Population Projections for South Australia and Regions, 2016-41

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Government of South Australia
Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure

Population Projections for South Australia and Regions, 2016 - 41

This document is a summary of the Population Projections for South Australia and Regions, 2016 - 41.

For further information

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Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Summary

This report presents the results of the population projections for South Australia and 11 regions[1] for the 25 year period from 2016[2] to 2041. It is based on the final results from the 2016 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census of Population and Housing and other demographic data.

Three population projection series (high, medium and low) have been prepared for the State and its regions.

It should be noted that although population projections are not forecasts of the future, they are intended to illustrate possible future population outcomes based on plausible assumptions of the size, age structure and geographic distribution of the population at the time of preparation.

These projections will form the basis of local area age-sex projections at the statistical area level 2 and Local Government Area level. This process will be undertaken following Cabinet approval of the State and regional area projections.

Projection Assumptions

The assumptions adopted in these projection series were developed from an analysis of recent demographic trends and assessment of likely future changes informed by demographic research and ABS data. The key assumptions are:

- A total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.73 children is assumed for the duration of the projection period in the medium series, this increases to 1.87 by 2021 in the high series, and steadily decreases from 1.65 in the low series.
- Increases in life expectancy at birth evident over many decades are assumed to continue into the future. In the medium series, male life expectancies at birth are assumed to increase from 80.4 years in 2016 to 84.2 in 2041, and female life expectancies are assumed to increase from 84.5 years to 87.4 in 2041.
- Annual levels of net overseas migration are assumed to remain at current levels of 12,500 persons per annum in the medium series, but are assumed to increase to 16,000 per annum in the high series and decrease to 10,000 per annum in the low series.
- The net loss of persons to interstate destinations is assumed to continue over the projection period. The assumed losses are; -3,500 per annum for the medium series, -2,500 for the high series and -5,000 for the low.

Projection Results

South Australia

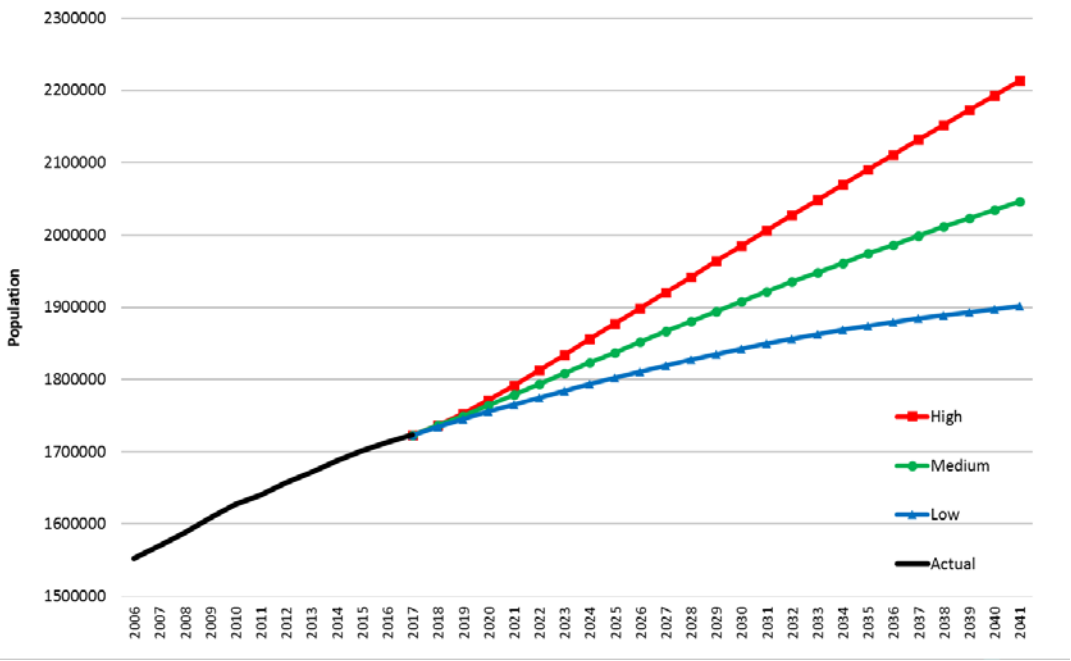
- In the decade between the population censuses of 2006 and 2016 the State's population grew by 161,000 from 1.55 million to 1.71 million. In the next decade it is projected to grow by an additional 139,000 to total 1.85 million in 2026 under the medium series.
- The total projected increase in South Australia's population over the period 2016-2041 across the three series is; 501,000 (High), 334,000 (Medium) and 189,000 (Low).

[1] The Australian Bureau of Statistics' SA4 & SA3 geographic boundaries were used to develop the population projections regions. SA4s are the largest sub-State regions in the Main Structure of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

[2] References to years in the text relate to 30 June of those years.

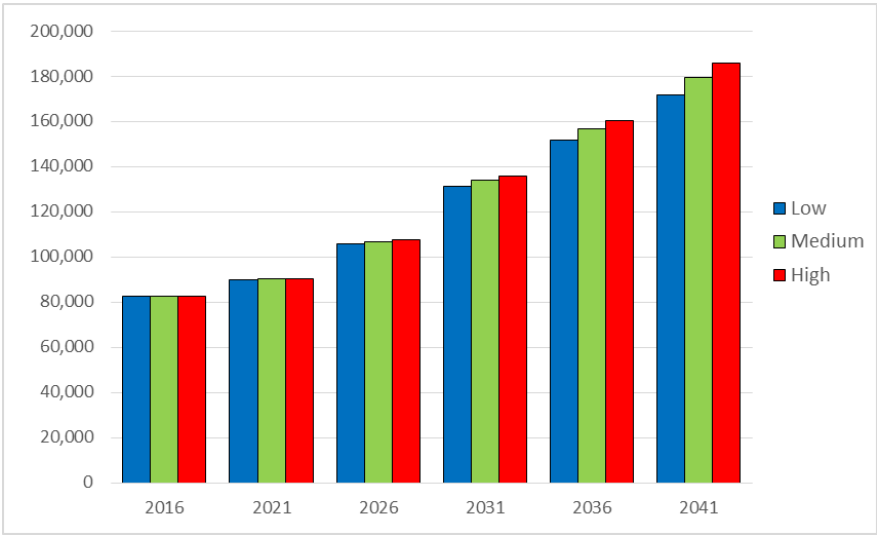
- In the medium series the State's population will reach 2 million by 2038. The high series projects that 2 million will be reached by 2031. The low series does not achieve 2 million during the projection period.
- The high series is the only projection that results in an average annual growth rate above 1%, reaching a high of 1.19% over the period 2021-26, before declining.

Projected population by projection series, South Australia, 2016-41



- The State's population will age significantly over the projection period under all projection series. In the medium series, the number of 'active retirees' (65-79) is projected to increase by 40% from 220,000 in 2016 to 309,000 by 2041.
- More importantly, over the same period the 'older population' (80+ years) is projected to increase by 117% to nearly 180,000 by 2041.

Projected older population (80+) by projection series, South Australia, 2016-41



Greater Adelaide Capital City Statistical Area (GACC)

- The Greater Adelaide Capital City Area comprises the five metropolitan regions of Inner Metro, Adelaide North, Adelaide West, Adelaide South and Adelaide Hills.
- Within South Australia, the Greater Adelaide[3] Capital City region currently accounts for around 77.5% of the total population and this share is projected to increase to around 79% by 2041. In 2016 the population was 1.324 million.
- In the medium projection series, the population increases by 291,000 to 1.62 million by 2041. In this series, the annual growth rate peaks in 2021-26 at 0.9% per annum and then declines to around 0.7% in 2036-41.
- In the high projection series, the population increases by 422,000 to 1.75 million by 2041. In this series, the annual growth rate peaks in 2021-26 at 1.27% and then remains above 1%.

Regions

- Population projections have been prepared for 11 regions across South Australia (5 in Greater Adelaide). Refer to sections 3.2 - 3.12 for further details.

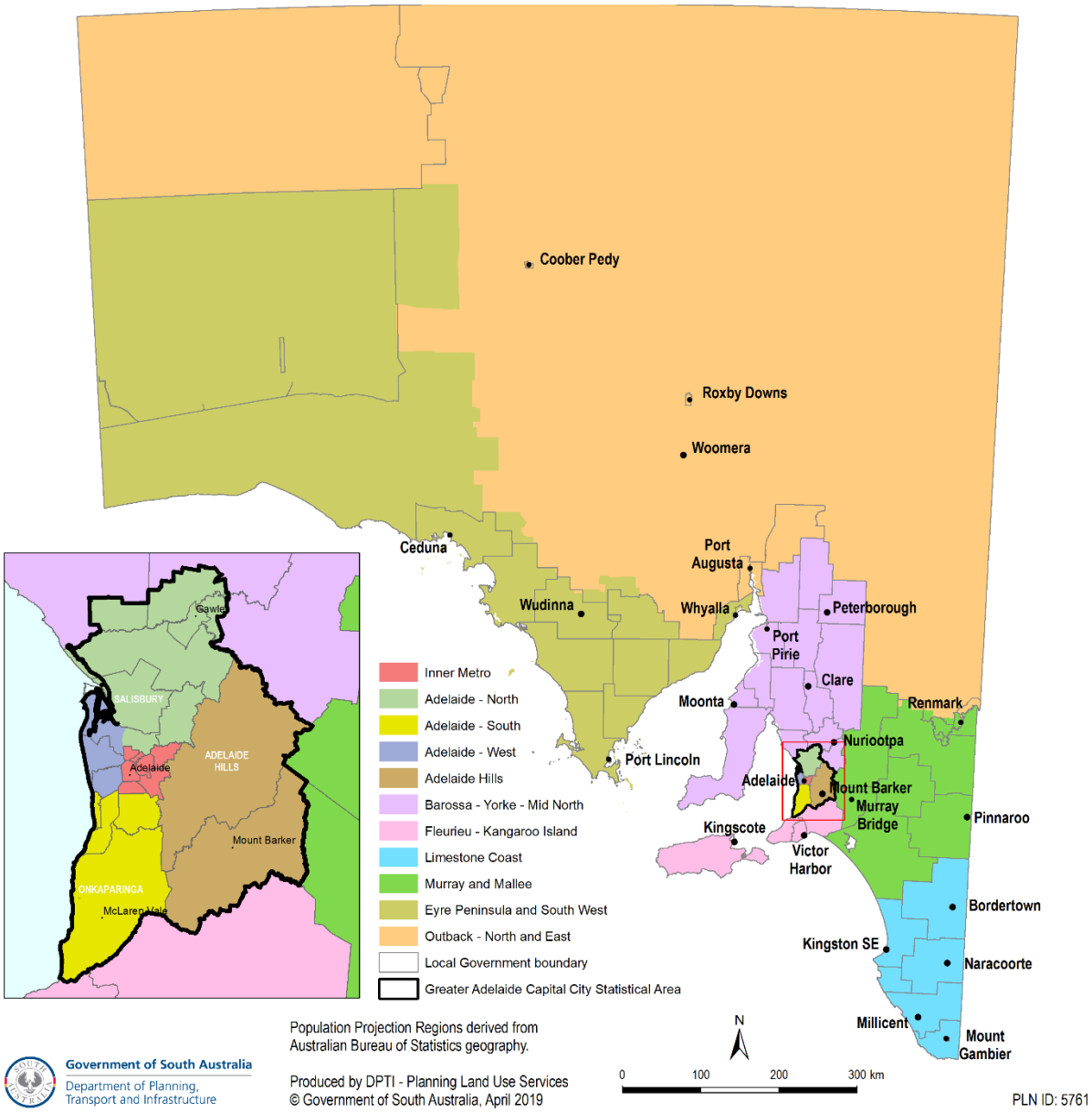
[3] Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSA) are ABS geographical areas built from Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4) and are designed to represent the functional extent of each of the eight State and Territory capital cities. The GCCSA for Greater Adelaide is a different geographic region to the Greater Adelaide Planning Region used in the 2017 Update of The 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This report presents the assumptions and results of the population projections for South Australia and eleven regions[4] (Figure 1) for the 25 year period from 2016[5] to 2041. Since 1978 the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI) and its predecessor agencies have produced population projections for South Australia at the all-of-State, regional and local area levels.

Figure 1: Population projection regions, South Australia, 2016



[4] The Australian Bureau of Statistics' SA4 & SA3 geographic boundaries were used to develop the population projections regions. SA4s are the largest sub-State regions in the Main Structure of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

[5] References to years in the text relate to 30 June of those years.

1.2 Methodology

The projections presented in this report were constructed using the cohort component method. In this method the populations at the time of the 2016 Census for each geographic area and for each single year of age by sex are projected forward year by year by applying assumptions about future trends in fertility, mortality and migration. These assumptions are summarised in Section 1.5.

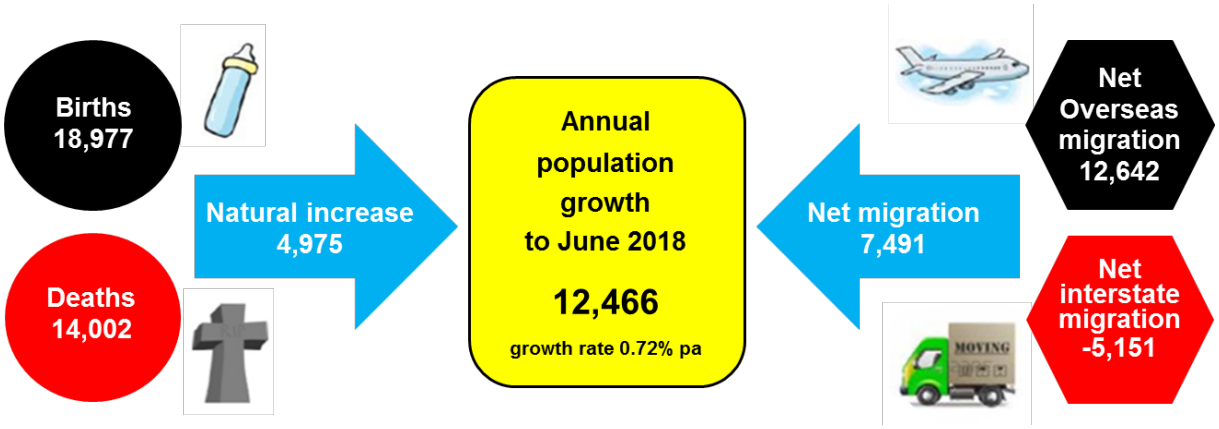
1.3 Demographic and planning context

Between 2011 and 2018 South Australia's estimated resident population increased by around 97,000 persons at an average annual growth rate of 0.8%. Over the same period, Australia's average annual population growth rate was 1.7%.

Population change is driven by net overseas migration (NOM), net interstate migration (NIM) and natural increase (births and deaths). Figure 2 shows the change in population growth components over the 12 months to June 2018. In this time South Australia's total population grew by around 12,500 (0.7%) and net migration accounted for 60% of total growth.

The longer term trends in these growth components (especially NOM and NIM) are important factors when developing assumptions for population projections. The charts in section 1.5 show the historical trends in these components.

Figure 2: Population growth components, South Australia, 2017-2018



It is important to note that the population projections for the 5 regions within the Greater Adelaide Capital City area have been developed within the context of the spatial planning priorities of the 2017 Update of the 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide[6]. For rural South Australia, the projections have considered the possible population growth impacts of several key mining projects, and more recently the introduction of Designated Area Migration Agreements (DAMA).

1.4 Projection series

As has been traditional practice, high, medium and low projection series have been produced for all of South Australia and its eleven regions using different assumptions that cover a range of future trends in the components of population change. Alternative projection series are required to address future uncertainties and to provide alternative growth scenarios for users of the projections.

[6] 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide

Based on past demographic trends and likely future trajectories for the major components of population change, the three series represent the likely range of future population growth. The medium series is considered to be the most likely outcome at the time of publication.

Following State Government approval, the medium projection series will be distributed to the local area geographies, such as statistical area level 2, and Local Government Areas.

1.5 Assumptions

The assumptions about future fertility, mortality and migration that were applied to the base-year population (as at 30 June 2016) to construct the three all-of-State population projection series are based principally on analyses of births, deaths and migration data collected by the ABS. These all-of-State assumptions are summarised in Appendix 1.

The three population projection series of high, medium and low are presented at the regional level for the 25-year projection period, 2016-41. In each region, fertility, mortality, net overseas migration, net interstate migration and net intrastate migration levels were based on observed differentials and trends between individual regions, and all-of-State levels.

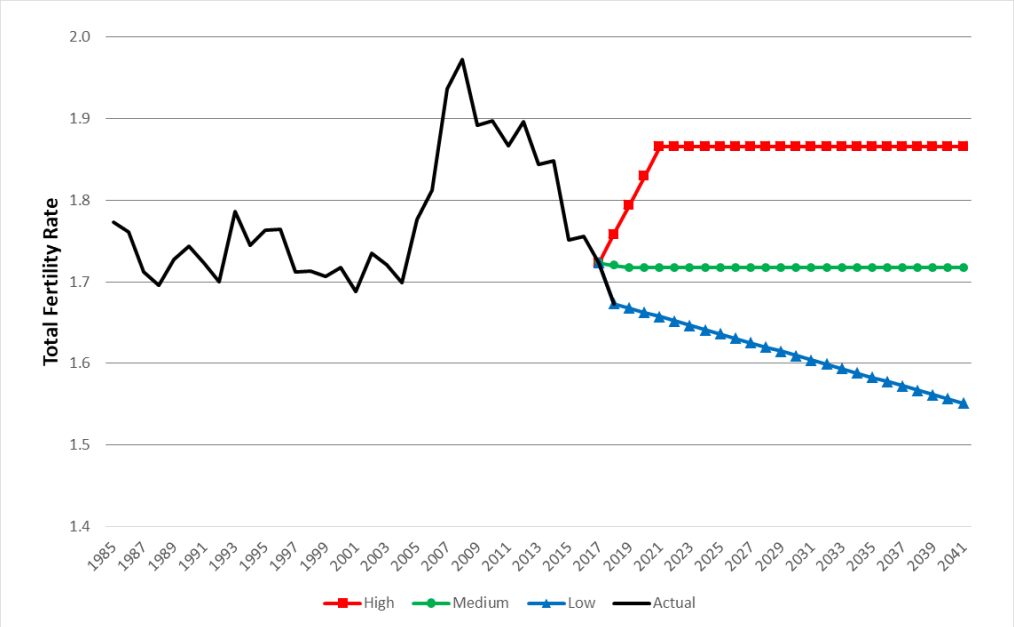
1.5.1 Fertility

Fertility assumptions developed for these projections use ABS past estimates of fertility, shown in Figure 3. For the 20 year period between the early 1980s to the early 2000s the total fertility rate (TFR) for the State varied between 1.7 and 1.8 children per woman. In the mid-2000s, TFR rose quickly to more than 1.9, before declining to its 2018 level of 1.67.

