

# Office of Economic and Statistical Research

## Queensland Treasury

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## Population growth highlights and trends Queensland 2010

Population trends for statistical local areas, local government areas and regions

September 2010



Queensland Government

## Population Growth Highlights and Trends Queensland 2010

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## Minister's message

A growing population has long been a part of life in Queensland. Our climate, natural environment, jobs and lifestyle make our state an easy choice for an ever-growing number of migrants. They come from other states, across the Tasman and around the world, and we all share in the economic and cultural benefits they bring. We have grown accustomed to the title of Australia's growth state.

Across the state, Queenslanders are debating the social, economic and environmental consequences of our population growth. We need to manage our population growth, protect our environment and ensure our lifestyle is preserved for future generations.

The Queensland Government recently hosted the Queensland Growth Management Summit.

To inform this debate, I'm pleased to introduce *Population Growth Highlights and Trends Queensland 2010*. This publication contains up-to-date data on how quickly our population is growing, and where.

I trust Queenslanders will find this informative reading as we look to a future of well-planned and managed population growth.

The Honourable Andrew Fraser MP  
**Treasurer**  
**Minister for Employment and Economic Development**

## Executive summary

*Population Growth Highlights and Trends Queensland 2010* gathers and analyses data from key Australian Bureau of Statistics releases and other Australian Government agencies to provide a concise and current overview of Queensland's population. Analysis is at state, regional and local levels with a focus on the year to 31 December 2009. The result is a comprehensive body of knowledge suitable to inform policy development and planning across government, private and community spheres.

### Queensland's population growth slowed slightly in 2009

Queensland's population was 4,473,000 at 31 December 2009 after growing by 106,600 or 2.4 per cent in that year. This was down from 119,354 or 2.8 per cent the previous year.

### Queensland's population growth remains high in comparison with the rest of Australia

Queensland's population growth rate in 2009 was well in front of the Australian average population growth of 1.8 per cent. Queensland received the third largest population increase of any state or territory and slightly increased its share of the total national population to 20.2 per cent.

### Queensland's net interstate migration was lower in 2009

Interstate flows were lower across Australia in 2009 as a result of the global financial crisis. A large fall in interstate inflows to Queensland resulted in a 36.0 per cent annual fall in net migration to 13,500. Among the states and territories, this was still easily Australia's largest net interstate migration gain in 2009.

### Queensland's net overseas migration was slightly lower in 2009

Queensland's net overseas migration fell to 53,300 in 2009. This was 10.0 per cent lower than the record level in 2008, but still very high by historical standards. At 2008, New Zealanders and overseas students continued to account for our largest net overseas migration gains, while total temporary entrant stock increased to another record high of 151,400 at 30 June 2010.

### Net migration continues to offset population ageing

Queensland's net migration gains were largest in age groups up to 40 years, and as a result, most of Queensland's population is again in the 15–44 years age group. This is slowing the rate of population ageing in Queensland in comparison with the rest of Australia, although it will not prevent it in the long run.

### Queensland's natural increase reached a new record high in 2009

Another record of 66,100 registered births was set in 2009 after the previous year's record of 65,200 (revised). As only slightly more deaths were recorded, natural increase also reached a record high of 39,800 people for the year.

### South East Queensland continues to attract most of the state's population growth

In 2009, around 70 per cent of Queensland's population growth occurred in South East Queensland, and the South East received about 1,600 new residents each week. Eastern Regional Queensland received most of the rest of Queensland's population growth, at around 700 residents per week. Townsville, Cairns, Fraser Coast, Toowoomba and Mackay all grew by more than 3,000 people in 2009.



## Technical notes

Most population data herein are sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publications 3101.0 – Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2009 and 3218.0 – Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2008–09. Note that ABS population estimates for all years after 2006 are subject to revision. Differences result mainly from revisions to overseas migration figures, and affect all areas within the state.

Data in chapters 1–3 are generally as at 31 December 2009 or for the 2009 calendar year. Exceptions are indicated clearly. Data in chapter 4 is generally for the year to 30 June 2009 due to

Overseas migration estimates are derived from information from the Australian Department of Immigration and Citizenship regarding the duration of stay or absence of travellers into and out of Australia. People are included in the resident population if they are in Australia for a total of 12 months or more over a 16-month period (referred to as the 12/16 month rule)<sup>1</sup>.

Interstate migration estimates are calculated by the ABS primarily from Medicare registration records<sup>2</sup>.

Net interstate and overseas migration is the estimated number of people becoming resident in Queensland during the year minus the estimated number of residents leaving Queensland to live elsewhere.

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<sup>1</sup> ABS, Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, cat. no. 3107.0.55.005

<sup>2</sup> ABS, Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2009, cat. no. 3106.0.55.001

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## 1. Queensland in the Australian context

At 31 December 2009, Queensland's estimated resident population was 4,473,000 (preliminary Australian Bureau of Statistics estimate). This was 20.2 per cent of the Australian total of 22,155,400. Queensland remains Australia's third largest state.

Queensland's population growth of 106,600 through 2009 represented a 2.4 per cent annual change, well above the national change of 1.8 per cent. It was the third largest growth of all Australian states and the second fastest proportionally. Queensland captured 24.6 per cent of Australia's population growth through 2009 (Figure 1.1).

**Just the facts...**

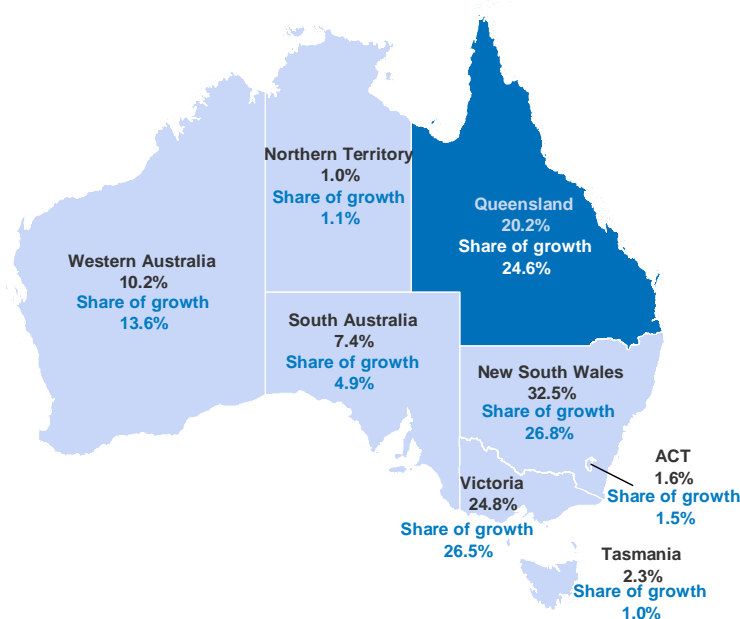
**Queensland's population**

	31 December 2009	30 June 2009	31 December 2008
<b>Size</b>	4,472,957	4,425,103	4,366,397
<b>Growth rate (year to)</b>	2.4%	2.7%	2.8%
<b>Increase (year to)</b>	106,560	116,533	119,354

Source: ABS 3101.0, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter 2009

Queensland's population growth in 2009 slowed slightly from the previous year's 119,400 (2.8 per cent annual change), though Queensland's share of the total population rose marginally by 0.1 per cent to 20.2 per cent.

**Figure 1.1: Proportion of national resident population at 31 December 2009 and share of national population growth, year to 31 December 2009**



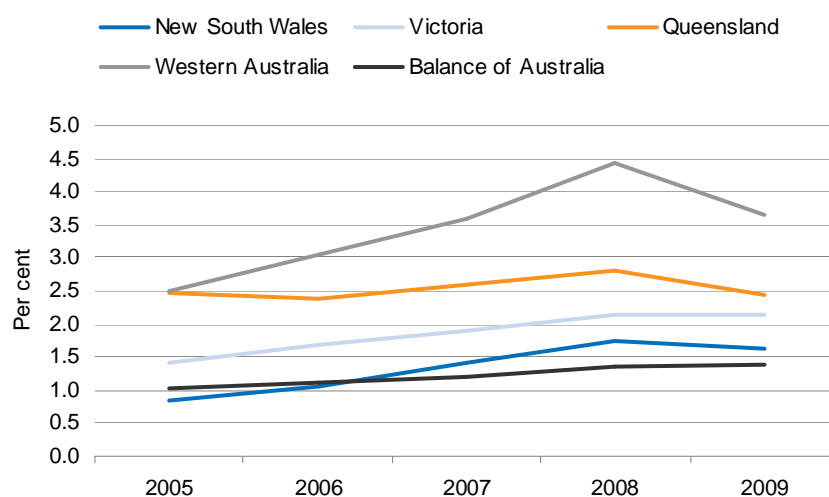
Source: ABS 3101.0, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter 2009

## 1.1 Percentage population change

Queensland's population growth rate of 2.4 per cent was the second highest of any Australian state in the year to 31 December 2009, surpassed only by Western Australia (3.1 per cent, Figure 1.2). The high rates of recent population growth in Queensland and Western Australia are associated with resource (and associated) sector demand for labour, and distinguish these states clearly from the rest of the country. This situation is likely to be sustained as long as resource industries continue to develop.

Since 1982, Queensland has recorded annual population growth rates between 1.5 and 3 per cent, fluctuating around an average of 2.3 per cent. This is well above the Australian average of 1.4 per cent for the same period. The year to 30 December 2009 was the third consecutive year in which Queensland's population growth was slower than Western Australia's, after an eight-year period as Australia's fastest.

**Figure 1.2: Annual population growth rates, states and territories, 2005 to 2009**



Source: ABS 3101.0, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter 2009

## 1.2 Absolute population change

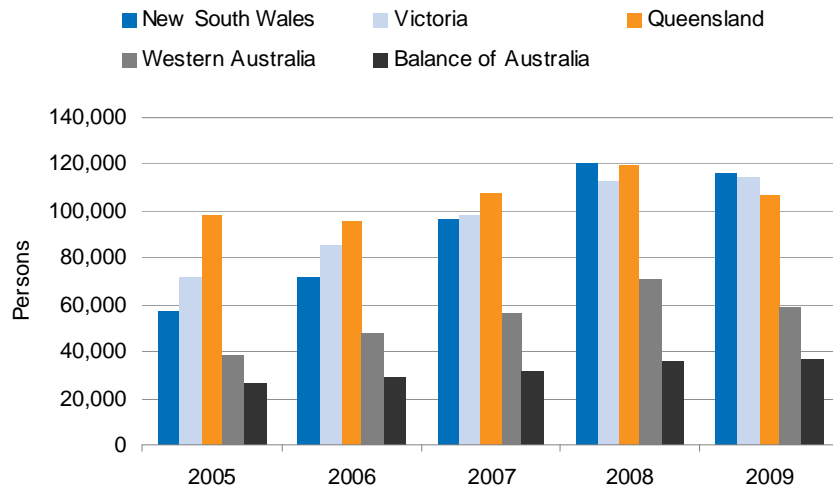
Queensland's population grew by 106,600 people over the year to 31 December 2009. This was nearly 13,000 lower than the previous year's record high of 119,400, although still substantially higher than the 10-year average of 81,300. While these preliminary figures are subject to revision, the impact of the global financial crisis on Queensland's demand for labour through 2009 is apparent. With its similar economy, Western Australia also recorded a moderation in population growth, albeit proportionally larger than in Queensland.

Queensland's population increase in the 2009 calendar year was the third largest population increase of any state after New South Wales (115,800) and Victoria (114,600). Queensland's resulting population of 4,473,000 was also the third largest state population behind those of New South Wales (7,191,500) and Victoria (5,496,400). Figure 1.3 shows that Queensland has recorded the largest population increase of any state or territory for three of the past five



calendar years, with increases in the range of 95,000 to 120,000 people each year from 2005 to 2009. New South Wales, after recording the third largest growth each year from 2005 to 2007, overtook Victoria and Queensland in 2008 and again recorded the highest population increase of 115,800 in 2009. Much of this increase can be attributed to record levels of overseas migration (discussed further in Chapters 2 and 4).

**Figure 1.3: Annual population growth, states and territories, 2005 to 2009**



Source: ABS 3101.0, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter 2009

Since 1990, Australia’s population has grown by 262,300 people a year on average, with Queensland accounting for close to one third of that growth (31 per cent or 81,300 people per year on average). Between them, the three states with the largest populations – New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland – comprised close to four fifths (79.6 per cent) of population growth over this period. This equates to a combined average of more than 208,900 people per year, compared with the 53,400 contributed by the remaining states and territories.

## 2. Components of change

### Just the facts...

#### The components of Queensland's population growth

<b>Population, 31 December 2008</b>	<b>4,366,397</b>
Births	66,081
Deaths	-26,305
<b>Natural increase</b>	<b>39,776</b>
(year to 31 December 2009)	
Overseas arrivals	99,376
Overseas departures	-46,111
<b>Net overseas migration</b>	<b>53,265</b>
(year to 31 December 2009)	
Interstate arrivals	91,675
Interstate departures	-78,156
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	<b>13,519</b>
(year to 31 December 2009)	
<b>Population 31 December 2009</b>	<b>4,472,957</b>

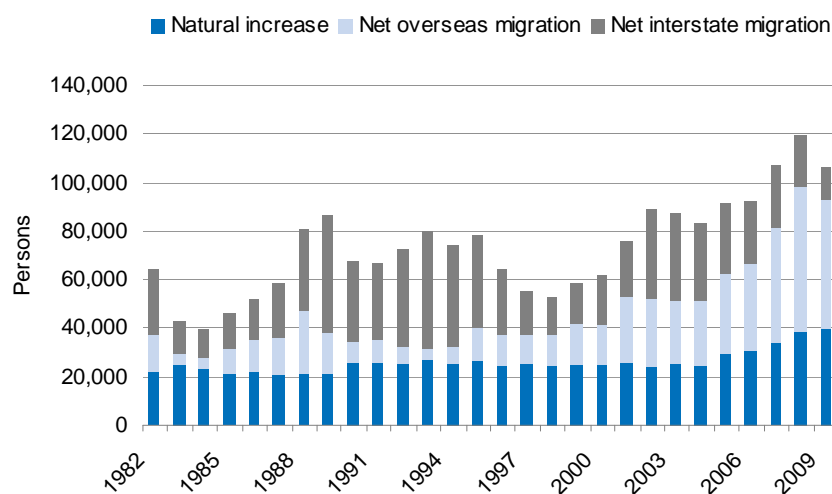
Source: ABS 3101.0, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter 2009

Net population change at a state level is derived from three components – natural increase, net interstate migration and net overseas migration. Natural increase is calculated as births minus deaths using registration records for people resident in Queensland. Conversely, both interstate and overseas migration figures are estimates calculated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from different administrative sources indicating movement of people.

Each of these three components of change

contributed to Queensland's total population growth of 106,600 people in the year to 31 December 2009. Net overseas migration made up the largest proportion, with 53,300 people, accounting for 50.0 per cent of the state's total growth. Natural increase contributed an additional 39,800 people, or 37.3 per cent of total growth, while net interstate migration contributed 13,500 people, or 12.7 per cent of total growth.

**Figure 2.1: Components of population change, Queensland, 1982 to 2009**



Source: ABS 3101.0, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter 2009



The proportion of Queensland's population growth attributed to each of these three components has changed continuously in recent decades (Figure 2.1). Over the past five years the most notable changes have occurred in the numbers and proportions of interstate and overseas migrants, with net interstate migration decreasing and net overseas migration increasing (trends in interstate and overseas migration are discussed in more detail in Chapter 4).

## 2.1 Net interstate migration

Net interstate migration represents the estimated change to Queensland's population created as people move to and from other states. As Figure 2.1 shows, interstate migration has been the major driver of Queensland's total population growth for much of the past two decades. Large net gains in this component through the

**Just the facts...**

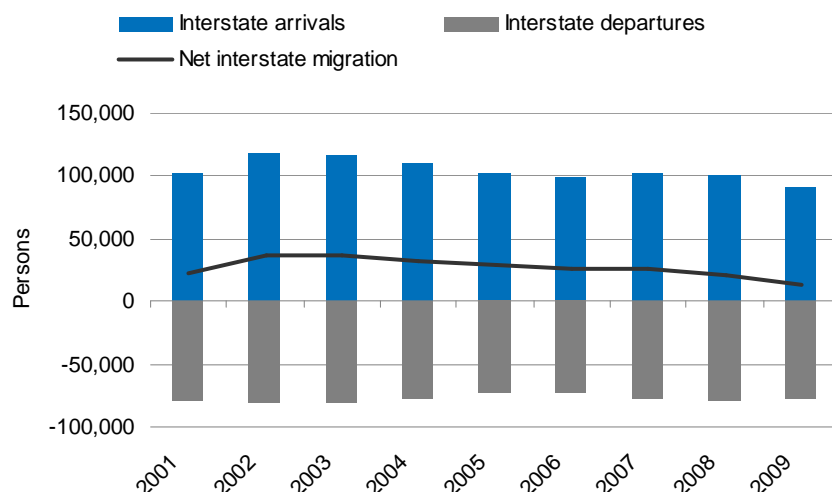
**Interstate migration, Queensland**

	2009	Annual change
<b>In-flow to Queensland</b>	91,675	-9.4%
<b>Out-flow from Queensland</b>	-78,156	-1.1%
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	13,519	-36.3%

Source: ABS 3101.0, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter 2009

early to mid 1990s and smaller gains in the early 2000s are reflected in substantial overall growth for these periods. In cumulative terms, net interstate migration has been the largest contributor to population growth in Queensland over the past 25 years, resulting in an additional 712,500 people between 1985 and 2009 or 37.4 per cent of total population increase in that period.

**Figure 2.2: Net interstate migration, Queensland, 2001 to 2009**



Source: ABS 3101.0, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter 2009

Net interstate migration has decreased steadily in recent years, with net gains falling from 32,400 people in 2004 to 13,500 people in 2009 – a decrease of 18,800 or 58.2 per cent in

## Population Growth Highlights and Trends Queensland 2010

five years. This includes a considerable annual decline of 36.3 per cent in 2009 associated with the global financial crisis (the largest proportional decline since 1983). The significance of net interstate migration as a component of population growth has declined correspondingly, from 38.9 per cent in 2004 to 12.7 per cent in 2009.

Interstate arrivals have declined from the record intake of 118,900 in 2002 to 91,700 people in 2009, with a significant fall of 8.6 per cent in 2009 in that year. Interstate departures have remained relatively steady near record highs since 1996 and have been far less affected by the 2008 global financial crisis and fell only 1.1 per cent in 2009. This divergence underlies the sharp fall in the net figure for 2009 (Figure 2.2).

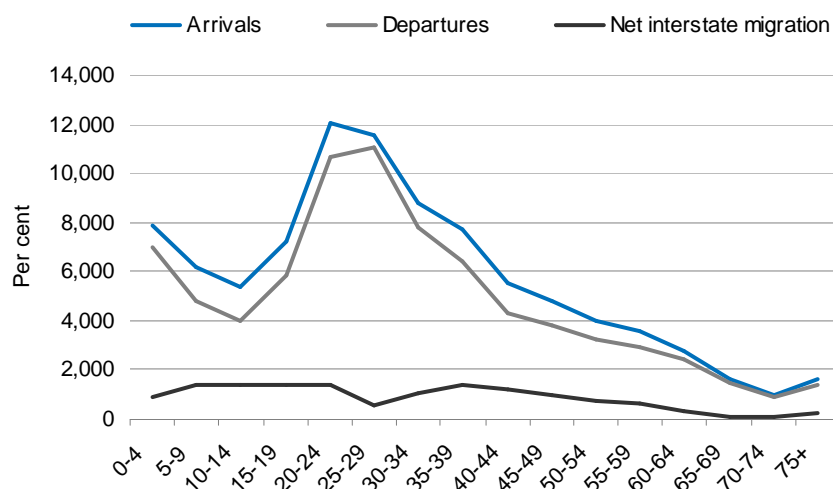
### Key points

- Queensland gained 13,519 people from net interstate migration in 2009 (around 260 people each week). This was 7,709 or 36.3 per cent less than the previous year's gain of 21,228 people.
- After Queensland, Western Australia (2,274 people) was the state or territory with the highest level of net interstate migration.
- Interstate arrivals declined by 8,585 people, from 100,260 in 2008 to 91,675 in 2009. Interstate departures declined by 876 people over the same period, from 79,032 to 78,156.
- More than 70 per cent of people who arrived in Queensland from interstate in 2009 came from either New South Wales (49.3 per cent) or Victoria (21.6 per cent).

Source: ABS 3101.0, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter 2009

The age profile of interstate migrants in 2009 demonstrates the large number of young working age (15–39 years) people moving to Queensland and disproves the notion of the state as predominantly a retirement destination (Figure 2.3). The sizeable net gains in most of these five-year age groups have a net effect of slowing population ageing.

**Figure 2.3: Interstate migration by age group, Queensland, 2009**



Source: ABS 3412.0, *Migration, Australia*, 2008–09



The age profile of those arriving in Queensland from interstate was very similar to those departing, suggesting Queensland's drivers of interstate migration, across all age groups, closely reflect national trends. Young adults in their twenties dominated both arrivals and departures. Together, people aged 20–24 years (12,000) and 25–29 years (11,600) accounted for around a quarter (25.8 per cent) of all arrivals to Queensland but only 14.3 per cent of the total net figure. Net interstate migration across the older age groups was lower, reflecting lower absolute populations and propensities to move. Both arrivals and departures were lower in these age groups. Net gains of just 410 people in the age groups 65 years and older accounted for just 3.0 per cent of total net migration gains.

Despite Queensland receiving a relatively low level of net interstate migration in 2009, its net gain was by far the largest of all Australian states. Western Australia gained around 2,300 new residents and Victoria 1,800, and the Northern Territory's marginal gain was the only other positive change. The remaining states and territories had net interstate migration losses, led by New South Wales (13,800 people).

Continuing the established trend, New South Wales (49.3 per cent) and Victoria (21.6 per cent) were the main sources of interstate arrivals to Queensland in 2009. Queensland recorded net interstate migration gains with all other states and territories in 2009.

Fewer Australians moved interstate in 2009 than the year before as the global financial crisis diminished employment and other economic incentives. While this affected Queensland and Western Australia disproportionately due to the structure of those states' economies, it is reflected in smaller absolute net interstate migration changes across most states for 2009. Interstate migration flows are almost certain to rebound as the economy picks up.

## 2.2 Net overseas migration

Net overseas migration is the estimated difference between the number of people settling in Australia, and the number of people departing Australia to live elsewhere. This measure is derived primarily from records of passengers arriving in and departing from Australian airports. People are included in the resident population if they are in Australia for a total of 12 months or more over a 16-month period (referred to as the 12/16 month rule). Similarly, those absent from Australia for 12 months or more over a 16-month period are considered to have migrated overseas.

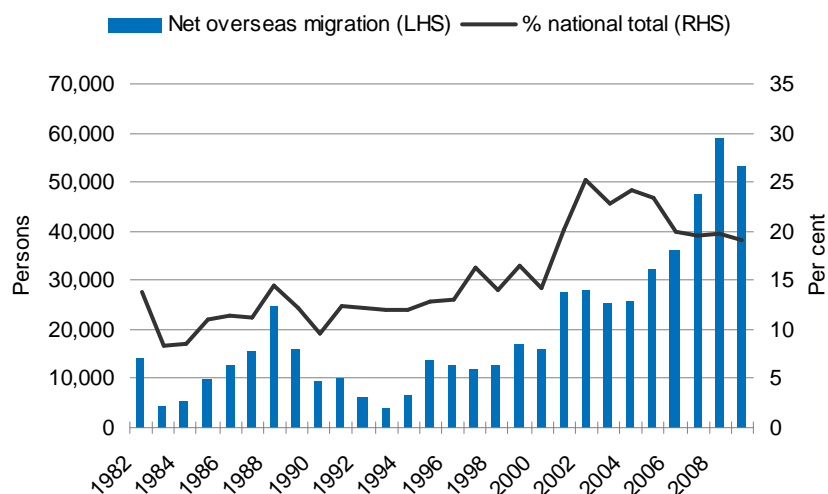
Queensland's net overseas migration gain of 53,300 people in 2009 represented 50.0 per cent of total population growth (Figure 2.1). This figure was 5,900 lower than the previous year's record high of 59,200. Queensland captured 19.2 per cent of net overseas migration to Australia in that year (Figure 2.4).

Net overseas migration increased substantially through the five-year period prior to the current-year fall<sup>3</sup>. Despite this fall, the 2009 figure was still 27,500 larger than five years previously (25,800 people in 2004). Net overseas migration became the largest contributor to Queensland's total growth in 2001 and has remained so in every year since, with the exception of 2003 when it fell marginally below natural increase.

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<sup>3</sup> Net overseas migration estimates for the September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not directly comparable with estimates from earlier periods.

**Figure 2.4: Net overseas migration and share of national total, Queensland, 1982 to 2009**



Source: ABS 3101.0, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter 2009

Net overseas migration made a relatively small contribution to the state's total population growth during the 1990s. The general pattern of growth in overseas migration evident since the mid 1990s reflects Australian Government immigration policy directed largely at skilled labour supply and economic growth. While this effect accelerated sharply to 2008, the sustainability of this growth has come into question at national, state and local levels. The Australian Government has moved to tighten eligibility requirements from early 2010 and this is expected to lead to a lower level of temporary entrant arrivals in coming years. Queensland can expect to experience a proportionate downturn as a result.

New South Wales and Victoria had the largest gains from net overseas migration in 2009, with increases of 83,800 and 77,500 respectively and accounting for 58.1 per cent of Australia's net overseas migration gain. Western Australia also experienced significant net overseas migration of 38,100 people (or 13.7 per cent of the national total). Historically, New South Wales and Victoria have received the greatest share of the nation's population growth gained through net overseas migration. Two factors influencing this are Sydney's and Melbourne's relatively large ethnically and culturally diverse populations and their wider range of work opportunities.

### Temporary entrants

Although temporary entrants to Australia are not part of the official overseas migration program, some have been captured in net overseas migration figures and included in the estimated resident population since the introduction of the 12/16 month rule from September quarter 2006.

The number of temporary entrants is increasingly significant to Queensland's population, growing quickly in recent years. That number grew from 86,100 at 30 June 2005 to 151,400 people at 30 June 2010, an average annual growth rate of 11.9 per cent. Students account for the greatest proportion (36.7 per cent of total temporary entrants), followed by visitors (20.3

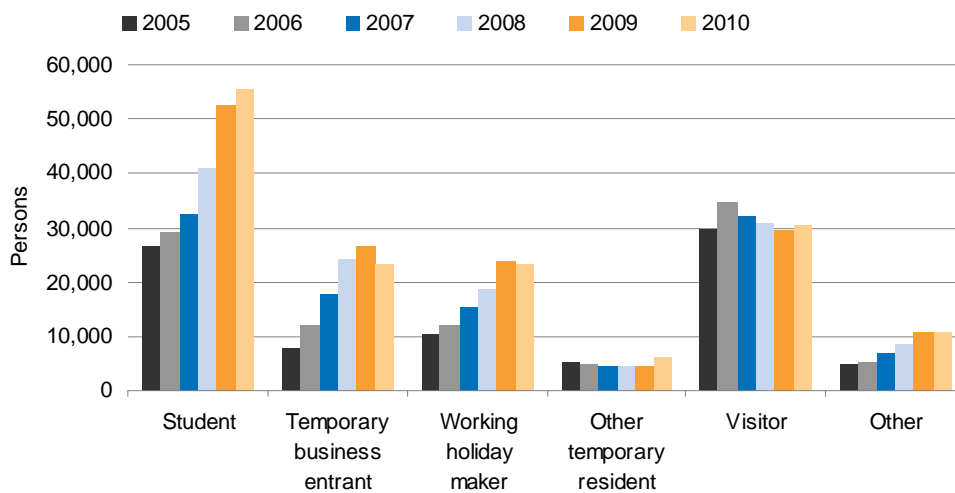


per cent), temporary business entrants (15.4 per cent) and working holiday makers (15.2 per cent) (Figure 2.5).

