

# 2019 Population Projections

## Tasmania and Local Government Areas

April 2019

## **2019 Population Projections - Tasmania and Local Government Areas**

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# Introduction

The 2019 Population Projections are the third iteration of detailed population projections prepared for Tasmania and each of its 29 Local Government Areas (LGAs) over recent times.

The first projections were produced by a Department of Treasury and Finance model and were released by the then Demographic Change Advisory Council in 2008. Another round of projections were developed and released in 2014 using the same Treasury projection model and population data taken from the 2011 Census by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

The 2019 population projections have been prepared using a new model. Detailed population data has been obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistic's 2016 Census of Population and Housing and 2016-17 demographic data released by the ABS. As before, projections have been provided for 25 years at the LGA level and 50 years for the State as a whole.

Towards the end of 2018, Treasury prepared draft assumptions and population projections and sought feedback from interested parties including:

- the Local Government Association of Tasmania and local councils;
- various State Government departments and entities that utilise population projections to help inform future policy settings;
- the Australian Bureau of Statistics; and
- select non-government and academic entities with an interest in demographic and social change issues in Tasmania.

Feedback was received from several interested parties. Treasury has considered the issues raised in relation to the draft projections and, where appropriate, incorporated changes into these final 2019 population projections. In addition, the ABS released additional detailed 2016-17 population data towards the end of 2018 and those updated data have also been incorporated into the model to produce these final projections. As a result, the final projections now run from 2017 to 2042 for LGAs (25 years) and to 2067 for the State (50 years).

These projections do not include the demographic impacts of any Government policies, such as a population strategy, any major land releases or the development of major new industries. These projections are therefore not forecasts and should not be used as a standalone decision making tool. However, they do set out three potential scenarios for future demographic change in Tasmania.

This paper summarises the 2019 population projections for Tasmania and the LGAs, and a spreadsheet with detailed population projections can be found in the [Economy section](#) of Treasury's website.

# State Projection Results

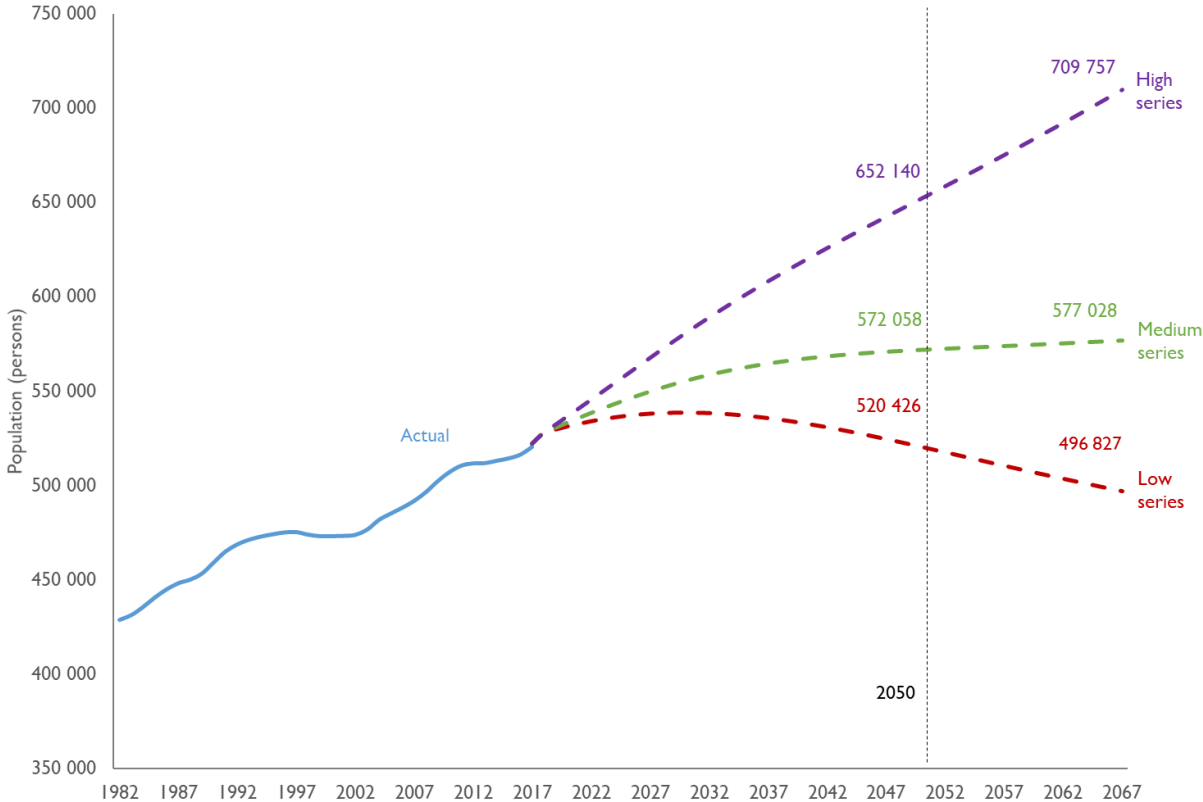
Tasmania’s estimated population as at June 2017 was 522 152 persons (the base year for the projections and the latest available disaggregated data). By June 2067, Tasmania’s population is projected to be about 577 028 persons under the medium series. This equates to an average population growth rate of 0.2 per cent per year over the projection period. Under the medium series, Tasmania’s population increases each year, but the rate of growth slows towards the end of the 50 year projection period.

Under the high series, the State’s population is projected to grow relatively strongly over the projection period, while under the low series, the State’s population is projected to grow until 2030, after which time it is projected to start declining, and at an increasing rate. Over the 50 year projection period, the average annual growth rate for the low series is -0.1 per cent.

The assumptions used to produce the projections relating to future levels of fertility, mortality and migration are included in Appendix I.

Tasmania’s actual population levels since 1982, and projected populations under the three series until 2067 are shown in Chart I.

**Chart I: Total population, Tasmania, actual and projected, 1981-82 to 2066-67**



Source: ABS Cat No 3101 Population and Treasury projections

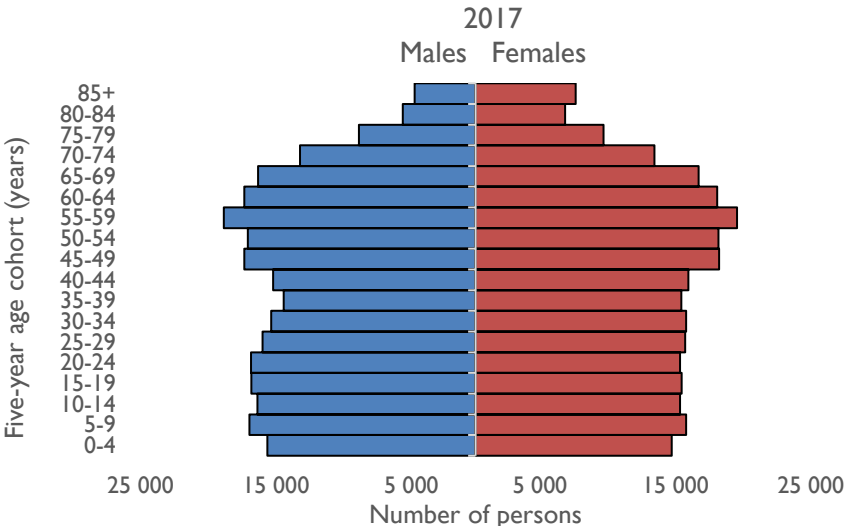
The State Government’s Population Strategy includes a population target of 650 000 persons by 2050. Under the low and medium series, Tasmania’s population is projected to be below this level in 2050. Under the high series, Tasmania’s population is projected to exceed the Government’s target by around 2 100. Under the high series, Tasmania’s population is projected to increase to 709 757 persons by June 2067, which is an average annual growth rate of around 0.6 per cent over the period.