The high fertility assumption assumes that the recent fall in TFR is an aberration, and the 2007-14 trend TFR of 1.9 is more representative of long term fertility. For the High series TFR transitions from current levels to 1.87 by 2020-21 and is then held constant.

The medium fertility assumption assumes the TFR will remain at 1.73 over the projection period.

Figure 3: Actual and Projected Total Fertility Rates, South Australia 1985 to 2041

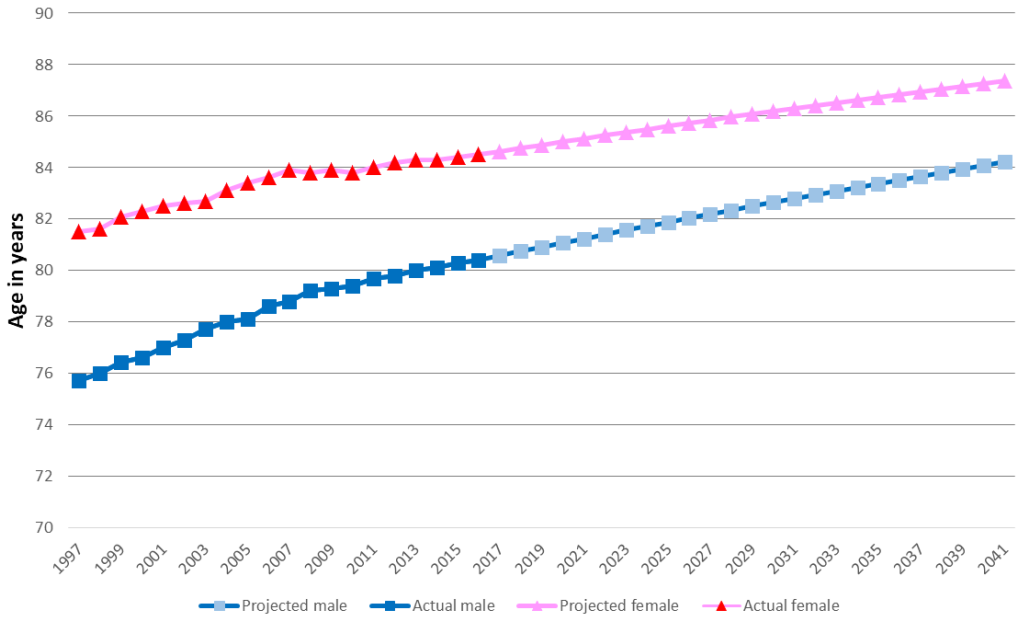


Source: DPTI and ABS, cat. no. 3101.0, time series and June Quarter 2018, released December 2018

1.5.2 Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth estimates represent the average number of years that a new-born baby could expect to live, assuming current age-specific death rates are experienced through his/her lifetime. In 2014-2016 (the most recent estimates), life expectancy at birth for South Australia was 80.4 years for males and 84.5 years for females (Figure 4). Over the past decade, life expectancy has increased by 1.8 years for males and 0.9 years for females, mainly due to improvements in health care and medical advances. However, the rate of improvement for both males and females has been declining and is expected to continue to decline.

Figure 4: Estimated and Projected Life Expectancy at Birth (medium series), South Australia, 1997-2041



Source: DPTI and ABS Life Tables cat. no. 3302.0.55.001 (various years) and 3302.4.55.001 (various years)

The mortality assumptions for the low and medium series projections assume a continuous improvement in life expectancy for the length of the projection period, but at a slightly decreasing rate over time. In the high series, the rate of improvement is held constant.

In the medium series, life expectancy at birth increases to 84.2 years for males and 87.4 years for females by 2041. In the high series, life expectancy increases to 86.9 years for males and 89 years for females.

1.5.3 Net overseas migration

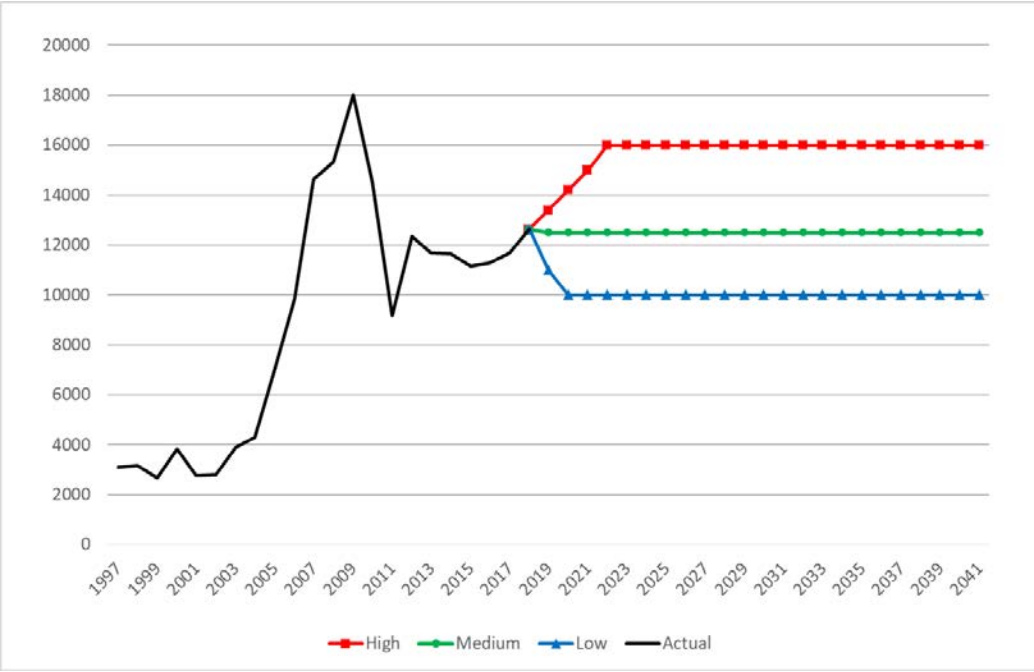
In South Australia the assumption that has the greatest impact on population projection outcomes is the future level of net overseas migration (NOM), the net of overseas arrivals and overseas departures.

South Australia's share of the national NOM intake has traditionally averaged between 4-5% annually over the past four decades.

The medium NOM assumption assumes that the recent average (2013-2018) of 12,500 for South Australia is representative of future long-term NOM (Figure 5)

The high NOM assumption of 16,000 assumes that South Australia's economy will grow strongly and therefore support an increased share of overseas migrants. The low NOM assumption assumes an increase of 10,000 per annum from 2021.

Figure 5: Actual and Projected Net Overseas Migration Flows to South Australia, 1997-2041



Source: DPTI and ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, cat. no. 3101.0, June Quarter, 2018, released December 2018 and time series

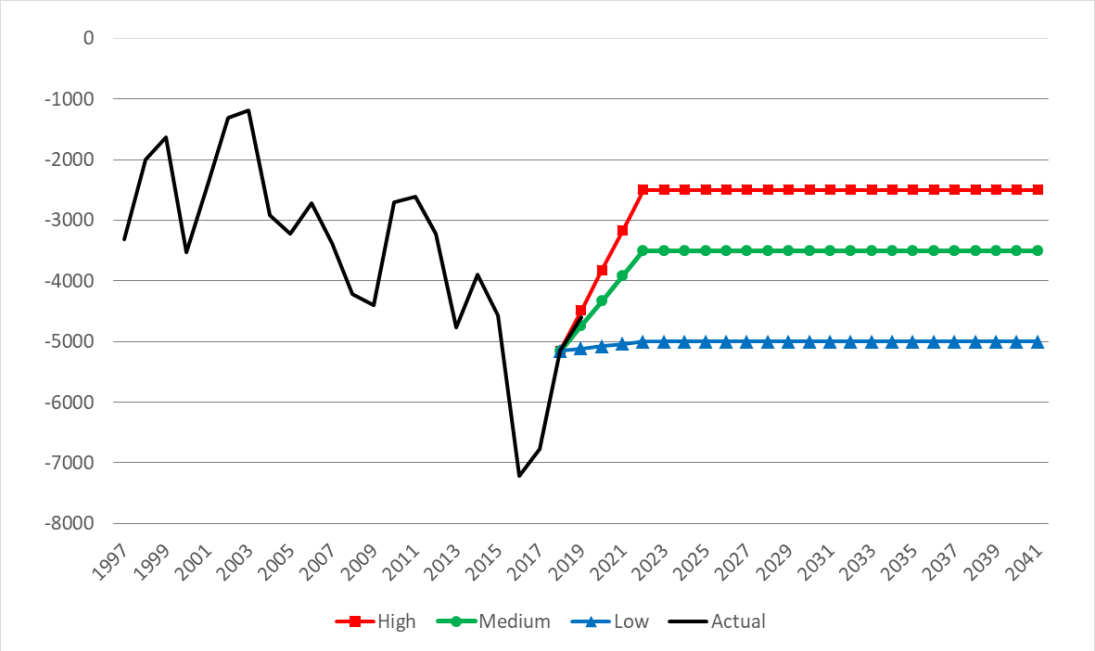
1.5.4 Net interstate migration

Net interstate migration (NIM) can exhibit sudden and dramatic changes in flows and the net figure is the residual of much larger in and out flows of interstate migrants. For example, in 2017-18 South Australia had 23,800 arrivals and 28,900 departures interstate, resulting in a net interstate loss of 5,100 persons.

The NIM assumptions adopted in the DPTI projections are shown in Figure 6. Interstate migration losses are assumed for all three projection series based on long-term trends. In the medium series, the 2016 and 2017 very high estimated losses (around 7000) appear to be an aberration with the most recent ABS estimates showing losses of only 5100 in the June qtr. 2018. To reflect the longer term average, the medium series NIM assumption is set at -3,500 from 2021.

For the High series NIM losses improve from current levels and are held at -2,500 per annum from 2021.

Figure 6: Actual and Projected Net Interstate Migration Flows, South Australia, 1997-2041



Source: DPTI and ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, cat. no. 3101.0, June Quarter, 2018, released December 2018 and time series

1.5.5 Net intrastate migration

Although more relevant to local area population projections (SA2 and LGA), the spatial priorities in the 2017 Update of the 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide (2017 Update) have been considered in developing the current regional projection assumptions. These priorities have a particular relevance to intrastate net migration assumptions, as migration at the interregional level is one of the components of population change that is most responsive to the availability of residential development opportunities. A key objective of the 2017 Update is to limit urban sprawl by increasing urban residential densities.

The long-term annual net intrastate migration assumptions were developed with reference to the 2011-16 patterns of net migration flows estimated from the 2016 Census and the ABS Regional Internal Migration Estimates by Regions (RIME). By definition, total intrastate migration must sum to zero. The level of internal flows is assumed to remain constant within all three projection series for the duration of the projection period.

2 Projection Results – South Australia, 2016-41

2.1 Population growth

Figure 7 and Table 1 summarise projected population growth for South Australia for the high, medium and low projection series.

Both the medium and high projection series result in strong and continued growth throughout the projection period. South Australia's population reaches 2 million by 2038 in the medium series, and by 2031 in the high series.

The high series is the only projection that results in an average annual growth above 1%, reaching a high of 1.19% over the period 2021-26, before declining.

The medium series growth rate reaches a high of 0.82% over the period 2021-26, before declining. Declining growth rates are due to the significant ageing of the population leading to an increase in the number of deaths over the projection period.

The total projected increase in South Australia's population over the projection period 2016-2041 across the three series is 501,000 (High), 334,000 (Medium) and 189,000 (Low).

Figure 7: Projected population by projection series, South Australia, 2016-41

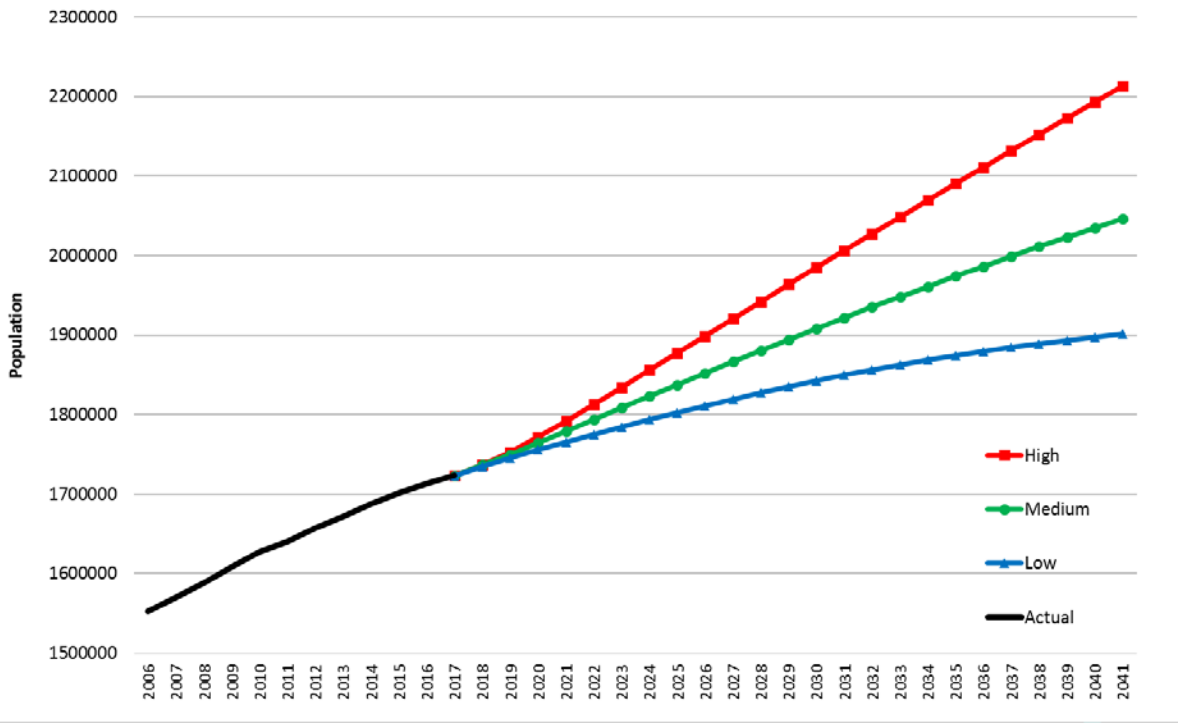


Table 1: Projected total population and growth rates, South Australia, 2016-41

Year ending 30 June	Projection Series		
	Low	Medium	High
Total Population			
2016 (Base Year)	1 712 844	1 712 844	1 712 844
2021	1 765 303	1 778 840	1 792 072
2026	1 810 887	1 851 975	1 898 970
2031	1 849 382	1 921 835	2 006 306
2036	1 879 466	1 986 625	2 111 209
2041	1 901 855	2 046 747	2 213 879
Average annual change per five-year interval (%)			
2016-2021	10 492 (0.61)	13 199 (0.77)	15 846 (0.93)
2021-2026	9 117 (0.52)	14 627 (0.82)	21 380 (1.19)
2026-2031	7 699 (0.43)	13 972 (0.75)	21 467 (1.13)
2031-2036	6 017 (0.33)	12 958 (0.67)	20 981 (1.05)
2036-2041	4 478 (0.24)	12 024 (0.61)	20 534 (0.97)

2.2 Changes in age structure

Although the population of South Australia is projected to increase from current levels to 2041 under all projection series, this growth will not be equally distributed throughout all age structures. Due to the ageing of the large post World War II baby-boomer cohort (born between 1946 and 1961 and aged 55-69 years in 2016), the fact that the fertility rates of this cohort were below replacement rates, and improvements in life expectancy, the State's population is projected to age significantly during the projection period under all series.

2.2.1 Median age

The median age of the population is projected to increase under all projection series (Table 2). The median age increases fastest under the low projection series (that assumes lower fertility rates and smaller net gains from migration) and slowest under the high series.

In the medium series the median age is projected to increase from 39.8 in 2016 to 43 years by 2041.

Table 2: Median age (years) of projected South Australia population by projection series, 2016-41

Year ending 30 June	Low Series	Medium Series	High Series
2016	39.8	39.8	39.8
2021	40.5	40.3	40.1
2026	41.4	41.0	40.4
2031	42.5	41.7	40.8
2036	43.4	42.5	41.3
2041	44.2	43.0	41.6

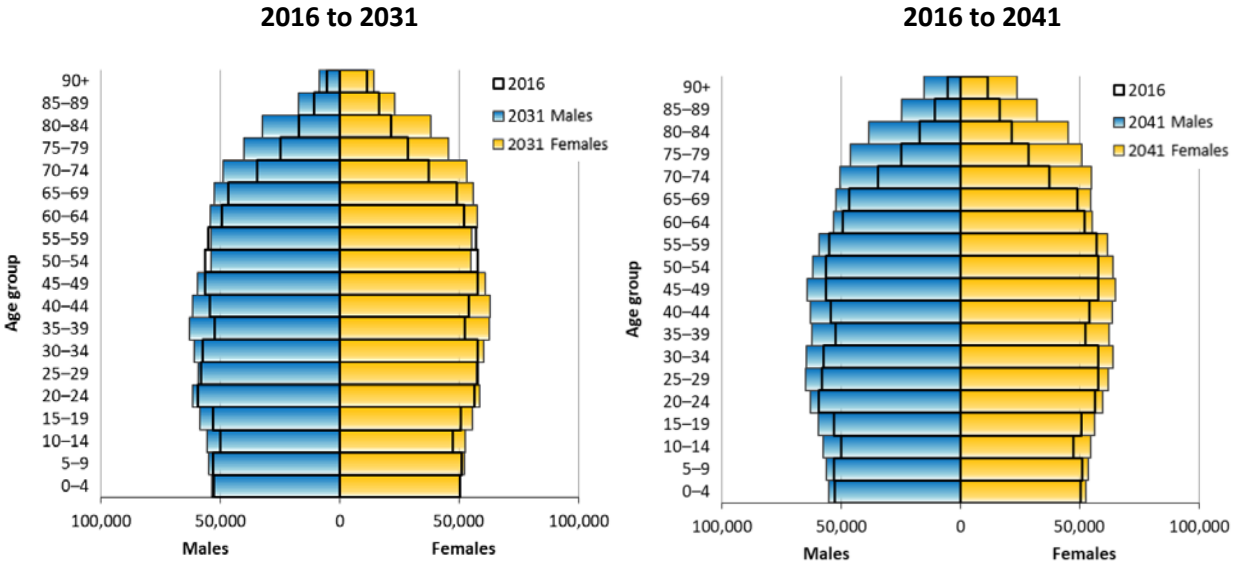
Sources: DPTI and ABS Australian Demographic Statistics, cat. no. 3101.0

2.2.2 Age-sex structure

Figure 8 illustrates the projected age-sex composition of the South Australian population in 2031 and 2041 for the medium projection series, and how the projected age structure in these years compares with the actual age structure of South Australia's population at the 2016 Census.

Under each of the three population projection series the number of elderly will increase substantially over the projection period, with most of this increase due to the ageing of the large baby-boomer cohort, whose older members began turning 65 in 2011. The projected size of the elderly population is a similar magnitude under the low, medium and high series.

