



Australian Government

Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development

Yearbook 2016

Progress in Australian Regions



Yearbook 2016

Progress in Australian Regions



© Commonwealth of Australia, 2016
ISBN 978-1-925401-95-0
ISSN 2204-6976 (Print)
ISSN 2204-6984 (Online)
December 2016/INFRA2999

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Acknowledgements

The Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development would like to acknowledge the contributions made by the following organisations. This includes State and Territory Governments, other Australian Government agencies, research institutions, and business organisations.

- Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority
- Australian Electoral Commission
- Australian Early Development Census
- Austroads
- Department of Employment
- Department of Environment and Energy
- Department of Human Services
- Property Council of Australia
- RP Data-Rismark
- State and Territory Transport Authorities:
 - Transport for NSW
 - Vicroads
 - Department of Transport and Main Roads, Queensland
 - Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure, SA
 - Western Australia Police
 - Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources, Tasmania
 - Department of Transport, Northern Territory
 - Department of Territory and Municipal Services, ACT
- Tourism Research Australia

Foreword



This is the third edition of the *Progress in Australian Regions – Yearbook*.

The Yearbook charts the development of Australia’s regions over time. The aim is to provide governments, planners, community leaders, academics and other stakeholders with information that could answer the question of how our regions are progressing against economic, social, environmental and governmental measures.

This third edition provides updated information on the same set of indicators as used in previous Yearbooks, providing consistent measures of progress in Australia’s regions over time.

The Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development has recently launched a web-based application which makes the Yearbook data accessible through an interactive electronic format. Importantly, the website also provides a greater level of regional detail than the hardcopy Yearbook is able to – including data by Local Government Areas (LGA) and Regional Development Australia Committee (RDA) boundaries. We anticipate that this will prove a useful tool for those working at smaller geographic scales.

Previous editions of the Yearbook have been well received with users noting the value of regional statistics to policy making, investment decisions, advocacy and planning for local economic development.

We trust that this edition continues to be of value to regional stakeholders around the country.

Mike Mrdak

Secretary

Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development

December 2016

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Introduction



The 2016 Yearbook is the third in a series of statistical reports that are designed to help answer the question of how our regions are progressing against social, economic, environmental and governance indicators. This information will enable governments, private investors and the community to identify trends that are important for policy development, investment decisions and planning. Understanding these issues is particularly important when making decisions in relation to infrastructure needs and government services, as both are influenced by the geographic distribution of population, economic activity and natural resources. This Yearbook builds on the information that was provided in 2015 by updating data sources wherever possible. A full list of the updated indicators is provided in Table 1 on page five.

The Framework

The information in this Yearbook is organised according to a framework that groups indicators into domains corresponding to different aspects of socio-economic progress. This approach builds on a framework that was originally developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for the *Measures of Australia's Progress* publication. The *Measures of Australia's Progress* framework has been adjusted to incorporate data sources which are available across a wide range of geographies. It has also been extended to include contextual indicators that provide information that is not related to progress, but which are nonetheless important for forming a well-rounded understanding of the basic characteristics of each region.

Progress Indicators

Most of the indicators in this Yearbook are based on the concept of societal progress. Progress is about improvements in the well-being of people and households over time. This requires looking beyond the economic system in a region to also include the wider range of experiences and living conditions of people in those regions.¹

Internationally, there has been an increasing interest in measuring well-being and progress of societies. Projects like the Commission on the measurement of economic performance and social progress² and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Global Project on Measuring the Progress of Societies have highlighted the importance of broader measures of economic, environmental and social sustainability. Multilateral agencies have developed methods for comparing the progress of different nations, including the United Nations (UN) Human Development Index³, the OECD Better Life Index⁴ and the related OECD Regional Well-Being initiative.⁵

The Australian Bureau of Statistics has measured progress at the national scale in the publication *Measures of Australia's Progress* (MAP).⁶ The themes measured by MAP were selected through extensive national consultation to identify what Australians considered most important to them for national progress. In the Yearbook, the MAP themes are examined at a regional scale uncovering the variation in rates of progress below the national level.

When measuring progress at a regional level, this Yearbook seeks to answer the question of:

“Is life in your region getting better?”

Rather than make comparisons between regions, the information on progress in this Yearbook is intended to be used to look at how individual regions are doing over time, and if these changes are in line with the broader national trend.

The concept of progress is multidimensional and a range of indicators have been selected to show whether progress is being made across four domains. The Progress section of the Yearbook has been divided into four sections, each focusing on one of the four domains of progress:

- Part P.1, for Society;
- Part P.2, for Economy;
- Part P.3, for Environment; and
- Part P.4, for Governance.

Each domain consists of a set of themes, reflecting the aspirations that Australians have for their nation. Each theme is represented by one or more **progress indicators**, which are summary statistics that signal whether that aspect of life is moving in a ‘good’ direction (progress) or a ‘bad’ direction (regress).

Some themes from MAP are based on indicators that are not available below the national or state level. These themes represent gaps in the regional evidence base and future versions of the Yearbook will seek to fill these gaps (see For Further Development below).

Many of the progress indicators in this Yearbook have been adapted directly from MAP. Some indicators use the same data source as the relevant MAP indicator. For other indicators, the MAP data source could only provide information at the national or state level, and not at the more detailed geographic level required to provide acceptable regional coverage. In these cases, the MAP data source has been replaced in favour of related data sources which provide information on the same concept but at a more detailed geographic level.

¹ OECD, *Measuring Well-being and Progress: Understanding the issue*, 2013

² Stiglitz, Sen, and Fitoussi, *Report of the commission on the measurement of economic performance and social progress*, 2009

³ UNDP, *Human Development Report 2014, Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience*, 2014

⁴ OECD, *Better Life Index*, 2014

⁵ OECD, *Regional Well-Being*, 2014

⁶ ABS, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, 2013 (cat. no. 1370.0)

Contextual Indicators

The Yearbook aims to provide a general overview of the way in which Australia's regions are progressing over time. While the main focus is on progress, these indicators have also been supplemented with **contextual indicators** that provide background information to help interpret changes in a region.

The contextual indicators section of the Yearbook has been divided into three sections, each focusing on one of three contextual domains:

- Part C.1, Population and Demographics;
- Part C.2, Transport and Infrastructure; and
- Part C.3, Industry and Innovation.

Like the progress indicators, each domain consists of a set of themes that are represented by one or more statistical indicators.

The Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development develops and publishes statistical information about transport and infrastructure across Australia. This Yearbook draws on information from the Department's Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) and other sources to supplement the information on national progress, as well as highlight the important contribution that infrastructure and transport investment makes in facilitating growth in the regions of Australia.

Figure 1 Indicator Framework

Regions – Remoteness Classes, Major Urban Areas, Sub-State Regions	Progress Indicators		Contextual Indicators	
	Society	Economy	Population and Demographics	Transport and Infrastructure
	Health	Opportunities	Population	Moving People
	Close Relationships	Jobs	Age Structure	Moving Freight
	Home	A Resilient Economy	Housing	Communications and Utilities
	Safety	Enhanced Living Standards	Social Characteristics	Land Use
	Learning and Knowledge	Fair Outcomes		
	Community Connections and Diversity	International Economic Engagement		
A Fair Go				
Enriched Lives				
	Environment	Governance	Industry and Innovation	
	Healthy Natural Environment	Trust	Industry	
	Appreciating the Environment	Participation	Business Activity	
	Protecting the Environment		Innovation	
	Sustaining the Environment			
	Healthy Built Environments			

Box 1 Some key terms

Statistical indicators are measures that provide users with a summary of the state of play with respect to a topic. For example, median income is a statistical indicator that provides an easily interpreted summary measure of the distribution of income in a region. This would otherwise be a detailed set of data items relating to the number of people in different income groups.

Progress indicators are a particular type of statistical indicator. Progress indicators are chosen on the basis that most people would agree that an increase (or decrease) in the indicator can be unambiguously associated with either progress or regress. For example, *life expectancy* is a commonly used indicator of progress in the theme of Health. An increase in *life expectancy* is directly related to progress in the health condition of people living in the region.

In comparison, *population growth* does not qualify as a progress indicator, as there is considerable disagreement as to whether population growth in a region represents progress.

Table 1 Indicators updated in the 2016 Yearbook

<i>Updated indicators</i>	<i>Table Number</i>	<i>Nature of Update</i>
Society		
Life expectancy at birth	P 1.1.1	Additional year of data
Psychological distress	P 1.1.2	Additional year of data
Overweight or obese	P 1.1.3	Additional year of data
Smoking rates	P 1.1.4	Additional year of data
Physical activity	P 1.1.5	Additional year of data
Children developmentally vulnerable	P 1.2.1	Additional year of data
Recognising traditional country	P 1.3.4	Additional year of data
Victims of physical assault	P 1.4.1	Additional year of data
Victims of malicious property damage	P 1.4.2	Additional year of data
Road fatalities	P 1.4.3	Additional year of data
Vocational or higher educational qualifications	P 1.5.1	Revised calculations
Year 5 and 9 reading standards	P 1.5.2	Additional year of data
Disposable household income	P 1.7.1	Additional year of data
Economy		
New business entry rate	P 2.1.3	Additional year of data
Unemployment rate	P 2.2.1	Additional year of data
Average duration of unemployment	P 2.3.1	Additional year of data
Real household net worth	P 2.4.2	Additional year of data
International visits to residents ratio	P 2.6.1	Additional year of data
Value of international freight	P 2.6.2	Additional year of data
Environment		
Domestic trips involving nature activities	P 3.2.1	Additional year of data
Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport	P 3.4.1	Additional year of data
Average commuting time	P 3.5.2	Additional year of data
Context		
Estimated resident population	C 1.1.1	Additional year of data
Net internal migration	C 1.1.3	Additional year of data
Age profile	C 1.2.1	Additional year of data
Residential property prices	C 1.3.3	Additional year of data
People on selected pensions or allowances	C 1.4.2	Additional year of data
Passengers through airports	C 2.1.2	Additional year of data
Kilometres travelled by passenger vehicles	C 2.1.4	Additional year of data
Road freight activity	C 2.2.1	Additional year of data
Residential water supply	C 2.3.3	Additional year of data
Actively trading businesses	C 3.2.1	Additional year of data
Business size	C 3.2.2	Additional year of data

Geographic and Regional Variation

A statistical geography is a system for organising data according to location. Statistical geographies divide a large geographic area (such as a country) into smaller geographic areas. The smaller areas can then be grouped together in different combinations to represent regions of interest.

The indicators in this Yearbook are viewed through a geographic lens providing the ability to track the progress of regions at several scales. The Yearbook uses the geographic classification in the ABS Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) 2011 to define the boundaries of the statistical regions presented.