There are two enduring trends that contribute to the medium series not being closer to achieving the Government’s population target. Firstly, the number of women aged 15-39 remains relatively static over the projection period, which when combined with lower fertility rates translates into fewer births in the State. Secondly, while interstate migration is cyclical with periods of positive and negative interstate migration, it tends towards an average of zero net interstate migration in the longer term. In addition to this there is a consistent trend of Tasmania losing younger persons of reproductive age, and gaining older persons. Both these trends produce a situation whereby natural population increase (number of births less number of deaths) declines and the State is therefore more dependent on migration to support population growth.

The share of the population aged 65 years and over (19 per cent in 2016-17) is projected to increase under the medium series to 27.5 per cent by 2067. A similar outcome is projected under both the low series (27.8 per cent) and high series (27.9 per cent) outcomes by 2067.

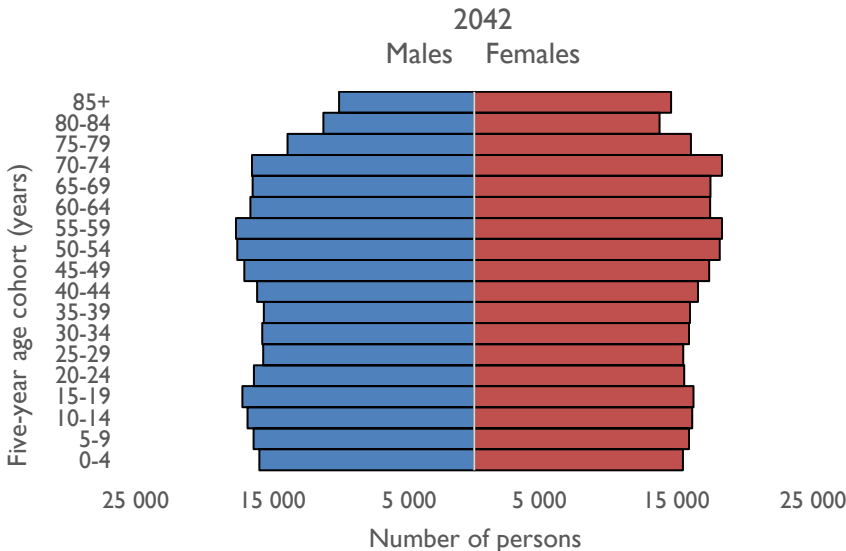
For comparison purposes, Tasmania’s actual population by sex and five-year age cohort in 2017 and projected population by sex and five-year age cohort in 2042 and 2067 are presented in Charts 2a, 2b and 2c below.

**Chart 2a: Actual population in Tasmania by sex and age, 2017**



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, ABS Cat No 3101.0

**Chart 2b: Projected population in Tasmania by sex and age, medium series, 2042**



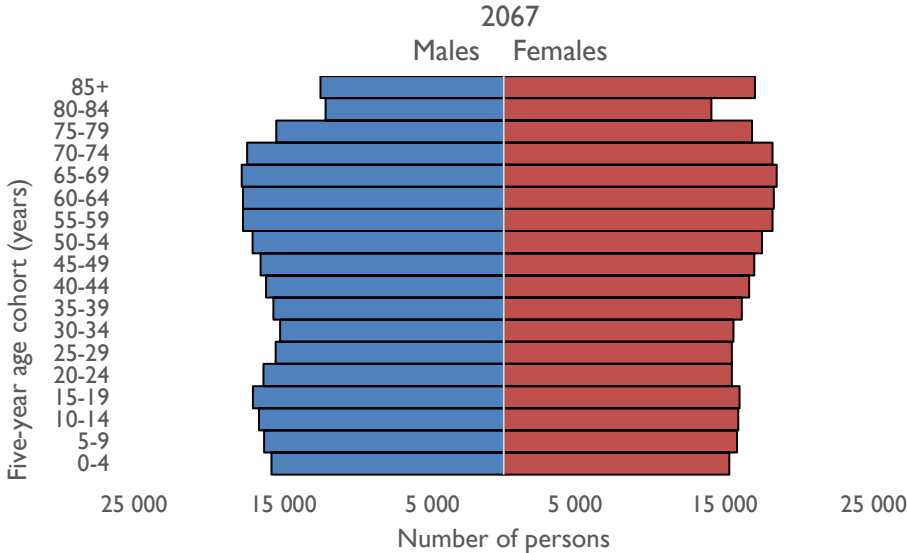
Source: Department of Treasury and Finance projections

Under the medium series after the first 25 years (2042), the number of children aged under 15 years declines marginally, from 17.9 per cent of the population in 2017 to 16.8 per cent, consistent with the trend seen over recent decades.

There is a greater change in the share of the population aged 65 years and over, increasing from 19.3 per cent in 2017 to 25.8 per cent in 2042. The growth in this age group is reflective of the ageing of the large baby boomer cohort.

The share of the population that is typically classed as the prime working age cohort (15 to 64 years of age) falls from 62.8 per cent to 57.4 per cent in 2042.

**Chart 2c: Projected population in Tasmania by sex and age, medium series, 2067**



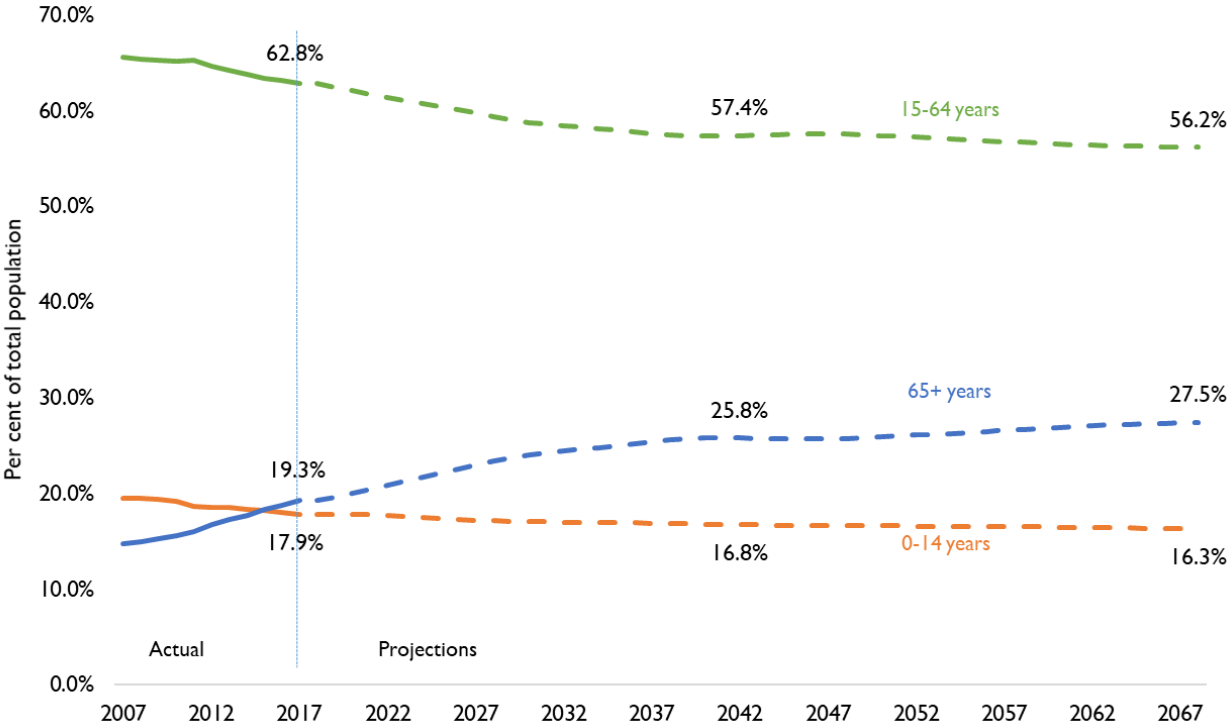
Source: Department of Treasury and Finance projections

Similar trends are projected to continue through to 2067. Those aged under 15 years are projected to account for 16.3 per cent of the population, while 27.5 per cent of the population are projected to be aged over 65 years at the end of the projection period.

