



Tasmania's Population

1996 – 2006:

What's Changed?

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This Paper has been prepared by the Demographic Change Advisory Council for information purposes

The Council is a Tasmanian Government initiative, in conjunction with the Local Government Association of Tasmania, Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Tasmanian Council of Social Service, Unions Tasmania, University of Tasmania and the Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Section 1

Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to provide a snapshot of the overall population trends experienced in Tasmania between 1996 and 2006 at both a State and Local Government Area (LGA) level and to highlight some key demographic changes that have taken place across Tasmania. This is an interesting decade to examine population changes because it includes a period when Tasmania's population declined for the first time.¹ The paper also briefly examines changes in household living arrangements that have occurred over this period. The paper does not seek to explain the reasons behind the population trends.² However, the Council has commissioned some work on Tasmanian migration, which will be released next year.

Between 1996 and 2001, Tasmania experienced a population decline, particularly amongst residents aged less than 45 years old. From 2001 to 2006, the population grew at a high annual rate of 0.8 per cent, compared with a historic annual increase of 0.6 per cent.³ Tasmania's population has also continued to age at a faster rate than any other Australian state or territory. This ageing trend has been driven by a 16.4 per cent rise in the number of residents aged 45 years and over as well as an 8.2 per cent decline in the number of people aged under 45. The State's total population grew by almost 3.3 per cent between 1996 and 2006, from 474 443 to 489 922 (compared with a national population growth rate of 13.1 per cent).

These demographic changes have contributed to a growth in the total number of households, from 175 200 in 1996 to 189 100 in 2006 (growth of 7.9 per cent) and changes in Tasmania's household living arrangements. For example, households comprising couples with children declined by 10.4 per cent over this period, while households comprising people living alone and couples without children increased substantially, by 15.3 and 16.6 per cent respectively.

While Tasmania experienced significant changes to its demographics and household living arrangements between 1996 and 2006, these changes have not been uniform across all LGAs. Some LGAs are ageing more rapidly than others and some have experienced more significant changes in the number and nature of households. For example over the decade:

- only four of the 29 LGAs experienced an increase in their population of 15 to 29 year olds;

¹ According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics quarterly population estimates (ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat No 3101.0), which were first published in 1971–72, Tasmania's population declined in 1997–98 and 1998–99. These were the only years to have negative growth in Tasmania's population.

² The size and structure of populations change with changing fertility rates, life expectancies and migration patterns — that is, these variables determine the overall trends of a population.

³ The annual growth rate from 1971–72 to 2007–08 (ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat No 3101.0).

- only two LGAs experienced an increase in their population of 30 to 44 year olds;
- only two LGAs experienced an increase in households comprising couples with children; and
- all but one LGA experienced an increase in the number of people living alone.

Population trends and changes vary depending on the age group analysed. For this study the following age groups are used:

- 0-14 years of age;
- 15-29 years of age;
- 30-44 years of age;
- 45-59 of years age;
- 60-74 years of age; and
- 75 years and above.

These age groups are broadly consistent with the six broad generation categories that are often referred to in the media and other demographical texts (such as Generation X, which represents the group of people that were aged between 30 and 45 years in 2006). Appendix 1 contains more details on characteristics that are attributed to these different generations.

Section 2 examines the changes that have occurred at the State level in relation to the above cohorts residing in Tasmania and various household types.

Section 3 discusses how these changes have occurred differently for the various LGAs and the three regions of Tasmania.

All the data presented in this paper are based on the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), unless otherwise indicated.⁴

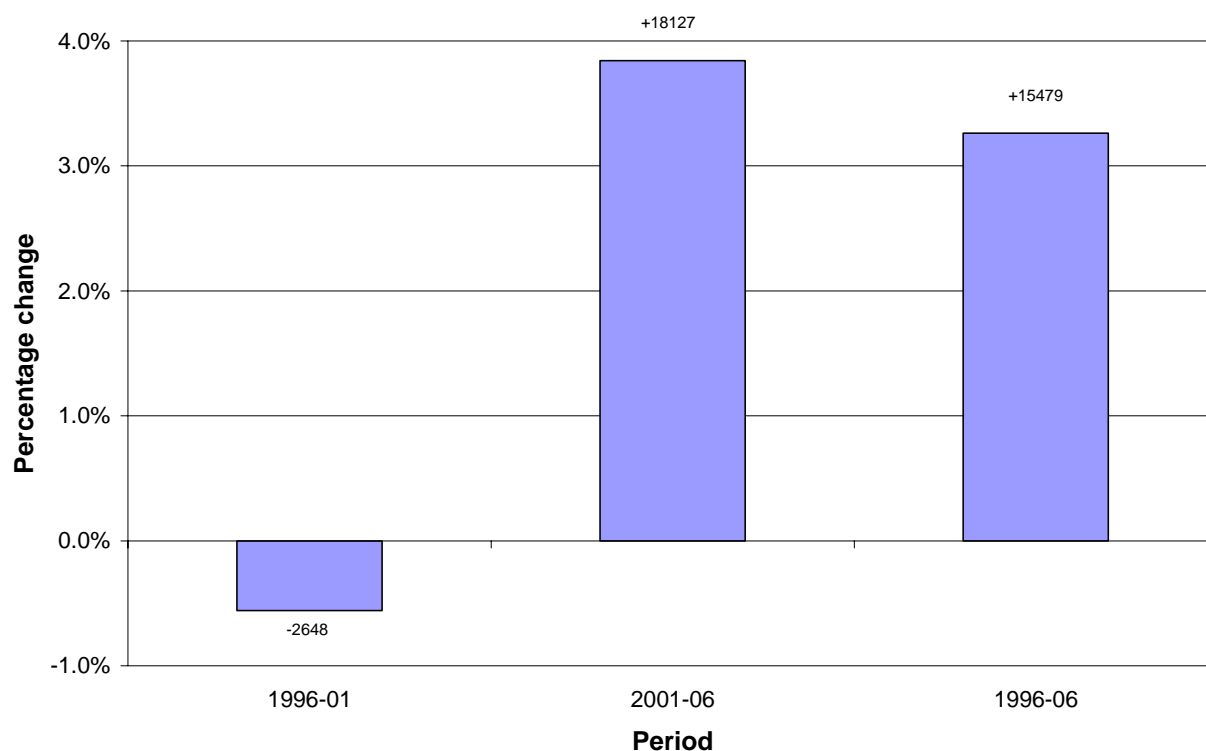
⁴ The ABS population data (Cat No 3101.0) and Census data are not directly comparable due to differences in the coverage, timing and collection method.

Section 2

State-wide population changes

In the past decade, Tasmania's population grew by almost 3.3 per cent, from 474 443 in 1996 to 489 922 in 2006. The State experienced a 0.6 per cent population decline between 1996 and 2001, but this trend then reversed and Tasmania's population grew by more than 3.8 per cent in the five years to 2006, which is a relatively fast growth rate for Tasmania (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1: TASMANIA'S POPULATION CHANGE FROM 1996 TO 2006

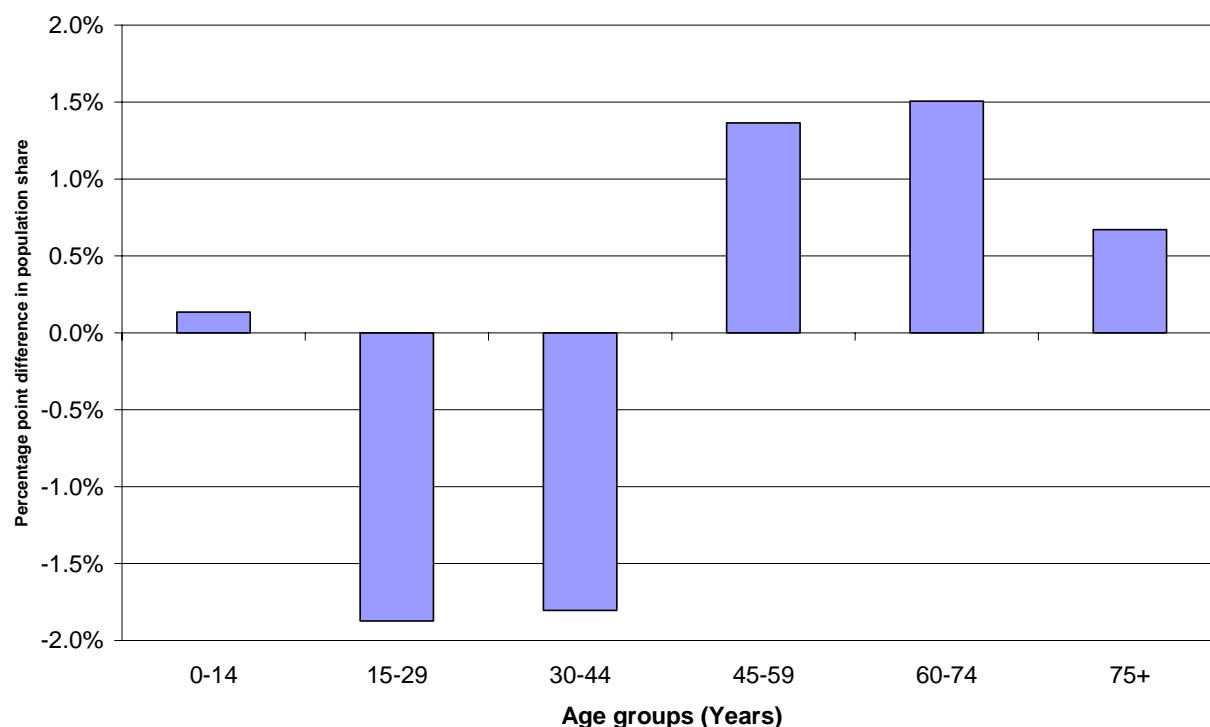


Source: ABS, Census Data 1996, 2001 and 2006.

Over the same ten year period, the population of Australia grew by 13.1 per cent from 18 310 714 in 1996 to 20 701 488 in 2006. Further comparisons between the changing age structure of Australia and Tasmania can be seen in Appendix 2.

Tasmania has a much older population than Australia as a whole. For example, in 2006, the proportion of Tasmania's population in the 15 to 29 and 30 to 44 age groups was almost two percentage points lower than Australia's, but its proportion of the population aged above 45 years was higher (Figure 2).

FIGURE 2: TASMANIA'S PERCENTAGE POINT DIFFERENCE IN POPULATION SHARE FROM AUSTRALIA IN 2006



Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat No 3201.0: 1996*; and *Population by Age and Sex, Australia, 2006, Cat No 3235.0*.

