



Australian Government  
Department of Immigration  
and Citizenship

# Proposed Long Term Immigration Planning Framework: State and Territory Linkages Report

May 2009



***Proposed Long Term Immigration Planning Framework:***  
**State and Territory Linkages Report** was prepared by:

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The department's website [at www.immi.gov.au](http://www.immi.gov.au) contains this publication as well as a wide variety of additional information on departmental activities.

Requests and inquiries concerning this report should be addressed to the Director, Strategic and Global Migration Framework, DIAC, PO Box 25, Belconnen, ACT 2616, Australia.

Proposed Long Term Immigration Planning Framework:  
State and Territory Linkages Report

May 2009

A literature review research project  
(as part of the DIAC graduate program)

Ellie Martin



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# Executive Summary

The aim of this report is to provide an overview of the current state of strategic planning at a State and Territory level in regard to Australia's anticipated population growth. Further to this, it aims to identify areas of potential opportunity for Commonwealth action to support strategic planning at the State and Territory level. The findings and recommendations of this report are intended to inform the further development of the national Long Term Immigration Planning Framework (LTPF) which has been proposed by the Minister for Immigration and Citizenship.

A review of current policy initiatives in the States and Territories which relate to provisioning for projected population growth was conducted for this report. Analysis of those policy and planning documents identified was used to develop a clearer understanding of the present planning strategies for population growth in each jurisdiction. The focus of the review was on determining whether or not each jurisdiction had elements of any so-called 'population policy'. In those cases where such elements were identified analysis focused on those demographic groups recognised as important to population growth in the jurisdiction and the identification of related State and Territory level regulated policy areas. These include education, health, police and emergency services provision, infrastructure, management of natural resources and the environment. In those jurisdictions which do not have specific population policies, analysis sought to identify any prioritisation of those areas of strategic planning, abovementioned, connected to providing for an increased population in each State or Territory.

Further to this, members from the Commonwealth State Working Party on Skilled Migration for each State and Territory were contacted to seek their input on key policy and planning documents for their jurisdiction. The responses from each were then used to augment the research findings.

The key findings and recommendations of the report follow.

## Key Findings & Recommendations

The key findings to emerge from the research undertaken for this report are as follows:

1. No cohesion among States and Territories in their approach to using demographic change and population projection analyses to strategically plan for population growth.
2. Inconsistent levels of response to identifying and addressing anticipated impacts of population growth.
3. No Commonwealth body to coordinate a national approach to facilitating and planning for population growth.
4. The proposed Long Term Immigration Planning Framework (LTPF) is predominantly of a macro, Federal level nature which requires further integration with State and Territory level aspirations and requirements.

Based on the key findings of this report it has been concluded that the following recommendations be made:

1. The Interdepartmental Committee (IDC)<sup>1</sup> for the LTPF develops a strategy for greater cohesion of national activity for sustainable population planning.
2. The IDC also explores the possibility for the Commonwealth to establish a collaborative mechanism with States and Territories with a view to greater national policy cohesion.

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<sup>1</sup> The IDC is a cross-portfolio steering group to be chaired by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) which will develop the broader context of the LTPF, drawing out the linkages between the LTPF and the programs and responsibilities of other agencies.

## Key Findings

A brief summary of State and Territory policies on population, infrastructure and services planning is given in Table 1 on page 12.

### Key Finding 1:

**No cohesion among States and Territories in their approach to using demographic change and population projection analyses to strategically plan for population growth.**

Some States and Territories have quite highly developed approaches to sustainable population planning, while others are only beginning to coordinate demographic studies and analysis, and establish groundwork policies. Most States and Territories have now made positive steps towards planning for the future growth of the country, for example, by employing demographic analysis and population projections to inform current planning strategies. However, the depth and scope of this approach varies between jurisdictions.

Western Australia, Queensland and Victoria have all published comprehensive documentation of each jurisdictions' population projections. Western Australia's 2005 population projection report, *WA Tomorrow*, details anticipated growth for all settlements in the state up to 2031 and provides some information regarding the implications of these. However, it is unclear how this report has been used subsequently to inform more recent planning initiatives. Similarly, the Queensland State Government's *Department of Infrastructure and Planning* released *Queensland's future population 2008 edition* in December 2008, detailing overall and regional break-down population projections for the State into the 2050s, based on *Australian Bureau of Statistics* (ABS) figures. In this document, the Minister for Infrastructure and Planning states that the Queensland Government has set targets for the future in key areas 'covering the economy; environment and lifestyle; education and skills; and health and community'. He further acknowledges that demographic and population projection analyses are 'critical to achieve our future targets'. Despite identifying the important connection between strategic planning and population projection analysis, this document contains no further explanation of how the information published will be incorporated into other specific planning policies.

Victoria's 2008 population projection document *Victoria in Future 2008 (ViF 2008)* is a prime example of how this kind of demographic analysis and growth planning tool can be usefully integrated into planning policy. *ViF 2008* provides population projections for the period until 2036 and specifically

identifies the links between an increased population and greater requirements for housing and urban land, water, transport, police and emergency services, health services, education, as well as consumer goods and services. These projections have been used subsequently to update the aims of other existing initiatives<sup>2</sup>. The 2002 *Melbourne 2030* strategic planning initiative was revised with a planning update which clearly incorporates the considerations raised in *ViF 2008*. Effort has also been made to ensure the regular revision of population projections in order to maintain the accuracy of planning measures. It is important for the relevance of strategic planning that carefully considered demographic analysis and population projections be integrated into planning policy to ensure the most beneficial long-term outcomes.

The research undertaken by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) for this report found no population projection publications for any other jurisdiction. While other State and Territory policies are typically based on some form of projections, it is often unclear what statistics are being used and how they have been derived. The *Commonwealth-State Working Party on Skilled Migration* (CSWP) member response received for South Australia referred to the use of 2008 ABS figures and projections in considering the success and revision of State Government policies. This indicates that updated projections are being used and incorporated into strategic migration and population planning, although no detailed publications on population growth in the State have been released. Similarly, the New South Wales CSWP member response stated that, though typically unpublished, all NSW infrastructure agencies develop and use population modelling which are often based on work by the State's *Department of Planning*.

The Tasmanian Government's informal planning document *Tasmania Together 2020* also contains aspirational targets based on historical data and population projections. However, ascertaining what data has been used and how the targets have been established is difficult. This ambiguity has the potential to result in inappropriate or unrealistic targets or targets that are difficult to quantify due to variation in the methods used for developing projections and interpreting the figures.

While there is ambiguity regarding projection figures in the 2006 *Tasmania Together 2020* document, in late 2008 and early 2009 there have been developments by the Tasmanian *Demographic Change Advisory Council* (DCAC) for the use of population projections for planning purposes in the State. In the DCAC *Strategies Paper* the importance of using accurate population projections for the assessment of future education and health care needs and for transport infrastructure planning is noted. Reference is also

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<sup>2</sup> The Victorian Government's 2008 population projections document *Victoria in Future 2008* has been provided for reference, in full, in Appendix 3 on page 64.

made to population projections which have now been formulated by the Tasmanian *Department of Treasury and Finance* in consultation with councils, State Government agencies and other stakeholders and with technical support from the ABS. These projections are for the State as a whole for the next 50 years and for 29 Local Government Areas for a period of 25 years. These population projections are now available for public use on the DCAC website. It is hoped that these projections will be used to inform planning by Tasmanian businesses and organisations, as well as at the State and Local level.

## Key Finding 2:

### **Inconsistent levels of response to identifying and addressing anticipated impacts of migration and population growth.**

Research undertaken by DIAC indicates that there is inconsistency between the States and Territories in relation to addressing the impacts of population increase and planning for growth. Some of this variation can be linked to the different composition of the States and Territories and the differing needs of each. For example, by the early 2000s both Victoria and South Australia had identified a need to address the issue of a declining population, whereas NSW has always experienced a strong influx of people, particularly to Sydney. These different situations necessitate individual responses to address the varying requirements of each jurisdiction to best facilitate growth. However, all States and Territories face a need to plan strategically and sustainably for the future. The level of response to any one facet of the impacts of population growth in each jurisdiction may vary based on local requirements, but acknowledgement of all impacts is necessary to ensure the success of providing for future needs in a comprehensive way.

Both the Victorian and South Australian Governments' identification, in the early 2000s, of the need to actively promote population growth in order to sustain population levels and economic growth in each jurisdiction has led to comprehensive population policies. These policies both thoroughly identify target demographic groups to support population increase and detail the need for infrastructure and service provision to be adjusted and improved in line with population growth. Each of these policies has also been followed by policies which specify both States' targets and initiatives to accommodate and provide for future population growth in terms of housing and land supply, infrastructure and public transport systems, energy and water supply, services provision in areas such as education, health and public safety, and environmental preservation. Subsequent to this, a number of the other States and Territories have started to address issues of providing for an increased population in the future, but identification of demographic target groups and attempts to strategically plan for population change is often lacking or incomplete. There is focus on service and resource provision but integration of these considerations with population growth strategies is insufficient.

The Australian Capital Territory (ACT), for example, has no explicit policy addressing strategies for growing the Territory's population. However, the *Canberra Plan*, a 2008 development planning document, contains population projections and incorporates planning for considerations associated with population growth in the region. The *Canberra Plan* lists a number of initiatives that have been implemented to address anticipated increased demand on services, housing, infrastructure and resources in coordination with a focus on planning to ensure environmentally sustainable growth.

While accommodating the future population of the region is clearly being considered, planning schemes for regulating and increasing the population in a strategic way remain ambiguous. As such, it may be difficult for the Territory Government to ensure that the population continues to increase in accordance with the population projections. In support of this, it is a recommendation of the April 2008 **Final Report** from the *ACT Skills Commission* that the ACT Government should develop a clear population strategy to manage population growth in a sustainable way with a view to supporting economic growth and prosperity through increased skilled labour levels and work participation rates.

Similarly, the Queensland Government clearly identified the economic impacts of migration and population growth in the 2005 document, *Queensland Government Submission on the Economic Impacts of Migration and Population Growth*, but there has been limited recent acknowledgment of the wider implications of this growth on such areas as service provision, housing affordability and availability, and issues of climate change. New initiatives from the Queensland Department of Infrastructure and Planning seek to address the present and future needs of the State in regard to education, infrastructure, housing, transport, natural resource management, health and community services, and regional development. However, these do not appear to be thoroughly integrated with or informed by planning strategies based on accurately developed population projections. In New South Wales also, infrastructure agencies and the *Department of Planning* have comprehensive development plans for metropolitan Sydney and most regions of the state, but little has been done to address strategic planning regarding migration and population increases. Without strategic planning based on reliable population projections, supported through structured planning for migration intake and population growth, such implementations could prove to be inadequate for actual future demand.

On the other hand, the Tasmanian Government has an informal policy which establishes targets relating to population increase and service and infrastructure provision, as well as agencies, such as the *Resource Planning and Development Commission*, which focus on environmental impacts of settlement growth. However, without a formalised policy and strategies to achieve proposed targets it is plausible that such aims will not be reached. Tasmania's DCAC has been established to develop population projections and provide advice on strategies for dealing with the identified challenges related to anticipated population structures, such as an ageing population with lesser workforce participation. The work of the DCAC identifying such needs as planning for future transport services, sustainability of the workforce, infrastructure requirements and fiscal sustainability is key to informing the development of strategies that will allow State and Local Government, private business and public institutions, such as universities, to plan sustainably and measurably for the future needs of the State.

In contrast, the Northern Territory has yet to achieve much of this. Older planning strategies do little to explicitly address population growth planning and the new *Territory 2030* plan is still being formulated. The creation of the *Territory Growth Planning Unit* (TGPU) within the Chief Minister's office suggests that coverage of issues relating to the impacts of population growth will receive more attention in the NT in the future.

Improving the consistency of approach to addressing the impacts of anticipated migration intakes and population growth across the States and Territories may facilitate a more coordinated and comprehensive strategy with increased positive outcomes for each jurisdiction.

### Key Finding 3:

#### **No Commonwealth body to coordinate a national approach to facilitating and planning for population growth.**

There is presently a lack of coordination between States and Territories with regard to strategic planning for anticipated growth around the nation. Recently there has been an increased focus on the need for strategic planning for sustainable growth of the nation's population, but there is no Commonwealth agency specifically assigned to this wide-ranging issue. As migration is a key contributor to population growth in Australia, DIAC has been involved in research regarding the development of more accurate forms of population projection and associated implications for the future of the country. However, population planning is not within the jurisdiction of DIAC, or any other. As a result, strategic national population planning is at risk of being disregarded.

The absence of a lead agency or Commonwealth body for issues of population growth planning means that there is no national organisation to advise on and coordinate the activities of State and Territory level planning for the population increases of the future. As discussed in Finding 2, there is disparity in the particular focus on and level to which the diverse impacts of population growth are addressed in the States and Territories. Planning initiatives currently follow no standardised pattern but are formulated around areas of key concern to each individual jurisdiction. A collaborative and standardised approach supported by the Commonwealth could supply much needed guidance, particularly for those States and Territories where strategic planning for population growth is in the initial stages of development and implementation. Improving coordination and collaboration in addressing the various impacts of population growth would help to ensure that key considerations linked to increasing demands on service provision, infrastructure, management of natural resources and the environment are considered.

While the diverse requirements of each jurisdiction need to be catered to in the implementation of strategic policy planning for it to be most effective, inefficiencies could be removed by standardising the approach towards strategic sustainable planning for population growth. Providing a coordinated framework and general guidelines could allow streamlining of the process of identifying the State and Territory level impacts of migration and an increased population.

Both Victoria and South Australia have explicitly called for greater leadership from the Commonwealth on issues of population and migration. In *Prosperity Through People – A Population Policy for South Australia* of March 2004, the South Australian Government stated that such policies require ‘true partnership between business, education, the community and all levels of government’. Further to this, the State Government stated its intent to advocate for the establishment of a ‘National Population Policy’ because many policy areas integral to influencing matters of population growth lie within the authority of the Federal Government. The Victorian Government also endorsed such an approach in *Beyond Five Million: The Victorian Government’s Population Policy*. It stated that ‘population growth and demographic change are issues of national importance...relevant to all tiers of government’ and that the Victorian Government ‘has consistently advocated a national and rational approach to issues of population growth and demographic change’.

At a Federal level, the *Major Cities Unit* (MCU) has been created by the Commonwealth Government within *Infrastructure Australia* to provide a more coordinated approach to the planning and infrastructure needs of major cities in Australia. The MCU is charged with developing and implementing specific, measurable outcomes to improve the environmental sustainability, liveability and productivity of our major cities. Although this unit will address the need for planning for future demand on infrastructure, there is no similar body allocated to planning for migration and population growth and other associated issues.

## Key Finding 4:

**The proposed Long Term Immigration Planning Framework (LTPF) is predominantly of a macro, Federal-level nature which requires further integration with State and Territory level aspirations and requirements.**

Migration and associated population growth have impacts on all levels of government. The proposed LTPF has, to date, been formulated with a focus on economic and demographic projections at a national level. The regulation of migration resides within Federal jurisdiction, but the impact of migration is felt at a State and Territory level. This is due to population growth increasing the demand on State and Territory provided health, education and emergency services, housing and infrastructure; and increasing the pressure on local natural resource supplies and the natural environment. In order for the LTPF to have maximum influence it needs to be integrated with strategic planning implementations at both Federal and State and Territory levels. A collaborative approach at Federal and State and Territory levels would support the comprehensive and consistent nature of the proposed LTPF.

It is important to the successful implementation of the LTPF that there be engagement with the States and Territories. As the providers of so many crucial services and resources, the State and Territory Governments need to be actively involved to ensure the sustainability of population growth. A coordinated approach that integrates consideration of the impacts of migration and population growth at a State and Territory level would assist the nation as a whole to plan strategically for future growth. Consultation with the State and Territory Governments would also increase the understanding of the various individual circumstances and requirements of each jurisdiction and the need for adaptable strategic planning. Comprehensive consultation between Federal and State and Territory levels will assist the development of a national LTPF which will be more effective by incorporating planning for increased demands on State and Territory level administered services and resources as well as allowing for flexibility in locally tailored planning.

Further consultation between the Commonwealth and State and Territory levels of government is needed for the LTPF to develop into a plan that can comprehensively address the future challenges of immigration and population growth for the entire nation.

