-3.2	-40	-2.8	..	118
Goomalling (S)	983	959	959	-0.5	—	—	..	64
Gosnells (C)	82 107	89 908	92 415	2.4	2 507	2.8	16	4
Greenough (S)	12 233	13 145	13 581	2.1	436	3.3	13	18

.. 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 (2004–2005)		
	2000	2004 _r	2005 _p	2000–2005 _p (a)	2004–2005 _p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Halls Creek (S)	3 698	4 265	4 351	3.3	86	2.0	23	37
Harvey (S)	18 204	18 909	19 669	1.6	760	4.0	11	11
Irwin (S)	2 980	3 034	3 247	1.7	213	7.0	4	26
Jerramungup (S)	1 270	1 172	1 172	-1.6	—	—	..	64
Joondalup (C)	154 728	157 887	157 132	0.3	-755	-0.5	59	142
Kalamunda (S)	48 614	50 098	51 352	1.1	1 254	2.5	18	10
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)	30 016	29 390	29 099	-0.6	-291	-1.0	63	141
Katanning (S)	4 523	4 236	4 075	-2.1	-161	-3.8	74	139
Kellerberrin (S)	1 252	1 151	1 151	-1.7	—	—	..	64
Kent (S)	677	576	540	-4.4	-36	-6.3	..	115
Kojonup (S)	2 325	2 185	2 119	-1.8	-66	-3.0	72	127
Kondinin (S)	1 091	996	994	-1.8	-2	-0.2	..	86
Koorda (S)	517	472	450	-2.7	-22	-4.7	..	106
Kulin (S)	926	877	876	-1.1	-1	-0.1	..	85
Kwinana (T)	21 588	22 845	23 407	1.6	562	2.5	19	15
Lake Grace (S)	1 671	1 527	1 495	-2.2	-32	-2.1	..	110
Laverton (S)	1 216	1 205	1 205	-0.2	—	—	..	64
Leonora (S)	2 222	1 920	1 861	-3.5	-59	-3.1	..	125
Mandurah (C)	47 023	58 465	61 889	5.6	3 424	5.9	8	2
Manjimup (S)	10 321	9 854	9 736	-1.2	-118	-1.2	66	135
Meekatharra (S)	1 584	1 529	1 529	-0.7	—	—	..	64
Melville (C)	96 392	97 338	97 394	0.2	56	0.1	52	40
Menzies (S)	353	359	361	0.4	2	0.6	..	62
Merredin (S)	3 741	3 492	3 428	-1.7	-64	-1.8	69	126
Mingenew (S)	594	557	525	-2.4	-32	-5.7	..	110
Moorabool (S)	2 698	2 564	2 574	-0.9	10	0.4	47	57
Morawa (S)	1 032	904	880	-3.1	-24	-2.7	..	107
Mosman Park (T)	8 185	8 576	8 637	1.1	61	0.7	38	39
Mount Magnet (S)	823	757	719	-2.7	-38	-5.0	..	116
Mount Marshall (S)	703	615	615	-2.6	—	—	..	64
Mukinbudin (S)	724	669	637	-2.5	-32	-4.8	..	110
Mullewa (S)	1 112	1 057	1 057	-1.0	—	—	..	64
Mundaring (S)	34 981	35 484	35 718	0.4	234	0.7	40	25
Murchison (S)	160	162	162	0.2	—	—	..	64
Murray (S)	10 616	11 806	12 121	2.7	315	2.7	17	22
Nannup (S)	1 209	1 210	1 236	0.4	26	2.1	..	52
Narembeen (S)	1 004	909	909	-2.0	—	—	..	64
Narrogin (T)	4 740	4 473	4 368	-1.6	-105	-2.3	71	134
Narrogin (S)	793	744	734	-1.5	-10	-1.3	..	92
Nedlands (C)	21 412	21 918	21 934	0.5	16	0.1	51	56
Ngaanyatjarraku (S)	1 541	1 679	1 715	2.2	36	2.1	..	49
Northam (T)	6 565	6 277	6 227	-1.1	-50	-0.8	62	120
Northam (S)	3 574	3 661	3 715	0.8	54	1.5	27	42
Northampton (S)	3 277	3 313	3 237	-0.2	-76	-2.3	70	129
Nungarin (S)	271	271	271	—	—	—	..	64
Peppermint Grove (S)	1 659	1 676	1 667	0.1	-9	-0.5	..	90
Perenjori (S)	619	584	573	-1.5	-11	-1.9	..	93
Perth (C)	7 187	10 448	11 821	10.5	1 373	13.1	1	8
Pingelly (S)	1 203	1 147	1 132	-1.2	-15	-1.3	..	98
Plantagenet (S)	4 608	4 611	4 634	0.1	23	0.5	44	55

