



1994-95

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11:30 AM WED 20 NOVEMBER 1996

# Regional Population Growth

## Australia

# NOTES

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## SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

n.a.      not available  
—        nil or rounded to zero

.....

## INQUIRIES

For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

For further information about these statistics, and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Information Services on (06) 252 6627 or Chris Mason on (06) 252 6522.

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## SUMMARY .....

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (LGA)

The two LGAs with the largest increase in population in 1994-95 were located in southern Queensland. Brisbane increased by 13,500 persons or 1.7%, while the Gold Coast increased by 13,200 persons or 4.2%.

### STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS (SLA) WITH LARGEST INCREASES IN POPULATION

In 1994-95, the SLA with the highest absolute growth was Wanneroo (C), in the outer metropolitan area of Perth, which grew by 8,300 persons or 4.2%. (SLAs generally equate with LGAs with notable exceptions being Brisbane City and Canberra where SLAs provide a suburban breakdown).

The SLA with the next highest absolute growth was Caboolture (S) - Pt (A), on the northern fringe of Brisbane, which grew by 5,300 persons (6.1%).

Most SLAs recording the largest growth in population were located on the fringe and outer areas of Perth, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

Net migration was the main component contributing to population growth in the 25 SLAs with the largest increases in population.

### SLAS WITH LARGEST DECLINES IN POPULATION

During 1994-95, Moonee Valley (C) - Essendon, in Melbourne, experienced the greatest loss of population (800 persons or 2.9%). Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading West and Frankston (C) - West recorded the next largest losses of 610 and 590 respectively. Half of the 25 SLAs experiencing the largest losses of population were located in Melbourne.

Net migration was the main factor causing population decline in the majority of the 25 SLAs with the greatest population losses. The full impact of out-migration was lessened in most cases by natural increase.

### POPULATION CHANGE IN SLAS BY AGE

#### 0-4 years

The four SLAs with the greatest increases in the preschool population in 1994-95 were Liverpool (C) (630 children) and Blacktown (C) (430 children) in Sydney's west and Wanneroo (C) (440 children) and Rockingham (C) (370) in Perth.

Almost all of the 25 SLAs experiencing the highest population growth in this age group were located on the outer and fringe areas of capital cities. Net migration gain was the main reason for growth in most of the top 25 SLAs.

Hindmarsh and Woodville (C), in Adelaide, had the greatest population loss in the 0-4 years age group during 1994-95 (480 children or 9.5%).

SLAs in the capital cities of Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Canberra, as well as regional centres were ranked among the 25 SLAs with the greatest population losses in 1994-95. For the majority of the 25 SLAs with the greatest population losses the main contributing factor was declining numbers of births, rather than net migration losses.

## 5-19 years

In 1994-95, the three SLAs with the largest population gains in the predominantly school-aged population were Caboolture (S) - Pt A (1,200) in Brisbane, Wanneroo (C) (1,200) in Perth and Casey (C) - Berwick (1,100) in Melbourne. Nine of the top 25 SLAs in the 5-19 years age group were located in Queensland.

In almost all the top 25 SLAs, net migration was the main component of population increase.

Greater Dandenong (C) Balance in Melbourne recorded the largest loss of population, declining by 590 persons in 1994-95. As in 1993-94, most of the 25 SLAs experiencing the largest losses in population in the 5-19 years age group were located in Sydney and Melbourne.

Population decline in this age group was mainly the result of smaller numbers of people entering the age group than leaving it, exacerbated by net migration loss.

## 15-24 years

In 1994-95, Wanneroo (C) in Perth experienced the largest increase in population in the 15-24 years age group (1,300 persons) followed by Caboolture (S) - Pt A (700) in Brisbane. Ten of the top 25 SLAs in the 15-24 years age group were located in Queensland.

Most of the top 25 SLAs grew as a result of high levels of net migration, reflecting the high mobility of the population in this age group.

Manningham (C) in Melbourne recorded the largest loss of population in 1994-95 (860 persons or 4.3%), followed by Warringah (A) in Sydney (790 persons or 4.0%). Thirteen of the 25 SLAs with the largest declines in population in this age group were located in Melbourne.

Population decline in this age group was mainly attributable to the ageing of the population, which resulted in fewer people entering the age group than leaving it.

## 25-54 years

In 1994-95, the largest increase in population in the 25-54 years age group was in Wanneroo (C) in Perth which increased by 4,200 persons (4.7%). Most of the SLAs with the largest increases in population in the age group were located in capital cities.

For the majority of the SLAs with largest increase in population, growth was predominantly the result of net migration gains.

At the SLA level, declines in population in this age group were relatively small. The SLA with the largest decline in population in the 25-54 years age group was La Trobe (S) - Morwell, which lost 170 people.

## 55-64 years

Wanneroo (C) also recorded the largest increase in population in the 55-64 years age group (950 persons or 8.1%) in 1994-95, followed by Baulkham Hills (A) in Sydney (660 or 6.5%). Most of the top 25 SLAs were located in capital cities.

Well-established capital city SLAs grew mainly as a result of the ageing of the population, while SLAs on the fringes of capital cities or elsewhere in the State tended to grow as a result of net migration gains.

The largest decline in population occurred in Bankstown (C) in Sydney (440 persons). Marion (C) in Adelaide recorded the second largest decline (260 persons).

#### 65-74 years

The largest population increase in the 65-74 years age group was in Blacktown (C), Sydney, and Maroochy (S) - Pt A in Queensland, both of which grew by 350 persons. The ageing of the population was the main reason for growth in this age group.

Rockdale (A) in Sydney experienced the largest loss of population (200 persons). Population decline in this age group resulted from a combination of deaths and net migration losses.

#### 75 years and over

Hindmarsh and Woodville (C) in Adelaide recorded the largest increase in population in the 75 years and over age group (650 persons or 10.1%), followed by Bankstown (C) in Sydney (610 persons or 7.5%). Most of the SLAs with the largest increases were in Sydney and coastal New South Wales. Growth was almost entirely the result of the ageing of the population.

The largest decline in population occurred in Stirling (C) - South-Eastern in Perth (120 persons). Only small declines were recorded in SLAs in this age group.

#### NEW ZEALAND REGIONAL COMPARISON

New Zealand's population growth rate for the year ending 31 March 1995 was 1.5%, higher than the population growth rate recorded for Australia in 1994-95 (1.2%).

Auckland had both the largest and fastest growing regional population in New Zealand, with an increase of 25,500 people or 2.6%. This was almost double the population increase of the LGAs in Australia with the largest increases, Brisbane (C) and Gold Coast (C).

# SECTION 1

## TOTAL POPULATION CHANGE .....

### NATIONAL

During the 12 months to 30 June 1995 Australia's estimated resident population grew by 210,600 to 18 million, representing an annual growth rate of 1.2%. This rate of growth was higher than that recorded during 1993-94 (1.0%) and also higher than the average annual growth rate for 1990-95 (1.1%), mainly as a result of overseas migration.

### STATE/TERRITORY

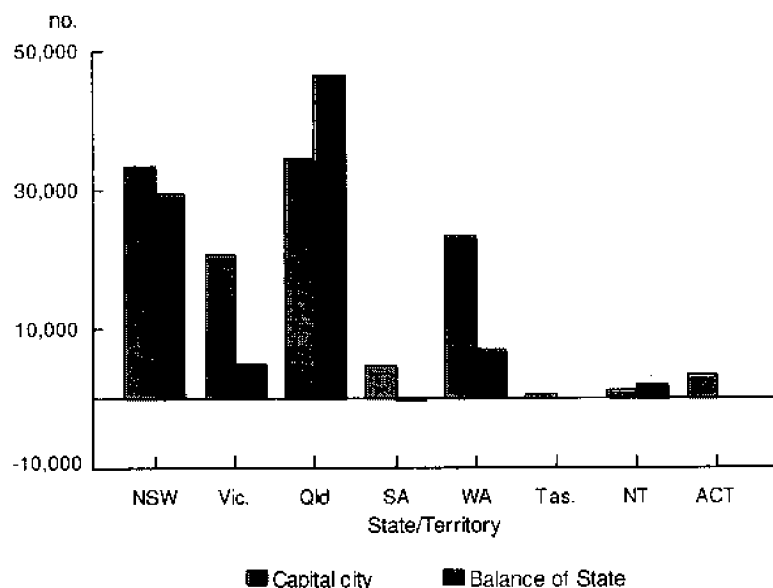
Population growth occurred in all States and Territories during 1994-95 with Queensland recording the largest absolute increase of 80,900 (2.5%), followed by New South Wales with 63,000 (1.0%) and Western Australia with 30,100 (1.8%). In contrast, the smallest absolute increase of 530 (0.1%) was recorded by Tasmania.

Queensland, with 18% of the Australian population, accounted for 38% of the population growth during 1994-95, down from the 45% in 1993-94. In contrast, Victoria, with 25% of Australia's population, contributed 12% to Australia's population growth during 1994-95 (25,600), compared to 6% in 1993-94. Fluctuating interstate migration was responsible for these changes.

### CAPITAL CITIES/BALANCE OF STATE

All capital city statistical divisions (SDs) and balances of States experienced population growth during 1994-95 except for the balances of South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. Growth was evenly distributed between capital city SDs (105,100 persons or 1.0%) and other areas (105,400 persons or 1.5%). As in the previous five-year period, the balance of Queensland experienced the greatest increase in population (46,400 or 2.7%), followed by Brisbane SD (34,500 or 2.4%) and Sydney SD (33,400 or 0.9%). The areas with least change in population were the balance of the Australian Capital Territory (0), the balance of Tasmania (-10 or 0%) and the balance of South Australia (-340 or -0.1%).

POPULATION CHANGE, Capital Cities and Balance of State—1994-95





## TOTAL POPULATION, States, Territories, Capital City/Balance of State

	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....			CHANGE.....	
	1990	1994	1995	1990-95(a)	1994-95.....
States, Territories, Capital City SDs/ Balance of State	no.	no.	no.	%	no. %
<b>New South Wales</b>					
Sydney SD	3 643 660	3 736 698	3 770 097	0.7	33 399 0.9
Balance of State	2 190 361	2 312 540	2 342 119	1.3	29 579 1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 834 021</b>	<b>6 049 238</b>	<b>6 112 216</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>62 978 1.0</b>
<b>Victoria</b>					
Melbourne SD	3 125 919	3 196 698	3 217 382	0.6	20 684 0.6
Balance of State	1 252 673	1 278 767	1 283 683	0.5	4 916 0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 378 592</b>	<b>4 475 465</b>	<b>4 501 065</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>25 600 0.6</b>
<b>Queensland</b>					
Brisbane SD	1 330 879	1 454 423	1 488 919	2.3	34 496 2.4
Balance of State	1 568 404	1 741 711	1 788 134	2.7	46 423 2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 899 283</b>	<b>3 196 134</b>	<b>3 277 053</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>80 919 2.5</b>
<b>South Australia</b>					
Adelaide SD	1 044 602	1 076 130	1 080 723	0.7	4 593 0.4
Balance of State	387 454	393 241	392 904	0.3	-337 -0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 432 056</b>	<b>1 469 371</b>	<b>1 473 627</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>4 256 0.3</b>
<b>Western Australia</b>					
Perth SD	1 175 362	1 238 842	1 262 154	1.4	23 312 1.9
Balance of State	437 687	462 222	469 006	1.4	6 784 1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 613 049</b>	<b>1 701 064</b>	<b>1 731 575</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>30 511 1.8</b>
<b>Tasmania</b>					
Greater Hobart SD	189 039	194 212	194 755	0.6	543 0.3
Balance of State	273 149	278 252	278 243	0.4	-9 0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>462 188</b>	<b>472 464</b>	<b>472 998</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>534 0.1</b>
<b>Northern Territory</b>					
Darwin SD	76 542	78 055	79 167	0.7	1 112 1.4
Balance of Territory	87 186	93 017	94 898	1.7	1 881 2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>163 728</b>	<b>171 072</b>	<b>174 065</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2 993 1.7</b>
<b>Australian Capital Territory(b)</b>					
Canberra SD	281 818	300 476	303 673	1.5	3 197 1.1
Balance of Territory	393	391	391	-0.1	0 0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>282 211</b>	<b>300 867</b>	<b>304 064</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3 197 1.1</b>
Capital City SDs	10 217 473	10 576 713	10 681 860	0.9	105 147 1.0
Balance of Australia	6 847 655	7 258 962	7 364 388	1.5	105 426 1.5
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>17 065 128</b>	<b>17 835 675</b>	<b>18 046 248</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>210 573 1.2</b>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from July 1993.

(c) Other Territories are included from July 1993 — see paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes.

LGAS WITH LARGEST INCREASES IN POPULATION

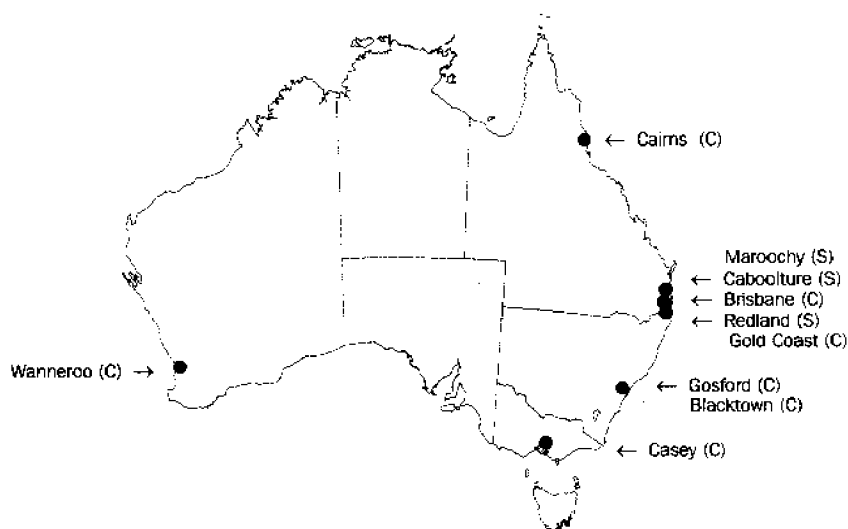
Brisbane and the Gold Coast stood out as the LGAs with the highest absolute population growth in 1994–95. The City of Brisbane increased by 13,500 persons or 1.7%, while the Gold Coast increased by 13,200 persons or 4.2%.