Table 1: Summary of State and Territory policies

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA											
	<i>The Canberra Plan: Towards Our Second Century (2008)</i>	<i>ACT Skills Commission Report (April 2008)</i>	<i>New South Wales State Plan (November 2006)</i>	<i>Metropolitan Strategy (December 2005)</i>	<i>The Territory 2008-2011 Strategic Plan (2008)</i>	<i>Smart State 2008-2012 (2008)</i>	<i>Information from the Dept. of Infrastructure &amp; Planning website</i>	<i>Queensland Government Submission on the Economic Impacts of Migration and Population Growth (October 2005)</i>	<i>South Australia's Strategic Plan 2007 (2007)</i>	<i>Prosperity Through People A Population Policy for South Australia (March 2004)</i>	<i>Tasmania Together 2020 (2006)</i>	<i>Demographic Change in Tasmania Strategies Paper (April 2009)</i>	<i>The Tasmanian Government's Resource Planning and Development Commission's State of the Environment Report 2003 Recommendations (2003)</i>	<i>Melbourne 2030: a planning update Melbourne @ 5 million (2008)</i>	<i>Victoria in Future 2008 (2008)</i>	<i>Global Skills for Victoria Skilled Migration Strategy 2008-2011 (2008)</i>	<i>Melbourne 2030 (2002)</i>	<i>Beyond Five Million The Victorian Government's Population Policy (2004)</i>	<i>Western Australian Planning Commission's Statement of Planning Policy No. 3: Urban Growth and Settlement (March 2006)</i>
<b>Identified ways for supporting population growth?</b>																			
<i>Demographic identified:</i>		✓				✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	
Overseas Migration:		✓				✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Skilled Migration		✓				✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
International Students					✓				✓	✓	✓							✓	✓
Humanitarian / Refugees									✓	✓	✓							✓	✓
Interstate Migration						✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
Natural Increase (Fertility)	✓		✓			✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
<b>Identified areas related to sustainable population growth:</b>																			
Social well-being					✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
Education		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
Infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
Housing	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
Transport	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Environment	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
Climate Change	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
<i>Resources:</i>																			
Water	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
Energy	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
Land	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
Health care & Hospitals	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
Police & Emergency Services		✓							✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
Community Services		✓							✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
Social Engagement		✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
Regional development/population	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Expressed desire for across governments approach?</b>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

## Recommendations

### Recommendation 1:

#### **The IDC develops a strategy for greater cohesion of national activity for sustainable population planning.**

The findings of this report indicate that there is presently little consistency across the nation in regards to planning for the future population of Australia. Some States and Territories, such as Victoria and South Australia, are proactive in their approach to population numbers and providing for anticipated growth. Most other States and Territories are beginning to address issues of demographic change and initiate implementations to make provision for future demand on services and infrastructure based on population projections. However, thorough coverage of all relevant issues remains inconsistent. The absence of formal policies and a standardised approach to all facets of the impact of population growth could run the risk of inadvertently neglecting key areas adversely affected by limited planning for an increased population.

The development of plans for improving the coordination between States, Territories and the Commonwealth on population growth strategy could help to standardise and increase the level of strategic planning for population growth in Australia. Greater cohesion of national activity on this could be particularly beneficial to those States and Territories currently working to improve levels of strategic immigration and population planning.

To initiate work towards national cohesion on immigration and population planning and promote discussion of these and related issues, it is recommended that findings from this report are further considered in consultation with State and Territory Government demographers and/or representatives to the ABS group for *Population Estimates*<sup>3</sup>. Engagement with such State and Territory based specialists would ensure the accuracy and value of data relating to each jurisdiction. Due to time constraints such an undertaking was beyond the scope of this research

It has been decided that an IDC is to be established for the further development of the LTPF. It is a recommendation of this report that the development of a strategy for national unity in addressing sustainable population planning be incorporated into the work of the IDC.

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<sup>3</sup> State and Territory representatives meet with key Commonwealth agencies involved in population forecasting, demographic analysis, and land planning and Statistics New Zealand in the *Population Estimates Technical Workshop* (PETW) which is organised prior to each census.

## Recommendation 2:

**The IDC explore the possibility for the Commonwealth to establish a collaborative mechanism with States and Territories with a view to greater national policy cohesion.**

This report also recommends that, further to devising strategies for cohesive national planning as mentioned in Recommendation 1, the IDC explore the possibility of establishing a framework for the Commonwealth and State and Territory governments to fund, monitor and support immigration policies across the country within the proposed national LTPF.

The overall implementation of the framework could possibly be managed through collaborative agreement between government representatives from each State and Territory and the Commonwealth Government.

This approach will:

- foster a whole of government approach to immigration/population policies for social and economic gains taking into account longer term impact of immigration/population growth on a range of services, resources, infrastructure and environment.
- strengthen across government linkages by positively influencing the policy and service system within and external to the Government.
- improve collaboration and coordination across programs and governments, creating cohesive policies and adequate planning to cater for anticipated population and immigration growth.
- establish and improve long-term strategies to respond to longer term population/immigration planning.

Also recommended are possibilities of partnership approaches to policy considerations and exchange of information across both Commonwealth and States and Territories jurisdictions. While there are areas of interstate competition in which States and Territories may have opposing needs and objectives, opportunities exist to work collaboratively to achieve outcomes which are complementary to the policy directives in various jurisdictions.

## Background

The Australian Government is currently taking a longer and more holistic policy view across a number of critical areas, such as in setting greenhouse gas emissions targets to the year 2050 and in estimating our fiscal capacity to 2047 through Treasury's second Intergenerational Report. The time is also ripe for a thorough re-appraisal of how immigration can best contribute to Australia's long term prosperity and sustainability.

Consideration of a longer term and more inclusive immigration perspective has never been timelier. Net overseas migration (NOM<sup>4</sup>) is now the biggest contributor to population growth in Australia. From around 2010 onwards, it is estimated that NOM will become the only source of net labour force growth, as the baby boomers retire and fewer young Australians enter the work force to replace them.

The Australian Government is planning to put in place a Long Term Immigration Planning Framework (LTPF). This is based, initially, on demographic and economic modelling conducted for DIAC by Professor Peter McDonald at the ANU. This research was undertaken in 2008.

A discussion paper was circulated to State and Territory stakeholders and a State and Territory consultation was undertaken in December 2008. The discussion paper set out for comment a set of principles that could underpin a longer term planning framework based on an examination of a number of critical questions about Australia's population future. It addressed concerns of what level and type of immigration would be most beneficial for Australia over the four decades to 2050. In covering these issues various levels of immigration (as expressed in NOM) for the labour force, GDP per capita, population growth, the environment and infrastructure planning (both urban and industrial) were discussed.

Analysis from the paper indicated that there may be an upper level of NOM beyond which marginal economic returns diminish significantly. The absence of a longer term perspective however could run the risk of incrementally delivering a long term level of NOM that may be higher or lower than could be considered optimal. The use of NOM as a tool for analysing the contribution of immigration in a long term planning framework would also mean that, for the first time, the contribution of temporary migration would be included in a full consideration of

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<sup>4</sup> NOM has been defined as all overseas arrivals who stay here for one year or more plus Australians returning from more than one year overseas, minus all Australian residents who spend one year or more overseas. From 2006-07, the ABS changed the definition of NOM to include anyone who has lived in Australia for 12 out of 16 months or the equivalent for anyone leaving Australia. It incorporates the effects of both long term temporary and permanent immigration flows.

the planning and impacts of immigration. This would represent a move away from a single, short term focus on the annual permanent Migration Program and provide a better picture of the extent (and the limits) to which immigration as a whole may be able to contribute to Australia's future.

In order to inform an understanding of how the nation is positioned to accommodate an increased population, as suggested by future population projections, research has been undertaken into how the States and Territories of Australia are preparing for the future. The aim of this report is to lay out the findings of this research and present possible recommendations for improvements to the strategic planning capacity of the nation.

For this report research was undertaken to identify existing State and Territory policies and implementations that seek to address the impacts of population growth on those policy areas under State and Territory jurisdiction. Analysis of the documents collected focused on demographic identification, and the identification of policy areas related to education, the environment, urban and regional planning, infrastructure, natural resource management, local service provision, and social well-being and engagement. It was also of interest to identify whether a desire to work in cooperation with the Federal Government and commonwealth agencies was expressed in each policy document.

Consultation was then undertaken with members of the Commonwealth State Working Party on Skilled Migration (CSWP). All State and Territory participants of the CSWP were contacted seeking input from each jurisdiction regarding those existing key policies and implementations on population growth and planning. This input was used to complement DIAC's research.

This report sets out the key findings of the research undertaken and the responses from the CSWP members to provide a better understanding of the current situation regarding planning for population growth in the States and Territories. The information compiled in this report details the level to which policies on population and migration planning have been addressed by each State and Territory Government. Identifying the strengths and weaknesses of each jurisdictions' approach to date enhances the capacity for successful future planning. The knowledge contained in this report will inform the implementation of the LTPF and increase the nation's ability to plan sustainably for the future.

# Objectives

Three objectives were identified to guide the focus of the research for this report. They were as follows:

- Objective 1:* To identify plans and programs at the State and Territory Government level which are relevant to the proposed Long Term Immigration Planning Framework (LTPF)
  
- Objective 2:* To explore the links, and any gaps, between these plans and programs and the LTPF
  
- Objective 3:* To recommend measures that could close any gaps as identified in Objective 2

# Overview of existing policies

## States and Territories with a Population Policy:

### *Victoria*

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Victoria is the state with the largest number of policy documents relating to population growth and associated planning. The Victorian population policy (*Beyond Five Million*) of 2004 was one of the first in the country and has been subsequently supported by policy implementations specifically targeting demographic change responsiveness, skilled migration, and urban planning.

- *Melbourne 2030: a planning update - Melbourne @ 5 million*, December 2008
- *Victoria in Future 2008*, 2008<sup>5</sup>
- *Global Skills for Victoria - Skilled Migration Strategy 2008-2011*, October 2007
- *Melbourne 2030*, 2002
- *Beyond Five Million - The Victorian Government's Population Policy*, December 2004

### *South Australia*

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South Australia was the first state to implement a population policy in early 2004. This has been followed up with a comprehensive *Strategic Plan* in 2007 which incorporates population growth targets into a general framework of sustainable and strategic growth across the state, particularly in regional areas.

- *South Australia's Strategic Plan*, 2007
- *Prosperity Through People - A Population Policy for South Australia*, March 2004

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<sup>5</sup> This document has been provided for reference, in full, in Appendix 3 on page 64.

## Overview of existing policies (continued)

### States and Territories with a Population Policy: (continued)

#### *Tasmania* [INFORMAL POPULATION POLICY]

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Tasmania has not implemented a so-called population policy, but contained within *Tasmania Together 2020*, an informal policy document, are various aims and targets directed at stabilising and subsequently increasing the population numbers in the state. As such, this policy document performs the same strategic function.

- *Tasmania Together 2020*, 2006
- *Demographic Change in Tasmania Strategies Paper*, April 2009
- The Tasmanian Government's Resource Planning and Development Commission's *State of the Environment Report - 2003 Recommendations*, 2003

## Overview of existing policies (continued)

### States and Territories with a Population Policy not yet implemented:

#### *New South Wales*

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While New South Wales has no population policy as such, it has extensive policy implementation regarding urban planning. As population growth is constant in New South Wales, the focus of policy is typically on planning for the support of the future population rather than maintaining or increasing population growth, as is the case in some other states. Population projections are used to determine levels of likely future demand on resources, services and infrastructure to assist in strategic planning.

- *New South Wales State Plan*, November 2006
- *Metropolitan Strategy*, 2005  
(Plan launch, drafting and consultation in 2004)

#### *Australian Capital Territory*

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The Australian Capital Territory has identified, in *The Canberra Plan*, that steady population growth has placed “increased pressure on housing supply, health services and other infrastructure”, but is yet to “develop a clear population strategy” as the *ACT Skills Commission Report* suggests is necessary to address skills shortage. *The Canberra Plan* is a generalist policy that addresses issues of supporting sustainable and strategic growth in the territory and contains no specific targets or strategies for increasing the population.

- *The Canberra Plan: Towards Our Second Century*, 2008
- *ACT Skills Commission Report*, April 2008

## Overview of existing policies (continued)

### States and Territories with a Population Policy not yet implemented: (continued)

#### *Queensland*

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Queensland currently has no population policy in place. The *Smart State 2008-2012* policy identified for this report tends to focus on improving skill levels in the workforce, while the necessary future provision of resources, services and infrastructure are the key considerations of policy for the **Department of Infrastructure & Planning**. Correlations between the provision of these and population growth have been identified in a limited way, but are generally not explored in depth in any policy documents.

- *Smart State 2008-2012*, 2008
- *Information on policy implementation on the Department of Infrastructure & Planning website*
- *Queensland's future population 2008 edition*, 2008
- *Queensland Government Submission on the Economic Impacts of Migration and Population Growth*, October 2005

#### *Northern Territory*

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The Northern Territory has no existing population policy in place, however the need to support increased skilled worker levels and also sustainably provide for the current and anticipated future population is addressed to some degree in *The Territory 2008-2011 Strategic Plan*. It also seems likely that issues of population growth will be addressed in *The Territory 2030 Strategic Plan* currently being drafted.

- *The Territory 2008-2011 Strategic Plan*, 2008

## Overview of existing policies (continued)

### States and Territories with a Population Policy not yet implemented: (continued)

#### *Western Australia*

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Western Australia has a number of urban planning documents and implementations, and some population projections. However there is no policy linking these to a population policy despite some identification of the links between population growth and increasing demand on resources, services and infrastructure. Many of these urban planning documents which include population projections as a basis for strategic planning are a number of years old, with the most recent being published in 2006.

- Western Australian Planning Commission's *Statement of Planning Policy No. 3- Urban Growth and Settlement*, February 2006
- *WA Tomorrow*, 2005
- *Greater Perth Discussion Paper 2 Summary*, August 2003

## State by State Analysis

States and Territories with a Population Policy:

- Victoria
- South Australia
- Tasmania

## Victoria

Victoria has the most comprehensive set of policy documents designed to address population size, make-up and sustainability. It was one of the first States, along with South Australia, to implement a specific, formalised population policy in 2004. *Beyond Five Million - The Victorian Government's Population Policy* identified demographic groups that the State Government intended to target in order to address low population growth. The policy identified overseas migration, specifically skilled migrants, international students, and humanitarian and refugee entrants; interstate migration; and natural increase and fertility as components of population growth that could be harnessed to increase the population. In addition, it identified the link between population growth and the environment, climate change, natural resource management (water, energy and land), social well-being and inclusion, and regional development.

*Melbourne 2030* is an urban planning document which focuses on infrastructure development, particularly housing and transport; service provision such as health care, police and emergency, and other community services; as well as issues of natural resource management, the environment and climate change. This 2002 document was revised in 2008 based on *Victoria in Future 2008 (ViF 2008)* which details the Victorian Government's extensive new population projections. The growth projections are for both metropolitan and regional Victoria until 2036 and show that previous projections have already been surpassed. *ViF 2008* highlighted the imperative for infrastructure and service provision for this anticipated population growth which is reflected in *Melbourne 2030: a planning update - Melbourne @ 5 million*. This 2008 version primarily details the Government's future urban and regional infrastructure planning strategy which focuses particularly on efficiency of service provision; transport systems and infrastructure; and land use and housing through structured development in specifically designated urban areas.

Amid nation-wide concerns for the need to increase skilled labour levels, Victoria has been proactive in attempting to attract skilled and business migrants to the State to bolster its economy. In the past few years, there has been a steady increase in the number of skilled workers entering Australia for work purposes on temporary visas such as the 457 visa. Many States and Territories have been keen to obtain a larger share of this skills influx to strengthen their own economies. To this end the *Global Skills for Victoria - Skilled Migration Strategy 2008-2011* was formulated to guide strategic planning to attract and retain skilled and business migrants in Victoria, particularly in its regional areas.

The *LiveInVictoria* website is a part of Victoria's marketing initiative to attract migrants to the State. It is a professional, easy to navigate and informative site which is designed to promote immigration to Victoria and provide information and assistance to prospective immigrants. The site has a particular focus on skilled labour, business and higher education, and provides comprehensive information on visas and application processes, finding employment and living in the State. While it may be hard to quantify the effect of such marketing tools, the website is a most useful resource for any potential immigrant and reflects the desire of the Victorian Government to facilitate immigration to the State to bolster the population and economy.

The approach to migration and population growth planning developed by the Victorian Government is one of the most comprehensive in the country. Demographic analysis and population projections have been used to create informed strategic plans which address linked concerns of adequate future service and infrastructure provision, natural resource management, environmental protection and climate change, as well as economic growth and prosperity through population growth. This means that Victoria is well placed to face future challenges associated with population growth in a proactive and pre-emptive way which should ensure minimised risks and maximised benefits.

*The Victorian Government's 2008 population projections document **Victoria in Future 2008** has been provided for reference, in full, in Appendix 3 on page 64.*

## South Australia

South Australia was the first state to have a specific population policy, published in 2004. *Prosperity Through People - A Population Policy for South Australia* is most comprehensive in identifying multiple demographic groups to target in a determined push for population growth. It provides specific targets with regard to various categories of overseas migration, interstate migration and natural increase. It sets out targets such as a five-fold plus increase in the number of business migrants to the state by 2008, and a doubling or more of the intake of independent skilled migrants in the same timeframe. Humanitarian and refugee entrants are identified as the largest category of migrant intake for South Australia with a target of increasing the intake by at least 10% to 1,200 by 2008.