.. 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 (2004–2005)	
	2000	2004 ^r	2005 ^p	2000–2005 ^{p(a)}	2004–2005 ^p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Port Hedland (T)	12 945	12 461	12 335	-1.0	-126	-1.0	65	137
Quairading (S)	1 174	1 039	1 014	-2.9	-25	-2.4	..	108
Ravensthorpe (S)	1 486	1 341	1 341	-2.0	—	—	..	64
Rockingham (C)	71 927	81 677	85 035	3.4	3 358	4.1	10	3
Roebourne (S)	14 841	15 270	15 320	0.6	50	0.3	48	43
Sandstone (S)	141	150	150	1.2	—	—	..	64
Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)	11 439	12 417	12 887	2.4	470	3.8	12	17
Shark Bay (S)	927	966	974	1.0	8	0.8	..	59
South Perth (C)	37 319	38 333	38 511	0.6	178	0.5	46	29
Stirling (C)	174 961	180 701	182 047	0.8	1 346	0.7	37	9
Subiaco (C)	15 479	16 365	16 489	1.3	124	0.8	36	32
Swan (C)	82 319	91 506	93 652	2.6	2 146	2.3	20	6
Tambellup (S)	738	681	672	-1.9	-9	-1.3	..	90
Tammin (S)	424	438	438	0.7	—	—	..	64
Three Springs (S)	756	743	722	-0.9	-21	-2.8	..	105
Toodyay (S)	3 960	4 228	4 317	1.7	89	2.1	22	34
Trayning (S)	421	363	345	-3.9	-18	-5.0	..	102
Upper Gascoyne (S)	345	369	373	1.6	4	1.1	..	61
Victoria Park (T)	27 292	28 572	28 738	1.0	166	0.6	43	31
Victoria Plains (S)	974	930	927	-1.0	-3	-0.3	..	87
Vincent (T)	26 032	26 577	26 749	0.5	172	0.6	41	30
Wagin (S)	1 906	1 812	1 761	-1.6	-51	-2.8	..	122
Wandering (S)	333	344	336	0.2	-8	-2.3	..	89
Wanneroo (C)	80 429	100 223	107 317	5.9	7 094	7.1	3	1
Waroona (S)	3 500	3 548	3 548	0.3	—	—	53	64
West Arthur (S)	914	906	875	-0.9	-31	-3.4	..	109
Westonia (S)	257	238	238	-1.5	—	—	..	64
Wickepin (S)	772	693	679	-2.5	-14	-2.0	..	96
Williams (S)	965	871	854	-2.4	-17	-2.0	..	99
Wiluna (S)	921	951	960	0.8	9	0.9	..	58
Wongan-Ballidu (S)	1 595	1 497	1 462	-1.7	-35	-2.3	..	113
Woodanilling (S)	385	388	382	-0.2	-6	-1.5	..	88
Wyalkatchem (S)	677	664	652	-0.7	-12	-1.8	..	94
Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)	7 043	7 662	7 750	1.9	88	1.1	31	36
Yalgoo (S)	309	327	327	1.1	—	—	..	64
Yilgam (S)	1 939	1 688	1 550	-4.4	-138	-8.2	..	138
York (S)	3 153	3 316	3 342	1.2	26	0.8	34	52
Total Western Australia	1 874 459	1 978 079	2 010 113	1.4	32 034	1.6	..	..

