



Population growth highlights and trends Queensland 2009

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

July 2009



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Minister's message

Queensland is a growing state. To cast light on our plans for the future, and take a valuable moment of reflection on our progress so far, we need detailed information about that growth. To that end, I'm proud to present the 2009 edition of *Population growth highlights and trends Queensland 2009*.

In these pages, the continuing strength of Queensland is clearly demonstrated. In 2007–2008 we enjoyed the largest population growth of any state in Australia, and Queenslanders now make up one fifth of all Australians. We need look no further than the 60,000-plus births last year—the most on record—for evidence of the positive mood of the state. We are welcoming more overseas migrants than ever before and we continue to attract Australia's greatest share of interstate migration. Putting paid to old fashioned notions of Queensland as a retirement destination, our growth is predominantly in young, vibrant families and individuals. The message is clear: Queensland is a great place to live and work and is getting better all the time.

The Queensland Government is responding to population growth with unprecedented planning and infrastructure development. In South East Queensland and Far North Queensland, the state's fastest growing regions, statutory regional plans now guide future growth. The State Budget 2009–2010 includes \$9.27 billion in capital infrastructure investment, a 30 per cent increase from 2008–2009 that underpins our jobs strategy and ensure Queensland is prepared to recover strongly when world economic growth resumes.

I am pleased to deliver this report on Queensland's population growth. It encourages us and gives us pause for thought as we continue to consolidate our place as Australia's strongest and most liveable state.

Hon Stirling Hinchliffe MP

Minister for Infrastructure and Planning



Executive summary

Population growth highlights and trends Queensland 2009 gathers and analyses data from key Australian Bureau of Statistics releases 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 30 June 2008. The result is a comprehensive body of knowledge suitable to inform policy development and planning across government, private and community spheres.

In the period since June 2008, the global economic downturn has had a significant impact on Queensland's economy, and will continue to be a key driver of policy and planning in the near future. Two special sections are included to inform this process. The first examines the nature of skills and qualifications in the Queensland workforce, and the second focuses on potential population impacts of the global economic downturn in Queensland.

Queensland gained Australia's largest share of population growth in the year to 30 June 2008

At June 2008, the Queensland population was 4.3 million, growing by just under 98,000 people in the preceding year. While this growth is slightly down from the year to 30 June 2007 (105,000 people), it represents Australia's largest share (27.3 per cent) of population growth. Queensland is now home to one fifth (20 per cent) of all Australians. In the calendar year to December 2008, the population grew by 106,700 people to reach 4.35 million.

Queensland's population is growing faster than the national average

Queensland's population grew by 2.3 per cent in the year to 30 June 2008, which is slightly down from 2.6 per cent in the year to 30 June 2007, but is substantially higher than the national average increase of 1.7 per cent. In the calendar year to December 2008, the Queensland population grew by 2.5 per cent.

Births are increasing and natural increase is at an historical high

In the year to 30 June 2008, 60,300 births, the largest number on record, contributed to Queensland's largest-ever natural increase of 33,600. As a proportion of total population growth, natural increase has risen strongly since 2006 after falling slowly in previous decades.

Queensland's net interstate migration is falling steadily, but still Australia's largest by far

Traditionally a major component of population increase, interstate migration has fallen in recent years and, with a net increase of 23,100, was Queensland's smallest component of population increase in the year to 30 June 2008 (23.6 per cent). Regardless, Queensland was the only state to gain a significant net increase from interstate migration in the year to 30 June 2008.



Net overseas migration has dipped slightly from a record level in the year to 30 June 2007

Net overseas migration peaked at 46,300 in 2007, and fell slightly to 41,200 in 2007–2008. This is the second largest annual net overseas migration on record. Overseas migration has been Queensland's largest component of population growth since 2006.

Queensland is attracting a young migrant population

Queensland gained 5,700 children aged 0–14, and 17,500 working age young people and adults (aged 15–64) through interstate migration in the year to 30 June 2008, but lost 60 people of retirement age (aged 65 years and older). This represents a small counterbalance to the ageing of the Queensland population.

The numbers of overseas students and temporary business entrants are increasing rapidly

The number of temporary entrants to Queensland has risen strongly in recent years to 127,900 (an average annual increase of 8.3 per cent since 2002). Students constitute the largest component of this total (31.9 per cent) with students, temporary business entrants and working holiday makers recording the most significant increases since 2002.

Queensland's population continues to age

Queensland's population continues to age as the baby boomers move into the older age groups, although 15–44 year olds accounted for the greatest share of population growth in the year to 30 June 2008 due to overseas and interstate migration. The total number of people aged 65 years and older is expected to more than double to 1,274,600 by 2031.

South East Queensland remains the driver of the state's population growth, with several regional areas also growing strongly

In the year to 30 June 2008, the South East Queensland population grew by 69,000 to almost 3 million, generating over 70 per cent of the state's growth. Eastern Regional Queensland grew by more than 30,000 people. In both areas, population growth was predominantly from overseas, interstate and intrastate migration. In contrast, the Western Regional Queensland population grew marginally after years of population decline (to 72,200 people or 1.7 per cent of the state total) with natural increase just offsetting a net loss from migration. The local government areas with the largest population growth in the state were Brisbane, Gold Coast, Moreton Bay, Sunshine Coast, Ipswich and Cairns.

The pattern of demand for skills will continue as the economy recovers from the global economic downturn

The relative predominance of vocational education and training and trades in the labour force reflects the importance of the resource industry and infrastructure development to the Queensland economy. These are likely to continue as the core of skill shortages as the economy recovers from the global economic downturn.



The global economic downturn probably won't have much effect on Queensland's population growth

Population impacts of the current economic downturn are likely to be minimal (barring significant further economic deterioration). Net overseas migration is likely to fall slightly as the Australian Government reduces the skilled migration quota, and interstate migration may be affected if disparities in state unemployment rates and costs of living emerge. Generally speaking, there is little reason to believe the downturn will impact on long-term population growth.



Technical notes

Population growth highlights and trends Queensland 2009 contains the latest demographic figures available for local government areas (LGAs), statistical local areas (SLAs) and the Regional Planning Project Areas (planning areas). Each section provides information on a different aspect of Queensland's growth. Appendices A to D provide much of the data used in the analysis throughout the publication and are available for download as Excel spreadsheets from www.dip.qld.gov.au/pifu

References throughout the publication are to current LGA boundaries (for example, the reformed LGAs as incorporated into the 2008 Australian Standard Geographical Classification [ASGC]), with two exceptions. The exceptions are Appendix C, containing population figures on pre-reformed LGA boundaries, and Appendix H, mapping the pre-reformed and reformed LGA boundaries.

Appendices A and B provide small area population and growth figures for 2001–2008, which are examined in Sections 1 and 2. These estimated resident population (ERP) figures were released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in April 2009. Data for June 2001 to June 2006 are final rebased estimates; data for June 2007 are revised estimates (labelled 2007(r)); and the June 2008 figures are preliminary ERPs (labelled 2008(p)). There were significant changes between the preliminary and revised ERP figures for June 2007. Estimates for the latest period, to June 2008, should be used with caution as they will be subject to revision in April 2010.

Estimates of Queensland births, deaths, overseas migration and interstate migration for the year to 30 June 2008, released by the ABS in March 2009, have been used in Section 2. However the latest data for small areas concerning these components of population change is only available to 30 June 2007. Data for births and deaths by SLA have been used to calculate the natural increase and assumed migration figures for the reformed LGAs back to the year to 30 June 2002, provided in Appendix D. Again caution is due, as the figures for the latest periods are preliminary and will be subject to future revisions, which may be significant.

Section 3 looks at population changes in LGAs. It analyses small area population change within three different regions of the state, which are defined on page 25. It should be noted that the Toowoomba Statistical District is included in both South East Queensland (SEQ) and Eastern Regional Queensland.

The special articles in Sections 4 and 5 draw on data derived predominantly from ABS releases as well as from other Australian and Queensland government agencies and recognised industry indexes. All data sources are referenced specifically. Demonstrations of key issues should be interpreted as indicative only, and neither section represents a Queensland Government policy statement. Appendix E provides a listing of the geographic areas which constitute the planning areas within Queensland, which are shown on the map in Appendix F. A glossary of terms used is included in Appendix I.



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1. Queensland in the Australian context

Queensland continued to experience strong population growth for the year to 30 June 2008. According to Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) estimates, Queensland’s resident population at 30 June 2008 was 4.3 million, a net increase of almost 98,000 people from the previous year. This represents the largest population increase experienced by any state during this period.

In the preceding year to 30 June 2007, Queensland’s population increased by 105,000 people to reach a total of nearly 4.2 million—around 14,000 more people than the preliminary estimate of 90,500 people initially reported for this period. Following this record increase, Queensland’s population growth slowed in the year to 30 June 2008, with around 7,100 fewer additional residents than the previous year. This represents a decline in the state’s growth rate from 2.6 per cent in the year to 30 June 2007 to 2.3 per cent in

the year to 30 June 2008. Despite this slowdown, Queensland’s population growth rate was the second highest in Australia for the year to 30 June 2008, remaining well above the national average (1.7 per cent). In the calendar year to December 2008, the Queensland population grew by 106,700 people to 4.35 million (a 2.5 per cent increase).

Queensland accounted for one fifth (20 per cent) of the national resident population at 30 June 2008, but gained more than a quarter (27.3 per cent) of Australia’s total population growth for the preceding year (Figure 1.1). New South Wales and Victoria continued to be Australia’s most populous states (with 32.6 per cent and 24.8 per cent of Australia’s population respectively), but attracted a lower share of the nation’s population growth (22 per cent and 25.7 per cent respectively). Western Australia, with 10.1 per cent of Australia’s population, accounted for 16.2 per cent of total population growth for the year to 30 June 2008.

Just the facts...

Queensland’s population

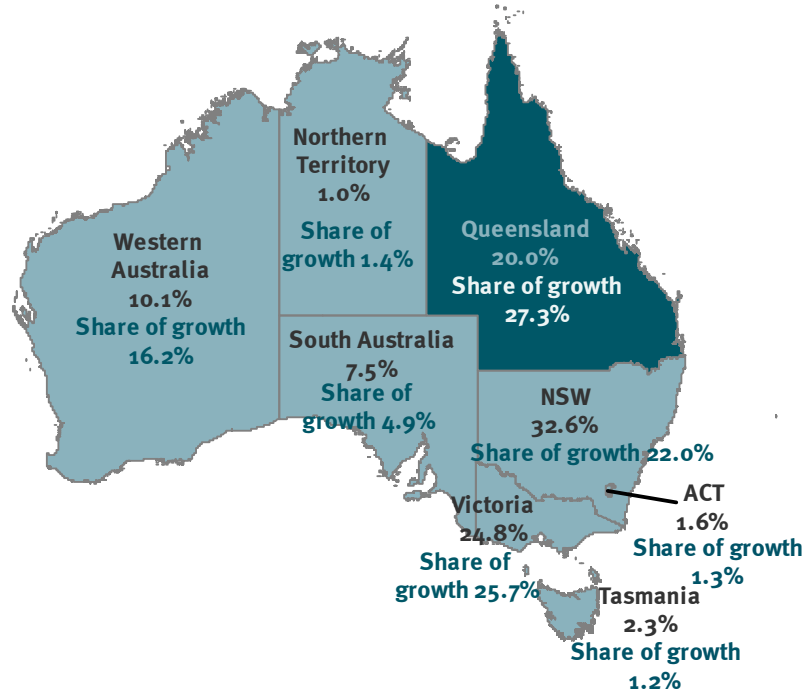
	31 December 2008(p)	30 June 2008(p)	30 June 2007(r)
Size	4,349,529	4,293,915	4,195,981
Growth rate <i>(year to)</i>	2.5%	2.3%	2.6%
Increase <i>(year to)</i>	106,740	97,934	105,073

(p) preliminary
(r) revised

Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat No 3101.0



Figure 1.1: Proportion of national resident population at 30 June 2008 and share of national population growth, year to 30 June 2008



Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat No 3101.0

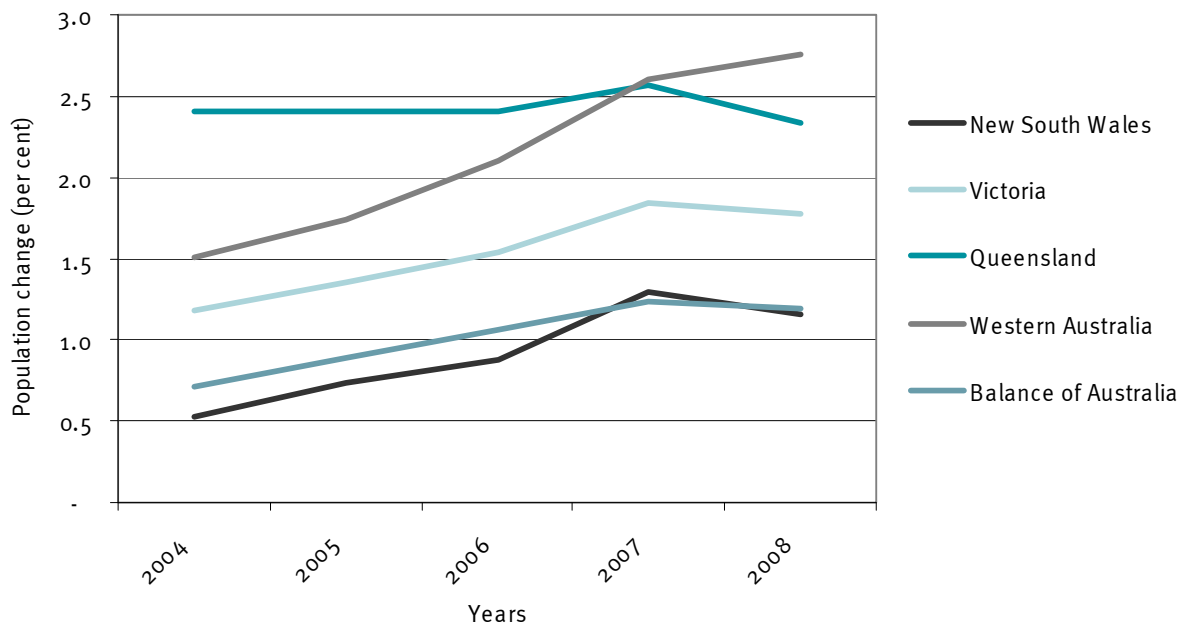
1.1 Percentage population change

Extending an established trend, Queensland continues to record a high rate of population growth. In the year to 30 June 2008 the state shared the second highest growth rate in Australia at 2.3 per cent, significantly higher than the national growth rate of 1.7 per cent. Western Australia recorded the fastest rate of growth (2.8 per cent), with the Northern Territory (2.3 per cent) equalling Queensland's growth rate. By comparison the population growth rates of Victoria (1.8 per cent) and New South Wales (1.2 per cent) were just above or below the national average.

While Queensland's population growth rate remains well above the national average, the state's 2.3 per cent growth rate for the year to 30 June 2008 represents a slight decline from the previous year (2.6 per cent). Since the year to 30 June 2003 Queensland's rate of population growth has been consistently higher than all other states and territories except for Western Australia, with a mean annual growth rate of 2.4 per cent. Western Australia has experienced particularly strong population growth in recent years, overtaking Queensland as the state with the fastest annual growth rate in the year to 30 June 2007 (Figure 1.2).



Figure 1.2: Annual rate of population change, selected states and territories and balance of Australia, year to 30 June 2004 to 2008



Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat No 3101.0

1.2 Absolute population change

Australia's estimated resident population (ERP) at 30 June 2008 was 21.4 million—a record increase of 359,300 people over the previous year, or an annual population growth rate of 1.7 per cent. All states and territories recorded a net population gain during the year to 30 June 2008.

The population of Queensland at 30 June 2008 was 4.3 million. Queensland's net population increase of around 97,900 people during the year to 30 June 2008 was the largest of any state, followed by Victoria (92,500) and New South Wales (79,200), while Western Australia also recorded a significant increase of around 58,200 people. Queensland remains the state with the third largest population after New South Wales (7 million) and Victoria (5.3 million). Nearly a third of all Australians lived in New South Wales (32.6 per cent), with Victoria and Queensland accounting for a further 24.8 per cent and 20 per cent of the national resident population respectively.

Australia's population growth has averaged around 241,000 people per year since the early 1980s, with Queensland accounting for about 30 per cent of that growth (29.9 per cent, or 72,000 people per year between the year to 30 June 1982 and the year to 30 June 2008). Between them, the three states with the largest populations—New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland—accounted for around 77.8 per cent (187,500 people) of national growth over the same period. The balance of Australia's states and territories (Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, the Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory, and other territories), with a combined average population growth of 53,000 each year, accounted for the remaining 22.2 per cent of Australia's population growth.



Figure 1.3 shows the state's population growth over the past two decades. Queensland's annual population growth has exceeded that of Victoria and the balance of Australia since the late 1980s (year to 30 June 1988) and has exceeded New South Wales' growth for the last seven years. Following a notable spike in population in the year to 30 June 1989 (an increase of 87,700 people), Queensland experienced a period of sustained growth during the early to mid 1990s with more than 377,700 additional residents between the year to 30 June 1992 and the year to 30 June 1996. This represented an average annual population increase of more than 75,500 people during this period.

Figure 1.3: Annual population change, selected states, year to 30 June 1988 to 2008



Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat No 3101.0

From 30 June 1992 to 30 June 1995, Queensland recorded larger population increases than all other states and territories including New South Wales. The state's population increase of close to 80,000 people in the year to 30 June 1993 coincided with a sharp decline in population growth for New South Wales, Victoria and the balance of Australia, with Queensland accounting for close to half (46.3 per cent) of national population growth for this year. This was followed by a period of slower growth, with average population increases of around 58,000 annually between the years to 30 June 1997 and 30 June 2001.

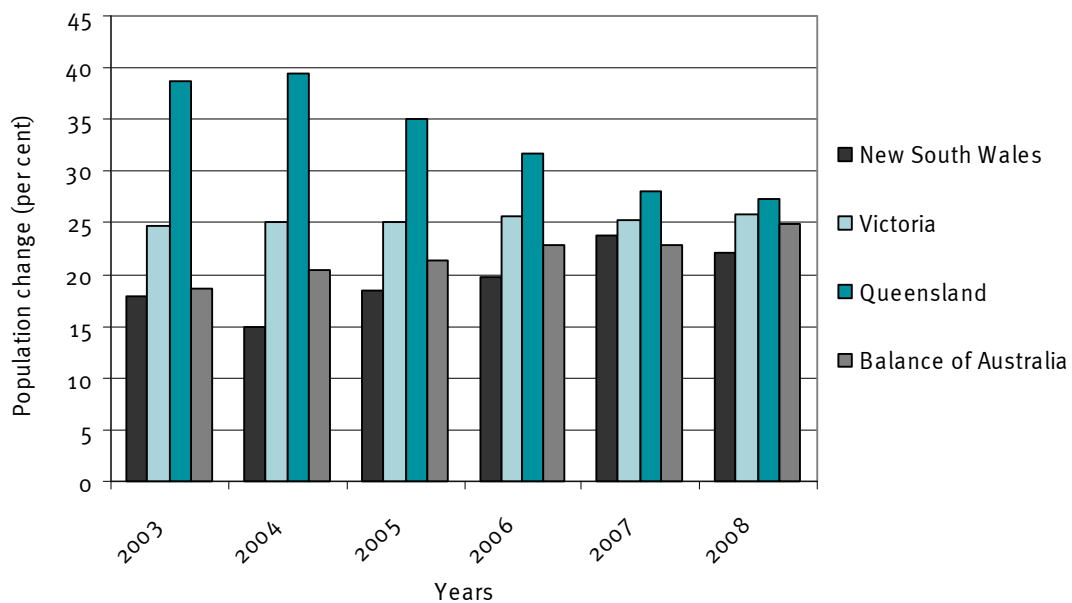
Queensland's annual population growth has outstripped the population increases for all other states and territories since the year to 30 June 2002. The state's total population has increased by at least 90,000 people every year since the year to 30 June 2003—significantly higher than the annual population growth experienced by New South Wales, Victoria and the balance of Australia during this period.



Queensland's strong population growth between the years to 30 June 2002 and 2004 coincided with a sharp decline in population growth for New South Wales and comparatively stable levels of growth for Victoria and the balance of Australia. While Queensland's annual population growth has remained high, New South Wales, Victoria and the balance of Australia have all experienced strong growth since the year to 30 June 2005. Population increases in Western Australia have been particularly significant in recent years, with continued strong growth in the year to 30 June 2008 contrasting with falls in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland over this period.

Queensland's share of Australia's total population growth has declined as a result of strong growth, principally from overseas migration, in other states and territories, from 39.5 per cent in the year to 30 June 2004 to 27.3 per cent in the year to 30 June 2008 (Figure 1.4).

Figure 1.4: Annual population change as proportion of national growth, selected states and balance of Australia, year to 30 June 2003 to 2008



Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat No 3101.0



2. Components of change

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 are estimates, calculated from different administrative sources indicating movement of people.

Just the facts...

The components of Queensland's population growth

Population (30 June 2007)	4,195,981
Births	+ 60,279
Deaths	- 26,674
Natural increase (year to 30 June 2008)	+ 33,605
Overseas arrivals	+ 87,236
Overseas departures	- 45,995
Net overseas migration (year to 30 June 2008)	+ 41,241
Interstate arrivals	+ 100,554
Interstate departures	- 77,466
Net interstate migration (year to 30 June 2008)	+ 23,088
Population (30 June 2008)	4,293,915
Population (31 December 2008)	4,349,529

Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat No 3101.0

Interstate migration estimates are calculated by the ABS from Medicare registration records¹.

Overseas migration estimates are derived from information from the 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)². 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.

For the year to 30 June 2008, each of these three components of population change made a positive contribution to Queensland's total population growth of 97,900 people. Net overseas migration made up the largest proportion of Queensland's total population growth, resulting in an increase of 41,200 people (or 42.1 per cent of total growth). Natural increase accounted for an additional 33,600 people (34.3 per cent of total growth), while net interstate migration contributed 23,100 people (23.6 per cent of total growth).

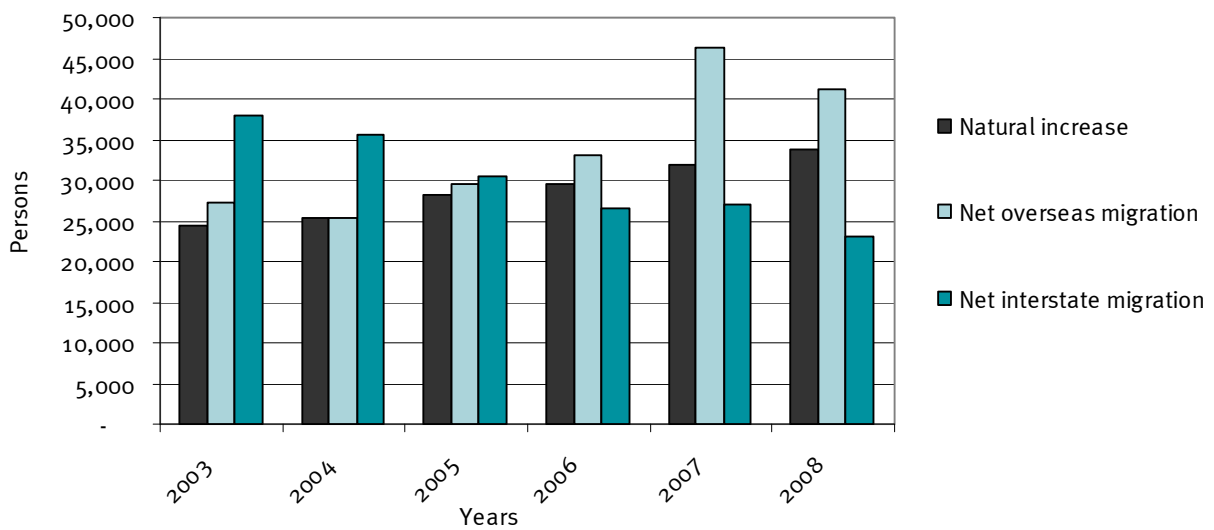
The proportion of Queensland's population growth attributed to each of these three components has changed over time (Figure 2.1, Table 2.1). Since the year to 30 June 2003 the most notable changes have occurred in the numbers and proportions of interstate and overseas migrants, with net interstate migration decreasing and net overseas migration increasing.

¹ ABS, Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2009, Cat No 3106.0.55.001

² ABS, Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, Cat No 3107.0.55.005



Figure 2.1: Components of population change in Queensland, year to 30 June 2003 to 2008



Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat No 3101.0

Net interstate migration has declined significantly in recent years, both as a proportion of total population growth and in absolute terms. The net gain from interstate migration has fallen from 38,000 people (or 40.2 per cent of total population growth) in the year to 30 June 2003 to 23,100 people (23.6 per cent of total population growth) in the year to 30 June 2008.

Net overseas migration has increased substantially during this same period, reaching a record of 46,300 people in the year to 30 June 2007 before decreasing by around 5,000 people to 41,200 for the year to 30 June 2008. Net overseas migration accounted for 42.1 per cent of total population growth for the year to 30 June 2008, compared with 28.7 per cent in the year to 30 June 2003. In the year to 30 June 2006 net overseas migration overtook net interstate migration to become the largest contributor to population growth for the first time.

Table 2.1: Components of population change, Queensland, year to June 2003 to 2008

	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	Net interstate migration	Total population growth	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	Net interstate migration
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%
1999	24,427	13,710	16,682	54,819	45.5	25.5	31.1
2000	24,645	17,514	18,453	60,612	41.0	29.1	30.7
2001	25,366	21,003	20,024	66,393	37.6	31.2	29.7
2002	24,337	26,488	31,201	82,026	29.7	32.3	38.0
2003	24,317	27,122	37,984	94,416	25.8	28.7	40.2
2004	25,278	25,399	35,498	91,696	27.6	27.7	38.7
2005	28,051	29,555	30,371	93,948	29.9	31.5	32.3
2006	29,562	32,952	26,607	96,050	30.8	34.3	27.7
2007	31,766	46,263	27,044	105,073	30.2	44.0	25.7
2008	33,605	41,241	23,088	97,934	34.3	42.1	23.6
10 year average	<i>27,135</i>	<i>28,125</i>	<i>26,695</i>	<i>84,297</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>31.8</i>

Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat No 3101.0

Note: Differences between total growth and the sum of the components of population change prior to September quarter 2006 are due to an intercensal discrepancy.



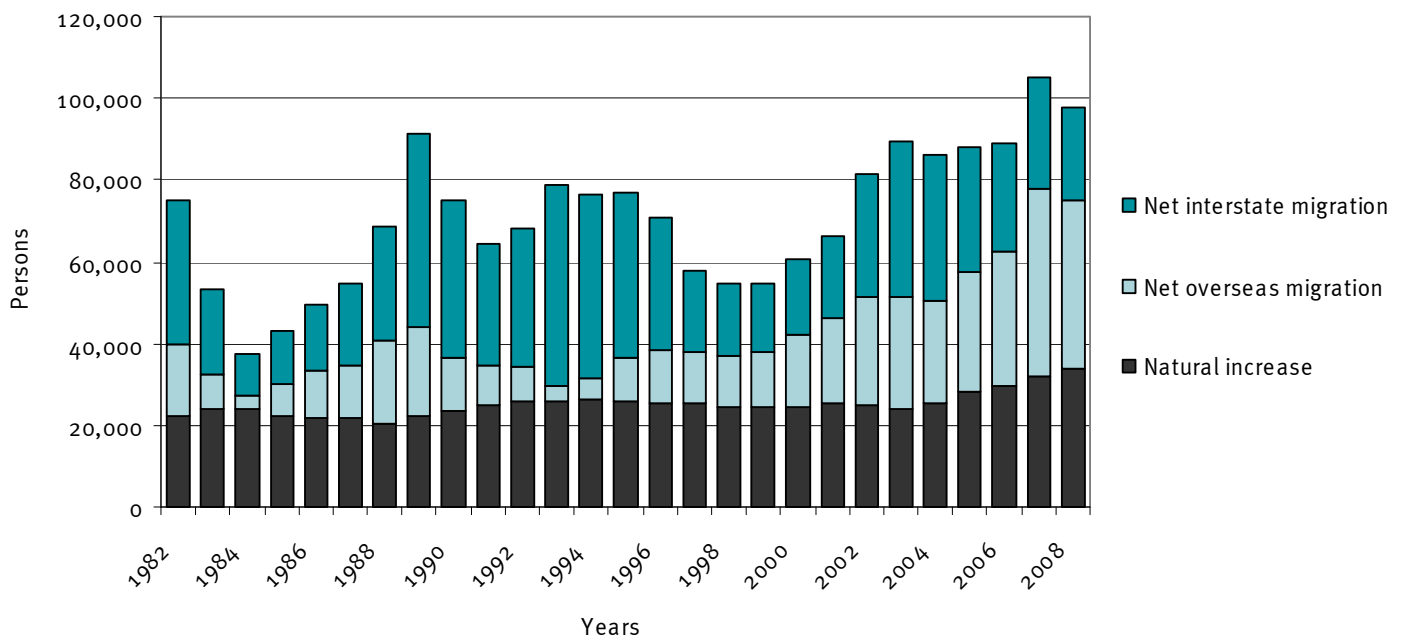
The year to 30 June 2006 also saw natural increase exceed interstate arrivals by nearly 3,000 people. Natural increase as a proportion of total population growth has increased steadily in recent years, from 25.8 per cent (24,300 people) in the year to 30 June 2003 to 34.3 per cent (33,600 people) in the year to 30 June 2008.

Over the longer term, net interstate migration and net overseas migration are the components of population change that have fluctuated most dramatically (Figure 2.2). Interstate migration has been the major driver of Queensland’s total population growth over the past 25 years, with significant spikes in the years to 30 June 1989 and 30 June 1993 and a smaller increase in the year to 30 June 2003 reflected in the state’s total population growth.

Net overseas migration of more than 20,000 people in the years to 30 June 1988 and 30 June 1989 also made a significant contribution to the state’s total population growth during this period, before declining in the early 1990s. The predominantly upwards trend in overseas migration evident since the mid 1990s has increased sharply in recent years. It has become the largest contributor to total population growth every year since the year to 30 June 2006, peaking in the year to 30 June 2007, with a record increase of 46,300 people.

Natural increase has remained comparatively stable since 1981, with a steady increase in the last five years driven by an increasing number of births. Natural increase passed 30,000 people for the first time in the year to 30 June 2007, contributing to Queensland’s record population increase of 105,100 for that year.

Figure 2.2: Population change and components of change, Queensland, year to 30 June 1982 to 2008



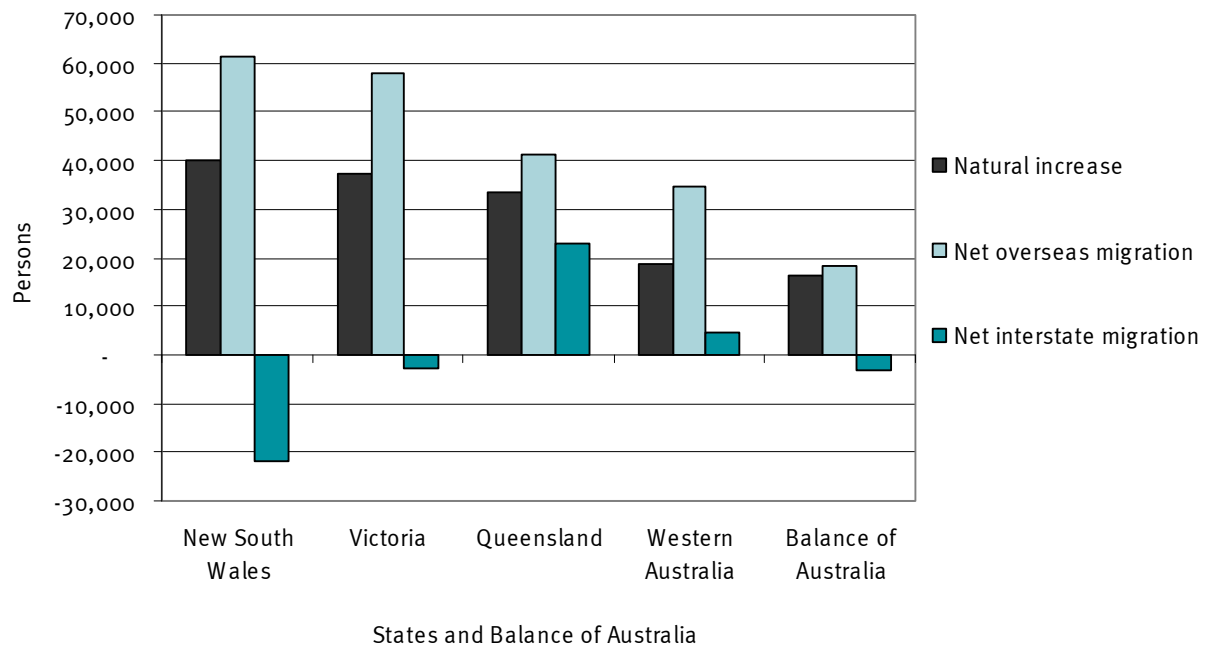
Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat No 3101.0



In cumulative terms, net interstate migration has been the largest contributor to population growth in Queensland from 30 June 1981 to 30 June 2008 (around 762,000 people). Natural increase has been the second largest component (around 679,000 people), followed by net overseas migration (around 474,000 people).

The relative contributions of each of the three components of population change for Queensland vary considerably from those of other states and territories (Figure 2.3). While all states and territories experienced population growth through natural increase and net overseas migration in the year to 30 June 2008, only Queensland had significant net interstate migration gains (23,100 people). Western Australia, the Northern Territory and Tasmania experienced much lower levels of population growth due to net interstate migration. All other states and territories had net losses due to people moving interstate, with New South Wales recording the greatest loss (21,900 people).

Figure 2.3: Components of population change, states and balance of Australia, year to 30 June 2008



Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat No 3101.0

New South Wales and Victoria had the largest proportions of Australia’s net overseas migration gain in the year to 30 June 2008 (around 61,300 and 58,000 people respectively), accounting for 55.9 per cent of all overseas migration. Queensland’s share of net overseas migration was around 41,200 people (19.3 per cent of all overseas migration), while Western Australia also experienced significant net overseas migration of around 34,700 people (or 16.2 per cent of the national total).

Queensland recorded the third largest natural increase for the year to 30 June 2008 after New South Wales and Victoria. It accounted for 23.1 per cent of Australia’s total population growth due to natural increase, compared with its share of 20 per cent of the national resident population. Natural increase in Queensland was only around 3,500 people below natural increase in Victoria, which has a population exceeding Queensland’s by around one million. This is a result of the



different age structures in the two states, with Queensland's relatively young population having lower mortality and a higher proportion of women in the main child-bearing age groups.

2.1 Natural increase

Natural increase contributed 33,600 people to Queensland's population in the year to 30 June 2008, comprising slightly more than one third (34.3 per cent) of the state's total population growth of 97,900 people. It represents the second largest component of population growth after net overseas migration (42.1 per cent), accounting for a greater proportion than net interstate migration (23.6 per cent).

Key points

- Natural increase for Queensland was 33,605 people for the year to 30 June 2008.
- Population growth due to natural increase has grown by an average of 6.7 per cent per year since the year to 30 June 2003.
- The annual number of births in the year to 30 June 2008 increased at a slower rate than the annual number of deaths.
- There were 60,279 births to Queensland women in the year to 30 June 2008, 3,381 more babies compared to the previous 12 months.
- The number of deaths in Queensland increased by 1,542 to 26,674 between 30 June 2007 and 30 June 2008.

The level of natural increase was the result of more than twice as many births than deaths occurring during the year to 30 June 2008 (60,300 births compared with 26,700 deaths). Births increased by 3,400 (5.9 per cent) from the previous year, while the number of deaths increased by 1,500 (6.1 per cent).

Queensland's total of 60,300 births in the year to 30 June 2008 was the highest on record. With the exception of New South Wales and Tasmania, all states and territories in Australia recorded an increase in the number of births in the year to 30 June 2008 compared with the previous year³. Queensland recorded the second largest increase in births during this period (3,400 births) after Victoria (4,300 births) (Table 2.2). Western Australia also recorded a significant increase (2,300 births).

³ Increases can be attributed in part to the requirement (effective from 1 July 2007) to register the birth of a child as a condition for applying for the Baby Bonus, resulting in a higher than usual number of birth registrations for all states and territories. The number of birth registrations in Queensland in the year to 30 June 2008 was also affected by changes in processing procedures. It is possible that the low figure for NSW is partly due to processing delays.



Table 2.2: Annual change in number of births, states and balance of Australia, year to 30 June 2004 to 2008

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	Balance of Australia
	no.	no.	no.	no.
2004	-720	1,220	1,618	308
2005	1,705	866	2,703	1,575
2006	1,595	1,509	1,872	2,634
2007	2,820	5,084	2,809	3,471
2008	-1,549	4,248	3,381	3,841

Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat No 3101.0

While the trend for natural increase is currently upwards in Queensland, population projections indicate that natural decrease will eventually replace natural increase in the future (post 2050). This will occur as the number of deaths exceeds the number of births because of population ageing and as the average number of children born to each woman decreases.

2.2 Interstate migration

Net interstate migration has been the major driver of Queensland's population growth since 1981 and the largest contributor to the state's total population increase (in cumulative terms) over this period. Queensland's net interstate migration far exceeds that of other states and territories. However, its relative importance as a component of population growth has declined in recent years, as numbers have fallen while natural increase and net overseas migration have increased. Net interstate migration accounted for 23.6 per cent of Queensland's population growth (or 23,100 people) for the year to 30 June 2008.

Key points

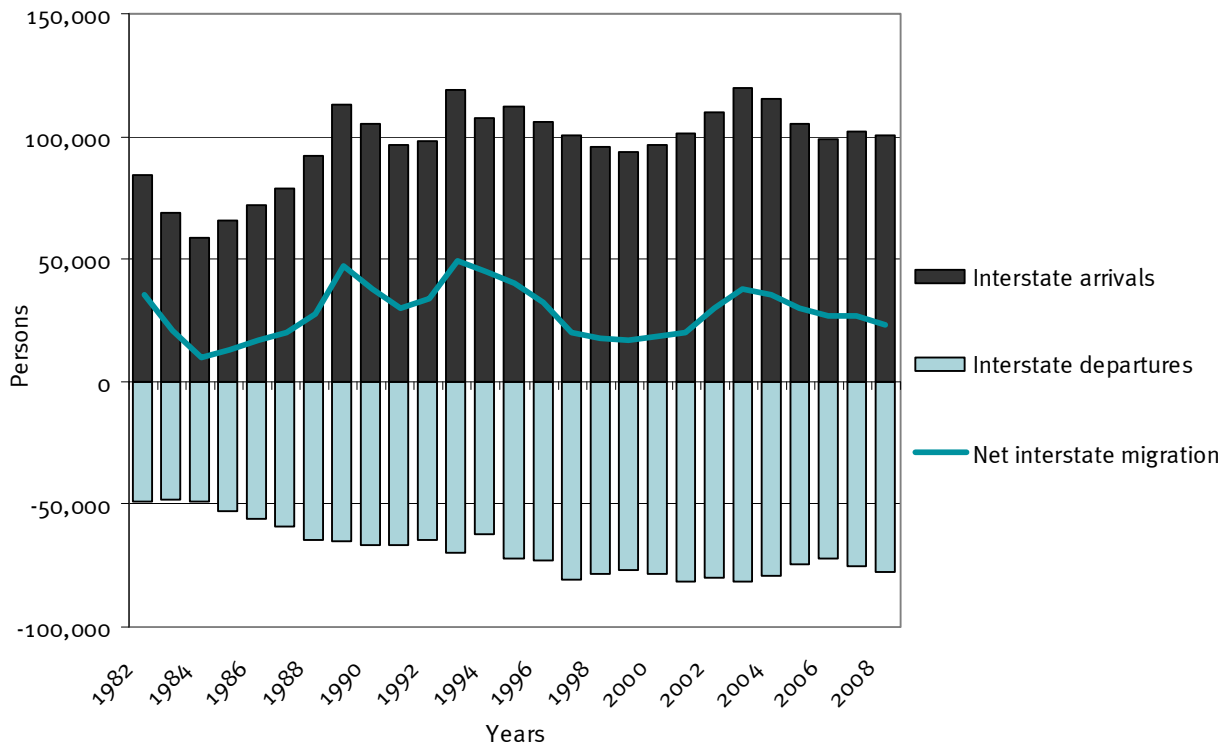
- Queensland gained 23,088 people from net interstate migration in the year to 30 June 2008 (more than 400 people each week). This was less than the previous year's gain of 27,044 people.
- Among Australian states and territories, Western Australia (4,808 people) recorded the second highest level of net interstate migration after Queensland.
- Interstate arrivals declined by 1,796 people, from 102,350 in the year to 30 June 2007 to 100,554 in the year to 30 June 2008. Interstate departures increased by 2,160 people over the same period (from 75,306 to 77,466 people).
- Nearly three-quarters of all interstate arrivals to Queensland in the year to 30 June 2008 came from either New South Wales (50.2 per cent) or Victoria (21.9 per cent).