Unlike the Victoria Government, South Australia has not released any detailed updates of population projections or its population policy since 2004. However, the response received from the CSWP member from South Australia indicated the use of ABS population projections to underpin population policy planning by the South Australian *Department of Trade and Economic Development*.

The main document for development planning in South Australia now is the 2007 *South Australian Strategic Plan* (SASP), an update of the original 2004 *Strategic Plan*. The 2007 SASP is a comprehensive strategy for addressing future growth and prosperity that identifies some areas of population growth. While the SASP includes some targets relating to population growth strategies, detail of how such targets are to be achieved is minimal and it is unclear to what extent new population forecasting has been incorporated into the updated targets. In contrast to the earlier population policy of 2004, the 2007 SASP has an integrated approach which incorporates population growth aims into the greater scheme of general growth in the State.

In the 2007 SASP there are three main population growth targets under Objective 1, *Growing Prosperity*. **Target 1.22** sets a general goal of an increase in South Australia's population to 2 million by 2050, with an interim target of 1.64 million by 2014. The other two targets in the SASP emphasise this State's focus on overseas migration (**Target 1.16** aims to increase the share of international students attracted to the State by two-fold by 2014, and **Target 1.24** seeks to increase net overseas migration gain to 8500 per annum by 2014). **Targets 1.23** and **1.25** are focused on interstate migration, aiming to turn around a net loss to net inflow by the year 2014, and to maintain a fertility rate of 1.7 births per woman, respectively. Humanitarian and refugee entrants, one of the largest migrant intake groups to South Australia, have not been identified in strategic planning here.

A feature of the SASP is that it attempts to explicitly define linkages between policy areas, so that key interactions are listed, such as the link between population levels and greenhouse gas emissions reductions; and economic growth and ecological footprint. It also identifies and addresses many issues related to supporting sustainable population growth, such as efficient and sustainable use of natural resources, housing affordability and transport infrastructure, however this is generally done in a holistic way rather than looking at these issues from a population growth perspective.

Part of the South Australian Government's strategy to combat the predicted decline of the State's population levels was to focus on attracting migrants to the State. The establishment of a *Population and Migration Division* within the *Department of Trade and Economic Development*, the Government organisation *Immigration SA*, along with bodies such as the *Population Advisory Group* have all been part of the State's strategic push to increase population through immigration. *Immigration SA* is a State Government agency designed to inform prospective migrants about the State and immigration options and processes, as well as support migrants on arrival. It has been instrumental in instituting migrant support programs such as the '*Meet and Greet*' service which provides assistance to new arrivals through volunteer support. Such services are similar to the kind of assistance that DIAC Settlement Services can provide to eligible entrants to Australia, typically refugee and humanitarian entrants. ***Make The Move*** is South Australia's website, equivalent to Victoria's ***LiveInVictoria*** site, which promotes immigration to the State and provides information on the services offered to migrants. The ***Make The Move*** website, like its Victorian counterpart, is a user-friendly and informative tool for migrants which is a key element in the South Australia Government's endeavours to increase the State's population.

Current initiatives by the South Australian Government position the State positively for managing the outcomes of identified challenges for future growth. Methodical use of population forecasting and the identified impacts of anticipated trends have allowed the South Australian Government to mitigate predicted negative outcomes, such as a decline in the population. While the South Australian CSWP member response indicates that 2008 ABS population statistics and population projections have been used to quantify the achievements of policy targets and inform policy reviews, from the research undertaken by DIAC, it is unclear how much these projections have altered planning levels. It will be important for the continued success of planning in the State that growth strategies be updated in line with revised population projections and that there be transparency in this undertaking.

## Tasmania

### [INFORMAL POPULATION POLICY]

Tasmania has an informal, broad-ranging policy for the State which establishes targets relating to population increase and service and infrastructure provision. There are also policy documents from agencies which focus on the economic impacts of demographic and population change and environmental impacts of settlement growth. Three documents were identified in the research process for this report. They are the revised 2006 version of *Tasmania Together 2020*, an informal planning document from 2001, the *Demographic Change Advisory Council's (DCAC) Strategies Paper* of 2009, and *The Tasmanian Government's Resource Planning and Development Commission's State of the Environment 2003 Recommendations Report*.

*Tasmania Together 2020* seeks to address a wide range of issues in the community, such as economic prosperity, education, health, social well-being and inclusion, cultural development and enrichment, public investment in politics and governance through to the environment. There are a number of targets relating to population growth in the document. *Tasmania Together 2020* aims to match the national average for population growth in 2010, 2015 and 2020; to achieve the national average for the proportion of 15 to 39 year olds in the population in 2010, 2015 and 2020; to increase the State's share of the overseas migrant intake to 1% in 2010, 2% in 2015 and 3% in 2020; and to maintain the population of regional Tasmania with no decline in numbers through to 2020.

However, this policy is informal and its targets are aspirational rather than enforceable. Although *Tasmania Together 2020* includes many specific targets for population growth it does not detail the activities to be undertaken to achieve the stated targets. In this sense it is not the kind of explicit population policy that has been adopted in Victoria and South Australia. The lack of a formalised policy and strategies to achieve proposed targets mean it is plausible that such aims will not be reached.

The DCAC was established to develop population projections and provide advice on strategies for dealing with identified challenges related to anticipated population structures, such as an ageing population with lesser workforce participation. The role of the DCAC is to identify future areas of demand that may require strategic planning, such as transport services, sustainability of the workforce, infrastructure requirements and fiscal sustainability to inform the development of strategies that will allow State and Local Government, private business and public institutions, such as universities, to plan sustainably and measurably for the future needs of the State. To this end the DCAC has published a series of papers and engaged in community consultations. The latest paper is the *Demographic Change in Tasmania - Strategies Paper* of April 2009 which outlines economic and social sustainability challenges for the State

and details possible initiatives to address these. The focus of the paper is on maintaining a strong economy and economic growth, workforce skill levels, participation and productivity, the ageing population and the health care system.

The *Strategies Paper* notes the importance of using accurate population projections for the assessment of future education and health care needs and for transport infrastructure planning. Reference was made in the DCAC *Strategies Discussion Paper* of 2008 to preliminary population projections. These projections have now been finalised and are available for public use on the DCAC website. These projections cover the State as a whole for the next 50 years and 29 Local Government Areas for a period of 25 years. They were formulated by the *Tasmanian Department of Treasury and Finance* in consultation with councils, State Government agencies and other stakeholders, with technical support from the ABS. It is hoped that these projections will be used to inform planning by Tasmanian businesses and organisations, as well as at the State and Local level.

The *State of the Environment 2003 Recommendations Report (SoE Report)* produced by Tasmania's *Resource Planning and Development Commission* deals mainly with reporting on environmental concerns, but there is a section of the report specifically dedicated to issues relating to settlements. This section covers the full range of issues from social well-being and inclusion, education, transport, infrastructure through to general environmental sustainability relating to land, water, energy and climate change. The report identified the need for initiatives such as sustainable housing plans to improve the liveability of Tasmanian settlements and for infrastructure to support less polluting forms of transport, and to encourage the use of public transport rather than the use of private vehicles. The report also recommended that State, Local and, particularly, regional levels of government collaborate to implement regional settlement strategies that integrate land use, transport, and natural resource management factoring in population change, land supply and demand. Through a series of goals and recommendations the *SoE Report* provides useful guidance on potential improvements to be made to strategically plan for sustainable growth in the State.

The Tasmanian *Department of Economic Development and Tourism* maintains information on its website relating to immigration processes and migration support services in the State. This site provides similar information to that on the equivalent Victorian and South Australian websites, but is contained within the departmental website rather than being an independent site such as those maintained by the Victorian and South Australian Governments.

## State by State Analysis

States and Territories with a Population Policy not yet implemented:

- New South Wales
- Australian Capital Territory
- Queensland
- Northern Territory
- Western Australia

## New South Wales

The focus of the New South Wales (NSW) State Government is on sustainable provision of infrastructure and services to its current and anticipated population, with a particular focus on the ageing of the population and maintaining population levels in regional areas. While there is some identification of demographic source groups connected to population increase, there is not the strength of focus or depth of analysis that is evident in the planning documents or population policies of other State and Territory Governments, such as Victoria or South Australia.

In the main, those documents identified in this research did not contain detailed population projections or any analysis of such. The NSW CSWP member response stated that, though typically unpublished, all NSW infrastructure agencies develop and use population modelling which is often based on work by the *Department of Planning*. However, there is limited explicit identification of the linkage between migration and population growth and the subsequent increased demand on services and infrastructure. As a result, while infrastructure agencies and the *Department of Planning* have comprehensive development plans for metropolitan Sydney and most regions of the state, it is unclear how much these plans have factored in strategies for managing migration and population increases. Without strategic planning based on reliable population projections supported through structured planning for migration intake and population growth, such initiatives could prove to be inadequate for actual future demand.

The CSWP member response for NSW indicated the State Government's April 2008 publication *Towards 2030: planning for our changing population* is a key document in the State's population planning. The main focus of this policy is on changing demographics and ageing, and hence the associated impact on demand for services such as health and caring, and flexible infrastructure, have all been discussed. There are no detailed population projections but some projections are provided, including the aged population by area and percentage of the aged population in regional areas. This policy contains an indication of the NSW Government's willingness to work with the Commonwealth regarding the State's statistical priorities and enhancement to national data. A desire to work in collaboration with the Commonwealth and other jurisdictions in regards to workforce participation by skilled and business migrants is also shown. One of the initiatives of the policy is advocating the national body, *Skills Australia*, for increased representation of NSW priorities for skills training. While this policy aims at strategic planning informed by demographic change analysis, the focus of *Towards 2030* is predominantly on providing for an ageing population with comparatively little consideration of the anticipated continuation of large numbers of arrivals of both overseas and interstate immigrants to the State.

The *Metropolitan Strategy* (the *Strategy*), which was implemented for metropolitan Sydney in December 2005, aims at addressing issues of traffic congestion, housing and land supply, and infrastructure services. The stated aim of the *Strategy* is to support continued economic growth in balance with social and environmental impacts, informed by population, demographic and economic projections. However, there is only brief mention in the *Strategy* of Sydney attracting both overseas and interstate migrants, without further analysis of the composite groups which contribute to population growth in the State. The *Strategy* simply states that overseas and interstate immigration accounts for one third of its population growth, while natural increase accounts for the rest. There is no evidence of detailed population projections informing the planning development process. Such an absence of thorough demographic analysis points to the possibility that planning could be based on expectations of future trends which are incorrect.

The *New South Wales State Plan* (NSWSP) aims at comprehensive community planning for the adequate provision of police, justice and emergency services, education, health; roads; public transport; specialist services such as disability services; physical infrastructure; water; and electricity utilities. It identifies challenges in particular areas, for instance, the pressures of an ageing population on State Government services such as hospitals; the effects of climate change; and managing population growth while protecting the natural environment. Attention is also paid to increasing business and training opportunities in regional areas to support economic growth and increase rural population levels.

The need to address planning in regional areas of the State is fleshed out in the nine *Regional Plans* for the different regions of NSW. These are specifically targeted planning documents designed to tackle the particular and varying requirements of each district, such as strategic land use and housing provision in the Hunter region or sustainable development accommodating the protection of natural assets in the South Coast or Alpine regions. This kind of region-specific strategy is a good example of tailoring developmental policy to plan in a cohesive yet precise way that will enable useful and effective strategic planning.

As sustaining population growth is not the significant issue in NSW that it is in some other States and Territories, the NSWSP and *Regional Plans* focus on supporting the current large population of NSW and planning for anticipated growth. There is little identification of target demographic groups associated with population growth. It is possible that the lack of identification of demographics which are intrinsically linked to growth in the State, whether through marketing initiatives to attract people or through natural population movements, could limit a more complete understanding of the issues connected with migration and population changes which might negatively impact the NSW State Government's capability to plan effectively.

NSW is in the rare position of enjoying natural population growth in the State without needing to employ strategic immigration plans to encourage immigration. This can be mainly attributed to the attraction of Sydney and surrounding regions which draws large numbers of interstate and overseas migrants every year. The challenge for the NSW State Government is to continue to plan effectively for the current and anticipated population. While the same attention to attracting immigrants is not necessary for population growth in NSW, as in other States and Territories, successful planning for future demographic change will be assisted by thorough planning strategies which address all facets of population growth. Such strategic planning, which incorporates population projections and thoroughly acknowledges all demographic groups in its comprehension of population growth, is likely to support the State Government's aim of maintaining sustainable population levels and economic growth, particularly in regional areas of the State.

The research undertaken for this report did not find any NSW State agency-maintained immigration related websites, such as exist for other States and Territories.

## Australian Capital Territory

The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) has no published population projections that the research for this report identified. The two documents used to inform the report are the 2008 revision of *The Canberra Plan: Towards Our Second Century* and the *ACT Skills Commission Report* published in April 2008.

*The Canberra Plan* (the *Plan*) is a strategic plan to sustainably provide for the future needs of the Territory. In this latest revised version of the *Plan* the necessity for population forecasting is identified, stating:

*Forecasts of the level, characteristics and location of future population growth are fundamental to developing quality policy and making informed decisions. Population forecasts provide the basis for assessing future requirements for residential and commercial land, housing, public utilities and a range of government services.*

The ACT Government has allocated funds from the 2008-09 budget for the development of demographic analysis and projections, citing that:

*Enhanced demographic analysis and population forecasting will better inform the ACT Government and community about the changing nature of Canberra's population, and thus enable more effective planning and delivery of infrastructure and services to the community.*

*The Canberra Plan* also identifies a majority of the issues linked with the impacts of population growth and details initiatives designed to mitigate potential future negative impacts of population increase. There are comprehensive plans for tackling the anticipated challenges for health care, education, police and emergency service provision; social well-being and engagement; the environment and for sustainable management of resources such as energy, water and land.

While the *Plan* addresses concerns of providing for the future population it does not strictly fulfil the function of a population policy by supplying directives for increasing the Territory's population. Given the continued funding for development of growth modelling and demographic studies it is possible that greater incorporation of demographic analysis and population projections into *The Canberra Plan* will occur in the future.

The *ACT Skills Commission* was established to provide advice to the ACT Government on how best to address current skills shortages. In the Commission's 2008 *Report* it recommended that the Government adopt a sustainable population policy, stating that '*the size of the population in the ACT and the wider regional area is insufficient to provide the skills base for the economy*' and that Government needs to '*put in place policies to encourage people, especially those with skills in demand, to move to Canberra, while giving proper regard to sustainability*'.

The Government currently has a *Skilled and Business Migration Program* and the *Live in Canberra Program* both aimed at encouraging overseas and interstate migration to the ACT. Both are mentioned in *The Canberra Plan*. These programs were in place prior to the recommendations of the *ACT Skills Commission* so it seems likely that measures further to these will be required to have the desired positive impact on population growth.

The ACT Government supports a website containing information on migration through the *Business and Industry Development* website which is maintained by the *Chief Minister's Department*. This website is designed to provide information and advice for prospective Business and Skilled migrants and employees. There is little information on lifestyle and settlement in Canberra on this site, instead more information on these can be found at the *Live in Canberra* website which is a component of the *Live in Canberra Program*. These websites are much less easy to navigate than those of other States and Territories. Combining the information of both into one more user-friendly and appealing website could improve the success of the Territory Government in efficiently providing prospective migrants with the advice they need and positively promoting immigration to the Territory.

## Queensland

The Queensland Government has identified the economic impacts of migration and population growth, but there has been limited acknowledgment of the wider implications on such areas as service provision, housing affordability and availability, and issues of climate change. New initiatives from the Queensland *Department of Infrastructure and Planning* are seeking to address the present and future needs of the State in regard to education, infrastructure, housing, transport, natural resource management, health and community services, and regional development. However, without strategic planning based on reliable population projections, such implementations could prove to be insufficient.

The October 2005 *Queensland Government Submission on the Economic Impacts of Migration and Population Growth* stated that population growth needs to be sustainable, with consideration given to issues such as the environment, regional development and infrastructure and service provision, to ensure living standards and quality of life are sustained. However, DIAC's research has found no clear evidence of how this understanding has been subsequently adopted into policy planning. This 2005 paper also noted the importance of the overseas migrant intake for population growth in the State and the necessity for initiatives to encourage migration to regional areas. It further stated, however, that the impact of overseas migration is diluted or exacerbated by internal migration and, to a lesser degree, by natural increase of the population, making it critical to focus on the impacts of total population growth, rather than individual components of population growth.

Despite this recognition of specific demographics as key contributors to State population growth in *Queensland Government Submission on the Economic Impacts of Migration and Population Growth* paper, in those planning policies identified for this report there is a lack of explicit consideration of these target groups and also the impacts of general population increase. Queensland has a number of initiatives related to development in the State, but none of these refer overtly to strategies for population increase. There are indications that population growth is being implicitly planned for in the Queensland. The *Department of Infrastructure and Planning* has many strategies and regional plans in place for infrastructure development and that *Smart State 2008-2012* plan is a strategy involving the use of skilled migrants for improving local skill levels and business development opportunities through investing in education, training and research. However, without strategic planning informed by a clear understanding of anticipated trends in demographic change and population growth, it is possible that planning initiatives will fail to provide appropriately for future population levels.