Where available, each indicator has been compiled at the following geographic scales:

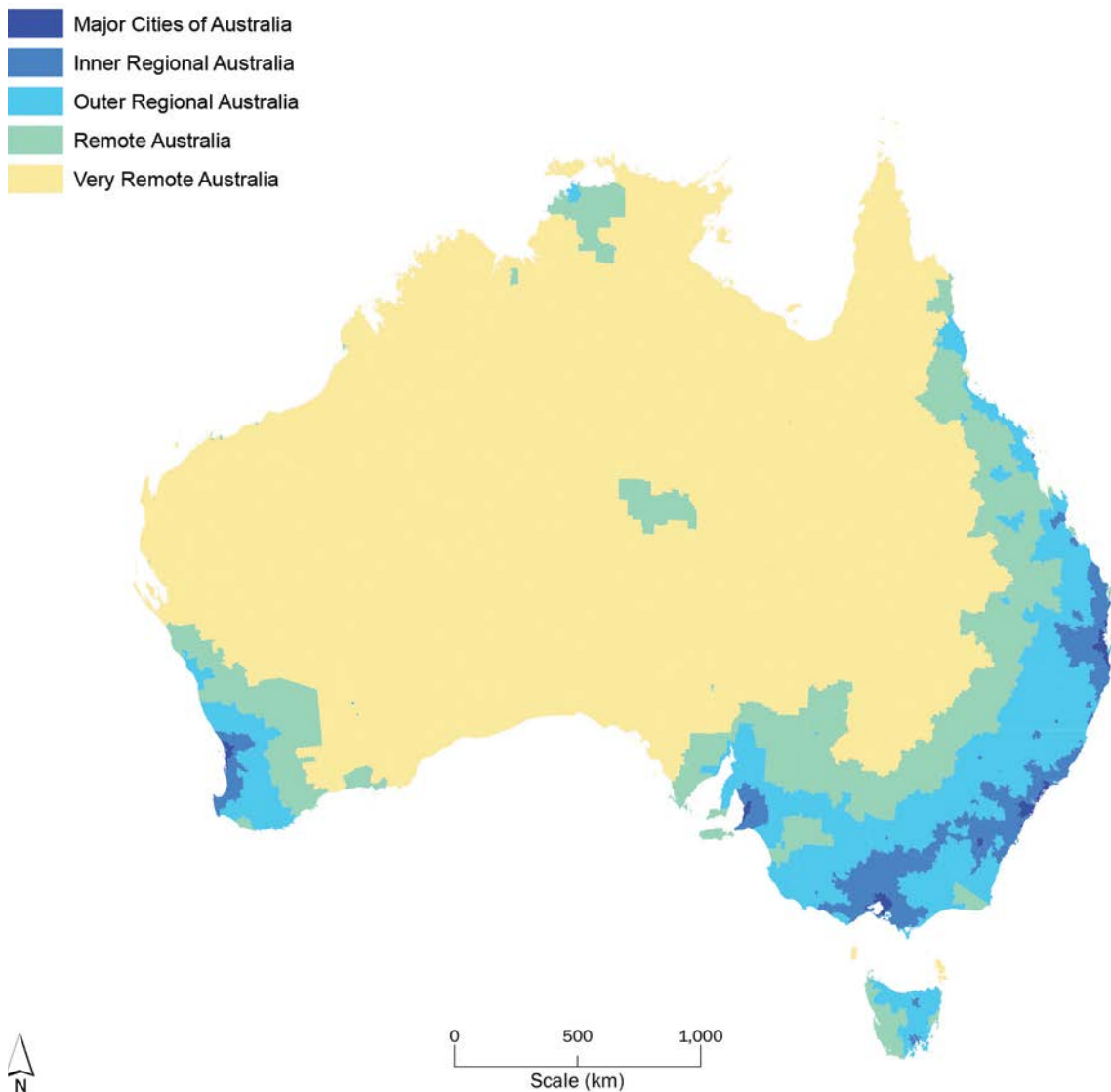
- Remoteness Classes;
- Major Urban Areas;
- Capital City and Balance of State; and
- Sub-State Regions.

Remoteness Classes

Australia has been divided into five remoteness classes defined in the ABS Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), which reflect differences in access-to-services due to the physical connections between locations. Remoteness classes provide a summary geographic classification to compare how outcomes vary between large regions that share common characteristics of remoteness. These Remoteness classes are:

- Major Cities of Australia;
- Inner Regional Australia;
- Outer Regional Australia;
- Remote Australia; and
- Very Remote Australia.

Figure 2 Remoteness Classes, ASGS 2011



Major Urban Areas

The major urban areas of Australia have been identified as the large urban cores and surrounding built-up urban areas with a population of more than 85,000 residents. Throughout the Yearbook the major urban areas are presented in order of population, with the most populated areas at the top of the tables to the least populated areas at the bottom. In total, 20 of Australia's largest cities have been included in the Yearbook.

For the seven capital cities (excluding Canberra), the ABS defined Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSAs) have been used to represent the major urban area. These regions represent the functional socio-economic extent of each of the State and Territory capitals. The boundaries cover people who regularly socialise, shop or work within each city, including those that live in small towns and rural areas surrounding the city.

The remaining 13 major urban areas are based on the ABS defined Significant Urban Areas (SUAs). These regions are concentrations of urban development with a population of 10,000 people or greater, which include a dense urban core and some surrounding hinterland. Unlike GCCSAs, SUAs do not always represent the functional labour market zone of a major city, as many people who live outside the urban area may still travel to work inside the urban area.

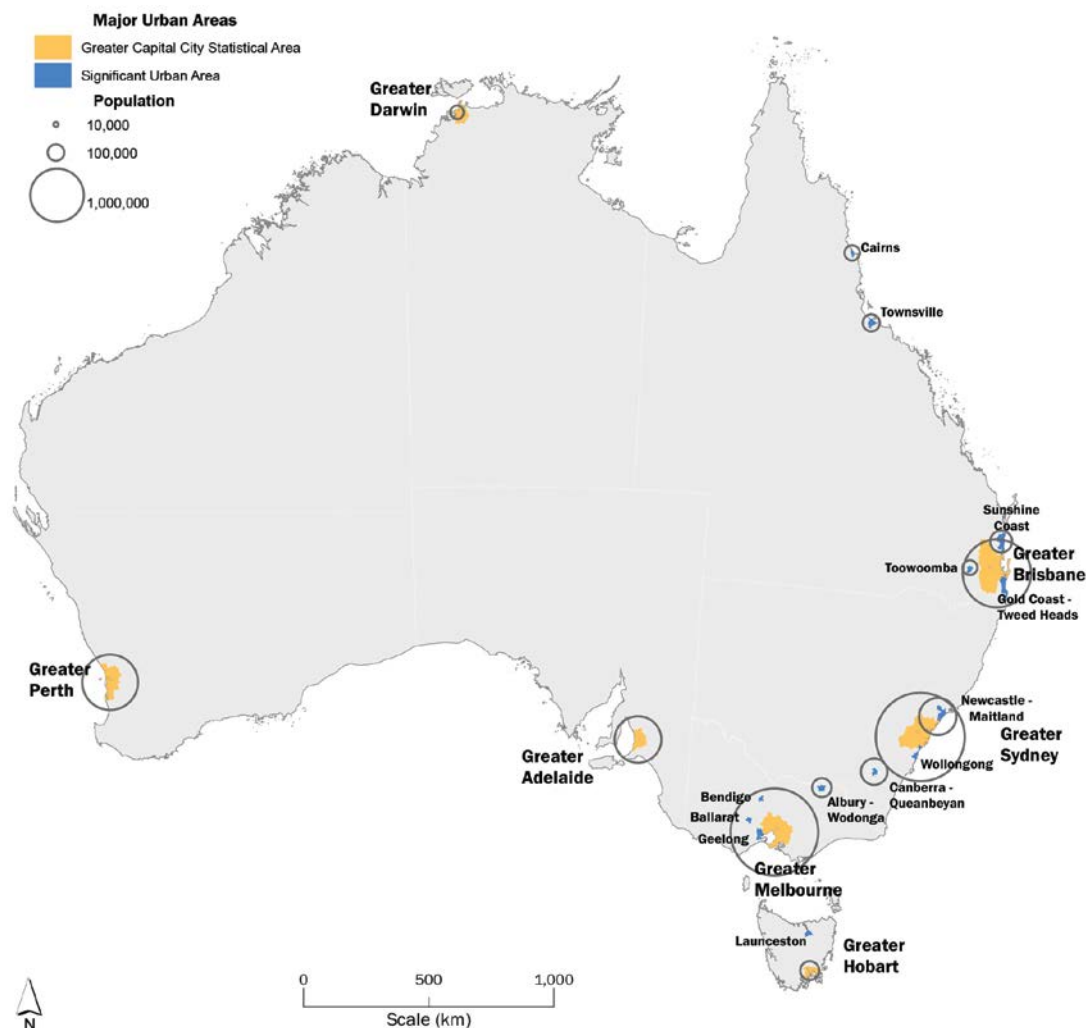
Canberra has been defined by the SUA of Canberra-Queanbeyan, which crosses the New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory border and includes a wider urban extent than the GCCSA of the ACT. While Canberra is still a capital city, the SUA used to define the major urban area of Canberra-Queanbeyan is a better approximation of the wider urban core that crosses the state border. Similarly, the SUA of Albury-Wodonga crosses the New South Wales and Victoria border to account for the integrated nature of the urban extent across the Murray River.

In some cases the names of major urban areas are the same as the names for the larger sub-state regions in which they are located (see Sub-State Regions below). For example, the major urban area of Cairns is located within the sub-state region of the same name. In these cases the major urban area is always smaller than the wider sub-state region, which often includes a significant amount of the surrounding hinterland.

Table 2 Statistical geographic areas used to define Australia’s major urban areas

Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSAs)	Significant Urban Areas (SUAs)	
Greater Sydney	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	Cairns
Greater Melbourne	Newcastle - Maitland	Toowoomba
Greater Brisbane	Canberra - Queanbeyan	Ballarat
Greater Perth	Sunshine Coast	Bendigo
Greater Adelaide	Wollongong	Albury - Wodonga
Greater Hobart	Geelong	Launceston
Greater Darwin	Townsville	

Figure 3 Major Urban Areas – Greater Capital City Statistical Areas and Significant Urban Areas



Capital City and Balance of State

For some of the indicators, data for Remoteness Classes or Major Urban Areas is unavailable. In these cases the indicator is presented for the Capital City and Balance of the State. Each state is divided into the region which represents the socio-economic extent of each of the eight State and Territory capital cities and the regions that represent the remaining area of the State or Territory. These capital cities are the same geographic regions defined in the Major Urban Areas (with the exception of Canberra - Queanbeyan).

Sub-State Regions

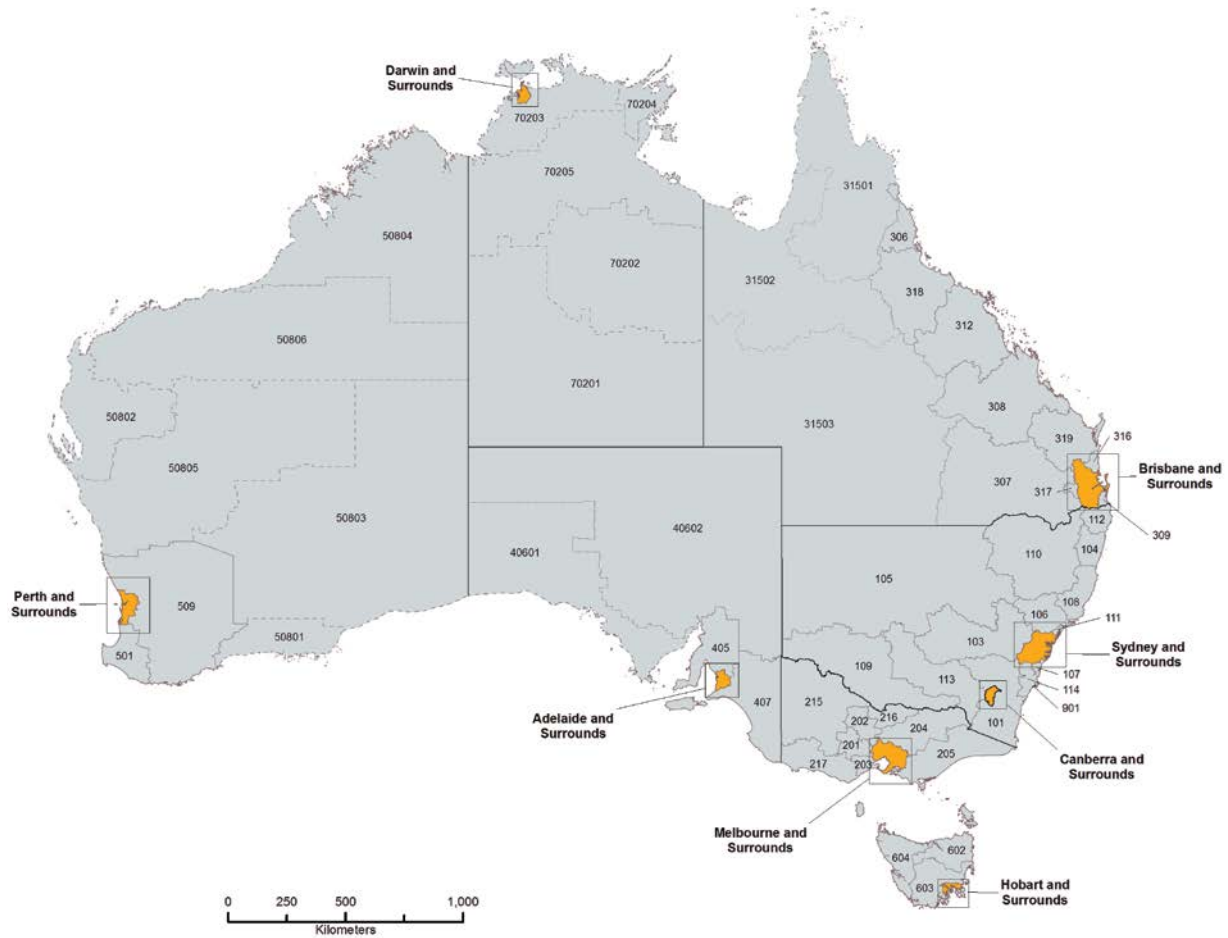
The sub-state regions in the Yearbook are geographic areas that represent functional economic zones within the States and Territories. Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4s) are informed by labour market catchment areas, the population of the region, State and Territory boundaries and sample design of the ABS Labour Force Survey.