State-wide changes in age groups

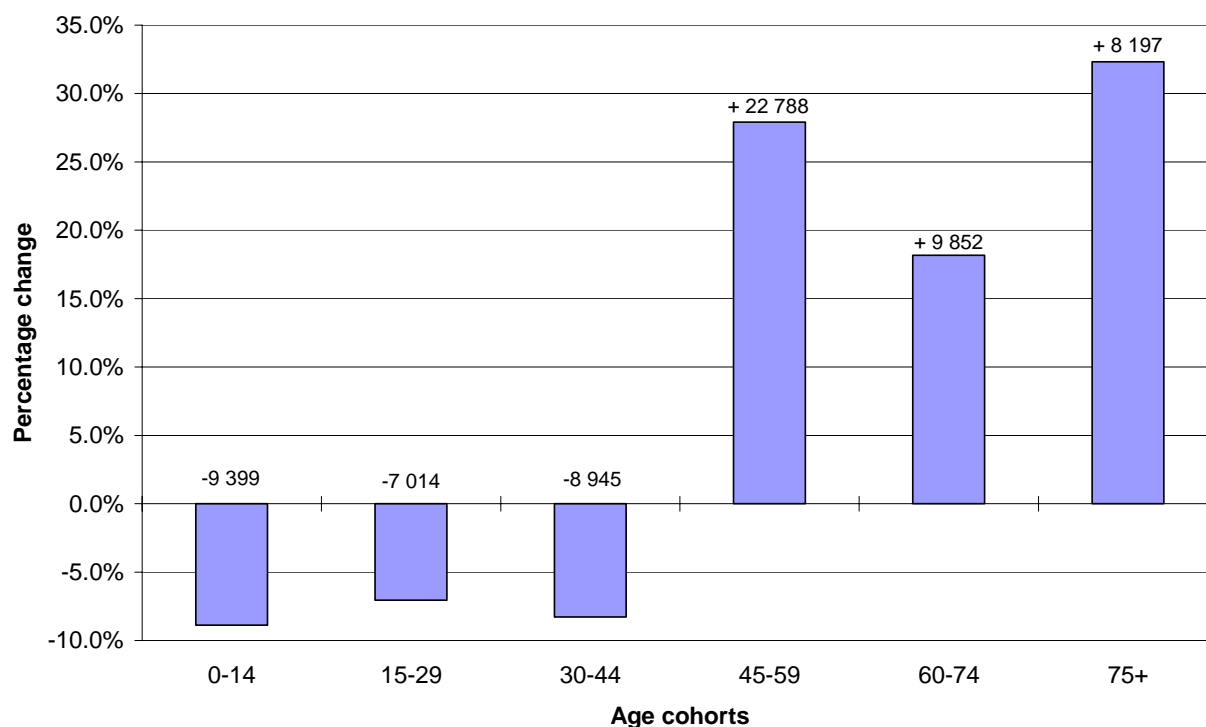
Over the ten year period from 1996, Tasmania experienced a sharp decline in the number of children and adults aged up to 44 years old. During this decade, the proportion of people aged less than 45 years decreased steadily, from 66.0 per cent of the population, to 58.8 per cent (Figure 3).

This population change was particularly severe between 1996 and 2001. During this time, the population of Tasmanians aged younger than 45 years decreased by 20 887 (6.7 per cent), from 313 198 to 292 311. By 2006, this age group had decreased by a further 4 471 (1.5 per cent) to 287 840.

The 0 to 14 year age group decreased by 8.9 per cent from 105 914 in 1996 to 96 515 in 2006, an average decline of around 940 children per year. The proportion of the State's total population in this age group fell from 22.3 per cent in 1996 to 19.7 per cent in 2006.

Similarly, in the first five years following 1996, the 15 to 29 year age group fell sharply by 8.6 per cent from 99 377 to 90 859. Although this age group grew between 2001 and 2006 (by 1 504 or 1.7 per cent), the population size in 2006 was still 7.1 per cent smaller in absolute terms than 10 years earlier. The proportion of Tasmania's total population aged between 15 and 29 years fell from 20.9 per cent in 1996 to 18.9 per cent in 2006.

FIGURE 3 CHANGES IN TASMANIA'S POPULATION: GROWTH OF THE POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP (1996–2006)



Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, Cat No 3201.0: 1996; and *Population by Age and Sex, Australia*, 2006, Cat No 3235.0.

Over this period the number of Tasmanians aged between 30 and 44 years decreased by 8 945 (8.3 per cent) from 107 907 to 98 962 and caused the population share of this age group to fall from 22.7 per cent to 20.2 per cent.

By contrast, the three age groups aged 45 years and over experienced a significant increase in size and rose by 40 837 (25.3 per cent) from 161 245 to 202 082. The 45 to 59 year age group accounted for over half of this growth.

By 2006, after experiencing a population increase of 22 788 (27.9 per cent) over the decade, the 45 to 59 year age group was the largest in the State with a population of 104 440 and accounted for 21.3 per cent of Tasmania's total population. The 60 to 74 year age group grew by 9 852 (18.2 per cent) from 54 237 in 1996 to 64 089 in 2006. This represented an increase in this group's population share from 11.4 per cent to 13.1 per cent.

Although the 75 years and older age group is still the smallest in Tasmania (accounting for 6.8 per cent of the total population), it experienced the fastest rate of growth of all the age groups increasing by 8 197 (32.3 per cent) over the decade from 25 356 to 33 553. As a result of these changes, the aged dependency ratio⁵ in Tasmania increased from 19.6 per cent in 1996 to 22.1 per cent in 2006. In comparison, Australia's national aged dependency ratio increased from 18.1 per cent to 19.2 per cent over the same period.

The age group changes at a regional level corresponded to those at a State level. As Figure 4 illustrates, Tasmania's three main regions experienced population declines in the number of children and adults aged up to 44 years old, and increases in their respective 45 years and over age group populations.⁶

Between 1996 and 2006, the largest and fastest population increase was experienced by the Greater Hobart and Southern Region, whose population rose by 11 463 (5.0 per cent). This compares to the Northern Region's population increase of 4 655 (3.5 per cent) and Mersey Lyell's population decrease of 639 residents (0.6 per cent).

The increase in the Greater Hobart and Southern Region's population can be largely attributed to a significant rise in the population of 45 to 59 year olds, which increased by 12 403 (31.3 per cent) between 1996 and 2006. The number of residents in the Greater Hobart Southern Region aged 60 and over increased by 8 415 (22.0 per cent) over this period.

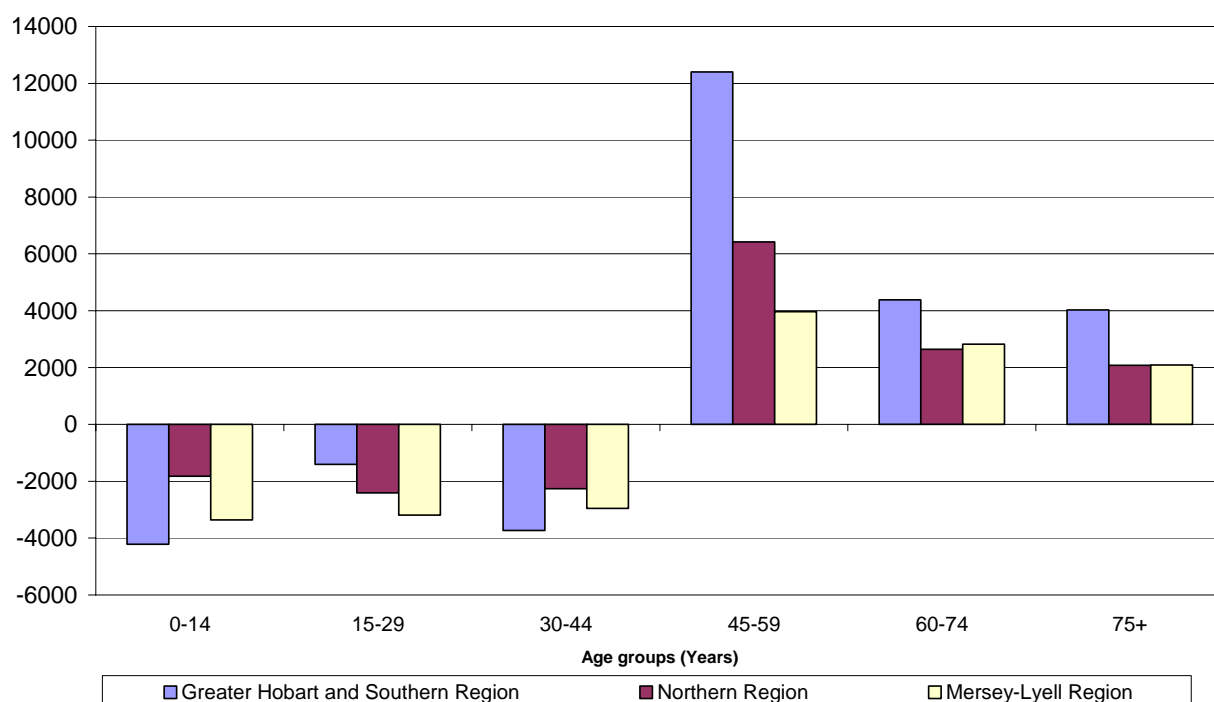
⁵ The aged dependency ratio is a measure of the number of people aged 65 and over divided by the 15 to 64 year old (working age) population.

⁶ The Greater Hobart and Southern Region comprises the following 12 LGAs: Hobart; Glenorchy; Clarence; Kingborough; Huon Valley; Derwent Valley; Brighton; Sorell; Southern Midlands; Central Highlands; Glamorgan & Spring Bay; and Tasman.

The Northern Region comprises the following 8 LGAs: Launceston; Meander Valley; West Tamar; George Town; Dorset; Break O' Day; Northern Midlands; and Flinders.

The Mersey Lyell Region comprises of the following 9 LGAs: Devonport; Latrobe; Kentish; Burnie; Central Coast; Waratah & Wynyard; Circular Head; King Island; and West Coast.

FIGURE 4: CHANGES IN POPULATION IN TASMANIA'S REGIONS: GROWTH OF THE POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP (1996–2006)



Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat No 3201.0: 1996*; and *Population by Age and Sex, Australia, 2006, Cat No 3235.0*.

These increases in the Greater Hobart and Southern Region's population were partially offset by declines in its younger population. The number of residents aged younger than 15 years decreased by 4 216 (8.3 per cent), whilst the number of residents in the 15 to 29 years and 30 to 44 years age groups decreased by 1 411 (2.9 per cent) and 3 728 (7.1 per cent) respectively.

The Northern Region and Mersey Lyell experienced similar proportionate increases in their 45 years and over age group populations and similar proportionate declines in their populations aged under 45 years.

Tasmania's population growth was also not equally distributed between its urban and rural areas. The total population of Tasmania's city areas grew by 3.5 per cent from 423 493 in 1996 to 438 367 in 2006. Over the same period, Tasmania's non-city regions increased by 1.2 per cent from 50 950 to 51 555.

State-wide changes in household living arrangements

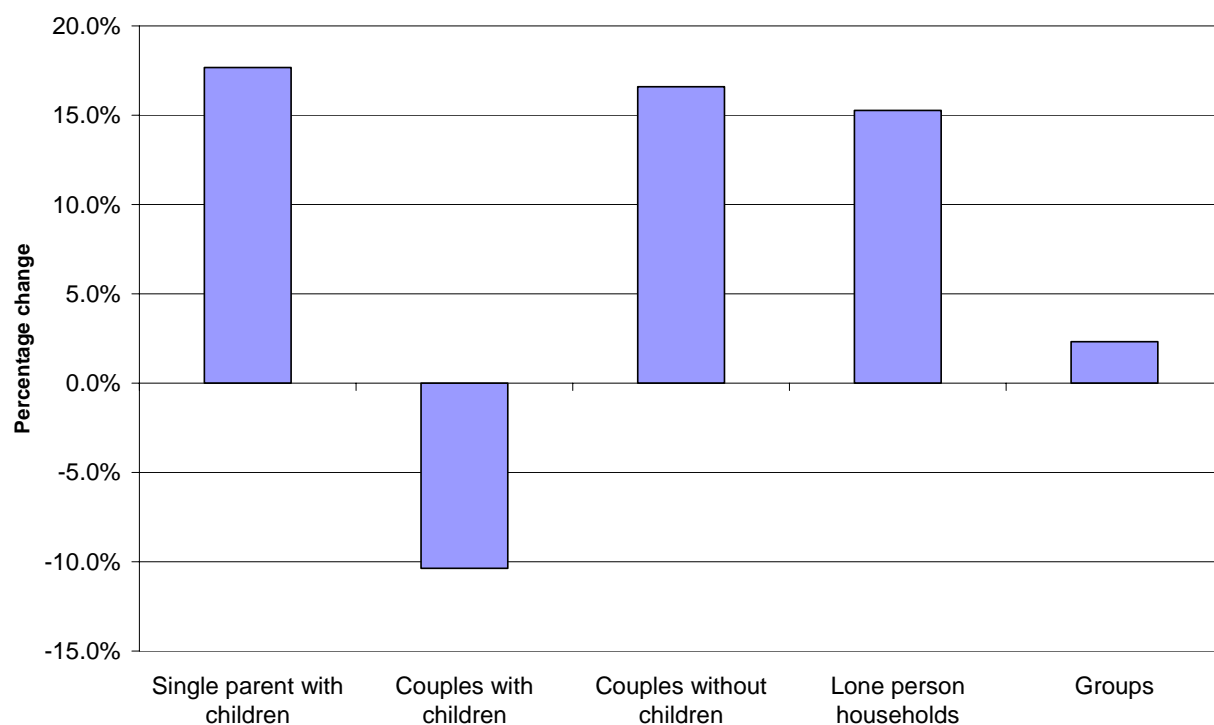
In the last decade, the number of Tasmanian households grew at a faster rate than that of the population. The number of households increased by 7.9 per cent from 175 200 in 1996 to 189 100 in 2006.