Ten other LGAs in Queensland were ranked among the 25 LGAs with the greatest growth in numbers. Apart from Cairns in the far north, these were clustered in Brisbane itself, as well as along the coast north and south of Brisbane.

A similar pattern occurred in New South Wales. LGAs on the northern and western fringes of Sydney, such as Gosford (C) and Blacktown (C) experienced high population growth, with increases of 4,600 and 4,500 respectively. However, high absolute growth also occurred in coastal LGAs both in northern and southern New South Wales, such as Tweed (A) (2,400 or 4.1%) and Shoalhaven (C) (2,400 or 3.1%).

In Western Australia and Victoria, the LGAs with the greatest population increases were Wanneroo (C) (8,300 or 4.2%) and Casey (C) (6,700 or 4.8%).

LGAS WITH THE LARGEST INCREASES IN POPULATION IN 1994–95



## TOTAL POPULATION, LGAs with Largest Increases in 1994-95

National ranking	LGA name	State	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....			CHANGE.....		
			1990	1994	1995	1990-95(a)	1994-95.....	
			no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%
1	Brisbane (C)	Queensland	758 395	788 427	801 879	1.1	13 452	1.7
2	Gold Coast (C)	Queensland	274 441	317 309	330 505	3.8	13 196	4.2
3	Wanneroo (C)	Western Australia	171 510	197 040	205 314	3.7	8 274	4.2
4	Casey (C)	Victoria	111 334	139 219	145 939	5.6	6 720	4.8
5	Maroochy (S)	Queensland	76 602	97 580	103 185	6.1	5 605	5.7
6	Caboolture (S)	Queensland	65 600	90 749	96 315	8.0	5 566	6.1
7	Gosford (C)	New South Wales	132 114	142 062	146 692	2.1	4 630	3.3
8	Blacktown (C)	New South Wales	213 555	228 288	232 825	1.7	4 537	2.0
9	Redland (S)	Queensland	79 025	95 503	99 592	4.7	4 089	4.3
10	Cairns (C)	Queensland	91 495	103 458	107 447	3.3	3 989	3.9
11	Rockingham (C)	Western Australia	42 655	53 767	57 536	6.2	3 769	7.0
12	Logan (C)	Queensland	141 633	158 751	162 484	2.8	3 733	2.4
13	Hume (C)	Victoria	104 594	115 143	118 614	2.5	3 471	3.0
14	Liverpool (C)	New South Wales	99 998	106 692	109 841	1.9	3 149	3.0
15	Pine Rivers (S)	Queensland	87 167	100 067	103 164	3.4	3 097	3.1
16	Swan (S)	Western Australia	51 321	64 277	67 310	5.6	3 033	4.7
17	Wyong (A)	New South Wales	102 223	113 225	116 253	2.6	3 028	2.7
18	Caloundra (C)	Queensland	50 411	60 559	63 547	4.7	2 988	4.9
19	Perrith (C)	New South Wales	152 820	163 394	166 157	1.7	2 763	1.7
20	Noosa (S)	Queensland	25 217	31 678	34 306	6.3	2 628	8.3
21	Hervey Bay (C)	Queensland	26 047	35 674	38 223	8.0	2 549	7.1
22	Tweed (A)	New South Wales	52 149	59 330	61 772	3.4	2 442	4.1
23	Shoalhaven (C)	New South Wales	68 037	76 148	78 540	2.9	2 392	3.1
24	Wyndham (C)	Victoria	60 909	71 789	74 112	4.0	2 323	3.2
25	Ipswich (C)	Queensland	117 505	129 268	131 501	2.3	2 233	1.7

(a) Average annual growth rate.

## SLAS WITH LARGEST INCREASES IN POPULATION

In 1994–95, the SLA with the highest absolute growth was Wanneroo (C) in the outer metropolitan area of Perth, which grew by 8,300 persons or 4.2%. This represents a higher annual growth rate than the average annual growth of 3.7% experienced during 1990–95. It grew by 3,000 more people than the SLA with the next highest absolute growth — Caboolture (S) – Pt (A), on the northern fringe of Brisbane. The growth rate of Caboolture (S) – Pt (A) during 1994–95 (6.1%) was slightly lower than the average annual rate experienced during 1990–95 (8.1%).

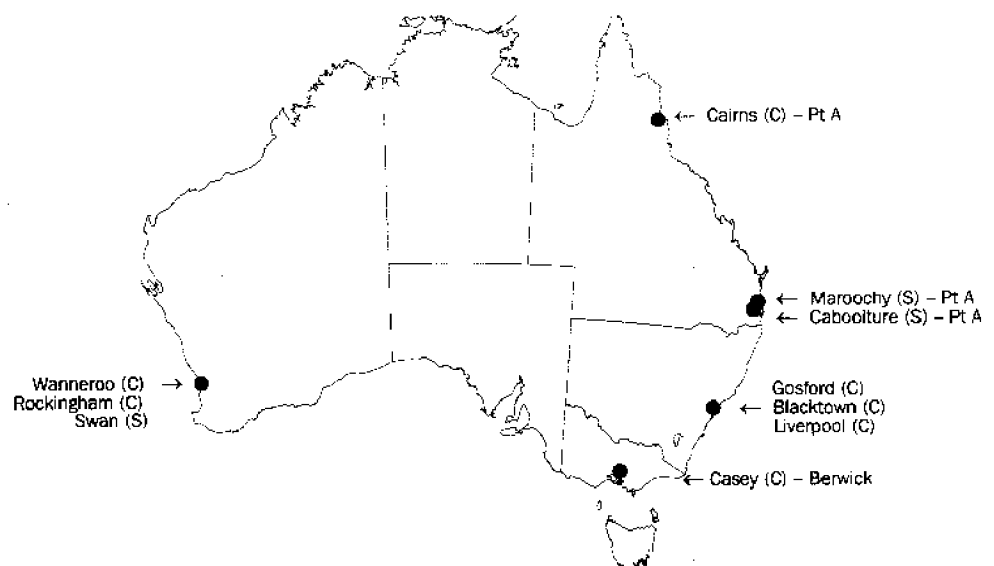
Growth of between 4,000 and 5,000 persons occurred in the SLAs of Maroochy (S) – Pt A (4,700 or 6.0%), Gosford (C) (4,600 or 3.3%), Blacktown (C) (4,500 or 2.0%) and Casey (C) – Berwick (4,400 or 5.1%).

Most population growth occurred in capital cities — on the northern, western and southern fringes of Sydney, on the western and south-eastern fringes of Melbourne and on the south-western, eastern and northern fringes of Perth. Of the seven SLAs in the top 25 that were outside capital cities, all were in the coastal areas of Queensland, New South Wales and Western Australia.

For the majority of the 25 SLAs experiencing the greatest increases in population, net migration gain was the most important component contributing to growth in 1994–95. In the SLAs of Caboolture (S) – Pt A, Maroochy (S) – Pt A, Hervey Bay (C) and Caloundra (C) – Pt A in Queensland, Gosford (C), Wyong (A) and Shoalhaven (C) in New South Wales, Rockingham (C) and Mandurah (C) in Western Australia and Ngannawal in the Australian Capital Territory, net migration gain contributed over 80% of the total growth.

The other component of population growth, natural increase, contributed over 70% of the total growth in Blacktown (C), Penrith (C) and Sutherland (A), all in the Sydney area.

## SLAs WITH LARGEST INCREASES IN POPULATION IN 1994–95



## TOTAL POPULATION, SLAs with Largest Increases in 1994-95

National ranking	SLA name	Part of State	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....			CHANGE.....		
			1990	1994	1995	1990-95(a)	1994-95.....	
			no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%
1	Wanneroo (C)	Perth	171 510	197 040	205 314	3.7	8 274	4.2
2	Caboolture (S) - Pt A	Brisbane	62 188	86 659	91 983	8.1	5 324	6.1
3	Maroochy (S) - Pt A	Qld balance	61 453	79 048	83 778	6.4	4 730	6.0
4	Gosford (C)	Sydney	132 114	142 062	146 692	2.1	4 630	3.3
5	Blacktown (C)	Sydney	213 555	228 288	232 825	1.7	4 537	2.0
6	Casey (C) - Berwick	Melbourne	68 928	85 405	89 757	5.4	4 352	5.1
7	Cairns (C) - Pt A	Qld balance	85 329	96 990	100 881	3.4	3 891	4.0
8	Rockingham (C)	Perth	42 655	53 767	57 536	6.2	3 769	7.0
9	Liverpool (C)	Sydney	99 998	106 692	109 841	1.9	3 149	3.0
10	Swan (S)	Perth	51 321	64 277	67 310	5.6	3 033	4.7
11	Wyong (A)	Sydney	102 223	113 225	116 253	2.6	3 028	2.7
12	Penrith (C)	Sydney	152 820	163 394	166 157	1.7	2 763	1.7
13	Hervey Bay (C)	Qld balance	26 047	35 674	38 223	8.0	2 549	7.1
14	Brimbank (C) - Keilor	Melbourne	64 222	68 725	71 258	2.1	2 533	3.7
15	Shoalhaven (C)	NSW balance	68 037	76 148	78 540	2.9	2 392	3.1
16	Casey (C) - South	Melbourne	42 406	53 814	56 182	5.8	2 368	4.4
17	Wyndham (C)	Melbourne	60 909	71 789	74 112	4.0	2 323	3.2
18	Caloundra (C) - Pt A	Qld balance	34 977	41 594	43 778	4.6	2 184	5.3
19	Cockburn (C)	Perth	51 161	55 219	57 352	2.3	2 133	3.9
20	Ngunnawal	Canberra	—	815	2 942	—	2 127	261.0
21	Hornsby (A)	Sydney	132 522	139 399	141 525	1.3	2 126	1.5
22	Baulkham Hills (A)	Sydney	119 225	125 479	127 596	1.4	2 117	1.7
23	Sutherland (A)	Sydney	193 458	199 388	201 488	0.8	2 100	1.1
24	Lake Macquarie (C)	NSW balance	167 525	175 482	177 554	1.2	2 072	1.2
25	Mandurah (C)	WA balance	24 654	35 639	37 635	8.8	1 996	5.6

(a) Average annual growth rate.

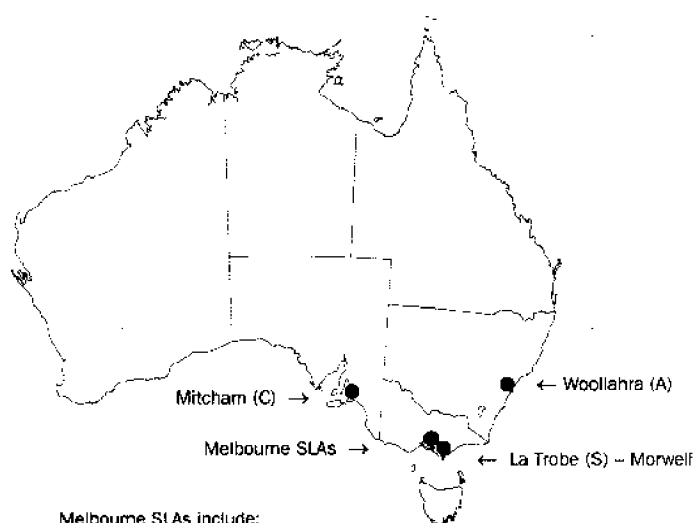
## SLAS WITH LARGEST DECLINES IN POPULATION

In 1994–95, absolute population losses in SLAs were not as great as in 1993–94, when seven SLAs experienced losses of more than 1,000 people. During 1994–95 the greatest loss of population from an SLA was 800 persons (2.9%) from Moonee Valley (C) – Essendon, in Melbourne. In the majority of the SLAs with the largest losses of population, the rate of decline for 1994–95 was greater than the average annual rate for the previous five years. Greater Dandenong (C) – Balance in Melbourne, Marion (C) in Adelaide and East Pilbara (S) in Western Australia had all experienced positive average annual growth rates in 1990–95, but recorded population losses in 1994–95.

Another feature of SLAs experiencing population losses in 1994–95 was that they were not centred as strongly in Melbourne as in the previous year. Twelve of the 25 SLAs experiencing the greatest population losses (including the top five) were located in the inner and eastern areas of Melbourne, compared to 21 in 1993–94. Apart from Melbourne, the capital cities of Sydney, Adelaide, Hobart and Canberra all had one or more SLAs among those with the greatest losses of population in 1994–95. Brisbane and Perth were the only capital cities not to record significant losses of population from any of their SLAs. Outside the capital cities, the largest population losses were experienced in La Trobe (S) – Morwell in Victoria, Whyalla (C) in South Australia, East Pilbara (S) and Collic (S) in Western Australia and Launceston (C) – Pt B in Tasmania.

Net migration was the main factor causing population decline in the majority of SLAs with the greatest population losses. The full impact of out-migration was lessened in most cases by natural increase. However, this was not the case in Port Phillip (C) – St Kilda and Boroondara (C) – Hawthorn in Melbourne, and Mitcham (C) in Adelaide, where natural increase was close to zero as a result of a relatively high number of deaths in the ageing populations in these areas.