These regions have a minimum size of 100,000 people, with some exceptions for sparsely populated remote areas. In regional areas, SA4s tend to have populations closer to the minimum (100,000–300,000). In metropolitan areas, SA4s tend to have larger populations (300,000–500,000).

The sub-state regions aggregate to the capital cities and the balance of the States. For example, the Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) of Greater Sydney is made up of 15 SA4s and the remaining 13 SA4s in New South Wales make up the balance of the State. The GCCSAs represent the socio-economic extent of each of the eight State and Territory capital cities.

Based on user feedback, the 2016 Yearbook includes data for Statistical Areas Level 3 (SA3s), where available, for outback regions in Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Northern Territory within data tables for Sub-State Regions.

Figure 4 Sub-State Regions – Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, Statistical Areas Level 4 and Selected Statistical Areas Level 3, ASGS 2011



New South Wales

Greater Sydney

- 102 Central Coast
- 115 Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury
- 116 Sydney - Blacktown
- 117 Sydney - City and Inner South
- 118 Sydney - Eastern Suburbs
- 119 Sydney - Inner South West
- 120 Sydney - Inner West
- 121 Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby
- 122 Sydney - Northern Beaches
- 123 Sydney - Outer South West
- 124 Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains
- 125 Sydney - Parramatta
- 126 Sydney - Ryde
- 127 Sydney - South West
- 128 Sydney - Sutherland

Rest of New South Wales

- 101 Capital Region
- 103 Central West
- 104 Coffs Harbour - Grafton
- 105 Far West and Orana
- 106 Hunter Valley exc Newcastle
- 107 Illawarra
- 108 Mid North Coast
- 109 Murray
- 110 New England and North West
- 111 Newcastle and Lake Macquarie
- 112 Richmond - Tweed
- 113 Riverina
- 114 Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven

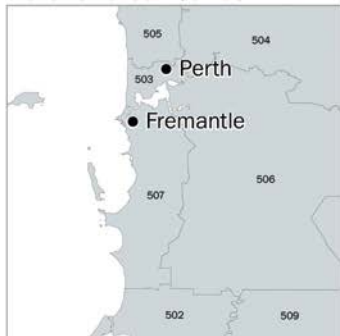
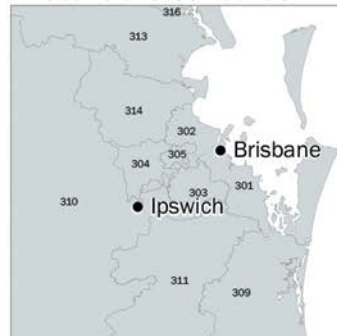
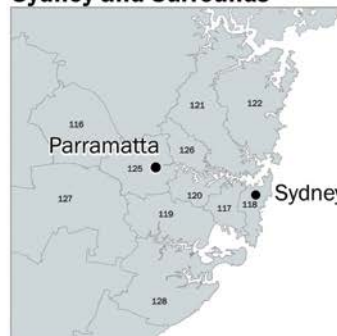
Victoria

Greater Melbourne

- 206 Melbourne - Inner
- 207 Melbourne - Inner East
- 208 Melbourne - Inner South
- 209 Melbourne - North East
- 210 Melbourne - North West
- 211 Melbourne - Outer East
- 212 Melbourne - South East
- 213 Melbourne - West
- 214 Mornington Peninsula

Rest of Victoria

- 201 Ballarat
- 202 Bendigo
- 203 Geelong
- 204 Hume
- 205 Latrobe - Gippsland
- 215 North West
- 216 Shepparton
- 217 Warrnambool and South West

Perth and Surrounds**Darwin and Surrounds****Brisbane and Surrounds****Adelaide and Surrounds****Melbourne and Surrounds****Sydney and Surrounds****Queensland****Greater Brisbane**

- 301 Brisbane - East
- 302 Brisbane - North
- 303 Brisbane - South
- 304 Brisbane - West
- 305 Brisbane Inner City
- 310 Ipswich
- 311 Logan - Beaudesert
- 313 Moreton Bay - North
- 314 Moreton Bay - South

Rest of Queensland

- 306 Cairns
- 307 Darling Downs - Maranoa
- 308 Fitzroy
- 309 Gold Coast
- 312 Mackay
- 315 Queensland - Outback
- 316 Sunshine Coast
- 317 Toowoomba
- 318 Townsville
- 319 Wide Bay

South Australia**Greater Adelaide**

- 401 Adelaide - Central and Hills
- 402 Adelaide - North
- 403 Adelaide - South
- 404 Adelaide - West

Hobart and Surrounds**Rest of South Australia**

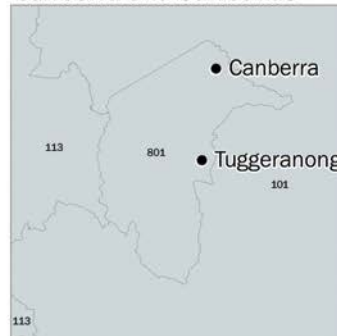
- 405 Barossa - Yorke - Mid North
- 406 South Australia - Outback
- 407 South Australia - South East

Western Australia**Greater Perth**

- 502 Mandurah
- 503 Perth - Inner
- 504 Perth - North East
- 505 Perth - North West
- 506 Perth - South East
- 507 Perth - South West

Rest of Western Australia

- 501 Bunbury
- 508 Western Australia - Outback
- 509 Western Australia - Wheat Belt

Canberra and Surrounds**Tasmania**

- 601 Greater Hobart

Rest of Tasmania

- 602 Launceston and North East
- 603 South East
- 604 West and North West

Northern Territory

- 701 Greater Darwin
- 702 Northern Territory - Outback

Australian Capital Territory

- 801 Australian Capital Territory

Reading the Tables




This Yearbook presents data on the changes to indicators for regions across time. These tables include both the values for the indicators as well as a visual representation of the change in the indicator and the trend over time.

Trend lines are used to provide a visual representation of progress over time for a specific region, rather than to compare the rate of change between regions. It is important to note that the trend lines do not use a consistent scale, either within an individual table, or across different tables.

The change bars represent the change in the indicator from the first reference period to the last reference period. The size of the bar corresponds to the size of the change. The change bars use a consistent scale within a single table, however, the scales may vary between tables, including using a separate scale for a single indicator across the different geographic levels.

When this change is indicative of progress in the region, the bar is coloured blue. When the change is indicative of regression in the region, the bar is coloured pink. The colour of the bar does not always correspond to the direction of the sign of the value. For the contextual indicators, the change bars are coloured grey irrespective of the direction of the change because these changes are not related to the concepts of progress or regress.

Figure 5 Example table with guidance for interpretation

Remoteness Class	2009-11 \$ real	2011-12 \$ real	2013-14 \$ real	2009-11 to 2013-14 change \$ real	Trend
Major Cities	835,599	798,847	853,909	18,310	
Inner Regional	718,828	664,956	687,351	-31,477	
Outer Regional	705,262	709,230	743,906	38,644	

Geographic regions
Based on the geographic classification in the ASGS.

Change
Presents the change in the indicator from the first reference period to the last reference period. The size of the bar corresponds to the size of the change.
When this change is indicative of progress in the region, the bar is coloured blue. When the change is indicative of regression in the region, the bar is coloured pink. The colour of the bar does not always correspond to the direction of the sign of the value.

Trend Line
Presents the change in the indicator over time. Based on the three reference periods included in the table. The indicator may be available at greater frequency than included in the table, but the trend line is only based on the information in the table.

Data Quality and Availability

Data Quality

The indicators that have been selected for inclusion in this Yearbook have met criteria that set a benchmark for the statistical quality of the data. These criteria are:

- Regional availability – indicators should be available for at least one, but preferably two or more, geographic scales.
- Time series – progress indicators should be available as a consistent time-series, with data frequency that supports assessment of medium-term trends. There should be firm plans for the data to be collected again in the short or medium term.
- Authoritative – indicators should be collected by an official or government organisation, or a private organisation with a recognised history of high quality data provision.
- Nationally consistent – indicators should be available on a nationally consistent basis. In cases where the data is collected by individual jurisdictions, it should use a consistent set of concepts and methods across regions.

Data Gaps

When developing the *Measures of Australia's Progress* publication, the ABS identified several progress themes that did not have any current data sources to support the measurement of progress at a national level. These themes are not represented in this Yearbook and represent current gaps in our ability to measure progress on key elements of societal progress.

Regional Data

Developing this publication has highlighted the availability limitations for regional data. Some indicators included in this publication are only available at a limited number of geographic scales, are available on geographic scales that do not allow for easy comparisons to other indicators, or must be built from alternative data sources.

Some indicators which have high quality and timely data sources at the national level cannot be disaggregated to smaller geographic regions and therefore proxy indicators have been used. These indicators may not exactly match those presented in the ABS publication *Measures of Australia's Progress*, but broadly capture the same concepts of progress. Care should be taken when comparing the national data included in this Yearbook with the data presented in *Measures of Australia's Progress*.

In other cases, there is extensive information published at the national and state level by government departments and agencies. Australian Government sites which may prove particularly useful in accessing regional data are <https://nationalmap.gov.au/> and <http://data.gov.au/>.

Online Access of Yearbook Data

Web Application

In late 2016 the Department launched an interactive web application to enhance online access of Yearbook data. The application allows users to easily search for their own region and access interactive charts and tables that illustrate how the region is progressing on key indicators. In response to feedback provided by stakeholders in 2014, the web application will also provide a more detailed geographic breakdown of data, allowing users to search for their region according to Local Government Area boundaries and Regional Development Australia committee boundaries. This more detailed data will provide the opportunity to develop better insights at the sub-state level.

The web data will be updated on an annual basis, soon after the release of each Yearbook publication. The application can be accessed via the Department's website at <http://regional.gov.au/regional/data/>.

Other Sub-State Regions

The Yearbook web application provides an even more detailed split of sub-state regions according to Local Government Area (LGA) boundaries and Regional Development Australia committee boundaries (RDAs). There are 565 LGAs within Australia, each corresponding to the area of a local government, council, shire or similar administrative body. More information about LGAs can be found at <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/home/ASGS+Fact+Sheets>.

In turn, RDA boundaries are generally defined as amalgamations of LGAs. There are 55 RDAs which cover the entirety of Australia excluding external territories. Each RDA is an appointed committee of local stakeholders that are involved in coordinating regional development and planning activities. More information about RDAs can be found at <https://rda.gov.au/about/>.

For Further Development

In 2016, a comprehensive assessment of the Indicator Framework for the Yearbook was conducted by the Department in partnership with the ABS. This involved reviewing existing data sources to ensure indicator quality is maintained over time and that information can continue to be presented in a consistent format. As a result of this review, some improvements to the Framework have been identified for future publications.

Another key change on the horizon is the forthcoming availability of data from the 2016 Census. Census data underpins a significant proportion of the Yearbook and new data will enable meaningful updates to a number of indicators. 2016 Census data will be released gradually, starting from late 2017. The Department will update the corresponding Yearbook indicators as the Census data becomes available.

Finally, it's important to acknowledge that the existing set of indicators have some important gaps. Data to be released in the next few years may help fill some of those gaps. Some examples are provided below:

- A significant number of indicators rely on data from the ABS, which is available less frequently than yearly. In the future, there may be potential to improve the frequency of available data through statistical techniques such as data pooling to provide rolling annual estimates.
- Some data is still only available for capital city and balance of state only; lower level geography is currently not available but is highly desirable. In the future, there may be potential to improve the level of geographic disaggregation through small area estimation techniques that are becoming increasingly standard methods for production of data at the ABS.