Over this period, the living arrangements of Tasmanians have undergone significant changes as can be seen by the change in numbers of selected family groupings, lone person and group households shown in Figure 5.

Households comprising couples with children declined 10.4 per cent from 59 200 in 1996 to 53 100 in 2006, while all other household types increased over this period. For example the number of:

- couples with no children increased by 16.6 per cent (from 44 000 to 51 300);
- single parents with children grew by 17.7 per cent (from 17 900 to 21 200);
- people living alone increased by 15.3 per cent (from 42 000 to 48 900); and
- group households grew by 2.3 per cent (from 5 600 to 5 800).

FIGURE 5: PERCENTAGE CHANGE, 1996 AND 2006: HOUSEHOLD LIVING ARRANGEMENTS



Source: ABS, Census Data 1996 and 2006, available on request.

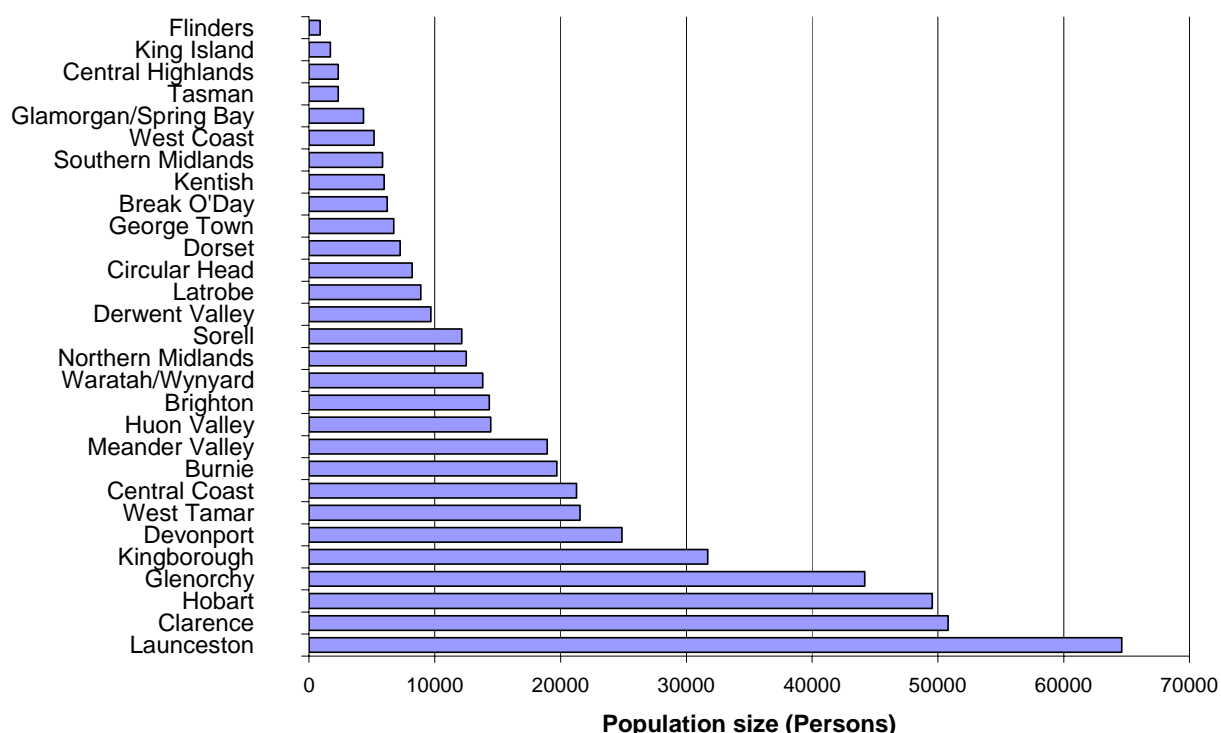
Further details on changes in household living arrangements can be found in Appendix 5.

Section 3

Regional distribution of the population

Tasmania's population is very unevenly distributed across its 29 LGAs. In 2006, just less than half of the LGAs had populations of less than ten thousand residents. The smallest ten LGAs accounted for less than nine per cent of the total population of the State (Figure 6).

FIGURE 6: POPULATION SIZE OF TASMANIA'S LGAs IN 2006



Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat No 3201.0: 1996*; and *Population by Age and Sex, Australia, 2006, Cat No 3235.0*.

In 2006, the following five LGAs accounted for almost 50 per cent of Tasmania's population:

- Launceston (64 620);
- Clarence (50 808);
- Hobart (49 556);
- Glenorchy (44 179); and
- Kingborough (31 706).

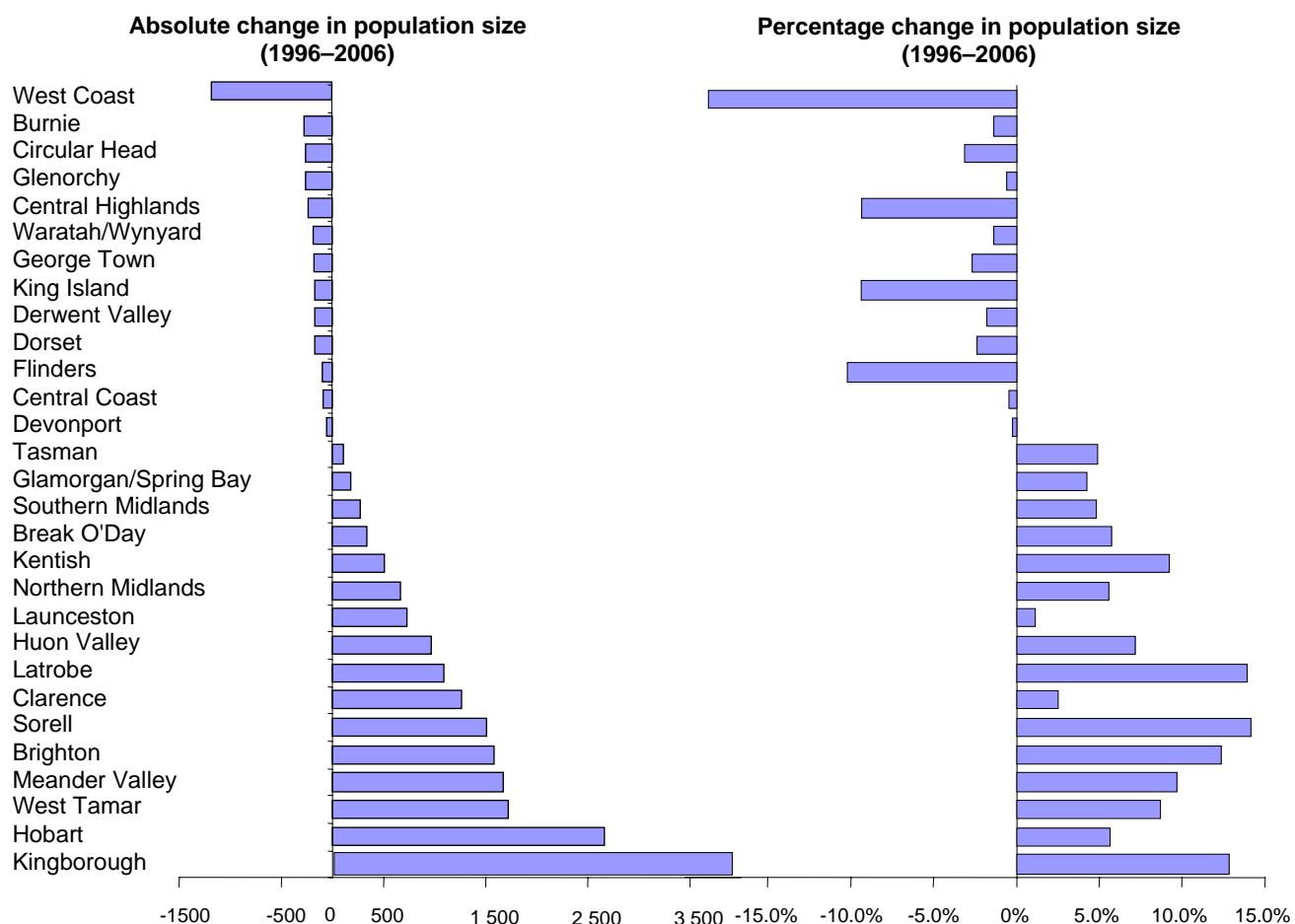
Regional population changes

Tasmania's population growth also varied considerably across the 29 LGAs between 1996 and 2006, with 16 LGAs experiencing population growth and 13 LGAs experiencing population declines.

Figure 7 shows the absolute change and the percentage change of the population in each LGA over this period. The five LGAs experiencing the largest growth in Tasmania between 1996 and 2006 were:

- Kingborough (up 3 610);
- Hobart (up 2 663);
- West Tamar (up 1 720);
- Meander Valley (up 1 671); and
- Brighton (up 1 576).

FIGURE 7: POPULATION CHANGES FOR TASMANIA'S LGAs (1996–2006)



Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat No 3201.0: 1996*; and *Population by Age and Sex, Australia, 2006, Cat No 3235.0*.

Population growth in these five LGAs accounted for almost 73 per cent of the total population growth of Tasmania between 1996 and 2006. The fastest rates of growth were in Sorell (14.2 per cent), Latrobe (13.9 per cent), Kingborough (12.8 per cent) and Brighton (12.4 per cent) over the ten years to 2006.

The five largest declining LGAs in Tasmania were:

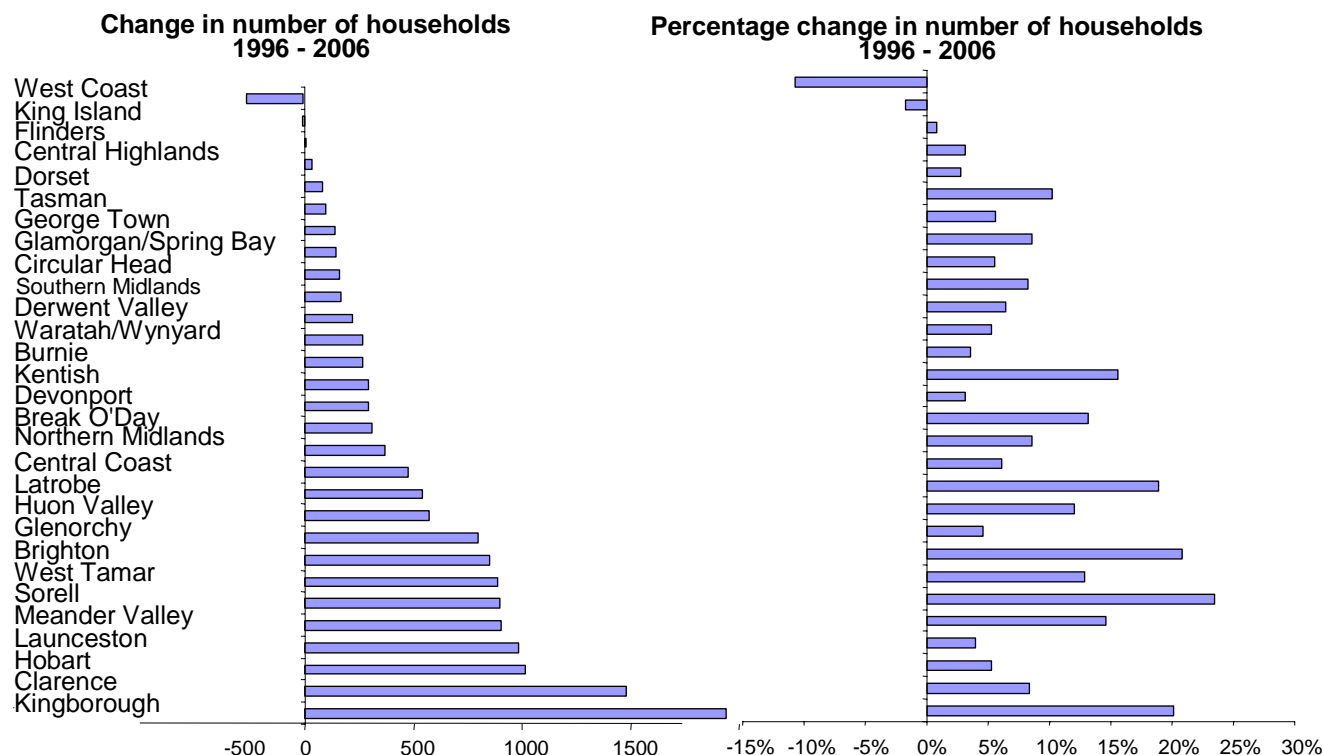
- West Coast (down 1 180);
- Burnie (down 276);
- Circular Head (down 262);
- Glenorchy (down 261); and
- the Central Highlands (down 238).