.. 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 (2004–2005)	
	2000	2004 _r	2005 _p	2000–2005 _p (a)	2004–2005 _p ...		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Break O'Day (M)	5 765	6 037	6 194	1.4	157	2.6	3	9
Brighton (M)	12 867	13 439	13 819	1.4	380	2.8	1	3
Burnie (C)	19 068	19 143	19 217	0.2	74	0.4	16	14
Central Coast (M)	21 079	21 084	20 914	-0.2	-170	-0.8	23	27
Central Highlands (M)	2 357	2 296	2 337	-0.2	41	1.8	6	16
Circular Head (M)	8 145	8 107	8 099	-0.1	-8	-0.1	19	20
Clarence (C)	49 402	50 268	50 599	0.5	331	0.7	13	4
Derwent Valley (M)	9 512	9 374	9 517	—	143	1.5	7	11
Devonport (C)	24 364	24 985	25 266	0.7	281	1.1	11	5
Dorset (M)	7 392	7 133	7 120	-0.7	-13	-0.2	20	21
Flinders (M)	901	877	897	-0.1	20	2.3	..	18
George Town (M)	6 545	6 748	6 679	0.4	-69	-1.0	24	25
Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)	4 011	4 186	4 296	1.4	110	2.6	2	12
Glenorchy (C)	44 064	44 935	44 615	0.2	-320	-0.7	22	29
Hobart (C)	47 100	48 544	48 794	0.7	250	0.5	15	6
Huon Valley (M)	13 757	14 350	14 567	1.2	217	1.5	8	7
Kentish (M)	5 522	5 677	5 784	0.9	107	1.9	4	13
King Island (M)	1 750	1 632	1 570	-2.1	-62	-3.8	..	24
Kingborough (M)	29 069	30 968	31 530	1.6	562	1.8	5	2
Latrobe (M)	8 148	8 712	8 769	1.5	57	0.7	14	15
Launceston (C)	62 530	64 072	65 021	0.8	949	1.5	9	1
Meander Valley (M)	17 835	18 615	18 621	0.9	6	—	18	19
Northern Midlands (M)	11 878	12 128	12 167	0.5	39	0.3	17	17
Sorell (M)	10 956	11 306	11 454	0.9	148	1.3	10	10
Southern Midlands (M)	5 691	5 761	5 736	0.2	-25	-0.4	21	22
Tasman (M)	2 264	2 223	2 180	-0.8	-43	-1.9	26	23
Waratah/Wynyard (M)	13 731	13 490	13 318	-0.6	-172	-1.3	25	28
West Coast (M)	5 515	5 088	4 946	-2.2	-142	-2.8	27	26
West Tamar (M)	20 191	21 058	21 237	1.0	179	0.9	12	8
Total Tasmania	471 409	482 236	485 263	0.6	3 027	0.6	..	..

.. not applicable

(a) Average annual growth rate.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Local Government Area (a)	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			STATE RANK (2004–2005)	
	2000	2004 _r	2005 _p	2000–2005 _p (b)	2004–2005 _p		Fastest growth	Largest growth
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.
Alice Springs (T)	26 277	26 047	26 486	0.2	439	1.7	4	3
Alpurrurulam (CGC)	389	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Angurugu (CGC)	907	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Anmatjere (CGC)	956	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Arltarpilta (CGC)	256	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Belyuen (CGC)	222	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Binjari (CGC)	193	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Borrooloola (CGC)	790	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Coomalie (CGC)	1 111	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Cox Peninsula (CGC)	239	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Daguragu (CGC)	654	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Darwin (C)	68 518	69 326	70 055	0.4	729	1.1	7	1
Elliott District (CGC)	485	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Jabiru (T)	1 253	1 168	1 165	-1.4	-3	-0.3	..	8
Jilkminggan (CGC)	247	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Katherine (T)(c)	9 127	8 558	8 895	-0.5	337	3.9	1	5
Kunbarlanjinja (CGC)	922	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Lajamanu (CGC)	741	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Litchfield (S)	15 435	16 205	16 642	1.5	437	2.7	3	4
Ltyentye Purte (CGC)	558	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Marngarr (CGC)	314	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Mataranka (CGC)	213	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Naiyu Nambiyu (CGC)	404	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Numbulwar Numburindi (CGC)	771	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Nyirranggulung Mardrulk Ngadberre (CGC)	1 278	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Palmerston (C)	20 772	23 457	24 123	3.0	666	2.8	2	2
Pine Creek (CGC)	534	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Tapatjatjaka (CGC)	223	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Tennant Creek (T)	3 212	2 970	3 009	-1.3	39	1.3	5	6
Thamarrurr (CGC)	1 665	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Timber Creek (CGC)	190	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Tiwi Islands (CGC)	2 388	2 470	2 500	0.9	30	1.2	6	7
Walangeri Ngumpinku (CGC)	333	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Wallace Rockhole (CGC)	152	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Watiyawanu (CGC)	218	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Yuendumu (CGC)	760	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Yugul Mangi (CGC)	1 481	np	np	np	np	np	..	..
Unincorporated NT	31 373	32 192	32 477	0.7	285	0.9	..	..
Total Northern Territory	195 561	199 834	202 793	0.7	2 959	1.5	..	..

.. 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 from June 2001 onwards for a number of Indigenous Council areas in Northern Territory introduced to the ASGC since the 2001 Census. Population estimates for these areas for June 2004 and June 2005 are denoted 'np', while the latest available estimates, June 2001, are published in the 2002–03 issue of this publication. For more information see paragraphs 24 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes and Appendices 2 and 6.