## SLAS WITH LARGEST DECLINES IN POPULATION IN 1994–95



## TOTAL POPULATION, SLAs with Largest Declines in 1994-95

National ranking	SLA name	Part of State	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....			CHANGE.....		
			1990	1994	1995	1990-95(a)	1994-95.....	
			no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%
1	Moonee Valley (C) - Essendon	Melbourne	69 284	68 931	68 103	-0.3	-828	-1.2
2	Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading W.	Melbourne	47 180	46 016	45 410	-0.8	-606	-1.3
3	Frankston (C) - West	Melbourne	81 345	79 929	79 338	-0.5	-591	-0.7
4	Monash (C) - South-West	Melbourne	40 436	38 496	37 942	-1.3	-554	-1.4
5	Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading E.	Melbourne	50 723	49 472	48 968	-0.7	-504	-1.0
6	La Trobe (S) - Morwell	Vic. balance	26 140	25 246	24 761	-1.1	-485	-1.9
7	Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda	Melbourne	44 295	43 356	42 874	-0.7	-482	-1.1
8	Mitcham (C)	Adelaide	63 495	62 618	62 139	-0.4	-479	-0.8
9	Woollahra (A)	Sydney	51 789	50 807	50 332	-0.6	-475	-0.9
10	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	Melbourne	73 202	74 106	73 633	0.1	-473	-0.6
11	Moreland (C) - Brunswick	Melbourne	40 839	39 675	39 233	-0.8	-442	-1.1
12	Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	Melbourne	59 425	57 193	56 757	-0.9	-436	-0.8
13	Maribyrnong (C)	Melbourne	62 337	61 109	60 689	-0.5	-420	-0.7
14	Whyalla (C)	SA balance	26 292	24 642	24 222	-1.6	-420	-1.7
15	Marion (C)	Adelaide	76 157	77 408	77 019	0.2	-389	-0.5
16	Waverley (A)	Sydney	61 183	60 528	60 152	-0.3	-376	-0.6
17	Launceston (C) - Pt B	Tas. balance	62 289	62 741	62 390	0.0	-351	-0.6
18	Marrickville (A)	Sydney	82 017	78 122	77 774	-1.1	-348	-0.4
19	East Pilbara (S)	WA balance	8 673	9 431	9 089	0.9	-342	-3.6
20	Boroondara (C) - Hawthorn	Melbourne	30 893	31 033	30 695	-0.1	-338	-1.1
21	Hobart (C) - Remainder	Hobart	47 280	47 291	46 960	-0.1	-331	-0.7
22	Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	Melbourne	79 170	78 187	77 866	-0.3	-321	-0.4
23	Botany (A)	Sydney	36 076	35 238	34 945	-0.6	-293	-0.8
24	Collie (S)	WA balance	9 881	9 441	9 166	-1.5	-275	-2.9
25	Kambah	Canberra	18 520	18 360	18 100	-0.5	-260	-1.4

(a) Average annual growth rate.

## SECTION 2

## POPULATION CHANGE 0-4 YEARS .....

### SLAS WITH LARGEST INCREASES IN POPULATION

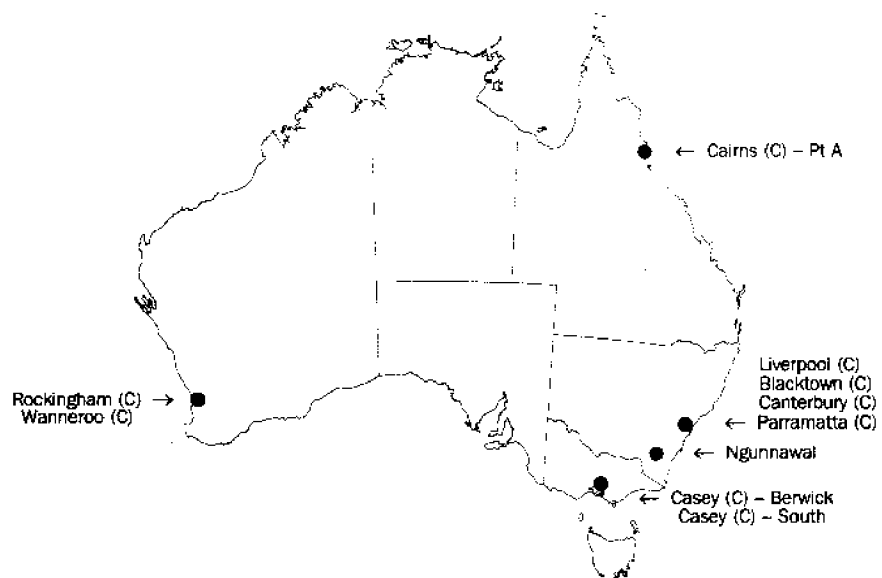
Almost all of the 25 SLAs experiencing the highest population growth in this age group were located on the outer and fringe areas of capital cities. Of the four SLAs with the greatest increases in the preschool (0-4 years) population in 1994-95, Liverpool (C) (630 children) and Blacktown (C) (430 children) were located in Sydney's west, while Wanneroo (C) (440 children) and Rockingham (C) (370) were in Perth.

Cairns (C) - Pt A, Hervey Bay (C) and Maroochy (S) - Pt A were the only SLAs in the top 25 located outside capital cities. All are located on the Queensland coastline north of Brisbane.

Net migration gain was the main reason for growth in most of the top 25 SLAs. However, natural increase played a dominant role in all of the Sydney SLAs and in Salisbury (C) in Adelaide.

Despite the fact that only Queensland and the Northern Territory gained population in this age group, some SLAs in the States and Territories which recorded losses experienced significant growth. For example, in New South Wales, Liverpool (C) recorded the largest increase in Australia, in Western Australia, Wanneroo (C) had the second largest increase, while in Victoria, Casey (C) - Berwick grew by 360. In the Australian Capital Territory, three new suburbs, Ngunnawal (340), Gordon (190) and Palmerston (150), experienced high enough growth to place them in the top 25 SLAs.

### POPULATION 0-4 YEARS, SLAs with Largest Increases in 1994-95





## POPULATION 0-4 YEARS, SLAs with Largest Increases in 1994-95, States &amp; Territories

National ranking	Area	Part of State	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....			CHANGE.....			
			1990	1994	1995	1990-95(a)	1994-95.....	All ages 1994-95	
			no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	%
STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA									
1	Liverpool (C)	Sydney	8 352	9 356	9 982	3.6	626	6.7	3.0
2	Wanneroo (C)	Perth	15 067	14 905	15 341	0.4	436	2.9	14.9
3	Blacktown (C)	Sydney	19 864	21 275	21 709	1.8	434	2.0	2.0
4	Rockingham (C)	Perth	3 495	4 602	4 970	7.3	368	8.0	26.1
5	Casey (C) - Berwick	Melbourne	6 955	8 524	8 888	5.0	364	4.3	5.1
6	Canterbury (C)	Sydney	9 772	10 317	10 668	1.8	351	3.4	0.3
7	Ngunnawal	Canberra	—	135	479	—	344	254.8	261.0
8	Cairns (C) - Pt A	Qld balance	6 738	7 922	8 207	4.0	285	3.6	4.0
9	Casey (C) - South	Melbourne	4 602	6 083	6 367	6.7	284	4.7	4.4
10	Parramatta (C)	Sydney	9 432	9 896	10 163	1.5	267	2.7	0.6
11	Brimbank (C) - Keilor	Melbourne	4 794	4 994	5 232	1.8	238	4.8	3.7
12	Camden (A)	Sydney	1 793	2 284	2 489	6.8	205	9.0	5.0
13	Caboolture (S) - Pt A	Brisbane	5 501	7 963	8 163	8.2	200	2.5	6.1
14	Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	Melbourne	4 985	5 421	5 616	2.4	195	3.6	1.3
15	Gordon	Canberra	—	849	1 039	—	190	22.4	16.6
16	Auburn (A)	Sydney	3 891	3 985	4 171	1.4	186	4.7	0.5
17	Bankstown (C)	Sydney	10 753	11 051	11 234	0.9	183	1.7	0.4
18	Salisbury (C)	Adelaide	8 864	8 975	9 140	0.6	165	1.8	0.5
19	Swan (S)	Perth	5 125	6 495	6 660	5.4	165	2.5	25.2
20	Rockdale (A)	Sydney	5 069	5 173	5 336	1.0	163	3.2	0.4
21	Hervey Bay (C)	Qld balance	1 621	2 284	2 442	8.5	158	6.9	7.1
22	Palmerston	Canberra	—	596	749	—	153	25.7	13.1
23	Hume (C) - Craigieburn	Melbourne	2 004	2 359	2 509	4.6	150	6.4	7.7
24	Maroochy (S) - Pt A	Qld balance	4 342	5 453	5 602	5.2	149	2.7	6.0
25	Cockburn (C)	Perth	4 598	4 919	5 067	2.0	148	3.0	7.9
STATE/TERRITORY									
	New South Wales		427 734	436 637	436 523	0.4	-114	0.0	1.0
	Victoria		316 262	319 322	318 022	0.1	-1 300	-0.4	0.6
	Queensland		215 740	234 730	237 689	2.0	2 959	1.3	2.5
	South Australia		98 789	98 880	98 069	-0.1	-811	-0.8	0.3
	Western Australia		126 482	125 175	124 960	-0.2	-215	-0.2	1.8
	Tasmania		35 254	34 477	33 998	-0.7	-479	-1.4	0.1
	Northern Territory		16 602	17 078	17 434	1.0	356	2.1	1.7
	Australian Capital Territory(b)		21 791	22 619	22 548	0.7	-71	-0.3	1.1
	Australia(c)		1 258 654	1 289 147	1 289 468	0.5	321	0.0	1.2

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes Jervis Bay from July 1993.

(c) Other Territories are included from July 1993 — see paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes.

## SLAS WITH LARGEST DECLINES IN POPULATION

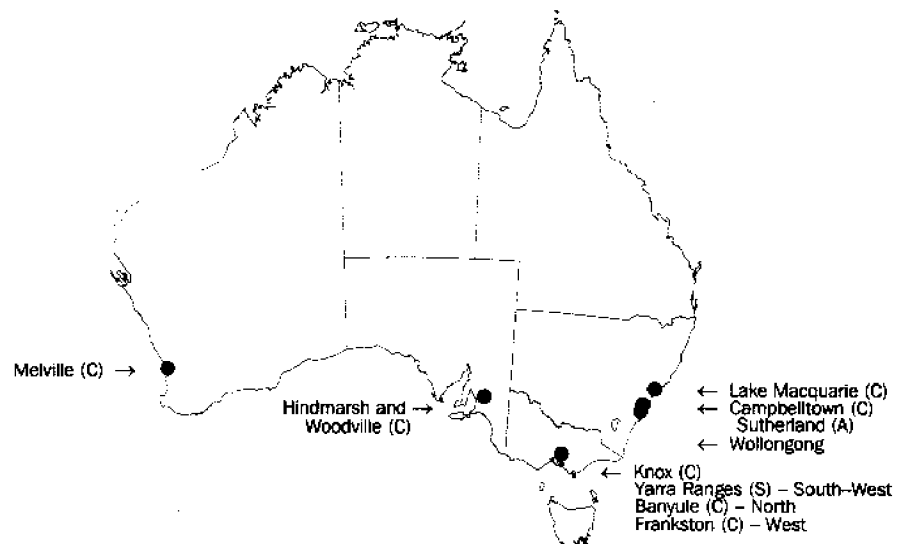
Hindmarsh and Woodville (C), in inner Adelaide, had the greatest population loss in the 0-4 years age group during 1994-95 (480 children). The rate of decline, 9.5%, was markedly higher than the average annual rate of decline during 1990-95 (1.6%). The population loss in this age group was also greater than that experienced by any SLA in 1993-94.

Compared to 1993-94, when losses were concentrated in Sydney and Melbourne, SLAs in a number of capital cities, as well as in regional centres, were ranked among the 25 SLAs with the greatest population losses in 1994-95. SLAs in Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Canberra experienced large losses. Outside the capital cities, Lake Macquarie (C) on the New South Wales central coast, Wollongong (C) on the coast south of Sydney, La Trobe (S) - Morwell and La Trobe (S) - Traralgon, east of Melbourne, South Barwon - Inner near Geelong, East Pilbara (S) in the north of Western Australia and Banana (S) in Queensland recorded losses to the population aged 0-4 years.

All SLAs in the 25 experiencing the greatest population losses recorded a greater rate of decline during 1994-95 than the average annual rate in 1990-95.

For the majority of the SLAs, declining numbers of births, rather than net migration losses was the main reason for the losses experienced. However, in Randwick (C), Ryde (C) and South Sydney (C), an increasing number of births was outweighed by net migration loss.

