




## PART 1: POPULATION GROWTH

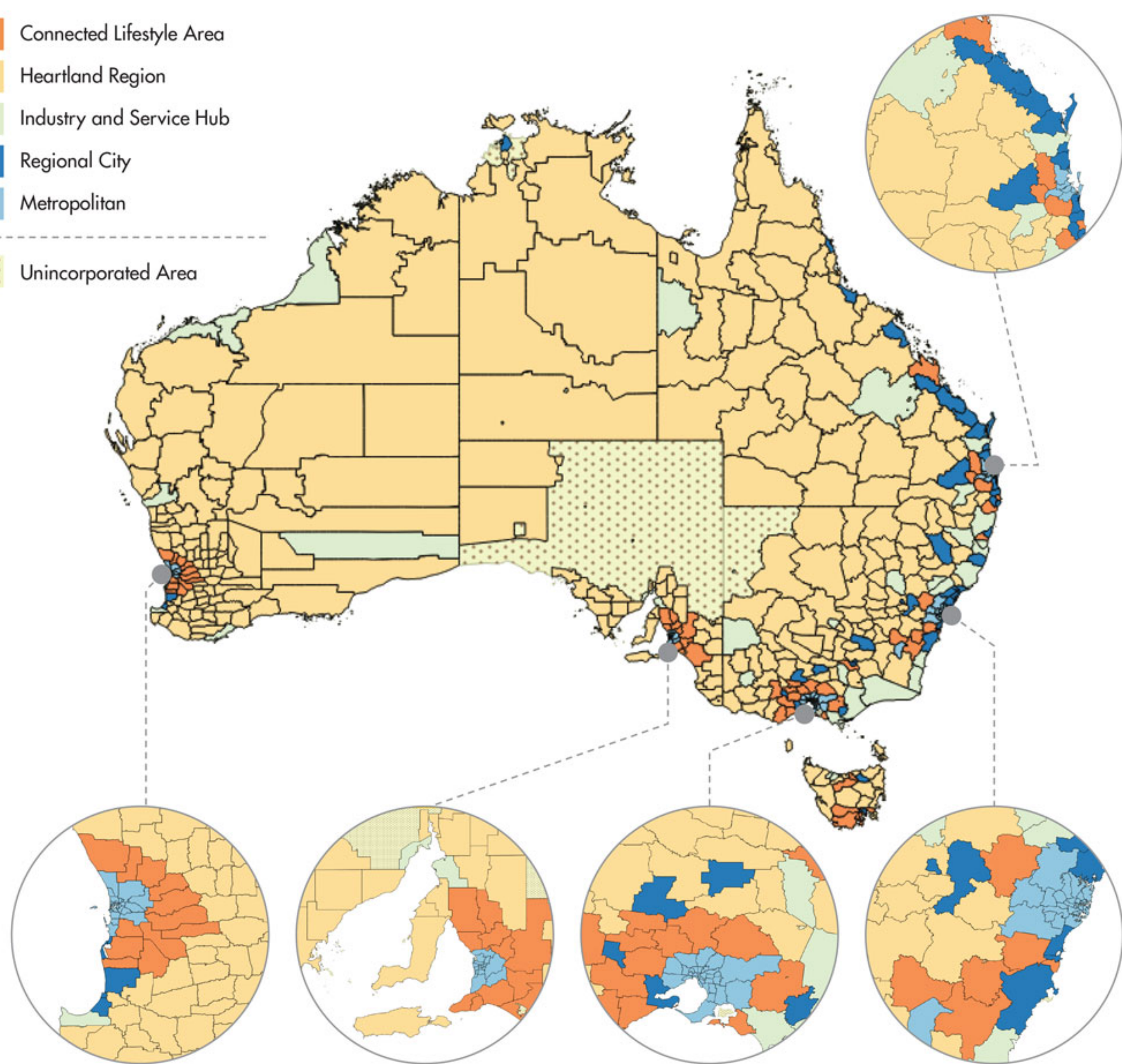
### Key findings:

- National population growth between 2011 and 2016 was 8.8%
- The big five metro areas grew by **10.5%**, while regional Australia grew by **6.2%** to 8,748,271
- The difference in growth rates is due to most international migrants settling in big cities
- In regional Australia:

-  Assisted by their proximity to metro areas, Connected Lifestyle Regions had the **highest growth** at **9.3%**
-  With a population of over 4.8 million, Regional Cities also **grew strongly** at **7.8%**
-  Industry and Service Hubs had slower growth at **3.3%**, **impacted by mining** boom and bust
-  With **1.6%** growth, Heartland Regions are stable and **not shrinking** in overall population.

### The Regional Australia Institute categorises Local Government Areas into five types:

-  Connected Lifestyle Area
-  Heartland Region
-  Industry and Service Hub
-  Regional City
-  Metropolitan
-  Unincorporated Area



#### REGIONAL CITIES

Population of over **50,000** people

Diverse economies

Size & diversity create future opportunities



GREW AT **7.8%**  
to 4,826,311

Strong growth



#### CONNECTED LIFESTYLE REGIONS

Do not have city population size

Close to major metropolitan regions

Influenced by their connection



GREW AT **9.3%**  
to 1,128,899

Similar growth to metropolitan regions



#### INDUSTRY AND SERVICE HUBS

More than **15,000** residents

Located further from major metropolitan areas

Performance linked to industry outcomes



GREW AT **3.3%**  
to 1,154,354

Slower growth  
Can be partly attributed to slow down in mining construction boom



#### HEARTLAND REGIONS

Smaller regional areas

Isolated from major metropolitan or Regional Cities

Shaped by local ingenuity



GREW AT **1.6%**  
to 1,638,707

Stable

**Metropolitan LGA's** are those council areas in the main cities of Melbourne, Sydney, Perth, Brisbane and Adelaide

Grew at **10.5%** to 14,590,917