Overseas student visa grants more than doubled in the five years to 30 June 2010 and increased as a proportion of total temporary entrants from 31.0 per cent to 36.7 per cent in that period. The temporary business category has also grown quickly in recent years, with its share of total temporary entrants increasing from 8.8 per cent at 30 June 2005 to a peak of 18.6 per cent at 30 June 2008.

In the year to 30 June 2010, visa grants for both temporary business entrants and working holiday makers fell slightly though the total temporary entrant stock increased marginally (by 1,100 people or 0.8 per cent).

**Figure 2.5: Temporary entrants to Queensland by visa category, 30 June, 2003 to 2010**



Source: Australian Department of Immigration and Citizenship

### 2.3 Natural increase

Natural increase contributed an additional 39,800 people to Queensland's population in the year to 30 June 2009, comprising 37.3 per cent of the state's total population growth. The level of natural increase is the result of more than twice as many births as deaths occurring during 2009 – a record 66,100 births compared with 26,300 deaths.

Natural increase has grown quickly and steadily in recent years. Natural increase contributed 9,700 more people to Queensland's total population growth in 2009 (39,800 people) than it did in 2005 (30,100 people), with its share of total growth rising from 32.9 per cent to 37.3 per cent over this period. While natural increase has remained comparatively stable in comparison with other components of population growth, the recent steady increase has been the result of an increasing number of births. Though the 2009 figure will probably be revised downward after birth registrations are fully processed and allocated to the year of occurrence, it will most likely remain the highest on record. This change is widely attributed to improving economic circumstances and welfare support for working families, though demographic

factors have played a role as the sizeable cohort of baby boomers' children has entered the fertile age groups.

### Key points

- Natural increase for Queensland was 39,776 people in 2009.
- Population growth due to natural increase has grown by an average of 9.7 per cent per year since 2005.
- There were 66,081 births registered in Queensland in 2009, 908 more babies than the previous year.
- There were 26,305 deaths registered in Queensland in 2009, 60 more than last year.

Source: ABS 3101.0, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter 2009

Queensland recorded the second largest natural increase in the year to December 2009 behind New South Wales, with Victoria in third place. It accounted for 25.7 per cent of Australia's total natural increase, despite having just 20.2 per cent of the national resident population and a smaller population than Victoria. This demonstrates the different age structures in the two states, whereby Queensland's relatively young population results in a smaller number of deaths and a higher proportion of women in the fertile age groups.

While the trend for natural increase is currently upwards in Queensland, population projections indicate that natural increase will slow appreciably in future decades as the baby boomers enter the older age cohorts where higher mortality rates prevail.

## 2.4 Age structure of Queensland's population growth

The age structure of Queensland's population growth has changed considerably in recent decades. Two broad trends are evident: a long-term trend towards an ageing population with the movement of the large baby boomer cohort into the older age groups, and a more recent trend indicating increasing numbers of young working age people, reflecting strong interstate and overseas migration gains in these age groups (Figure 2.6).

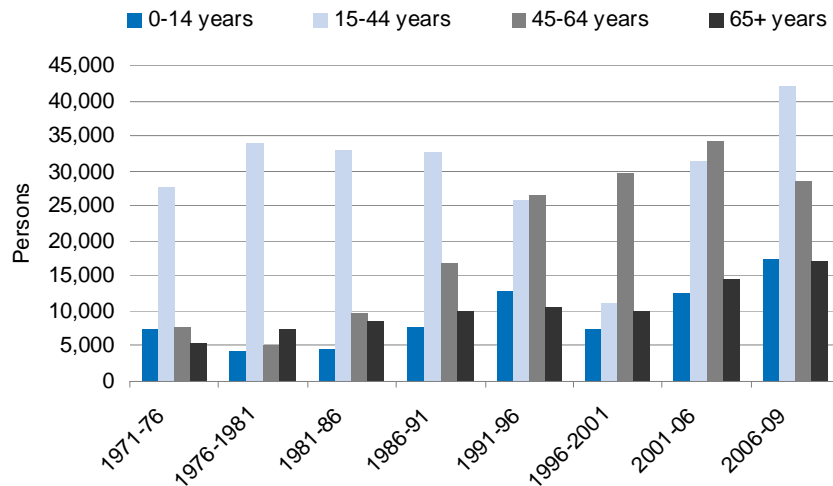
Growth in the number of people of mature working age (between 45 and 64 years) within Queensland's population has increased steadily, from an average of 5,000 people in the five years to June 1981 to 34,000 in the five years to June 2006. While recent figures indicate a slight decline to an average annual change of around 28,600 over the past three years, numbers can be expected to increase significantly into the future due to the strong recent growth in the younger 15–44 years category.

Prior to 1991, young working age people (15 to 44 year olds) accounted for the greatest share of Queensland's net population growth. By the five years to June 2001, however, average annual growth in this age group had fallen to just 11,000 and 45 to 64 year olds easily accounted for the majority of growth. Since then, the young working age category has grown substantially, increasing by 42,300 per year on average in the five years to June 2009 to resume majority status. Continuing strong growth in this age group reflects the strength and relatively young age structure of net migration during this period.



Numbers of 0–14 year olds and people aged 65 years and older have also increased notably in recent years, reflecting strong overall population growth and an increase in the number of births. Average annual figures for the three years to June 2009 show increases of more than 17,000 people on the previous five year period in each of these age groups.

**Figure 2.6: Average annual population change by broad age groups, Queensland, five-year period to June, 1976 to 2006, and three years to June 2009**



Source: ABS 3201.0, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*

Despite recent strong growth in the younger age groups, Queensland Government population projections indicate that the largest increases over the next few decades will occur in the older age groups. The average number of young working age adults added to the state’s population each year is expected to decline steadily. At the same time, the number of people aged 65 years and older is projected to increase substantially, with older adults expected to overtake 15–44 year olds as the largest contributors to Queensland’s population growth by 2016. The total number of people aged 65 years and older is expected to more than double between 2006 and 2031.

Changes to the age structure of Queensland’s population will have important long-term policy and planning implications. Among other considerations, improvements in the delivery of health services, provision of affordable and appropriate housing, creation of employment opportunities, retraining of the workforce and adapting to changing transport requirements will be necessary to accommodate the needs of a maturing population<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> Productivity Commission 2005, *Economic Implications of an Ageing Australia*, Research Report, Canberra

### 3. Regional population trends

This section analyses Queensland's population growth in the year to 30 June 2009 by local government area (LGA) to highlight regional distributions. It opens with an overview of the largest and fastest growing Queensland LGAs. A comparison of population growth across South East, Eastern and Western Queensland (areas shown with bolded outlines at Figure 3.1) follows and conveys the distinctive and unique population growth patterns evident across the metropolitan, eastern seaboard and remote western areas of Queensland. Appendices A–C provide full details of regional population growth by LGA, regional planning project area and other selected geographies.

#### 3.1 Local government areas of high growth

The largest LGA population changes in the year to 30 June 2009 were concentrated in the coastal and metropolitan South East Queensland (SEQ) LGAs, the major urban centres along the coast, and in Toowoomba. This pattern closely reflects Queensland's current population distribution, suggesting that no significant shifts in drivers of population growth became evident in the period. The scale of population growth tended to diminish with distance from urban centres, such that smaller population increases were the norm in the eastern LGAs adjacent to urban centres and marginal or negative population growth dominated in the west.

Twenty-two LGAs experienced either no population growth or some degree of population decline in this period and with the exception of Indigenous LGAs, all were located in western Queensland. This pattern reflects the continuing historical trend towards centralisation of Queensland's population. Figure 3.1 indicates the geographical distribution of population growth in the year to 30 June 2009.

**Table 3.1: Top 10 largest growing local government areas, Queensland, year to 30 June 2009**

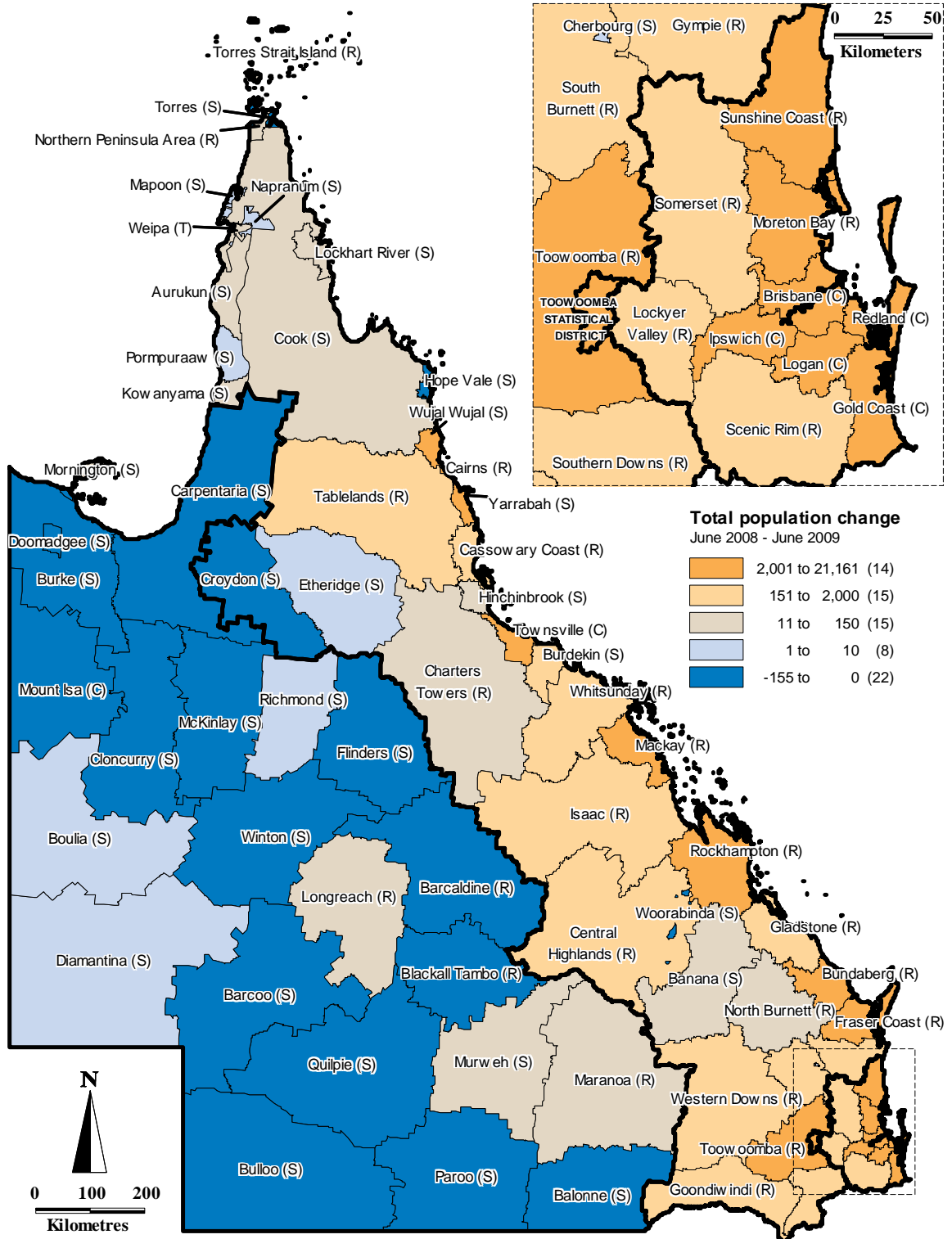
Local government areas	Estimated resident population at 30 June					Average annual population change			
	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	Five years to 30 June		Year to 30 June	
						2006		2009	
— number —						number	%	number	%
Brisbane (C)	896,649	991,260	1,010,479	1,031,297	1,052,458	18,922	2.0	<b>21,161</b>	2.1
Gold Coast (C)	387,102	466,433	484,638	499,514	515,157	15,866	3.8	<b>15,643</b>	3.1
Moreton Bay (R)	286,532	332,862	344,878	357,902	371,162	9,266	3.0	<b>13,260</b>	3.7
Sunshine Coast (R)	247,167	295,084	304,070	313,851	323,423	9,583	3.6	<b>9,572</b>	3.0
Ipswich (C)	125,451	142,477	148,049	154,669	162,383	3,405	2.6	<b>7,714</b>	5.0
Logan (C)	237,236	260,021	264,761	270,888	277,568	4,557	1.9	<b>6,680</b>	2.5
Townsville (C)	144,789	165,278	170,408	176,137	181,743	4,098	2.7	<b>5,606</b>	3.2
Cairns (R)	128,095	147,538	152,668	159,184	164,356	3,889	2.9	<b>5,172</b>	3.2
Fraser Coast (R)	74,204	89,247	92,565	96,010	99,514	3,009	3.8	<b>3,504</b>	3.6
Toowoomba (R)	137,593	151,297	153,467	155,644	159,098	2,741	1.9	<b>3,454</b>	2.2

(C) City Council (R) Regional Council

Source: ABS 3218.0, *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2008–09*



Figure 3.1 Total population change, Queensland local government areas, year to 30 June 2009



Source: ABS 3218.0, *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2008–09*

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In absolute terms, Brisbane, Gold Coast and Moreton Bay continue to accommodate the largest population growth of all LGAs in Queensland (Table 3.1) and Australia. Within Queensland, these were the only LGAs that recorded population growth of more than 10,000 people in the year to 30 June 2009. Sunshine Coast fell narrowly short at 9,600 people. The 10 Queensland LGAs with the largest growth in that period were very similar to those with the largest resulting populations and seven out of 10 of these were located in SEQ.

By percentage change, Ipswich was Queensland's fastest growing LGA in the year to 30 June 2009 and was the only LGA to reach 5.0 per cent total change in that period. Lockyer Valley and Somerset Regional Councils recorded 4.6 and 4.5 per cent respectively, followed by Gympie, Moreton Bay and Fraser Coast Regional Councils (all below 4.0 per cent total change). Five of the 10 fastest-growing LGAs were also included in the 10 LGAs with the largest changes and only four were located in SEQ (Table 3.2).

**Table 3.2: Top 10 fastest growing local government areas, Queensland, year to 30 June 2009**

Local government areas	Estimated resident population at 30 June					Average annual population change			
	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	Five years to 30 June		Year to 30 June	
						2006	%	2009	%
	— number —					number	%	number	%
Ipswich (C)	125,451	142,477	148,049	154,669	162,383	3,405	2.6	7,714	5.0
Lockyer Valley (R)	28,668	31,932	32,873	34,060	35,633	653	2.2	1,573	4.6
Somerset (R)	18,085	19,676	20,085	20,683	21,608	318	1.7	925	4.5
Gympie (R)	38,807	44,177	45,287	46,526	48,282	1,074	2.6	1,756	3.8
Moreton Bay (R)	286,532	332,862	344,878	357,902	371,162	9,266	3.0	13,260	3.7
Central Highlands (R)	25,061	28,256	28,772	29,343	30,403	639	2.4	1,060	3.6
Fraser Coast (R)	74,204	89,247	92,565	96,010	99,514	3,009	3.8	3,504	3.6
Cairns (R)	128,095	147,538	152,668	159,184	164,356	3,889	2.9	5,172	3.2
Gladstone (R)	46,369	53,941	55,716	57,780	59,644	1,514	3.1	1,864	3.2
Townsville (C)	144,789	165,278	170,408	176,137	181,743	4,098	2.7	5,606	3.2

(C) City Council (R) Regional Council

Source: ABS 3218.0, *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2008–09*

### 3.2 South East Queensland

South East Queensland (SEQ) is comprised of the statistical divisions (SDs) of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton, plus the Toowoomba statistical subdivision (SSD) which generally represents the urban part of Toowoomba (and is also counted as part of Eastern Regional Queensland in Section 3.2). This area is identical to the South East Queensland statutory regional planning area.

At 30 June 2009, 3.07 million people, or 67.3 per cent of Queensland's population, resided in SEQ. The SEQ population grew by 83,800 people during the year to 30 June 2009, an average of 1,600 new residents every week. This growth represented 71.9 per cent of Queensland's population growth for the year to 30 June 2009. The SEQ population grew by 2.8 per cent in that period, which was faster than the remainder of the state (2.5 per cent).



## Local government areas

South East Queensland contains 10 complete local government areas (LGAs) as well as the Toowoomba SSD (see Table 3.3 for details). As at 30 June 2009, the coastal SEQ LGAs of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Moreton Bay and Sunshine Coast remain the four largest in SEQ and Australia by population, and together account for almost three quarters of South East Queensland's population. Those LGAs (in the same order) also recorded SEQ's four largest LGA population increases in the preceding 12 months. No LGAs in SEQ recorded a population decline in that year.

In contrast to the large volume of population growth in coastal areas, the fastest population growth by LGA occurred in the west of the SEQ region in the year to 30 June 2009. Ipswich recorded the highest regional population growth rate of 5.0 per cent (this was also the highest population growth rate across the state). The rapidly developing western corridor is largely centred on Ipswich and generates a high proportion of SEQ's new housing stock in greenfield and master planned areas. The populations of Lockyer Valley Regional Council, west of Ipswich, and the adjacent Somerset Regional Council grew by 4.6 and 4.5 per cent respectively. These areas are increasingly subject to population growth as their low-cost and lifestyle housing stock becomes more competitive in the tight SEQ property market. Nevertheless, this growth is relatively small by volume and Lockyer Valley and Somerset represented only 3.0 per cent of SEQ's total population growth.

**Table 3.3: Population in South East Queensland local government areas, 30 June 2001 to 2009**

Local government areas	Estimated resident population at 30 June					Average annual population change			
	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	Five years to 30 June		Year to 30 June	
						2006	2009	2009	2009
	— number —					number	%	number	%
Brisbane (C)	896,649	991,260	1,010,479	1,031,297	<b>1,052,458</b>	18,922	2.0	21,161	2.1
Gold Coast (C)	387,102	466,433	484,638	499,514	<b>515,157</b>	15,866	3.8	15,643	3.1
Moreton Bay (R)	286,532	332,862	344,878	357,902	<b>371,162</b>	9,266	3.0	13,260	3.7
Sunshine Coast (R)	247,167	295,084	304,070	313,851	<b>323,423</b>	9,583	3.6	9,572	3.0
Logan (C)	237,236	260,021	264,761	270,888	<b>277,568</b>	4,557	1.9	6,680	2.5
Ipswich (C)	125,451	142,477	148,049	154,669	<b>162,383</b>	3,405	2.6	7,714	5.0
Redland (C)	117,252	131,210	134,068	137,402	<b>140,691</b>	2,792	2.3	3,289	2.4
Toowoomba (SSD)	109,449	121,861	123,804	125,758	<b>128,600</b>	2,482	2.2	2,842	2.3
Scenic Rim (R)	30,464	34,750	35,629	36,300	<b>37,419</b>	857	2.7	1,119	3.1
Lockyer Valley (R)	28,668	31,932	32,873	34,060	<b>35,633</b>	653	2.2	1,573	4.6
Somerset (R)	18,085	19,676	20,085	20,683	<b>21,608</b>	318	1.7	925	4.5
Total	2,484,055	2,827,566	2,903,334	2,982,324	<b>3,066,102</b>	68,702	2.6	83,778	2.8

(C) City Council (R) Regional Council

Source: ABS 3218.0, *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2008–09*

## Statistical local areas

South East Queensland consisted of 291 statistical local areas (SLAs) in 2009<sup>5</sup>. These SLAs vary widely in nature, from inner city urban areas with very high population densities (over 4,500 people per square kilometre is typical of inner-Brisbane SLAs) to rural-fringe areas characterised by small local centres interspersed with open space and agricultural production areas (11 SLAs, mostly rural with the exception of one island and one largely industrial area,

<sup>5</sup> Based on ABS 1216.0, *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)*, July 2009

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have population densities below 20 people per square kilometre). At 30 June 2009, the largest SLAs in SEQ were Ipswich (C) - Central (77,900 people), Ipswich (C) - East (64,000 people) and Buderim (46,800) people. The smallest were Pinkenba-Eagle Farm, Moreton Island and Willawong, all with fewer than 350 people. Tables 3.4 and 3.5 summarise South East Queensland's fastest- and largest-growing SLAs in the year to 30 June 2009.

**Table 3.4: Top 10 largest growing statistical local areas in South East Queensland, year to 30 June 2009**

Statistical local areas	Estimated resident population at 30 June					Average annual population change			
	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	Five years to 30 June		Year to 30 June	
						2006	%	2009	%
Ipswich (C) - East	40,239	51,774	55,694	59,620	63,966	2,307	5.2	4,346	7.3
Ipswich (C) - Central	66,949	71,665	72,978	75,142	77,891	943	1.4	2,749	3.7
Kingsholme-Upper Coomera	7,650	15,509	18,224	21,112	23,192	1,572	15.2	2,080	9.9
Griffin-Mango Hill	3,103	10,396	12,534	14,421	16,269	1,459	27.4	1,848	12.8
Central Pine West	12,152	18,235	19,541	20,746	22,366	1,217	8.5	1,620	7.8
Dakabin-Kallangur-M. Downs	21,417	24,651	25,652	27,067	28,521	647	2.9	1,454	5.4
Southport	23,040	25,909	26,731	27,534	28,913	574	2.4	1,379	5.0
Ormeau-Yatala	6,679	11,387	12,842	14,225	15,571	942	11.3	1,346	9.5
Jimboomba-Logan Village	33,112	40,391	41,643	42,957	44,285	1,456	4.1	1,328	3.1
Caloundra South	15,778	21,342	22,231	23,307	24,493	1,113	6.2	1,186	5.1

Source: ABS 3218.0, *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2008–09*

**Table 3.5: Top 10 fastest growing statistical local areas in South East Queensland, year to 30 June 2009**

Statistical local areas	Estimated resident population at 30 June					Average annual population change			
	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	Five years to 30 June		Year to 30 June	
						2006	%	2009	%
Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta	783	1,539	1,899	2,267	2,706	151	14.5	439	19.4
Wakerley	1,538	3,997	4,892	5,845	6,706	492	21.0	861	14.7
Bethania-Waterford	5,252	5,995	6,291	6,678	7,605	149	2.7	927	13.9
Pimpama-Coomera	3,598	5,814	6,720	7,801	8,868	443	10.1	1,067	13.7
Moggill	1,115	2,187	2,414	2,756	3,119	214	14.4	363	13.2
Griffin-Mango Hill	3,103	10,396	12,534	14,421	16,269	1,459	27.4	1,848	12.8
Richlands	926	862	916	995	1,102	-13	-1.4	107	10.8
Kingsholme-Upper Coomera	7,650	15,509	18,224	21,112	23,192	1,572	15.2	2,080	9.9
Ormeau-Yatala	6,679	11,387	12,842	14,225	15,571	942	11.3	1,346	9.5
West End	5,932	6,590	6,742	7,170	7,821	132	2.1	651	9.1

Source: ABS 3218.0, *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2008–09*

### 3.3 Eastern Regional Queensland

Eastern Regional Queensland represents the eastern seaboard of Queensland and the Darling Downs, and contains most of the non-metropolitan urban centres of Queensland. This area is defined as the statistical divisions of Far North Queensland, Northern Queensland, Mackay, Fitzroy, Wide Bay-Burnett and Darling Downs, and includes Toowoomba Statistical Subdivision (within Darling Downs SD), which is also counted as part of SEQ in Section 3.2.

At 30 June 2009, 1.42 million people, or 31.1 per cent of Queensland's population, resided in Eastern Regional Queensland. This region displays a fragmented pattern of high growth concentrated in established urban centres, with low to moderate growth in adjacent areas.



The regional population grew by 35,800 people during the year to 30 June 2009, an average of 690 new residents every week. This growth represented 30.7 per cent of Queensland's population growth for the year to 30 June 2009. Since 2002, Eastern Regional Queensland's population has grown from around 1.2 million at an average annual rate of 2.4 per cent (lower than the state average of 2.5 per cent).

### **Local government areas**

Eastern Regional Queensland contains 42 complete local government areas (LGAs) (see Figure 3.1 for details). As at 30 June 2009, the LGAs of Townsville, Cairns, Toowoomba, Mackay and Rockhampton remained the four largest in Eastern Regional Queensland by population, and together accounted for slightly over half of the area's total population (Table 3.6).

Eastern Regional Queensland's largest and fastest population growth by LGA is occurring almost exclusively in the large coastal centres. At 5,600 and 5,200 people respectively, Townsville and Cairns recorded the largest single-year population growth to 30 June 2009 and accounted for 30.1 per cent of Eastern Regional Queensland's growth in that period.

The populations of inland and more remote LGAs tended to grow marginally or decline in the year to 30 June 2009. Just under half of all Eastern Regional Queensland LGAs declined or grew by no more than 50 people and, with the exception of Hinchinbrook, all were very remote (it is important to note that around three quarters of these were Indigenous LGAs, where population estimation can be difficult). Central Highlands was the exception, located inland and showing comparatively large and fast population growth.

The distribution of population growth in Eastern Regional Queensland is influenced by a complex interplay of economic and preference factors. While the resource industry's demand for labour (including associated processing and transport operations) is widely regarded at present as the primary driver of population growth in Eastern Regional Queensland, drive-in/drive-out and fly-in/fly-out labour patterns have tended to obscure its immediate impact. Some higher-growth centres such as Mackay and Rockhampton have benefited despite their distance from resource industry operations, while some inland centres (such as Banana) have grown more slowly despite their proximity.

