



Queensland's future population 2008 edition

December 2008

Population projections and historical trends for reformed and pre-reformed local government areas in Queensland.

Population projections based on population estimates as at 30 June 2006.





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Minister's message

Queensland has changed enormously over the past 150 years. Our state is growing and adjusting to the world around us.

Today, in the early years of the twenty-first century, Queensland's population has swelled to more than four million. We've taken our place as a significant player, not only at the national level, but also on the international stage.

As we push forward over the coming decades we recognise that there are some significant challenges to be addressed. These include complex problems like climate change, unhealthy lifestyles, preventable diseases, our growing and ageing population, global competition and entrenched disadvantage.

Recognising the need to deal with these problems, the Queensland Government has framed its vision and set targets for the future around five ambitions covering our economy, environment and lifestyle, education and skills, health and community.

One of the major challenges over future years will be our growing and ageing population. One way we will respond is by planning for and investing in infrastructure that allows our economy continued growth, meets the needs of our expanding communities and maintains our high quality of life.

To achieve this, we're already spending on average twice as much on infrastructure per person than other states and territories. The information in this report details the ongoing need for strong investment over the coming years.

We recognise that having the right infrastructure, such as roads and other transport links, in the right place and working efficiently enables people to do their jobs to the best of their ability.

To be Australia's strongest economy in 2020, to maintain our natural and social assets, to keep the Queensland we love and improve upon it, we have set ourselves a formidable challenge.

This report gives us one of the vital inputs for success—high quality information. This information is about the future, describing the nature, scale and distribution of Queensland's population over the coming 25 and 50 years.

Such information is critical to achieve our future targets. We need to have access to this information to plan ahead and meet the demands, to understand where change is going to happen and to prepare for that change.

I hope you will use the information in this report to help us all rise to the challenge of meeting the needs of our growing and changing population as we shape tomorrow's Queensland.

The Hon Paul Lucas MP
Deputy Premier
Minister for Infrastructure and Planning



Executive summary

Strong population growth

Queensland will have a population of seven to 10 million people within 50 years. That will be between three and four times the population of Queensland 20 years ago (2.6 million in 1986). It will be between 300 and 400 times the population when Queensland became a state in its own right 150 years ago (24,000 people).

Large future growth

Queensland's population growth of 1.8 million over the next two decades will be 300,000 people more than the past two decades.

Close to one million new Queenslanders in a decade

Record growth of almost 940,000 people is projected for the 10 years ending June 2011. During the six years of that decade already past, the state recorded growth of 553,000 people. Migration from both overseas and interstate locations will continue to boost future growth.

Large short-term growth

Large growth is projected in the short-term peaking at more than 97,700 people in 2011–12. Population growth is then projected to ease by the 2050s to reach levels similar to the 1990s.

Numbers over 65 set to double

The number of older Queenslanders (aged 65 years and older) grew substantially from 270,000 in 1986 to 511,500 in 2006. This number is projected to more than double over the next two decades, reaching more than 1.2 million people.

Oldies go for gold

In 1986 there were only 20,750 Queenslanders aged 85 and older. By 2026, there will be more than 146,500 people in this group after 157 per cent growth over the next two decades. Over this period, the number of Queenslanders aged 100 or older is projected to grow from more than 400 to nearly 4,500, then multiplying five-fold to more than 27,000 by 2056.

Within 25 years SEQ will have a larger population than Queensland in 2006

Up to 18 per cent more growth is projected in South East Queensland for the next quarter century (1.5 million people) than in the last (1.3 million). As a result, by 2031 South East Queensland will have a population of 4.2 million, which will be larger than Queensland's population in 2006 (4.1 million).

Most regional areas will grow more in the next quarter century than the past

After South East Queensland the statistical divisions of Wide Bay-Burnett (131,000 people), Fitzroy (110,000) and Northern (108,000) are projected to record the most growth.

Numbers of children to grow fastest in the west of SEQ while numbers of older people will grow fastest in the north of the state

While West Moreton Statistical Division is projected to have the fastest growth in children under 15 years of age, the most rapid increases in the number of people aged 65 or older will be in Northern and Far North.

The population to concentrate in SEQ although at a slower pace

By 2031 South East Queensland, with a population of 4.2 million, will be home to more than two out of three Queenslanders (67.6 per cent), with 31.1 per cent in Eastern Regional areas and the rest in Western Queensland (1.3 per cent).

Fastest growth will be in regional cities but largest growth will be mostly in SEQ

Apart from Weipa, all top 10 fastest growing local government areas over the 10 years to 2011 are projected to include major regional cities. The top five will also include Fraser Coast, Gold Coast, Mackay and Sunshine Coast, with six out of the top 10 located outside South East Queensland. By contrast, South East Queensland will dominate the top 10 largest growing local government areas, with Townsville, Cairns, Mackay and Fraser Coast the only regional areas to make the list.

Ipswich to have biggest increase in growth but Gold Coast to have most growth

Ipswich (more than six times larger) and Logan (up 12.9 per cent) are projected to have more growth over the coming quarter century than in the past. Gold Coast, with a similar amount of projected future growth (322,000 people) as in the past, will have the largest amount of growth of any local government area in Queensland in the next 25 years.



Ageing to change the face of our communities

South East Queensland will see an increase of more than half a million (527,000) people aged 65 years or older. They will account for 20 out of every 100 people in the region within the next 25 years. Over one-third of all growth across South East Queensland will be in people aged 65 years or older, but in Redland older people will represent two-thirds of all projected growth. In contrast, Ipswich is set to capture one-third of expected growth of children aged younger than 15 years in South East Queensland.

Large regional cities with good services and facilities will continue to be the locations of most future growth

Local government areas in Eastern Regional Queensland are projected to grow strongly with Townsville, Cairns and Mackay projected to account for the largest shares of regional growth over the decade to 2011. Growth in Mackay over the decade to 2011 is expected to be twice that of the previous decade. Most regional cities will see a slowing of growth in line with the state and regional trend. However, in the decade to 2021, projected growth in Toowoomba is set to increase as a consequence of nearby resource developments in the Surat Basin.

Regional communities reflect rapid ageing

Long-term trends and current patterns of age structure mean that some regional communities will experience rapid ageing. Older people will represent 21 per cent of the population of the Eastern Region of Queensland by 2031, up from 12.2 per cent in 2006. In Burdekin Shire people aged 65 years or older will represent one-third of the population by 2031. In contrast, Townsville is likely to need more schools to service a large share of growth in children aged younger than 15 years.

Resource development to have continuing large impact on Western Queensland communities

Mount Isa and Roma are the two locations projected to have the most population impact from future resource activities in this region. Exploration and development of resources in both the North West and South West of the state are projected to result initially in population growth and then later population decline. Contemporary company labour practices have reduced the potential for growth and decline, in nearby residential populations.

Ageing to create huge demand

Nearly 80 per cent of projected growth in Western Queensland over the next quarter of a century will be among people aged 65 years or older. This age group will more than double in Mount Isa creating a large demand for relevant services and facilities.



Technical notes

A whole-of-government committee prepared projections for Queensland and statistical divisions (SDs) using a state-of-the-art multi-regional cohort component population projection model. Output from this model provided the control totals used to constrain projections at the local government area (LGA) level. *Demographics Australia* prepared LGA projections for the Department of Infrastructure and Planning. Further details are provided in Appendix K.

These projections are based on data from the 2006 Census. This forms the base year with projections produced for a 50-year period at the state level and for a 25-year period at the LGA level. Three series (high, medium and low) were prepared reflecting more or less optimistic assumptions about the future. In general, only the medium series results have been discussed, however, all three series can be found in the report appendixes. Users should appreciate the variability associated with anticipating the future in times of increasing economic uncertainty and consider the range provided by the three series of projections rather than focusing on a single figure.

In March 2008 a major reform to LGA boundaries occurred. This resulted in the number of LGAs under the *Queensland Local Government Act* being reduced from 158 to 73 (not including Weipa, which currently operates under another Act). This edition contains projections on both sets of boundaries, pre-reform and post-reform, although only the medium series projections for the pre-reformed LGAs are included in this report, while all three series on the reformed LGA boundaries have been included. Other series for the pre-reformed LGAs are available on request.

Projections for the pre-reformed LGAs add up to total SD projections produced by the whole-of-government committee. These projections reflect the statistical geography current at the time the projections were produced (2006 Australian Standard Geographical Classification). 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 (2008 ASGC). Projections for the reformed LGAs reported here can be added up to reflect SD totals that correspond with the 2008 ASGC, however, these projections have not been endorsed by the whole-of-government committee responsible for the state and SD level population projections. New population projections at all three levels of geography will be produced in late 2010 or early 2011 to incorporate new data and revised boundaries.

Projections have been prepared for all LGAs in Queensland except separate Aboriginal and Island Communities. Indigenous Communities referred to within the report cover recently created LGAs that were previously known as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Councils. In many instances, these communities have very small populations adding to the difficulty of producing projections. The lack of reliable data on current populations and their characteristics, as well as the lack of good quality data on components of growth in these communities prevented preparation of projections for these communities. The Australian Bureau of Statistics is currently undertaking a strategy to improve data quality in northern Australian communities.

The projections reported here represent the outcome from modelling certain assumptions concerning the main components of population change (fertility, mortality and migration) and how they will change in the future. As such they reflect one possible outcome that will not eventuate if there are any changes, other than those assumed, in the main components of population change. Other factors, not able to be modelled at this level of geography, such as the establishment of an industrial project or mine may also influence the actual population change that occurs over the coming years.



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1. Projected population for Queensland

1.1 Introduction

This report details the 2008 edition population projections for Queensland, statistical divisions and local government areas. Section 1 contains a brief description of the latest projections for Queensland. Further details regarding these projections can be obtained from www.oesr.qld.gov.au/releases/populationprojections

This section assesses Queensland's current growth in the context of population growth over the past century and projections for future growth over the next 50 years. One of the most significant changes anticipated in Queensland's future is the ageing of the population. The impact of this ageing is much more sizeable than anything experienced to date. For example, growth in Queensland of people aged 65 years or older in the next 20 years (586,000 people) will be more than double growth in this age group over the past 20 years (242,000 people). This level of change will require a substantial shift from all levels of government, planners and policy makers to address the shifting impacts and altering demands.

Section 2 describes past and projected future growth as well as the anticipated changes to age structure in Queensland's statistical divisions. While much of Queensland's future growth is projected to occur in the south-east corner, the impacts of ageing can be more apparent in regional areas. For example, the most rapid ageing of the population is projected to occur in the northern regions of the state, while the western part of South East Queensland is expected to have the fastest growth in numbers of children. Understanding the spatial dimensions of population ageing and the projected variation in age structure is vital in planning for the changes ahead and to keep pace with growing demands.

Change at the local government level is often the most sharply felt. This level and individual communities are the frontline for service delivery. Projected population distribution provides a broad indication of change. However, anticipated changes to the age structure of communities give an insight into the future profile of these communities. This can help with the type and scale of responses needed for such levels of change. These changes at the local government level are described in section 3.

The appendixes to this report contain further detail including all three projections series (low, medium and high) for the reformed local government areas and the medium series for the pre-reformed local government areas. In addition, projected change in broad age groups under the medium series for the reformed local government areas is included. To place the projected level of growth in context, detailed appendixes showing past growth for local government areas on both reformed and pre-reformed boundaries have been prepared.

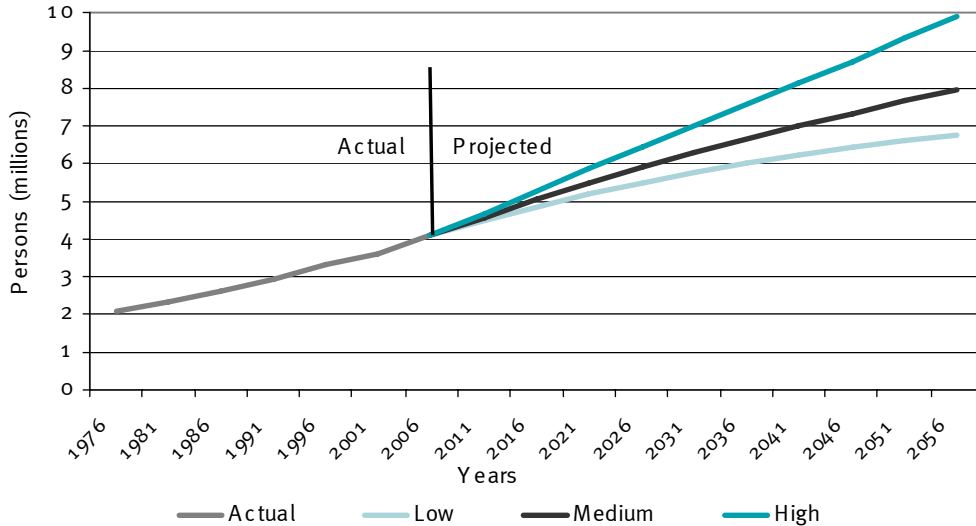
Data for both past and projected population has been produced for all current planning regions and the appendixes also contain a listing of the constituent local government areas in each region. The methodology used to produce these projections is briefly outlined, a glossary of terms and reference map is included.



1.2 Projected total population

Queensland is known nationally for its large and fast population growth. In 1986 the population was 2.6 million but by 2006 it had grown to just over four million people. Over the next 20 years to 2026, the population is projected to continue growing strongly and under the medium series is likely to reach 5.9 million people. Within 50 years Queensland's population is projected to be between 6.8 and 9.9 million people (low and high series respectively)—a population that is more than three times the 1986 population (Figure 1.1 and Table 1.1).

Figure 1.1: Actual and projected population, Queensland, 1976 to 2056



Source: ABS Cat No 3101, 2008 edition *Queensland Government population projections* (medium series) and PIFU calculations

Table 1.1: Projected resident population, Queensland, 2011-2056 (millions)

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041	2046	2051	2056
Low	4.09	4.48	4.86	5.20	5.50	5.77	6.01	6.23	6.42	6.60	6.75
Medium	4.09	4.57	5.04	5.48	5.88	6.27	6.64	7.00	7.34	7.66	7.98
High	4.09	4.67	5.28	5.87	6.44	7.01	7.58	8.15	8.73	9.31	9.90

Source: ABS Cat No 3218.0 and 2008 edition *Queensland Government population projections* (low, medium and high series)

While past growth has been large, the increase over the next two decades is projected to be even larger. Growth of 1.8 million people is anticipated between 2006 and 2026, larger than the 1.5 million person increase recorded over the past two decades to 2006. Queensland is currently experiencing record levels of annual growth with the 2008 edition population projections indicating that similar high levels of average annual growth will continue at least in the short-term.

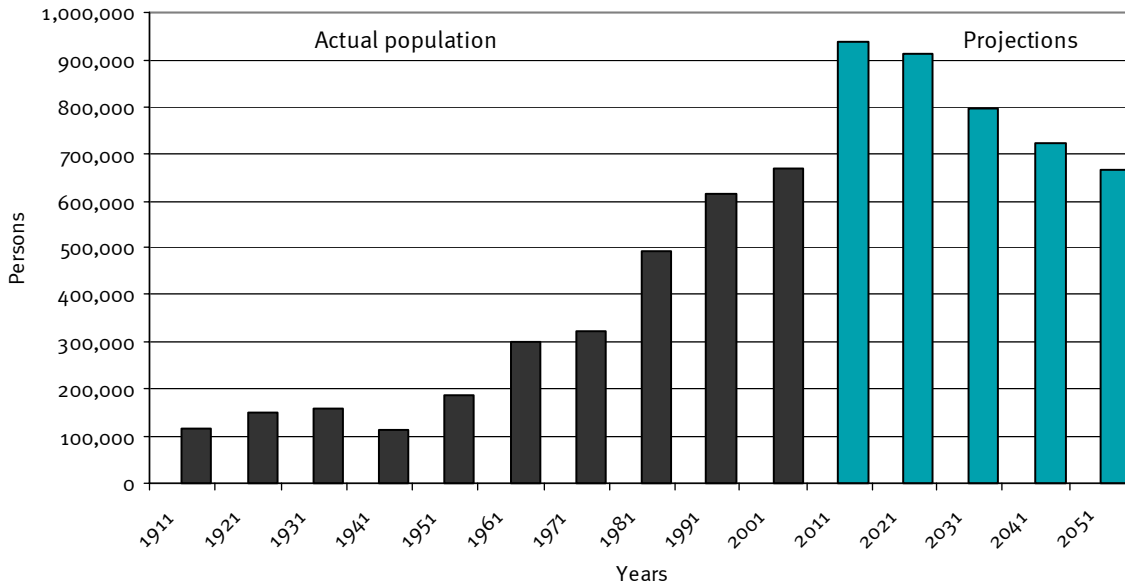
Considering Queensland's population growth over the past century and forwards for the next half century clearly illustrates the significance of current levels of growth (Figure 1.2). In the first decade of the twentieth century to 1911 Queensland grew by just over 115,000 people. The following two decades saw increasing levels of growth (149,000 and 160,000 respectively), however, the more subdued growth in the decade ending 1941 illustrated the impact of World War II with an increase of only 111,000 people, taking Queensland's population to just over one million.

The long economic boom of the post-war years saw escalating levels of population growth occurring in Queensland with increases of 189,000 in the decade to 1951, 300,000 in the decade to 1961 and 324,000 in the decade to 1971, taking the population to 1.9 million. From the mid-1970s Queensland's long flirtation with sunbelt migration began with growth in the decade to 1981 eclipsing any past levels of growth to reach almost 500,000 (494,000 people).



Strong population growth continued through the 1980s with a new record of 616,000 people added to Queensland's population in the decade to 1991. Interstate migration was the main component of Queensland's burgeoning growth during this and the following 10 years to 2001. Queensland's population passed three million and growth increased to 668,000 people in the decade to 2001. This was despite a noticeable slowdown in interstate migration from both New South Wales and Victoria between 1996 and 2001.

Figure 1.2: Actual and projected population growth, Queensland, decades ending 1911 to 2051



Source: ABS Cat No 3105.0.65.001, 2008 edition *Queensland Government population projections* (medium series) and PIFU calculations

However, Queensland's population is expected to grow by the largest ever figure (939,000) in the current decade to 2011. While many will be born to Queensland parents, more will move to Queensland from interstate or overseas locations. Net overseas migration is expected to be the main contributor to growth over this period.

In the longer term, population growth is projected to ease as each of the three components of population change decline. Natural increase, the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths is expected to slow as more people enter into older age and the number of deaths rises accordingly. Recent increases in the number of births and the subsequent small increase in the total fertility rate suggest that future levels of fertility may be slightly higher than previously thought. Any impact from a possible increase in the number of future births will be tempered though by the rapidly increasing number of deaths.

Net migration levels are projected to ease—whether due to interstate or overseas movement. Net overseas migration to Australia is currently at record levels with the official migration program set at an even higher level of 203,500 for 2008/09, including 13,500 under the humanitarian program. The short-term outlook appears strong with Queensland's share of the national total increasing to almost reach its pro-rata share of around 20 per cent. However, in the longer term it has been assumed that net increases due to overseas migration will slow as the economic situation tightens and the need reduces to import labour from overseas. Of course it is nearly impossible to predict with accuracy the short, medium or longer term global economic conditions as evidenced by recent events on the financial markets.

Net interstate migration is also expected to slow as more of the population reaches older ages when the propensity to move is lower and, as Queensland's population grows, larger numbers are likely to leave for other locations leaving smaller net gains. If these assumptions hold true then Queensland's growth in the decade to 2051 of 664,000 people will be similar to that recorded in the 10 years to 2001.

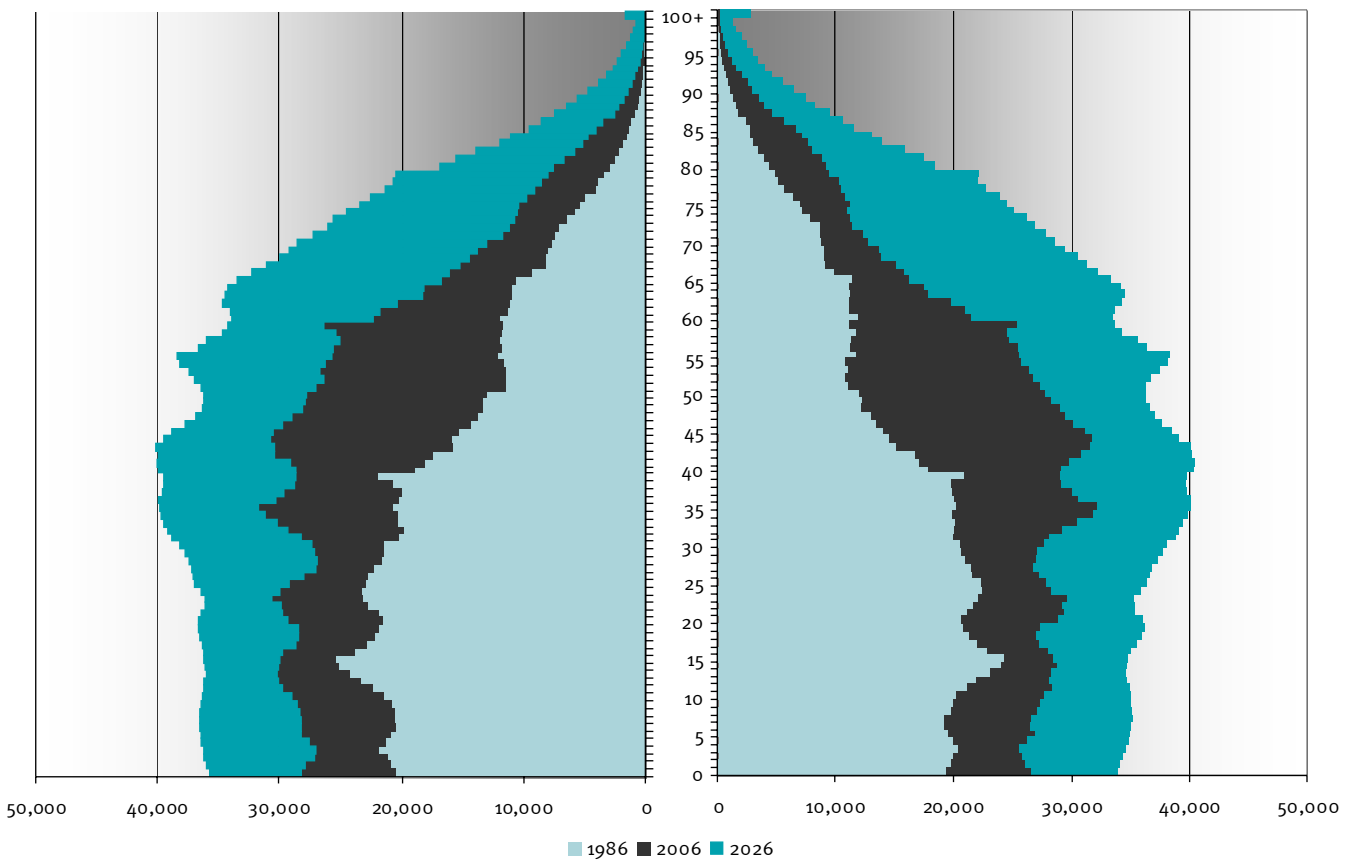


1.3 Projected age structure

One of the most significant changes to Queensland's population in future will be the changing age structure. Currently (in 2006), 50 per cent of the population is aged younger than 36 years. By 2026 ageing of the population will see the cut off or median age jumping to 40 years and by 2056, the median age will need to be increased to almost 45 years to encompass 50 per cent of the population.

The ageing population has two distinct dimensions: there will be a quantum increase in the number of people in the older age groups and people in the older age groups will represent a much larger share of the total population (Figure 1.3). In 1986 there were 269,600 Queenslanders aged 65 years or older with 20,750 people aged 85 or older (7.7 per cent of those aged 65 years or older). By 2006 the number aged 65 or older had reached 494,400 with 57,100 aged 85 or older (12 per cent). Within 20 years, by 2026, the number of people aged 65 years or older is projected to grow to over one million (1,097,900) while those aged 85 or older will number 146,500 (13.3 per cent).

Figure 1.3: Population by age and sex, Queensland, 1986, 2006 and 2026



Source: ABS Cat No 3101.0, 2008 edition *Queensland Government population projections* (medium series)

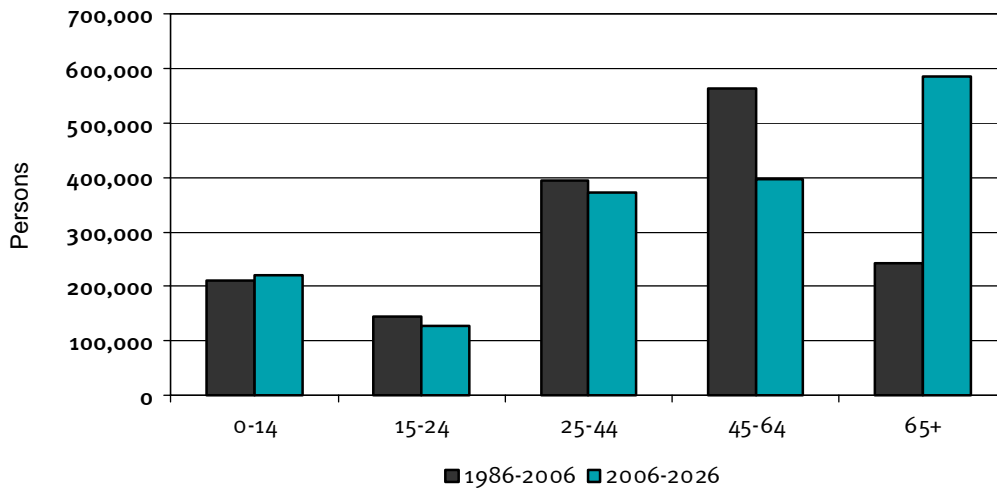
While the total population will grow over this period, it is these older age groups that will see the largest increases. Children under 15 years of age are projected to grow by 28 per cent over the two decades to 2026, while the movement of the baby boom age group into older age will see those aged 65 and older increase by 122 per cent. Within this older age group, it is the very old group that is projected to record the largest growth. For example, the number of people aged 85 or older is projected to grow by 157 per cent over the next two decades. By 2056, there are projected to be 27,400 people aged 100 years or older in Queensland compared with only 400 in 2006.

When comparing the projected growth over the next two decades to the growth experienced over the past 20 years, it is evident that Queensland in the future will look very different from the Queensland of the past (Figure 1.4). There is projected to be a similar amount of growth for children aged younger than 15 years over the next two decades as there was in the past. For people aged between 15 and 24 years and for people aged between 25 and 44 years, there is



projected to be slightly less growth compared with the past. In the age group 45–64 years, there will be substantially less growth in the coming two decades. However the big difference in past growth compared to future growth will be for those aged 65 years and older. This age group grew by nearly 242,000 people between 1986 and 2006. In comparison, between 2006 and 2026, there is projected to be an increase of more than 586,000 people in this same age group. This variable pattern of growth across these age groups will permanently change the face of Queensland's communities in coming years.

Figure 1.4: Past and projected population growth by broad age groups, Queensland, 20 years to 1986 and 20 years to 2026



Source: ABS Cat No 3101.0, 2008 edition *Queensland Government population projections* (medium series)

As the number of older people is projected to grow much faster than other age groups, older people are also projected to represent an increasing share of the population in the future. People aged 65 and older represented 10.3 per cent of Queensland's population in 1986, growing to 12.1 per cent in 2006. By 2026, this age group is projected to grow to 18.7 per cent of the population. By 2056, they will represent more than one in every four Queenslanders (26.1 per cent). In contrast, people aged younger than 45 years are projected to decline from 71.5 per cent of the Queensland population in 1986 to 62.8 per cent in 2006 reaching 56.8 per cent of the population in 2026 and 50.5 per cent by 2056.



2. Projected populations for statistical divisions

The discussion in this section relates to statistical division (SD) boundaries in accordance with both the Australian Standard Geographical Classifications (ASGC) of 2006 and 2008. The figures reported in the 2008 edition Queensland Government population projections are based on ASGC 2006 and can be found in Appendix F (with past growth reported in Appendix B). Projections for SD boundaries revised from 1 July 2008 can be obtained from Appendixes C, D, E and G in this publication (with past growth reported in Appendix A). These projections are in accordance with the 2008 ASGC reflecting the reformed local government boundaries effective from March 2008.

2.1 Past growth and projected total population

South East Queensland has experienced the largest amount of growth out of all of Queensland's regions over the past quarter of a century (Table 2.1). From a population of 1.4 million in 1981 South East Queensland grew by 1.3 million people to reach 2.7 million in 2006. This represented an increase of 92.7 per cent on the 1981 population. Over the past 25 years, South East Queensland accounted for 74.6 per cent of Queensland's growth meaning that three out of every four new Queenslanders since 1981 live in the south-east.

Wide Bay-Burnett experienced the second largest growth of nearly 113,900 people over the 25 years, an increase of 73.2 per cent on the 1981 population. With an increase of 105,500 people, Far North SD had the next largest amount of growth over the past 25 years. This was an increase of nearly three-quarters on the 1981 population.

Northern SD, with an increase of 65,000 people, recorded the next largest population increase since 1981, followed by Mackay (59,400), Darling Downs (56,500) and Fitzroy (53,800). The three Western Regions of North West, Central West and South West each recorded population losses over the past quarter of a century. These ranged from a reduction of nearly 19 per cent in the Central West's population, to a loss of 14.0 per cent in North West and 7.1 per cent in South West.

Table 2.1 Actual and projected population, Queensland statistical divisions^a, years ending 30 June 1981, 2006 and 2031

Statistical Division	1981	2006	2031
	No.	No.	No.
Brisbane	n.a.	1,819,762	2,726,836
Gold Coast	n.a.	518,178	886,665
Sunshine Coast	n.a.	295,084	501,179
West Moreton	n.a.	72,681	129,157
<i>South East Queensland^b</i>	<i>1,404,013</i>	<i>2,705,705</i>	<i>4,243,837</i>
Wide Bay-Burnett	155,646	269,539	407,026
Darling Downs	170,662	227,141	323,164
South West	28,386	26,366	28,024
Fitzroy	146,562	200,385	303,793
Central West	14,252	11,562	12,569
Mackay	100,375	159,800	255,614
Northern	144,891	209,902	317,753
Far North	141,797	247,295	344,533
North West	38,623	33,206	37,572
Queensland^c	2,345,208	4,090,908	6,273,885

Source: ABS Cat No 3218.0, 2008 edition *Queensland Government population projections* (medium series) and PIFU estimates and calculations.

(a) Based on ASGC 2006

(b) South East Queensland is the combination of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton SDs

(c) Includes unincorporated areas

n.a. Not available. In the 2006 ASGC, SDs were not made up of whole LGAs but instead included some statistical local areas, for which historical data are not available.



With Queensland projected to grow more in the next quarter century (2.2 million people), than it did in the last (1.7 million), many regions are expecting growth (Table 2.2). With the largest population it is not surprising that South East Queensland is expected to have the largest amount of future growth. It is projected that more than 1.5 million extra people will make this region home over the next 25 years, an increase of more than 18 per cent on the growth of 1.3 million recorded over the past 25 years. This amount of growth will mean that South East Queensland in 2031 will have a population larger than all of Queensland today.

Table 2.2 Actual and projected population change, Queensland Statistical Divisions^a, years ending 30 June 1981-2006 and 2006-2031

Statistical Division	1981-2006	2006-2031
	No.	No.
South East Queensland ^b	1,301,692	1,538,132
Wide Bay-Burnett	113,893	137,487
Darling Downs	56,479	96,023
South West	-2,020	1,658
Fitzroy	53,823	103,408
Central West	-2,690	1,007
Mackay	59,425	95,814
Northern	65,011	107,851
Far North	105,498	97,238
North West	-5,417	4,366
Queensland^c	1,745,700	2,182,977

Source: ABS Cat No 3218.0, 2008 edition *Queensland Government population projections* (medium series) and PIFU estimates and calculations.