Readers are encouraged to provide any feedback or suggestions for further development via email to Regional.Progress@infrastructure.gov.au.

Progress





Progress 1: Society



As a domain, Society primarily concerns measures of human health, well-being and quality of life. Individuals value these qualities, and seek to achieve high levels of them for themselves, families and communities.

Governments, community groups, private organisations and individuals work to create better living conditions. Social progress is measured by improvements in health, reductions in threats to social cohesion, and increased access to social goods and opportunities.⁷

Society			
Health		Safety	
Life expectancy at birth	p. 18	Victims of physical assault	p. 55
Psychological distress	p. 22	Victims of malicious property damage	p. 56
Overweight or obese	p. 24	Road fatalities	p. 58
Smoking rates	p. 29	Learning and Knowledge	
Physical activity	p. 34	Vocational or higher educational qualifications	p. 60
Close Relationships		Year 5 and 9 reading standards	p. 65
Children developmentally vulnerable due to physical health and well-being	p. 39	Community Connections and Diversity	
Home		Voluntary work	p. 66
Homelessness	p. 40	A Fair Go	
Overcrowded conditions	p. 44	Disposable household income for low and middle income households	p. 71
Households that own their own home	p. 49	Enriched Lives	
Recognising traditional country	p. 54	Unpaid help	p. 73
		Attendance at cultural venues and events	p. 75

⁷ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013

P 1.1 Health

P 1.1.1 Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy is one of the most widely used and internationally recognised indicators of population health. It focuses on the length of life rather than its quality, but provides a useful measure of the general health of the population.

Continuous improvements in life expectancy at birth indicate that an increasing proportion of people in a region are living long and healthy lives. Good health improves the well-being of individuals and the community. For individuals, good health means a life free of the burdens of illness, and the associated financial and social costs. For a region, a healthy population is better able to contribute to society through participation in employment, education and social activities. A good level of health also brings about reduced direct costs to the region through lower cost of health care.⁸

- Life expectancy in Australia increased by 0.9 years between 2008 and 2014, to stand at 82.3 years.

Life expectancy at birth across sub-state regions

- Life expectancy increased in both capital city and non-capital city locations between 2008 and 2014.
- Almost all regions of Australia saw an increase in life expectancy between 2008 and 2014. However, three regions showed a decrease, Murray (down 0.5 years), Wide bay (down 0.1 years) and Tasmania South East (down 0.1 years).
- The largest increase in life expectancy between 2008 and 2014 occurred in Greater Darwin, at 2.8 years. This was followed by Western Australia - Outback at 2.4 years.
- The gap between metropolitan and non-capital city life expectancy was most significant in the Northern Territory, with the life expectancy of Greater Darwin being 81.2 years, compared to 73.8 for the rest of the Northern Territory in 2014. This gap has widened from 6.4 years in 2008 to 7.4 years in 2014.

⁸ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013

Table P 1.1.1.a Life expectancy at birth by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2008 years	2011 years	2014 years	2008-2014 change years	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	82.1	82.9	83.4	1.3	
Central Coast	80.4	81.0	80.7	0.3	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	83.7	84.4	85.3	1.6	
Sydney - Blacktown	80.2	81.2	81.7	1.5	
Sydney - City and Inner South	80.4	81.7	81.8	1.4	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	83.0	83.6	84.2	1.2	
Sydney - Inner South West	82.2	83.2	83.9	1.7	
Sydney - Inner West	82.2	83.3	84.4	2.2	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	84.3	85.2	85.8	1.5	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	83.5	83.9	84.8	1.3	
Sydney - Outer South West	80.9	81.2	82.1	1.2	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	80.9	81.6	81.9	1.0	
Sydney - Parramatta	82.2	82.4	82.9	0.7	
Sydney - Ryde	83.5	84.1	85.3	1.8	
Sydney - South West	81.7	82.3	82.9	1.2	
Sydney - Sutherland	83.1	84.2	84.4	1.3	
Rest of New South Wales	80.5	81.0	81.2	0.7	
Capital Region	80.8	81.3	81.9	1.1	
Central West	79.9	80.2	81.2	1.3	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	80.2	81.0	80.4	0.2	
Far West and Orana	78.4	79.0	78.8	0.4	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	80.7	80.8	81.2	0.5	
Illawarra	81.3	81.7	82.4	1.1	
Mid North Coast	80.3	80.6	80.8	0.5	
Murray	80.7	80.7	80.2	-0.5	
New England and North West	79.8	80.3	80.4	0.6	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	81.0	81.3	81.4	0.4	
Richmond - Tweed	80.3	81.3	81.2	0.9	
Riverina	80.8	81.1	81.4	0.6	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	81.1	81.0	81.2	0.1	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	82.3	83.0	83.7	1.4	
Melbourne - Inner	82.0	82.9	83.8	1.8	
Melbourne - Inner East	84.2	85.0	85.4	1.2	
Melbourne - Inner South	82.9	83.5	84.2	1.3	
Melbourne - North East	82.3	82.6	83.5	1.2	
Melbourne - North West	82.1	82.6	83.3	1.2	
Melbourne - Outer East	82.3	83.2	83.6	1.3	
Melbourne - South East	82.2	82.9	83.6	1.4	
Melbourne - West	81.3	82.2	82.9	1.6	
Mornington Peninsula	81.6	81.7	82.0	0.4	

(continued)

Life expectancy at birth by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2008 years	2011 years	2014 years	2008-2014 change years	Trend
Rest of Victoria	80.8	80.9	81.6	0.8	
Ballarat	80.1	80.3	81.7	1.6	
Bendigo	80.9	81.3	82.1	1.2	
Geelong	81.4	81.7	82.4	1.0	
Hume	81.3	81.1	81.4	0.1	
Latrobe - Gippsland	80.4	80.5	81.4	1.0	
North West	80.5	80.3	81.0	0.5	
Shepparton	80.6	81.0	81.0	0.4	
Warrnambool and South West	80.8	80.9	81.3	0.5	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	81.5	82.2	82.6	1.1	
Brisbane - East	82.0	82.6	83.0	1.0	
Brisbane - North	81.1	81.9	83.0	1.9	
Brisbane - South	82.1	83.2	83.4	1.3	
Brisbane - West	83.6	83.6	84.7	1.1	
Brisbane Inner City	81.9	83.3	83.7	1.8	
Ipswich	80.5	80.4	80.8	0.3	
Logan - Beaudesert	80.1	80.9	81.5	1.4	
Moreton Bay - North	80.3	80.9	81.4	1.1	
Moreton Bay - South	82.2	83.4	83.9	1.7	
Rest of Queensland	81.0	81.4	81.8	0.8	
Cairns	79.8	80.3	80.7	0.9	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	80.7	81.2	81.0	0.3	
Fitzroy	80.2	80.8	81.7	1.5	
Gold Coast	82.2	82.8	82.5	0.3	
Mackay	80.8	80.6	82.1	1.3	
Queensland - Outback	76.0	74.8	77.7	1.7	
Sunshine Coast	82.5	82.8	83.2	0.7	
Toowoomba	80.8	81.4	82.4	1.6	
Townsville	80.2	80.8	81.3	1.1	
Wide Bay	80.8	80.9	80.7	-0.1	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	81.6	82.0	82.5	0.9	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	82.9	83.0	84.5	1.6	
Adelaide - North	80.3	81.1	80.9	0.6	
Adelaide - South	82.6	82.9	82.9	0.3	
Adelaide - West	80.8	80.7	82.2	1.4	
Rest of South Australia	80.7	81.3	81.4	0.7	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	80.8	81.2	81.6	0.8	
South Australia - Outback	79.1	79.4	80.0	0.9	
South Australia - South East	81.3	82.3	81.8	0.5	

(continued)

Life expectancy at birth by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2008 years	2011 years	2014 years	2008-2014 change years	<i>Trend</i>
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	82.3	83.0	83.4	1.1	
Mandurah	81.1	81.7	82.2	1.1	
Perth - Inner	83.2	83.7	84.2	1.0	
Perth - North East	81.5	82.3	82.7	1.2	
Perth - North West	82.7	83.3	84.4	1.7	
Perth - South East	81.9	82.7	82.8	0.9	
Perth - South West	82.2	83.0	83.4	1.2	
Rest of Western Australia	80.0	80.9	81.6	1.6	
Bunbury	81.9	82.5	82.9	1.0	
Western Australia - Outback	77.6	79.1	80.0	2.4	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	80.8	81.2	81.7	0.9	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	79.5	80.7	80.6	1.1	
Rest of Tasmania	79.7	80.2	80.5	0.8	
Launceston and North East	79.6	80.2	81.2	1.6	
South East	79.8	81.0	79.7	-0.1	
West and North West	79.7	80.0	80.0	0.3	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	78.4	81.2	81.2	2.8	
Northern Territory - Outback	72.0	74.2	73.8	1.8	
Australian Capital Territory	82.0	82.8	83.2	1.2	
AUSTRALIA	81.4	81.9	82.3	0.9	

Source: ABS, Deaths, Australia, 2014 (cat. no. 3302.0)

Life expectancy has been calculated using data for the three years ending in the reference year.

P 1.1.2 Psychological distress

Health is multidimensional, relating not just to someone's physical condition but also to their mental, emotional and social well-being. Mental health is a fundamental aspect of general health.

Levels of psychological distress measure a person's current emotional state. This is an indicator of general mental health, given there is an association between high psychological distress and mental health conditions.⁹

- At a national level, the proportion of adults experiencing high or very high levels of psychological distress fell by 0.3 percentage points between 2007–08 and 2014–15.

Psychological distress across remoteness classes

- Similar to the national trend, rates of psychological distress fell in three out of four of the reported remoteness classes, with the largest fall being in outer regional Australia (down 4.0 percentage points).
- A slight increase (0.6 percentage points) was recorded for inner regional areas.

Table P 1.1.2.a Adults with high or very high levels of psychological distress by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2007-08	2011-12	2014-15	2007-08- 2014-15	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	12.1	10.6	11.7	-0.4	
Inner Regional	11.9	11.4	12.5	0.6	
Outer Regional	11.7	10.4	10.5	-1.2	
Remote	13.8	11.9	9.8	-4.0	
AUSTRALIA	12.0	10.8	11.7	-0.3	

Source: ABS, National Health Survey 2007–08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011–12 (core component) and 2014–15, custom data request Proportion of adults (18 years and over) with a score of 22 or more on the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10).

Excludes Very Remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates and will have only a minor effect on estimates for individual states and territories, excepting the Northern Territory where the population living in Very Remote areas accounts for around 23% of all persons in 2011–12.

Psychological distress across capital cities and balance of state

- Three of the eight capital city regions across Australia recorded progress against the measure of psychological distress, with the largest decrease in the rate of psychological distress being in Greater Darwin¹⁰, down 7.9 percentage points between 2007–08 and 2014–15.
- Of the regions outside of the capital cities, only those in Victoria and Tasmania had an increase in the rate of psychological distress, increasing by 3.3 and 0.9 percentage points respectively. Regional Victoria stands as the region with the highest rate of psychological distress at 15.1 per cent in 2014–15, and Greater Hobart recorded the highest increase with a rise of 4.7 per cent.

⁹ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013

¹⁰ Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Table P 1.1.2.b Adults with high or very high levels of psychological distress by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08- 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	13.3	10.1	10.5	-2.8	
Rest of New South Wales	12.1	11.1	11.8	-0.3	
Greater Melbourne	11.9	10.6	11.8	-0.1	
Rest of Victoria	11.8	14.0	15.1	3.3	
Greater Brisbane	12.5	11.4	14.1	1.6	
Rest of Queensland	10.9	10.1	10.0	-0.9	
Greater Adelaide	11.8	10.3	13.5	1.7	
Rest of South Australia	16.7	15.1	14.9	-1.8	
Greater Perth	10.0	10.8	10.3	0.3	
Rest of Western Australia	10.3	9.6	8.4	-1.9	
Greater Hobart	9.5	8.8	14.2	4.7	
Rest of Tasmania	12.2	9.1	13.1	0.9	
Greater Darwin	*14.7	9.2	6.8	-7.9	
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	8.4	9.1	n.p.	
Australian Capital Territory	10.9	9.2	11.0	0.1	

Source: ABS, National Health Survey 2007–08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011–12 (core component) and 2014–15, custom data request
Proportion of adults (18 years and over) with a score of 22 or more on the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10).