## POPULATION 0-4 YEARS, SLAs with Largest Declines in 1994-95



## POPULATION 0-4 YEARS, SLAs with Largest Declines in 1994-95

National ranking	SLA name	Part of State	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE....			CHANGE.....			
			1990	1994	1995	1990-95(a)	1994-95.....	All ages 1994-95	
			no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	%
1	Hindmarsh and Woodville (C)	Adelaide	4 943	5 045	4 568	-1.6	-477	-9.5	-0.2
2	Knox (C)	Melbourne	11 522	11 138	10 776	-1.3	-362	-3.3	0.7
3	Yarra Ranges (S) - South-West	Melbourne	9 607	8 769	8 491	-2.4	-278	-3.2	0.3
4	Campbelltown (C)	Sydney	15 329	15 179	14 957	-0.5	-222	-1.5	0.7
5	Lake Macquarie (C)	NSW balance	12 240	12 298	12 077	-0.3	-221	-1.8	1.2
6	Banyule (C) - North	Sydney	4 581	4 107	3 911	-3.1	-196	-4.8	1.1
7	Sutherland (A)	Melbourne	14 067	13 868	13 672	-0.6	-196	-1.4	-0.4
8	Wollongong (C)	NSW balance	12 893	12 933	12 745	-0.2	-188	-1.5	0.5
9	Frankston (C) - West	Melbourne	5 718	5 232	5 048	-2.5	-184	-3.5	-0.7
10	Melville (C)	Perth	5 571	5 261	5 088	-1.8	-173	-3.3	2.3
11	Clarence (C)	Hobart	3 761	3 398	3 258	-2.8	-140	-4.1	1.3
12	La Trobe (S) - Morwell	Vic. balance	2 331	2 158	2 026	-2.8	-132	-6.1	-1.9
13	East Pilbara (S)	WA balance	991	838	710	-6.5	-128	-15.3	8.7
14	Marion (C)	Adelaide	4 833	4 875	4 750	-0.3	-125	-2.6	-0.5
15	Randwick (C)	Sydney	5 840	5 746	5 625	-0.7	-121	-2.1	0.1
16	Ryde (C)	Sydney	5 940	5 922	5 806	-0.5	-116	-2.0	0.5
17	Manningham (C)	Melbourne	6 178	5 714	5 602	-1.9	-112	-2.0	0.4
18	Blue Mountains (C)	Sydney	6 017	5 632	5 520	-1.7	-112	-2.0	1.1
19	Chisholm	Canberra	963	818	711	-5.9	-107	-13.1	2.4
20	La Trobe (S) - Traralgon	Vic. balance	2 307	2 201	2 095	-1.9	-106	-4.8	-0.2
21	Port Adelaide (C)	Adelaide	2 748	2 717	2 618	-1.0	-99	-3.6	0.1
22	Kambah	Canberra	1 540	1 277	1 180	-5.2	-97	-7.6	-0.9
23	Moonee Valley (C) - Essendon	Melbourne	4 662	4 634	4 538	-0.5	-96	-2.1	-1.2
24	South Sydney (C)	Sydney	2 587	2 558	2 466	-1.0	-92	-3.6	0.6
25	Banana (S)	Perth	1 508	1 407	1 321	-2.6	-86	-6.1	0.9

(a) Average annual growth rate.

## SECTION 3 POPULATION CHANGE 5-19 YEARS .....

### SLAS WITH LARGEST INCREASES IN POPULATION

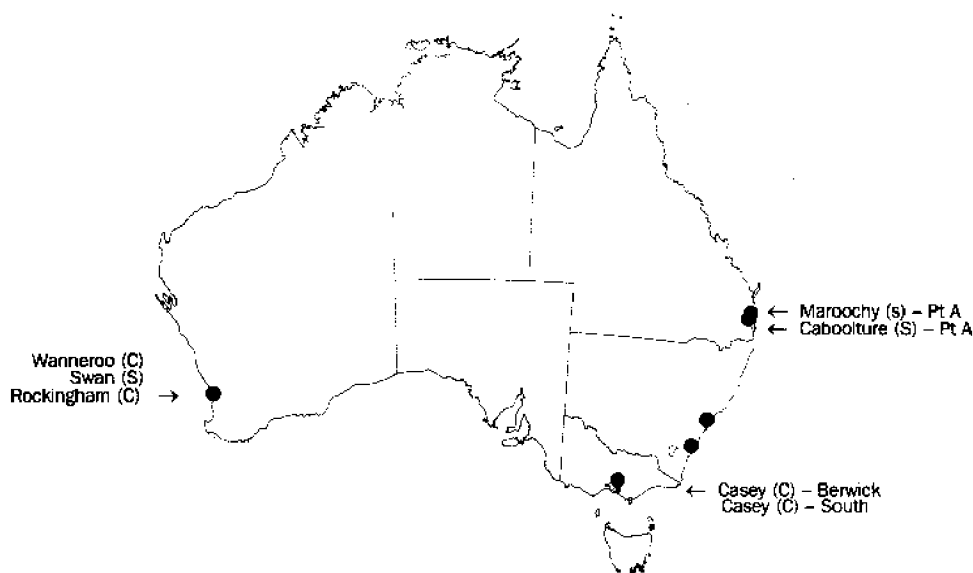
In 1994-95, SLAs with the greatest increases in the predominantly school-aged population (those aged 5-19 years) were evenly distributed among capital cities and other areas. Three SLAs, Caboolture (S) - Pt A (1,200) in Brisbane, Wanneroo (C) (1,200) in Perth and Casey (C) - Berwick (1,100) in Melbourne, gained more than 1,000 persons.

All of the capital city SLAs were located on the fringe areas of their respective cities. Apart from Mandurah (C) on the coast south of Perth, all the SLAs located outside capital cities were situated along the eastern seaboard, from Shoalhaven (C) south of Sydney to Cairns (C) - Pt A in northern Queensland.

Nine of the top 25 SLAs in the 5-19 years age group were located in Queensland, contributing to the large increase in this age group recorded in this State (10,200).

In all of the top 25 SLAs except Blacktown (C) net migration played an important role in population increase. In Wanneroo (C), Hervey Bay (C), Noosa (S) - Pt A (C), Liverpool (C) and Doolandella-Forest Lake net migration accounted for over 90% of growth. In contrast, in Wyong (A), Blacktown (C), Wyndham (C) and Frankston (C) - East, most growth resulted from more people ageing into the group. This effect was large enough in Blacktown (C) to counteract the net migration loss recorded in the SLA.

### POPULATION 5-19 YEARS, SLAs with Largest Increases in 1994-95



## POPULATION 5-19 YEARS, SLAs with Largest Increases in 1994-95, and States &amp; Territories

National ranking	Area	Part of State	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....			CHANGE.....			All ages		
			no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	1990-95(a)	1994-95.....	1994-95
STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA											
1	Caboolture (S) - Pt A	Brisbane	15 838	21 156	22 403	7.2	1 247	5.9	6.1		
2	Wanneroo (C)	Perth	49 176	53 129	54 349	2.0	1 220	2.3	14.9		
3	Casey (C) - Berwick	Melbourne	17 392	20 999	22 082	4.9	1 083	5.2	5.1		
4	Gosford (C)	Sydney	28 247	29 063	29 947	1.2	884	3.0	3.3		
5	Rockingham (C)	Perth	10 062	12 066	12 941	5.2	875	7.3	26.1		
6	Swan (S)	Perth	12 680	15 572	16 432	5.3	860	5.5	25.2		
7	Maroochy (S) - Pt A	Qld balance	13 465	16 226	17 062	4.8	836	5.2	6.0		
8	Casey (C) - South	Melbourne	10 405	12 775	13 451	5.3	676	5.3	4.4		
9	Wyong (A)	Sydney	21 571	23 252	23 918	2.1	666	2.9	2.7		
10	Shoalhaven (C)	NSW balance	14 394	16 178	16 844	3.2	666	4.1	3.1		
11	Hervey Bay (C)	Qld balance	5 466	7 605	8 147	8.3	542	7.1	7.1		
12	Blacktown (C)	Sydney	58 077	56 901	57 416	-0.2	515	0.9	2.0		
13	Wyndham (C)	Melbourne	15 819	17 601	18 112	2.7	511	2.9	3.2		
14	Cockburn (C)	Perth	12 698	13 004	13 493	1.2	489	3.8	7.9		
15	Cairns (C) - Pt A	Qld balance	19 816	20 763	21 222	1.4	459	2.2	4.0		
16	Mandurah (C)	WA balance	5 263	7 678	8 108	9.0	430	5.6	44.6		
17	Noosa (S) - Pt A	Qld balance	3 211	3 993	4 416	6.6	423	10.6	9.1		
18	Port Stephens (A)	NSW balance	10 104	11 312	11 700	3.0	388	3.4	3.3		
19	Caloundra (C) - Pt A	Qld balance	7 356	8 222	8 599	3.2	377	4.6	5.3		
20	Liverpool (C)	Sydney	25 083	24 922	25 293	0.2	371	1.5	3.0		
21	Gold Coast (C) - Pt B Balance	Qld balance	3 579	4 117	4 476	4.6	359	8.7	8.3		
22	Doolandella-Forest Lake	Brisbane	101	705	1 061	60.1	356	50.5	45.6		
23	Frankston (C) - East	Melbourne	5 370	6 600	6 955	5.3	355	5.4	4.5		
24	Pine Rivers (S) - Balance	Brisbane	4 746	6 145	6 489	6.5	344	5.6	7.2		
25	Hume (C) - Craigieburn	Melbourne	4 836	5 833	6 173	5.0	340	5.8	7.7		
STATE/TERRITORY											
	New South Wales		1 304 140	1 274 647	1 278 075	-0.4	3 428	0.3	1.0		
	Victoria		982 916	938 234	935 889	-1.0	-2 345	-0.2	0.6		
	Queensland		697 012	714 023	724 190	1.0	10 167	1.4	2.5		
	South Australia		310 202	301 561	300 472	-0.6	-1 089	-0.4	0.3		
	Western Australia		381 488	384 371	388 479	0.4	4 108	1.1	1.8		
	Tasmania		109 496	106 570	106 003	-0.6	-567	-0.5	0.1		
	Northern Territory		43 255	43 131	43 567	0.1	436	1.0	1.7		
	Australian Capital Territory(b)		72 283	68 834	68 108	-1.2	-726	-1.1	1.1		
	Australia(c)		3 900 792	3 832 165	3 845 617	-0.3	13 452	0.4	1.2		

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes Jervis Bay from July 1993.

(c) Other Territories are included from July 1993 — see paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes.

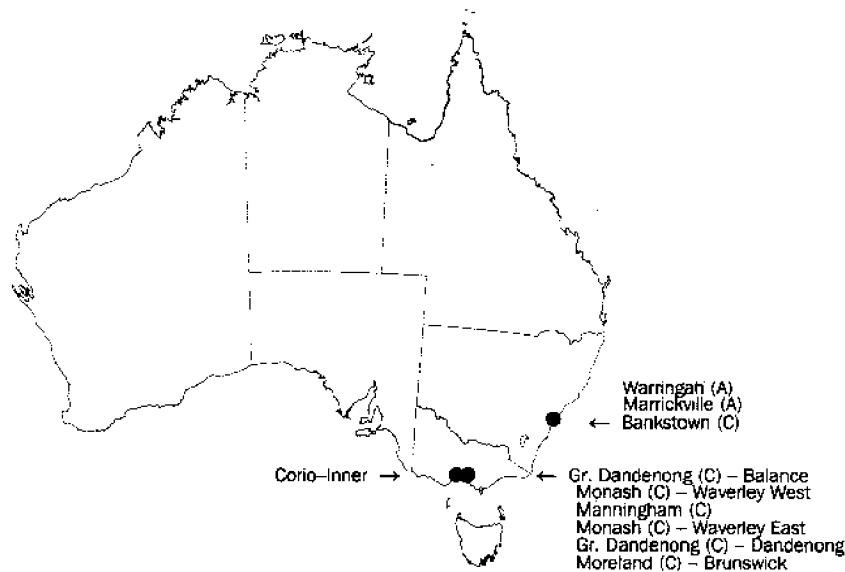
SLAs WITH LARGEST DECLINES IN POPULATION

As in 1993-94, most of the 25 SLAs experiencing the largest losses in population in the 5-19 years age group in 1994-95 were located in Sydney and Melbourne. Greater Dandenong (C) Balance in Melbourne recorded the greatest loss of population, declining by 590 persons in 1994-95. Corio - Inner in Victoria was the only SLA outside a capital city to experience a decline in population in this age group.

Over half of the 25 SLAs with the largest losses of population in the 5-19 years age group experienced an increase in total population. For the remainder, the rate of decline of the 5-19 years age group was greater than that for the total population of the SLA.

For the 25 SLAs with the largest population losses, the main reason for the decline was smaller cohorts of people entering the age group than leaving it. In many of these SLAs, net migration loss exacerbated the decline. In Yarra Ranges (S) - South-West, Salisbury (C), Banyule (C) - North and Campbelltown (C) net migration loss was estimated to be the most significant factor causing population loss in this age group. Campbelltown (C) was the only SLA to experience a larger group of people entering the age group than leaving it, but this was counteracted by an even higher level of net out-migration.