(a) Based on ASGC 2006

(b) South East Queensland is the combination of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton SDs

(c) Includes unincorporated areas

Wide Bay-Burnett is projected to have the next largest amount of population growth over the coming quarter century (137,500 people), followed by Northern (107,900) and Fitzroy (103,400). Both Northern and Fitzroy SDs are expected to derive some benefit from the ongoing mining expansion activity in the Bowen Basin. Fitzroy SD is also expected to experience growth associated with further industrial development in Gladstone. The Northern Region can anticipate additional growth associated with ongoing industrial, education and defence activity leading to considerable population growth over the coming decades.

Very similar amounts of growth are projected in Far North (97,200), Darling Downs (96,000) and Mackay (95,800). In Darling Downs and Mackay SDs, considerably more growth is projected in the coming 25 years than was experienced in the past 25. In both these areas the impact of further activity in the resources sector (Surat and Bowen Basins), is expected to lead to increased population growth.

Of the western SDs North West is projected to have the largest amount of growth over the next quarter century (4,400 people) driven primarily by resource activity in the North- West Minerals Province and associated growth in Mount Isa City. South West SD, with projected growth of 1,650 people in the next 25 years, is also expected to derive some population impact from expanding resource activity in the Surat Basin and other resource locations in the region. Many of the additional jobs likely to be generated in South West SD are anticipated to be occupied by workers who are only temporarily resident that maintain a permanent home at a larger centre elsewhere. Growth in Central West SD is projected to be more subdued (1,000 people), however, this level of growth reflects a reversal of the population decline recorded over the past quarter century.

SD populations at 1981 and 2006 and projections for 2031 based on ASGC 2008 are shown in Table 2.3. Additional detail in this table reveals where the largest amount of growth has occurred in South East Queensland. Brisbane SD has the largest population and has attracted the largest amount of growth over the past quarter century (733,000 people). Gold Coast SD, with the next largest population, recorded the next largest amount of growth (320,700 people) followed by Sunshine Coast SD, which recorded growth of 202,300 people.



Table 2.3: Actual and projected population, Queensland Statistical Divisions^a, years ending 30 June 1981, 2006 and 2031

Statistical Division	1981	2006	2031
	No.	No.	No.
Brisbane	1,124,828	1,857,813	2,793,164
Gold Coast	145,727	466,433	788,231
Sunshine Coast	92,796	295,084	501,179
West Moreton	40,663	86,375	161,263
<i>South East Queensland^b</i>	1,404,013	2,705,705	4,243,837
Wide Bay-Burnett	154,050	264,081	395,158
Darling Downs	168,829	225,745	321,421
South West	28,386	26,366	28,024
Fitzroy	148,744	206,266	316,393
Central West	15,499	12,535	13,580
Mackay	100,375	159,800	255,614
Northern	144,891	209,902	317,753
Far North	141,752	247,295	344,533
North West	38,668	33,213	37,572
Queensland	2,345,208	4,090,908	6,273,885

Source: ABS Cat No 3218.0, 2008 edition *Queensland Government population projections* (medium series) and PIFU estimates and calculations.

(a) Based on ASGC 2008

(b) South East Queensland is the combination of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton SDs

In comparison, West Moreton SD grew by the smallest amount of any SD in South East Queensland with an increase of 45,700 people. However, this resulted in a greater than 100 per cent increase in West Moreton's population over the 25-year period (from 40,700 to 86,400 in 2006). The population of both Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast SDs in 2006 was more than three times larger than 25 years earlier, while Brisbane SD's population increased by 65 per cent.

2.2 Projected age structure

One of the most significant changes in Queensland's population in the future will be the increase in the number and proportion of people aged 65 years and older. This pattern of ageing will not be felt equally throughout the state (Table 2.4). For example, West Moreton SD is projected to record the fastest growth in children aged younger than 15 years with an increase of 71.4 per cent on the 2006 population. In contrast, the three western SDs are projected to record declines in this age group, while the number of children in Far North SD is projected to increase by only 11.1 per cent.

Confirming the young age structure of West Moreton SD, younger working age people (or the parents of the children referred to above) are projected to increase by 84 per cent. Other rapid increases among younger working age people are projected for Sunshine Coast SD (60.4 per cent), Gold Coast SD (52.6 per cent) and Mackay SD (51.8 per cent). A similar pattern of rapid growth is projected in these same locations for older working age people (45 to 64 years).



Table 2.4: Population growth by broad age groups, Queensland Statistical Divisions^a, years ending 30 June 2006 to 2031

Statistical Division	0-14 years		15-24 years		25-44 years		45-64 years		65 and over		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Brisbane	118,964	32.0	79,453	28.0	172,215	30.9	223,786	50.7	340,877	168.2	935,293	50.3
Gold Coast	43,261	51.4	30,957	47.8	70,801	52.6	79,488	67.2	97,291	150.2	321,798	69.0
Sunshine Coast	30,678	54.0	16,901	48.1	44,866	60.4	44,347	54.7	69,302	144.9	206,095	69.8
West Moreton	13,385	71.4	6,677	66.5	18,086	84.0	17,481	71.9	19,318	165.1	74,946	86.8
Wide Bay-Burnett	16,044	29.7	7,226	24.6	24,775	40.7	27,905	37.5	55,122	121.9	131,077	49.6
Darling Downs	9,552	19.3	5,520	17.6	17,583	30.6	22,148	39.6	40,874	129.8	95,684	42.4
South West	-878	-14.2	234	7.3	320	4.2	380	6.0	1,599	52.0	1,658	6.3
Fitzroy	15,039	32.1	8,222	28.4	24,810	42.6	26,687	53.1	35,358	161.2	110,119	53.4
Central West	-295	-11.1	120	7.4	330	9.4	314	10.1	575	35.6	1,045	8.3
Mackay	13,834	40.1	6,884	31.9	24,989	51.8	23,346	58.1	26,760	174.8	95,814	60.0
Northern	10,934	24.1	9,910	30.2	16,392	26.9	27,407	56.1	43,214	197.7	107,851	51.4
Far North	6,151	11.1	5,919	18.9	14,516	19.9	24,107	38.5	46,540	187.1	97,238	39.3
North West	-1,496	-17.5	-23	-0.5	259	2.4	2,241	32.4	3,374	161.1	4,359	13.1
Queensland	275,173	33.0	178,001	30.8	429,942	36.8	519,638	51.2	780,203	157.8	2,182,977	53.4

Source: ABS Cat No 3218.0, 2008 edition *Queensland Government population projections* (medium series) and PIFU calculations.

(a) Based on ASGC 2008

In contrast, the most rapid increases in the number of people aged 65 years or older are projected to occur in Northern SD (an increase of 197.7 per cent) and Far North SD (187.1 per cent). Brisbane, West Moreton, North West and Fitzroy SDs are also projected to have rapidly increasing numbers of older people.

In order to plan for the provision of services and facilities specific to age groups, it is important to also consider where the largest absolute increases are projected to occur. Due to the large existing population and the large amount of growth projected for Brisbane SD, this is the area with the largest absolute increases projected in each of the five broad age groups. Gold Coast SD, with the second largest existing population and the second largest amount of projected growth, is expected to have the second largest increases in each age group.



3. Projected populations for local government areas

In March 2008 reforms to the boundaries of Queensland local government areas (LGAs) came into force (see reference map at Appendix L). This resulted in a reduction in the number of LGAs in Queensland from 158 to 74 (including Weipa). In order to provide some context for the LGA population projections discussed here, an analysis of past patterns of population change has been included. This discussion is based on the reformed LGAs using data adjusted to the post-March 2008 boundaries. Historical data for both the reformed and pre-reformed LGAs can be found in Appendixes A and B respectively.

In this edition population projections have been produced for both the reformed and pre-reformed LGAs. The analysis included in this report discusses the medium series projections for reformed LGAs (found in Appendix C), however, the low and high series for reformed LGAs are also available (Appendix D and Appendix E respectively). The medium series projections for pre-reformed LGAs are included in Appendix F.

LGAs have been grouped into three broad regions for the purpose of this analysis. Those LGAs in the south-east corner of the state have been grouped together in an area called South East Queensland (SEQ). This broadly corresponds to the area covered by the SEQ Regional Plan with the only difference being the exclusion of Toowoomba Statistical District.

SEQ as described here includes Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton Statistical Divisions (SDs). For the purposes of this report those LGAs outside SEQ and abutting the east coast of Queensland, plus LGAs in the Darling Downs SD, have been grouped into an area called the Eastern Region. As well as the Darling Downs SD, the Eastern Region includes the SDs of Wide Bay-Burnett, Fitzroy, Mackay, Northern and Far North. Finally, the remaining LGAs in the three western SDs of North West, Central West and South West have been included in a Western Region.

3.1 Queensland's regions

3.1.1 Population distribution

Queensland had a population of 2.35 million in 1981, growing to 2.96 million in 1991, 3.63 million by 2001 and reaching 4.18 million by June 2007. Dividing Queensland into three broad regions clearly identifies the population distribution changes over this period. In 1981 South East Queensland was home to 59.9 per cent of Queensland's population with just over one-third (36.6 per cent) of Queenslanders living in the Eastern Region and 3.5 per cent in Western Queensland. By 2007 the proportion of Queenslanders concentrated into the south-eastern corner of the state had risen to 66.3 per cent, leaving 32.0 per cent living in the Eastern Region and 1.7 per cent in Western Queensland (Table 3.1)

Table 3.1: Population and share of population, Queensland regions years ending 30 June 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2007

Region	1981		1991		2001		2007	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
South East Queensland ^a	1,404,013	59.9	1,847,608	62.4	2,374,606	65.4	2,770,500	66.3
Eastern Regional Queensland ^b	858,642	36.6	1,032,997	34.9	1,179,464	32.5	1,339,698	32.0
Western Regional Queensland ^c	82,552	3.5	80,346	2.7	74,876	2.1	71,864	1.7
Queensland	2,345,208	100.0	2,960,951	100.0	3,628,946	100.0	4,182,062	100.0
<i>South East Qld Region^d</i>	<i>1,485,491</i>	<i>63.3</i>	<i>1,942,990</i>	<i>65.6</i>	<i>2,484,055</i>	<i>68.5</i>	<i>2,893,906</i>	<i>69.2</i>

^(a) Comprises Brisbane, West Moreton, Sunshine Coast, and Gold Coast Statistical Divisions

^(b) Includes Far North, Northern, Mackay, Fitzroy, Wide Bay-Burnett and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions

^(c) Includes North West, Central West and South West Statistical Divisions

^(d) Comprises Brisbane, West Moreton, Sunshine Coast, and Gold Coast Statistical Divisions and Toowoomba Statistical District

Source: ABS Cat No 3218.0 and PIFU calculations.



This trend of increasing concentration into South East Queensland is expected to continue in the coming decades, although at a slower pace as stronger growth is projected in regional Queensland. South East Queensland is projected to grow from 2.77 million people in 2007, reaching 3.03 million in 2011, 3.68 million in 2021 and 4.24 million in 2031. By 2031, 67.6 per cent of all Queenslanders are expected to be living in South East Queensland. Three out of every 10 people in Queensland are projected to live in Eastern Regional Queensland by 2031 (1.95 million people) with about 79,000 people or 1.3 per cent of the population in Western Queensland (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Population and share of population, Queensland regions years ending 30 June 2011, 2021 and 2031

Region	2011		2021		2031	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
South East Queensland ^a	3,026,913	66.3	3,678,138	67.1	4,243,837	67.6
Eastern Regional Queensland ^b	1,464,987	32.1	1,724,593	31.5	1,950,872	31.1
Western Regional Queensland ^c	75,805	1.7	75,977	1.4	79,168	1.3
Queensland^e	4,567,713	100.0	5,478,715	100.0	6,273,885	100.0
<i>South East Qld Region^d</i>	<i>3,161,781</i>	<i>69.2</i>	<i>3,839,036</i>	<i>70.1</i>	<i>4,430,900</i>	<i>70.6</i>

^(a) Comprises Brisbane, West Moreton, Sunshine Coast, and Gold Coast Statistical Divisions

^(b) Includes Far North, Northern, Mackay, Wide Bay-Burnett, Fitzroy and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions

^(c) Includes North West, Central West and South West Statistical Divisions

^(d) Comprises Brisbane, West Moreton, Sunshine Coast, and Gold Coast Statistical Divisions and Toowoomba Statistical District

^(e) Totals may not equal the sum of components because of rounding and inclusion of unincorporated areas

Source: 2008 edition *Queensland Government population projections* (medium series) and PIFU calculations.

3.1.2 Population change

Queensland's average annual population growth was slightly larger in the decade to 2001 (66,800) than in the previous decade (61,600). The average growth rate, however, slowed slightly as the base population increased (2.1 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively). All of this additional growth was absorbed into South East Queensland with average increases of 52,700 people each year in the decade to 2001 compared with an average of 44,400 people each year in the previous decade. The growth rate in South East Queensland also eased during the latter decade (an average of 2.5 per cent per annum compared with 2.8 per cent) as the base became larger.

In contrast, population growth in Eastern Regional Queensland slowed in the 10 years to 2001 compared with the previous 10 (average annual growth of 14,600 and 17,400 respectively). Meanwhile, the population decline occurring in Western Queensland intensified with average declines of 0.7 per cent each year compared to an average decline of 0.3 per cent each year in the decade to 1991.

Record levels of population growth occurred in Queensland between 2001 and 2007, when the average increase jumped to 92,200 people each year. Average annual growth in South East Queensland during this period was almost as high as population growth in the whole of Queensland during the decade to 2001 (66,000 and 66,800 respectively). Growth in Eastern Regional Queensland also jumped during this period, up 84 per cent on average growth in the decade to 2001 (26,700 and 14,600 per annum respectively). The population decline in Western Queensland continued over the six years to 2007 at a similar rate to the previous decade, with an average decline of around 500 people each year (Table 3.3).



Table 3.3: Average annual population change and rate of change, Queensland regions, ten years ending 30 June 1991 and 2001, and six years ending 30 June 2007

Region	1991		2001		2007	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
South East Queensland ^a	44,359	2.8	52,700	2.5	65,982	2.6
Eastern Regional Queensland ^b	17,435	1.9	14,647	1.3	26,706	2.1
Western Regional Queensland ^c	-221	-0.3	-547	-0.7	-502	-0.7
Queensland	61,574	2.4	66,800	2.1	92,186	2.4
<i>South East Qld Region ^d</i>	<i>45,750</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>54,107</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>68,309</i>	<i>2.6</i>

^(a) Comprises Brisbane, West Moreton, Sunshine Coast, and Gold Coast Statistical Divisions

^(b) Includes Far North, Northern, Mackay, Fitzroy, Wide Bay-Burnett and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions

^(c) Includes North West, Central West and South West Statistical Divisions

^(d) Comprises Brisbane, West Moreton, Sunshine Coast, and Gold Coast Statistical Divisions and Toowoomba Statistical District

Source: ABS Cat No 3218.0 and PIFU calculations.

Over the coming decades Queensland's population growth is projected to ease from its current record levels. Reflecting this, average growth rates per annum are projected to decline from 2.3 per cent during the decade to 2011, to 1.8 per cent in the 10 years to 2021 and 1.4 per cent in the decade to 2031. South East Queensland's growth rate is expected to mirror the state pattern, with average absolute increases of 65,200 each year in the decade to 2011 remaining at that same high level until 2021 and then easing to 56,600 people each year in the decade to 2031.

Eastern Regional Queensland is anticipated to reflect a similar pattern with growth rates easing and absolute increases slowing. The population of Western Queensland is projected to remain relatively stable during the two decades to 2021 followed by some modest growth over the following 10 years (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4: Average annual population change and rate of change, Queensland regions ten years ending 30 June 2011, 2021 and 2031

Region	2011		2021		2031	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
South East Queensland ^a	65,231	2.5	65,123	2.0	56,570	1.4
Eastern Regional Queensland ^b	28,552	2.2	25,961	1.7	22,628	1.2
Western Regional Queensland ^c	93	0.1	17	0.0	319	0.4
Queensland	93,876	2.3	91,100	1.8	79,517	1.4
<i>South East Qld Region ^d</i>	<i>67,773</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>67,725</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>59,186</i>	<i>1.4</i>

^(a) Comprises Brisbane, West Moreton, Sunshine Coast, and Gold Coast Statistical Divisions

^(b) Includes Far North, Northern, Mackay, Fitzroy and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions

^(c) Includes North West, Central West and South West Statistical Divisions

^(d) Comprises Brisbane, West Moreton, Sunshine Coast, and Gold Coast Statistical Divisions and Toowoomba Statistical District

Source: 2008 edition *Queensland Government population projections* (medium series) and PIFU calculations.

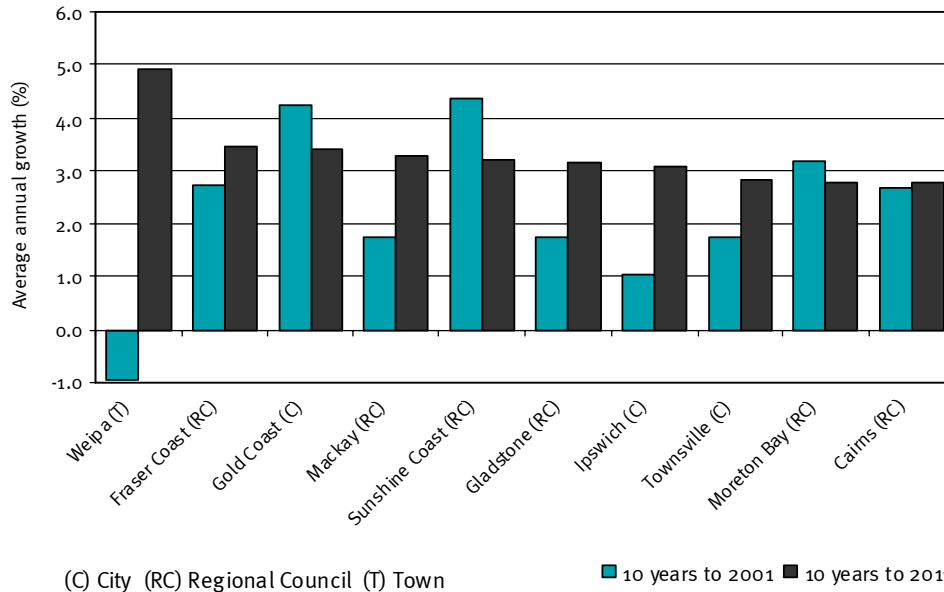


3.1.3 Top 10 fastest growing local government areas

The rate of growth reflects not only how fast a population is growing but is also related to the size of the population. As a result, smaller populations exhibit higher growth rates with the addition of only a small number of people.

It is for these reasons that Weipa Town is ranked number one in the top 10 listing of the fastest growing LGAs over the decade to 2011 (Figure 3.1). Weipa is projected to grow by an average of 4.9 per cent per annum over the 10-year period, with an annual increase of 134 people. In comparison Fraser Coast Regional Council, ranked at number two, is projected to grow by an average of 3.5 per cent per annum with an annual increase of 3,020 people over the decade.

Figure 3.1: 10 fastest growing LGAs in Queensland, 10 years to 2001 and 2011(a)



(a) Ranked by growth over the 10 years to 2011

Source: ABS Cat No 3218.0, 2008 edition *Queensland Government population projections* (medium series) and PIFU calculations.

Weipa, Fraser Coast, Mackay, Gladstone, Ipswich, Townsville and Cairns are each projected to record faster growth over the 10 years to 2011 than they did in the previous 10-year period. This can be attributed to increased activity in the resources and industrial sectors in most of these locations, although the availability and demand for residential land is driving the increasing growth rate in Ipswich City. Both Fraser Coast and Cairns are popular residential destinations with continuing growth likely to be supported by a strong tourism sector and an expanding economic base.

In contrast, growth rates in the LGAs of Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and Moreton Bay are projected to ease in the decade to 2011 compared to the decade to 2001. This is due to the increasing size of the population. In all three cases, larger absolute increases are projected in the current decade compared with the past but this equates to slower growth rates. Gold Coast City, for example, grew by an average of 13,200 people over the decade to 2001 and is projected to grow by an average of 15,500 people each year during the decade to 2011.

3.1.4 Top 10 largest growing local government areas

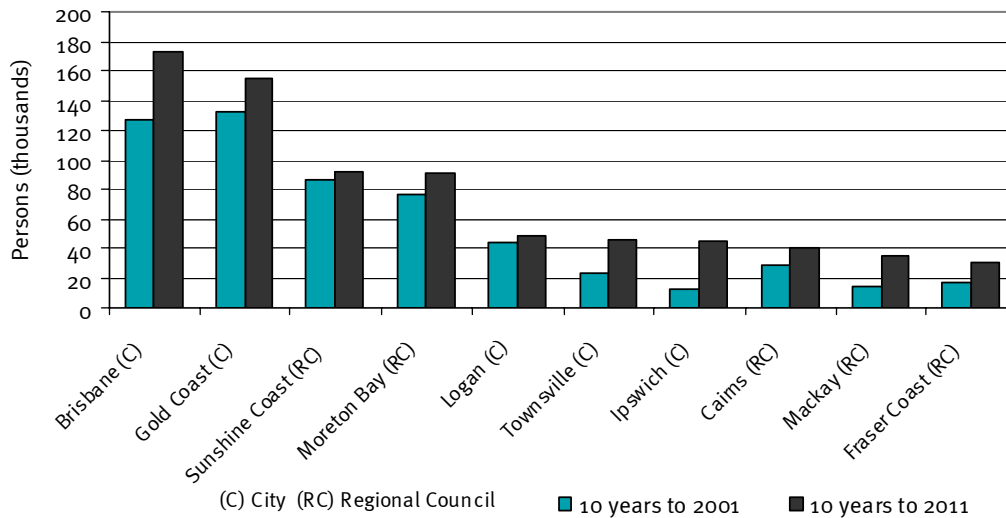
The largest growing populations reflect the amount of population growth but also the size of that population. That is, all things being equal, larger populations tend to experience larger amounts of growth. In addition, availability of residential land, accessibility to jobs and services and relative affordability can also be significant influences on the amount of population growth.

It is no surprise then to see that Queensland's capital city, Brisbane, with the largest population and highest number of jobs, is projected to record the largest amount of population growth of any LGA in Queensland over the decade to 2011 (Figure 3.2). Brisbane City is projected to grow by a total of 174,000 people over the 10 years to 2011, up considerably on the increase of 128,000



people in the previous decade. Population growth is also projected to be larger in the 10 years to 2011 than over the previous 10 years for Gold Coast City (155,000 and 132,000 people respectively), ranked at number two.

Figure 3.2: Top 10 largest growing LGAs in Queensland, 10 years to 2001 and 2011(a)



(a) Ranked by growth over the 10 years to 2011

Source: ABS Cat No 3218.0, 2008 edition *Queensland Government population projections* (medium series) and PIFU calculations.

It is interesting to note that four of the top 10 largest growing LGAs over the 10 years to 2011 can be found outside SEQ. These include the major regional cities along the coast: Townsville, Cairns, Mackay and Fraser Coast, each of which were also included in the top 10 fastest growing LGAs for the same period.

Due in part to the record levels of population growth currently being experienced in Queensland, each of the top 10 LGAs for largest growth are projected to have larger growth in the decade to 2011 than they did in the previous decade. Brisbane City, for example, is projected to have growth 36.1 per cent higher in the current decade to 2011 than in the previous one. Both Townsville and Mackay are set to grow by more than double their growth in the 10 years to 2011. However, Ipswich City—with growth of 44,300 people in the 10 years to 2011, compared with growth of 12,200 people in the previous decade—is projected to witness the greatest change (an increase of over 260 per cent in the amount of growth).

3.2 South East Queensland

3.2.1 Population change

South East Queensland, consisting of 10 LGAs, had a resident population of 2.77 million people in 2007, having grown from 1.40 million in 1981. By 2031, the population is projected to grow to 4.24 million, an increase of more than 1.54 million people during the 25-year period. Projected growth over the next 25 years is anticipated to be slightly higher than the increase of 1.30 million people recorded over the past 25 years.

Average increases over the coming 25 years are projected to be around 61,500 people each year—about 9,500 people a year or 18 per cent higher than recorded growth over the past 25 years. Despite the region being expected to have higher growth, this broad pattern of higher growth in the future compared with the past is not reflected in all 10 LGAs in the region. Brisbane and Redland are each projected to have a smaller amount of growth in the coming 25 years compared with the past. In each case this is due to a declining quantity of greenfield land currently considered to be available for residential development. In the case of Brisbane City, dwindling greenfield land stocks mean larger amounts of the projected population growth is expected to be accommodated by way of infill and redevelopment. As a result, average annual projected growth of 9,200 people in the coming 25 years is nearly 12 per cent lower than the average annual growth of 10,300 people recorded over the past 25 years.



**Table 3.5: Average annual population change and share of change, LGAs
South East Queensland Region, ten years ending 30 June 1991, 2001 and 2011**

Local Government Area	Average annual population change									
	10 years to 1991		10 years to 2001		10 years to 2011		10 years to 2021		10 years to 2031	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Brisbane (C)	3,561	8.0	12,756	24.2	17,365	26.6	11,532	17.7	3,492	6.2
Gold Coast (C)	10,979	24.7	13,159	25.0	15,504	23.8	13,930	21.4	10,678	18.9
Ipswich (C)	1,831	4.1	1,218	2.3	4,426	6.8	10,567	16.2	15,946	28.2
Lockyer Valley (RC)	656	1.5	576	1.1	787	1.2	1,039	1.6	1,051	1.9
Logan (C)	8,091	18.2	4,309	8.2	4,833	7.4	6,582	10.1	7,454	13.2
Moreton Bay (RC)	7,029	15.8	7,673	14.6	9,042	13.9	8,721	13.4	5,888	10.4
Redland (C)	3,914	8.8	3,443	6.5	2,740	4.2	2,632	4.0	1,790	3.2
Scenic Rim (RC)	837	1.9	723	1.4	913	1.4	1,390	2.1	1,750	3.1
Somerset (RC)	613	1.4	256	0.5	371	0.6	562	0.9	536	0.9
Sunshine Coast (RC)	6,851	15.4	8,587	16.3	9,250	14.2	8,168	12.5	7,984	14.1
South East Queensland^a	44,359	100.0	52,700	100.0	65,231	100.0	65,123	100.0	56,570	100.0
Toowoomba Statistical District	1,390	n.a.	1,407	n.a.	2,542	n.a.	2,603	n.a.	2,616	n.a.
<i>South East Qld Region^b</i>	<u>45,750</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>54,107</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>67,773</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>67,725</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>59,186</u>	<u>n.a.</u>

(C) City (RC) Regional Council

(a) Comprises Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton Statistical Divisions

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

n.a. Not applicable. Toowoomba Statistical District is outside South East Queensland.

Source: ABS Cat No 3218.0, *Queensland Government population projections* (medium series) and PIFU calculations.

By comparison, three LGAs (Gold Coast, Moreton Bay and Sunshine Coast) are projected to record growth of a similar magnitude to that of the past quarter century. The remaining LGAs are all projected to experience more growth in the future than they have had in the past 25 years. These include the smaller, currently more rural LGAs in the south-western and western parts of the region; LGAs that have available stocks of suitable residential land. Scenic Rim Regional Council for example, is expected to have future growth almost twice as large as that of the past 25 years.

However, it is the two LGAs of Ipswich and Logan that are projected to have the largest increases in future growth compared with the past. Projected average annual increases in Logan City in the coming 25 years are 13 per cent higher than in the past 25 years (average increases of 6,600 and 5,900 people each year in the respective 25-year periods). In Ipswich City projected annual increases are more than six times larger (11,700 people each year in the coming 25 years compared with 1,900 people each year in the past quarter century).

This huge increase in growth in Ipswich City resulted in top ranking in the list of fastest growing LGAs in Queensland in the next 25 years, with an average growth rate of 4.6 per cent each year between 2006 and 2031. This is substantially faster than the second-ranked LGA of Scenic Rim with 2.9 per cent yearly growth. A total of seven out of the top 10 fastest growing LGAs in the state are found in South East Queensland.

Despite the pace of growth in Ipswich City, Gold Coast City, with an increase of more than 321,000 people, is projected to record the largest amount of growth in the coming 25 years. This increase places Gold Coast in the number one spot in the top 10 ranking of largest growing LGAs in Queensland between 2006 and 2031. Ipswich City, with an increase of around 292,000, is ranked number two. The 2006 population of Ipswich City is projected to more than treble by 2031. In total, six of the top 10 largest growing LGAs in the state are found in South East Queensland.

Across the SEQ region the largest amount of growth is projected to occur in the current decade (the 10 years ending 2011). With an annual average increase of 65,200 people projected, current growth is substantially higher than growth in the 10 years to 1991 (annual average increases of 44,400 people) and the 10 years to 2001 (52,700 people). Growth is projected to remain at a similar high level during the decade to 2021 (annual increases of 65,100 people) but then ease slightly to average 56,600 people in the 10 years to 2031 (Table 3.5).



Several LGAs will follow this pattern, including Brisbane, Gold Coast, Moreton Bay and Sunshine Coast, each of which projected to have the highest levels of growth in the current decade and then easing over the coming two decades. By contrast, Ipswich, Lockyer Valley, Logan and Scenic Rim are all projected to experience increasing growth as they accommodate larger proportions of SEQ's growth in coming decades. Ipswich City, for example, accounted for 2.3 per cent of SEQ's growth in the decade to 2001 but is projected to be the location of 28.2 per cent of the region's growth in the 10 years to 2031.

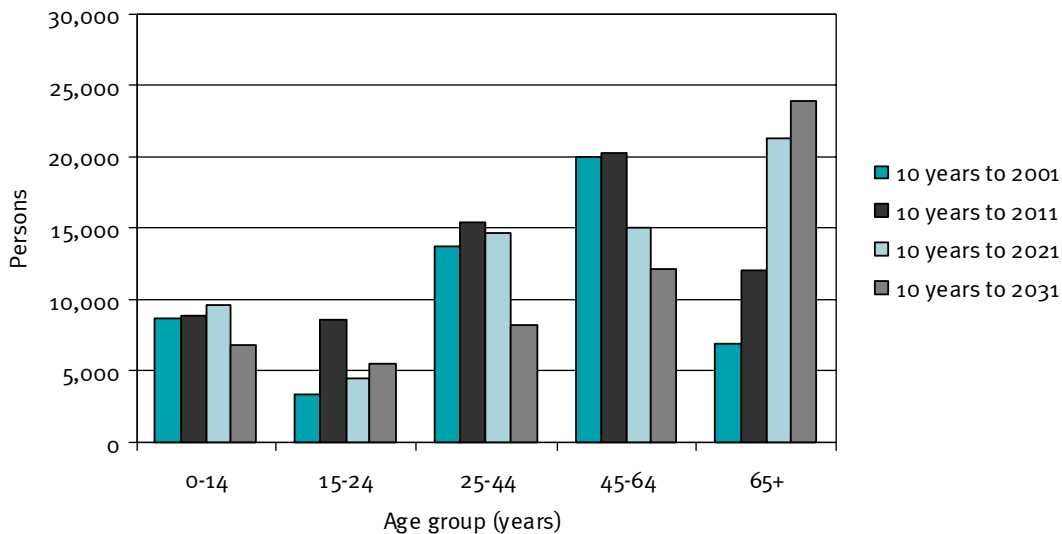
3.2.2 Changing age structure

Ageing of the population will be a significant issue in coming years. Population ageing is usually described in two ways: first, the number of people who are in a particular age category, for example, aged 65 years or older, and second, the proportion of the population that is in that age category. For example, in 2006 there were 326,400 people aged 65 years or older in SEQ representing 12.1 per cent of the population. By 2031 the medium series projections indicate that there will be 853,700 people aged 65 years or older representing 20.1 per cent of the population.