Figure 8: South Australia projected age-sex structure in 2031 and 2041 (medium series)



2.2.3 Age groups

Examination of the projected population of selected age groups at five-year intervals under each of the projection series emphasises the size of the projected changes in the major age groups between 2016 and 2041, and the variation by projection series (Figures 9 to 14).

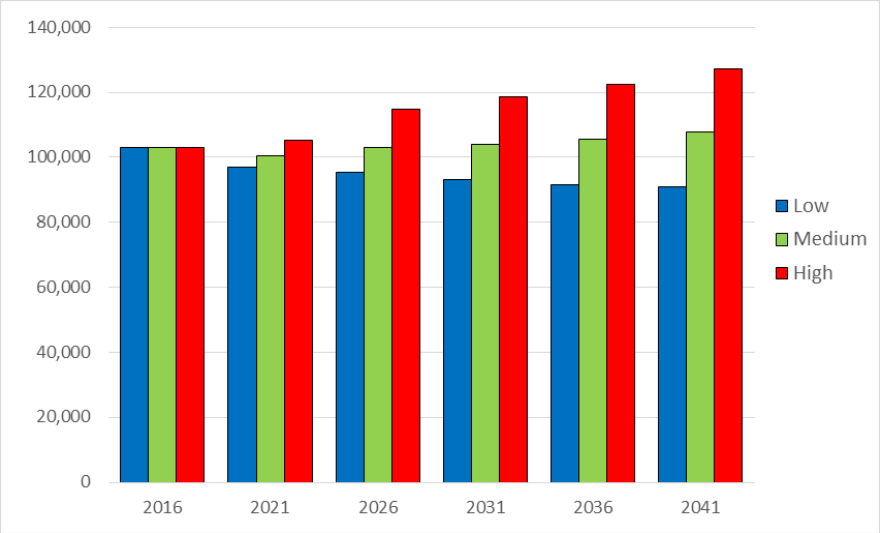
The population age groups examined are:

- Young children, 0-4 years
- School age, 5-17 years
- Young working age, 18-34 years
- Older working age, 35-64 years
- Young elderly, 65-79 years
- Older population, 80+ years

Young children, 0-4 years

For the medium series the total number of young children is projected to increase by around 5,000 between 2016 and 2041. For the high series the number of young children is projected to increase by up to 24,000 over the same time (Figure 9). Under the low series there will be fewer young children in 2041.

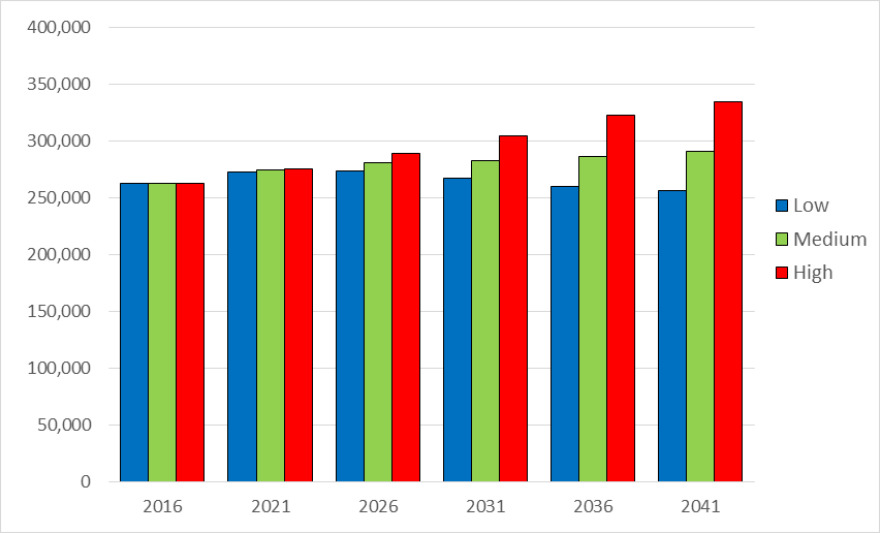
Figure 9: Projected young children (0-4 years) population, South Australia, 2016-41



School-age, 5-17 years

The medium series projects school-age numbers will increase by 28,000 to 290,000 over 25 years to 2041 (Figure 10). The high series projects a significantly greater increase of 72,000 to reach 334,000 by 2041. This increase is driven by higher levels of overseas migration resulting in more families with school-age children.

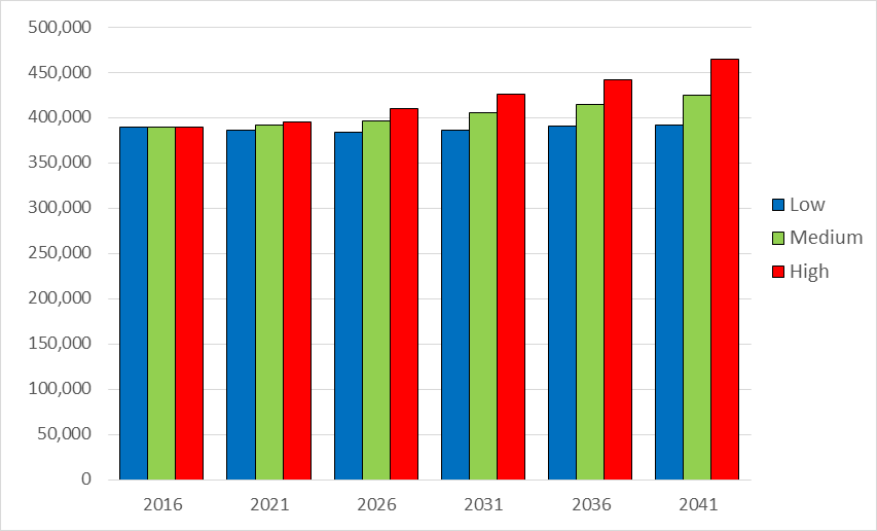
Figure 10: Projected school-age (5-17 years) population, South Australia, 2016-41



Young working-age, 18-34 years

The young working-age population in South Australia is projected to grow around by 36,000 for the medium series and by 75,000 for the high over the period 2016-2041 (Figure 11). The projected growth rates for this cohort are relatively low because it is this group that is most affected by migration losses to interstate and overseas destinations. This trend is assumed to continue throughout the projection period.

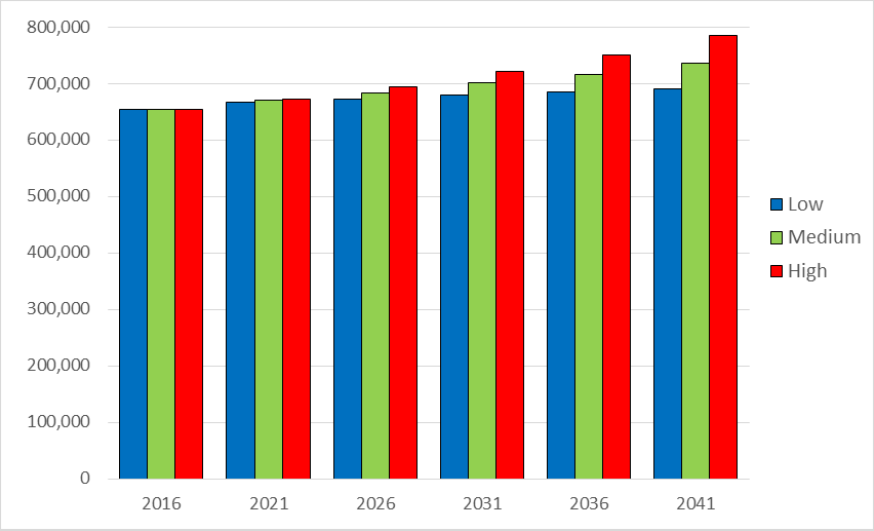
Figure 11: Projected young working-age (18-34 years) population, South Australia, 2016-41



Older working-age, 35-64 years

This age group contains many of the baby-boomer cohort and is the most numerous under consideration (Figure 12). The medium and high projection series project a moderate increase in absolute numbers between 2016 and 2041 however in percentage terms the growth rates are relatively small. The low series shows a slight increase over the projection period.

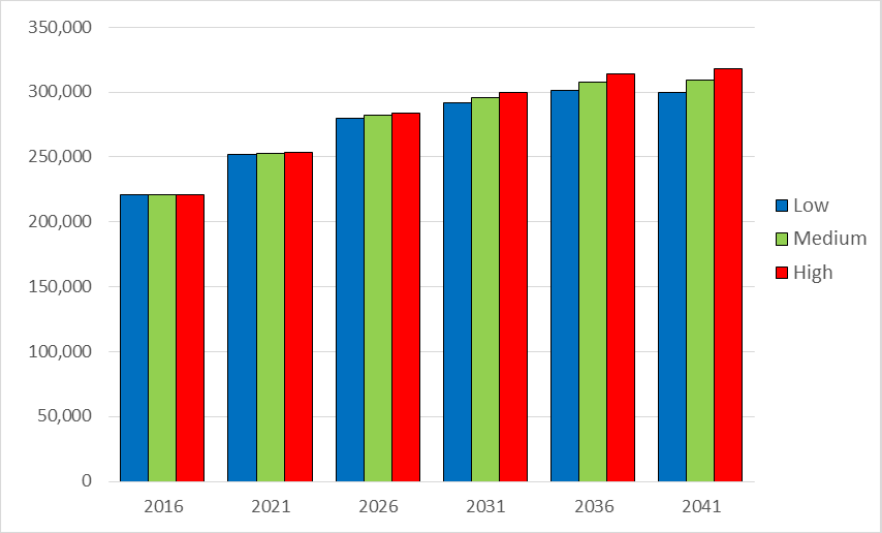
Figure 12: Projected older working-age (35-64 years) population, South Australia, 2016-41



Active retirees, 65-79 years

Figure 13 shows that because the vast majority of those who will be aged 65-79 from 2016 to 2041 are already resident in South Australia, the various population projection series result in almost identical trends in future population numbers. Under all series the population of 'active retirees' will increase from around 220,000 in 2016 to at least 310,000 (medium series) and only slightly more to 318,000 (high series) by 2041. The increase will be most dramatic between 2016 and 2026 as the large baby-boomer cohort reaches 65-79 years of age, but is not yet affected by the higher mortality rates of old age.

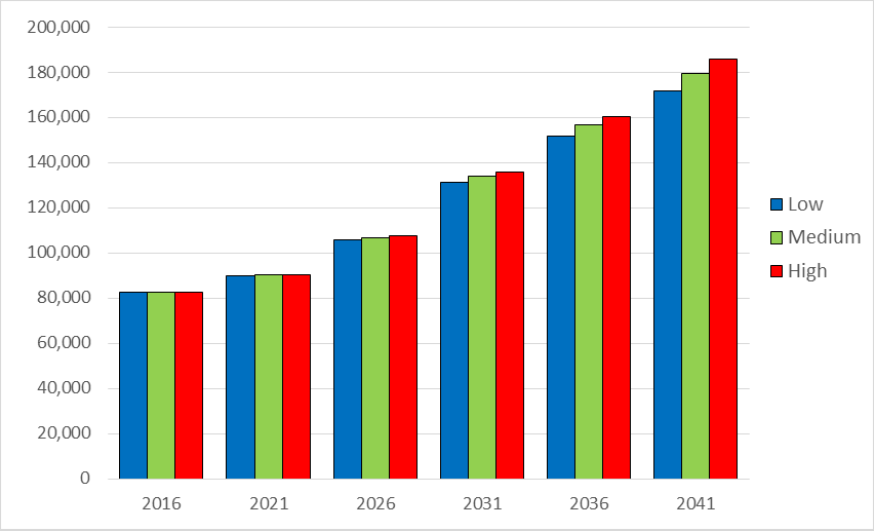
Figure 13: Projected active retirees (65-79 years) population, South Australia, 2016-41



Older population, 80+ years

After 2026 the more dependent 80+ age group is projected to increase more rapidly in size than the 65-79 age group (Figure 13 & Figure 14). The size of this age cohort is essentially the same under all projections.

Figure 14: Projected older population (80+ years) population, South Australia, 2016-41



3 Projection Results by Region, 2016-41

3.1 Greater Adelaide Capital City

Greater Adelaide[7] comprises the five metropolitan regions of Inner Metro, Adelaide North, Adelaide West, Adelaide South and Adelaide Hills.

Within South Australia, Greater Adelaide currently accounts for around 77.5% of the total population and this share is projected to increase to around 79% by 2041. In 2016 the population was 1.324 million.

Table 3 and Figure 15 summarise the three projection series for Greater Adelaide.

In the medium projection series, the population increases by 291,000 to 1.615 million by 2041. In this series, the annual growth rate peaks in 2021-26 at 0.9% per annum and then declines to around 0.7% in 2036-41 (Table 3).

In the high projection series, the population increases by 422,000 to 1.745 million by 2041. In this series, the annual growth rate peaks in 2021-26 at 1.27% and then remains above 1% for the remainder of the projection period.

In the low series, the population increases by only 178,000 to 1.5 million by 2041. In this series, the annual growth rate peaks in 2016-21 at 0.7% and then declines to 0.3% in 2041.

Table 3: Projected total population and growth rates, Greater Adelaide Capital City, 2016-41

Year ending 30 June	Projection Series		
	Low	Medium	High
Total Population			
2016 (Base Year)	1 324 058	1 324 058	1 324 058
2021	1 370 954	1 381 610	1 391 226
2026	1 411 381	1 443 857	1 479 706
2031	1 447 134	1 504 274	1 569 465
2036	1 477 043	1 561 149	1 658 060
2041	1 501 666	1 614 865	1 745 557
Average annual change per five-year interval (%)			
2016-2021	9 379 (0.71)	11 510 (0.87)	13 434 (1.01)
2021-2026	8 085 (0.59)	12 449 (0.90)	17 696 (1.27)
2026-2031	7 151 (0.51)	12 083 (0.84)	17 952 (1.21)
2031-2036	5 982 (0.41)	11 375 (0.76)	17 719 (1.13)
2036-2041	4 925 (0.33)	10 743 (0.69)	17 499 (1.06)

[7] Refers to the Greater Adelaide Capital City statistical area as defined by the ABS. The Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) is a geographical area built from Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4) and are designed to represent the functional extent of each of the eight State and Territory capital cities. The GCCSA for Greater Adelaide is a different geographic region to the Greater Adelaide Planning Region used in the 2017 Update of The 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide.

Figure 15: Projected population by projection series, Greater Adelaide, 2016-41

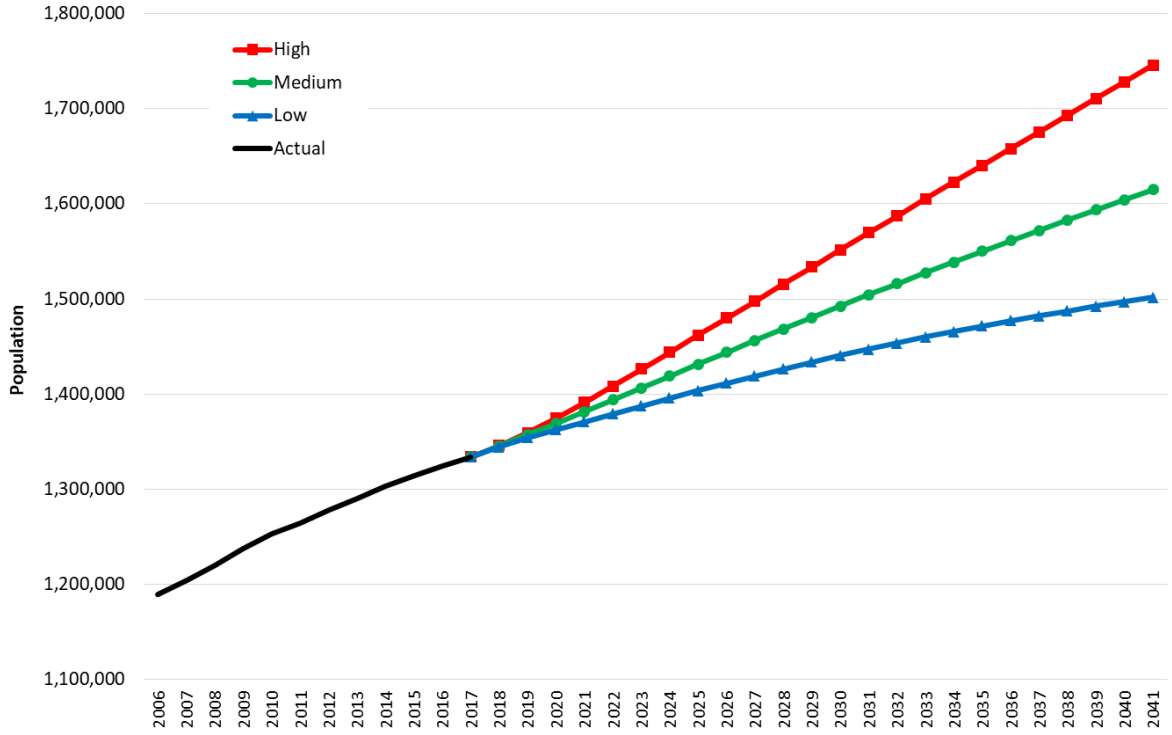


Table 4 summarises the 2016 population and the projected population in 2041 for the eleven regions. Key points to note are:

- In the medium series the population of Greater Adelaide is projected to increase by 290,000 people over the 25 year period to 2041, this is 87% of projected population growth for South Australia.
- In the high series, Greater Adelaide is projected to increase by 422,000 by 2041. In this scenario the share of total growth in Greater Adelaide is slightly less because it is assumed that an increased share of population growth will occur outside of Greater Adelaide.
- Detailed summaries for each of the regions are available in sections 3.2 to 3.12.

Table 4: Population change 2016-2041 by population projection regions and projection series

Population Projection Regions	2016 population	2041 medium series	2041 high series	Population change 2016-41	
				medium series	high series
Inner Metro	224 454	265 435	299 832	40 981	75 378
Adelaide - North	429 924	555 724	596 562	125 800	166 638
Adelaide - South	362 685	415 463	437 942	52 778	75 257
Adelaide - West	233 831	289 074	317 033	55 243	83 202
Adelaide Hills	73 164	89 169	94 189	16 005	21 025
GREATER ADELAIDE	**1 324 058**	**1 614 865**	**1 745 558**	**290 807**	**421 500**
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	113 147	127 669	134 737	14 522	21 590
Fleurieu - Kangaroo Island	51 685	69 130	74 039	17 445	22 354
Murray and Mallee	71 511	78 109	83 090	6 598	11 579
Limestone Coast	66 689	71 424	78 383	4 735	11 694
Eyre Peninsula and South West	58 415	58 448	65 904	33	7 489
Outback - North and East	27 339	27 102	32 168	-237	4 829
REST OF SA	**388 786**	**431 882**	**468 321**	**43 096**	**79 535**
TOTAL SA	**1 712 844**	**2 046 747**	**2 213 879**	**333 903**	**501 035**

3.2 Inner Metro Region (part Adelaide - Central and Hills SA4)

Including LGAs of Adelaide, Prospect, Walkerville, Norwood Payneham St Peters, Campbelltown, Burnside and Unley

Region Summary

The Inner Metro region consists of the City of Adelaide and immediately surrounding metropolitan councils to the north, east and south.