POPULATION 5-19 YEARS, SLAs with Largest Declines in 1994-95



## POPULATION 5-19 YEARS, SLAs with Largest Declines in 1994-95

National ranking	SLA name	Part of State	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE....			CHANGE.....			All ages	
			no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	1994-95	%
1	Gr. Dandenong (C) Balance	Melbourne	17 943	15 673	15 080	-3.4	-593	-3.8	-0.6	
2	Monash (C) - Waverley W.	Melbourne	14 801	11 638	11 080	-5.6	-558	-4.8	-0.4	
3	Manningham (C)	Melbourne	27 897	23 963	23 437	-3.4	-526	-2.2	0.4	
4	Warringah (A)	Sydney	26 504	22 860	22 344	-3.4	-516	-2.3	0.1	
5	Monash (C) - Waverley E.	Melbourne	15 534	12 213	11 739	-5.4	-474	-3.9	0.3	
6	Bankstown (C)	Sydney	35 978	33 539	33 125	-1.6	-414	-1.2	0.4	
7	Corio - Inner	Vic. balance	14 389	12 785	12 376	-3.0	-409	-3.2	0.1	
8	Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	Melbourne	14 037	12 124	11 719	-3.5	-405	-3.3	-0.8	
9	Marrickville (A)	Sydney	14 394	11 443	11 045	-5.2	-398	-3.5	-0.4	
10	Yarra Ranges (S) - South-West	Melbourne	28 953	27 475	27 091	-1.3	-384	-1.4	0.3	
11	Moreland (C) - Brunswick	Melbourne	6 512	5 086	4 712	-6.3	-374	-7.4	-1.1	
12	Holroyd (C)	Sydney	18 772	16 717	16 344	-2.7	-373	-2.2	-0.2	
13	Frankston (C) - West	Melbourne	19 160	17 526	17 157	-2.2	-369	-2.1	-0.7	
14	Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	Melbourne	19 501	17 197	16 828	-2.9	-369	-2.1	-0.4	
15	Stirling (C) - Central	Perth	21 687	18 940	18 573	-3.1	-367	-1.9	-0.3	
16	Ku-ring-gai (A)	Sydney	26 149	24 032	23 673	-2.0	-359	-1.5	0.2	
17	Salisbury (C)	Adelaide	27 408	26 209	25 856	-1.2	-353	-1.3	0.5	
18	Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading W.	Melbourne	10 126	8 643	8 305	-3.9	-338	-3.9	-1.3	
19	Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading E.	Melbourne	10 885	9 296	8 965	-3.8	-331	-3.6	-1.0	
20	Banyule (C) - North	Melbourne	14 758	13 729	13 410	-1.9	-319	-2.3	-0.4	
21	Pittwater (A)	Sydney	11 130	9 332	9 016	-4.1	-316	-3.4	0.1	
22	Campbelltown (C)	Sydney	41 852	41 932	41 648	-0.1	-284	-0.7	0.7	
23	Canterbury (C)	Sydney	27 340	25 650	25 371	-1.5	-279	-1.1	0.3	
24	Stirling (C) - West	Perth	11 581	10 045	9 771	-3.3	-274	-2.7	-1.7	
25	Yarra (C) - North	Melbourne	5 349	4 435	4 162	-4.9	-273	-6.2	0.2	

(a) Average annual growth rate.

## SECTION 4

## POPULATION CHANGE 15-24 YEARS .....

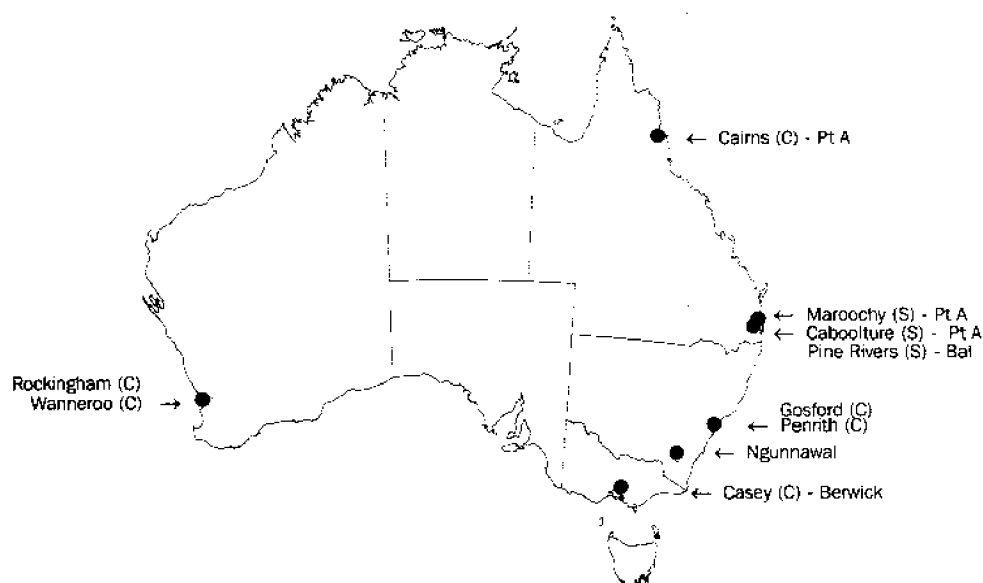
### SLAs WITH LARGEST INCREASES IN POPULATION

The 15-24 years age group includes people undertaking tertiary education, people entering the labour force for the first time and people leaving their parental home. As a result this is a highly mobile group in the population. In 1994-95, Wanneroo (C) in Perth experienced the largest increase in population in this age group, 1,300 persons. This was almost double the increase in Caboolture (S) - Pt A (700) in Brisbane, the SLA with the second largest increase.

Ten of the top 25 SLAs in the 15-24 years age group were located in Queensland, the State with the largest population increase in this age group (3,900 people). Western Australia was the only other State or Territory to record a gain in population in this age group. However, SLAs experiencing the largest increases in population in this age group were located in all capital cities except Adelaide, Darwin and Hobart, as well as along the eastern seaboard from Shoalhaven (C) south of Sydney to Cairns (C) - Pt A in northern Queensland. For many of the top 25 SLAs the growth rate in 1994-95 in this age group was associated with similar rates of growth for the population as a whole.

Most of the top 25 SLAs grew as a result of high levels of net migration, reflecting the high mobility of the population in this age group. However, a group of SLAs along the New South Wales coast, Shoalhaven (C), Coffs Harbour (C) Byron (A) and Tweed (A) - Pt B went against this trend, increasing in population as more people aged into this group.

### POPULATION 15-24 YEARS, SLAs with Largest Increases in 1994-95





## POPULATION 15-24 YEARS, SLAs with Largest Increases in 1994-95, and States &amp; Territories

National ranking	Area	Part of State	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....			CHANGE.....			All ages 1994-95
			1990	1994	1995	1990-95(a)	1994-95.....	1994-95	
			no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	%
STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA									
1	Wanneroo (C)	Perth	26 231	32 176	33 450	5.0	1 274	4.0	14.9
2	Caboolture (S) - Pt A	Brisbane	8 773	12 605	13 315	8.7	710	5.6	6.1
3	Maroochy (S) - Pt A	Qld balance	8 164	10 360	10 913	6.0	553	5.3	6.0
4	Rockingham (C)	Perth	6 033	7 304	7 779	5.2	475	6.5	26.1
5	Ngunnawal	Canberra	—	176	625	—	449	255.1	4.3
6	Gosford (C)	Sydney	16 912	17 427	17 865	1.1	438	2.5	3.3
7	Pennrith (C)	Sydney	25 706	27 764	28 192	1.9	428	1.5	1.7
8	Casey (C) - Berwick	Melbourne	10 341	11 994	12 403	3.7	409	3.4	5.1
9	Pine Rivers (S) - Balance	Brisbane	2 413	3 745	4 078	11.1	333	8.9	7.2
10	Cairns (C) - Pt A	Qld balance	14 042	15 452	15 758	2.3	306	2.0	4.0
11	Mandurah (C)	WA balance	2 822	4 381	4 679	10.6	298	6.8	44.6
12	Wyong (A)	Sydney	12 442	13 638	13 932	2.3	294	2.2	2.7
13	Hume (C) - Craigieburn	Melbourne	2 639	3 300	3 586	6.3	286	8.7	7.7
14	Hervey Bay (C)	Qld balance	3 025	4 155	4 420	7.9	265	6.4	7.1
15	Doolandella-Forest Lake	Brisbane	67	420	667	58.3	247	58.8	45.6
16	Noosa (S) - Pt A	Qld balance	1 866	2 234	2 477	5.8	243	10.9	9.1
17	Brimbank (C) - Keilor	Melbourne	11 900	11 994	12 229	0.5	235	2.0	3.7
18	Gold Coast (C) - Pt B Balance	Qld balance	1 900	2 143	2 378	4.6	235	11.0	8.3
19	Browns Plains	Brisbane	2 379	3 447	3 672	9.1	225	6.5	5.7
20	Caloundra (C) - Pt A	Qld balance	4 268	4 800	5 024	3.3	224	4.7	5.3
21	Coffs Harbour (C)	NSW balance	6 517	7 435	7 655	3.3	220	3.0	2.4
22	Tweed (A) - Pt B	NSW balance	2 578	3 100	3 318	5.2	218	7.0	3.2
23	Byron (A)	NSW balance	2 366	2 826	3 038	5.1	212	7.5	3.7
24	Port Stephens (A)	NSW balance	6 051	6 797	7 005	3.0	208	3.1	3.3
25	Shoalhaven (C)	NSW balance	7 771	8 153	8 360	1.5	207	2.5	3.1
STATE/TERRITORY									
	New South Wales		915 401	904 039	898 648	-0.4	-5 391	-0.6	1.0
	Victoria		723 917	687 190	675 521	-1.4	-11 669	-1.7	0.6
	Queensland		481 952	509 914	513 772	1.3	3 858	0.8	2.5
	South Australia		223 824	212 614	207 305	-1.5	-5 309	-2.5	0.3
	Western Australia		262 171	264 221	265 499	0.3	1 278	0.5	1.8
	Tasmania		71 886	69 521	68 186	-1.1	-1 335	-1.9	0.1
	Northern Territory		29 948	28 212	27 747	-1.5	-465	-1.6	1.7
	Australian Capital Territory(b)		52 515	56 703	56 548	1.5	-155	-0.3	1.1
	Australia(c)		2 761 614	2 732 709	2 713 529	-0.4	-19 180	-0.7	1.2

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes Jervis Bay from July 1993.

(c) Other Territories are included from July 1993 — see paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes.

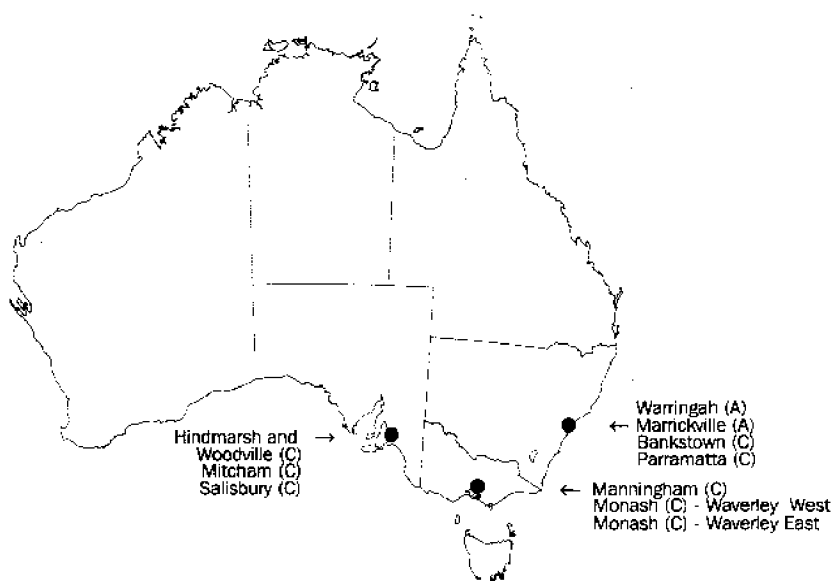
## SLAs WITH LARGEST DECLINES IN POPULATION

In 1994-95, the large loss of population in the 15-24 years age group in Victoria (11,700 people) was reflected in the fact that 13 of the 25 SLAs with the largest declines in population in this age group were in Melbourne. Manningham (C) recorded the largest loss of 860 persons (4.3%) and formed the northern end of a band of SLAs extending south through eastern middle Melbourne to Greater Dandenong (C) Balance.

Apart from Wollongong (C), south of Sydney, the 25 SLAs with largest population losses in the 15-24 years age group were in capital cities. As well as those in Melbourne, five were in Sydney, four in Adelaide, one in Brisbane and one in Perth. Many were located in the outer areas of the cities which experienced high growth during the 1950s and 1960s.

Population decline in this age group is mainly attributable to the ageing of the population which resulted in fewer people entering the age group than leaving. This effect was so dominant in some SLAs, such as Stirling (C) - Central, Darebin (C) - Preston, and Darebin (C) - Northcote that it counteracted positive net migration into the SLA. In other SLAs net migration losses exacerbated the structural effects of ageing. Manningham (C) and Mitcham (C) were the only SLAs where net migration loss was the main cause of population decline.

## POPULATION AGED 15-24 YEARS, SLAs with Largest Declines in 1994-95



## POPULATION 15-24 YEARS, SLAs with Largest Declines in 1994-95

National ranking	SLA name	Part of State	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE...			CHANGE.....			All ages	
			1990	1994	1995	1990-95(a)	1994-95.....	1994-95		
			no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	%	
1	Manningham (C)	Melbourne	22 669	20 282	19 419	-3.0	-863	-4.3	0.4	
2	Warringah (A)	Sydney	21 774	19 817	19 027	-2.7	-790	-4.0	0.1	
3	Monash (C) - Waverley W.	Melbourne	12 424	10 685	10 003	-4.2	-682	-6.4	-0.4	
4	Hindmarsh and Woodville (C)	Adelaide	14 644	12 572	11 941	-4.0	-631	-5.0	-0.2	
5	Monash (C) - Waverley E.	Melbourne	13 041	11 212	10 599	-4.1	-613	-5.5	0.3	
6	Marrickville (A)	Sydney	13 593	11 189	10 615	-4.8	-574	-5.1	-0.4	
7	Bankstown (C)	Sydney	26 376	25 677	25 143	-1.0	-534	-2.1	0.4	
8	Parramatta (C)	Sydney	23 123	20 855	20 331	-2.5	-524	-2.5	0.6	
9	Salisbury (C)	Adelaide	19 203	18 159	17 677	-1.6	-482	-2.7	0.5	
10	Mitcham (C)	Adelaide	10 300	9 400	8 920	-2.8	-480	-5.1	-0.8	
11	Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading W.	Melbourne	8 523	7 393	6 916	-4.1	-477	-6.5	-1.3	
12	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	Melbourne	13 512	12 745	12 273	-1.9	-472	-3.7	-0.6	
13	Moonee Valley (C) - Essendon	Melbourne	10 942	10 272	9 800	-2.2	-472	-4.6	-1.2	
14	Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading E.	Melbourne	9 161	7 946	7 483	-4.0	-463	-5.8	-1.0	
15	Ipswich (C) - Central	Brisbane	14 061	13 309	12 859	-1.8	-450	-3.4	0.4	
16	Stirling (C) - Central	Perth	19 683	18 001	17 568	-2.2	-433	-2.4	-0.3	
17	Moreland (C) - North	Melbourne	8 833	7 568	7 135	-4.2	-433	-5.7	-0.2	
18	Wollongong (C)	NSW balance	29 425	28 488	28 091	-0.9	-397	-1.4	0.5	
19	Holroyd (C)	Sydney	14 668	13 853	13 456	-1.7	-397	-2.9	-0.2	
20	Kingston (C) - North	Melbourne	15 003	13 232	12 868	-3.0	-364	-2.8	0.5	
21	West Torrens (C)	Adelaide	7 797	7 025	6 673	-3.1	-352	-5.0	-0.4	
22	Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	Melbourne	15 165	13 853	13 505	-2.3	-348	-2.5	-0.4	
23	Monash (C) - South-West	Melbourne	8 290	6 841	6 493	-4.8	-348	-5.1	-1.4	
24	Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	Melbourne	12 463	10 823	10 490	-3.4	-333	-3.1	1.3	
25	Frankston (C) - West	Melbourne	13 627	12 996	12 668	-1.4	-328	-2.5	-0.7	

(a) Average annual growth rate.