Table 3.6: Population in Eastern Regional Queensland local government areas, 30 June, 2001 to 2009

Local government areas	Estimated resident population at 30 June					Average annual population change			
	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	Five years to 30 June		Year to 30 June	
						2006	%	2009	%
			— number —			number	%	number	%
Townsville (C)	144,789	165,278	170,408	176,137	<b>181,743</b>	4,098	2.7	5,606	3.2
Cairns (R)	128,095	147,538	152,668	159,184	<b>164,356</b>	3,889	2.9	5,172	3.2
Toowoomba (R)	137,593	151,297	153,467	155,644	<b>159,098</b>	2,741	1.9	3,454	2.2
Mackay (R)	91,084	107,332	109,957	112,984	<b>116,123</b>	3,250	3.3	3,139	2.8
Rockhampton (R)	98,225	107,517	110,116	111,902	<b>114,105</b>	1,858	1.8	2,203	2.0
Fraser Coast (R)	74,204	89,247	92,565	96,010	<b>99,514</b>	3,009	3.8	3,504	3.6
Bundaberg (R)	78,943	87,898	90,302	92,651	<b>95,132</b>	1,791	2.2	2,481	2.7
Gladstone (R)	46,369	53,941	55,716	57,780	<b>59,644</b>	1,514	3.1	1,864	3.2
Gympie (R)	38,807	44,177	45,287	46,526	<b>48,282</b>	1,074	2.6	1,756	3.8
Tablelands (R)	40,801	43,507	44,382	45,448	<b>46,366</b>	541	1.3	918	2.0
Southern Downs (R)	31,672	33,589	34,123	34,738	<b>35,456</b>	383	1.2	718	2.1
Whitsunday (R)	27,931	31,355	32,129	33,237	<b>34,195</b>	685	2.3	958	2.9
South Burnett (R)	28,191	30,778	31,286	31,812	<b>32,495</b>	517	1.8	683	2.1
Western Downs (R)	29,277	30,180	30,425	30,973	<b>31,469</b>	181	0.6	496	1.6
Cassowary Coast (R)	30,113	29,642	30,005	30,458	<b>30,992</b>	-94	-0.3	534	1.8
Central Highlands (R)	25,061	28,256	28,772	29,343	<b>30,403</b>	639	2.4	1,060	3.6
Isaac (R)	18,524	21,113	21,543	22,007	<b>22,417</b>	518	2.7	410	1.9
Burdekin (S)	18,512	18,085	18,296	18,268	<b>18,431</b>	-85	-0.5	163	0.9
Banana (S)	15,838	15,572	15,382	15,481	<b>15,597</b>	-53	-0.3	116	0.7
Charters Towers (R)	12,242	12,155	12,267	12,548	<b>12,696</b>	-17	-0.1	148	1.2
Hinchinbrook (S)	12,410	12,239	12,231	12,249	<b>12,283</b>	-34	-0.3	34	0.3
Goondiwindi (R)	10,419	10,741	10,822	11,023	<b>11,188</b>	64	0.6	165	1.5
North Burnett (R)	10,654	10,756	10,685	10,684	<b>10,787</b>	20	0.2	103	1.0
Torres Strait Island (R)	4,327	4,713	4,796	4,895	<b>4,913</b>	77	1.7	18	0.4
Cook (S)	3,707	3,695	3,748	3,825	<b>3,899</b>	-2	-0.1	74	1.9
Torres (S)	3,600	3,496	3,568	3,690	<b>3,642</b>	-21	-0.6	-48	-1.3
Weipa (T)	2,173	3,007	3,210	3,291	<b>3,320</b>	167	6.7	29	0.9
Yarrabah (S)	2,280	2,558	2,597	2,636	<b>2,628</b>	56	2.3	-8	-0.3
Northern Peninsula Area (R)	2,095	2,138	2,222	2,264	<b>2,282</b>	9	0.4	18	0.8
Palm Island (S)	2,313	2,145	2,164	2,193	<b>2,187</b>	-34	-1.5	-6	-0.3
Cherbourg (S)	1,209	1,225	1,189	1,213	<b>1,215</b>	3	0.3	2	0.2
Aurukun (S)	1,095	1,129	1,156	1,196	<b>1,209</b>	7	0.6	13	1.1
Kowanyama (S)	1,019	1,101	1,130	1,141	<b>1,156</b>	16	1.6	15	1.3
Woorabinda (S)	1,034	918	947	965	<b>965</b>	-23	-2.4	0	0.0
Etheridge (S)	1,016	900	937	935	<b>939</b>	-23	-2.4	4	0.4
Napranum (S)	800	908	915	928	<b>930</b>	22	2.6	2	0.2
Hope Vale (S)	892	842	833	832	<b>832</b>	-10	-1.1	0	0.0
Pormpuraaw (S)	630	644	667	673	<b>676</b>	3	0.4	3	0.4
Lockhart River (S)	650	599	604	608	<b>619</b>	-10	-1.6	11	1.8
Wujal Wujal (S)	373	348	344	352	<b>352</b>	-5	-1.4	0	0.0
Croydon (S)	288	274	267	277	<b>273</b>	-3	-1.0	-4	-1.4
Mapoon (S)	209	256	260	263	<b>266</b>	9	4.1	3	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,179,464</b>	<b>1,313,089</b>	<b>1,344,388</b>	<b>1,379,264</b>	<b>1,415,075</b>	<b>26,725</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>35,811</b>	<b>2.6</b>

(C) City Council (R) Regional Council (S) Shire (T) Town Council

 Source: ABS 3218.0, *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2008–09*

### Statistical local areas

Eastern Regional Queensland consisted of 162 statistical local areas (SLAs) in 2009<sup>6</sup>. These SLAs vary widely in nature, from regional urban areas with high population densities to rural-fringe areas characterised by small local centres interspersed with open space and agricultural production areas. Five Eastern Regional Queensland SLAs, all in Townsville, have population densities near or above 2,000 people per square kilometre. Townsville also

<sup>6</sup> Based on ABS 1216.0, *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)*, July 2009

filled out a further 11 of the top 20 SLA population densities in Eastern Regional Queensland, while Cairns and Toowoomba each contributed two (all above 1,040 persons per square kilometre). Low population density is universal outside the Eastern Regional Queensland regional centres; 51.0 per cent of all SLAs have fewer than 10 people per square kilometre, and 20.1 per cent have fewer than one.

At 30 June 2009, the largest SLAs by population in Eastern Regional Queensland were Mackay (R) - Mackay Pt A (83,700 people), Rockhampton (R) – Rockhampton (64,200 people) and Fraser Coast (R) - Hervey Bay Pt A (58,900). These SLAs are in large regional centres with sparse, high-population SLA structures where the SLA effectively defines the city area. By contrast, 13 of the 20 Eastern Regional Queensland SLAs with fewer than 500 people were islands in the Torres Strait, and another five were in the extreme north of the Cape York Peninsula. Tables 3.7 and 3.8 summarise Eastern Regional Queensland's fastest- and largest-growing SLAs in the year to 30 June 2009.

**Table 3.7: Top 10 largest growing statistical local areas in Eastern Regional Queensland, year to 30 June 2009**

Statistical local areas	Estimated resident population at 30 June					Average annual population change			
	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	Five years to 30 June		Year to 30 June	
						2006	%	2009	%
	— number —					number	%	number	%
Fraser Coast - Hervey Bay Pt A	39,599	50,864	53,551	56,353	58,902	2,253	5.1	2,549	4.5
Mackay - Mackay Pt A	64,767	77,523	79,429	81,420	83,680	2,551	3.7	2,260	2.8
Condon-Rasmussen-Bohle Basin	17,343	21,006	22,605	24,884	26,844	733	3.9	1,960	7.9
Cairns - Trinity	30,096	36,051	38,074	40,889	42,800	1,191	3.7	1,911	4.7
Cairns - Northern Suburbs	13,657	16,351	17,298	18,178	19,291	539	3.7	1,113	6.1
Gympie - Coooloolo	19,762	23,075	23,556	24,058	24,976	663	3.1	918	3.8
Rockhampton - Livingstone Pt B	22,926	26,477	27,472	28,125	28,985	710	2.9	860	3.1
Gladstone - Gladstone	26,831	30,928	31,876	32,881	33,725	819	2.9	844	2.6
Bundaberg - Bundaberg	44,551	48,575	49,535	50,276	51,109	805	1.7	833	1.7
Cairns - Barron	17,742	21,514	22,378	23,407	24,229	754	3.9	822	3.5

Source: ABS 3218.0, *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2008–09*

**Table 3.8: Top 10 fastest growing statistical local areas in Eastern Regional Queensland, year to 30 June 2009**

Statistical local areas	Estimated resident population at 30 June					Average annual population change			
	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	Five years to 30 June		Year to 30 June	
						2006	%	2009	%
	— number —					number	%	number	%
Oonoonba-Idalia-Cluden	1,975	3,749	4,092	4,418	4,873	355	13.7	455	10.3
Mt Louisa-Mt St John-Bohle	4,125	5,881	6,325	6,802	7,428	351	7.4	626	9.2
Rockhampton - Fitzroy Pt A	5,003	6,542	7,059	7,520	8,135	308	5.5	615	8.2
Condon-Rasmussen-Bohle Basin	17,343	21,006	22,605	24,884	26,844	733	3.9	1,960	7.9
Mackay - Mirani	5,283	5,723	6,026	6,413	6,918	88	1.6	505	7.9
Cairns - Northern Suburbs	13,657	16,351	17,298	18,178	19,291	539	3.7	1,113	6.1
Highfields	6,450	9,205	9,926	10,577	11,225	551	7.4	648	6.1
North Burnett - Perry	421	455	456	472	501	7	1.6	29	6.1
Fraser Coast - Woocoo-Tiaro	5,781	6,873	7,078	7,374	7,820	218	3.5	446	6.0
Cambooya	3,241	4,143	4,389	4,617	4,891	180	5.0	274	5.9

Source: ABS 3218.0, *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2008–09*

### 3.4 Western Regional Queensland

Western Regional Queensland represents the north-, central- and south-west portions of Queensland and is defined by the external boundaries of the three statistical divisions (SDs) named as such. Western Regional Queensland is broadly gulf country and outback and is regarded as almost uniformly remote. This area covers more than half of the geographic area of the state and extends from the Northern Territory and South Australian borders eastward to the Atherton Tablelands and Darling Downs.

Western Regional Queensland is characterised by static or falling local populations associated with long-term industry restructure and the flight of young and working age people to urban centres. At 30 June 2009, 72,500 people, or 1.6 per cent of Queensland's population, resided in Western Regional Queensland. The regional population declined by about 200 people during the previous year, an average of four departing residents every week. Since 2001, Western Regional Queensland's population has fallen from around 74,900 at an average annual rate of 0.4 per cent (in comparison to the average state growth of 2.5 per cent).

Population change in Western Regional Queensland has fluctuated in recent years. Through the years to 30 June, 2002 to 2004, the Western Regional Queensland population declined by around 800 people, or more than 1 per cent, each year. Since then the population has been more stable, declining by less than 200 people a year, with the exception of the decline of about 700 people or just under 1 per cent in the year to 30 June 2007. The long-term population decline in Western Regional Queensland has generally persisted through a period of very high population growth for Queensland as a whole, suggesting that economic factors influencing population in the rest of the state have had less or no effect in that part. In particular, it is likely that demand for labour driven by the resources boom has been serviced largely by a fly-in/fly-out workforce.

#### Local government areas

Western Regional Queensland contains 22 complete local government areas (LGAs) (see Figure 3.1 for details). As at 30 June 2009, Mount Isa and Roma remain by far the two largest by population (with populations of 21,800 and 13,200 respectively), and together account for slightly under half of the area's total population (see Table 3.9). The next largest were Murweh (4,900 people) and Balonne (4,800 people). The three smallest LGAs in the area, Diamantina, Barcoo and Bulloo, each had populations of fewer than 400 people.

Only seven Western Regional Queensland LGA populations grew in the year to 30 June 2009. The largest growth occurred in Roma and Murweh, with 34 and 33 new residents respectively. Resource development in this part of the state has recently led to some new, albeit relatively small-scale, residential development. Three of the seven growing western LGAs did so by less than 10 people. Of the 14 western LGA population declines in the year to 30 June 2009, Mount Isa's (160 people) was by far the largest. Other moderate declines (up to 36 people) were recorded in an even distribution across the western area.

No LGA within Western Regional Queensland came close to matching the state's population growth rate in the year to 30 June 2009. Boulia, Mornington and Diamantina (1.4 per cent, 1.4

per cent and 1.3 per cent respectively) grew at around half the rate of Queensland. The fastest declines were at Barcoo (4.6 per cent) and McKinlay (2.1 per cent).

**Table 3.9: Population in Western Regional Queensland local government areas, 30 June, 2001 to 2009**

Local government areas	Estimated resident population at 30 June					Average annual population change			
	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	Five years to 30 June		Year to 30 June	
	— number —					2006	2009	2006	2009
						number	%	number	%
Mount Isa (C)	21,149	21,114	21,283	21,993	<b>21,838</b>	-7	0.0	-155	-0.7
Maranoa (R)	12,610	13,070	13,120	13,189	<b>13,223</b>	92	0.7	34	0.3
Murweh (S)	5,032	4,863	4,796	4,838	<b>4,871</b>	-34	-0.7	33	0.7
Balonne (S)	5,580	4,927	4,890	4,852	<b>4,847</b>	-131	-2.5	-5	-0.1
Longreach (R)	4,626	4,326	4,289	4,283	<b>4,298</b>	-60	-1.3	15	0.4
Cloncurry (S)	3,827	3,366	3,359	3,406	<b>3,380</b>	-92	-2.5	-26	-0.8
Barcardine (R)	3,551	3,462	3,437	3,406	<b>3,376</b>	-18	-0.5	-30	-0.9
Carpentaria (S)	2,290	2,076	2,106	2,124	<b>2,123</b>	-43	-1.9	-1	0.0
Blackall Tambo (R)	2,432	2,138	2,089	2,074	<b>2,069</b>	-59	-2.5	-5	-0.2
Paroo (S)	2,214	2,063	2,016	1,962	<b>1,946</b>	-30	-1.4	-16	-0.8
Flinders (S)	2,090	1,911	1,882	1,870	<b>1,834</b>	-36	-1.8	-36	-1.9
Winton (S)	1,616	1,474	1,463	1,409	<b>1,407</b>	-28	-1.8	-2	-0.1
Doomadgee (S)	1,201	1,170	1,237	1,240	<b>1,240</b>	-6	-0.5	0	0.0
Mornington (S)	1,010	1,121	1,131	1,088	<b>1,103</b>	22	2.1	15	1.4
Quilpie (S)	1,107	1,049	1,012	1,021	<b>1,016</b>	-12	-1.1	-5	-0.5
Richmond (S)	1,150	969	949	953	<b>962</b>	-36	-3.4	9	0.9
McKinlay (S)	1,066	955	961	964	<b>944</b>	-22	-2.2	-20	-2.1
Burke (S)	500	531	544	564	<b>555</b>	6	1.2	-9	-1.6
Boulia (S)	577	450	440	442	<b>448</b>	-25	-4.9	6	1.4
Bulloo (S)	459	394	377	377	<b>374</b>	-13	-3.0	-3	-0.8
Barcoo (S)	463	383	374	370	<b>353</b>	-16	-3.7	-17	-4.6
Diamantina (S)	326	302	308	315	<b>319</b>	-5	-1.5	4	1.3
Total	74,876	72,114	72,063	72,740	<b>72,526</b>	-552	-0.7	-214	-0.3

Notes: (C) City Council (R) Regional Council

Source: ABS 3218.0, *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2008–09*

### 3.5 Regional comparisons

South East Queensland has generally grown faster than the eastern and western regions since 2002, although clear fluctuations are evident in regional growth rates across the state in this period. Figure 3.2 shows annual population growth rates for South East, Eastern and Western Queensland each year since 2002.

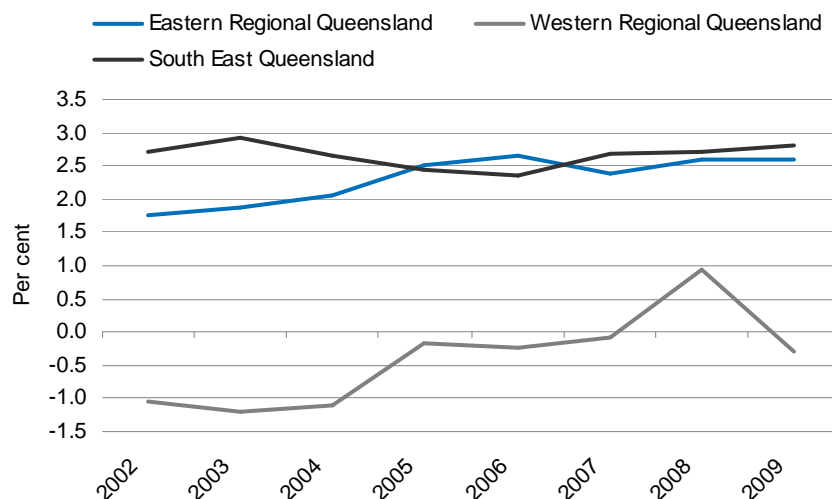
In 2002, SEQ was the fastest growing region by a margin of around 1 percentage point, at 2.7 per cent. Annual population change had slowed to below 2.5 per cent per annum by 2006, but recovered from 2007 to settle back at slightly under 3 per cent (and only marginally faster than Eastern Regional Queensland) in 2009. South East Queensland's comparatively rapid population growth constitutes a continuing, though slowing, centralisation of Queensland's population. This effect has declined since a 2003 peak, when 79.5 per cent of the state's population growth occurred in the south-east.

In comparison, average annual population change in Eastern Regional Queensland has grown more strongly, such that it surpassed the SEQ figure in 2006, then flattened out to settle just half of a percentage point below the SEQ rate in 2009. This convergence is largely attributable to the impact of the global economic upswing through the period to 2008, and in particular the associated resources industry boom as discussed above. While Eastern

## Population Growth Highlights and Trends Queensland 2010

Regional Queensland is slowly attracting a larger proportion of Queensland's total population growth, this has varied from around 24.2 per cent in 2002 to 35.4 per cent in 2006, and 30.7 per cent in 2009. This is due largely to the disproportionate impacts of economic cycles and events upon regional areas, particularly where they are exposed to or dependent on the fortunes of resource and agricultural industries.

**Figure 3.2: Annual population change by region, year to 30 June 2002 to 2009**



Source: ABS 3218.0, *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2008–09*

In Western Regional Queensland, the unique and ongoing impacts of rural industry restructure and population centralisation are evident in the far slower population growth since 2002. From 2002 to 2004, Western Regional Queensland's population declined by around 1 per cent each year. While the demand for labour created by the resources boom did slow that decline from 2005 to 2007, only at the peak of the boom in 2008 did the population actually grow (by less than 1 per cent for that year), and by 2009 as the economic downturn set in, population decline had returned.

### Components of change

The rapid population growth in SEQ and Eastern Regional Queensland is largely attributable to net overseas and interstate migration. In the year to 30 June 2008, net migration contributed around 70 per cent of population growth in both of these areas. By contrast, natural increase is the only positive component of population change in Western Regional Queensland. Even in 2008, when the resources boom was at its peak and the Western Regional Queensland population grew for the first time since 2001, new demand for labour did not offset out-migration completely and net migration in this region remained negative.



## 4. Trends in interstate and overseas migration to Queensland, 2009

### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter details longer-term trends in Queensland's level and pattern of migration. It describes variability in both interstate and overseas migration, including the increasing dominance of overseas migration in Queensland's population growth, and the relative decline of interstate migration.

Net interstate migration patterns in Queensland have fluctuated continually in recent decades, influenced by discrete short-term economic events as well as the evolution of Queensland's national competitiveness in attracting interstate settlers (both in economic and lifestyle terms). Queensland's net interstate migration level has fallen to approach long-term lows after two short-term peaks in the last two decades. While Queensland still leads Australia's interstate migration gains and is likely to continue to do so in the future, net interstate migration is now the smallest component of population growth in this state.

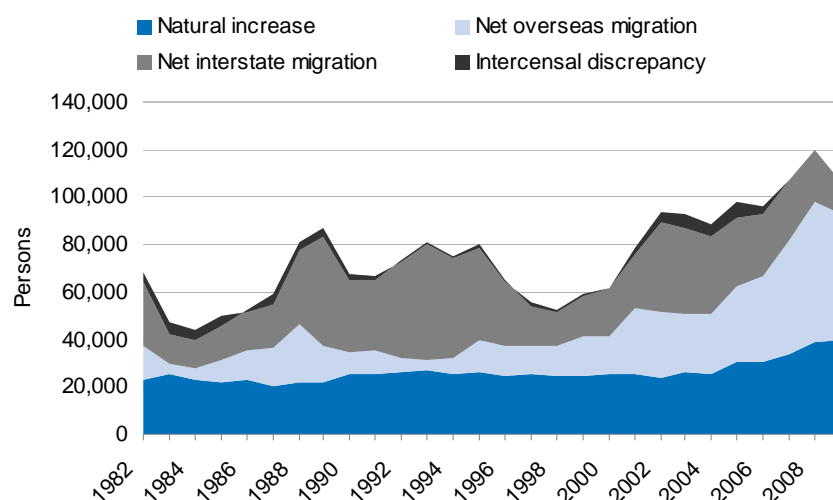
Meanwhile, a large and ongoing increase in net overseas migration has more than offset the decline in net interstate migration. Net overseas migration is now the largest component of population change in Queensland. Rapid increases in arrivals of New Zealanders, long-term temporary business entrants and students, and the slow ongoing rise in the skilled migration intake, have all contributed to this change. In most cases (with the exception of overseas students), national and international economic factors have been fundamental and labour shortages and opportunities have become a primary driver of overseas migration to Queensland.

### 4.2 Long-term net migration trends

Generally, net migration is the most volatile and hardest to predict of the components of state population growth. Large annual fluctuations in net migration (both interstate and overseas) are typical because arrivals and departures are subject to independent, rapid and unpredictable change. Small changes in in-migration or out-migration levels can therefore result in significant change to net migration. Figure 4.1 and Table 4.1 demonstrate the relative change in contributions of components of population growth since the early 1980s, and show the variability of net interstate and overseas migration compared with natural increase in that period.

After dominating net migration from the late 1980s to the mid 1990s and comprising 61.2 per cent of Queensland's total population growth in 1993 (48,800 people), net interstate migration has generally fallen in both number and relative significance. Despite an upswing in the mid 2000s, net interstate migration represented only 12.7 per cent of total population growth in 2009 (13,519 people). In that year both net overseas migration (50.0 per cent or 53,300 people) and natural increase (37.3 per cent or 39,800 people) significantly outweighed net interstate migration. Net overseas migration and natural increase have been the main components of Queensland's strong population growth since 2005 as the contribution of net interstate migration to population growth has declined.

Figure 4.1 Components of population change, Queensland, 1982 to 2009



Source: ABS 3101.0, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter 2009

Table 4.1: Components of population change, share of total Queensland, 1982 to 2009, per cent

	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	Net interstate migration
1982	35.2	22.0	42.8
1983	58.8	10.8	30.4
1984	58.5	12.9	28.6
1985	47.6	21.3	31.1
1986	43.3	24.1	32.7
1987	34.9	26.1	38.9
1988	26.9	30.8	42.3
1989	25.0	18.3	56.6
1990	37.9	13.8	48.3
1991	38.1	15.3	46.6
1992	35.7	8.7	55.6
1993	33.6	5.2	61.2
1994	34.3	9.1	56.6
1995	33.5	17.5	49.0
1996	38.5	19.8	41.8
1997	45.9	21.3	32.8
1998	46.9	23.8	29.4
1999	41.8	29.2	29.0
2000	40.9	25.9	33.2
2001	33.6	36.4	30.0
2002	26.7	31.3	42.0
2003	29.5	28.8	41.7
2004	30.1	31.0	38.9
2005	32.9	35.2	31.9
2006	32.7	39.3	28.1
2007	31.6	44.5	23.9
2008	32.6	49.6	17.8
2009	37.3	50.0	12.7

Source: ABS 3101.0, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter 2009



The successive influences of net interstate and overseas migration have sustained Queensland's high population growth since 1982, and since then, Queensland's population has grown from 16.1 per cent to 20.2 per cent of Australia's total. This rise in national prominence was unrivalled by any other state in that period.

### 4.3 Trends in interstate migration

Queensland has historically received large (though fluctuating) net gains from interstate migration, leading to an ongoing perception that this component of population growth is a driving force of the Queensland economy. While net interstate migration (NIM) will remain important to Queensland's development and may rebound strongly, this perception is somewhat outdated.

Queensland's NIM has varied from a low of 11,300 persons in 1984 to a high of 49,000 persons in 1989. Interstate migration is inherently volatile because movement between states is unrestricted, and driven by unpredictable economic and lifestyle factors<sup>7</sup>. Nevertheless, Queensland has historically benefited from its lifestyle advantages, and strong economy and labour market to enjoy Australia's highest NIM gains. Careful analysis suggests the recent decline in NIM does not indicate a significant departure from this historical pattern. Recent declines simply represent a return to typical baseline levels of NIM gains, after a two-decade period in which discrete and unrelated economic events (for example, house price differentials between Brisbane and Sydney and unemployment rate differentials between Queensland and Victoria) temporarily elevated NIM (see *Population Growth Highlights and Trends Queensland 2009* for further analysis of economic drivers of Queensland's recent population change).

#### Arrivals and departures

Net interstate migration is affected by the variability of both arrivals and departures, though arrivals tend to vary more over time than departures. Short-term fluctuations aside, the absolute number of departures from Queensland, and to a lesser extent arrivals to Queensland, has trended upwards over the long term.

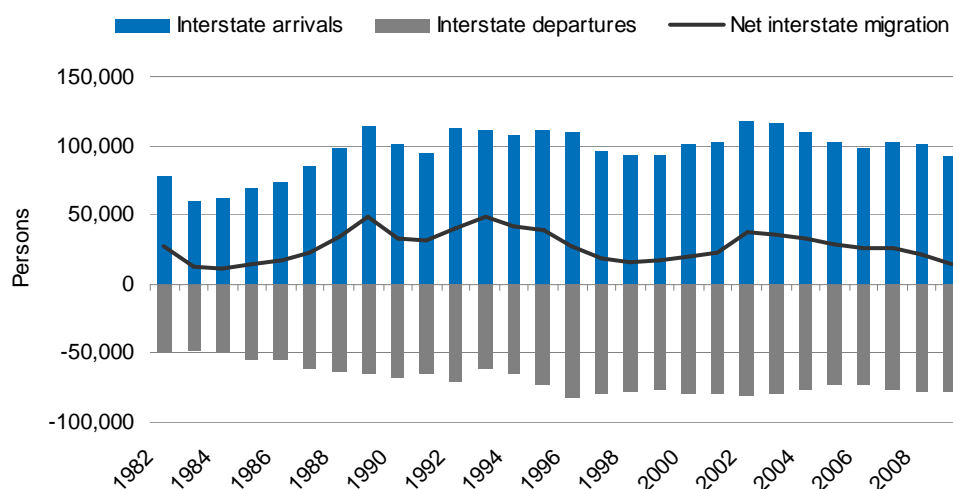
More recently, NIM has trended downwards (from a high of 37,400 persons in 2002 to 13,500 persons in 2009), largely as a result of a decrease in arrivals. The preliminary estimate of 91,700 arrivals in 2009 is 12,100 (11.6 per cent) below the 20-year average of 103,700, while the estimate of 78,200 departures is 3,200 (4.2 per cent) above the 20-year average of 75,000. The resulting preliminary NIM figure for 2009 of 13,500 is 53.0 per cent below the 20-year average.

Regardless, the NIM level has not fallen below historical lows. Figure 4.2 shows gains and losses through interstate arrivals and departures, as well as net migration, for Queensland since 1982. The three temporary peaks in NIM evident since the mid 1980s (in the late 1980s, the mid 1990s and, to a lesser degree, the mid 2000s) have been interspersed with periods of far lower net gains. In this context, the current decline since 2003 is not overly significant and does not yet indicate a shift from historical trends.