In December of 2008, the Queensland State Government's *Department of Infrastructure and Planning* released *Queensland's future population 2008 edition*. This document uses ABS figures to provide details of overall and regional break-down population projections for the State into the 2050s. There is also some identification of the impacts of demographic change, particularly the ageing of the population, on future service provision and infrastructure needs. In this document the Minister for Infrastructure and Planning states that the Queensland Government has set targets for the future in key areas 'covering the economy; environment and lifestyle; education and skills; and health and community'. He further acknowledges that demographic and population projection analyses are 'critical to achieve our future targets'. The Minister also states that the Queensland Government is currently 'spending twice as much on infrastructure per person than other states and territories' and that the information provided in *Queensland's future population 2008 edition* shows the 'ongoing need for strong investment over the coming years'. Despite identifying the important connection between strategic planning and population projection analysis, this document contains no further explanation of how the information published will be incorporated into other specific planning policies.

The Queensland State Government has many planning initiatives in place to improve the sustainability of its economy and population. To ensure the success of these, further thorough incorporation of demographic analysis and population projections is required to align all planning strategies in a cohesive campaign to adequately provide for the future population of the State.

The Queensland Government's *Work Live Play* website maintained by *Migration and Skills Recruitment Queensland* is one of the most comprehensive State administered migration websites. There is information on the site particularly for overseas, interstate and expatriate migrants, covering the full range of identified target demographic groups. There are also individual sections devoted to Skilled and Business migration requirements, work opportunities in the State, information on the State and its regions as well as media releases and detailed fact sheets.

## Northern Territory

There is currently little available documentation detailing the strategic planning initiatives of the Northern Territory government. The government is presently holding consultations with communities and stakeholders regarding the development of a new initiative called *Territory 2030*. Initial publications regarding this new plan suggest it will be similar to the existing *Strategic Plan 2008-2011* but with greater scope and a further-reaching view of long-term planning for the next 20 years. The establishment of the *Territory Growth Planning Unit* (TGPU), a body consisted of demographers, economists, planners and other relevant professionals within the *Department of the Chief Minister*, to provide advice on planning for future growth and areas of demand in the Northern Territory indicates that the up-coming *Territory 2030* initiative is likely to contain planning strategies which relate to issues of population growth. However, it is unclear exactly what issues the TGPU will address and there has been no further information provided regarding the work or role of the TGPU in the Northern Territory response to requests for relevant materials from the CSWP members.

The Northern Territory's *Strategic Plan 2008-2011* does not identify many of the demographic target groups and State and Territory level policy areas which were recognised as relevant to population growth, for the purpose of the research undertaken for this report. There is some recognition of and activities for addressing issues of the environment and climate change; housing; social well-being and engagement; and regional development, but there is little available information detailing the strategies for dealing with these identified challenges. The *Strategic Plan 2008-2011* is not a population policy as such and it contains no explicit statements about the Government's aspirations for maintaining or increasing the population.

CSWP member input noted that skilled migrants are recognised as being relevant to development and growth in the Territory and are being targeted through the *Business and Skilled Migration Strategy 2005-2010*, which is currently under review. However, no strategic planning appears to exist in relation to growing the Northern Territory population through other forms of overseas migration, increased interstate migration or natural increase.

A detailed and informative website is maintained for Business and Skilled migration by the Northern Territory Government. This provides comprehensive information for prospective migrants about work opportunities, different available programs and visas as well as lifestyle, education, health and housing. It does not have the same visual appeal as some of the other promotional websites developed by other States and Territories.

## Western Australia

Western Australia has limited current information available regarding population planning in the State. The most recent population projections are contained in *WA Tomorrow*, published in the 2005, which details anticipated growth for all settlements in the state up to 2031 and provides some information regarding the implications of these. It is not clear how this report has subsequently been used to inform planning initiatives.

In a CSWP member response for Western Australia it was stated that in terms of strategic planning for migration in the State, the *State Migration Centre* is 'targeting 3,000 State sponsorships for skilled migrants on the WA Occupations in demand list and 500 business migrants per annum'. However, no further details were provided on how this is to be accomplished. The response also indicated that a *State Migration Strategy for Western Australian* is in the process of being developed, but it is unclear what this new policy will encompass when published.

*Network City* is a strategic plan, published in November 2005, designed to address the urban growth of the greater Perth metropolitan area. This plan aims to manage urban sprawl in the greater metropolitan area through a collaborative approach between industry, communities and government. Other key principles identified in the policy include nurturing the environment, effective use of urban land, encouraging the use of public transport and the provision of affordable housing. In *Network City* documentation the *Western Australian Planning Commission* (WAPC), *Western Australian Local Government Association* (WALGA) and associated committees are identified as the peak bodies for addressing population, housing and job targets along with growth management. While committees have been established to tackle the identified challenges associated with future growth, the research for this report has been unable to determine to what extent any further initiatives have been developed as a result of these committees. It is evident from *Network City* that population growth planning has been an issue of concern to the Western Australian Government for the past five years and that some activities have been undertaken to plan strategically for the future of the State. However, it is also clear that planning initiatives in the State are still in a developmental stage by comparison to those in other jurisdictions.

While there is considerable action on the part of the Western Australian Government to improve infrastructure provision and strategic and sustainable development in the metropolitan areas of the State, there has been comparatively much less planning which addresses the needs of regional communities. While the size of Western Australia can impede cohesive planning, it is necessary to ensure that regional growth in more remote areas of the State is supported and effectively maintained. The WAPC is increasingly publishing planning papers which address the need for planning in regional and

more remote areas of the State. The *Population and Housing Discussion Paper No. 2 – Greater Perth*, published in August 2003, focused on the present and future requirements of metropolitan Perth. However, there is limited evidence to show that issues identified in papers such as this had been used to develop any kind of comprehensive strategic plan for the entire State, especially with regard to population planning.

In the March 2006 paper *Statement of Planning Policy No. 3 – Urban Growth and Settlement* there was significant recognition of the need to plan for sustainable communities in the whole of Western Australia, not just metropolitan areas. This paper includes a section specifically devoted to concerns relating to regional development, while also providing general recommendations for all planning strategies to consider a range of key settlement issues. These include the cost-efficient provision of infrastructure and services, including roads, public transport, water and energy supplies, education and health service.

The greater level of attention now being given to the need for regional development planning in Western Australia suggests that strategic planning in rural and remote areas of the State will increase. It is anticipated that the thorough work of the WAPC in identifying many issues related to planning for the State's future and providing advice on how to address such challenges will be used by the Western Australian Government to increase the implementation of effective and efficient planning initiatives across the State.

The Western Australian Government's *State Migration Centre* maintains a very professional looking website which provides comprehensive information on visas and living in the State. It is predominantly tailored towards Skilled and Business migrants, but also dedicates a section of the site specifically to interstate migrants.

## Glossary

- ABS.....refers to the *Australian Bureau of Statistics* which is the Federal Government body responsible for compiling and publishing historical data and statistical information about the nation.
- CSWP.....refers to the *Commonwealth State Working Party on Skilled Migration*, which is a group of migration stakeholders from Federal and State levels from areas, designed to improve national coordination on issues of skilled migration.
- DCAC.....refers to Tasmania's *Demographic Change Advisory Council* which was established to develop population projections and provide advice to State and Local Governments, the private sector and general public on strategies for dealing with identified challenges related to anticipated population structure changes.
- DIAC.....refers to the Commonwealth *Department of Immigration and Citizenship*
- IDC.....refers to the *Interdepartmental Committee*, to be chaired by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC), which will develop the broader context of the LTPF, drawing out the linkages between the LTPF and the programs and responsibilities of other agencies.
- LTPF.....refers to the proposed *Long Term Immigration Planning Framework* which is to replace the present annual Migration Program
- MCU.....refers to Infrastructure Australia's *Major Cities Unit* which has been established to provide a more coordinated approach to the planning and infrastructure needs of the major cities of Australia by developing and implementing specific, measurable outcomes to improve the environmental sustainability, liveability and productivity of our major cities.
- NOM.....refers to *Net Overseas Migration* and has been defined as all overseas arrivals who stay here for one year or more plus Australians returning from more than one year overseas, minus all Australian residents who spend one year or more overseas. From 2006-07 , the ABS changed the definition of NOM to include anyone who has lived in Australia for 12 out of 16 months or the equivalent for anyone leaving Australia. It incorporates the effects of both long term temporary and permanent immigration flows.

- NSWSP.....refers to the *New South Wales State Plan* which aims to provide comprehensive community planning for the adequate provision of police, justice and emergency services, education, health; roads; public transport; specialist services such as disability services; physical infrastructure; water; and electricity utilities in the State. The policy focuses of the plan are particularly on mitigating the impacts of an ageing population on service provision; reducing the negative impacts of urban and industrial development on the environment; and increasing economic growth.
- PETW.....refers to the Australian New Zealand Population Workshop which is an annual meeting of representatives from each State and Territory and key Commonwealth agencies involved in population forecasting, demographic analysis, and land planning. The workshop provides a forum to discuss and share improvements in techniques for developing population projections, discuss the limitations and exchange information about the standard and availability of data used in population projections and share research undertaken into the latest demographic trends.
- SASP.....refers to the 2007 *South Australian Strategic Plan* which is a comprehensive strategy for addressing future growth and prosperity in the State, covering issues of the economy, population, health, the environment, education, the arts, community and social well-being and inclusion.
- TGPU.....refers to the Northern Territory Department of the Chief Minister's *Territory Growth Planning Unit* established in September 2008. The TGPU consists of demographers, economists, planners and other relevant professionals who will provide the Territory government with specialist advice on planning for future growth and demand within the jurisdiction.
- ViF 2008.....refers to the Victorian Government's population projections publication of 2008 which provides growth projections for metropolitan and regional Victoria until 2036 and identifies challenges associated with the anticipated population growth.

# Appendices

## 1. Summary of State and Territory Population Policies and Migration related websites

<b>Australian Capital Territory:</b>		
Current Population Growth Strategy? <i>The Canberra Plan: Towards Our Second Century</i> <i>ACT Skills Commission Report 2008</i>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Government funded Migration Program related website? <i>Business and Industry Development → Business and Skilled Migration</i> <u>(This website is not of the standard of that of SA or VIC, etc.)</u> (Business and Industry Development → Act Gov CMD)	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>

<b>New South Wales:</b>		
Current Population Growth Strategy? <i>New South Wales State Plan (Nov 2006)</i> <i>NSW Regional Plans</i> <i>Metropolitan Strategy</i>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Government funded Migration Program related website?	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>

<b>Northern Territory:</b>		
Current Population Growth Strategy? <i>Strategic Plan 2008 - 2011 (limited substance)</i> <i>The Territory 2030 Strategic Plan (to be implemented)</i>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Government funded Migration Program related website? <i>Business and Skilled Migration (Territory Gov)</i> <u>(This website is not of the standard of that of SA or VIC, etc.)</u> → <b>TGPU: Territory Growth Planning Unit (est. Sept 2008)</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>

<b>Queensland:</b>		
Current Population Growth Strategy? <i>Smart State 2008 - 2012</i>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Government funded Migration Program related website? <i>Work Live Play (QLD Gov → Migration &amp; Skills Recruitment Qld)</i>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>

**South Australia:**

Current Population Growth Strategy? <i>South Australia's Strategic Plan 2007</i> <i>Prosperity Through People - A Population Policy for SA (March 2004)</i>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Government funded Migration Program related website? <i>Immigration SA (SA Gov) – 'Make The Move' website</i>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>

**Tasmania:**

Current Population Growth Strategy? <i>Tasmania Together 2020</i> <i>Demographic Change Advisory Council</i>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Government funded Migration Program related website? <i>Migrating to Tasmania (Dept of Economic Dev. &amp; Tourism)</i>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>

**Victoria:**

Current Population Growth Strategy? <i>Melbourne 2030: a planning update – Melbourne @ 5 million</i> <i>Victoria in Future 2008</i> <i>Melbourne 2030</i> <i>Global Skills for Victoria – Skilled Migration Strategy 2008-2011</i> <i>Beyond Five Million - The Vic Government's Population Policy (2004)</i>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Government funded Migration Program related website? <i>Live in Victoria (non-prominent Vic Gov)</i>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>

**Western Australia:**

Current Population Growth Strategy? <i>WAPC's Statement of Planning Policy No. 3</i> <i>– Urban Growth &amp; Settlement</i> <i>WA Tomorrow</i> <i>Greater Perth Summary Paper</i>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Government funded Migration Program related website? <i>State Migration Centre (WA Gov)</i>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>

## 2. Summary of State territory Policy Documents

### 2.1. Australian Capital Territory

#### 2.1.1. The Canberra Plan: Towards Our Second Century, 2008

		Comments
<i>The Canberra Plan: Towards Our Second Century</i>		Identifies "increasing population growth in recent years, with the annual growth rate reaching 1.7 per cent in 2007." It also states that this has "placed increased pressure on housing supply, health services and other infrastructure." [p 17]
<b>Identified ways for supporting population growth?</b>		
<i>Demographic identified:</i>		No
Overseas Migration:		No
Skilled Migration	No	Skilled Migration identified as important to ACT population growth in the two letters of response to LTPF proposal.
International Students	No	While students are not mentioned in The Canberra Plan, the two letters of response to LTPF proposal received by DIAC emphasise the importance of international students to ACT population growth.
Humanitarian / Refugees	No	
Interstate Migration	No	
Natural Increase (Fertility)	No	
<b>Identified areas related to sustainable population growth:</b>		
Social well-being	No	
Education	No	
Infrastructure	Yes	
Housing	Yes	<i>Future priority:</i> "Improving housing affordability and expanding the range of housing choices"
Transport	Yes	<i>Future priority:</i> "Implementing the <i>Integrated Transport Strategy</i> "
Environment	Yes	<i>Future priority:</i> "Encouraging environmentally sensitive residential and commercial developments", "Implementing the <i>NoWaste Strategy</i> ", "feasibility planning for a 'green' government office building"
Climate Change	Yes	<i>Future priority:</i> "Tackling and adapting to climate change, including mitigating social impacts"
<i>Resources:</i>		
Water	Yes	<i>Future priority:</i> "further securing our water supply"
Energy	Yes	<i>Future priority:</i> "Exploring the feasibility of a solar power station", "installing energy-efficient street lights"
Land	Yes	
Health care & Hospitals	Yes	p 2 of overview, Section 4: pp 22-31
Police & Emergency Services	No	
Community Services	No	
Social Engagement	No	
Regional development/population	Yes	Due to the nature of the ACT, regional concerns are limited although expansion into surrounding regional NSW is identified as an area of future consideration and in need of support. "... the ACT Government is emphasising existing and future planning challenges such as the need for sustainable development, an integrated and accessible public and private transport system, and housing and community facilities to meet changing community needs, in addition to releasing more residential and commercial land." It identifies a new focus of the Plan as the "proposed increased development across the border in New South Wales" which will "enhance focus on regional planning" [pp19-20]
<b>Expressed desire for across governments approach?</b>		Yes