At the 2016 census, the population of the region was 224,454.

Major infill developments and the construction of numerous residential apartments have seen the population increase by 6,642 between 2011 and 2016 with a large proportion of that growth occurring in the City of Adelaide.

Redevelopment of the former Glenside Hospital will significantly increase dwellings in the Burnside LGA.

Minor infill contributed around 320 dwellings between 2010 and 2016.

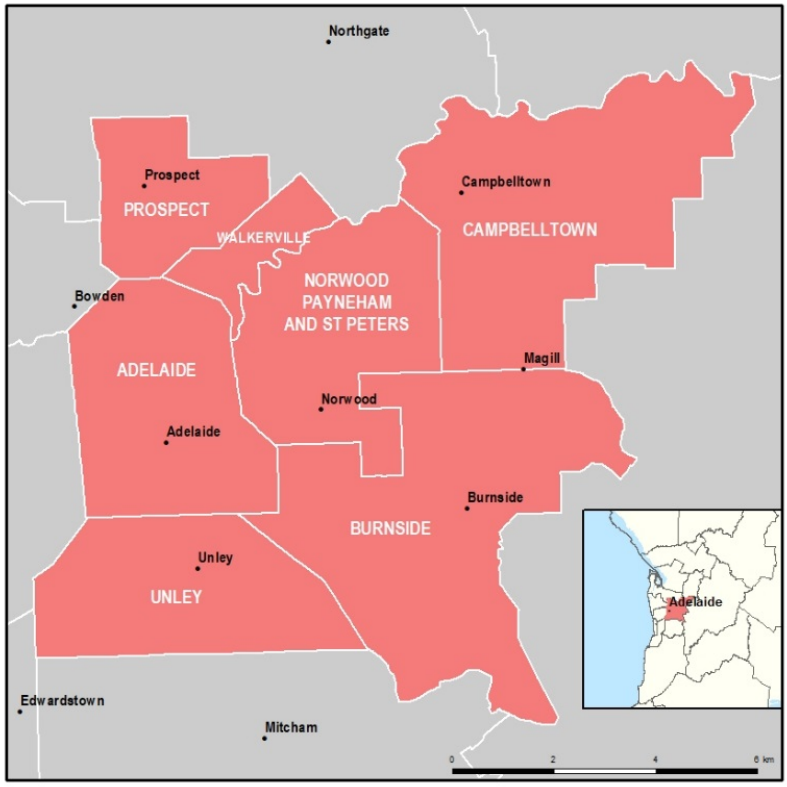
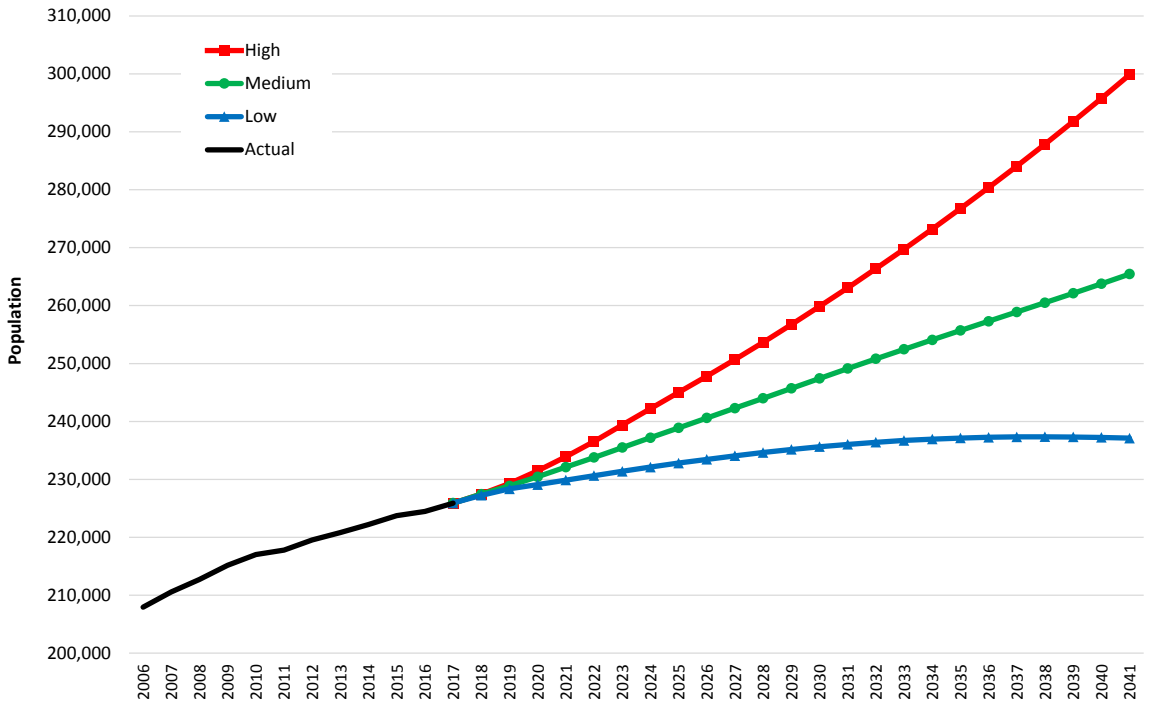


Figure 16: Projected population by projection series 2016-41, Inner Metro Region



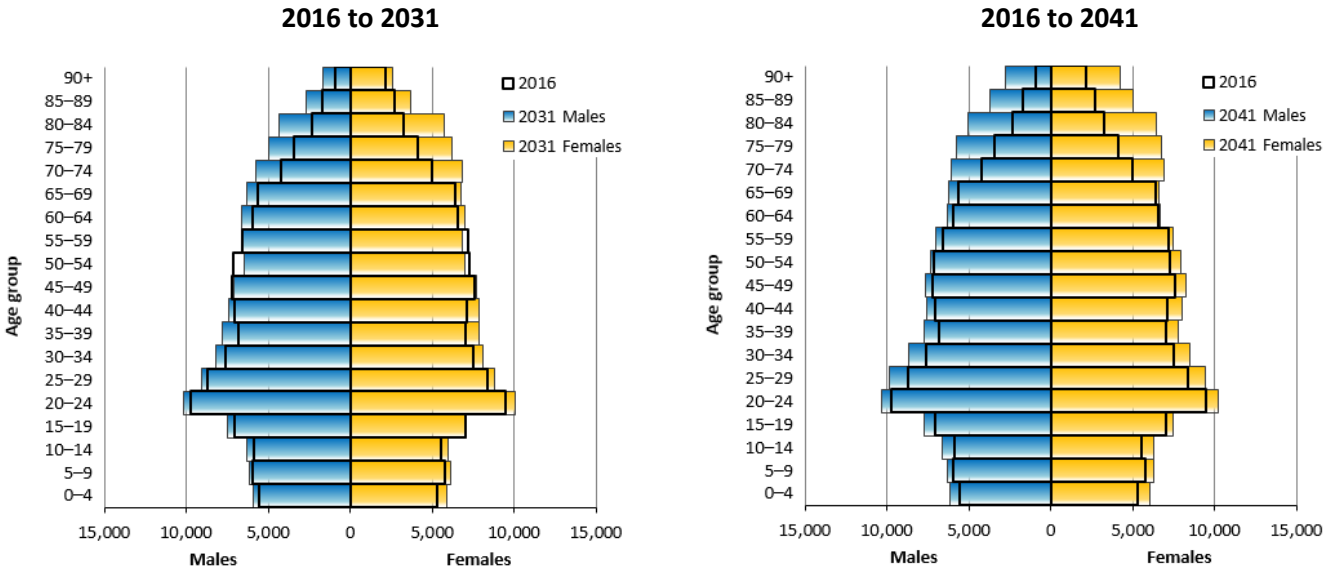
Projected growth 2016 to 2041

- The population of the Inner Metropolitan region is projected to grow by 41,000 (medium) to reach around 265,000 in 2041 (Table 5).
- The high series projects strong growth to reach a total population of nearly 300,000 by 2041, at a projected growth rate above 1.2%.
- The age structure for this region differs from other parts of South Australia due to its large student and young working age population. As a result there is a notable bulge in the 20-34 age cohorts and very few in the 0-14 age cohort (Figure 17).

Table 5: Projected total population and growth rates 2016-41, Inner Metro Region

Year ending 30 June	Projection Series		
	Low	Medium	High
Total Population			
2016 (Base Year)	224 454	224 454	224,454
2021	229 884	232 125	233,928
2026	233 461	240 594	247,802
2031	236 050	249 131	263,070
2036	237 259	257 296	280,360
2041	237 121	265 435	299,832
Average annual change per five-year interval (%)			
2016-2021	1 086 (0.48)	1 534 (0.68)	1 895 (0.84)
2021-2026	715 (0.31)	1 694 (0.73)	2 775 (1.19)
2026-2031	518 (0.22)	1 707 (0.71)	3 054 (1.23)
2031-2036	242 (0.10)	1 633 (0.66)	3 458 (1.31)
2036-2041	-28 (0.01)	1 628 (0.63)	3 894 (1.39)

Figure 17: Projected age-sex structure 2016-31 and 2016-41, Inner Metro Region (medium series)



3.3 Adelaide - North Region (SA4)

Including Elizabeth, Salisbury, Modbury, Enfield, Mawson Lakes, Gawler, Virginia, Two Wells and Roseworthy

Region Summary

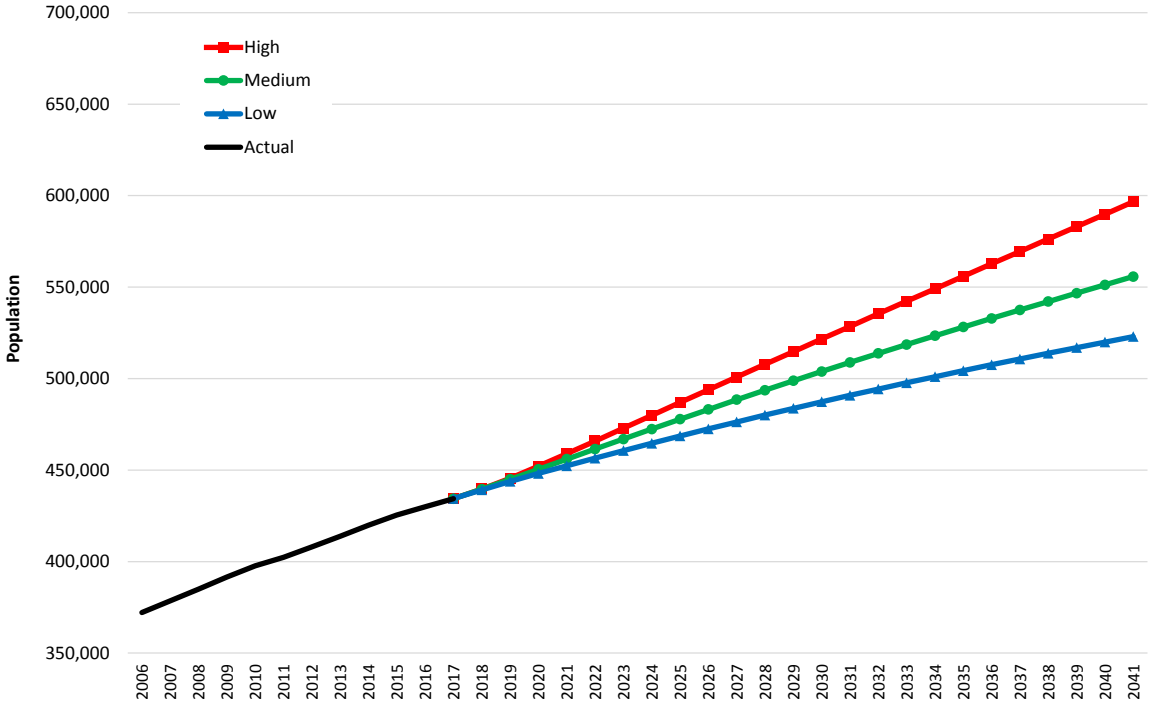
The Adelaide - North region consists of Salisbury, Playford, Tea Tree Gully and Gawler councils, the eastern portion of Port Adelaide Enfield council, and small parts of the Adelaide Plains, Light and Barossa councils adjacent to Playford and Gawler.

The area has significant industrial precincts and also substantial horticulture areas. It is the fastest growing region in the state and at the 2016 census, the population was 429,924.

Gawler is the largest town with a population of 26,472.

This region has extensive options for future development particularly around Playford, Buckland Park, Gawler, Two Wells, Angle Vale and Roseworthy.

Figure 18: Projected population by projection series 2016-41, Adelaide - North Region



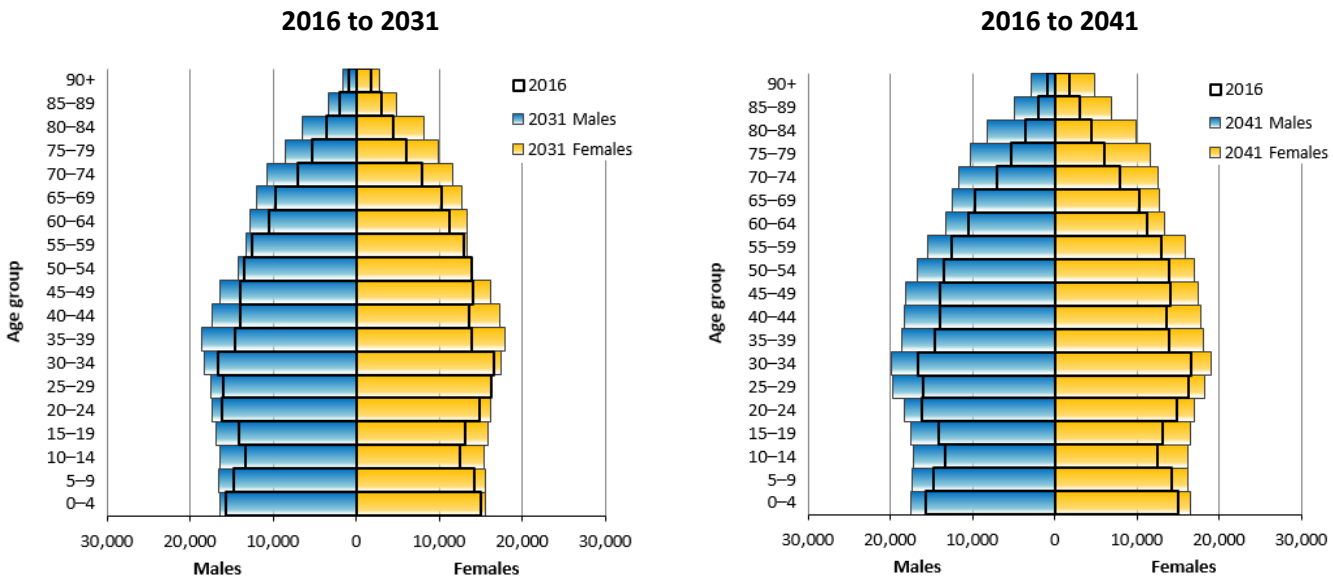
Projected growth 2016 to 2041

- In 2016 the Adelaide – North region had a population of 430,000. It is the largest of the 11 regions accounting for 25% of the State's population.
- Under the medium series it is projected to grow by 126,000 to reach around 555,000 in 2041 (Table 6).
- The high series projects a total population of nearly 600,000 by 2041, at a projected growth rate around 1.4%.
- The age structure for this region reflects a large 'young' and 'older' working-age cohort with a substantial 0-14 age cohort (Figure 19).

Table 6: Projected total population and growth rates 2016-41, Adelaide - North Region

Year ending 30 June	Projection Series		
	Low	Medium	High
Total Population			
2016 (Base Year)	429 924	429 924	429 924
2021	452 350	455 954	458 939
2026	472 493	483 164	493 868
2031	490 832	508 837	528 532
2036	507 540	532 847	562 701
2041	522 933	555 724	596 562
Average annual change per five-year interval (%)			
2016-2021	4 485 (1.04)	5 206 (1.21)	5 803 (1.35)
2021-2026	4 028 (0.89)	5 442 (1.19)	6 986 (1.52)
2026-2031	3 668 (0.78)	5 135 (1.06)	6 933 (1.40)
2031-2036	3 342 (0.68)	4 802 (0.94)	6 834 (1.29)
2036-2041	3 079 (0.61)	4 575 (0.86)	6 772 (1.20)

Figure 19: Projected age-sex structure 2016-31 and 2016-41, Adelaide - North Region (medium series)



3.4 Adelaide - South Region (SA4)

Including Glenelg, Marion, Mitcham, Brighton, Happy Valley, Noarlunga, Seaford, McLaren Vale and Willunga

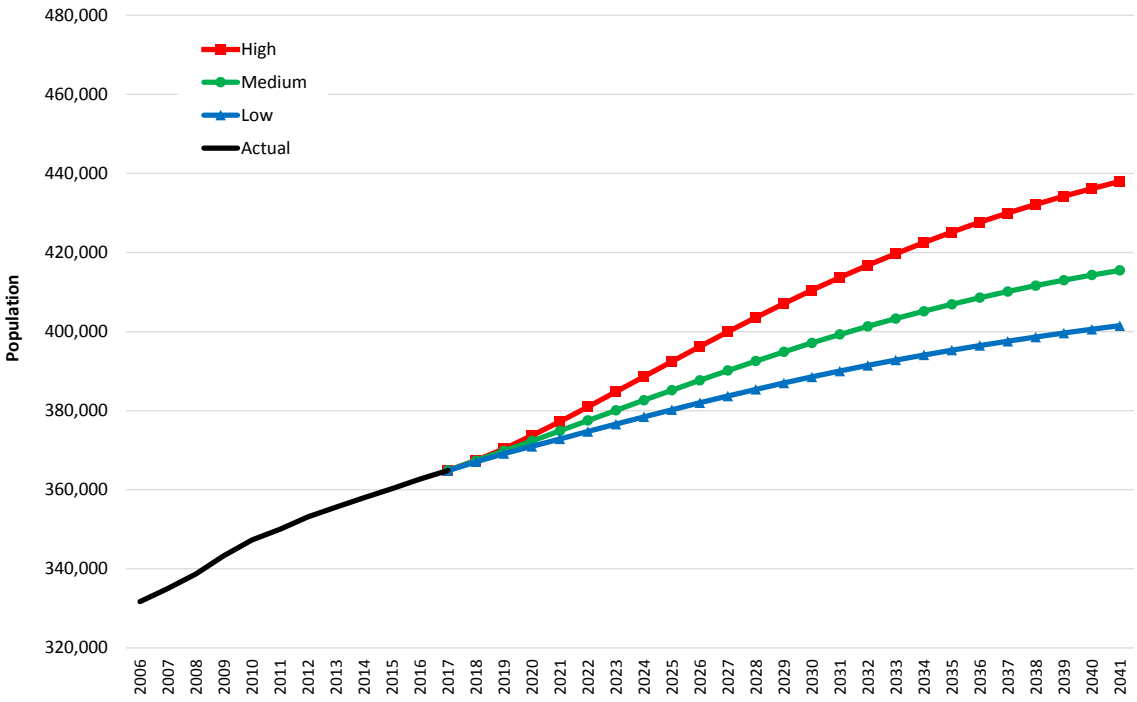
Region Summary

The Adelaide - South region consists of the Holdfast Bay, Marion, Mitcham and Onkaparinga councils. The region has significant retail and commercial centres at Oaklands Park (Marion Shopping Centre) and Glenelg; health and education at Bedford Park (Flinders University / Flinders Medical Centre), and industry at Lonsdale, while the south eastern part of the region is rural and dominated by the McLaren Vale wine region.