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<sup>7</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics 3222.0, *Population Projections Australia, 2006 to 2101*, 2008

Figure 4.2: Net interstate migration, Queensland, 1982 to 2009

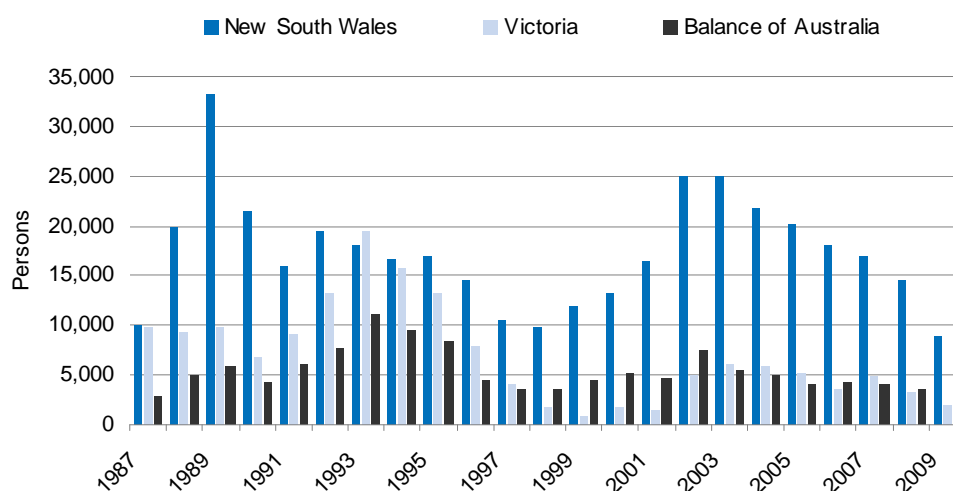


Source: ABS 3101.0, Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2009

### Interstate migration patterns by state

New South Wales is the main source for net interstate migration (NIM) in Queensland. New South Wales has supplied between 65.5 and 72.9 per cent of Queensland's NIM gain over the past decade. The figure for 2009 was 65.5 per cent. The decline of Queensland's gain since 2003 is closely associated with large fall in net migration from New South Wales, from 24,900 in 2003 to 8,900 in 2009 (Figure 4.3). Net migration from the other states and territories has also approximately halved, but these falls are smaller in absolute terms. Victoria was the second largest contributing state in 2009, supplying 1,900 people.

Figure 4.3: Net interstate migration, Queensland, 1987 to 2009



Source: ABS 3101.0, Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2009



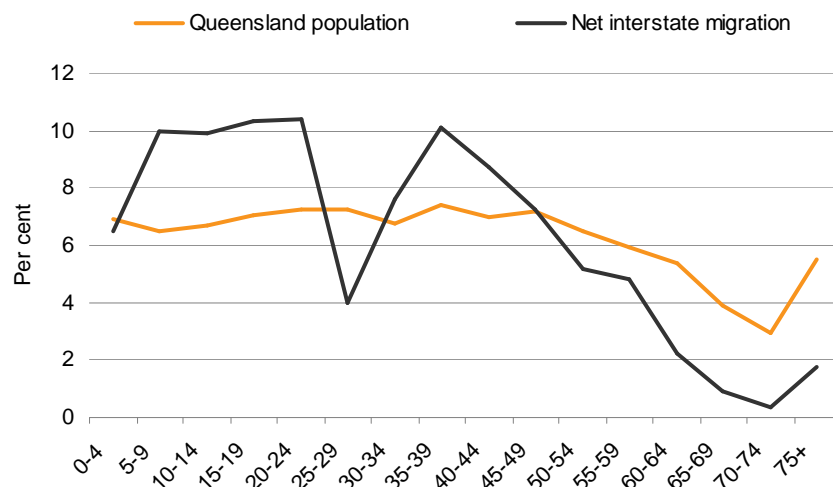
Disaggregated arrivals and departures are somewhat less dominated by New South Wales than the net result. In 2009, New South Wales was the source of 49.3 per cent of interstate arrivals to Queensland and the destination of 46.5 per cent of interstate departures. New South Wales' dominance in NIM in Queensland is attributable to that state's proximity and the fact that New South Wales' large population weights interstate exchange heavily in Queensland's favour.

In 2009, Queensland recorded positive net interstate migration with all states. This was a return to the historic norm after recording some small net losses to Tasmania and Western Australia in 2007 and 2008. These losses were all small and not particularly significant in a broad analysis.

### Age of interstate migrants

Young adults (in their twenties and thirties) are the most mobile people in the Australian population, especially for long-distance moves such as to or from overseas and interstate. Young adults have high levels of mobility, and these ages are generally over-represented in the age profile of Queensland's net interstate migration. In 2009, departures from Queensland were most common in people aged 25–29 years (11,000 persons). This large outflow resulted in a NIM gain of just 540 for 25–29 year olds.

**Figure 4.4: Age profile of net interstate migrants, 2009, and population, 30 June 2009, Queensland**



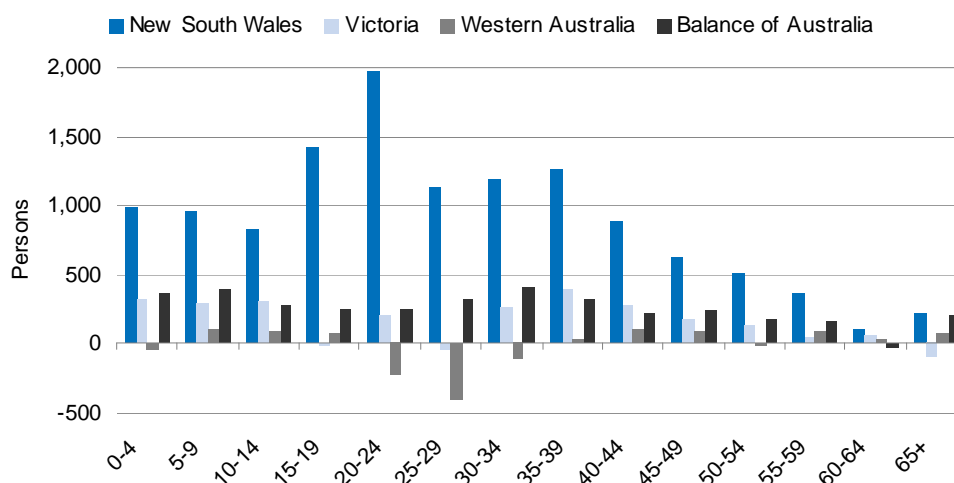
Source: ABS 3412.0, *Migration, Australia, 2008–09*; ABS 3201.0, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*

Arrivals were particularly high in the age group 20–24 years (12,000 persons) and the NIM gain was highest by a small margin in this age group (1,400). Total interstate migration in the age groups 65 years and over was very small. Figure 4.4 shows the relative age profiles of Queensland's NIM and existing population. This demonstrates the effect of NIM in slowing the ageing of Queensland's population by supporting population growth in younger age groups.

Net interstate migration age profiles show some variation across states of departure. Figure 4.5 shows key comparisons of net interstate migration by state of origin and age group in the year to 30 June 2009. The dominance of New South Wales extends across most age groups. It is particularly noticeable in the 15–24 years age groups, in which over 85.5 per cent of net migration originated from that state. Net migration from Victoria also remained positive across young and working age groups but constituted most of the small net loss in the age groups 65 years and over for the state.

Western Australia did not contribute to Queensland's large net increase in the working age groups. Queensland had a net loss of 740 people aged 20–34 years to Western Australia, contributing to a net loss of 310 working age (15–64 years) Queenslanders to that state. This net transfer reflects Western Australia's demand for labour in the resource and infrastructure sectors throughout the reporting period.

**Figure 4.5: Net interstate migration by age group and state of origin, Queensland, year to 30 June 2009**



Source: ABS unpublished data, net interstate migration, 2010

### Changing interstate roles and perceptions of Brisbane and Queensland

Aside from short-term economic events, the major driver of Queensland's historical net interstate migration gains has been the labour market. Queensland has developed rapidly in relation to the more mature southern states. The massive expansion of the resource sector, Queensland's economic base, in combination with the construction, infrastructure and service sectors, has created an inexorable demand for labour that has underpinned Queensland's dominance of national interstate migration. Into the future, this effect might decline if global economic growth slows or fly-in/fly-out labour models increasingly satisfy demand from interstate.

Moreover, ongoing population growth could incrementally diminish the advantages of moving to Queensland from other states. Housing affordability, traditionally seen as an advantage of relocating to Queensland (particularly from Sydney), has declined rapidly. Likewise, the



perceived lifestyle benefits may be impacted as demand on transport, health, education and recreation infrastructure grows.

The impacts of this evolution are clearly evident in the media, where South East Queensland (SEQ) is sometimes characterised as a region where infrastructure is not keeping pace with population growth. Population growth management is increasing in prominence in public debate and government policy. Concerns are often raised that, as one of Australia's fastest growing regions, SEQ faces an unprecedented challenge in planning and infrastructure.

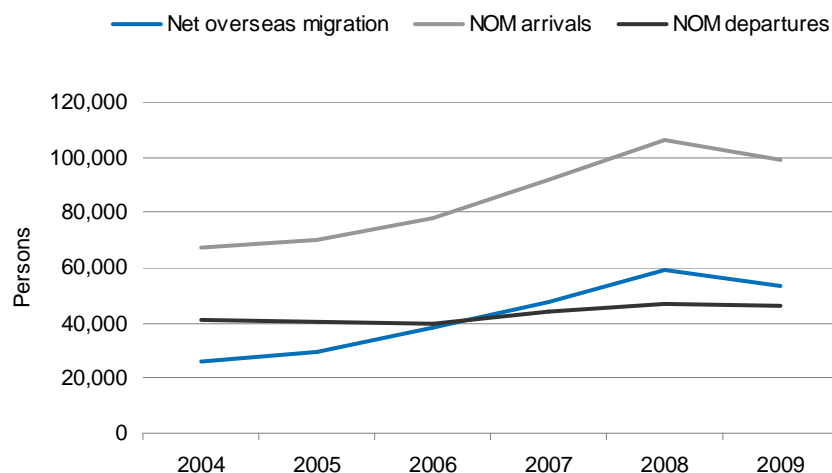
It should be noted that this media characterisation is often overstated and rarely supported by empirical analysis. In reality, SEQ population growth is currently no faster than long-term trends and quite moderate by international standards, property values are still reasonably competitive in the context of Australia's major cities, and recently implemented water supply strategies will meet growth in demand.

Regardless of these factors which drive volatility year-to-year, net interstate migration to Queensland is projected to decline in the long term (50 years) due to the faster ageing of the population in the southern states. As the populations of New South Wales and Victoria age, they will become less mobile and supply fewer migrants to Queensland. In comparison, Queensland has a comparatively young age profile, so there will not be a fully-offsetting decrease in out-migration from Queensland. This younger age profile results from many years of net migration gain of young adults to Queensland.

#### 4.4 Trends in overseas migration

Queensland's net overseas migration (NOM) gain has trended upwards throughout the 15 years to 2009. From 6,700 people in 1994, estimated NOM increased nearly eightfold to 53,300 by 2009. Net overseas migration is now by far the largest component of Queensland's population growth, outstripping both net interstate migration (by a factor of 4) and natural increase (by a factor of 1.3) in 2009. Figure 4.6 shows NOM data for the past 5 years.

**Figure 4.6: Net overseas migration, Queensland, 2004 to 2009**



Source: ABS 3412.0, *Migration, Australia*, 2008–09

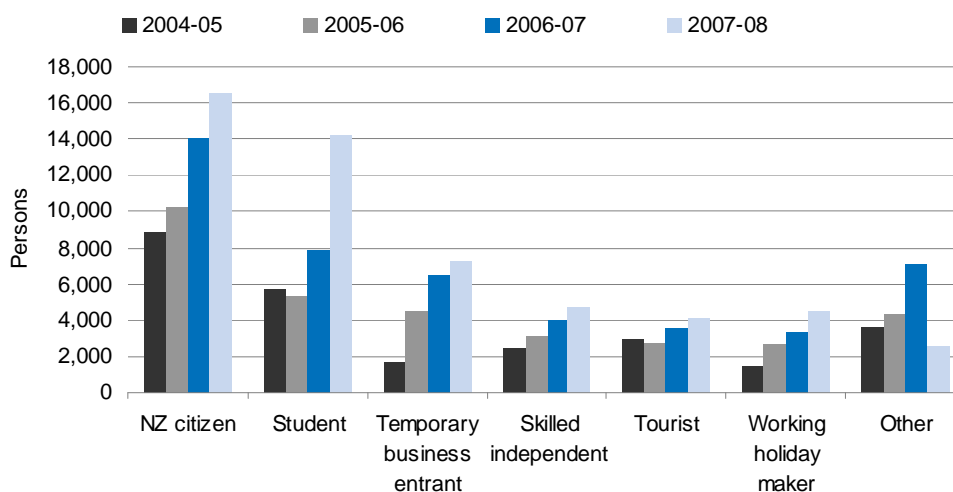
The revised '12/16' overseas migration calculation methodology (see Section 2.2) is still relatively new and its implications for Queensland are not fully known. The apparent effect so far has been to elevate national NOM figures from 2006 (despite slight downward revisions for Queensland for 2004–05 and 2005–06). Out-migration has also increased – albeit by a smaller number – with the inclusion of residents who live temporarily overseas and make short-term return visits to Australia.

Queensland's preliminary NOM figure for 2006–07 was revised upward significantly under the 12/16 rule (from 33,500 to 46,300); likewise the preliminary NOM figures for 2007–08 were revised upward from 41,300 to 54,100. The preliminary NOM figure for 2008–09 is 58,000. Figure 4.6 shows that from 2004–05 to 2008–09, overseas arrivals to Queensland have increased at a faster average annual rate (9.8 per cent annually) than overseas departures (3.7 per cent annually).

### Components of overseas migration to Australia

In 2007–08, the latest year for finalised detailed net overseas migration data by visa category, the largest constituent categories of net overseas migration were New Zealand citizens (16,600 people), students (14,200 people) and temporary business entrants (long stay) (7,300 people) (Figure 4.7). Together, these three categories made up 70.5 per cent of the total net overseas migration into Queensland. Since 2005, the numbers of overseas migrants who arrived on student, temporary business entrant (long stay) and working holiday visas have grown the most rapidly. In 2007–08, the number of student visas has grown by 82.0 per cent.

**Figure 4.7: Net overseas migration by visa category, Queensland, year to 30 June, 2005 to 2008**



Source: ABS unpublished data, net overseas migration, 2010

Each of these categories is outside the migration program for permanent settlers. New Zealand citizens do not require visas to enter Australia, while all other students and long-stay temporary business entrants come into Australia on temporary resident visas. As such, official migration program planning and outcome levels are only a partial indicator of overseas migration in Australia. Trends in arrivals of New Zealanders, permanent arrivals under the

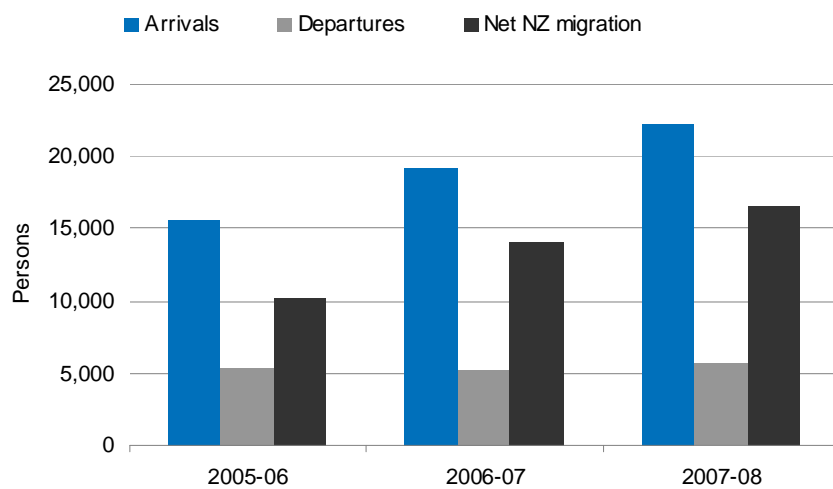


official migration program and temporary visa entrant stock (as opposed to those counted under the 12/16 rule) are discussed further below.

### New Zealand citizens

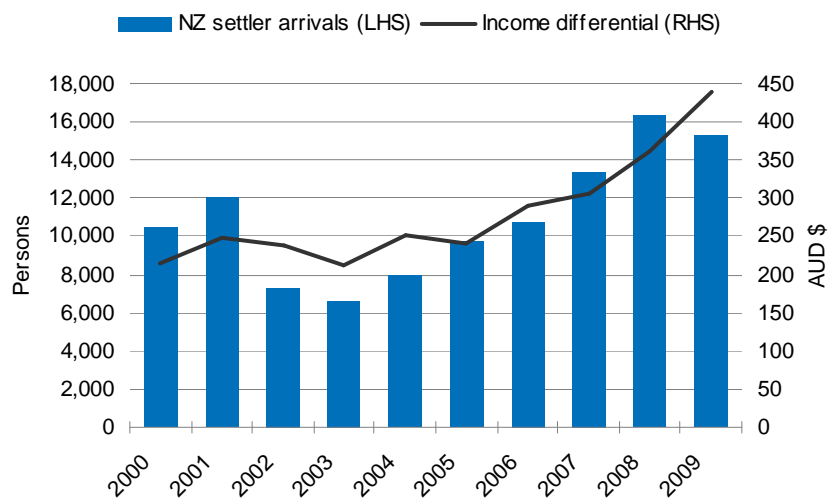
Arrivals of New Zealand citizens are particularly significant for Queensland's population growth. Queensland attracted 45.9 per cent of Australia's net overseas migration from New Zealand in 2007–08.

**Figure 4.8: New Zealander immigration, Queensland, year to 30 June, 2006 to 2008**



Source: ABS unpublished data, net overseas migration, 2009

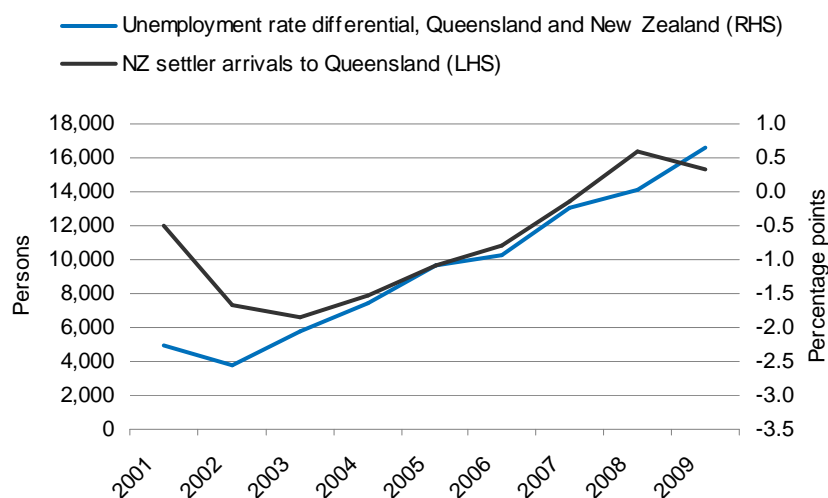
**Figure 4.9: Average weekly income differential, Queensland and New Zealand, and New Zealander arrivals, Queensland, year to 30 June, 2000 to 2009**



Source: Australian Department of Immigration and Citizenship, *Settler Arrivals 2008–09*; ABS 6302.0, *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia*, May 2010; and Statistics New Zealand, 2009

New Zealand citizens can enter Australia at any time without a visa and have done so in increasing numbers in recent years. Whether or not they intend to settle permanently in the country when they arrive, they can remain as residents indefinitely. The latest finalised data show New Zealand citizens made up 30.6 per cent of the net overseas migration figure for Queensland (16,600 people) in 2007–08. During that year there were 22,200 New Zealand citizen arrivals who went on to stay in Australia at least 12 months out of 16 (Figure 4.8). Approximately 92 per cent of those were born in New Zealand.

**Figure 4.10: Unemployment rate differential, Queensland and New Zealand, and New Zealand settler arrivals to Queensland, year to 30 June, 2001 to 2009**



Source: Australian Department of Immigration and Citizenship, *Settler Arrivals 2008–09*; ABS, unpublished data, 2009; and New Zealand Department of Labour, 2009

Figures 4.9 and 4.10 demonstrate economic factors influencing the increasing numbers of New Zealand settlers. Differentials in both incomes (in Australian dollars) and unemployment rates in the past decade have increased in line with the rate of New Zealander settlement, suggesting that employment and career opportunities are a primary driver of that migration.

The tendency of many New Zealanders to holiday regularly in Queensland, as well as their connections with family and friends, has also encouraged them to cross the Tasman. There were 148,800 New Zealanders residing in Queensland at the 2006 Census, which was 38.2 per cent of the Australian total.

### Permanent settler arrivals: Australian Government migration program

Under the migration program, permanent settlers can arrive on three broad visa classes of family, skill and humanitarian. Visa numbers for each class are set annually according to Australian Government policy based on consultation with states, industry bodies and the community. The migration program does not include New Zealand citizens.

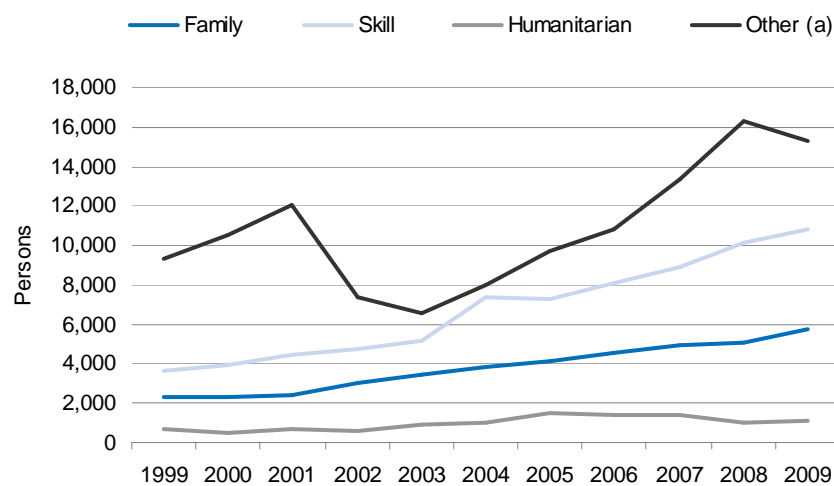
Queensland received approximately 17,800 permanent visa holders from overseas in 2008–09, an increase of 163.6 per cent from 10 years before (6,700 visa holders in 1998–99). Their



most common birthplace in 2008–09 was the United Kingdom. The official migration program planning level for Australia in 2009–10 is 182,450. This is slightly lower than the outcome achieved in 2008–09 of 184,820 but substantially higher than the outcome achieved five years ago in 2004–05 of 133,240.

By contrast, New Zealand citizens and children of Australian citizens who were born overseas constituted 57.9 per cent of all settler arrivals in Queensland in 1998–99 but dropped to 46.2 per cent in 2008–09 (both groups are outside the migration program). Numbers in these categories have increased by 64.9 per cent in that 10-year period but the number of settler arrivals in total (including migration program arrivals) has doubled.

**Figure 4.11: Migration program arrivals by visa category and New Zealand arrivals, Queensland, year to 30 June, 1989 to 2009**



(a) Mainly New Zealand citizens and Australians born overseas

Source: Australian Department of Immigration and Citizenship, *Settler Arrivals 2008–09*

The skilled migration visa category has increased most quickly over the 10 years to 2009. The family migration visa category increased slowly while the humanitarian program (including refugees and others) remained steady (Figure 4.11). These trends reflect a national immigration policy focused predominantly on increasing the intake of skilled migrants to address local labour shortages throughout the economic boom to 2008. The impact of recent changes to the skilled migration program remains to be seen.

The size of the official migration programs in the future will be largely dependent on the performance of the Australian economy and its demand for labour. The impact of the global financial crisis (since late 2008) on the Australian economy appears to be considerably less than has been predicted. The economy is now expected to return to strong growth conditions within two years. As the economy improves and a new resources boom gathers pace, the demand for labour will also grow, resulting in a demand for an increase in the skills component of the migration program. The visa category balance of the migration program in 2009–10 has been maintained with around 64 per cent of places in the skilled migration stream (though recent changes to Australian Government migration policies will influence the overall national intake). Queensland’s share of the Australian migration programs will largely depend on the performance of the state economy in comparison with other states. Political

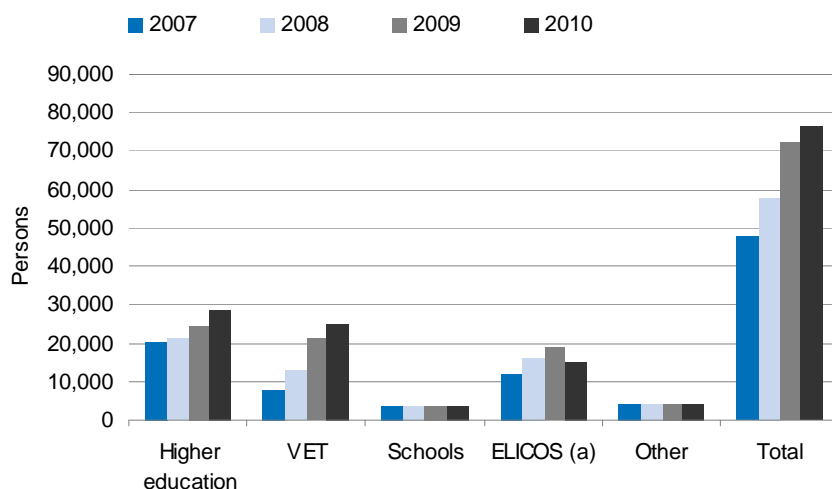
pressure around sustainable population growth leading in to the 2010 federal election is unlikely to impact heavily on the official migration program due to the potential negative economic impacts.

### Temporary resident visas

Apart from permanent visas and NOM counts, there have been increases in the granting of temporary resident visas for entry to Australia, which will impact on net migration data under the 12/16 rule. Temporary resident visas may be granted for up to four years. At any given point in time, these temporary residents form a significant part of Queensland's population. Almost one third of net overseas migration to Queensland is from people with either a student or business visa granted under the temporary visa program. In total, Queensland's temporary entrant stock has increased 75.8 per cent between 2002 and 2010, from 86,100 to 151,400.

At 30 June 2010, 37.2 per cent of these temporary visa holders were students, 20.5 per cent were visitors (mainly tourists), 15.6 per cent were temporary business/skilled entrants and 15.4 per cent were working holiday makers. Since 30 June 2005 the number of working holiday makers has doubled (to 23,000), but the fastest increase in this period has been the threefold increase in temporary business/skilled entrants, to 23,400. Figure 2.5 provides time series data for Queensland's stock of temporary entrants by visa category.

**Figure 4.12: Overseas student enrolments by education sector, Queensland, June, 2007 to 2010**



(a) English Language Intensive Courses for Overseas Students

Source: Australian Education International, International Student Data, June 2010

Overseas students now form the largest single group of visa grants for temporary entrants. Their numbers have more than doubled since 2002, to 55,500 in 2010. Some overseas students in Australia see their student visa as a means of gaining permanent residency in the country. A change to the regulations in July 2001 enabled tertiary qualified overseas students to apply for general skilled migration visas onshore. This change affected what are now called '487 Student Visa' holders. It provided an additional avenue for potential immigrants to receive a permanent residence visa and contributed to an increase in overseas students to



Queensland. As a result, Vocational Education and Training (VET) has been the fastest growing sector, with a 220 per cent increase in enrolments to 24,800 over the three years to June 2010 (Figure 4.12<sup>8</sup>).

In this context, there has been considerable national media attention (with a focus on Melbourne) on the legitimacy of some non-government VET courses for overseas students. Migrant agents, located mainly in Asian countries, and some Australian tertiary education institutions were reportedly promoting entry into Australia on a student visa with the main intention of taking advantage of the 487 Student Visa changes to apply for permanent resident status.

After investigations into some of these providers in early 2010, the Department of Immigration and Citizenship removed some lower-skilled qualifications from the onshore skilled migration visa eligibility requirements in 2010. This will have the result of reducing the number of overseas student visas granted. In addition, perceptions of racism and strong negative reactions in the Indian media to violent attacks against Indian students in Australia could also impact future overseas student numbers.