In SEQ there is projected to be an increase of more than half a million (527,000) people aged 65 years or older. In addition, people aged 65 years or older will go from accounting for 12 out of every 100 people, to 20 out of every 100 within the next 25 years. This is a significant change that will require a transformation in thinking from those responsible for social infrastructure and services for the aged as well as considerable forward planning to prepare for this change.

The ageing of the population will occur at different rates over the coming decades. For example, the increase in people aged 65 years or older in the current decade to 2011 is projected to average about 12,100 people each year. The annual increase in the 10 years to 2021 will be more than 21,200 and in the 10 years to 2031 will be almost 24,000 (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3: Average annual population change by broad age group, South East Queensland



Source: ABS Cat No 3218.0, 2008 edition *Queensland Government population projections* (mediums series) and PIFU calculations.

Brisbane, Moreton Bay and Redland are the LGAs in SEQ that are projected to capture a disproportionately large share of the growth in older people. Brisbane, for example, is projected to record 14.9 per cent of SEQ's growth over the 25 years to 2031 but will get 16.0 per cent of the growth in people aged 65 years or older. Moreton Bay will capture 18 per cent of the growth in older people while accounting for 12.4 per cent of the total growth. Redland is projected to be the location for twice as large a share of the growth in older people, as it is for the total population (7.4 per cent of growth in people aged 65 years or older and 3.7 per cent of total population growth).

Another way to consider the ageing of the population is to look at the share of total growth that comprises older people. In SEQ 34.3 per cent of the projected growth between 2006 and 2031 is expected to be in people aged 65 years or older. The LGAs of Gold Coast, Ipswich, Lockyer Valley and Scenic Rim are projected to have larger shares of their growth made up of younger people. The growth in Sunshine Coast is very similar to SEQ, in that slightly more than one-third of all the growth will be among people aged 65 years or older. However, in the LGAs of Somerset, Brisbane,



Logan, Moreton Bay and Redland, a larger share of projected growth will comprise older people. The most extreme of these is Redland where people aged 65 years or older account for over two-thirds (67.7 per cent) of projected growth in the next quarter of a century. Nearly half (49.9 per cent) of growth in Moreton Bay will be made up of older people.

Other age groups will also experience growth. The 45–64 years age group, or the age group of older workers in SEQ, is projected to increase by an average of 20,300 people each year in the current decade, similar to average increases in this age group over the decade to 2001. This large growth is due to most of the baby boom cohort moving through this age group. Growth in the numbers aged 45–64 years will then ease over subsequent decades as smaller numbers follow. This will mean a reduction in the possible number of older workers in SEQ, even though labour force participation rates for these older workers are expected to continue to slowly increase.

For people aged between 25 and 44 years in SEQ, or the age group of younger workers, annual growth of around 15,400 people each year is projected for the current decade ending 2011. This is roughly similar to annual increases in this age group over the 10 years to 2001, as well as for the decade to 2021. However, in the following 10 years ending 2031, average increases in this age group slump to only 8,200 people each year.

For young people in SEQ, aged between 15 and 24 years, markedly higher annual growth is projected for the current decade ending 2011. Average increases of 8,600 people each year are much higher than increases of only 3,300 each year in the previous 10-year period and averages of between 4,500 and 5,600 each year projected for the decades ending 2021 and 2031.

In contrast, very similar annual increases of around 8,800 are projected for children aged younger than 15 years in the current decade compared with both the previous 10 years to 2001 and the 10 years to 2021. Growth for this age group in SEQ in the decade to 2031 is then projected to ease slightly to average 6,800 people each year. This suggests that there will continue to be considerable increasing demand for school and early childhood facilities across SEQ for much of the next 25 years.

This demand is likely to be particularly strong in Ipswich, which is projected to account for nearly 30 per cent (28.8 per cent) of the total increase in children aged younger than 15 years in SEQ over the next 25 years, with an increase of 59,500. Gold Coast is projected to be the location of 21 per cent of the growth in this age group (43,200) while Sunshine Coast will get 14.8 per cent of the increase or an additional 30,500 children by 2031.

3.3 Eastern Regional Queensland

3.3.1 Population change

Eastern Regional Queensland consists of 29 LGAs plus a number of Indigenous Communities for which projections were not produced (see Technical notes). The resident population of this Region was 1.3 million people in 2007, having grown from 0.86 million people in 1981. By 2031 the population is projected to grow to 1.9 million people, an increase of almost three-quarters of a million people over the 25-year period. This is substantially higher than growth recorded over the past 25 years of around 0.48 million.

Average increases over the decade to 1991 (17,400 per annum) were slightly higher than average growth during the following decade to 2001 (14,600 per annum), when Eastern Regional Queensland, experienced a marked slowdown in growth. However, the regions then benefited from the peak period of growth that occurred in the early 2000s, with this growth projected to continue throughout the decade ending 2011. Growth in the Eastern Region over this period is expected to be almost double that in the previous period, averaging 28,600 people each year.

Growth in subsequent decades is projected to remain strong, although easing slightly from the peak growth currently being experienced. This is due to the strong relative advantages of this part of Australia. The Eastern Region of Queensland has reaped the benefits of the ongoing resources boom, with many workers resident in towns and cities in this region. Additionally, many related businesses have emerged in the regional cities able to service resource communities. Other advantages that lead to ongoing population growth include strong industrial, educational and tourism sectors, each of which creates many jobs and encourages people to reside in the region. Finally, there are many attractive lifestyle destinations and relatively good housing affordability in many parts of Eastern Regional Queensland, two factors that will continue to encourage migration to the area.



There have been three main LGAs responsible for a large share of the Region's growth in past years: Cairns accounting for 16.6 per cent of growth in the decade to 1991 and 20.3 per cent in the following decade, Townsville (13.3 per cent and 15.8 per cent respectively) and Toowoomba (11.0 per cent and 10.1 per cent respectively). While both Cairns and Townsville LGAs increased their influence to account for larger shares of growth in more recent times, Toowoomba's share eased slightly. In contrast, the shares of regional growth accounted for by Fraser Coast (9.5 per cent in the decade ending 1991 and 12.0 per cent in the decade ending 2001) and Mackay (7.6 per cent and 10.0 per cent respectively) have both increased substantially.

Elsewhere in the Region, growth generally contracted in the smaller communities, while the larger towns, particularly those located close to the coast and possessing better services and facilities, saw increasing growth. Rockhampton was an exception to this, experiencing a slump in population growth from an average of 1,365 people each year in the decade to 1991 (accounting for 7.8 per cent of the Region's population growth) to growth of only 856 people each year during the decade to 2001 (5.8 per cent) (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6: Average annual population change and share of change, LGAs in Eastern Regional Queensland, 10 years ending 30 June 1991 and 2001

Local Government Area	Average annual population change and share of change			
	10 years to 1991		10 years to 2001	
	No.	%	No.	%
Aurukun (S)	8	0.0	30	0.2
Banana (S)	-41	-0.2	-85	-0.6
Bundaberg (RC)	1,039	6.0	1,371	9.4
Burdekin (S)	-39	-0.2	-74	-0.5
Cairns (RC)	2,900	16.6	2,968	20.3
Cassowary Coast (RC)	261	1.5	357	2.4
Central Highlands (RC)	465	2.7	-10	-0.1
Charters Towers (RC)	177	1.0	-52	-0.4
Cook (S)	18	0.1	86	0.6
Croydon (S)	-1	0.0	5	0.0
Dalby (RC)	40	0.2	-36	-0.2
Etheridge (S)	14	0.1	-2	0.0
Fraser Coast (RC)	1,655	9.5	1,757	12.0
Gladstone (RC)	510	2.9	740	5.0
Goondiwindi (RC)	45	0.3	20	0.1
Gympie (RC)	708	4.1	610	4.2
Hinchinbrook (S)	-28	-0.2	-96	-0.7
Isaac (RC)	585	3.4	-388	-2.6
Mackay (RC)	1,318	7.6	1,461	10.0
North Burnett (RC)	-64	-0.4	-83	-0.6
Rockhampton (RC)	1,365	7.8	856	5.8
South Burnett (RC)	530	3.0	270	1.8
Southern Downs (RC)	356	2.0	186	1.3
Tablelands (RC)	691	4.0	396	2.7
Toowoomba (RC)	1,912	11.0	1,483	10.1
Torres (S)	41	0.2	57	0.4
Townsville (C)	2,314	13.3	2,321	15.8
Weipa (T)	33	0.2	-22	-0.2
Whitsunday (RC)	439	2.5	301	2.1
Indigenous Communities in Eastern Regional Queensland	187	1.1	223	1.5
Eastern Regional Queensland	17,435	100.0	14,647	100.0

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

Source: ABS Cat No 3218.0 and PIFU calculations.



Over the current and coming decades growth is projected to concentrate even further into the main regional cities and larger towns. The direct impact of resources activity in the Bowen Basin can be seen in the strong growth being experienced in the current decade in Mackay. With an average of 3,460 people each year in the decade to 2011, population growth in Mackay is projected to be more than double that experienced in the previous decade. This will also see Mackay (12.1 per cent) accounting for the third highest share of total population growth in the Eastern Region after Townsville (16.3 per cent) and Cairns (14.1 per cent). Similarly, population growth in Rockhampton in the decade to 2011 is projected to be nearly two and a half times larger than that experienced in the previous decade.

Other LGAs directly impacted by activity in the Bowen Basin include Central Highlands (growth averaging 730 people each year in the decade to 2011 compared with a decline of 10 people each year in the previous decade) and Isaac (average growth of 560 people each year compared with average declines of 390 people each year respectively). Resource activity and associated industrial development has also been projected to cause a reversal of population decline in Weipa and a doubling of population growth in Gladstone in the current decade compared with the past 10 years.

It is noteworthy that both Gladstone and Central Highlands Regional Councils are two of only three LGAs in the Eastern Region (Fraser Coast is the third) to feature in the listing of the top 10 fastest growing LGAs in Queensland over the 25 years to 2031. This illustrates the long-term population impact of the current levels of mining and industrial development activity anticipated in many Queensland communities.

Many smaller communities, and those experiencing rapid ageing of their populations in addition to ongoing rationalisation and the trends towards increased levels of contracting in the agricultural workforce, are projected to experience small population declines. However, this level of population decline could easily be turned around by the movement of only a small number of people into these communities, a possibility envisaged under the high series projections for these areas.

High series projections may also be preferred for some planning exercises. For example, the *Draft Far North Queensland Regional Plan* used the 2006 edition high series projections and will likely choose the 2008 edition high series for communities covered by the final plan. The 2008 edition high series projects a population for the Far North Queensland region of around 60,000 people higher than the medium series by 2031. In this context, it should be remembered that the projections are repeatedly revised to take into account new information (for example, changing economic conditions or altered policy positions), as well as to incorporate the most recent actual trends. Consequently, regular review of any planning based on projecting the future population should also be undertaken.

For bigger centres in Eastern Regional Queensland, those with larger population bases and more extensive services and opportunities, the pattern of being the location of most of the growth is projected to continue. As growth is projected to ease across the Region, growth in most of these centres is also projected to slow. In Cairns Regional Council, for example, average population growth under the medium series is projected to jump to over 4,000 people each year in the current decade to 2011, up 35.4 per cent on that recorded during the 10 years to 2001 (2,970 people each year). Growth is then projected to ease back to similar levels as those experienced in previous decades.

Growth in Mackay Regional Council is projected to slow in coming decades, easing from the very large increases of 3,460 people each year during the 10-year period to 2011 (up more than 130 per cent over average growth in the previous decade) back to 3,290 people each year in the decade to 2021 and then 1,450 people each year in the following decade. Projected growth in Townsville City follows a similar pattern after first increasing even further in the decade to 2021.

In contrast, projected growth in Toowoomba Regional Council is projected to almost double in the decade to 2011 to average 2,870 people each year, up from averages of 1,480 each year in the previous decade. Growth is then projected to intensify as development in the Surat Basin comes on line. Projected growth in the decade to 2021 is expected to average 3,110 people each year with this level of growth also projected to not change in the following 10 years. By the decade ending 2031, Toowoomba is expected to account for 13.8 per cent of all population growth in Eastern Regional Queensland (Table 3.7).



**Table 3.7: Average annual population change and share of change, LGAs
Eastern Regional Queensland, 10 years ending 30 June 2011, 2021 and 2031**

Local Government Area	Average annual population change					
	10 years to 2011		10 years to 2021		10 years to 2031	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Aurukun (S)	8	0.0	6	0.0	7	0.0
Banana (S)	-9	0.0	35	0.1	70	0.3
Bundaberg (RC)	1,725	6.0	1,528	5.9	1,908	8.4
Burdekin (S)	-55	-0.2	-6	0.0	-8	0.0
Cairns (RC)	4,020	14.1	2,724	10.5	2,710	12.0
Cassowary Coast (RC)	-49	-0.2	132	0.5	198	0.9
Central Highlands (RC)	730	2.6	691	2.7	761	3.4
Charters Towers (RC)	11	0.0	57	0.2	59	0.3
Cook (S)	-2	0.0	30	0.1	60	0.3
Croydon (S)	-2	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0
Dalby (RC)	243	0.8	286	1.1	232	1.0
Etheridge (S)	-14	0.0	2	0.0	7	0.0
Fraser Coast (RC)	3,020	10.6	2,400	9.2	2,270	10.0
Gladstone (RC)	1,675	5.9	1,598	6.2	1,894	8.4
Goondiwindi (RC)	69	0.2	69	0.3	57	0.3
Gympie (RC)	1,022	3.6	694	2.7	622	2.8
Hinchinbrook (S)	-15	-0.1	26	0.1	42	0.2
Isaac (RC)	561	2.0	616	2.4	429	1.9
Mackay (RC)	3,459	12.1	3,286	12.7	1,446	6.4
North Burnett (RC)	24	0.1	31	0.1	34	0.2
Rockhampton (RC)	2,120	7.4	1,665	6.4	1,719	7.6
South Burnett (RC)	494	1.7	290	1.1	220	1.0
Southern Downs (RC)	404	1.4	404	1.6	404	1.8
Tablelands (RC)	580	2.0	454	1.7	471	2.1
Toowoomba (RC)	2,870	10.1	3,105	12.0	3,112	13.8
Torres (S)	-10	0.0	52	0.2	98	0.4
Townsville (C)	4,654	16.3	4,829	18.6	3,088	13.6
Weipa (T)	134	0.5	61	0.2	30	0.1
Whitsunday (RC)	737	2.6	754	2.9	520	2.3
Indigenous Communities in Eastern Regional Queensland	151	0.5	140	0.5	165	0.7
Eastern Regional Queensland	28,552	100.0	25,961	100.0	22,628	100.0

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

Source: ABS Cat No 3218.0, 2008 edition *Queensland Government population projections* (medium series) and PIFU calculations.

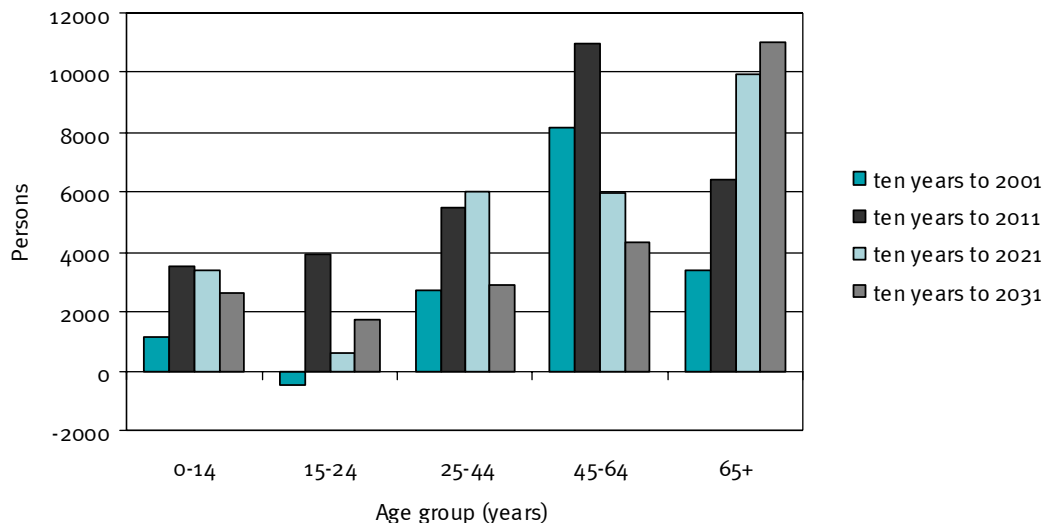


3.3.2 Changing age structure

The impacts of the ageing of the population can sometimes be more pronounced in regional communities. This is influenced by current age structure patterns resulting from a number of long standing trends. For example, the long-term pattern of movement of young people away from regional areas leaves, on average, an older population. Similarly, the rationalisation of the agricultural workforce over past decades has seen the loss of farming families from many rural areas. While some of these families settled in nearby towns or cities in the region, many relocated some distance away seeking employment and other opportunities. This has contributed to an older population profile being found in some rural communities. Finally, many communities in Eastern Regional Queensland have proved attractive to older people looking for retirement destinations. This means that there has been an influx of older people in such centres. One typical example is Bundaberg Regional Council where the number of people aged 65 and over already in 2006 represented 16.9 per cent of the population. This compares with the state average of 12.0 per cent.

Another significant trend that is evident when considering the projected age structure of Eastern Regional Queensland is the movement through the age profile of the large baby boomer cohort. This can be clearly seen in Figure 3.4, particularly with the large increase in people aged 45 to 64 years in the decade to 2011, followed by a slowing of growth in this age group as the baby boomer cohort largely moves into the 65 years and older age group. In contrast, growth among older people in the coming decades is projected to increase dramatically.

Figure 3.4: Average annual population change by broad age group, Eastern Regional Queensland



Source: ABS Cat No 3218.0, 2008 edition *Queensland Government population projections* (medium series) and PIFU calculations.

In total, the Eastern Region of Queensland is projected to record an increase of nearly one-quarter of a million (246,200) people aged 65 years or more over the 25 years to 2031. This represents a 153.4 per cent increase on the 2006 population in this age group while growth in people aged 65 years or older is projected to account for nearly 40.0 per cent of all growth in the Region over the next 25 years.

In comparison, the projected increases in the other broad age groups are more modest. The 45 to 64 years age group is projected to have the next fastest growth over the 25 years to 2031 with a 44.7 per cent increase on the 2006 population and an increase of 148,500 people. Substantial growth of 66,700 children aged younger than 15 years, representing an increase of nearly one-quarter (23.4 per cent) on the 2006 population, means that there will still be continuing demand for services and facilities for these age groups.

Despite the increases in each of the broad age groups, it is the older population who will see the biggest increases in population share. Across the Eastern Region as a whole, people aged 65 years or older represented 12.2 per cent of the population in 2006. By 2031, this share is projected to jump to 21.0 per cent with older people accounting for more than one in every five people in the Region.



While the general pattern of projected population change in the Eastern Region has been described above, there are some local variations apparent when looking at projected changes by broad age group. Due to the existing age structure already evident in many rural and regional communities, some areas are projected to have older people representing much larger proportions of the population by 2031. Burdekin Shire, for example, is projected to have more than one-third (36.5 per cent) of its population aged 65 years or older by 2031, up considerably from 16 per cent in 2006. Cassowary Coast is also projected to have more than 30 per cent of its population in the older age group while nine other LGAs will also have more than the regional average of 21 per cent aged 65 years or older—more than one in every five people.

Other areas are projected to record more growth among younger age groups. For instance, Townsville City with 16.9 per cent of the Region's projected growth, is expected to account for a disproportionately large share of growth in children aged younger than 15 years (19.8 per cent). Toowoomba, Mackay and Fraser Coast LGAs are also projected to account for larger shares of projected growth in children compared to the population as a whole. However, this is not the case in Cairns, where a larger than expected share of projected growth will occur among those aged 15 to 24 years and those aged 45 to 64 years. This pattern reflects the attractiveness of Cairns to young people, many of whom attend university or work in tourism related employment, as well as attracting pre-retirees and older workers for lifestyle reasons.

3.4 Western Regional Queensland

3.4.1 Population change

Western Queensland includes 21 LGAs plus a number of Indigenous Communities for which population projections have not been prepared (see Technical notes at the beginning of this report). In 2007 the Region had a population of almost 72,000 people, approximately 10,000 less than around a quarter of a century earlier in 1981, when the population was 82,600 people. Projections are for modest growth to occur in the Western Region over the coming quarter of a century. While the amount of projected growth in the next 25 years (around 6,200 people) will not replace the population loss of the past quarter century, a reversal of the population declines that have been experienced across most of Western Queensland provides a positive outlook for the Region.

Just as past patterns of population change were felt differently in different communities throughout the western areas of Queensland, growth is projected in some areas and continuing population losses expected in others. In some cases, these patterns represent a continuation of long-term trends associated with the depopulation of inland areas of Australia as workforces were rationalised and temporary or contract workers filled many permanent jobs on a short-term basis. In addition small towns have struggled to maintain a level of services that provided for their local communities, while agricultural practices changed in response to economic and technological developments and natural conditions, all of which resulted in a reduced demand for labour. Small towns that struggled to maintain a level of services that provide for their local communities and agricultural practices have adjusted to changes in economic, technological and natural conditions, resulting in a reduced demand for labour. In other cases the patterns are a result of localised activity, for example, in communities where a mine is opened or additional land is developed for a new crop.

While the majority of the 21 LGAs in Western Queensland experienced population losses over the past decades, several did not. Balonne Shire with increased agricultural production, recorded modest population growth averaging 42 people each year in the decade to 1991 and 23 people each year in the following decade. Cloncurry experienced average growth of 69 people each year during the decade to 2001, due in part to resource activity nearby. Carpentaria and Mornington Shires also experienced some growth. These averages mask individual years when there were population losses in some communities. However, they also reveal the significant impact that movement of relatively few people can make when the populations are small (Table 3.8).



**Table 3.8: Average annual population change and share of change, LGAs
Western Regional Queensland, 10 years ending 30 June 1991 and 2001**

Local Government Area	Average annual population change and share of change			
	10 years to 1991		10 years to 2001	
	No.	%	No.	%
Balonne (S)	42	-17.9	23	-3.9
Barcaldine (RC)	-37	15.5	-26	4.4
Barcoo (S)	-14	5.9	-4	0.6
Blackall-Tambo (RC)	-7	3.1	-41	6.8
Boulia (S)	-6	2.4	2	-0.3
Bulloo (S)	11	-4.5	-14	2.3
Burke (S)	-6	2.7	17	-2.8
Carpentaria (S)	18	-7.6	41	-6.8
Cloncurry (S)	-67	28.2	69	-11.5
Diamantina (S)	-5	2.2	8	-1.3
Flinders (S)	-4	1.9	-58	9.6
Longreach (RC)	-16	6.8	-15	2.4
McKinlay (S)	-26	10.8	-15	2.5
Mornington (S)	-10	4.1	28	-4.7
Mount Isa (C)	-94	39.6	-336	55.7
Murweh (S)	10	-4.2	-77	12.8
Paroo (S)	-4	1.7	-45	7.5
Quilpie (S)	3	-1.3	-29	4.8
Richmond (S)	-15	6.1	-5	0.9
Roma (RC)	12	-5.2	-71	11.7
Winton (S)	-15	6.5	-14	2.4
Indigenous Communities in Western Regional Queensland	-7	3.1	-41	6.8
Western Regional Queensland	-238	100.0	-603	100.0

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

Source: ABS Cat No 3218.0 and PIFU calculations.

As indicated above, modest growth has been projected for the Western Region in the current and coming decades. The majority of growth in the 10 years to 2011 has been projected to occur in Mount Isa City and in Roma Regional Council, both areas impacted by resource development. In areas where continuing population losses have been projected the amount of population decline is very small. For example, of the 17 LGAs with a projected population decline during the 10 years to 2011, 13 areas are projected to have average losses of 25 people each year or less (Table 3.9).

Due to its large size, population change in Mount Isa has a large impact on the Western Region's total population. Mount Isa City accounted for 29.5 per cent of the 2007 population of the Western Region and, due to continuing population decline in many of the smaller towns throughout the Region, it is expected to account for an increasingly large share over coming years. Thus, while many LGAs in the Region are projected to have a relatively stable population over coming decades, large fluctuations in Mount Isa's population will have a disproportionate impact on the total Regional population.

These fluctuations are driven by the significant workforce requirements of expanding mining projects in the short-term and the lack of information regarding future projects and their possible impacts on the resident population in the medium- and long-term. When new information becomes available the population projections will be updated to reflect that information. Additionally, the high series projections are based on more optimistic assumptions and therefore suggest more optimistic outcomes. The medium series projections suggest an average decline of



100 people each year in Mount Isa City during the decade to 2011, while the high series projections indicate modest growth of around 60 people each year.

**Table 3.9: Average annual population change and share of change, LGAs
Western Regional Queensland, 10 years ending 30 June 2011, 2011 and 2031**

Local Government Area	Average annual population change					
	10 years to 2011		10 years to 2011		10 years to 2031	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Balonne (S)	-87	-93.7	19	108.7	15	4.8
Barcaldine (RC)	-4	-3.9	0	0.4	-8	-2.5
Barcoo (S)	-10	-11.1	3	17.6	5	1.4
Blackall-Tambo (RC)	-38	-40.9	9	53.0	14	4.3
Boulia (S)	-17	-18.1	4	25.9	9	2.8
Bulloo (S)	-11	-11.7	1	5.9	0	0.1
Burke (S)	9	9.6	2	10.6	2	0.6
Carpentaria (S)	-25	-27.2	-8	-46.6	-1	-0.3
Cloncurry (S)	-49	-53.3	-10	-58.0	-2	-0.8
Diamantina (S)	-2	-2.0	1	6.5	2	0.6
Flinders (S)	-22	-24.0	-11	-62.5	-4	-1.3
Longreach (RC)	-42	-44.7	30	174.8	50	15.6
McKinlay (S)	-12	-13.3	-7	-41.3	-1	-0.3
Mornington (S)	26	28.5	6	34.6	8	2.6
Mount Isa (C)	391	420.6	-104	-606.9	187	58.7
Murweh (S)	-25	-26.7	1	3.7	2	0.5
Paroo (S)	-28	-30.5	0	-2.4	0	0.1
Quilpie (S)	-7	-7.4	2	13.0	2	0.7
Richmond (S)	-23	-24.6	-9	-52.0	-1	-0.2
Roma (RC)	91	98.0	92	533.9	35	11.1
Winton (S)	-19	-20.5	5	31.4	6	1.9
Indigenous Communities in Western Regional Queensland	-3	-3.3	-9	-50.4	-1	-0.4
Western Regional Queensland	93	100.0	17	100.0	319	100.0

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

Source: ABS Cat No 3218.0, 2008 edition *Queensland Government population projections* (medium series) and PIFU calculations.

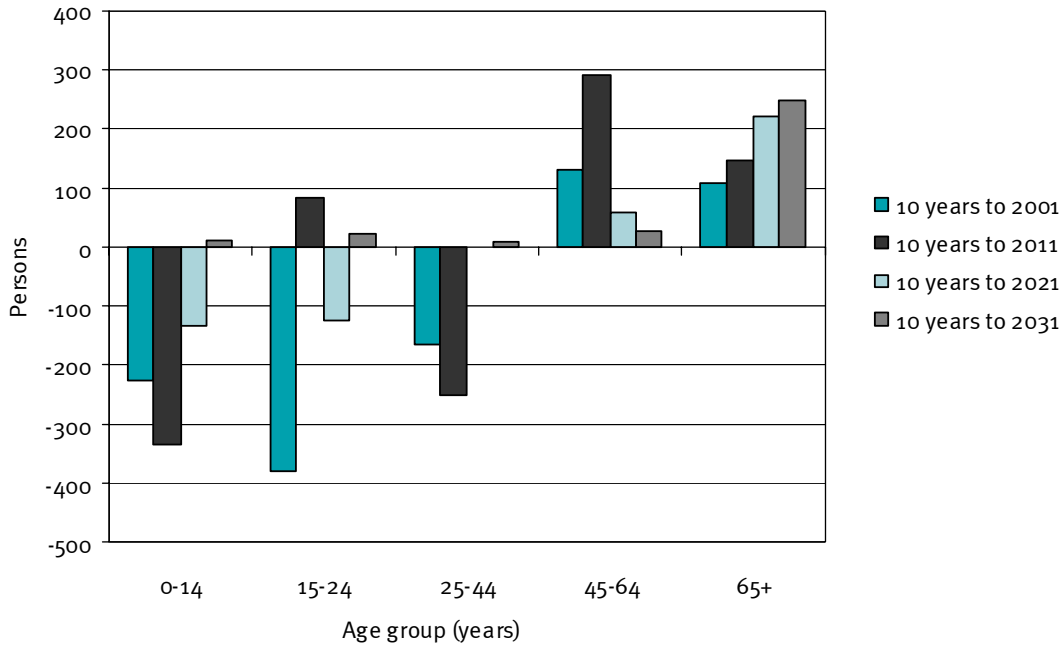
These projections indicate only one possible outcome—an outcome that is likely if trends in the components of growth resemble the modelled assumptions. However, if there are changes to any of the assumptions there will be a different result. The most likely change that could possibly occur is for fewer people to leave communities in the Western Region or for more people to move to such communities than have been assumed in this projections series. Such an outcome is possible if appropriate investment is made in the Region, particularly in necessary infrastructure, or if some new industries or businesses can be established, particularly those that require workers, and if communities themselves seek new opportunities to embrace the future. It is unlikely all small towns and settlements will survive in the future, but some can thrive with new purpose.

3.4.2 Changing age structure

Past population declines in the Western Region have been largely evident among people aged younger than 45 years. Much of the population loss over the decade to 2001 was felt among young people, many of whom continued to leave the Region seeking employment and education options, as well as among young families, who also sought employment options often necessitating a move out of the Region. However, there was an increase in the number of people aged 45 years or older during the 10 years to 2011. While this reflects the movement of the baby boomer age group into these ages, this increase is also projected to be maintained in future decades (Figure 3.5).



Figure 3.5: Average annual population change by broad age group, Western Queensland



Source: ABS Cat No 3218.0, 2008 edition *Queensland Government population projections* (medium series) and PIFU calculations.

Over the decade to 2011 the 45 to 64 years age group is projected to increase by an average of 290 people each year. In comparison, people aged 65 years and older are projected to increase by half that amount (140 people) each year, while the 25–44 years age group and the youngest age group are projected to record declines.

In the following decades people aged 65 years or over are expected to dominate growth in the Western Region. During the 10 years to 2021 average increases of 220 people each year are substantially higher than growth in this age group in earlier periods. Projected growth of 250 people aged 65 years or over each year during the decade to 2031, while only very small growth is expected in all other age groups, will create a significant challenge for Western Region communities.

In total people aged 65 years and older will represent nearly 80 per cent of population growth in the Western Region over the coming quarter century. In many areas they are the only age group projected to record growth. Even in Mount Isa City where growth is projected in all but the youngest age group, the older population will account for 38.4 per cent of the growth. This translates to an increase of 1,830 people aged 65 years and older in Mount Isa City over the 25 years to 2031—this means more than doubling the current population of this age group. Many more services and facilities will be required to address the needs of this segment of the population.



4. Conclusion

4.1 Key findings and implications

This report has outlined the 2008 edition population projections for Queensland. These projections indicate continuing strong growth for Queensland as a whole. However, not every area is projected to grow strongly, or even at all. Most of the future growth is focused on the south-east corner of the state, the very same location that has been the recipient of two-thirds of the growth Queensland has experienced over the past couple of decades.

In the coming decades Queensland's regional cities, most of which are situated along the eastern coastline, are also projected to experience continuing strong growth. In general, many smaller towns and localities will only be the location of growth if they are situated on or close to the coast, or close to a larger centre and seen as lifestyle destinations. Smaller centres located inland or in western Queensland are expected to have either stable populations or to record small population declines. The exceptions to this are locations near to resource development activity, where part of the associated workforce may choose to live. The broad distribution of growth over the coming 25 years is illustrated in Figure 4.1.