Compared with the previous year, fewer people moved to Queensland from other parts of Australia and more Queensland residents departed for other states and territories in the year to 30 June 2008. Around 100,600 people (or 1,900 people each week) moved to Queensland from elsewhere in Australia in the year to 30 June 2008, compared with 102,300 people (or 2,000 per week) in the year to 30 June 2007. Some 77,500 people (or 1,500 people each week) left Queensland for interstate locations in the year to 30 June 2008, compared with 75,300 people (or 1,400 people per week) in the year to 30 June 2007. As a result, Queensland's net migration of 23,100 people in the year to 30 June 2008 (or 440 people per week) was around 4,000 people lower than that for the year to 30 June 2007.

Net interstate migration tends to reflect the number of interstate arrivals, which fluctuates more from year to year than the number of departures (Figure 2.4). This can be seen in the significant drop in net migration in the year to 30 June 1984 and peaks in the years to 30 June 1989 and 1993. Since the more recent peak in the year to 30 June 2003, a predominantly downward trend in net interstate migration is evident. Between the year to 30 June 2003 and the year to 30 June 2006 interstate arrivals declined from a record intake of 119,600 to 98,800 people. Interstate departures also slowed during this period, softening the overall decline in net interstate migration to some extent. Since the year to 30 June 2007, interstate departures have increased steadily. An upturn in arrivals contributed to a slight increase in net interstate migration in the year to 30 June 2007. However, the combination of fewer arrivals and more departures the following year led to an overall decline in net interstate migration in the year to 30 June 2008.

Figure 2.4: Net interstate migration, Queensland, year to 30 June 1982 to 2008



Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat No 3101.0



A notable slowing in interstate arrivals was evident in the early 1980s (year to 30 June 1984) and early 1990s (years to 30 June 1991 and 1992), coinciding with or immediately following previous periods of economic decline (March 1982–March 1983, September 1990–June 1991). However, other drops in interstate arrivals do not coincide with economic downturns and there is no clear causal link between the two. While interstate arrivals declined in the year to 30 June 2008, it is too early to identify a clear trend and establish whether it is related to the global financial crisis. For further examination of recent economic trends see Section 5.

Just the facts...

Interstate migration, Queensland		
	Year to 30 June 2008	Change from previous year
In-flow to Queensland	100,554	-1.8%
Out-flow from Queensland	77,466	2.9%
Net interstate migration	23,088	-14.6%

Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat No 3101.0

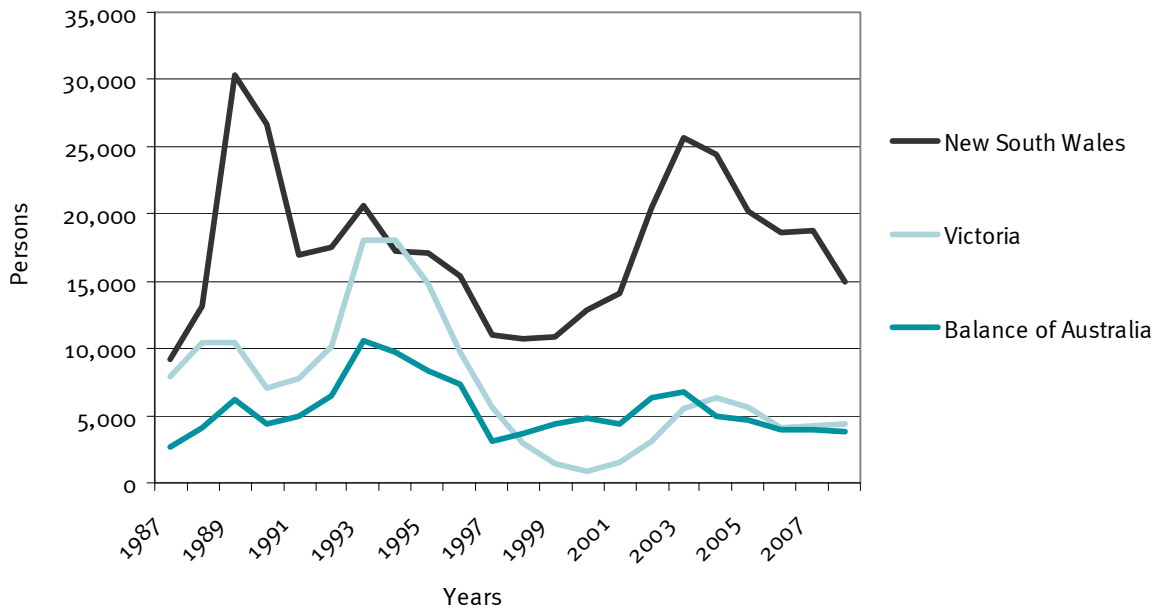
Continuing the trend established over the past two decades, New South Wales and Victoria were the main source states for people moving to Queensland, with net migration gains from both states (Figure 2.5). In the year to 30 June 2008, 50,400 people moved to Queensland from New South Wales, accounting for more than half (50.2 per cent) of Queensland's 100,600 interstate arrivals. A further 22,000 people left Victoria for Queensland (21.9 per cent of arrivals). New South Wales received 35,500 new residents from Queensland (or 45.8 per cent of departures) in the year to 30 June 2008, while a further 17,700 Queenslanders (22.8 per cent of departures) left for Victoria. The net result of these movements was that New South Wales continued to lose population to Queensland, with 14,900 more departures than arrivals in the year to 30 June 2008. Net gains from Victoria to Queensland amounted to 4,400 people.

Queensland recorded a net gain of 3,800 people from the states and territories comprising the balance of Australia in the year to 30 June 2008. South Australia accounted for over half (51.7 per cent) of this total figure, with a net gain to Queensland of 2,000 people. The largest population movements were between Queensland and Western Australia. In the year to 30 June 2008, 9,200 people arrived in Queensland from Western Australia while 9,000 Queenslanders departed for the west, resulting in a net gain of 240 people to Queensland.

Apart from Queensland, only Western Australia (4,800 people) had significant gains from interstate migration in the year to 30 June 2008. The Northern Territory (1,200 people) had moderate gains while Tasmania (340 people) experienced much lower levels of population growth due to net interstate migration. In contrast, New South Wales experienced a net loss of 21,900 people moving to other parts of Australia. South Australia (4,500 people), Victoria (2,700 people) and the Australian Capital Territory (270 people) also recorded net interstate migration losses. In the year to 30 June 2008, Queensland continued to have a net interstate migration gain from all other states and territories with the exception of Tasmania (a net loss of 100 people).



Figure 2.5: Queensland net migration gains, selected states and balance of Australia, year to 30 June 1987 to 2008

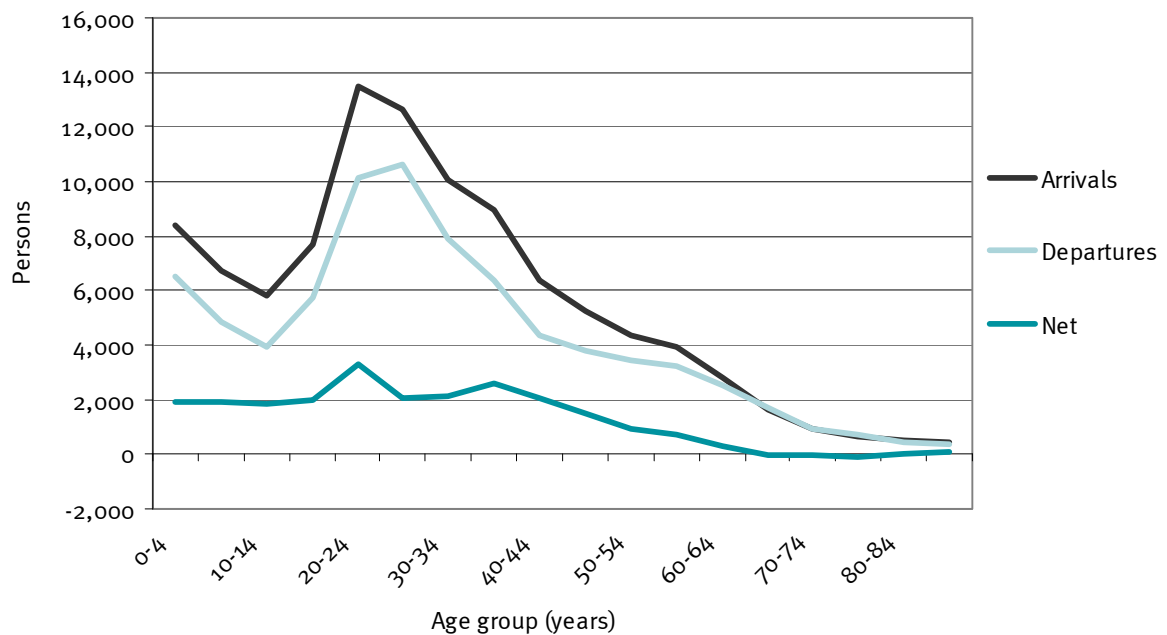


Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat No 3101.0

Age of interstate movers

The age profile of interstate migrants in the year to 30 June 2008 (Figure 2.6) refutes historical notions of Queensland as predominantly a retirement destination. Migration in Queensland is having the effects of increasing the young and working age population and slowing population ageing. This indicates ongoing success in retaining and attracting young families and working age residents.

Figure 2.6: Interstate migration by age group, Queensland, year to 30 June 2008



Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat No 3101.0

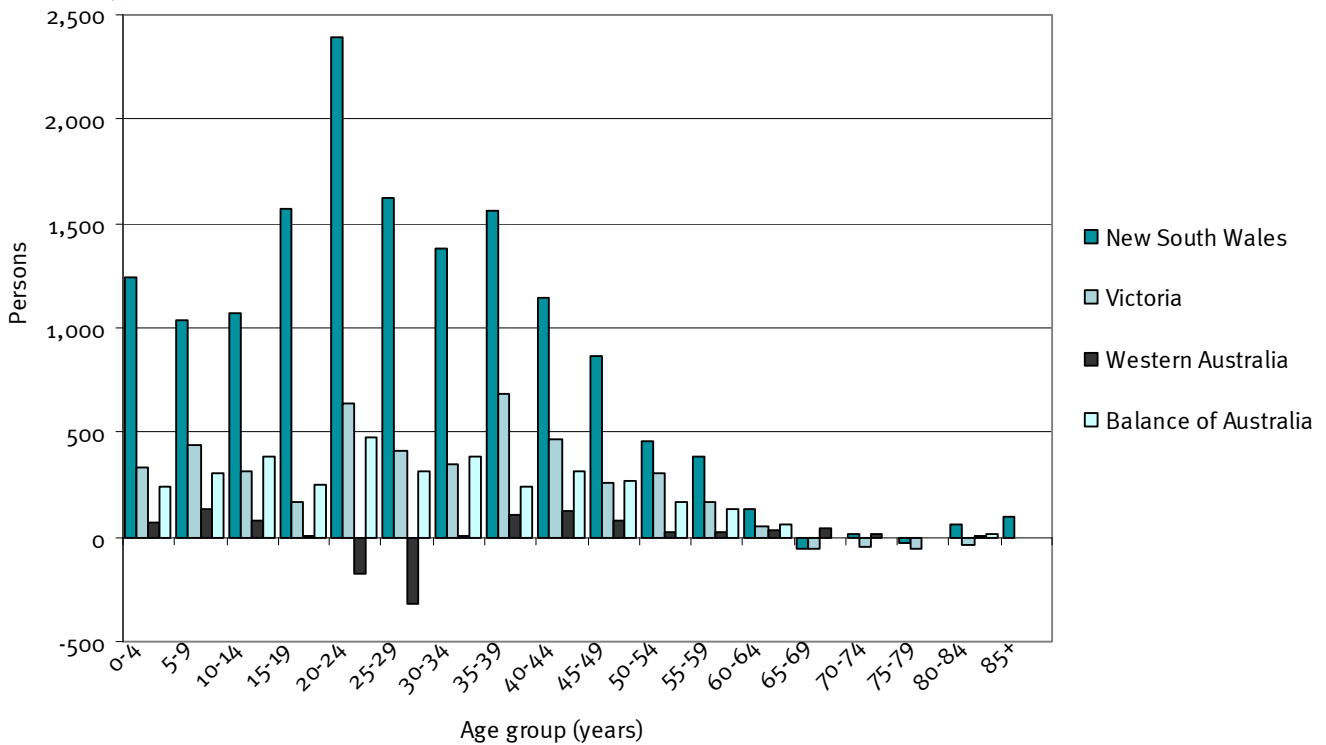


Those arriving in Queensland had a similar age structure to those departing, indicating a degree of similarity in the precipitating factors for interstate migration to and from Queensland. The 20–24 year age group represented the peak age of arrivals (13,500 people) and net increase (3,300 people), while departures peaked at 25–29 years (10,600 people). The median age of both arrivals and departures fell within the 30–34 year age group. This is lower than the median age (35 years) of Queensland’s current resident population.

Net migration was skewed towards younger age groups and positive in all but a few age groups. Queensland gained 5,700 children aged 0–14, and 17,500 working age young people and adults (aged 15–64) in the reporting period. Queensland experienced a small net loss (60 people) in retirement aged people (aged 65 years and older).

Figure 2.7 shows key comparisons of net migration by state of origin and age group. The predominance of New South Wales as a state of origin for interstate arrivals extends across most age groups. It is particularly noticeable in the 15–24 years age groups, with over 70 per cent of net migrants originating from that state. The equivalent figure was either negative or negligible in the age groups 65 and over; however, total migration in these age groups was small. Across all age groups, the movement of people between New South Wales and Queensland made up 64.7 per cent of net interstate migration. Net migration from Victoria also remains positive across young and working age groups but constitutes most of the small net loss in the age groups 65 years and over for the state.

Figure 2.7: Net interstate migration by age groups and state of origin, Queensland, year to 30 June 2008



Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat No 3101.0



Western Australian did not contribute to Queensland's large net increase in the working age groups. Queensland had a net loss of 500 people aged 20–29 years to Western Australia, contributing to a net loss of 100 working age Queenslanders to that state. This net transfer reflects Western Australia's demand for labour in the resource and infrastructure sectors throughout the reporting period.

2.3 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 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.

Net overseas migration (213,700 people) provided over half (59.5 per cent) of Australia's total population growth of 359,300 people in the year to 30 June 2008. 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 the high number of overseas air travellers entering Australia via Sydney or Melbourne, and the relatively large ethnically and culturally diverse communities situated in those cities. In the year to 30 June 2008, New South Wales received 28.7 per cent (61,300 people) of net overseas migration to Australia, while Victoria accounted for 27.2 per cent (58,100 people). Queensland's net overseas migration of 41,200 people in the year to 30 June 2008 was smaller than in the year to 30 June 2007 (46,300 people). Queensland captured 19.3 per cent of national overseas migration gain, accounting for 42.2 per cent of the state's annual population growth in the year to 30 June 2008.

Key points

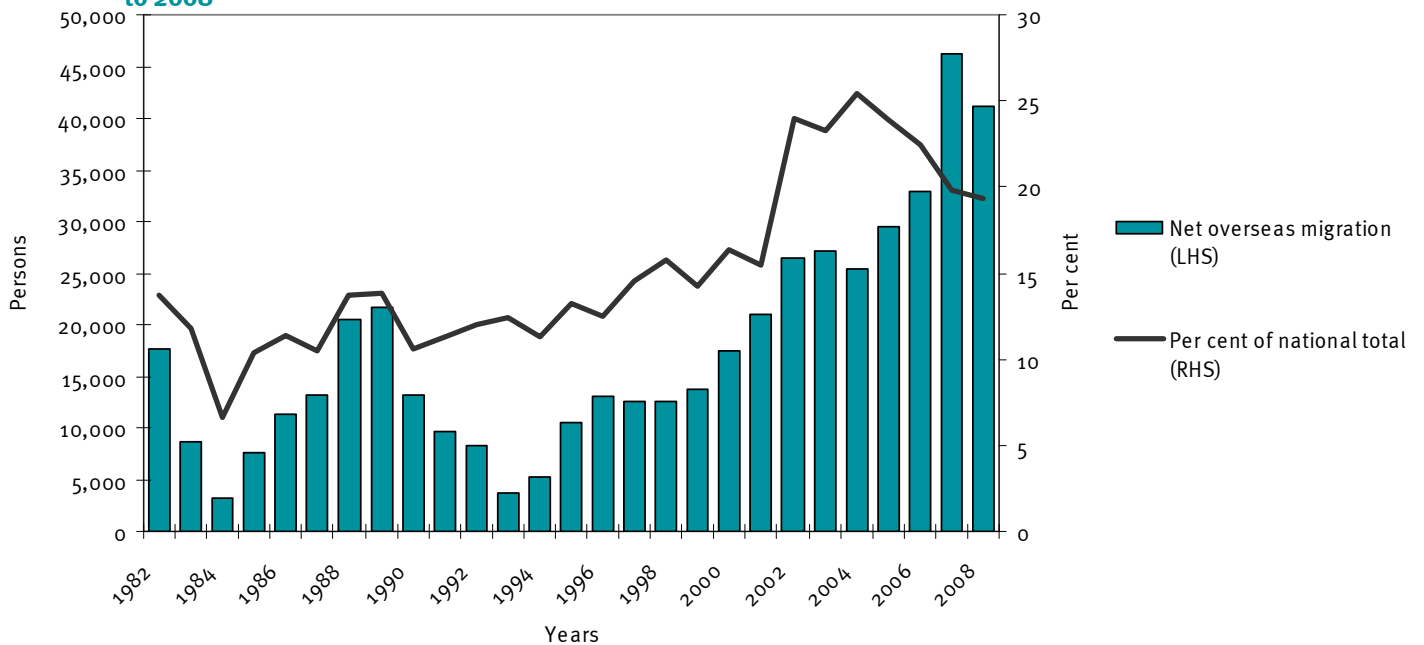
Overseas migration, Queensland

- Queensland's net overseas migration gain of 41,241 people in the year to 30 June 2008 was the second highest on record after the year to 30 June 2007. This figure is preliminary and will be revised; it is possible that this revision will be substantial, as was the case in the year to 30 June 2007.
- Queensland's record net overseas migration gain of 46,263 people in the year to 30 June 2007 reflects the improved method for estimating net overseas migration in use since the September quarter 2007.
- The net overseas migration gain increased from less than 10,000 people each year during the early 1990s to more than 21,000 people each year since the year to 30 June 2001.



Queensland's net overseas migration has fluctuated considerably since the early 1980s (Figure 2.8). Net overseas migration increased from 3,300 people in the year to 30 June 1984 to 21,800 people in the year to 30 June 1989, before falling back to 3,700 people in the year to 30 June 1993. A predominantly upward trend in overseas migration is evident since the early 1990s. With the exception of three years (the years to 30 June 1997, 1998 and 2004), net overseas migration has increased every year between the year to 30 June 1993 and the year to 30 June 2006. Queensland's net overseas migration gain more than doubled during this period, from less than 10,000 people each year during the early 1990s to more than 21,000 people every year since the year to 30 June 2001, averaging more than 27,000 people annually over the five years to 30 June 2006. Reflecting changes to methodology, numbers spiked sharply with a record intake of 46,300 people in the year to 30 June 2007, before falling by around 5,000 people to 41,200 in the year to 30 June 2008.⁴

Figure 2.8: Net overseas migration and share of national total, Queensland, year to 30 June 1982 to 2008



Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat No 3101.0

Queensland's share of Australia's total net overseas migration has also increased since the early 1980s. From less than 10 per cent in the mid 1980s to around 11–12 per cent in the early 1990s, the state's share of net overseas migration rose to 25.4 per cent of national total net overseas migration in the year to 30 June 2004, before declining to 19.3 per cent in the year to 30 June 2008. Queensland accounted for more than one-fifth of national net overseas migration between the years to 30 June 2002 and 30 June 2006, with the state's proportion of national net overseas migration averaging 23.8 per cent over this five-year period.

More detailed analysis of overseas migration trends can be found in PIFU's migration report *Overseas migration to Queensland 2009*, due to be released in the second half of 2009.

⁴ Net overseas migration estimates for the September quarter 2007 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with estimates from earlier periods.



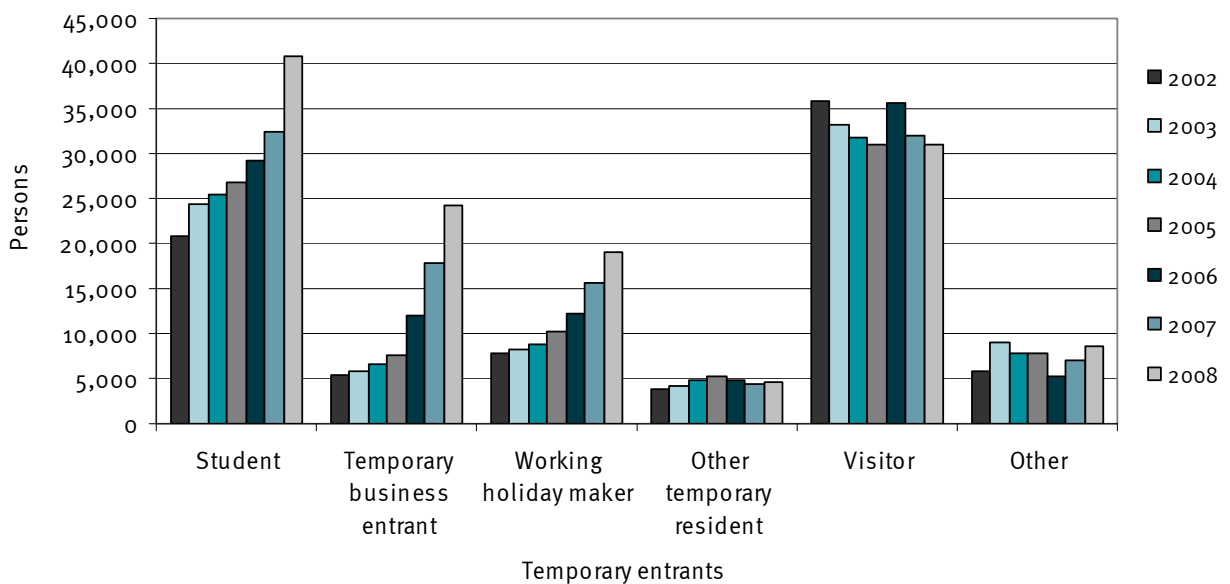
2.4 Temporary entrants

Temporary entrants to Australia are not part of the overseas migration program. Since the introduction of the 12/16 month rule, some temporary entrants are now captured in net overseas migration figures and included in the estimated resident population. The number of temporary entrants is now significant, having grown strongly in recent years. The total number of temporary entrants to Queensland has grown from 79,300 at 30 June 2002 to 127,900 people at 30 June 2008 (an average annual growth rate of 8.3 per cent). Students (40,800 people, 31.9 per cent) constitute the largest component of this total, followed by visitors (30,900 people, 24.2 per cent), temporary business entrants (24,200 people, 18.9 per cent) and working holiday makers (18,900 people, 14.8 per cent).

Since 30 June 2002, the temporary resident visa categories ('students', 'temporary business entrants' and 'working holiday makers') have recorded the most significant increases (Figure 2.9). Student numbers have nearly doubled in recent years, from 20,800 people at 30 June 2002 to a record of 40,800 people at 30 June 2008—an increase of 8,400 people or 25.8 per cent from 30 June 2007.

Numbers of temporary business entrants more than quadrupled during this same period, from 5,400 people at 30 June 2002 to 24,200 people at 30 June 2008. This represents an average annual growth rate of 28.4 per cent—the largest recorded for any temporary entrant visa category. There has been particularly strong growth over the past three years, with more than 5,600 additional temporary business entrants at 30 June 2007 and more than 6,400 new arrivals at 30 June 2008 compared to the previous years.

Figure 2.9: Temporary entrants to Queensland by visa category, 30 June 2002 to 2008



Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship



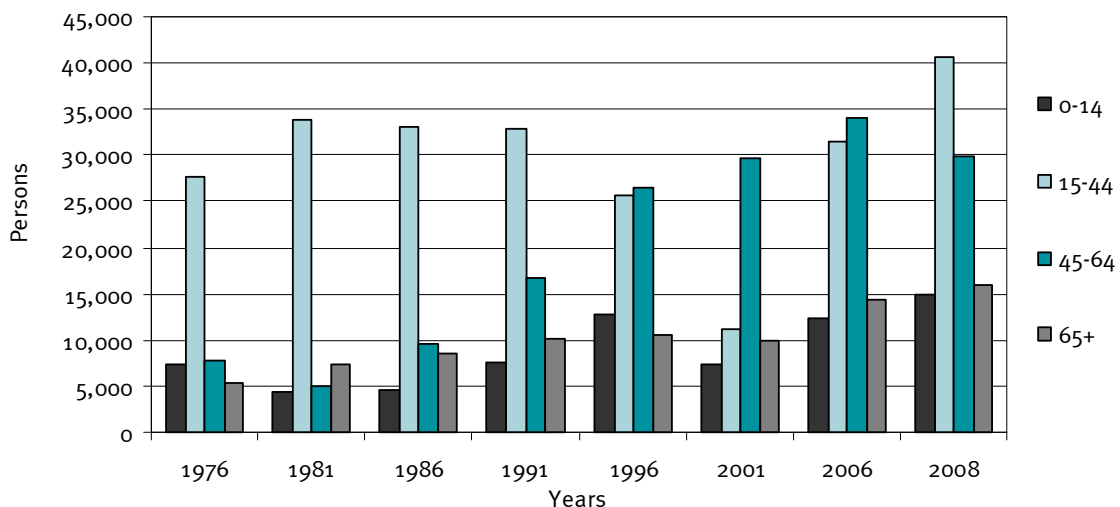
While not recording such notable levels of growth, numbers of working holiday makers have continued to increase steadily, from 7,700 people at 30 June 2002 to 18,900 people at 30 June 2008. The average annual growth rate of 16.1 per cent for this period is the second highest for any temporary entrant visa category. Levels of ‘other temporary residents’ (such as temporary residents in Queensland for professional development, visiting academics and entertainers) have remained relatively stable, with the 4,500 entrants recorded for the year to 30 June 2008 equivalent to the average intake of 4,500 people annually since June 2002.

Levels of temporary entrants recorded in the ‘visitor’ and ‘other’ categories tend to fluctuate more than temporary residents. Visitors, the largest of these two categories, peaked at 30 June 2002 (35,700 people) and 30 June 2006 (35,700 people), before falling to 30,900 people at 30 June 2008. This represents an average annual growth rate of -2.4 per cent over this period. Visitors as a proportion of all temporary entrants have declined significantly in recent years, from 45 per cent at 30 June 2002 to 24.2 per cent at 30 June 2008. The number of ‘other’ temporary entrants (primarily people on bridging and transit visas) increased over the past three years to 8,600 people at 30 June 2008. Levels of entrants in this category have remained under 10,000 people annually between 2002 and 2008.

2.5 Age structure of Queensland’s population growth

The age structure of Queensland’s population growth has changed considerably over the past few decades, demonstrating a long-term trend towards an ageing population with the movement of the large ‘baby boomer’ cohort into the older age groups. For the 20 years to 30 June 1991, people of young working age (between 15 and 44 years) accounted for the greatest share of net population growth (Figure 2.10). People of mature working age (between 45 and 64 years) were the major contributors to the state’s population growth for the following 15 years (to 30 June 2006). A more recent trend indicates increasing numbers of young working age people.

Figure 2.10: Average annual population change by broad age groups, Queensland, five-year periods to 30 June 1976 to 2006 and two years to June 2008



Source: ABS, Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat No 3201.0



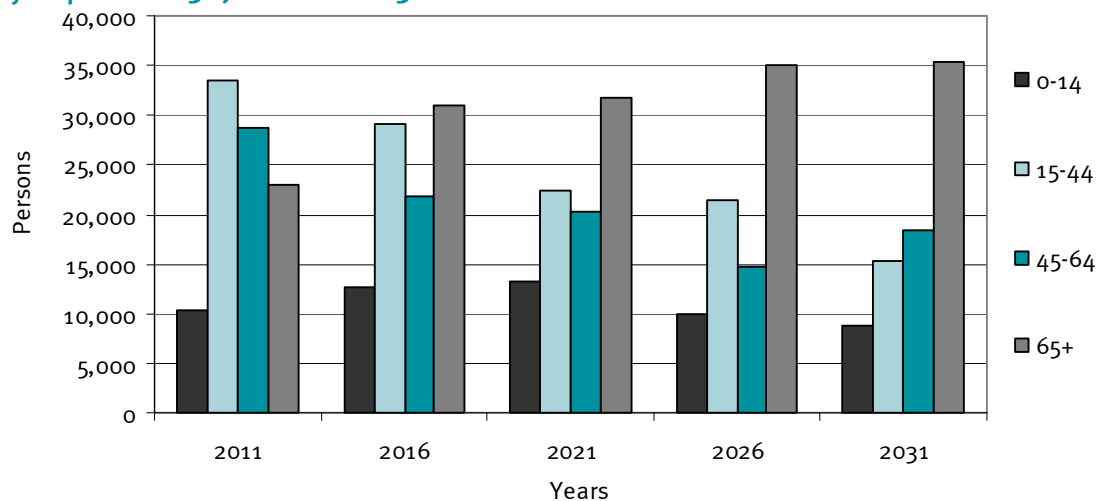
Numbers of 45–64 year olds have increased steadily since the five-year period to 30 June 1981, from an average annual growth of around 5,000 people to around 34,000 people in the five years to 30 June 2006. The average annual change for the two years to 30 June 2008 indicates a slight fall to just below 30,000 people. Despite this recent decline, numbers can be expected to continue to increase significantly into the future.

Between the five years to 30 June 1976 and the five years to 30 June 1996, the average number of 15–44 year olds added to Queensland’s population ranged between approximately 25,000 and 34,000 people annually. After a significant drop in the five years to 30 June 2001 (average annual increase of around 11,000 people), numbers of young working age people recovered substantially in the five years to 30 June 2006 (average annual increase of around 31,500 people). The average annual increase of 40,600 additional people for the two years to 30 June 2008 demonstrates continued growth in this age group, coinciding with strong net migration during this period.

Average annual numbers of 0–14 year olds and people aged 65 years and older have also increased in recent years to around 15,000 and 16,000 people respectively for the two-year period to 30 June 2008, reflecting strong overall population growth and an increase in the number of births.

Despite recent growth in the numbers of people of young working age, projections indicate that the most dramatic population increases over the next 25 years will occur in the older age groups (Figure 2.11). While 15–44 year olds will continue to account for the largest proportion of the state’s total population, the number of people in this age group added to Queensland’s population every five years will decline steadily between 2011 and 2031. Numbers of people aged 65 years and older are projected to increase over this same period, with a large jump between 2011 and 2016. By 2016, older adults are expected to overtake people of young working age as the major contributors to Queensland’s population growth. The total number of people aged 65 years and older is expected to more than double, from 494,400 in 2006 to 1,274,600 in 2031.

Figure 2.11: Projected average annual population change by broad age groups, Queensland, five-year periods to 30 June 2011 to 2031



Source: Queensland Government population projections (medium series) and PIFU calculations



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 population⁵.

To assist with Queensland's planning efforts, *Queensland's Future Population 2008 edition*, a new set of population projections at the local government area level prepared by the Planning Information and Forecasting Unit of the Department of Infrastructure and Planning, was released in December 2008. This publication is available from the department's website.

⁵ Productivity Commission 2005, *Economic Implications of an Ageing Australia*, Research Report, Canberra



3. Regional population trends

Much of Queensland's population growth in recent years has occurred in the south east corner of the state or in coastal regions. This section first looks at the local government areas (LGAs) of Queensland experiencing high levels of population growth and then examines patterns of population change in three regions of the state.

3.1 Areas of high growth

One measure of population growth is the absolute change in the number of people in a region. Brisbane City, Gold Coast City and Moreton Bay Regional Council each gained more than 10,000 people during the year to 30 June 2008 (see Table 3.1). Many of the LGAs with the greatest population change during the year also had the largest population size. However, the Fraser Coast Regional Council ranked ninth in absolute growth despite a lower ranking of thirteenth in size of population. Seven of the 10 largest growing LGAs were in the state's south east corner.

Table 3.1: Top 10 largest growing local government areas, Queensland, year to 30 June 2008

Local government areas	Estimated resident population at 30 June				Average annual population change			
	2001 no.	2006 no.	2007 no.	2008 no.	Seven years to June		Year to June	
					2008 no.	%	2008 no.	%
Brisbane (C)	896,649	991,260	1,010,479	1,027,847	18,743	2.0	17,368	1.7
Gold Coast (C)	387,102	466,433	484,638	497,848	15,821	3.7	13,210	2.7
Moreton Bay (R)	286,532	332,862	344,878	356,709	10,025	3.2	11,831	3.4
Sunshine Coast (R)	247,167	295,084	304,070	312,804	9,377	3.4	8,734	2.9
Ipswich (C)	125,451	142,477	148,049	154,153	4,100	3.0	6,104	4.1
Cairns (R)	128,095	147,538	152,668	158,653	4,365	3.1	5,985	3.9
Logan (C)	237,236	260,021	264,761	269,986	4,679	1.9	5,225	2.0
Townsville (C)	144,789	165,278	170,408	175,542	4,393	2.8	5,134	3.0
Fraser Coast (R)	74,204	89,247	92,565	95,689	3,069	3.7	3,124	3.4
Redland (C)	117,252	131,210	134,068	136,944	2,813	2.2	2,876	2.1

(C) City Council (R) Regional Council

Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth Australia, Cat No 3218.0

Another common measure of population growth is percentage change, which expresses population growth as a proportion of its size at the beginning of the period. It provides a measure of growth rate or speed of population growth. Fast population growth can indicate significant changes taking place in an area, even in areas of small population. Nevertheless, we do not include LGAs with populations of less than 2,000 people when comparing growth rates as such areas can record very high percentage growth as a result of tiny increases in population.

Ipswich City and Cairns Regional Council had the fastest growth during the year to 30 June 2008, of 4.1 and 3.9 per cent respectively. Table 3.2 lists the top 10 Queensland LGAs with fastest population growth. Four of the 10 fastest growing LGAs are in the state's south east corner, five were along the eastern seaboard and the other, Torres Shire, is at the northern tip of the coastline.



Table 3.2: Top 10 fastest growing local government areas, Queensland, year to 30 June 2008

Local government areas	Estimated resident population at 30 June				Average annual population change			
					Seven years to June		Year to June	
	2001 no.	2006 no.	2007 no.	2008 no.	2008		2008	
				no.	%	no.	%	
Ipswich (C)	125,451	142,477	148,049	154,153	4,100	3.0	6,104	4.1
Cairns (R)	128,095	147,538	152,668	158,653	4,365	3.1	5,985	3.9
Moreton Bay (R)	286,532	332,862	344,878	356,709	10,025	3.2	11,831	3.4
Torres (S)	3,600	3,496	3,568	3,690	13	0.4	122	3.4
Fraser Coast (R)	74,204	89,247	92,565	95,689	3,069	3.7	3,124	3.4
Gladstone (R)	46,369	53,941	55,716	57,587	1,603	3.1	1,871	3.4
Lockyer Valley (R)	28,668	31,932	32,873	33,946	754	2.4	1,073	3.3
Whitsunday (R)	27,931	31,355	32,129	33,126	742	2.5	997	3.1
Townsville (C)	144,789	165,278	170,408	175,542	4,393	2.8	5,134	3.0
Sunshine Coast (R)	247,167	295,084	304,070	312,804	9,377	3.4	8,734	2.9

(C) City Council (R) Regional Council

Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth Australia, Cat No 3218.0

3.2 Patterns of growth

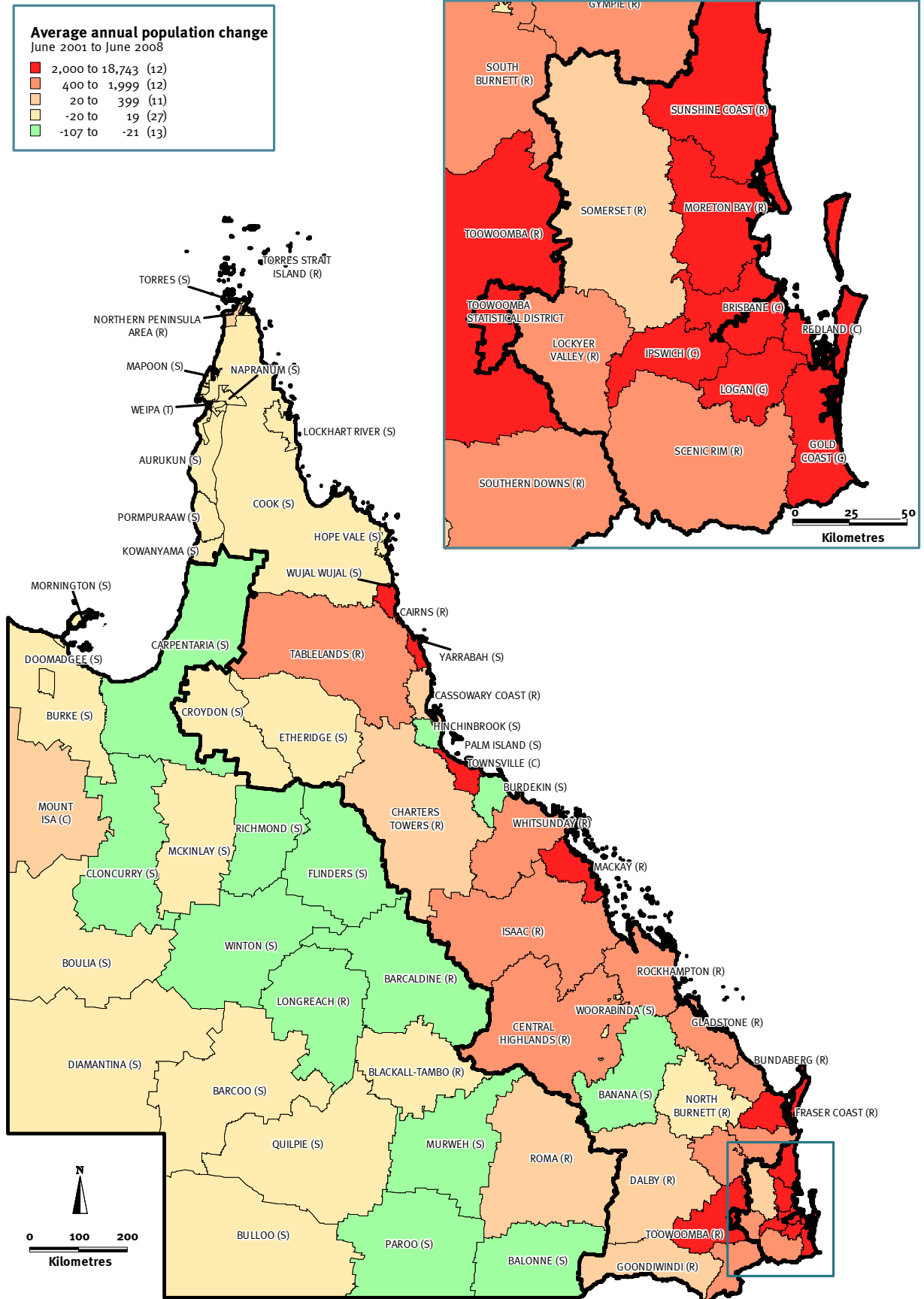
Many areas along the eastern coast of Queensland, and especially the south east corner, have displayed strong population growth in recent years, while central and western Queensland have had stable or declining populations. Figure 3.1 shows the state's reformed LGA boundaries categorised by their average annual change in population over the seven years from 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2008. However, individual years can show considerable variation on this seven-year pattern of growth rates.

In this section the most recent population data for the year to 30 June 2008 as well as data back to 2001 is examined. Where recent changes to LGA boundaries have occurred, estimates have been made of the previous population within their current boundaries. The state has been divided into three regions and their population trends are examined separately. The boundaries of these regions are shown in bold outline in Figure 3.1.

- The South East Queensland Regional Planning Area (SEQ) covers the highly populated region surrounding and including Brisbane.
- Eastern Regional Queensland constitutes a wide strip from the Torres Strait down the east of the state and around the western edge of SEQ, to the New South Wales border.
- Western Regional Queensland consists of the more sparsely populated western areas, covering more than half of the state from the Northern Territory and South Australian borders eastward to the Tablelands and Darling Downs.