The greatest change over 50 years is a large increase in persons aged 85 years and over, which rises from almost 12 000 in 2017, or 2.3 per cent of the population, to just over 29 000 in 2067, representing 5.1 per cent of the population. The prime working age population is projected to continue to decline, representing 56.2 per cent of the population by 2067.

The following chart shows the proportion of the population in core age groups in the medium series, and how these are projected to change over time.

**Chart 3: Share of population in core age groups, Tasmania, actual and medium series projections, 2016-17 to 2066-67**

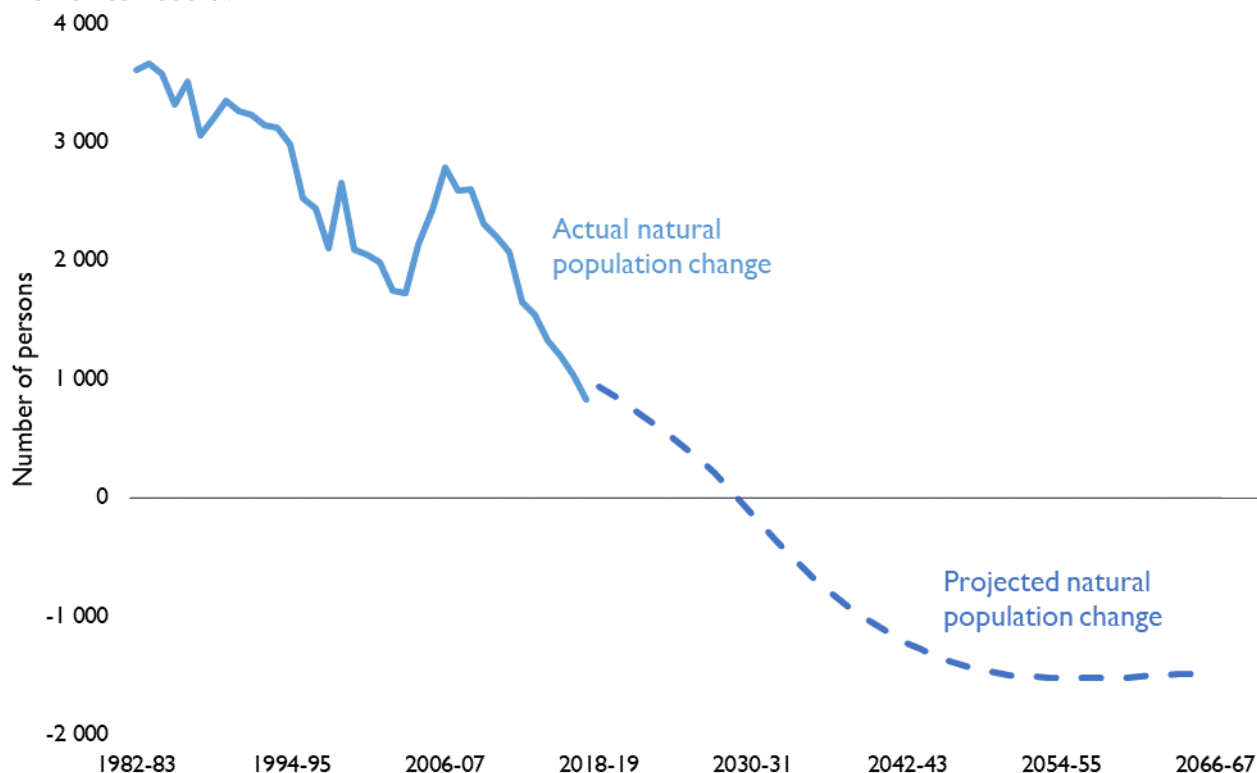


Source: ABS Cat No 3235.0 Population by Age and Sex and Treasury projections

This increase in the proportion of the population in older age groups is driving the decrease in the natural population change (births minus deaths). As can be seen from Chart 4, Tasmania’s natural population has been declining since the series began in 1981-82, with the exception of a spike in the early to mid 2000s. This spike may be in part due to the Australian Government’s Baby Bonus policy, but demographers also link this spike to the children of the baby boomer generation themselves having children, which is also combined with the gathering trend of women delaying having children to later in life. It is projected that Tasmania’s natural population change will become negative in 2029-30, and remain negative for the remainder of the projection period.



**Chart 4: Change in natural population growth, Tasmania, actual and medium series projections, 1981-82 to 2066-67**

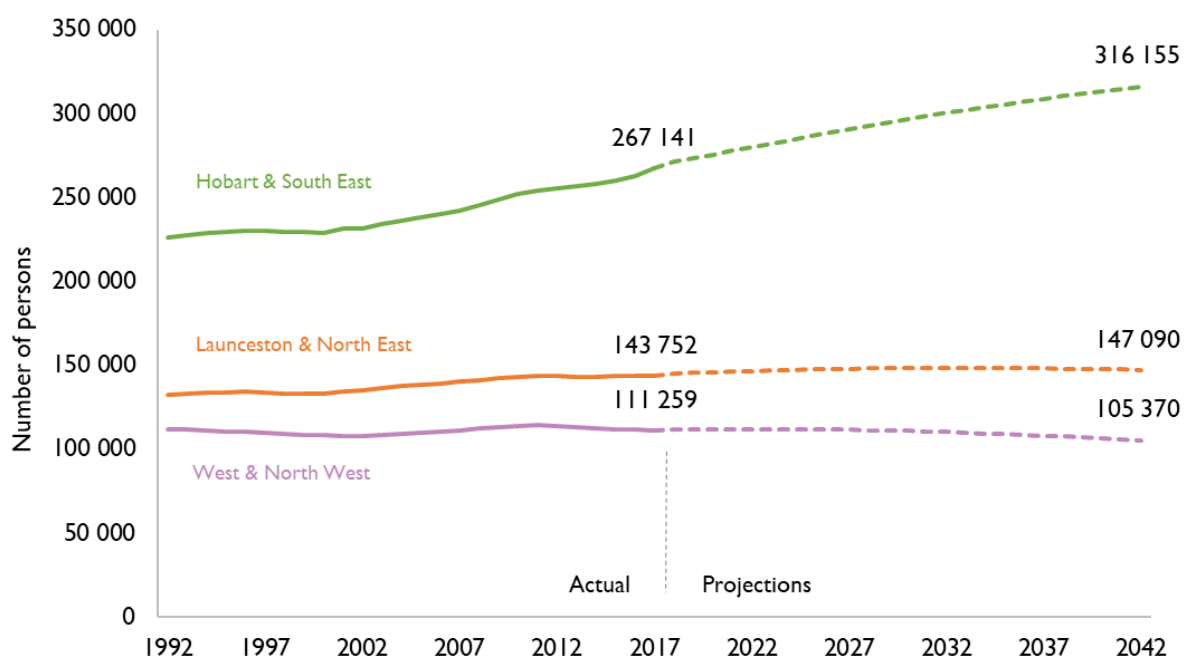


Source: ABS Cat No 3102 Population and Treasury projections

Chart 5 illustrates how the population of each of Tasmania’s regions is projected to change over the projection period under the medium series. The Hobart and South East region is projected to steadily grow over the next 25 years, while population levels in Launceston & North East and West & North West regions are relatively steady over the projection period.