Excludes Very Remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates and will have only a minor effect on estimates for individual states and territories, except the Northern Territory where the population living in Very Remote areas accounts for around 23% of all persons in 2011–12.

* Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

n.p. Not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

P 1.1.3 Overweight or obese

Obesity is a significant risk factor in a range of often preventable health conditions. As such, the proportion of adults who are overweight or obese is a good indicator of overall health, as well as pointing towards the prevalence of healthy lifestyles within the community.

Good health reduces the burdens of illness, with an associated reduction in the financial and social costs of ill health. Healthy lifestyles, therefore, improve the well-being of both individuals and the community.¹¹

- The proportion of adults who were overweight or obese increased by 2.2 percentage points in Australia between 2007–08 and 2014–15.

Adults overweight or obese across remoteness classes

- The proportion of adults who are overweight or obese increased across all reported remoteness classes, with the exception of remote Australia¹².
- The largest change in adults who were overweight or obese was in outer regional Australia, where there was a 2.9 percentage point increase between 2007–08 and 2014–15.

Table P 1.1.3.a Adults who are overweight or obese by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2007-08	2011-12	2014-15	2007-08- 2014-15	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage	
Major Cities	58.6	60.2	61.1	2.5	
Inner Regional	67.1	69.1	69.2	2.1	
Outer Regional	66.5	69.3	69.4	2.9	
Remote	69.2	69.5	*66.9	-2.3	
AUSTRALIA	61.2	62.8	63.4	2.2	

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2007–08 to 2014–15; custom data request

Persons 18 years and over.

*Estimate has a margin of error >10 percentage points which should be considered when using this information.

Excludes very remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates and will have only a minor effect on estimates for individual states and territories, excepting the Northern Territory where the population living in Very Remote areas accounts for around 23% of all persons in 2011–12.

¹¹ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013

¹² Estimates used to calculate this indicator have a margin of error greater than 10% and should be used with caution

Adults overweight or obese across major urban areas

- The major urban area with the largest increase in the proportion of adults who are overweight or obese between 2007–08 and 2014–15 was Townsville, with a 20 per cent increase¹³. Wollongong¹³, Launceston¹³ and Newcastle - Maitland were also relatively higher than other areas, recording 8.9, 8.4 and 8.2 per cent respectively.
- Eight of the 20 major urban areas had decreases in the proportion of adults who are overweight or obese; Albury-Wodonga¹³, Toowoomba¹³, Sunshine Coast¹³, Greater Perth, Geelong¹³, Cairns¹³, Ballarat¹³ and Bendigo¹³. Of these, Toowoomba had the largest decrease, dropping by 21.9 percentage points between 2007–08 and 2014–15.

Table P 1.1.3.b Adults who are overweight or obese by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2007-08	2011-12	2014-15	2007-08- 2014-15	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage	
Greater Sydney	57.3	57.8	59.8	2.5	
Greater Melbourne	58.3	58.4	61.8	3.5	
Greater Brisbane	55.7	62.5	62.9	7.2	
Greater Perth	60.3	63.6	58.8	-1.5	
Greater Adelaide	61.6	65.2	63.6	2.0	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	61.4	60.7	64.1	2.7	
Newcastle - Maitland	63.5	70.5	71.7	8.2	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	61.3	62.5	63.0	1.7	
Sunshine Coast	*63.6	60.4	59.1	-4.5	
Wollongong	*59.2	*62.7	*68.1	8.9	
Greater Hobart	59.5	62.5	59.5	0.0	
Geelong	*61.7	*63.3	*55.7	-6.0	
Townsville	*43.6	71.1	*63.6	20.0	
Cairns	*56.8	*59.8	*48.3	-8.5	
Greater Darwin	*58.3	61.5	64.3	6.0	
Toowoomba	*82.4	*67.5	*60.5	-21.9	
Ballarat	*67.1	*75.3	*62.4	-4.7	
Bendigo	*60.1	*64.5	*58.5	-1.6	
Albury - Wodonga	*74.7	*55.0	*71.5	-3.2	
Launceston	63.4	63.1	71.8	8.4	

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2007–08 to 2014–15; custom data request

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Persons 18 years and over.

*Estimate has a margin of error >10 percentage points which should be considered when using this information.

Excludes very remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates and will have only a minor effect on estimates for individual states and territories, excepting the Northern Territory where the population living in Very Remote areas accounts for around 23% of all persons in 2011–12.

Adults overweight or obese across sub-state regions

- The proportion of adults overweight or obese increased in 59 of the 87 sub-state regions across Australia between 2007–08 and 2014–15.
- The sub-state regions of Southern-Highlands and Shoalhaven, West Brisbane, Logan-Beaudesert and Townsville all recorded increases of greater than 15 per cent¹³.
- The largest decreases in the proportion of adults overweight or obese were in the Northern Beaches of Sydney, Darling Downs-Maranoa and Mandurah¹³.

¹³ Estimates used to calculate this indicator have a relative standard error greater than 10% and should be used with caution.

Table P 1.1.3.c Adults who are overweight or obese by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08- 2014-15 change percentage	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	57.3	57.8	59.8	2.5	
Central Coast	65.7	66.4	63.8	-1.9	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	*55.8	*75.5	*64.2	8.4	
Sydney - Blacktown	*69.2	*65.3	*75.6	6.4	
Sydney - City and Inner South	*48.2	*49.9	*45.0	-3.2	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	45.8	49.6	*59.1	13.3	
Sydney - Inner South West	57.8	62.0	63.3	5.5	
Sydney - Inner West	*54.3	54.4	56.0	1.7	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	*51.9	55.1	57.4	5.5	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	*65.5	52.7	*49.2	-16.3	
Sydney - Outer South West	*62.9	62.6	*60.2	-2.7	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	*54.3	64.7	67.2	12.9	
Sydney - Parramatta	*56.1	*49.8	*61.7	5.6	
Sydney - Ryde	*45.2	*50.9	47.0	1.8	
Sydney - South West	*60.3	57.0	62.9	2.6	
Sydney - Sutherland	*65.2	58.7	*52.8	-12.4	
Rest of New South Wales	66.9	67.1	69.8	2.9	
Capital Region	*70.6	68.0	*65.0	-5.6	
Central West	*60.8	80.3	*66.8	6.0	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	*57.0	*59.0	*57.4	0.4	
Far West and Orana	n.p.	n.p.	*73.2	n.p.	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	67.4	74.1	*67.0	-0.4	
Illawarra	*59.5	*59.5	*68.1	8.6	
Mid North Coast	*76.5	*68.2	*69.0	-7.5	
Murray	*77.3	*70.5	*80.4	3.1	
New England and North West	*74.3	64.8	*67.8	-6.5	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	65.4	66.6	72.6	7.2	
Richmond - Tweed	*52.9	56.9	*63.9	11.0	
Riverina	*84.2	67.1	*84.8	0.6	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	*69.4	75.9	*88.7	19.3	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	58.3	58.4	61.8	3.5	
Melbourne - Inner	44.0	45.6	47.3	3.3	
Melbourne - Inner East	*56.2	55.8	64.1	7.9	
Melbourne - Inner South	51.1	54.7	51.5	0.4	
Melbourne - North East	60.4	63.4	63.8	3.4	
Melbourne - North West	*70.6	64.5	62.2	-8.4	
Melbourne - Outer East	60.6	57.1	68.0	7.4	
Melbourne - South East	68.2	57.8	64.4	-3.8	
Melbourne - West	58.8	65.6	68.6	9.8	
Mornington Peninsula	*64.1	66.8	71.9	7.8	

(continued)

Adults who are overweight or obese by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007-08	2011-12	2014-15	2007-08- 2014-15	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage	
Rest of Victoria	68.1	68.9	68.5	0.4	
Ballarat	*67.6	70.7	*70.4	2.8	
Bendigo	*61.5	*67.4	*63.2	1.7	
Geelong	*61.6	*68.7	65.0	3.4	
Hume	*64.3	*66.9	*63.5	-0.8	
Latrobe - Gippsland	*68.9	75.2	68.7	-0.2	
North West	*78.0	57.9	74.4	-3.6	
Shepparton	*66.8	72.8	*69.8	3.0	
Warrnambool and South West	*81.2	65.2	78.9	-2.3	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	55.7	62.5	62.9	7.2	
Brisbane - East	48.7	65.3	60.5	11.8	
Brisbane - North	*51.8	60.3	*58.2	6.4	
Brisbane - South	*53.0	58.7	55.7	2.7	
Brisbane - West	*35.3	*57.0	*56.9	21.6	
Brisbane Inner City	*55.5	57.7	52.4	-3.1	
Ipswich	*71.7	73.3	78.3	6.6	
Logan - Beaudesert	*53.5	65.8	69.8	16.3	
Moreton Bay - North	*73.5	65.3	66.4	-7.1	
Moreton Bay - South	*60.1	58.1	*65.4	5.3	
Rest of Queensland	64.9	67.2	64.3	-0.6	
Cairns	*55.7	*62.8	51.1	-4.6	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	*78.9	77.3	*59.0	-19.9	
Fitzroy	*73.0	69.1	73.1	0.1	
Gold Coast	62.9	63.7	61.6	-1.3	
Mackay	*71.6	76.8	*83.4	11.8	
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	*43.3	n.p.	
Sunshine Coast	*65.6	59.7	60.3	-5.3	
Toowoomba	*76.9	69.9	*63.3	-13.6	
Townsville	*49.4	74.2	*64.6	15.2	
Wide Bay	60.4	65.5	70.1	9.7	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	61.6	65.2	63.6	2.0	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	55.6	60.7	59.5	3.9	
Adelaide - North	67.0	69.0	66.7	-0.3	
Adelaide - South	62.8	64.9	61.4	-1.4	
Adelaide - West	58.3	64.9	66.4	8.1	
Rest of South Australia	61.3	71.4	73.7	12.4	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	*53.2	63.6	71.2	18.0	
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	*74.7	n.p.	
South Australia - South East	*62.9	74.7	74.9	12.0	

(continued)

Adults who are overweight or obese by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08- 2014-15 change percentage	Trend
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	60.3	63.6	58.8	-1.5	
Mandurah	*78.0	*74.5	61.5	-16.5	
Perth - Inner	*53.0	50.9	42.0	-11.0	
Perth - North East	*60.6	67.6	61.4	0.8	
Perth - North West	57.9	62.3	59.4	1.5	
Perth - South East	61.8	65.3	60.1	-1.7	
Perth - South West	61.7	64.5	63.8	2.1	
Rest of Western Australia	70.9	71.7	67.5	-3.4	
Bunbury	*74.5	72.2	*66.0	-8.5	
Western Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	*68.0	n.p.	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	*68.0	71.2	*69.1	1.1	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	59.5	62.5	59.5	0.0	
Rest of Tasmania	66.9	66.4	74.0	7.1	
Launceston and North East	67.3	64.4	73.4	6.1	
South East	*62.5	73.9	77.2	14.7	
West and North West	67.9	66.7	74.0	6.1	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	*58.3	61.5	64.3	6.0	
Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	65.6	n.p.	
Australian Capital Territory					
	57.8	62.2	63.5	5.7	

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2007-08 to 2014-15, custom data request

Persons 18 years and over.

*Estimate has a margin of error >10 percentage points which should be considered when using this information.

n.p. not published.

Excludes very remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates and will have only a minor effect on estimates for individual states and territories, excepting the Northern Territory where the population living in Very Remote areas accounts for around 23% of all persons in 2011-12.

P 1.1.4 Smoking rates

The proportion of adults who are current daily smokers is an indicator of healthy lifestyles and has a significant effect on overall life expectancy. Smoking rates for Australia have decreased consistently between 2007–08 and 2014–15, but this is an example of national data hiding the outcome for smaller areas as differences exist across areas of Australia. Healthy lifestyles are important and contribute to such things as longevity and a person's physical and mental well-being.¹⁴

- Between 2007–08 and 2014–15, daily smoking rates in Australia fell from 18.9 per cent to 14.5 per cent of the adult population.