## SECTION 5

## POPULATION CHANGE 25-54 YEARS .....

### SLAS WITH LARGEST INCREASES IN POPULATION

The 25-54 years age group includes the majority of people in the labour force. In 1994-95, as in the previous year, the SLA with the largest increase in population in the age group was Wanneroo (C) in Perth which increased by 4,200 persons (4.7%), over 1,000 more than in 1993-94. Another six SLAs recorded increases of between 2,000 and 3,000 persons. Every SLA in the top 25 had a higher annual growth rate in this age group than for the SLA as a whole.

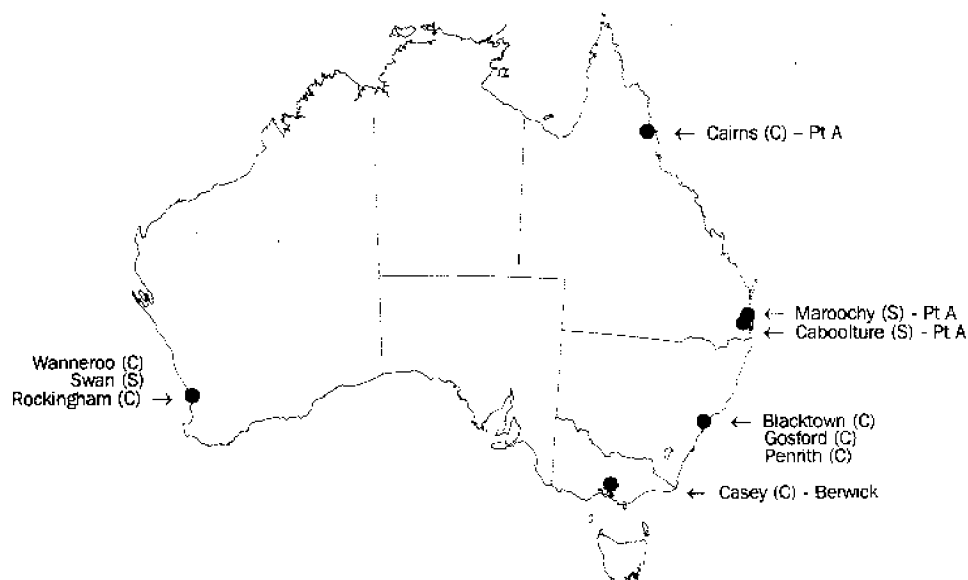
Most of the SLAs with the largest increases in population in the age group were located in capital cities, while the remainder were along the east coast from Lake Macquarie (C) north of Sydney to Cairns (C) - Pt A in northern Queensland. The large number of SLAs in the top 25 located in Sydney reflects the fact that New South Wales grew by 43,400 people in the 25-54 years age group. However, an even larger increase was recorded in Queensland (45,000) but this is not as evident in the SLAs represented in the top 25.

For the majority of the SLAs with the largest increases in population, growth was predominantly the result of net migration gains. In Maroochy (S) - Pt A, Gosford (C), Rockingham (C), Baulkham Hills (A), Ngunnawal and Hervey Bay (C) net migration accounted for more than 80% of growth. In all of the top 25 SLAs except Hervey Bay (C), the ageing of the population added to the impact of net migration. It was the main component of growth in Penrith (C), Whittlesea (C) and South Sydney (C).

### SLAS WITH LARGEST DECLINES IN POPULATION

The SLA with the largest decline in population in the 25-54 years age group was La Trobe (S) - Morwell, which lost 170 people. At the SLA level, declines in population in this age group were relatively small and occurred in half as many SLAs as those recording gains. No States or Territories recorded a loss of population in this age group.

### POPULATION 25-54 YEARS, SLAs with Largest Increases in 1994-95



## POPULATION 25-54 YEARS, SLAs with Largest Increases in 1994-95, States &amp; Territories

National ranking	Area	Part of State	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....			CHANGE.....			All ages 1994-95
			1990	1994	1995	1990-95(a)	1994-95.....	%	
			no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	%
STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA									
1	Wanneroo (C)	Perth	79 048	90 730	94 928	3.7	4 198	4.6	4.2
2	Caboolture (S) - Pt A	Brisbane	25 121	36 079	39 005	9.2	2 926	8.1	6.1
3	Blacktown (C)	Sydney	91 545	100 042	102 937	2.4	2 895	2.9	2.0
4	Cairns (C) - Pt A	Qld balance	39 356	46 260	48 646	4.3	2 386	5.2	4.0
5	Maroochy (S) - Pt A	Qld balance	24 547	32 461	34 718	7.2	2 257	7.0	6.0
6	Casey (C) - Berwick	Melbourne	31 573	39 564	41 733	5.7	2 169	5.5	5.1
7	Gosford (C)	Sydney	52 400	57 139	59 248	2.5	2 109	3.7	3.3
8	Penrith (C)	Sydney	67 822	73 688	75 301	2.1	1 613	2.2	1.7
9	Swan (S)	Perth	22 457	29 055	30 617	6.4	1 562	5.4	4.7
10	Rockingham (C)	Perth	17 355	21 925	23 474	6.2	1 549	7.1	7.0
11	Hornsby (A)	Sydney	55 705	59 758	61 274	1.9	1 516	2.5	1.5
12	Wyong (A)	Sydney	37 711	42 653	44 114	3.2	1 461	3.4	2.7
13	Sutherland (A)	Sydney	83 767	87 507	88 912	1.2	1 405	1.6	1.1
14	Liverpool (C)	Sydney	42 653	45 426	46 822	1.9	1 396	3.1	3.0
15	Wyndham (C)	Melbourne	27 960	33 706	35 067	4.6	1 361	4.0	3.2
16	Baulkham Hills (A)	Sydney	52 705	55 927	57 260	1.7	1 333	2.4	1.7
17	Lake Macquarie (C)	NSW balance	68 493	72 439	73 703	1.5	1 264	1.7	1.2
18	Brimbank (C) - Keilor	Melbourne	28 372	30 540	31 791	2.3	1 251	4.1	3.7
19	Casey (C) - South	Melbourne	19 542	25 434	26 618	6.4	1 184	4.7	4.4
20	Cockburn (C)	Perth	22 469	25 006	26 152	3.1	1 146	4.6	3.9
21	Ngunnawal	Canberra	—	357	1 428	—	1 071	300.0	261.0
22	Hervey Bay (C)	Qld balance	9 592	13 565	14 635	8.8	1 070	7.9	7.1
23	Whittlesea (C)	Melbourne	42 832	46 774	47 815	2.2	1 041	2.2	1.6
24	South Sydney (C)	Sydney	35 835	37 738	38 747	1.6	1 009	2.7	0.6
25	Mackay (C) - Pt A	Qld balance	22 063	24 861	25 822	3.2	961	3.9	2.6
STATE/TERRITORY									
	New South Wales		2 453 614	2 587 058	2 630 472	1.4	43 414	1.7	1.0
	Victoria		1 840 239	1 924 171	1 948 192	1.1	24 021	1.2	0.6
	Queensland		1 213 093	1 365 393	1 410 365	3.1	44 972	3.3	2.5
	South Australia		597 893	628 352	634 819	1.2	6 467	1.0	0.3
	Western Australia		695 720	744 794	761 881	1.8	17 087	2.3	1.8
	Tasmania		189 467	197 472	198 749	1.0	1 277	0.6	0.1
	Northern Territory		76 298	81 687	83 517	1.8	1 830	2.2	1.7
	Australian Capital Territory(b)		127 630	137 566	139 834	1.8	2 268	1.6	1.1
	Australia(c)		7 193 954	7 667 831	7 809 169	1.7	141 338	1.8	1.2

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes Jervis Bay from July 1993.

(c) Other Territories are included from July 1993 — see paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes.

## SECTION 6

## POPULATION CHANGE 55-64 YEARS .....

### SLAS WITH LARGEST INCREASES IN POPULATION

Many people in the 55-64 years age group are either planning for retirement or have retired. In 1994-95, Wanneroo (C) recorded the largest increase in population in the 55-64 years age group (950 persons or 8.1%). Baulkham Hills (A) in Sydney recorded the second largest increase (660 or 6.5%).

Most of the top 25 SLAs were located in capital cities, reflecting positive population growth in all the State and Territories except South Australia. There were six SLAs outside capital cities, located along the east coast from Shoalhaven (C) south of Sydney to Hervey Bay (C) north of Brisbane. Most of the SLAs grew at a greater rate in this age group than in the population as a whole, the exceptions being Rockingham (C), Blacktown (C), Cairns (C) - Pt A and Shoalhaven (C).

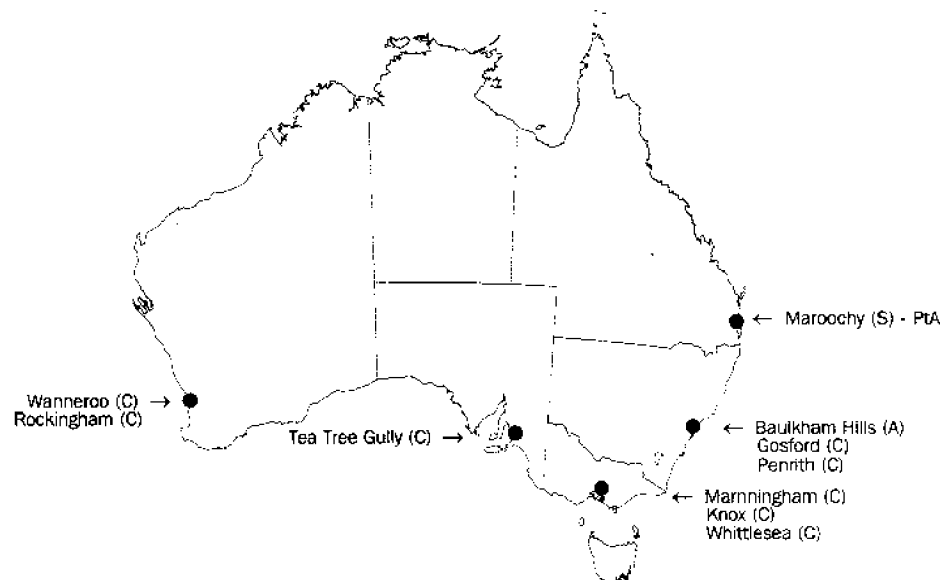
No Brisbane SLAs appeared in the top 25, despite the fact that Queensland experienced the largest increase in population in the 55-64 years age group. At the SLA level, growth in this age group occurred along the Queensland coastline, rather than in Brisbane.

In terms of the reason for growth, the top 25 SLAs in this age group fell into two categories. Well-established capital city SLAs such as Baulkham Hills (A), Manningham (C) and Knox (C) grew mainly as a result of the ageing of the population, sometimes in the face of net migration losses. SLAs on the fringes of capital cities or elsewhere in the State grew predominantly as a result of net migration gains, despite fewer people entering the age group than leaving it. Examples are Gosford (C), Wyong (A), Hastings (A), Shoalhaven (C), Tweed (A) - Pt A and Hervey Bay (C).

### SLAS WITH LARGEST DECLINES IN POPULATION

SLAs experiencing the largest declines in population in the 55-64 years age group were clustered in older areas of Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. Bankstown (C) recorded the largest decline of 440 persons and Marion (C), the second largest (260 persons).