(b) Average annual growth rate.

(c) Refinement in estimation methodology has contributed to the increase in Katherine (T).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Subdivisions—NT and ACT

ASGC code	State/territory, SD and SSD	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE		
		2000 no.	2004r no.	2005p no.	2000–2005p(a) %	2004–2005p no. %	
7	Northern Territory						
05	Darwin						
05	Darwin City	68 518	69 326	70 055	0.4	729	1.1
10	Palmerston-East Arm	21 160	23 901	24 603	3.1	702	2.9
20	Litchfield Shire	15 435	16 205	16 642	1.5	437	2.7
	<i>Total Darwin</i>	<i>105 113</i>	<i>109 432</i>	<i>111 300</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1 868</i>	<i>1.7</i>
10	Northern Territory - Bal						
05	Finniss	1 914	1 887	1 883	-0.3	-4	-0.2
10	Bathurst-Melville	2 388	2 470	2 500	0.9	30	1.2
15	Alligator	6 341	6 346	6 385	0.1	39	0.6
20	Daly	3 768	3 775	3 772	—	-3	-0.1
25	East Arnhem	13 821	14 059	14 294	0.7	235	1.7
30	Lower Top End NT	17 563	17 323	17 690	0.1	367	2.1
35	Barkly	6 052	5 848	5 901	-0.5	53	0.9
40	Central NT	38 601	38 694	39 068	0.2	374	1.0
	<i>Total Northern Territory - Bal</i>	<i>90 448</i>	<i>90 402</i>	<i>91 493</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1 091</i>	<i>1.2</i>
	Total Northern Territory	195 561	199 834	202 793	0.7	2 959	1.5
8	Australian Capital Territory						
05	Canberra						
05	North Canberra	38 249	40 815	41 677	1.7	862	2.1
10	Belconnen	85 018	85 579	85 388	0.1	-191	-0.2
15	Woden Valley	32 385	31 812	31 647	-0.5	-165	-0.5
20	Weston Creek-Stromlo	23 703	22 545	22 552	-1.0	7	—
25	Tuggeranong	90 535	89 829	89 059	-0.3	-770	-0.9
35	South Canberra	23 097	23 536	24 084	0.8	548	2.3
40	Gungahlin-Hall	21 861	29 627	30 379	6.8	752	2.5
	<i>Total Canberra</i>	<i>314 848</i>	<i>323 743</i>	<i>324 786</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1 043</i>	<i>0.3</i>
10	Australian Capital Territory - Bal						
05	Australian Capital Territory - Bal	367	376	375	0.4	-1	-0.3
	<i>Total Australian Capital Territory - Bal</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>376</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
	Total Australian Capital Territory	315 215	324 119	325 161	0.6	1 042	0.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average annual growth rate.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Divisions