A temporary business entry visa was introduced in August 1996. This visa allows employers to sponsor skilled workers from overseas if unable to meet their skill needs from within the Australian labour force, for a period of between three months and four years. This temporary 'Subclass 457 – Business (Long Stay)' visa is now the visa most commonly used by employers to sponsor overseas workers in Australia and has made a large recent contribution to increases in net overseas migration to Queensland and Australia. From 2 April 2005, a 457 visa could be granted to applicants whether they are in Australia or overseas at the time of their application (previously only offshore applicants could apply). An upswing in the number of visas granted coincided with this change (Figure 2.5), as skilled labour shortages intensified.

The growth in applications in this category slowed in the year to 30 June 2009, and fell slightly in the year to 30 June 2010 as the global financial crisis reduced demand for labour. It is expected that as the Queensland economy strengthens over the next few years the number of business temporary entrants coming to the state will increase, particularly if there are labour shortages in certain occupations and industries (for example, engineers in the mining sector).

## 4.5 Conclusion

Queensland's net interstate migration is unlikely to return to its past highs in the foreseeable future due to current economic circumstances and impending demographic changes in other states. This could change, however, if Queensland returns to a position of relatively higher benefits from the resource industry boom. Queensland's net interstate migration will remain Australia's largest for some time in any event. Into the longer term, interstate migration inflows will be sustained if Queensland continues to be seen as an attractive destination in terms of employment, housing affordability, amenity and lifestyle.

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<sup>8</sup> Figure 4.12 includes overseas students who did not enter Australia on an overseas student visa, and is therefore not directly comparable with Figure 2.5.

## Population Growth Highlights and Trends Queensland 2010

The recent large increases in net overseas migration, as well as some issues specific to the overseas student intake, have generated an upswell of public discourse around appropriate and sustainable population growth in Queensland and nationally. Australian Government policy changes on migration are likely to reduce overseas migration to Australia and Queensland in the near future, though the degree of this change is uncertain. Most of the decline will be in temporary visa classes.

As a result, Queensland is facing a period of lower net migration in comparison with the historically high levels recorded in 2007–08 and 2008–09. So long as population growth is managed effectively, Queensland will benefit from an increasing focus on attracting skilled international migrants in the younger working age groups to support economic growth and mitigate the impacts of population ageing.

## Appendices

### Appendix A: Estimated resident population, statistical divisions, local government areas, statistical local areas and regional planning project areas, 2001 to 2009

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local government area (LGA) Statistical local area (SLA)	Estimated resident population (ERP)		Average annual population change		Estimated resident population (ERP)	Population change		Estimated resident population (ERP)	Population change		Estimated resident population (ERP)	Population change	
	2001	2006	2001-2006	%	2007(r)	2006(r)-2007(r)	%	2008(r)	2007(r)-2008(r)	%	2009 (p)	2008(r)-2009 (p)	%
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
<b>BRISBANE SD</b>	<b>1,663,120</b>	<b>1,857,830</b>	<b>38,942</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1,902,235</b>	<b>44,405</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1,952,158</b>	<b>49,923</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2,004,262</b>	<b>52,104</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Brisbane (C)	896,649	991,260	18,922	2.0	1,010,479	19,219	1.9	1,031,297	20,818	2.1	1,052,458	21,161	2.1
Acacia Ridge	6,794	7,052	52	0.7	7,070	18	0.3	7,216	146	2.1	7,352	136	1.9
Albion	2,203	2,521	64	2.7	2,551	30	1.2	2,635	84	3.3	2,686	51	1.9
Alderley	4,935	5,236	60	1.2	5,247	11	0.2	5,421	174	3.3	5,465	44	0.8
Algester	7,486	8,386	180	2.3	8,643	257	3.1	8,669	26	0.3	8,695	26	0.3
Annerley	8,990	9,928	188	2.0	10,032	104	1.0	10,223	191	1.9	10,377	154	1.5
Anstead	1,063	1,122	12	1.1	1,146	24	2.1	1,159	13	1.1	1,189	30	2.6
Archerfield	625	606	-4	-0.6	597	-9	-1.5	582	-15	-2.5	602	20	3.4
Ascot	4,741	5,048	61	1.3	5,125	77	1.5	5,215	90	1.8	5,306	91	1.7
Ashgrove	11,689	12,288	120	1.0	12,553	265	2.2	12,728	175	1.4	12,876	148	1.2
Aspley	12,026	12,250	45	0.4	12,501	251	2.0	12,669	168	1.3	12,835	166	1.3
Bald Hills	6,083	7,311	246	3.7	7,649	338	4.6	7,981	332	4.3	8,494	513	6.4
Balmoral	3,434	3,810	75	2.1	3,912	102	2.7	4,043	131	3.3	4,100	57	1.4
Banyo	4,903	5,010	21	0.4	5,064	54	1.1	5,306	242	4.8	5,414	108	2.0
Bardon	8,860	9,398	108	1.2	9,487	89	0.9	9,620	133	1.4	9,729	109	1.1
Bellbowrie	4,608	5,339	146	3.0	5,616	277	5.2	5,856	240	4.3	6,079	223	3.8
Belmont-Mackenzie	4,239	4,886	129	2.9	5,040	154	3.2	5,187	147	2.9	5,319	132	2.5
Boondall	8,356	8,795	88	1.0	8,816	21	0.2	8,929	113	1.3	9,007	78	0.9
Bowen Hills	900	1,652	150	12.9	1,695	43	2.6	1,761	66	3.9	1,775	14	0.8
Bracken Ridge	14,299	15,070	154	1.1	15,400	330	2.2	15,990	590	3.8	16,468	478	3.0
Bridgeman Downs	6,128	7,106	196	3.0	7,119	13	0.2	7,149	30	0.4	7,377	228	3.2
Brighton	8,832	8,849	3	0.0	8,921	72	0.8	9,053	132	1.5	9,180	127	1.4
Brookfield (incl. Bris Forest Park)	4,148	4,612	93	2.1	4,620	8	0.2	4,708	88	1.9	4,827	119	2.5
Bulimba	4,208	5,302	219	4.7	5,561	259	4.9	5,871	310	5.6	6,049	178	3.0
Burbank	1,217	1,195	-4	-0.4	1,185	-10	-0.8	1,192	7	0.6	1,208	16	1.3
Calamvale	9,480	10,559	216	2.2	11,218	659	6.2	12,006	788	7.0	12,865	859	7.2
Camp Hill	9,628	10,170	108	1.1	10,385	215	2.1	10,499	114	1.1	10,533	34	0.3
Cannon Hill	4,508	5,493	197	4.0	5,829	336	6.1	6,044	215	3.7	6,047	3	0.0
Carina	8,747	9,495	150	1.7	9,881	386	4.1	10,153	272	2.8	10,283	130	1.3
Carina Heights	5,804	5,924	24	0.4	5,964	40	0.7	6,140	176	3.0	6,254	114	1.9

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	2001	2006	2001-2006		2007(r)	2006(r)-2007(r)		2008(r)	2007(r)-2008(r)		2009 (p)	2008(r)-2009 (p)	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Carindale	13,268	13,793	105	0.8	13,783	-10	-0.1	14,120	337	2.4	14,551	431	3.1
Carseldine	6,373	6,928	111	1.7	7,214	286	4.1	7,320	106	1.5	7,486	166	2.3
Chandler-Capalaba West	1,359	1,460	20	1.4	1,481	21	1.4	1,520	39	2.6	1,525	5	0.3
Chapel Hill	10,247	10,371	25	0.2	10,405	34	0.3	10,485	80	0.8	10,606	121	1.2
Chelmer	2,642	2,671	6	0.2	2,680	9	0.3	2,711	31	1.2	2,775	64	2.4
Chermside	6,126	6,518	78	1.2	6,769	251	3.9	7,088	319	4.7	7,390	302	4.3
Chermside West	6,143	6,112	-6	-0.1	6,073	-39	-0.6	6,127	54	0.9	6,230	103	1.7
City - Inner	1,021	2,823	360	22.6	3,434	611	21.6	3,333	-101	-2.9	3,515	182	5.5
City - Remainder	1,827	4,658	566	20.6	5,137	479	10.3	5,181	44	0.9	5,122	-59	-1.1
Clayfield	9,303	9,944	128	1.3	9,996	52	0.5	10,190	194	1.9	10,291	101	1.0
Coopers Plains	4,115	4,239	25	0.6	4,280	41	1.0	4,308	28	0.7	4,377	69	1.6
Coorparoo	13,755	14,399	129	0.9	14,528	129	0.9	14,763	235	1.6	14,960	197	1.3
Corinda	4,332	4,572	48	1.1	4,708	136	3.0	4,774	66	1.4	4,861	87	1.8
Darra-Sumner	3,776	4,193	83	2.1	4,259	66	1.6	4,399	140	3.3	4,510	111	2.5
Deagon	3,236	3,196	-8	-0.2	3,273	77	2.4	3,327	54	1.6	3,389	62	1.9
Doolandella-Forest Lake	14,260	18,053	759	4.8	18,642	589	3.3	19,013	371	2.0	19,240	227	1.2
Durack	5,822	6,265	89	1.5	6,462	197	3.1	6,428	-34	-0.5	6,496	68	1.1
Dutton Park	1,347	1,448	20	1.5	1,455	7	0.5	1,458	3	0.2	1,478	20	1.4
East Brisbane	4,889	5,495	121	2.4	5,699	204	3.7	5,767	68	1.2	5,800	33	0.6
Eight Mile Plains	11,219	12,551	266	2.3	12,811	260	2.1	13,085	274	2.1	13,592	507	3.9
Ellen Grove	3,425	5,379	391	9.4	5,662	283	5.3	5,968	306	5.4	6,189	221	3.7
Enoggera	6,107	6,576	94	1.5	6,880	304	4.6	7,048	168	2.4	7,115	67	1.0
Everton Park	7,961	7,938	-5	-0.1	8,027	89	1.1	8,105	78	1.0	8,319	214	2.6
Fairfield	2,195	2,678	97	4.1	2,698	20	0.7	2,748	50	1.9	2,831	83	3.0
Ferny Grove	5,657	5,668	2	0.0	5,748	80	1.4	5,762	14	0.2	5,811	49	0.9
Fig Tree Pocket	3,063	3,404	68	2.1	3,596	192	5.6	3,730	134	3.7	3,846	116	3.1
Fortitude Valley	3,106	5,673	513	12.8	5,931	258	4.5	6,161	230	3.9	6,192	31	0.5
Geebung	4,200	4,214	3	0.1	4,253	39	0.9	4,285	32	0.8	4,322	37	0.9
Graceville	4,051	4,225	35	0.8	4,350	125	3.0	4,454	104	2.4	4,570	116	2.6
Grange	3,894	4,155	52	1.3	4,247	92	2.2	4,284	37	0.9	4,376	92	2.1
Greenslopes	7,585	8,419	167	2.1	8,569	150	1.8	8,674	105	1.2	8,725	51	0.6
Gumdale-Ransome	1,480	1,582	20	1.3	1,631	49	3.1	1,738	107	6.6	1,829	91	5.2
Hamilton	4,088	4,593	101	2.4	4,715	122	2.7	4,815	100	2.1	4,875	60	1.2
Hawthorne	4,068	4,477	82	1.9	4,514	37	0.8	4,544	30	0.7	4,708	164	3.6
Hemmant-Lytton	2,247	2,768	104	4.3	2,797	29	1.0	2,831	34	1.2	2,830	-1	0.0
Hendra	3,579	4,273	139	3.6	4,294	21	0.5	4,358	64	1.5	4,490	132	3.0
Herston	1,810	1,894	17	0.9	1,911	17	0.9	1,932	21	1.1	1,948	16	0.8
Highgate Hill	5,361	5,755	79	1.4	5,767	12	0.2	5,931	164	2.8	5,992	61	1.0

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	2001	2006	2001-2006		2007(r)	2006(r)-2007(r)		2008(r)	2007(r)-2008(r)		2009 (p)	2008(r)-2009 (p)	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Holland Park	7,404	7,788	77	1.0	7,808	20	0.3	7,883	75	1.0	7,982	99	1.3
Holland Park West	5,393	5,731	68	1.2	5,817	86	1.5	5,936	119	2.0	6,062	126	2.1
Inala	12,697	13,551	171	1.3	13,528	-23	-0.2	13,692	164	1.2	13,862	170	1.2
Indooroopilly	10,175	11,209	207	2.0	11,313	104	0.9	11,513	200	1.8	11,742	229	2.0
Jamboree Heights	3,381	3,401	4	0.1	3,512	111	3.3	3,581	69	2.0	3,619	38	1.1
Jindalee	5,298	5,171	-25	-0.5	5,169	-2	0.0	5,193	24	0.5	5,172	-21	-0.4
Kangaroo Point	5,667	7,235	314	5.0	7,247	12	0.2	7,262	15	0.2	7,277	15	0.2
Karana Downs-Lake Manchester	5,258	5,903	129	2.3	6,021	118	2.0	6,139	118	2.0	6,334	195	3.2
Kedron	11,397	12,106	142	1.2	12,092	-14	-0.1	12,348	256	2.1	12,557	209	1.7
Kelvin Grove	4,145	4,610	93	2.1	4,968	358	7.8	5,116	148	3.0	5,191	75	1.5
Kenmore	8,288	8,552	53	0.6	8,599	47	0.5	8,576	-23	-0.3	8,585	9	0.1
Kenmore Hills	2,647	2,587	-12	-0.5	2,613	26	1.0	2,619	6	0.2	2,677	58	2.2
Keperra	7,295	7,233	-12	-0.2	7,235	2	0.0	7,240	5	0.1	7,288	48	0.7
Kuraby	4,798	6,993	439	7.8	7,296	303	4.3	7,589	293	4.0	7,757	168	2.2
Lota	2,827	3,053	45	1.6	3,067	14	0.5	3,120	53	1.7	3,161	41	1.3
Lutwyche	2,542	2,805	53	2.0	2,864	59	2.1	2,818	-46	-1.6	2,839	21	0.7
MacGregor	5,496	5,595	20	0.4	5,509	-86	-1.5	5,476	-33	-0.6	5,537	61	1.1
Manly	3,736	3,973	47	1.2	4,038	65	1.6	4,077	39	1.0	4,172	95	2.3
Manly West	9,320	10,323	201	2.1	10,405	82	0.8	10,546	141	1.4	10,782	236	2.2
Mansfield	9,741	10,561	164	1.6	10,658	97	0.9	10,754	96	0.9	10,895	141	1.3
McDowall	6,773	7,152	76	1.1	7,301	149	2.1	7,447	146	2.0	7,803	356	4.8
Middle Park	4,340	4,202	-28	-0.6	4,173	-29	-0.7	4,170	-3	-0.1	4,213	43	1.0
Milton	1,569	1,804	47	2.8	1,863	59	3.3	1,943	80	4.3	1,984	41	2.1
Mitchelton	6,138	7,287	230	3.5	7,455	168	2.3	7,644	189	2.5	7,776	132	1.7
Moggill	1,115	2,187	214	14.4	2,414	227	10.4	2,756	342	14.2	3,119	363	13.2
Moorooka	8,755	9,483	146	1.6	9,483	0	0.0	9,699	216	2.3	9,877	178	1.8
Moreton Island	194	259	13	5.9	281	22	8.5	295	14	5.0	297	2	0.7
Morningside	7,932	8,950	204	2.4	9,285	335	3.7	9,621	336	3.6	9,798	177	1.8
Mount Gravatt	3,237	3,163	-15	-0.5	3,203	40	1.3	3,257	54	1.7	3,289	32	1.0
Mount Gravatt East	9,634	10,594	192	1.9	10,651	57	0.5	10,782	131	1.2	10,922	140	1.3
Mount Ommaney	2,308	2,300	-2	-0.1	2,373	73	3.2	2,382	9	0.4	2,388	6	0.3
Murarrie	2,307	2,286	-4	-0.2	2,354	68	3.0	2,382	28	1.2	2,418	36	1.5
Nathan	1,469	1,430	-8	-0.5	1,448	18	1.3	1,432	-16	-1.1	1,464	32	2.2
New Farm	10,124	11,507	277	2.6	11,586	79	0.7	11,676	90	0.8	11,729	53	0.5
Newmarket	4,062	4,429	73	1.7	4,490	61	1.4	4,504	14	0.3	4,560	56	1.2
Newstead	2,878	5,113	447	12.2	5,384	271	5.3	5,513	129	2.4	5,568	55	1.0
Norman Park	6,583	6,985	80	1.2	7,166	181	2.6	7,290	124	1.7	7,496	206	2.8
Northgate	3,878	4,001	25	0.6	4,092	91	2.3	4,190	98	2.4	4,245	55	1.3

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Nudgee	2,283	2,527	49	2.1	2,625	98	3.9	2,731	106	4.0	2,936	205	7.5
Nundah	8,328	8,594	53	0.6	8,906	312	3.6	9,226	320	3.6	9,592	366	4.0
Oxley	6,233	6,608	75	1.2	6,683	75	1.1	6,773	90	1.3	6,921	148	2.2
Paddington	7,369	8,072	141	1.8	8,121	49	0.6	8,304	183	2.3	8,426	122	1.5
Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta	783	1,539	151	14.5	1,899	360	23.4	2,267	368	19.4	2,706	439	19.4
Parkinson-Drewvale	6,283	12,215	1,186	14.2	13,192	977	8.0	13,974	782	5.9	14,776	802	5.7
Pinjarra Hills	427	420	-1	-0.3	436	16	3.8	414	-22	-5.0	419	5	1.2
Pinkenba-Eagle Farm	377	352	-5	-1.4	346	-6	-1.7	340	-6	-1.7	338	-2	-0.6
Pullenvale	2,339	3,249	182	6.8	3,315	66	2.0	3,419	104	3.1	3,559	140	4.1
Red Hill	4,953	5,524	114	2.2	5,514	-10	-0.2	5,652	138	2.5	5,769	117	2.1
Richlands	926	862	-13	-1.4	916	54	6.3	995	79	8.6	1,102	107	10.8
Riverhills	3,870	4,091	44	1.1	4,216	125	3.1	4,208	-8	-0.2	4,219	11	0.3
Robertson	4,644	5,037	79	1.6	5,012	-25	-0.5	5,013	1	0.0	5,069	56	1.1
Rochedale	1,197	1,208	2	0.2	1,180	-28	-2.3	1,173	-7	-0.6	1,162	-11	-0.9
Rocklea	1,491	1,552	12	0.8	1,585	33	2.1	1,621	36	2.3	1,596	-25	-1.5
Runcom	12,593	12,943	70	0.5	12,987	44	0.3	13,113	126	1.0	13,201	88	0.7
Salisbury	5,406	5,690	57	1.0	5,688	-2	0.0	5,757	69	1.2	5,861	104	1.8
Sandgate	6,122	6,662	108	1.7	6,610	-52	-0.8	6,656	46	0.7	6,692	36	0.5
Seventeen Mile Rocks	6,941	8,916	395	5.1	9,275	359	4.0	9,595	320	3.5	9,867	272	2.8
Sherwood	4,614	4,943	66	1.4	5,021	78	1.6	5,286	265	5.3	5,521	235	4.4
South Brisbane	2,972	4,427	291	8.3	4,732	305	6.9	4,839	107	2.3	4,906	67	1.4
Spring Hill	3,485	5,483	400	9.5	5,801	318	5.8	5,855	54	0.9	5,937	82	1.4
St Lucia	10,118	11,174	211	2.0	11,312	138	1.2	11,434	122	1.1	11,569	135	1.2
Stafford	5,618	5,679	12	0.2	5,708	29	0.5	5,799	91	1.6	5,871	72	1.2
Stafford Heights	7,165	6,988	-35	-0.5	6,927	-61	-0.9	6,951	24	0.3	6,912	-39	-0.6
Stretton-Karawatha	3,389	3,984	119	3.3	4,181	197	4.9	4,406	225	5.4	4,594	188	4.3
Sunnybank	7,992	8,251	52	0.6	8,185	-66	-0.8	8,207	22	0.3	8,309	102	1.2
Sunnybank Hills	16,130	16,811	136	0.8	16,758	-53	-0.3	16,941	183	1.1	17,121	180	1.1
Taigum-Fitzgibbon	6,593	7,857	253	3.6	8,205	348	4.4	8,439	234	2.9	8,617	178	2.1
Taringa	6,825	7,890	213	2.9	7,994	104	1.3	8,100	106	1.3	8,189	89	1.1
Tarragindi	9,352	9,700	70	0.7	9,759	59	0.6	9,923	164	1.7	10,118	195	2.0
The Gap	15,830	16,198	74	0.5	16,231	33	0.2	16,450	219	1.3	16,672	222	1.3
Tingalpa	9,120	9,174	11	0.1	9,366	192	2.1	9,539	173	1.8	9,757	218	2.3
Toowong	13,578	15,768	438	3.0	15,913	145	0.9	16,084	171	1.1	16,295	211	1.3
Upper Kedron	1,512	2,766	251	12.8	2,864	98	3.5	2,964	100	3.5	3,071	107	3.6
Upper Mount Gravatt	7,607	8,149	108	1.4	8,447	298	3.7	8,499	52	0.6	8,615	116	1.4
Virginia	1,828	1,883	11	0.6	1,883	0	0.0	1,940	57	3.0	1,992	52	2.7
Wacol	4,969	4,626	-69	-1.4	4,634	8	0.2	4,724	90	1.9	4,836	112	2.4

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Wakerley	1,538	3,997	492	21.0	4,892	895	22.4	5,845	953	19.5	6,706	861	14.7
Wavell Heights	8,830	9,034	41	0.5	9,143	109	1.2	9,177	34	0.4	9,354	177	1.9
West End	5,932	6,590	132	2.1	6,742	152	2.3	7,170	428	6.3	7,821	651	9.1
Westlake	4,277	4,872	119	2.6	4,849	-23	-0.5	4,868	19	0.4	4,912	44	0.9
Willawong	253	247	-1	-0.5	266	19	7.7	271	5	1.9	290	19	7.0
Wilston	3,475	3,787	62	1.7	3,805	18	0.5	3,838	33	0.9	3,893	55	1.4
Windsor	6,016	6,385	74	1.2	6,401	16	0.3	6,495	94	1.5	6,486	-9	-0.1
Wishart	9,970	10,648	136	1.3	10,763	115	1.1	10,897	134	1.2	10,954	57	0.5
Woolloongabba	3,836	4,059	45	1.1	4,017	-42	-1.0	4,170	153	3.8	4,253	83	2.0
Wooloowin	5,491	5,671	36	0.6	5,716	45	0.8	5,773	57	1.0	5,850	77	1.3
Wynnum	11,172	11,986	163	1.4	12,204	218	1.8	12,337	133	1.1	12,630	293	2.4
Wynnum West	10,687	11,126	88	0.8	11,105	-21	-0.2	11,313	208	1.9	11,509	196	1.7
Yeerongpilly	2,369	2,522	31	1.3	2,570	48	1.9	2,615	45	1.8	2,800	185	7.1
Yeronga	5,122	5,531	82	1.5	5,628	97	1.8	5,747	119	2.1	5,891	144	2.5
Zillmere	7,747	7,708	-8	-0.1	7,684	-24	-0.3	7,939	255	3.3	8,006	67	0.8
Ipswich (C)	125,451	142,477	3,405	2.6	148,049	5,572	3.9	154,669	6,620	4.5	162,383	7,714	5.0
Ipswich (C) - Central	66,949	71,665	943	1.4	72,978	1,313	1.8	75,142	2,164	3.0	77,891	2,749	3.7
Ipswich (C) - East	40,239	51,774	2,307	5.2	55,694	3,920	7.6	59,620	3,926	7.0	63,966	4,346	7.3
Ipswich (C) - North	7,306	8,059	151	2.0	8,205	146	1.8	8,503	298	3.6	8,816	313	3.7
Ipswich (C) - South-West	2,803	3,074	54	1.9	3,165	91	3.0	3,231	66	2.1	3,350	119	3.7
Ipswich (C) - West	8,154	7,905	-50	-0.6	8,007	102	1.3	8,173	166	2.1	8,360	187	2.3
Logan (C)	237,236	260,021	4,557	1.9	264,761	4,740	1.8	270,888	6,127	2.3	277,568	6,680	2.5
Beenleigh	7,896	8,366	94	1.2	8,277	-89	-1.1	8,307	30	0.4	8,391	84	1.0
Bethania-Waterford	5,252	5,995	149	2.7	6,291	296	4.9	6,678	387	6.2	7,605	927	13.9
Browns Plains	26,983	29,142	432	1.6	29,818	676	2.3	30,401	583	2.0	30,908	507	1.7
Carbrook-Cornubia	3,425	3,671	49	1.4	3,791	120	3.3	3,869	78	2.1	3,954	85	2.2
Daisy Hill-Priestdale	4,395	4,318	-15	-0.4	4,348	30	0.7	4,409	61	1.4	4,563	154	3.5
Eagleby	8,488	9,411	185	2.1	9,718	307	3.3	10,262	544	5.6	10,831	569	5.5
Edens Landing-Holmview	5,206	6,149	189	3.4	6,223	74	1.2	6,380	157	2.5	6,555	175	2.7
Greenbank-Boronia Heights	8,025	8,390	73	0.9	8,575	185	2.2	8,800	225	2.6	8,928	128	1.5
Jimboomba-Logan Village	33,112	40,391	1,456	4.1	41,643	1,252	3.1	42,957	1,314	3.2	44,285	1,328	3.1
Kingston	12,731	13,186	91	0.7	13,207	21	0.2	13,304	97	0.7	13,471	167	1.3
Loganholme	13,012	13,840	166	1.2	13,971	131	0.9	14,220	249	1.8	14,528	308	2.2
Loganlea	7,121	8,572	290	3.8	8,788	216	2.5	9,024	236	2.7	9,208	184	2.0
Marsden	17,839	19,874	407	2.2	20,598	724	3.6	21,355	757	3.7	22,199	844	4.0
Mt Warren Park	5,561	6,050	98	1.7	6,180	130	2.1	6,202	22	0.4	6,287	85	1.4
Park Ridge-Logan Reserve	1,965	2,634	134	6.0	2,728	94	3.6	2,805	77	2.8	2,828	23	0.8
Rochdale South	15,238	15,401	33	0.2	15,467	66	0.4	15,584	117	0.8	15,736	152	1.0