In terms of all three of the main aspects that describe a population (size, distribution and composition) Queensland's future population looks set to be very different to the current one. The size of the population will increase substantially over the next 25 years and in the longer term over the next 50 years, by which time the Queensland population is expected to have doubled. Some areas, projected to be the location of a large amount of growth, are expected to double in size in the next two decades. South East Queensland in 25 years for example, will have a population equal to that of all of Queensland now. In some other areas, the size of the population will be only a little larger than it is now.

This increase in population size will result in an ongoing need for substantial investment in infrastructure and all types of services and facilities to meet the demands of that growing population. This need will include more schools, hospitals, police and emergency services, and community facilities including recreational and sporting opportunities. As has been noted in this report, the appropriate and timely provision of infrastructure assists in integrating new residents into urban areas allowing a more productive economy and better functioning communities.

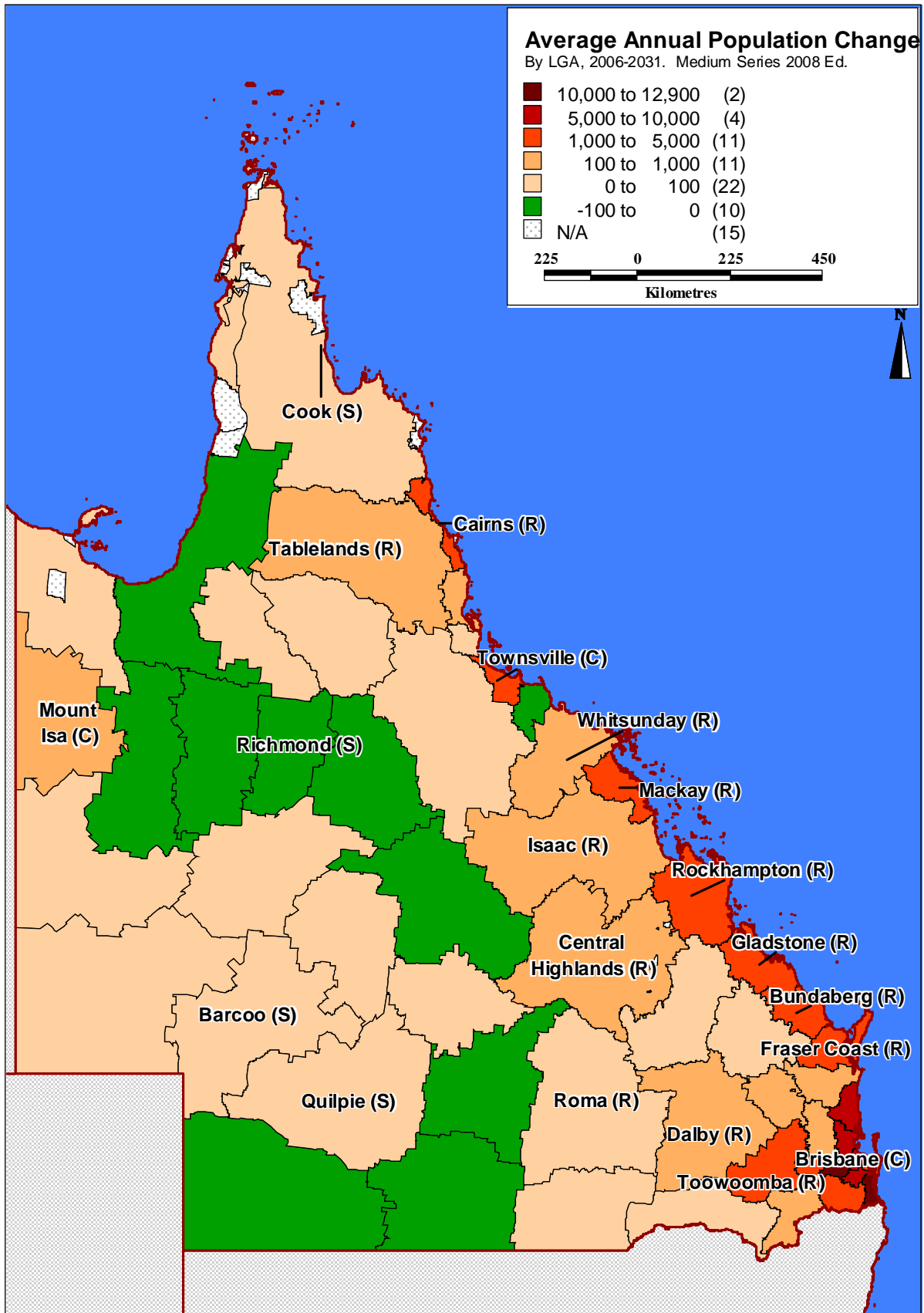
The Department of Infrastructure and Planning in particular, is planning for future infrastructure requirements needed for a growing population by assisting the development of major projects, through the extensive South East Queensland Infrastructure Plan and Program and regional planning strategies being undertaken across the state. Additionally, regional planning is addressing the need to provide for commercial, retail and industrial demands of the growing population.

Population distribution will also change in the future, continuing a long-term trend evident over past decades. This will mean that an increasing share of the population will live in the south-east corner of the state, leaving a smaller proportion in rural and regional Queensland. However, the pace of this increasing concentration into South East Queensland is expected to ease compared with past years, as the regional cities capture a larger amount of growth. This is a result of both push and pull factors encouraging people to move. For example, an increasing population in South East Queensland may be seen by some people as a good reason to move somewhere else. They may be seeking a quieter environment, less traffic on the roads, more ready access to services and natural attractions, as well as relatively affordable housing. Within regional cities or towns, these attributes can act as magnets attracting new people to that location.

There are a number of implications of the distribution of Queensland's future population. Increasing concentration of the population into the south-east corner of the state means that additional demands will come from this area. This must be tempered by appropriate levels of investment in regional areas, many of which make a substantial contribution to Queensland's economy. However, the challenge of infrastructure provision and maintaining an appropriate level of service in western Queensland is vastly different to doing so in the highly urbanised south-east of the state. The needs of stable or slightly declining populations, which are often sparsely distributed, provide an additional dimension to the challenge.



Figure 4.1: Projected population growth, Queensland local government areas, 2006–2031





It is important that Queensland continues to support smaller and more sparsely settled areas because of their valuable economic contribution, the history associated with such areas and to ensure these communities are not disadvantaged. It must be recognised though, that not all areas will survive as effectively functioning, well-serviced communities over the coming decades. Those that thrive will be the proactive communities, looking to adapt to changed conditions, making the most of their local assets, establishing points of difference and capitalising on local advantages. Strategies adopted by the Queensland Government, such as under the Blueprint for the Bush program, have demonstrated how to achieve positive results for inland and western Queensland.

Perhaps the most noticeable future change will be in terms of the population composition and age structure. While there will be a similar amount of growth in the number of people aged younger than 45 years, over the next two decades as there was in the past, there is expected to be a doubling of the number of people aged 65 years and older. In addition, there is projected to be a large increase in the number of very old people. These changes will have far ranging impacts on the type of infrastructure needed, the type and level of services and facilities and the patterns of work and interaction in our communities. Given the increasingly important contribution made by overseas migrants and temporary workers, additional diversity is also projected to occur in the future population.

The key implications associated with the ageing of the population concern the costs of meeting the increased demands and the changing nature of the services required for the rapidly growing older segment of the population. Examples include the need for expansion of health and aged care services and facilities. However, there are also a number of opportunities associated with the ageing of the population. Many older people are fit, healthy and well educated and have much to offer the community. The Queensland Government is planning for these opportunities by undertaking projects to reduce the social isolation of older people, by investigating attitudes and perceptions of ageing and by producing guides to retirement.

One significant implication of the ageing population is the declining share in traditional working age groups. This will lead to the requirement for changed work practices that encourage greater numbers of older people to remain in the workforce. Current global conditions highlight the potential need for some older people to remain active in the workforce to supplement their incomes.

With increasing levels of overseas migration leading to a greater diversity of ethnic composition, there will also be a growing demand for services appropriate to these segments of the population. For example, there will be an increasing demand for English language courses, culturally appropriate aged care services and the need for a greater awareness and acceptance of other cultures. This increasing diversity of the population will provide many opportunities for business as well as increasing the richness of our community fabric.

It is inevitable that the Queensland of the future will be a different place to the Queensland of the past. The challenge for us in the years ahead is to make a better place, to preserve and enhance the things about Queensland that we already love and to improve on those that we don't, to grasp the opportunities available and to be setting world-class standards in our responses. The Premier of Queensland, Anna Bligh stated (Regional development statement, 16 October 2007);

We need to see growth as not only one of our biggest challenges but as our best opportunity. We need to see the population growth that is happening as one of the drivers of our economy and need to make sure that we are managing that growth, not freezing it. Managing means planning for it better than we have. Managing it means having the resources across government that are devoted to this focused clearly on a well-managed, growing economy and growing population.



4.2 The challenge of the future

Continued population growth has underpinned Queensland's prosperity over recent decades. Not only has the influx of people driven growth and innovation in the development and construction industries, the growing population has become a ready market for the range of service industries that have emerged to cater for it.

Population growth creates jobs that can be filled by workers within that population. It creates opportunities for businesses and allows old facilities to be replaced by new ones. Population growth has allowed our economy to grow and our living standards to increase. But there are costs that have to be considered.

Population growth must be carefully managed to avoid spoiling the assets that attract people here and enhance our quality of life. Well planned and efficient provision of infrastructure, for example, is critical to the effective integration of new areas into the urban fabric. Effective policies regarding the location, role and linkages of employment centres and the preservation of open space and high quality environments are vital. In addition, the provision of retail, commercial and industrial activity in appropriate places and the encouragement of community interaction and social well being through effectively functioning places must be encouraged. This will help create real communities where people want to live.

The Queensland Government has recognised the need to address these issues and for the careful management of growth through a range of regional planning activities. For example, the South East Queensland Regional Plan, currently under review, has addressed many of these issues and contains a number of policies and strategies recommending actions in relation to meeting the demands of the future population. It's innovative pairing with an infrastructure plan and program, the first to do so in Australia, has provided a concrete example of the Queensland Government's commitment to planning for the future.

The next generation of regional plans, statutory and non-statutory, will continue to deal with future population related questions. They will need to take account of changes to the size, distribution and composition of the population as described in this report. This will ensure that each of Queensland's regions is well placed to face future population challenges.

This report has outlined some of the population challenges of the future. In response to these challenges, the Queensland Government will continue its program of cooperatively planning for sustainable development at a regional level, of providing strong leadership, visionary thinking and financial commitment to put in place the policies and plans that put us on a sound footing to meet these future challenges.

It should be recognised that the projections reported here are not necessarily the only future option. They are simply the outcome of the current and anticipated future demographic trends. Consideration should be given to whether the size and distribution of the future population, as indicated by these projections, will be what the people of Queensland want. What would the optimum population be? Could we have a better distribution of the population, which can be efficiently managed and resourced to take advantage of existing assets, minimising any adverse impacts?

This is a sizeable challenge for us all. Acknowledgement of the significance and scale of these issues will be complemented by the implementation of well researched and far-sighted planning and adequate infrastructure investment where and when it is needed. Businesses big and small need to adapt to the changing environment, develop smart products and processes and take advantage of the opportunities available. Industry also faces a challenging future environment and must respond to a whole spectrum of issues ranging from climate change to sustainability.

However, the community also has an important role to play in the future. Without the support and participation of people in communities, future challenges will be much more difficult to overcome. People have a responsibility to appreciate contemporary issues (especially when they directly affect their future), offer ideas and suggest realistic solutions, to respond when consulted and to make personal changes. We can all make a difference to the look, functioning and liveability of our current and future communities by making an effort to be responsible, resource conscious and to be actively involved. We can sit back and let the future happen to us. Or, together, we can look to the future, prepare ourselves for the changes ahead and get the best possible outcomes.

5. Appendixes



Produced by the Planning Information and Forecasting Unit (PIFU) Department of Infrastructure and Planning

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 A: Queensland's future population 2008 edition (based on 2008 ASGC)

Estimated resident population (ERP), Queensland's Statistical Divisions,
reformed Local Government Areas and regional planning project areas, 30 June 1981 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2007

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	Estimated resident population (ERP)							Average annual population change							
								5 years 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(p) no.	1991 no.	1996 no.	2001 no.	2006 no.	2007(p) no.	%	2006 no.	%
BRISBANE SD	1,124,828	1,229,679	1,369,071	1,532,425	1,663,065	1,857,813	1,895,996	27,879	32,671	26,128	38,950	38,183	2.1	29,319	2.0
GOLD COAST SD	145,727	194,535	255,516	322,589	387,102	466,433	483,213	12,196	13,415	12,903	15,866	16,780	3.6	12,828	4.8
SUNSHINE COAST SD	92,796	116,535	161,302	210,471	247,167	295,084	303,050	8,953	9,834	7,339	9,583	7,966	2.7	8,092	4.7
WEST MORETON SD	40,663	52,149	61,719	72,730	77,272	86,375	88,241	1,914	2,202	908	1,821	1,866	2.2	1,828	3.1
South East Queensland(a)	1,404,013	1,592,897	1,847,608	2,138,215	2,374,606	2,705,705	2,770,500	50,942	58,121	47,278	66,220	64,795	2.4	52,068	2.7
Brisbane (C)	733,482	737,418	769,087	824,489	896,649	991,260	1,007,901	6,334	11,080	14,432	18,922	16,641	1.7	10,311	1.2
Gold Coast (C)	145,727	194,535	255,516	322,589	387,102	466,433	483,213	12,196	13,415	12,903	15,866	16,780	3.6	12,828	4.8
Ipswich (C)	94,901	102,988	113,209	122,745	125,393	142,400	147,325	2,044	1,907	530	3,401	4,925	3.5	1,900	1.6
Lockyer Valley (RC)	16,346	19,831	22,904	27,532	28,668	31,932	32,777	615	926	227	653	845	2.6	623	2.7
Logan (C)	113,245	157,734	194,151	225,464	237,239	260,081	263,494	7,284	6,262	2,355	4,568	3,413	1.3	5,873	3.4
Moreton Bay (RC)	139,520	171,308	209,806	256,645	286,532	332,862	343,553	7,700	9,368	5,977	9,266	10,691	3.2	7,734	3.5
Redland (C)	43,680	60,231	82,818	103,082	117,252	131,210	133,723	4,517	4,053	2,834	2,792	2,513	1.9	3,501	4.5
Scenic Rim (RC)	14,918	18,850	23,288	28,140	30,519	34,767	35,449	888	970	476	850	682	2.0	794	3.4
Somerset (RC)	9,399	13,468	15,527	17,058	18,085	19,676	20,015	412	306	205	318	339	1.7	411	3.0
Sunshine Coast (RC)	92,796	116,535	161,302	210,471	247,167	295,084	303,050	8,953	9,834	7,339	9,583	7,966	2.7	8,092	4.7

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	Estimated resident population (ERP)							Average annual population change							
	1981 no.	1986 no.	1991 no.	1996 no.	2001 no.	2006 no.	2007(p) no.	5 years to 30 June				1 year to 30 June		25 years to 30 June	
								1991 no.	1996 no.	2001 no.	2006 no.	2007(p) no.	%	2006 no.	%
WIDE BAY-BURNETT SD	154,050	168,955	192,705	220,310	232,008	264,081	270,211	4,750	5,521	2,340	6,415	6,130	2.3	4,401	2.2
Bundaberg (RC)	54,847	57,366	65,237	74,653	78,943	87,898	89,814	1,574	1,883	858	1,791	1,916	2.2	1,322	1.9
Cherbourg (S)(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,135	1,209	1,225	1,200	n.a.	n.a.	15	3	-25	-2.0	n.a.	n.a.
Fraser Coast (RC)	40,290	46,442	56,838	69,284	74,407	89,479	92,389	2,079	2,489	1,025	3,014	2,910	3.3	1,968	3.2
Gympie (RC)	25,428	29,005	32,506	36,903	38,604	43,945	44,932	700	879	340	1,068	987	2.2	741	2.2
North Burnett (RC)	12,131	11,726	11,487	11,204	10,654	10,756	10,667	-48	-57	-110	20	-89	-0.8	-55	-0.5
South Burnett (RC)	20,198	23,257	25,494	27,131	28,191	30,778	31,209	447	327	212	517	431	1.4	423	1.7
DARLING DOWNS SD	168,829	181,289	192,357	198,385	208,877	225,745	227,900	2,214	1,206	2,098	3,374	2,155	1.0	2,277	1.2
Dalby (RC)	29,155	29,828	29,553	28,764	29,193	30,118	30,218	-55	-158	86	185	100	0.3	39	0.1
Goondiwindi (RC)	9,777	9,913	10,224	9,893	10,419	10,741	10,782	62	-66	105	64	41	0.4	39	0.4
Southern Downs (RC)	26,255	27,776	29,813	30,526	31,672	33,589	33,988	407	143	229	383	399	1.2	293	1.0
Toowoomba (RC)	103,642	113,772	122,767	129,202	137,593	151,297	152,912	1,799	1,287	1,678	2,741	1,615	1.1	1,906	1.5
SOUTH WEST SD	28,386	28,791	29,130	26,449	27,002	26,366	26,161	68	-536	111	-127	-205	-0.8	-81	-0.3
Balonne (S)	4,921	5,111	5,346	4,825	5,580	4,927	4,882	47	-104	151	-131	-45	-0.9	0	0.0
Bulloo (S)	493	586	599	520	459	394	377	3	-16	-12	-13	-17	-4.3	-4	-0.9
Murweh (S)	5,703	5,451	5,803	4,986	5,032	4,863	4,786	70	-163	9	-34	-77	-1.6	-34	-0.6
Paroo (S)	2,708	2,717	2,667	2,310	2,214	2,063	2,001	-10	-71	-19	-30	-62	-3.0	-26	-1.1
Quilpie (S)	1,367	1,348	1,397	1,285	1,107	1,049	1,012	10	-22	-36	-12	-37	-3.5	-13	-1.1
Roma (RC)	13,194	13,578	13,318	12,523	12,610	13,070	13,103	-52	-159	17	92	33	0.3	-5	0.0
FITZROY SD	148,744	162,700	171,898	182,505	186,611	206,266	210,444	1,840	2,121	821	3,931	4,178	2.0	2,301	1.3
Banana (S)	17,188	18,823	16,776	15,423	15,922	15,634	15,391	-409	-271	100	-58	-243	-1.6	-62	-0.4
Central Highlands (RC)	20,511	24,337	25,161	26,007	25,061	28,256	28,694	165	169	-189	639	438	1.6	310	1.3
Gladstone (RC)	33,871	35,170	38,974	44,124	46,369	53,941	55,556	761	1,030	449	1,514	1,615	3.0	803	1.9
Rockhampton (RC)	76,021	83,036	89,668	95,797	98,225	107,517	109,849	1,326	1,226	486	1,858	2,332	2.2	1,260	1.4
Woorabinda (S)(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,154	1,034	918	954	n.a.	n.a.	-24	-23	36	3.9	n.a.	n.a.
CENTRAL WEST SD	15,499	14,742	14,492	13,610	13,591	12,535	12,367	-50	-176	-4	-211	-168	-1.3	-119	-0.8
Barcaldine (RC)	4,184	4,043	3,814	3,692	3,551	3,462	3,433	-46	-24	-28	-18	-29	-0.8	-29	-0.8
Barcoo (S)	641	511	501	470	463	383	373	-2	-6	-1	-16	-10	-2.6	-10	-2.0
Blackall-Tambo (RC)	2,916	2,924	2,843	2,465	2,432	2,138	2,089	-16	-76	-7	-59	-49	-2.3	-31	-1.2
Boulia (S)	614	564	557	530	577	450	438	-1	-5	9	-25	-12	-2.7	-7	-1.2
Diamantina (S)	298	269	246	324	326	302	312	-5	16	0	-5	10	3.3	0	0.1
Longreach (RC)	4,934	4,670	4,773	4,478	4,626	4,326	4,272	21	-59	30	-60	-54	-1.2	-24	-0.5
Winton (S)	1,913	1,761	1,758	1,651	1,616	1,474	1,450	-1	-21	-7	-28	-24	-1.6	-18	-1.0

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	Estimated resident population (ERP)							Average annual population change							
								5 years to 30 June				1 year to 30 June		25 years to 30 June	
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2007(p)	1991	1996	2001	2006	2007(p)	%	2006	%
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.		no.	
MACKAY SD	100,375	117,511	123,793	133,466	137,539	159,800	163,127	1,256	1,935	815	4,452	3,327	2.1	2,377	1.9
Isaac (RC)	16,552	22,428	22,400	20,568	18,524	21,113	21,534	-6	-366	-409	518	421	2.0	182	1.0
Mackay (RC)	63,294	71,395	76,472	85,821	91,084	107,332	109,613	1,015	1,870	1,053	3,250	2,281	2.1	1,762	2.1
Whitsunday (RC)	20,529	23,688	24,921	27,077	27,931	31,355	31,980	247	431	171	685	625	2.0	433	1.7
NORTHERN SD	144,891	157,732	169,089	179,037	190,266	209,902	214,295	2,271	1,990	2,246	3,927	4,393	2.1	2,600	1.5
Burdekin (S)	19,643	19,403	19,248	18,955	18,512	18,085	18,192	-31	-59	-89	-85	107	0.6	-62	-0.3
Charters Towers (RC)	10,991	12,314	12,764	12,462	12,242	12,155	12,249	90	-60	-44	-17	94	0.8	47	0.4
Hinchinbrook (S)	13,643	13,397	13,367	13,362	12,410	12,239	12,194	-6	-1	-190	-34	-45	-0.4	-56	-0.4
Palm Island (S)(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,133	2,313	2,145	2,176	n.a.	n.a.	36	-34	31	1.4	n.a.	n.a.
Townsville (C)	98,437	110,479	121,576	132,125	144,789	165,278	169,484	2,219	2,110	2,533	4,098	4,206	2.5	2,674	2.1
FAR NORTH SD	141,752	162,981	183,155	212,340	224,163	247,295	253,721	4,035	5,837	2,365	4,626	6,426	2.6	4,222	2.3
Aurukun (S)	723	844	800	836	1,095	1,129	1,161	-9	7	52	7	32	2.8	16	1.8
Cairns (RC)	69,411	84,172	98,413	120,828	128,095	147,538	152,103	2,848	4,483	1,453	3,889	4,565	3.1	3,125	3.1
Cassowary Coast (RC)	23,940	25,179	26,548	28,894	30,113	29,642	29,859	274	469	244	-94	217	0.7	228	0.9
Cook (S)	2,670	2,757	2,848	3,195	3,707	3,695	3,728	18	69	102	-2	33	0.9	41	1.3
Croydon (S)	246	297	236	287	288	274	263	-12	10	0	-3	-11	-4.0	1	0.4
Etheridge (S)	893	1,065	1,037	957	1,016	900	932	-6	-16	12	-23	32	3.6	0	0.0
Hope Vale (S)(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	823	892	842	844	n.a.	n.a.	14	-10	2	0.2	n.a.	n.a.
Kowanyama (S)(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,021	1,019	1,101	1,137	n.a.	n.a.	0	16	36	3.3	n.a.	n.a.
Lockhart River (S)(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	573	650	599	608	n.a.	n.a.	15	-10	9	1.5	n.a.	n.a.
Mapoon (S)(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	184	209	256	265	n.a.	n.a.	5	9	9	3.5	n.a.	n.a.
Napranum (S)(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	754	800	908	925	n.a.	n.a.	9	22	17	1.9	n.a.	n.a.
Northern Peninsula Area (RC)(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,868	2,095	2,138	2,240	n.a.	n.a.	45	9	102	4.8	n.a.	n.a.
Pompueraaw (S)(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	553	630	644	674	n.a.	n.a.	15	3	30	4.7	n.a.	n.a.
Tablelands (RC)	29,927	34,036	36,840	39,894	40,801	43,507	44,350	561	611	181	541	843	1.9	543	1.5
Torres (S)	2,620	2,706	3,032	3,147	3,600	3,496	3,576	65	23	91	-21	80	2.3	35	1.2
Torres Strait Island (RC)(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,664	4,327	4,713	4,849	n.a.	n.a.	133	77	136	2.9	n.a.	n.a.
Weipa (T)	2,069	2,136	2,394	2,485	2,173	3,007	3,222	51	18	-62	167	215	7.1	38	1.5
Wujal Wujal (S)(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	339	373	348	356	n.a.	n.a.	7	-5	8	2.3	n.a.	n.a.
Yarrabah (S)(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,038	2,280	2,558	2,629	n.a.	n.a.	48	56	71	2.8	n.a.	n.a.

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	Average annual population change															
	Estimated resident population (ERP)							5 years 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(p) no.	1991 no.	1996 no.	2001 no.	2006 no.	2007(p) no.	%	2006 no.	%	
NORTH WEST SD(d)	38,668	36,997	36,724	34,373	34,283	33,213	33,336	-55	-470	-18	-214	123	0.4	-218	-0.6	
Burke (S)	395	324	330	279	500	531	546	1	-10	44	6	15	2.8	5	1.2	
Carpentaria (S)	1,699	1,732	1,879	1,976	2,290	2,076	2,107	29	19	63	-43	31	1.5	15	0.8	
Cloncurry (S)	3,806	3,160	3,135	3,193	3,827	3,366	3,343	-5	12	127	-92	-23	-0.7	-18	-0.5	
Flinders (S)	2,711	2,877	2,666	2,234	2,090	1,911	1,871	-42	-86	-29	-36	-40	-2.1	-32	-1.4	
McKinlay (S)	1,476	1,372	1,219	1,157	1,066	955	971	-31	-12	-18	-22	16	1.7	-21	-1.7	
Mornington (S)	827	905	729	1,128	1,010	1,121	1,130	-35	80	-24	22	9	0.8	12	1.2	
Mount Isa (C)	25,448	24,322	24,507	22,386	21,149	21,114	21,177	37	-424	-247	-7	63	0.3	-173	-0.7	
Richmond (S)	1,350	1,225	1,204	1,129	1,150	969	939	-4	-15	4	-36	-30	-3.1	-15	-1.3	
Doomadgee (S)(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	891	1,201	1,170	1,245	n.a.	n.a.	62	-6	75	6.4	n.a.	n.a.	
QUEENSLAND(d)	2,345,208	2,624,595	2,960,951	3,338,690	3,628,946	4,090,908	4,182,062	67,271	75,548	58,051	92,392	91,154	2.2	69,828	2.3	
Regional Planning Project Areas (see listing in Appendix H)																
SEQ Region(e)	1,485,491	1,681,405	1,942,990	2,240,237	2,484,055	2,827,566	2,893,906	52,317	59,449	48,764	68,702	66,340	2.3	53,683	2.6	
WBB 2026	154,050	168,955	192,705	220,310	232,008	264,081	270,211	4,750	5,521	2,340	6,415	6,130	2.3	4,401	2.2	
DDRPAC(c)	168,829	181,289	192,357	198,385	208,877	225,745	227,900	2,214	1,206	2,098	3,374	2,155	1.0	2,277	1.2	
MaDRPAC(c)	18,115	18,689	18,664	17,348	18,190	17,997	17,985	-5	-263	168	-39	-12	-0.1	-5	0.0	
South West	10,270	10,102	10,466	9,101	8,812	8,369	8,176	73	-273	-58	-89	-193	-2.3	-76	-0.8	
CQANM	148,744	162,700	171,898	182,505	186,611	206,266	210,444	1,840	2,121	821	3,931	4,178	2.0	2,301	1.3	
Central West	15,499	14,742	14,492	13,610	13,591	12,535	12,367	-50	-176	-4	-211	-168	-1.3	-119	-0.8	
WHAM	100,375	117,511	123,793	133,466	137,539	159,800	163,127	1,256	1,935	815	4,452	3,327	2.1	2,377	1.9	
NQ	144,891	157,732	169,089	179,037	190,266	209,902	214,295	2,271	1,990	2,246	3,927	4,393	2.1	2,600	1.5	
GRDP	5,850	6,253	6,237	6,539	7,324	7,173	7,360	-3	60	157	-30	187	2.6	53	0.8	
North West	34,791	32,956	32,731	30,099	29,282	28,315	28,301	-45	-526	-163	-193	-14	0.0	-259	-0.8	
Far North	124,629	145,033	163,734	191,993	201,662	223,593	229,297	3,740	5,652	1,934	4,386	5,704	2.6	3,959	2.4	

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

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

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

(c) The composition of the Regional Planning Project Areas of DDRPAC and MaDRPAC is to be confirmed

(d) Includes unincorporated areas

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

n.a. not available

(p) preliminary

Source: ABS, *Regional Population Growth Australia*, cat. no. 3218.0

Produced by the Planning Information and Forecasting Unit (PIFU)
Department of Infrastructure and Planning

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: Queensland's future population 2008 edition (based on 2006 ASGC)

Estimated resident population (ERP), Queensland's Statistical Divisions,
pre-reformed Local Government Areas and regional planning project areas, 30 June 1981 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2007

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	Estimated resident population (ERP)							Average annual population change							
								5 years 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(p) no.	1991 no.	1996 no.	2001 no.	2006 no.	2007(p) no.	%	2006 no.	%
BRISBANE SD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,629,133	1,819,762	1,857,594	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38,126	37,832	2.1	n.a.	n.a.
GOLD COAST SD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	432,588	518,178	535,528	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17,118	17,350	3.3	n.a.	n.a.
SUNSHINE COAST SD	92,796	116,535	161,302	210,471	247,167	295,084	303,050	8,953	9,834	7,339	9,583	7,966	2.7	8,092	4.7
WEST MORETON SD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	65,718	72,681	74,328	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,393	1,647	2.3	n.a.	n.a.
South East Queensland(a)	1,404,013	1,592,897	1,847,608	2,138,215	2,374,606	2,705,705	2,770,500	50,942	58,121	47,278	66,220	64,795	2.4	52,068	2.7
Beaudesert (S)	18,281	26,641	36,423	47,558	53,977	64,753	66,480	1,956	2,227	1,284	2,155	1,727	2.7	1,859	5.2
Boonah (S)	6,794	7,341	7,812	8,168	8,387	9,119	9,276	94	71	44	146	157	1.7	93	1.2
Brisbane (C)	733,482	737,418	769,087	824,489	896,649	991,260	1,007,901	6,334	11,080	14,432	18,922	16,641	1.7	10,311	1.2
Caboolture (S)	32,461	48,731	70,722	100,757	114,338	135,454	139,707	4,398	6,007	2,716	4,223	4,253	3.1	4,120	5.9
Caloundra (C)	26,848	36,277	53,139	65,999	76,207	93,215	96,140	3,372	2,572	2,042	3,402	2,925	3.1	2,655	5.1
Esk (S)	7,020	10,763	12,495	13,858	14,773	16,047	16,288	346	273	183	255	241	1.5	361	3.4
Gatton (S)	10,546	12,653	14,170	15,079	15,579	16,650	16,942	303	182	100	214	292	1.8	244	1.8
Gold Coast (C)	161,020	214,949	282,329	356,441	423,719	507,456	524,667	13,476	14,822	13,456	16,747	17,211	3.4	13,857	4.7
Ipswich (C)	95,790	103,952	114,269	123,894	126,663	143,746	148,700	2,063	1,925	554	3,417	4,954	3.4	1,918	1.6
Kilcoy (S)	2,379	2,705	3,032	3,200	3,312	3,629	3,727	65	34	22	63	98	2.7	50	1.7
Laidley (S)	5,800	7,178	8,734	12,453	13,089	15,282	15,835	311	744	127	439	553	3.6	379	4.0
Logan (C)	86,908	121,223	145,331	162,877	167,507	178,607	180,358	4,822	3,509	926	2,220	1,751	1.0	3,668	2.9