## 2.1.2. ACT Skills Commission Report April 2008, 2008

		Comments
<i>ACT Skills Commission Report April 2008</i>		This report is designed to assist planning for the increased skill level of the ACT population and associated economic growth. <i>This report suggests the adoption of sustainable population policy by the ACT government.</i> "The Commission has concluded that the size of the population in the ACT and the wider regional area is insufficient to provide the skills base for the economy..... The ACT will need to put in place policies that will encourage people, especially those with skills in demand, to move to Canberra, while giving proper regard to sustainability."
<b>Identified ways for supporting population growth?</b>		It highlights the need to address <b>skills shortages</b> in the territory through population growth, recommends the restoration of the ACT's <b>Regional Migration Status</b> and the use of <b>demographic analysis</b> to guide decision-making regarding population growth
<i>Demographic identified:</i>	Yes	"Virtually every part of the ACT labour market currently has shortages of workers. In the short to medium term, an increase in the direct supply of workers is required. This can be achieved by: • extending the workforce involvement of workers at all ages; • <b>increased net interstate migration</b> ; and • <b>increased net offshore migration.</b> " Beyond the short to medium term, the solutions to skills shortages are to be found in: • upskilling the existing workforce, including retraining and reskilling; • <b>concerted and long term efforts to attract new skills to the region, using interstate and overseas migration</b> ; • <b>retention strategies to reduce the flow of talent out of the ACT</b> ; and • increased participation rates.
Overseas Migration:	Yes	<b>Rec 1.2</b> Action is needed to enable the ACT to receive a greater share of Australia's international migrant intake (and to reduce the outflow of residents leaving Canberra). A target of receiving 2% of the annual intake should be set for the ACT. [p 12]
Skilled Migration	Yes	<b>Rec 1.4</b> Resources for the ACT Government's Skilled Business Migration program should be increased to <b>provide stronger case management support for potential immigrants</b> coming to the ACT, especially those with skills. <b>Rec 1.5 Skilled Business Migration Program fees</b> should be reviewed and brought into line with those charged by other Australian jurisdictions and regional certifying bodies. [p 12] <b>Rec 1.6</b> The ACT Government should improve its <b>post arrival settlement services to migrants</b> . Information and support on <b>housing, education, health, spouse employment and social engagement and interaction</b> need to be provided in a timely manner to new arrivals in Canberra. [p 13]
International Students	Yes	"...international students who have lived and studied for two years in the ACT are excluded from the 'regional' bonus points applicable to the General Skilled Migration points test. The Department of Immigration and Citizenship does not classify Canberra as a low population growth metropolitan region even though Canberra's population growth rate has been below the national average. This policy hinders the ability of ACT tertiary institutions to attract international students, making them less competitive with some interstate institutions which have the advantage of the bonus." [p 11] <b>Rec 1.3</b> The <b>Regional Migration Status</b> for the ACT, under DIAC definitions, needs to be addressed at the political level. Renewed efforts should be made to persuade the Australian Government to give preferential regional status to the ACT for <b>skilled migrants and graduate students</b> . This simple and long overdue policy change has the capacity to influence locational decisions for skilled migrants and overseas students. [p 12]
Humanitarian / Refugees		
Interstate Migration	Yes	Identifies the need for "retention strategies to reduce the flow of talent out of the ACT"
Natural Increase (Fertility)	Yes	Identifies natural increase as unlikely to support sustainable population growth - <b>Migration needed</b> [p 10]
<b>Identified areas related to sustainable population growth:</b>		
Social well-being	Yes	"People are attracted to cities that provide work / life balance and superior liveability. Positive outcomes will depend on having quality support services - especially <b>education, child care, health, housing, water, transport and general amenity</b> - to retain and attract people. In particular, <i>infrastructure to support a larger population has to be planned for and put in place.</i> " [p 6]
Education	Yes	The mention of this is cursory as the report's main focus is increase of skilled population and associated economic benefits. See quotation below regarding <i>infrastructure</i> [p 9]. See also p 6.
Infrastructure	Yes	"...need to ensure that <b>infrastructure</b> in the ACT can support the ongoing demands for <b>affordable housing**</b> , <b>educational facilities**</b> , <b>water security**</b> and other <b>future needs.</b> " [p 9]
Housing	Yes	ACT Gov's <i>Housing Affordability Strategy</i> to address housing affordability through a range of measures such as by increasing the supply of land, providing affordable house and land packages and demonstration villages and introducing innovative home purchase arrangements, such as a land rent program and targeted stamp duty concessions., etc. and "about 10,000 dwelling sites are expected to be released over the period to 2011." [p 9] <i>See also the quotation above regarding infrastructure provision [p 9]</i>
Transport	Yes	Briefly mentions improvements to <i>transport systems</i> as a way of providing for current population and attracting further people [p 9]
Environment	Yes	The Skills Commission recognises that great care must be taken about managing the ecological impact - or footprint - that a growing population entails. Nothing further details about such undertakings regarding the environment.
Climate Change		
<i>Resources:</i>		
Water	Yes	The mention of this is cursory as the report's main focus is increase of skilled population and associated economic benefits. See quotation above regarding <i>infrastructure</i> [p 9] Reference to "water security". See also p 6.
Energy		
Land		
Health care & Hospitals	Yes	Briefly mentions improvements to <i>health services</i> as a way of providing for current population and attracting further people [p 9]
Police & Emergency Services		
Community Services	Yes	Briefly mentions improvements to <i>community services</i> as a way of providing for current population and attracting further people [p 9] See also p 6 - mentions child care provision
Social Engagement	Yes	General focus throughout document on greater engagement across the community in terms of workplace participation.
Regional development/population		
<b>Expressed desire for across governments approach?</b>	Yes	<b>Rec 1.8</b> The ACT Government needs stronger internal demographic policy capability that can be shared across government agencies, both <b>ACT and Australian Government</b> . Sound demographic information and analysis are important for many planning and policy decisions. [p 13] <b>Strategy 5: Engaging with the Commonwealth</b> - particularly <b>Rec 5.1</b> Renewed efforts should be made to persuade the Australian Government to give preferential Regional Migration Status to the ACT for skilled migrants and graduate students. (Recommendation 1.2)

## 2.2. New South Wales

### 2.2.1. New South Wales State Plan, November 2006

		Comments
<i>New South Wales State Plan, November 2006</i>		<p><b>Identification in Introduction</b> of "police, justice and emergency services to education, health, roads, public transport, specialist services such as disability services, physical infrastructure, water and electricity utilities..." as areas to address in the State Plan.</p> <p><b>Challenges identified include:</b>            "pressures of an ageing population on some Government services such as hospitals", "the effects of climate change" and "managing population growth while protecting the natural environment"</p> <p><b>3 of 5 focus activity areas:</b>            "Delivering better services", "Growing prosperity across NSW" and "Environment for living"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Majority of targets are set to be achieved within a ten year timeframe.</li> <li>• Has identified the need for Regional Strategies for various areas of NSW (8 Regional Strategies in place). Uses population (ageing and growth), job and dwelling projections to inform formulation of these strategies. Ageing population is a key concern in NSW.</li> </ul>
<b>Identified ways for supporting population growth?</b>		This policy focuses on supporting the current large population of NSW and planning for anticipated growth, but as sustaining population growth is not a significant issue for NSW there is no identification of target demographics as a means of growing the population. Mention is made (pg 46-47) of increasing business and training opportunities in regional areas to support economic growth and "promote sustainable development".
<i>Demographic identified:</i>		No
Overseas Migration:		No
Skilled Migration		No
International Students		No
Humanitarian / Refugees		No
Interstate Migration		No
Natural Increase (Fertility)		No
<b>Identified areas related to sustainable population growth:</b>		
Social well-being	Yes	Target "R4" - "Increased participation and integration in community activities" (p 19) under <i>Building Harmonious Communities</i> . Increase participation for retirees, people with disabilities or mental illness in the community and employment, p 3 <i>Also</i> , Addresses Police Services in a social well-being context - "reducing crime" (p 16)
Education	Yes	** Listed in summary on pg 6-7, also p 24
Infrastructure	Yes	** "maintain and invest in", "improve efficiency of road network" (p 57), also p 27 (Transport Infrastructure targets)
Housing	Yes	** E6 - "affordability - ensure a supply of land and a mix of housing that meets demand", (p 55)
Transport	Yes	** S6 - "improve public transport" (p 25), also <i>Transport Infrastructure Investments</i> (p 27). E7 - "improve the efficiency of the road network" (p 57)
Environment	Yes	** E4 (p 52) "meet NSW Government targets for protection of our natural environment" - For list of environmental targets for natural resource management, (p 53)
Climate Change	Yes	** E3 - "cut greenhouse gas emission by 60% by 2050" (p 51)
<i>Resources:</i>		
Water	Yes	** E1 - service reliability & quality, efficiency & sustainability of use, increase recycling of water, water extraction from rivers to sustainable levels (p 50)
Energy	Yes	** E2 - "achieve average reliability of 99.98% by 2016", "achieve 15% renewable energy consumption by 2020" (p 50)
Land		No
Health care & Hospitals	Yes	This issue not addressed in the context of population growth, but included in the <i>Plan</i> as a key concern. Included in Environmental Targets (p 53) - soil condition, and sustainable capability management S1 - Achieve National Benchmarks for Emergency and surgery by 2008 and maintain to 2016, (p 22). <i>Also</i> , S2 & S3 In <i>Introduction</i> , identifies the pressures of an ageing population on some Government services such as hospitals.
Police & Emergency Services		No
Community Services		No
Social Engagement		No
Regional development/population	Yes	Regional development of business and training opportunities for economic growth and employment
<b>Expressed desire for across governments approach?</b>	Yes	

## 2.2.2. Metropolitan Strategy, December 2005

		Comments
<i>Metropolitan Strategy</i>		Identifies that as Sydney has grown so too has "pressure on roads, on housing supply and on infrastructure and services." "Based on anticipated population, economic and demographic trends" this plan aims at supporting "continuing economic growth while balancing social and environmental impacts." - p 3
<b>Identified ways for supporting population growth?</b>		Identifies Sydney's population projections as 4.2 million (2004) likely to increase to <b>5.3 million by 2031</b> and provides a projection for <b>2051</b> for between 4.9 - 6.6 million people with a moderate <b>average projection of 5.6 million</b> . Also identifies that this will require the provision of new homes, more jobs, extra industrial land, additional commercial floor space, and additional retail space. <i>Also quotes other figures, population possibly 5 million by 2020s, then 6 million by 2050. - p 7 of Introduction - "1.1 Million More People"</i>
<i>Demographic identified:</i>	Yes	
Overseas Migration:	Yes	Sydney attracts this group - p 23
Skilled Migration		No
International Students		No
Humanitarian / Refugees		No
Interstate Migration	Yes	Sydney attracts this group - p 23
Natural Increase (Fertility)	Yes	Accounts for 2/3 of net population growth, while overseas and interstate migration account for 1/3 of the net population growth
<b>Identified areas related to sustainable population growth:</b>		
Social well-being		No
Education		No
Infrastructure	Yes	p 20 - reference to the <i>State Infrastructure Strategy</i> , p 25 - "infrastructure investment imperatives, for transport, communications, education and skills." Also various mentions to motorway development and air and sea ports.
Housing	Yes	p 13 - Growth Centres Plans - "\$7.8 billion of infrastructure, including roads, rail, bus networks, educational and health services, all linked to the staged release of land for new homes." Also, pg 23-24 detail projections regarding household growth and composition
Transport	Yes	p 9 - improvement and expansion of urban and regional transport network - "investment in the rail network and strategic bus corridors will provide faster and direct public transport linking suburban centres and areas where jobs are concentrated." Also, pg 30-31
Environment	Yes	p 28 - "contain Sydney's urban and environmental footprint, reducing consumption of natural resources and reducing the environmental impact of the city's developments." Also p 29, identifies problems but provides no detail of strategies to address them. Air quality - "Planning land use and transport together, and concentrating jobs and housing in places with good public transport, is critical to the continuing challenge of improving air quality." - p 29
Climate Change	Yes	p 29 - Identifies as an issue particularly in connection with high energy consumption, but provides no detail of strategies to address them.
<i>Resources:</i>		
Water	Yes	p 28 - <i>The Metropolitan Water Plan</i> (2004) (\$1.4 billion strategy) to ensure water supply for the next 25 years. It addresses water considerations with regard to population growth, climate change and the environment. (p 12)
Energy	Yes	p 29 - "Electricity consumption is forecast to grow by up to 29 % over the next 10 years." Current 90% reliance on coal for electricity needs. "Future energy use should to look to include an increasing generation from renewable energy sources."
Land	Yes	The plan "sets the parameters for future residential development in new release and existing urban areas" and "ensures that sufficient land is available for industrial and employment development." (p 3) Also, Containment of urban sprawl - p 8. There are 3 land related objectives in the Environmental section of the Metropolitan Strategy.
Health care & Hospitals		No
Police & Emergency Services		No
Community Services		No
Social Engagement		No
Regional development/population	Yes	Promoting regional growth and restricting Sydney's growth would be likely to move business overseas or interstate rather than into regional areas, as desired. Doing so would also be unlikely to significantly slow Sydney's growth anyway. According to projections it would only make 6 years difference to the rate of growth.
<b>Expressed desire for across governments approach?</b>		No

### Identified trends and drivers include:

- population growth and demographic change, including migration trends, birth rates, and ageing population and less people living in each household.
- the push for sustainable development, in the face of global environmental and climatic changes, which creates drier and more unpredictable weather events, and increased rates of consumption of natural resources such as water and fuels for energy.
- the rising costs of transport - fuel prices, congestion, greenhouse gas emission, air quality and community physical and mental health - are placing increasing burdens on families and business. Demand for travel is increasing faster than population growth and the largest increase is in the use of private vehicles.

## 2.3. Northern Territory

### 2.3.1. The Territory 2008-2011 Strategic Plan, 2008

			Comments
<i>The Territory 2008-2011 Strategic Plan</i>			<b>The Territory 2030 Strategic Plan is being created</b>
<b>Identified ways for supporting population growth?</b>			2008-2011 Strategic Plan aims to "support the growth and attractiveness of Darwin & Alice Springs" - a metropolitan growth strategy. Also use demographic analysis to guide decision-making regarding population growth
<i>Demographic identified:</i>		No	
Overseas Migration:		No	
Skilled Migration	Yes		Identifies the need to attract <i>skilled workers</i> to NT but non-specific about OS or I/state, but also mentions <i>Multicultural Policy</i>
International Students		No	
Humanitarian / Refugees		No	
Interstate Migration		No	But as above
Natural Increase (Fertility)		No	
<b>Identified areas related to sustainable population growth:</b>			
Social well-being	Yes		
Education		No	
Infrastructure		No	
Housing	Yes		<i>TGPU</i> (Territory Growth Planning Unit) which is working on the implementation of the Territory 2030 Strategic Plan, establishing <i>growth modelling</i> & a strategic <i>housing plan</i> .
Transport		No	
Environment	Yes		
Climate Change	Yes		
<i>Resources:</i>			
Water		No	
Energy		No	
Land		No	
Health care & Hospitals		No	
Police & Emergency Services		No	
Community Services		No	
Social Engagement	Yes		
Regional development/population	Yes		Major Strategy: "Support regional development through strong leadership and coordination - work with agencies to develop a clear framework for engagement with new shires and municipal councils."
<b>Expressed desire for across governments approach?</b>	<b>Yes</b>		

The Territory 2008-2011 Strategic Plan provides limited detail of scope and is a very general document. The Territory 2030 Strategic Plan is currently being developed with community and stakeholder consultation. It is expected to be published by the middle of 2009. The work of the *TGPU* indicates that population strategy informed by demographic analysis will be incorporated into the new 2030 Strategic Plan.

## 2.4. Queensland

### 2.4.1. Smart State 2008-2012, 2008

			Comments
<i>Smart State 2008-2012</i>			This is a policy which details plans for improving local skill levels and business development opportunities through investing in education, training, research, etc.
<b>Identified ways for supporting population growth?</b>			
<i>Demographic identified:</i>	Yes		Expatriate Australians also mentioned on the QLD gov. website Work Live Play
Overseas Migration:	Yes		
Skilled Migration	Yes		Use of Skilled Migration to support economic and <b>regional growth</b>
International Students		No	
Humanitarian / Refugees		No	
Interstate Migration	Yes		\$23.3 million to attract and retain skilled workers (p 2)
Natural Increase (Fertility)		No	
<b>Identified areas related to sustainable population growth:</b>			
Social well-being	Yes		<i>"innovation a key to addressing some of the biggest challenges..."</i> • "\$23.3 million to attract and retain some of the brightest minds in science and industry to solve the challenges of the future."
Education	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Our education system has undergone significant reform and schools are being transformed into 21st century learning environments. More Queensland students now finish Year 12 than the national average."</li> <li>• "Our \$3.4 billion investment in R&amp;D has resulted in 36 new research institutes and more than 230 research scholarships and fellowships."</li> <li>• "\$25 million to attract leading clinical researchers to improve Queensland's health services through research."</li> <li>• "... also establish a \$60 million Innovation Projects Fund to support collaborations between researchers and industry research partnerships."</li> </ul>
Infrastructure		No	
Housing		No	
Transport		No	
Environment		No**	** <i>"sustainable development"</i>
Climate Change	Yes		<i>"innovation a key to addressing some of the biggest challenges..."</i>
<i>Resources:</i>			
Water		No**	** <i>4 areas could be considered under the non-specific label of "sustainable development"</i>
Energy		No**	
Land		No**	** <i>"sustainable development"</i>
Health care & Hospitals	Yes		<i>"innovation a key to addressing some of the biggest challenges..."</i> • "\$25 million to attract leading clinical researchers to improve Queensland's health services through research."
Police & Emergency Services		No	
Community Services		No	
Social Engagement	Yes		Programs to foster community cohesion
Regional development/population	Yes		"\$2 million Q-Science program to deliver a program of smart State events for regional business, industry, community groups, students and their parents" (p 3)
<b>Expressed desire for across governments approach?</b>	Yes		