ASGC code	State/territory, SD	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE	
		2000 no.	2004 ^r no.	2005 ^p no.	2000-2005 ^{p(a)} %	2004-2005 ^p no. %
1	New South Wales					
05	Sydney	4 069 093	4 225 088	4 254 894	0.9	29 806 0.7
10	Hunter	581 113	603 210	610 526	1.0	7 316 1.2
15	Illawarra	393 832	409 734	414 168	1.0	4 434 1.1
20	Richmond-Tweed	213 681	223 596	225 886	1.1	2 290 1.0
25	Mid-North Coast	276 649	291 363	295 144	1.3	3 781 1.3
30	Northern	179 397	178 844	179 103	—	259 0.1
35	North Western	119 356	118 705	118 885	-0.1	180 0.2
40	Central West	175 911	178 982	180 064	0.5	1 082 0.6
45	South Eastern	188 990	200 230	202 757	1.4	2 527 1.3
50	Murrumbidgee	151 347	152 918	153 871	0.3	953 0.6
55	Murray	112 342	114 472	115 523	0.6	1 051 0.9
60	Far West	24 502	23 649	23 428	-0.9	-221 -0.9
	<i>Total New South Wales</i>	<i>6 486 213</i>	<i>6 720 791</i>	<i>6 774 249</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>53 458 0.8</i>
2	Victoria					
05	Melbourne	3 422 722	3 592 975	3 634 233	1.2	41 258 1.1
10	Barwon	250 487	265 588	269 752	1.5	4 164 1.6
15	Western District	100 231	100 808	101 441	0.2	633 0.6
20	Central Highlands	139 920	145 898	148 294	1.2	2 396 1.6
25	Wimmera	51 569	50 712	50 884	-0.3	172 0.3
30	Mallee	89 377	91 439	92 087	0.6	648 0.7
35	Loddon	164 688	172 889	175 406	1.3	2 517 1.5
40	Goulburn	191 283	200 646	203 989	1.3	3 343 1.7
45	Ovens-Murray	92 255	95 909	96 642	0.9	733 0.8
50	East Gippsland	81 015	82 114	83 126	0.5	1 012 1.2
55	Gippsland	157 792	163 992	166 492	1.1	2 500 1.5
	<i>Total Victoria</i>	<i>4 741 339</i>	<i>4 962 970</i>	<i>5 022 346</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>59 376 1.2</i>
3	Queensland					
05	Brisbane	1 619 280	1 777 667	1 810 943	2.3	33 276 1.9
10	Moreton	701 996	798 943	818 981	3.1	20 038 2.5
15	Wide Bay-Burnett	233 314	250 893	256 993	2.0	6 100 2.4
20	Darling Downs	207 389	218 826	222 478	1.4	3 652 1.7
25	South West	26 697	26 996	26 938	0.2	-58 -0.2
30	Fitzroy	180 392	188 207	189 838	1.0	1 631 0.9
35	Central West	12 483	12 258	12 174	-0.5	-84 -0.7
40	Mackay	136 337	143 923	147 374	1.6	3 451 2.4
45	Northern	187 336	201 218	205 628	1.9	4 410 2.2
50	Far North	222 235	235 194	238 454	1.4	3 260 1.4
55	North West	34 078	33 952	34 167	0.1	215 0.6
	<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>3 561 537</i>	<i>3 888 077</i>	<i>3 963 968</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>75 891 2.0</i>
4	South Australia					
05	Adelaide	1 102 445	1 123 199	1 129 269	0.5	6 070 0.5
10	Outer Adelaide	111 931	121 326	123 924	2.1	2 598 2.1
15	Yorke and Lower North	44 392	44 638	44 907	0.2	269 0.6
20	Murray Lands	68 516	68 503	68 756	0.1	253 0.4
25	South East	62 672	62 978	63 499	0.3	521 0.8
30	Eyre	33 814	34 526	34 661	0.5	135 0.4
35	Northern	81 268	77 557	77 017	-1.1	-540 -0.7
	<i>Total South Australia</i>	<i>1 505 038</i>	<i>1 532 727</i>	<i>1 542 033</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>9 306 0.6</i>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average annual growth rate.

ASGC code	State/territory, SD	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE	
		2000 no.	2004r no.	2005p no.	2000-2005p(a) %	2004-2005p no. %
5	Western Australia					
05	Perth	1 372 947	1 454 606	1 477 815	1.5	23 209 1.6
10	South West	188 972	211 477	219 812	3.1	8 335 3.9
15	Lower Great Southern	52 981	53 544	53 738	0.3	194 0.4
20	Upper Great Southern	19 118	18 031	17 760	-1.5	-271 -1.5
25	Midlands	53 339	52 551	52 372	-0.4	-179 -0.3
30	South Eastern	55 856	54 174	53 661	-0.8	-513 -0.9
35	Central	60 024	59 539	59 925	—	386 0.6
40	Pilbara	39 971	39 229	39 282	-0.3	53 0.1
45	Kimberley	31 251	34 928	35 748	2.7	820 2.3
	<i>Total Western Australia</i>	<i>1 874 459</i>	<i>1 978 079</i>	<i>2 010 113</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>32 034 1.6</i>
6	Tasmania					
05	Greater Hobart	196 468	202 182	203 638	0.7	1 456 0.7
10	Southern	34 582	35 468	35 806	0.7	338 1.0
15	Northern	133 037	136 668	137 936	0.7	1 268 0.9
20	Mersey-Lyell	107 322	107 918	107 883	0.1	-35 —
	<i>Total Tasmania</i>	<i>471 409</i>	<i>482 236</i>	<i>485 263</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>3 027 0.6</i>
7	Northern Territory					
05	Darwin	105 113	109 432	111 300	1.2	1 868 1.7
10	Northern Territory - Bal	90 448	90 402	91 493	0.2	1 091 1.2
	<i>Total Northern Territory</i>	<i>195 561</i>	<i>199 834</i>	<i>202 793</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>2 959 1.5</i>
8	Australian Capital Territory					
05	Canberra	314 848	323 743	324 786	0.6	1 043 0.3
10	Australian Capital Territory - Bal	367	376	375	0.4	-1 -0.3
	<i>Total Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>315 215</i>	<i>324 119</i>	<i>325 161</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1 042 0.3</i>
9	Other Territories					
10	Other Territories	2 609	2 671	2 683	0.6	12 0.4
	<i>Total Other Territories</i>	<i>2 609</i>	<i>2 671</i>	<i>2 683</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>12 0.4</i>
	Total Australia	19 153 380	20 091 504	20 328 609	1.2	237 105 1.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average annual growth rate.