The 2016 census population was 362,685. The region grew by 12,668 persons between 2011 and 2016.

There are diminishing opportunities for future greenfield development in this region, however this is being offset by significant infill activity in the Holdfast Bay and Marion councils, and more recently in some parts of Onkaparinga.

Figure 20: Projected population by projection series 2016-41, Adelaide - South Region



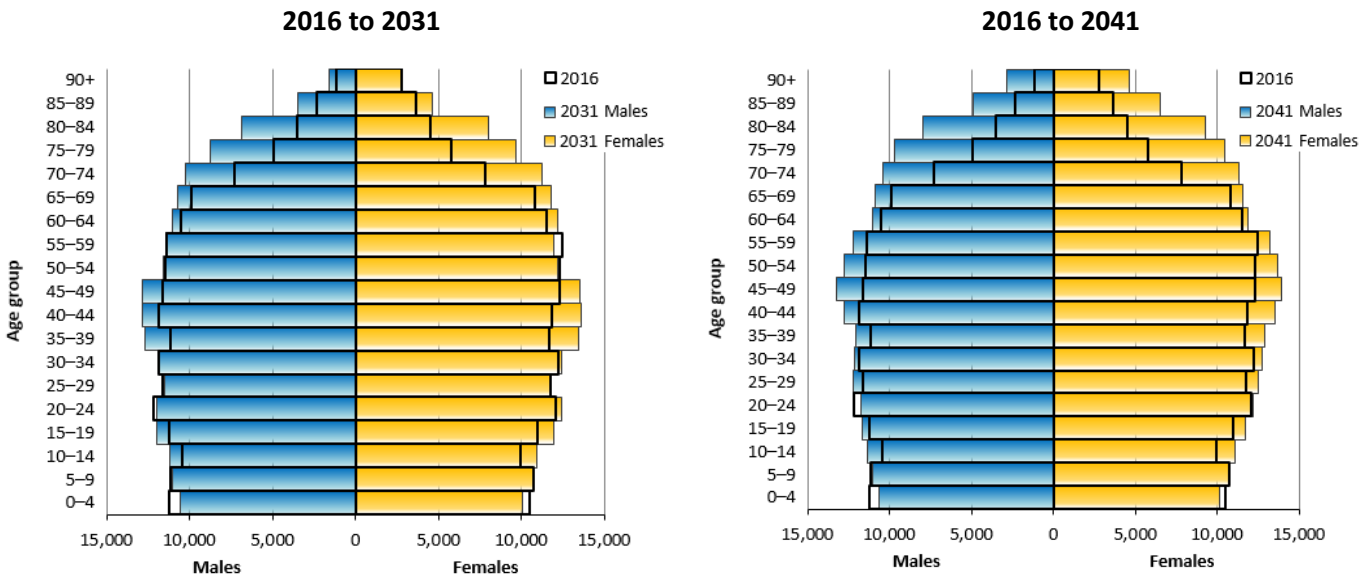
Projected growth 2016 to 2041

- In 2016 Adelaide – South region had a population of 363,000. It is the second most populous of the 11 regions accounting for 21% of the State's population.
- Under the medium series it is projected to grow by 53,000 to reach around 415,000 in 2041 (Table 7). The growth rate in this region is projected to slow considerably from 2031 due to limited opportunities for future greenfield development.
- The high series projects a total population of up to 438,000 by 2041.
- Similar to Adelaide North, the age structure for this region reflects a large 'young' and 'older' working-age cohort with a substantial 0-14 age cohort (Figure 21).

Table 7: Projected total population and growth rates 2016-41, Adelaide - South Region

Year ending 30 June	Projection Series		
	Low	Medium	High
Total Population			
2016 (Base Year)	362 685	362 685	362 685
2021	372 862	374 903	377 260
2026	381 990	387 677	396 241
2031	390 015	399 274	413 675
2036	396 459	408 563	427 625
2041	401 476	415 463	437 942
Average annual change per five-year interval (% aagr)			
2016-2021	2 035 (0.56)	2 444 (0.67)	2 915 (0.80)
2021-2026	1 826 (0.49)	2 555 (0.68)	3 796 (1.01)
2026-2031	1 605 (0.42)	2 319 (0.60)	3 487 (0.88)
2031-2036	1 289 (0.33)	1 858 (0.47)	2 790 (0.67)
2036-2041	1 003 (0.25)	1 380 (0.34)	2 063 (0.48)

Figure 21: Projected age-sex structure 2016-31 and 2016-41, Adelaide - South Region (medium series)



3.5 Adelaide - West Region (SA4)

Including Port Adelaide, Woodville, West Lakes, Henley Beach, Hindmarsh, Mile End and Plympton

Region Summary

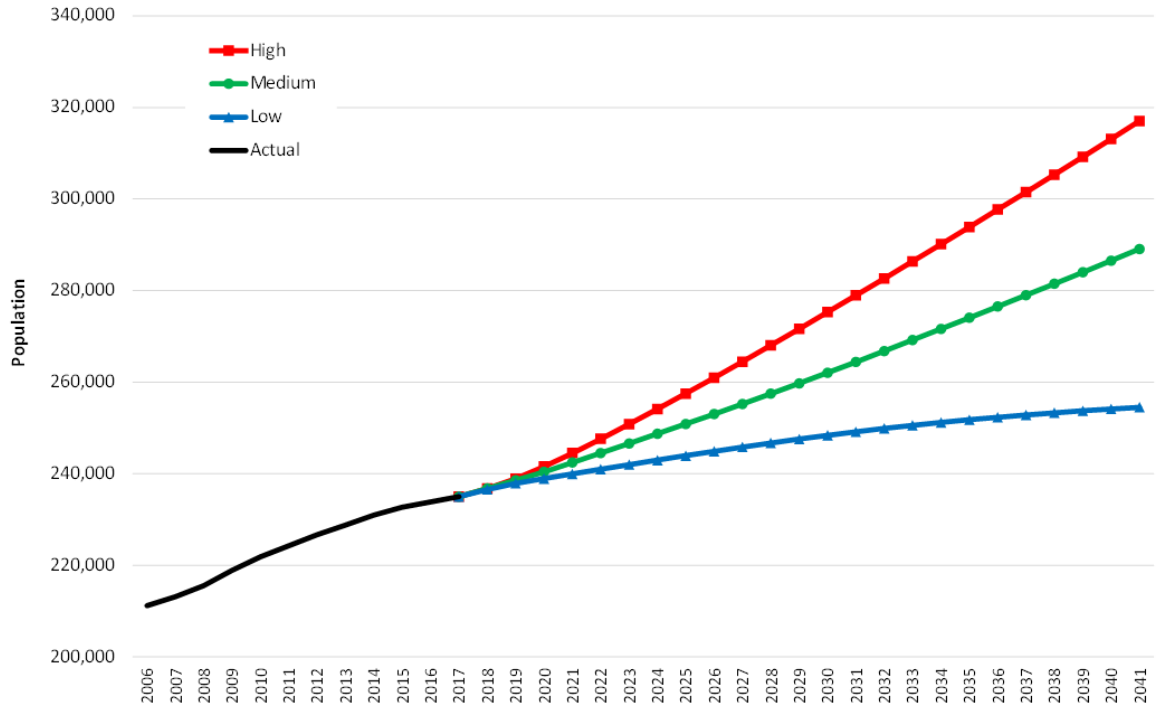
The Adelaide - West region consists of the Charles Sturt and West Torrens councils, as well as the western portion of Port Adelaide Enfield council. The region is the traditional industrial heartland of the Adelaide metropolitan area.

The 2016 census population figure for the region was 233,831. Between 2011 and 2016 the population increased by 10,000.

While the region is considered fully urbanised there are significant opportunities for major infill/urban renewal projects in Bowden, Woodville West and Port Adelaide, St Clair and West Lakes.

Minor infill opportunities are abundant throughout the region and will ensure further population growth in the Adelaide - West region.

Figure 22: Projected population by projection series 2016-41, Adelaide - West Region



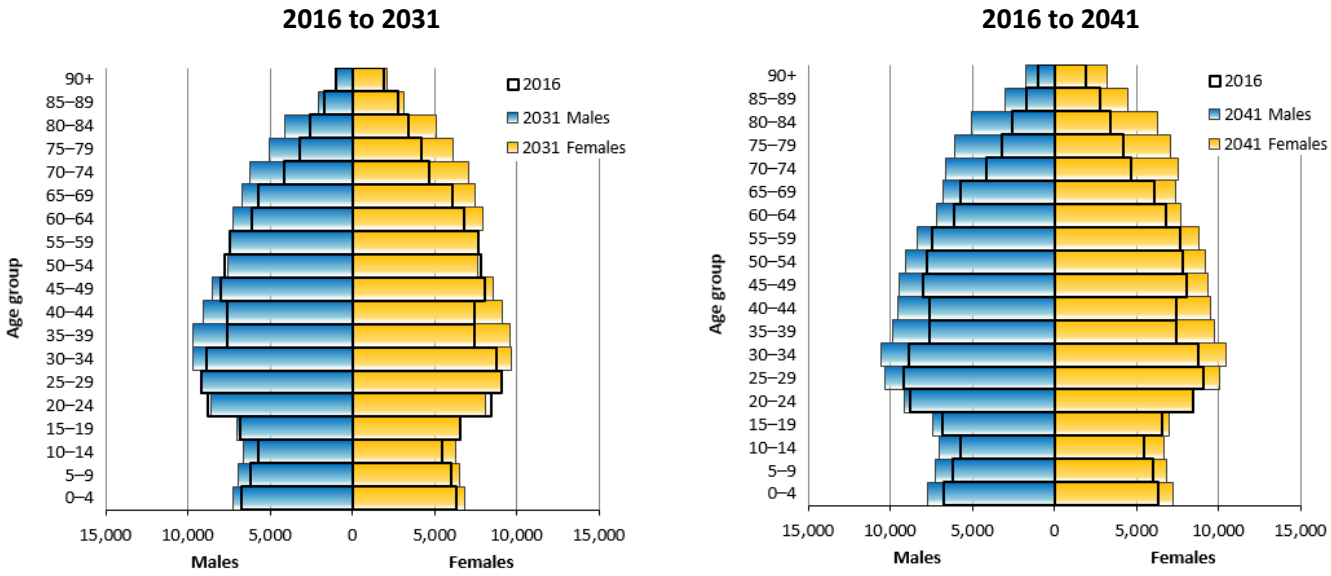
Projected growth 2016 to 2041

- Under the medium series it is projected to grow by 55,000 to reach around 289,000 in 2041 (Table 8).
- The high series projects a total population of around 317,000 by 2041 with a growth rate around 1.3% per annum.
- The age structure of this region reflects a large working age cohort and mature families with few young children (0-14 years) – hence the eroded base of the population pyramid (Figure 23).

Table 8: Projected total population and growth rates 2016-41, Adelaide - West Region

Year ending 30 June	Projection Series		
	Low	Medium	High
Total Population			
2016 (Base Year)	233 831	233 831	233 831
2021	239 949	242 432	244 483
2026	244 902	253 034	260 957
2031	249 156	264 395	278 946
2036	252 333	276 518	297 676
2041	254 508	289 074	317 033
Average annual change per five-year interval (%)			
2016-2021	1 224 (0.52)	1 720 (0.74)	2 130 (0.91)
2021-2026	991 (0.41)	2 120 (0.87)	3 295 (1.35)
2026-2031	851 (0.35)	2 272 (0.90)	3 598 (1.38)
2031-2036	635 (0.25)	2 425 (0.92)	3 746 (1.34)
2036-2041	435 (0.17)	2 511 (0.91)	3 871 (1.30)

Figure 23: Projected age-sex structure 2016-31 and 2016-41, Adelaide - West Region (medium series)



3.6 Adelaide Hills Region (part Adelaide - Central and Hills SA4)

Including Crafers, Stirling, Hahndorf, Mount Barker, Woodside, Lobethal, Meadows, Macclesfield and Birdwood

Region Summary

The Adelaide Hills region consists of the Adelaide Hills and Mount Barker councils. The region's economy is primarily agricultural, with fruit growing, dairy farms and wineries, while Mount Barker and Stirling serve as the region's primary commercial and retail centres.

The 2016 census population for the region was 73,164, with growth of almost 3,500 from 2011, almost two thirds of which occurred in Mount Barker (16,630 persons in 2016). Crafers-Bridgewater has a similar population to Mount Barker (15,127).

Mount Barker and Nairne are the focus for the region's future population growth, with zoned capacity for up to 10,000 additional dwellings.

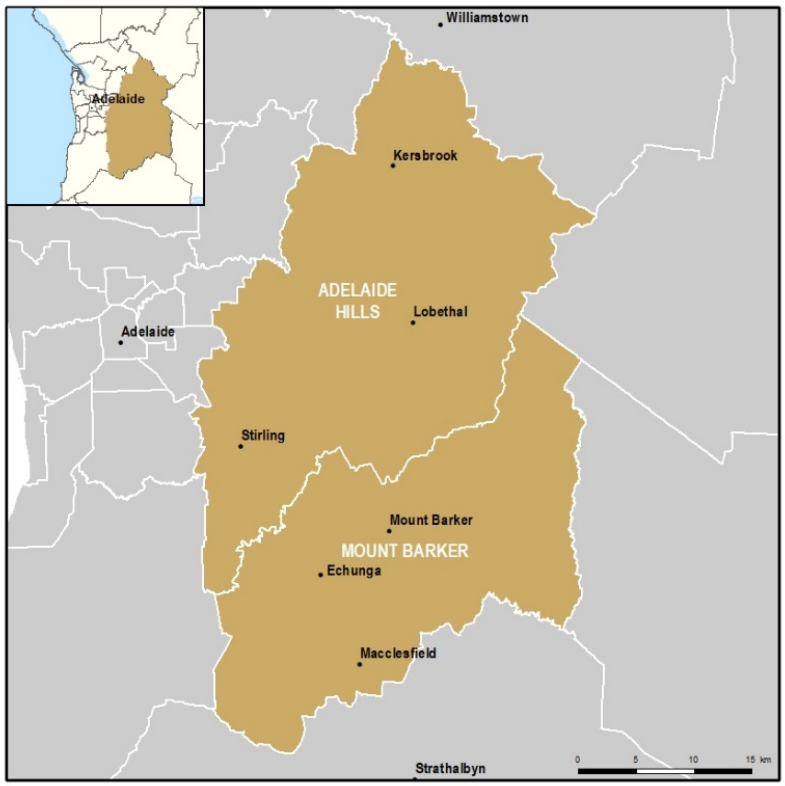
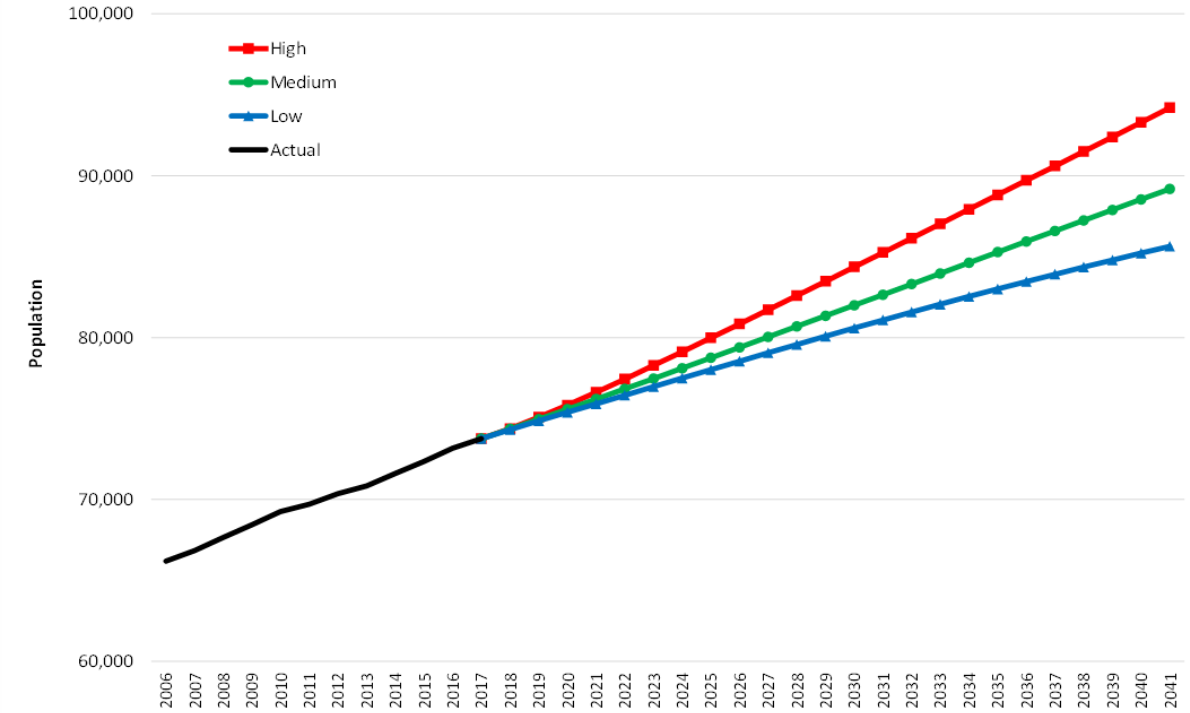


Figure 24: Projected population by projection series 2016-41, Adelaide Hills Region



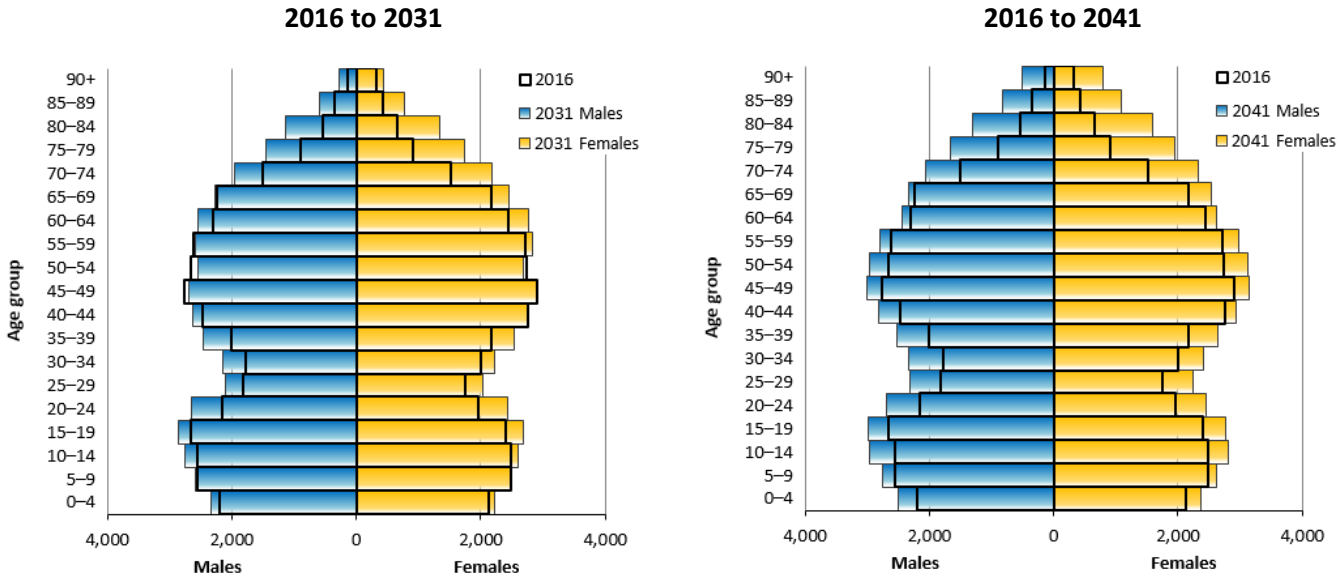
Projected growth 2016 to 2041

- The Adelaide Hills region is projected to grow steadily with minimal variation between the projection series. The Mount Barker area will accommodate most of the population growth.
- For the medium series it is projected to grow by 16,000 to reach around 89,000 in 2041 (Table 9). The high series projects a total population of up to 94,000 by 2041 with a growth rate around 1.0% per annum.
- The age structure for this region clearly shows a depleted 'young working-age' cohort which is caused by migration to the Adelaide metropolitan region and beyond for education and employment opportunities (Figure 25).