Smoking rates across remoteness class

- Daily smoking rates fell across all four of the reported remoteness classes between 2004–05 and 2011–12.
- There was a 7.5 percentage point reduction in the smoking rate for adults in major cities, compared to a 3.5 percentage point reduction in outer regional areas.

Table P 1.1.4.a Adults who are current daily smokers by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2007-08	2011-12	2014-15	2007-08 - 2014-15	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	17.5	14.7	13.1	-4.4	
Inner Regional	20.1	18.3	16.7	-3.4	
Outer Regional	25.8	21.7	21.0	-4.8	
Remote	27.8	26.2	18.9	-8.9	
AUSTRALIA	18.9	16.1	14.5	-4.4	

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2007–08 to 2014–15; custom data request

Excludes Very Remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates.

¹⁴ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013

Smoking rates across major urban areas

- Smoking rates increased in two of the 20 major urban areas of Australia, with increases in Bendigo¹⁵ (9.9 percentage points) and Gold Coast - Tweed Heads (2.3 percentage points).
- The largest decrease in smoking rates across major urban areas was in Albury-Wodonga (down 18.1 percentage points), followed by Townsville¹⁵ (16.3 percentage points).

Table P 1.1.4.b Adults who are current daily smokers by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08- 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	17.4	13.2	12.1	-5.3	
Greater Melbourne	16.7	14.9	12.8	-3.9	
Greater Brisbane	19.0	16.6	13.8	-5.2	
Greater Perth	16.4	16.5	13.5	-2.9	
Greater Adelaide	17.5	15.0	11.6	-5.9	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	17.3	16.0	19.6	2.3	
Newcastle - Maitland	20.5	14.8	15.9	-4.6	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	16.4	13.0	13.9	-2.5	
Sunshine Coast	19.4	13.4	18.4	-1.0	
Wollongong	*27.4	16.6	*21.3	-6.1	
Greater Hobart	19.4	18.4	16.8	-2.6	
Geelong	*19.2	13.9	*14.8	-4.4	
Townsville	*28.5	20.7	*12.2	-16.3	
Cairns	*26.5	*29.1	*13.3	-13.2	
Greater Darwin	*22.8	22.7	19.5	-3.3	
Toowoomba	*22.3	18.6	*17.5	-4.8	
Ballarat	*20.4	*24.0	*17.2	-3.2	
Bendigo	14.7	*24.9	*24.6	9.9	
Albury - Wodonga	*33.1	*17.4	*15.0	-18.1	
Launceston	22.9	15.8	18.2	-4.7	

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2007–08 to 2014–15; custom data request

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Smoking rates across sub-state regions

- The sub-state region with the largest reduction in the smoking rate for adults between 2007–08 and 2014–15 was the City and Inner South of Sydney, where current daily smokers fell by 19.9 percentage points.
- The proportion of adults who are currently daily smokers increased in 13 sub-state regions between 2007–08 and 2014–15.
- The largest increases were reported in Melbourne’s Inner South and the Capital Region of New South Wales¹⁵ (both 9.0 percentage points).

¹⁵ Estimate has a margin of error >10 percentage points which should be considered when using this information.

Table P 1.1.4.c Adults who are current daily smokers by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2007-08	2011-12	2014-15	2007-08 - 2014-15	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	17.4	13.2	12.1	-5.3	
Central Coast	19.3	17.5	17.0	-2.3	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	14.7	7.7	9.0	-5.7	
Sydney - Blacktown	19.7	15.8	18.1	-1.6	
Sydney - City and Inner South	27.7	11.4	7.8	-19.9	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	9.7	10.5	6.3	-3.4	
Sydney - Inner South West	21.5	12.9	14.7	-6.8	
Sydney - Inner West	15.5	11.5	9.4	-6.1	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	10.9	8.1	7.0	-3.9	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	17.0	6.2	6.0	-11.0	
Sydney - Outer South West	27.2	16.1	14.0	-13.2	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	20.6	19.9	22.0	1.4	
Sydney - Parramatta	16.2	18.1	12.4	-3.8	
Sydney - Ryde	n.p.	14.5	4.2	n.p.	
Sydney - South West	15.1	16.0	10.7	-4.4	
Sydney - Sutherland	10.9	13.3	16.3	5.4	
Rest of New South Wales	21.4	16.1	17.9	-3.5	
Capital Region	*20.6	14.9	*29.6	9.0	
Central West	*26.5	*22.1	*18.7	-7.8	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	*19.5	*14.9	*17.6	-1.9	
Far West and Orana	n.p.	n.p.	25.7	n.p.	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	22.0	11.4	13.4	-8.6	
Illawarra	27.3	16.3	*21.3	-6.0	
Mid North Coast	*23.1	14.5	*21.8	-1.3	
Murray	n.p.	12.7	8.1	n.p.	
New England and North West	*23.7	20.9	*17.4	-6.3	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	21.4	15.7	13.2	-8.2	
Richmond - Tweed	11.6	12.9	16.2	4.6	
Riverina	15.0	14.3	*10.8	-4.2	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	*19.9	*27.8	*16.7	-3.2	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	16.7	14.9	12.8	-3.9	
Melbourne - Inner	17.9	10.9	9.5	-8.4	
Melbourne - Inner East	13.5	7.6	8.5	-5.0	
Melbourne - Inner South	5.8	10.6	14.8	9.0	
Melbourne - North East	15.5	17.2	13.1	-2.4	
Melbourne - North West	18.1	18.2	15.6	-2.5	
Melbourne - Outer East	13.8	15.7	12.9	-0.9	
Melbourne - South East	20.5	12.6	14.0	-6.5	
Melbourne - West	22.1	23.0	12.9	-9.2	
Mornington Peninsula	25.7	19.4	16.1	-9.6	

(continued)

Adults who are current daily smokers by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007-08	2011-12	2014-15	2007-08 - 2014-15	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Rest of Victoria	18.4	20.3	17.2	-1.2	
Ballarat	19.0	*28.1	*17.5	-1.5	
Bendigo	17.3	*16.7	*18.0	0.7	
Geelong	16.7	13.6	11.9	-4.8	
Hume	14.3	27.2	*12.6	-1.7	
Latrobe - Gippsland	18.6	14.9	*20.5	1.9	
North West	*23.6	*24.4	13.2	-10.4	
Shepparton	19.9	*25.3	*28.8	8.9	
Warrnambool and South West	*19.8	19.6	*15.7	-4.1	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	19.0	16.6	13.8	-5.2	
Brisbane - East	20.3	16.9	12.9	-7.4	
Brisbane - North	17.1	14.2	10.8	-6.3	
Brisbane - South	13.0	11.6	9.4	-3.6	
Brisbane - West	7.7	7.6	8.1	0.4	
Brisbane Inner City	11.6	12.4	9.7	-1.9	
Ipswich	24.8	19.0	18.8	-6.0	
Logan - Beaudesert	*31.6	23.3	19.7	-11.9	
Moreton Bay - North	21.6	23.9	18.1	-3.5	
Moreton Bay - South	20.2	17.5	*15.1	-5.1	
Rest of Queensland	23.6	18.9	18.4	-5.2	
Cairns	*27.9	26.0	17.3	-10.6	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	24.0	*22.3	7.1	-16.9	
Fitzroy	24.5	22.4	*22.6	-1.9	
Gold Coast	18.6	14.8	18.8	0.2	
Mackay	24.8	*25.9	*25.4	0.6	
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	*9.6	n.p.	
Sunshine Coast	19.2	13.2	18.1	-1.1	
Toowoomba	*20.4	20.3	*14.4	-6.0	
Townsville	*31.2	21.5	14.6	-16.6	
Wide Bay	*25.9	17.4	*21.0	-4.9	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	17.5	15.0	11.6	-5.9	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	15.5	9.5	7.2	-8.3	
Adelaide - North	19.1	17.8	16.2	-2.9	
Adelaide - South	17.4	13.4	9.1	-8.3	
Adelaide - West	17.4	19.3	13.1	-4.3	
Rest of South Australia	26.4	20.3	18.4	-8.0	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	17.2	23.3	22.8	5.6	
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	*7.9	n.p.	
South Australia - South East	30.1	16.9	18.5	-11.6	

(continued)

Adults who are current daily smokers by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2007-08 - 2014-15</i>	<i>Trend</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>change percentage points</i>	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	16.4	16.5	13.5	-2.9	
Mandurah	*19.5	21.0	14.6	-4.9	
Perth - Inner	9.7	9.9	5.6	-4.1	
Perth - North East	18.7	19.6	22.5	3.8	
Perth - North West	14.4	16.5	13.3	-1.1	
Perth - South East	18.6	19.4	13.1	-5.5	
Perth - South West	18.1	13.5	13.2	-4.9	
Rest of Western Australia	20.9	22.3	18.6	-2.3	
Bunbury	14.1	21.6	10.7	-3.4	
Western Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	*30.4	n.p.	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	19.6	18.3	*19.0	-0.6	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	19.4	18.4	16.8	-2.6	
Rest of Tasmania	26.3	22.2	18.8	-7.5	
Launceston and North East	23.1	17.9	19.0	-4.1	
South East	*32.2	25.8	*19.8	-12.4	
West and North West	28.3	26.7	18.3	-10.0	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	*22.8	22.7	19.5	-3.3	
Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	23.9	n.p.	
Australian Capital Territory					
Australian Capital Territory	16.3	12.6	12.3	-4.0	

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2007-08 to 2014-15; custom data request

* Estimate has a margin of error >10 percentage points which should be considered when using this information.

n.p. Not published.

P 1.1.5 Physical activity





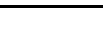
Physical activity is an important contributor to maintaining good overall health. Low levels of physical activity are identified as a risk factor for a range of health conditions, including cardiovascular disease, diabetes and osteoporosis. The dangers of high levels of sedentary behaviour to overall health have also been recognised in relation to chronic disease and obesity.

- Across Australia, there was a 0.5 percentage point increase in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines by spending 150 minutes exercising per week between 2007–08 and 2014–15.

Physical activity across remoteness class

- The proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines fell across three of the four remoteness classes, with the exception of Major Cities.
- There was a 5.3 percentage point decrease in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines in remote areas of Australia.
- There was a 1.1 percentage point increase in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines in major cities in 2014–15.

Table P 1.1.5.a Adults who met physical activity guidelines by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2007-08	2011-12	2014-15	2007-08- 2014-15	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	54.3	52.9	55.4	1.1	
Inner Regional	48.2	45.8	47.6	-0.6	
Outer Regional	47.0	45.6	43.5	-3.5	
Remote	50.3	40.1	45.0	-5.3	
AUSTRALIA	52.3	50.8	52.8	0.5	

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2007–08, 2011–12 and 2014–15, custom data request
Persons 18 years and over.

Proportion of adults who met the guideline of 150 minutes of physical activity in the last week.

Excludes Very Remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates.

Physical activity across major urban areas

- Rates of physical activity increased in nine of the 20 major urban areas of Australia, with the largest increases in Cairns¹⁶ and Greater Darwin¹⁵.
- The largest decreases in the rate of adults meeting physical activity guidelines were in Geelong¹⁵, Ballarat¹⁵ and Albury - Wodonga¹⁵.

Table P 1.1.5.b Adults who met physical activity guidelines by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2007-08	2011-12	2014-15	2007-08- 2014-15	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Greater Sydney	54.4	56.1	55.8	1.4	
Greater Melbourne	52.7	52.8	57.2	4.5	
Greater Brisbane	53.5	49.4	50.8	-2.7	
Greater Perth	55.3	52.3	57.2	1.9	
Greater Adelaide	50.5	51.1	53.8	3.3	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	55.7	56.7	57.3	1.6	
Newcastle - Maitland	58.0	45.3	*48.6	-9.4	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	57.3	55.9	58.1	0.8	
Sunshine Coast	57.7	51.0	*52.0	-5.7	
Wollongong	*51.2	*45.6	*46.8	-4.4	
Greater Hobart	59.8	52.9	54.8	-5.0	
Geelong	*57.3	*36.5	*45.0	-12.3	
Townsville	*51.4	*48.2	*47.2	-4.2	
Cairns	*53.9	*49.3	66.4	12.5	
Greater Darwin	*48.3	50.6	54.5	6.2	
Toowoomba	*36.7	*27.1	*37.1	0.4	
Ballarat	*56.9	34.3	*46.1	-10.8	
Bendigo	*61.4	*67.5	*57.3	-4.1	
Albury - Wodonga	56.4	*55.5	*46.9	-9.5	
Launceston	51.8	50.0	49.4	-2.4	

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2007-08, 2011-12 and 2014-15; custom data request

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Persons 18 years and over.