ASGC code	Statistical District	ERP AT 30 JUNE			CHANGE			
		2000	2004 ^r	2005 ^p	2000–2005 ^{p(a)}		2004–2005 ^p	
		no.	no.	no.	%		no.	%
1003	Newcastle (NSW)	486 048	504 656	510 885	1.0	6 229	1.2	
1006	Wollongong (NSW)	266 171	273 870	275 883	0.7	2 013	0.7	
1008	Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	29 862	32 008	32 887	1.9	879	2.7	
1012	Bathurst-Orange (NSW)	74 708	77 407	78 223	0.9	816	1.1	
1015	Lismore (NSW)	30 907	30 906	31 311	0.3	405	1.3	
1021	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	45 401	48 941	49 678	1.8	737	1.5	
1024	Port Macquarie (NSW)	37 224	40 621	41 141	2.0	520	1.3	
1027	Tamworth (NSW)	42 194	43 008	43 261	0.5	253	0.6	
1030	Dubbo (NSW)	34 762	35 504	35 753	0.6	249	0.7	
1033	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	52 043	52 925	53 488	0.5	563	1.1	
1218	Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	94 232	99 262	100 278	1.3	1 016	1.0	
2024	Geelong (VIC)	157 497	164 134	165 761	1.0	1 627	1.0	
2025	Warrnambool (VIC)	29 163	30 647	31 083	1.3	436	1.4	
2027	Ballarat (VIC)	82 585	86 977	88 777	1.5	1 800	2.1	
2030	Bendigo (VIC)	78 295	83 059	84 355	1.5	1 296	1.6	
2033	Shepparton (VIC)	43 999	46 684	47 218	1.4	534	1.1	
2039	La Trobe Valley (VIC)	74 976	74 548	74 924	—	376	0.5	
2042	Mildura (VIC)	44 392	46 987	47 605	1.4	618	1.3	
3042	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	179 576	207 553	212 864	3.5	5 311	2.6	
3045	Bundaberg (QLD)	56 165	59 611	60 936	1.6	1 325	2.2	
3046	Hervey Bay (QLD)	38 742	45 577	47 806	4.3	2 229	4.9	
3048	Rockhampton (QLD)	67 359	68 580	69 126	0.5	546	0.8	
3051	Gladstone (QLD)	38 588	41 968	42 489	1.9	521	1.2	
3054	Mackay (QLD)	63 785	68 488	70 686	2.1	2 198	3.2	
3057	Townsville (QLD)	131 100	144 417	148 767	2.6	4 350	3.0	
3061	Cairns (QLD)	112 335	120 483	123 408	1.9	2 925	2.4	
3064	Toowoomba (QLD)	107 488	116 266	119 133	2.1	2 867	2.5	
3139	Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	409 767	470 408	482 037	3.3	11 629	2.5	
5071	Mandurah (WA)	57 639	70 271	74 010	5.1	3 739	5.3	
5074	Bunbury (WA)	48 319	53 503	56 180	3.1	2 677	5.0	
5080	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	29 741	29 136	28 850	–0.6	–286	–1.0	
5083	Geraldton (WA)	30 785	30 740	31 199	0.3	459	1.5	
6090	Launceston (TAS)	98 375	102 007	103 200	1.0	1 193	1.2	
6093	Burnie-Devonport (TAS)	77 736	79 077	79 254	0.4	177	0.2	
8196	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	355 762	369 392	371 441	0.9	2 049	0.6	

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Average annual growth rate.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 For Australia, this publication contains estimates of the resident population of Local Government Areas (LGAs), Statistical Divisions (SDs), Statistical Districts, states and territories, 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 accompanying electronic release, *Regional Population Growth, Australia, Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 3218.0.55.001).

2 To meet the conflicting demands for accuracy and timeliness there are three estimates of sub-state/territory populations. 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 2000, revised for 2004 (denoted 2004r) and preliminary for 2005 (denoted 2005p).