Projection results for individual LGAs are discussed in more detail in the following section.

**Chart 5: Regional population growth, actuals and medium series projections**



Source: ABS Cat No 3218.0 Regional Population Growth and Treasury projections

# LGA Projection Results

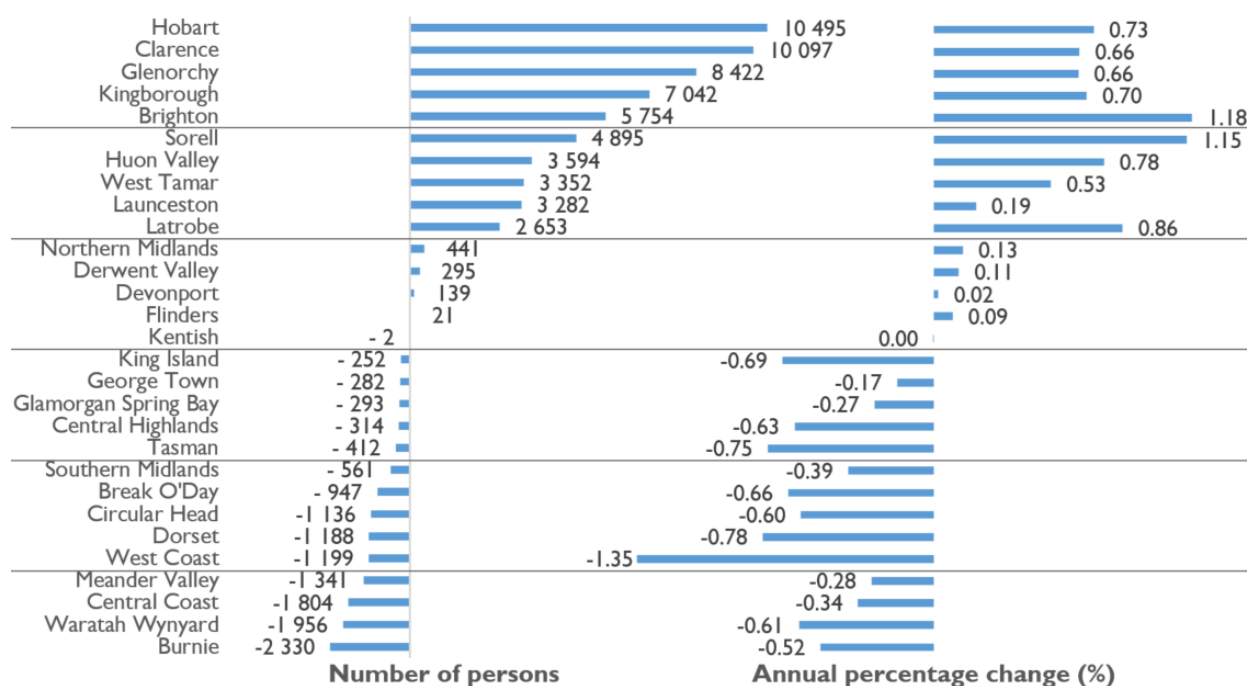
Projected population changes from 2017 to 2042 for each LGA under the medium series are shown in Chart 6. More detailed LGA projection results are provided in the appendix.

Overall, the populations of 14 LGAs are projected to grow under the medium series from 2017 to 2042, while the remaining 15 LGAs are projected to experience population decline. However, over the 25 year projection period, 10 LGAs are projected to experience total population change of under 500 persons.

Hobart is projected to experience the largest increase in numbers of persons, with a projected population increase of 10 495 persons over the period to 2042. This projection result is driven by the high level of overseas in-migration, as well as the younger age profile of those who are projected to move to Hobart.

Brighton is projected to be the fastest growing LGA in percentage terms from 2017 to 2042, with a projected average growth rate of 1.18 per cent per annum under the medium series. This compares to an estimated State average growth rate of 0.2 per cent per annum in the same period. The average growth projected in Brighton is due to the assumption that its net migration inflow will continue to be strong, its total fertility rate remaining one of the highest in Tasmania and, with it being the youngest LGA in the State, it is not expected to experience the fall in the natural population increase projected for other LGAs. Brighton is projected to be one of only four LGAs to continue to have natural population increase at the end of the projection period (along with Burnie, Glenorchy and Hobart).

**Chart 6: Projected LGA population growth, medium series, 2017 to 2042**



Source: Department of Treasury and Finance projections

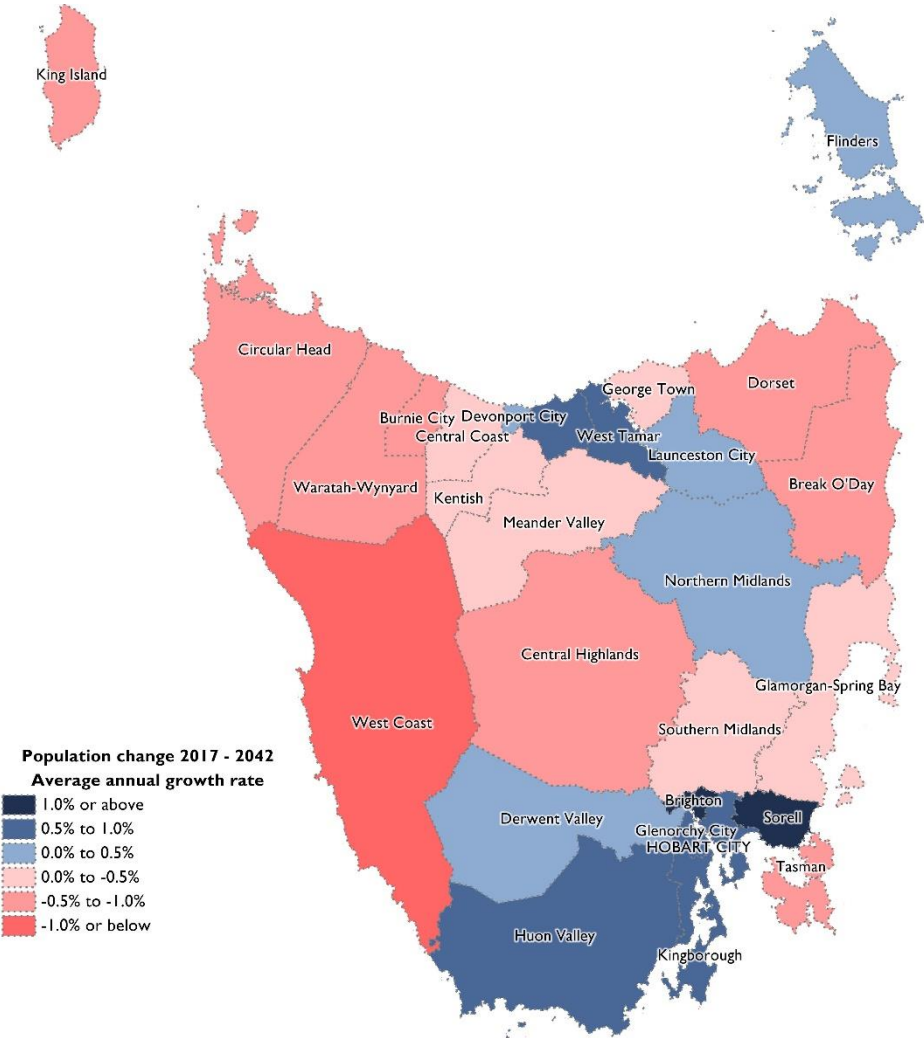
Of the 15 LGAs that are projected to decline under the medium series projections, 11 LGAs have relatively small populations (fewer than 10 500 persons in 2017). The remaining LGAs, Burnie, Waratah Wynyard, Central Coast and Meander Valley, have moderately sized populations.