Proportion of adults who met the guideline of 150 minutes of physical activity in the last week.

*Estimate has a margin of error >10 percentage points which should be considered when using this information.

Physical activity across sub-state regions

- Of the 82 reported sub-state regions, 45 had decreases in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines.
- The most significant increases in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines were recorded in the regions of Sydney, particularly Outer South West Sydney, and City and Inner South Sydney¹⁵.

¹⁶ Estimates used to calculate this indicator have a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Table P 1.1.5.c Adults who met physical activity guidelines by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2007-08	2011-12	2014-15	2007-08- 2014-15	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	54.4	56.1	55.8	1.4	
Central Coast	45.8	40.7	*46.8	1.0	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	*50.7	*51.1	*48.6	-2.1	
Sydney - Blacktown	49.8	*51.6	*40.1	-9.7	
Sydney - City and Inner South	*56.4	75.6	*77.0	20.6	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	*69.3	68.6	*77.8	8.5	
Sydney - Inner South West	*54.3	52.8	*50.9	-3.4	
Sydney - Inner West	65.0	66.8	*62.2	-2.8	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	67.9	63.2	73.6	5.7	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	61.0	*64.8	*59.9	-1.1	
Sydney - Outer South West	*31.4	*57.5	*57.3	25.9	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	53.7	37.4	*39.3	-14.4	
Sydney - Parramatta	*45.5	*58.7	*50.1	4.6	
Sydney - Ryde	*42.0	58.8	*51.2	9.2	
Sydney - South West	43.7	36.6	*43.1	-0.6	
Sydney - Sutherland	*68.1	*67.0	*68.0	-0.1	
Rest of New South Wales	49.6	45.1	48.9	-0.7	
Capital Region	*43.4	*45.9	*44.2	0.8	
Central West	48.9	*47.0	*49.3	0.4	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	*48.9	*58.5	*47.2	-1.7	
Far West and Orana	n.p.	n.p.	*54.3	n.p.	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	43.1	*48.0	*49.7	6.6	
Illawarra	*52.0	*46.1	*46.8	-5.2	
Mid North Coast	*51.7	*45.4	*55.1	3.4	
Murray	*57.1	*48.1	*49.8	-7.3	
New England and North West	*37.6	*31.8	*34.5	-3.1	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	60.1	43.4	*50.7	-9.4	
Richmond - Tweed	*54.6	*50.1	*65.9	11.3	
Riverina	*55.8	*41.7	*35.3	-20.5	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	*39.1	*48.8	*46.0	6.9	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	52.7	52.8	57.2	4.5	
Melbourne - Inner	71.1	65.0	70.3	-0.8	
Melbourne - Inner East	60.7	60.1	66.2	5.5	
Melbourne - Inner South	64.2	65.0	60.8	-3.4	
Melbourne - North East	44.8	55.0	50.9	6.1	
Melbourne - North West	42.3	*50.8	*42.5	0.2	
Melbourne - Outer East	54.8	49.3	59.8	5.0	
Melbourne - South East	39.0	44.3	49.6	10.6	
Melbourne - West	49.4	43.5	54.9	5.5	
Mornington Peninsula	46.8	*48.3	53.5	6.7	

(continued)

Adults who met physical activity guidelines by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007-08	2011-12	2014-15	2007-08 - 2014-15	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Rest of Victoria	18.4	20.3	17.2	-1.2	
Ballarat	19.0	*28.1	*17.5	-1.5	
Bendigo	17.3	*16.7	*18.0	0.7	
Geelong	16.7	13.6	11.9	-4.8	
Hume	14.3	27.2	*12.6	-1.7	
Latrobe - Gippsland	18.6	14.9	*20.5	1.9	
North West	*23.6	*24.4	13.2	-10.4	
Shepparton	19.9	*25.3	*28.8	8.9	
Warrnambool and South West	*19.8	19.6	*15.7	-4.1	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	19.0	16.6	13.8	-5.2	
Brisbane - East	20.3	16.9	12.9	-7.4	
Brisbane - North	17.1	14.2	10.8	-6.3	
Brisbane - South	13.0	11.6	9.4	-3.6	
Brisbane - West	7.7	7.6	8.1	0.4	
Brisbane Inner City	11.6	12.4	9.7	-1.9	
Ipswich	24.8	19.0	18.8	-6.0	
Logan - Beaudesert	*31.6	23.3	19.7	-11.9	
Moreton Bay - North	21.6	23.9	18.1	-3.5	
Moreton Bay - South	20.2	17.5	*15.1	-5.1	
Rest of Queensland	23.6	18.9	18.4	-5.2	
Cairns	*27.9	26.0	17.3	-10.6	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	24.0	*22.3	7.1	-16.9	
Fitzroy	24.5	22.4	*22.6	-1.9	
Gold Coast	18.6	14.8	18.8	0.2	
Mackay	24.8	*25.9	*25.4	0.6	
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	*9.6	n.p.	
Sunshine Coast	19.2	13.2	18.1	-1.1	
Toowoomba	*20.4	20.3	*14.4	-6.0	
Townsville	*31.2	21.5	14.6	-16.6	
Wide Bay	*25.9	17.4	*21.0	-4.9	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	17.5	15.0	11.6	-5.9	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	15.5	9.5	7.2	-8.3	
Adelaide - North	19.1	17.8	16.2	-2.9	
Adelaide - South	17.4	13.4	9.1	-8.3	
Adelaide - West	17.4	19.3	13.1	-4.3	
Rest of South Australia	26.4	20.3	18.4	-8.0	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	17.2	23.3	22.8	5.6	
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	*7.9	n.p.	
South Australia - South East	30.1	16.9	18.5	-11.6	

(continued)

Adults who met physical activity guidelines by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08- 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	55.3	52.3	57.2	1.9	
Mandurah	*69.5	*52.3	*64.4	-5.1	
Perth - Inner	61.0	63.3	77.1	16.1	
Perth - North East	43.7	49.8	52.3	8.6	
Perth - North West	57.0	52.0	52.0	-5.0	
Perth - South East	55.0	44.2	55.5	0.5	
Perth - South West	55.6	58.3	56.8	1.2	
Rest of Western Australia	51.6	48.4	50.4	-1.2	
Bunbury	*49.0	48.2	*57.6	8.6	
Western Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	*34.1	n.p.	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	45.4	*41.9	*54.6	9.2	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	59.8	52.9	54.8	-5.0	
Rest of Tasmania	48.1	46.0	44.3	-3.8	
Launceston and North East	48.6	49.8	45.5	-3.1	
South East	58.4	*44.8	47.5	-10.9	
West and North West	43.6	42.0	42.2	-1.4	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	*48.3	50.6	54.5	6.2	
Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	51.5	n.p.	
Australian Capital Territory					
	59.3	56.3	59.2	-0.1	

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2007-08, 2011-12 and 2014-15; custom data request
Persons 18 years and over.

Proportion of adults who met the guideline of 150 minutes of physical activity in the last week.

Excludes Very Remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates.

*Estimate has a margin of error >10 percentage points which should be considered when using this information.

n.p. Not published

P 1.2 Close Relationships

P 1.2.1 Children developmentally vulnerable due to physical health and well-being

The proportion of children who are developmentally vulnerable because of their physical health and well-being provides an insight into childhood development, particularly of those children who are at risk of not developing the skills required for their development.

The physical health and well-being of children refers to their physical readiness for the school day, physical independence and gross fine motor skills. The early years of a child's life, therefore, are considered to be critical for physical and emotional development.¹⁷

- Across Australia, there was a 0.4 percentage point increase in the proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable due to their physical health and well-being between 2009 and 2015.

Progress of children who are developmentally vulnerable due to physical health and well-being across remoteness classes

- The proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable had increased across four of the five remoteness classes between 2009 and 2015. Remote areas were the only area which showed a decrease.
- The largest increase in the proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable occurred in very remote Australia. It had a 1.6 percentage point increase from 21.8 per cent to 23.4 per cent between 2009 and 2015.
- The next largest increase was in inner regional Australia, which had a 0.7 percentage point rise to 10.5 per cent of all children.
- Remote Australia was the only class to have a decrease in the proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable, down from 13.2 per cent to 13.1 per cent of all children.

Table P 1.2.1.a Children who are developmentally vulnerable due to their physical health and well-being by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2009 per cent	2012 per cent	2015 per cent	2009-2015 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	8.6	8.6	8.9	0.3	
Inner Regional	9.8	10.0	10.5	0.7	
Outer Regional	11.5	11.3	11.6	0.1	
Remote	13.2	11.2	13.1	-0.1	
Very Remote	21.8	20.7	23.4	1.6	
AUSTRALIA	9.3	9.3	9.7	0.4	

Source: AEDC A Snapshot of Early Childhood Development in Australia, Australian Early Development Index (AEDI), National Report 2015. Children who score in the lowest 10 per cent of the AEDI population are classified as 'developmentally vulnerable'. However due to the distribution of results, natural breaks closest to the 10th percentile were used. The actual cut-off for vulnerability was 9.3 per cent.

¹⁷ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013

P 1.3 Home

P 1.3.1 Homelessness

The homelessness rate is an indicator of the absence of core parts of a 'home', like shelter from the elements, privacy, safety from harm, and the essential infrastructure needed for living with dignity. This definition of homelessness also includes those people living in severely overcrowded housing.

In addition to purely physical benefits, a home can also contribute to a sense of belonging and being settled, and engender feelings of pride, security and ownership. In this way, homes can be central to building positive relationships and communities.¹⁸

- There was a slight increase in the national homelessness rate, up from 45.3 people per 10,000 in 2006 to 49.0 people per 10,000 in 2011.

Progress in homelessness across remoteness classes

- The homelessness rate varies considerably across remoteness classes.
- Very remote areas of Australia recorded the largest reduction in the homelessness rate between 2006 and 2011, with 152.2 fewer homeless per 10,000 people. However, the overall rate of homelessness in very remote areas is still much higher than the rate in other remoteness classes.
- Outer regional and remote areas of Australia also saw a fall in the rate of homelessness.
- The homelessness rate increased in both the major cities (up 6.2 people per 10,000) and inner regional areas (up 3.2 people per 10,000).

Table P 1.3.1.a Homelessness by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006	2011	2006–2011
	persons per 10,000	persons per 10,000	change persons per 10,000
Major Cities	34.5	40.7	6.2
Inner Regional	29.4	32.6	3.2
Outer Regional	53.2	49.1	-4.1
Remote	175.2	142.7	-32.5
Very Remote	1,069.3	917.0	-152.2
AUSTRALIA	45.3	49.0	3.7

Source: ABS, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

Based on ABS statistical definition of homelessness.

Rates are based on the census count of persons (based on place of usual residence, excluding usual residents of external territories, at sea, migratory and offshore regions).

Progress in homelessness across sub-state regions

- The homelessness rate increased in almost 65 per cent of sub-state regions.
- The largest increase was in the Sydney - City and Inner South region (up 42.2 people per 10,000). Sizeable increases also occurred in the Australian Capital Territory (up 20.5 people per 10,000) and the South West Sydney region (17.9 per 10,000 persons).
- In contrast, there was a significant decrease in the rate of homelessness in Outback Queensland, with a 50 people per 10,000 person decrease, down from 307 to 257 homeless people per 10,000 persons.