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*, 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. 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. 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 In the model, a relationship is established between changes in population and changes in indicators between the two most recent censuses. 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, is growing or declining, and has a high or low proportion of medium- and high-density dwellings. Changes in these indicators are then used to estimate changes in the population of each area since the last census.

12 There is a break in series between Medicare enrolments data provided to the ABS in 2005 (used to model the 30 June 2005 SLA populations) and enrolments data provided in previous years. Advice received from Medicare Australia indicated that this is due to new business rules applied to Medicare enrolments data from February 2005. For the time being the ABS has been unable to precisely determine the effect of these changes on modelled ERP for particular areas, however the break in series was taken into account when validating modelled 2005 estimates. The ABS is working with Medicare Australia to determine whether some areas were affected more than others by these changes.

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 In census years, CD level population estimates are compiled by apportioning the 30 June 2001 ERP for each SLA to the CDs within each SLA, using 2001 Census usual residence counts. In post-census years, each CD is assigned to one SLA (for CDs which fall within more than one new SLA, the CD is assigned based on which SLA is deemed to contain the most population). The 30 June 2001 CD population estimate is then updated to reflect any extra population implied by new building approvals in the CD since 30 June 2001. 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 CDs in proportion to the census usual counts. Births, deaths and migration data are not

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ESTIMATION OF SUB-SLA POPULATIONS *continued*

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

Size of LGA (people)	Number of LGAs no.	Average absolute intercensal error
		%
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' growth, identifying areas in Australia currently experiencing significant changes in population size. Largest growth is based on the absolute change in population between June 2004 and June 2005, 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 2004 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*

ESTIMATING POPULATIONS OF PARTICULAR INDIGENOUS COUNCILS

24 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.

25 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.

26 For the Queensland areas, additional administrative data and local knowledge was used to estimate for population change from 30 June 2001 to 2002. However, the ABS has 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.

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. For the Queensland areas a significant change occurred in a previously used data source limiting its suitability for estimating population change for these SLAs from 2002 onwards. Further, 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. 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 Where the ABS has not been able to estimate annual population change, estimates in this publication have been represented as "np". In the accompanying electronic releases, 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 2005 to ensure individual estimates sum to totals. Although these estimates indicate no change in population over this period, it should not be assumed that this is the case. The most recently prepared estimates for these areas in Queensland (30 June 2002) and the Northern Territory (30 June 2001) are contained in the 2002–03 issue of this publication. The most recently prepared estimates (30 June 2001) for the South Australian SLAs/LGAs of Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AC) and Maralinga Tjarutja (AC) were 2,672 and 137 people respectively.

29 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SERVICE POPULATIONS

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

CORRECTION OF PRISON DATA OF QUEENSLAND

31 For the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, most prison data was received for processing via electronic data files. During the post-processing evaluation cycle, it was established that the male and female counts for Queensland prisons (only) were incorrectly captured. This resulted in the publication of incorrect sex census counts for males and females for various Queensland geographical areas and as a consequence, the Australian population totals. For population estimates, revisions to Queensland were applied over the financial year 2001–02. Revised estimates for 30 June 2002 by age and sex and SLA/LGA are available. Revision to population estimates for the 1996–2001 intercensal period are not planned. However, information on the SLAs and LGAs and other geographic areas affected is available in the *2001 Census Working Paper—Fact Sheet: Correction of Prison Data of Queensland* on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>.

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 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2005 Edition, which refers to boundaries as defined at 1 July 2005. 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 geographical 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.
- *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 always processed in time for inclusion in that edition, and are instead included in a later edition.

35 Estimated resident population data for Remoteness Areas (RAs) are published here for the first time. 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 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, 2005* (cat. no. 1216.0).

MAPS

37 A complete series of SLA maps is available in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification, 2005* (cat. no. 1216.0).

38 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.

39 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.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH

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

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

CALCULATION OF AREAS

41 The area figures quoted in this issue are based upon the SLA level of the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification, 2005* (cat. no. 1216.0). The areas of the SLAs were calculated using ABS standard Geographic Information Systems software from the digital boundaries of the ASGC Edition 2005. Higher level spatial unit area figures are aggregations of the relevant SLA areas.