Burnie is projected to experience the greatest population decline in number of persons from 2017 to 2042, with a projected decline of approximately 2 400 persons (an average decline of 0.5 per cent per year). This result is largely driven by high internal out-migration.

West Coast is projected to be the fastest declining LGA in percentage terms over the projection period, with an average annual decrease of 1.4 per cent. Again, the projected decline in West Coast is due to the assumption that the net migration outflow seen over recent years will continue, though at a reduced rate.

Map 1 shows that the LGAs projected to have the highest rates of growth in percentage terms over the next 25 years are located in the south and central north of the State. The LGAs projected to experience the largest percentage declines are located in more regional areas that are further from current population centres.

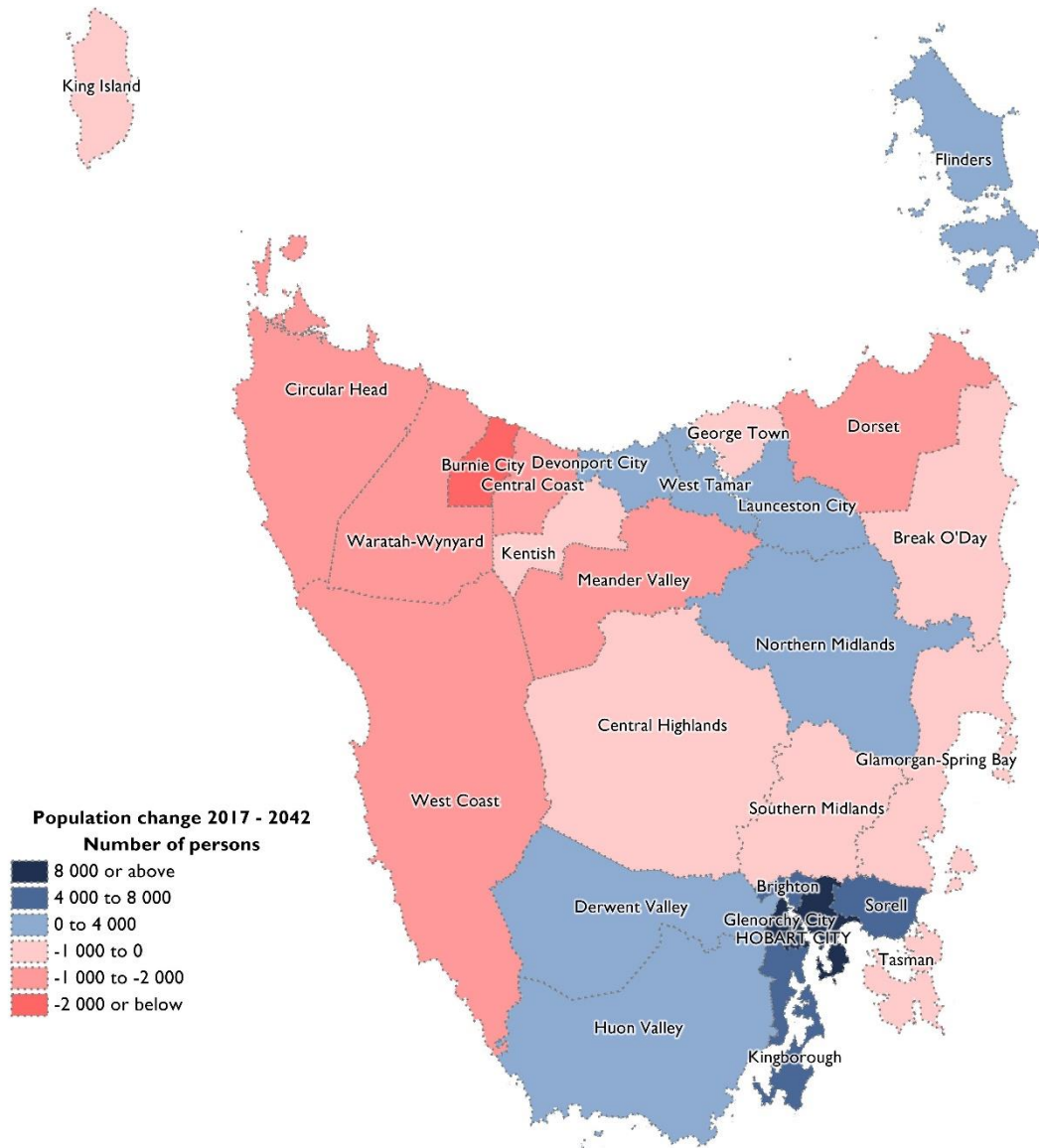
**Map 1: Projected average annual population growth, medium series, 2017 to 2042**



Source: Department of Treasury and Finance projections

Map 2 shows that the LGAs projected to have the highest growth in total persons over the next 25 years are primarily clustered around Hobart, with LGAs around Launceston also projected to experience growth over the next 25 years. This highlights the changing population trends for urban and regional areas of the State.

**Map 2: Projected growth in number of persons, medium series, 2017 to 2042**



Source: Department of Treasury and Finance projections

A detailed summary of the population projections for each LGA and projection series over the next 25 years can be found in Appendix 2.

# Methodology

The 2019 population projections have been prepared using an independently built projection model, called the Regional Population Projection Program (RePPP), designed by Dr Tom Wilson of Charles Darwin University, a leading Australian demographic modeller.

The Treasury model developed in 2008 was considered best practice at the time, but since then the available data and population projection methodologies have evolved. In order to keep abreast of best practice population projections techniques, a ready built model, the RePPP, was purchased. Variants of this model are currently being used by several other Australian state and territory governments to produce jurisdictional population projections.

The RePPP creates projections using the cohort component method, similar to the previous Treasury model. This type of model projects each cohort of people throughout their lifetime according to assumed rates of mortality, fertility and migration.