## 2.4.2. Queensland Department of Infrastructure & Planning Policy (online)

			Comments
<i>Information from the Dept. of Infrastructure &amp; Planning website</i>			Planning programs to support <i>general population growth</i> . Population forecasting is used to identify likely future needs or issues.
<b>Identified ways for supporting population growth?</b>			
<i>Demographic identified:</i>		No	
Overseas Migration:		No	
Skilled Migration		No	
International Students		No	
Humanitarian / Refugees		No	
Interstate Migration		No	
Natural Increase (Fertility)		No	
<b>Identified areas related to sustainable population growth:</b>			
Social well-being		No	<i>*Mentions that projects should be "socially responsible and sustainable"</i>
Education	Yes		Particularly <i>schools</i>
Infrastructure	Yes		Particularly <i>roads</i>
Housing	Yes		Particularly <i>new rails links</i>
Transport	Yes		Particularly <i>affordability</i>
Environment		No	<i>*Mentions that projects should be "socially responsible and sustainable"</i>
Climate Change		No	<i>*Mentions that projects should be "socially responsible and sustainable"</i>
<i>Resources:</i>			
Water	Yes		
Energy	Yes		
Land	Yes		
Health care & Hospitals	Yes		Particularly <i>hospitals</i>
Police & Emergency Services		No	
Community Services	Yes		Particularly <i>community facilities</i>
Social Engagement		No	
Regional development/population	Yes		"Regional planning plays a key role in helping Queensland communities meet the challenges associated with rapid growth, population change and the increasing demand for public services at a local level" - <i>Regional Planning page</i> Regional planning is a key focus with many region specific plans now in place to support development in various areas of Qld, not just the South East region (ie <i>FNQ Regional Plan</i> )

### 2.4.3. Queensland Government Submission on the Economic Impacts of Migration and Population Growth, October 2005

		Comments
<i>Queensland Government Submission on the Economic Impacts of Migration and Population Growth - October 2005</i>		"Queensland's economy has benefited substantially from strong population growth, primarily due to interstate and overseas migration, with the inflow of migrants expected to underpin continued growth in the State's economy in the future." (p 1) "However, population growth needs to be sustainable, with consideration given to issues such as the environment, regional development and infrastructure and service provision, to ensure living standards and quality of life are sustained." (p 1) Anticipate that the population of South East Qld will be 3.6 million in 2026.
<b>Identified ways for supporting population growth?</b>		
<i>Demographic identified:</i>	Yes	But states that "...any impact of overseas migration will be diluted or exacerbated by internal migration and, to a lesser degree, by natural increase of the population, making it critical to focus on the impacts of total population growth, rather than individual components of population growth" (p 4)
Overseas Migration:	Yes	Recognised as a key contributor to Qld population growth
Skilled Migration	Yes	Programs implemented to attract overseas business and skilled migrants, some of these (ie, SIR visa) "seek to encourage migration to regional areas" to address skills shortages, encourage regional development and increase cultural diversity (p 2) Complexity of recognising OS skills and qualifications an impediment, details are given regarding possible improvements (p 3)
International Students	No	
Humanitarian / Refugees	No	
Interstate Migration	Yes	Recognised as instrumental in Qld Population growth, but "no specific programs exist to attract interstate migrants" (p 2)
Natural Increase (Fertility)	Yes	
<b>Identified areas related to sustainable population growth:</b>		
Social well-being	Yes	"The increased cultural diversity resulting from migration also provides important social and economic benefits..."
Education	Yes	The Gov identifies that migration is of short-term "assistance" to addressing skills shortages problems but emphasises investment in education and training are key to a long-term solution. (p 3) The impact of population growth on the Education System, in terms of the adequate provision of schools, classroom numbers and sizes, etc. is not identified as a concern here.
Infrastructure	Yes	Identify "the need for infrastructure in the region will increase" with projected population figures at 3.6 million by 2026. Office of Urban Management - <i>South East Qld Regional Plan 2005-2026</i> is designed to address the challenge of managing population growth in a sustainable way (p 7) Qld Gov's <i>South East Qld Infrastructure Plan and Program 2005-2026</i> (SEQIPP) "provides a strategic and forward-looking planning framework to deliver the infrastructure that is anticipated will be required to support the region's population in the future" (p 7). Identifies "the need for community, rural development and information and communication technology infrastructure" in addition to transport, water and energy infrastructure.
Housing	No	
Transport	*Yes*	Identified in terms of transport infrastructure to be addressed by the Qld Gov's SEQIPP
Environment	Yes	There are a number of very general references to considering the environment and growth which is "environmentally sustainable" in conjunction with population growth, though there are no specific details given of measures to address this issue.
Climate Change	No	
<i>Resources:</i>		
Water	*Yes*	Identified in terms of water infrastructure to be addressed by the Qld Gov's SEQIPP
Energy	*Yes*	Identified in terms of energy infrastructure to be addressed by the Qld Gov's SEQIPP
Land	No	
Health care & Hospitals	No	
Police & Emergency Services	No	
Community Services	No	
Social Engagement	No	
Regional development/population	Yes	South East Qld Regional Plan 2005-2026 is designed to address the challenge of managing population growth in a sustainable way (p 7) There are some migration programs (ie, SIR visa) in place which "seek to encourage migration to regional areas" to address skills shortages, encourage regional development and increase cultural diversity (p 2)
<b>Expressed desire for across governments approach?</b>	No	

## 2.5. South Australia

### 2.5.1. South Australia's Strategic Plan 2007, 2007

		Comments
<i>South Australia's Strategic Plan 2007</i>		A comprehensive plan to address future growth and prosperity that addresses some areas of population growth. It also identifies and addresses many issues related to supporting sustainable population growth, such as efficient and sustainable use of natural resources, housing affordability and transport infrastructure, but this is generally done in a holistic way rather than simply looking at these issues from population growth perspective. <i>Target 1.22</i> - increase South Australia's population to 2 million by 2050, with an interim target of 1.64 million by 2014.
<b>Identified ways for supporting population growth?</b>		
<i>Demographic identified:</i>	Yes	<i>Also identifies temporary entrants. Also tourism - p 15</i>
Overseas Migration:	Yes	<i>Target 1.24</i> - Increase net overseas migration gain to 8500 per annum by 2014, p 16
Skilled Migration	Yes	Skills shortages identified and need to address recognised
International Students	Yes	<i>Target 1.16</i> - Increase share two-fold by 2014, p 15
Humanitarian / Refugees	No	
Interstate Migration	Yes	<i>Target 1.23</i> - Reduce net loss to zero by 2010, net inflow thereafter to 2014, p 16
Natural Increase (Fertility)	Yes	<i>Target 1.25</i> - Stabilise birth rate @ 1.7 births per woman, p 16
<b>Identified areas related to sustainable population growth:</b>		
Social well-being	Yes	<i>Target 2.7</i> - Psychological wellbeing (p 20) <i>Target 2.12</i> - Work-life Balance (p 21)
Education	Yes	Many targets and figures stated: Early & School Education - <i>Targets 6.12-6.18</i> (p 37-38) Further Education - <i>Targets 6.19-6.21</i> (p 38)
Infrastructure	Yes	<i>Target 1.21</i> - Match national average for investment in key infrastructure (p 16)
Housing	Yes	<i>Target 6.7</i> - Housing affordability - increase affordable house purchase and rental opportunities by 5 percentage points by 2014 (p 36) <i>Target 6.8</i> - Housing stress - halve the number of South Australians experiencing housing stress by 2014 (p36)
Transport	Yes	<i>Target 3.6</i> - Public Transport use (p 23)
Environment	Yes	<i>Target 3.7</i> - "ecological footprint" (p 24), schools involvement
Climate Change	Yes	<i>Target 3.5</i> - <i>greenhouse gas emissions reductions</i> (p 23) <i>particularly as it effects agriculture</i> (p 33)
<i>Resources:</i>		<i>*Also landfill and waste reduction (Target 3.8 - p 24)</i>
Water	Yes	<i>Target 3.9</i> - Sustainable water supply: SA's water resources are managed within sustainable limits by 2018. <i>Also River Murray flow and salinity.</i> (p 24)
Energy	Yes	<i>Target 3.12</i> - Renewable energy: support development so that renewable energy comprises 20% of state's electricity production and consumption by 2014. (p 25) <i>Target 3.13</i> - Energy efficiency in Government buildings - improve efficiency by 25% on 2000-01 levels by 2014. (p 25) <i>Target 3.14</i> - Energy efficiency in dwellings - increase efficiency by 10% by 2014.
Land	Yes**	** Relates to land concerns of salinity, native veg. land preservation rather than availability of land for development and housing. <i>Targets 3.1-3.3.</i> (p 23)
Health care & Hospitals	Yes	Strategies & implementations to improve health care services (p18)
Police & Emergency Services	Yes	<i>Targets 2.8-2.11</i> - Public Safety: crime rates, road safety, safety at work (p 20)
Community Services	Yes	Mentioned with particular reference to declining community services in regional areas due to falling population. (p 33) Associated target [5.9] aims to maintain regional population to substantiate need for provision of services and facilities.
Social Engagement	Yes	Social inclusion strategies (p 34). Particularly for indigenous and disabled people <i>Target 5.8</i> - Multiculturalism (p 32)
Regional development/population	Yes	Focus on Regional Growth - <i>Target 5.9</i> - Maintain regional SA's share of the state's population (18%), (p33)
<b>Expressed desire for across governments approach?</b>	Yes	"This update sets the stage for much greater cooperation between state government and the greater community in achieving a better future for the state." (p 5) A number of the targets set aims relating to liaising with the Federal Government for shares of funding and resources distribution. (p 55)

Identified the need for a holistic approach to policy implementation, particularly with reference to population growth.  
"Neither the objectives nor any individual targets stand alone – they are all part of a larger inter-related framework..... For example, population growth, if carefully managed with a good urban planning system, can lead to increased demand for



**Key Interactions** identified under the objective *Growing Prosperity*:

- economic growth (target 1.1) and greenhouse gas emissions reductions (target 3.5)
- economic growth (target 1.1) and ecological footprint (target 3.7)
- economic growth (target 1.1) and investment in science, research and innovation (targets 4.9, 4.10, 4.11)
- jobs (target 1.10) and non-school qualifications (target 6.19)
- exports (target 1.14) and sustainable water supply (target 3.9)
- population (target 1.22) and greenhouse gas emissions reductions (target 3.5)
- overseas migration (target 1.24) and multiculturalism (target 5.8)

## 2.5.2. Prosperity Through People: A Population Policy for South Australia, March 2004

		Comments
<i>Prosperity Through People A Population Policy for South Australia, March 2004</i>		This policy was specifically drafted by the government to address the state's ageing and declining population. It stated it would ensure maintenance of the state's current national population share, double its current population growth rate and achieve a population of 2 million by mid-century. Would also ensure that "development takes place within an overall framework of sustainability" - p 1. * This population policy's broad strategic objectives are to improve: (p 9) 1. Net Migration performance by: a) increasing share of national migration intake b) increasing the number of expatriates and potential interstate migrants returning or relocating to the State c) reducing net outflow of young and skilled people 2. Parents' abilities to balance work and family life to improve workforce participation and work-hours options 3. Prospects and choices for mature aged people 4. Skills levels - "help all South Australians use their talents to the best of their ability"
<b>Identified ways for supporting population growth?</b>		"Strategies for population growth and renewal" - p 9 (See below for summary)
<i>Demographic identified:</i>	Yes	Also, identified problem of Ageing Population - "SA now has the oldest population of all the States and Territories" - p 5 Also, identifies "expatriate South Australians" as a key target in increasing the population and skills level of South Australia - p 10 <b>Target:</b> Attract expatriate workers and employers back to South Australia and make better use of expatriates' skills, networks and experience in overseas markets to generate promotional, migration, trade and investment opportunities for the State - p11 (See 4.1.3 on pp 12-13 for details of strategies to achieve objectives)
Overseas Migration:	Yes	Identified intake share fall from 10% in 1960s to 4% for 8 years up to 2004 - p 4
Skilled Migration	Yes	Targets stated on p 11: • Increase five-fold or better (to 600) the number of <i>business migrants</i> by 2008 • Double or better (to 2, 500) the intake of <i>independent skilled migrants</i> by 2008 (See 4.1.2 on pp 11-12 for details of strategies to achieve objectives)
International Students	Yes	Point 5 under 4.1.2 <b>Joint overseas students/migration promotions</b> - "Immigration SA will work with Education Adelaide and the State's universities and VET providers to promote migration to South Australia to overseas students, especially through the new two-stage visa [ <i>Skilled - Independent Regional (SIR) (Provisional)</i> ]" pp 11-12 ("In 19/3/2009 article in The Advertiser the SA EDB is quoted as saying "One ready source of people was the increasing number of foreign students studying in SA. More effort should be made in encouraging them to study in areas of skill shortage to SA and getting them to stay.")
Humanitarian / Refugees	Yes	Currently the highest form of migrant intake - p 4 <b>Target:</b> Increase to at least 10% (to 1,200) share of humanitarian migrants by 2008 - p11
Interstate Migration	Yes	A net loss. Young people, esp. women and high skills/income, leaving the state - pp4-5 <b>Target:</b> Reduce net loss to interstate to zero by 2008 - p 11 (See 4.1.3 on pp 12-13 for details of strategies to achieve objectives)
Natural Increase (Fertility)	Yes	Mentions low fertility rate (1.7 births per woman), though positive about relatively stability of figure compared to national average - pp 2 Improvements to work/life balance to support families - [4.2] pp 14-17
<b>Identified areas related to sustainable population growth:</b>		
Social well-being	Yes	Mentions health of community, especially with ageing population (p 20). Also mentions minority/vulnerable groups, such as Indigenous, disabled and mentally ill, for support to participate fully and actively within the community, also elderly/retired persons continuing active involvement.
Education	Yes	Addresses issues of <b>Education within the context of an Ageing Population</b> - "fewer people of primary, secondary and traditional tertiary education age and a greater need for re-skilling and re-training of an ageing workforce" - p 15 <b>Focus on education within the workforce &amp; to facilitate workplace participation &amp; productivity:</b> Need for flexibility in work/life/education balance for parents/workers - p 16 Dec 2003 release of <i>South Australia Works: learning to work programs to 2010</i> - "an integrated approach to employment and skill formation" - p 18 Nov 2004 <i>Training and Skills Commission's Workforce Development Strategy</i> to "increase capacity of individuals to participate effectively in the workforce throughout their working lives." Among its considerations will be "fostering a high quality education and training sector which is flexible, timely and responsive to the current and emerging skill needs of business and industry" and "promoting life long learning". - p 18 <b>Target:</b> Increase the proportion of South Australian labour force with non-school qualifications from 50.7% in 2002 to 55% (the national average) in 2013 - p 19
Infrastructure	Yes	"A growing population and economy require a responsive planning system" <i>2003 Adelaide Metropolitan and Regional South Australia Planning Strategies</i> - "a planning system that supports the land use requirements of the population and industry, while at the same time, promoting the protection and sustainable use of our natural resources." Was to be followed by the <i>State Infrastructure Plan</i> . - p 21 [5.5]
Housing	Yes	<b>State Housing Plan</b> , a 10 year strategy to address housing needs. "This is a critical issue in the context of the State Government's efforts to attract people to and retain people in South Australia." - p 21
Transport	Yes	Particularly pressure on public transport (p 20) and roads (p 22)
Environment	*Yes*	"Responsible population growth is only achievable in South Australia if the State's environmental challenges are met." - p 22
Climate Change	*Yes*	Areas of environmental concern [denoted by "Yes"] are identified and addressed by SOE Report & Green Print SA (2003). The Premier's Round Table on Sustainability has been set up to provide "high quality and independent advice" and "develop an agreed vision for environmental sustainability, identify the issues and priorities to implement the vision, and engage the wider community in the delivery of the sustainability agenda." - pp 22-23 [5.6]
Resources:		
Water	*Yes*	
Energy	*Yes*	
Land	*Yes*	"land resources", "protecting our land" - p 22
Health care & Hospitals	Yes	Using population projections to plan for future health care needs - ageing pop. <i>South Australian Generational Health Review</i> (2003) to address changing health care requirements and facilities.
Police & Emergency Services	No	
Community Services	Yes	Focus on provision of Child Care services in the community to assist improvement of work/education/life balance for parents/workers - p 17
Social Engagement	Yes	Social Inclusion [5.3] - p 20. The Social Inclusion Board - Oct 2003 release of four year roll-out of \$28.4 million project, <i>Making the Connections</i> , a strategy to increase school retention rates. "The Board recognises that improving and retraining people's skills are keys to addressing the underutilisation of South Australia's current population." - p 21
Regional development/population	Yes	Geographic distribution of the population is centred on Adelaide, but land, water and environmental issues related to high population concentration are making regional areas more attractive. There has been growth in some particular regional centres, though not in others. The policy identifies the need for infrastructure maintenance and improvement to support such population growth - p 6 - "If economic development is to continue in these centres, they will require major investments in service infrastructure, particularly water supply, electricity and housing." Many regional towns are experiencing the loss of young people from the community as they migrate for "education and employment opportunities" - p 6
<b>Expressed desire for across governments approach?</b>	Yes	Policy needs "true partnership between business, education, the community and all levels of government" - p 1, also, p 3 "many of the policy levers are controlled by the Federal Government, which is why the South Australian Government will be strongly advocating a National Population Policy for Australia..." [sic] Point 9 under 4.2.2 - role of the Federal Government in addressing issues such as number of child-care places, improving pay and conditions of child care workforce, and a national paid maternity leave scheme - p 17