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	Estimated resident population (ERP)							Average annual population change							
								5 years 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(p) no.	1991 no.	1996 no.	2001 no.	2006 no.	2007(p) no.	%	2006 no.	%
Maroochy (S)	51,298	61,480	81,766	108,072	127,202	152,661	157,238	4,057	5,261	3,826	5,092	4,577	3.0	4,055	4.5
Noosa (S)	14,650	18,778	26,397	36,400	43,758	49,208	49,672	1,524	2,001	1,472	1,090	464	0.9	1,382	5.0
Pine Rivers (S)	63,313	76,748	90,453	106,277	122,303	144,933	150,268	2,741	3,165	3,205	4,526	5,335	3.7	3,265	3.4
Redcliffe (C)	43,746	45,829	48,631	49,611	49,891	52,475	53,578	560	196	56	517	1,103	2.1	349	0.7
Redland (S)	43,680	60,231	82,818	103,082	117,252	131,210	133,723	4,517	4,053	2,834	2,792	2,513	1.9	3,501	4.5
WIDE BAY-BURNETT SD	155,646	170,835	195,566	224,285	236,492	269,539	275,734	4,946	5,744	2,441	6,609	6,195	2.3	4,556	2.2
Biggenden (S)	1,504	1,603	1,643	1,638	1,554	1,610	1,625	8	-1	-17	11	15	0.9	4	0.3
Bundaberg (C)	37,773	37,994	41,790	43,562	44,551	48,575	49,311	759	354	198	805	736	1.5	432	1.0
Burnett (S)	10,656	12,608	15,619	20,952	23,891	27,849	28,795	602	1,067	588	792	946	3.4	688	3.9
Cherbourg (S)(c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,135	1,209	1,225	1,200	n.a.	n.a.	15	3	-25	-2.0	n.a.	n.a.
Cooloola (S)	22,018	25,276	28,332	32,071	33,651	38,143	39,059	611	748	316	898	916	2.4	645	2.2
Eidsvoll (S)	1,327	1,240	1,052	965	941	906	909	-38	-17	-5	-7	3	0.3	-17	-1.5
Gayndah (S)	3,056	2,932	2,928	2,873	2,888	2,947	2,958	-1	-11	3	12	11	0.4	-4	-0.1
Hervey Bay (C)	14,017	18,960	27,787	38,809	43,298	55,157	57,867	1,765	2,204	898	2,372	2,710	4.9	1,646	5.6
Isis (S)	3,913	4,065	4,730	5,795	5,849	6,654	6,830	133	213	11	161	176	2.6	110	2.1
Kilkivan (S)	2,625	2,762	2,941	3,232	3,222	3,664	3,721	36	58	-2	88	57	1.6	42	1.3
Kingaroy (S)	8,725	10,212	10,863	11,444	11,808	12,962	13,179	130	116	73	231	217	1.7	169	1.6
Kolan (S)	2,505	2,699	3,098	4,344	4,652	4,820	4,878	80	249	62	34	58	1.2	93	2.7
Maryborough (C)	23,365	23,904	24,587	24,841	25,125	27,217	27,269	137	51	57	418	52	0.2	154	0.6
Miriam Vale (S)	1,596	1,880	2,861	3,975	4,484	5,458	5,523	196	223	102	195	65	1.2	154	5.0
Monto (S)	3,432	3,272	3,141	2,924	2,552	2,577	2,518	-26	-43	-74	5	-59	-2.3	-34	-1.1
Mundubbera (S)	2,477	2,347	2,337	2,433	2,298	2,261	2,205	-2	19	-27	-7	-56	-2.5	-9	-0.4
Murgon (S)	3,557	3,569	3,520	3,495	3,625	3,668	3,602	-10	-5	26	9	-66	-1.8	4	0.1
Nanango (S)	4,172	5,536	7,052	8,085	8,529	9,520	9,678	303	207	89	198	158	1.7	214	3.4
Perry (S)	335	332	386	371	421	455	452	11	-3	10	7	-3	-0.7	5	1.2
Tiaro (S)	2,119	2,609	3,327	4,318	4,672	5,626	5,664	144	198	71	191	38	0.7	140	4.0
Wondai (S)	3,744	3,940	4,059	4,107	4,229	4,628	4,750	24	10	24	80	122	2.6	35	0.9
Woocoo (S)	1,574	1,936	2,370	2,916	3,043	3,617	3,741	87	109	25	115	124	3.4	82	3.4
DARLING DOWNS SD	170,662	183,112	194,136	199,927	210,351	227,141	229,254	2,205	1,158	2,085	3,358	2,113	0.9	2,259	1.2
Cambooya (S)	2,012	2,609	2,999	4,223	5,085	6,160	6,465	78	245	172	215	305	5.0	166	4.6
Chinchilla (S)	5,686	5,884	5,913	5,836	6,046	6,302	6,359	6	-15	42	51	57	0.9	25	0.4
Clifton (S)	2,402	2,443	2,436	2,416	2,449	2,766	2,813	-1	-4	7	63	47	1.7	15	0.6
Crow's Nest (S)	4,271	5,633	6,806	8,833	10,259	13,345	13,991	235	405	285	617	646	4.8	363	4.7
Dalby (T)	9,610	9,879	9,980	9,835	10,113	10,405	10,402	20	-29	56	58	-3	0.0	32	0.3
Goondiwindi (T)	3,766	4,151	4,403	4,375	4,793	5,031	5,014	50	-6	84	48	-17	-0.3	51	1.2
Inglewood (S)	3,170	3,071	3,036	2,830	2,667	2,670	2,670	-7	-41	-33	1	0	0.0	-20	-0.7
Jondaryan (S)	8,388	9,816	10,753	11,453	12,919	14,958	15,234	187	140	293	408	276	1.8	263	2.3
Millmerran (S)	3,208	3,207	3,192	2,930	3,480	3,276	3,280	-3	-52	110	-41	4	0.1	3	0.1
Murilla (S)	3,127	3,181	3,026	2,802	2,720	2,847	2,866	-31	-45	-16	25	19	0.7	-11	-0.4
Pittsworth (S)	3,944	4,156	4,378	4,483	4,656	5,082	5,063	44	21	35	85	-19	-0.4	46	1.0

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	Average annual population change														
	Estimated resident population (ERP)							5 years 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(p) no.	1991 no.	1996 no.	2001 no.	2006 no.	2007(p) no. %		2006 no. %	
Rosalie (S)	5,511	6,841	7,589	8,295	8,718	9,551	9,740	150	141	85	167	189	2.0	162	2.2
Stanthorpe (S)	9,539	9,718	10,166	10,066	10,383	10,765	10,904	90	-20	63	76	139	1.3	49	0.5
Tara (S)	3,320	3,817	3,838	3,675	3,865	3,896	3,887	4	-33	38	6	-9	-0.2	23	0.6
Taroom (S)	3,313	3,296	3,216	2,787	2,664	2,538	2,461	-16	-86	-25	-25	-77	-3.0	-31	-1.1
Toowoomba (C)	73,906	79,067	84,614	86,569	90,027	96,159	96,326	1,109	391	692	1,226	167	0.2	890	1.1
Waggamba (S)	2,841	2,691	2,785	2,688	2,959	3,040	3,098	19	-19	54	16	58	1.9	8	0.3
Wambo (S)	5,931	5,594	5,359	5,371	5,259	5,526	5,597	-47	2	-22	53	71	1.3	-16	-0.3
Warwick (S)	16,716	18,058	19,647	20,460	21,289	22,824	23,084	318	163	166	307	260	1.1	244	1.3
SOUTH WEST SD	28,386	28,791	29,130	26,449	27,002	26,366	26,161	68	-536	111	-127	-205	-0.8	-81	-0.3
Balonne (S)	4,921	5,111	5,346	4,825	5,580	4,927	4,882	47	-104	151	-131	-45	-0.9	0	0.0
Bendemere (S)	1,194	1,168	1,125	1,037	990	1,044	1,043	-9	-18	-9	11	-1	-0.1	-6	-0.5
Booringa (S)	2,320	2,297	2,151	1,934	1,907	1,805	1,820	-29	-43	-5	-20	15	0.8	-21	-1.0
Bulloo (S)	493	586	599	520	459	394	377	3	-16	-12	-13	-17	-4.3	-4	-0.9
Bungil (S)	2,307	2,118	2,085	1,998	1,952	2,163	2,189	-7	-17	-9	42	26	1.2	-6	-0.3
Murweh (S)	5,703	5,451	5,803	4,986	5,032	4,863	4,786	70	-163	9	-34	-77	-1.6	-34	-0.6
Paroo (S)	2,708	2,717	2,667	2,310	2,214	2,063	2,001	-10	-71	-19	-30	-62	-3.0	-26	-1.1
Quilpie (S)	1,367	1,348	1,397	1,285	1,107	1,049	1,012	10	-22	-36	-12	-37	-3.5	-13	-1.1
Roma (T)	6,049	6,745	6,752	6,565	6,704	6,963	6,962	1	-37	28	52	-1	0.0	37	0.6
Warroo (S)	1,324	1,250	1,205	989	1,057	1,095	1,089	-9	-43	14	8	-6	-0.5	-9	-0.8
FITZROY SD	146,562	160,120	168,368	178,028	181,747	200,385	204,537	1,650	1,932	744	3,728	4,152	2.1	2,153	1.3
<i>Rockhampton Region(d)</i>	76,021	83,036	89,668	95,797	98,225	107,517	109,849	1,326	1,226	486	1,858	2,332	2.2	1,260	1.4
Banana (S)	15,355	17,000	14,997	13,881	14,448	14,238	14,037	-401	-223	113	-42	-201	-1.4	-45	-0.3
Bahinia (S)	2,601	2,453	2,363	2,238	2,252	2,325	2,364	-18	-25	3	15	39	1.7	-11	-0.4
Calliope (S)	8,227	9,861	11,130	13,575	15,054	17,555	18,166	254	489	296	500	611	3.5	373	3.1
Duaringa (S)	8,069	9,341	9,234	8,078	6,608	7,214	7,019	-21	-231	-294	121	-195	-2.7	-34	-0.4
Emerald (S)	7,943	9,406	9,842	12,564	13,056	15,334	15,893	87	544	98	456	559	3.6	296	2.7
Fitzroy (S)	5,021	6,584	8,281	9,820	9,990	11,183	11,797	339	308	34	239	614	5.5	246	3.3
Gladstone (C)	24,048	23,429	24,983	26,574	26,831	30,928	31,867	311	318	51	819	939	3.0	275	1.0
Jericho (S)	1,247	1,123	1,110	1,040	1,094	973	970	-3	-14	11	-24	-3	-0.3	-11	-1.0
Livingstone (S)	12,676	15,278	18,042	23,156	26,368	30,616	31,679	553	1,023	642	850	1,063	3.5	718	3.6
Mount Morgan (S)	3,362	3,303	3,278	2,964	2,943	3,153	3,204	-5	-63	-4	42	51	1.6	-8	-0.3
Peak Downs (S)	1,898	3,137	3,722	3,127	3,145	3,383	3,418	117	-119	4	48	35	1.0	59	2.3
Rockhampton (C)	54,963	57,871	60,067	59,857	58,924	62,565	63,169	439	-42	-187	728	604	1.0	304	0.5
Woorabinda (S)(c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,154	1,034	918	954	n.a.	n.a.	-24	-23	36	3.9	n.a.	n.a.

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	Estimated resident population (ERP)								Average annual population change							
									5 years 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(p) no.	1991 no.	1996 no.	2001 no.	2006 no.	2007(p) no.	%	2006 no.	%	
CENTRAL WEST SD	14,252	13,619	13,382	12,570	12,497	11,562	11,397	-47	-162	-15	-187	-165	-1.4	-108	-0.8	
Aramac (S)	1,078	1,090	949	861	731	773	770	-28	-18	-26	8	-3	-0.4	-12	-1.3	
Barcaldine (S)	1,859	1,830	1,755	1,791	1,726	1,716	1,693	-15	7	-13	-2	-23	-1.3	-6	-0.3	
Barcoo (S)	641	511	501	470	463	383	373	-2	-6	-1	-16	-10	-2.6	-10	-2.0	
Blackall (S)	2,214	2,168	2,146	1,858	1,814	1,546	1,519	-4	-58	-9	-54	-27	-1.7	-27	-1.4	
Boulia (S)	614	564	557	530	577	450	438	-1	-5	9	-25	-12	-2.7	-7	-1.2	
Diamantina (S)	298	269	246	324	326	302	312	-5	16	0	-5	10	3.3	0	0.1	
Ilfracombe (S)	407	334	357	328	363	283	278	5	-6	7	-16	-5	-1.8	-5	-1.4	
Isisford (S)	474	388	336	301	306	280	288	-10	-7	1	-5	8	2.9	-8	-2.1	
Longreach (S)	4,053	3,948	4,080	3,849	3,957	3,763	3,706	26	-46	22	-39	-57	-1.5	-12	-0.3	
Tambo (S)	702	756	697	607	618	592	570	-12	-18	2	-5	-22	-3.7	-4	-0.7	
Winton (S)	1,913	1,761	1,758	1,651	1,616	1,474	1,450	-1	-21	-7	-28	-24	-1.6	-18	-1.0	
MACKAY SD	100,375	117,511	123,793	133,466	137,539	159,800	163,127	1,256	1,935	815	4,452	3,327	2.1	2,377	1.9	
Belyando (S)	8,565	11,525	11,297	10,759	9,948	11,149	11,399	-46	-108	-162	240	250	2.2	103	1.1	
Bowen (S)	12,911	14,012	13,492	13,142	12,409	13,135	13,370	-104	-70	-147	145	235	1.8	9	0.1	
Broadsound (S)	7,121	8,591	8,571	7,552	6,482	7,291	7,407	-4	-204	-214	162	116	1.6	7	0.1	
Mackay (C)	51,546	58,828	63,557	71,448	75,993	90,241	92,183	946	1,578	909	2,850	1,942	2.2	1,548	2.3	
Mirani (S)	4,918	4,943	4,770	5,019	5,283	5,723	5,990	-35	50	53	88	267	4.7	32	0.6	
Nebo (S)	866	2,312	2,532	2,257	2,094	2,673	2,728	44	-55	-33	116	55	2.1	72	4.6	
Sarina (S)	6,831	7,624	8,145	9,354	9,808	11,368	11,440	104	242	91	312	72	0.6	181	2.1	
Whitsunday (S)	7,617	9,676	11,429	13,935	15,522	18,220	18,610	351	501	317	540	390	2.1	424	3.5	
NORTHERN SD	144,891	157,732	169,089	179,037	190,266	209,902	214,295	2,271	1,990	2,246	3,927	4,393	2.1	2,600	1.5	
Burdekin (S)	19,643	19,403	19,248	18,955	18,512	18,085	18,192	-31	-59	-89	-85	107	0.6	-62	-0.3	
Charters Towers (C)	7,687	8,336	9,231	9,023	8,751	8,468	8,480	179	-42	-54	-57	12	0.1	31	0.4	
Dalrymple (S)	3,304	3,978	3,533	3,439	3,491	3,687	3,769	-89	-19	10	39	82	2.2	15	0.4	
Hinchinbrook (S)	13,643	13,397	13,367	13,362	12,410	12,239	12,194	-6	-1	-190	-34	-45	-0.4	-56	-0.4	
Palm Island (S)(c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,133	2,313	2,145	2,176	n.a.	n.a.	36	-34	31	1.4	n.a.	n.a.	
Thuringowa (C)	16,904	28,415	35,331	45,410	52,715	63,002	65,782	1,383	2,016	1,461	2,057	2,780	4.4	1,844	5.4	
Townsville (C)	81,533	82,064	86,245	86,715	92,074	102,276	103,702	836	94	1,072	2,040	1,426	1.4	830	0.9	
FAR NORTH SD	141,797	162,981	183,155	212,340	224,163	247,295	253,721	4,035	5,837	2,365	4,626	6,426	2.6	4,220	2.2	
Atherton (S)	7,553	8,627	9,318	10,131	10,666	11,558	11,936	138	163	107	178	378	3.3	160	1.7	
Aurukun (S)	723	844	800	836	1,095	1,129	1,161	-9	7	52	7	32	2.8	16	1.8	
Badu (IC)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	619	750	884	901	n.a.	n.a.	26	27	17	1.9	n.a.	n.a.	
Bamaga (IC)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	786	885	864	883	n.a.	n.a.	20	-4	19	2.2	n.a.	n.a.	
Boigu (IC)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	281	290	285	279	n.a.	n.a.	2	-1	-6	-2.1	n.a.	n.a.	
Cairns (C)	64,876	78,204	90,967	111,469	117,629	136,632	140,913	2,553	4,100	1,232	3,801	4,281	3.1	2,870	3.0	
Cardwell (S)	6,927	7,826	8,352	9,114	10,660	10,164	10,157	105	152	309	-99	-7	-0.1	129	1.5	

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	Estimated resident population (ERP)							Average annual population change							
								5 years to 30 June				1 year to 30 June		25 years to 30 June	
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2007(p)	1991	1996	2001	2006	2007(p)		2006	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%
Cook (S)	2,670	2,757	2,848	3,195	3,707	3,695	3,728	18	69	102	-2	33	0.9	41	1.3
Croydon (S)	246	297	236	287	288	274	263	-12	10	0	-3	-11	-4.0	1	0.4
Dauan (IC)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	132	120	164	160	n.a.	n.a.	-2	9	-4	-2.4	n.a.	n.a.
Douglas (S)	4,535	5,968	7,446	9,359	10,466	10,906	11,190	296	383	221	88	284	2.6	255	3.6
Eacham (S)	4,173	5,207	5,777	6,293	6,318	6,771	6,777	114	103	5	91	6	0.1	104	2.0
Erub (IC)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	252	320	341	360	n.a.	n.a.	14	4	19	5.6	n.a.	n.a.
Etheridge (S)	893	1,065	1,037	957	1,016	900	932	-6	-16	12	-23	32	3.6	0	0.0
Hammond (IC)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	217	203	229	234	n.a.	n.a.	-3	5	5	2.2	n.a.	n.a.
Herberton (S)	3,849	4,490	4,713	5,253	5,338	5,743	5,832	45	108	17	81	89	1.5	76	1.6
Hope Vale (S)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	823	892	842	844	n.a.	n.a.	14	-10	2	0.2	n.a.	n.a.
Iama (IC)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	174	341	336	343	n.a.	n.a.	33	-1	7	2.1	n.a.	n.a.
Injinoo (S)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	381	440	454	486	n.a.	n.a.	12	3	32	7.0	n.a.	n.a.
Johnstone (S)	17,014	17,353	18,196	19,780	19,453	19,478	19,702	169	317	-65	5	224	1.2	99	0.5
Kowanyama (S)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,021	1,019	1,101	1,137	n.a.	n.a.	0	16	36	3.3	n.a.	n.a.
Kubin (IC)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	177	221	216	226	n.a.	n.a.	9	-1	10	4.6	n.a.	n.a.
Lockhart River (S)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	573	650	599	608	n.a.	n.a.	15	-10	9	1.5	n.a.	n.a.
Mabuiag (IC)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	196	240	269	276	n.a.	n.a.	9	6	7	2.6	n.a.	n.a.
Mapoon (S)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	184	209	256	265	n.a.	n.a.	5	9	9	3.5	n.a.	n.a.
Mareeba (S)	14,353	15,712	17,032	18,217	18,479	19,435	19,805	264	237	52	191	370	1.9	203	1.2
Mer (IC)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	446	448	523	533	n.a.	n.a.	0	15	10	1.9	n.a.	n.a.
Napranum (S)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	754	800	908	925	n.a.	n.a.	9	22	17	1.9	n.a.	n.a.
New Mapoon (S)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	301	348	374	397	n.a.	n.a.	9	5	23	6.1	n.a.	n.a.
Pompuraaw (IC)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	553	630	644	674	n.a.	n.a.	15	3	30	4.7	n.a.	n.a.
Poruma (S)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	42	175	178	190	n.a.	n.a.	27	1	12	6.7	n.a.	n.a.
Saibai (IC)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	310	362	364	386	n.a.	n.a.	10	0	22	6.0	n.a.	n.a.
Seisia (IC)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	147	144	183	192	n.a.	n.a.	-1	8	9	4.9	n.a.	n.a.
St Pauls (IC)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	251	229	258	266	n.a.	n.a.	-4	6	8	3.1	n.a.	n.a.
Torres (S)	2,630	2,706	3,032	3,147	3,600	3,496	3,576	65	23	91	-21	80	2.3	35	1.1
Ugar (IC)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	59	61	81	85	n.a.	n.a.	0	4	4	4.9	n.a.	n.a.
Umagico (S)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	253	278	263	282	n.a.	n.a.	5	-3	19	7.2	n.a.	n.a.
Warraber (IC)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	215	234	264	277	n.a.	n.a.	4	6	13	4.9	n.a.	n.a.
Weipa (T)	2,077	2,136	2,394	2,485	2,173	3,007	3,222	51	18	-62	167	215	7.1	37	1.5
Wujal Wujal (S)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	339	373	348	356	n.a.	n.a.	7	-5	8	2.3	n.a.	n.a.
Yarrabah (S)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,038	2,280	2,558	2,629	n.a.	n.a.	48	56	71	2.8	n.a.	n.a.
Yorke (IC)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	293	333	321	333	n.a.	n.a.	8	-2	12	3.7	n.a.	n.a.

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	Estimated resident population (ERP)							Average annual population change								
								5 years to 30 June				1 year to 30 June		25 years to 30 June		
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2007(p)	1991	1996	2001	2006	2007(p)		2006		
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	
NORTH WEST SD	38,623	36,997	36,724	34,373	34,283	33,206	33,336	-55	-470	-18	-215	130	0.4	-217	-0.6	
Burke (S)	395	324	330	279	500	531	546	1	-10	44	6	15	2.8	5	1.2	
Carpentaria (S)	1,699	1,732	1,879	1,976	2,290	2,076	2,107	29	19	63	-43	31	1.5	15	0.8	
Cloncurry (S)	3,806	3,160	3,135	3,193	3,827	3,366	3,343	-5	12	127	-92	-23	-0.7	-18	-0.5	
Doomadgee (S)(c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	891	1,201	1,170	1,245	n.a.	n.a.	62	-6	75	6.4	n.a.	n.a.	
Flinders (S)	2,711	2,877	2,666	2,234	2,090	1,911	1,871	-42	-86	-29	-36	-40	-2.1	-32	-1.4	
McKinlay (S)	1,476	1,372	1,219	1,157	1,066	955	971	-31	-12	-18	-22	16	1.7	-21	-1.7	
Mornington (S)	827	905	729	1,128	1,010	1,114	1,130	-35	80	-24	21	16	1.4	11	1.2	
Mount Isa (C)	25,448	24,322	24,507	22,386	21,149	21,114	21,177	37	-424	-247	-7	63	0.3	-173	-0.7	
Richmond (S)	1,350	1,225	1,204	1,129	1,150	969	939	-4	-15	4	-36	-30	-3.1	-15	-1.3	
QUEENSLAND(e)	2,345,208	2,624,595	2,960,951	3,338,690	3,628,946	4,090,908	4,182,062	67,271	75,548	58,051	92,392	91,154	2.2	69,828	2.3	
Regional Planning Project Areas (see listing in Appendix I)																
SEQ Region(b)	1,477,920	1,671,964	1,932,222	2,224,784	2,464,633	2,801,864	2,866,826	52,052	58,512	47,970	67,446	64,962	2.3	52,958	2.6	
<i>Brisbane</i>	733,482	737,418	769,087	824,489	896,649	991,260	1,007,901	6,334	11,080	14,432	18,922	16,641	1.7	10,311	1.2	
<i>NorMB</i>	139,520	171,308	209,806	256,645	286,532	332,862	343,553	7,700	9,368	5,977	9,266	10,691	3.2	7,734	3.5	
<i>Sun Coast</i>	92,796	116,535	161,302	210,471	247,167	295,084	303,050	8,953	9,834	7,339	9,583	7,966	2.7	8,092	4.7	
<i>SouthROC</i>	309,888	423,044	546,901	669,958	762,455	882,026	905,228	24,771	24,611	18,499	23,914	23,202	2.6	22,886	4.3	
<i>WESROC</i>	199,856	220,954	242,094	260,021	268,518	297,003	303,367	4,228	3,585	1,699	5,697	6,364	2.1	3,886	1.6	
WBB 2026	155,646	170,835	195,566	224,285	236,492	269,539	275,734	4,946	5,744	2,441	6,609	6,195	2.3	4,556	2.2	
DDRPAC	154,295	165,976	176,868	183,600	193,350	209,789	211,928	2,178	1,346	1,950	3,288	2,139	1.0	2,220	1.2	
MaDRPAC	24,563	25,687	25,528	23,825	24,775	24,740	24,738	-32	-341	190	-7	-2	0.0	7	0.0	
South West	10,270	10,102	10,466	9,101	8,812	8,369	8,176	73	-273	-58	-89	-193	-2.3	-76	-0.8	
CQANM	149,875	163,416	171,584	180,815	184,411	202,923	206,998	1,634	1,846	719	3,702	4,075	2.0	2,122	1.2	
Central West	14,252	13,619	13,382	12,570	12,497	11,562	11,397	-47	-162	-15	-187	-165	-1.4	-108	-0.8	
WHAM	100,375	117,511	123,793	133,466	137,539	159,800	163,127	1,256	1,935	815	4,452	3,327	2.1	2,377	1.9	
NQ	144,891	157,732	169,089	179,037	190,266	209,902	214,295	2,271	1,990	2,246	3,927	4,393	2.1	2,600	1.5	
GRDP	5,850	6,253	6,237	6,539	7,324	7,166	7,360	-3	60	157	-32	194	2.7	53	0.8	
North West	34,791	32,956	32,731	30,099	29,282	28,315	28,301	-45	-526	-163	-193	-14	0.0	-259	-0.8	
Far North	124,629	145,033	163,734	191,993	201,662	223,593	229,297	3,740	5,652	1,934	4,386	5,704	2.6	3,959	2.4	

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

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

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

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

(d) Rockhampton (C), Livingstone (S), Fitzroy (S) and Mt Morgan (S)

(e) Includes unincorporated areas

n.a. not available

(p) preliminary

Source: ABS, *Regional Population Growth Australia*, cat. no. 3218.0

Produced by the Planning Information and Forecasting Unit (PIFU)
Department of Infrastructure and Planning

These population projections have 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 population projections, neither the State of Queensland nor Demographics Australia accepts responsibility for decisions or actions taken as a result of the data in this report.

Appendix C: Queensland's future population 2008 edition (based on 2008 ASGC)

Estimated resident population (ERP) and projected resident population (medium series), Queensland's Statistical Divisions, reformed Local Government Areas and regional planning project areas, 30 June 2006, 2011, 2016, 2021, 2026 and 2031

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	ERP 2006 no.	Medium series Projected resident population					Average annual population change					25 years to 30 June	
		2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	5 years to 30 June					2031 no.	%
							2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.		
BRISBANE SD	1,857,813	2,047,123	2,254,253	2,447,462	2,625,471	2,793,164	37,862	41,426	38,642	35,602	33,538	37,414	1.6
GOLD COAST SD	466,433	542,145	615,571	681,447	737,986	788,231	15,142	14,685	13,175	11,308	10,049	12,872	2.1
SUNSHINE COAST SD	295,084	339,663	381,458	421,343	460,862	501,179	8,916	8,359	7,977	7,904	8,063	8,244	2.1
WEST MORETON SD	86,375	97,981	112,494	127,886	144,198	161,263	2,321	2,902	3,079	3,262	3,413	2,996	2.5
South East Queensland(a)	2,705,705	3,026,913	3,363,775	3,678,138	3,968,518	4,243,837	64,242	67,372	62,873	58,076	55,064	61,525	1.8
Brisbane (C)	991,260	1,070,300	1,141,558	1,185,620	1,208,295	1,220,543	15,808	14,252	8,813	4,535	2,450	9,171	0.8
Gold Coast (C)	466,433	542,145	615,571	681,447	737,986	788,231	15,142	14,685	13,175	11,308	10,049	12,872	2.1
Ipswich (C)	142,400	169,653	215,784	275,328	350,333	434,788	5,451	9,226	11,909	15,001	16,891	11,696	4.6
Lockyer Valley (RC)	31,932	36,537	41,704	46,929	52,254	57,443	921	1,033	1,045	1,065	1,038	1,020	2.4
Logan (C)	260,081	285,566	316,866	351,382	386,962	425,918	5,097	6,260	6,903	7,116	7,791	6,633	2.0
Moreton Bay (RC)	332,862	376,949	422,146	464,155	498,194	523,037	8,817	9,039	8,402	6,808	4,969	7,607	1.8
Redland (C)	131,210	144,656	157,899	170,976	181,688	188,878	2,689	2,649	2,615	2,142	1,438	2,307	1.5
Scenic Rim (RC)	34,767	39,645	46,195	53,540	61,806	71,042	976	1,310	1,469	1,653	1,847	1,451	2.9
Somerset (RC)	19,676	21,799	24,595	27,416	30,139	32,778	425	559	564	545	528	524	2.1
Sunshine Coast (RC)	295,084	339,663	381,458	421,343	460,862	501,179	8,916	8,359	7,977	7,904	8,063	8,244	2.1

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	ERP 2006 no.	Medium series Projected resident population					Average annual population change							
		2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	5 years to 30 June					25 years to 30 June		
		2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2031 no.	%	
WIDE BAY-BURNETT SD	264,081	294,935	320,731	344,494	369,359	395,158	6,171	5,159	4,753	4,973	5,160	5,243	1.6	
Bundaberg (RC)	87,898	96,196	103,762	111,472	120,453	130,548	1,660	1,513	1,542	1,796	2,019	1,706	1.6	
Fraser Coast (RC)	89,479	104,605	117,241	128,601	139,960	151,300	3,025	2,527	2,272	2,272	2,268	2,473	2.1	
Gympie (RC)	43,945	48,826	52,568	55,770	58,918	61,993	976	748	640	630	615	722	1.4	
North Burnett (RC)	10,756	10,899	11,056	11,213	11,374	11,555	29	31	31	32	36	32	0.3	
South Burnett (RC)	30,778	33,130	34,764	36,033	37,187	38,233	470	327	254	231	209	298	0.9	
Balance of Wide Bay-Burnett SD(c)	1,225	1,279	1,340	1,404	1,467	1,529	11	12	13	12	12	12	0.9	
DARLING DOWNS SD	225,745	244,731	263,382	283,372	302,332	321,421	3,797	3,730	3,998	3,792	3,818	3,827	1.4	
Dalby (RC)	30,118	31,620	33,037	34,477	35,677	36,793	300	283	288	240	223	267	0.8	
Goondiwindi (RC)	10,741	11,109	11,459	11,803	12,096	12,372	74	70	69	59	55	65	0.6	
Southern Downs (RC)	33,589	35,713	37,732	39,751	41,778	43,795	425	404	404	405	404	408	1.1	
Toowoomba (RC)	151,297	166,289	181,154	197,340	212,781	228,461	2,998	2,973	3,237	3,088	3,136	3,087	1.7	
SOUTH WEST SD	26,366	26,334	26,800	27,473	27,871	28,024	-6	93	135	80	31	66	0.2	
Balonne (S)	4,927	4,710	4,780	4,897	4,995	5,051	-43	14	23	20	11	5	0.1	
Bulloo (S)	394	351	353	361	363	364	-9	1	2	0	0	-1	-0.3	
Murweh (S)	4,863	4,784	4,779	4,791	4,801	4,808	-16	-1	2	2	1	-2	0.0	
Paroo (S)	2,063	1,930	1,923	1,926	1,928	1,930	-27	-1	1	0	0	-5	-0.3	
Quilpie (S)	1,049	1,038	1,046	1,060	1,071	1,081	-2	2	3	2	2	1	0.1	
Roma (RC)	13,070	13,521	13,918	14,438	14,714	14,791	90	79	104	55	15	69	0.5	
FITZROY SD	206,266	231,656	251,426	271,702	293,706	316,393	5,078	3,954	4,055	4,401	4,537	4,405	1.7	
Banana (S)	15,634	15,830	15,987	16,182	16,495	16,882	39	31	39	63	77	50	0.3	
Central Highlands (RC)	28,256	32,359	35,765	39,264	43,053	46,872	821	681	700	758	764	745	2.0	
Gladstone (RC)	53,941	63,120	70,927	79,102	88,265	98,041	1,836	1,562	1,635	1,832	1,955	1,764	2.4	
Rockhampton (RC)	107,517	119,422	127,771	136,069	144,684	153,256	2,381	1,670	1,660	1,723	1,714	1,830	1.4	
Balance of Fitzroy SD(c)	918	925	976	1,084	1,209	1,341	1	10	22	25	27	17	1.5	
CENTRAL WEST SD	12,535	12,279	12,570	12,811	13,142	13,580	-51	58	48	66	88	42	0.3	
Barcaldine (RC)	3,462	3,515	3,529	3,516	3,483	3,435	11	3	-3	-7	-10	-1	0.0	
Barcoo (S)	383	360	374	390	407	436	-5	3	3	3	6	2	0.5	
Blackall-Tambo (RC)	2,138	2,052	2,100	2,143	2,205	2,281	-17	10	9	12	15	6	0.3	
Boulia (S)	450	409	428	453	490	541	-8	4	5	7	10	4	0.7	
Diamantina (S)	302	307	311	318	327	337	1	1	1	2	2	1	0.4	
Longreach (RC)	4,326	4,211	4,376	4,511	4,718	5,010	-23	33	27	41	58	27	0.6	
Winton (S)	1,474	1,425	1,452	1,479	1,511	1,539	-10	5	6	6	6	3	0.2	