The key factors that make the RePPP the preferred model for State population projections include:

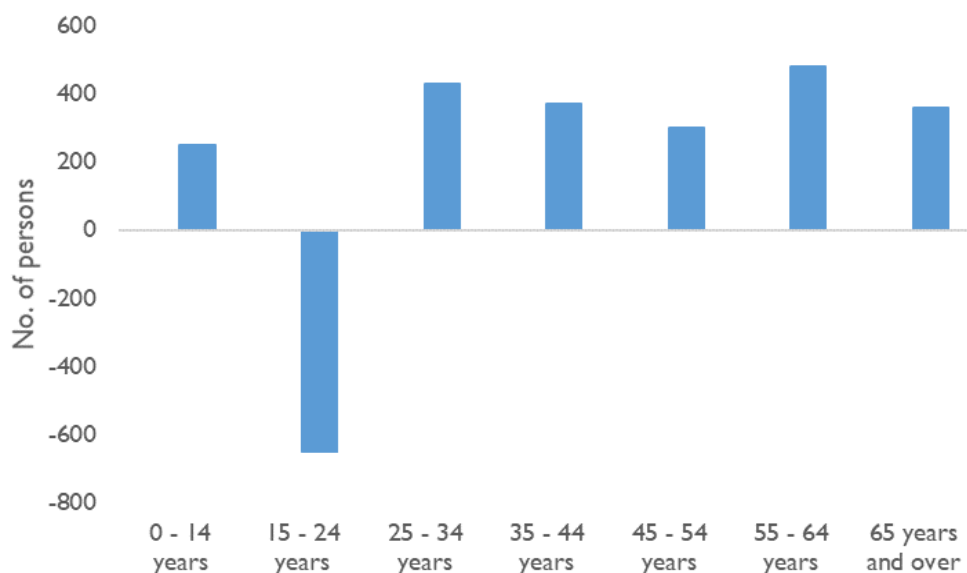
- the RePPP is a bottom-up model which takes into account fertility, mortality and migration trends specific to each LGA. Local projections are then aggregated to produce State level projections;
- the RePPP takes account of the age profile of interstate and international migration movements into and out of the State, which ensures the model acknowledges migration trends unique to each LGA; and
- the RePPP is constructed using current demographic statistical methods and has certain in-built controls and checks to maintain the integrity of the outputs.

The RePPP differs from the previous Treasury population projection model in that it allows for the age and sex of migrants to be included in the projections. The model then requires migration rates to be input for each population cohort based on the age and sex of those who have arrived and departed from the State over recent years.

The inclusion of this extra level of migration detail in the 2019 projections results in greater population ageing than was indicated in the 2014 projections, as it more realistically captures the impact of losing younger individuals and gaining older migrants.

As noted previously, while net interstate migration tends towards zero in the long-run in Tasmania, analysis of net migration patterns indicate that Tasmania tends to lose more persons in the younger working age population and gains people in the older age groups (Chart 7).

**Chart 7: Net internal migration by age, Tasmania, 2016-17**



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, ABS Cat No 3101.0

Consistent with previous population projections, three series of projections have been provided, indicating high, medium and low growth scenarios. The medium series is based on current trends in fertility, life expectancy at birth and migration.

The high and low series provide an indication as to how populations might change based on stronger and weaker underlying assumptions. However, it should be noted that the high and low series do not necessarily provide higher and lower limits of likely population estimates for the decades ahead. The high series in particular in these 2019 projections provides an indication of the demographic factors that would be required in order to achieve the Government’s Population Strategy target of 650 000 by 2050.

The main State level assumptions used for the 2019 projections are shown in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Summary of State Level Population Projection Assumptions**

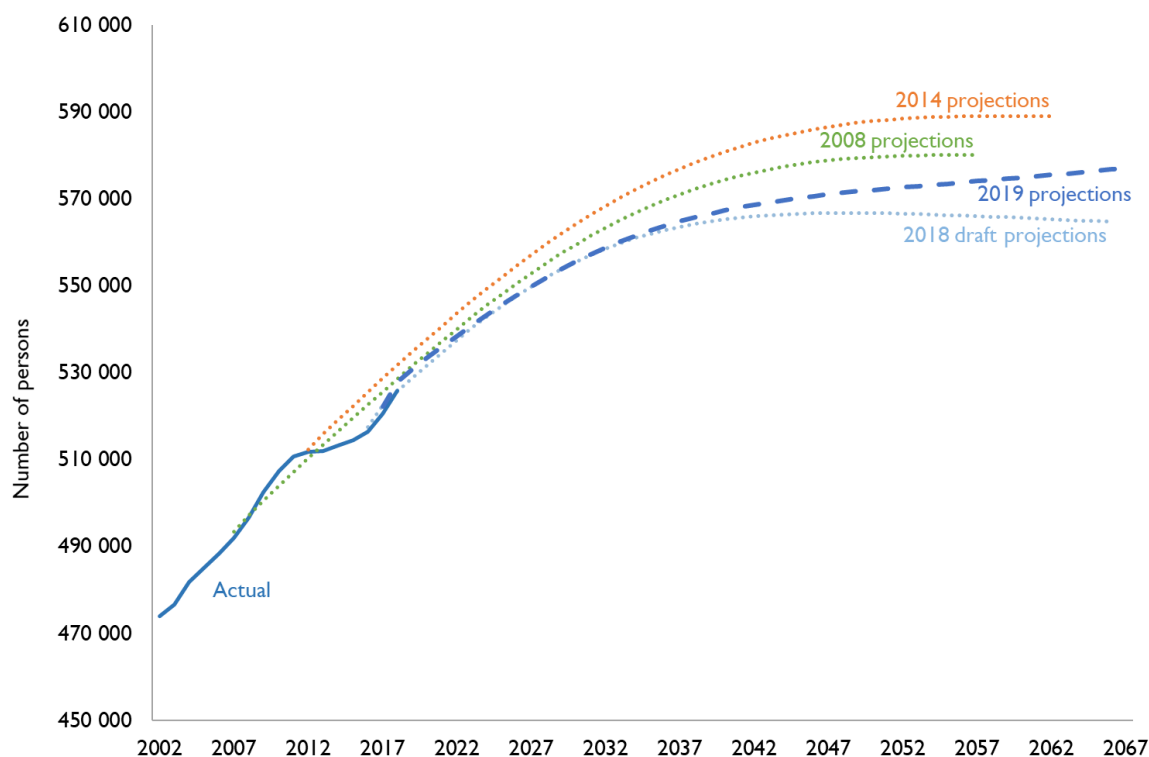
Assumptions	Fertility (total fertility rate)	Mortality (life expectancy at birth)	Net Interstate Migration	Net Overseas Migration
<b>High</b>	Increasing from 1.96 babies per woman in 2017, to 2.10 babies per woman by 2028 then remaining constant thereafter.	To reach 86.0 years for males and 88.5 years for females by 2067.	Net gain of 1 200 persons per year.	Net gain of 2 100 persons per year.
<b>Medium</b>	Constant rate of 1.96 babies per woman.	To reach 82.4 years for males and 85.2 years for females by 2067.	Zero net interstate migration.	Net gain of 1 800 persons per year.
<b>Low</b>	Decreasing from 1.96 babies per woman in 2017, to 1.76 babies per woman by 2028 then remaining constant thereafter.	To reach 81.4 years for males and 84.3 years for females by 2067.	Net loss of 500 persons per year.	Net gain of 1 400 persons per year

Due to the design of the RePPP, these State level assumptions were disaggregated and applied at the LGA level. The disaggregated assumptions are provided in the Appendix of this paper.

# Comparison with Previous Projections

Treasury prepared publicly available population projections in 2008 and 2014, and released draft population projections to select stakeholders in 2018. Each of these projection series were based on different data sets, leading to differences in the main assumptions used to formulate the projections. The data and assumptions used for each iteration of the projections has led to variations in the outcomes. Chart 8 below shows how these projections differ from the projections produced by Treasury in 2008, 2014 and the draft 2018 projections.

**Chart 8: Tasmania's population, actual and medium series projections, 2001 to 2067**



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, ABS Cat No 3101 and Treasury projections

## 2008 population projections

The 2008 population projections were prepared by Treasury and released by the Demographic Change Advisory Council in 2008. These projections covered the period from 2007 to 2057 at a State level and to 2032 at a LGA level. The 2008 projections were based on:

- LGA population data as at 30 June 2007;
- fertility rate data from 2006;
- life expectancy at birth data from 2006; and
- net migration data from 2007.