## 2.6. Tasmania

### 2.6.1. Tasmania Together 2020, 2006

		Comments
Tasmania Together 2020 (2006)		<i>Population policies framed within the context of a greater generic strategic plan for state's future.</i> The policy sets out aims for population growth. Aiming to reach and maintain national level by 2010. Also equal national level proportion of 15-39 year olds by 2010 and maintain. Increase share of overseas migrants - achieve 3% of nation intake by 2020. There is no further detail as to exactly how this will be achieved.
<b>Identified ways for supporting population growth?</b>		5.7.1 Increase population levels to meet the national average by 2010 and maintain
<i>Demographic identified:</i>	Yes	Also, identifies temporary entrants (and particularly tourism industry) as providing important economic benefits. 10.8.2 Increase visitor numbers [p 30]
Overseas Migration:	Yes	5.7.3 Increase the intake of migrants [p 18] Achieve 1% of nation intake by 2010; 2% by 2015; 3% by 2020
Skilled Migration	Yes	In relation to 5.7.3 it is stated that "Migrants can provide cultural diversity and skills." Emphasising the focus on gaining skilled workers through migration
International Students	No	
Humanitarian / Refugees	No	
Interstate Migration	Yes	<i>Particularly, retention of age bracket 15-39 years</i> 5.5.2 Reduce the proportion of 15 to 29 year-olds leaving for interstate or overseas for 12 months or more [p 17] 5.7.2 Achieve the national average for proportion of the population aged 15 to 39 years [p 18]
Natural Increase (Fertility)	No	
<b>Identified areas related to sustainable population growth:</b>		Also work opportunities, support of business growth
Social well-being	Yes	1.1.8 Reduce the number of retired people relying on Gov pensions [p 8] Goal 2 aims to improve community safety and well-being. Various targets for improved services, etc are mentioned. Particularly, 2.2.2 aims to decrease the number of children suffering from abuse of neglect. [p 9-10] 6.3.1-2 Targets aim to promote awareness of Tasmania's multicultural past and present [p 19] Goal 9 aims, through various targets, to increase work opportunities Goal 10 aims, through various targets, to improve business innovation and capacity for economic benefits
Education	Yes	A number of aims are given [Goal 3], each including target figures: 3.1.1 Increased support for early learning opportunities (pre-school age) 3.2.1 Increase proportion of people (aged 15-74) who are "functionally literate", targets to be set in 2007 [p 11] 3.2.2 Support increased performance against National Literacy and Numeracy benchmarks 3.3.1 Increase retention of school students in years 10-12 3.4.1 Increase proportion of people with high level skills and qualifications 3.4.2 Increase number of people undertaking post-secondary education 3.4.3 Increase number of people commencing traineeships/apprenticeships [p 12]
Infrastructure	Yes	Limited focus, particularly mentioned in relation to infrastructure and service provision in regional and rural areas to support communities in those areas
Housing	Yes	A number of aims are given [Goal 1], each including target figures: 1.1.4 Reduce housing stress for low-income earners in private market (no details on how this will be achieved - targets only) 1.1.5 Maintain the current house price to income ratio until 2020 to ensure housing affordability 1.1.6 Decrease waiting time for public housing for priority applicants [p 7]
Transport	Yes	1.1.7 - Accessibility of reliable and affordable public transport [p 7]
Environment	Yes	Goal 11 [p31-34] encompasses protection of natural (and built) environmental heritage Land conservation, limit deforestation, etc. Goal 12 [p35-37] particularly relates to the sustainable management of natural resources
Climate Change	Yes	12.4.1-2 Targets aim to "mitigate the effects of greenhouse gases and, where possible, reduce their emissions."
<i>Resources:</i>		<i>Also air &amp; soil quality addressed in Environmental Goals.</i> Waste management measures to be developed by DTAE [p 40]
Water	Yes	p 40 Appendix - "Measurement of water management/storage/availability to be investigated."
Energy	Yes	p 40 Appendix - "Available measures in areas such as energy efficiency, consumption and exports of renewables to be investigated."
Land	Yes **	** Relates to land concerns of salinity, native veg. land preservation rather than availability of land for development and housing
Health care & Hospitals	Yes	A number of aims are given [Goal 4], each including target figures: 4.1.1-6 aims relate to general community health and healthy lifestyle 4.4.1-2 aims relate to mental health 4.4.1-3 aims relate to "addictive behaviours" - gambling, drug-taking, smoking. 4.4.1-6 aims relate to services provision - number of GPs per 100,000, the waiting time for surgery, etc. [pp 13-15]
Police & Emergency Services	Yes	Covered under Goal 2 there is a general focus on making the community safer and increasing road safety, etc. There is no identification of need for increased services concurrent to population growth.
Community Services	Yes	1.2.1 Increase the availability, affordability of child care [p 8]
Social Engagement	Yes	<i>Social inclusion a focus</i> A number of aims are given [Goal 5], each including target figures: 5.1.1 increased support for older and disabled people living in the community, targets to be set in 2008 5.1.2 increase hours of community use of public education facilities - support for community activities and participation 5.6.1-3 Foster an inclusive society that acknowledges and respects our multicultural heritage, values diversity and treats everyone with compassion and respect - targets for reduction of number of complaints to Anti-Discrimination Commissioner, number of complaints on grounds of disability, race or gender, etc. [p 17-18] Goal 7 all relates to Indigenous engagement in the community [p 21] Goal 8 encompasses community engagement with levels of government
Regional development/population	Yes	5.2.1 Improve access to employment services and infrastructure to reduce disadvantage in regional and rural communities [p 16] 5.2.2 Maintain the proportion of the population outside the 4 major urban centres until 2020 [p 16]
<b>Expressed desire for across governments approach?</b>	No	

## 2.6.2. Demographic Change in Tasmania Strategies Paper, April 2009

			Comments
Demographic Change in Tasmania Strategies Paper (April 2009)			Paper focus is on sustaining workforce, work productivity and ageing population
<b>Identified ways for supporting population growth?</b>			
<i>Demographic identified:</i>	Yes		
Overseas Migration:	Yes		
Skilled Migration	Yes		Recognise more OS qualifications and establish programs to attract health care professionals (also interstate)
International Students	Yes		Attract more students through courses that include "work-integrated learning and good prospects for employment while studying and/or on graduation"
Humanitarian / Refugees		No	
Interstate Migration	Yes		
Natural Increase (Fertility)		No	
<b>Identified areas related to sustainable population growth:</b>			
Social well-being	Yes		reference to TT2020 as addressing this
Education	Yes		Training local population to fill skills shortages and improve work participation and productivity
Infrastructure	Yes		Tasmanian Infrastructure Strategy - p 7
Housing		No	
Transport		No	
Environment	Yes		reference to TT2020 as addressing this
Climate Change		No	
<i>Resources:</i>			
Water		No	
Energy		No	
Land		No	
Health care & Hospitals	Yes		A system able to support ageing population and workers so that they can remain in the workforce longer and be more productive whilst doing so
Police & Emergency Services		No	
Community Services		No	
Social Engagement	Yes		Work participation, ageing population focus - better engagement in community (creation of "age-friendly environment") such as through the use of regional land use strategies and transport plans. p 20
Regional development/population		No	
<b>Expressed desire for across governments approach?</b>	Yes		(p6) Areas of Federal government jurisdiction have been identified throughout the paper, along with desired actions in these areas.

A "key challenge" identified by the paper is "retaining and attracting younger people and families from interstate and overseas".

It then identifies two areas the **Federal Government** could address to assist the Tasmanian Government to meet this challenge:

Identified State Government action is listed as:

- "Recognise more overseas qualifications, especially in skills shortage areas"
- "Expand partnerships between University of Tasmania and other Universities to address health workforce training needs & provide options that encourage young people to train and stay in Tasmania"
- "Establish programs to retain Tasmanian graduates and attract new staff from interstate and overseas to ensure the maintenance of a contemporary healthcare system to give families confidence to stay in or move to Tasmania"

## 2.6.3

# The Tasmanian Government's Resource Planning and Development Commission's State of the Environment Report: 2003 Recommendations, 2003

		Comments
The Tasmanian Government's Resource Planning and Development Commission's State of the Environment Report 2003 Recommendations		This report deals with issues affecting Tasmania's <b>environment</b> and is designed to "help inform decision-making across all spheres of government". It also contains a section which specifically addresses the management of 'settlements' which is designed to "ensure that settlement patterns and processes and infrastructure development in Tasmania are sustainable, to improve equity and affordability in access to services and amenities, and to manage the environmental consequences of urban growth". This report specifically links in with <a href="#">Tasmania Together</a> goals.
Identified ways for supporting population growth?		This is a document designed to guide sustainable growth, but does not specifically deal with population growth.
Demographic identified:	No	
Overseas Migration:	No	
Skilled Migration	No	
International Students	No	
Humanitarian / Refugees	No	
Interstate Migration	No	
Natural Increase (Fertility)	No	
Identified areas related to sustainable population growth:		
Social well-being	Yes	"In 2003, the need remains for settlement strategies to coordinate development and <b>infrastructure</b> across council boundaries. This is particularly important where there are regional impacts (such as on biodiversity and regional landscape values) or implications for service providers, particularly <b>transport</b> , <b>education</b> and <b>social services</b> ." [under Rec 5.1] <a href="#">Goal 1: Ensure all Tasmanians have a reasonable standard of living with regard to food, shelter, transport, justice, education, communication, health and community services.</a> <a href="#">Goal 7: Foster and value ... regional ... communities (see below in regional section for full text)</a> <a href="#">Goal 9: Foster an inclusive society (see below in social engagement section for full text)</a>
Education	Yes	** See above in social well-being section - Identified under Rec 5.1 * <a href="#">Identified in Goal 1 (see above in section on social well-being)</a>
Infrastructure	Yes	"Key <b>regional</b> centres be identified for the development of <b>amenities and services</b> , higher-density mixed-use <b>developments</b> around existing and potential <b>transport nodes</b> ." [under Rec 5.1] "Demographic analysis and consultation with communities is undertaken to determine recreation and social infrastructure requirements in the planning and re-planning of residential areas" [under Rec 5.1] ** See above in social well-being section - Identified under Rec 5.1 <a href="#">Communication (infrastructure ?) is identified in Goal 1 (see above in section on social well-being)</a>
Housing	Yes	Rec 5.2 - <b>Sustainable Housing</b> - "To improve the liveability of Tasmanian settlements for citizens by promoting efficient and sustainable housing that is sensitive to local environmental and cultural contexts." * <a href="#">Identified in Goal 1 (see above in section on social well-being)</a>
Transport	Yes	Need for infrastructure to support less polluting forms of transport, to encourage the use of public transport rather than the use of private vehicles. [ <a href="#">Settlements - Transport</a> ] ** See above in social well-being section - Identified under Rec 5.1 * <a href="#">Identified in Goal 1 (see above in section on social well-being)</a>
Environment	Yes	This whole document pertains to environmental concerns but also specifically targets the link between urban growth and the environment: <b>Objective</b> under Rec 5.1 "... to manage the environmental consequences of urban growth" <a href="#">Goal 23: Ensure there is a balance between environmental protection and economic and social development.</a> <a href="#">Standard 1: To understand, protect and manage our globally significant natural and physical resources.</a> <a href="#">Standard 2: To continually improve effective management systems and practices.</a> <a href="#">Standard 3: To have a clean and green image in the international community.</a> <a href="#">Standard 4: To achieve sustainable and appropriate land use</a> <a href="#">Goal 24: Ensure our natural resources are managed in a sustainable way now and for future generations.</a> <a href="#">Standard 8: To minimise material consumption and waste generation.</a> <a href="#">Standard 11: To optimise public use of the natural environment consistent with maintaining environmental values.</a>
Climate Change	Yes	Climate change impact increasing due to dispersed land use encouraging reliance on private vehicles and non-renewable fossil fuels. <a href="#">Goal 24: Standard 6: To mitigate the effects of greenhouse gases and ozone-depleting substances and where possible, reduce their emissions.</a>
Resources:		
Water	Yes	This report has a specific chapter dedicated to the consideration of <b>inland waters and wetlands</b> which particularly includes issues of <b>water quantity and use</b> as well as quality and aquatic health, etc. There is also another chapter which focuses specifically on <b>coastal, estuarine and marine</b> issues.
Energy	Yes	<a href="#">Settlements - Energy sources and use</a> <a href="#">Goal 24: Standard 12: To maximise the use of renewable energy.</a>
Land	Yes	This report has a specific chapter dedicated to the consideration of <b>land</b> issues. This chapter deals with many issues of land quality, degradation, and conservation, but also has a section titled <b>Land Tenure, Land Use and Land Cover</b> . Rec 2.1 - <i>Strategic Land Resource Management</i> Land use and development, supply is also addressed with specific regard to 'settlements' [under Rec 5.1] <a href="#">Goal 23: Standard 4: To achieve sustainable and appropriate land use</a>
Health care & Hospitals	Yes	<a href="#">Goal 6: Improve the health and wellbeing of the Tasmania community through the delivery of coordinated services.</a> ** See above in social well-being section - Identified under Rec 5.1 * <a href="#">Identified in Goal 1 (see above in section on social well-being)</a>
Police & Emergency Services	Yes	** See above in social well-being section - Identified under Rec 5.1 * <a href="#">Identified in Goal 1 (see above in section on social well-being)</a>
Community Services	Yes	** See above in social well-being section - Identified under Rec 5.1 * <a href="#">Identified in Goal 1 (see above in section on social well-being)</a>
Social Engagement	Yes	<a href="#">Goal 9: Foster an inclusive society that acknowledges and respects our multicultural heritage, values diversity and treats everyone with compassion and respect.</a>
Regional development/population	Yes	Recommend the implementation of " <b>regional settlement strategies</b> that integrate land use, transport, and natural resource management" factoring in "population change, land supply and demand" by State, local and, particularly, regional levels of government in coordination. <a href="#">Goal 7: Foster and value vibrant and diverse rural, regional and remote communities that are connected to each other and the rest of the world.</a>
Expressed desire for across governments approach?	No	