Figure 3.1: Average annual population change, reformed local government areas, seven years to 30 June 2008

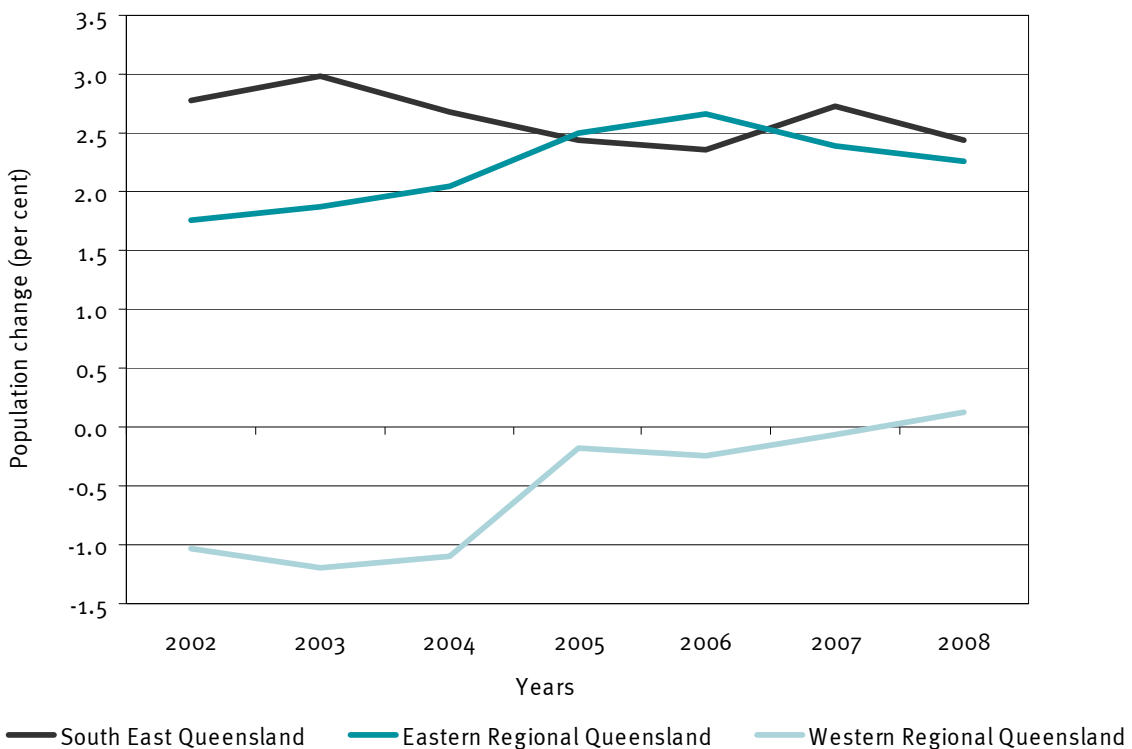


Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth Australia, Cat No 3218.0



These three regions have had distinct population growth histories, as illustrated in Figure 3.2. For each of the seven years shown, SEQ had population growth of two per cent or above and in recent years growth has fluctuated around 2.5 per cent. Growth rates in Eastern Regional Queensland have grown quickly, to be similar to that of SEQ since 2005. Western Regional Queensland provides a contrast. The negative population changes that characterised the region from 2001 to 2004 decreased sharply in the year to 30 June 2005 and the most recent figures show a small positive growth in population. In addition, Western Regional Queensland contains a relatively small population and its rate of population change is more variable.

Figure 3.2: Annual population change by region, year to 30 June 2002 to 2008



Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth Australia, Cat No 3218.0

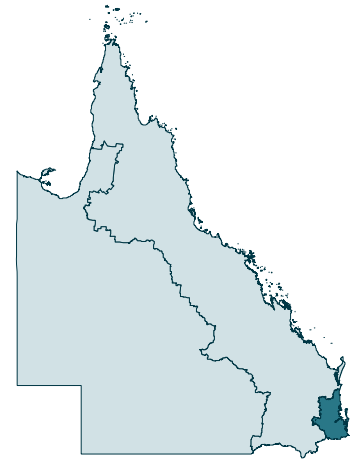
In general, the most significant influence on population growth in both SEQ and Eastern Regional Queensland continues to be positive net gains from migration from either overseas, interstate or within Queensland. Assumed net migration to these regions is approximately twice the size of natural increase. In Western Regional Queensland, natural increase remains a significant component of population change, balancing the net loss from migration (Appendix D).

Note that revised ERP figures for the year to 30 June 2007, released in April 2009, are used throughout this publication and are often significantly higher than the preliminary figures previously available from the ABS. This difference results mainly from a substantial upward revision of overseas migration figures for the year to 30 June 2007, and has affected all areas within the state.



3.3 South East Queensland

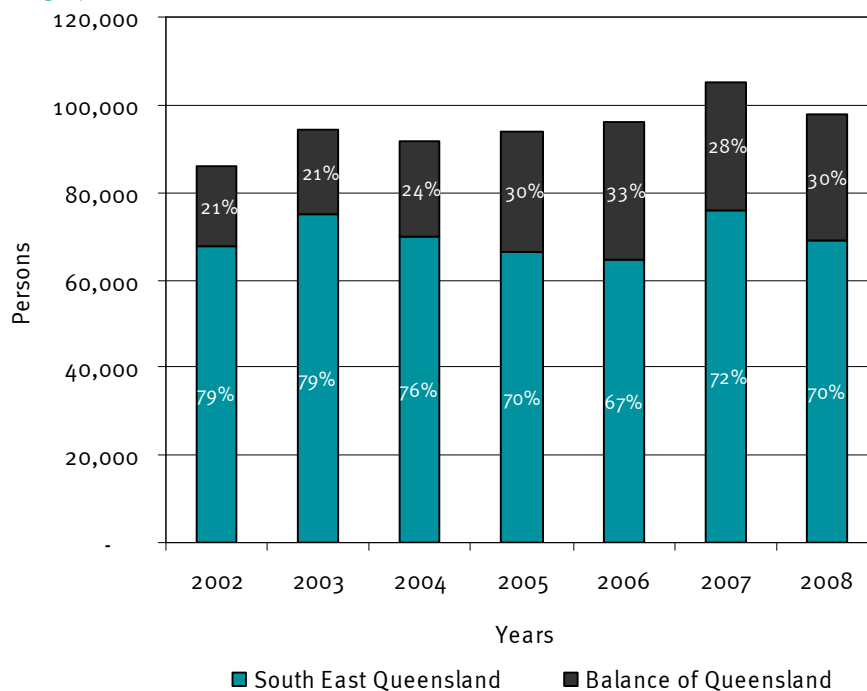
The South East Queensland Regional Planning Area (SEQ) contains the largest concentration of urban development in Queensland. This area is made up of the Statistical Divisions (SDs) of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton plus the more urban area of the city of Toowoomba and its immediate surrounds (the area classified as Toowoomba Statistical District or Toowoomba Statistical Subdivision in the 2008 ASGC).



At 30 June 2008, almost three million people were resident in SEQ, which was 69 per cent of the state's population. An additional 69,000 people were absorbed into this corner of the state during the year to 30 June 2008, an average of 1,300 new residents every week.

This growth represented over 70 per cent of Queensland's population growth for the year to 30 June 2008. However, the state's growth is less dominated by SEQ than previously—in the year to 30 June 2002, SEQ absorbed 79 per cent of new Queensland residents (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3: Annual population change, South East Queensland and balance of Queensland, year to 30 June 2002 to 2008



Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth Australia, Cat No 3218.0

Population growth in SEQ has fluctuated between 64,000 and 76,000 per year over the last seven years. Recently revised ERP figures for the year to 30 June 2007 indicate population growth reached a record 75,800 extra people in SEQ during the year to 30 June 2007. It was also the first year that Queensland in total grew by more than 100,000.



3.3.1 Local government areas

The three most populous local government areas (LGAs) in Australia are located in SEQ—Brisbane City, Gold Coast City and Moreton Bay Regional Council. Together, these three LGAs absorbed 43 per cent of Queensland’s new residents in the year to 30 June 2008. This represents a fall in their combined share of the state’s population growth from 53 per cent in the year to 30 June 2002. The area continues to show strong population growth, with all 10 LGAs plus Toowoomba Statistical District growing in population during the year to 30 June 2008, as shown in Table 3.3.

The LGA of Brisbane City contains more residents than any other LGA in Australia, with an estimated population of 1,027,800 at 30 June 2008. It also recorded the largest increase (17,400) of any Australian LGA in the 12 months to 30 June 2008. Although large in comparison to other LGAs, this increase was below the average for the previous seven years (18,700). This growth in the year to 30 June 2008 represents an annual growth rate of 1.7 per cent, equivalent to the median growth rate of all Queensland LGAs with populations greater than 2,000.

Table 3.3: South East Queensland local government areas, 30 June 2001 to 2008

Local government areas	Estimated resident population at 30 June				Average annual population change			
	2001 no.	2006 no.	2007 no.	2008 no.	Seven years to 30 June		Year to 30 June	
					2008 no.	%	2008 no.	%
Brisbane (C)	896,649	991,260	1,010,479	1,027,847	18,743	2.0	17,368	1.7
Gold Coast (C)	387,102	466,433	484,638	497,848	15,821	3.7	13,210	2.7
Ipswich (C)	125,451	142,477	148,049	154,153	4,100	3.0	6,104	4.1
Lockyer Valley (R)	28,668	31,932	32,873	33,946	754	2.4	1,073	3.3
Logan (C)	237,236	260,021	264,761	269,986	4,679	1.9	5,225	2.0
Moreton Bay (R)	286,532	332,862	344,878	356,709	10,025	3.2	11,831	3.4
Redland (C)	117,252	131,210	134,068	136,944	2,813	2.2	2,876	2.1
Scenic Rim (R)	30,464	34,750	35,629	36,179	816	2.5	550	1.5
Somerset (R)	18,085	19,676	20,085	20,613	361	1.9	528	2.6
Sunshine Coast (R)	247,167	295,084	304,070	312,804	9,377	3.4	8,734	2.9
Toowoomba Statistical District	109,449	121,861	123,804	125,339	2,270	2.0	1,535	1.2
South East Queensland	2,484,055	2,827,566	2,903,334	2,972,368	69,759	2.6	69,034	2.4

(C) City (RC) Regional Council

Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth Australia, Cat No 3218.0

Although Gold Coast City is considerably smaller since the local government reforms in 2008, it remains the second largest LGA by population size. In the year to 30 June 2008, the new Gold Coast City area grew in population by 13,200 to reach 497,800. This population increase was 5,000 less than its high growth of the previous 12 months (18,200), and also less than the average for the seven years since 2001 (15,800). The 2007–2008 increase represents an annual growth rate of 2.7 per cent.

The new LGA of Moreton Bay Regional Council is now the third largest LGA in Australia and is experiencing increasing rates of population growth. In the year to 30 June 2008, the estimated population in the Moreton Bay Regional Council area grew by 11,800 residents. This was close to the previous year’s increase of 12,000 and greater than its average annual increase of 10,000 for the seven years 2001–2008. Moreton Bay Regional Council’s growth rate of 3.4 per cent during



the year to 30 June 2008 was the third fastest of all Queensland LGAs of more than 2,000 residents (after Ipswich City Council and Cairns Regional Council).

Other populous LGAs in South East Queensland are the Sunshine Coast Regional Council (312,800 people in 2008) and Logan City (270,000). Sunshine Coast Regional Council had a growth rate of 2.9 per cent during the year to 30 June 2008, although the increase of 8,700 residents was smaller than growth in the same area in most previous years. Logan City absorbed an additional 5,200 residents in the year to 30 June 2008, which was greater than the growth recorded for any year since 2001 and represents a growth rate of two per cent for the year.

Ipswich City grew faster than any other LGA in Queensland in the year to 30 June 2008, increasing its population by 4.1 per cent during the year. This high annual growth rate continues the previous trend of quickly increasing growth, from 2,000 extra residents in the year to 30 June 2002 to an extra 6,100 residents in the year to 30 June 2008.

3.3.2 Statistical local areas

There were 282 statistical local areas (SLAs) making up the SEQ region in 2008. The SLAs with the largest populations were predominantly outside the LGA of Brisbane City, and consequently many with the largest growth in population were also outside Brisbane City, in Moreton Bay Regional Council, Ipswich City Council and Gold Coast City Council. Figure 3.4 displays the wide spread up and down the coast of SLAs with large average annual growth over 500 people during the seven years to 30 June 2008. The 10 SLAs with the largest average annual growth are labelled. Those SLAs which have dropped in population since 2001 are shown in green, clustered toward the centre of the region.

For the single year ending 30 June 2008, positive growth in population was estimated in 242 SLAs (86 per cent), while 40 SLAs (14 per cent) had either no net change or a decline in population. Table 3.4 lists the top 10 SLAs with largest population growth in the year to 30 June 2008. As well as having large growth, three of these SLAs also recorded fast growth rates above 10 per cent.

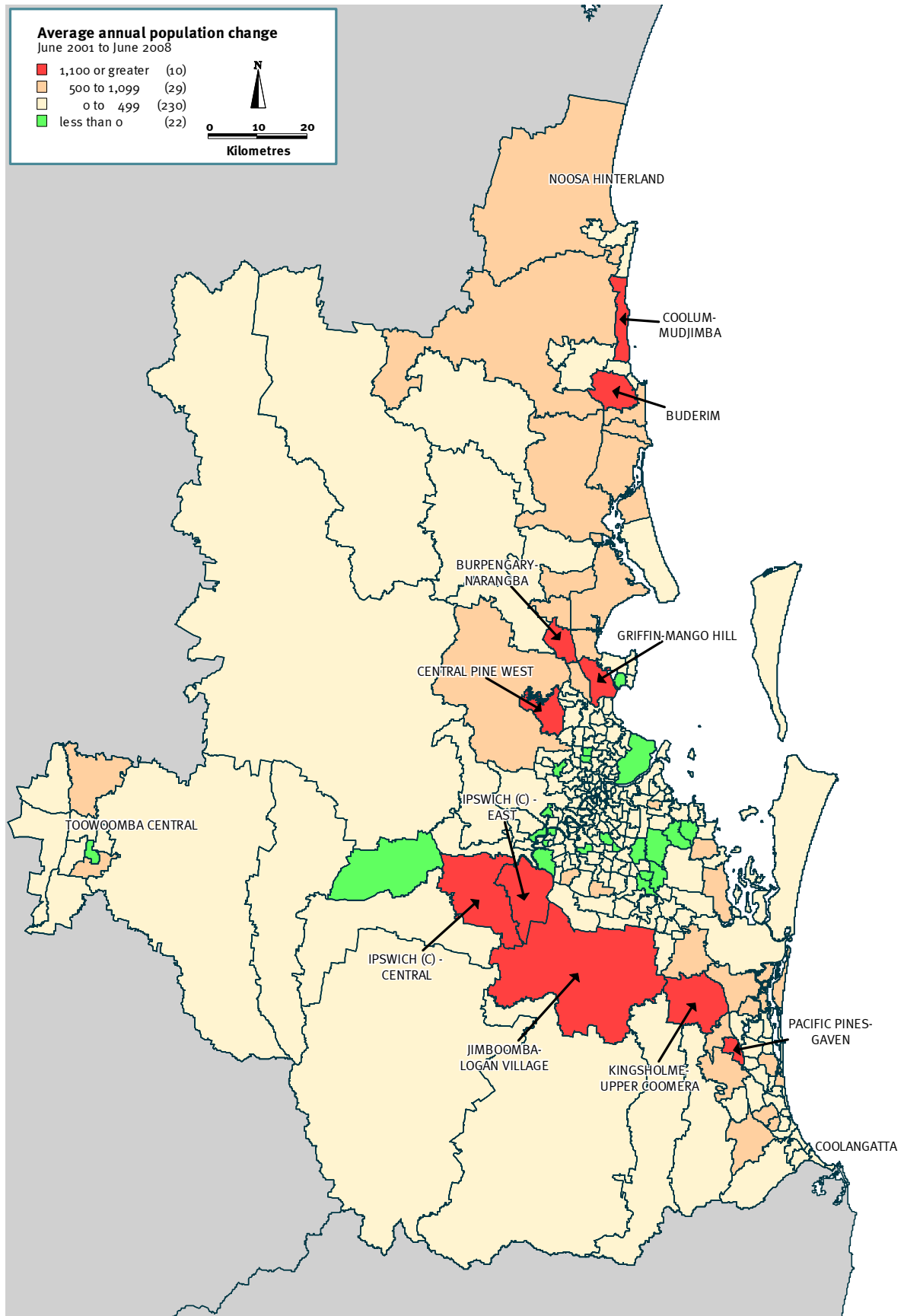
Table 3.4: Top 10 largest growing statistical local areas in South East Queensland, year to 30 June 2008

Statistical local areas	Estimated resident population at 30 June				Average annual population change			
	2001 no.	2006 no.	2007 no.	2008 no.	Seven years to June		Year to June	
					2008 no.	%	2008 no.	%
Ipswich (C) - East	40,239	51,774	55,694	59,421	2,740	5.7	3,727	6.7
Kingsholme-Upper Coomera	7,650	15,509	18,224	21,042	1,913	15.6	2,818	15.5
Ipswich (C) - Central	66,949	71,665	72,978	74,891	1,135	1.6	1,913	2.6
Griffin-Mango Hill	3,103	10,396	12,534	14,373	1,610	24.5	1,839	14.7
Burpengary-Narangba	17,895	23,133	24,363	25,701	1,115	5.3	1,338	5.5
Ormeau-Yatala	6,679	11,387	12,842	14,177	1,071	11.4	1,335	10.4
Dakabin-Kallangur-M. Downs	21,417	24,651	25,652	26,976	794	3.4	1,324	5.2
Jimboomba-Logan Village	33,112	40,391	41,643	42,814	1,386	3.7	1,171	2.8
Coolum-Mudjimba	18,429	24,678	26,101	27,243	1,259	5.7	1,142	4.4
Central Pine West	12,152	18,235	19,541	20,677	1,218	7.9	1,136	5.8

Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth Australia, Cat No 3218.0



Figure 3.4: Average annual population change, statistical local areas in South East Queensland, seven years to June 2008



Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth Australia, Cat No 3218.0



The greatest growth occurred in Ipswich (C) - East, where 3,700 people were added during the year to 30 June 2008, to increase the ERP by 6.7 per cent to 59,400. Growth in each of the last two years has been significantly higher than the average over the five years to 30 June 2006. The much smaller SLA of Kingsholme-Upper Coomera (in Gold Coast City) had the second largest growth of 2,800 people, to reach 21,000. This growth represents a very fast annual rate of growth of 15.5 per cent.

Table 3.5 lists the 10 SLAs which recorded the fastest growth rates over the year to 30 June 2008. Each had an annual rate of population change higher than six per cent over the year. The fastest growth rates of approximately 19 per cent occurred in Wakerley and Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta, both in Brisbane City.

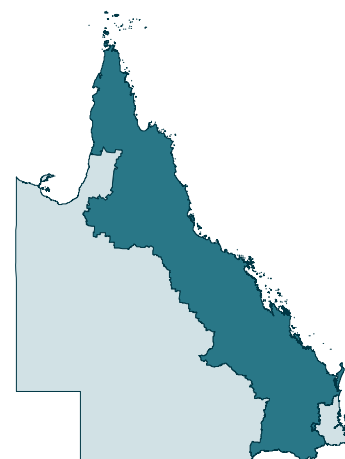
Table 3.5: Top 10 fastest growing statistical local areas in South East Queensland, year to 30 June 2008

Statistical local areas	Estimated resident population at 30 June				Average annual population change			
					Seven years to June		Year to June	
	2001 no.	2006 no.	2007 no.	2008 no.	2008		2008	
				no.	%	no.	%	
Wakerley	1,538	3,997	4,892	5,826	613	21.0	934	19.1
Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta	783	1,539	1,899	2,259	211	16.3	360	19.0
Pimpama-Coomera	3,598	5,814	6,720	7,775	597	11.6	1,055	15.7
Kingsholme-Upper Coomera	7,650	15,509	18,224	21,042	1,913	15.6	2,818	15.5
Griffin-Mango Hill	3,103	10,396	12,534	14,373	1,610	24.5	1,839	14.7
Moggill	1,115	2,187	2,414	2,747	233	13.7	333	13.8
Hope Island	3,887	5,805	6,722	7,499	516	9.8	777	11.6
Ormeau-Yatala	6,679	11,387	12,842	14,177	1,071	11.4	1,335	10.4
Redland Bay	7,093	11,094	11,878	12,703	801	8.7	825	6.9
Ipswich (C) - East	40,239	51,774	55,694	59,421	2,740	5.7	3,727	6.7

Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth Australia, Cat No 3218.0

3.4 Eastern Regional Queensland

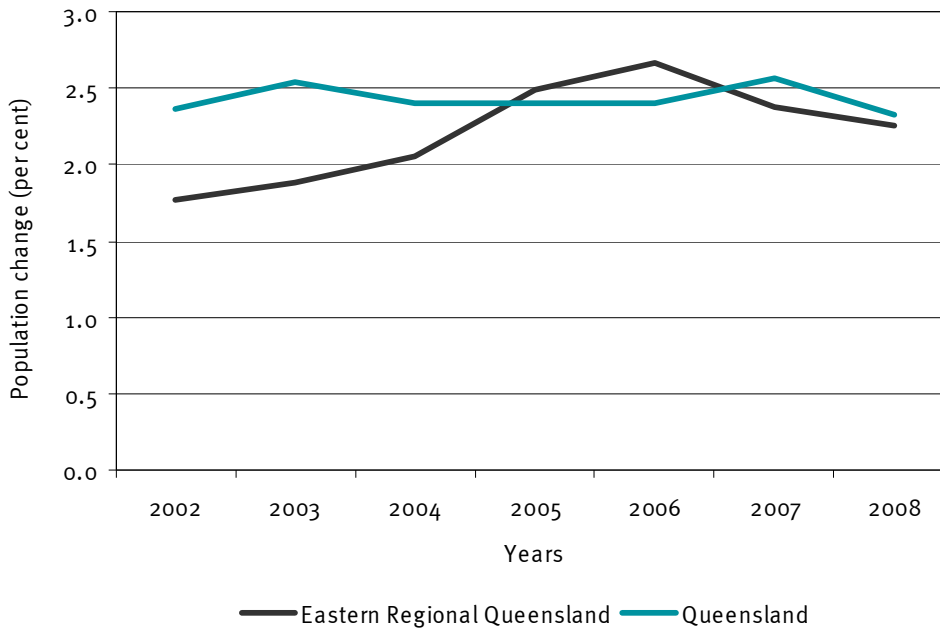
Most of Queensland's larger population centres outside South East Queensland are in the eastern region of Queensland. For the purpose of this report, Eastern Regional Queensland comprises the Darling Downs SD plus the coastal SDs of Wide Bay-Burnett, Fitzroy, Mackay, Northern, and Far North. The estimated resident population of Eastern Regional Queensland was 1,374,700 people at 30 June 2008, around 32 per cent of the state's population.



The region grew by more than 30,300 people in the year to 30 June 2008, which was 31 per cent of the state's population growth. This number of new residents is less than the previous year's growth of 31,300, but greater than the five-year average annual growth from 2001 to 2006 (26,700). Annual population growth for Eastern Regional Queensland has been increasing since 2001. A record 34,000 new residents were added in the year to 30 June 2006. In the two years since the 2006 Census, the population growth has eased.



Figure 3.5: Average annual rate of population change, Eastern Regional Queensland and Queensland, year to 30 June 2002 to 2008



Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth Australia, Cat No 3218.0

Figure 3.5 shows the region's growth rate was approximately 0.7 per cent below that of the state in the year to 30 June 2002. It climbed quickly beyond 2003, to exceed the state's growth during the two years to 2006. In particular, both the Wide Bay Burnett SD and Mackay SD had annual growth rates above three per cent during those two years. Growth rates for the region have since slipped back from 2.7 per cent in the year to 30 June 2006 to 2.3 per cent in the year to 30 June 2008, which is similar to the state's annual growth rate. However the Far North SD recorded a notably high growth rate of 3.1 per cent in the year to 30 June 2008.

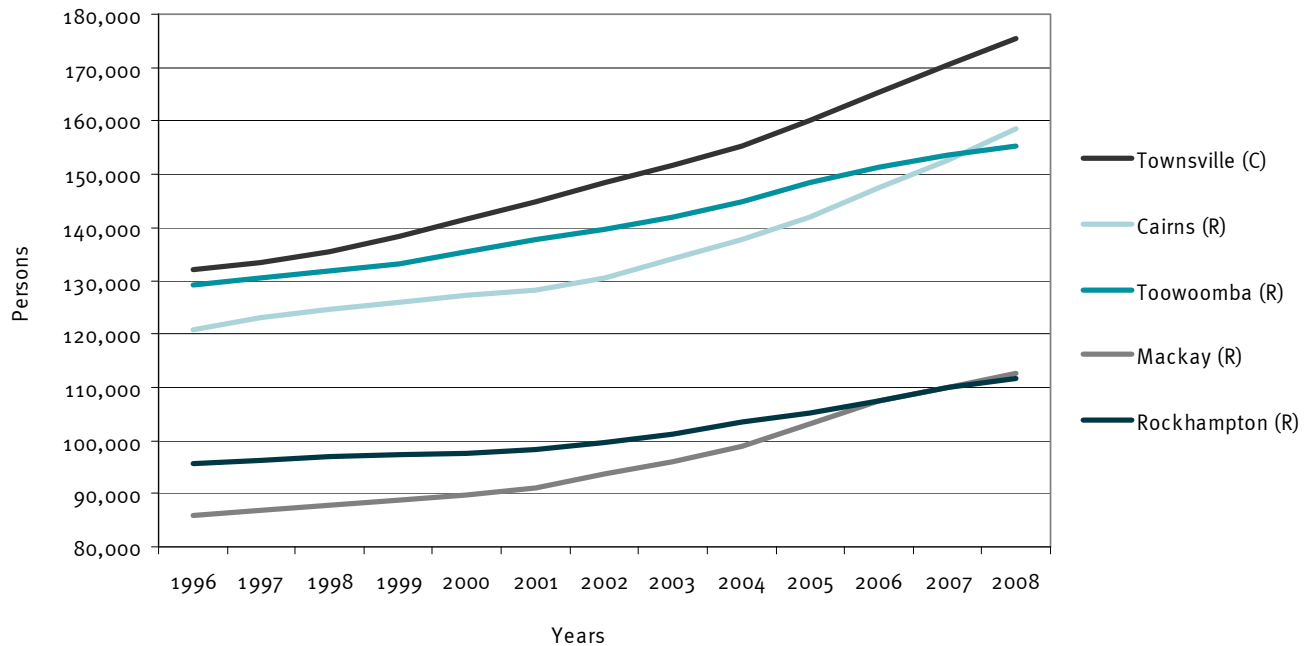
3.4.1 Local government areas

Five LGAs in Eastern Regional Queensland contained more than 100,000 residents at 30 June 2008. If their current boundaries are projected back to the 2001 distribution of residents, populations within their current boundaries could be shown as the time series in Figure 3.6.

Townsville City and Cairns Regional Council experienced both large and fast growth during the year to 30 June 2008. Townsville City is the largest LGA in Eastern Regional Queensland, with an estimated 175,500 residents at 30 June 2008. It gained 5,100 people during the year, similar to the previous 12 months, and maintained a comparatively fast annual growth rate of three per cent. Cairns Regional Council recorded the largest number of new residents (6,000) for the year to 30 June 2008, and also the fastest growth rate of 3.9 per cent. This latest growth took the population of Cairns Regional Council to almost 158,700 residents, greater than that of Toowoomba Regional Council (155,100).



Figure 3.6: Estimated resident population of five local government areas, Eastern Regional Queensland, 30 June 1996 to 2008



(C) City (R) Regional Council

Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth Australia, Cat No 3218.0

By contrast, LGAs around and between Townsville and Cairns recorded below-average growth rates, particularly those on the coast. The Burdekin and Hinchinbrook Shires, either side of Townsville, lost population during the year to 30 June 2008; Palm Island Shire grew by 1.3 per cent and Charters Towers Regional Council grew by 1.9 per cent. Around Cairns, the Cassowary Coast Regional Council, Yarrabah Shire and Cook Shire each recorded small population gains of less than two per cent; while the inland Tablelands Regional Council had the fastest growth of 2.1 per cent.

Growth in the third largest LGA, Toowoomba Regional Council, was just 1,700 for the year to 30 June 2008, the lowest annual growth for eight years. Its annual rate of growth dropped to 1.1 per cent, which was less than its neighbours: Goondiwindi, Dalby and South Burnett Regional Councils each recorded growth of between 1.3 and 1.5 per cent for the year.

During the year 2007–2008, the population of Mackay Regional Council (112,600) overtook that of Rockhampton Regional Council (111,500). For many years, population growth within the boundaries of Mackay Regional Council has been above that in the larger Rockhampton Regional Council area. Gradually, Mackay’s population nudged ahead, although its growth of 2,600 during each of the two years since 30 June 2006 is much lower than the record numbers during the two years to 30 June 2006. For Rockhampton Regional Council, growth of 1,400 new residents during the year to 30 June 2008 was significantly less than each of the previous five years.

Within Eastern Regional Queensland, the fastest growing LGAs were in the Far North SD. Cairns Regional Council recorded the highest growth rate of all LGAs in the region during the year to 30 June 2008, of 3.9 per cent. This follows strong growth of 3.5 per cent during the previous year, and



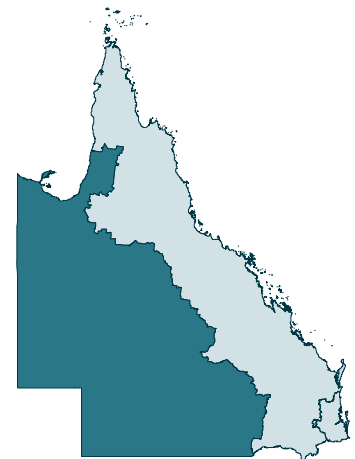
average annual growth of 2.9 per cent in the five-year period from 2001 to 2006. Comparing only LGAs with populations greater than 2,000, Torres Shire recorded the next highest growth rates during the year to 30 June 2008, of 3.4 per cent, in contrast to previous small changes in population.

Other LGAs with an annual growth rate above the average include the larger LGAs of Fraser Coast, Gladstone, Whitsunday, Townsville, Mackay and Gympie Regional Councils. At the other end of the scale, LGAs that lost population during the year include Hinchinbrook Shire, North Burnett Regional Council and Burdekin Shire.

In general, many of the smaller LGAs in Eastern Regional Queensland had slower growth rates. Of all 42 LGAs in the region, approximately three quarters (31 LGAs) had growth rates below the region's average rate of 2.3 per cent and these 31 slower-growing LGAs contained 50 per cent of the population. Of course, this generalisation has exceptions—for example the large centres of Toowoomba and Rockhampton had below-average growth rates.

3.5 Western Regional Queensland

Western Regional Queensland contains more than half of the state's land mass but less than two per cent of its population. It is among the most sparsely settled parts of Australia. In this report, Western Regional Queensland is defined as the Statistical Divisions (SDs) of South West, Central West and North West. It contains 22 LGAs, ranging in population size from Mount Isa City with 21,600 residents, to Diamantina Shire with approximately 310 residents spread across 94,900 square kilometres adjoining South Australia and the Northern Territory.

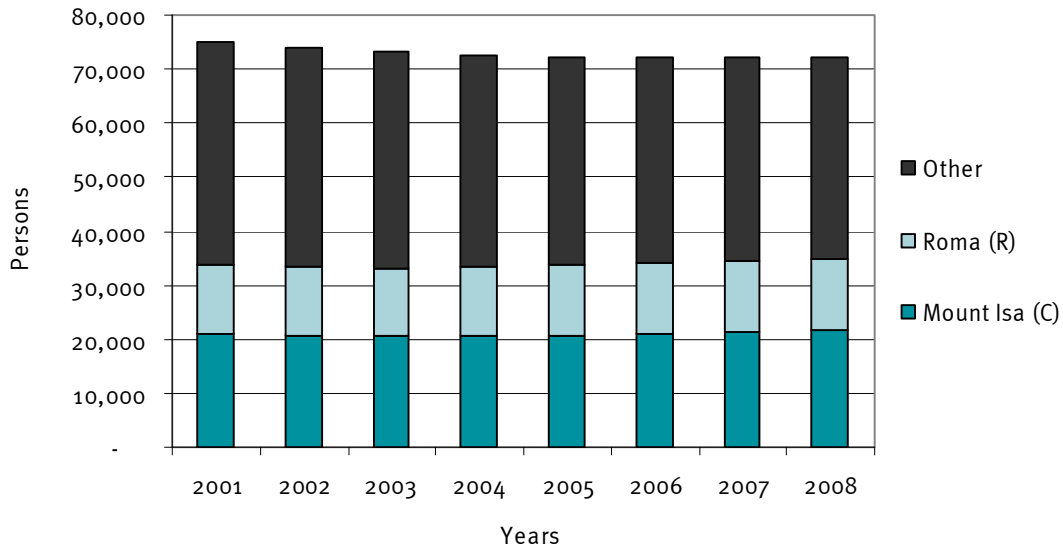


At 30 June 2008, the region was home to 72,200 people, or 1.7 per cent of Queensland's population. There was a small gain of 90 people during the year to 30 June 2008—the first gain in population since 2001. Population loss has characterised the region over recent years—during the seven years since the 2001 census, Western Regional Queensland lost 2,700 residents or 3.6 per cent of its population. However, the trend has been for smaller annual losses, and finally these latest estimates show an overall small gain in 2007–2008.

The large mining community of Mount Isa City dominates population change in the region, as it contains almost 30 per cent of the region's population (Figure 3.7). Western Regional Queensland's population gain in the year to June 2008 is largely due to Mount Isa City gaining almost 300 residents, taking its population to 21,600. This increase of 1.3 per cent for Mount Isa City was greater than its growth rate during the previous 12 months. Since 2001 the city has experienced both losses and gains in population, mainly in response to the fortunes of the mining industry and the extent of fly-in/fly-out workers. While the future of the Mount Isa mine did not look promising during 2001–2004, population losses occurred in the LGA. Since 30 June 2004, small population gains of less than 1.7 per cent have been made each year.



Figure 3.7: Estimated resident population, Western Regional Queensland, 30 June 2001 to 2008



(C) City (RC) Regional Council

Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth Australia, Cat No 3218.0

Roma Regional Council, in the South West SD, is the second largest LGA in the western region, with an estimated population of 13,100 at 30 June 2008. During the year to 30 June 2008, there was a small gain of less than 30 people in the LGA. This was less than the previous year’s gain of 50 residents and less than the average annual increase of 90 for the five years 2001–2006. Roma Regional Council area consistently gained population over the seven years since 2001, and its seven-year increase of 540 people was the largest gain of any LGA in the western region.

Apart from Mount Isa City and Roma Regional Council, the other 20 LGAs in the region have populations of less than 5,000, although three LGAs (Balonne, Murweh and Longreach) have populations of more than 4,000. Just three of the LGAs in the region gained population over the seven-year period since 2001. These three are situated in the north-west corner of the state—the former Aboriginal Shires of Mornington (gained 80 people) and Doomadgee (40 people) and the adjoining Burke Shire (60 people).

The three Statistical Divisions form convenient geographical groupings within Western Regional Queensland. Figure 3.8 illustrates their population changes since 2001, showing that only the North West SD gained population during the period, during the most recent four years. Seven of the nine LGAs within the North West SD gained or maintained population during the year to 30 June 2008. Mornington and Flinders Shires were the exception, each recording a loss of population.

Further south, the vast but lightly populated Central West SD has been characterised by population loss since 2001, but this loss of people is slowing. The Central West SD lost 1,300 residents over the seven years, almost 10 per cent of its former population of 13,100. The loss of 140 people in the year to 30 June 2008 was similar in size to the previous year, but less than the 210 average loss each year between 2001–2006.

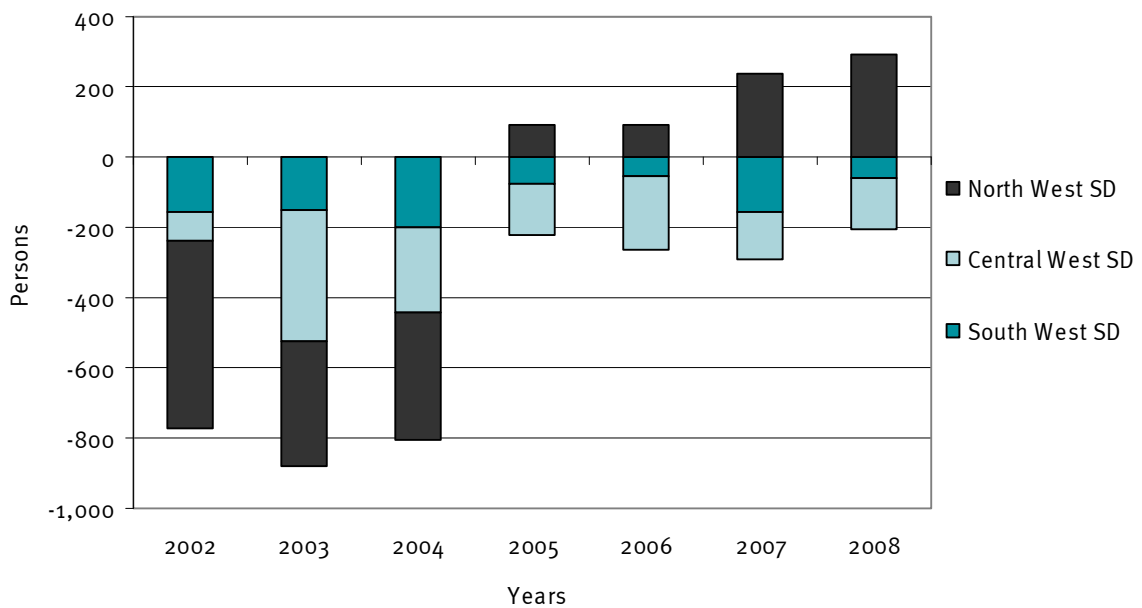


All LGAs in the Central West SD have recorded population losses within their territory over the seven years since 2001. However, in the year to 30 June 2008, Boulia and Diamantina Shires maintained their population counts, while the other five recorded losses. Winton Shire recorded the largest loss of 60 people or four per cent of its population, to have 1,400 residents at 30 June 2008.

The South West SD in total recorded a loss of 60 people in the year to June 2008. Four of the six LGAs either maintained or gained small numbers of population. However, Balonne and Paroo Shires each lost more than 50 residents, to make a net loss for the SD.

The South West SD lost population in all seven years since 2001, a total loss of 850 residents or 3.2 per cent. This is despite the consistent gains within the Roma Regional Council area. Population loss has been most severe in the shires of Boulia, Barcoo and Bulloo, which lost approximately one in five residents in the seven years since 2001. These three shires are amongst the smallest in population in Queensland, with a resident population of less than 450 people each at 30 June 2008.

Figure 3.8: Annual population change, statistical divisions within Western Regional Queensland, year to 30 June 2002 to 2008



SD—Statistical Division

Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth Australia , Cat No 3218.0



4. Skills and skill shortages in Queensland: trends in employment, qualifications and education

4.1 Introduction

For much of the past few decades, Queensland has led the nation in economic and population growth. Attracted by employment and lifestyle opportunities, interstate and overseas migrants continue to arrive in large numbers, with strong population growth in turn contributing to economic growth.

In recent years the state's economy has surged to record levels, with unprecedented demand for Queensland's natural resources driving growth across all sectors. The impacts of the mining boom have been felt across the board through strong employment growth, rising labour force participation rates and record low unemployment. With skills and labour shortages impacting on economic growth, the Queensland government has implemented strategies to both attract skilled migrants to the state and improve the skills and qualification levels of Queensland's population.

Within the last 12 months, the global economic downturn has led to declines in employment and economic growth and job losses across a range of industries. The full impacts of the economic crisis are yet to be felt (see Section 5). Likewise, it remains to be seen exactly how state and federal government attempts to mitigate the worst impacts of the economic crisis—through initiatives such as infrastructure spending packages and cutbacks to the skilled migration program—will influence Queensland's labour market in the immediate future and beyond.

This section considers skill levels and skill shortages in Queensland within both the recent and longer term social and economic context. After introducing the concept of skill it examines three indicators of changes in skill levels over time: skill levels by occupation, qualifications, and participation in education and training. It then explores the concept of skill shortages, key areas of skill shortages and job vacancies over time, before summarising strategies to remedy skill shortages and addressing the question of the 'brain drain'.

4.2 The concept of 'skill'

Skill is generally defined as the ability to perform a task at the required level of competence⁶. This concept implies a hierarchy of skills associated with increasing levels of knowledge or ability. Skills are acquired through education, training and work experience.

The ABS classifies occupations into nine major groups that are each assigned to one of five ranked skill levels, outlined in Table 4.1. 'Highest skill' occupations refer to those occupations

⁶ www.skillsinfo.com.au



classified as skill level 1, while ‘lowest skill’ occupations refer to those occupations classified as skill level 5 by the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)*, second edition 1997⁷. Skill level is measured by criteria including formal education and training and experience required for entry into an occupation.