## 2014 population projections

The 2014 population projections were released in December 2014, and covered the period from 2013 to 2062 at a State level and to 2037 at a LGA level. These projections were based on:

- LGA population data as at 30 June 2013;
- fertility rate data from 2012;
- life expectancy at birth data from 2012; and
- net migration data as at 30 June 2013.

The 2014 projections were produced after a period of relatively strong population growth and used population data as at 30 June 2013 as the base for the projections. As a consequence, the



projections provided an indication of population growth that would occur if those strong growth trends were to continue.

However, after the 2014 projections were released the State entered a period of weaker population growth between 2012 and 2015. Additionally, the ABS also revised the population levels based on Census data. The ABS estimates that, at 30 June 2017, Tasmania's total population was 522 410 persons. By comparison, the 2014 projections estimated that Tasmania's total population would be 528 879 persons by 30 June 2017.

This means that the 2019 projections are starting at a lower jump off point in 2016-17 than was projected in 2014.

### **2018 draft population projections**

Draft projections were released in November 2018, and were circulated to selected stakeholders for comment. Population projections for Tasmania were to 2066, with the projections for LGAs to 2041.

The draft projections were based on:

- LGA population data as at 30 June 2016;
- fertility rate data in 2016;
- life expectancy at birth data from 2016;
- net migration data from 2016; and
- migration movements from the 2016 Census.

Due to the differing data and jump off populations used for the draft 2018 and 2019 projections, there are some differences between the projection outcomes for LGAs. For example, the 2019 projected outcome for Hobart is slightly above the result from the draft projections, due largely to the change in the estimated resident population data between the two projection runs.

The draft projections were based on the estimated resident populations as at 30 June 2016, while the final projections have used as at 30 June 2017 as the starting point for the projections. The 2017 estimated resident population was not only higher for Hobart, but also comprised more females in the prime reproductive age groups, leading to an increase in the number of births for the LGA in the first few years of the projections. These additional births then compound throughout the projection period.

### **2019 population projections**

The 2019 population projections for Tasmania run to 2067, with the projections for LGAs to 2042.

These final projections are based on:

- LGA population data as at 30 June 2017;
- fertility rate data from 2017;
- life expectancy at birth data from 2017;
- net migration data from 2017; and
- migration movements drawn from the 2016 Census.

In summary, there are two primary reasons why these projections differ from those released in 2014: a new best practice model was used to produce these projections; and changes in the underlying population data between the projection runs.



# Appendix: Supporting data

## Appendix I: Fertility and Migration Assumptions by LGA

	Fertility rate*				Annual Net Internal Migration				Annual Net Overseas Migration			
	5 yr average	Low	Medium	High	5 yr average	Low	Medium	High	2016-17	Low	Medium	High
Break O'Day	2.52	2.32	2.52	2.66	16	12	16	30	7	6	10	12
Brighton	2.48	2.28	2.48	2.62	20	16	29	58	12	10	16	20
Burnie	1.94	1.74	1.94	2.08	-249	-217	-184	-96	30	25	34	42
Central Coast	1.98	1.78	1.98	2.12	19	12	16	55	25	17	24	28
Central Highlands	2.69	2.49	2.69	2.83	-16	-15	-7	3	0	1	2	4
Circular Head	2.23	2.03	2.23	2.37	-62	-60	-52	-30	20	15	21	25
Clarence	2.08	1.88	2.08	2.22	253	218	258	350	155	116	135	157
Derwent Valley	2.25	2.05	2.25	2.39	-1	-8	-3	23	10	7	11	14
Devonport	2.00	1.80	2.00	2.14	-81	-75	-63	-12	58	40	52	60
Dorset	2.21	2.01	2.21	2.35	-33	-37	-29	-12	11	7	12	15
Flinders	2.05	1.85	2.05	2.19	7	0	5	15	0	1	2	4
George Town	2.27	2.07	2.27	2.41	4	0	5	15	16	11	16	20
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	1.91	1.71	1.91	2.05	39	29	37	53	12	8	13	16
Glenorchy	2.08	1.88	2.08	2.22	-186	-138	-118	-30	217	152	191	218
Hobart	1.42	1.22	1.42	1.56	-182	-217	-197	-70	675	450	569	670
Huon Valley	2.31	2.11	2.31	2.45	127	99	132	170	47	32	44	51
Kentish	2.00	1.80	2.00	2.14	10	-15	2	23	16	11	15	19
King Island	2.05	1.85	2.05	2.19	-14	-10	-5	3	2	1	3	5
Kingborough	2.03	1.83	2.03	2.17	180	144	175	230	121	80	110	125
Latrobe	1.97	1.77	1.97	2.11	133	116	149	184	20	15	20	24
Launceston	1.85	1.65	1.85	1.99	-420	-384	-310	-222	420	280	350	390
Meander Valley	1.95	1.75	1.95	2.09	-60	-47	-26	3	34	24	31	35
Northern Midlands	2.12	1.92	2.12	2.26	3	-1	3	65	15	12	15	17
Sorell	2.32	2.12	2.32	2.46	163	128	162	200	25	18	23	29
Southern Midlands	2.15	1.95	2.15	2.29	-43	-30	-25	-1	3	2	4	7
Tasman	2.33	2.13	2.33	2.47	1	-1	9	22	2	1	4	7
Waratah/Wynyard	2.13	1.93	2.13	2.27	-25	-21	-20	4	15	11	16	20
West Coast	2.24	2.04	2.24	2.38	-113	-64	-54	-14	6	5	7	8
West Tamar	2.04	1.84	2.04	2.18	96	66	95	182	55	42	50	58
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>- 415</b>	<b>- 500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 200</b>	<b>2 029</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>1 800</b>	<b>2 100</b>