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Shailer Park	11,132	11,623	98	0.9	11,732	109	0.9	11,876	144	1.2	12,103	227	1.9
Slacks Creek	11,517	11,408	-22	-0.2	11,362	-46	-0.4	11,356	-6	-0.1	11,417	61	0.5
Springwood	6,204	6,210	1	0.0	6,115	-95	-1.5	6,188	73	1.2	6,194	6	0.1
Tanah Merah	901	982	16	1.7	1,000	18	1.8	994	-6	-0.6	1,003	9	0.9
Underwood	3,255	4,696	288	7.6	4,810	114	2.4	5,005	195	4.1	5,151	146	2.9
Waterford West	5,407	5,655	50	0.9	5,823	168	3.0	6,103	280	4.8	6,182	79	1.3
Wolffdene-Bahrs Scrub	4,214	5,052	168	3.7	5,153	101	2.0	5,281	128	2.5	5,454	173	3.3
Woodridge	18,357	19,005	130	0.7	19,143	138	0.7	19,528	385	2.0	19,787	259	1.3
Moreton Bay (R)	286,532	332,862	9,266	3.0	344,878	12,016	3.6	357,902	13,024	3.8	371,162	13,260	3.7
Albany Creek	15,329	16,420	218	1.4	16,488	68	0.4	16,647	159	1.0	16,999	352	2.1
Bray Park	8,865	9,077	42	0.5	9,341	264	2.9	9,681	340	3.6	9,798	117	1.2
Bribie Island	14,788	16,250	292	1.9	16,559	309	1.9	16,869	310	1.9	17,283	414	2.5
Burpengary-Narangba	17,895	23,133	1,048	5.3	24,363	1,230	5.3	25,787	1,424	5.8	26,876	1,089	4.2
Caboolture Central	16,615	18,705	418	2.4	19,448	743	4.0	20,546	1,098	5.6	21,626	1,080	5.3
Caboolture East	13,045	15,872	565	4.0	16,550	678	4.3	17,362	812	4.9	17,992	630	3.6
Caboolture Hinterland	5,658	6,192	107	1.8	6,233	41	0.7	6,398	165	2.6	6,648	250	3.9
Caboolture Midwest	12,057	14,270	443	3.4	14,554	284	2.0	15,053	499	3.4	15,740	687	4.6
Central Pine West	12,152	18,235	1,217	8.5	19,541	1,306	7.2	20,746	1,205	6.2	22,366	1,620	7.8
Clontarf	8,154	7,917	-47	-0.6	7,889	-28	-0.4	8,035	146	1.9	8,191	156	1.9
Dakabin-Kallangur-M. Downs	21,417	24,651	647	2.9	25,652	1,001	4.1	27,067	1,415	5.5	28,521	1,454	5.4
Deception Bay	17,044	20,789	749	4.1	21,454	665	3.2	21,817	363	1.7	22,044	227	1.0
Griffin-Mango Hill	3,103	10,396	1,459	27.4	12,534	2,138	20.6	14,421	1,887	15.1	16,269	1,848	12.8
Hills District	20,619	21,158	108	0.5	21,294	136	0.6	21,439	145	0.7	21,681	242	1.1
Lawnton	5,432	5,774	68	1.2	5,778	4	0.1	5,877	99	1.7	5,920	43	0.7
Margate-Woody Point	10,539	10,589	10	0.1	10,811	222	2.1	10,933	122	1.1	11,078	145	1.3
Morayfield	17,236	20,243	601	3.3	21,127	884	4.4	22,015	888	4.2	23,084	1,069	4.9
Petrie	7,985	8,826	168	2.0	8,919	93	1.1	8,939	20	0.2	9,068	129	1.4
Redcliffe-Scarborough	18,141	19,372	246	1.3	19,859	487	2.5	20,051	192	1.0	20,499	448	2.2
Rothwell-Kippa-Ring	13,057	14,597	308	2.3	15,160	563	3.9	16,053	893	5.9	16,588	535	3.3
Strathpine-Brendale	11,460	11,577	23	0.2	11,677	100	0.9	11,883	206	1.8	12,019	136	1.1
Moreton Bay (R) Bal	15,941	18,819	576	3.4	19,647	828	4.4	20,283	636	3.2	20,872	589	2.9
Redland (C)	117,252	131,210	2,792	2.3	134,068	2,858	2.2	137,402	3,334	2.5	140,691	3,289	2.4
Alexandra Hills	17,864	17,499	-73	-0.4	17,490	-9	-0.1	17,515	25	0.1	17,617	102	0.6
Birkdale	13,734	14,498	153	1.1	14,597	99	0.7	14,604	7	0.0	14,901	297	2.0
Capalaba	17,709	17,589	-24	-0.1	17,551	-38	-0.2	17,650	99	0.6	17,804	154	0.9
Cleveland	13,203	13,979	155	1.1	14,088	109	0.8	14,413	325	2.3	14,763	350	2.4
Ormiston	5,209	5,601	78	1.5	5,802	201	3.6	5,886	84	1.4	6,015	129	2.2
Redland Bay	7,093	11,094	800	9.4	11,878	784	7.1	12,746	868	7.3	13,300	554	4.3

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Sheldon-Mt Cotton	4,457	4,997	108	2.3	5,148	151	3.0	5,382	234	4.5	5,724	342	6.4
Thorneside	3,488	3,570	16	0.5	3,578	8	0.2	3,625	47	1.3	3,640	15	0.4
Thornlands	7,627	10,798	634	7.2	11,711	913	8.5	12,224	513	4.4	12,735	511	4.2
Victoria Point	12,184	14,040	371	2.9	14,318	278	2.0	14,851	533	3.7	15,156	305	2.1
Wellington Point	8,582	10,481	380	4.1	10,684	203	1.9	11,029	345	3.2	11,281	252	2.3
Redland (C) Bal	6,102	7,064	192	3.0	7,223	159	2.3	7,477	254	3.5	7,755	278	3.7
<b>GOLD COAST SD</b>	<b>387,102</b>	<b>466,433</b>	<b>15,866</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>484,638</b>	<b>18,205</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>499,514</b>	<b>14,876</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>515,157</b>	<b>15,643</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Gold Coast (C)	387,102	466,433	15,866	3.8	484,638	18,205	3.9	499,514	14,876	3.1	515,157	15,643	3.1
Ashmore-Benowa	18,921	20,274	271	1.4	20,699	425	2.1	20,852	153	0.7	21,107	255	1.2
Biggera Waters-Labrador	19,875	22,306	486	2.3	22,531	225	1.0	22,782	251	1.1	23,261	479	2.1
Bilinga-Tugun	6,135	6,725	118	1.9	6,856	131	1.9	6,855	-1	0.0	6,940	85	1.2
Broadbeach Waters	7,754	8,066	62	0.8	8,120	54	0.7	8,247	127	1.6	8,277	30	0.4
Broadbeach-Mermaid Beach	9,439	10,530	218	2.2	10,964	434	4.1	10,923	-41	-0.4	11,532	609	5.6
Bundall	4,270	4,446	35	0.8	4,526	80	1.8	4,529	3	0.1	4,604	75	1.7
Burleigh Heads	7,490	8,243	151	1.9	8,412	169	2.1	8,525	113	1.3	8,713	188	2.2
Burleigh Waters	13,233	13,629	79	0.6	13,784	155	1.1	13,919	135	1.0	14,142	223	1.6
Carrara-Merrimac	15,026	17,610	517	3.2	17,925	315	1.8	18,172	247	1.4	18,605	433	2.4
Coolangatta	4,601	5,264	133	2.7	5,408	144	2.7	5,496	88	1.6	5,450	-46	-0.8
Coombabah	9,252	9,911	132	1.4	10,178	267	2.7	10,263	85	0.8	10,374	111	1.1
Currumbin	2,709	2,917	42	1.5	3,003	86	2.9	2,997	-6	-0.2	3,025	28	0.9
Currumbin Valley-Tallebudgera	5,984	6,817	167	2.6	7,069	252	3.7	7,025	-44	-0.6	7,475	450	6.4
Currumbin Waters	9,819	10,244	85	0.9	10,284	40	0.4	10,411	127	1.2	10,530	119	1.1
Elanora	11,013	12,514	300	2.6	12,539	25	0.2	12,496	-43	-0.3	12,724	228	1.8
Guanaba-Springbrook	3,743	4,251	102	2.6	4,290	39	0.9	4,438	148	3.4	4,588	150	3.4
Helensvale	13,877	15,750	375	2.6	16,106	356	2.3	16,734	628	3.9	17,212	478	2.9
Hope Island	3,887	5,805	384	8.4	6,722	917	15.8	7,524	802	11.9	7,996	472	6.3
Jacobs Well-Alberton	2,557	3,145	118	4.2	3,212	67	2.1	3,423	211	6.6	3,535	112	3.3
Kingsholme-Upper Coomera	7,650	15,509	1,572	15.2	18,224	2,715	17.5	21,112	2,888	15.8	23,192	2,080	9.9
Main Beach-South Stradbroke	3,447	3,664	43	1.2	3,595	-69	-1.9	3,532	-63	-1.8	3,572	40	1.1
Mermaid Wtrs-Clear Is. Wtrs	16,011	17,065	211	1.3	17,268	203	1.2	17,308	40	0.2	17,516	208	1.2
Miami	6,026	6,711	137	2.2	6,841	130	1.9	6,965	124	1.8	6,996	31	0.4
Molendinar	3,679	5,998	464	10.3	6,389	391	6.5	6,673	284	4.4	6,797	124	1.9
Mudgeeraba-Reedy Creek	18,373	22,009	727	3.7	23,160	1,151	5.2	23,902	742	3.2	24,569	667	2.8
Nerang	21,374	25,265	778	3.4	26,444	1,179	4.7	26,869	425	1.6	27,556	687	2.6
Ormeau-Yatala	6,679	11,387	942	11.3	12,842	1,455	12.8	14,225	1,383	10.8	15,571	1,346	9.5
Oxenford-Maudsland	8,536	12,181	729	7.4	13,231	1,050	8.6	13,955	724	5.5	14,596	641	4.6
Pacific Pines-Gaven	5,227	11,800	1,315	17.7	12,896	1,096	9.3	13,792	896	6.9	14,619	827	6.0

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	2001	2006	2001-2006		2007(r)	2006(r)-2007(r)		2008(r)	2007(r)-2008(r)		2009 (p)	2008(r)-2009 (p)	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Palm Beach	13,279	14,526	249	1.8	14,737	211	1.5	15,003	266	1.8	15,207	204	1.4
Paradise Point-Runaway Bay	16,283	17,411	226	1.3	17,712	301	1.7	18,076	364	2.1	18,567	491	2.7
Parkwood-Arundel	16,677	19,156	496	2.8	19,148	-8	0.0	19,539	391	2.0	19,782	243	1.2
Pimpama-Coomera	3,598	5,814	443	10.1	6,720	906	15.6	7,801	1,081	16.1	8,868	1,067	13.7
Robina	14,209	20,684	1,295	7.8	21,471	787	3.8	21,928	457	2.1	22,480	552	2.5
Southport	23,040	25,909	574	2.4	26,731	822	3.2	27,534	803	3.0	28,913	1,379	5.0
Surfers Paradise	16,896	20,236	668	3.7	20,638	402	2.0	20,747	109	0.5	20,702	-45	-0.2
Varsity Lakes	7,105	12,635	1,106	12.2	13,806	1,171	9.3	14,600	794	5.8	14,993	393	2.7
Worongary-Tallai	9,428	10,026	120	1.2	10,157	131	1.3	10,342	185	1.8	10,571	229	2.2
<b>SUNSHINE COAST SD</b>	<b>247,167</b>	<b>295,084</b>	<b>9,583</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>304,070</b>	<b>8,986</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>313,851</b>	<b>9,781</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>323,423</b>	<b>9,572</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Sunshine Coast (R)	247,167	295,084	9,583	3.6	304,070	8,986	3.0	313,851	9,781	3.2	323,423	9,572	3.0
Buderim	33,178	42,734	1,911	5.2	44,447	1,713	4.0	45,655	1,208	2.7	46,813	1,158	2.5
Caloundra Hinterland	7,490	8,140	130	1.7	8,360	220	2.7	8,562	202	2.4	8,866	304	3.6
Caloundra North	18,398	22,493	819	4.1	23,299	806	3.6	24,249	950	4.1	25,259	1,010	4.2
Caloundra South	15,778	21,342	1,113	6.2	22,231	889	4.2	23,307	1,076	4.8	24,493	1,186	5.1
Coolum-Mudjimba	18,429	24,678	1,250	6.0	26,101	1,423	5.8	27,335	1,234	4.7	28,356	1,021	3.7
Glass House Country	16,589	19,487	580	3.3	20,106	619	3.2	21,171	1,065	5.3	22,307	1,136	5.4
Kawana	17,952	21,753	760	3.9	22,444	691	3.2	23,142	698	3.1	23,951	809	3.5
Maroochy Hinterland	22,574	26,402	766	3.2	27,086	684	2.6	27,944	858	3.2	28,789	845	3.0
Maroochydoore	15,640	17,466	365	2.2	17,828	362	2.1	18,203	375	2.1	18,274	71	0.4
Mooloolaba	10,387	11,076	138	1.3	11,085	9	0.1	11,172	87	0.8	11,283	111	1.0
Nambour	12,995	14,144	230	1.7	14,465	321	2.3	14,789	324	2.2	15,218	429	2.9
Noosa Hinterland	14,123	16,996	575	3.8	17,351	355	2.1	17,817	466	2.7	18,152	335	1.9
Noosa-Noosaville	9,128	9,840	142	1.5	9,870	30	0.3	10,152	282	2.9	10,318	166	1.6
Paynter-Petrie Creek	13,999	16,161	432	2.9	16,777	616	3.8	17,506	729	4.3	18,210	704	4.0
Sunshine-Peregian	9,411	10,055	129	1.3	10,230	175	1.7	10,293	63	0.6	10,460	167	1.6
Tewantin	11,096	12,317	244	2.1	12,390	73	0.6	12,554	164	1.3	12,674	120	1.0
<b>WEST MORETON SD</b>	<b>77,217</b>	<b>86,358</b>	<b>1,828</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>88,587</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>91,043</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>94,660</b>	<b>3,617</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Lockyer Valley (R)	28,668	31,932	653	2.2	32,873	941	2.9	34,060	1,187	3.6	35,633	1,573	4.6
Lockyer Valley (R) - Gatton	15,579	16,650	214	1.3	17,016	366	2.2	17,505	489	2.9	18,224	719	4.1
Lockyer Valley (R) - Laidley	13,089	15,282	439	3.1	15,857	575	3.8	16,555	698	4.4	17,409	854	5.2
Scenic Rim (R)	30,464	34,750	857	2.7	35,629	879	2.5	36,300	671	1.9	37,419	1,119	3.1
Scenic Rim (R) - Beaudesert	10,250	11,531	256	2.4	11,849	318	2.8	12,181	332	2.8	12,694	513	4.2
Scenic Rim (R) - Boonah	9,599	10,388	158	1.6	10,585	197	1.9	10,855	270	2.6	11,192	337	3.1
Scenic Rim (R) - Tamborine-Canungra	10,615	12,831	443	3.9	13,195	364	2.8	13,264	69	0.5	13,533	269	2.0
Somersset (R)	18,085	19,676	318	1.7	20,085	409	2.1	20,683	598	3.0	21,608	925	4.5

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	2001	2006	2001-2006		2007(r)	2006(r)-2007(r)		2008(r)	2007(r)-2008(r)		2009 (p)	2008(r)-2009 (p)	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Somerset (R) - Esk	14,773	16,047	255	1.7	16,357	310	1.9	16,801	444	2.7	17,533	732	4.4
Somerset (R) - Kilcoy	3,312	3,629	63	1.8	3,728	99	2.7	3,882	154	4.1	4,075	193	5.0
<b>WIDE BAY-BURNETT SD</b>	<b>232,008</b>	<b>264,081</b>	<b>6,415</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>271,314</b>	<b>7,233</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>278,896</b>	<b>7,582</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>287,425</b>	<b>8,529</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Bundaberg (R)	78,943	87,898	1,791	2.2	90,302	2,404	2.7	92,651	2,349	2.6	95,132	2,481	2.7
Bundaberg (R) - Bundaberg	44,551	48,575	805	1.7	49,535	960	2.0	50,276	741	1.5	51,109	833	1.7
Bundaberg (R) - Burnett Pt A	12,255	14,817	512	3.9	15,489	672	4.5	16,122	633	4.1	16,731	609	3.8
Bundaberg (R) - Burnett Pt B	11,636	13,032	279	2.3	13,515	483	3.7	13,963	448	3.3	14,349	386	2.8
Bundaberg (R) - Isis	5,849	6,654	161	2.6	6,858	204	3.1	7,220	362	5.3	7,638	418	5.8
Bundaberg (R) - Kolan	4,652	4,820	34	0.7	4,905	85	1.8	5,070	165	3.4	5,305	235	4.6
Cherbourg (S)	1,209	1,225	3	0.3	1,189	-36	-2.9	1,213	24	2.0	1,215	2	0.2
Fraser Coast (R)	74,204	89,247	3,009	3.8	92,565	3,318	3.7	96,010	3,445	3.7	99,514	3,504	3.6
Fraser Coast (R) - Hervey Bay Pt A	39,599	50,864	2,253	5.1	53,551	2,687	5.3	56,353	2,802	5.2	58,902	2,549	4.5
Fraser Coast (R) - Hervey Bay Pt B	3,699	4,293	119	3.0	4,565	272	6.3	4,597	32	0.7	4,741	144	3.1
Fraser Coast (R) - Maryborough	25,125	27,217	418	1.6	27,371	154	0.6	27,686	315	1.2	28,051	365	1.3
Fraser Coast (R) - Woocoo-Tiaro	5,781	6,873	218	3.5	7,078	205	3.0	7,374	296	4.2	7,820	446	6.0
Gympie (R)	38,807	44,177	1,074	2.6	45,287	1,110	2.5	46,526	1,239	2.7	48,282	1,756	3.8
Gympie (R) - Cooloola	19,762	23,075	663	3.1	23,556	481	2.1	24,058	502	2.1	24,976	918	3.8
Gympie (R) - Gympie	15,823	17,438	323	2.0	17,985	547	3.1	18,613	628	3.5	19,328	715	3.8
Gympie (R) - Killkivan	3,222	3,664	88	2.6	3,746	82	2.2	3,855	109	2.9	3,978	123	3.2
North Burnett (R)	10,654	10,756	20	0.2	10,685	-71	-0.7	10,684	-1	0.0	10,787	103	1.0
North Burnett (R) - Biggenden	1,554	1,610	11	0.7	1,616	6	0.4	1,640	24	1.5	1,704	64	3.9
North Burnett (R) - Eidsvold	941	906	-7	-0.8	907	1	0.1	912	5	0.6	909	-3	-0.3
North Burnett (R) - Gayndah	2,888	2,947	12	0.4	2,954	7	0.2	2,947	-7	-0.2	2,952	5	0.2
North Burnett (R) - Monto	2,552	2,577	5	0.2	2,517	-60	-2.3	2,518	1	0.0	2,544	26	1.0
North Burnett (R) - Mundubbera	2,298	2,261	-7	-0.3	2,235	-26	-1.1	2,195	-40	-1.8	2,177	-18	-0.8
North Burnett (R) - Perry	421	455	7	1.6	456	1	0.2	472	16	3.5	501	29	6.1
South Burnett (R)	28,191	30,778	517	1.8	31,286	508	1.7	31,812	526	1.7	32,495	683	2.1
South Burnett (R) - Kingaroy	11,808	12,962	231	1.9	13,235	273	2.1	13,484	249	1.9	13,874	390	2.9
South Burnett (R) - Murgon	3,625	3,668	9	0.2	3,622	-46	-1.3	3,619	-3	-0.1	3,607	-12	-0.3
South Burnett (R) - Nanango	8,529	9,520	198	2.2	9,698	178	1.9	9,877	179	1.8	10,071	194	2.0
South Burnett (R) - Wondai	4,229	4,628	80	1.8	4,731	103	2.2	4,832	101	2.1	4,943	111	2.3
<b>DARLING DOWNS SD</b>	<b>208,961</b>	<b>225,807</b>	<b>3,369</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>228,837</b>	<b>3,030</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>232,378</b>	<b>3,541</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>237,211</b>	<b>4,833</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Goondiwindi (R)	10,419	10,741	64	0.6	10,822	81	0.8	11,023	201	1.9	11,188	165	1.5
Goondiwindi (R) - Goondiwindi	4,793	5,031	48	1.0	5,043	12	0.2	5,141	98	1.9	5,236	95	1.8
Goondiwindi (R) - Inglewood	2,667	2,670	1	0.0	2,676	6	0.2	2,692	16	0.6	2,690	-2	-0.1
Goondiwindi (R) - Wagamba	2,959	3,040	16	0.5	3,103	63	2.1	3,190	87	2.8	3,262	72	2.3

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	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Southern Downs (R)	31,672	33,589	383	1.2	34,123	534	1.6	34,738	615	1.8	35,456	718	2.1
Southern Downs (R) - Allora	2,495	2,629	27	1.1	2,675	46	1.7	2,743	68	2.5	2,780	37	1.3
Southern Downs (R) - Killarney	4,249	4,497	50	1.1	4,542	45	1.0	4,713	171	3.8	4,825	112	2.4
Southern Downs (R) - Stanthorpe	10,383	10,765	76	0.7	10,962	197	1.8	11,047	85	0.8	11,277	230	2.1
Southern Downs (R) - Warwick	11,332	11,912	116	1.0	11,992	80	0.7	12,187	195	1.6	12,409	222	1.8
Southern Downs (R) - West	3,213	3,786	115	3.3	3,952	166	4.4	4,048	96	2.4	4,165	117	2.9
Toowoomba (R)	137,593	151,297	2,741	1.9	153,467	2,170	1.4	155,644	2,177	1.4	159,098	3,454	2.2
Cambooya	3,241	4,143	180	5.0	4,389	246	5.9	4,617	228	5.2	4,891	274	5.9
Clifton	2,449	2,766	63	2.5	2,840	74	2.7	2,866	26	0.9	2,967	101	3.5
Crow's Nest	3,809	4,140	66	1.7	4,149	9	0.2	4,282	133	3.2	4,375	93	2.2
Gowrie	4,085	4,794	142	3.3	4,997	203	4.2	5,243	246	4.9	5,511	268	5.1
Greenmount	1,844	2,017	35	1.8	2,105	88	4.4	2,127	22	1.0	2,147	20	0.9
Highfields	6,450	9,205	551	7.4	9,926	721	7.8	10,577	651	6.6	11,225	648	6.1
Jondaryan	7,273	7,398	25	0.3	7,396	-2	0.0	7,402	6	0.1	7,511	109	1.5
Millmerran	3,480	3,276	-41	-1.2	3,301	25	0.8	3,316	15	0.5	3,419	103	3.1
Pittsworth	4,656	5,082	85	1.8	5,094	12	0.2	5,135	41	0.8	5,268	133	2.6
Rosalie	4,633	4,757	25	0.5	4,778	21	0.4	4,758	-20	-0.4	4,811	53	1.1
Toowoomba Central	14,567	14,487	-16	-0.1	14,327	-160	-1.1	14,270	-57	-0.4	14,439	169	1.2
Toowoomba North-East	10,827	10,878	10	0.1	10,921	43	0.4	10,941	20	0.2	11,104	163	1.5
Toowoomba North-West	18,967	19,522	111	0.6	19,581	59	0.3	19,676	95	0.5	19,822	146	0.7
Toowoomba South-East	23,194	27,765	914	3.7	28,083	318	1.1	28,404	321	1.1	28,941	537	1.9
Toowoomba West	22,472	23,507	207	0.9	23,682	175	0.7	24,046	364	1.5	24,343	297	1.2
Westbrook	5,646	7,560	383	6.0	7,898	338	4.5	7,984	86	1.1	8,324	340	4.3
Western Downs (R)	29,277	30,180	181	0.6	30,425	245	0.8	30,973	548	1.8	31,469	496	1.6
Western Downs (R) - Chinchilla	6,046	6,302	51	0.8	6,393	91	1.4	6,648	255	4.0	6,795	147	2.2
Western Downs (R) - Western Downs	10,113	10,405	58	0.6	10,459	54	0.5	10,621	162	1.5	10,846	225	2.1
Western Downs (R) - Murilla-Wandoan	3,994	4,051	11	0.3	4,076	25	0.6	4,125	49	1.2	4,134	9	0.2
Western Downs (R) - Tara	3,865	3,896	6	0.2	3,890	-6	-0.2	3,874	-16	-0.4	3,870	-4	-0.1
Western Downs (R) - Wambo	5,259	5,526	53	1.0	5,607	81	1.5	5,705	98	1.7	5,824	119	2.1
<b>SOUTH WEST SD</b>	<b>27,002</b>	<b>26,366</b>	<b>-127</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>26,211</b>	<b>-155</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>26,239</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>26,277</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Balonne (S)	5,580	4,927	-131	-2.5	4,890	-37	-0.8	4,852	-38	-0.8	4,847	-5	-0.1
Bulloo (S)	459	394	-13	-3.0	377	-17	-4.3	377	0	0.0	374	-3	-0.8
Maranoa (R)	12,610	13,070	92	0.7	13,120	50	0.4	13,189	69	0.5	13,223	34	0.3
Maranoa (R) - Bendemere	990	1,044	11	1.1	1,045	1	0.1	1,021	-24	-2.3	1,039	18	1.8
Maranoa (R) - Booringa	1,907	1,805	-20	-1.1	1,819	14	0.8	1,848	29	1.6	1,836	-12	-0.6
Maranoa (R) - Bungil	1,952	2,163	42	2.1	2,181	18	0.8	2,195	14	0.6	2,215	20	0.9
Maranoa (R) - Maranoa	6,704	6,963	52	0.8	6,994	31	0.4	7,041	47	0.7	7,049	8	0.1