Table 4.1: Australian standard classification of occupations (ASCO) skill levels and occupations

Skill Level 1	Managers and administrators
	Professionals
Skill Level 2	Associate professionals
Skill Level 3	Tradespersons and related workers
	Advanced clerical and service workers
Skill Level 4	Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers
	Intermediate production and transport workers
Skill Level 5	Elementary clerical, sales and service workers
	Labourers and related workers

Source: ABS, Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition 1997, Cat No 1220.0

4.3 Skill levels, occupations and changes over time

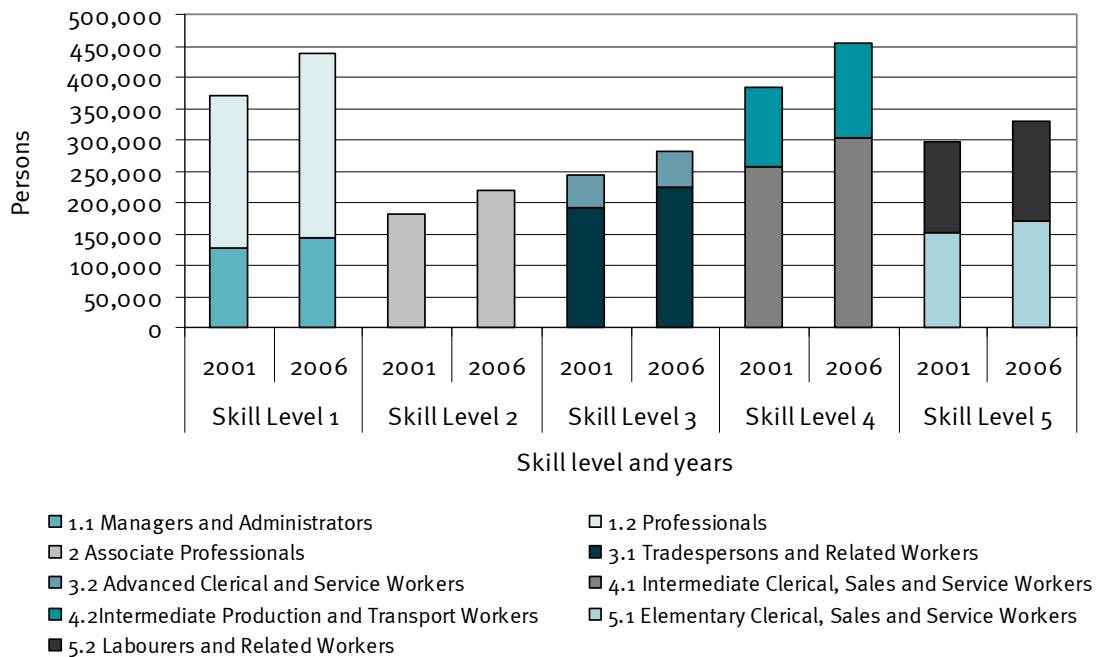
The number and proportion of people working in more highly skilled occupations provides an indication of changes in the skill levels of Queensland’s workforce over time. Between 2001 and 2006, all occupations and skill level categories recorded absolute increases (Figure 4.1, Table 4.2). Skill level 4 continued to account for the largest number of workers in Queensland in 2006 (454,600 people). Skill level 1 (438,400 people) comprised the second largest sector, followed by skill level 5 (330,100 people), skill level 3 (280,000 people) and skill level 2 (217,700 people). These rankings remained unchanged from 2001.

Between 2001 and 2006, professionals (53,700 people) and intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (45,700 people)—the two largest occupations—recorded the largest absolute growth and were primarily responsible for the large increases in skill level categories 1 and 4 respectively. There were also notable increases in numbers of associate professionals (35,700 people) and tradespersons and related workers (34,400 people).

⁷ For further details refer to ABS, Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition 1997, Cat No 1220.0. While ASCO 1997 has since been superseded by the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO 2006), the five skill levels are still used for classification purposes.



Figure 4.1: Occupations by skill levels, Queensland, 2001 and 2006 Census



Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, unpublished data

Skill level 2 (associate professionals) recorded the fastest growth rate between 2001 and 2006 (19.6 per cent), followed by skill level 1 (18.6 per cent) and skill level 4 (18.2 per cent). Of the occupations, professionals recorded the fastest growth rate (22.1 per cent), driving the overall growth in skill level 1. Associate professionals (19.6 per cent), intermediate production and transport workers (19.1 per cent), tradespersons and related workers (18 per cent) and intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (17.8 per cent) also recorded growth rates above 15 per cent.

Table 4.2: Occupations and skill levels and change, Queensland, 2001 to 2006 Census

Occupation Skill level	2001	2006	Change 2001 to 2006	
	no.	no.	no.	%
Managers and Administrators	127,010	142,041	15,031	11.8
Professionals	242,692	296,374	53,682	22.1
Skill Level 1	369,702	438,415	68,713	18.6
Associate Professionals	182,021	217,690	35,669	19.6
Skill Level 2	182,021	217,690	35,669	19.6
Tradespersons and Related Workers	190,998	225,353	34,355	18.0
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	52,540	54,623	2,083	4.0
Skill Level 3	243,538	279,976	36,438	15.0
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	257,294	302,988	45,694	17.8
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	127,323	151,586	24,263	19.1
Skill Level 4	384,617	454,574	69,957	18.2
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	152,330	169,425	17,095	11.2
Labourers and Related Workers	144,182	160,693	16,511	11.5
Skill Level 5	296,512	330,118	33,606	11.3

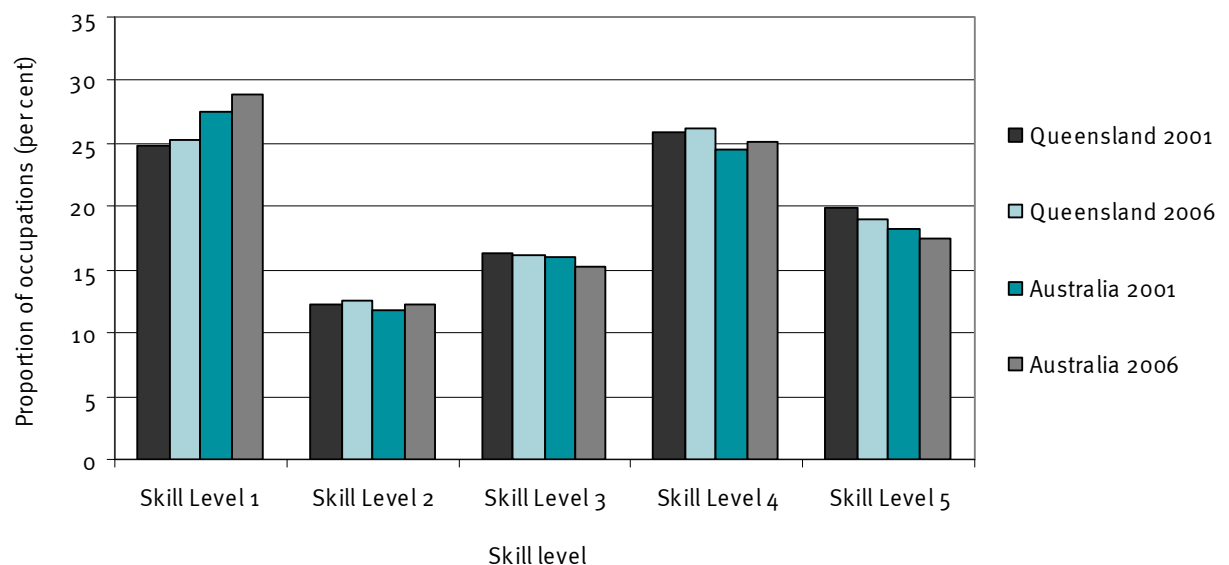
Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, unpublished data



Overall there were only minor changes to both skill levels and occupations as a proportion of the total workforce between 2001 and 2006 (Figure 4.2, Table 4.3). Skill level 4 continued to account for the largest proportion of workers in Queensland in 2006 (26.2 per cent) followed by skill level 1 (25.2 per cent). Professionals recorded the largest proportional increase of all occupations (from 16.3 per cent in 2001 to 17.1 per cent in 2006), making them once again the second largest category behind intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (17.4 per cent).

Queensland had a smaller proportion of workers employed in the highest skill occupations (25.2 per cent) compared with the national average (28.9 per cent) and a greater proportion in the lowest skill occupations (Queensland 19 per cent, Australia 17.5 per cent). The number of workers in the highest skill occupations in Queensland increased by 68,700 between 2001 and 2006—a growth rate of 18.6 per cent, significantly higher than the national average (Australia 9.9 per cent).

Figure 4.2: Occupations by skill level as a share of total occupations, Queensland and Australia, 2001 and 2006 Census



Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, unpublished data

Table 4.3: Occupations by skill level as a share of total occupations, Queensland and Australia, 2001 and 2006 Census

		Skill level 1	Skill level 2	Skill level 3	Skill level 4	Skill level 5
Queensland	2001	24.8%	12.2%	16.4%	25.8%	19.9%
	2006	25.2%	12.5%	16.1%	26.2%	19.0%
Australia	2001	27.5%	11.8%	16.0%	24.6%	18.2%
	2006	28.9%	12.3%	15.2%	25.1%	17.5%

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, unpublished data

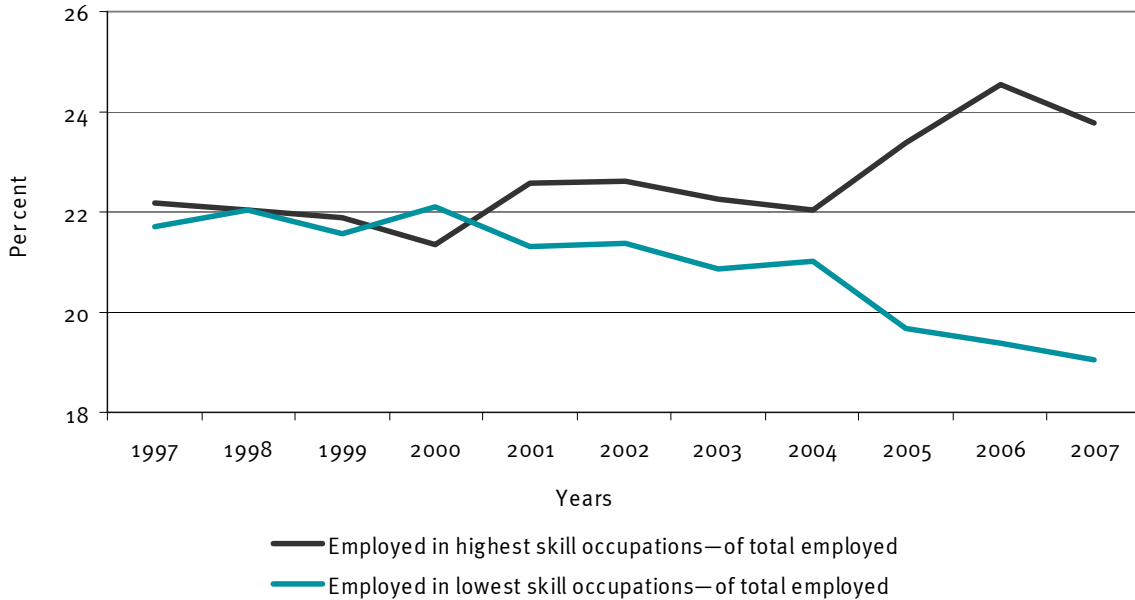
Longer term trends demonstrate a slight overall increase in the proportion of Queensland's workforce employed in the highest skill occupations, from an annual average of 22.2 per cent in the year to 30 June 1997 to 23.8 per cent in the year to 30 June 2007 (Figure 4.3)⁸. The proportion

⁸ Minor discrepancies between figures for the period 1997 to 2007 and census years 2001 and 2006 are due to differences across ABS publications.



employed in the lowest skill occupations decreased from 21.7 per cent to 19.1 per cent over this period, with downward trends evident since 2003–2004.

Figure 4.3: Share of people employed in highest and lowest skill occupations, Queensland, 30 June 1997 to 2007



Source: ABS, Australian Social Trends, Cat No 4102.0

Despite this proportional increase in skill levels, Queensland’s workforce remains less highly skilled than New South Wales and Victoria, both of which recorded an annual average of 29.1 per cent employment in the highest skill occupations in the year to 30 June 2007 (Figure 4.4). Over the decade to 30 June 2007, Queensland consistently recorded higher proportions of workers in the lowest skill occupations than the southern states. Although this gap has narrowed in recent years, figures for the year to 30 June 2007 continue to reflect this longer term trend (NSW 17.2 per cent, Victoria 17.7 per cent).

A gender gap is also evident, with female workers accounting for 45.8 per cent of all those employed in skill level 1 occupations in the year to 30 June 2007, compared with 51.8 per cent of all employed in lowest skill occupations. While the proportion of women employed in the highest skill occupations has increased (from 41 per cent in the year to 30 June 1997), women are still underrepresented in this category.



Figure 4.4: Share of people employed in highest and lowest skill occupations, selected states, 30 June 2007



Source: ABS, Australian Social Trends, Cat No 4102.0

4.4 Levels of qualification

Qualifications provide another indication of overall skill levels in the state. As at May 2008, a total of 1 435,700 people in Queensland held non-school qualifications (51.9 per cent of the total population of 2,766,900)⁹. This included 513,800 people with a bachelor degree or above (comprising 35.8 per cent of people with qualifications or 18.6 per cent of the total population) and 922,000 people with an advanced diploma and diploma or below (64.2 per cent of people with qualifications or 33.3 per cent of the total population).

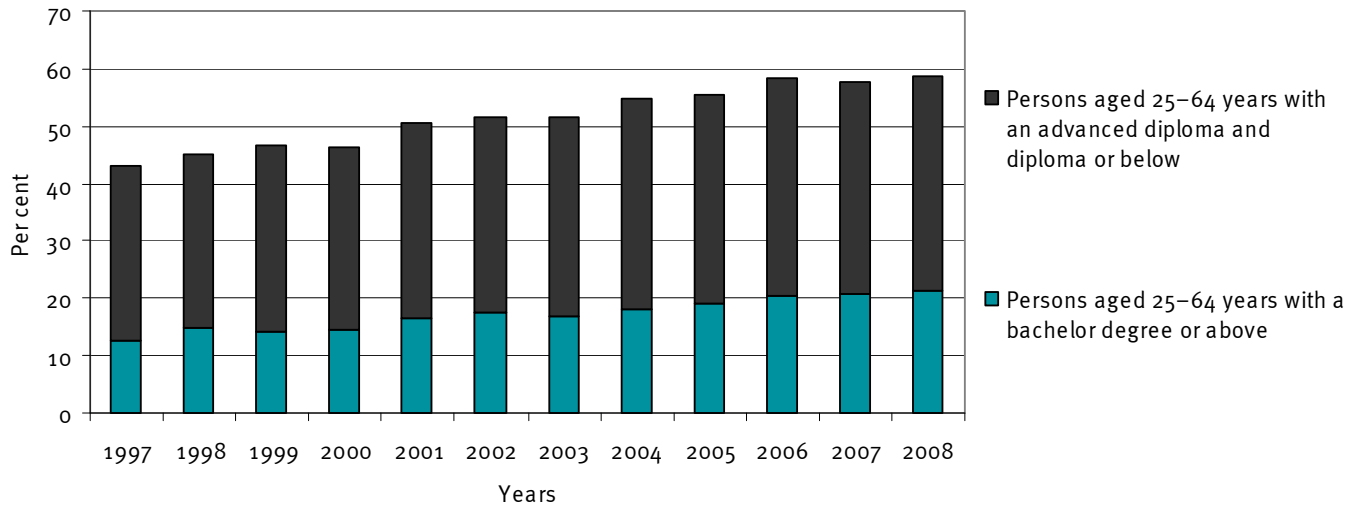
The qualification levels of Queenslanders have improved since 1997. The proportion of people aged 25–64 years with non-school educational qualifications increased from 43.2 per cent at May 1997 to 58.7 per cent at May 2008 (Figure 4.5). This includes a significant increase in the proportion with a bachelor degree or above, from 12.6 per cent at May 1997 to 21.5 per cent at May 2008. The proportion with an advanced diploma and diploma or below increased from 30.6 per cent to 37.2 per cent over this same period.

Capital city residents (60.5 per cent) were more likely to hold non-school qualifications than those in the balance of the state (55.1 per cent)—a consistent trend over the decade to 2007.

⁹ Total population aged 15–64 years excluding certain categories (eg, members of the defence force, overseas residents, and people permanently unable to work).



Figure 4.5: Share of people aged 25–64 years with a non-school education qualification, Queensland, May 1997 to 2008



Source: ABS, Australian Social Trends, Cat No 4102.0

Labour force participation rates demonstrate the employment benefits of qualifications, with higher participation rates for those with non-school qualifications than for those without qualifications (for all people aged 15–64 years). The labour force participation rate for those with a bachelor degree or above (85.5 per cent) at May 2008 was slightly higher than for those with Year 12 or equivalent qualifications (85.3 per cent), with both significantly higher than the levels for all people without qualifications (72.2 per cent).

Recent government strategies recognise the importance of qualifications for young people. Overall, the level of qualifications of young adults have increased since May 1997. The proportion of 20–24 year olds with a Year 12 and/or Certificate II and above increased overall (from 75.5 per cent in 1997 to 84.3 per cent in 2008), while the proportion of 25–29 year olds with Certificate III and above qualifications also increased significantly (from 37.7 per cent in 1997 to 58 per cent in 2008).

Despite improvements since 1997, Queensland continues to lag behind the qualification levels of its southern neighbours. As at May 2008, Queensland had a smaller proportion of people aged 25–64 years with higher level qualifications (bachelor degree or above, 21.5 per cent) than New South Wales (27.1 per cent) and Victoria (28.2 per cent), with consistently lower levels in this category over the preceding decade (Figure 4.6). Conversely, Queensland recorded a greater proportion of its population with lower level qualifications (advanced diploma or below, 37.2 per cent) than the southern states (New South Wales 36 per cent, Victoria 33.6 per cent), overtaking New South Wales in 2006.



Figure 4.6: Share of people aged 25–64 years with non-school qualifications, selected states, May 2008



Source: ABS, Australian Social Trends, Cat No 4102.0

4.5 Participation in education and training

Participation in post-school education and training—the primary means through which people gain qualifications and acquire skills and knowledge—is a third indicator of skill levels in Queensland. In total, 496,500 people in Queensland aged 15–64 years were enrolled in a course of study as at May 2008. The majority (479,000 people or 96.5 per cent) were studying for a qualification, including 168,800 people studying for a bachelor degree or above (34 per cent of all enrolments) and 154,500 enrolled in an advanced diploma or below (excluding school students) (31.1 per cent).

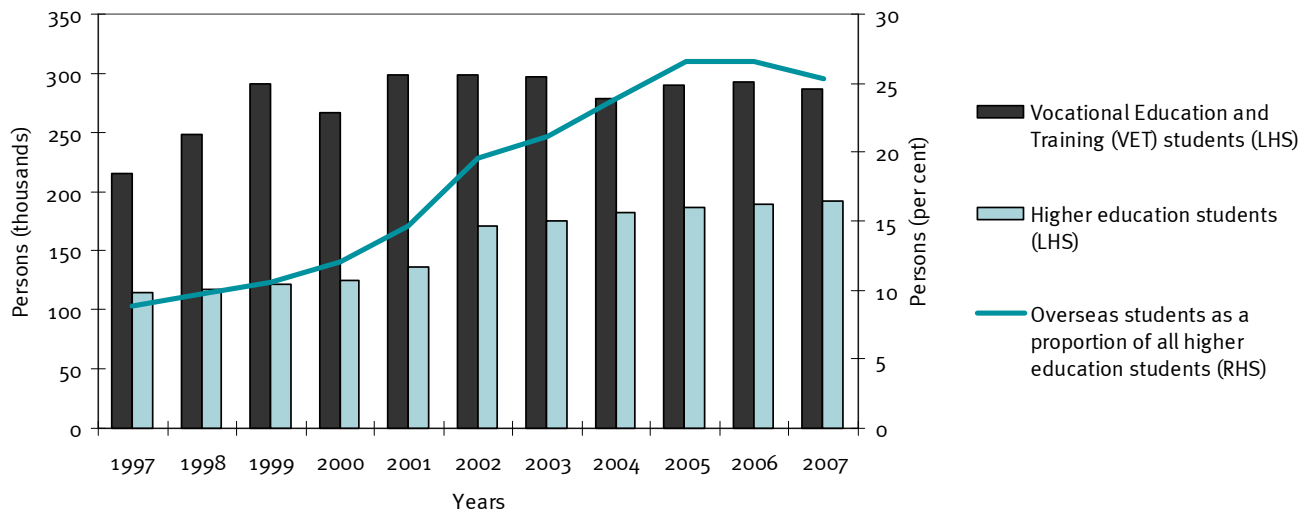
The number of people in Queensland engaged in Vocational Education and Training (VET) and higher education has increased since 1997, as shown by Figure 4.7¹⁰. The number of VET students increased from 215,600 in 1997 to 287,100 in 2007, while the number of higher education students rose from 114,600 to 192,300 over this same period¹¹. Overseas students as a proportion of all higher education students have climbed dramatically—from 8.9 per cent in 1997 to 26.6 per cent in 2006, before falling slightly to 25.3 per cent in 2007. A particularly steep increase between 2001 and 2002 coincided with a rise in overall student numbers for these years. The Department of Infrastructure and Planning’s report *Overseas Migration to Queensland 2009*, due for release in the second half of 2009, contains further information on international students.

¹⁰ The reference period for VET data is at 30 June. The reference period for higher education data is at 31 August from 2002 and 31 March prior to 2002.

¹¹ Changes to data collection methodology for VET students create an apparent reduction in overall student numbers from 2003. The scope of the higher education data from 2002 is different to that used for reporting student numbers previously; 2001 data have been recalculated to align with the change in scope. For further detail refer to ABS, Australian Social Trends, Cat No 4102.0.



Figure 4.7: Vocational education and training (VET) and higher education students and share of overseas students, Queensland, 1997 to 2007



Source: ABS, Australian Social Trends, Cat No 4102.0

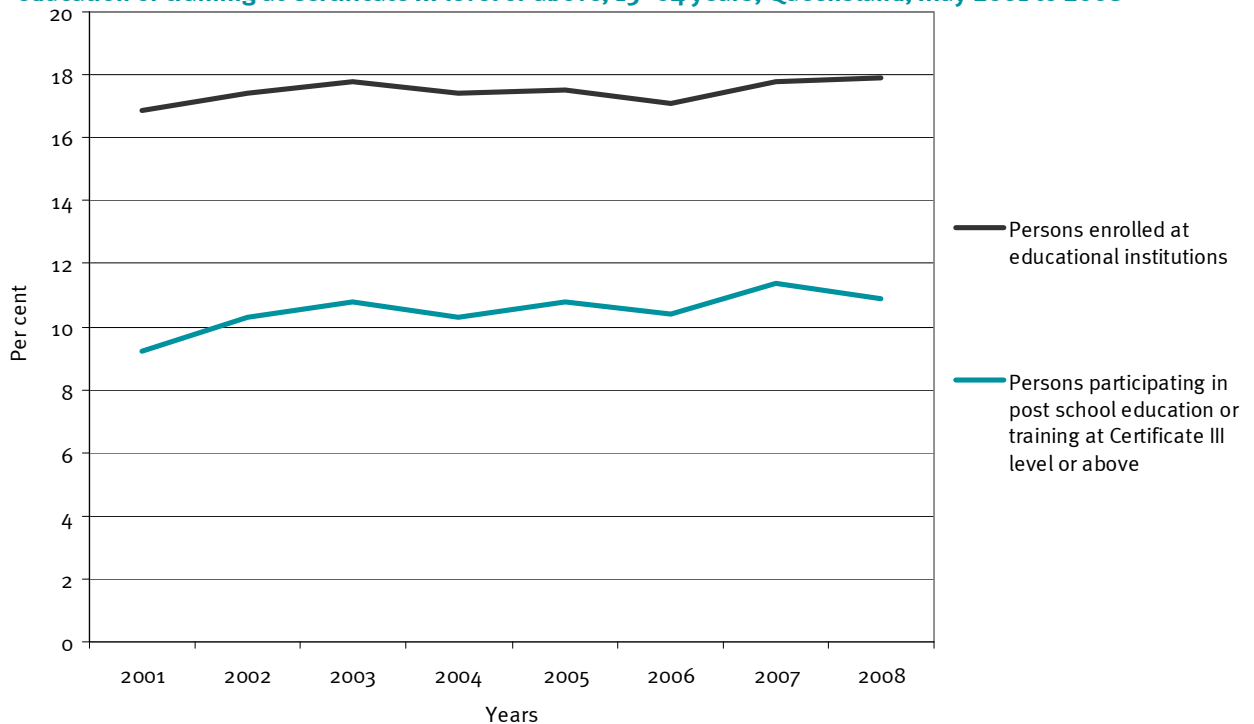
Females accounted for a greater proportion of higher education students (54.5 per cent) than VET students (45.2 per cent) in 2006, and for all years in the preceding decade. Female VET students as a proportion of all VET students fluctuated between 45.2 per cent and 48.6 per cent, while females as a proportion of all higher education students remained relatively stable (between 53.8 per cent and 55.1 per cent) over this same period.

Despite the increase in student numbers overall, and higher education students in particular, education participation rates and the proportion of students engaged in higher level study remained relatively stable (Figure 4.8). The proportion of people enrolled at educational institutions increased slightly from 16.9 per cent at May 2001 to 17.8 per cent at May 2007. The proportion of the population participating in post-school education or training at Certificate III level or above followed a similar trend, increasing from 9.2 per cent in 1997 to peak at 11.4 per cent in 2007, before falling slightly to 10.9 per cent in 2008.

Improving education participation rates for young people has been a particular focus for recent government strategies. Since 1997 there has been only a modest increase in the proportion of 15–24 year olds participating in education (from 49.6 per cent in May 1997 to 53.4 per cent at May 2008), the highest level since 2000 and 2002 (53 per cent). The proportion of 15–19 year olds not fully engaged in education and/or employment (either not studying or working at all, studying part time but not working, or working part time but not studying) has also remained comparatively stable, with a slight overall decrease (from 16 per cent at May 1997 to 13.7 per cent at May 2008). The proportion of school leavers aged 15–19 years not fully engaged in education and/or employment has fluctuated since May 1997 (30 per cent), dropping to a low of 23.2 per cent at May 2007 before increasing significantly to 27.4 per cent at May 2008.



Figure 4.8: Share of people enrolled at educational institutions and participating in post school education or training at Certificate III level or above, 15–64 years, Queensland, May 2001 to 2008



Source: ABS, Education and Work, Cat No 6227.0

4.6 The concept of 'skill shortages'

In recent years the concept of 'skill shortages' has received considerable attention from both the media and policy makers, as Queensland's economy has boomed and unmet demand for appropriately skilled workers has begun to impact on economic growth. Despite the recent economic downturn, skill shortages continue to exist in some areas.

The Australian Government's SkillsInfo website states that 'skill shortages exist when employers are unable to fill or have considerable difficulty in filling vacancies for an occupation, or specialised skill needs within that occupation, at current levels of remuneration and conditions of employment, and reasonably accessible location'¹². The term 'skill shortage' is also used more generally to cover a variety of situations, including skill gaps (where workers lack the necessary qualifications, experience or specialised skills required for an occupation) and recruitment difficulties (when employers have difficulty filling vacancies for a particular occupation).

Skill shortages are both variable and specific. They can vary by occupation, industry and area of specialisation, by location or region, and across time. Demand is generally for workers with a certain level of experience and particular areas of specialisation. As such, skill shortages can exist despite high rates of unemployment within an occupation or in the workforce overall.

¹² www.skillsinfo.com.au. See the website for further discussion of skill shortages.



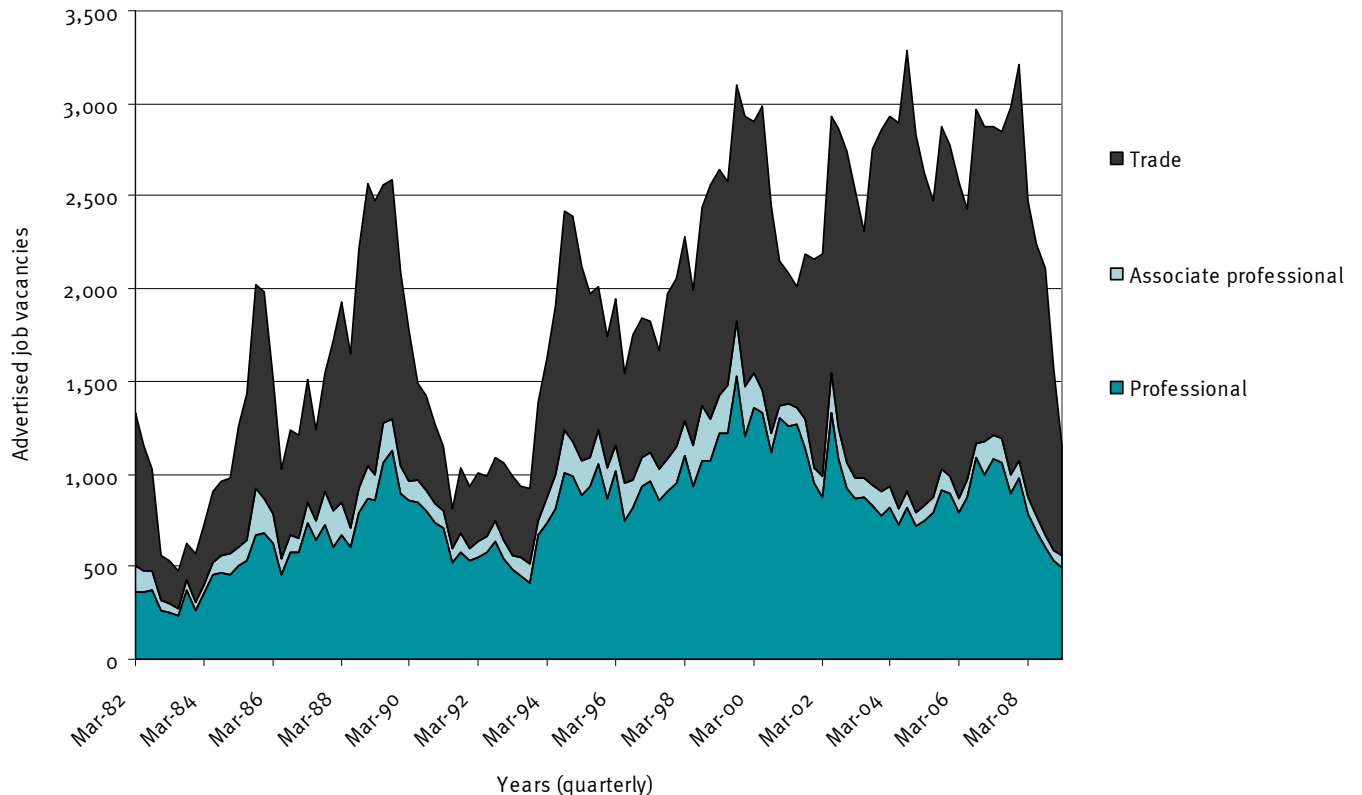
4.7 Key areas of skill shortages and changes over time

The Australian Government Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) undertakes research and maintains a list of occupations experiencing skill shortages¹³. DEEWR's research focuses on three key occupation groups—professionals, associate professionals and trades—with some occupations in the management group also included.

An overview of demand for professionals, associate professionals and managers in Queensland was most recently undertaken in June 2008, while demand for trades skills was assessed in December 2008. The state and territory skill shortage lists are supplemented by assessments at the national level where these have been conducted more recently. Occupations in demand in Queensland include engineering, health and ICT professionals, engineering associate professionals, and a range of trades including many in construction and transport-related industries.

The Skilled Vacancies Index (SVI) released as part of DEEWR's monthly online vacancy report, is based on a count of advertisements in major metropolitan newspapers for selected occupations, seasonally adjusted and trended each month¹⁴. While the number of vacancies cannot be used as an indicator of skills in demand, historical data for the Skilled Vacancies Index as displayed in Figure 4.9 demonstrates trends over time.

Figure 4.9: Advertised job vacancies, Queensland, quarterly December 1981 to March 2009



Source: DEEWR, Historical vacancy report data, State Occupation Counts (raw data)

¹³ See www.workplace.gov.au or www.skillsinfo.gov.au for further information.

¹⁴ DEEWR has maintained a separate Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Vacancy Index since January 2002 and released a new Internet Vacancy Index (IVI) from May 2009, reflecting the growing importance of online job boards.



Overall job vacancy advertisements reached notable peaks during four periods throughout the 1980s and 1990s (September quarter 1985 to December quarter 1985; December quarter 1988 to September quarter 1989; September quarter 1994 to December quarter 1994; September quarter 1999 to June quarter 2000). Trade vacancies reached significant levels during each of these periods, while professional vacancies peaked most significantly in the September quarter 1989 and September quarter 1999. Significant periods of low job vacancy advertisements for all three occupational groupings coincided with previous periods of economic decline in the early 1980s and 1990s (December quarter 1982 to March quarter 1984, June quarter 1991 to September quarter 1993).

Of the three occupational groupings, trade vacancies have fluctuated most dramatically. Professional vacancies have also varied although not to such extremes, with levels sometimes exceeding and sometimes lower than trade vacancies. Far fewer vacancies have been advertised for associate professionals, with levels remaining stable by comparison. Since the June quarter 2001 trade vacancies have risen steeply, overtaking professional vacancies in every quarter since December 2001 and reaching record levels in September 2004. Trade vacancies have been the major driver for the overall high level of job advertisements since the June quarter 2002, when all professional and associate professional vacancies also reached significant peaks.

More recently there has been a downward trend in job vacancy advertisements overall and for all three occupation groups. Professional and trade vacancies have both declined steeply since the December quarter 2007, while advertised vacancies for associate professional occupations have steadily decreased since the December quarter 2006.

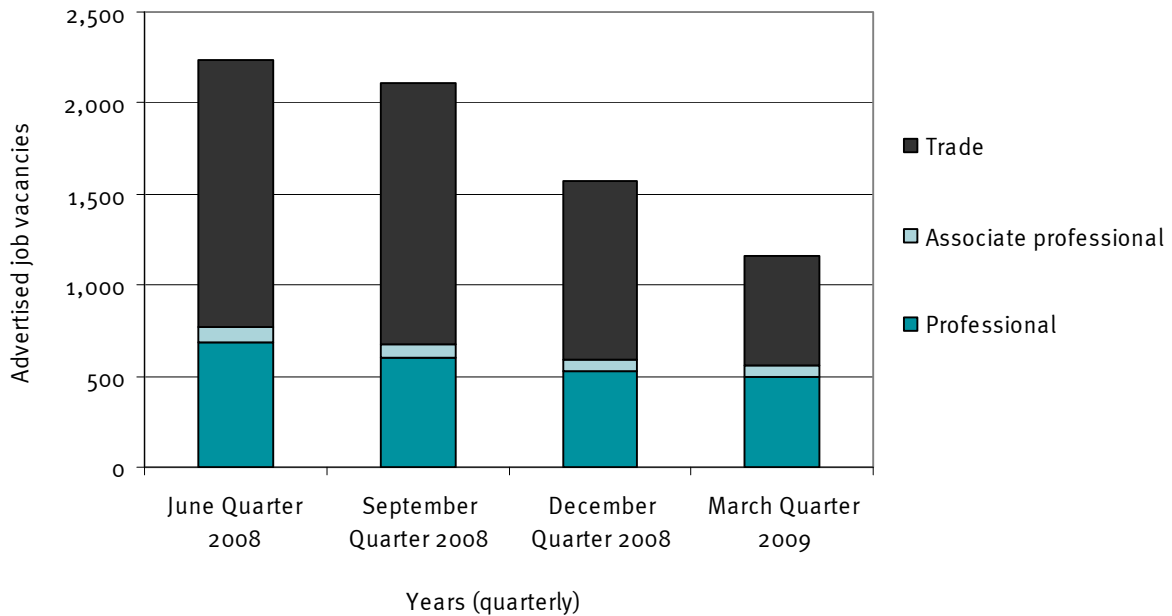
While the full impact of the global financial crisis is yet to be clearly reflected in employment data, changes in the number of skilled vacancies advertised over the last four quarters give a possible indication as to its short term effects on Queensland's job market (Figure 4.10). Overall, skilled vacancy advertisements fell by 1,100 or 48.3 per cent between the June quarter 2008 and the March quarter 2009. The particularly sharp drop in trade vacancies since mid 2008—from 1,400 advertised positions in the September quarter 2008 to 600 in the March quarter 2009—contributed significantly to this decline.

Despite the recent fall in skilled vacancy advertisements, skill shortages remain across some key areas. Current skill shortages will be exacerbated as the large numbers of baby boomers currently in the workforce reach retirement age. This is likely to be felt differently in the trades (which have a shorter 'life cycle' and younger average age profile) than in the professions (where workers are more likely to stay in the workforce past retirement age) as experienced workers in both sectors retire¹⁵.

¹⁵ Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR), Occupational and Skills Analysis section, *Skill shortages: concepts, definitions and indicators*, March 2005.



Figure 4.10: Advertised job vacancies by type, Queensland, quarterly June 2008 to March 2009



Source: DEEWR, Historical vacancy report data, State Occupation Counts (raw data)

4.8 Strategies to address skill shortages

Skill shortages are caused by a variety of complex and inter-related factors. Changes in the labour market and the nature of work including technological advancement and economic globalisation have led to an increased demand for both specialised technical skills and general ‘employability’ skills. Existing workers may not be equipped to adapt to such changes, while the significant period of time required to acquire higher level skills makes it difficult to respond quickly to emerging areas of shortages.

Key strategies to address skill shortages include attracting new, skilled workers to the workforce (particularly through migration), retraining or upskilling the existing workforce, and training to prepare young people for work. In particular, improving qualification levels and increasing participation in education and training are central to developing the skill levels of the workforce over the longer term.

Recent state government policies and documents acknowledge and respond to the need to raise the skills and qualification levels of Queensland’s population. *Toward Q2: Tomorrow’s Queensland*¹⁶, the Queensland government’s vision for 2020, recognises skill levels and skill shortages as challenges to economic growth and diversification, while the *Queensland Skills Plan 2008*¹⁷ outlines short and longer term measures to build the capacity of Queensland’s workforce and alleviate skill shortages at all occupational levels.

¹⁶ www.towardq2.qld.gov.au

¹⁷ www.trainandemploy.qld.gov.au/skillsplan



4.9 Interstate migration and the ‘brain drain’

In addition to raising qualification levels and participation in education and training, attracting and retaining skilled workers is an essential part of the strategy for planning for Queensland’s future economic growth. As previously outlined, skill and qualification levels in Queensland remain lower than those in New South Wales and Victoria. At the same time, Queensland continues to record a net migration gain from the southern states, with young working age adults comprising the largest numbers of arrivals and departures (for further detail see Section 2).

Census data on the occupations of people who moved to or from Queensland between 2001 and 2006 provide an indication of the movement of skills between states (Figure 4.11). Between 2001 and 2006, 139,200 workers (people who stated an occupation) moved to Queensland from other states and territories. A total of 74,200 left Queensland for interstate, resulting in a net migration gain of 65,000 workers and a net migration gain for all occupations¹⁸.

Professionals accounted for the largest number of people moving to Queensland (25,400 people, or 18.3 per cent of arrivals), followed by technicians and trades workers (21,000 people, 15.1 per cent) and clerical and administrative workers (19,100 people, 13.7 per cent). However, professionals also recorded the largest number of people leaving for interstate (17,500 people, 23.6 per cent of departures), resulting in a relatively small net gain of 7,900 people (12.1 per cent of net migration gain for those stating an occupation). Managers comprised the second largest category of departures (10,600 people, 14.2 per cent). In total, workers in the most highly skilled occupations (managers and professionals) accounted for 31 per cent of arrivals to Queensland (43,200 people) and 37.9 per cent of departures for interstate (28,100 people)—23.2 per cent of the state’s total net migration gain or 15,100 people.