The more remote and smaller LGAs of the Central Highlands, Flinders, King Island and the West Coast each experienced a nine per cent or greater decline in the size of their population between 1996 and 2006.

Household living arrangements by LGA in 2006

Of the 29 LGAs in Tasmania, only the West Coast (down 265) and King (down 15) experienced a decline in the number of households between 1996 and 2006 (Figure 8).

FIGURE 8: HOUSEHOLD CHANGES BY LGA, 1996–2006



Source: ABS, Census Data 1996 and 2006, available on request.

The six LGAs with the largest increase in the number of households between 1996 and 2006 were:

- Kingborough (up 1 951);
- Clarence (up 1 474);
- Hobart (up 1 011);
- Launceston (up 992);
- Meander Valley (up 695); and
- Sorell (up 695).

The five LGAs with the fastest growing number of households were:

- Sorell (up 23.4 per cent);
- Brighton (up 21.2 per cent);
- Kingborough (up 20.2 per cent);
- Latrobe (18.6 per cent); and
- Kentish (up 15.6 per cent).

All LGAs, except for Glenorchy (down 0.4 per cent) experienced an increase in the number of family households of couples without children and all but Hobart experienced an increase in the number of lone person households. Every LGA except Kingborough and Hobart experienced a decline in the number of households of couples with children.

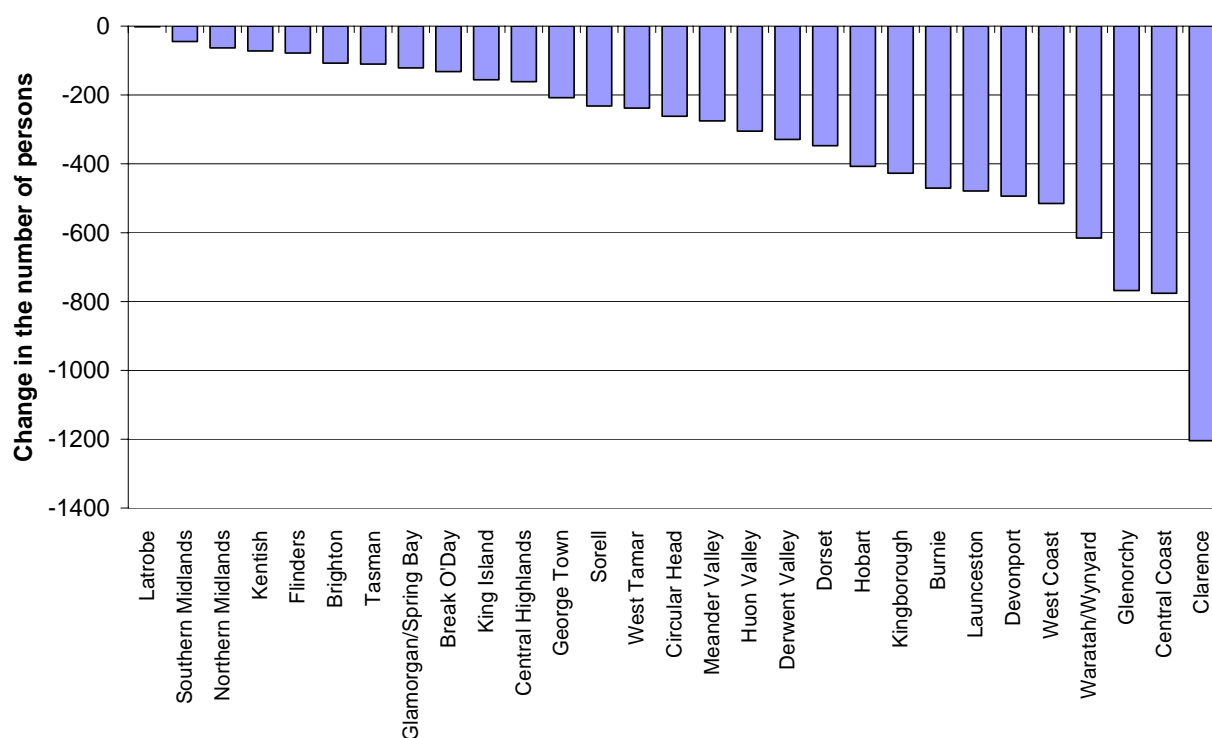
Changes in age groups by region

Although every LGA in Tasmania experienced a decline in the number of residents aged between 0 and 14 years and an increase in the number of residents aged between 45 and 59, changes in the size of these and the other age groups varied in each LGA. These changes are discussed in more detail below. Further information about the rate and absolute changes in each age group for each LGA can be found in Appendix 3 and Appendix 4.

Changes in the 0 to 14 years age group

The population decline in the 0 to 14 year age group was experienced in every LGA in the State (Figure 9) over the period 1996 to 2006.

FIGURE 9: POPULATION CHANGES IN TASMANIA'S LGAs (1996–2006): CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF RESIDENTS AGED YOUNGER THAN 15 YEARS OF AGE



Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat No 3201.0: 1996*; and *Population by Age and Sex, Australia 2006, Cat No 3235.0*.

The five LGAs facing the largest decrease in the number of 0 to 14 year olds accounted for over 40 per cent of the total decline in this age group across Tasmania:

- Clarence (down 1 204);
- Central Coast (down 776);
- Glenorchy (down 768);

- Waratah/ Wynyard (down 616); and
- West Coast (down 515).

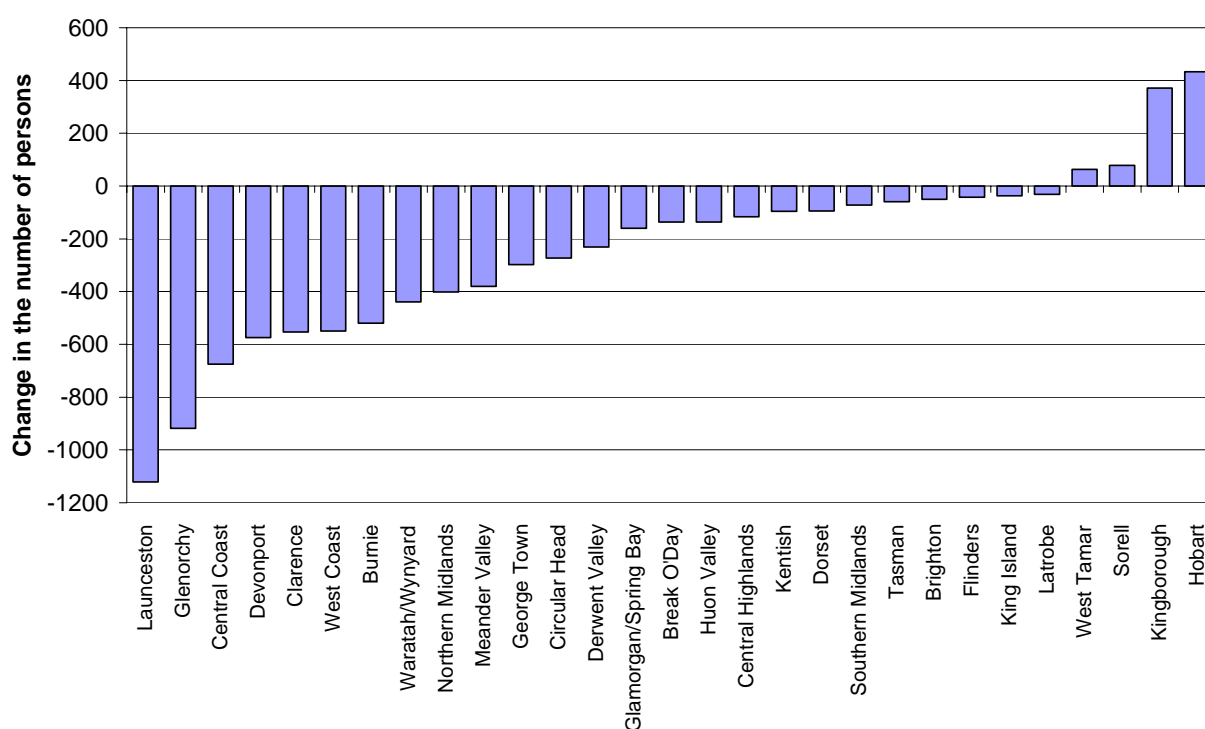
The fastest rates of decline for this age group were experienced in Flinders (35.9 per cent), King Island (34.4 per cent), West Coast (31.1 per cent), Central Highlands (27.2 per cent) and Tasman (22.3 per cent).

Changes in the 15 to 29 years age group

Only four LGAs experienced an increase in their population of 15 to 29 year olds from 1996 to 2006 (Figure 10). Three of them were in the Greater Hobart area:

- Hobart (up 433);
- Kingborough (up 372);
- Sorell (up 79); and
- West Tamar (up 63).

FIGURE 10: POPULATION CHANGES IN TASMANIA'S LGAs (1996–2006): CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF RESIDENTS AGED BETWEEN 15 AND 29 YEARS OF AGE



Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, Cat No 3201.0: 1996; and *Population by Age and Sex, Australia*, 2006, Cat No 3235.0.

However, the growth in these LGAs was more than offset by the decline of 15 to 29 year olds living in just one LGA, Launceston, which decreased by 1 121.

The five LGAs experiencing the largest decline in the 15 to 29 year age group were:

- Launceston (down 1 121);
- Glenorchy (down 918);
- Central Coast (down 675);
- Devonport (down 574); and
- Clarence (down 553).

The five LGAs experiencing the fastest decline in the 15 to 29 year age group were West Coast (37.4 per cent), Flinders (28.4 per cent), Central Highlands (25.1 per cent), Glamorgan/Spring Bay (24.3 per cent) and George Town (20.8 per cent).