## 2.7. Victoria

### 2.7.1. Melbourne 2030: a planning update: Melbourne @ 5 million, 2008

		Comments
Melbourne 2030: a planning update Melbourne @ 5 million		This document is an update on the original 2002 <b>Melbourne 2030</b> policy. It is an update based on revised population projections taken from <b>Victoria in Future 2008</b> . The focus of the document is to strategically plan for the support of the identified population growth.
Identified ways for supporting population growth?		Document states that "more people are moving to Melbourne", but does not specify whether these people are from overseas or interstate [p 6] Population Projection figures used are from <b>Victoria in Future 2008</b>
Demographic identified:	Yes	
Overseas Migration:	No	
Skilled Migration	No	
International Students	No	
Humanitarian / Refugees	No	
Interstate Migration	Yes	"less people are leaving" [p 6]
Natural Increase (Fertility)	Yes	"births have reached record levels" [p 6]
Identified areas related to sustainable population growth:		A new key commitment of this update is to "prepare longer-term plans for Melbourne's growth, informed by the latest <b>population and economic growth forecasts, transport network needs, climate change</b> and other <b>environmental and community needs</b> ". [p 2]
Social well-being	Yes	Identifies the need to plan for growth in a strategic way that will maintain the quality of services and standards of living in the state and it aims to do this through investment to support the maintenance of and developments in established areas and the development of new infrastructure to strategically located new growth areas.
Education	Yes	Identified in relation to the establishment of new 'Central Activities Districts' [p 11] and 'Employment Corridors' [p13]: <i>Six new Central Activities Districts will provide:</i> – similar services and functions to central Melbourne, such as commercial, retail, highly specialised personal services, entertainment, <b>education</b> , government and tourism; <i>Employment corridors will:</i> – provide for substantial increases in employment, housing, <b>education</b> and other opportunities along each corridor and better link them through improved transport connectivity;
Infrastructure	Yes	Infrastructure provision is a key tenet of this document. There is a focus on dispersing employment opportunities to select areas in Melbourne other than the CBD and supporting these for growth with the appropriate transport and housing infrastructure and necessary services. [p 5-7, 11] "Attention will also be paid to the community infrastructure required to support higher population levels." [p 13] "Placing greater emphasis on urban renewal and employment locations in established areas (not just the CBD), and maintaining an adequate supply of land for new communities, will assist in keeping housing affordable while alleviating pressure on our transport system." [p 8]
Housing	Yes	Mentions of "housing affordability" p 2, 8, 17, 18 Increased availability of housing p 9, 13, 17 Links the provision of affordable housing with the establishment of new 'Central Activities Districts', etc, land supply and growth boundaries, transport corridors, and medium- and high-density housing in popular, established areas.
Transport	Yes	<i>Transport is a key element of this document and there is lengthy discussion of ways in which transport networks can be improved and the pressure on the public transport system alleviated.</i> <i>New commitment:</i> "prepare longer-term plans for ... transport network needs" [p 2] (as above) This document was prepared in conjunction with Dept. of Transport "to ensure that the future shape of Melbourne and Victoria is well serviced by an integrated and modern transport system". [p 2] <b>The Victorian Transport Plan</b> - based on population projections from <b>Victoria in Future 2008</b> and the "planning analysis of Victoria's future settlement patterns contained in <b>Melbourne @ 5 million</b> ." <i>New to plan:</i> Employment corridors to improve accessibility to jobs and services and <b>reduce congestion on the transport network</b> . [p 2] Identifies the pressure placed on the public transport system by concentrations of commuters in certain areas and the necessity people from outer areas to use private vehicles to commute and the associated environmental impact of this. [p 7] Strategies of decentralization to reduce congestion on roads and <b>pressure on public transport</b> . [p 8]
Environment	Yes	Protection of "environmental Green Wedges" [p 23] Environmental impact of transport usages [p 7] Impact of urban sprawl on natural environment and measures to protect areas natural habitat [p 7]
Climate Change	Yes	Link identified between transport options and environmental impacts: commute times and reliance on private vehicles and greenhouse gas emissions [p 7]
Resources:		
Water	Yes	Identified regarding efficiency of use in connection with urban planning and development. E.g. The establishment of the <i>Werribee Employment Precinct</i> is designed to "provide more job opportunities closer to where people live so there is less need to travel into the city for work" to "help to reduce congestion on the roads and CBD public transport services". <b>The precinct will showcase sustainable design with an emphasis on water*, energy* and transport* efficiency.</b> [p 15] Also, reference to maintaining water quality in areas where development occurs [p 7 and p 19]
Energy	Yes	As above example also relates to <b>energy efficiency</b>
Land	Yes	Restrictions to land use to protect native natural environment [p 7] Maintain a reasonable supply of land for use for housing developments [p 7] Consideration of a Growth Boundary for Melbourne to make efficient use of existing transport and infrastructure and protect remaining natural environment [p 18-21]
Health care & Hospitals	No	Regular mention of "service" provision to communities but not specifically identified.
Police & Emergency Services	No	Regular mention of "service" provision to communities but not specifically identified.
Community Services	Yes	Identifies the need to maintain services to new growth areas to support quality of life to growing population [p 18]
Social Engagement	No	
Regional development/population	Yes	<i>Networks with the regional cities</i> – Efficient and effective links between Melbourne and Victoria's regional centres. – Regional blueprint to be released in 2009 <i>Regional Victoria:</i> Planning strategically for regional growth. [p 3] A Ministerial Taskforce on Regional Planning - research will be undertaken to improve understanding of future challenges and will "develop a long-term blueprint for the sustainable growth of regional Victoria, setting a broad framework for the future development of productive, liveable and sustainable regional communities." [p 29]
Expressed desire for across governments approach?	No	Makes a number of mentions of interaction between community and local government, but does not refer to the Federal Government. E.g. Mention of processes to "better align planning activities across all levels of government" but within context is only referring to coordination of state and local governments [p 29]

## 2.7.2. Victoria in Future 2008, 2008

			Comments
Victoria in Future 2008			This identifies projected population growth for Victoria and some of the associated considerations and expectations. It provides projected figures, based on ABS stats and an anticipated NOM of 180,000 p/a. It mentions but does not provide details of related policies areas necessary to support the expected growth.
<b>Identified ways for supporting population growth?</b>			
<i>Demographic identified:</i>	Yes		Also, * strategies identified for ageing population, see below
Overseas Migration:	Yes		"Overseas migration is the greatest contributor to Victoria's future growth" - p 1
Skilled Migration		No	
International Students		No	
Humanitarian / Refugees		No	
Interstate Migration	Yes		In 2007, comparatively low levels of out of state movement
Natural Increase (Fertility)	Yes		Record number of births in 2007, highest since 1971
<b>Identified areas related to sustainable population growth:</b>			
Social well-being		No	
Education	Yes		Education strategies in the context of an ageing population identified, see below
Infrastructure		No	
Housing	Yes		** (See quotation on <b>Planning Based On Projections</b> below)
Transport	Yes		**
Environment		No	
Climate Change		No	
<i>Resources:</i>			
Water	Yes		**
Energy		No	
Land		No	
Health care & Hospitals	Yes		**
Police & Emergency Services	Yes		**
Community Services	Yes		Develop or maintain continued service provision in line with demand
Social Engagement		No	
Regional development/population	Yes		Addresses the need for an awareness of the varying needs of different regional areas and population growth trends and projections. [p 3]
<b>Expressed desire for across governments approach?</b>		No	

\* The **ageing** of Victoria's population, along with the rest of Australia's, is a key issue in considerations of how best to prepare and plan for future demographic changes. "The age structure of our community influences the demand on many goods and services, such as infant welfare services, schools and universities as well as retirement homes." - p 2

**Use of Population and Demographic Projections:** "The population projections in Victoria in Future 2008 are important decision-making tools. They help us understand where new investment and services may be needed, and they help us identify the challenges we face in maintaining a liveable and vibrant society." - p 1

**\*\* Planning Based On Projections:** "A growing population requires more dwellings and urban land, more water, transport, police and emergency services, health services, education as well as consumer goods and services." - p 1 \*\*

"While the current economic prospects suggest overseas migration may slow in the near future, over the long term *the Australian Bureau of Statistics assumption of net overseas migration of 180,000 annually provides the best*

### 2.7.3. Global Skills for Victoria - Skilled Migration Strategy 2008-2011, 2008

			Comments
Global Skills for Victoria - Skilled Migration Strategy 2008-2011			Policy to support Skilled Migration to Victoria, with a particular focus on migration to regional Victoria. "Population growth has always underpinned our economic development and prosperity, and that growth has historically been built on immigration." - p 2 "We need to keep working to maintain Victoria's status as the destination of choice for skilled and business migrants." - p 3
<b>Identified ways for supporting population growth?</b>			
<i>Demographic identified:</i>	Yes		
Overseas Migration:	Yes		"Migrants have always made an immense contribution to Victoria and will continue to be an important source of population growth and cultural diversity" - p 1
Skilled Migration	Yes		A key tool to address skills shortages, esp. in regional areas
International Students		No	
Humanitarian / Refugees		No	
Interstate Migration		No	
Natural Increase (Fertility)		No	
<b>Identified areas related to sustainable population growth:</b>			This policy document's focus is on facilitating population and economic growth through migration. High standards of education, fair and accountable legal and governance systems, the quality of natural and living environments, strong cultural activity and inclusiveness of society are all mentioned as positives associated with living in Victoria, but these areas are not addressed with regard to sustainability. <b>In particular, with regard to housing, it is stated that a benefit of migration is "increasing population, boosting the demand for housing and locally produced consumer goods"</b> - p 4
Social well-being		No	
Education		No	But, in the Minister's Foreword (p 3) she states that "the new strategy complements the Government's focus on education and training, which has seen \$7.3 billion invested in education and training since 1999."
Infrastructure		No	
Housing	Yes		With regard to housing, it is stated that a benefit of migration is "increasing population, boosting the demand for housing and locally produced consumer goods" - p 4
Transport		No	
Environment		No	
Climate Change		No	
<i>Resources:</i>			
Water		No	
Energy		No	
Land		No	
Health care & Hospitals		No	
Police & Emergency Services		No	
Community Services	Yes		Implement or improve community services to facilitate migration
Social Engagement		No	
Regional development/population	Yes		"Objective 4 - Attracting and retaining skilled migrants to provincial Victoria" [p 11] Details numerous undertakings to support regional population growth.
<b>Expressed desire for across governments approach?</b>		No	

## 2.7.4. Melbourne 2030, 2002

			Comments
Melbourne 2030			Melbourne 2030 is a plan for growth and development of the metropolitan area.... Its focus is the management of future growth , land use and infrastructure investment."
<b>Identified ways for supporting population growth?</b>			The policy cites anticipated levels of general population growth, presumably taking into consideration those demographics as identified in <i>Beyond Five Million - The Victorian Government's Population Policy</i> , its sister policy, and thus does not directly identify any particular groups
<i>Demographic identified:</i>		No	
Overseas Migration:		No	
Skilled Migration		No	
International Students		No	
Humanitarian / Refugees		No	
Interstate Migration		No	
Natural Increase (Fertility)		No	
<b>Identified areas related to sustainable population growth:</b>			Specific aims given for addressing each policy area identified as relating to sustainable urban development and population growth. Aims given but no figures.
Social well-being	Yes		Addressed under Direction 5 & 6 [6.4], p 4
Education		No	
Infrastructure	Yes		Extensively addressed in many areas of the policy
Housing	Yes		Addressed under Direction 6 [6.1], p 4. See also p 10 [6.1.2, 6.1.6]
Transport	Yes		8 policy details provided under Direction 8, p 5. See also p 10
Environment	Yes		Addressed under Direction 5 [5.8 & 5.9] & 7, p 4
Climate Change	Yes		Reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions
<i>Resources:</i>			<i>*Also landfill and waste reduction</i>
Water	Yes		Protect ground water resources & sustainably manage all water resources - p 4
Energy	Yes		Addressed under Direction 4 [4.1] & 7 [7.3 - "reduce usage"], p 4. See also p 10 - <i>Greater energy efficiency</i> - [71-7.9]
Land	Yes		Protect land resources & implement land-use planning to protect the natural environment [7.5 & 7.7]
Health care & Hospitals	Yes		Noted in <i>Working across Gov statement</i>
Police & Emergency Services	Yes		p 10 - <i>A safer city</i> - Noted initiatives 5.3.1- 5.3.3
Community Services	Yes		Noted in <i>Working across Gov statement</i>
Social Engagement		No	
Regional development/population	Yes		"Direction 3 - Networks with regional cities" [p 3] "Promote the growth of regional cities and key towns on regional transport corridors as part of a networked cities model." (Policy 3.1) "Control development in rural areas to protect agriculture and avoid inappropriate rural residential development" (Policy 3.2)
<b>Expressed desire for across governments approach?</b>	Yes		<i>Working across Government statement</i>

' The "big-ticket" infrastructure decisions of State and Commonwealth governments, such as freeways, airports, universities and major civic facilities, have a powerful shaping effect on urban areas. '  
- *Working across Government statement (online)*

For recent updates of developments regarding [Melbourne 2030](#) also see planning update [Melbourne @ 5 Million](#) (FACTSHEET in folder) which also incorporates information from [Victoria in Future 2008](#).  
It cites [VIF2008](#) as projecting "that an additional 600,000 households will be needed in metropolitan Melbourne in the next 20 years." ( p 1 of FACTSHEET)

## 2.7.5. Beyond Five Million: The Victorian Government's Population Policy, 2004

		Comments
Beyond Five Million The Victorian Government's Population Policy		This is a specific population policy drafted by the government to facilitate planned population growth, especially in regional areas. It identifies projections for growth that anticipate the "population will grow by another 20 %, or one million people.... by 2025, there would be six million Victorians." The policy is designed to ensure growth and development occur on an environmentally, socially and economically sustainable basis.
Identified ways for supporting population growth?		Manage growth to be environmentally, economically and socially sustainable
Demographic identified:	Yes	
Overseas Migration:	Yes	**Key focus on addressing regional population growth and issues of an ageing population through overseas
Skilled Migration	Yes	(and interstate) migration
International Students	Yes	Also temporary entrants
Humanitarian / Refugees	Yes	
Interstate Migration	Yes	** (As Above)
Natural Increase (Fertility)	Yes	Boost services, etc to encourage and assist people in having children (p3)
Identified areas related to sustainable population growth:		No specific measures mentioned regarding metropolitan infrastructure/ transport/housing/education/ health services but urban and rural planning implementation through <i>Melbourne 2030</i> to ensure well managed population growth & demographic change
Social well-being	Yes	*Also landfill and waste reduction
Education	No	Regional infrastructure only identified
Infrastructure	No	Regional infrastructure only identified
Housing	No	Regional infrastructure only identified
Transport	No	Regional infrastructure only identified
Environment	Yes	
Climate Change	Yes	
Resources:		
Water	Yes	
Energy	Yes	
Land	Yes	
Health care & Hospitals	No	Regional infrastructure only identified
Police & Emergency Services	No	Regional infrastructure only identified
Community Services	No	Regional infrastructure only identified
Social Engagement	Yes	Particularly for Ref & Hum entrants
Regional development/population	Yes	A focus on regional investment in infrastructure (water, roads, rail, housing and communications technology) and services (health, emergency and education) to support regional population growth. Marketing campaigns to promote regional opportunities to overseas, interstate and urban dwelling Victorians.
Expressed desire for across governments approach?	Yes	' Population growth and demographic change are issues of national importance... They are relevant to all tiers of government, to the private sector and to the community at large.' (p6) ' Victoria has been at the forefront in calling for a national consensus on population... Since sponsoring the first National Population Summit in Melbourne in 2001, the Bracks Government has consistently advocated a national and rational approach to issues of population growth and demographic change.' (p6)

Identifies the link between population policy and other state
Family Policies
Regional Strategies
Migration Strategies
Urban and Infrastructure Planning
Resource Management
Services Delivery
Communities
Economic Policies



' [this policy] seeks to provide an overarching framework that links and guides the development and implementation of Government policies that involve demographic figures..... [it] also seeks to signpost the opportunities and challenges that stem from growth and demographic change..... Addressing these issues will require cooperation between the Vic Gov., Fed. Gov., Local Gov., business and communities.'

## 2.8. Western Australia

### 2.8.1. Western Australian Planning Commission's Statement of Planning Policy No. 3 - URBAN GROWTH AND SETTLEMENT, March 2006

			Comments
Western Australian Planning Commission's Statement of Planning Policy No. 3 - URBAN GROWTH AND SETTLEMENT (March 2006)			Metro Perth (inc. Peel) population expected to reach 2.2 million by 2031, 76% of estimated State population of 2.9 million. (p1065)
<b>Identified ways for supporting population growth?</b>			
<i>Demographic identified:</i>		No	
Overseas Migration:		No	
Skilled Migration		No	
International Students		No	
Humanitarian / Refugees		No	
Interstate Migration		No	
Natural Increase (Fertility)		No	
<b>Identified areas related to sustainable population growth:</b>			
Social well-being	Yes		'Access for all to employment, health, education, shops, leisure and community facilities by locating new development so as to be accessible by foot, bicycle or public transport rather than having to depend on access by car (whilst recognising the convenience of car travel for some trips and the limited potential to provide alternatives in rural and remote locations)' (p1067) 'Good urban design which creates and enhances community identity, sense of place, liveability and social interaction in new and existing neighbourhoods' (p1067) 'Designing the urban environment in a way which reduces the opportunities for, and fear of, crime' (p1067)
Education	Yes		Provision of education services in all areas and easy access to facilities rather than necessitating the use of private vehicles. (pp1067, 1068)
Infrastructure	Yes		'Planning for new growth and settlements should be co-ordinated with the cost-efficient provision of infrastructure and services such as roads, public transport, water supply, sewerage, electricity, gas, telecommunications, drainage, open space, schools, health and recreational facilities.' (p1070) 'Land release plans assist the orderly and efficient development of urban land in the metropolitan region and in regional towns and cities by ensuring the timing of development is <b>matched with the provision of infrastructure and community services</b> ' (p1068)
Housing	Yes		Identifies 'affordability of housing as a key issue' and the 'need to maintain a supply of affordable land for housing and affordable housing products'. (p1066) Provision of variety of affordable housing (p1067)
Transport	Yes		Clustering retail, employment, recreational and other activities which attract large numbers of people in existing and proposed activity centres at major public transport nodes so as to reduce the need to travel, encourage non-car modes and create attractive, high amenity mixed use urban centres' (p1067)
Environment	Yes		Proper consideration of the environment, recognising the need to restore and enhance as well as protect biodiversity and to minimise development impacts on land, water, energy, minerals, basic raw materials, agriculture and other natural resources that help sustain urban economies and society' (p1067)
Climate Change		No	
<i>Resources:</i>			
Water	Yes		
Energy	Yes		Promoting and encouraging urban development that is consistent with the efficient use of energy (p1067)
Land	Yes		Efficient land use through higher density housing; provision of land for housing in well serviced areas; provision of variety of housing with affordability. (p1067) Directing and promoting urban expansion in areas already serviced by public transport (p1067)
Health care & Hospitals	Yes		
Police & Emergency Services		No	<i>No specific mention.</i>
Community Services	Yes		Emphasis on the strategic use of land in areas supplied by community services; provision of land for facilities for community services; and timed release of land for development so that service provision can keep pace. (p1068)
Social Engagement		No	
Regional development/population	Yes		Focus on encouraging regional expansion around those pre-existing towns or regional areas where infrastructure and service provision are already in place and could sustain further growth, rather than supporting further suburban sprawl or having to supply entirely new infrastructure and services in some previously largely uninhabited area. <i>Section 5.6 Managing rural-residential growth</i>
<b>Expressed desire for across governments approach?</b>		No	

Population Projections for State published in **WA Tomorrow**

### **3. Victoria in Future 2008**

(hyperlink for online copy)