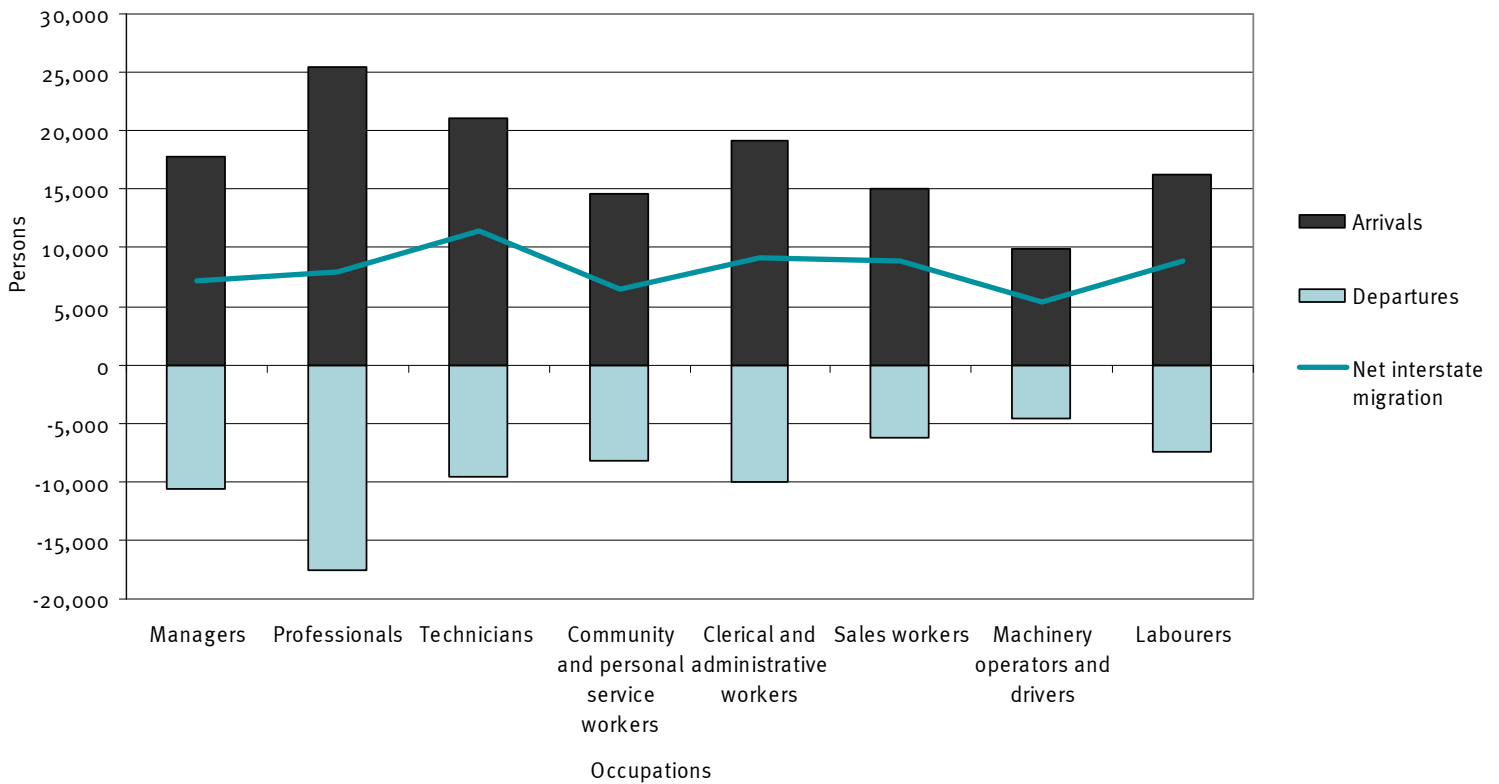
Queensland recorded a net migration gain for all occupations. Technicians and trades workers recorded the largest net migration gain with 11,400 people (or 17.6 per cent of the total net migration gain). Other occupations recording significant net migration gains included clerical and administrative workers (9,100 people, 14 per cent), sales workers (8,800 people, 13.6 per cent) and labourers (8,800 people, 13.6 per cent). While not directly comparable with the skill level categories based on ASCO 1997, these occupations are all at the lower end of the skill spectrum (predominantly skill levels 3 to 5).

Professionals leaving for New South Wales comprised the largest number of departures from Queensland (7,200 people, or 9.7 per cent of all departures for interstate), followed by managers leaving for New South Wales (4,700 people) and professionals leaving for Victoria (4,300 people). In all, managers and professionals departing for New South Wales and Victoria accounted for around a quarter (25.2 per cent) of all workers leaving Queensland for interstate.

¹⁸ Data for this section is based on ANZSCO 2006, rather than the ASCO 1997 occupation and skill level classifications discussed earlier in the section. ANZSCO incorporates the concept of skill specialisation and applies skill level criterion differently in defining the major occupation groups. As a result, there have been changes to the way some occupations are classified and each major group in ANZSCO is not necessarily homogenous in terms of skill level. Consequently, the five skill levels no longer align neatly with the major occupational categories. For more detail refer to ABS, *Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) First Edition 2006*, Cat No 1220.0.



Figure 4.11: Interstate migration by occupation, Queensland, 2001 to 2006 Census



Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, unpublished data

The majority of all workers moving to Queensland from interstate came from New South Wales, accounting for 53.3 per cent of all arrivals and 67 per cent of Queensland’s net interstate migration gain. Professionals were the largest occupational group (12,800 people, or 9.2 per cent of arrivals from interstate), resulting in a net gain to Queensland of 5,600 professionals from New South Wales. Technicians and trades workers (11,300 people) and clerical and administrative workers (10,100 people) from New South Wales comprised the second and third largest numbers of arrivals to Queensland. Technicians and trades workers from New South Wales provided Queensland’s largest net migration gain (7,400 people, or 11.4 per cent of net migration gain), followed by labourers (6,100 people) and clerical and administrative workers (6,000 people).

4.10 Conclusion

Skill levels in Queensland have improved over time as qualification levels and participation in post-school education have increased. Migration is delivering a small net improvement in skills, with little current evidence of a ‘brain drain’ from Queensland. Regardless, the relative predominance of vocational education and training and trades in the labour force reflects the importance of the resource industry and infrastructure development to the Queensland economy. Despite the short-term impacts of the global economic downturn, the underlying strength of Queensland’s population and economic growth suggests that skill shortages will re-emerge as the economy recovers.



5. Population impacts of the global economic downturn

5.1 Introduction

This section gathers current information to outline potential population impacts of the global economic downturn in Queensland. It commences with a brief discussion of Queensland's exposure to current global economic conditions with reference to key economic indicators, indicates potential effects of economic change and policy responses on population, and concludes by summarising policy and planning challenges. The key finding is that the global economic downturn will not have a substantial effect on the long-term trends of population and employment growth in Queensland.

5.2 Australia's exposure to the global economic downturn

Australia's economy is increasingly geared towards international trade. As an indication, the gross export component of Australia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has increased from 9.2 per cent in 1988 to 28.9 per cent in 2008 (chain volume trends)¹⁹. Consequently, the Australian economy is becoming more sensitive to global economic fluctuations.

The global financial crisis triggered by defaults on US mortgages in 2008 has led to the first global economic contraction in 60 years. The International Monetary Fund (IMF)²⁰ projects a global economic contraction of 1.3 per cent in 2009 following an annualised fall of 6.25 per cent in the last quarter of 2008, and reports that most advanced national economies are currently in recession. The downturn is likely to be severe and prolonged, with a gradual recovery through 2010 possible but not assured²¹.

The shift towards globalisation contributed to Australia's period of continuous economic growth from 1991 to 2008, but creates a corresponding exposure to the current global economic downturn. To date the Australian economy has been relatively resilient to the downturn due to strong domestic financial institutions and a sound fiscal position²². In May 2009, the Australian Government revised the national economic growth forecast to -0.5 per cent for 2009–2010, and the unemployment forecast upward to 8.25 per cent at June 2010²³. Countercyclical economic stimulus packages and infrastructure investment have been implemented by Australian governments to mitigate recessionary factors as far as possible.

¹⁹ Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Dec 2008, accessed via AUSTATS (www.abs.gov.au) 6 April 2009

²⁰ World Economic Outlook April 2009: Crisis and Recovery, International Monetary Fund

²¹ Gurria, A, Written statement to the International Monetary and Financial Committee, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, April 2009

²² Battelino R, An Update on the Economy and Financial Developments (Address to the Urban Development Institute of Australia National Congress 2009, 31 March 2009), The Reserve Bank of Australia, March 2009

²³ Australian Government Budget Strategy and Outlook 2009–10, Budget Paper No. 1 (accessed via www.budget.gov.au 4 June 2009)



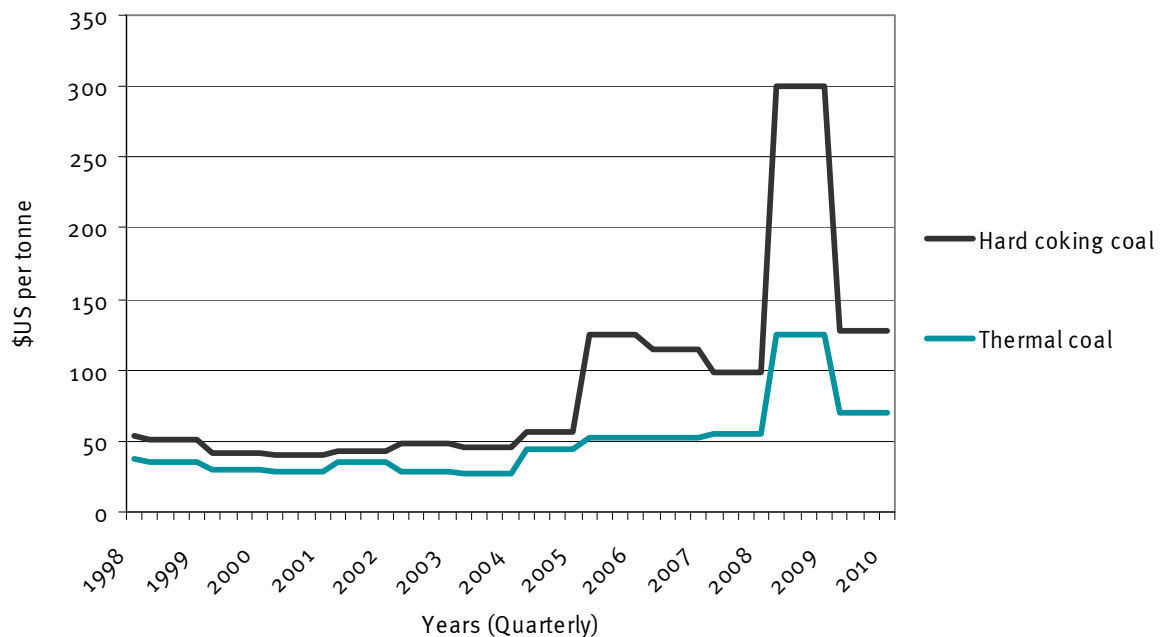
5.3 Impacts of the global economic downturn on the Queensland economy

5.3.1 Queensland's exposure to the global economic downturn

The Queensland Government²⁴ predicts that due to global conditions, Queensland's economy will contract by 0.25 per cent in 2009–2010 after marginal growth of 0.5 per cent in 2008–2009. Unemployment is projected to rise to 6.5 per cent in 2009–2010, which would put approximately 153,000 Queenslanders out of work. The Queensland Government has implemented supportive fiscal strategies in response.

Falls in commodity prices, coal in particular, are contributing to Queensland's economic downturn. However, while coal prices have fallen by almost 50 per cent from 2008 peaks²⁵, it should be recognised that contract prices have not fallen below long-term trends (see Figure 5.1 for coal contract prices to March 2010). Data on the impact of corresponding downturns in construction, tourism, services and other commodity sectors are not yet available.

Figure 5.1: Coal contract prices, Queensland, March Quarter 1998 to 2010



Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR), 2009

²⁴ Queensland Government Budget Strategy and Outlook 2009–10, Budget Paper No. 2 (accessed via www.budget.qld.gov.au 23 June 2009)

²⁵ Battelino R (Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of Australia), An update on the economy and financial developments (speech, 31 March 2009)



5.3.2 State economic indicators

Gross state product

Gross state product (GSP) is the primary indicator of economic performance for the state of Queensland. It is roughly defined as the total market value of goods and services produced in Queensland within a given period²⁶. Figure 5.2 shows that Queensland's GSP has grown in every financial year since 1986, notably avoiding contraction in annual terms during the Australian recession in the early 1990s.

Figure 5.2: Annual gross state/domestic product change, Queensland and Australia, year to 30 June 1987 to 2008



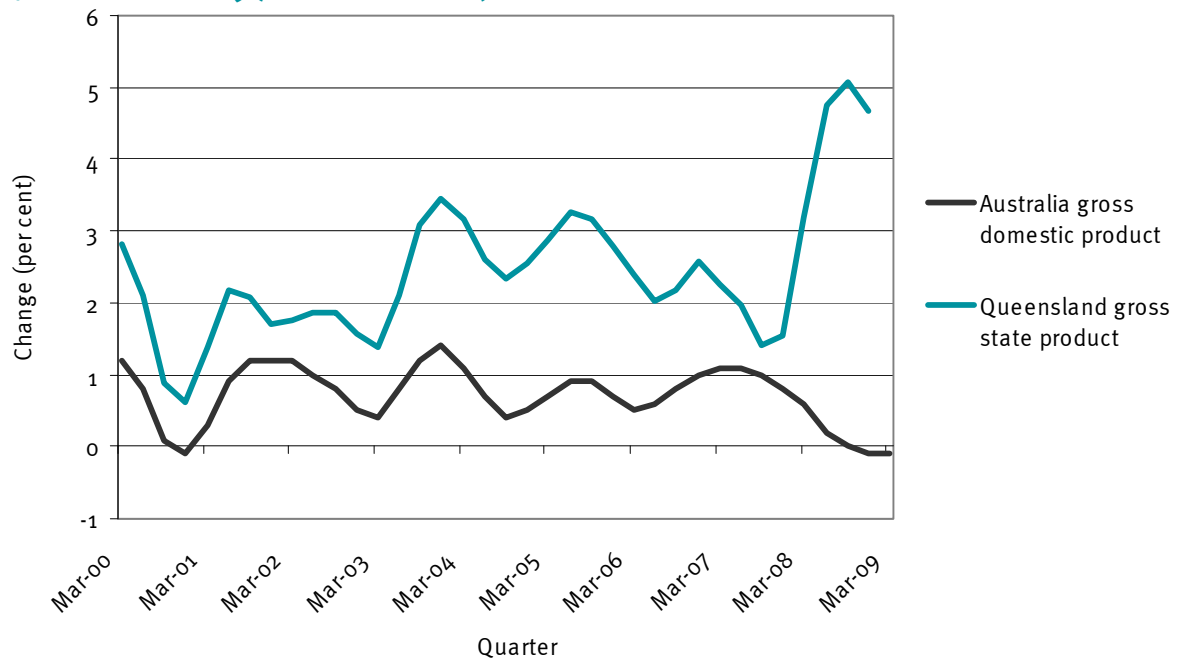
Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR), Queensland State Accounts, 2008

Quarterly GSP data show the initial effects of the economic downturn. In the December quarter 2008, GSP growth fell from 5.1 per cent to 4.7 per cent (Figure 5.3). The projected 2009–2010 GSP contraction follows an average growth rate of five per cent over the period 1997–1998 to 2007–2008.

²⁶ Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, accessed via AUSTATS (www.abs.gov.au) 6 April 2009. See Technical Notes for more information.



Figure 5.3: Quarterly gross state/domestic product change, Queensland and Australia, March Quarter 2000 to 2009 (chain volume trend)



Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR), Queensland domestic production account and ABS, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product Dec 2008, Cat No 5206.0

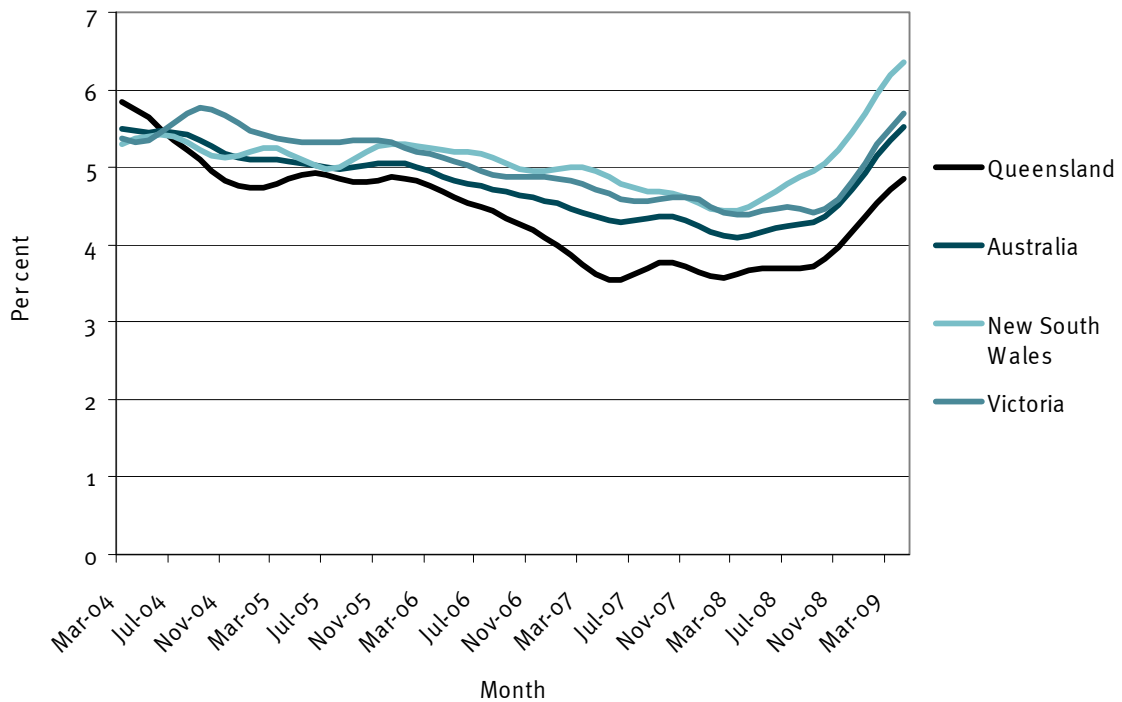
Unemployment

Unemployment has increased since mid-2008 (Figure 5.4), although Queensland's unemployment rate remains lower than those of New South Wales and Victoria and the Australian average. Media reports have highlighted a spate of redundancies in the mining sector as production has declined in response to falling commodity prices. Unemployment effects are likely to lag behind and perpetuate the economic downturn. The ANZ Job Advertisement Series (March 2009)²⁷ indicates ongoing decline in job advertisements through March 2009 contributing to an annual decline of 44.6 per cent, and media reports have suggested internet job advertising has fallen by around 30 per cent since the start of 2009. These changes are consistent with projections of rising unemployment through 2009.

²⁷ ANZ Economics and Markets Research, ANZ Australian Economic Updates April 2009 (accessed via <http://www.anz.com> 16 April 2009)



Figure 5.4: Unemployment rate, selected states and Australia, March 2004 to April 2009



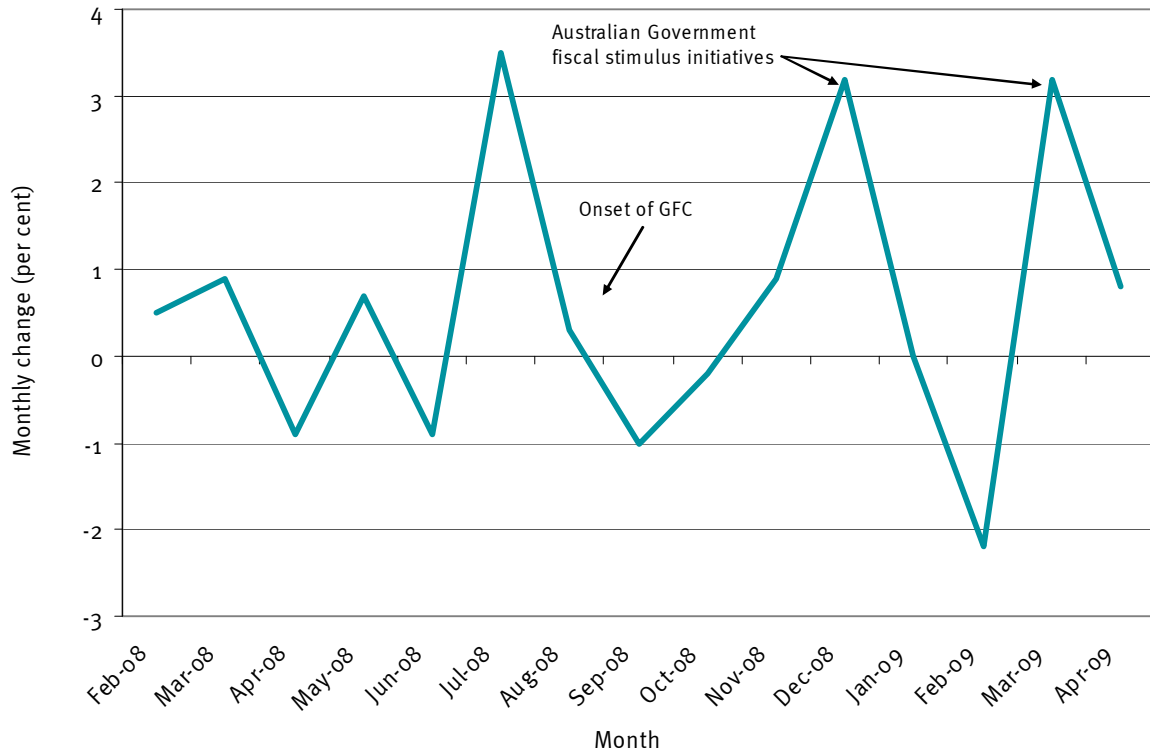
Source: ABS, Labour Force Australia April 2009, Cat No 6202.0

Retail sector

The retail sector is a useful indicator of economic conditions due to its high employment and sensitivity to the sentiments and economic circumstances of consumers. Figure 5.5 demonstrates the effects of the economic downturn on consumer behaviour in Queensland (seasonally adjusted). Retail trade plunged in September 2008 as the full extent of the global financial crisis emerged, but rose strongly through to early 2009 as interest rate reductions and Australian government economic stimulus strategies increased discretionary incomes. Retail trade has faltered again more recently, reflecting ongoing pessimism in the economic outlook.



Figure 5.5: Retail trade (seasonally adjusted), Queensland, February 2008 to April 2009



Source: ABS, Retail Trade Australia April 2009, Cat No 8501.0

5.4 Impacts of the global economic downturn on the Queensland population

Growth in Queensland's population and labour force has remained steadily positive in recent decades²⁸, appearing to be effectively immune from the impact of economic cycles. This section examines this assumption with respect to the global economic downturn with a focus on key areas of potential impact.

5.4.1 Migration

As demonstrated by Figure 5.6, migration trends do not correlate strongly with economic cycles in Queensland. Migration impacts of economic cycles tend to be mediated by secondary factors including (but not limited to) Australian Government immigration policy and labour market and cost of living differentials with other Australian states²⁹. These factors are introduced below, and their significance in light of the global economic downturn is indicated by historical data.

It is important to note that the factors examined below are likely to exert varying degrees of influence on people's decisions to migrate across the economic cycle. For example, during periods of strong economic growth, lifestyle factors might be predominant, while job seeking

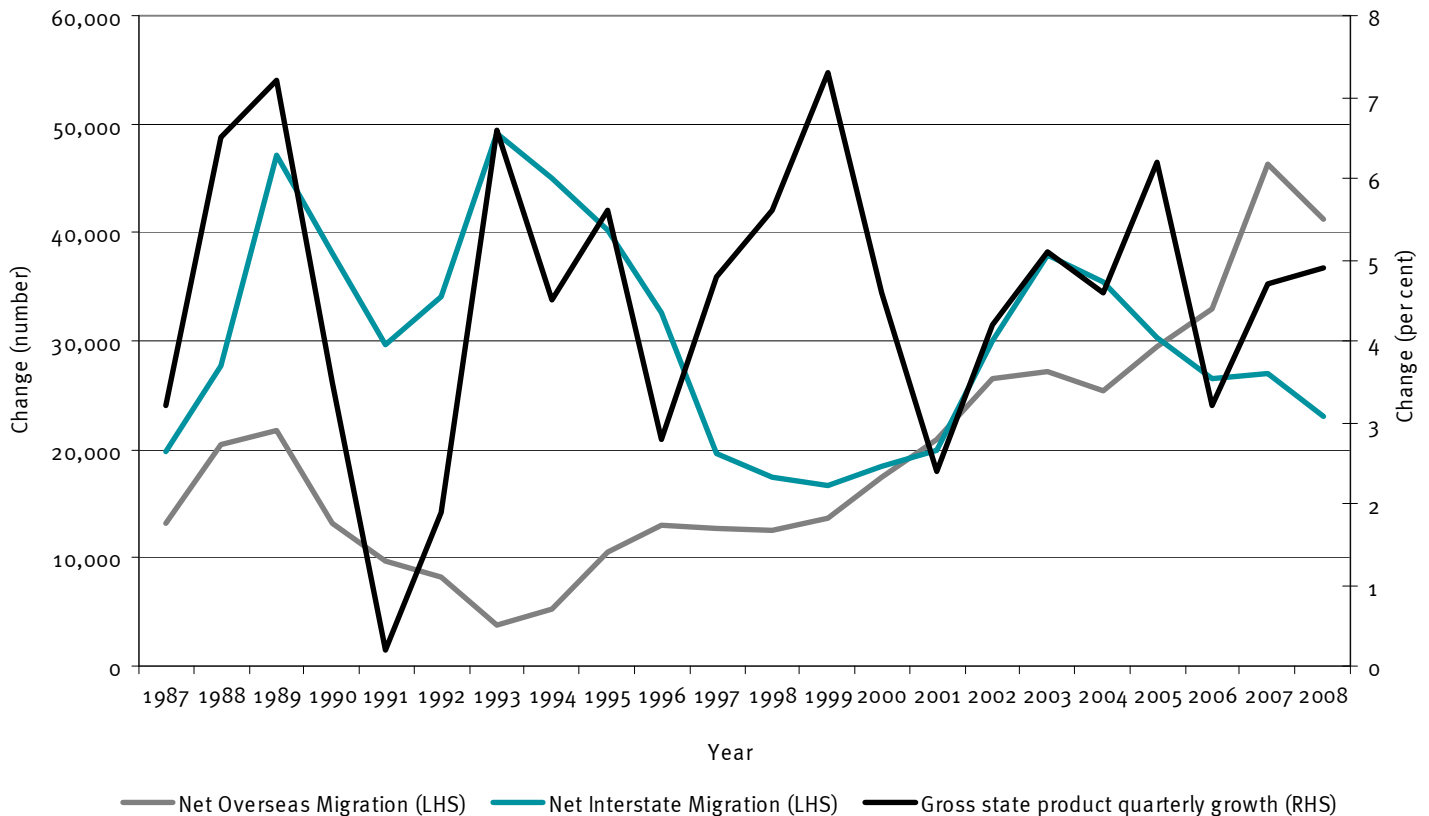
²⁸ Australian Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force, Australia (March 2009) and Australian Demographic Statistics (March 2009)

²⁹ Other drivers of migration related to economic conditions include military service, education and family proximity. These factors are not discussed herein as their effects are difficult to assess at the state scale.



becomes the primary motivation during downturn and recession. Further, the inhibitory effect of relocation costs might be increased during the economic downturn. This effect is difficult to quantify however and likely to remain obscured by other factors.

Figure 5.6: Gross state product change and net migration, Queensland, year to 30 June 1987 to 2008



Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics December 2008, Cat No 3101.0 (LHS) and Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR), Economic growth, Queensland, Rest of Australia and Australia, 1986–1987 to 2007–2008 (RHS)

Policy impacts on migration

Immigration policy responses to economic conditions typically operate on overseas migration at the federal level, but have state and regional implications. Figure 5.6 implies the significance of Australian Government policy to Queensland’s net overseas migration relative to that of the economic cycle.

In response to the global economic downturn, the Australian Government has announced a 14 per cent reduction in skilled migration intake through 2008–2009 (from 133,500 to 115,000). This policy is designed to support domestic employment through to the anticipated 2010–2011 economic recovery³⁰. A corresponding 14 per cent annual decrease in Queensland would represent an approximate fall of 1,400 international arrivals from 10,100 to 8,700 based on 2007–2008 overseas skilled settler arrivals³¹. The similarly motivated removal of some occupation categories

³⁰ Australian Government Budget Strategy and Outlook, Budget Paper No. 1 2009-10 (accessed via www.budget.gov.au 4 June 2009)

³¹ Department of Immigration and Citizenship (Australian Government), Immigration Update 2007–2008



from the visa subclass 457 (temporary overseas workers) program as of May 2009 is also likely to reduce immigration slightly³².

State governments, including Queensland, are implementing a range of supportive fiscal policy measures to reduce the severity and duration of the economic downturn. These policies are not likely to diverge to such a degree that interstate migration would be significantly affected. It is unknown if any state government will implement specific population policy in direct response to the economic downturn.

Labour market impacts on migration

Labour market factors provide, at best, problematic predictors of immigration trends, as causality is difficult to establish and jobseekers locate themselves based on a range of external and secondary factors such as cost of living, access to unemployment benefits and social and family networks. Moreover, labour market fluctuations can lag significantly behind economic cycles.

Interstate migration impacts can become pronounced when labour market conditions diverge across states and territories. As an example, net interstate migration to Queensland from Victoria showed a strong correlation with disparities in state unemployment rates in the early 1990s (Figure 5.7). A corresponding effect is difficult to forecast in relation to the current economic climate as short-term unemployment projections for Victoria and New South Wales are not available for analysis³³. Nevertheless, current employment rate differentials (Figure 5.4) are likely to maintain impetus for net migration to Queensland from these states in the near future, and programmed infrastructure developments are likely to support strong employment and population growth in Queensland over the coming years.

A fall in visa subclass 457 (long-stay business) grants in response to the economic downturn is having a small but measurable impact on overseas migration to Queensland. By April 2009 monthly grants had fallen 75 per cent from the September peak and currently sit 60 per cent (around 980 people) lower than the monthly average for the year to 30 June 2008³⁴.

Other labour market factors that might influence population change include the return of Australians who are unable to maintain employment or visa circumstances abroad and increased numbers of New Zealanders migrating to access Australian employment opportunities. Data are not yet available to gauge such effects of the current global downturn.

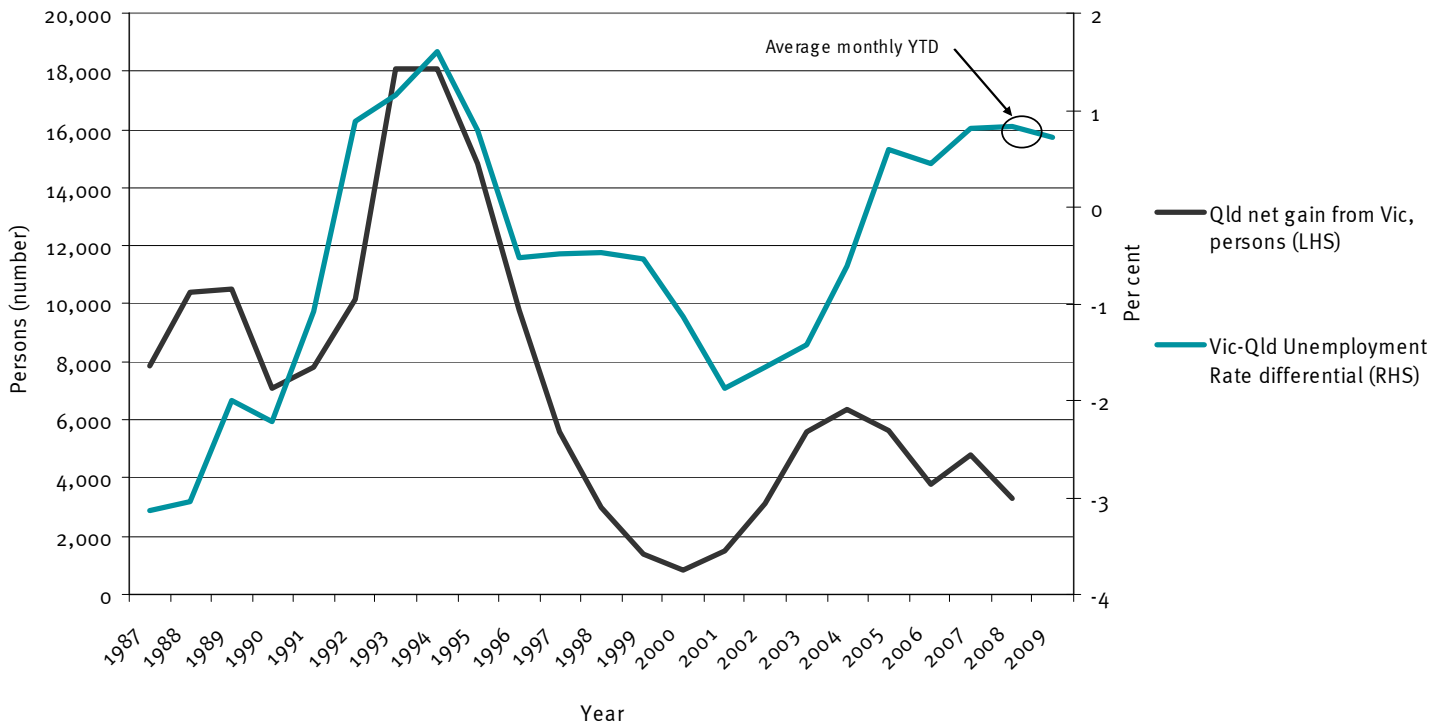
³² Media release by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (Australian Government), More changes for the 457 visa program, 15 May 2009 (accessed via <http://www.immi.gov.au>)

³³ Since late 2008 when both states released their interim 2008–2009 budget reviews, global economic conditions have deteriorated considerably.

³⁴ Subclass 457 Business (Long Stay) State/Territory Summary Report 2008-09, Department of Immigration and Citizenship (Australian Government) Report ID BR0008 (accessed via www.immi.gov.au)



Figure 5.7: Net interstate migration and unemployment rate differential, Queensland and Victoria, year to 30 June 1987 to 2009



Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics December 2008, Cat No 3101.0, and ABS, Migration Australia 2006–2007, Cat No 3412.0 (LHS), and ABS, Labour Force Australia Apr 2009, Cat No 6202.0

Cost of living impacts on migration

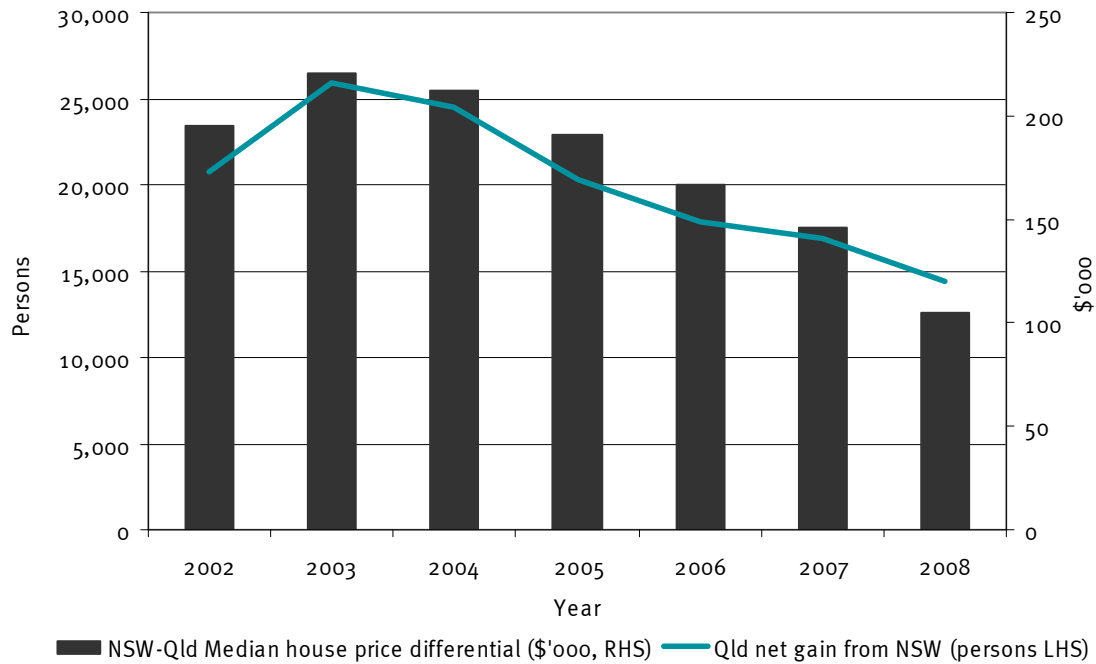
Interstate cost of living disparities, and in particular housing cost disparities, can be a powerful indicator of migration trends. This is demonstrated by the strong correlation in recent years between arrivals in Queensland from New South Wales and capital city house price disparities (Figure 5.8). Net migration to Queensland was elevated in the period to 2003 when Sydney house prices spiked and has slowed more recently as the differential between Sydney and Brisbane house prices has decreased. The ongoing strength of the Brisbane housing market will probably perpetuate this trend. While the global economic downturn is likely to subdue cost of living increases in Australia, it is too early to predict how state-level divergences might impact on interstate migration.

Intrastate migration

There is little evidence to suggest that intrastate migration trends will be affected by current economic conditions. While sizeable job losses have occurred in the mining industry, the workers involved have generally been in the fly-in/fly-out category and therefore not included in the resident population or migration estimates for mining areas. At any rate these losses may be offset by localised employment upturns as anticipated new projects come online in other mining areas. Furthermore, some agricultural industries benefiting from the good wet season will support demand for labour and infrastructure in regional Queensland.



Figure 5.8: Net interstate migration and median house price differential, Queensland and New South Wales, year to 30 June 2002 to 2008



Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics Sep 2008, Cat No 3101.0, and ABS, Migration Australia 2006–2007, Cat No 3412.0 (LHS), and ABS, House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities Mar 2009, Cat No 6416.0

5.4.2 Natural increase

Natural increase is unlikely to show a strong correlation with economic conditions. While there is some suggestion that Australia’s recent high fertility rate (refer to Section 2.1 for details) has been associated with economic growth, the effect is slight and there is little supporting evidence. Likewise, while economic downturns have been shown to reduce fertility rates, they represent an insignificant factor in long-term fertility trends³⁵ (Figure 5.9). Data on births in Queensland is available only to December 2008 so it is too early to determine what impact the current economic downturn has had on fertility. Fertility rates in Queensland may be reduced slightly, but the current surge in fertility is not likely to be offset.

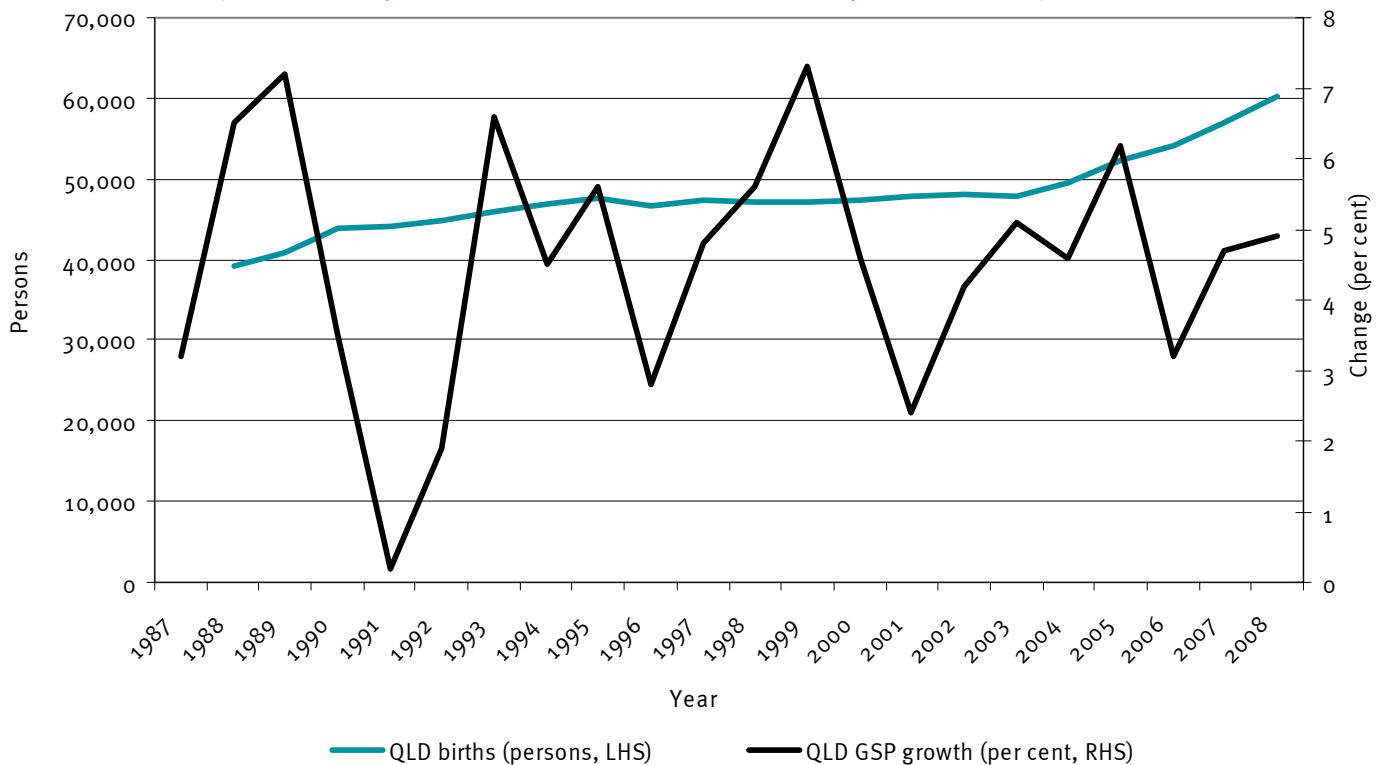
While the Australian Government baby bonus scheme is currently in transition to a maternity leave equivalent, there is no suggestion that it is likely to be employed specifically as a population policy response to the current economic downturn, nor that any such change would have a significant impact on the fertility rate.