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	ERP 2006 no.	Medium series Projected resident population					Average annual population change							
		2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	5 years to 30 June					25 years to 30 June		
		2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2031 no.	%	
MACKAY SD	159,800	185,103	211,289	231,658	244,941	255,614	5,061	5,237	4,074	2,657	2,135	3,833	1.9	
Isaac (RC)	21,113	24,131	27,436	30,289	32,432	34,580	604	661	570	429	430	539	2.0	
Mackay (RC)	107,332	125,669	144,463	158,529	166,958	172,993	3,667	3,759	2,813	1,686	1,207	2,626	1.9	
Whitsunday (RC)	31,355	35,303	39,389	42,840	45,551	48,041	790	817	690	542	498	667	1.7	
NORTHERN SD	209,902	236,035	263,828	285,419	302,487	317,753	5,227	5,559	4,318	3,414	3,053	4,314	1.7	
Burdekin (S)	18,085	17,959	17,925	17,894	17,851	17,813	-25	-7	-6	-9	-8	-11	-0.1	
Charters Towers (RC)	12,155	12,347	12,631	12,921	13,221	13,507	38	57	58	60	57	54	0.4	
Hinchinbrook (S)	12,239	12,260	12,351	12,525	12,714	12,940	4	18	35	38	45	28	0.2	
Townsville (C)	165,278	191,329	218,660	239,619	255,986	270,500	5,210	5,466	4,192	3,273	2,903	4,209	2.0	
Balance of Northern SD(c)	2,145	2,140	2,260	2,460	2,716	2,993	-1	24	40	51	55	34	1.3	
FAR NORTH SD	247,295	272,527	290,774	307,948	325,672	344,533	5,046	3,649	3,435	3,545	3,772	3,890	1.3	
Aurukun (S)	1,129	1,170	1,203	1,233	1,264	1,301	8	7	6	6	7	7	0.6	
Cairns (RC)	147,538	168,297	182,684	195,540	208,532	222,640	4,152	2,877	2,571	2,598	2,822	3,004	1.7	
Cassowary Coast (RC)	29,642	29,623	30,104	30,945	31,873	32,923	-4	96	168	186	210	131	0.4	
Cook (S)	3,695	3,685	3,785	3,983	4,277	4,585	-2	20	40	59	62	36	0.9	
Croydon (S)	274	266	267	274	286	305	-2	0	1	3	4	1	0.4	
Etheridge (S)	900	876	883	900	929	968	-5	1	4	6	8	3	0.3	
Tablelands (RC)	43,507	46,596	48,901	51,135	53,524	55,848	618	461	447	478	465	494	1.0	
Torres (S)	3,496	3,504	3,703	4,026	4,520	5,009	2	40	65	99	98	61	1.4	
Weipa (T)	3,007	3,512	3,833	4,120	4,275	4,422	101	64	57	31	29	57	1.6	
Balance of Far North SD(c)	14,107	14,997	15,410	15,792	16,190	16,531	178	83	76	80	68	97	0.6	
NORTH WEST SD(e)	33,213	37,200	35,750	35,701	36,412	37,572	797	-290	-10	142	232	174	0.5	
Burke (S)	531	589	600	607	616	626	12	2	2	2	2	4	0.7	
Carpentaria (S)	2,076	2,038	1,985	1,958	1,952	1,947	-8	-11	-5	-1	-1	-5	-0.3	
Cloncurry (S)	3,366	3,332	3,272	3,232	3,215	3,208	-7	-12	-8	-4	-1	-6	-0.2	
Flinders (S)	1,911	1,868	1,818	1,760	1,734	1,718	-9	-10	-12	-5	-3	-8	-0.4	
McKinlay (S)	955	942	908	871	867	863	-3	-7	-7	-1	-1	-4	-0.4	
Mornington (S)	1,121	1,283	1,307	1,342	1,383	1,425	32	5	7	8	8	12	1.0	
Mount Isa (C)	21,114	25,056	23,883	24,013	24,740	25,886	788	-235	26	145	229	191	0.8	
Richmond (S)	969	922	864	832	829	825	-9	-11	-6	-1	-1	-6	-0.6	
Balance of North West SD(c)	1,170	1,171	1,114	1,084	1,076	1,073	0	-11	-6	-2	-1	-4	-0.3	
QUEENSLAND(e)	4,090,908	4,567,713	5,040,325	5,478,715	5,884,439	6,273,885	95,361	94,522	87,678	81,145	77,889	87,319	1.7	

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	ERP 2006 no.	Medium series Projected resident population					Average annual population change						
		Projected resident population					5 years to 30 June					25 years to 30 June	
		2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2031 no.	%
Regional Planning Project Areas (see listing in Appendix H)													
SEQ Region(b)	2,827,566	3,161,781	3,511,058	3,839,036	4,142,360	4,430,900	66,843	69,855	65,596	60,665	57,708	64,133	1.8
WBB 2026	264,081	294,935	320,731	344,494	369,359	395,158	6,171	5,159	4,753	4,973	5,160	5,243	1.6
DDRPAC(d)	225,745	244,731	263,382	283,372	302,332	321,421	3,797	3,730	3,998	3,792	3,818	3,827	1.4
MaDRPAC(d)	17,997	18,230	18,698	19,335	19,709	19,842	47	94	127	75	27	74	0.4
South West	8,369	8,104	8,102	8,138	8,162	8,182	-53	0	7	5	4	-7	-0.1
CQANM	206,266	231,656	251,426	271,702	293,706	316,393	5,078	3,954	4,055	4,401	4,537	4,405	1.7
Central West	12,535	12,279	12,570	12,811	13,142	13,580	-51	58	48	66	88	42	0.3
WHAM	159,800	185,103	211,289	231,658	244,941	255,614	5,061	5,237	4,074	2,657	2,135	3,833	1.9
NQ	209,902	236,035	263,828	285,419	302,487	317,753	5,227	5,559	4,318	3,414	3,053	4,314	1.7
GRDP(f)	6,072	6,214	6,148	6,157	6,235	6,336	28	-13	2	16	20	11	0.2
North West	28,315	32,119	30,745	30,709	31,385	32,501	761	-275	-7	135	223	167	0.6
Far North(g)	220,687	244,516	261,689	277,620	293,929	311,412	4,766	3,435	3,186	3,262	3,497	3,629	1.4

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

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

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

(c) The balance of SDs comprises Indigenous Communities. Population projections for Indigenous Communities have not been specifically undertaken because future demographic patterns could not be determined with the same reliability as for other areas.

(d) The composition of the Regional Planning Project Areas of DDRPAC and MaDRPAC is to be confirmed

(e) Totals may not equal the sum of components because of rounding and inclusion of unincorporated areas

(f) Excludes Kowanyama (S)

(g) Excludes Wujal Wujal (S) and Yarrabah (S)

Source: ABS, *Regional Population Growth Australia*, cat. no. 3218.0 (for 2006 ERP)

Produced by the Planning Information and Forecasting Unit (PIFU)
Department of Infrastructure and Planning

These population projections have 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: Queensland's future population 2008 edition (based on 2008 ASGC)

Estimated resident population (ERP) and projected resident population (low series), Queensland's Statistical Divisions, reformed Local Government Areas and regional planning project areas, 30 June 2006, 2011, 2016, 2021, 2026 and 2031

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	ERP 2006 no.	Low series Projected resident population					Average annual population change					25 years to 30 June	
		2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	5 years to 30 June					2031	
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
BRISBANE SD	1,857,813	2,011,641	2,177,631	2,324,276	2,451,841	2,565,580	30,766	33,198	29,329	25,513	22,748	28,311	1.3
GOLD COAST SD	466,433	529,856	590,699	643,282	686,966	724,134	12,685	12,169	10,517	8,737	7,434	10,308	1.8
SUNSHINE COAST SD	295,084	332,928	367,902	399,915	430,723	461,212	7,569	6,995	6,403	6,162	6,098	6,645	1.8
WEST MORETON SD	86,375	95,197	107,584	120,769	133,788	146,645	1,764	2,477	2,637	2,604	2,571	2,411	2.1
South East Queensland(a)	2,705,705	2,969,622	3,243,816	3,488,242	3,703,318	3,897,571	52,783	54,839	48,885	43,015	38,851	47,675	1.5
Brisbane (C)	991,260	1,056,447	1,114,674	1,143,204	1,153,008	1,155,102	13,037	11,645	5,706	1,961	419	6,554	0.6
Gold Coast (C)	466,433	529,856	590,699	643,282	686,966	724,134	12,685	12,169	10,517	8,737	7,434	10,308	1.8
Ipswich (C)	142,400	165,475	204,664	255,495	317,497	385,081	4,615	7,838	10,166	12,400	13,517	9,707	4.1
Lockyer Valley (RC)	31,932	35,666	40,326	45,113	49,979	54,632	747	932	957	973	931	908	2.2
Logan (C)	260,081	279,285	303,209	329,198	354,768	381,385	3,841	4,785	5,198	5,114	5,323	4,852	1.5
Moreton Bay (RC)	332,862	369,224	404,156	435,987	459,107	473,107	7,272	6,986	6,366	4,624	2,800	5,610	1.4
Redland (C)	131,210	141,210	150,928	160,392	167,461	170,905	2,000	1,944	1,893	1,414	689	1,588	1.1
Scenic Rim (RC)	34,767	38,413	43,681	49,600	55,637	61,958	729	1,053	1,184	1,207	1,264	1,088	2.3
Somerset (RC)	19,676	21,118	23,577	26,056	28,172	30,055	288	492	496	423	377	415	1.7
Sunshine Coast (RC)	295,084	332,928	367,902	399,915	430,723	461,212	7,569	6,995	6,403	6,162	6,098	6,645	1.8

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	ERP 2006 no.	Low series Projected resident population					Average annual population change						
		2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	5 years to 30 June					25 years to 30 June	
		2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2031 no.	%
WIDE BAY-BURNETT SD	264,081	290,497	311,029	328,931	347,530	366,317	5,283	4,106	3,580	3,720	3,757	4,089	1.3
Bundaberg (RC)	87,898	95,013	100,914	106,855	113,929	122,260	1,423	1,180	1,188	1,415	1,666	1,374	1.3
Fraser Coast (RC)	89,479	102,825	113,502	122,492	131,293	139,295	2,669	2,135	1,798	1,760	1,600	1,993	1.8
Gympie (RC)	43,945	48,072	50,969	53,267	55,457	57,493	825	579	460	438	407	542	1.1
North Burnett (RC)	10,756	10,683	10,603	10,520	10,423	10,346	-15	-16	-17	-19	-15	-16	-0.2
South Burnett (RC)	30,778	32,646	33,759	34,495	35,107	35,582	374	223	147	122	95	192	0.6
Balance of Wide Bay-Burnett SD(c)	1,225	1,258	1,282	1,302	1,321	1,341	7	5	4	4	4	5	0.4
DARLING DOWNS SD	225,745	241,272	255,472	270,328	283,885	297,103	3,105	2,840	2,971	2,711	2,644	2,854	1.1
Dalby (RC)	30,118	30,858	31,477	32,054	32,390	32,641	148	124	115	67	50	101	0.3
Goondiwindi (RC)	10,741	10,894	11,002	11,080	11,083	11,042	31	22	16	1	-8	12	0.1
Southern Downs (RC)	33,589	35,079	36,251	37,302	38,105	38,838	298	234	210	161	147	210	0.6
Toowoomba (RC)	151,297	164,441	176,742	189,892	202,307	214,582	2,629	2,460	2,630	2,483	2,455	2,531	1.4
SOUTH WEST SD	26,366	25,765	25,764	26,067	26,088	25,838	-120	0	61	4	-50	-21	-0.1
Balonne (S)	4,927	4,587	4,631	4,705	4,705	4,659	-68	9	15	0	-9	-11	-0.2
Bulloo (S)	394	323	299	293	286	279	-14	-5	-1	-1	-1	-5	-1.4
Murweh (S)	4,863	4,669	4,612	4,578	4,521	4,475	-39	-11	-7	-11	-9	-16	-0.3
Paroo (S)	2,063	1,866	1,829	1,791	1,758	1,737	-39	-7	-8	-7	-4	-13	-0.7
Quilpie (S)	1,049	1,011	1,003	982	967	947	-8	-2	-4	-3	-4	-4	-0.4
Roma (RC)	13,070	13,309	13,390	13,718	13,851	13,741	48	16	66	27	-22	27	0.2
FITZROY SD	206,266	227,666	243,186	258,588	275,135	291,633	4,280	3,104	3,080	3,309	3,300	3,415	1.4
Banana (S)	15,634	15,545	15,466	15,421	15,404	15,404	-18	-16	-9	-3	0	-9	-0.1
Central Highlands (RC)	28,256	31,784	34,564	37,319	40,262	43,112	706	556	551	589	570	594	1.7
Gladstone (RC)	53,941	61,971	68,472	75,099	82,478	90,060	1,606	1,300	1,325	1,476	1,516	1,445	2.1
Rockhampton (RC)	107,517	117,465	123,776	129,817	136,030	142,071	1,990	1,262	1,208	1,243	1,208	1,382	1.1
Balance of Fitzroy SD(c)	918	901	908	932	961	986	-3	1	5	6	5	3	0.3
CENTRAL WEST SD	12,535	11,898	11,960	12,052	12,211	12,423	-127	12	18	32	42	-4	0.0
Barcardine (RC)	3,462	3,454	3,423	3,371	3,291	3,171	-2	-6	-10	-16	-24	-12	-0.4
Barcoo (S)	383	340	335	335	340	359	-9	-1	0	1	4	-1	-0.3
Blackall-Tambo (RC)	2,138	1,980	1,982	2,004	2,033	2,065	-32	0	4	6	6	-3	-0.1
Boulia (S)	450	381	381	392	416	452	-14	0	2	5	7	0	0.0
Diamantina (S)	302	295	291	285	288	289	-1	-1	-1	1	0	-1	-0.2
Longreach (RC)	4,326	4,078	4,171	4,281	4,441	4,681	-50	19	22	32	48	14	0.3
Winton (S)	1,474	1,370	1,377	1,384	1,402	1,406	-21	1	1	4	1	-3	-0.2

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	ERP	Low series					Average annual population change							
		Projected resident population					5 years to 30 June					25 years to 30 June		
		2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2031	%
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	
MACKAY SD	159,800	181,177	203,169	219,199	228,419	234,911	4,275	4,398	3,206	1,844	1,298	3,004	1.6	
Isaac (RC)	21,113	23,496	26,172	28,415	29,958	31,444	477	535	449	309	297	413	1.6	
Mackay (RC)	107,332	123,341	139,485	150,719	156,542	159,878	3,202	3,229	2,247	1,165	667	2,102	1.6	
Whitsunday (RC)	31,355	34,340	37,512	40,065	41,919	43,589	597	634	511	371	334	489	1.3	
NORTHERN SD	209,902	231,510	253,852	269,886	281,628	291,310	4,322	4,468	3,207	2,348	1,936	3,256	1.3	
Burdekin (S)	18,085	17,744	17,432	17,116	16,778	16,429	-68	-62	-63	-68	-70	-66	-0.4	
Charters Towers (RC)	12,155	12,149	12,243	12,347	12,348	12,252	-1	19	21	0	-19	4	0.0	
Hinchinbrook (S)	12,239	12,097	11,978	11,806	11,731	11,712	-28	-24	-34	-15	-4	-21	-0.2	
Townsville (C)	165,278	187,441	210,078	226,401	238,451	248,487	4,433	4,527	3,265	2,410	2,007	3,328	1.6	
Balance of Northern SD(c)	2,145	2,079	2,121	2,216	2,320	2,430	-13	8	19	21	22	11	0.5	
FAR NORTH SD	247,295	267,683	280,350	291,767	303,682	316,320	4,078	2,534	2,283	2,383	2,528	2,761	1.0	
Aurukun (S)	1,129	1,141	1,139	1,136	1,131	1,126	2	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0.0	
Cairns (RC)	147,538	165,410	176,284	185,623	195,410	206,099	3,574	2,175	1,868	1,957	2,138	2,342	1.3	
Cassowary Coast (RC)	29,642	29,254	29,283	29,589	29,915	30,258	-78	6	61	65	69	25	0.1	
Cook (S)	3,695	3,652	3,691	3,810	4,006	4,175	-9	8	24	39	34	19	0.5	
Croydon (S)	274	250	240	237	230	224	-5	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-0.8	
Etheridge (S)	900	813	767	747	741	737	-17	-9	-4	-1	-1	-7	-0.8	
Tablelands (RC)	43,507	45,694	47,162	48,500	49,761	50,874	437	294	268	252	223	295	0.6	
Torres (S)	3,496	3,437	3,563	3,749	4,071	4,377	-12	25	37	64	61	35	0.9	
Weipa (T)	3,007	3,444	3,612	3,744	3,765	3,777	87	34	26	4	2	31	0.9	
Balance of Far North SD(c)	14,107	14,588	14,609	14,632	14,652	14,673	96	4	5	4	4	23	0.2	
NORTH WEST SD(e)	33,213	36,285	34,150	33,581	33,759	34,286	614	-427	-114	36	105	43	0.1	
Burke (S)	531	563	550	540	535	531	6	-3	-2	-1	-1	0	0.0	
Carpentaria (S)	2,076	1,982	1,881	1,808	1,777	1,749	-19	-20	-15	-6	-6	-13	-0.7	
Cloncurry (S)	3,366	3,263	3,103	2,996	2,930	2,880	-21	-32	-21	-13	-10	-19	-0.6	
Flinders (S)	1,911	1,838	1,745	1,657	1,587	1,538	-15	-19	-18	-14	-10	-15	-0.9	
McKinlay (S)	955	930	892	836	806	776	-5	-8	-11	-6	-6	-7	-0.8	
Mornington (S)	1,121	1,191	1,159	1,155	1,145	1,136	14	-6	-1	-2	-2	1	0.1	
Mount Isa (C)	21,114	24,472	22,928	22,808	23,280	24,062	672	-309	-24	94	156	118	0.5	
Richmond (S)	969	910	844	796	763	730	-12	-13	-10	-7	-7	-10	-1.1	
Balance of North West SD(c)	1,170	1,136	1,048	985	936	884	-7	-18	-13	-10	-10	-11	-1.1	
QUEENSLAND(e)	4,090,908	4,495,567	4,876,911	5,215,013	5,514,413	5,788,832	80,932	76,269	67,620	59,880	54,884	67,917	1.4	

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	ERP 2006 no.	Low series Projected resident population					Average annual population change							
		2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	5 years to 30 June					25 years to 30 June		
		2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2031 no.	%	
Regional Planning Project Areas (see listing in Appendix H)														
SEQ Region(b)	2,827,566	3,103,151	3,387,746	3,643,402	3,869,064	4,073,868	55,117	56,919	51,131	45,132	40,961	49,852	1.5	
WBB 2026	264,081	290,497	311,029	328,931	347,530	366,317	5,283	4,106	3,580	3,720	3,757	4,089	1.3	
DDRPAC(d)	225,745	241,272	255,472	270,328	283,885	297,103	3,105	2,840	2,971	2,711	2,644	2,854	1.1	
MaDRPAC(d)	17,997	17,896	18,021	18,423	18,556	18,400	-20	25	80	27	-31	16	0.1	
South West	8,369	7,869	7,743	7,644	7,532	7,438	-100	-25	-20	-22	-19	-37	-0.5	
CQANM	206,266	227,666	243,186	258,588	275,135	291,633	4,280	3,104	3,080	3,309	3,300	3,415	1.4	
Central West	12,535	11,898	11,960	12,052	12,211	12,423	-127	12	18	32	42	-4	0.0	
WHAM	159,800	181,177	203,169	219,199	228,419	234,911	4,275	4,398	3,206	1,844	1,298	3,004	1.6	
NQ	209,902	231,510	253,852	269,886	281,628	291,310	4,322	4,468	3,207	2,348	1,936	3,256	1.3	
GRDP(f)	6,072	5,927	5,638	5,465	5,357	5,254	-29	-58	-35	-22	-21	-33	-0.6	
North West	28,315	31,413	29,512	29,093	29,366	29,986	620	-380	-84	55	124	67	0.2	
Far North(g)	220,687	240,358	252,729	263,712	275,086	287,231	3,934	2,474	2,197	2,275	2,429	2,662	1.1	

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

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

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

(c) The balance of SDs comprises Indigenous Communities. Population projections for Indigenous Communities have not been specifically undertaken because future demographic patterns could not be determined with the same reliability as for other areas.

(d) The composition of the Regional Planning Project Areas of DDRPAC and MaDRPAC is to be confirmed

(e) Includes unincorporated areas

(f) Excludes Kowanyama (S)

(g) Excludes Wujal Wujal (S) and Yarrabah (S)

Source: ABS, *Regional Population Growth Australia*, cat. no. 3218.0 (for 2006 ERP)

Produced by the Planning Information and Forecasting Unit (PIFU)
Department of Infrastructure and Planning

These population projections have 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 population projections, neither the State of Queensland nor Demographics Australia accepts responsibility for decisions or actions taken as a result of the data in this report.

Appendix E: Queensland's future population 2008 edition (based on 2008 ASGC)

Estimated resident population (ERP) and projected resident population (high series), Queensland's Statistical Divisions, reformed Local Government Areas and regional planning project areas, 30 June 2006, 2011, 2016, 2021, 2026 and 2031

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	ERP 2006 no.	High series Projected resident population					Average annual population change					25 years to 30 June 2031	
		2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	5 years to 30 June					no.	%
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031		
BRISBANE SD	1,857,813	2,090,447	2,356,514	2,619,462	2,874,368	3,125,585	46,527	53,214	52,590	50,981	50,243	50,711	2.1
GOLD COAST SD	466,433	556,985	646,781	728,443	801,022	867,180	18,110	17,959	16,332	14,516	13,232	16,030	2.5
SUNSHINE COAST SD	295,084	348,587	400,003	451,269	503,789	558,878	10,701	10,283	10,253	10,504	11,018	10,552	2.6
WEST MORETON SD	86,375	102,429	121,640	144,305	169,151	196,998	3,211	3,842	4,533	4,969	5,569	4,425	3.4
South East Queensland(a)	2,705,705	3,098,447	3,524,939	3,943,479	4,348,330	4,748,640	78,548	85,298	83,708	80,970	80,062	81,717	2.3
Brisbane (C)	991,260	1,087,940	1,172,705	1,229,406	1,258,192	1,275,452	19,336	16,953	11,340	5,757	3,452	11,368	1.0
Gold Coast (C)	466,433	556,985	646,781	728,443	801,022	867,180	18,110	17,959	16,332	14,516	13,232	16,030	2.5
Ipswich (C)	142,400	174,711	230,461	308,137	412,762	532,581	6,462	11,150	15,535	20,925	23,964	15,607	5.4
Lockyer Valley (RC)	31,932	38,076	44,299	50,489	56,864	63,219	1,229	1,245	1,238	1,275	1,271	1,251	2.8
Logan (C)	260,081	294,944	346,417	402,303	459,410	518,750	6,973	10,295	11,177	11,421	11,868	10,347	2.8
Moreton Bay (RC)	332,862	385,726	442,424	497,416	545,334	585,895	10,573	11,340	10,998	9,584	8,112	10,121	2.3
Redland (C)	131,210	147,127	164,508	182,200	198,670	212,906	3,183	3,476	3,538	3,294	2,847	3,268	2.0
Scenic Rim (RC)	34,767	41,911	51,530	64,592	79,676	97,838	1,429	1,924	2,612	3,017	3,632	2,523	4.2
Somerset (RC)	19,676	22,441	25,812	29,223	32,611	35,940	553	674	682	678	666	651	2.4
Sunshine Coast (RC)	295,084	348,587	400,003	451,269	503,789	558,878	10,701	10,283	10,253	10,504	11,018	10,552	2.6

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	ERP 2006 no.	High series Projected resident population					Average annual population change 5 years to 30 June					25 years to 30 June 2031	
		2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	no.	%
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
WIDE BAY-BURNETT SD	264,081	300,336	333,571	365,627	399,684	435,831	7,251	6,647	6,411	6,811	7,229	6,870	2.0
Bundaberg (RC)	87,898	97,694	107,056	116,697	128,057	141,324	1,959	1,872	1,928	2,272	2,653	2,137	1.9
Fraser Coast (RC)	89,479	106,368	122,228	137,313	152,699	168,160	3,378	3,172	3,017	3,077	3,092	3,147	2.6
Gympie (RC)	43,945	49,823	54,783	59,315	63,868	68,511	1,176	992	907	910	929	983	1.8
North Burnett (RC)	10,756	11,305	11,868	12,436	13,025	13,670	110	112	114	118	129	117	1.0
South Burnett (RC)	30,778	33,804	36,164	38,252	40,273	42,248	605	472	418	404	395	459	1.3
Balance of Wide Bay-Burnett SD(c)	1,225	1,342	1,473	1,614	1,762	1,918	23	26	28	30	31	28	1.8
DARLING DOWNS SD	225,745	249,411	274,288	301,639	328,730	356,813	4,733	4,975	5,470	5,418	5,617	5,243	1.8
Dalby (RC)	30,118	32,445	35,011	37,679	40,139	42,568	465	513	534	492	486	498	1.4
Goondiwindi (RC)	10,741	11,363	11,988	12,671	13,299	13,944	124	125	137	126	129	128	1.0
Southern Downs (RC)	33,589	36,313	39,024	41,874	44,941	48,270	545	542	570	613	666	587	1.5
Toowoomba (RC)	151,297	169,291	188,265	209,415	230,351	252,031	3,599	3,795	4,230	4,187	4,336	4,029	2.1
SOUTH WEST SD	26,366	26,989	28,127	29,380	30,362	31,133	125	228	251	196	154	191	0.7
Balonne (S)	4,927	4,849	5,055	5,286	5,496	5,676	-16	41	46	42	36	30	0.6
Bulloo (S)	394	369	393	425	450	474	-5	5	6	5	5	3	0.7
Murweh (S)	4,863	4,874	4,931	4,992	5,062	5,130	2	11	12	14	14	11	0.2
Paroo (S)	2,063	2,018	2,040	2,065	2,088	2,111	-9	4	5	5	5	2	0.1
Quilpie (S)	1,049	1,070	1,113	1,155	1,190	1,221	4	8	8	7	6	7	0.6
Roma (RC)	13,070	13,808	14,594	15,457	16,076	16,521	148	157	173	124	89	138	0.9
FITZROY SD	206,266	236,502	262,398	290,023	320,467	352,657	6,047	5,179	5,525	6,089	6,438	5,856	2.2
Banana (S)	15,634	16,102	16,658	17,251	18,004	18,928	94	111	119	151	185	132	0.8
Central Highlands (RC)	28,256	33,123	37,553	42,266	47,467	52,889	973	886	943	1,040	1,084	985	2.5
Gladstone (RC)	53,941	65,029	75,427	86,965	100,137	114,525	2,218	2,080	2,308	2,634	2,878	2,423	3.1
Rockhampton (RC)	107,517	121,293	131,714	142,343	153,483	164,745	2,755	2,084	2,126	2,228	2,252	2,289	1.7
Balance of Fitzroy SD(c)	918	956	1,047	1,197	1,375	1,569	8	18	30	36	39	26	2.2
CENTRAL WEST SD	12,535	12,748	13,388	13,893	14,519	15,316	43	128	101	125	159	111	0.8
Barcaldine (RC)	3,462	3,639	3,792	3,889	3,978	4,052	35	31	19	18	15	24	0.6
Barcoo (S)	383	392	419	444	470	506	2	5	5	5	7	5	1.1
Blackall-Tambo (RC)	2,138	2,124	2,227	2,321	2,439	2,591	-3	21	19	24	30	18	0.8
Boulia (S)	450	424	456	491	541	606	-5	6	7	10	13	6	1.2
Diamantina (S)	302	319	341	363	390	422	3	4	4	5	6	5	1.3
Longreach (RC)	4,326	4,376	4,625	4,812	5,081	5,471	10	50	37	54	78	46	0.9
Winton (S)	1,474	1,475	1,528	1,572	1,620	1,668	0	10	9	10	10	8	0.5

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	ERP 2006 no.	High series Projected resident population					Average annual population change							
		2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	5 years to 30 June					25 years to 30 June		
		2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2031 no.	%	
MACKAY SD	159,800	189,892	221,985	248,657	268,099	285,126	6,018	6,419	5,334	3,888	3,405	5,013	2.3	
Isaac (RC)	21,113	24,786	28,840	32,487	35,425	38,514	735	811	729	588	618	696	2.4	
Mackay (RC)	107,332	128,214	150,345	168,066	179,982	189,497	4,176	4,426	3,544	2,383	1,903	3,287	2.3	
Whitsunday (RC)	31,355	36,891	42,799	48,104	52,692	57,115	1,107	1,182	1,061	918	885	1,030	2.4	
NORTHERN SD	209,902	241,597	276,751	306,145	331,082	354,898	6,339	7,031	5,879	4,987	4,763	5,800	2.1	
Burdekin (S)	18,085	18,204	18,454	18,715	18,975	19,304	24	50	52	52	66	49	0.3	
Charters Towers (RC)	12,155	12,583	13,140	13,732	14,373	15,136	86	111	118	128	153	119	0.9	
Hinchinbrook (S)	12,239	12,454	12,812	13,280	13,810	14,507	43	72	93	106	139	91	0.7	
Townsville (C)	165,278	196,145	229,941	257,722	280,736	302,044	6,173	6,759	5,556	4,603	4,262	5,471	2.4	
Balance of Northern SD(c)	2,145	2,211	2,404	2,696	3,188	3,907	13	39	58	99	144	70	2.4	
FAR NORTH SD	247,295	278,578	304,613	330,051	356,320	384,654	6,257	5,207	5,088	5,254	5,667	5,494	1.8	
Aurukun (S)	1,129	1,193	1,244	1,299	1,354	1,413	13	10	11	11	12	11	0.9	
Cairns (RC)	147,538	172,392	192,406	210,909	229,431	248,766	4,971	4,003	3,701	3,704	3,867	4,049	2.1	
Cassowary Coast (RC)	29,642	30,227	31,207	32,676	34,461	36,568	117	196	294	357	421	277	0.8	
Cook (S)	3,695	3,736	3,904	4,179	4,669	5,313	8	34	55	98	129	65	1.5	
Croydon (S)	274	288	306	327	355	389	3	3	4	6	7	5	1.4	
Etheridge (S)	900	929	970	1,026	1,098	1,184	6	8	11	14	17	11	1.1	
Tablelands (RC)	43,507	47,549	50,890	54,245	57,841	61,957	808	668	671	719	823	738	1.4	
Torres (S)	3,496	3,597	3,874	4,459	5,276	6,205	20	55	117	163	186	108	2.3	
Weipa (T)	3,007	3,609	4,072	4,505	4,809	5,099	120	93	87	61	58	84	2.1	
Balance of Far North SD(c)	14,107	15,057	15,739	16,425	17,028	17,761	190	136	137	121	147	146	0.9	
NORTH WEST SD(e)	33,213	38,296	39,525	39,732	40,749	42,571	1,017	246	41	204	364	374	1.0	
Burke (S)	531	616	649	671	710	749	17	7	4	8	8	9	1.4	
Carpentaria (S)	2,076	2,156	2,208	2,210	2,238	2,303	16	10	0	6	13	9	0.4	
Cloncurry (S)	3,366	3,497	3,724	3,729	3,742	3,852	26	45	1	3	22	19	0.5	
Flinders (S)	1,911	1,969	2,100	2,073	2,085	2,119	12	26	-5	2	7	8	0.4	
McKinlay (S)	955	1,005	1,107	1,090	1,117	1,161	10	20	-3	5	9	8	0.8	
Mornington (S)	1,121	1,306	1,356	1,402	1,483	1,555	37	10	9	16	14	17	1.3	
Mount Isa (C)	21,114	25,423	25,853	26,011	26,767	28,073	862	86	32	151	261	278	1.1	
Richmond (S)	969	1,101	1,291	1,323	1,354	1,398	26	38	6	6	9	17	1.5	
Balance of North West SD(c)	1,170	1,222	1,236	1,223	1,254	1,361	10	3	-3	6	21	8	0.6	
QUEENSLAND(e)	4,090,908	4,685,905	5,295,688	5,888,143	6,461,931	7,035,708	118,999	121,957	118,491	114,758	114,755	117,792	2.2	

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	ERP 2006 no.	High series Projected resident population					Average annual population change					25 years to 30 June 2031	
		2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	5 years to 30 June					no.	%
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031		
Regional Planning Project Areas (see listing in Appendix H)													
SEQ Region(b)	2,827,566	3,235,716	3,677,988	4,114,266	4,536,581	4,955,116	81,630	88,454	87,256	84,463	83,707	85,102	2.3
WBB 2026	264,081	300,336	333,571	365,627	399,684	435,831	7,251	6,647	6,411	6,811	7,229	6,870	2.0
DDRPAC(d)	225,745	249,411	274,288	301,639	328,730	356,813	4,733	4,975	5,470	5,418	5,617	5,243	1.8
MaDRPAC(d)	17,997	18,657	19,649	20,743	21,572	22,197	132	198	219	166	125	168	0.8
South West	8,369	8,332	8,478	8,637	8,790	8,936	-7	29	32	31	29	23	0.3
CQANM	206,266	236,502	262,398	290,023	320,467	352,657	6,047	5,179	5,525	6,089	6,438	5,856	2.2
Central West	12,535	12,748	13,388	13,893	14,519	15,316	43	128	101	125	159	111	0.8
WHAM	159,800	189,892	221,985	248,657	268,099	285,126	6,018	6,419	5,334	3,888	3,405	5,013	2.3
NQ	209,902	241,597	276,751	306,145	331,082	354,898	6,339	7,031	5,879	4,987	4,763	5,800	2.1
GRDP(f)	6,072	6,509	6,718	6,851	7,129	7,531	87	42	27	56	81	58	0.9
North West	28,315	32,996	34,075	34,226	35,064	36,603	936	216	30	168	308	332	1.0
Far North(g)	220,687	250,169	274,503	297,830	321,733	347,291	5,896	4,867	4,665	4,780	5,112	5,064	1.8

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

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

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

(c) The balance of SDs comprises Indigenous Communities. Population projections for Indigenous Communities have not been specifically undertaken because future demographic patterns could not be determined with the same reliability as for other areas.