\*Level to be reached by 2027-28 and held constant thereafter

## Appendix 2: Projected LGA population levels and rate of change by population series from 2017 to 2042 (25 years)

Region	2017 Actual			Low Series (2042)			Medium Series (2042)			High Series (2042)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Break O'Day	3 156	3 030	6 186	2 403	2 538	4 941	2 555	2 685	5 239	2 850	2 978	5 829
				-24%	-16%	-20%	-19%	-11%	-15%	-10%	-2%	-6%
Brighton	8 512	8 448	16 960	10 612	10 934	21 546	11 204	11 509	22 714	12 005	12 306	24 311
				+25%	+29%	+27%	+32%	+36%	+34%	+41%	+46%	+43%
Burnie	9 276	9 934	19 210	7 348	7 865	15 213	8 173	8 706	16 880	9 753	10 355	20 108
				-21%	-21%	-21%	-12%	-12%	-12%	+5%	+4%	+5%
Central Coast	10 593	11 242	21 835	9 287	10 011	19 298	9 662	10 369	20 031	10 532	11 251	21 783
				-12%	-11%	-12%	-9%	-8%	-8%	-1%	+0%	-0%
Central Highlands	1 147	1 001	2 148	768	797	1 565	902	932	1 834	1 085	1 115	2 200
				-33%	-20%	-27%	-21%	-7%	-15%	-5%	+11%	+2%
Circular Head	4 131	3 957	8 088	3 220	3 216	6 436	3 483	3 469	6 952	3 937	3 911	7 848
				-22%	-19%	-20%	-16%	-12%	-14%	-5%	-1%	-3%
Clarence	27 906	28 242	56 148	30 629	32 469	63 098	32 218	34 028	66 245	34 682	36 530	71 212
				+10%	+15%	+12%	+15%	+20%	+18%	+24%	+29%	+27%
Derwent Valley	5 164	5 006	10 170	5 060	4 913	9 973	5 314	5 151	10 465	5 878	5 693	11 571
				-2%	-2%	-2%	+3%	+3%	+3%	+14%	+14%	+14%
Devonport	11 965	13 247	25 212	11 618	12 384	24 002	12 300	13 051	25 351	13 506	14 281	27 787
				-3%	-7%	-5%	+3%	-1%	+1%	+13%	+8%	+10%
Dorset	3 356	3 348	6 704	2 485	2 559	5 044	2 723	2 793	5 516	3 083	3 152	6 235
				-26%	-24%	-25%	-19%	-17%	-18%	-8%	-6%	-7%
Flinders	527	430	957	394	413	807	479	499	978	647	668	1 314
				-25%	-4%	-16%	-9%	+16%	+2%	+23%	+55%	+37%
George Town	3 458	3 459	6 917	3 063	3 172	6 235	3 267	3 368	6 635	3 555	3 647	7 202
				-11%	-8%	-10%	-6%	-3%	-4%	+3%	+5%	+4%
Glamorgan Spring Bay	2 262	2 237	4 499	1 852	1 969	3 821	2 044	2 162	4 206	2 348	2 469	4 817
				-18%	-12%	-15%	-10%	-3%	-7%	+4%	+10%	+7%
Glenorchy	23 539	23 675	47 214	26 057	26 326	52 383	27 715	27 921	55 636	30 223	30 390	60 613
				+11%	+11%	+11%	+18%	+18%	+18%	+28%	+28%	+28%
Hobart	26 378	26 407	52 785	28 497	29 486	57 983	31 165	32 115	63 280	35 089	36 066	71 155
				+8%	+12%	+10%	+18%	+22%	+20%	+33%	+37%	+35%
Huon Valley	8 442	8 428	16 870	9 143	9 785	18 928	9 905	10 559	20 464	10 749	11 425	22 173
				+8%	+16%	+12%	+17%	+25%	+21%	+27%	+36%	+31%
Kentish	3 213	3 083	6 296	2 742	2 889	5 631	3 073	3 221	6 294	3 483	3 636	7 119
				-15%	-6%	-11%	-4%	+4%	-0%	+8%	+18%	+13%
King Island	802	790	1 592	556	577	1 133	658	682	1 340	814	842	1 656
				-31%	-27%	-29%	-18%	-14%	-16%	+2%	+7%	+4%
Kingborough	18 298	18 835	37 133	19 892	21 712	41 604	21 173	23 002	44 175	22 673	24 563	47 236
				+9%	+15%	+12%	+16%	+22%	+19%	+24%	+30%	+27%
Latrobe	5 469	5 640	11 109	6 066	6 490	12 556	6 668	7 094	13 762	7 353	7 789	15 142
				+11%	+15%	+13%	+22%	+26%	+24%	+34%	+38%	+36%
Launceston	32 449	34 353	66 802	31 126	33 164	64 290	34 020	36 064	70 084	36 839	38 952	75 791
				-4%	-3%	-4%	+5%	+5%	+5%	+14%	+13%	+13%
Meander Valley	9 507	10 065	19 572	8 319	8 777	17 096	8 890	9 341	18 231	9 589	10 052	19 641
				-12%	-13%	-13%	-6%	-7%	-7%	+1%	-0%	+0%
Northern Midlands	6 505	6 579	13 084	6 315	6 692	13 007	6 580	6 945	13 525	7 622	8 025	15 647
				-3%	+2%	-1%	+1%	+6%	+3%	+17%	+22%	+20%
Sorell	7 488	7 283	14 771	9 061	9 162	18 223	9 796	9 871	19 666	10 681	10 726	21 407
				+21%	+26%	+23%	+31%	+36%	+33%	+43%	+47%	+45%
Southern Midlands	3 146	2 907	6 053	2 539	2 640	5 179	2 698	2 794	5 492	3 142	3 240	6 381
				-19%	-9%	-14%	-14%	-4%	-9%	-0%	+11%	+5%
Tasman	1 217	1 173	2 390	812	825	1 637	982	996	1 978	1 215	1 228	2 443
				-33%	-30%	-32%	-19%	-15%	-17%	-0%	+5%	+2%
Waratah Wynyard	6 842	6 913	13 755	5 417	5 958	11 374	5 635	6 164	11 799	6 184	6 732	12 916
				-21%	-14%	-17%	-18%	-11%	-14%	-10%	-3%	-6%
West Coast	2 175	1 987	4 162	1 270	1 316	2 586	1 458	1 505	2 963	2 037	2 091	4 129
				-42%	-34%	-38%	-33%	-24%	-29%	-6%	+5%	-1%
West Tamar	11 540	11 990	23 530	12 515	12 792	25 307	13 315	13 567	26 882	14 960	15 215	30 175
				+8%	+7%	+8%	+15%	+13%	+14%	+30%	+27%	+28%
Tasmania	258 463	263 689	522 152	259 067	271 831	530 897	278 054	290 561	568 616	306 516	319 328	625 844
				+0%	+3%	+2%	+8%	+10%	+9%	+19%	+21%	+20%

Appendix 3: Actual and projected population in Tasmania by sex and five-year age cohort, medium series, 2017, 2042 and 2067

Age cohorts	Actual population, 2017			Projected population, 2042			Projected population, 2067		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-4	15 373	14 486	29 859	15 651	15 198	30 849	15 478	15 035	30 513
5-9	16 707	15 551	32 258	16 109	15 685	31 794	16 025	15 601	31 626
10-14	16 124	15 108	31 232	16 574	15 929	32 503	16 410	15 726	32 136
15-19	16 569	15 221	31 790	16 996	16 062	33 058	16 825	15 833	32 658
20-24	16 580	15 111	31 692	16 235	15 481	31 716	16 197	15 382	31 580
25-29	15 747	15 490	31 236	15 076	14 922	29 998	14 793	14 782	29 576
30-34	15 102	15 544	30 646	15 144	15 358	30 502	14 528	14 931	29 459
35-39	14 172	15 197	29 369	15 210	15 606	30 816	15 184	15 705	30 889
40-44	14 962	15 719	30 681	15 789	16 271	32 060	15 797	16 303	32 100
45-49	17 076	18 002	35 078	16 775	17 131	33 906	16 207	16 717	32 924
50-54	16 824	17 933	34 757	17 365	18 011	35 376	16 788	17 264	34 052
55-59	18 601	19 327	37 928	17 477	18 244	35 721	17 466	18 015	35 481
60-64	17 084	17 854	34 938	16 419	17 344	33 763	17 501	18 120	35 622
65-69	16 073	16 473	32 546	16 272	17 316	33 587	17 587	18 324	35 911
70-74	12 981	13 204	26 185	16 315	18 143	34 458	17 227	18 060	35 287
75-79	8 624	9 448	18 072	13 682	15 871	29 554	15 289	16 723	32 011
80-84	5 374	6 617	11 992	11 062	13 563	24 624	11 978	13 993	25 971
85 years and over	4 490	7 404	11 894	9 903	14 426	24 329	12 319	16 914	29 233
<b>Total</b>	<b>258 463</b>	<b>263 689</b>	<b>522 152</b>	<b>278 054</b>	<b>290 561</b>	<b>568 616</b>	<b>283 601</b>	<b>293 427</b>	<b>577 028</b>