### POPULATION 55-64 YEARS, SLAs with Largest Increases in 1994-95



## POPULATION 55-64 YEARS, SLAs with Largest Increases in 1994-95, States &amp; Territories

National ranking	Area	Part of State	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....			CHANGE.....			All ages 1994-95
			1990	1994	1995	1990-95(a)	1994-95.....		
			no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	
STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA									
1	Wanneroo (C)	Perth	8 938	11 735	12 689	7.3	954	8.1	14.9
2	Baulkham Hills (A)	Sydney	8 278	10 145	10 801	5.5	656	6.5	1.7
3	Maroochy (S) - Pt A	Qld balance	5 986	7 684	8 290	6.7	606	7.9	6.0
4	Manningham (C)	Melbourne	10 314	12 178	12 783	4.4	605	5.0	0.4
5	Gosford (C)	Sydney	12 134	12 680	13 232	1.7	552	4.4	3.3
6	Knox (C)	Melbourne	7 172	8 290	8 755	4.1	465	5.6	0.7
7	Whittlesea (C)	Melbourne	6 159	7 668	8 107	5.7	439	5.7	1.6
8	Penrith (C)	Sydney	7 977	8 951	9 381	3.3	430	4.8	1.7
9	Tea Tree Gully (C)	Adelaide	5 777	7 222	7 627	5.7	405	5.6	1.8
10	Rockingham (C)	Perth	4 035	5 091	5 494	6.4	403	7.9	26.1
11	Campbelltown (C)	Sydney	5 836	7 067	7 425	4.9	358	5.1	0.7
12	Hervey Bay (C)	Qld balance	3 445	4 403	4 718	6.5	315	7.2	7.1
13	Wyong (A)	Sydney	10 744	11 026	11 326	1.1	300	2.7	2.7
14	Caloundra (C) - Pt A	Qld balance	4 116	4 747	5 024	4.1	277	5.8	5.3
15	Brimbank (C) - Keilor	Melbourne	5 121	5 841	6 092	3.5	251	4.3	3.7
16	Blacktown (C)	Sydney	14 217	15 472	15 721	2.0	249	1.6	2.0
17	Noarlunga (C)	Adelaide	5 304	6 405	6 643	4.6	238	3.7	1.3
18	Mornington P'sula (S) - W.	Melbourne	3 443	3 632	3 867	2.3	235	6.5	1.9
19	Yarra Ranges (S) - S-W.	Melbourne	6 595	7 199	7 434	2.4	235	3.3	0.3
20	Hastings (A)	NSW balance	5 709	6 504	6 737	3.4	233	3.6	2.0
21	Cairns (C) - Pt A	Qld balance	5 641	6 202	6 433	2.7	231	3.7	4.0
22	Shoalhaven (C)	NSW balance	8 229	8 919	9 145	2.1	226	2.5	3.1
23	Tweed (A) - Pt A	NSW balance	3 705	4 200	4 424	3.6	224	5.3	4.8
24	Salisbury (C)	Adelaide	7 270	8 250	8 471	3.1	221	2.7	0.5
25	Gosnells (C)	Perth	4 313	4 942	5 159	3.6	217	4.4	1.6
STATE/TERRITORY									
	New South Wales		521 542	519 707	523 948	0.1	4 241	0.8	1.0
	Victoria		383 335	381 397	383 768	0.0	2 371	0.6	0.6
	Queensland		237 760	255 978	263 688	2.1	7 710	3.0	2.5
	South Australia		131 627	128 290	128 140	-0.5	-150	-0.1	0.3
	Western Australia		125 846	134 547	137 677	1.8	3 130	2.3	1.8
	Tasmania		39 963	40 096	40 548	0.3	452	1.1	0.1
	Northern Territory		7 130	8 308	8 859	4.4	551	6.6	1.7
	Australian Capital Territory(b)		17 540	19 264	19 888	2.5	624	3.2	1.1
	Australia(c)		1 464 743	1 487 718	1 506 666	0.6	18 948	1.3	1.2

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes Jervis Bay from July 1993.

(c) Other Territories are included from July 1993 — see paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes.

## SECTION 7

## POPULATION CHANGE 65-74 YEARS .....

### SLAS WITH LARGEST INCREASES IN POPULATION

The largest population increase in the 65-74 years age group, most of whom have retired, was in Blacktown (C) which grew by 350 persons (3.7%). Maroochy (S) - Pt A recorded the second largest increase of 350 persons (4.8%). Overall the increases in population in the top 25 SLAs were not as great as in the previous year and the growth rates in 1994-95 were lower than the average annual growth rates over the last five years in every SLA except Cairns (C) - Pt A and Baulkham Hills (A).

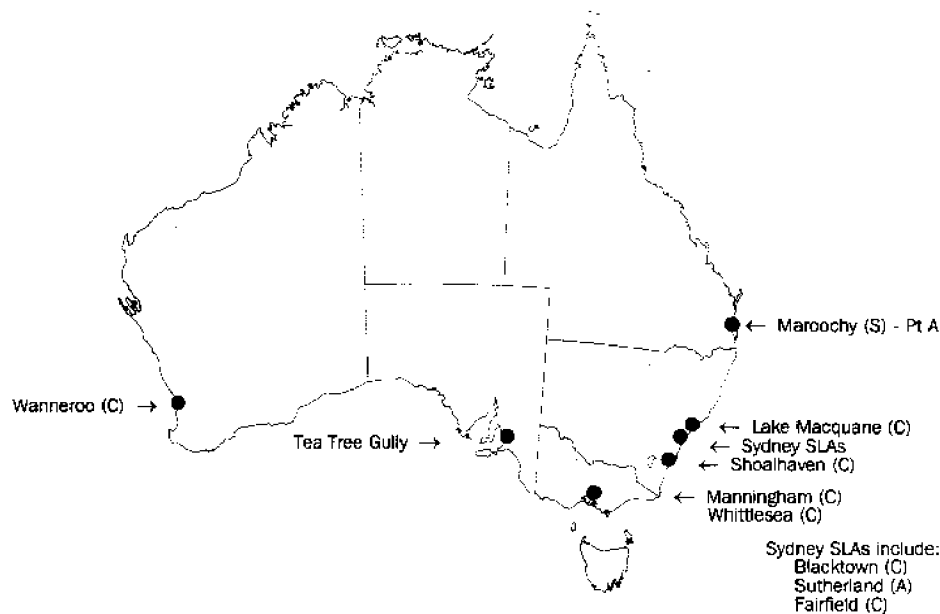
This trend reflected a State-level decline in growth rates for population in the age group during 1994-95 compared to the previous five years. The population increase for Australia of 14,900 was almost half that of 1993-94 because the people in this age group are the smaller groups born during the great depression. SLAs with the largest growth in this age group were distributed among most capital cities and in coastal areas of New South Wales and Queensland.

Growth in the 65-74 years age group was predominantly the result of the ageing of the population, with more people entering the age group than leaving it. However, in Maroochy (S) - Pt A, Caloundra (C) - Pt A and Rockingham (C) net migration gain was responsible for over 80% of population growth.

### SLAS WITH LARGEST DECLINES IN POPULATION

The largest loss of population in the 65-74 years age group was in Rockdale (A), which declined by 200 people. SLAs experiencing the largest losses were located in the older areas of all capital cities except Brisbane and Darwin, and in the regional centres of Newcastle (C) and Launceston (C) - Pt B. The main reason for the decline in the population was deaths in the age group, in many cases combined with net migration losses.

### POPULATION 65-74 YEARS, SLAs with Largest Increases in 1994-95





## POPULATION 65-74 YEARS, SLAs with Largest Increases in 1994-95, States &amp; Territories

National ranking	Area	Part of State	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....			CHANGE.....				
			1990	1994	1995	1990-95(a)		1994-95.....		All ages
			no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	%	
STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA										
1	Blacktown (C)	Sydney	7 920	9 571	9 922	4.6	351	3.7	2.0	
2	Maroochy (S) - Pt A	Qld balance	5 739	7 283	7 631	5.9	348	4.8	6.0	
3	Wanneroo (C)	Perth	6 031	7 750	8 084	6.0	334	4.3	14.9	
4	Sutherland (A)	Sydney	12 420	14 213	14 543	3.2	330	2.3	1.1	
5	Tea Tree Gully (C)	Adelaide	3 455	4 546	4 864	7.1	318	7.0	1.8	
6	Lake Macquarie (C)	NSW balance	12 548	14 458	14 764	3.3	306	2.1	1.2	
7	Fairfield (C)	Sydney	8 394	9 720	10 004	3.6	284	2.9	0.6	
8	Manningham (C)	Melbourne	5 234	6 472	6 756	5.2	284	4.4	0.4	
9	Shoalhaven (C)	NSW balance	7 307	8 733	9 010	4.3	277	3.2	3.1	
10	Whittlesea (C)	Melbourne	2 839	3 836	4 086	7.6	250	6.5	1.6	
11	Casey (C) - Berwick	Melbourne	2 437	3 306	3 553	7.8	247	7.5	5.1	
12	Liverpool (C)	Sydney	4 018	5 146	5 390	6.1	244	4.7	3.0	
13	Caboolture (S) - Pt A	Brisbane	4 546	5 934	6 176	6.3	242	4.1	6.1	
14	Monash (C) - Waverley E.	Melbourne	3 849	4 877	5 113	5.8	236	4.8	0.3	
15	Monash (C) - Waverley W.	Melbourne	3 663	4 642	4 863	5.8	221	4.8	-0.4	
16	Hervey Bay (C)	Qld balance	3 027	3 875	4 092	6.2	217	5.6	7.1	
17	Baulkham Hills (A)	Sydney	4 731	5 496	5 709	3.8	213	3.9	1.7	
18	Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	Melbourne	3 656	4 701	4 910	6.1	209	4.4	1.3	
19	Caloundra (C) - Pt A	Qld balance	4 376	5 450	5 651	5.2	201	3.7	5.3	
20	Wollongong (C)	NSW balance	13 240	14 861	15 052	2.6	191	1.3	0.5	
21	Brimbank (C) - Keilor	Melbourne	2 705	3 529	3 709	6.5	180	5.1	3.7	
22	Salisbury (C)	Adelaide	4 159	5 231	5 411	5.4	180	3.4	0.5	
23	Cairns (C) - Pt A	Qld balance	4 128	4 523	4 703	2.6	180	4.0	4.0	
24	Hastings (A)	NSW balance	5 822	6 699	6 872	3.4	173	2.6	2.0	
25	Rockingham (C)	Perth	3 184	4 097	4 266	6.0	169	4.1	26.1	
STATE/TERRITORY										
	New South Wales		416 735	451 932	455 660	1.8	3 728	0.8	1.0	
	Victoria		295 824	325 823	328 870	2.1	3 047	0.9	0.6	
	Queensland		189 882	215 117	220 208	3.0	5 091	2.4	2.5	
	South Australia		109 538	118 839	119 326	1.7	487	0.4	0.3	
	Western Australia		91 882	105 021	107 209	3.1	2 188	2.1	1.8	
	Tasmania		32 674	35 034	35 165	1.5	131	0.4	0.1	
	Northern Territory		3 176	3 697	3 909	4.2	212	5.7	1.7	
	Australian Capital Territory(b)		11 260	13 511	13 726	4.0	215	1.6	1.1	
	Australia(c)		1 150 971	1 269 018	1 284 119	2.2	15 101	1.2	1.2	

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes Jervis Bay from July 1993.

(c) Other Territories are included from July 1993 — see paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes.

## SECTION 8

## POPULATION CHANGE 75 YEARS AND OVER

### SLAS WITH LARGEST INCREASES IN POPULATION

Hindmarsh and Woodville (C) in Adelaide had the largest increase in population in the 75 years and over age group (650 persons) in 1994–95. The annual growth rate of 10.1% contrasted with a decline of 0.2% for the total population in the SLA. This SLA recorded the largest decline in the 0–4 years age group (480 persons or 9.5%) and the fourth largest decline in the 15–24 years age group (620 persons or 5.0%). Bankstown (C) in Sydney experienced the second largest increase in population aged 75 years and over (610 persons or 7.5%) followed by Gosford (C) in Sydney (440 persons or 4.6%) and Wanneroo (C) in Perth (440 persons or 11.4%).

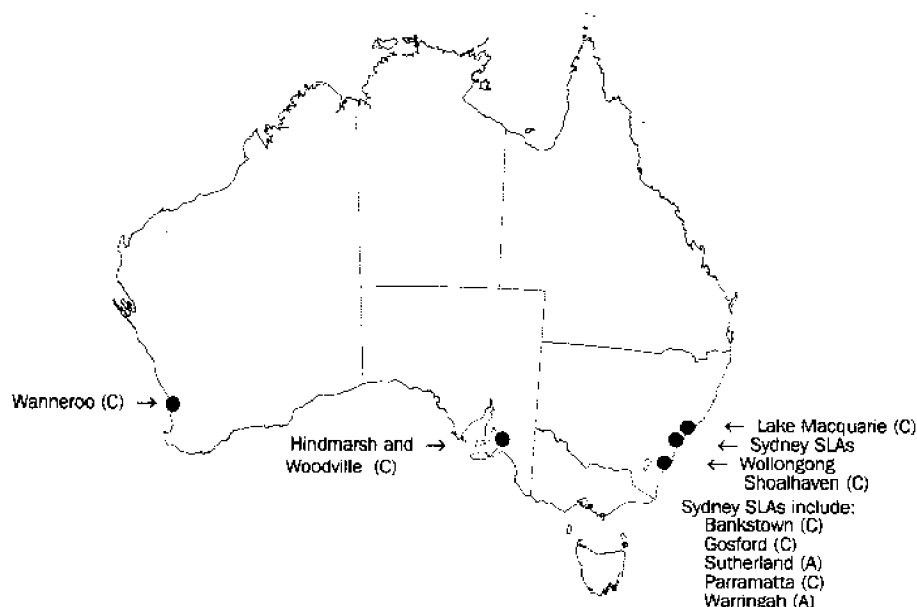
As in the previous year, most of the top 25 SLAs in this age group were located in Sydney and coastal areas of New South Wales, reflecting the fact that the increase in New South Wales accounted for about one-third of Australia's increase in this age group. All of the top 25 SLAs except for Maroochy (S) – Pt A recorded a higher growth rate for this age group than for their total populations.

For the top 25 SLAs growth was almost entirely the result of ageing. Net migration had a minor or negative effect on growth in this age group, except for Warringah (A) in Sydney.

### SLAS WITH LARGEST DECLINES IN POPULATION

Relatively small declines in population were recorded in this age group in SLAs. The largest population loss of 120 persons was in Stirling (C) – South-Eastern in Perth. All other losses were less than 100 persons. The SLAs with the largest losses were located in most capital cities, except Darwin and Hobart. The main reason for decline was a higher number of deaths than of people entering the age group, combined with net migration losses.