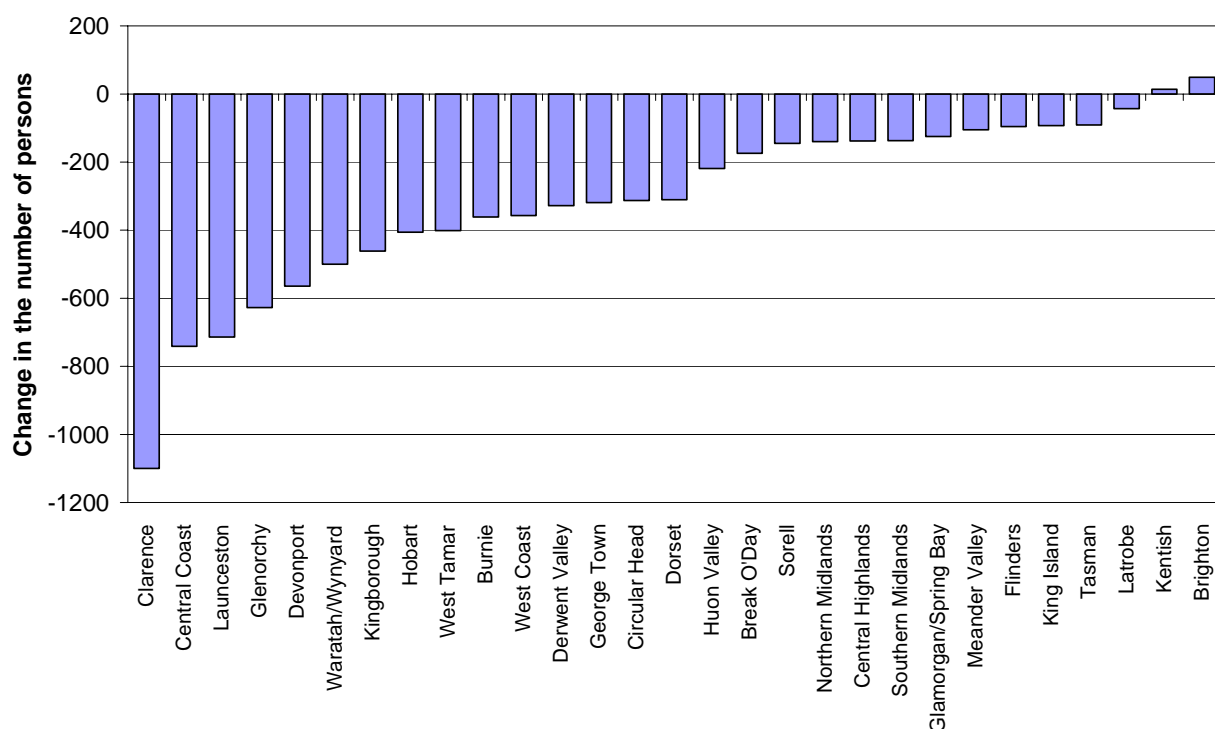
Changes in the 30 to 44 years age group

Only two LGAs, Brighton (up 49) and Kentish (up 14), experienced an increase in the number of residents aged 30 and 44 years between 1996 and 2006. The other 27 LGAs experienced a population decline for this age group (Figure 11).

The five LGAs facing the largest decline in the number of residents aged between 30 and 44 years were:

- Clarence (down 1 100);
- Central Coast (down 741);
- Launceston (down 714);
- Glenorchy (down 627); and
- Devonport (down 564).

FIGURE 11: POPULATION CHANGES IN TASMANIA'S LGAs (1996–2006): CHANGE IN NUMBER OF RESIDENTS AGED BETWEEN 30 AND 44 YEARS OF AGE



Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, Cat No 3201.0: 1996; and *Population by Age and Sex, Australia*, Cat No. 3235.0.

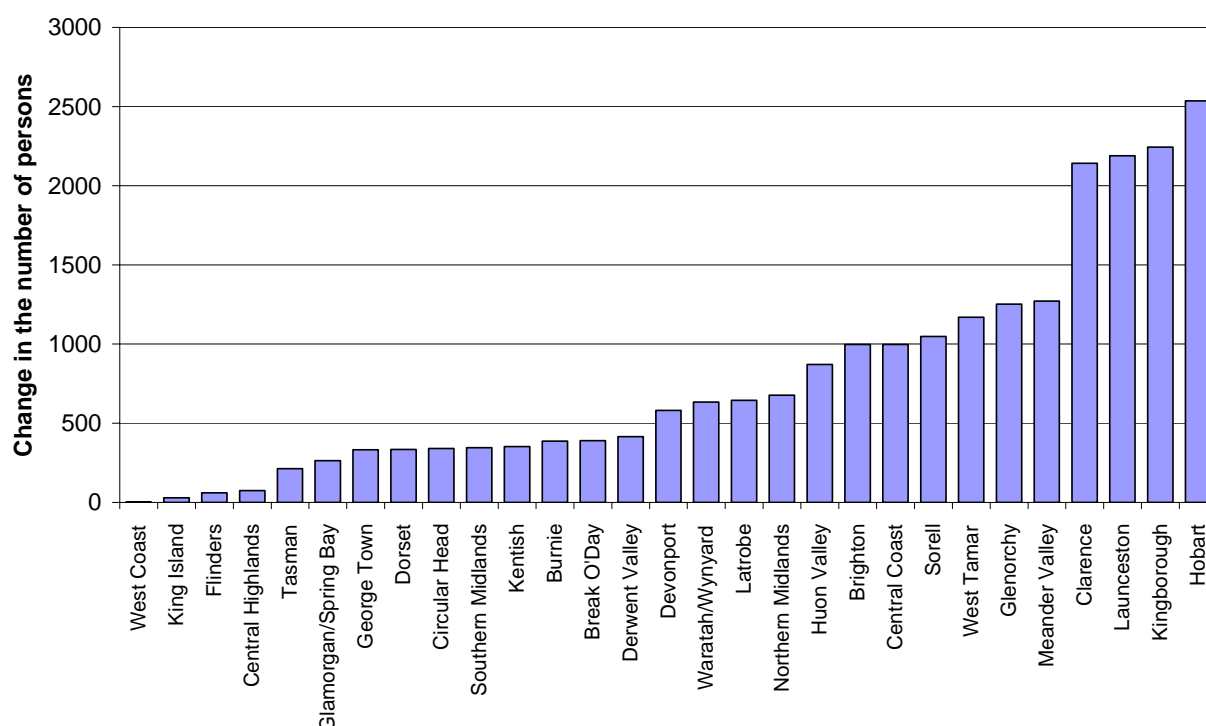
The five LGAs experiencing the fastest decline in the number of residents aged between 30 and 44 years were Flinders (38.7 per cent), Central Highlands (23.2 per cent), West Coast (23.2 per cent), King Island (20.8 per cent) and George Town (19.5 per cent).

Changes in the 45 to 59 years age group

Every LGA in Tasmania experienced an increase in the number of residents aged 45 to 59 years between 1996 and 2006 (Figure 12). The five LGAs that experienced the largest population growth in this age were:

- Hobart (up 2 537);
- Kingborough (up 2 244);
- Launceston (up 2 189);
- Clarence (up 2 142); and
- Meander Valley (up 1 271).

FIGURE 12: POPULATION CHANGES IN TASMANIA'S LGAs (1996–2006): CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF RESIDENTS AGED BETWEEN 45 AND 59 YEARS OF AGE



Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, Cat No 3201.0: 1996; and *Population by Age and Sex, Australia*, 2006, Cat No 3235.0.

Sorell (63.7 per cent), Brighton (59.3 per cent), Tasman (47.7 per cent), Latrobe (46.4 per cent) and Kingborough (45.6 per cent) were the five LGAs that experienced the fastest rate of increase in their respective 45 to 59 year old populations between 1996 and 2006.

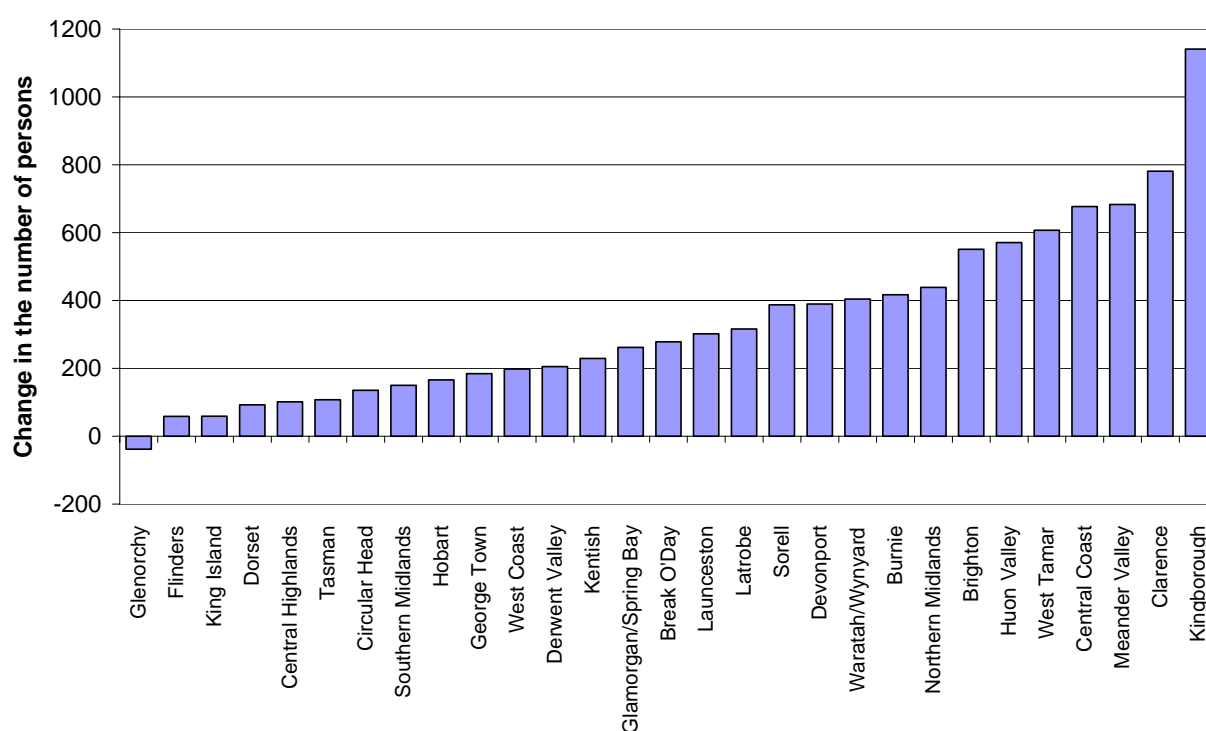
Changes in the 60 to 74 years age group

All but one LGA experienced an increase in the population of people aged 60 to 74 years (Figure 13). Glenorchy (down 38) was the only LGA in Tasmania to experience a population decline for this age group.

The five LGAs with the largest population growth of 60 to 74 year olds were:

- Kingborough (up 1 141);
- Clarence (up 781);
- Meander Valley (up 683);
- Central Coast (up 677); and
- West Tamar (up 607).

FIGURE 13: POPULATION CHANGES IN TASMANIA'S LGAs (1996–2006): CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF RESIDENTS AGED BETWEEN 60 AND 74 YEARS OF AGE



Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories Cat No 3201.0: 1996*; and *Population by Age and Sex, Australia, 2006, Cat No 3235.0*.

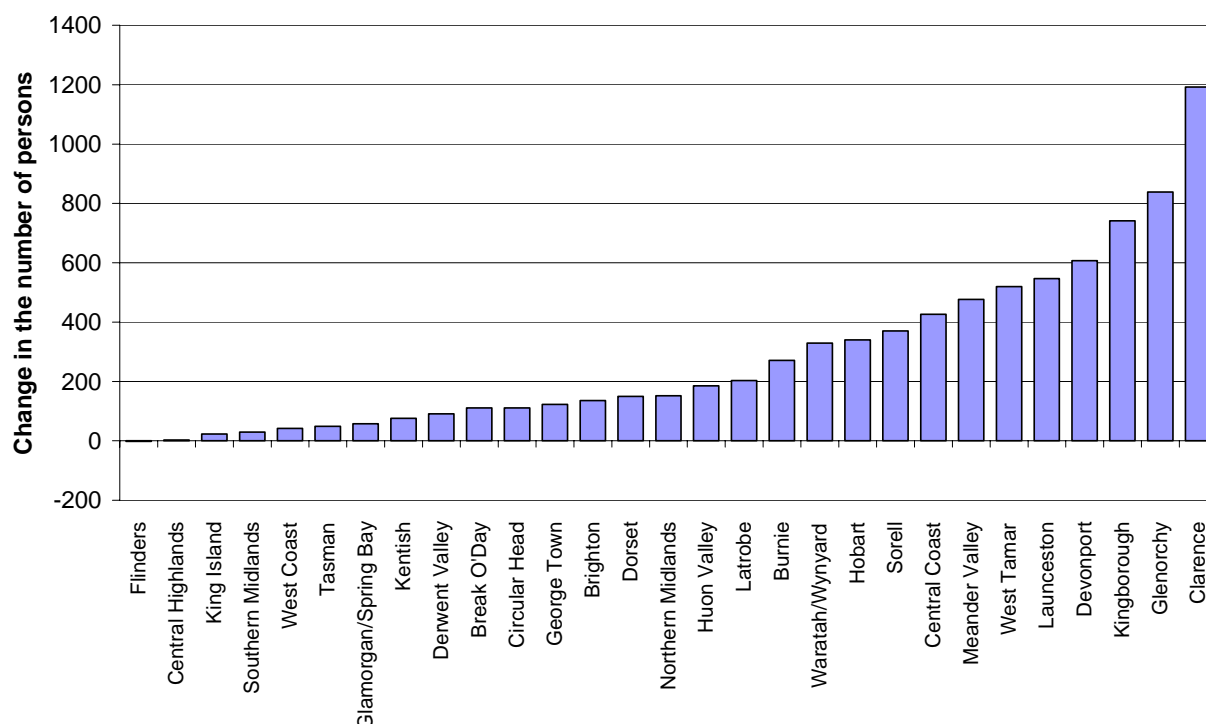
The five LGAs experiencing the fastest rate of growth in the number of residents aged between 60 and 74 were Brighton (83.4 per cent), Flinders (58.0 per cent), West Coast (41.9 per cent), Kingborough (41.2 per cent) and Kentish (40.4 per cent).