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	2001	2006	2001-2006		2007(r)	2006(r)-2007(r)		2008(r)	2007(r)-2008(r)		2009 (p)	2008(r)-2009 (p)	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Longreach (R) - Ilfracombe	363	283	-16	-4.9	278	-5	-1.8	277	-1	-0.4	287	10	3.6
Longreach (R) - Isisford	306	280	-5	-1.8	287	7	2.5	290	3	1.0	279	-11	-3.8
Longreach (R) - Longreach	3,957	3,763	-39	-1.0	3,724	-39	-1.0	3,716	-8	-0.2	3,732	16	0.4
Winton (S)	1,616	1,474	-28	-1.8	1,463	-11	-0.7	1,409	-54	-3.7	1,407	-2	-0.1
<b>MACKAY SD</b>	<b>137,539</b>	<b>159,800</b>	<b>4,452</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>163,629</b>	<b>3,829</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>168,228</b>	<b>4,599</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>172,735</b>	<b>4,507</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Isaac (R)	18,524	21,113	518	2.7	21,543	430	2.0	22,007	464	2.2	22,417	410	1.9
Isaac (R) - Belyando	9,948	11,149	240	2.3	11,402	253	2.3	11,629	227	2.0	11,876	247	2.1
Isaac (R) - Broadsound	6,482	7,291	162	2.4	7,413	122	1.7	7,505	92	1.2	7,552	47	0.6
Isaac (R) - Nebo	2,094	2,673	116	5.0	2,728	55	2.1	2,873	145	5.3	2,989	116	4.0
Mackay (R)	91,084	107,332	3,250	3.3	109,957	2,625	2.4	112,984	3,027	2.8	116,123	3,139	2.8
Mackay (R) - Mackay Pt A	64,767	77,523	2,551	3.7	79,429	1,906	2.5	81,420	1,991	2.5	83,680	2,260	2.8
Mackay (R) - Mackay Pt B	11,226	12,718	298	2.5	13,014	296	2.3	13,326	312	2.4	13,533	207	1.6
Mackay (R) - Mirani	5,283	5,723	88	1.6	6,026	303	5.3	6,413	387	6.4	6,918	505	7.9
Mackay (R) - Sarina	9,808	11,368	312	3.0	11,488	120	1.1	11,825	337	2.9	11,992	167	1.4
Whitsunday (R)	27,931	31,355	685	2.3	32,129	774	2.5	33,237	1,108	3.4	34,195	958	2.9
Whitsunday (R) - Bowen	12,409	13,135	145	1.1	13,410	275	2.1	13,758	348	2.6	14,175	417	3.0
Whitsunday (R) - Whitsunday	15,522	18,220	540	3.3	18,719	499	2.7	19,479	760	4.1	20,020	541	2.8
<b>NORTHERN SD</b>	<b>190,266</b>	<b>209,902</b>	<b>3,927</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>215,366</b>	<b>5,464</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>221,395</b>	<b>6,029</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>227,340</b>	<b>5,945</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Burdekin (S)	18,512	18,085	-85	-0.5	18,296	211	1.2	18,268	-28	-0.2	18,431	163	0.9
Charters Towers (R)	12,242	12,155	-17	-0.1	12,267	112	0.9	12,548	281	2.3	12,696	148	1.2
Charters Towers (R) - Charters Towers	8,751	8,468	-57	-0.7	8,509	41	0.5	8,724	215	2.5	8,830	106	1.2
Charters Towers (R) - Dalrymple	3,491	3,687	39	1.1	3,758	71	1.9	3,824	66	1.8	3,866	42	1.1
Hinchinbrook (S)	12,410	12,239	-34	-0.3	12,231	-8	-0.1	12,249	18	0.1	12,283	34	0.3
Palm Island (S)	2,313	2,145	-34	-1.5	2,164	19	0.9	2,193	29	1.3	2,187	-6	-0.3
Townsville (C)	144,789	165,278	4,098	2.7	170,408	5,130	3.1	176,137	5,729	3.4	181,743	5,606	3.2
Aitkenvale	5,060	5,137	15	0.3	5,162	25	0.5	5,171	9	0.2	5,153	-18	-0.3
City	1,627	2,167	108	5.9	2,155	-12	-0.6	2,228	73	3.4	2,291	63	2.8
Condon-Rasmussen-Bohle Basin	17,343	21,006	733	3.9	22,605	1,599	7.6	24,884	2,279	10.1	26,844	1,960	7.9
Cranbrook	6,764	6,729	-7	-0.1	6,702	-27	-0.4	6,769	67	1.0	6,761	-8	-0.1
Currajong	2,686	2,775	18	0.7	2,805	30	1.1	2,811	6	0.2	2,828	17	0.6
Douglas	3,346	6,436	618	14.0	6,851	415	6.4	7,292	441	6.4	7,528	236	3.2
Garbutt	2,493	2,549	11	0.4	2,559	10	0.4	2,602	43	1.7	2,624	22	0.8
Gulliver	3,122	3,063	-12	-0.4	3,075	12	0.4	3,098	23	0.7	3,130	32	1.0
Heatley	4,707	4,557	-30	-0.6	4,522	-35	-0.8	4,601	79	1.7	4,568	-33	-0.7
Hermit Park	3,550	3,679	26	0.7	3,738	59	1.6	3,748	10	0.3	3,803	55	1.5
Hyde Park-Mysterton	2,310	2,401	18	0.8	2,426	25	1.0	2,427	1	0.0	2,475	48	2.0

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	2001	2006	2001-2006		2007(r)	2006(r)-2007(r)		2008(r)	2007(r)-2008(r)		2009 (p)	2008(r)-2009 (p)	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Kelso	8,142	9,240	220	2.6	9,546	306	3.3	9,785	239	2.5	10,234	449	4.6
Kirwan	20,096	24,683	917	4.2	25,603	920	3.7	26,292	689	2.7	26,793	501	1.9
Magnetic Island	2,131	2,297	33	1.5	2,347	50	2.2	2,382	35	1.5	2,437	55	2.3
Mt Louisa-Mt St John-Bohle	4,125	5,881	351	7.4	6,325	444	7.5	6,802	477	7.5	7,428	626	9.2
Mundingburra	4,031	3,970	-12	-0.3	3,987	17	0.4	3,997	10	0.3	4,023	26	0.7
Murray	9,505	10,859	271	2.7	11,009	150	1.4	11,118	109	1.0	11,278	160	1.4
North Ward-Castle Hill	5,511	6,030	104	1.8	6,125	95	1.6	6,223	98	1.6	6,360	137	2.2
Northern Beaches-Pinnacles	7,134	8,073	188	2.5	8,325	252	3.1	8,723	398	4.8	9,073	350	4.0
Oonoonba-Idalia-Cluden	1,975	3,749	355	13.7	4,092	343	9.1	4,418	326	8.0	4,873	455	10.3
Pallarenda-Shelley Beach	1,057	1,109	10	1.0	1,104	-5	-0.5	1,129	25	2.3	1,155	26	2.3
Pimlico	2,527	2,438	-18	-0.7	2,503	65	2.7	2,503	0	0.0	2,555	52	2.1
Railway Estate	2,875	3,019	29	1.0	3,100	81	2.7	3,134	34	1.1	3,121	-13	-0.4
Rosslea	1,618	1,550	-14	-0.9	1,592	42	2.7	1,651	59	3.7	1,704	53	3.2
Rowes Bay-Belgian Gardens	2,378	2,540	32	1.3	2,563	23	0.9	2,584	21	0.8	2,616	32	1.2
South Townsville	2,017	2,064	9	0.5	2,061	-3	-0.1	2,069	8	0.4	2,083	14	0.7
Stuart-Roseneath	1,235	1,335	20	1.6	1,351	16	1.2	1,378	27	2.0	1,395	17	1.2
Vincent	2,763	2,797	7	0.2	2,850	53	1.9	2,810	-40	-1.4	2,830	20	0.7
West End	4,065	3,978	-17	-0.4	4,026	48	1.2	4,050	24	0.6	4,113	63	1.6
Woodstock-Cleveland-Ross	3,582	3,956	75	2.0	4,056	100	2.5	4,132	76	1.9	4,268	136	3.3
Wulguru	5,014	5,211	39	0.8	5,243	32	0.6	5,326	83	1.6	5,399	73	1.4
<b>FAR NORTH SD</b>	<b>224,163</b>	<b>247,295</b>	<b>4,626</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>254,309</b>	<b>7,014</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>262,896</b>	<b>8,587</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>269,650</b>	<b>6,754</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Aurukun (S)	1,095	1,129	7	0.6	1,156	27	2.4	1,196	40	3.5	1,209	13	1.1
Cairns (R)	128,095	147,538	3,889	2.9	152,668	5,130	3.5	159,184	6,516	4.3	164,356	5,172	3.2
Cairns (R) - Barron	17,742	21,514	754	3.9	22,378	864	4.0	23,407	1,029	4.6	24,229	822	3.5
Cairns (R) - Central Suburbs	21,414	22,990	315	1.4	23,103	113	0.5	23,458	355	1.5	23,709	251	1.1
Cairns (R) - City	7,024	8,813	358	4.6	9,117	304	3.4	9,559	442	4.8	9,735	176	1.8
Cairns (R) - Douglas	10,466	10,906	88	0.8	11,187	281	2.6	11,482	295	2.6	11,854	372	3.2
Cairns (R) - Mt Whitfield	11,455	12,730	255	2.1	12,882	152	1.2	13,065	183	1.4	13,299	234	1.8
Cairns (R) - Northern Suburbs	13,657	16,351	539	3.7	17,298	947	5.8	18,178	880	5.1	19,291	1,113	6.1
Cairns (R) - Trinity	30,096	36,051	1,191	3.7	38,074	2,023	5.6	40,889	2,815	7.4	42,800	1,911	4.7
Cairns (R) - Western Suburbs	11,544	13,187	329	2.7	13,552	365	2.8	13,920	368	2.7	14,055	135	1.0
Cairns (R) - Pt B	4,697	4,996	60	1.2	5,077	81	1.6	5,226	149	2.9	5,384	158	3.0
Cassowary Coast (R)	30,113	29,642	-94	-0.3	30,005	363	1.2	30,458	453	1.5	30,992	534	1.8
Cassowary Coast (R) - Cardwell	10,660	10,164	-99	-0.9	10,274	110	1.1	10,422	148	1.4	10,653	231	2.2
Cassowary Coast (R) - Johnstone	19,453	19,478	5	0.0	19,731	253	1.3	20,036	305	1.5	20,339	303	1.5
Cook (S)	3,707	3,695	-2	-0.1	3,748	53	1.4	3,825	77	2.1	3,899	74	1.9
Croydon (S)	288	274	-3	-1.0	267	-7	-2.6	277	10	3.7	273	-4	-1.4

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	2001	2006	2001-2006		2007(r)	2006(r)-2007(r)		2008(r)	2007(r)-2008(r)		2009 (p)	2008(r)-2009 (p)	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
<b>NORTH WEST SD</b>	<b>34,283</b>	<b>33,213</b>	<b>-214</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>33,452</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>34,202</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>33,979</b>	<b>-223</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Burke (S)	500	531	6	1.2	544	13	2.4	564	20	3.7	555	-9	-1.6
Carpentaria (S)	2,290	2,076	-43	-1.9	2,106	30	1.4	2,124	18	0.9	2,123	-1	0.0
Cloncurry (S)	3,827	3,366	-92	-2.5	3,359	-7	-0.2	3,406	47	1.4	3,380	-26	-0.8
Doomadgee (S)	1,201	1,170	-6	-0.5	1,237	67	5.7	1,240	3	0.2	1,240	0	0.0
Flinders (S)	2,090	1,911	-36	-1.8	1,882	-29	-1.5	1,870	-12	-0.6	1,834	-36	-1.9
McKinlay (S)	1,066	955	-22	-2.2	961	6	0.6	964	3	0.3	944	-20	-2.1
Mornington (S)	1,010	1,121	22	2.1	1,131	10	0.9	1,088	-43	-3.8	1,103	15	1.4
Mount Isa (C)	21,149	21,114	-7	0.0	21,283	169	0.8	21,993	710	3.3	21,838	-155	-0.7
Richmond (S)	1,150	969	-36	-3.4	949	-20	-2.1	953	4	0.4	962	9	0.9
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>	<b>3,628,946</b>	<b>4,090,908</b>	<b>92,392</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4,195,981</b>	<b>105,073</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4,308,570</b>	<b>112,589</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4,425,103</b>	<b>116,533</b>	<b>2.7</b>

	Estimated resident population (ERP)		Average annual population change		Estimated resident population (ERP)	Population change		Estimated resident population (ERP)	Population change		Estimated resident population (ERP)	Population change	
	2001	2006	2001-2006		2007(r)	2006(r)-2007(r)		2008(r)	2007(r)-2008(r)		2009 (p)	2008(r)-2009 (p)	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
<b>STATISTICAL DISTRICTS</b>													
Gold Coast-Tweed (Qld/NSW)	438,136	524,288	17,230	3.7	543,808	19,520	3.7	560,827	17,019	3.1	577,977	17,150	3.1
Gold Coast East	170,488	187,648	3,432	1.9	191,126	3,478	1.9	193,438	2,312	1.2	197,417	3,979	2.1
Gold Coast West	212,871	274,534	12,333	5.2	289,222	14,688	5.4	301,638	12,416	4.3	313,152	11,514	3.8
Tweed Heads & Tweed Coast	54,777	62,106	1,466	2.5	63,460	1,354	2.2	65,751	2,291	3.6	67,408	1,657	2.5
Sunshine Coast	186,391	224,059	7,534	3.7	231,167	7,108	3.2	238,357	7,190	3.1	245,309	6,952	2.9
Bundaberg	56,806	63,392	1,317	2.2	65,024	1,632	2.6	66,398	1,374	2.1	67,840	1,442	2.2
Hervey Bay	39,599	50,864	2,253	5.1	53,551	2,687	5.3	56,353	2,802	5.2	58,902	2,549	4.5
Toowoomba	109,449	121,861	2,482	2.2	123,804	1,943	1.6	125,758	1,954	1.6	128,600	2,842	2.3
Rockhampton	67,369	73,246	1,175	1.7	74,700	1,454	2.0	75,749	1,049	1.4	77,017	1,268	1.7
Gladstone	39,100	45,607	1,301	3.1	47,261	1,654	3.6	48,960	1,699	3.6	50,538	1,578	3.2
Mackay	64,767	77,523	2,551	3.7	79,429	1,906	2.5	81,420	1,991	2.5	83,680	2,260	2.8
Townsville	134,073	153,249	3,835	2.7	158,027	4,778	3.1	163,282	5,255	3.3	168,402	5,120	3.1
Cairns	112,932	131,636	3,741	3.1	136,404	4,768	3.6	142,476	6,072	4.5	147,118	4,642	3.3
<b>REGIONAL PLANNING PROJECT AREAS</b>													
(see listing in Appendix D)													
South East Queensland Regional Plan (a)	2,484,055	2,827,566	68,702	2.6	2,903,334	75,768	2.7	2,982,324	78,990	2.7	3,066,102	83,778	2.8
Wide Bay-Burnett Regional Plan	232,008	264,081	6,415	2.6	271,314	7,233	2.7	278,896	7,582	2.8	287,425	8,529	3.1
Maranoa - Balonne Regional Plan	18,190	17,997	-39	-0.2	18,010	13	0.1	18,041	31	0.2	18,070	29	0.2
South West Regional Plan	8,812	8,369	-89	-1.0	8,201	-168	-2.0	8,198	-3	0.0	8,207	9	0.1
Central Queensland Regional Plan	186,527	206,204	3,935	2.0	210,933	4,729	2.3	215,471	4,538	2.2	220,714	5,243	2.4
Central West Regional Plan	13,591	12,535	-211	-1.6	12,400	-135	-1.1	12,299	-101	-0.8	12,270	-29	-0.2
Whitsunday, Hinterland and Mackay Regional Plan	137,539	159,800	4,452	3.0	163,629	3,829	2.4	168,228	4,599	2.8	172,735	4,507	2.7
Gulf Regional Development Plan	6,314	6,052	-52	-0.8	6,221	169	2.8	6,281	60	1.0	6,286	5	0.1
North West Regional Plan	29,282	28,315	-193	-0.7	28,434	119	0.4	29,186	752	2.6	28,958	-228	-0.8
Far North Queensland Regional Plan	201,662	223,593	4,386	2.1	229,996	6,403	2.9	238,078	8,082	3.5	244,694	6,616	2.8

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	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
<b>STATES AND TERRITORIES</b>													
New South Wales	6,575,217	6,816,087	48,174	0.7	6,904,942	88,855	1.3	7,014,887	109,945	1.6	7,134,421	119,534	1.7
Victoria	4,804,726	5,126,540	64,363	1.3	5,221,310	94,770	1.8	5,326,978	105,668	2.0	5,443,228	116,250	2.2
Queensland	3,628,946	4,090,908	92,392	2.4	4,195,981	105,073	2.6	4,308,570	112,589	2.7	4,425,103	116,533	2.7
South Australia	1,511,728	1,567,888	11,232	0.7	1,585,794	17,906	1.1	1,603,985	18,191	1.1	1,623,590	19,605	1.2
Western Australia	1,901,159	2,059,381	31,644	1.6	2,112,967	53,586	2.6	2,176,980	64,013	3.0	2,245,057	68,077	3.1
Tasmania	471,795	489,951	3,631	0.8	493,204	3,253	0.7	497,922	4,718	1.0	503,292	5,370	1.1
Northern Territory	197,768	210,627	2,572	1.3	214,804	4,177	2.0	220,503	5,699	2.7	225,938	5,435	2.5
Australian Capital Territory	319,317	334,119	2,960	0.9	341,054	6,935	2.1	346,294	5,240	1.5	352,189	5,895	1.7
Other Territories	2,584	2,379	-41	-1.6	2,396	17	0.7	2,421	25	1.0	2,438	17	0.7
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>19,413,240</b>	<b>20,697,880</b>	<b>256,928</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>21,072,452</b>	<b>374,572</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>21,498,540</b>	<b>426,088</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21,955,256</b>	<b>456,716</b>	<b>2.1</b>

The data has been prepared using the latest available information.

Note that the figures set out herein are subject to change as part of OESR's ongoing program of updating and refinement.

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Disclaimer: While every care has been taken in preparing these data, neither the State of Queensland nor Demographics Australia accepts responsibility for decisions or actions taken as a result of the data in this report.

(C) City (R) Regional Council (S) Shire Council (T) Town

(a) Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton SDs and Toowoomba Statistical District

(p) preliminary

(r) revised

Source: *Population growth highlights and trends 2010*, Office of Economic and Statistical Research, Queensland Treasury, and ABS 3218.0, *Regional Population Growth, Australia*, 2008-09

## Appendix B: Estimated resident population, local government areas and regional planning project areas, 1981 to 2009

Local government area (LGA)	Estimated resident population (ERP)							Average annual population change							
								1 year to 30 June				25 years to 30 June			
	1981	1991	2001	2006	2007(r)	2008(r)	2009(p)	2007(r)	%	2008(r)	%	2009(p)	%	2006	%
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Aurukun (S)	723	800	1,095	1,129	1,156	1,196	1,209	27	2.4	40	3.5	13	1.1	16	1.8
Balonne (S)	4,921	5,346	5,580	4,927	4,890	4,852	4,847	-37	-0.8	-38	-0.8	-5	-0.1	0	0.0
Banana (S)	17,188	16,776	15,922	15,634	15,382	15,481	15,597	-252	-1.6	99	0.6	116	0.7	-62	-0.4
Barcaldine (R)	4,184	3,814	3,551	3,462	3,437	3,406	3,376	-25	-0.7	-31	-0.9	-30	-0.9	-29	-0.8
Barcoo (S)	641	501	463	383	374	370	353	-9	-2.3	-4	-1.1	-17	-4.6	-10	-2.0
Blackall Tambo (R)	2,916	2,843	2,432	2,138	2,089	2,074	2,069	-49	-2.3	-15	-0.7	-5	-0.2	-31	-1.2
Boulia (S)	614	557	577	450	440	442	448	-10	-2.2	2	0.5	6	1.4	-7	-1.2
Brisbane (C)	733,482	769,087	896,649	991,260	1,010,479	1,031,297	1,052,458	19,219	1.9	20,818	2.1	21,161	2.1	10,311	1.2
Bulloo (S)	493	599	459	394	377	377	374	-17	-4.3	0	0.0	-3	-0.8	-4	-0.9
Bundaberg (R)	54,847	65,237	78,943	87,898	90,302	92,651	95,132	2,404	2.7	2,349	2.6	2,481	2.7	1,322	1.9
Burdekin (S)	19,643	19,248	18,512	18,085	18,296	18,268	18,431	211	1.2	-28	-0.2	163	0.9	-62	-0.3
Burke (S)	395	330	500	531	544	564	555	13	2.4	20	3.7	-9	-1.6	5	1.2
Cairns (R)	69,411	98,413	128,095	147,538	152,668	159,184	164,356	5,130	3.5	6,516	4.3	5,172	3.2	3,125	3.1
Carpentaria (S)	1,699	1,879	2,290	2,076	2,106	2,124	2,123	30	1.4	18	0.9	-1	0.0	15	0.8
Cassowary Coast (R)	23,940	26,548	30,113	29,642	30,005	30,458	30,992	363	1.2	453	1.5	534	1.8	228	0.9
Central Highlands (R)	20,511	25,161	25,061	28,256	28,772	29,343	30,403	516	1.8	571	2.0	1,060	3.6	310	1.3
Charters Towers (R)	10,991	12,764	12,242	12,155	12,267	12,548	12,696	112	0.9	281	2.3	148	1.2	47	0.4
Cherbourg (S)	n.a.	n.a.	1,209	1,225	1,189	1,213	1,215	-36	-2.9	24	2.0	2	0.2	n.a.	n.a.
Cloncurry (S)	3,806	3,135	3,827	3,366	3,359	3,406	3,380	-7	-0.2	47	1.4	-26	-0.8	-18	-0.5
Cook (S)	2,670	2,848	3,707	3,695	3,748	3,825	3,899	53	1.4	77	2.1	74	1.9	41	1.3
Croydon (S)	246	236	288	274	267	277	273	-7	-2.6	10	3.7	-4	-1.4	1	0.4
Diamantina (S)	298	246	326	302	308	315	319	6	2.0	7	2.3	4	1.3	0	0.1
Doomadgee (S)	n.a.	n.a.	1,201	1,170	1,237	1,240	1,240	67	5.7	3	0.2	0	0.0	n.a.	n.a.
Etheridge (S)	893	1,037	1,016	900	937	935	939	37	4.1	-2	-0.2	4	0.4	0	0.0
Flinders (S)	2,711	2,666	2,090	1,911	1,882	1,870	1,834	-29	-1.5	-12	-0.6	-36	-1.9	-32	-1.4
Fraser Coast (R)	40,290	56,838	74,407	89,479	92,565	96,010	99,514	3,086	3.4	3,445	3.7	3,504	3.6	1,968	3.2
Gladstone (R)	33,871	38,974	46,369	53,941	55,716	57,780	59,644	1,775	3.3	2,064	3.7	1,864	3.2	803	1.9
Gold Coast (C)	145,727	255,516	387,102	466,433	484,638	499,514	515,157	18,205	3.9	14,876	3.1	15,643	3.1	12,828	4.8
Goondiwindi (R)	9,777	10,224	10,419	10,741	10,822	11,023	11,188	81	0.8	201	1.9	165	1.5	39	0.4
Gympie (R)	25,428	32,506	38,604	43,945	45,287	46,526	48,282	1,342	3.1	1,239	2.7	1,756	3.8	741	2.2
Hinchinbrook (S)	13,643	13,367	12,410	12,239	12,231	12,249	12,283	-8	-0.1	18	0.1	34	0.3	-56	-0.4
Hope Vale (S)	n.a.	n.a.	892	842	833	832	832	-9	-1.1	-1	-0.1	0	0.0	n.a.	n.a.

Local government area (LGA)	Average annual population change														
	Estimated resident population (ERP)							1 year to 30 June				25 years to 30 June			
	1981 no.	1991 no.	2001 no.	2006 no.	2007(r) no.	2008(r) no.	2009(p) no.	2007(r) no.	%	2008(r) no.	%	2009(p) no.	%	2006 no.	%
Ipswich (C)	94,901	113,209	125,393	142,400	148,049	154,669	162,383	5,649	4.0	6,620	4.5	7,714	5.0	1,900	1.6
Isaac (R)	16,552	22,400	18,524	21,113	21,543	22,007	22,417	430	2.0	464	2.2	410	1.9	182	1.0
Kowanyama (S)	n.a.	n.a.	1,019	1,101	1,130	1,141	1,156	29	2.6	11	1.0	15	1.3	n.a.	n.a.
Lockhart River (S)	n.a.	n.a.	650	599	604	608	619	5	0.8	4	0.7	11	1.8	n.a.	n.a.
Lockyer Valley (R)	16,346	22,904	28,668	31,932	32,873	34,060	35,633	941	2.9	1,187	3.6	1,573	4.6	623	2.7
Logan (C)	113,245	194,151	237,239	260,081	264,761	270,888	277,568	4,680	1.8	6,127	2.3	6,680	2.5	5,873	3.4
Longreach (R)	4,934	4,773	4,626	4,326	4,289	4,283	4,298	-37	-0.9	-6	-0.1	15	0.4	-24	-0.5
Mackay (R)	63,294	76,472	91,084	107,332	109,957	112,984	116,123	2,625	2.4	3,027	2.8	3,139	2.8	1,762	2.1
Mapoon (S)	n.a.	n.a.	209	256	260	263	266	4	1.6	3	1.2	3	1.1	n.a.	n.a.
Maranoa (R)	13,194	13,318	12,610	13,070	13,120	13,189	13,223	50	0.4	69	0.5	34	0.3	-5	0.0
McKinlay (S)	1,476	1,219	1,066	955	961	964	944	6	0.6	3	0.3	-20	-2.1	-21	-1.7
Moreton Bay (R)	139,520	209,806	286,532	332,862	344,878	357,902	371,162	12,016	3.6	13,024	3.8	13,260	3.7	7,734	3.5
Mornington (S)	827	729	1,010	1,121	1,131	1,088	1,103	10	0.9	-43	-3.8	15	1.4	12	1.2
Mount Isa (C)	25,448	24,507	21,149	21,114	21,283	21,993	21,838	169	0.8	710	3.3	-155	-0.7	-173	-0.7
Murweh (S)	5,703	5,803	5,032	4,863	4,796	4,838	4,871	-67	-1.4	42	0.9	33	0.7	-34	-0.6
Napranum (S)	n.a.	n.a.	800	908	915	928	930	7	0.8	13	1.4	2	0.2	n.a.	n.a.
North Burnett (R)	12,131	11,487	10,654	10,756	10,685	10,684	10,787	-71	-0.7	-1	0.0	103	1.0	-55	-0.5
Northern Peninsula Area (R)	n.a.	n.a.	2,095	2,138	2,222	2,264	2,282	84	3.9	42	1.9	18	0.8	n.a.	n.a.
Palm Island (S)	n.a.	n.a.	2,313	2,145	2,164	2,193	2,187	19	0.9	29	1.3	-6	-0.3	n.a.	n.a.
Paroo (S)	2,708	2,667	2,214	2,063	2,016	1,962	1,946	-47	-2.3	-54	-2.7	-16	-0.8	-26	-1.1
Pormpuraaw (S)	n.a.	n.a.	630	644	667	673	676	23	3.6	6	0.9	3	0.4	n.a.	n.a.
Quilpie (S)	1,367	1,397	1,107	1,049	1,012	1,021	1,016	-37	-3.5	9	0.9	-5	-0.5	-13	-1.1
Redland (C)	43,680	82,818	117,252	131,210	134,068	137,402	140,691	2,858	2.2	3,334	2.5	3,289	2.4	3,501	4.5
Richmond (S)	1,350	1,204	1,150	969	949	953	962	-20	-2.1	4	0.4	9	0.9	-15	-1.3
Rockhampton (R)	76,021	89,668	98,225	107,517	110,116	111,902	114,105	2,599	2.4	1,786	1.6	2,203	2.0	1,260	1.4
Scenic Rim (R)	14,918	23,288	30,519	34,767	35,629	36,300	37,419	862	2.5	671	1.9	1,119	3.1	794	3.4
Somerset (R)	9,399	15,527	18,085	19,676	20,085	20,683	21,608	409	2.1	598	3.0	925	4.5	411	3.0
South Burnett (R)	20,198	25,494	28,191	30,778	31,286	31,812	32,495	508	1.7	526	1.7	683	2.1	423	1.7
Southern Downs (R)	26,255	29,813	31,672	33,589	34,123	34,738	35,456	534	1.6	615	1.8	718	2.1	293	1.0
Sunshine Coast (R)	92,796	161,302	247,167	295,084	304,070	313,851	323,423	8,986	3.0	9,781	3.2	9,572	3.0	8,092	4.7
Tablelands (R)	29,927	36,840	40,801	43,507	44,382	45,448	46,366	875	2.0	1,066	2.4	918	2.0	543	1.5
Toowoomba (R)	103,642	122,767	137,593	151,297	153,467	155,644	159,098	2,170	1.4	2,177	1.4	3,454	2.2	1,906	1.5
Torres (S)	2,620	3,032	3,600	3,496	3,568	3,690	3,642	72	2.1	122	3.4	-48	-1.3	35	1.2
Torres Strait Island (R)	n.a.	n.a.	4,327	4,713	4,796	4,895	4,913	83	1.8	99	2.1	18	0.4	n.a.	n.a.
Townsville (C)	98,437	121,576	144,789	165,278	170,408	176,137	181,743	5,130	3.1	5,729	3.4	5,606	3.2	2,674	2.1
Weipa (T)	2,069	2,394	2,173	3,007	3,210	3,291	3,320	203	6.8	81	2.5	29	0.9	38	1.5
Western Downs (R)	29,155	29,553	29,193	30,118	30,425	30,973	31,469	307	1.0	548	1.8	496	1.6	39	0.1

Local government area (LGA)	Estimated resident population (ERP)							Average annual population change						25 years to 30 June		
	1981	1991	2001	2006	2007(r)	2008(r)	2009(p)	1 year to 30 June		2009(p)		2006				
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	
Whitsunday (R)	20,529	24,921	27,931	31,355	32,129	33,237	34,195	774	2.5	1,108	3.4	958	2.9	433	1.7	
Winton (S)	1,913	1,758	1,616	1,474	1,463	1,409	1,407	-11	-0.7	-54	-3.7	-2	-0.1	-18	-1.0	
Woorabinda (S)	n.a.	n.a.	1,034	918	947	965	965	29	3.2	18	1.9	0	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	
Wujal Wujal (S)	n.a.	n.a.	373	348	344	352	352	-4	-1.1	8	2.3	0	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	
Yarrabah (S)	n.a.	n.a.	2,280	2,558	2,597	2,636	2,628	39	1.5	39	1.5	-8	-0.3	n.a.	n.a.	
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>	<b>2,345,208</b>	<b>2,960,951</b>	<b>3,628,946</b>	<b>4,090,908</b>	<b>4,195,981</b>	<b>4,308,570</b>	<b>4,425,103</b>	<b>105,073</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>112,589</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>116,533</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>69,828</b>	<b>2.3</b>	
<b>REGIONAL PLANNING PROJECT AREAS</b>																
(see listing in Appendix D)																
South East Queensland Regional Plan(a)	1,485,491	1,942,990	2,484,055	2,827,566	2,903,334	2,982,324	3,066,102	75,768	2.7	78,990	2.7	83,778	2.8	53,683	2.6	
Wide Bay-Burnett Regional Plan	154,050	192,705	232,008	264,081	271,314	278,896	287,425	7,233	2.7	7,582	2.8	8,529	3.1	4,401	2.2	
Maranoa - Balonne Regional Plan	18,115	18,664	18,190	17,997	18,010	18,041	18,070	13	0.1	31	0.2	29	0.2	-5	0.0	
South West Regional Plan	10,270	10,466	8,812	8,369	8,201	8,198	8,207	-168	-2.0	-3	0.0	9	0.1	-76	-0.8	
Central Queensland Regional Plan	148,744	171,898	186,611	206,266	210,933	215,471	220,714	4,667	2.3	4,538	2.2	5,243	2.4	2,301	1.3	
Central West Regional Plan	15,499	14,492	13,591	12,535	12,400	12,299	12,270	-135	-1.1	-101	-0.8	-29	-0.2	-119	-0.8	
Whitsunday, Hinterland and Mackay Regional Plan	100,375	123,793	137,539	159,800	163,629	168,228	172,735	3,829	2.4	4,599	2.8	4,507	2.7	2,377	1.9	
Gulf Regional Development Plan	5,850	6,237	7,324	7,173	7,352	7,369	7,389	179	2.5	17	0.2	20	0.3	53	0.8	
North West Regional Plan	34,791	32,731	29,282	28,315	28,434	29,186	28,958	119	0.4	752	2.6	-228	-0.8	-259	-0.8	
Far North Queensland Regional Plan	124,629	163,734	201,662	223,593	229,996	238,078	244,694	6,403	2.9	8,082	3.5	6,616	2.8	3,959	2.4	

The data has been prepared using the latest available information.