Mortality is not a significant factor to the current discussion as, historically, increases in mortality rates have not been linked to economic downturns except in events on the scale of the great depression (1920s–1930s) and the downfall of the Soviet Union.

³⁵ Gray M, Qu L & Weston R, Fertility and family policy in Australia, Australian Institute of Family Studies (Australian Government), February 2008



Figure 5.9: Gross state product change and births, Queensland, year to 30 June 1987 to 2008



Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics December 2008, Cat No 3101.0³⁶ (LHS) and OESR, Queensland State Accounts, September Quarter 2008 (RHS)

5.5 Policy and planning implications

Barring significant change in the factors identified at Section 4.1, population impacts of the current economic downturn are likely to be minimal. Net overseas migration is likely to fall slightly as the Australian Government acts to support local labour markets, and interstate migration may be affected if disparities in state unemployment rates and costs of living emerge. Generally speaking, there is little reason to believe the downturn will impact on long-term population growth.

The Queensland Government will monitor these factors closely. The government’s broader social and economic policy direction as established in *Towards Q2: Tomorrow’s Queensland* encourages sustainable population and economic growth over the long term and will remain valid through the course of the downturn. Nevertheless, the Queensland Government remains well placed to respond to population change. Associated policy imperatives include infrastructure delivery, employment generation, and strong regional planning. To these ends, indications of population impacts throughout the economic downturn will be a key focus at the next review of population projections in 2010–2011.

³⁶ Births data for 2007 and 2008 are likely to be revised.



6. Appendices

Appendix A: Estimated resident population, statistical local areas and reformed local government areas, 2001 to 2008

Estimated resident population (ERP), Queensland's statistical divisions, reformed local government areas, statistical local areas, statistical districts, regional planning project areas, and Australia's states and territories
30 June 2001, 2006, 2007(r), 2008(p) according to the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2008

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		
	2001	2006	2001-2006		2007(r)	2006-2007(r)		2008 (p)	2007(r)-2008 (p)	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
BRISBANE SD	1,663,120	1,857,830	38,942	2.2	1,902,235	44,405	2.4	1,945,639	43,404	2.3
Brisbane (C)	896,649	991,260	18,922	2.0	1,010,479	19,219	1.9	1,027,847	17,368	1.7
Acacia Ridge	6,794	7,052	52	0.7	7,070	18	0.3	7,192	122	1.7
Albion	2,203	2,521	64	2.7	2,551	30	1.2	2,626	75	2.9
Alderley	4,935	5,236	60	1.2	5,247	11	0.2	5,402	155	3.0
Algester	7,486	8,386	180	2.3	8,643	257	3.1	8,640	-3	0.0
Annerley	8,990	9,928	188	2.0	10,032	104	1.0	10,189	157	1.6
Anstead	1,063	1,122	12	1.1	1,146	24	2.1	1,155	9	0.8
Archerfield	625	606	-4	-0.6	597	-9	-1.5	580	-17	-2.8
Ascot	4,741	5,048	61	1.3	5,125	77	1.5	5,197	72	1.4
Ashgrove	11,689	12,288	120	1.0	12,553	265	2.2	12,685	132	1.1
Aspley	12,026	12,250	45	0.4	12,501	251	2.0	12,627	126	1.0
Bald Hills	6,083	7,311	246	3.7	7,649	338	4.6	7,955	306	4.0
Balmoral	3,434	3,810	75	2.1	3,912	102	2.7	4,029	117	3.0
Banyo	4,903	5,010	21	0.4	5,064	54	1.1	5,288	224	4.4
Bardon	8,860	9,398	108	1.2	9,487	89	0.9	9,588	101	1.1
Bellbowrie	4,608	5,339	146	3.0	5,616	277	5.2	5,837	221	3.9
Belmont-Mackenzie	4,239	4,886	129	2.9	5,040	154	3.2	5,169	129	2.6
Boondall	8,356	8,795	88	1.0	8,816	21	0.2	8,899	83	0.9
Bowen Hills	900	1,652	150	12.9	1,695	43	2.6	1,755	60	3.5
Bracken Ridge	14,299	15,070	154	1.1	15,400	330	2.2	15,936	536	3.5
Bridgeman Downs	6,128	7,106	196	3.0	7,119	13	0.2	7,126	7	0.1
Brighton	8,832	8,849	3	0.0	8,921	72	0.8	9,023	102	1.1
Brookfield (incl. Brisbane Forest Park)	4,148	4,612	93	2.1	4,620	8	0.2	4,692	72	1.6
Bulimba	4,208	5,302	219	4.7	5,561	259	4.9	5,852	291	5.2
Burbank	1,217	1,195	-4	-0.4	1,185	-10	-0.8	1,188	3	0.3



STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local government area (LGA) Statistical local area (SLA)	Estimated resident population (ERP)		Average annual population change		Estimated resident population (ERP)			Estimated resident population (ERP)		
	2001	2006	2001-2006		2007(r)	2006-2007(r)		2008 (p)	2007(r)-2008 (p)	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Calamvale	9,480	10,559	216	2.2	11,218	659	6.2	11,966	748	6.7
Camp Hill	9,628	10,170	108	1.1	10,385	215	2.1	10,464	79	0.8
Cannon Hill	4,508	5,493	197	4.0	5,829	336	6.1	6,024	195	3.3
Carina	8,747	9,495	150	1.7	9,881	386	4.1	10,119	238	2.4
Carina Heights	5,804	5,924	24	0.4	5,964	40	0.7	6,120	156	2.6
Carindale	13,268	13,793	105	0.8	13,783	-10	-0.1	14,073	290	2.1
Carseldine	6,373	6,928	111	1.7	7,214	286	4.1	7,296	82	1.1
Chandler-Capalaba West	1,359	1,460	20	1.4	1,481	21	1.4	1,515	34	2.3
Chapel Hill	10,247	10,371	25	0.2	10,405	34	0.3	10,450	45	0.4
Chelmer	2,642	2,671	6	0.2	2,680	9	0.3	2,702	22	0.8
Chermside	6,126	6,518	78	1.2	6,769	251	3.9	7,065	296	4.4
Chermside West	6,143	6,112	-6	-0.1	6,073	-39	-0.6	6,107	34	0.6
City - Inner	1,021	2,823	360	22.6	3,434	611	21.6	3,322	-112	-3.3
City - Remainder	1,827	4,658	566	20.6	5,137	479	10.3	5,163	26	0.5
Clayfield	9,303	9,944	128	1.3	9,996	52	0.5	10,156	160	1.6
Coopers Plains	4,115	4,239	25	0.6	4,280	41	1.0	4,293	13	0.3
Coorparoo	13,755	14,399	129	0.9	14,528	129	0.9	14,713	185	1.3
Corinda	4,332	4,572	48	1.1	4,708	136	3.0	4,758	50	1.1
Darra-Sumner	3,776	4,193	83	2.1	4,259	66	1.6	4,384	125	2.9
Deagon	3,236	3,196	-8	-0.2	3,273	77	2.4	3,316	43	1.3
Doolandella-Forest Lake	14,260	18,053	759	4.8	18,642	589	3.3	18,950	308	1.7
Durack	5,822	6,265	89	1.5	6,462	197	3.1	6,407	-55	-0.9
Dutton Park	1,347	1,448	20	1.5	1,455	7	0.5	1,453	-2	-0.1
East Brisbane	4,889	5,495	121	2.4	5,699	204	3.7	5,747	48	0.8
Eight Mile Plains	11,219	12,551	266	2.3	12,811	260	2.1	13,041	230	1.8
Ellen Grove	3,425	5,379	391	9.4	5,662	283	5.3	5,949	287	5.1
Enoggera	6,107	6,576	94	1.5	6,880	304	4.6	7,025	145	2.1
Everton Park	7,961	7,938	-5	-0.1	8,027	89	1.1	8,078	51	0.6
Fairfield	2,195	2,678	97	4.1	2,698	20	0.7	2,739	41	1.5
Ferny Grove	5,657	5,668	2	0.0	5,748	80	1.4	5,742	-6	-0.1
Fig Tree Pocket	3,063	3,404	68	2.1	3,596	192	5.6	3,717	121	3.4
Fortitude Valley	3,106	5,673	513	12.8	5,931	258	4.5	6,141	210	3.5
Geebung	4,200	4,214	3	0.1	4,253	39	0.9	4,270	17	0.4
Graceville	4,051	4,225	35	0.8	4,350	125	3.0	4,439	89	2.0
Grange	3,894	4,155	52	1.3	4,247	92	2.2	4,269	22	0.5



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	2001	2006	2001-2006		2007(r)	2006-2007(r)		2008 (p)	2007(r)-2008 (p)	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Greenslopes	7,585	8,419	167	2.1	8,569	150	1.8	8,645	76	0.9
Gumdale-Ransome	1,480	1,582	20	1.3	1,631	49	3.1	1,732	101	6.2
Hamilton	4,088	4,593	101	2.4	4,715	122	2.7	4,799	84	1.8
Hawthorne	4,068	4,477	82	1.9	4,514	37	0.8	4,528	14	0.3
Hemmant-Lytton	2,247	2,768	104	4.3	2,797	29	1.0	2,821	24	0.9
Hendra	3,579	4,273	139	3.6	4,294	21	0.5	4,343	49	1.1
Herston	1,810	1,894	17	0.9	1,911	17	0.9	1,925	14	0.7
Highgate Hill	5,361	5,755	79	1.4	5,767	12	0.2	5,912	145	2.5
Holland Park	7,404	7,788	77	1.0	7,808	20	0.3	7,857	49	0.6
Holland Park West	5,393	5,731	68	1.2	5,817	86	1.5	5,917	100	1.7
Inala	12,697	13,551	171	1.3	13,528	-23	-0.2	13,646	118	0.9
Indooroopilly	10,175	11,209	207	2.0	11,313	104	0.9	11,475	162	1.4
Jamboree Heights	3,381	3,401	4	0.1	3,512	111	3.3	3,569	57	1.6
Jindalee	5,298	5,171	-25	-0.5	5,169	-2	0.0	5,175	6	0.1
Kangaroo Point	5,667	7,235	314	5.0	7,247	12	0.2	7,238	-9	-0.1
Karana Downs-Lake Manchester	5,258	5,903	129	2.3	6,021	118	2.0	6,119	98	1.6
Kedron	11,397	12,106	142	1.2	12,092	-14	-0.1	12,307	215	1.8
Kelvin Grove	4,145	4,610	93	2.1	4,968	358	7.8	5,098	130	2.6
Kenmore	8,288	8,552	53	0.6	8,599	47	0.5	8,548	-51	-0.6
Kenmore Hills	2,647	2,587	-12	-0.5	2,613	26	1.0	2,610	-3	-0.1
Keperra	7,295	7,233	-12	-0.2	7,235	2	0.0	7,216	-19	-0.3
Kuraby	4,798	6,993	439	7.8	7,296	303	4.3	7,564	268	3.7
Lota	2,827	3,053	45	1.6	3,067	14	0.5	3,109	42	1.4
Lutwyche	2,542	2,805	53	2.0	2,864	59	2.1	2,808	-56	-2.0
MacGregor	5,496	5,595	20	0.4	5,509	-86	-1.5	5,457	-52	-0.9
Manly	3,736	3,973	47	1.2	4,038	65	1.6	4,063	25	0.6
Manly West	9,320	10,323	201	2.1	10,405	82	0.8	10,511	106	1.0
Mansfield	9,741	10,561	164	1.6	10,658	97	0.9	10,718	60	0.6
McDowall	6,773	7,152	76	1.1	7,301	149	2.1	7,422	121	1.7
Middle Park	4,340	4,202	-28	-0.6	4,173	-29	-0.7	4,156	-17	-0.4
Milton	1,569	1,804	47	2.8	1,863	59	3.3	1,936	73	3.9
Mitchelton	6,138	7,287	230	3.5	7,455	168	2.3	7,619	164	2.2
Moggill	1,115	2,187	214	14.4	2,414	227	10.4	2,747	333	13.8
Moorooka	8,755	9,483	146	1.6	9,483	0	0.0	9,667	184	1.9
Moreton Island	194	259	13	5.9	281	22	8.5	294	13	4.6



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	
	2001	2006	2001-2006		2007(r)	2006-2007(r)		2008 (p)	2007(r)-2008 (p)	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Morningside	7,932	8,950	204	2.4	9,285	335	3.7	9,589	304	3.3
Mount Gravatt	3,237	3,163	-15	-0.5	3,203	40	1.3	3,246	43	1.3
Mount Gravatt East	9,634	10,594	192	1.9	10,651	57	0.5	10,746	95	0.9
Mount Ommaney	2,308	2,300	-2	-0.1	2,373	73	3.2	2,374	1	0.0
Murarrie	2,307	2,286	-4	-0.2	2,354	68	3.0	2,374	20	0.8
Nathan	1,469	1,430	-8	-0.5	1,448	18	1.3	1,427	-21	-1.5
New Farm	10,124	11,507	277	2.6	11,586	79	0.7	11,637	51	0.4
Newmarket	4,062	4,429	73	1.7	4,490	61	1.4	4,489	-1	0.0
Newstead	2,878	5,113	447	12.2	5,384	271	5.3	5,494	110	2.0
Norman Park	6,583	6,985	80	1.2	7,166	181	2.6	7,266	100	1.4
Northgate	3,878	4,001	25	0.6	4,092	91	2.3	4,176	84	2.1
Nudgee	2,283	2,527	49	2.1	2,625	98	3.9	2,722	97	3.7
Nundah	8,328	8,594	53	0.6	8,906	312	3.6	9,195	289	3.2
Oxley	6,233	6,608	75	1.2	6,683	75	1.1	6,751	68	1.0
Paddington	7,369	8,072	141	1.8	8,121	49	0.6	8,277	156	1.9
Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta	783	1,539	151	14.5	1,899	360	23.4	2,259	360	19.0
Parkinson-Drewvale	6,283	12,215	1,186	14.2	13,192	977	8.0	13,927	735	5.6
Pinjarra Hills	427	420	-1	-0.3	436	16	3.8	413	-23	-5.3
Pinkenba-Eagle Farm	377	352	-5	-1.4	346	-6	-1.7	339	-7	-2.0
Pullenvale	2,339	3,249	182	6.8	3,315	66	2.0	3,407	92	2.8
Red Hill	4,953	5,524	114	2.2	5,514	-10	-0.2	5,633	119	2.2
Richlands	926	862	-13	-1.4	916	54	6.3	992	76	8.3
Riverhills	3,870	4,091	44	1.1	4,216	125	3.1	4,194	-22	-0.5
Robertson	4,644	5,037	79	1.6	5,012	-25	-0.5	4,996	-16	-0.3
Rochedale	1,197	1,208	2	0.2	1,180	-28	-2.3	1,169	-11	-0.9
Rocklea	1,491	1,552	12	0.8	1,585	33	2.1	1,615	30	1.9
Runcorn	12,593	12,943	70	0.5	12,987	44	0.3	13,069	82	0.6
Salisbury	5,406	5,690	57	1.0	5,688	-2	0.0	5,737	49	0.9
Sandgate	6,122	6,662	108	1.7	6,610	-52	-0.8	6,634	24	0.4
Seventeen Mile Rocks	6,941	8,916	395	5.1	9,275	359	4.0	9,563	288	3.1
Sherwood	4,614	4,943	66	1.4	5,021	78	1.6	5,268	247	4.9
South Brisbane	2,972	4,427	291	8.3	4,732	305	6.9	4,822	90	1.9
Spring Hill	3,485	5,483	400	9.5	5,801	318	5.8	5,836	35	0.6
St Lucia	10,118	11,174	211	2.0	11,312	138	1.2	11,396	84	0.7
Stafford	5,618	5,679	12	0.2	5,708	29	0.5	5,780	72	1.3



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		
	2001	2006	2001-2006		2007(r)	2006-2007(r)		2008 (p)	2007(r)-2008 (p)	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Stafford Heights	7,165	6,988	-35	-0.5	6,927	-61	-0.9	6,928	1	0.0
Stretton-Karawatha	3,389	3,984	119	3.3	4,181	197	4.9	4,391	210	5.0
Sunnybank	7,992	8,251	52	0.6	8,185	-66	-0.8	8,180	-5	-0.1
Sunnybank Hills	16,130	16,811	136	0.8	16,758	-53	-0.3	16,884	126	0.8
Taigum-Fitzgibbon	6,593	7,857	253	3.6	8,205	348	4.4	8,411	206	2.5
Taringa	6,825	7,890	213	2.9	7,994	104	1.3	8,073	79	1.0
Tarragindi	9,352	9,700	70	0.7	9,759	59	0.6	9,890	131	1.3
The Gap	15,830	16,198	74	0.5	16,231	33	0.2	16,395	164	1.0
Tingalpa	9,120	9,174	11	0.1	9,366	192	2.1	9,507	141	1.5
Toowong	13,578	15,768	438	3.0	15,913	145	0.9	16,030	117	0.7
Upper Kedron	1,512	2,766	251	12.8	2,864	98	3.5	2,954	90	3.1
Upper Mount Gravatt	7,607	8,149	108	1.4	8,447	298	3.7	8,471	24	0.3
Virginia	1,828	1,883	11	0.6	1,883	0	0.0	1,933	50	2.7
Wacol	4,969	4,626	-69	-1.4	4,634	8	0.2	4,708	74	1.6
Wakerley	1,538	3,997	492	21.0	4,892	895	22.4	5,826	934	19.1
Wavell Heights	8,830	9,034	41	0.5	9,143	109	1.2	9,147	4	0.0
West End	5,932	6,590	132	2.1	6,742	152	2.3	7,146	404	6.0
Westlake	4,277	4,872	119	2.6	4,849	-23	-0.5	4,851	2	0.0
Willawong	253	247	-1	-0.5	266	19	7.7	270	4	1.5
Wilston	3,475	3,787	62	1.7	3,805	18	0.5	3,825	20	0.5
Windsor	6,016	6,385	74	1.2	6,401	16	0.3	6,474	73	1.1
Wishart	9,970	10,648	136	1.3	10,763	115	1.1	10,861	98	0.9
Woolloongabba	3,836	4,059	45	1.1	4,017	-42	-1.0	4,156	139	3.5
Woolloowin	5,491	5,671	36	0.6	5,716	45	0.8	5,753	37	0.6
Wynnum	11,172	11,986	163	1.4	12,204	218	1.8	12,296	92	0.8
Wynnum West	10,687	11,126	88	0.8	11,105	-21	-0.2	11,275	170	1.5
Yeerongpilly	2,369	2,522	31	1.3	2,570	48	1.9	2,606	36	1.4
Yeronga	5,122	5,531	82	1.5	5,628	97	1.8	5,727	99	1.8
Zillmere	7,747	7,708	-8	-0.1	7,684	-24	-0.3	7,913	229	3.0
Ipswich (C)	125,451	142,477	3,405	2.6	148,049	5,572	3.9	154,153	6,104	4.1
Ipswich (C) - Central	66,949	71,665	943	1.4	72,978	1,313	1.8	74,891	1,913	2.6
Ipswich (C) - East	40,239	51,774	2,307	5.2	55,694	3,920	7.6	59,421	3,727	6.7
Ipswich (C) - North	7,306	8,059	151	2.0	8,205	146	1.8	8,475	270	3.3
Ipswich (C) - South-West	2,803	3,074	54	1.9	3,165	91	3.0	3,220	55	1.7
Ipswich (C) - West	8,154	7,905	-50	-0.6	8,007	102	1.3	8,146	139	1.7



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		
	2001	2006	2001-2006		2007(r)	2006-2007(r)		2008 (p)	2007(r)-2008 (p)	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Logan (C)	237,236	260,021	4,557	1.9	264,761	4,740	1.8	269,986	5,225	2.0
Beenleigh	7,896	8,366	94	1.2	8,277	-89	-1.1	8,280	3	0.0
Bethania-Waterford	5,252	5,995	149	2.7	6,291	296	4.9	6,656	365	5.8
Browns Plains	26,983	29,142	432	1.6	29,818	676	2.3	30,300	482	1.6
Carbrook-Cornubia	3,425	3,671	49	1.4	3,791	120	3.3	3,856	65	1.7
Daisy Hill-Priestdale	4,395	4,318	-15	-0.4	4,348	30	0.7	4,394	46	1.1
Eagleby	8,488	9,411	185	2.1	9,718	307	3.3	10,228	510	5.2
Edens Landing-Holmview	5,206	6,149	189	3.4	6,223	74	1.2	6,359	136	2.2
Greenbank-Boronia Heights	8,025	8,390	73	0.9	8,575	185	2.2	8,771	196	2.3
Jimboomba-Logan Village	33,112	40,391	1,456	4.1	41,643	1,252	3.1	42,814	1,171	2.8
Kingston	12,731	13,186	91	0.7	13,207	21	0.2	13,259	52	0.4
Loganholme	13,012	13,840	166	1.2	13,971	131	0.9	14,172	201	1.4
Loganlea	7,121	8,572	290	3.8	8,788	216	2.5	8,994	206	2.3
Marsden	17,839	19,874	407	2.2	20,598	724	3.6	21,284	686	3.3
Mt Warren Park	5,561	6,050	98	1.7	6,180	130	2.1	6,182	2	0.0
Park Ridge-Logan Reserve	1,965	2,634	134	6.0	2,728	94	3.6	2,795	67	2.5
Rochedale South	15,238	15,401	33	0.2	15,467	66	0.4	15,532	65	0.4
Shailer Park	11,132	11,623	98	0.9	11,732	109	0.9	11,836	104	0.9
Slacks Creek	11,517	11,408	-22	-0.2	11,362	-46	-0.4	11,318	-44	-0.4
Springwood	6,204	6,210	1	0.0	6,115	-95	-1.5	6,168	53	0.9
Tanah Merah	901	982	16	1.7	1,000	18	1.8	991	-9	-0.9
Underwood	3,255	4,696	288	7.6	4,810	114	2.4	4,988	178	3.7
Waterford West	5,407	5,655	50	0.9	5,823	168	3.0	6,083	260	4.5
Wolffdene-Bahrs Scrub	4,214	5,052	168	3.7	5,153	101	2.0	5,263	110	2.1
Woodridge	18,357	19,005	130	0.7	19,143	138	0.7	19,463	320	1.7
Moreton Bay (R)	286,532	332,862	9,266	3.0	344,878	12,016	3.6	356,709	11,831	3.4
Albany Creek	15,329	16,420	218	1.4	16,488	68	0.4	16,591	103	0.6
Bray Park	8,865	9,077	42	0.5	9,341	264	2.9	9,649	308	3.3
Bribie Island	14,788	16,250	292	1.9	16,559	309	1.9	16,812	253	1.5
Burpengary-Narangba	17,895	23,133	1,048	5.3	24,363	1,230	5.3	25,701	1,338	5.5



STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD)	Estimated resident population (ERP)		Average annual population change		Estimated resident population (ERP)	Population change		Estimated resident population (ERP)	Population change	
	2001	2006	2001-2006		2007(r)	2006-2007(r)		2008 (p)	2007(r)-2008 (p)	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Local government area (LGA)										
Statistical local area (SLA)										
Caboolture Central	16,615	18,705	418	2.4	19,448	743	4.0	20,478	1,030	5.3
Caboolture East	13,045	15,872	565	4.0	16,550	678	4.3	17,305	755	4.6
Caboolture Hinterland	5,658	6,192	107	1.8	6,233	41	0.7	6,377	144	2.3
Caboolture Midwest	12,057	14,270	443	3.4	14,554	284	2.0	15,002	448	3.1
Central Pine West	12,152	18,235	1,217	8.5	19,541	1,306	7.2	20,677	1,136	5.8
Clontarf	8,154	7,917	-47	-0.6	7,889	-28	-0.4	8,008	119	1.5
Dakabin-Kallangur-M. Downs	21,417	24,651	647	2.9	25,652	1,001	4.1	26,976	1,324	5.2
Deception Bay	17,044	20,789	749	4.1	21,454	665	3.2	21,744	290	1.4
Griffin-Mango Hill	3,103	10,396	1,459	27.4	12,534	2,138	20.6	14,373	1,839	14.7
Hills District	20,619	21,158	108	0.5	21,294	136	0.6	21,368	74	0.3
Lawnton	5,432	5,774	68	1.2	5,778	4	0.1	5,858	80	1.4
Margate-Woody Point	10,539	10,589	10	0.1	10,811	222	2.1	10,897	86	0.8
Morayfield	17,236	20,243	601	3.3	21,127	884	4.4	21,942	815	3.9
Petrie	7,985	8,826	168	2.0	8,919	93	1.1	8,909	-10	-0.1
Redcliffe-Scarborough	18,141	19,372	246	1.3	19,859	487	2.5	19,984	125	0.6
Rothwell-Kippa-Ring	13,057	14,597	308	2.3	15,160	563	3.9	15,999	839	5.5
Strathpine-Brendale	11,460	11,577	23	0.2	11,677	100	0.9	11,843	166	1.4
Moreton Bay (R) Bal	15,941	18,819	576	3.4	19,647	828	4.4	20,216	569	2.9
Redland (C)	117,252	131,210	2,792	2.3	134,068	2,858	2.2	136,944	2,876	2.1
Alexandra Hills	17,864	17,499	-73	-0.4	17,490	-9	-0.1	17,457	-33	-0.2
Birkdale	13,734	14,498	153	1.1	14,597	99	0.7	14,555	-42	-0.3
Capalaba	17,709	17,589	-24	-0.1	17,551	-38	-0.2	17,592	41	0.2
Cleveland	13,203	13,979	155	1.1	14,088	109	0.8	14,365	277	2.0
Ormiston	5,209	5,601	78	1.5	5,802	201	3.6	5,867	65	1.1
Redland Bay	7,093	11,094	800	9.4	11,878	784	7.1	12,703	825	6.9
Sheldon-Mt Cotton	4,457	4,997	108	2.3	5,148	151	3.0	5,364	216	4.2
Thorneside	3,488	3,570	16	0.5	3,578	8	0.2	3,613	35	1.0
Thornlands	7,627	10,798	634	7.2	11,711	913	8.5	12,183	472	4.0
Victoria Point	12,184	14,040	371	2.9	14,318	278	2.0	14,801	483	3.4
Wellington Point	8,582	10,481	380	4.1	10,684	203	1.9	10,992	308	2.9
Redland (C) Bal	6,102	7,064	192	3.0	7,223	159	2.3	7,452	229	3.2



STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD)

Local government area (LGA)

Statistical local area (SLA)

	Estimated resident population (ERP)		Average annual population change		Estimated resident population (ERP)			Estimated resident population (ERP)		
					Population change				Population change	
	2001	2006	2001-2006	%	2007(r)	2006-2007(r)	%	2008 (p)	2007(r)-2008 (p)	%
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
GOLD COAST SD	387,102	466,433	15,866	3.8	484,638	18,205	3.9	497,848	13,210	2.7
Gold Coast (C)	387,102	466,433	15,866	3.8	484,638	18,205	3.9	497,848	13,210	2.7
Ashmore-Benowa	18,921	20,274	271	1.4	20,699	425	2.1	20,783	84	0.4
Biggera Waters-Labrador	19,875	22,306	486	2.3	22,531	225	1.0	22,706	175	0.8
Bilinga-Tugun	6,135	6,725	118	1.9	6,856	131	1.9	6,833	-23	-0.3
Broadbeach Waters	7,754	8,066	62	0.8	8,120	54	0.7	8,220	100	1.2
Broadbeach-Mermaid Beach	9,439	10,530	218	2.2	10,964	434	4.1	10,887	-77	-0.7
Bundall	4,270	4,446	35	0.8	4,526	80	1.8	4,513	-13	-0.3
Burleigh Heads	7,490	8,243	151	1.9	8,412	169	2.1	8,497	85	1.0
Burleigh Waters	13,233	13,629	79	0.6	13,784	155	1.1	13,872	88	0.6
Carrara-Merrimac	15,026	17,610	517	3.2	17,925	315	1.8	18,112	187	1.0
Coolangatta	4,601	5,264	133	2.7	5,408	144	2.7	5,477	69	1.3
Coomabah	9,252	9,911	132	1.4	10,178	267	2.7	10,229	51	0.5
Currumbin	2,709	2,917	42	1.5	3,003	86	2.9	2,987	-16	-0.5
Currumbin Valley-Tallebudgera	5,984	6,817	167	2.6	7,069	252	3.7	7,002	-67	-0.9
Currumbin Waters	9,819	10,244	85	0.9	10,284	40	0.4	10,376	92	0.9
Elanora	11,013	12,514	300	2.6	12,539	25	0.2	12,454	-85	-0.7
Guanaba-Springbrook	3,743	4,251	102	2.6	4,290	39	0.9	4,423	133	3.1
Helensvale	13,877	15,750	375	2.6	16,106	356	2.3	16,678	572	3.6
Hope Island	3,887	5,805	384	8.4	6,722	917	15.8	7,499	777	11.6
Jacobs Well-Alberton	2,557	3,145	118	4.2	3,212	67	2.1	3,411	199	6.2
Kingsholme-Upper Coomera	7,650	15,509	1,572	15.2	18,224	2,715	17.5	21,042	2,818	15.5
Main Beach-South Stradbroke	3,447	3,664	43	1.2	3,595	-69	-1.9	3,520	-75	-2.1
Mermaid Wtrs-Clear Is. Wtrs	16,011	17,065	211	1.3	17,268	203	1.2	17,250	-18	-0.1
Miami	6,026	6,711	137	2.2	6,841	130	1.9	6,942	101	1.5
Molendinar	3,679	5,998	464	10.3	6,389	391	6.5	6,651	262	4.1
Mudgeeraba-Reedy Creek	18,373	22,009	727	3.7	23,160	1,151	5.2	23,822	662	2.9
Nerang	21,374	25,265	778	3.4	26,444	1,179	4.7	26,779	335	1.3
Ormeau-Yatala	6,679	11,387	942	11.3	12,842	1,455	12.8	14,177	1,335	10.4
Oxenford-Maudsland	8,536	12,181	729	7.4	13,231	1,050	8.6	13,908	677	5.1
Pacific Pines-Gaven	5,227	11,800	1,315	17.7	12,896	1,096	9.3	13,746	850	6.6
Palm Beach	13,279	14,526	249	1.8	14,737	211	1.5	14,953	216	1.5
Paradise Point-Runaway Bay	16,283	17,411	226	1.3	17,712	301	1.7	18,016	304	1.7
Parkwood-Arundel	16,677	19,156	496	2.8	19,148	-8	0.0	19,474	326	1.7
Pimpama-Coomera	3,598	5,814	443	10.1	6,720	906	15.6	7,775	1,055	15.7
Robina	14,209	20,684	1,295	7.8	21,471	787	3.8	21,855	384	1.8
Southport	23,040	25,909	574	2.4	26,731	822	3.2	27,442	711	2.7
Surfers Paradise	16,896	20,236	668	3.7	20,638	402	2.0	20,678	40	0.2
Varsity Lakes	7,105	12,635	1,106	12.2	13,806	1,171	9.3	14,551	745	5.4
Worongary-Tallai	9,428	10,026	120	1.2	10,157	131	1.3	10,308	151	1.5



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	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
SUNSHINE COAST SD	247,167	295,084	9,583	3.6	304,070	8,986	3.0	312,804	8,734	2.9
Sunshine Coast (R)	247,167	295,084	9,583	3.6	304,070	8,986	3.0	312,804	8,734	2.9
Buderim	33,178	42,734	1,911	5.2	44,447	1,713	4.0	45,503	1,056	2.4
Caloundra Hinterland	7,490	8,140	130	1.7	8,360	220	2.7	8,534	174	2.1
Caloundra North	18,398	22,493	819	4.1	23,299	806	3.6	24,168	869	3.7
Caloundra South	15,778	21,342	1,113	6.2	22,231	889	4.2	23,229	998	4.5
Coolum-Mudjimba	18,429	24,678	1,250	6.0	26,101	1,423	5.8	27,243	1,142	4.4
Glass House Country	16,589	19,487	580	3.3	20,106	619	3.2	21,100	994	4.9
Kawana	17,952	21,753	760	3.9	22,444	691	3.2	23,065	621	2.8
Maroochy Hinterland	22,574	26,402	766	3.2	27,086	684	2.6	27,850	764	2.8
Maroochydoore	15,640	17,466	365	2.2	17,828	362	2.1	18,143	315	1.8
Mooloolaba	10,387	11,076	138	1.3	11,085	9	0.1	11,135	50	0.5
Nambour	12,995	14,144	230	1.7	14,465	321	2.3	14,739	274	1.9
Noosa Hinterland	14,123	16,996	575	3.8	17,351	355	2.1	17,758	407	2.3
Noosa-Noosaville	9,128	9,840	142	1.5	9,870	30	0.3	10,118	248	2.5
Paynter-Petrie Creek	13,999	16,161	432	2.9	16,777	616	3.8	17,448	671	4.0
Sunshine-Peregian	9,411	10,055	129	1.3	10,230	175	1.7	10,259	29	0.3
Tewantin	11,096	12,317	244	2.1	12,390	73	0.6	12,512	122	1.0
WEST MORETON SD	77,217	86,358	1,828	2.3	88,587	2,229	2.6	90,738	2,151	2.4
Lockyer Valley (R)	28,668	31,932	653	2.2	32,873	941	2.9	33,946	1,073	3.3
Lockyer Valley (R) - Gatton	15,579	16,650	214	1.3	17,016	366	2.2	17,447	431	2.5
Lockyer Valley (R) - Laidley	13,089	15,282	439	3.1	15,857	575	3.8	16,499	642	4.0
Scenic Rim (R)	30,464	34,750	857	2.7	35,629	879	2.5	36,179	550	1.5
Scenic Rim (R) - Beaudesert	10,250	11,531	256	2.4	11,849	318	2.8	12,140	291	2.5
Scenic Rim (R) - Boonah	9,599	10,388	158	1.6	10,585	197	1.9	10,819	234	2.2
Scenic Rim (R) - Tamborine-Canungra	10,615	12,831	443	3.9	13,195	364	2.8	13,220	25	0.2
Somerset (R)	18,085	19,676	318	1.7	20,085	409	2.1	20,613	528	2.6
Somerset (R) - Esk	14,773	16,047	255	1.7	16,357	310	1.9	16,744	387	2.4
Somerset (R) - Kilcoy	3,312	3,629	63	1.8	3,728	99	2.7	3,869	141	3.8
WIDE BAY-BURNETT SD	232,008	264,081	6,415	2.6	271,314	7,233	2.7	277,965	6,651	2.5
Bundaberg (R)	78,943	87,898	1,791	2.2	90,302	2,404	2.7	92,341	2,039	2.3
Bundaberg (R) - Bundaberg	44,551	48,575	805	1.7	49,535	960	2.0	50,108	573	1.2
Bundaberg (R) - Burnett Pt A	12,255	14,817	512	3.9	15,489	672	4.5	16,068	579	3.7
Bundaberg (R) - Burnett Pt B	11,636	13,032	279	2.3	13,515	483	3.7	13,916	401	3.0
Bundaberg (R) - Isis	5,849	6,654	161	2.6	6,858	204	3.1	7,196	338	4.9
Bundaberg (R) - Kolan	4,652	4,820	34	0.7	4,905	85	1.8	5,053	148	3.0



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	2001	2006	2001-2006		2007(r)	2006-2007(r)		2008 (p)	2007(r)-2008 (p)	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Cherbourg (S)	1,209	1,225	3	0.3	1,189	-36	-2.9	1,213	24	2.0
Fraser Coast (R)	74,204	89,247	3,009	3.8	92,565	3,318	3.7	95,689	3,124	3.4
Fraser Coast (R) - Hervey Bay Pt A	39,599	50,864	2,253	5.1	53,551	2,687	5.3	56,165	2,614	4.9
Fraser Coast (R) - Hervey Bay Pt B	3,699	4,293	119	3.0	4,565	272	6.3	4,581	16	0.4
Fraser Coast (R) - Maryborough	25,125	27,217	418	1.6	27,371	154	0.6	27,593	222	0.8
Fraser Coast (R) - Woocoo-Tiaro	5,781	6,873	218	3.5	7,078	205	3.0	7,350	272	3.8
Gympie (R)	38,807	44,177	1,074	2.6	45,287	1,110	2.5	46,371	1,084	2.4
Gympie (R) - Cooloola	19,762	23,075	663	3.1	23,556	481	2.1	23,978	422	1.8
Gympie (R) - Gympie	15,823	17,438	323	2.0	17,985	547	3.1	18,551	566	3.1
Gympie (R) - Kilkivan	3,222	3,664	88	2.6	3,746	82	2.2	3,842	96	2.6
North Burnett (R)	10,654	10,756	20	0.2	10,685	-71	-0.7	10,646	-39	-0.4
North Burnett (R) - Biggenden	1,554	1,610	11	0.7	1,616	6	0.4	1,634	18	1.1
North Burnett (R) - Eidsvold	941	906	-7	-0.8	907	1	0.1	909	2	0.2
North Burnett (R) - Gayndah	2,888	2,947	12	0.4	2,954	7	0.2	2,937	-17	-0.6
North Burnett (R) - Monto	2,552	2,577	5	0.2	2,517	-60	-2.3	2,509	-8	-0.3
North Burnett (R) - Mundubbera	2,298	2,261	-7	-0.3	2,235	-26	-1.1	2,187	-48	-2.1
North Burnett (R) - Perry	421	455	7	1.6	456	1	0.2	470	14	3.1
South Burnett (R)	28,191	30,778	517	1.8	31,286	508	1.7	31,705	419	1.3
South Burnett (R) - Kingaroy	11,808	12,962	231	1.9	13,235	273	2.1	13,439	204	1.5
South Burnett (R) - Murgon	3,625	3,668	9	0.2	3,622	-46	-1.3	3,607	-15	-0.4
South Burnett (R) - Nanango	8,529	9,520	198	2.2	9,698	178	1.9	9,844	146	1.5
South Burnett (R) - Wondai	4,229	4,628	80	1.8	4,731	103	2.2	4,815	84	1.8
DARLING DOWNS SD	208,961	225,807	3,369	1.6	228,837	3,030	1.3	231,599	2,762	1.2
Dalby (R)	29,277	30,180	181	0.6	30,425	245	0.8	30,869	444	1.5
Dalby (R) - Chinchilla	6,046	6,302	51	0.8	6,393	91	1.4	6,626	233	3.6
Dalby (R) - Dalby	10,113	10,405	58	0.6	10,459	54	0.5	10,586	127	1.2
Dalby (R) - Murilla-Wandoan	3,994	4,051	11	0.3	4,076	25	0.6	4,111	35	0.9
Dalby (R) - Tara	3,865	3,896	6	0.2	3,890	-6	-0.2	3,861	-29	-0.7
Dalby (R) - Wambo	5,259	5,526	53	1.0	5,607	81	1.5	5,685	78	1.4
Goondiwindi (R)	10,419	10,741	64	0.6	10,822	81	0.8	10,985	163	1.5
Goondiwindi (R) - Goondiwindi	4,793	5,031	48	1.0	5,043	12	0.2	5,123	80	1.6
Goondiwindi (R) - Inglewood	2,667	2,670	1	0.0	2,676	6	0.2	2,683	7	0.3
Goondiwindi (R) - Waggamba	2,959	3,040	16	0.5	3,103	63	2.1	3,179	76	2.4