Changes in 75 years and above age group

Flinders was the only LGA in Tasmania to experience a decrease in the number of residents aged 75 years and older between 1996 and 2006 (Figure 14). The five LGAs with the largest growth in this age group were:

- Clarence (up 1 192);
- Glenorchy (up 838);
- Kingborough (up 741);
- Devonport (up 607); and
- Launceston (up 547).

FIGURE 14: POPULATION CHANGES IN TASMANIA'S LGAs (1996–2006): CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF RESIDENTS 75 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER



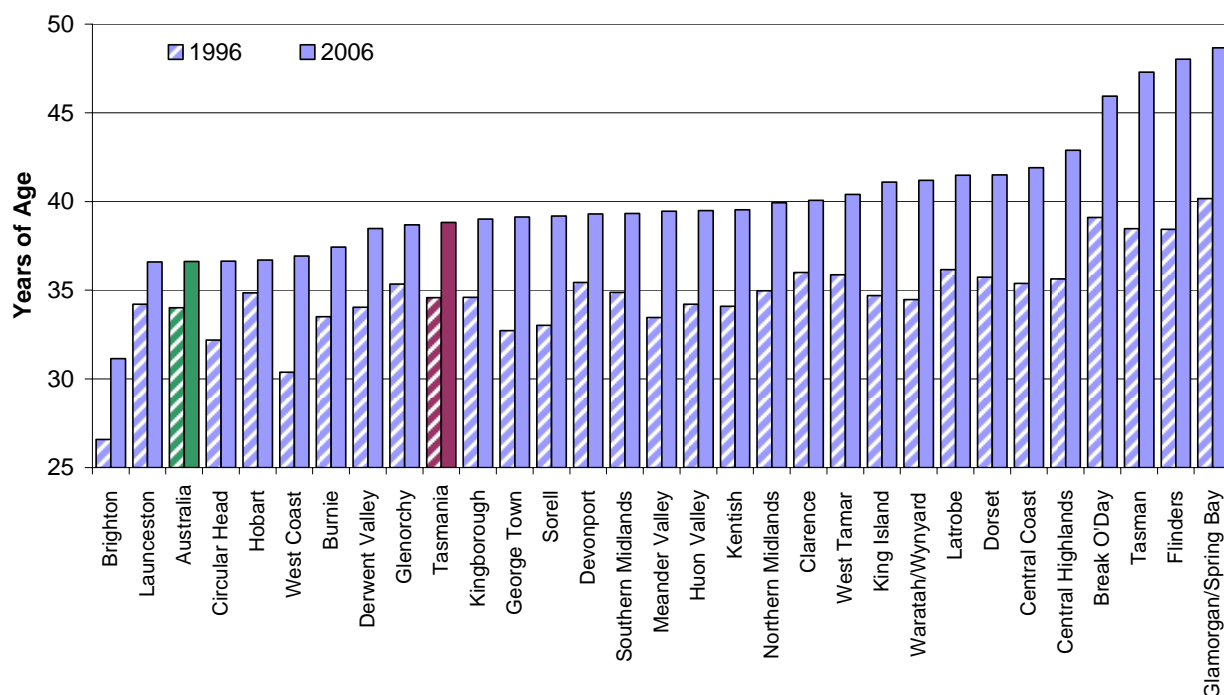
Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat No 3201.0: 1996*; and *Population by Age and Sex, Australia, 2006, Cat No 3235.0*.

The fastest rates of increase for this age group were experienced in Sorell (111.1 per cent), Meander Valley (63.7 per cent), West Tamar (60.5 per cent), Kingborough (59.0 per cent) and Brighton (56.2 per cent).

Change in the median age by region

In 2006 Tasmania's median age was 38.8, which was the oldest of all the states and territories. Only eight of Tasmania's LGAs had a median age lower than the State average. Brighton had a significantly lower median age than the rest of the State, at 31.1 years (Figure 15). Between 1996 and 2006, the median age of Tasmania increased by 4.2 years. All the LGAs experienced an increase in their median age.

FIGURE 15: MEDIAN AGES FOR TASMANIA'S LGAs (1996–2006)



Source: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat No 3201.0: 1996*; and *Population by Age and Sex, Australia, 2006, Cat No 3235.0*.

In 2006, the median age of Australia was 36.6 years. Tasman (47.3 years of age), Flinders (48.0 years of age) and Glamorgan/Spring Bay (48.7 years of age) were among the ten oldest LGAs in Australia (as measured by the median age). Between 1996 and 2006 the median ages of these three LGAs aged by 8.8, 9.6 and 8.5 years respectively. Launceston's median age was the same as that of Australia. Brighton (31.1 years of age) was the only LGA in Tasmania with a median age lower than the Australian median age.

Conclusion

This paper has examined some of the demographic trends experienced by Tasmania's population both at a State and Local Government Area level. Clearly, Tasmania's population is ageing. The share of older people as a proportion of the total population increased steadily over the decade since 1996, the number of residents aged younger than 45 years of age fell, and the median age increased and became the highest of all of Australia's states and territories.

These changes have not been evenly distributed across Tasmania. The populations of some areas has increased whilst others has fallen. This population growth has been biased towards the urban areas where Kingborough, Hobart, West Tamar, Meander Valley and Brighton were the fastest growing LGAs in the State. In contrast the rural areas, especially the West Coast, King Island and Flinders have experienced the greatest proportional population decline. As time goes on, these demographic trends will continue to have greater significance on economic and fiscal planning, service provision and government policy across Tasmania.

Appendix 1: Generational characteristics

The Frugals

Born: 1916 to 1931. Age in 2007: 76 years and above.

Number in Tasmania in 2005–06: 33 700 (6.9 per cent of total population).

Characteristics: Born after World War I commenced and before the Great Depression. As a result, lived in a period of austerity, making them frugal by nature. Very careful with money and not comfortable with debt.

Pre-Boomers

Born: 1931 to 1946. Age in 2007: 61 to 76.

Number in Tasmania in 2005–06: 64 400 (13.2 per cent of total population).

Characteristics: Bridge between the Frugals and the Baby Boomers. Responsible for initiating social change that later generations would take further.

Baby Boomers

Born: 1946 to 1961. Age in 2007: 46 to 61.

Number in Tasmania in 2005–06: 104 600 (21.4 per cent of total population).

Characteristics: Responsible for significant social and economic change. However, being children of Frugals, they have maintained many conservative values. Built considerable wealth through investing early (particularly in property) and waiting for an accrued reward. Having a career with a single firm or institution was considered a goal to aspire to.

Generation X

Born: 1961 to 1976. Age in 2007: 31 to 46.

Number in Tasmania in 2005–06: 97 400 (19.9 per cent of total population).

Characteristics: Face difficulty in furthering careers and accumulating wealth due to predominance of Baby Boomers in senior managerial positions and also to inflated property prices. Tend to marry later in life or not at all, resulting in more women entering or remaining in the workforce. Money is allocated less to families and wealth accumulation, and more to personal pursuits.

Generation Y

Born 1976 to 1991. Age in 2007: 16 to 31.

Number in Tasmania in 2005–06: 92 600 (18.9 per cent of total population).

Characteristics: Despite being the children of Baby Boomer parents, hold very different values. Happy to use the family home as a base until well into their 20s. As their entire working life has been in strong economic times they do not make long-term commitments, rather they tend to move from one job to another, and often move interstate or overseas to explore further opportunities.

The Millenials

Born since 1991. Age in 2007: 0 to 16.

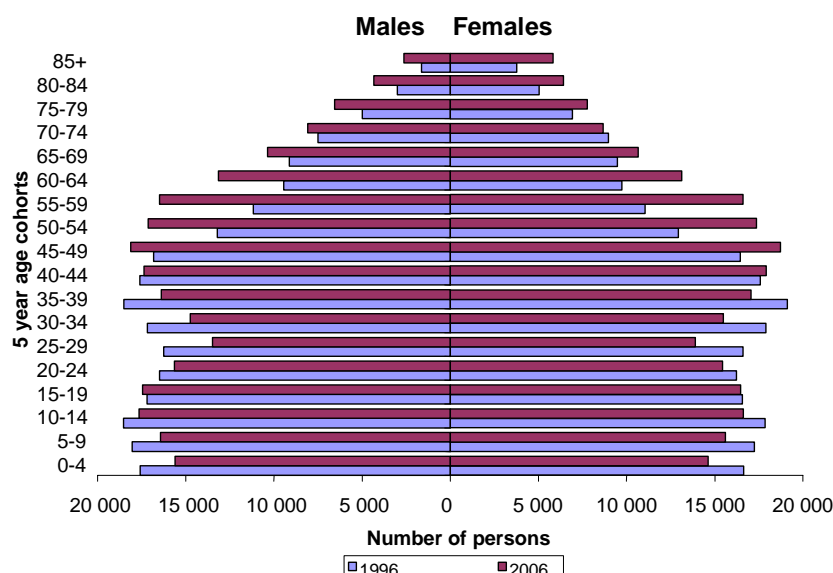
Number in Tasmania in 2005–06: 96 300 (19.7 per cent of total population).

Characteristics: Not yet of working age. However, it is likely they will continue with Generation X and Generation Y notions of short-term, fluid, transient and mobile working and personal relationships. Further advances in communications will continue to break the distinction between workplace and home, with a greater focus on deliverables and outcomes rather than procedures and behaviours.

Source: Salt, B. (2006) The Big Picture: Life, Work and Relationships in the 21st Century, Hardie Grant Books.