(d) The composition of the Regional Planning Project Areas of DDRPAC and MaDRPAC is to be confirmed

(e) Includes unincorporated areas

(f) Excludes Kowanyama (S)

(g) Excludes Wujal Wujal (S) and Yarrabah (S)

Source: ABS, *Regional Population Growth Australia*, cat. no. 3218.0 (for 2006 ERP)

Produced by the Planning Information and Forecasting Unit (PIFU)
Department of Infrastructure and Planning

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 F: Queensland's future population 2008 edition (based on 2006 ASGC)

Estimated resident population (ERP) and projected resident population (medium series), Queensland's Statistical Divisions,
pre-reformed Local Government Areas, 30 June 2006, 2011, 2016, 2021, 2026 and 2031

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	ERP 2006 no.	Medium series Projected resident population					Average annual population change						
		2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	5 years to 30 June					25 years to 30 June	
		2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2031 no.	%
BRISBANE SD	1,819,762	2,004,092	2,204,647	2,392,069	2,564,496	2,726,836	36,866	40,111	37,484	34,485	32,468	36,283	1.6
GOLD COAST SD	518,178	601,074	683,934	759,212	825,739	886,665	16,579	16,572	15,056	13,305	12,185	14,739	2.2
SUNSHINE COAST SD	295,084	339,663	381,458	421,343	460,862	501,179	8,916	8,359	7,977	7,904	8,063	8,244	2.1
WEST MORETON SD	72,681	82,084	93,736	105,514	117,421	129,157	1,881	2,330	2,356	2,381	2,347	2,259	2.3
South East Queensland(a)	2,705,705	3,026,913	3,363,775	3,678,138	3,968,518	4,243,837	64,242	67,372	62,873	58,076	55,064	61,525	1.8
Beaudesert (S)(e)	64,753	78,498	97,306	121,004	147,550	179,926	2,749	3,762	4,740	5,309	6,475	4,607	4.2
Boonah (S)	9,119	9,923	10,785	11,549	12,293	12,985	161	172	153	149	138	155	1.4
Brisbane (C)	991,260	1,070,300	1,141,558	1,185,620	1,208,295	1,220,543	15,808	14,252	8,813	4,535	2,450	9,171	0.8
Caboolture (S)	135,454	156,765	178,697	200,405	217,415	229,277	4,262	4,386	4,342	3,402	2,372	3,753	2.1
Caloundra (C)	93,215	110,329	128,514	146,801	165,269	185,279	3,423	3,637	3,657	3,694	4,002	3,683	2.8
Esk (S)	16,047	17,742	20,022	22,330	24,540	26,677	339	456	462	442	427	425	2.1
Gatton (S)	16,650	18,356	20,370	22,533	24,791	27,098	341	403	433	452	461	418	2.0
Gold Coast (C)	507,456	588,617	669,127	741,422	804,238	860,483	16,232	16,102	14,459	12,563	11,249	14,121	2.1
Ipswich (C)	143,746	171,108	217,439	277,301	352,784	437,862	5,472	9,266	11,972	15,097	17,016	11,765	4.6
Kilcoy (S)	3,629	4,058	4,573	5,086	5,599	6,101	86	103	103	103	100	99	2.1
Laidley (S)	15,282	18,181	21,334	24,396	27,462	30,345	580	631	612	613	577	603	2.8
Logan (C)	178,607	188,863	199,758	210,421	220,221	228,722	2,051	2,179	2,133	1,960	1,700	2,005	1.0

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	ERP 2006 no.	Medium series Projected resident population					Average annual population change						
		2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	5 years to 30 June					25 years to 30 June	
		2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2031 no.	%
Maroochy (S)	152,661	176,487	197,626	217,375	236,969	256,236	4,765	4,228	3,950	3,919	3,853	4,143	2.1
Noosa (S)	49,208	52,847	55,318	57,168	58,624	59,663	728	494	370	291	208	418	0.8
Pine Rivers (S)	144,933	164,971	185,578	203,331	218,024	228,946	4,008	4,122	3,551	2,939	2,184	3,361	1.8
Redcliffe (C)	52,475	55,213	57,871	60,419	62,754	64,814	548	532	510	467	412	494	0.8
Redland (S)	131,210	144,656	157,899	170,976	181,688	188,878	2,689	2,649	2,615	2,142	1,438	2,307	1.5
WIDE BAY-BURNETT SD	269,539	301,416	328,210	352,974	379,204	407,026	6,375	5,359	4,953	5,246	5,564	5,499	1.7
Biggenden (S)	1,610	1,682	1,729	1,766	1,805	1,846	14	9	7	8	8	9	0.5
Bundaberg (C)	48,575	52,046	54,858	57,575	60,282	62,922	694	562	543	541	528	574	1.0
Burnett (S)	27,849	31,766	35,814	40,180	45,773	52,490	783	810	873	1,119	1,343	986	2.6
Cooloola (S)	38,143	42,396	45,609	48,321	51,006	53,592	851	643	542	537	517	618	1.4
Eidsvold (S)	906	889	886	901	928	955	-3	0	3	5	5	2	0.2
Gayndah (S)	2,947	3,010	3,040	3,074	3,107	3,155	13	6	7	7	9	8	0.3
Hervey Bay (C)	55,157	67,217	77,521	86,848	96,322	105,814	2,412	2,061	1,865	1,895	1,898	2,026	2.6
Isis (S)	6,654	7,372	7,923	8,386	8,839	9,279	144	110	93	91	88	105	1.3
Kilkivan (S)	3,664	4,003	4,254	4,454	4,646	4,826	68	50	40	38	36	46	1.1
Kingaroy (S)	12,962	13,976	14,678	15,204	15,686	16,121	203	140	105	96	87	126	0.9
Kolan (S)	4,820	5,012	5,167	5,331	5,558	5,858	38	31	33	45	60	42	0.8
Maryborough (C)	27,217	29,094	30,306	31,306	32,299	33,268	375	242	200	199	194	242	0.8
Miriam Vale (S)	5,458	6,481	7,479	8,480	9,845	11,868	205	200	200	273	404	256	3.2
Monto (S)	2,577	2,626	2,659	2,684	2,704	2,722	10	6	5	4	4	6	0.2
Mundubbera (S)	2,261	2,208	2,227	2,240	2,251	2,262	-11	4	3	2	2	0	0.0
Murgon (S)	3,668	3,718	3,776	3,838	3,902	3,971	10	12	12	13	14	12	0.3
Nanango (S)	9,520	10,339	10,889	11,310	11,669	11,976	164	110	84	72	61	98	0.9
Perry (S)	455	484	514	547	580	615	6	6	7	7	7	6	1.2
Tiaro (S)	5,626	6,532	7,403	8,230	9,008	9,890	181	174	166	156	176	171	2.3
Wondai (S)	4,628	5,098	5,420	5,681	5,929	6,165	94	65	52	50	47	61	1.2
Woocoo (S)	3,617	4,189	4,716	5,211	5,597	5,903	114	105	99	77	61	91	2.0
Balance of Wide Bay-Burnett SD(c)	1,225	1,279	1,340	1,404	1,467	1,529	11	12	13	12	12	12	0.9
DARLING DOWNS SD	227,141	246,137	264,827	284,888	303,948	323,164	3,799	3,738	4,012	3,812	3,843	3,841	1.4
Cambooya (S)	6,160	7,369	8,688	10,214	11,778	13,464	242	264	305	313	337	292	3.2
Chinchilla (S)	6,302	6,662	7,042	7,408	7,671	7,873	72	76	73	53	41	63	0.9
Clifton (S)	2,766	3,098	3,458	3,850	4,238	4,639	66	72	78	78	80	75	2.1
Crow's Nest (S)	13,345	16,841	20,460	24,449	28,162	31,960	699	724	798	742	760	745	3.6
Dalby (T)	10,405	10,925	11,470	12,037	12,499	12,933	104	109	113	92	87	101	0.9
Goondiwindi (T)	5,031	5,252	5,450	5,643	5,800	5,942	44	40	38	31	28	36	0.7
Inglewood (S)	2,670	2,688	2,701	2,716	2,726	2,734	4	3	3	2	2	3	0.1
Jondaryan (S)	14,958	17,197	19,527	22,096	24,682	27,397	448	466	514	517	543	498	2.5
Millmerran (S)	3,276	3,353	3,447	3,551	3,655	3,760	15	19	21	21	21	19	0.6
Murilla (S)	2,847	3,017	3,180	3,349	3,499	3,643	34	33	34	30	29	32	1.0
Pittsworth (S)	5,082	5,462	5,830	6,214	6,567	6,915	76	74	77	71	70	73	1.2

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	Medium series						Average annual population change						
	ERP	Projected resident population					5 years to 30 June					25 years to 30 June	
	2006 no.	2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2031 no.	%
Rosalie (S)	9,551	10,649	11,773	12,989	14,226	15,495	220	225	243	248	254	238	2.0
Stanthorpe (S)	10,765	11,220	11,726	12,238	12,761	13,288	91	101	102	105	106	101	0.8
Tara (S)	3,896	3,949	3,998	4,040	4,085	4,133	11	10	8	9	10	9	0.2
Taroom (S)	2,538	2,539	2,611	2,740	2,922	3,153	0	14	26	36	46	25	0.9
Toowoomba (C)	96,159	102,320	107,971	113,977	119,472	124,831	1,232	1,130	1,201	1,099	1,072	1,147	1.0
Waggamba (S)	3,040	3,170	3,307	3,444	3,570	3,696	26	28	27	25	25	26	0.8
Wambo (S)	5,526	5,933	6,181	6,420	6,618	6,801	81	49	48	40	37	51	0.8
Warwick (S)	22,824	24,493	26,006	27,513	29,017	30,507	334	303	302	301	298	307	1.2
SOUTH WEST SD	26,366	26,334	26,800	27,473	27,871	28,024	-6	93	135	80	31	66	0.2
Balonne (S)	4,927	4,710	4,780	4,897	4,995	5,051	-43	14	23	20	11	5	0.1
Bendemere (S)	1,044	1,120	1,192	1,265	1,295	1,310	15	14	15	6	3	11	0.9
Booringa (S)	1,805	1,769	1,769	1,773	1,777	1,778	-7	0	1	1	0	-1	-0.1
Bulloo (S)	394	351	353	361	363	364	-9	1	2	0	0	-1	-0.3
Bungil (S)	2,163	2,317	2,405	2,445	2,452	2,456	31	18	8	1	1	12	0.5
Murweh (S)	4,863	4,784	4,779	4,791	4,801	4,808	-16	-1	2	2	1	-2	0.0
Paroo (S)	2,063	1,930	1,923	1,926	1,928	1,930	-27	-1	1	0	0	-5	-0.3
Quilpie (S)	1,049	1,038	1,046	1,060	1,071	1,081	-2	2	3	2	2	1	0.1
Roma (T)	6,963	7,151	7,338	7,688	7,875	7,904	38	38	70	37	6	38	0.5
Warroo (S)	1,095	1,164	1,213	1,267	1,316	1,342	14	10	11	10	5	10	0.8
FITZROY SD	200,385	224,753	243,492	262,703	283,248	303,793	4,874	3,748	3,842	4,109	4,109	4,136	1.7
<i>Rockhampton Region(d)</i>	107,517	119,422	120,458	136,069	144,684	153,256	2,381	207	3,122	1,723	1,714	1,830	1.4
Banana (S)	14,238	14,424	14,542	14,666	14,879	15,139	37	24	25	43	52	36	0.2
Bauhinia (S)	2,325	2,444	2,527	2,603	2,739	2,935	24	17	15	27	39	24	0.9
Calliope (S)	17,555	20,722	23,496	26,652	30,447	34,276	633	555	631	759	766	669	2.7
Duaringa (S)	7,214	8,025	8,660	9,303	9,963	10,635	162	127	128	132	134	137	1.6
Emerald (S)	15,334	18,167	20,598	23,085	25,727	28,285	567	486	498	528	512	518	2.5
Fitzroy (S)	11,183	13,321	15,036	16,401	17,871	19,361	428	343	273	294	298	327	2.2
Gladstone (C)	30,928	35,917	39,952	43,971	47,972	51,898	998	807	804	800	785	839	2.1
Jericho (S)	973	984	990	997	1,004	1,011	2	1	1	1	1	2	0.2
Livingstone (S)	30,616	35,831	39,831	44,354	49,311	54,287	1,043	800	905	991	995	947	2.3
Mount Morgan (S)	3,153	3,382	3,468	3,543	3,617	3,679	46	17	15	15	12	21	0.6
Peak Downs (S)	3,383	3,723	3,980	4,273	4,623	5,017	68	51	59	70	79	65	1.6
Rockhampton (C)	62,565	66,887	69,436	71,771	73,885	75,930	864	510	467	423	409	535	0.8
Balance of Fitzroy SD(c)	918	925	976	1,084	1,209	1,341	1	10	22	25	27	17	1.5

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	Medium series						Average annual population change						
	ERP	Projected resident population					5 years to 30 June					25 years to 30 June	
	2006 no.	2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2031 no.	%
CENTRAL WEST SD	11,562	11,295	11,580	11,814	12,138	12,569	-53	57	47	65	86	40	0.3
Aramac (S)	773	802	803	786	753	715	6	0	-3	-7	-8	-2	-0.3
Barcaldine (S)	1,716	1,729	1,736	1,733	1,726	1,709	3	1	-1	-1	-3	0	0.0
Barcoo (S)	383	360	374	390	407	436	-5	3	3	3	6	2	0.5
Blackall (S)	1,546	1,455	1,477	1,489	1,505	1,527	-18	4	3	3	4	-1	0.0
Bouli (S)	450	409	428	453	490	541	-8	4	5	7	10	4	0.7
Diamantina (S)	302	307	311	318	327	337	1	1	1	2	2	1	0.4
Ilfacombe (S)	283	241	282	321	403	501	-8	8	8	16	19	9	2.3
Isisford (S)	280	282	291	298	306	316	0	2	1	2	2	1	0.5
Longreach (S)	3,763	3,688	3,804	3,892	4,009	4,193	-15	23	18	23	37	17	0.4
Tambo (S)	592	597	624	654	700	754	1	5	6	9	11	6	1.0
Winton (S)	1,474	1,425	1,452	1,479	1,511	1,539	-10	5	6	6	6	3	0.2
MACKAY SD	159,800	185,103	211,289	231,658	244,941	255,614	5,061	5,237	4,074	2,657	2,135	3,833	1.9
Belyando (S)	11,149	12,485	14,137	15,674	16,976	18,479	267	330	307	260	300	293	2.0
Bowen (S)	13,135	14,179	15,127	16,050	16,962	17,862	209	190	185	182	180	189	1.2
Broadsound (S)	7,291	8,320	9,323	10,034	10,421	10,675	206	201	142	77	51	135	1.5
Mackay (C)	90,241	105,913	122,028	133,860	140,492	144,771	3,134	3,223	2,366	1,326	856	2,181	1.9
Mirani (S)	5,723	6,726	7,736	8,756	9,857	11,131	201	202	204	220	255	216	2.7
Nebo (S)	2,673	3,325	3,976	4,581	5,034	5,427	130	130	121	91	78	110	2.9
Sarina (S)	11,368	13,030	14,699	15,913	16,609	17,091	332	334	243	139	96	229	1.6
Whitsunday (S)	18,220	21,124	24,262	26,791	28,589	30,179	581	628	506	360	318	478	2.0
NORTHERN SD	209,902	236,035	263,828	285,419	302,487	317,753	5,227	5,559	4,318	3,414	3,053	4,314	1.7
Burdekin (S)	18,085	17,959	17,925	17,894	17,851	17,813	-25	-7	-6	-9	-8	-11	-0.1
Charters Towers (C)	8,468	8,340	8,323	8,318	8,315	8,310	-26	-3	-1	-1	-1	-6	-0.1
Dalrymple (S)	3,687	4,007	4,308	4,603	4,906	5,196	64	60	59	61	58	60	1.4
Hinchinbrook (S)	12,239	12,260	12,351	12,525	12,714	12,940	4	18	35	38	45	28	0.2
Thuringowa (C)	63,002	76,502	91,091	102,249	111,267	119,286	2,700	2,918	2,232	1,804	1,604	2,251	2.6
Townsville (C)	102,276	114,827	127,570	137,369	144,719	151,214	2,510	2,549	1,960	1,470	1,299	1,958	1.6
Balance of Northern SD(c)	2,145	2,140	2,260	2,460	2,716	2,993	-1	24	40	51	55	34	1.3
FAR NORTH SD	247,295	272,527	290,774	307,948	325,622	344,533	5,046	3,649	3,435	3,535	3,782	3,890	1.3
Atherton (S)	11,558	12,609	13,581	14,476	15,354	16,304	210	195	179	176	190	190	1.4
Aurukun (S)	1,129	1,170	1,203	1,233	1,264	1,301	8	7	6	6	7	7	0.6
Cairns (C)	136,632	156,948	170,910	183,333	195,908	209,585	4,063	2,792	2,485	2,515	2,735	2,918	1.7
Cardwell (S)	10,164	9,926	10,187	10,752	11,360	12,038	-48	52	113	122	136	75	0.7

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	ERP 2006 no.	Medium series Projected resident population					Average annual population change						
		2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	5 years to 30 June					25 years to 30 June	
		2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2031 no.	%
Cook (S)	3,695	3,685	3,785	3,983	4,277	4,585	-2	20	40	59	62	36	0.9
Croydon (S)	274	266	267	274	286	305	-2	0	1	3	4	1	0.4
Douglas (S)	10,906	11,349	11,774	12,207	12,624	13,055	89	85	87	83	86	86	0.7
Eacham (S)	6,771	7,237	7,561	7,827	8,157	8,469	93	65	53	66	62	68	0.9
Etheridge (S)	900	876	883	900	929	968	-5	1	4	6	8	3	0.3
Herberton (S)	5,743	6,291	6,802	7,379	7,964	8,452	110	102	115	117	98	108	1.6
Johnstone (S)	19,478	19,697	19,917	20,194	20,514	20,885	44	44	55	64	74	56	0.3
Mareeba (S)	19,435	20,460	20,958	21,453	22,049	22,623	205	100	99	119	115	128	0.6
Torres (S)	3,496	3,504	3,703	4,026	4,520	5,009	2	40	65	99	98	61	1.4
Weipa (T)	3,007	3,512	3,833	4,120	4,275	4,422	101	64	57	31	29	57	1.6
Balance of Far North SD(c)	14,107	14,997	15,410	15,792	16,140	16,531	178	83	76	70	78	97	0.6
NORTH WEST SD	33,206	37,200	35,750	35,700	36,412	37,572	799	-290	-10	142	232	175	0.5
Burke (S)	531	589	600	607	616	626	12	2	2	2	2	4	0.7
Carpentaria (S)	2,076	2,038	1,985	1,958	1,952	1,947	-8	-11	-5	-1	-1	-5	-0.3
Cloncurry (S)	3,366	3,332	3,272	3,232	3,215	3,208	-7	-12	-8	-4	-1	-6	-0.2
Flinders (S)	1,911	1,868	1,818	1,760	1,734	1,718	-9	-10	-12	-5	-3	-8	-0.4
McKinlay (S)	955	942	908	871	867	863	-3	-7	-7	-1	-1	-4	-0.4
Mornington (S)	1,114	1,275	1,299	1,334	1,375	1,417	32	5	7	8	9	12	1.0
Mount Isa (C)	21,114	25,056	23,883	24,013	24,740	25,886	788	-235	26	145	229	191	0.8
Richmond (S)	969	922	864	832	829	825	-9	-11	-6	-1	-1	-6	-0.6
Balance of North West SD(c)	1,170	1,171	1,114	1,084	1,076	1,073	0	-11	-6	-2	-1	-4	-0.3
QUEENSLAND(e)	4,090,908	4,567,713	5,040,325	5,478,715	5,884,389	6,273,885	95,361	94,522	87,678	81,135	77,899	87,319	1.7
Queensland's Regional Planning Project Areas (see listing in Appendix I)													
SEQ Region(b)	2,801,864	3,129,233	3,471,746	3,792,115	4,087,990	4,368,668	65,474	68,503	64,074	59,175	56,136	62,672	1.8
<i>Brisbane</i>	991,260	1,070,300	1,141,558	1,185,620	1,208,295	1,220,543	15,808	14,252	8,813	4,535	2,450	9,171	0.8
<i>NorMB</i>	332,862	376,949	422,146	464,155	498,194	523,037	8,817	9,039	8,402	6,808	4,969	7,607	1.8
<i>Sun Coast</i>	295,084	339,663	381,458	421,343	460,862	501,179	8,916	8,359	7,977	7,904	8,063	8,244	2.1
<i>SouthROC</i>	882,026	1,000,634	1,124,091	1,243,824	1,353,697	1,458,010	23,722	24,691	23,947	21,975	20,862	23,039	2.0
<i>WESROC</i>	297,003	337,630	397,921	472,086	561,343	659,798	8,125	12,058	14,833	17,851	19,691	14,512	3.2

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD) Local Government Area (LGA)	ERP	Medium series					Average annual population change						
		Projected resident population					5 years to 30 June					25 years to 30 June	
		2006 no.	2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2011 no.	2016 no.	2021 no.	2026 no.	2031 no.	2031 no.
WBB 2026	269,539	301,416	328,210	352,974	379,204	407,026	6,375	5,359	4,953	5,246	5,564	5,499	1.7
DDRPAC	209,789	228,210	246,280	265,671	284,073	302,598	3,684	3,614	3,878	3,680	3,705	3,712	1.5
MaDRPAC	24,740	25,197	25,877	26,724	27,293	27,618	91	136	170	114	65	115	0.4
South West	8,369	8,104	8,102	8,138	8,162	8,182	-53	0	7	5	4	-7	-0.1
CQANM	202,923	227,292	246,103	265,443	286,170	306,946	4,874	3,762	3,868	4,145	4,155	4,161	1.7
Central West	11,562	11,295	11,580	11,814	12,138	12,569	-53	57	47	65	86	40	0.3
WHAM	159,800	185,103	211,289	231,658	244,941	255,614	5,061	5,237	4,074	2,657	2,135	3,833	1.9
NQ	209,902	236,035	263,828	285,419	302,487	317,753	5,227	5,559	4,318	3,414	3,053	4,314	1.7
GRDP(f)	6,065	6,214	6,148	6,157	6,235	6,336	30	-13	2	16	20	11	0.2
North West	28,315	32,119	30,745	30,709	31,385	32,501	761	-275	-7	135	223	167	0.6
Far North(g)	220,687	244,516	261,689	277,620	293,929	311,412	4,766	3,435	3,186	3,262	3,497	3,629	1.4

(AC) Aboriginal Council (C) City (IC) Island Council (S) Shire (T) Town

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

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

(c) The balance within SDs comprises Indigenous Communities. Population projections for Indigenous Communities have not been specifically undertaken because future demographic patterns could not be determined with the same reliability as for other areas.

(d) Rockhampton (C), Livingstone (S), Fitzroy (S) and Mt Morgan (S)

(e) Includes unincorporated areas

(f) Excludes Kowanyama (S)

(g) Excludes Wujal Wujal (S) and Yarrabah (S)

source: ABS, *Regional Population Growth Australia*, cat. no. 3218.0 (for 2006 ERP)

Produced by the Planning Information and Forecasting Unit (PIFU)
Department of Infrastructure and Planning

These population projections have 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.dlqp.qld.gov.au/pifu.

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

Appendix G: Queensland's future population 2008 edition (based on 2008 ASGC)

Projected resident population (medium series), broad age groups,
Queensland's Statistical Divisions, reformed Local Government Areas and regional planning project areas, 30 June 2006 and 2031

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD)	2006							2031							
	Age group (years)						Median Age	Age group (years)						Median Age	
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	TOTAL(a)		0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	TOTAL(a)		
Local Government Area (LGA)															
BRISBANE SD	372,069	283,413	558,156	441,601	202,633	1,857,871	35	491,033	362,866	730,371	665,387	543,510	2,793,164	40	
GOLD COAST SD	84,091	64,736	134,549	118,273	64,784	466,433	38	127,352	95,693	205,350	197,761	162,075	788,231	42	
SUNSHINE COAST SD	56,786	35,144	74,323	81,019	47,812	295,084	41	87,464	52,045	119,189	125,366	117,114	501,179	44	
WEST MORETON SD	18,738	10,045	21,519	24,312	11,702	86,317	40	32,123	16,723	39,605	41,794	31,020	161,263	42	
South East Queensland(b)	531,684	393,338	788,547	665,205	326,931	2,705,705	36	737,972	527,327	1,094,515	1,030,308	853,718	4,243,837	41	
Brisbane (C)	175,606	160,081	314,964	227,188	113,421	991,260	35	194,515	170,859	346,349	310,809	198,011	1,220,543	39	
Gold Coast (C)	84,091	64,736	134,549	118,273	64,784	466,433	38	127,352	95,693	205,350	197,761	162,075	788,231	42	
Ipswich (C)	33,732	21,288	41,755	31,860	13,765	142,400	33	93,182	59,223	115,778	91,858	74,749	434,788	36	
Lockyer Valley (RC)	7,238	4,157	8,119	8,556	3,862	31,932	38	10,624	5,696	15,745	14,683	10,695	57,443	41	
Logan (C)	61,651	40,257	75,568	62,835	19,828	260,140	33	84,723	54,969	106,661	98,147	81,415	425,918	39	
Moreton Bay (RC)	73,991	43,498	92,257	84,156	38,960	332,862	36	89,696	57,926	121,140	120,509	133,767	523,037	44	
Redland (C)	27,089	18,288	33,613	35,561	16,659	131,210	38	28,917	19,889	40,442	44,064	55,568	188,878	47	
Scenic Rim (RC)	7,339	3,824	8,615	9,816	5,114	34,709	41	15,819	8,293	17,121	17,016	12,794	71,042	39	
Somersset (RC)	4,161	2,064	4,785	5,940	2,726	19,676	41	5,680	2,734	6,739	10,095	7,531	32,778	48	
Sunshine Coast (RC)	56,786	35,144	74,323	81,019	47,812	295,084	41	87,464	52,045	119,189	125,366	117,114	501,179	44	

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD)