ELECTRONIC DATA

42 Annual population estimates at 30 June for all SLAs in Australia are available electronically. This information can be customised to provide data for any choice of years and any combination of states and territories. Electronic copies of this publication (in .pdf format), plus current and earlier year estimates for all SLAs in Australia, are freely available from the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

43 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated; without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

RELATED RELEASES

- 44** Other ABS releases that may be of interest to users of this publication include:
- Regional Population Growth, Australia, Electronic Delivery, 2004–05*, (cat. no. 3218.0.55.001)
 - Census of Population and Housing: Population Growth and Distribution, Australia, 2001*, (cat. no. 2035.0)
 - Australian Demographic Statistics*, (cat. no. 3101.0)
 - Australian Historical Population Statistics*, (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001), available on <www.abs.gov.au>
 - Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, (cat. no. 3201.0)
 - Population by Age and Sex*, (cat. no. 3235.0–8.55.001)—state and territory-specific datasets, available on <www.abs.gov.au>
 - Regional Statistics*, (cat. no. 1362.1–4,1362.6–8)—state and territory-specific publications
 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2005*, (cat. no. 1216.0)
- 45** Statistics relating to New Zealand population are available from the Statistics New Zealand web site <www.stats.govt.nz>.
- 46** 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.
- 47** 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
C	City
CD	Collection District
CGC	Community Government Council
DC	District Council
excl.	excluding
E.	East
ERP	estimated resident population
incl.	including
I./Is	Island
IC	Island council
LGA	local government area
M	Municipality
Mt C'tha	Mount Coot-tha
no.	number
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Pt	Part
Qld	Queensland
RA	Remoteness Area
RC	Rural City
RegC	Regional Council
Res.	Reservoir
S	Shire
SA	South Australia
SD	statistical division
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision
T	Town
Tas.	Tasmania
Unincorp.	Unincorporated
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

APPENDIX 1 LGA CHANGES IN ASGC 2002

Approximate
change in ERP at
30 Jun 2002

	<i>Date of gazettal</i>	<i>Nature of changes involving population only</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 Jun 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 Jun 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			
Alpurrurulam (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
Arltarlpiita (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
Watiyawanu (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Tanami)	214

(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 Jun 2003(a)</i>
Northern Territory cont.			
Wugularr (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Elsley - Bal)	387
Yuendumu (CGC)	..	Created from part of Unincorporated NT (Tanami)	747
Yugul Mangí (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 (Eusey - 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 (Eusey - 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)	-5 441
Coffs Harbour (C)	24 Jun 2004	Gained from part of Clarence Valley (A)	5 382
Richmond Valley (A)	18 Jun 2004	Gained from part of Clarence Valley (A)	59
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
Merrima (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 Merrima (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 Merrima (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
Corowa (A)	26 May 2004	Gained from part of Hume (A) and renamed to Corowa Shire (A)	2 393

— 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>			
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

	<i>Nature of changes involving population only</i>	<i>Approximate change in ERP at 30 Jun 2002</i>
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), 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)	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
Mabuiaig (IC)	Created from part of Torres (S)	240

APPENDIX 5 SLA CHANGES IN ASGC 2002 *continued*

	<i>Nature of changes involving population only</i>	<i>Approximate change in ERP at 30 Jun 2002</i>
Queensland <i>cont.</i>		
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
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 Jun 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
Naiyu 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 Naiyu Nambiyu (CGC), Pine Creek (CGC) and Thamarrurr (CGC)	-2 603
Margarr (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 Margarr (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
Borrooloola (CGC)	Created from part of Gulf	824

APPENDIX 6 SLA CHANGES IN ASGC 2003 *continued*

		<i>Approximate change in ERP at 30 Jun 2003(a)</i>
<i>Nature of changes involving population only</i>		
Northern Territory <i>cont.</i>		
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
Artarlpilta (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>Approximate change in ERP at 30 June 2004</i>
<i>Nature of changes involving population only</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 Yarrawlumla (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 Yarrawlumla (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 Yarrawlumla (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 Yarrawlumla (A) - Pt A	924
Yass Valley (A) - Pt B	Created from all of Yarrawlumla (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
Yarrawlumla (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
Yarrawlumla (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	—
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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

APPENDIX 7 SLA CHANGES IN ASGC 2004 *continued*

Approximate
change in ERP at
30 June 2004

<i>Nature of changes involving population only</i>		
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 Eley - 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 Eley - Bal, Katherine (T) and West Arnhem	1 321
Barunga Manyallaluk (CGC)	Abolished. Included in Nyirranggulung Mardrulk Ngadberre (CGC)	-460
Eley - 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 Lithgow (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
Merrriwa (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 Merrriwa (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 Merrriwa (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
Rylstone (A)	Abolished. Included in Mid-Western Regional (A) - Pt B and Lithgow (C)	-3 808

— 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 <i>cont.</i>		
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 parts of Tumut (A) and 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

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