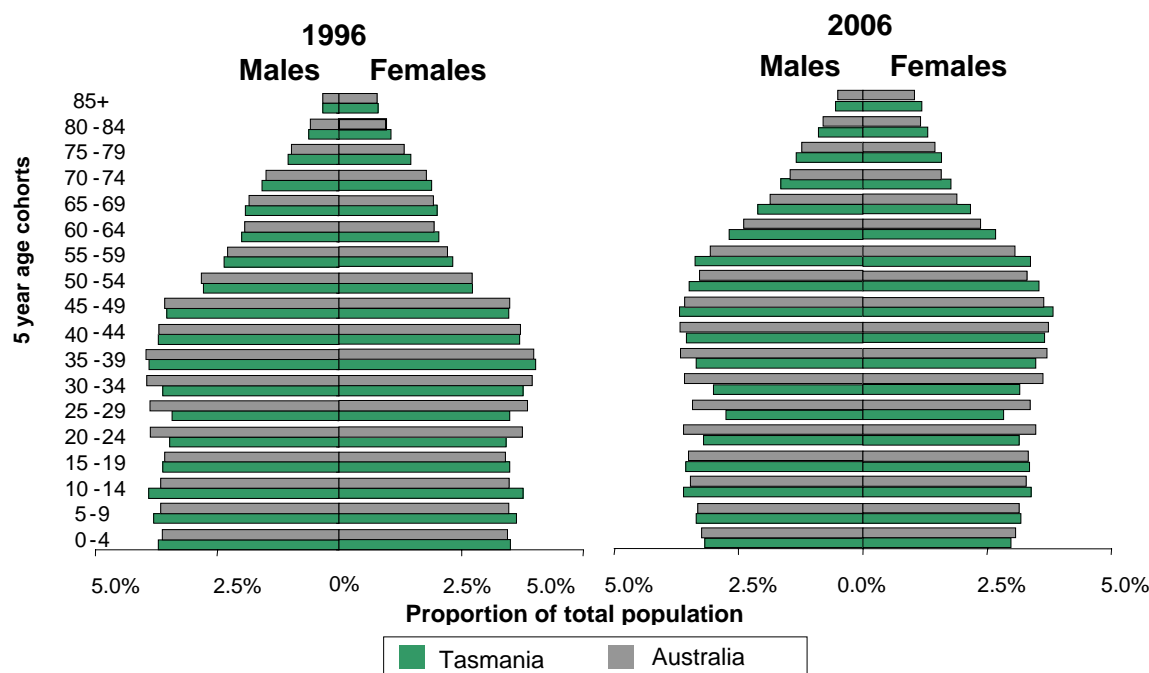
Appendix 2: Population pyramids for Australia and Tasmania (1996–2006)

FIGURE A1: TASMANIA'S POPULATION BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS (1996 - 2006)



Source: ABS, Census Data: Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat No 3201.0: 1996 and 2006 (unpublished data) - available on request.

FIGURE A2: TASMANIA'S AND AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS (1996-2006)



Source: ABS, Census Data: Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat No 3201.0: 1996 and 2006 (unpublished data) - available on request.

Appendix 3: Absolute changes for Tasmania's LGA populations by 5 year age groups (1996–2006)

| LGA | 2006 Population | 0-4 | 5-10 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75+ | Total |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Break O'Day | 6,218 | -81 | -56 | 5 | -16 | -38 | -82 | -89 | -106 | 21 | 47 | 119 | 224 | 189 | 90 | -1 | -81 | 43 |
| Brighton | 14,329 | -176 | 69 | 0 | 19 | -14 | -55 | -46 | 88 | 7 | 160 | 423 | 414 | 271 | 175 | 105 | -176 | 70 |
| Burnie | 19,701 | -249 | -61 | -160 | -106 | -124 | -290 | -253 | -162 | 54 | 10 | 164 | 213 | 207 | 160 | 50 | -249 | 69 |
| Central Coast | 21,259 | -252 | -309 | -215 | -30 | -255 | -390 | -374 | -390 | 23 | 232 | 316 | 449 | 394 | 168 | 115 | -252 | 158 |
| Central Highlands | 2,316 | -57 | -52 | -52 | 7 | -39 | -84 | -60 | -57 | -21 | 3 | 12 | 59 | 50 | 52 | -1 | -57 | 19 |
| Circular Head | 8,188 | -164 | -21 | -77 | -73 | -46 | -154 | -183 | -144 | 14 | 69 | 95 | 176 | 122 | 40 | -27 | -164 | 14 |
| Clarence | 50,808 | -155 | -492 | -557 | 39 | -175 | -417 | -196 | -640 | -264 | 311 | 737 | 1094 | 683 | 106 | -8 | -155 | 368 |
| Derwent Valley | 9,692 | -96 | -95 | -138 | -52 | -64 | -115 | -191 | -136 | -1 | 98 | 169 | 149 | 85 | 109 | 11 | -96 | 21 |
| Devonport | 24,880 | -194 | -152 | -148 | -92 | -223 | -259 | -218 | -199 | -147 | -13 | 257 | 336 | 281 | 137 | -28 | -194 | 97 |
| Dorset | 7,253 | -204 | -115 | -28 | 55 | -45 | -104 | -138 | -197 | 25 | 141 | 113 | 80 | 66 | 23 | 3 | -204 | 67 |
| Flinders | 881 | -25 | -32 | -21 | -11 | -13 | -18 | -41 | -28 | -27 | -9 | 22 | 47 | 35 | 26 | -3 | -25 | -6 |
| George Town | 6,744 | -132 | -33 | -43 | -91 | -73 | -134 | -214 | -65 | -40 | 6 | 152 | 175 | 126 | 9 | 49 | -132 | 68 |
| Glamorgan/Spring Bay | 4,329 | -45 | -52 | -24 | -16 | -60 | -84 | -54 | -54 | -17 | 4 | 49 | 210 | 142 | 98 | 22 | -45 | -4 |
| Glenorchy | 44,179 | -265 | -256 | -247 | -38 | -218 | -662 | -486 | -235 | 94 | 271 | 400 | 581 | 326 | -107 | -257 | -265 | 183 |
| Hobart | 49,556 | 109 | -267 | -249 | -43 | 407 | 69 | -9 | -264 | -133 | 209 | 1079 | 1249 | 583 | -53 | -364 | 109 | -22 |
| Huon Valley | 14,442 | -128 | -94 | -83 | 122 | -53 | -205 | -149 | -145 | 75 | 177 | 283 | 412 | 293 | 130 | 148 | -128 | 105 |
| Kentish | 5,965 | -67 | -38 | 33 | 99 | -67 | -128 | -86 | -8 | 108 | 57 | 129 | 166 | 110 | 99 | 20 | -67 | 27 |
| King Island | 1,703 | -40 | -77 | -39 | -17 | 5 | -25 | -53 | -18 | -22 | -22 | 29 | 21 | 29 | 37 | -7 | -40 | -5 |
| Kingborough | 31,706 | 102 | -318 | -211 | 242 | 227 | -97 | -95 | -271 | -95 | 353 | 893 | 998 | 634 | 314 | 193 | 102 | 278 |
| Latrobe | 8,888 | -33 | 19 | 12 | 42 | -27 | -46 | -57 | -29 | 43 | 119 | 214 | 311 | 167 | 82 | 67 | -33 | 84 |
| Launceston | 64,620 | -402 | -145 | 68 | -491 | -200 | -430 | -267 | -302 | -145 | 215 | 840 | 1134 | 673 | -47 | -324 | -402 | 32 |
| Meander Valley | 18,938 | -327 | -38 | 90 | 98 | -102 | -376 | -237 | -28 | 160 | 166 | 475 | 630 | 394 | 174 | 115 | -327 | 150 |
| Northern Midlands | 12,505 | -144 | 25 | 56 | 33 | -147 | -287 | -129 | -58 | 47 | 127 | 221 | 328 | 165 | 169 | 105 | -144 | 59 |
| Sorell | 12,131 | -176 | -71 | 15 | 164 | 78 | -163 | -231 | -82 | 168 | 284 | 376 | 388 | 219 | 59 | 109 | -176 | 155 |
| Southern Midlands | 5,845 | -3 | -66 | 24 | 39 | -24 | -87 | -128 | -48 | 39 | 112 | 121 | 112 | 122 | 22 | 6 | -3 | -3 |
| Tasman | 2,317 | -18 | -72 | -20 | -7 | -13 | -39 | -39 | -54 | 2 | 41 | 85 | 87 | 48 | 29 | 30 | -18 | 36 |
| Waratah/Wynyard | 13,815 | -374 | -173 | -69 | 11 | -109 | -341 | -373 | -152 | 25 | 127 | 243 | 264 | 253 | 91 | 60 | -374 | 136 |
| West Coast | 5,171 | -298 | -157 | -60 | -53 | -204 | -292 | -222 | -124 | -11 | -34 | -15 | 50 | 73 | 57 | 68 | -298 | 18 |
| West Tamar | 21,543 | -112 | -136 | 10 | 305 | -33 | -209 | -249 | -277 | 125 | 306 | 359 | 504 | 397 | 169 | 41 | -112 | 196 |
| Tasmania | 489,922 | -4006 | -3265 | -2128 | 139 | -1649 | -5504 | -4867 | -4185 | 107 | 3567 | 8360 | 10861 | 7137 | 2418 | 297 | -4006 | 2413 |

Source: ABS, Census Data 1996 and 2006, available on request

Appendix 4: Percentage changes for Tasmania's LGA populations by 5 year age groups (1996–2006)