Local Government Area (LGA)	2006							2031						
	Age group (years)					TOTAL(a)	Median Age	Age group (years)					TOTAL(a)	Median Age
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over			0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over		
WIDE BAY-BURNETT SD	54,099	29,415	60,850	74,500	45,217	264,081	42	70,143	36,641	85,625	102,405	100,339	395,158	46
Bundaberg (RC)	18,021	10,274	20,484	24,171	14,948	87,898	41	22,682	12,233	27,565	33,421	34,642	130,548	47
Fraser Coast (RC)	17,341	9,683	20,052	25,468	16,988	89,532	43	26,416	14,030	34,412	39,211	37,230	151,300	45
Gympie (RC)	9,323	4,736	10,315	12,919	6,599	43,892	41	11,640	5,696	12,826	16,874	14,959	61,993	46
North Burnett (RC)	2,189	1,119	2,527	3,095	1,826	10,756	42	1,812	918	2,343	3,099	3,383	11,555	50
South Burnett (RC)	6,722	3,403	7,156	8,674	4,823	30,778	40	7,122	3,526	8,039	9,517	10,028	38,233	46
Balance Wide Bay-Burnett SD (c)	503	200	316	173	33	1,225	20	471	238	440	283	97	1,529	27
DARLING DOWNS SD	49,459	31,357	57,548	55,890	31,483	225,737	37	59,011	36,877	75,131	78,038	72,358	321,421	42
Dalby (RC)	6,951	3,611	7,840	7,622	4,086	30,110	37	7,298	3,822	9,232	9,149	7,292	36,793	41
Goondiwindi (RC)	2,474	1,143	3,007	2,642	1,475	10,741	37	2,072	1,135	2,849	3,081	3,229	12,372	46
Southern Downs (RC)	7,170	3,945	7,781	9,166	5,527	33,589	40	7,482	4,007	8,812	10,895	12,601	43,795	48
Toowoomba (RC)	32,864	22,658	38,920	36,460	20,395	151,297	36	42,159	27,913	54,238	54,913	49,236	228,461	42
SOUTH WEST SD	6,193	3,191	7,598	6,307	3,077	26,366	35	5,315	3,425	7,918	6,687	4,676	28,024	38
Balonne (S)	1,247	574	1,527	1,092	487	4,927	34	1,161	620	1,341	1,090	837	5,051	35
Bulloo (S)	62	68	128	108	28	394	35	39	40	85	112	89	364	48
Murweh (S)	1,139	562	1,412	1,117	633	4,863	36	791	555	1,299	1,262	903	4,808	41
Paroo (S)	461	235	513	601	253	2,063	39	352	218	414	491	456	1,930	44
Quilpie (S)	227	112	310	264	136	1,049	38	178	114	277	247	264	1,081	42
Roma (RC)	3,057	1,640	3,708	3,125	1,540	13,070	35	2,794	1,878	4,502	3,485	2,127	14,791	37
FITZROY SD	46,890	28,962	58,200	50,281	21,941	206,274	35	61,929	37,184	83,010	76,968	57,298	316,393	40
Banana (S)	3,693	1,969	4,629	3,684	1,667	15,642	35	3,744	1,882	4,728	3,947	2,583	16,882	37
Central Highlands (RC)	7,047	4,107	9,454	6,133	1,515	28,256	31	9,924	5,447	14,362	11,826	5,308	46,872	36
Gladstone (RC)	12,831	7,082	15,972	13,610	4,446	53,941	35	19,377	11,023	26,131	25,613	15,894	98,041	40
Rockhampton (RC)	22,970	15,627	27,896	26,737	14,287	107,517	37	28,479	18,621	37,477	35,274	33,410	153,256	41
Balance of Fitzroy SD (c)	349	177	249	117	26	918	21	405	211	312	308	103	1,341	29
CENTRAL WEST SD	2,657	1,628	3,522	3,113	1,615	12,535	37	2,362	1,748	3,852	3,427	2,190	13,580	38
Barcaldine (RC)	778	423	977	848	436	3,462	37	620	435	982	832	569	3,435	38
Barcoo (S)	61	63	122	103	34	383	38	29	25	114	197	71	436	49
Blackall-Tambo (RC)	408	241	560	602	327	2,138	41	343	285	572	586	493	2,281	43
Boulia (S)	92	73	152	113	20	450	33	125	87	146	127	59	541	33
Diamantina (S)	54	52	105	69	22	302	34	35	42	105	117	38	337	43
Longreach (RC)	976	622	1,211	970	547	4,326	34	1,023	703	1,519	1,115	648	5,010	35
Winton (S)	288	154	395	408	229	1,474	39	187	171	414	453	312	1,539	45

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD)	2006							2031							
	Age group (years)						TOTAL(a)	Median Age	Age group (years)					TOTAL(a)	Median Age
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	0-14			15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over			
Local Government Area (LGA)	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	TOTAL(a)	Median Age	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	TOTAL(a)	Median Age	
MACKAY SD	34,504	21,585	48,196	40,206	15,309	159,800	35	48,338	28,469	73,185	63,552	42,069	255,614	39	
Isaac (RC)	5,363	2,818	7,457	4,709	766	21,113	31	8,456	4,299	12,278	7,992	1,559	34,580	33	
Mackay (RC)	23,475	14,529	31,291	26,877	11,160	107,332	36	32,593	19,170	47,289	43,091	30,847	172,993	40	
Whitsunday (RC)	5,666	4,238	9,448	8,620	3,383	31,355	37	7,289	5,000	13,618	12,469	9,663	48,041	42	
NORTHERN SD	45,367	32,796	60,989	48,893	21,857	209,902	34	56,301	42,706	77,381	76,300	65,071	317,753	41	
Burdekin (S)	3,896	1,913	4,535	4,843	2,898	18,085	40	2,649	1,525	2,672	4,460	6,508	17,813	56	
Charters Towers (RC)	2,883	1,613	3,063	2,987	1,609	12,155	36	2,514	1,501	2,544	3,058	3,895	13,507	47	
Hinchinbrook (S)	2,471	1,244	2,738	3,353	2,433	12,239	43	1,924	1,146	1,973	2,718	5,180	12,940	58	
Townsville (C)	35,341	27,624	49,998	37,424	14,891	165,278	33	48,403	38,007	69,416	65,434	49,241	270,500	39	
Balance of Northern SD (c)	776	402	655	286	26	2,145	23	811	527	776	630	247	2,993	29	
FAR NORTH SD	55,279	31,360	73,111	62,673	24,872	247,295	36	61,430	37,279	87,627	86,780	71,412	344,533	42	
Aurukun (S)	363	179	374	172	41	1,129	26	349	187	332	297	135	1,301	31	
Cairns (RC)	31,735	19,287	47,106	36,517	12,893	147,538	35	38,593	24,938	61,931	57,400	39,783	222,640	41	
Cassowary Coast (RC)	6,280	3,375	7,484	8,289	4,214	29,642	40	5,108	2,942	6,119	8,324	10,429	32,923	52	
Cook (S)	738	334	1,062	1,215	346	3,695	40	735	385	749	1,390	1,325	4,585	53	
Croydon (S)	72	45	89	58	10	274	31	56	28	67	117	37	305	45	
Etheridge (S)	166	100	273	250	111	900	39	117	74	168	367	243	968	54	
Tablelands (RC)	9,124	4,578	10,575	12,702	6,528	43,507	41	9,438	5,068	11,434	13,422	16,482	55,848	48	
Torres (S)	1,097	571	1,017	626	185	3,496	26	1,128	611	1,343	1,159	770	5,009	36	
Weipa (T)	839	356	1,131	644	37	3,007	31	999	523	1,510	1,055	333	4,422	34	
Balance of Far North SD (c)	4,865	2,535	4,000	2,200	507	14,107	24	4,907	2,523	3,974	3,249	1,875	16,531	28	
NORTH WEST SD	8,550	4,968	10,683	6,918	2,094	33,213	30	7,054	4,945	10,942	9,159	5,468	37,572	37	
Burke (S)	77	88	205	128	33	531	34	55	56	166	238	111	626	47	
Carpentaria (S)	483	289	591	525	188	2,076	34	295	255	386	519	493	1,947	47	
Cloncurry (S)	856	525	1,047	714	224	3,366	30	569	357	754	867	663	3,208	43	
Flinders (S)	450	220	523	519	199	1,911	37	232	131	331	564	458	1,718	53	
McKinlay (S)	180	125	303	249	98	955	35	99	72	136	354	201	863	52	
Mornington (S)	347	160	370	183	61	1,121	27	295	196	307	385	234	1,417	38	
Mount Isa (C)	5,493	3,209	7,000	4,244	1,168	21,114	30	5,190	3,636	8,361	5,709	2,991	25,886	34	
Richmond (S)	220	142	303	210	94	969	34	91	69	178	245	245	825	52	
Balance of North West SD (c)	444	210	341	146	29	1,170	21	228	173	323	278	72	1,073	32	
QUEENSLAND	834,682	578,600	1,169,244	1,013,986	494,396	4,090,908	36	1,109,855	756,601	1,599,186	1,533,624	1,274,599	6,273,885	41	

STATISTICAL DIVISION (SD)	2006							2031						
	Age group (years)						Median Age	Age group (years)						Median Age
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	TOTAL(a)		0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	TOTAL(a)	
Local Government Area (LGA)														
Queensland's Regional Planning Project Areas (see listing in Appendix I)														
SEQ Region(d)	557,883	412,750	820,316	693,513	343,104	2,827,566	36	772,205	551,124	1,139,702	1,074,496	893,376	4,430,900	41
WBB 2026	54,099	29,415	60,850	74,500	45,217	264,081	42	70,143	36,641	85,625	102,405	100,339	395,158	48
DDRPAC(e)	49,459	31,357	57,548	55,890	31,483	225,737	37	59,011	36,877	75,131	78,038	72,358	321,421	42
MaDRPAC(e)	4,304	2,214	5,235	4,217	2,027	17,997	35	3,955	2,498	5,843	4,575	2,964	19,842	36
South West	1,889	977	2,363	2,090	1,050	8,369	37	1,360	927	2,075	2,112	1,712	8,182	42
CQANM	46,890	28,962	58,200	50,281	21,941	206,274	35	61,929	37,184	83,010	76,968	57,298	316,393	40
Central West	2,657	1,628	3,522	3,113	1,615	12,535	37	2,362	1,748	3,852	3,427	2,190	13,580	38
WHAM	34,504	21,585	48,196	40,206	15,309	159,800	35	48,338	28,469	73,185	63,552	42,069	255,614	39
NQ	45,367	32,796	60,989	48,893	21,857	209,902	34	56,301	42,706	77,381	76,300	65,071	317,753	41
GRDP(f)	1,589	892	1,869	1,290	432	6,072	30	1,046	782	1,417	1,904	1,190	6,336	44
North West	7,199	4,221	9,176	5,936	1,783	28,315	31	6,181	4,265	9,760	7,739	4,558	32,501	36
Far North(g)	47,139	27,240	65,165	57,508	23,635	220,687	37	53,139	32,948	79,484	79,146	66,694	311,412	43

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

(a) Totals may not equal the sum of components because of rounding and inclusion of unincorporated areas

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

(c) The balance within SDs comprises Indigenous Communities. Population projections for Indigenous Communities have not been specifically undertaken because future demographic patterns could not be determined with the same reliability as for other areas.

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

(e) The composition of the Regional Planning Project Areas of DDRPAC and MaDRPAC is to be confirmed

(f) Excludes Kowanyama (S)

(g) Excludes Wujal Wujal (S) and Yarrabah (S)

n.a. not available

Source: ABS, *Regional Population Growth Australia*, cat. no. 3218.0 (for 2006 ERP)

**Produced by the Planning Information and Forecasting Unit
Department of Infrastructure and Planning**

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Disclaimer: While every care has been taken in preparing this report, the State of Queensland accepts no responsibility for decisions or actions taken as a result of any data, information, statement or advice, expressed or implied, contained in this report.

APPENDIX H: Queensland's future population 2008 edition (based on 2008 ASGC)

Queensland Department of Infrastructure and Planning, Regional Planning Project Areas (a)

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 (RC) (Toowoomba Statistical District only)

Planning region	Local Government Areas in planning region
WBB 2026	Wide Bay - Burnett 2026 Bundaberg (RC) Cherbourg (S) Fraser Coast (RC) Gympie (RC) North Burnett (RC) South Burnett (RC)
DDRPAC(b)	Darling Downs Regional Planning Advisory Committee Dalby (RC) Goodiwindi (RC) Southern Downs (RC) Toowoomba (RC)
MaDRPAC(b)	Maranoa and District Regional Planning Advisory Committee Balonne (S) Roma (RC)
South West	South West Region Bulloo (S) Murweh (S) Paroo (S) Quilpie (S)
CQANM	Central Queensland A New Millenium 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)

Planning region Local Government Areas in planning region

Central West	<p>Central West Region Barcaldine (RC) Barcoo (S) Blackall-Tambo (RC) Boulia (S) Diamantina (S) Longreach (RC) Winton(S)</p>
WHAM	<p>Whitsunday, Hinterland and Mackay Whitsunday (RC) Isaac (RC) Mackay (RC)</p>
GRDP	<p>Gulf Regional Development Plan Burke (S) Carpentaria (S) Croydon (S) Doomadgee (S) Etheridge (S) Kowanyama (S) Mornington (S)</p>
North West	<p>North West Region Cloncurry (S) Flinders (S) McKinlay (S) Mount Isa (C) Richmond (S)</p>
Far North	<p>Far North Queensland Region Cairns (RC) Cassowary Coast (RC) Tablelands (RC) Wujal Wujal (S) Yarrabah (S)</p>

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

(a) - The structure of the RPPAs as shown in this Appendix is indicative only of their future LGA composition. The Department of Infrastructure and Planning is reviewing regional planning areas.

(b) The composition of the Regional Planning Project Areas of DDRPAC and MaDRPAC is to be confirmed

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Appendix I: Queensland's future population 2008 edition (based on 2006 ASGC)

Queensland Department of Infrastructure and Planning, Regional Planning Project Areas

Brisbane (C)	Brisbane City	DDRPAC	Darling Downs Regional Planning Advisory Committee
			Cambooya (S)
NorMB	Northern Moreton Bay		Chinchilla (S)
	Caboolture (S)		Clifton (S)
	Pine Rivers (S)		Crows Nest (S)
	Redcliffe (C)		Dalby (T)
			Inglewood (S)
Sun Coast	Sunshine Coast		Jondaryan (S)
	Caloundra (C)		Millmerran (S)
	Maroochy (S)		Pittsworth (S)
	Noosa (S)		Rosalie (S)
			Stanthorpe (S)
SouthROC	Southern Sub-Regional Organisation of Councils		Toowoomba (C)(a)
	Beaudesert (S)		Wambo (S)
	Gold Coast (C)		Warwick (S)
	Logan (C)		
	Redland (S)		

SEQ Region	South East Queensland Region	WBB2026	Wide Bay - Burnett Regional Plan 2006-2026
	Beaudesert (S)		Biggenden (S)
	Boonah (S)		Bundaberg (C)
	Brisbane (C)		Burnett (S)
	Caboolture (S)		Cherbourg (AC)
	Caloundra (C)		Cooloola (S)
	Esk (S)		Eidsvold (S)
	Gatton (S)		Gayndah (S)
	Gold Coast (C)		Hervey Bay (C)
	Ipswich (C)		Isis (S)
	Kilcoy (S)		Kilkivan (S)
	Laidley (S)		Kingaroy (S)
	Logan (C)		Kolan (S)
	Maroochy (S)		Maryborough (C)
	Noosa (S)		Miriam Vale (S)
	Pine Rivers (S)		Monto (S)
	Redcliffe (C)		Mundubbera (S)
	Redland (S)		Murgon (S)
	Toowoomba (C)(a)		Nanango (S)
			Perry (S)
			Tiaro (S)
			Wondai (S)
			Woocoo (S)
GRDP	Gulf Regional Development Plan		
	Burke (S)		
	Carpentaria (S)		
	Croydon (S)		
	Doomadgee (AC)		
	Etheridge (S)		
	Kowanyama (AC)		
	Mornington (S)		
		NQ	North Queensland Regional Plan
			Burdekin (S)
			Charters Towers (C)
			Dalrymple (S)
			Hinchinbrook (S)
			Palm Island (AC)
			Thuringowa (C)
			Townsville (C)

CQANM	Central Qld - A New Millennium Banana (S) Bauhinia (S) Calliope (S) Duaringa (S) Emerald (S) Fitzroy (S) Gladstone (C) Jericho (S) Livingstone (S) Mount Morgan (S) Peak Downs (S) Rockhampton (C) Taroom (S) Woorabinda (AC)	WESROC	Western Sub-Regional Organisation of Councils Boonah (S) Esk (S) Gatton (S) Ipswich (C) Laidley (S) Toowoomba (C)(a)
		MaDRPAC	Maranoa and District Regional Planning Advisory Committee Balonne (S) Bendemere (S) Booringa (S) Bungil (S) Murilla (S) Roma (T) Tara (S) Warroo (S)
Far North	Far North Queensland Region Atherton (S) Cairns (C) Cardwell (S) Douglas (S) Eacham (S) Herberton (S) Johnstone (S) Mareeba (S) Wujal Wujal (AC) Yarrabah (AC)	South West	South West Region Bulloo (S) Murweh (S) Paroo (S) Quilpie (S)
		North West	North West Region Cloncurry (S) Flinders (S) McKinlay (S) Mount Isa (C) Richmond (S)

Central West Central West Region
Aramac (S)
Barcaldine (S)
Barcoo (S)
Blackall (S)
Boulia (S)
Diamantina (S)
Ilfracombe (S)
Isisford (S)
Longreach (S)
Tambo (S)
Winton (S)

WHAM Whitsunday Hinterland and Mackay
Belyando (S)
Bowen (S)
Broadsound (S)
Mackay (C)
Mirani (S)
Nebo (S)
Sarina (S)
Whitsunday (S)

(A) Area

(AC) Aboriginal Council

(C) City

(S) Shire

(T) Town

(a) Toowoomba City is included in SEQ Region and WESROC and DDRPAC

APPENDIX J: Queensland's future population 2008 edition

Methodology

The population projections published in this report are prepared using three separate methodologies. A ratio share method is employed to prepare initial projections of total persons for each Local Government Area (LGA). A multi-region cohort component model is then used to produce projections by age and sex, at the same time allowing modification of the initial projections to improve consistency with the net migration and natural increase values for each LGA, which those projections imply. A housing unit model is used to explicitly incorporate residential land supply constraints within the projections for LGAs in South East Queensland. These methodologies have also been used to produce previous editions of population projections for LGAs but are being continually upgraded and improved.

Preparation of the population projections also involves considerable subjective assessment of the results achieved at each stage of the production process. All LGAs in Queensland were consulted to provide local input in relation to future population change, while studies into specific industries such as mining, major projects planning, regional plans and other research was also used to provide data inputs and to assist with the production of quality projections.

LGA projections take into account long-term trends in the primary components of population change and many secondary factors influencing population growth, while the influences of short-term activities or unusual events are not modelled. For example, the models do not incorporate the effects of change in policy directions, war, natural disasters or change in economic conditions. The model considers the effects of major residential developments and major employment generating projects. In addition, the output from these models is always totally dependent on the quality of the input data and the assumptions used.

A description of the ratio share method used to prepare the LGA projections is presented below. This is followed by a brief explanation of the housing unit model used for the LGAs in South East Queensland. The final section discusses multi-region cohort component modelling and the assumptions used to prepare the projections for this present series of projections.

Ratio share methodology for Local Government Areas

The low, medium and high series population projections published in this report for Queensland's LGAs at five-year intervals to 2031 have been prepared using a ratio share model. The ratio share procedure has been utilized to prepare Queensland population projections for more than a decade. The methodology involves estimating each LGA's (or part LGA's) future population based on its past share of the encompassing SD population and its past share of the SD's growth (or decline). Calculations are based on the average of a number of time points, weighted to give greater emphasis to more recent observations. A weighted average of the SD population share and SD change share is also calculated, to minimise the possible impact of share volatility in any one year. In general, since shares of SD change tend to fluctuate more dramatically over time, greater emphasis is placed on the SD population shares in the ratio share calculations.

Generally speaking, adjustments occurred in cases where the model produced future population growth considered unable to be absorbed by individual LGAs or the model produced accelerating population declines, which were also considered unlikely to occur in practice. The use of the housing unit model for LGAs in South East Queensland enabled considerations of residential land supply to be modelled more explicitly than in the past. As part of the data validation process, the current projections were compared with the previous series and the differences evaluated.

Substantive internal assessment of the preliminary projections was then undertaken. Comments from this assessment were considered and final adjustments were made before finalising the medium series projections presented in this report. A range of high and low series assumptions were subsequently used to produce a set of bounding series projections referred to as the high and low series.

Housing Unit Model for Local Government Areas in South East Queensland (SEQHUM)

The housing unit model for LGAs in South East Queensland (SEQ) was developed for PIFU by the Queensland Centre for Population Research (QCPR) at the University of Queensland. The purpose of the model is to project the total population of each LGA in South East Queensland based on different scenarios for urban and rural growth, urban expansion and urban intensification.

Each of the LGAs and part-LGAs in South East Queensland was allocated to one of four regions, Brisbane, Sunshine Coast, Gold Coast and Western. In addition Brisbane was disaggregated into 14 sub-regions, and Gold Coast (Part in Moreton SD) into five sub-regions.

The total population growth projected for the combined SDs is converted to dwelling growth using crude occupancy rates. This dwelling growth is allocated firstly to the four regions and then within them to the subregions (LGAs or part-LGAs). The main inputs into the model for each LGA and part-LGA include greenfields residential land, vacant urban lots, average lot yields, distance from the region centre, total urban area, known major redevelopment projects, base year dwelling stock and base year population.

Allocation to the four main regions may be done by the user or the model can apply an allocation progressively modified by remaining land stocks. Allocation to the subregions within each of the four regions is driven by past shares of growth, share of remaining residential land and a selected scenario for increases in dwelling density within the developed urban area (ie. a pattern of urban intensification).

The potential for increases in dwelling density in each subregion is calculated from the difference between the current density and the corresponding point on the selected density scenario curve. The relative potentials of all the subregions determine the distribution of increased dwellings on developed urban land within the region. The area of developed land is recalculated after each five-year projection interval to account for urban expansion, and the current density is recalculated using this figure and the new total dwelling stock.

Projected changes in dwelling stock in each five-year period are monitored separately for urban expansion, urban intensification and non-urban growth. Different occupancy rates are applied to each of these dwelling stock changes to produce an initial projection of population for each subregion. Those projections are then adjusted to sum to the constraining population projections for each of the Brisbane and Moreton SDs.

While the SEQHUM approach enables explicit consideration of residential land supply in production of the population projections, it is limited by the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the land supply data. The population projections are required for a 25-year projection period, but few councils have identified all of the greenfields land that might become available for residential use over this period. The amount of greenfields land presently identified for residential use in SEQ would fall well short of that required to house the projected population growth to 2031. In order to accommodate all of the projected population growth in SEQ, a scenario of significant urban intensification has been applied within each of the Brisbane, Sunshine Coast and Gold Coast regions. This is only one of a range of alternative scenarios that could be modelled using SEQHUM. Consequently the population projections derived using SEQHUM have been combined with those from the ratio-share approach described in the previous section to produce a composite projection, rather than being used to replace those from the ratio-share approach.

Methodology for Local Government Area age and sex projections

A multi-region cohort model was used to prepare the age and sex projections in five-year cohorts and for five-year intervals until 2031 for Queensland LGAs. The model applies assumptions about three components of population change (fertility, mortality and migration) to a base LGA population (as at 30 June 2006). The total results for each LGA are constrained to those generated by the ratio share method. Furthermore, the sum of the LGA age-sex projections is constrained to the SD age-sex projections. A brief description of how the component age-sex assumptions were formulated for the current projections is provided below.

A detailed analysis of spatial variations in fertility in Queensland was undertaken for these projections. As a result of this, Queensland's LGAs were clustered into one of eighteen fertility profiles based on fertility rates by age of mother for the years 2002 to 2006. The assumed age-specific fertility rates for each cluster were trended in line with the assumed age-specific fertility trends for each SD.

The mortality assumptions adopted at the LGA level are based on those adopted for the State and SD projections. However, unlike the State and SD level assumptions, which vary by single year cohorts and by single year intervals until 2056, the LGA projections reflect assumed death rates for five-year cohorts and in five-year intervals until 2031. The Brisbane SD mortality assumptions were applied to LGAs in this SD, while the remaining LGAs in the State mostly used the Queensland rates, with some adjustment up or down where the sum of projected LGA deaths did not match closely.

Preparation of migration assumptions for each Queensland LGA (or part LGA) involved use of Life Table Survival Rate analysis¹ for the periods 1996-2001 and 2001-2006. Age-specific migration profiles for each LGA (or part LGA) were derived by comparing changes in realised population totals with those expected to survive (based on realised births and deaths). Some modification to the profiles was made to better reflect post-censal estimates of population age structure, and to eliminate spurious numbers resulting from the low numbers of movers in smaller LGAs. The rates were also compared to those derived from analysis of 2006 Census data for changes in usual residence for 2001 to 2006.

In LGAs with relatively stable population distributions, the resultant migration profiles are expected to provide very good indicators of future population change through mobility. The success of these migration profiles at predicting future population mobility in LGAs whose population profiles have changed dramatically in recent years, is less assured at present. For example, analysis of age profiles for LGAs such as Scenic Rim and Toowoomba (and other LGAs experiencing urban over-spill/counter-urbanisation) reveals that in-migration profiles to these LGAs have altered significantly in recent years. From communities traditionally characterised with small populations containing few people aged 30-45 years and even fewer aged 15-30 years, the populations have expanded rapidly and especially by people aged 0-14 and 30-45 years (ie. young families).

To date, it is unknown whether the existing out-migration profiles for such communities have remained relatively unchanged from the past or whether they can be expected to alter in the future to reflect, for example, increased rates of out-migration at latter ages. Even commentators on counter-urbanisation are undecided as to the causes (and therefore the implications, especially long term) of such population migration on communities just beyond the urban fringe².

As a consequence of altered population profiles (and possibly unaltered out-migration patterns), projected population ageing by 2031 is especially marked in a number of these communities. In general, Queensland's (and Australia's) population is expected to begin ageing rapidly from 2011 onward when the first cohort of the baby boom generation reaches 65 years of age. However, the extent of (currently projected) population ageing in communities outside the major urban areas may be overstated if their age-specific out-migration patterns alter in the future. This issue also relates to developing LGAs, which adjoin Brisbane City. LGAs affected by nearby mining development have also experienced marked shifts in their migration profiles, with more young in-migrants and a higher proportion of males. Further research is needed before a more composite view of age-specific migration patterns can be determined for specific regions throughout Queensland.

Finalisation of the projections involved a comprehensive evaluation of the resulting age-sex projections for each LGA (and part LGA). Where necessary, adjustments were made to migration and fertility profiles to account, for example, for anomalies introduced by the cohort (generational) effect of irregular birth, death or migration patterns in particular years or for particular age or sex groups. Analysis of the levels of natural increase and net migration implied by the LGA totals used as constraints for the age-sex projections led to a re-appraisal of those totals for some LGAs. In this way the ratio-share and cohort-component methods were used interactively to achieve consistency between the various components of population change at each geographic level.

¹ Shryock, H.S. and Siegel, J.S. and Associates (1971). *The Methods and Materials of Demography*, US Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, Washington DC. pp. 452-455, 630-2

² Bell, Martin (1995). *Internal Migration in Australia 1986-1991: Overview Report*. Bureau of Immigration, Multicultural and Population Research. AGPS, Canberra. p 75

APPENDIX K: Queensland's future population 2008 edition

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).

Aboriginal Council

Aboriginal Councils and Island Councils (new Local Government Areas as from 1 July 2002) were previously Queensland Deed of Grant in Trust (DOGIT) Communities.

Age-specific birth rates

The number of live births according to the age of mother per 1,000 of the **estimated resident population** of females at the same age. Typically such rates are calculated in five-year age groups for the childbearing ages of 15 to 49 years.

Areas covered by regional planning projects

There are currently 12 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.

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. The ABS data in this publication are based on the 2006 Edition, which became effective on 1 July 2006.

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 projected population change in this publication is based on ASGC 2008.

Baby boom

The sharp increase in the birth rate that occurred in the years (1946 to 1965) following World War II.

Dependency ratio

The ratio of the dependent population (usually aged 0-14 years and 65 years and over) per 100 persons of prime working age (usually 15-64 years) as defined by the United Nations. The dependency ratio can also be described separately for either the young (usually 0-14 years) or for the elderly (65 years and over). To reflect changing trends and the longer period spent in education, the figures quoted in Chapter 2 are based on a prime working age of 20 and 64 years, with young dependents aged 0-19 years.

Estimated resident population (ERP)

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 persons who do not usually reside in that area and to include persons 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 persons who usually reside in the area but were temporarily overseas on Census night.

These Census year estimates become the base upon 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.

Greenfields land

Land suitable, potentially available and serviceable for residential use where headworks are still to take place. This land may be zoned rural, residential or other purposes.

Island Council

Island Councils and Aboriginal Councils (new Local Government Areas as from 1 July 2002) were previously Queensland Deed of Grant in Trust (DOGIT) Communities.

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 aggregate directly to form the incorporated areas of Australia.

Long-term overseas movement

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

Median age

The age at which half the population is younger and half is older.

Natural increase

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

Within the context of a given geographical region, such as a **Statistical Local Area**, 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 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.

Occupancy rates (crude)

Total persons divided by total private dwellings.

Planning regions

Refer **areas covered by regional planning projects**

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)

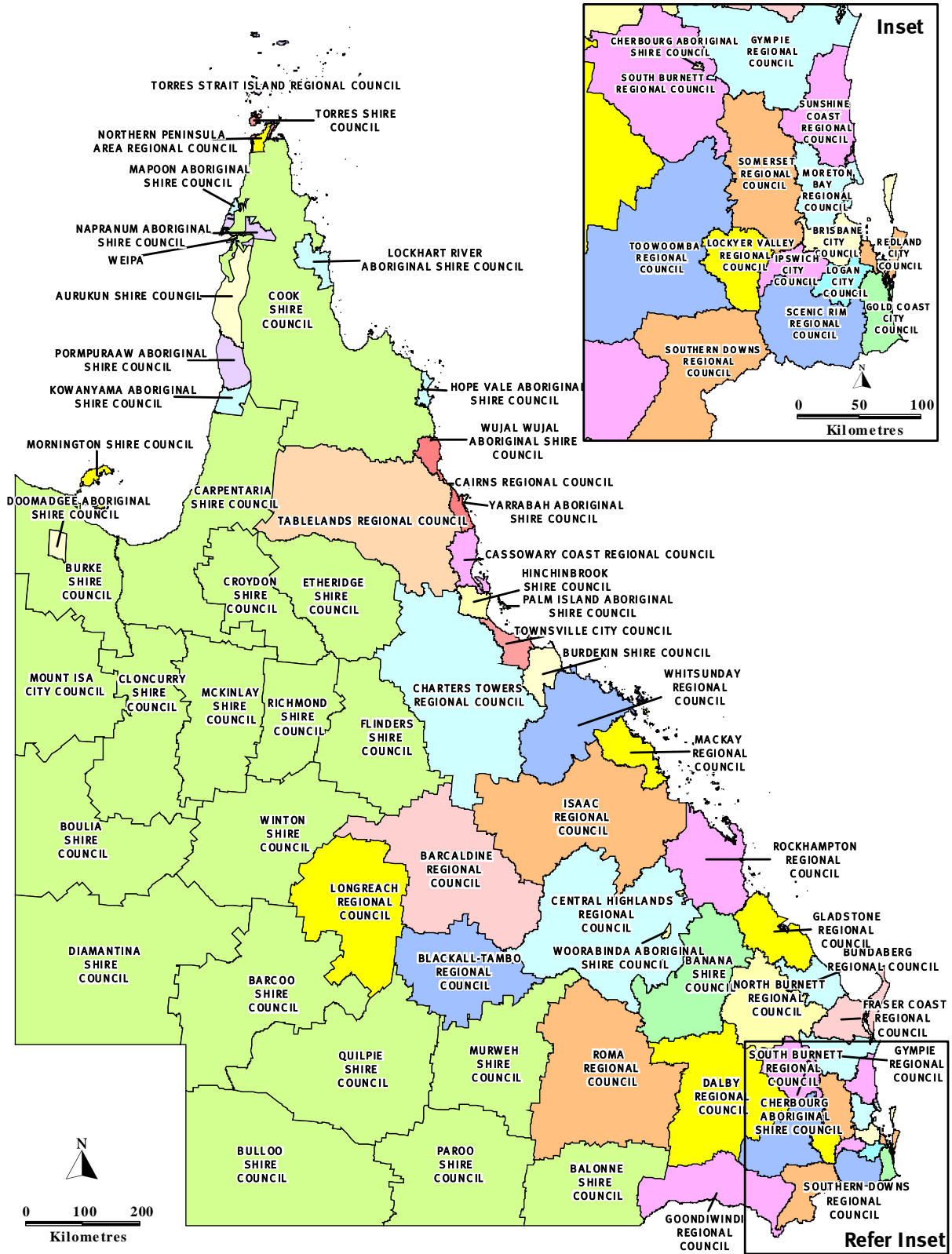
The largest sub-state spatial units in the main structure of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification. Queensland is defined by 12 SDs including the Off-Shore Areas and Migratory SD, which is used to classify the whereabouts of people who were counted in transit on Census night (eg. enumerated 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 gap or overlap. SDs are also referred to as regions in this publication.


Total fertility rate

Average number of children 1,000 women would bear in their entire (fertility) lifetime, if they reproduced in accordance with the **age-specific birth rates** of the year examined. Reproductive lifetimes are generally considered to relate to the ages 15 to 49 years.

APPENDIX L: Queensland's future population 2008 edition

Reformed local government area map





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