Table 9: Projected total population and growth rates 2016-41, Adelaide Hills Region

Year ending 30 June	Projection Series		
	Low	Medium	High
Total Population			
2016 (Base Year)	73 164	73 164	73 164
2021	75 908	76 195	76 617
2026	78 535	79 387	80 838
2031	81 081	82 637	85 242
2036	83 452	85 926	89 699
2041	85 628	89 169	94 189
Average annual change per five-year interval (%)			
2016-2021	549 (0.75)	606 (0.83)	691 (0.94)
2021-2026	525 (0.69)	638 (0.84)	844 (1.10)
2026-2031	509 (0.65)	650 (0.82)	881 (1.09)
2031-2036	474 (0.59)	658 (0.80)	891 (1.05)
2036-2041	435 (0.52)	649 (0.75)	898 (1.00)

Figure 25: Projected age-sex structure 2016-31 and 2016-41, Adelaide Hills Region (medium series)



3.7 Barossa - Yorke - Mid North Region (SA4)

Including Port Pirie, Jamestown, Clare, Balaklava, Port Wakefield, Kadina, Moonta, Wallaroo, Maitland, Yorketown, Nuriootpa and Tanunda

Region Summary

The Barossa - Yorke - Mid North region is an economically diverse area with industries that include; wine in the Barossa, Eden and Clare Valleys; extensive grain and livestock farming; tourism; and the lead and zinc smelter in Port Pirie.

At the 2016 census, the population of the region was 113,147. Port Pirie is the largest town with a population of 13,743.

While Port Pirie's population declined slightly between the 2011 and 2016, significant growth was recorded in the coastal towns of Wallaroo and Moonta through retirement migration, and the peri-urban towns of Nuriootpa and Freeling.

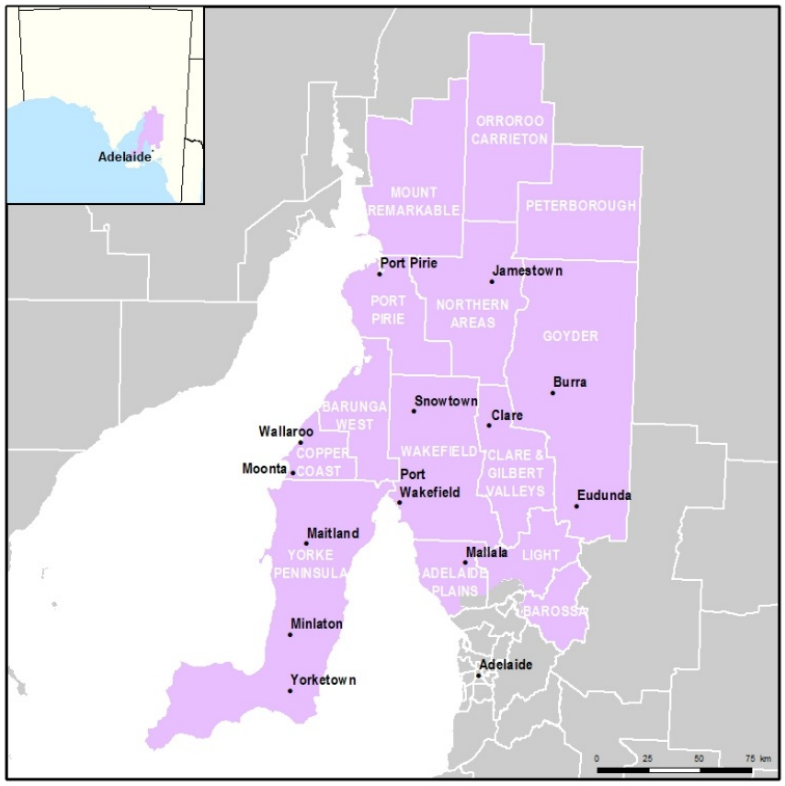
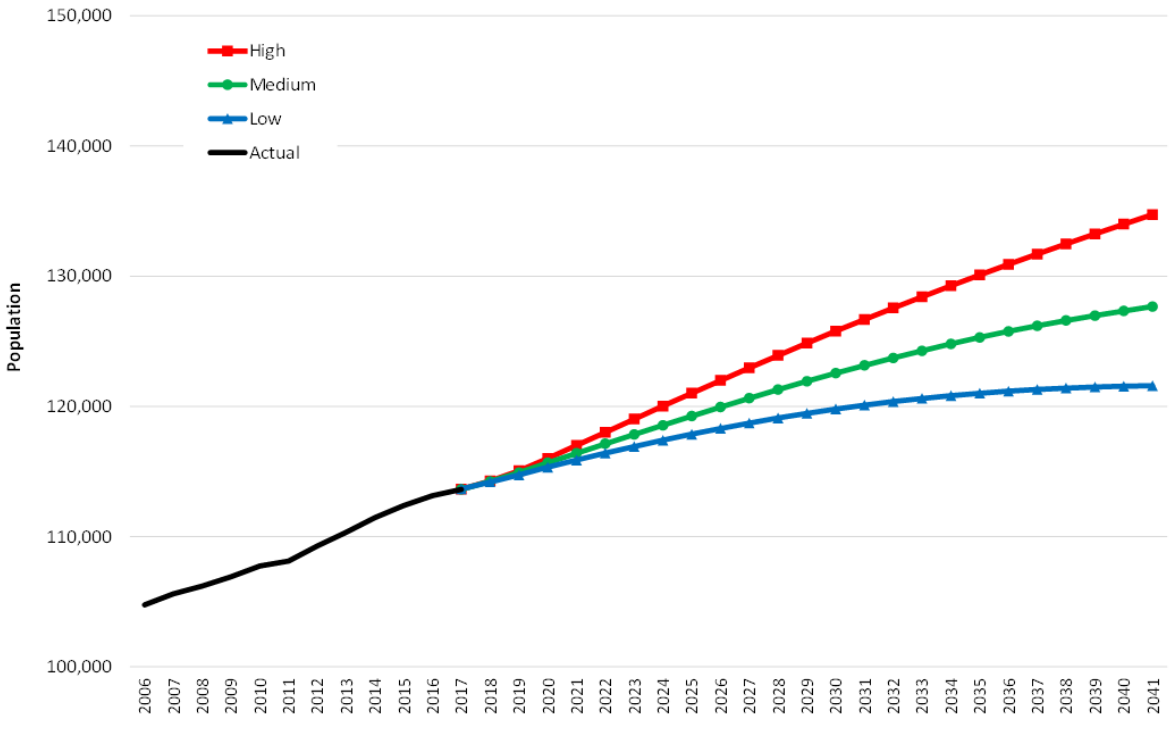


Figure 26: Projected population by projection series 2016-41, Barossa - Yorke - Mid North Region



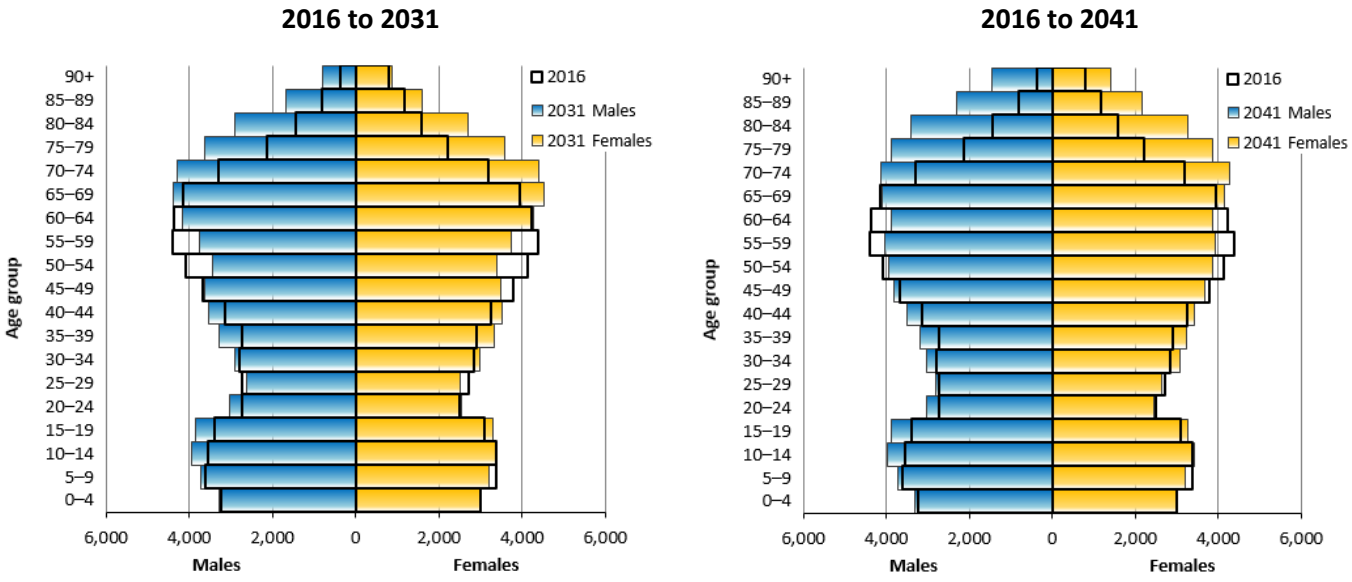
Projected growth 2016 to 2041

- The Barossa - Yorke - Mid North region is projected to grow by 14,500 to reach 128,000 in 2041 – medium series (Table 10).
- Under the high series the total population could reach 135,000 by 2041.
- The age structure for this region also shows a depleted 'young working age' cohort which is caused by migration to the Adelaide metropolitan region and beyond for education and employment opportunities. The 65+ age cohorts are projected to increase significantly over the period (Figure 27).

Table 10: Projected total population and growth rates 2016-41, Barossa - Yorke - Mid North Region

Year ending 30 June	Projection Series		
	Low	Medium	High
Total Population			
2016 (Base Year)	113 147	113 147	113 147
2021	115 877	116 404	117 001
2026	118 306	119 948	121 992
2031	120 099	123 145	126 676
2036	121 171	125 756	130 905
2041	121 588	127 669	134 737
Average annual change per five-year interval (% change)			
2016-2021	546 (0.48)	651 (0.58)	771 (0.68)
2021-2026	486 (0.42)	709 (0.61)	998 (0.85)
2026-2031	358 (0.30)	639 (0.53)	937 (0.77)
2031-2036	214 (0.18)	522 (0.42)	846 (0.67)
2036-2041	84 (0.07)	383 (0.30)	766 (0.59)

Figure 27: Projected age-sex structure 2016-31 and 2016-41, Barossa - Yorke - Mid North Region (medium series)



3.8 Fleurieu - Kangaroo Island Region (part South Australia - South East SA4)

Includes Victor Harbor, Goolwa, Strathalbyn, Normanville, Yankalilla, Mount Compass and Kingscote

Region Summary

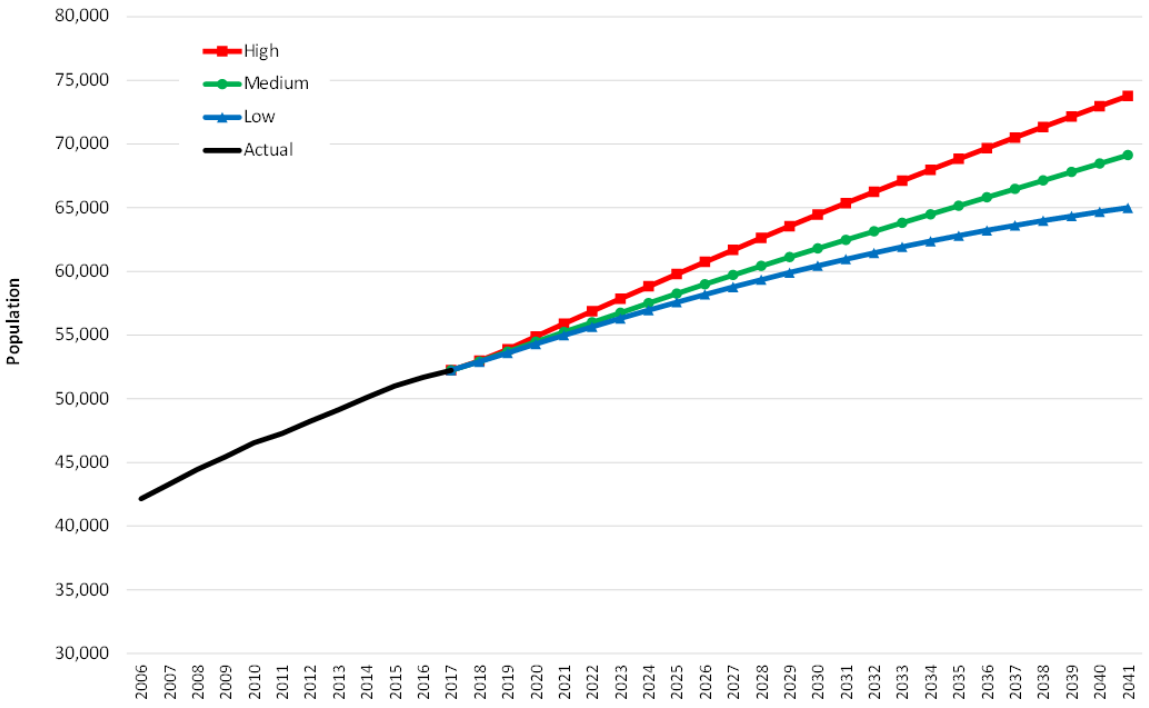
The Fleurieu - Kangaroo Island region is an attractive and economically diverse area. Industries include wine in Langhorne Creek, tourism, forestry, retirement services and a diverse range of agriculture across the region.

At the 2016 census, the population was 51,685. Victor Harbor is the largest town with 15,267 people and Goolwa is second largest with 7,715.

The inland town of Strathalbyn had 5,488 people while Kingscote, on Kangaroo Island, had a population of 1,785.

The population of this region is growing steadily at around 1,000 persons per annum over the past 10 years. Victor Harbor, Goolwa, Normanville and Strathalbyn are attractive towns for retirees, either from within the region or from the Adelaide metropolitan area.

Figure 28: Projected population by projection series 2016-41, Fleurieu - Kangaroo Island Region



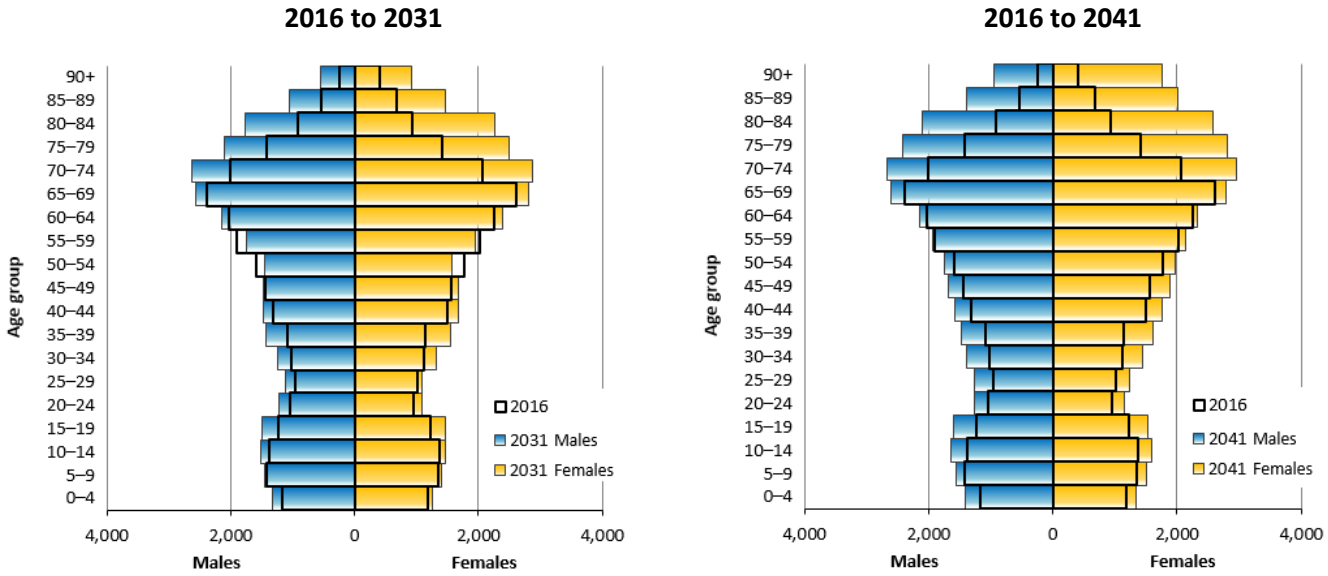
Projected growth 2016 to 2041

- The Fleurieu – Kangaroo Island region is projected to grow steadily under all projection series with only minimal variation between the series (Figure 28).
- For the medium series it is projected to increase by 17,500 to reach around 69,000 in 2041 (Table 11). The average annual growth rate peaks at nearly 1.4% per annum from 2016 to 2026.
- The high series projects a total population of up to 74,000 by 2041 at a healthy growth rate of nearly 1.8% per annum between 2021-26.
- The sheer size of the current and future aged population in this region is clearly demonstrated in Figure 29. It is also worth noting the relatively small size of the 'young working-age' population.