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	2001	2006	2001-2006		2007(r)	2006-2007(r)		2008 (p)	2007(r)-2008 (p)	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Local government area (LGA)										
Statistical local area (SLA)										
Southern Downs (R)	31,672	33,589	383	1.2	34,123	534	1.6	34,621	498	1.5
Southern Downs (R) - Allora	2,495	2,629	27	1.1	2,675	46	1.7	2,734	59	2.2
Southern Downs (R) - Killarney	4,249	4,497	50	1.1	4,542	45	1.0	4,697	155	3.4
Southern Downs (R) - Stanthorpe	10,383	10,765	76	0.7	10,962	197	1.8	11,010	48	0.4
Southern Downs (R) - Warwick	11,332	11,912	116	1.0	11,992	80	0.7	12,146	154	1.3
Southern Downs (R) - West	3,213	3,786	115	3.3	3,952	166	4.4	4,034	82	2.1
Toowoomba (R)	137,593	151,297	2,741	1.9	153,467	2,170	1.4	155,124	1,657	1.1
Cambooya	3,241	4,143	180	5.0	4,389	246	5.9	4,601	212	4.8
Clifton	2,449	2,766	63	2.5	2,840	74	2.7	2,856	16	0.6
Crow's Nest	3,809	4,140	66	1.7	4,149	9	0.2	4,267	118	2.8
Gowrie	4,085	4,794	142	3.3	4,997	203	4.2	5,225	228	4.6
Greenmount	1,844	2,017	35	1.8	2,105	88	4.4	2,120	15	0.7
Highfields	6,450	9,205	551	7.4	9,926	721	7.8	10,542	616	6.2
Jondaryan	7,273	7,398	25	0.3	7,396	-2	0.0	7,378	-18	-0.2
Millmerran	3,480	3,276	-41	-1.2	3,301	25	0.8	3,305	4	0.1
Pittsworth	4,656	5,082	85	1.8	5,094	12	0.2	5,117	23	0.5
Rosalie	4,633	4,757	25	0.5	4,778	21	0.4	4,742	-36	-0.8
Toowoomba Central	14,567	14,487	-16	-0.1	14,327	-160	-1.1	14,222	-105	-0.7
Toowoomba North-East	10,827	10,878	10	0.1	10,921	43	0.4	10,905	-16	-0.1
Toowoomba North-West	18,967	19,522	111	0.6	19,581	59	0.3	19,611	30	0.2
Toowoomba South-East	23,194	27,765	914	3.7	28,083	318	1.1	28,309	226	0.8
Toowoomba West	22,472	23,507	207	0.9	23,682	175	0.7	23,966	284	1.2
Westbrook	5,646	7,560	383	6.0	7,898	338	4.5	7,958	60	0.8
SOUTH WEST SD	27,002	26,366	-127	-0.5	26,211	-155	-0.6	26,150	-61	-0.2
Balonne (S)	5,580	4,927	-131	-2.5	4,890	-37	-0.8	4,835	-55	-1.1
Bulloo (S)	459	394	-13	-3.0	377	-17	-4.3	376	-1	-0.3
Murweh (S)	5,032	4,863	-34	-0.7	4,796	-67	-1.4	4,821	25	0.5
Paroo (S)	2,214	2,063	-30	-1.4	2,016	-47	-2.3	1,955	-61	-3.0
Quilpie (S)	1,107	1,049	-12	-1.1	1,012	-37	-3.5	1,018	6	0.6
Roma (R)	12,610	13,070	92	0.7	13,120	50	0.4	13,145	25	0.2
Roma (R) - Bendemere	990	1,044	11	1.1	1,045	1	0.1	1,018	-27	-2.6
Roma (R) - Booringa	1,907	1,805	-20	-1.1	1,819	14	0.8	1,842	23	1.3
Roma (R) - Bungil	1,952	2,163	42	2.1	2,181	18	0.8	2,187	6	0.3
Roma (R) - Roma	6,704	6,963	52	0.8	6,994	31	0.4	7,018	24	0.3
Roma (R) - Warroo	1,057	1,095	8	0.7	1,081	-14	-1.3	1,080	-1	-0.1



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	2001	2006	2001-2006		2007(r)	2006-2007(r)		2008 (p)	2007(r)-2008 (p)	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
FITZROY SD	186,527	206,204	3,935	2.0	210,933	4,729	2.3	214,753	3,820	1.8
Banana (S)	15,838	15,572	-53	-0.3	15,382	-190	-1.2	15,429	47	0.3
Central Highlands (R)	25,061	28,256	639	2.4	28,772	516	1.8	29,244	472	1.6
Central Highlands (R) - Bauhinia	2,252	2,325	15	0.6	2,373	48	2.1	2,339	-34	-1.4
Central Highlands (R) - Duaringa	6,608	7,214	121	1.8	7,070	-144	-2.0	6,894	-176	-2.5
Central Highlands (R) - Emerald	13,056	15,334	456	3.3	15,917	583	3.8	16,560	643	4.0
Central Highlands (R) - Peak Downs	3,145	3,383	48	1.5	3,412	29	0.9	3,451	39	1.1
Gladstone (R)	46,369	53,941	1,514	3.1	55,716	1,775	3.3	57,587	1,871	3.4
Gladstone (R) - Calliope Pt A	12,269	14,679	482	3.7	15,385	706	4.8	16,025	640	4.2
Gladstone (R) - Calliope Pt B	2,785	2,876	18	0.6	2,862	-14	-0.5	2,969	107	3.7
Gladstone (R) - Gladstone	26,831	30,928	819	2.9	31,876	948	3.1	32,771	895	2.8
Gladstone (R) - Miriam Vale	4,484	5,458	195	4.0	5,593	135	2.5	5,822	229	4.1
Rockhampton (R)	98,225	107,517	1,858	1.8	110,116	2,599	2.4	111,528	1,412	1.3
Rockhampton (R) - Fitzroy Pt A	5,003	6,542	308	5.5	7,059	517	7.9	7,495	436	6.2
Rockhampton (R) - Fitzroy Pt B	4,987	4,641	-69	-1.4	4,746	105	2.3	4,802	56	1.2
Rockhampton (R) - Livingstone Pt A	3,442	4,139	139	3.8	4,296	157	3.8	4,475	179	4.2
Rockhampton (R) - Livingstone Pt B	22,926	26,477	710	2.9	27,472	995	3.8	28,031	559	2.0
Rockhampton (R) - Mount Morgan	2,943	3,153	42	1.4	3,198	45	1.4	3,198	0	0.0
Rockhampton (R) - Rockhampton	58,924	62,565	728	1.2	63,345	780	1.2	63,527	182	0.3
Woorabinda (S)	1,034	918	-23	-2.4	947	29	3.2	965	18	1.9
CENTRAL WEST SD	13,591	12,535	-211	-1.6	12,400	-135	-1.1	12,256	-144	-1.2
Barcaldine (R)	3,551	3,462	-18	-0.5	3,437	-25	-0.7	3,394	-43	-1.3
Barcaldine (R) - Aramac	731	773	8	1.1	774	1	0.1	766	-8	-1.0
Barcaldine (R) - Barcaldine	1,726	1,716	-2	-0.1	1,697	-19	-1.1	1,670	-27	-1.6
Barcaldine (R) - Jericho	1,094	973	-24	-2.3	966	-7	-0.7	958	-8	-0.8
Barcoo (S)	463	383	-16	-3.7	374	-9	-2.3	369	-5	-1.3
Blackall Tambo (R)	2,432	2,138	-59	-2.5	2,089	-49	-2.3	2,067	-22	-1.1
Blackall Tambo (R) - Blackall	1,814	1,546	-54	-3.1	1,518	-28	-1.8	1,495	-23	-1.5
Blackall Tambo (R) - Tambo	618	592	-5	-0.9	571	-21	-3.5	572	1	0.2
Boulia (S)	577	450	-25	-4.9	440	-10	-2.2	440	0	0.0
Diamantina (S)	326	302	-5	-1.5	308	6	2.0	314	6	1.9
Longreach (R)	4,626	4,326	-60	-1.3	4,289	-37	-0.9	4,268	-21	-0.5
Longreach (R) - Ilfracombe	363	283	-16	-4.9	278	-5	-1.8	276	-2	-0.7
Longreach (R) - Isisford	306	280	-5	-1.8	287	7	2.5	289	2	0.7
Longreach (R) - Longreach	3,957	3,763	-39	-1.0	3,724	-39	-1.0	3,703	-21	-0.6
Winton (S)	1,616	1,474	-28	-1.8	1,463	-11	-0.7	1,404	-59	-4.0



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	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
MACKAY SD	137,539	159,800	4,452	3.0	163,629	3,829	2.4	167,666	4,037	2.5
Isaac (R)	18,524	21,113	518	2.7	21,543	430	2.0	21,933	390	1.8
Isaac (R) - Belyando	9,948	11,149	240	2.3	11,402	253	2.3	11,590	188	1.6
Isaac (R) - Broadsound	6,482	7,291	162	2.4	7,413	122	1.7	7,480	67	0.9
Isaac (R) - Nebo	2,094	2,673	116	5.0	2,728	55	2.1	2,863	135	4.9
Mackay (R)	91,084	107,332	3,250	3.3	109,957	2,625	2.4	112,607	2,650	2.4
Mackay (R) - Mackay Pt A	64,767	77,523	2,551	3.7	79,429	1,906	2.5	81,148	1,719	2.2
Mackay (R) - Mackay Pt B	11,226	12,718	298	2.5	13,014	296	2.3	13,281	267	2.1
Mackay (R) - Mirani	5,283	5,723	88	1.6	6,026	303	5.3	6,392	366	6.1
Mackay (R) - Sarina	9,808	11,368	312	3.0	11,488	120	1.1	11,786	298	2.6
Whitsunday (R)	27,931	31,355	685	2.3	32,129	774	2.5	33,126	997	3.1
Whitsunday (R) - Bowen	12,409	13,135	145	1.1	13,410	275	2.1	13,712	302	2.3
Whitsunday (R) - Whitsunday	15,522	18,220	540	3.3	18,719	499	2.7	19,414	695	3.7
NORTHERN SD	190,266	209,902	3,927	2.0	215,366	5,464	2.6	220,656	5,290	2.5
Burdekin (S)	18,512	18,085	-85	-0.5	18,296	211	1.2	18,207	-89	-0.5
Charters Towers (R)	12,242	12,155	-17	-0.1	12,267	112	0.9	12,506	239	1.9
Charters Towers (R) - Charters Towers	8,751	8,468	-57	-0.7	8,509	41	0.5	8,695	186	2.2
Charters Towers (R) - Dalrymple	3,491	3,687	39	1.1	3,758	71	1.9	3,811	53	1.4
Hinchinbrook (S)	12,410	12,239	-34	-0.3	12,231	-8	-0.1	12,208	-23	-0.2
Palm Island (S)	2,313	2,145	-34	-1.5	2,164	19	0.9	2,193	29	1.3
Townsville (C)	144,789	165,278	4,098	2.7	170,408	5,130	3.1	175,542	5,134	3.0
Aitkenvale	5,060	5,137	15	0.3	5,162	25	0.5	5,153	-9	-0.2
City	1,627	2,167	108	5.9	2,155	-12	-0.6	2,220	65	3.0
Condon-Rasmussen-Bohle Basin	17,343	21,006	733	3.9	22,605	1,599	7.6	24,801	2,196	9.7
Cranbrook	6,764	6,729	-7	-0.1	6,702	-27	-0.4	6,747	45	0.7
Currajong	2,686	2,775	18	0.7	2,805	30	1.1	2,801	-4	-0.1
Douglas	3,346	6,436	618	14.0	6,851	415	6.4	7,268	417	6.1
Garbutt	2,493	2,549	11	0.4	2,559	10	0.4	2,593	34	1.3
Gulliver	3,122	3,063	-12	-0.4	3,075	12	0.4	3,087	12	0.4
Heatley	4,707	4,557	-30	-0.6	4,522	-35	-0.8	4,585	63	1.4
Hermit Park	3,550	3,679	26	0.7	3,738	59	1.6	3,735	-3	-0.1
Hyde Park-Mysterton	2,310	2,401	18	0.8	2,426	25	1.0	2,419	-7	-0.3
Kelso	8,142	9,240	220	2.6	9,546	306	3.3	9,752	206	2.2
Kirwan	20,096	24,683	917	4.2	25,603	920	3.7	26,204	601	2.3
Magnetic Island	2,131	2,297	33	1.5	2,347	50	2.2	2,374	27	1.2



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	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Mt Louisa-Mt St John-Bohle	4,125	5,881	351	7.4	6,325	444	7.5	6,780	455	7.2
Mundingburra	4,031	3,970	-12	-0.3	3,987	17	0.4	3,983	-4	-0.1
Murray	9,505	10,859	271	2.7	11,009	150	1.4	11,081	72	0.7
North Ward-Castle Hill	5,511	6,030	104	1.8	6,125	95	1.6	6,203	78	1.3
Northern Beaches-Pinnacles	7,134	8,073	188	2.5	8,325	252	3.1	8,694	369	4.4
Ooononba-Idalia-Cluden	1,975	3,749	355	13.7	4,092	343	9.1	4,403	311	7.6
Pallarenda-Shelley Beach	1,057	1,109	10	1.0	1,104	-5	-0.5	1,125	21	1.9
Pimlico	2,527	2,438	-18	-0.7	2,503	65	2.7	2,494	-9	-0.4
Railway Estate	2,875	3,019	29	1.0	3,100	81	2.7	3,123	23	0.7
Rosslea	1,618	1,550	-14	-0.9	1,592	42	2.7	1,645	53	3.3
Rowes Bay-Belgian Gardens	2,378	2,540	32	1.3	2,563	23	0.9	2,575	12	0.5
South Townsville	2,017	2,064	9	0.5	2,061	-3	-0.1	2,062	1	0.0
Stuart-Roseneath	1,235	1,335	20	1.6	1,351	16	1.2	1,373	22	1.6
Vincent	2,763	2,797	7	0.2	2,850	53	1.9	2,800	-50	-1.8
West End	4,065	3,978	-17	-0.4	4,026	48	1.2	4036.0	10	0.2
Woodstock-Cleveland-Ross	3,582	3,956	75	2.0	4,056	100	2.5	4,118	62	1.5
Wulguru	5,014	5,211	39	0.8	5,243	32	0.6	5,308	65	1.2
FAR NORTH SD	224,163	247,295	4,626	2.0	254,309	7,014	2.8	262,095	7,786	3.1
Aurukun (S)	1,095	1,129	7	0.6	1,156	27	2.4	1,196	40	3.5
Cairns (R)	128,095	147,538	3,889	2.9	152,668	5,130	3.5	158,653	5,985	3.9
Cairns (R) - Barron	17,742	21,514	754	3.9	22,378	864	4.0	23,329	951	4.2
Cairns (R) - Central Suburbs	21,414	22,990	315	1.4	23,103	113	0.5	23,380	277	1.2
Cairns (R) - City	7,024	8,813	358	4.6	9,117	304	3.4	9,527	410	4.5
Cairns (R) - Douglas	10,466	10,906	88	0.8	11,187	281	2.6	11,444	257	2.3
Cairns (R) - Mt Whitfield	11,455	12,730	255	2.1	12,882	152	1.2	13,021	139	1.1
Cairns (R) - Northern Suburbs	13,657	16,351	539	3.7	17,298	947	5.8	18,118	820	4.7
Cairns (R) - Trinity	30,096	36,051	1,191	3.7	38,074	2,023	5.6	40,753	2,679	7.0
Cairns (R) - Western Suburbs	11,544	13,187	329	2.7	13,552	365	2.8	13,873	321	2.4
Cairns (R) - Pt B	4,697	4,996	60	1.2	5,077	81	1.6	5,208	131	2.6
Cassowary Coast (R)	30,113	29,642	-94	-0.3	30,005	363	1.2	30,356	351	1.2
Cassowary Coast (R) - Cardwell	10,660	10,164	-99	-0.9	10,274	110	1.1	10,387	113	1.1
Cassowary Coast (R) - Johnstone	19,453	19,478	5	0.0	19,731	253	1.3	19,969	238	1.2
Cook (S)	3,707	3,695	-2	-0.1	3,748	53	1.4	3,812	64	1.7
Croydon (S)	288	274	-3	-1.0	267	-7	-2.6	276	9	3.4
Etheridge (S)	1,016	900	-23	-2.4	937	37	4.1	932	-5	-0.5



STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD)	Estimated resident population (ERP)		Average annual population change		Estimated resident population (ERP)			Estimated resident population (ERP)		
	2001		2006		2007(r)		2008 (p)		2007(r)-2008 (p)	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Local government area (LGA)										
Statistical local area (SLA)										
Hope Vale (S)	892	842	-10	-1.1	833	-9	-1.1	832	-1	-0.1
Kowanyama (S)	1,019	1,101	16	1.6	1,130	29	2.6	1,141	11	1.0
Lockhart River (S)	650	599	-10	-1.6	604	5	0.8	608	4	0.7
Mapoon (S)	209	256	9	4.1	260	4	1.6	263	3	1.2
Napranum (S)	800	908	22	2.6	915	7	0.8	928	13	1.4
Northern Peninsula Area (R)	2,095	2,138	9	0.4	2,222	84	3.9	2,264	42	1.9
Northern Peninsula Area (R) - Bamaga	885	864	-4	-0.5	881	17	2.0	899	18	2.0
Northern Peninsula Area (R) - Injinoo	440	454	3	0.6	479	25	5.5	494	15	3.1
Northern Peninsula Area (R) - New Mapoon	348	374	5	1.5	391	17	4.5	400	9	2.3
Northern Peninsula Area (R) - Seisia	144	183	8	4.9	192	9	4.9	192	0	0.0
Northern Peninsula Area (R) - Umagico	278	263	-3	-1.1	279	16	6.1	279	0	0.0
Pormpuraaw (S)	630	644	3	0.4	667	23	3.6	673	6	0.9
Tablelands (R)	40,801	43,507	541	1.3	44,382	875	2.0	45,297	915	2.1
Tablelands (R) - Atherton	10,666	11,558	178	1.6	11,908	350	3.0	12,239	331	2.8
Tablelands (R) - Eacham	6,318	6,771	91	1.4	6,804	33	0.5	6,859	55	0.8
Tablelands (R) - Herberton	5,338	5,743	81	1.5	5,821	78	1.4	5,859	38	0.7
Tablelands (R) - Mareeba	18,479	19,435	191	1.0	19,849	414	2.1	20,340	491	2.5
Torres (S)	3,600	3,496	-21	-0.6	3,568	72	2.1	3,690	122	3.4
Torres Strait Island (R)	4,327	4,713	77	1.7	4,796	83	1.8	4,895	99	2.1
Torres Strait Island (R) - Badu	750	884	27	3.3	892	8	0.9	910	18	2.0
Torres Strait Island (R) - Boigu	290	285	-1	-0.3	275	-10	-3.5	282	7	2.5
Torres Strait Island (R) - Dauan	120	164	9	6.4	160	-4	-2.4	162	2	1.3
Torres Strait Island (R) - Erub	320	341	4	1.3	355	14	4.1	363	8	2.3
Torres Strait Island (R) - Hammond	203	229	5	2.4	233	4	1.7	239	6	2.6
Torres Strait Island (R) - Iama	341	336	-1	-0.3	338	2	0.6	345	7	2.1
Torres Strait Island (R) - Kubin	221	216	-1	-0.5	224	8	3.7	232	8	3.6
Torres Strait Island (R) - Mabuiag	240	269	6	2.3	275	6	2.2	276	1	0.4
Torres Strait Island (R) - Mer	448	523	15	3.1	529	6	1.1	545	16	3.0
Torres Strait Island (R) - Poruma	175	178	1	0.3	186	8	4.5	191	5	2.7
Torres Strait Island (R) - Saibai	362	364	0	0.1	381	17	4.7	382	1	0.3
Torres Strait Island (R) - St Pauls	229	258	6	2.4	264	6	2.3	266	2	0.8
Torres Strait Island (R) - Ugar	61	81	4	5.8	83	2	2.5	85	2	2.4
Torres Strait Island (R) - Warraber	234	264	6	2.4	273	9	3.4	281	8	2.9
Torres Strait Island (R) - Yorke	333	321	-2	-0.7	328	7	2.2	336	8	2.4
Weipa (T)	2,173	3,007	167	6.7	3,210	203	6.8	3,291	81	2.5
Wujal Wujal (S)	373	348	-5	-1.4	344	-4	-1.1	352	8	2.3
Yarrabah (S)	2,280	2,558	56	2.3	2,597	39	1.5	2,636	39	1.5



STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD)

	Estimated resident population (ERP)		Average annual population change		Estimated resident population (ERP)			Estimated resident population (ERP)		
	2001	2006	2001-2006	%	2007(r)	2006-2007(r)	%	2008 (p)	2007(r)-2008 (p)	%
Local government area (LGA)	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Statistical local area (SLA)	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
NORTH WEST SD	34,283	33,213	-214	-0.6	33,452	239	0.7	33,746	294	0.9
Burke (S)	500	531	6	1.2	544	13	2.4	562	18	3.3
Carpentaria (S)	2,290	2,076	-43	-1.9	2,106	30	1.4	2,117	11	0.5
Cloncurry (S)	3,827	3,366	-92	-2.5	3,359	-7	-0.2	3,394	35	1.0
Doomadgee (S)	1,201	1,170	-6	-0.5	1,237	67	5.7	1,240	3	0.2
Flinders (S)	2,090	1,911	-36	-1.8	1,882	-29	-1.5	1,864	-18	-1.0
McKinlay (S)	1,066	955	-22	-2.2	961	6	0.6	961	0	0.0
Mornington (S)	1,010	1,121	22	2.1	1,131	10	0.9	1,088	-43	-3.8
Mount Isa (C)	21,149	21,114	-7	0.0	21,283	169	0.8	21,570	287	1.3
Richmond (S)	1,150	969	-36	-3.4	949	-20	-2.1	950	1	0.1
QUEENSLAND	3,628,946	4,090,908	92,392	2.4	4,195,981	105,073	2.6	4,293,915	97,934	2.3

STATISTICAL DISTRICTS

Gold Coast-Tweed (Queensland/NSW)	438,136	524,288	17,230	3.7	543,808	19,520	3.7	558,888	15,080	2.8
Gold Coast East	170,488	187,648	3,432	1.9	191,126	3,478	1.9	192,793	1,667	0.9
Gold Coast West	212,871	274,534	12,333	5.2	289,222	14,688	5.4	300,632	11,410	3.9
Tweed Heads & Tweed Coast	54,777	62,106	1,466	2.5	63,460	1,354	2.2	65,463	2,003	3.2
Sunshine Coast	186,391	224,059	7,534	3.7	231,167	7,108	3.2	237,562	6,395	2.8
Bundaberg	56,806	63,392	1,317	2.2	65,024	1,632	2.6	66,176	1,152	1.8
Hervey Bay	39,599	50,864	2,253	5.1	53,551	2,687	5.3	56,165	2,614	4.9
Toowoomba	109,449	121,861	2,482	2.2	123,804	1,943	1.6	125,339	1,535	1.2
Rockhampton	67,369	73,246	1,175	1.7	74,700	1,454	2.0	75,497	797	1.1
Gladstone	39,100	45,607	1,301	3.1	47,261	1,654	3.6	48,796	1,535	3.2
Mackay	64,767	77,523	2,551	3.7	79,429	1,906	2.5	81,148	1,719	2.2
Townsville	134,073	153,249	3,835	2.7	158,027	4,778	3.1	162,730	4,703	3.0
Cairns	112,932	131,636	3,741	3.1	136,404	4,768	3.6	142,001	5,597	4.1

REGIONAL PLANNING PROJECT AREAS

(see listing in Appendix E)										
South East Queensland (SEQ Region)(a)	2,484,055	2,827,566	68,702	2.6	2,903,334	75,768	2.7	2,972,368	69,034	2.4
Wide Bay-Burnett 2026 (WBB 2026)	232,008	264,081	6,415	2.6	271,314	7,233	2.7	277,965	6,651	2.5
Maranoa and Balonne Regional Planning Area (MaBRPA)	18,190	17,997	-39	-0.2	18,010	13	0.1	17,980	-30	-0.2
South West	8,812	8,369	-89	-1.0	8,201	-168	-2.0	8,170	-31	-0.4
Central Queensland (CQANM)	186,527	206,204	3,935	2.0	210,933	4,729	2.3	214,753	3,820	1.8
Central West	13,591	12,535	-211	-1.6	12,400	-135	-1.1	12,256	-144	-1.2
Whitsunday, Hinterland and Mackay (WHAM)	137,539	159,800	4,452	3.0	163,629	3,829	2.4	167,666	4,037	2.5
North Queensland (NQ)	190,266	209,902	3,927	2.0	215,366	5,464	2.6	220,656	5,290	2.5
Gulf Region (GRDP)	7,324	7,173	-30	-0.4	7,352	179	2.5	7,356	4	0.1
North West	29,282	28,315	-193	-0.7	28,434	119	0.4	28,739	305	1.1
Far North	201,662	223,593	4,386	2.1	229,996	6,403	2.9	237,294	7,298	3.2



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		
	2001 no.	2006 no.	2001-2006 no. %		2007(r) no.	2006-2007(r) no. %		2008 (p) no.	2007(r)-2008 (p) no. %		
STATES AND TERRITORIES											
New South Wales	6,575,217	6,816,087	48,174	0.7	6,904,942	88,855	1.3	6,984,172	79,230	1.1	
Victoria	4,804,726	5,126,540	64,363	1.3	5,221,310	94,770	1.8	5,313,823	92,513	1.8	
Queensland	3,628,946	4,090,908	92,392	2.4	4,195,981	105,073	2.6	4,293,915	97,934	2.3	
South Australia	1,511,728	1,567,888	11,232	0.7	1,585,794	17,906	1.1	1,603,361	17,567	1.1	
Western Australia	1,901,159	2,059,381	31,644	1.6	2,112,967	53,586	2.6	2,171,197	58,230	2.8	
Tasmania	471,795	489,951	3,631	0.8	493,204	3,253	0.7	497,529	4,325	0.9	
Northern Territory	197,768	210,627	2,572	1.3	214,804	4,177	2.0	219,818	5,014	2.3	
Australian Capital Territory	319,317	334,119	2,960	0.9	341,054	6,935	2.1	345,551	4,497	1.3	
Other Territories	2,584	2,379	-41	-1.6	2,396	17	0.7	2,415	19	0.8	
AUSTRALIA	19,413,240	20,697,880	256,928	1.3	21,072,452	374,572	1.8	21,431,781	359,329	1.7	

(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: ABS, Regional Population Growth Australia, Cat No 3218.0

The data has been prepared using the latest available information.

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

For more information please contact PIFU on (07) 3237 1115 or visit our website www.dip.qld.gov.au

Disclaimer: While every care has been taken in preparing these data, the State of Queensland

does not accept responsibility for decisions or actions taken as a result of the data in this report.



Appendix B: Estimated resident population, reformed local government areas, 1981 to 2008
 Estimated resident population (ERP), reformed local government areas, regional planning project areas
 30 June 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2007(r), 2008(p)

Local government area (LGA)	Estimated resident population (ERP)								Average annual population change					
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2007(r)	2008(p)	1 year to 30 June		1 year to 30 June		25 years to 30 June	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Aurukun (S)	723	844	800	836	1,095	1,129	1,156	1,196	27	2.4	40	3.5	16	1.8
Balonne (S)	4,921	5,111	5,346	4,825	5,580	4,927	4,890	4,835	-37	-0.8	-55	-1.1	0	0.0
Banana (S)	17,188	18,823	16,776	15,423	15,922	15,634	15,382	15,429	-252	-1.6	47	0.3	-62	-0.4
Barcaldine (R)	4,184	4,043	3,814	3,692	3,551	3,462	3,437	3,394	-25	-0.7	-43	-1.3	-29	-0.8
Baroo (S)	641	511	501	470	463	383	374	369	-9	-2.3	-5	-1.3	-10	-2.0
Blackall-Tambo (R)	2,916	2,924	2,843	2,465	2,432	2,138	2,089	2,067	-49	-2.3	-22	-1.1	-31	-1.2
Boulia (S)	614	564	557	530	577	450	440	440	-10	-2.2	0	0.0	-7	-1.2
Brisbane (C)	733,482	737,418	769,087	824,489	896,649	991,260	1,010,479	1,027,847	19,219	1.9	17,368	1.7	10,311	1.2
Bulloo (S)	493	586	599	520	459	394	377	376	-17	-4.3	-1	-0.3	-4	-0.9
Bundaberg (R)	54,847	57,366	65,237	74,653	78,943	87,898	90,302	92,341	2,404	2.7	2,039	2.3	1,322	1.9
Burdekin (S)	19,643	19,403	19,248	18,955	18,512	18,085	18,296	18,207	211	1.2	-89	-0.5	-62	-0.3
Burke (S)	395	324	330	279	500	531	544	562	13	2.4	18	3.3	5	1.2
Cairns (R)	69,411	84,172	98,413	120,828	128,095	147,538	152,668	158,653	5,130	3.5	5,985	3.9	3,125	3.1
Carpentaria (S)	1,699	1,732	1,879	1,976	2,290	2,076	2,106	2,117	30	1.4	11	0.5	15	0.8
Cassowary Coast (R)	23,940	25,179	26,548	28,894	30,113	29,642	30,005	30,356	363	1.2	351	1.2	228	0.9
Central Highlands (R)	20,511	24,337	25,161	26,007	25,061	28,256	28,772	29,244	516	1.8	472	1.6	310	1.3
Charters Towers (R)	10,991	12,314	12,764	12,462	12,242	12,155	12,267	12,506	112	0.9	239	1.9	47	0.4
Cherbourg (S)(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,135	1,209	1,225	1,189	1,213	-36	-2.9	24	2.0	n.a.	n.a.
Cloncurry (S)	3,806	3,160	3,135	3,193	3,827	3,366	3,359	3,394	-7	-0.2	35	1.0	-18	-0.5
Cook (S)	2,670	2,757	2,848	3,195	3,707	3,695	3,748	3,812	53	1.4	64	1.7	41	1.3
Croydon (S)	246	297	236	287	288	274	267	276	-7	-2.6	9	3.4	1	0.4
Dalby (R)	29,155	29,828	29,553	28,764	29,193	30,118	30,425	30,869	307	1.0	444	1.5	39	0.1
Diamantina (S)	298	269	246	324	326	302	308	314	6	2.0	6	1.9	0	0.1
Doomadgee (S)(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	891	1,201	1,170	1,237	1,240	67	5.7	3	0.2	n.a.	n.a.
Etheridge (S)	893	1,065	1,037	957	1,016	900	937	932	37	4.1	-5	-0.5	0	0.0
Flinders (S)	2,711	2,877	2,666	2,234	2,090	1,911	1,882	1,864	-29	-1.5	-18	-1.0	-32	-1.4
Fraser Coast (R)	40,290	46,442	56,838	69,284	74,407	89,479	92,565	95,689	3,086	3.4	3,124	3.4	1,968	3.2
Gladstone (R)	33,871	35,170	38,974	44,124	46,369	53,941	55,716	57,587	1,775	3.3	1,871	3.4	803	1.9
Gold Coast (C)	145,727	194,535	255,516	322,589	387,102	466,433	484,638	497,848	18,205	3.9	13,210	2.7	12,828	4.8
Goondiwindi (R)	9,777	9,913	10,224	9,893	10,419	10,741	10,822	10,985	81	0.8	163	1.5	39	0.4
Gympie (R)	25,428	29,005	32,506	36,903	38,604	43,945	45,287	46,371	1,342	3.1	1,084	2.4	741	2.2
Hinchinbrook (S)	13,643	13,397	13,367	13,362	12,410	12,239	12,231	12,208	-8	-0.1	-23	-0.2	-56	-0.4
Hope Vale (S)(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	823	892	842	833	832	-9	-1.1	-1	-0.1	n.a.	n.a.



Local government area (LGA)	Estimated resident population (ERP)								Average annual population change					
									1 year to 30 June		1 year to 30 June		25 years to 30 June	
	1981 no.	1986 no.	1991 no.	1996 no.	2001 no.	2006 no.	2007(r) no.	2008(p) no.	2007(r) no.	%	2008(p) no.	%	2006 no.	%
Ipswich (C)	94,901	102,988	113,209	122,745	125,393	142,400	148,049	154,153	5,649	4.0	6,104	4.1	1,900	1.6
Isaac (R)	16,552	22,428	22,400	20,568	18,524	21,113	21,543	21,933	430	2.0	390	1.8	182	1.0
Kowanyama (S)(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,021	1,019	1,101	1,130	1,141	29	2.6	11	1.0	n.a.	n.a.
Lockhart River (S)(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	573	650	599	604	608	5	0.8	4	0.7	n.a.	n.a.
Lockyer Valley (R)	16,346	19,831	22,904	27,532	28,668	31,932	32,873	33,946	941	2.9	1,073	3.3	623	2.7
Logan (C)	113,245	157,734	194,151	225,464	237,239	260,081	264,761	269,986	4,680	1.8	5,225	2.0	5,873	3.4
Longreach (R)	4,934	4,670	4,773	4,478	4,626	4,326	4,289	4,268	-37	-0.9	-21	-0.5	-24	-0.5
Mackay (R)	63,294	71,395	76,472	85,821	91,084	107,332	109,957	112,607	2,625	2.4	2,650	2.4	1,762	2.1
Mapoon (S)(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	184	209	256	260	263	4	1.6	3	1.2	n.a.	n.a.
McKinlay (S)	1,476	1,372	1,219	1,157	1,066	955	961	961	6	0.6	0	0.0	-21	-1.7
Moreton Bay (R)	139,520	171,308	209,806	256,645	286,532	332,862	344,878	356,709	12,016	3.6	11,831	3.4	7,734	3.5
Mornington (S)	827	905	729	1,128	1,010	1,121	1,131	1,088	10	0.9	-43	-3.8	12	1.2
Mount Isa (C)	25,448	24,322	24,507	22,386	21,149	21,114	21,283	21,570	169	0.8	287	1.3	-173	-0.7
Murweh (S)	5,703	5,451	5,803	4,986	5,032	4,863	4,796	4,821	-67	-1.4	25	0.5	-34	-0.6
Napranum (S)(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	754	800	908	915	928	7	0.8	13	1.4	n.a.	n.a.
North Burnett (R)	12,131	11,726	11,487	11,204	10,654	10,756	10,685	10,646	-71	-0.7	-39	-0.4	-55	-0.5
Northern Peninsula Area (R)(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,868	2,095	2,138	2,222	2,264	84	3.9	42	1.9	n.a.	n.a.
Palm Island (S)(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,133	2,313	2,145	2,164	2,193	19	0.9	29	1.3	n.a.	n.a.
Paroo (S)	2,708	2,717	2,667	2,310	2,214	2,063	2,016	1,955	-47	-2.3	-61	-3.0	-26	-1.1
Pormpuraaw (S)(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	553	630	644	667	673	23	3.6	6	0.9	n.a.	n.a.
Quilpie (S)	1,367	1,348	1,397	1,285	1,107	1,049	1,012	1,018	-37	-3.5	6	0.6	-13	-1.1
Redland (C)	43,680	60,231	82,818	103,082	117,252	131,210	134,068	136,944	2,858	2.2	2,876	2.1	3,501	4.5
Richmond (S)	1,350	1,225	1,204	1,129	1,150	969	949	950	-20	-2.1	1	0.1	-15	-1.3
Rockhampton (R)	76,021	83,036	89,668	95,797	98,225	107,517	110,116	111,528	2,599	2.4	1,412	1.3	1,260	1.4
Roma (R)	13,194	13,578	13,318	12,523	12,610	13,070	13,120	13,145	50	0.4	25	0.2	-5	0.0
Scenic Rim (R)	14,918	18,850	23,288	28,140	30,519	34,767	35,629	36,179	862	2.5	550	1.5	794	3.4
Somerset (R)	9,399	13,468	15,527	17,058	18,085	19,676	20,085	20,613	409	2.1	528	2.6	411	3.0
South Burnett (R)	20,198	23,257	25,494	27,131	28,191	30,778	31,286	31,705	508	1.7	419	1.3	423	1.7
Southern Downs (R)	26,255	27,776	29,813	30,526	31,672	33,589	34,123	34,621	534	1.6	498	1.5	293	1.0
Sunshine Coast (R)	92,796	116,535	161,302	210,471	247,167	295,084	304,070	312,804	8,986	3.0	8,734	2.9	8,092	4.7
Tablelands (R)	29,927	34,036	36,840	39,894	40,801	43,507	44,382	45,297	875	2.0	915	2.1	543	1.5
Toowoomba (R)	103,642	113,772	122,767	129,202	137,593	151,297	153,467	155,124	2,170	1.4	1,657	1.1	1,906	1.5
Torres (S)	2,620	2,706	3,032	3,147	3,600	3,496	3,568	3,690	72	2.1	122	3.4	35	1.2
Torres Strait Island (R)(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,664	4,327	4,713	4,796	4,895	83	1.8	99	2.1	n.a.	n.a.
Townsville (C)	98,437	110,479	121,576	132,125	144,789	165,278	170,408	175,542	5,130	3.1	5,134	3.0	2,674	2.1
Weipa (T)	2,069	2,136	2,394	2,485	2,173	3,007	3,210	3,291	203	6.8	81	2.5	38	1.5



Local government area (LGA)	Estimated resident population (ERP)								Average annual population change					
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2007(r)	2008(p)	1 year to 30 June 2007(r)		1 year to 30 June 2008(p)		25 years to 30 June 2006	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Whitsunday (R)	20,529	23,688	24,921	27,077	27,931	31,355	32,129	33,126	774	2.5	997	3.1	433	1.7
Winton (S)	1,913	1,761	1,758	1,651	1,616	1,474	1,463	1,404	-11	-0.7	-59	-4.0	-18	-1.0
Woorabinda (S)(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,154	1,034	918	947	965	29	3.2	18	1.9	n.a.	n.a.
Wujal Wujal (S)(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	339	373	348	344	352	-4	-1.1	8	2.3	n.a.	n.a.
Yarrabah (S)(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,038	2,280	2,558	2,597	2,636	39	1.5	39	1.5	n.a.	n.a.
QUEENSLAND	2,345,208	2,624,595	2,960,951	3,338,690	3,628,946	4,090,908	4,195,981	4,293,915	105,073	2.6	97,934	2.3	69,828	2.3
REGIONAL PLANNING PROJECT AREAS														
(see listing in Appendix E)														
South East Queensland (SEQ Region)(b)	1,485,491	1,681,405	1,942,990	2,240,237	2,484,055	2,827,566	2,903,334	2,972,368	75,768	2.7	69,034	2.4	53,683	2.6
Wide Bay-Burnett 2026 (WBB 2026)	154,050	168,955	192,705	220,310	232,008	264,081	271,314	277,965	7,233	2.7	6,651	2.5	4,401	2.2
Maranoa & Balonne Regional Planning Area (MaBRPA)	18,115	18,689	18,664	17,348	18,190	17,997	18,010	17,980	13	0.1	-30	-0.2	-5	0.0
South West	10,270	10,102	10,466	9,101	8,812	8,369	8,201	8,170	-168	-2.0	-31	-0.4	-76	-0.8
Central Queensland (CQANM)	148,744	162,700	171,898	182,505	186,611	206,266	210,933	214,753	4,667	2.3	3,820	1.8	2,301	1.3
Central West	15,499	14,742	14,492	13,610	13,591	12,535	12,400	12,256	-135	-1.1	-144	-1.2	-119	-0.8
Whitsunday, Hinterland and Mackay (WHAM)	100,375	117,511	123,793	133,466	137,539	159,800	163,629	167,666	3,829	2.4	4,037	2.5	2,377	1.9
North Queensland (NQ)	144,891	157,732	169,089	179,037	190,266	209,902	215,366	220,656	5,464	2.6	5,290	2.5	2,600	1.5
Gulf Region (GRDP)	5,850	6,253	6,237	6,539	7,324	7,173	7,352	7,356	179	2.5	4	0.1	53	0.8
North West	34,791	32,956	32,731	30,099	29,282	28,315	28,434	28,739	119	0.4	305	1.1	-259	-0.8
Far North	124,629	145,033	163,734	191,993	201,662	223,593	229,996	237,294	6,403	2.9	7,298	3.2	3,959	2.4

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

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

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

n.a. not available

(p) preliminary

(r) revised

Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth Australia, Cat No 3218.0

The data has been prepared using the latest available information.

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

For more information please contact PIFU on (07) 3237 1115 or visit our website www.dip.qld.gov.au

Disclaimer: While every care has been taken in preparing these data, the State of Queensland does not accept responsibility for decisions or actions taken as a result of the data in this report.