Note that the figures set out herein are subject to change as part of OESR's ongoing program of updating and refinement.

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(C) City (R) Regional Council (S) Shire Council (T) Town

(a) Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton SDs and Toowoomba Statistical District

n.a. not available (Estimated resident population for former Aboriginal Councils and Island Councils is not available before 1996)

(p) preliminary

(r) revised

Source: *Population growth highlights and trends 2010*, Office of Economic and Statistical Research, Queensland Treasury, and ABS 3218.0, *Regional Population Growth, Australia*, 2008-09

## Appendix C: Natural increase and assumed net migration, local government areas and regional planning project areas, 2003–04 to 2007–08

Local government area (LGA)	2003–04			2004–05			2005–06			2006–07			2007–08		
	NI no.	ANM no.	Total no.	NI no.	ANM no.	Total no.	NI no.	ANM no.	Total no.	NI no.	ANM no.	Total no.	NI no.	ANM no.	Total no.
Aurukun (S)	0	13	13	8	-16	-8	-4	0	-4	1	26	27	4	36	40
Balonne (S)	64	-230	-166	46	-153	-107	69	-174	-105	70	-107	-37	74	-112	-38
Banana (S)	134	-280	-146	141	-130	11	156	31	187	170	-360	-190	178	-79	99
Barcaldine (R)	12	-42	-30	23	-1	22	33	-36	-3	17	-42	-25	36	-67	-31
Barcoo (S)	-1	-2	-3	5	-27	-22	1	-11	-10	3	-12	-9	0	-4	-4
Blackall Tambo (R)	14	-65	-51	9	-40	-31	4	-59	-55	11	-60	-49	17	-32	-15
Boulia (S)	8	-33	-25	-2	-18	-20	2	-22	-20	2	-12	-10	0	2	2
Brisbane (C)	5,985	12,845	18,830	7,061	8,988	16,049	6,995	10,334	17,329	7,387	11,832	19,219	8,119	12,699	20,818
Bulloo (S)	3	-14	-11	-2	-18	-20	6	-21	-15	9	-26	-17	0	0	0
Bundaberg (R)	236	1,423	1,659	236	2,048	2,284	371	2,005	2,376	311	2,093	2,404	370	1,979	2,349
Burdekin (S)	86	-260	-174	66	-100	-34	57	-63	-6	73	138	211	87	-115	-28
Burke (S)	1	-8	-7	5	10	15	1	7	8	9	4	13	0	20	20
Cairns (R)	1,247	2,180	3,427	1,334	3,110	4,444	1,459	4,086	5,545	1,329	3,801	5,130	1,767	4,749	6,516
Carpentaria (S)	13	-55	-42	-10	-100	-110	13	-87	-74	16	14	30	23	-5	18
Cassowary Coast (R)	119	-151	-32	152	-173	-21	105	-608	-503	116	247	363	160	293	453
Central Highlands (R)	405	269	674	384	260	644	447	304	751	423	93	516	435	136	571
Charters Towers (R)	65	-106	-41	48	-93	-45	68	-69	-1	72	40	112	105	176	281
Cherbourg (S)	13	-15	-2	12	-16	-4	30	-27	3	3	-39	-36	23	1	24
Cloncurry (S)	45	-183	-138	61	-139	-78	44	-119	-75	45	-52	-7	47	0	47
Cook (S)	21	75	96	36	-120	-84	19	-41	-22	34	19	53	36	41	77
Croydon (S)	4	-12	-8	-1	7	6	0	-5	-5	10	-17	-7	5	5	10
Dalby (R)	152	-66	86	188	100	288	211	213	424	180	65	245	230	318	548
Diamantina (S)	2	-8	-6	7	-7	0	-2	1	-1	0	6	6	0	7	7
Doomadgee (S)	6	-24	-18	3	3	6	10	-4	6	1	66	67	2	1	3
Etheridge (S)	8	-51	-43	7	-18	-11	7	-18	-11	8	29	37	16	-18	-2
Flinders (S)	25	-93	-68	15	-58	-43	20	-66	-46	17	-46	-29	10	-22	-12
Fraser Coast (R)	109	3,247	3,356	75	3,229	3,304	179	3,430	3,609	212	3,106	3,318	242	3,203	3,445
Gladstone (R)	572	1,244	1,816	513	782	1,295	490	1,265	1,755	512	1,263	1,775	664	1,400	2,064
Gold Coast (C)	1,912	12,899	14,811	2,230	12,480	14,710	2,898	13,053	15,951	2,687	15,518	18,205	2,960	11,916	14,876
Goondiwindi (R)	128	-135	-7	100	-69	31	105	-13	92	96	-15	81	109	92	201
Gympie (R)	199	981	1,180	192	1,216	1,408	181	995	1,176	222	888	1,110	272	967	1,239
Hinchinbrook (S)	2	-130	-128	0	7	7	-25	77	52	-12	4	-8	11	7	18
Hope Vale (S)	8	-25	-17	-1	-9	-10	3	-6	-3	-1	-8	-9	-4	3	-1
Ipswich (C)	1,249	2,202	3,451	1,284	3,656	4,940	1,500	2,810	4,310	1,631	3,941	5,572	1,923	4,697	6,620

Local government area (LGA)	2003-04			2004-05			2005-06			2006-07			2007-08		
	NI no.	ANM no.	Total no.	NI no.	ANM no.	Total no.	NI no.	ANM no.	Total no.	NI no.	ANM no.	Total no.	NI no.	ANM no.	Total no.
Isaac (R)	258	-27	231	277	370	647	302	400	702	340	90	430	330	134	464
Kowanyama (S)	6	11	17	4	15	19	8	15	23	6	23	29	15	-4	11
Lockhart River (S)	7	-17	-10	9	-8	1	12	-17	-5	3	2	5	5	-1	4
Lockyer Valley (R)	166	271	437	168	910	1,078	168	654	822	166	775	941	232	955	1,187
Logan (C)	2,451	2,482	4,933	2,619	1,598	4,217	2,877	1,673	4,550	3,101	1,639	4,740	3,582	2,545	6,127
Longreach (R)	40	-99	-59	8	-89	-81	14	-108	-94	19	-56	-37	16	-22	-6
Mackay (R)	688	2,251	2,939	877	3,226	4,103	772	3,500	4,272	839	1,786	2,625	932	2,095	3,027
McKinlay (S)	10	-28	-18	14	-33	-19	8	-34	-26	19	-13	6	18	-15	3
Mapoon (S)	2	7	9	3	3	6	5	6	11	0	4	4	0	3	3
Moreton Bay (R)	2,205	8,508	10,713	2,518	7,044	9,562	2,505	5,290	7,795	2,682	9,334	12,016	3,037	9,987	13,024
Mornington (S)	-7	20	13	7	8	15	13	5	18	-6	16	10	1	-44	-43
Mount Isa (C)	288	-316	-28	286	50	336	305	12	317	308	-139	169	385	325	710
Murweh (S)	36	-71	-35	23	-34	-11	39	-101	-62	49	-116	-67	28	14	42
Napranum (S)	4	11	15	11	12	23	7	23	30	2	5	7	17	-4	13
North Burnett (R)	38	18	56	22	-25	-3	34	-10	24	36	-107	-71	18	-19	-1
Northern Peninsula Area (R)	35	-24	11	43	-40	3	20	-17	3	31	53	84	44	-2	42
Palm Island (S)	25	-68	-43	49	-94	-45	18	-43	-25	38	-19	19	35	-6	29
Paroo (S)	10	-37	-27	14	-39	-25	20	-64	-44	12	-59	-47	20	-74	-54
Pormpuraaw (S)	6	-4	2	0	6	6	2	-4	-2	0	23	23	3	3	6
Quilpie (S)	11	-29	-18	4	-7	-3	22	-24	-2	8	-45	-37	14	-5	9
Redland (C)	890	2,003	2,893	691	1,684	2,375	828	944	1,772	758	2,100	2,858	881	2,453	3,334
Richmond (S)	13	-67	-54	11	-40	-29	10	-47	-37	7	-27	-20	4	0	4
Rockhampton (R)	433	1,653	2,086	556	1,239	1,795	553	1,799	2,352	592	2,007	2,599	570	1,216	1,786
Roma (R)	100	-45	55	92	-2	90	128	46	174	98	-48	50	158	-89	69
Scenic Rim (R)	220	625	845	246	578	824	281	400	681	241	638	879	240	431	671
Somerset (R)	71	165	236	116	321	437	95	379	474	90	319	409	104	494	598
South Burnett (R)	124	332	456	173	376	549	136	669	805	194	314	508	163	363	526
Southern Downs (R)	107	124	231	169	253	422	153	414	567	184	350	534	140	475	615
Sunshine Coast (R)	1,003	9,214	10,217	1,214	7,547	8,761	1,339	7,154	8,493	1,277	7,709	8,986	1,366	8,415	9,781
Tablelands (R)	139	206	345	174	360	534	154	629	783	238	637	875	277	789	1,066
Toowoomba (R)	793	1,899	2,692	932	2,671	3,603	1,115	1,877	2,992	974	1,196	2,170	950	1,227	2,177
Torres (S)	53	-103	-50	77	-70	7	46	-166	-120	66	6	72	64	58	122
Torres Strait Island (R)	87	-38	49	86	-6	80	82	29	111	68	15	83	83	16	99
Townsville (C)	1,269	2,378	3,647	1,433	3,420	4,853	1,533	3,525	5,058	1,582	3,548	5,130	1,636	4,093	5,729
Weipa (T)	37	113	150	39	191	230	49	151	200	51	152	203	58	23	81
Whitsunday (R)	169	398	567	223	539	762	162	650	812	155	619	774	201	907	1,108
Winton (S)	17	-84	-67	11	-25	-14	8	-35	-27	9	-20	-11	6	-60	-54

Local government area (LGA)	2003-04			2004-05			2005-06			2006-07			2007-08		
	NI no.	ANM no.	Total no.	NI no.	ANM no.	Total no.	NI no.	ANM no.	Total no.	NI no.	ANM no.	Total no.	NI no.	ANM no.	Total no.
Woorabinda (S)	16	-33	-17	13	-43	-30	12	-38	-26	21	8	29	18	0	18
Wujal Wujal (S)	5	-13	-8	4	-5	-1	2	-10	-8	0	-4	-4	0	8	8
Yarrabah (S)	21	28	49	23	32	55	31	41	72	47	-8	39	37	2	39
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>	<b>25,278</b>	<b>66,418</b>	<b>91,696</b>	<b>28,051</b>	<b>65,897</b>	<b>93,948</b>	<b>29,562</b>	<b>66,488</b>	<b>96,050</b>	<b>31,766</b>	<b>73,307</b>	<b>105,073</b>	<b>33,605</b>	<b>78,984</b>	<b>112,589</b>
<b>REGIONAL PLANNING PROJECT AREAS</b>															
(see listing in Appendix D)															
South East Queensland Regiona Plan(a)	16,790	52,995	69,785	18,899	47,248	66,147	20,429	44,282	64,711	20,851	54,917	75,768	23,221	55,769	78,990
Wide Bay-Burnett Regional Plan	719	5,986	6,705	710	6,828	7,538	931	7,062	7,993	978	6,255	7,233	1,088	6,494	7,582
Maranoa - Balonne Regional Plan	164	-275	-111	138	-155	-17	197	-128	69	168	-155	13	232	-201	31
South West Regional Plan	60	-151	-91	39	-98	-59	87	-210	-123	78	-246	-168	62	-65	-3
Central Queensland Regional Plan	1,560	2,853	4,413	1,607	2,108	3,715	1,658	3,361	5,019	1,718	3,011	4,729	1,865	2,673	4,538
Central West Regional Plan	92	-333	-241	61	-207	-146	60	-270	-210	61	-196	-135	75	-176	-101
Whitsunday, Hinterland and Mackay Regional Plan	1,115	2,622	3,737	1,377	4,135	5,512	1,236	4,550	5,786	1,334	2,495	3,829	1,463	3,136	4,599
Gulf Regional Development Plan	30	-118	-88	15	-75	-60	52	-87	-35	44	135	179	62	-45	17
North West Regional Plan	381	-687	-306	387	-220	167	387	-254	133	396	-277	119	464	288	752
Far North Queensland Regional Plan	1,530	2,251	3,781	1,687	3,324	5,011	1,751	4,138	5,889	1,730	4,673	6,403	2,241	5,841	8,082

The data has been prepared using the latest available information.

Note that the figures set out herein are subject to change as part of OESR's ongoing program of updating and refinement.

For more information please contact OESR on (07) 3224 5326 or visit our website [www.oesr.qld.gov.au/pifu](http://www.oesr.qld.gov.au/pifu)

Disclaimer: While every care has been taken in preparing these data, neither the State of Queensland nor Demographics Australia accepts responsibility for decisions or actions taken as a result of the data in this report.

(C) City (R) Regional Council (S) Shire Council (T) Town

(a) Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton SDs and Toowoomba Statistical District

Notes:

Natural increase in this table is the difference between registered births and registered deaths. This may be different from published ABS estimates based on year of occurrence.

Assumed net migration is the difference between population growth and natural increase.

Total of LGA data may be different from the Queensland figure due to births and deaths which could not be put to a specific LGA and the confidentialisation of small cells.

2008-09 data is not yet available.

Source: *Population growth highlights and trends 2010*, Office of Economic and Statistical Research, Queensland Treasury, and unpublished ABS data

## Appendix D: Regional planning project areas and local government areas

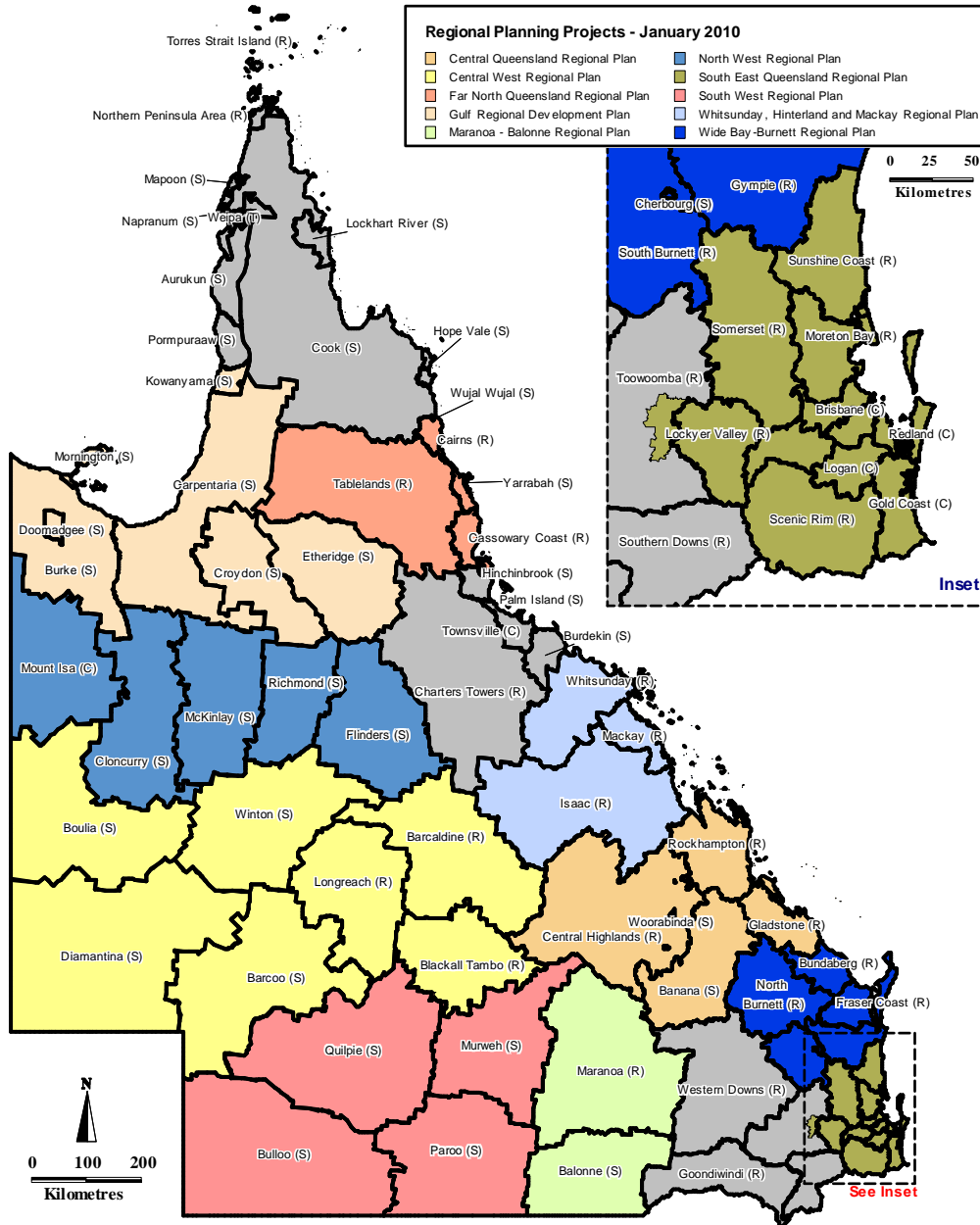
Planning region	Local government areas in planning region
<b>SEQ</b>	<b>South East Queensland Regional Plan</b> Brisbane (C) Gold Coast (C) Ipswich (C) Lockyer Valley (R) Logan (C) Moreton Bay (R) Redland (C) Scenic Rim (R) Somerset (R) Sunshine Coast (R) Toowoomba Statistical District
<b>WBB</b>	<b>Wide Bay - Burnett Regional Plan</b> Bundaberg (R) Cherbourg (S) Fraser Coast (R) Gympie (R) North Burnett (R) South Burnett (R)
<b>MaB</b>	<b>Maranoa - Balonne Regional Plan</b> Balonne (S) Maranoa (R)
<b>SW</b>	<b>South West Regional Plan</b> Bulloo (S) Murweh (S) Paroo (S) Quilpie (S)
<b>CQ</b>	<b>Central Queensland Regional Plan</b> Banana (S) Central Highlands (R) Gladstone (R) Rockhampton (R) Woorabinda (S)
<b>CW</b>	<b>Central West Regional Plan</b> Barcaldine (R) Barcoo (S) Blackall-Tambo (R) Boulia (S) Diamantina (S) Longreach (R) Winton(S)
<b>WHAM</b>	<b>Whitsunday, Hinterland and Mackay Regional Plan</b> Whitsunday (R) Isaac (R) Mackay (R)
<b>GRDP</b>	<b>Gulf Regional Development Plan</b> Burke (S) Carpentaria (S) Croydon (S) Doomadgee (S) Etheridge (S) Kowanyama (S) Mornington (S)

**NW**                    **North West Regional Plan**  
Cloncurry (S)  
Flinders (S)  
McKinlay (S)  
Mount Isa (C)  
Richmond (S)

**FNQ**                    **Far North Queensland Regional Plan**  
Cairns (R)  
Cassowary Coast (R)  
Tablelands (R)  
Wujal Wujal (S)  
Yarrabah (S)

(C) City    (R) Regional Council    (S) Shire

# Appendix E: Regional planning project areas and local government areas map



## Appendix F: Glossary

This glossary provides a guide to terms used in this publication. It is in alphabetical order. Further details about Census data definitions can be obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publication *Census Dictionary, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 2901.0).

### Assumed net migration

Migration data are not directly available for areas within a state. However, the Australian Bureau of Statistics publishes the annual change in population within each statistical local area as well as the annual number of births and deaths. Assuming the annual growth in population of an area comes from either natural increase or net migration, OESR has calculated assumed net migration figures as the difference between the growth in estimated resident population and the natural increase.

### Average annual rate of population change

Also known as the average annual growth rate. It 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.

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

For example, to calculate the average annual rate of population change from 2001 to 2008,  $n$  is seven,  $P_0$  is the population in 2001 and  $P_n$  is the population in 2008.

### Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)

Geographical framework covering all spatial areas of Australia and the external territories. The ASGC was developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to allow statistics from different collections to be spatially comparable. The ASGC has been revised frequently since its inception in 1984.

Following the major reform to Queensland LGA boundaries effective from March 2008, the Australian Bureau of Statistics revised the geographical classification to reflect this change with a new standard effective from 1 July 2008 (ASGC 2008). Analysis of population in this publication is based on ASGC 2009, unless stated otherwise. Please note name changes in the ASGC 2009 to the regional councils of Dalby to Western Downs, and Roma to Maranoa.

### Estimated resident population (ERP)

The number of people estimated to be usual residents of an area. During population census years, usual residence (and therefore estimates of the resident population) is determined from responses on the census form.

Specifically, people are deemed usual residents of the address at which they have lived (or intend to live) for six months or more during the census year. Using this criterion, boarding school students, for example, are considered usual residents at the school address rather than their home address.

In census years, estimates of the resident population are obtained by adjusting the population count to exclude people who do not usually reside in that area and to include people usually resident in that area but who were elsewhere on the night of the Census. Further adjustments

are also made to take account of census under-enumeration and people who usually reside in the area but were temporarily overseas on census night.

These census year estimates become the base on which estimates of population change are added (or subtracted) during intercensal years. While data on births, deaths and overseas migration are available to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australia does not keep administrative records relating directly to internal migration. Consequently, estimates of internal migration are prepared using indicators of population change (usual residence data).

### **Local government area (LGA)**

As defined under the Local Government Act 1993, LGAs are spatial units that represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils, such as cities (C), Regional Councils (R) and shires (S). LGAs and their interstate equivalents aggregate directly to form the incorporated areas of Australia.

### **Long-term overseas movement**

Arrival of visitors from overseas who intend staying for a period of more than 12 months and departure of Australian residents who intend departing for a period of more than 12 months; and departure of visitors who have stayed for a period of more than 12 months and the return of Australian residents from overseas who have been abroad for periods of more than 12 months.

### **Natural increase**

Natural increase is the excess of births over deaths. Although usually positive, natural increase can be negative if the population has an older age structure such that more deaths than births are experienced over a period of time.

### **Net interstate migration**

Net interstate migration refers to the net result of population movement into the region from interstate minus population movement out of the region to other states. During intercensal years, the Australian Bureau of Statistics prepares state level quarterly estimates of net interstate migration using indicators of population change.

### **Net migration**

Within the context of a given geographical region, such as a statistical local area, net migration refers to the net result of population movement into and out of the region. It is the resulting change in population from the combination of overseas migration, interstate migration and internal migration within the state.

### **Net overseas migration**

Calculated by deducting inward overseas migration from outward overseas migration. It is an estimated figure based on net permanent and long-term overseas movements, with short-term (less than 12 month) overseas movements excluded.

### **Regional planning project areas**

There are currently 10 regional planning project areas in Queensland, supported by the Department of Infrastructure and Planning (DIP). Regional planning project areas do not

cover the whole of the state. They generally encompass one or more city areas, plus surrounding rural shires.

### **South East Queensland**

All local governments within Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton statistical divisions extending north from the New South Wales border to Sunshine Coast Regional Council and west to Lockyer Valley Regional Council. The Regional Planning Project Area of South East Queensland Region also includes Toowoomba Statistical District.

### **Statistical division (SD)**

The largest sub-state spatial units in the main structure of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification. Queensland is defined by 14 SDs including the Off-Shore Areas and Migratory SD which is used to classify the whereabouts of people who were counted in transit on census night (e.g. enumerated in airports or aboard ships within Australian territorial waters). SDs are composed of groups of statistical local areas. In aggregate, SDs cover all of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

### **Statistical local area (SLA)**

In census years, statistical local areas (SLAs) consist of one or more census collection districts. In non-census years, the SLA is the smallest unit defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). They can be based on whole local government areas, or parts thereof, or any unincorporated area. In aggregate, SLAs cover all of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

### **Temporary entrants**

Overseas visitors can enter Australia on one of three types of temporary entrant visas, specifically as visitors, students or temporary residents. Visitors are people approved for entry into Australia for a temporary stay as tourists, business visitors, or for the purpose of visiting friends or relatives or obtaining medical treatment. Visitors are normally not permitted to work while in Australia. Students are people granted entry into Australia for a specific period for the purpose of undertaking formal or non-formal study. Temporary residents are people approved non-permanent entry into Australia on the grounds of offering an economic, social, cultural or sporting benefit. This category includes managers, executives, specialists and technical workers, as well as diplomats, other personnel of foreign governments, working holidaymakers and entertainers.



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