Table 11: Projected total population and growth rates 2016-41, Fleurieu - Kangaroo Island Region

Year ending 30 June	Projection Series		
	Low	Medium	High
Total Population			
2016 (Base Year)	51 685	51 685	51 685
2021	54 985	55 242	55 890
2026	58 185	58 993	60 766
2031	60 955	62 474	65 433
2036	63 221	65 815	69 837
2041	64 997	69 130	74 039
Average annual change per five-year interval (%)			
2016-2021	660 (1.28)	711 (1.38)	841 (1.63)
2021-2026	640 (1.16)	750 (1.36)	975 (1.74)
2026-2031	554 (0.95)	696 (1.18)	933 (1.54)
2031-2036	453 (0.74)	668 (1.07)	881 (1.35)
2036-2041	355 (0.56)	663 (1.01)	840 (1.20)

Figure 29: Projected age-sex structure 2016-31 and 2016-41, Fleurieu - Kangaroo Island Region (medium series)



3.9 Murray and Mallee Region (part South Australia - South East SA4)

Including Murray Bridge, Mannum, Renmark, Berri, Loxton, Pinnaroo and Meningie

Region Summary

The Murray and Mallee's economy is primarily agricultural, including dairying, piggeries, horticulture and viticulture, with an expanding processing and manufacturing sector largely related to its agricultural goods.

At the 2016 census, the population of the region was 71,511. Murray Bridge is the largest town with a population of 16,803. There are several towns with significant populations located in the Riverland.

Murray Bridge increased its population by almost 1,000 between 2011 and 2016 while growth in the Riverland towns was relatively stagnant in the same period.

The town of Murray Bridge has ample land for expansion both within the built up area and also in the new horse racing precinct.

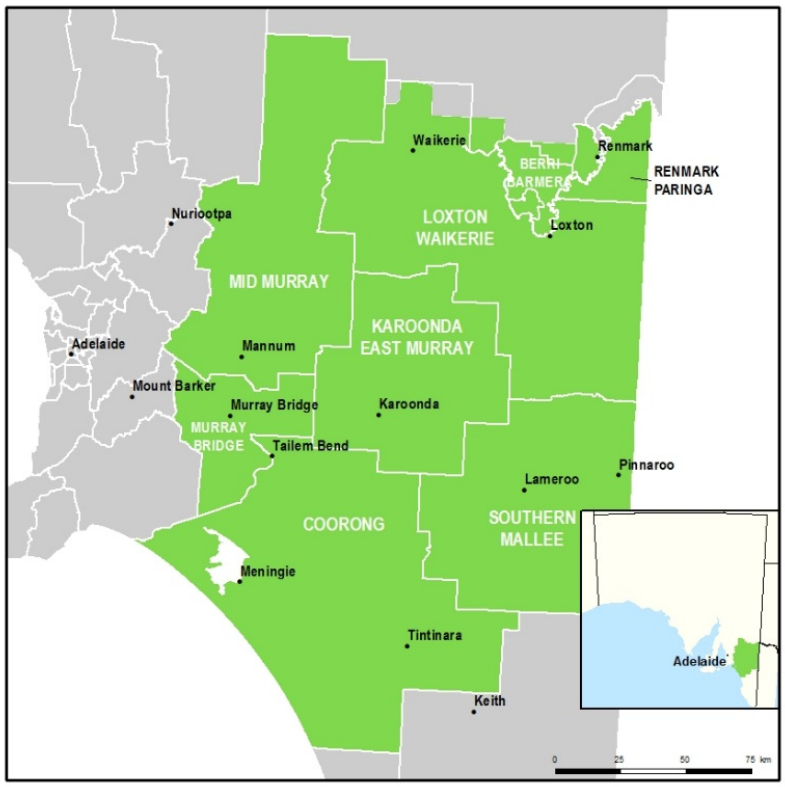
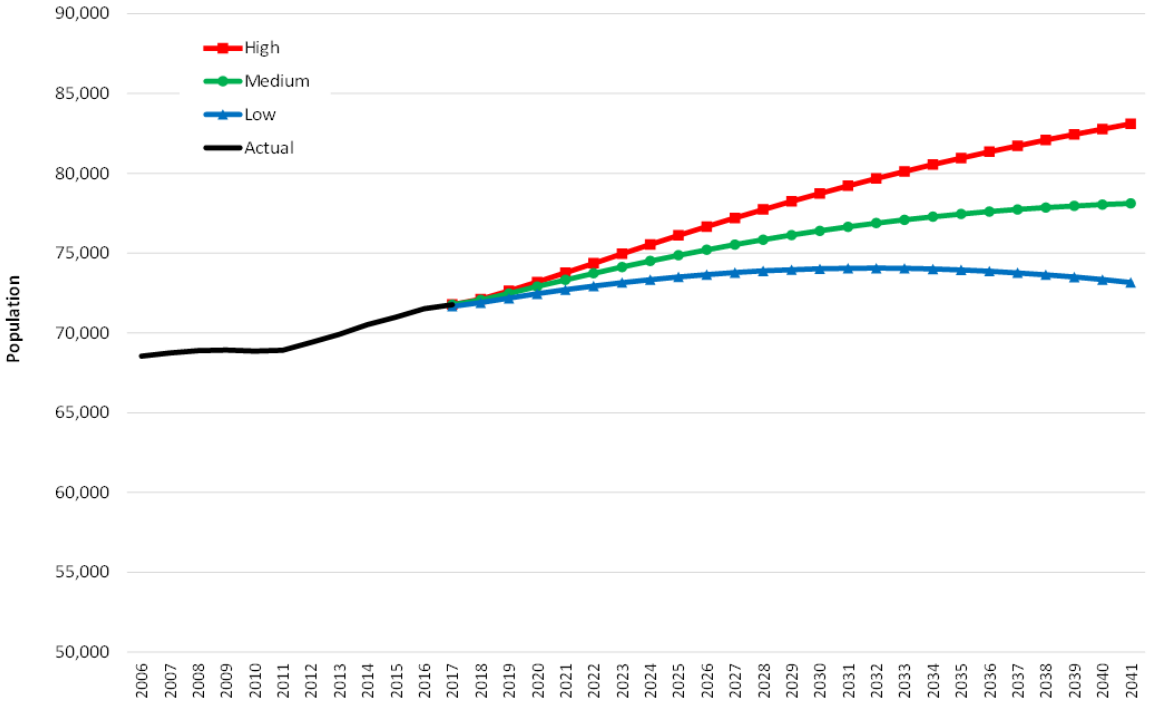


Figure 30: Projected population by projection series 2016-41, Murray and Mallee Region



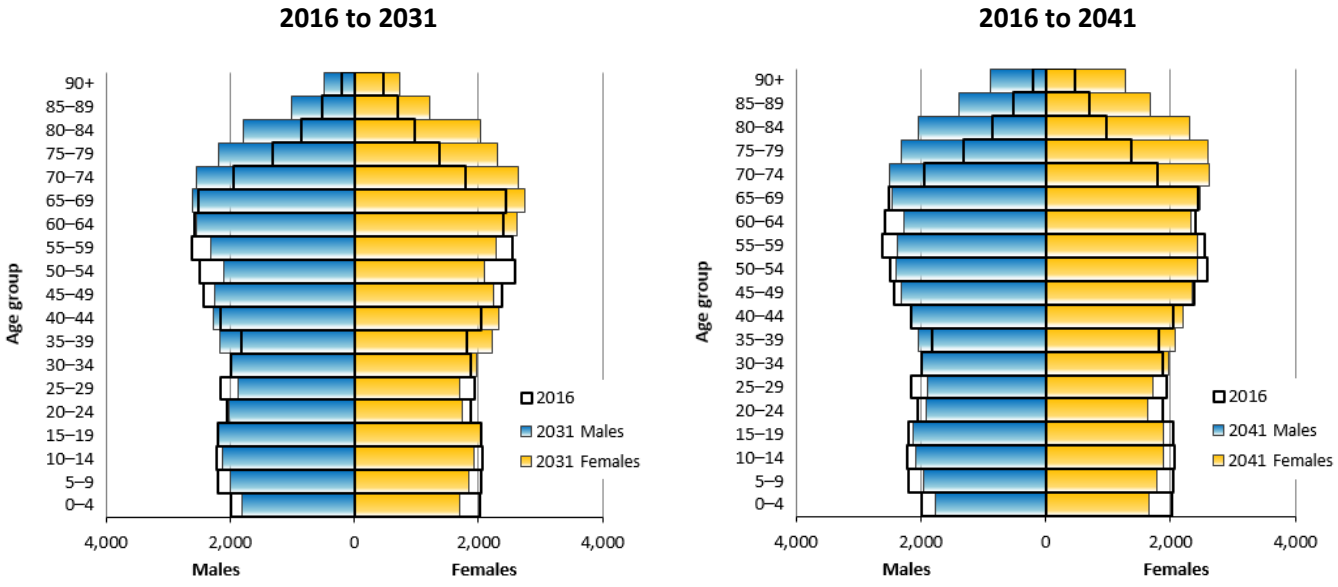
Projected growth 2016 to 2041

- The population of the Murray and Mallee region is projected to increase by only 6,600 (medium series) to reach around 78,000 in 2041 (Table 12).
- For the high series the population is projected to grow by 11,600 to reach 83,000 by 2041.
- The town of Murray Bridge is projected to be the main driver of population growth across the entire region.

Table 12: Projected total population and growth rates 2016-41, Murray and Mallee Region

Year ending 30 June	Projection Series		
	Low	Medium	High
Total Population			
2016 (Base Year)	71 511	71 511	71 511
2021	72 701	73 322	73 766
2026	73 654	75 202	76 659
2031	74 048	76 642	79 210
2036	73 863	77 596	81 342
2041	73 162	78 109	83 090
Average annual change per five-year interval (%)			
2016-2021	238 (0.33)	362 (0.51)	451 (0.63)
2021-2026	191 (0.26)	376 (0.51)	578 (0.78)
2026-2031	79 (0.11)	288 (0.38)	510 (0.67)
2031-2036	-37 (0.05)	191 (0.25)	427 (0.54)
2036-2041	-140 (0.19)	103 (0.13)	349 (0.43)

Figure 31: Projected age-sex structure 2016-31 and 2016-41, Murray and Mallee Region (medium series)



3.10 Limestone Coast Region (part South Australia - South East SA4)

Including Mount Gambier, Millicent, Naracoorte, Robe, Kingston SE, Bordertown and Keith

Region Summary

The Limestone Coast region's economy includes viticulture, agriculture, aquaculture, forestry, tourism and has a growing processing and manufacturing sector.

At the 2016 census, the population of the region was 66,689. Mount Gambier is the largest town with a population of 26,148. Between 2011 and 2016 Mount Gambier's population increased by almost 1,000, whilst most other towns in the region experienced only nominal gains or some decline.

Mount Gambier has many small and large scale residential developments and is the main growth area in the region. It relies heavily on the forestry industry along with being the major service centre in the region.

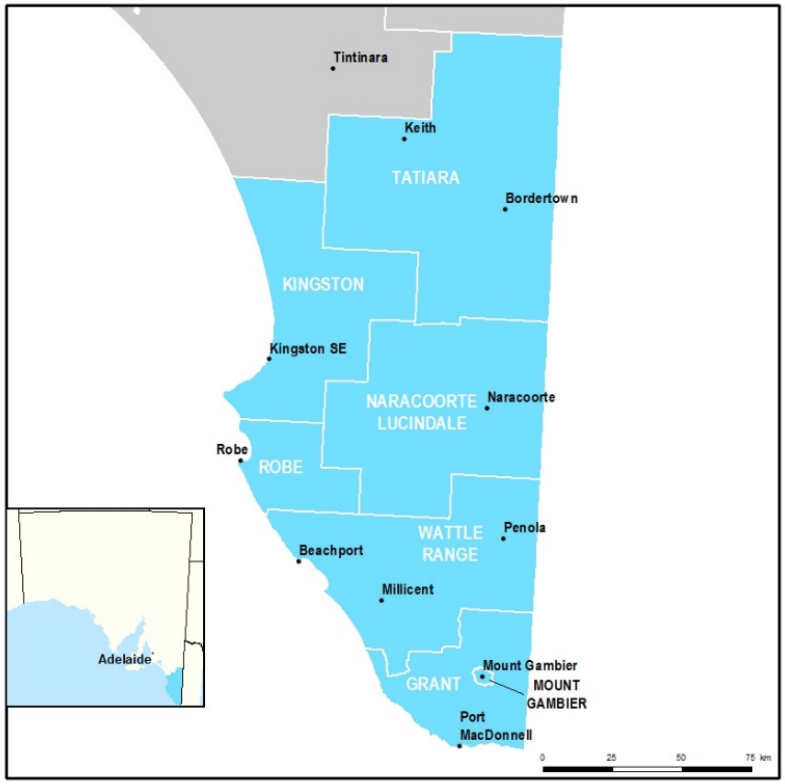
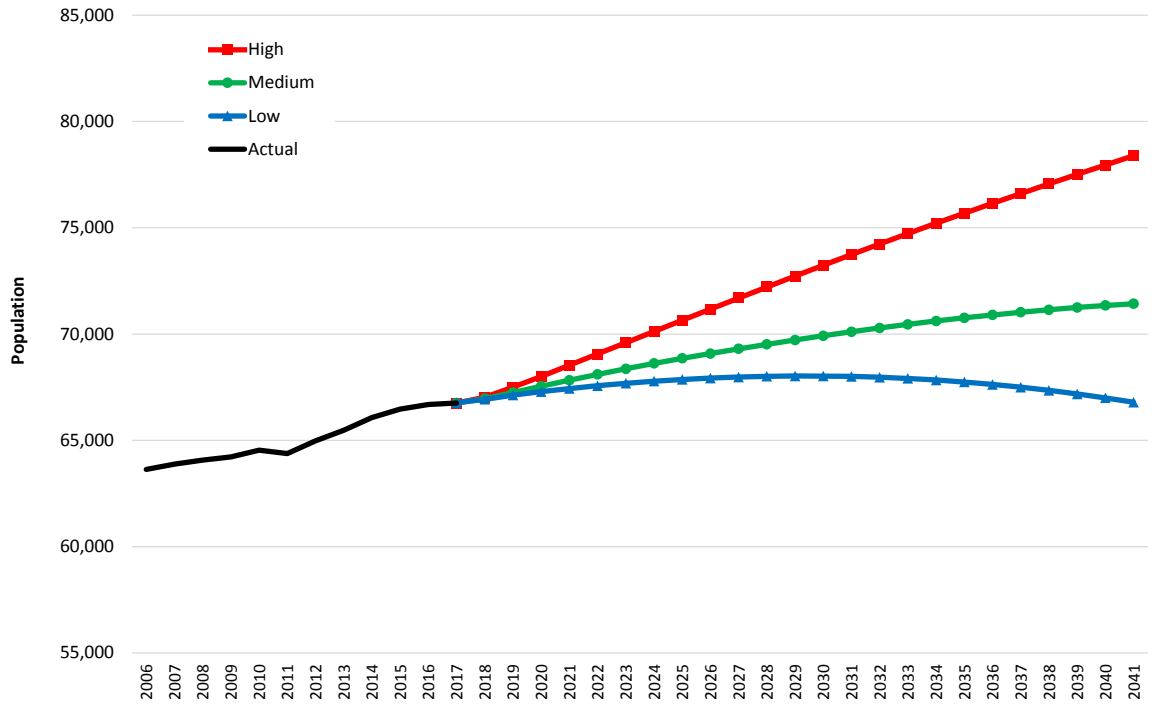


Figure 32: Projected population by projection series 2016-41, Limestone Coast Region



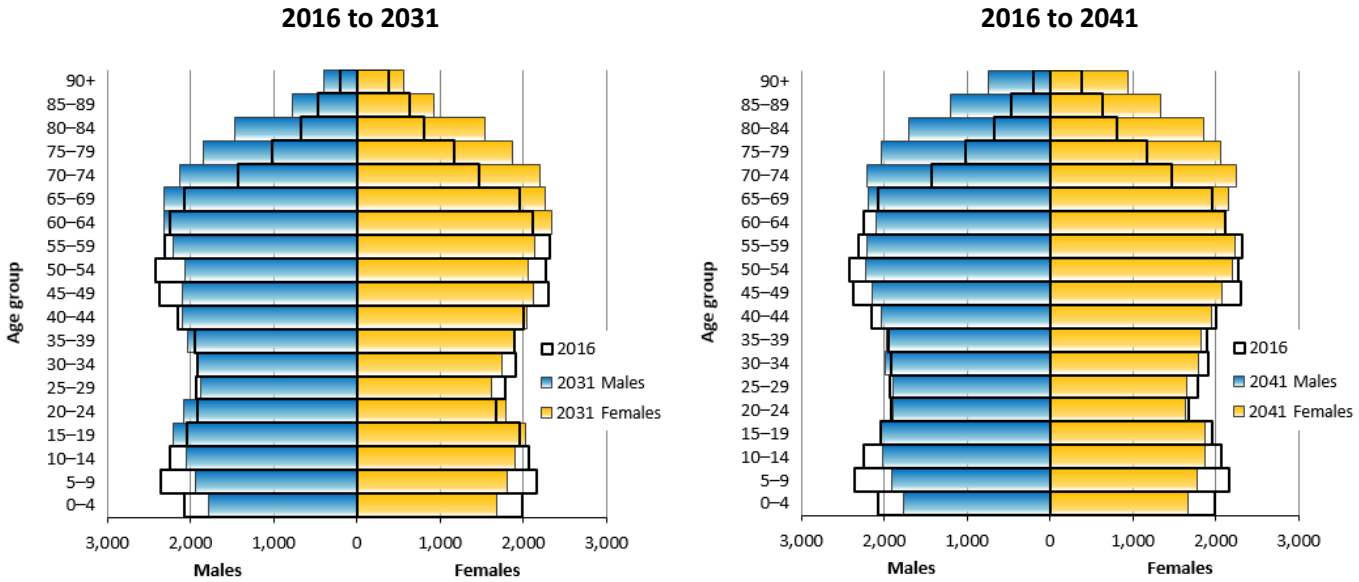
Projected growth 2016 to 2041

- The population projection series for the for the Limestone Coast region show a large variation between the high, medium and low. (Figure 33).
- For the medium series it is projected to increase by only 4,700 to reach just over 71,000 in 2041 (Table 13). The average annual growth rate peaks at nearly 0.4% per annum from 2016 to 2026 and then declines.
- The high series projects a total population of around 78,000 by 2041. In this series it is assumed that various policy initiatives to attract and retain migrants (overseas and intrastate) will be successful in the medium to longer term.
- Figure 33 clearly shows the larger 'baby boomer' cohort in 2016 moving into the older age cohorts in 2031 and 2041.