Appendix C: Estimated resident population, pre-reformed local government areas, 2001 to 2008

Estimated resident population (ERP), pre-reformed local government areas

30 June 2001, 2006, 2007(r), 2008 (p)

Local government area (LGA)	Estimated resident population (ERP)				Estimated resident population (ERP)				Estimated resident population (ERP)					
	2001		2006		2007(r)		2008(p)		2001-2006		2006-2007(r)		2007(r)-2008(p)	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Aramac (S)	731	773	8	1.1	767	-6	-0.8	761	-7	-0.9				
Atherton (S)	10,666	11,558	178	1.6	11,895	337	2.9	12,175	280	2.3				
Aurukun (S)	1,095	1,129	7	0.6	1,156	27	2.4	1,196	40	3.5				
Badu (IC)	750	884	27	3.3	892	8	0.9	910	18	2.0				
Balonne (S)	5,580	4,927	-131	-2.5	4,890	-37	-0.8	4,835	-55	-1.1				
Bamaga (IC)	885	864	-4	-0.5	881	17	2.0	899	18	2.0				
Banana (S)	14,448	14,238	-42	-0.3	14,012	-226	-1.6	14,060	49	0.3				
Barcaldine (S)	1,726	1,716	-2	-0.1	1,696	-20	-1.1	1,671	-25	-1.5				
Barcoo (S)	463	383	-16	-3.7	374	-9	-2.3	369	-5	-1.3				
Bauhinia (S)	2,252	2,325	15	0.6	2,325	0	0.0	2,324	-1	-0.1				
Beaudesert (S)	53,977	64,753	2,155	3.7	66,890	2,137	3.3	69,093	2,203	3.3				
Belyando (S)	9,948	11,149	240	2.3	11,343	194	1.7	11,501	158	1.4				
Bendemere (S)	990	1,044	11	1.1	1,053	9	0.9	1,063	10	0.9				
Biggenden (S)	1,554	1,610	11	0.7	1,619	9	0.5	1,620	2	0.1				
Blackall (S)	1,814	1,546	-54	-3.1	1,510	-36	-2.3	1,488	-22	-1.5				
Boigu (IC)	290	285	-1	-0.3	275	-10	-3.5	282	7	2.5				
Boonah (S)	8,387	9,119	146	1.7	9,263	144	1.6	9,348	85	0.9				
Booringa (S)	1,907	1,805	-20	-1.1	1,791	-14	-0.8	1,775	-16	-0.9				
Boulia (S)	577	450	-25	-4.9	440	-10	-2.2	440	0	0.0				
Bowen (S)	12,409	13,135	145	1.1	13,363	228	1.7	13,659	295	2.2				
Brisbane (C)	896,649	991,260	18,922	2.0	1,010,479	19,219	1.9	1,027,847	17,368	1.7				
Broadsound (S)	6,482	7,291	162	2.4	7,433	142	1.9	7,566	133	1.8				
Bulloo (S)	459	394	-13	-3.0	377	-17	-4.3	376	-1	-0.3				
Bundaberg (C)	44,551	48,575	805	1.7	49,732	1,157	2.4	50,631	899	1.8				
Bungil (S)	1,952	2,163	42	2.1	2,192	29	1.3	2,209	17	0.8				
Burdekin (S)	18,512	18,085	-85	-0.5	18,296	211	1.2	18,207	-89	-0.5				
Burke (S)	500	531	6	1.2	544	13	2.4	562	18	3.3				
Burnett (S)	23,891	27,849	792	3.1	28,809	960	3.4	29,706	897	3.1				
Caboolture (S)	114,338	135,454	4,223	3.4	140,988	5,534	4.1	146,473	5,485	3.9				
Cairns (C)	117,629	136,632	3,801	3.0	141,552	4,920	3.6	147,319	5,768	4.1				



Local government area (LGA)	Estimated resident population (ERP)				Estimated resident population (ERP)				Estimated resident population (ERP)			
	2001		2006		2007(r)		2006-2007(r)		2008(p)		2007(r)-2008(p)	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	no.	%	
Calliope (S)	15,054	17,555	500	3.1	18,134	579	3.3	18,780	647	3.6		
Caloundra (C)	76,207	93,215	3,402	4.1	96,515	3,300	3.5	99,846	3,331	3.5		
Cambooya (S)	5,085	6,160	215	3.9	6,354	194	3.1	6,533	180	2.8		
Cardwell (S)	10,660	10,164	-99	-0.9	10,188	24	0.2	10,273	85	0.8		
Carpentaria (S)	2,290	2,076	-43	-1.9	2,106	30	1.4	2,117	11	0.5		
Charters Towers (C)	8,751	8,468	-57	-0.7	8,481	13	0.2	8,600	119	1.4		
Cherbourg (S)	1,209	1,225	3	0.3	1,189	-36	-2.9	1,213	24	2.0		
Chinchilla (S)	6,046	6,302	51	0.8	6,366	64	1.0	6,471	104	1.6		
Clifton (S)	2,449	2,766	63	2.5	2,804	38	1.4	2,848	44	1.6		
Cloncurry (S)	3,827	3,366	-92	-2.5	3,359	-7	-0.2	3,394	35	1.0		
Cook (S)	3,707	3,695	-2	-0.1	3,748	53	1.4	3,812	64	1.7		
Cooloolo (S)	33,651	38,143	898	2.5	39,323	1,180	3.1	40,258	936	2.4		
Crow's Nest (S)	10,259	13,345	617	5.4	13,890	545	4.1	14,446	556	4.0		
Croydon (S)	288	274	-3	-1.0	267	-7	-2.6	276	9	3.4		
Dalby (T)	10,113	10,405	58	0.6	10,496	91	0.9	10,653	157	1.5		
Dalrymple (S)	3,491	3,687	39	1.1	3,786	99	2.7	3,906	120	3.2		
Dauan (IC)	120	164	9	6.4	160	-4	-2.4	162	2	1.3		
Diamantina (S)	326	302	-5	-1.5	308	6	2.0	314	6	1.9		
Doomadgee (S)	1,201	1,170	-6	-0.5	1,237	67	5.7	1,240	3	0.2		
Douglas (S)	10,466	10,906	88	0.8	11,116	210	1.9	11,334	217	2.0		
Duaringa (S)	6,608	7,214	121	1.8	7,278	64	0.9	7,362	84	1.1		
Eacham (S)	6,318	6,771	91	1.4	6,848	77	1.1	7,000	152	2.2		
Eidsvold (S)	941	906	-7	-0.8	897	-9	-1.0	885	-12	-1.3		
Emerald (S)	13,056	15,334	456	3.3	15,738	404	2.6	16,102	364	2.3		
Erub (IC)	320	341	4	1.3	355	14	4.1	363	8	2.3		
Esk (S)	14,773	16,047	255	1.7	16,364	317	2.0	16,806	442	2.7		
Etheridge (S)	1,016	900	-23	-2.4	937	37	4.1	932	-5	-0.5		
Fitzroy (S)	9,990	11,183	239	2.3	11,633	450	4.0	11,944	311	2.7		
Flinders (S)	2,090	1,911	-36	-1.8	1,882	-29	-1.5	1,864	-18	-1.0		
Gatton (S)	15,579	16,650	214	1.3	16,996	346	2.1	17,417	420	2.5		
Gayndah (S)	2,888	2,947	12	0.4	2,939	-8	-0.3	2,935	-4	-0.1		
Gladstone (C)	26,831	30,928	819	2.9	31,951	1,023	3.3	32,954	1,004	3.1		
Gold Coast (C)	423,719	507,456	16,747	3.7	526,636	19,180	3.8	540,988	14,352	2.7		
Goondiwindi (T)	4,793	5,031	48	1.0	5,068	37	0.7	5,158	91	1.8		
Hammond (IC)	203	229	5	2.4	233	4	1.7	239	6	2.6		



Local government area (LGA)	Estimated resident population (ERP)				Average annual population change			Estimated resident population (ERP)			Average annual population change			
	2001		2006		2001-2006		2007(r)		2006-2007(r)		2008(p)		2007(r)-2008(p)	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Herberton (S)	5,338	5,743	81	1.5	5,869	126	2.2	6,013	144	2.5				
Hervey Bay (C)	43,298	55,157	2,372	5.0	57,560	2,403	4.4	60,007	2,446	4.2				
Hinchinbrook (S)	12,410	12,239	-34	-0.3	12,231	-8	-0.1	12,208	-23	-0.2				
Hope Vale (S)	892	842	-10	-1.1	833	-9	-1.1	832	-1	-0.1				
Iama (IC)	341	336	-1	-0.3	338	2	0.6	345	7	2.1				
Ilfracombe (S)	363	283	-16	-4.9	274	-9	-3.1	265	-9	-3.2				
Inglewood (S)	2,667	2,670	1	0.0	2,682	12	0.5	2,704	21	0.8				
Injinoo (S)	440	454	3	0.6	479	25	5.5	494	15	3.1				
Ipswich (C)	126,663	143,746	3,417	2.6	149,421	5,675	3.9	155,525	6,104	4.1				
Isis (S)	5,849	6,654	161	2.6	6,861	207	3.1	7,043	182	2.7				
Isisford (S)	306	280	-5	-1.8	281	1	0.4	281	0	0.0				
Jericho (S)	1,094	973	-24	-2.3	974	1	0.1	962	-11	-1.2				
Johnstone (S)	19,453	19,478	5	0.0	19,817	339	1.7	20,083	266	1.3				
Jondaryan (S)	12,919	14,958	408	3.0	15,312	354	2.4	15,629	317	2.1				
Kilcoy (S)	3,312	3,629	63	1.8	3,721	92	2.5	3,807	86	2.3				
Kilkivan (S)	3,222	3,664	88	2.6	3,751	87	2.4	3,835	85	2.3				
Kingaroy (S)	11,808	12,962	231	1.9	13,162	200	1.5	13,349	187	1.4				
Kolan (S)	4,652	4,820	34	0.7	4,901	81	1.7	4,962	61	1.2				
Kowanyama (S)	1,019	1,101	16	1.6	1,130	29	2.6	1,141	11	1.0				
Kubin (IC)	221	216	-1	-0.5	224	8	3.7	232	8	3.6				
Laidley (S)	13,089	15,282	439	3.1	15,877	595	3.9	16,529	653	4.1				
Livingstone (S)	26,368	30,616	850	3.0	31,685	1,069	3.5	32,431	746	2.4				
Lockhart River (S)	650	599	-10	-1.6	604	5	0.8	608	4	0.7				
Logan (C)	167,507	178,607	2,220	1.3	180,867	2,260	1.3	183,212	2,345	1.3				
Longreach (S)	3,957	3,763	-39	-1.0	3,734	-29	-0.8	3,722	-12	-0.3				
Mabuiag (IC)	240	269	6	2.3	275	6	2.2	276	1	0.4				
Mackay (C)	75,993	90,241	2,850	3.5	92,545	2,304	2.6	94,814	2,269	2.5				
Mapoon (S)	209	256	9	4.1	260	4	1.6	263	3	1.2				
Mareeba (S)	18,479	19,435	191	1.0	19,769	334	1.7	20,109	340	1.7				
Maroochy (S)	127,202	152,661	5,092	3.7	157,545	4,884	3.2	162,317	4,773	3.0				
Maryborough (C)	25,125	27,217	418	1.6	27,681	464	1.7	28,103	422	1.5				
McKinlay (S)	1,066	955	-22	-2.2	961	6	0.6	961	0	0.0				
Mer (IC)	448	523	15	3.1	529	6	1.1	545	16	3.0				
Millmerran (S)	3,480	3,276	-41	-1.2	3,270	-6	-0.2	3,260	-9	-0.3				
Mirani (S)	5,283	5,723	88	1.6	5,865	142	2.5	6,013	149	2.5				



Local government area (LGA)	Estimated resident population (ERP)				Average annual population change				Estimated resident population (ERP)				Average annual population change			
	2001		2006		2001-2006		2007(r)		2006-2007(r)		2008(p)		2007(r)-2008(p)			
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%				
Miriam Vale (S)	4,484	5,458	195	4.0	5,632	174	3.2	5,852	221	3.9						
Monto (S)	2,552	2,577	5	0.2	2,567	-10	-0.4	2,558	-9	-0.4						
Mornington (S)	1,010	1,114	21	2.0	1,131	17	1.5	1,088	-43	-3.8						
Mount Isa (C)	21,149	21,114	-7	0.0	21,283	169	0.8	21,570	287	1.3						
Mount Morgan (S)	2,943	3,153	42	1.4	3,219	66	2.1	3,235	16	0.5						
Mundubbera (S)	2,298	2,261	-7	-0.3	2,209	-52	-2.3	2,189	-20	-0.9						
Murgon (S)	3,625	3,668	9	0.2	3,676	8	0.2	3,679	3	0.1						
Murilla (S)	2,720	2,847	25	0.9	2,881	34	1.2	2,929	48	1.7						
Murweh (S)	5,032	4,863	-34	-0.7	4,796	-67	-1.4	4,821	25	0.5						
Nanango (S)	8,529	9,520	198	2.2	9,698	178	1.9	9,846	148	1.5						
Napranum (S)	800	908	22	2.6	915	7	0.8	928	13	1.4						
Nebo (S)	2,094	2,673	116	5.0	2,768	95	3.5	2,866	99	3.6						
New Mapoon (S)	348	374	5	1.5	391	17	4.5	400	9	2.3						
Noosa (S)	43,758	49,208	1,090	2.4	50,011	803	1.6	50,641	631	1.3						
Palm Island (S)	2,313	2,145	-34	-1.5	2,164	19	0.9	2,193	29	1.3						
Paroo (S)	2,214	2,063	-30	-1.4	2,016	-47	-2.3	1,955	-61	-3.0						
Peak Downs (S)	3,145	3,383	48	1.5	3,430	47	1.4	3,456	26	0.7						
Perry (S)	421	455	7	1.6	454	-1	-0.2	458	4	0.9						
Pine Rivers (S)	122,303	144,933	4,526	3.5	150,263	5,330	3.7	155,589	5,326	3.5						
Pittsworth (S)	4,656	5,082	85	1.8	5,124	42	0.8	5,159	35	0.7						
Pormpuraaw (S)	630	644	3	0.4	667	23	3.6	673	6	0.9						
Poruma (IC)	175	178	1	0.3	186	8	4.5	191	5	2.7						
Quilpie (S)	1,107	1,049	-12	-1.1	1,012	-37	-3.5	1,018	6	0.6						
Redcliffe (C)	49,891	52,475	517	1.0	53,627	1,152	2.2	54,647	1,020	1.9						
Redland (S)	117,252	131,210	2,792	2.3	134,068	2,858	2.2	136,944	2,876	2.1						
Richmond (S)	1,150	969	-36	-3.4	949	-20	-2.1	950	1	0.1						
Rockhampton (C)	58,924	62,565	728	1.2	63,579	1,014	1.6	63,919	339	0.5						
Roma (T)	6,704	6,963	52	0.8	6,963	0	0.0	6,971	8	0.1						
Rosalie (S)	8,718	9,551	167	1.8	9,720	169	1.8	9,854	133	1.4						
Saibai (IC)	362	364	0	0.1	381	17	4.7	382	1	0.3						
Sarina (S)	9,808	11,368	312	3.0	11,548	180	1.6	11,780	232	2.0						
Seisia (IC)	144	183	8	4.9	192	9	4.9	192	0	0.0						
St Pauls (IC)	229	258	6	2.4	264	6	2.3	266	2	0.8						
Stanthorpe (S)	10,383	10,765	76	0.7	10,881	116	1.1	10,999	118	1.1						
Tambo (S)	618	592	-5	-0.9	579	-13	-2.3	579	0	0.1						



Local government area (LGA)	Estimated resident population (ERP)				Average annual population change				Estimated resident population (ERP)				Average annual population change			
	2001		2006		2001-2006		2007(r)		2006-2007(r)		2008(p)		2007(r)-2008(p)			
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%		
Tara (S)	3,865	3,896	6	0.2	3,917	21	0.5	3,944	27	0.7						
Taroom (S)	2,664	2,538	-25	-1.0	2,499	-39	-1.5	2,500	0	0.0						
Thuringowa (C)	52,715	63,002	2,057	3.6	65,836	2,834	4.5	68,443	2,607	4.0						
Tiaro (S)	4,672	5,626	191	3.8	5,790	164	2.9	5,991	201	3.5						
Toowoomba (C)	90,027	96,159	1,226	1.3	96,994	835	0.9	97,395	401	0.4						
Torres (S)	3,600	3,496	-21	-0.6	3,568	72	2.1	3,690	122	3.4						
Townsville (C)	92,074	102,276	2,040	2.1	104,572	2,296	2.2	107,099	2,527	2.4						
Ugar (IC)	61	81	4	5.8	83	2	2.5	85	2	2.4						
Umagico (S)	278	263	-3	-1.1	279	16	6.1	279	0	0.0						
Waggamba (S)	2,959	3,040	16	0.5	3,072	32	1.1	3,123	51	1.7						
Wambo (S)	5,259	5,526	53	1.0	5,636	110	2.0	5,741	106	1.9						
Warraber (IC)	234	264	6	2.4	273	9	3.4	281	8	2.9						
Warroo (S)	1,057	1,095	8	0.7	1,121	26	2.4	1,127	6	0.6						
Warwick (S)	21,289	22,824	307	1.4	23,242	418	1.8	23,622	380	1.6						
Weipa (T)	2,173	3,007	167	6.7	3,210	203	6.8	3,291	81	2.5						
Whitsunday (S)	15,522	18,220	540	3.3	18,766	546	3.0	19,467	702	3.7						
Winton (S)	1,616	1,474	-28	-1.8	1,463	-11	-0.7	1,404	-59	-4.0						
Wondai (S)	4,229	4,628	80	1.8	4,750	122	2.6	4,831	80	1.7						
Woocoo (S)	3,043	3,617	115	3.5	3,747	130	3.6	3,866	119	3.2						
Woorabinda (S)	1,034	918	-23	-2.4	947	29	3.2	965	18	1.9						
Wujal Wujal (S)	373	348	-5	-1.4	344	-4	-1.1	352	8	2.3						
Yarrabah (S)	2,280	2,558	56	2.3	2597	39	1.5	2636	39	1.5						
Yorke (IC)	333	321	-2	-0.7	328	7	2.2	336	8	2.4						
QUEENSLAND(a)	3,628,946	4,090,908(a)	92,392	2.4	4,195,981	105,073	2.6	4,293,915	97,934	2.3						

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

(a) Includes unincorporated areas

(p) preliminary

(r) revised

Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth Australia, Cat No 3218.0

The data has been prepared using the latest available information.

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

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Appendix D: Natural increase and assumed net migration, reformed local government areas, 2002 to 2007

Natural increase and assumed net migration, reformed local government areas, regional planning project areas

Year to 30 June 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 2006, 2007

Local government area (LGA)	Natural increase						Assumed net migration					
	2001–2002	2002–2003	2003–2004	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007	2001–2002	2002–2003	2003–2004	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Aurukun (S)	3	7	0	8	-4	1	36	-13	13	-16	0	26
Balonne (S)	70	76	64	46	69	70	-192	-229	-230	-153	-174	-107
Banana (S)	140	136	134	141	156	170	-299	-295	-280	-130	31	-360
Barcaldine (R)	27	16	12	23	33	17	-17	-104	-42	-1	-36	-42
Barcoo (S)	4	4	-1	5	1	3	-20	-33	-2	-27	-11	-12
Blackall Tambo (R)	24	12	14	9	4	11	-75	-118	-65	-40	-59	-60
Boulia (S)	2	4	8	-2	2	2	-33	-35	-33	-18	-22	-12
Brisbane (C)	5,451	5,520	5,985	7,061	6,995	7,387	15,454	15,978	12,845	8,988	10,334	11,832
Bulloo (S)	2	8	3	-2	6	9	-6	-23	-14	-18	-21	-26
Bundaberg (R)	307	237	236	236	371	311	1,119	973	1,423	2,048	2,005	2,093
Burdekin (S)	104	101	86	66	57	73	-164	-254	-260	-100	-63	138
Burke (S)	3	2	1	5	1	9	5	5	-8	10	7	4
Cairns (R)	1,193	1,232	1,247	1,334	1,459	1,329	1,334	2,268	2,180	3,110	4,086	3,801
Carpentaria (S)	23	8	13	-10	13	16	-7	-12	-55	-100	-87	14
Cassowary Coast (R)	147	168	119	152	105	116	-129	-101	-151	-173	-608	247
Central Highlands (R)	412	372	405	384	447	423	154	188	269	260	304	93
Charters Towers (R)	37	74	65	48	68	72	-43	-68	-106	-93	-69	40
Cherbourg (S)	23	14	13	12	30	3	-9	-9	-15	-16	-27	-39
Cloncurry (S)	41	40	45	61	44	45	-105	-146	-183	-139	-119	-52
Cook (S)	17	8	21	36	19	34	11	-38	75	-120	-41	19
Croydon (S)	1	4	4	-1	0	10	-6	-6	-12	7	-5	-17
Dalby (R)	202	191	152	188	211	180	-110	-178	-66	100	213	65
Diamantina (S)	5	2	2	7	-2	0	-11	-13	-8	-7	1	6
Doomadgee (S)	15	10	6	3	10	1	-27	-23	-24	3	-4	66
Etheridge (S)	13	19	8	7	7	8	-34	-49	-51	-18	-18	29
Flinders (S)	16	25	25	15	20	17	-44	-19	-93	-58	-66	-46
Fraser Coast (R)	136	-10	109	75	179	212	1,634	3,014	3,247	3,229	3,430	3,106
Gladstone (R)	493	471	572	513	490	512	797	945	1,244	782	1,265	1,263
Gold Coast (C)	2,003	1,771	1,912	2,230	2,898	2,687	14,461	15,624	12,899	12,480	13,053	15,518
Goondiwindi (R)	106	83	128	100	105	96	7	10	-135	-69	-13	-15
Gympie (R)	172	106	199	192	181	222	480	848	981	1,216	995	888
Hinchinbrook (S)	33	47	2	0	-25	-12	-121	-61	-130	7	77	4



	Natural increase						Assumed net migration					
	2001–2002	2002–2003	2003–2004	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007	2001–2002	2002–2003	2003–2004	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007
Local government area (LGA)	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Hope Vale (S)	6	-1	8	-1	3	-1	-11	-14	-25	-9	-6	-8
Ipswich (C)	1,205	1,021	1,249	1,284	1,500	1,631	802	1,297	2,202	3,656	2,810	3,941
Isaac (R)	252	285	258	277	302	340	240	232	-27	370	400	90
Kowanyama (S)	6	8	6	4	8	6	10	-1	11	15	15	23
Lockhart River (S)	6	3	7	9	12	3	-24	-22	-17	-8	-17	2
Lockyer Valley (R)	163	170	166	168	168	166	471	123	271	910	654	775
Logan (C)	2,428	2,337	2,451	2,619	2,877	3,101	2,312	2,008	2,482	1,598	1,673	1,639
Longreach (R)	28	43	40	8	14	19	-5	-132	-99	-89	-108	-56
Mackay (R)	698	716	688	877	772	839	1,867	1,653	2,251	3,226	3,500	1,786
McKinlay (S)	12	16	10	14	8	19	-21	-55	-28	-33	-34	-13
Mapoon (S)	2	2	2	3	5	0	7	10	7	3	6	4
Moreton Bay (R)	2,213	2,044	2,205	2,518	2,505	2,682	5,785	8,218	8,508	7,044	5,290	9,334
Mornington (S)	3	9	-7	7	13	-6	10	43	20	8	5	16
Mount Isa (C)	321	271	288	286	305	308	-745	-507	-316	50	12	-139
Murweh (S)	40	38	36	23	39	49	-68	-71	-71	-34	-101	-116
Napranum (S)	6	5	4	11	7	2	12	17	11	12	23	5
North Burnett (R)	68	0	38	22	34	36	-76	33	18	-25	-10	-107
Northern Peninsula Area (R)	43	44	35	43	20	31	-33	-28	-24	-40	-17	53
Palm Island (S)	31	40	25	49	18	38	-44	-82	-68	-94	-43	-19
Paroo (S)	8	19	10	14	20	12	-46	-36	-37	-39	-64	-59
Porpuraaw (S)	6	-2	6	0	2	0	0	4	-4	6	-4	23
Quilpie (S)	15	5	11	4	22	8	-34	-21	-29	-7	-24	-45
Redland (C)	804	651	890	691	828	758	2,032	3,431	2,003	1,684	944	2,100
Richmond (S)	14	13	13	11	10	7	-49	-39	-67	-40	-47	-27
Rockhampton (R)	534	436	433	556	553	592	866	1,223	1,653	1,239	1,799	2,007
Roma (R)	86	93	100	92	128	98	-30	-8	-45	-2	46	-48
Scenic Rim (R)	199	215	220	246	281	241	594	928	625	578	400	638
Somerset (R)	97	69	71	116	95	90	120	158	165	321	379	319
South Burnett (R)	148	144	124	173	136	194	238	247	332	376	669	314
Southern Downs (R)	117	115	107	169	153	184	290	175	124	253	414	350
Sunshine Coast (R)	1,023	969	1,003	1,214	1,339	1,277	8,214	10,241	9,214	7,547	7,154	7,709
Tablelands (R)	180	144	139	174	154	238	381	339	206	360	629	637
Toowoomba (R)	786	820	793	932	1,115	974	1,368	1,443	1,899	2,671	1,877	1,196
Torres (S)	53	57	53	77	46	66	13	-64	-103	-70	-166	6
Torres Strait Island (R)	94	95	87	86	82	68	-33	-10	-38	-6	29	15



Local government area (LGA)	Natural increase						Assumed net migration					
	2001–2002	2002–2003	2003–2004	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007	2001–2002	2002–2003	2003–2004	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Townsville (C)	1,264	1,383	1,269	1,433	1,533	1,582	2,382	1,902	2,378	3,420	3,525	3,548
Weipa (T)	42	42	37	39	49	51	77	93	113	191	151	152
Whitsunday (R)	168	142	169	223	162	155	538	435	398	539	650	619
Winton (S)	19	15	17	11	8	9	-32	-36	-84	-25	-35	-20
Woorabinda (S)	18	15	16	13	12	21	-42	-34	-33	-43	-38	8
Wujal Wujal (S)	3	4	5	4	2	0	-7	-8	-13	-5	-10	-4
Yarrabah (S)	22	24	21	23	31	47	28	28	28	32	41	-8
QUEENSLAND	24,335	23,783	24,642	27,326	29,238	29,970	61,517	70,633	67,054	66,622	66,812	75,103
REGIONAL PLANNING PROJECT AREAS												
(see listing in Appendix E)												
SEQ Region(a)	16,270	15,417	16,790	18,899	20,429	20,851	51,569	59,613	52,995	47,248	44,282	54,917
WBB 2026	854	491	719	710	931	978	3,386	5,106	5,986	6,828	7,062	6,255
MaBRPA	156	169	164	138	197	168	-222	-237	-275	-155	-128	-155
South West	65	70	60	39	87	78	-154	-151	-151	-98	-210	-246
CQANM	1,596	1,430	1,560	1,607	1,658	1,718	1,477	2,027	2,853	2,108	3,361	3,011
Central West	109	96	92	61	60	61	-193	-471	-333	-207	-270	-196
WHAM	1,118	1,143	1,115	1,377	1,236	1,334	2,645	2,320	2,622	4,135	4,550	2,495
NQ	1,469	1,645	1,447	1,596	1,651	1,753	2,010	1,437	1,814	3,140	3,427	3,711
GRDP	64	60	30	15	52	44	-49	-43	-118	-75	-87	135
North West	404	365	381	387	387	396	-964	-766	-687	-220	-254	-277
Far North	1,545	1,572	1,530	1,687	1,751	1,730	1,607	2,526	2,251	3,324	4,138	4,673

(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.

Source: Estimates derived by PIFU from unpublished ABS data

The data has been prepared using the latest available information.

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

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APPENDIX E: Regional planning project areas, reformed local government areas

Queensland Department of Infrastructure and Planning, regional planning project areas

Planning region **Local government areas in planning region**

SEQ Region **South East Queensland Region**

Brisbane (C)
Gold Coast (C)
Ipswich (C)
Lockyer Valley (RC)
Logan (C)
Moreton Bay (RC)
Redland (C)
Scenic Rim (RC)
Somerset (RC)
Sunshine Coast (RC)
Toowoomba Statistical District

WBB 2026 **Wide Bay - Burnett 2026**

Bundaberg (RC)
Cherbourg (S)
Fraser Coast (RC)
Gympie (RC)
North Burnett (RC)
South Burnett (RC)

MaBRPA **Maranoa and Balonne Regional Planning Area**

Balonne (S)
Roma (RC)

South West **South West Region**

Bulloo (S)
Murweh (S)
Paroo (S)
Quilpie (S)



Planning region Local government areas in planning region

CQANM

Central Queensland

- Banana (S)
- Central Highlands (RC)
- Gladstone (RC)
- Rockhampton (RC)
- Woorabinda (S)

NQ

North Queensland Regional Plan

- Burdekin (S)
- Charters Towers (RC)
- Hinchinbrook (S)
- Townsville (C)
- Palm Island (S)

Central West

Central West Region

- Barcaldine (RC)
- Barcoo (S)
- Blackall-Tambo (RC)
- Boulia (S)
- Diamantina (S)
- Longreach (RC)
- Winton(S)

WHAM

Whitsunday, Hinterland and Mackay

- Whitsunday (RC)
- Isaac (RC)
- Mackay (RC)

GRDP

Gulf Regional Development Plan

- Burke (S)
- Carpentaria (S)
- Croydon (S)
- Doomadgee (S)
- Etheridge (S)
- Kowanyama (S)
- Mornington (S)



Planning region Local government areas in planning region

North West

North West Region

Cloncurry (S)
Flinders (S)
McKinlay (S)
Mount Isa (C)
Richmond (S)

Far North

Far North Queensland Region

Cairns (RC)
Cassowary Coast (RC)
Tablelands (RC)
Wujal Wujal (S)
Yarrabah (S)

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

Note: The Darling Downs Regional Planning Advisory Committee (DDRPAC) is no longer active and there is currently no regional planning project area for this area.

The data has been prepared using the latest available information.

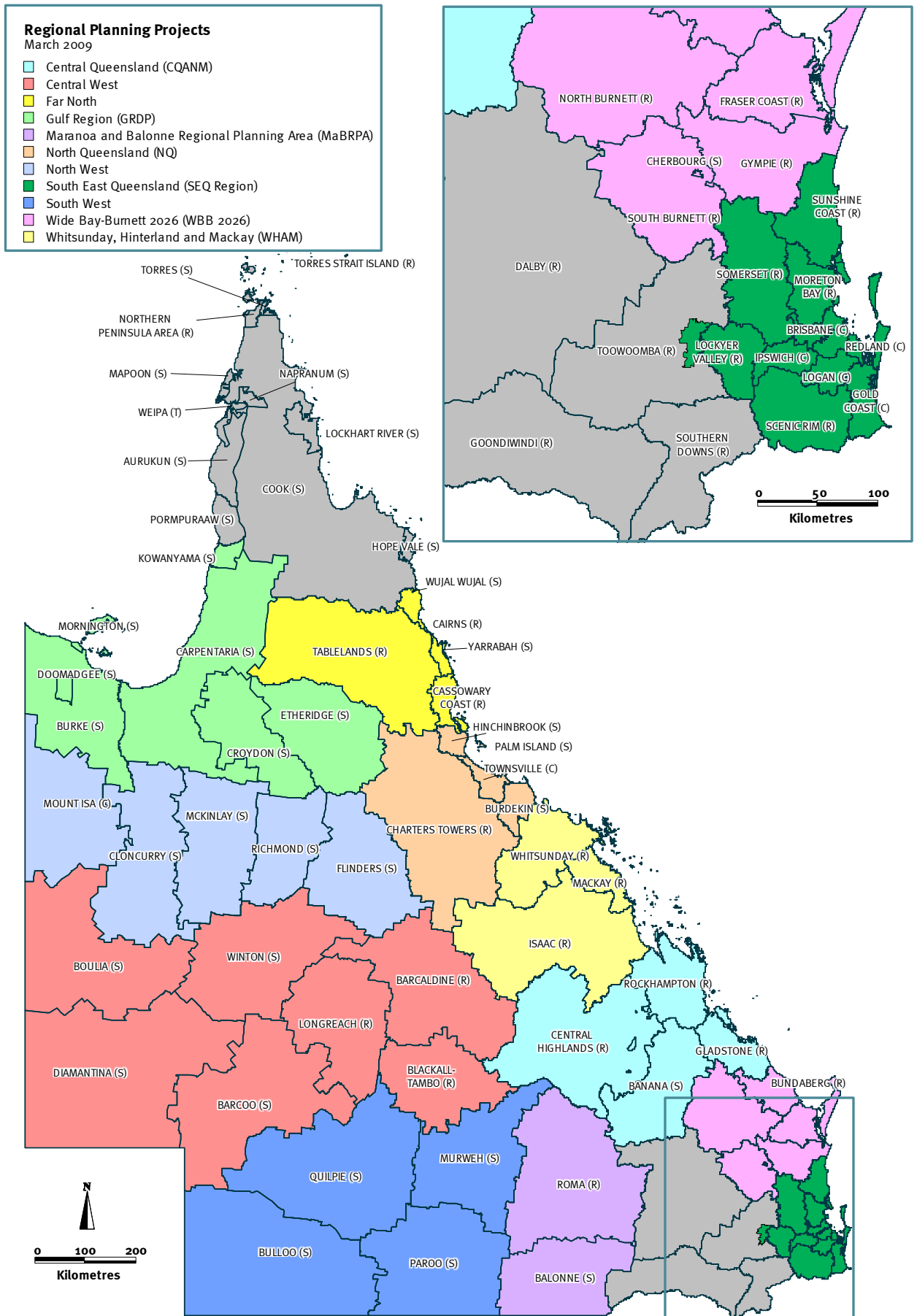
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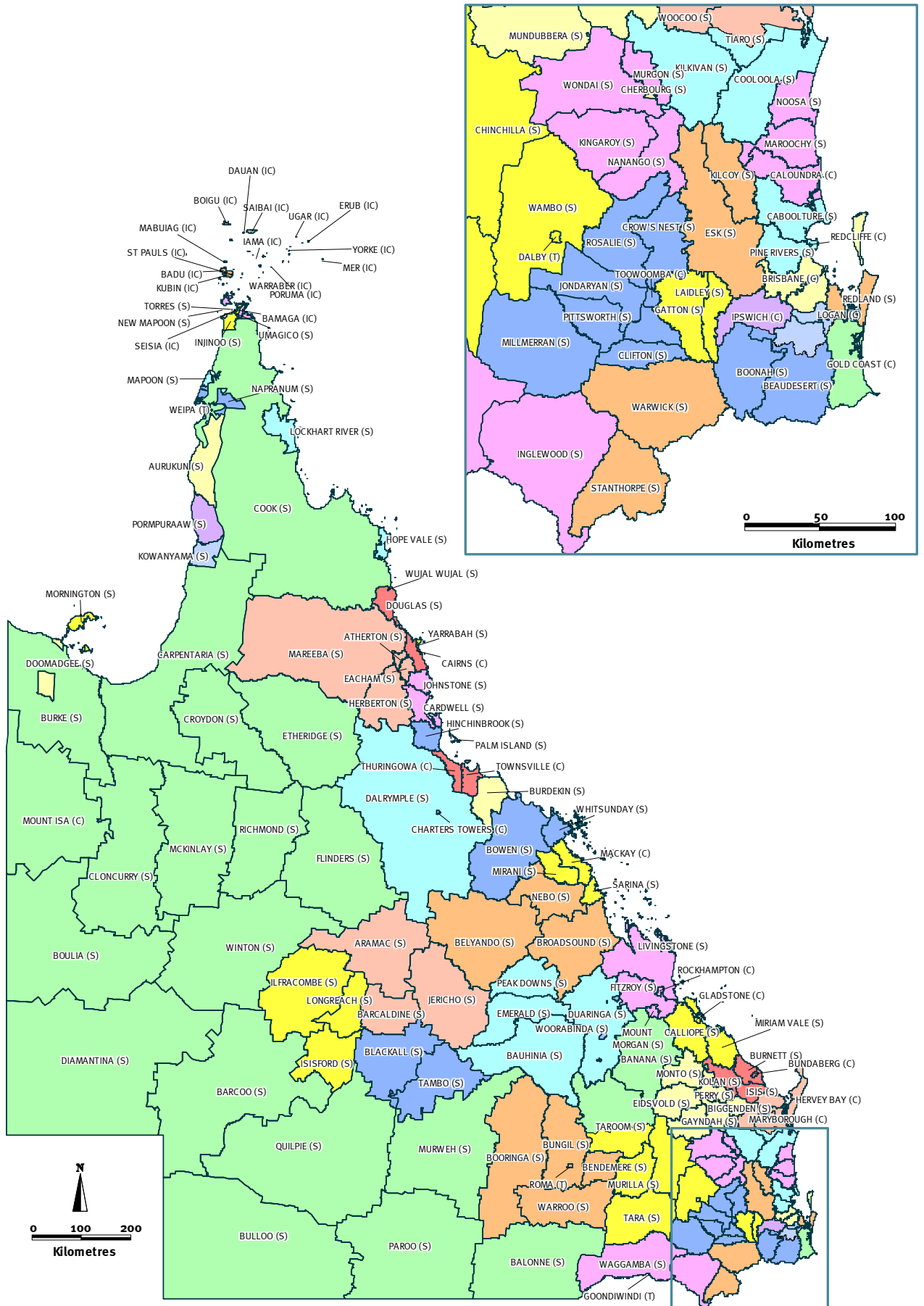


Appendix F: Regional planning project areas, reformed local government areas – map 1





Appendix H: Pre-reformed and reformed local government areas—map 3





Appendix I: 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 2006 Census Dictionary (Cat No 2901.0).

Advanced diploma and diploma or below

Includes qualifications at the Advanced Diploma level, Associate Degree level, Diploma level, Certificate IV level, Certificate III level, Certificate II level or Certificate I level.

Assumed net migration

Migration data is 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, the Department of Infrastructure and Planning 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 2008, unless stated otherwise.

Bachelor degree or above

Includes qualifications at the Bachelor Degree level (including Honours), Graduate Certificate level, Graduate Diploma level, Master Degree level or Doctorate Degree level.



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.

Gross state product (GSP)

GSP (in particular annual growth in GSP) is used as an indicator of economic strength or progress. GSP is defined by the Queensland Treasury as the summation of household and government consumption, as well as capital formation, change in inventories and exports less imports. Please note there are multiple definitions of GSP used in various contexts. This definition applies to GSP data presented in this report.

Higher education student

A person who has been admitted to a higher education provider and who is enrolled and undertaking units of study in a higher education award course, an enabling course or a non-award course in the reference period.

Labour force

Comprised of people aged 15 years or more who are either employed full-time or part-time, or are unemployed and seeking either full-time or part-time employment.

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) 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 inter-regional 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.

Non-school educational qualification

An award for attainment as a result of formal learning from an accredited non-school institution, awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. This includes qualifications at the Post Graduate Degree level, Master Degree level, Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate level, Bachelor Degree level, Advanced Diploma and Diploma level and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.

Not fully engaged in education and/or employment

People who, in the survey reference week, were not studying or working (and therefore either unemployed or not in the labour force); or studying part-time and not working (therefore unemployed or not in the labour force); or not studying but in part-time work.



Occupation

A collection of jobs which are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the purposes of classification. The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second

Edition, which is used for the classification of occupations, applies skill level and skill specialisation as major criteria.

Overseas higher education student

A higher education student who is not an Australian citizen, is not a New Zealand citizen and does not have permanent residence status.

Qualification

Formal certification, issued by a relevant approved body, in recognition that a person has achieved an appropriate level of learning outcomes or competencies relevant to identified individual, professional, industry or community needs. Statements of attainment awarded for partial completion of a course of study at a particular level are excluded.

Recession (economic)

A significant decline in economic activity spread across the economy, lasting more than a few months, normally visible in production, employment, real income and other indicators.

Recruitment difficulties

Recruitment difficulties occur when employers have some difficulty filling vacancies for an occupation. There may be an adequate supply of skilled workers, but employers are still unable to attract and recruit sufficient suitable employees. Recruitment difficulties may be due to characteristics of the industry, occupation or employer, such as: relatively low remuneration, poor working conditions or image of the industry, unsatisfactory working hours, location hard to commute to, ineffective recruitment advertising and processes or organisation-specific and highly-specialised skill needs.

Regional planning project areas

There are currently 11 joint planning projects in Queensland, supported by the Department of Infrastructure and Planning (DIP). Regional planning projects do not cover the whole of the state. They generally encompass one or more city areas, plus surrounding rural shires.

Skill

Generally, skill is taken to mean the *ability to perform a task at the required level of competence*, but also connotes a dimension of increasing ability (that is, a hierarchy of skill). Skills therefore go hand in hand with knowledge. When applied to individuals, the term 'skill' usually denotes knowledge or ability, both of which are more or less acquired by people through education, training and experience at work. Skill may also refer to the requirements of a job, in which case it is best viewed as a property of the task rather than the individual.



Generally there are four dimensions of skills: motor skills, perceptual skills, conceptual skills and discretionary skills. Skills are also classified as either general or specific. General skills (such as basic literacy and numeracy skills, interpersonal skills, reliability, working in teams and so on) are assumed to be transferable or portable across a wide array of occupations, while specific skills are more industry, occupation or enterprise specific.

Skill gaps

Skill gaps are where existing employees lack the required qualifications, experience or specialised skills to meet the firm's skill needs for an occupation. Skill gaps may apply to new employees, where employers are unable to find suitable applicants for an occupation and recruit workers who need further training or experience to meet the firm's skill needs for the occupation.

Skill level

Skill level is a function of the range and complexity of the set of tasks involved. The greater the range and complexity of the set of tasks, the greater the skill level of the occupation. The criteria used in ANZSCO First Edition to measure skill level are the formal education, training or previous experience usually required for entry to the occupation.

Skill shortages

Skill shortages exist when employers are unable to fill or have considerable difficulty in filling vacancies for an occupation, or specialised skill needs in the occupation, at current levels of remuneration and conditions of employment, and reasonably accessible location. Shortages are typically for specialised and experienced workers, and can coexist with relatively high overall unemployment in the occupation. An occupation may be assessed as in shortage even though not all specialisations are in shortage. Occupations may be in shortage in some regions and not in others.

Skill specialisation

Skill specialisation of an occupation is a function of the field of knowledge required, tools and equipment used, materials worked on, and goods or services produced in relation to the tasks performed. Skill specialisation is used to group occupations according to type, rather than level of skill.

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 12 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.

Vocational Education and Training (VET) student

A person for whom there is a full-time or part-time vocational stream enrolment in a TAFE college or agricultural college or state-recognised Adult and Community Education (ACE) provider, or a publicly-funded vocational course enrolment in a registered private training organisation during the reference year. People enrolled in non-vocational courses given by TAFE and ACE are excluded.



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