### POPULATION 75 YEARS & OVER, SLAs with Largest Increases in 1994–95



## POPULATION 75 YEARS &amp; OVER, SLAs With Largest Increases in 1994-95, States &amp; Territories

National ranking	Area	Part of State	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AT 30 JUNE.....			CHANGE.....			All ages 1994-95
			1990	1994	1995	1990-95(a)	1994-95.....		
			no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	
STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA									
1	Hindmarsh and Woodville (C)	Adelaide	5 632	6 442	7 095	4.7	653	10.1	-0.2
2	Bankstown (C)	Sydney	6 422	8 067	8 676	6.2	609	7.5	0.4
3	Gosford (C)	Sydney	8 184	9 754	10 198	4.5	444	4.6	3.3
4	Wanneroo (C)	Perth	2 721	3 866	4 307	9.6	441	11.4	4.2
5	Sutherland (A)	Sydney	7 028	8 178	8 607	4.1	429	5.2	1.1
6	Wollongong (C)	NSW balance	7 141	8 350	8 747	4.1	397	4.8	0.5
7	Lake Macquarie (C)	NSW balance	7 209	8 583	8 961	4.4	378	4.4	1.2
8	Parramatta (C)	Sydney	6 373	7 268	7 617	3.6	349	4.8	0.6
9	Shoalhaven (C)	NSW balance	3 445	4 410	4 756	6.7	346	7.8	3.1
10	Warringah (A)	Sydney	6 829	7 908	8 238	3.8	330	4.2	0.1
11	Stirling (C) - Central	Perth	5 005	5 597	5 905	3.4	308	5.5	0.4
12	Melville (C)	Perth	4 210	4 868	5 169	4.2	301	6.2	-0.1
13	Blacktown (C)	Sydney	3 766	4 659	4 935	5.6	276	5.9	2.0
14	Newcastle (C)	NSW balance	8 563	9 758	10 030	3.2	272	2.8	0.5
15	Tweed (A) - Pt A	NSW balance	1 913	2 580	2 850	8.3	270	10.5	4.8
16	Hastings (A)	NSW balance	3 345	4 326	4 587	6.5	261	6.0	2.0
17	Wyong (A)	Sydney	6 599	7 698	7 941	3.8	243	3.2	2.7
18	Great Lakes (A)	NSW balance	1 522	2 122	2 361	9.2	239	11.3	3.5
19	Rockingham (C)	Perth	1 629	2 132	2 365	7.7	233	10.9	7.0
20	Fairfield (C)	Sydney	3 788	4 546	4 777	4.7	231	5.1	0.6
21	Kingston (C) - North	Melbourne	4 992	5 578	5 808	3.1	230	4.1	0.5
22	Maroochy (S) - Pt A	Qld balance	3 564	4 553	4 777	6.0	224	4.9	6.0
23	Enfield (C) - Pt A	Adelaide	2 541	3 069	3 292	5.3	223	7.3	0.3
24	Penrith (C)	Sydney	2 554	3 235	3 449	6.2	214	6.6	1.7
25	Ballina (A)	NSW balance	1 824	2 318	2 530	6.8	212	9.1	3.4
STATE/TERRITORY									
	New South Wales		262 652	297 520	307 352	3.2	9 832	3.3	1.0
	Victoria		198 012	217 139	223 924	2.5	6 785	3.1	0.6
	Queensland		119 995	142 110	148 849	4.4	6 739	4.7	2.5
	South Australia		71 761	80 423	83 207	3.0	2 784	3.5	0.3
	Western Australia		62 063	69 161	72 177	3.1	3 016	4.4	1.8
	Tasmania		21 251	23 626	24 298	2.7	672	2.8	0.1
	Northern Territory		1 203	1 494	1 618	6.1	124	8.3	1.7
	Australian Capital Territory(b)		5 621	7 145	7 646	6.3	501	7.0	1.1
	Australia(c)		742 558	838 655	869 114	3.2	30 459	3.6	1.2

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Excludes Jervis Bay from July 1993.

(c) Other Territories are included from July 1993 — see paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes.

## SECTION 9

## NEW ZEALAND REGIONAL COMPARISON .....

### POPULATION GROWTH 1994-95

New Zealand's population growth rate for the year ending March 1995 was 1.5%, compared to an increase of 1.4% during the previous year. This was higher than the population growth rate recorded for Australia in 1994-95 (1.2%).

In the year ended 31 March 1995, as in the previous year, Auckland had both the largest and fastest growing regional population in New Zealand, with an increase of 25,500 people or 2.6%. Significant population increases were also recorded in Canterbury (8,000 or 1.8%), Bay of Plenty (4,000 or 1.9%), Waikato (3,600 or 1.1%) and Otago (2,500 or 1.4%). Southland was the only region to record a population decline, decreasing by 200 people or 1.4%.

At 31 March 1995, more than 1.8 million people lived in New Zealand's five largest main urban areas. More than one-quarter (26.8%) of all New Zealanders lived in the Auckland urban area. The next largest urban area, Wellington, contained 9.3% of the usually resident population.

## POPULATION CHANGE, New Zealand Regional Councils

Regional council	ESTIMATED USUALLY RESIDENT POPULATION AT 31 MARCH.....			CHANGE.....		
	1990 no.	1994 no.	1995 no.	1990-95(a) %	1994-95..... no. %	
<b>North Island</b>						
Northland	125 300	131 300	132 800	1.2	1 500 1.1	
Auckland	915 600	997 600	1 023 100	2.2	25 500 2.6	
Waikato	327 700	341 700	345 300	1.1	3 600 1.1	
Bay of Plenty	199 400	214 400	218 400	1.8	4 000 1.9	
Gisborne	44 500	44 400	44 500	0.0	100 0.2	
Hawke's Bay	138 500	140 200	140 700	0.3	500 0.4	
Taranaki	107 600	108 200	108 500	0.2	300 0.3	
Manawatu-Wanganui	223 000	231 100	232 500	0.8	1 400 0.6	
Wellington	398 000	409 300	412 500	0.7	3 200 0.8	
<i>Total(b)</i>	<i>2 479 500</i>	<i>2 618 200</i>	<i>2 658 200</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>40 000 1.5</i>	
<b>South Island</b>						
Tasman	33 500	36 000	36 600	1.8	600 1.7	
Nelson	35 800	38 900	39 700	2.1	800 2.1	
Marlborough	34 400	36 800	37 100	1.5	300 0.8	
West Coast	31 900	31 800	31 800	-0.1	0 0.0	
Canterbury	434 900	452 900	460 900	1.2	8 000 1.8	
Otago	177 100	182 200	184 700	0.8	2 500 1.4	
Southland	100 700	99 700	99 500	-0.2	-200 -0.2	
<i>Total(c)</i>	<i>849 000</i>	<i>878 900</i>	<i>891 000</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>12 100 1.4</i>	
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>3 328 500</b>	<b>3 497 100</b>	<b>3 549 300</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>52 200 1.5</b>	

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) Includes population of Kermadec Islands and people on oil rigs.

(c) Includes population of Chatham Island District.

Note: Estimates for 1994 and 1995 will be revised when final counts from the 1996 Census of Population and Dwellings become available.

Source: Statistics New Zealand.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES .....

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication contains estimates of the resident population, by selected age groups, of the States, Territories and Australia and a selection of SLAs and LGAs. All the estimates contained in this publication are final figures.

**2** By ranking all the SLAs according to absolute growth in selected age groups, this publication identifies areas in Australia with the largest increases and declines in population.

**3** The ranking is based on absolute growth in estimated resident population for the latest year. Percentage growth for this period and total and average annual growth for the last five-year period are also presented.

**4** Following the 1992 amendment to the Acts Interpretation Act to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates at dates from July 1993 include estimates for these two Territories. To reflect this change, another category of the State/Territory classification has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jervis Bay Territory as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Data for Other Territories are included in tables where specifically noted. Prior to July 1993, Jervis Bay Territory was included in estimates for the Australian Capital Territory.

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

**5** The estimated resident population of an area (State, capital city/balance of State, SLA) is the estimate of the number of persons who usually reside in that area irrespective of where they were at the date of the estimate.

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

- excluding all visitors who normally reside elsewhere (i.e. overseas or in another area within Australia);
- including residents of the area who were counted in another area within Australia;
- adjusting for census under-enumeration as measured by the post-enumeration survey taking into account differences in under-enumeration by age, sex and geographic location; and
- including residents of the area who were temporarily overseas (i.e. for less than 12 months) on census night.

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

**8** A detailed explanation of the concept of estimated resident population, as adopted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for official population estimates, is contained in the ABS Information Paper: *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (3228.0).

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

#### AGE-SEX PROFILES

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

**11** At the SLA level, post-censal age-sex distributions are obtained as follows:

- census-based estimated resident population by age and sex in SLAs are used as the base for updating;
- post-censal estimates of total persons in each SLA are made annually using regression and other updating techniques;
- the total population growth for each SLA for the 12 months is split into natural increase and net migration components. Natural increase is derived for each SLA from birth and death registration statistics. Net migration is derived for each SLA as the difference between total population growth and natural increase. Net migration is then split into internal and overseas migration components. Internal movements are estimated using 1986 Census data on change of usual residence in 1985–86, while overseas migration is derived from overseas passenger cards as well as 1991 Census data on overseas movement for 1990–91. Both components are supplemented by more recent observations;
- age-sex profiles of internal migration have been derived for each SLA from 1986 Census data on comparisons with usual residence one year prior to the census date. (Comparable data are not available from the 1991 Census). Profiles were produced for:
  - ♦ inter-SLA arrivals — persons residing in the SLA whose usual residence one year before was in another SLA within Australia;
  - ♦ inter-SLA departures — persons whose SLA of usual residence one year before was that SLA but whose residence at the date of the Census was another SLA within Australia;
- an SLA's overseas arrivals/departures profile is assumed to have the same age-sex profile as 1991 Census counts for that SLA of people whose usual residence one year ago was overseas; and
- using the migration profiles and the derived net migration component for an SLA, the age-sex distribution of the net migration component is compiled for that SLA. This distribution and data on births and deaths by age in each SLA are then used to calculate the new SLA age-sex population estimates. SLA age-sex population estimates for each State are then constrained to sum to State level age-sex estimates.

**12** A detailed explanation of post-censal SLA population estimates by age and sex is contained in the ABS Information Paper: *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (3228.0).

#### STATISTICAL AREAS

**13** This publication contains data presented according to the Australian Standard Geographical Classification Version 2.4 (ASGC). Under this classification, statistical areas are defined as follows:

- *Legal Local Government Areas (LGAs)*. These areas are the spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils and incorporated Community Government Councils (CGCs) where the CGC is of sufficient size and statistical significance. The various types of LGAs are cities (C), areas (A), rural cities (RC), towns (T), shires (S), district councils (DC) and municipalities (M);
- *Statistical Local Areas (SLAs)*. These geographical areas are, in almost all cases, identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole legal local government areas (LGAs). In other cases, they represent unincorporated areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of a State or Territory without gaps or overlaps. In some cases legal LGAs overlap statistical subdivision boundaries and therefore comprise two or three SLAs (Part A, Part B and, if necessary, Part C) (abbreviated as Pt A, Pt B or Pt C); and
- *Statistical Divisions (SDs)*. These consist of one or more statistical subdivisions (SSDs). The divisions are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities.

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

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

#### ROUNDED FIGURES

**16** Population figures over 1,000 in the text of this publication are rounded to the nearest hundred, and figures less than 1,000 are rounded to the nearest ten. While unrounded figures are provided in tables, accuracy to the last digit is not claimed and should not be assumed.

#### DEFINITIONS

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

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



## DATA ON DISKETTE

**18** Annual population estimates at 30 June by age and sex or for total population for all SLAs in Australia are available on diskette. These diskettes are customised to provide data for any choice of years from 1986 onwards and any combination of States and Territories.

**19** To enable time series analysis of population growth, a series of annual estimates from 1986 to 1995 based on SLA boundaries at 30 June 1995 has been developed. This series will be revised annually to the census before last to take account of subsequent boundary changes — see paragraph 15 above. Catalogue numbers for these products are listed under the prefix digits 3227. Telephone enquiries should be made initially to Information Services in Canberra on (06) 252 6007 or any ABS State office (see the back of this publication for telephone numbers).

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS

**20** Other ABS releases that may be of interest to users of this publication include:

## Australia

*1991 Census – Population Growth and Distribution in Australia* (2822.0)

*Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0)

*Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia* (3201.0)

## New South Wales

*Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales* (3209.1)

*Estimated Resident Population of Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales, Preliminary* (3210.1)

*Demography, New South Wales* (3311.1)

## Victoria

*Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, Victoria, Preliminary* (3203.2)

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

*Demography, Victoria* (3311.2)

## Queensland

*Estimated Resident Population and Area, Queensland* (3202.3)

*Estimated Resident Population and Area, Queensland, Preliminary* (3201.3)

*Age and Sex Distribution of the Estimated Resident Population, Queensland* (3224.3)

*Demography, Queensland* (3311.3)

## South Australia

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

*Demography, South Australia* (3311.4)

Western Australia

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

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

*Demography, Western Australia (3311.5)*

Tasmania

*Population Statistics, Tasmania (3204.6)*

*Demography, Tasmania (3311.6)*

Northern Territory

*Resident Population Estimates for Statistical Local Areas, Northern Territory, Preliminary (3201.7)*

*Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Northern Territory (3207.7)*

*Demography, Northern Territory (3311.7)*

Australian Capital Territory

*Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory (3205.8)*

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

*Demography, Australian Capital Territory (3311.8)*