Table 13: Projected total population and growth rates 2016-41, Limestone Coast Region

Year ending 30 June	Projection Series		
	Low	Medium	High
Total Population			
2016 (Base Year)	66 689	66 689	66 689
2021	67 439	67 830	68 537
2026	67 931	69 085	71 173
2031	68 006	70 107	73 737
2036	67 632	70 900	76 151
2041	66 794	71 424	78 383
Average annual change per five-year interval (%)			
2016-2021	150 (0.22)	228 (0.34)	370 (0.55)
2021-2026	98 (0.15)	251 (0.37)	527 (0.77)
2026-2031	15 (0.02)	204 (0.30)	513 (0.72)
2031-2036	-75 (0.11)	159 (0.23)	483 (0.65)
2036-2041	-168 (0.25)	105 (0.15)	446 (0.59)

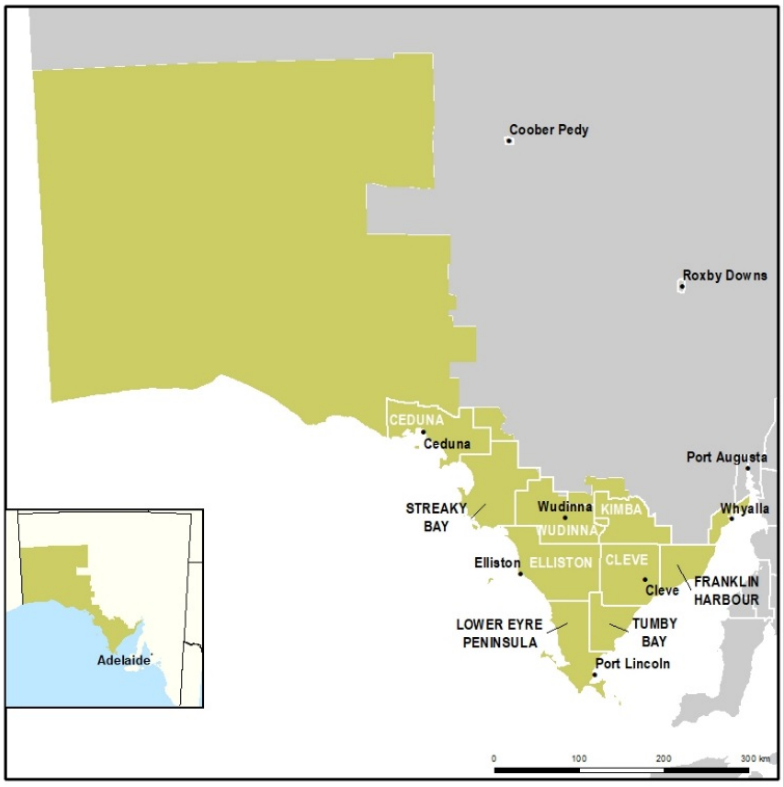
Figure 33: Projected age-sex structure 2016-31 and 2016-41, Limestone Coast Region (medium series)



3.11 Eyre Peninsula and South West Region (part South Australia - Outback Region SA4)

Including Whyalla, Port Lincoln, Kimba, Streaky Bay and Ceduna

Region Summary



At the 2016 census the Eyre Peninsula and South West region had a population of 58,415. The largest towns are; Whyalla (21,505), Port Lincoln (14,062) and Ceduna (2,156).

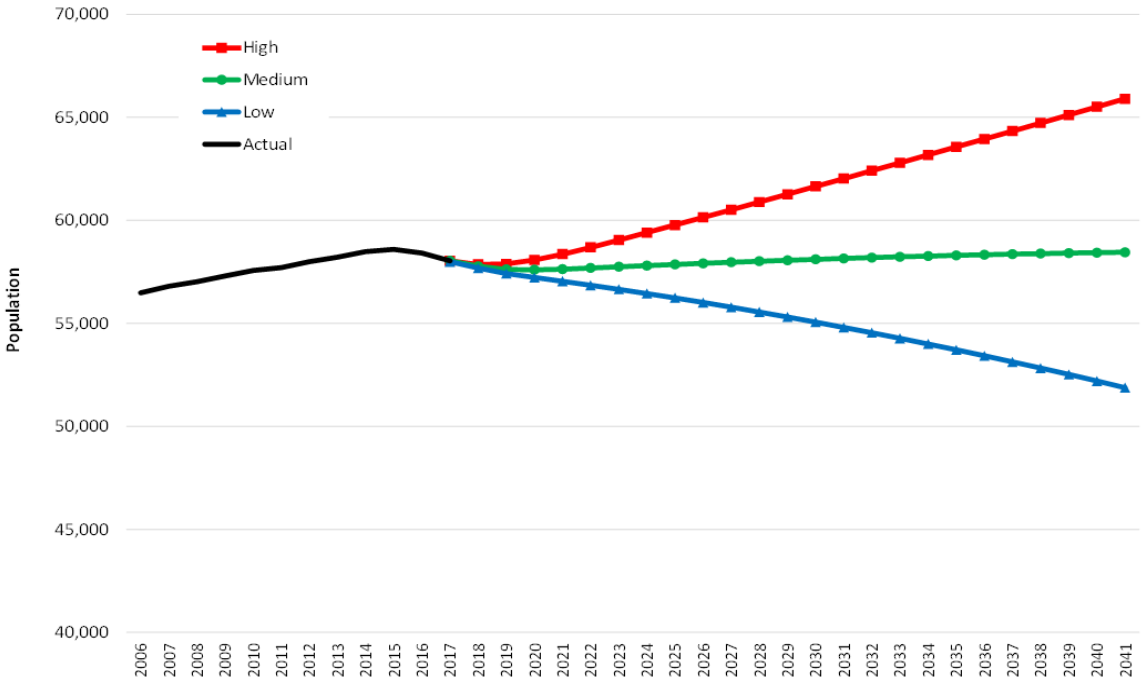
The region has a diverse range of industries with mining and pastoralism in the South West, agriculture inland on the Eyre Peninsula, and commercial fishing and aquaculture in the coastal regions.

This region experienced steady population growth between the 2006 and 2016 censuses, recording a net increase of almost 1,950 persons.

Between 2011 and 2016 Whyalla's population declined slightly by 1 percent due mainly to a downturn in the steel industry.

Recent news surrounding the acquisition of the Whyalla Steelworks by Sanjeev Gupta's Liberty House Group, proposed investments into the renewable energy sector, mineral deposit mining and continued expansion of the aquaculture industry in the region provide confidence that the overall population will stabilise and experience future growth.

Figure 34: Projected population by projection series 2016-41, Eyre Peninsula and South West Region



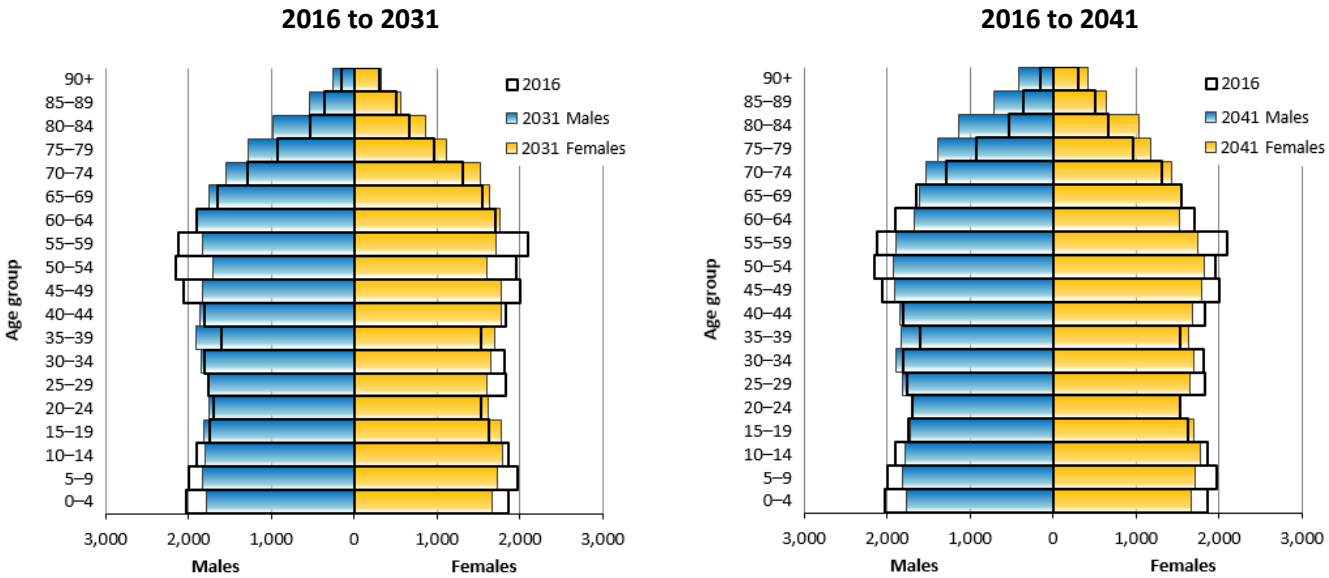
Projected growth 2016 to 2041

- The three projection series for the Eyre Peninsula and South West region represent a wide range of possible futures growth scenarios (Figure 34).
- The medium series is projecting minimal growth with the total population remaining unchanged at around 58,000 in 2041 (Table 14).
- The high series projects the population to increase from 58,000 in 2016 to 66,000 in 2041 at an annual growth rate of around 0.6%.

Table 14: Projected total population and growth rates 2016-41, Eyre Peninsula and South West Region

Year ending 30 June	Projection Series		
	Low	Medium	High
Total Population			
2016 (Base Year)	58 415	58 415	58 415
2021	57 041	57 630	58 355
2026	56 014	57 914	60 141
2031	54 806	58 152	62 029
2036	53 426	58 331	63 949
2041	51 881	58 448	65 904
Average annual change per five-year interval (%)			
2016-2021	-275 (0.47)	-157 (0.27)	-12 (0.02)
2021-2026	-205 (0.36)	57 (0.10)	357 (0.61)
2026-2031	-242 (0.43)	48 (0.08)	377 (0.63)
2031-2036	-276 (0.50)	36 (0.06)	384 (0.62)
2036-2041	-309 (0.58)	23 (0.04)	391 (0.61)

Figure 35: Projected age-sex structure 2016-31 and 2016-41, Eyre Peninsula and South West Region (medium series)



3.12 Outback - North and East Region (part South Australia - Outback Region SA4)

Including Port Augusta, Roxby Downs, Leigh Creek, Coober Pedy and Quorn

Region Summary

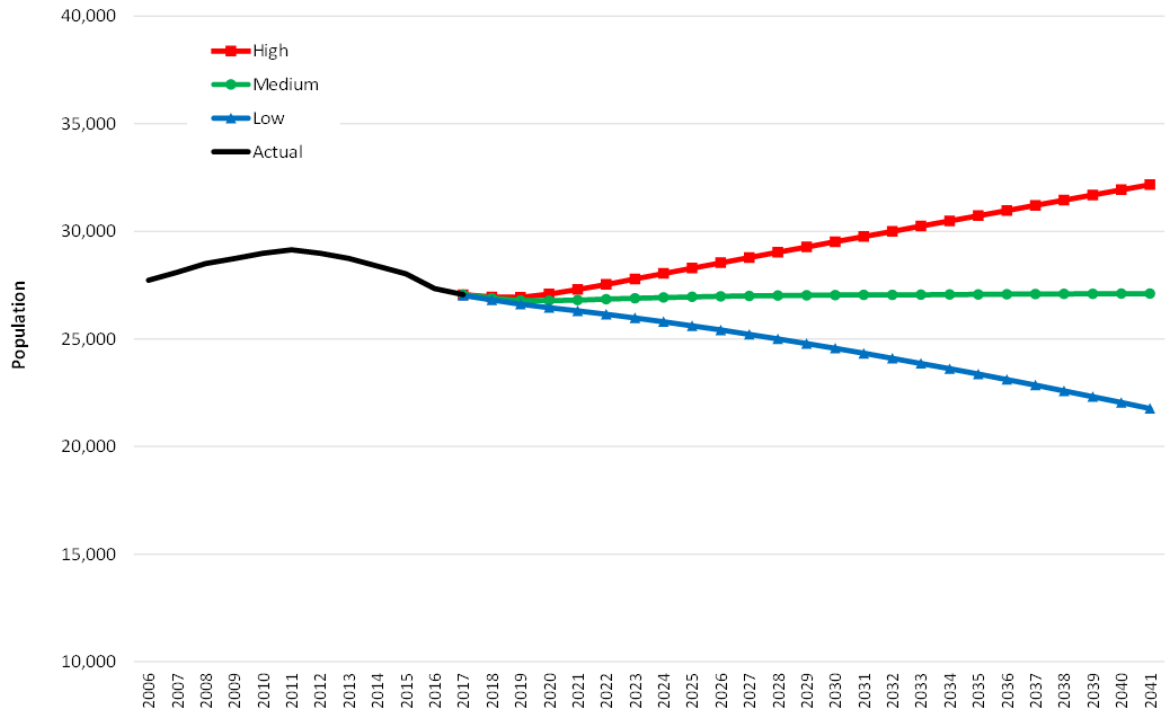
The Outback - North and East region had a population of 27,339 persons in 2016. The largest population centres were Port Augusta (12,893), Roxby Downs (3,587) and Coober Pedy (1,625).

The region has mining and pastoralism as the main industries.

The Outback - North and East was the only region to experience a population decline between 2011 and 2016, recording a net reduction of over 1,800 persons in this time (Figure 36). The factors contributing to the decline include; the closure of the power stations in Port Augusta and the associated Leigh Creek coal mine; and the deferred expansion of the Olympic Dam mine which saw Roxby Downs's population drop by 25 percent from 4,702 to 3,587.

This area is rich in resources and continued discoveries of significant mineral deposits in the Outback and a possible expansion at Olympic Dam should keep this region fairly steady.

Figure 36: Projected population by projection series 2016-41, Outback - North and East Region



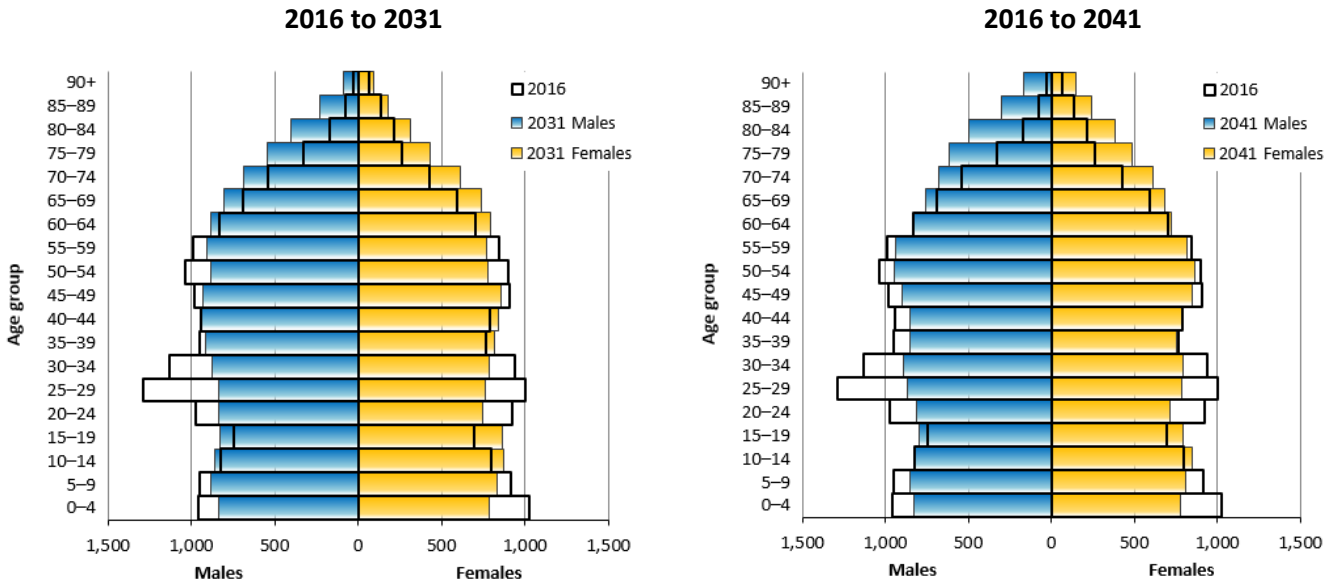
Projected growth 2016 to 2041

- Like the Eyre Peninsula region, the three projection series for the Outback - North and East represent a wide range of possible futures growth scenarios (Figure 36).
- The medium series is projecting minimal growth with the total population remaining unchanged at around 27,000 in 2041 (Table 15).
- The high series projects the population to increase by nearly 5,000 to 32,000 in 2041.
- For the low series, recent population losses (refer Figure 36) across the region are assumed to continue into the future.
- It should be noted that in many parts of this vast region the 'fly in-fly out' and the 'drive in-drive out' work force are not included in the permanent population.

Table 15: Projected total population and growth rates 2016-41, Outback - North and East Region

Year ending 30 June	Projection Series		
	Low	Medium	High
Total Population			
2016 (Base Year)	27 339	27 339	27 339
2021	26 307	26 801	27 296
2026	25 416	26 977	28 534
2031	24 334	27 042	29 757
2036	23 111	27 078	30 964
2041	21 768	27 102	32 168
Average annual change per five-year interval (%)			
2016-2021	-206 (0.75)	-107 (0.39)	-9 (0.03)
2021-2026	-178 (0.68)	35 (0.13)	248 (0.91)
2026-2031	-216 (0.85)	13 (0.05)	245 (0.86)
2031-2036	-245 (1.01)	7 (0.03)	241 (0.81)
2036-2041	-269 (1.16)	5 (0.02)	241 (0.78)

Figure 37: Projected age-sex structure 2016-31 and 2016-41, Outback - North and East Region (medium series)



Appendix 1: Assumptions all-of-State population projection series, 2016-41

Assumption	Current	High	Medium	Low
Mortality (Life expectancy at birth)	Life expectancy at birth 2014-16 averages: Males 80.4 years Females 84.5 years	Increases from current levels to 2041: Males 86.9 Females 89	Increases from current levels to 2041: Males 84.2 Females 87.4	Increases from current levels to 2041: Males 83.5 Females 86.6
Fertility (Total Fertility Rate (TFR))	2016 TFR 1.76 children per woman 2018 TFR 1.67	Transition from current level to 1.87 in 2020-21, then held constant	Constant at 2016 level: 1.76	Transition to current level 1.67 in 2018 and, then declines
Net Overseas Migration	2016-17: 11,700 2017-18: 12,642	Increases to 16,000 in 2021-22 then held constant	Constant at current level: 12,500 per annum	Drops to 10,000 in 2020-21 then held constant
Net Interstate Migration	2016-17: -6,800 2017-18: -5,100	Transition from current level to -2,500 in 2021-22 then held constant	Transition from current level to -3,500 in 2021-22 then held constant	Transition from current level to -5,000 and then held constant