| LGA | Aged DR 2006 | Youth DR 2006 | 0-4 | 5-10 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 75+ | Total |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Break O'Day | 38.5% | 29.6% | -21.0% | -12.1% | 1.1% | -5.4% | -15.4% | -25.6% | -23.5% | -22.1% | 4.8% | 10.4% | 30.8% | 63.6% | 55.3% | 30.8% | 33.4% | 5.7% |
| Brighton | 15.7% | 42.3% | -12.0% | 5.2% | 0.0% | 1.9% | -1.5% | -5.2% | -4.2% | 8.7% | 0.7% | 20.6% | 81.8% | 106.7% | 89.7% | 81.8% | 56.2% | 12.4% |
| Burnie | 28.2% | 32.8% | -16.3% | -4.1% | -9.9% | -7.0% | -9.2% | -19.8% | -17.1% | -10.8% | 3.9% | 0.7% | 14.7% | 21.3% | 25.3% | 21.6% | 28.0% | -1.4% |
| Central Coast | 33.2% | 30.6% | -16.6% | -18.8% | -12.3% | -2.0% | -21.0% | -28.6% | -24.2% | -22.6% | 1.5% | 16.1% | 25.7% | 42.8% | 42.1% | 19.0% | 34.6% | -0.4% |
| Central Highlands | 30.7% | 27.6% | -29.7% | -25.4% | -26.8% | 5.2% | -27.5% | -45.4% | -31.4% | -26.9% | -11.0% | 1.6% | 6.8% | 38.1% | 43.5% | 61.9% | 1.9% | -9.3% |
| Circular Head | 23.3% | 35.4% | -22.0% | -3.2% | -10.3% | -11.9% | -8.1% | -25.5% | -26.4% | -20.3% | 2.2% | 12.4% | 20.5% | 50.4% | 42.8% | 16.9% | 34.9% | -3.1% |
| Clarence | 29.1% | 29.0% | -4.8% | -13.3% | -14.2% | 1.1% | -5.5% | -13.6% | -5.9% | -16.1% | -6.8% | 8.4% | 25.2% | 44.7% | 32.9% | 5.0% | 45.2% | 2.5% |
| Derwent Valley | 25.3% | 31.8% | -13.3% | -12.0% | -16.1% | -7.4% | -10.5% | -18.1% | -24.7% | -16.2% | -0.1% | 14.2% | 31.9% | 28.9% | 19.9% | 30.8% | 23.5% | -1.8% |
| Devonport | 32.2% | 31.3% | -11.2% | -8.3% | -8.0% | -5.1% | -14.1% | -15.2% | -12.2% | -10.7% | -8.2% | -0.8% | 18.1% | 26.5% | 26.6% | 13.1% | 40.3% | -0.2% |
| Dorset | 33.3% | 32.5% | -33.7% | -18.8% | -4.6% | 13.0% | -11.1% | -23.9% | -25.7% | -30.6% | 4.9% | 30.9% | 29.0% | 19.7% | 19.2% | 6.4% | 36.9% | -2.4% |
| Flinders | 32.6% | 23.3% | -34.7% | -40.5% | -31.8% | -25.0% | -27.7% | -31.6% | -55.4% | -37.8% | -27.0% | -11.0% | 29.3% | 94.0% | 97.2% | 81.3% | -3.3% | -10.2% |
| George Town | 28.2% | 34.6% | -21.6% | -6.2% | -7.5% | -17.5% | -17.0% | -27.6% | -37.3% | -12.5% | -7.4% | 1.2% | 42.0% | 57.4% | 45.5% | 3.1% | 51.0% | -2.7% |
| Glamorgan/Spring Bay | 41.1% | 25.0% | -15.9% | -17.3% | -10.1% | -8.9% | -27.3% | -32.4% | -19.4% | -17.6% | -6.0% | 1.3% | 15.6% | 80.5% | 54.2% | 50.8% | 22.3% | 4.3% |
| Glenorchy | 30.5% | 29.7% | -8.7% | -8.5% | -7.9% | -1.2% | -7.0% | -20.0% | -14.9% | -7.2% | 3.0% | 9.4% | 16.6% | 28.2% | 16.9% | -5.3% | 29.3% | -0.6% |
| Hobart | 22.2% | 20.5% | 4.7% | -10.5% | -8.9% | -1.1% | 8.1% | 1.9% | -0.3% | -7.4% | -3.8% | 6.1% | 43.6% | 65.4% | 35.0% | -3.1% | 10.3% | 5.7% |
| Huon Valley | 27.1% | 33.5% | -11.5% | -8.2% | -6.9% | 14.4% | -7.5% | -23.8% | -14.6% | -12.6% | 7.4% | 18.3% | 36.1% | 59.8% | 52.0% | 25.4% | 34.1% | 7.2% |
| Kentish | 25.4% | 32.5% | -15.7% | -7.8% | 7.4% | 28.1% | -22.0% | -35.0% | -20.2% | -1.7% | 27.8% | 13.6% | 41.6% | 56.8% | 45.3% | 57.6% | 39.4% | 9.2% |
| King Island | 28.0% | 26.0% | -28.8% | -46.7% | -26.2% | -17.2% | 4.8% | -17.5% | -35.6% | -12.8% | -13.9% | -16.7% | 26.6% | 17.2% | 50.9% | 62.7% | 24.2% | -9.4% |
| Kingborough | 26.0% | 31.5% | 4.9% | -13.0% | -8.4% | 11.5% | 15.1% | -6.0% | -4.7% | -11.0% | -3.9% | 16.1% | 58.9% | 82.3% | 62.5% | 32.3% | 59.0% | 12.8% |
| Latrobe | 31.6% | 29.6% | -5.9% | 3.4% | 2.0% | 8.4% | -5.8% | -9.4% | -9.7% | -4.6% | 7.1% | 20.7% | 48.9% | 82.9% | 43.7% | 23.0% | 52.7% | 13.9% |
| Launceston | 26.0% | 28.8% | -9.2% | -3.5% | 1.6% | -9.5% | -3.6% | -9.2% | -5.9% | -6.5% | -3.3% | 5.0% | 24.9% | 40.3% | 27.7% | -1.8% | 12.7% | 1.1% |
| Meander Valley | 27.6% | 32.5% | -22.2% | -2.7% | 6.4% | 8.8% | -9.8% | -29.3% | -17.1% | -1.9% | 12.2% | 13.1% | 51.8% | 87.7% | 62.5% | 28.2% | 63.7% | 9.7% |
| Northern Midlands | 29.9% | 33.5% | -15.1% | 2.8% | 6.2% | 4.5% | -21.1% | -34.5% | -13.9% | -5.9% | 5.3% | 15.0% | 34.6% | 56.2% | 30.3% | 37.4% | 25.7% | 5.6% |
| Sorell | 26.2% | 31.7% | -18.5% | -7.7% | 1.7% | 26.4% | 13.8% | -20.9% | -23.1% | -8.5% | 20.9% | 41.6% | 73.6% | 85.7% | 55.2% | 13.2% | 111.1% | 14.2% |
| Southern Midlands | 24.3% | 33.5% | -0.7% | -13.9% | 5.2% | 11.5% | -8.1% | -23.8% | -28.4% | -9.9% | 9.4% | 27.7% | 36.6% | 35.2% | 53.3% | 10.3% | 12.3% | 4.8% |
| Tasman | 35.3% | 24.6% | -11.6% | -38.3% | -13.3% | -7.2% | -14.0% | -29.1% | -24.4% | -29.0% | 1.2% | 27.5% | 54.8% | 60.8% | 31.4% | 26.9% | 49.5% | 4.9% |
| Waratah/Wynyard | 32.0% | 31.9% | -34.2% | -15.0% | -5.9% | 1.2% | -14.6% | -36.5% | -34.3% | -13.5% | 2.4% | 13.5% | 32.2% | 38.9% | 43.7% | 15.4% | 46.4% | -1.3% |
| West Coast | 23.4% | 33.0% | -45.4% | -29.0% | -13.1% | -15.2% | -40.1% | -47.7% | -38.0% | -22.7% | -2.7% | -8.0% | -4.2% | 17.8% | 32.7% | 33.9% | 28.6% | -18.6% |
| West Tamar | 29.6% | 31.7% | -8.0% | -8.5% | 0.6% | 22.8% | -3.1% | -18.0% | -18.0% | -16.1% | 8.2% | 20.8% | 30.8% | 49.0% | 46.2% | 20.1% | 60.5% | 8.7% |
| Tasmania | 27.7% | 30.0% | -11.7% | -9.3% | -5.8% | 0.4% | -5.0% | -16.7% | -13.9% | -11.1% | 0.3% | 10.7% | 32.0% | 48.9% | 37.2% | 13.0% | 32.3% | 3.3% |

Source: ABS, Census Data 1996 and 2006,
available on request

DR = dependence ratio

Aged DR = (65+ years) / (15 - 64 years)

Youth DR = (0-14 years) / (15 - 64 years)

Appendix 5: Household living arrangement changes for Tasmania's LGAs (1996–2006)

| 2006 Total Households | | Couple family with no children | Couple family with children | One parent family | Other family | Lone person | Group | Other | Total | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| | | Rate of Change | | | | | | | | Absolute change | | | | | | | |
| Break O'Day | 2,622 | 24.1% | -20.2% | 40.0% | 6.8% | 17.3% | 14.7% | 94.5% | 13.2% | 171 | -136 | 68 | 3 | 108 | 5 | 86 | 305 |
| Brighton | 4,914 | 54.5% | -8.9% | 22.8% | 12.7% | 38.5% | 73.3% | 250.0% | 21.2% | 395 | -163 | 172 | 22 | 225 | 44 | 165 | 860 |
| Burnie | 7,619 | 12.9% | -16.8% | 14.3% | -1.2% | 11.8% | 10.6% | 66.2% | 3.6% | 236 | -422 | 122 | 2 | 214 | 17 | 94 | 263 |
| Central Coast | 8,170 | 23.4% | -14.2% | 11.2% | 2.9% | 16.6% | -11.2% | 27.9% | 6.1% | 490 | -401 | 82 | -6 | 283 | -16 | 39 | 471 |
| Central Highlands | 991 | 10.1% | -33.0% | 24.2% | -11.0% | 19.6% | -21.4% | 126.1% | 2.3% | 27 | -115 | 16 | -4 | 43 | -3 | 58 | 22 |
| Circular Head | 3,070 | 19.9% | -16.4% | 33.6% | 0.4% | 22.8% | -23.3% | 64.4% | 5.7% | 147 | -199 | 72 | -12 | 134 | -14 | 38 | 166 |
| Clarence | 19,203 | 15.0% | -9.4% | 14.7% | 3.0% | 20.7% | -6.3% | 89.6% | 8.3% | 685 | -604 | 293 | 22 | 793 | -26 | 311 | 1474 |
| Derwent Valley | 3,563 | 21.1% | -13.7% | 7.3% | 0.6% | 22.0% | 0.0% | 127.1% | 7.0% | 176 | -181 | 28 | -8 | 142 | 0 | 75 | 232 |
| Devonport | 9,655 | 7.8% | -13.6% | 10.9% | -1.2% | 14.8% | -4.9% | 23.4% | 3.1% | 199 | -398 | 117 | 2 | 340 | -12 | 45 | 293 |
| Dorset | 2,798 | 4.5% | -21.9% | 46.0% | -5.5% | 13.4% | 54.8% | 139.3% | 2.8% | 37 | -213 | 80 | -13 | 84 | 23 | 78 | 76 |
| Flinders | 396 | 44.6% | -31.3% | 0.0% | 4.0% | 10.7% | 300.0% | -48.9% | 1.8% | 41 | -35 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 9 | -23 | 7 |
| George Town | 2,596 | 20.1% | -22.6% | 23.4% | -1.1% | 26.2% | 34.3% | 25.3% | 5.8% | 128 | -213 | 58 | 6 | 132 | 12 | 19 | 142 |
| Glamorgan/Spring Bay | 1,822 | 27.1% | -17.4% | -8.5% | 4.6% | 27.2% | -7.7% | -7.6% | 8.4% | 146 | -78 | -10 | -7 | 104 | -3 | -11 | 141 |
| Glenorchy | 18,095 | -0.4% | -13.0% | 17.3% | -2.3% | 15.9% | 3.3% | 85.1% | 4.6% | -15 | -676 | 377 | 45 | 762 | 17 | 285 | 795 |
| Hobart | 20,118 | 15.9% | 1.0% | 2.7% | 6.9% | -1.5% | -2.6% | 60.4% | 5.3% | 630 | 47 | 45 | -6 | -96 | -43 | 434 | 1011 |
| Huon Valley | 5,282 | 23.2% | -6.1% | 18.3% | 7.6% | 23.8% | 33.7% | 40.5% | 12.2% | 300 | -108 | 83 | -5 | 225 | 29 | 49 | 573 |
| Kentish | 2,154 | 27.0% | -6.8% | 36.2% | 9.8% | 21.2% | 37.9% | 238.5% | 15.6% | 137 | -53 | 54 | 3 | 77 | 11 | 62 | 291 |
| King Island | 684 | 13.9% | -36.8% | 2.1% | -13.7% | 17.9% | -15.4% | 215.4% | -2.1% | 26 | -95 | 1 | 0 | 29 | -4 | 28 | -15 |
| Kingborough | 11,596 | 37.7% | 0.3% | 33.8% | 16.9% | 29.9% | 6.9% | 62.9% | 20.2% | 903 | 13 | 311 | 14 | 561 | 15 | 134 | 1951 |
| Latrobe | 3,381 | 30.5% | -4.9% | 42.3% | 13.8% | 29.7% | 11.3% | 91.5% | 18.6% | 255 | -53 | 96 | 0 | 173 | 6 | 54 | 531 |
| Launceston | 25,463 | 8.9% | -11.6% | 14.3% | 0.4% | 8.6% | -5.3% | 72.3% | 4.1% | 505 | -830 | 401 | -19 | 578 | -64 | 421 | 992 |
| Meander Valley | 7,089 | 26.8% | -4.7% | 15.8% | 8.8% | 26.4% | 15.6% | 116.7% | 14.4% | 452 | -111 | 84 | -13 | 345 | 19 | 119 | 895 |
| Northern Midlands | 4,654 | 13.9% | -9.5% | 23.5% | 2.5% | 20.3% | -7.0% | 115.8% | 8.2% | 173 | -156 | 76 | -11 | 187 | -5 | 88 | 352 |
| Sorell | 4,727 | 27.3% | -1.0% | 43.8% | 15.5% | 44.1% | 64.1% | 54.9% | 23.4% | 278 | -14 | 173 | 7 | 360 | 41 | 50 | 895 |
| Southern Midlands | 2,140 | 8.2% | -7.2% | 30.7% | 1.9% | 23.7% | 40.0% | 97.7% | 8.6% | 45 | -58 | 47 | -5 | 88 | 10 | 43 | 170 |
| Tasman | 994 | 25.5% | -15.9% | 4.3% | 5.7% | 28.6% | 38.5% | -14.5% | 10.0% | 70 | -40 | 3 | 1 | 62 | 5 | -11 | 90 |
| Waratah/Wynyard | 5,270 | 17.4% | -19.3% | 29.3% | 0.4% | 19.1% | 41.7% | 8.2% | 5.4% | 239 | -362 | 126 | 13 | 215 | 30 | 8 | 269 |
| West Coast | 2,189 | 11.6% | -37.1% | 1.1% | -17.3% | 2.8% | -10.0% | -0.7% | -10.8% | 59 | -324 | 2 | -12 | 18 | -7 | -1 | -265 |
| West Tamar | 7,802 | 18.3% | -5.8% | 35.6% | 7.9% | 21.0% | 28.0% | 120.6% | 12.9% | 370 | -160 | 186 | 25 | 281 | 35 | 152 | 889 |

Source: ABS, ABS Census Data 1996 and 2006, available on request

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