¹⁸ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Table P 1.3.1.b Homelessness by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2006 <i>persons per 10,000</i>	2011 <i>persons per 10,000</i>	2006–2011 <i>change persons per 10,000</i>
New South Wales			
Greater Sydney	37.3	46.1	8.8
Central Coast	18.4	24.5	6.1
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	10.7	11.2	0.5
Sydney - Blacktown	30.2	46.6	16.4
Sydney - City and Inner South	127.0	169.2	42.2
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	50.3	50.0	-0.3
Sydney - Inner South West	32.6	43.0	10.4
Sydney - Inner West	58.5	72.7	14.2
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	22.3	22.9	0.6
Sydney - Northern Beaches	18.3	17.1	-1.2
Sydney - Outer South West	21.6	32.9	11.4
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	21.3	35.5	14.3
Sydney - Parramatta	65.3	54.2	-11.1
Sydney - Ryde	18.6	18.5	-0.2
Sydney - South West	40.5	58.4	17.9
Sydney - Sutherland	10.9	15.6	4.7
Rest of New South Wales	28.2	31.6	3.4
Capital Region	31.9	30.1	-1.8
Central West	21.9	22.3	0.4
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	28.9	40.4	11.5
Far West and Orana	56.1	34.5	-21.6
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	17.0	20.1	3.1
Illawarra	20.3	35.3	15.0
Mid North Coast	26.9	37.0	10.1
Murray	26.5	20.9	-5.6
New England and North West	36.4	34.7	-1.7
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	24.0	31.3	7.3
Richmond - Tweed	47.6	51.7	4.2
Riverina	21.5	24.0	2.5
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	20.6	22.3	1.8
Victoria			
Greater Melbourne	37.5	46.3	8.8
Melbourne - Inner	89.3	98.2	8.9
Melbourne - Inner East	22.9	32.4	9.5
Melbourne - Inner South	27.2	29.9	2.7
Melbourne - North East	29.5	40.5	11.0
Melbourne - North West	32.6	42.0	9.4
Melbourne - Outer East	22.3	25.8	3.4
Melbourne - South East	38.6	53.3	14.6
Melbourne - West	37.1	45.1	8.0
Mornington Peninsula	21.6	27.7	6.1

(continued)

Homelessness by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2006 <i>persons per 10,000</i>	2011 <i>persons per 10,000</i>	2006–2011 <i>change persons per 10,000</i>
Rest of Victoria	29.1	31.1	2.0
Ballarat	33.3	35.5	2.2
Bendigo	25.9	31.3	5.4
Geelong	20.0	26.5	6.4
Hume	35.4	34.3	-1.1
Latrobe - Gippsland	25.3	26.0	0.6
North West	38.0	40.3	2.2
Shepparton	37.7	38.7	1.0
Warrnambool and South West	25.2	23.2	-2.0
Queensland			
Greater Brisbane	35.5	35.3	-0.2
Brisbane - East	21.6	16.4	-5.2
Brisbane - North	27.6	30.8	3.3
Brisbane - South	30.0	38.6	8.5
Brisbane - West	12.4	12.9	0.5
Brisbane Inner City	102.9	86.9	-16.0
Ipswich	34.0	41.1	7.1
Logan - Beaudesert	29.2	36.7	7.5
Moreton Bay - North	33.7	24.2	-9.5
Moreton Bay - South	20.0	13.9	-6.1
Rest of Queensland	60.4	55.7	-4.7
Cairns	97.7	102.4	4.8
Darling Downs - Maranoa	32.1	25.0	-7.1
Fitzroy	58.5	63.7	5.3
Gold Coast	27.4	28.1	0.7
Mackay	77.1	53.5	-23.6
Queensland - Outback	307.3	257.3	-50.0
<i>Far North</i>	468.9	347.1	-121.8
<i>Outback - North</i>	331.6	283.1	-48.5
<i>Outback - South</i>	39.2	79.9	40.6
Sunshine Coast	29.9	24.7	-5.2
Toowoomba	34.6	36.5	1.9
Townsville	74.6	72.9	-1.8
Wide Bay	51.5	46.9	-4.6
South Australia			
Greater Adelaide	32.6	34.2	1.6
Adelaide - Central and Hills	45.5	39.1	-6.5
Adelaide - North	28.3	37.0	8.7
Adelaide - South	22.4	23.9	1.5
Adelaide - West	39.6	39.3	-0.3
Rest of South Australia	51.6	49.1	-2.4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	19.0	20.3	1.3

(continued)

Homelessness by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2006 <i>persons per 10,000</i>	2011 <i>persons per 10,000</i>	2006–2011 <i>change persons per 10,000</i>
South Australia - Outback	130.2	123.3	-7.0
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	45.4	59.6	14.2
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	303.0	250.5	-52.5
South Australia - South East	33.4	31.1	-2.3
Western Australia			0.0
Greater Perth	26.3	28.4	2.1
Mandurah	18.8	25.0	6.1
Perth - Inner	60.4	63.0	2.6
Perth - North East	24.3	23.5	-0.8
Perth - North West	18.0	18.2	0.2
Perth - South East	22.9	29.7	6.8
Perth - South West	28.9	29.3	0.4
Rest of Western Australia	97.2	93.5	-3.7
Bunbury	24.5	26.1	1.6
Western Australia - Outback	198.1	180.1	-18.0
<i>Esperance</i>	34.2	27.5	-6.6
<i>Gascoyne</i>	138.3	173.3	35.0
<i>Goldfields</i>	143.3	151.9	8.5
<i>Kimberley</i>	635.2	540.1	-95.2
<i>Mid West</i>	71.7	61.3	-10.4
<i>Pilbara</i>	157.3	137.7	-19.6
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	31.4	31.8	0.4
Tasmania			0.0
Greater Hobart	22.1	35.2	13.1
Rest of Tasmania	25.6	29.6	4.0
Launceston and North East	21.9	27.3	5.5
South East	24.5	24.9	0.4
West and North West	30.7	34.0	3.3
Northern Territory			0.0
Greater Darwin	152.2	112.9	-39.3
Northern Territory - Outback	1,609.7	1,579.9	-29.8
<i>Alice Springs</i>	912.8	752.0	-160.9
<i>Barkly</i>	1,228.2	1,447.3	219.1
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	2,726.9	2,322.5	-404.4
<i>East Arnhem</i>	2,775.0	3,008.6	233.6
<i>Katherine</i>	1,365.5	1,517.2	151.7
Australian Capital Territory	29.6	50.1	20.5

Source: ABS, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

Based on ABS statistical definition of homelessness.

Rates are based on the census count of persons (based on place of usual residence, excluding usual residents of external territories, at sea, migratory and offshore regions).

P 1.3.2 Overcrowded conditions

The proportion of households living in overcrowded conditions is an indicator of whether Australians have access to housing options that are appropriate to their circumstances. Living in overcrowded conditions affects people's ability to have privacy and to control space in their homes. It is therefore likely to have a variety of effects on both health and well-being.¹⁹

- The proportion of households with overcrowded conditions in Australia decreased slightly from 4.2 per cent in 2001 to 3.6 per cent in 2011.

Overcrowded conditions across remoteness class

- Overcrowded conditions decreased across all five remoteness classes. However most of the change occurred between 2001 and 2006 rather than the five years to 2011.
- The largest decrease in overcrowded conditions was in very remote Australia, down by 3.3 percentage points between 2001 and 2011. This was more than three times the decrease in any other remoteness class.

Table P 1.3.2.a Houses with overcrowded conditions by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2001	2006	2011	2001-2011	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	4.4	3.4	3.9	-0.5	
Inner Regional	3.1	2.4	2.3	-0.7	
Outer Regional	3.8	3.0	2.9	-0.9	
Remote	5.6	4.7	4.8	-0.8	
Very Remote	17.8	15.2	14.5	-3.3	
AUSTRALIA	4.2	3.2	3.6	-0.6	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS). Details can be found in ABS, Census of Population and Housing: Estimating homelessness, 2011 (cat. no. 2049.0).

¹⁹ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Overcrowded conditions across major urban areas

- Greater Adelaide was the only major urban area that did not have a decrease in the proportion of houses with overcrowded conditions, remaining steady at 2.7 per cent in both 2001 and 2011.
- Overcrowded conditions decreased in all other major urban areas, with the largest decrease in Townsville (1.1 percentage points), followed by Cairns (1.0 percentage points), and Sunshine Coast (1.0 percentage points).

Table P 1.3.2.b Houses with overcrowded conditions by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	6.6	5.1	6.0	-0.6	
Greater Melbourne	4.5	3.5	4.0	-0.5	
Greater Brisbane	3.2	2.7	3.0	-0.2	
Greater Perth	2.3	1.6	2.2	-0.1	
Greater Adelaide	2.7	2.3	2.7	0.0	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	3.2	2.5	2.8	-0.4	
Newcastle - Maitland	3.5	2.6	2.8	-0.7	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	2.5	2.0	2.4	-0.1	
Sunshine Coast	2.8	2.0	1.8	-1.0	
Wollongong	3.8	2.7	3.1	-0.7	
Greater Hobart	3.0	2.6	2.6	-0.4	
Geelong	3.1	2.2	2.4	-0.7	
Townsville	4.1	3.1	3.0	-1.1	
Cairns	4.8	3.8	3.8	-1.0	
Greater Darwin	6.9	5.5	6.2	-0.7	
Toowoomba	2.6	2.1	2.1	-0.5	
Ballarat	2.9	2.2	2.1	-0.8	
Bendigo	3.1	2.2	2.3	-0.8	
Albury - Wodonga	2.7	1.9	1.8	-0.9	
Launceston	2.6	2.4	2.4	-0.2	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS). Details can be found in ABS, Census of Population and Housing: Estimating homelessness, 2011 (cat. no. 2049.0).

Overcrowded conditions across sub-state regions

- Overcrowded conditions decreased in 73 of 87 sub-state regions across Australia between 2001 and 2011.
- Across the sub-state regions, the largest decrease in overcrowded conditions was in the City and Inner South of Sydney, which fell by 4.5 percentage points. This was more than double the decrease of any other sub-state region.
- The second largest decrease in overcrowded conditions was also in Sydney, with the Eastern Suburbs falling by 1.9 percentage points.
- All the increases in overcrowded conditions in the sub-state regions were relatively small, with the largest being in Brisbane - South (up by 0.5 percentage points) followed by Parramatta in Sydney (up by 0.4 percentage points).

Table P 1.3.2.c Houses with overcrowded conditions by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	6.6	5.1	6.0	-0.6	
Central Coast	3.3	2.2	2.5	-0.8	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	2.2	1.7	1.9	-0.3	
Sydney - Blacktown	6.6	5.5	6.8	0.2	
Sydney - City and Inner South	13.2	7.6	8.7	-4.5	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	7.1	4.4	5.2	-1.9	
Sydney - Inner South West	9.7	8.3	9.7	0.0	
Sydney - Inner West	7.6	5.9	6.8	-0.8	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	4.1	2.9	3.6	-0.5	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	4.3	2.8	3.3	-1.0	
Sydney - Outer South West	4.8	3.7	4.3	-0.5	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	3.9	2.7	3.2	-0.7	
Sydney - Parramatta	9.5	8.4	9.9	0.4	
Sydney - Ryde	4.7	4.1	4.8	0.1	
Sydney - South West	9.9	8.4	9.7	-0.2	
Sydney - Sutherland	3.1	2.3	2.7	-0.4	
Rest of New South Wales	3.5	2.5	2.6	-0.9	
Capital Region	3.3	2.3	2.3	-1.0	
Central West	3.3	2.3	2.3	-1.0	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	3.9	2.8	2.9	-1.0	
Far West and Orana	4.3	3.2	3.0	-1.3	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	3.3	2.4	2.6	-0.7	
Illawarra	3.8	2.7	3.1	-0.7	
Mid North Coast	3.6	2.5	2.5	-1.1	
Murray	2.8	1.9	1.7	-1.1	
New England and North West	3.4	2.7	2.6	-0.8	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	3.6	2.6	2.8	-0.8	
Richmond - Tweed	4.0	3.1	2.8	-1.2	
Riverina	3.2	2.3	2.3	-0.9	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	2.9	1.8	1.9	-1.0	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	4.5	3.5	4.0	-0.5	
Melbourne - Inner	6.4	4.4	5.1	-1.3	
Melbourne - Inner East	3.2	2.5	2.8	-0.4	
Melbourne - Inner South	3.1	2.4	2.8	-0.3	
Melbourne - North East	4.8	3.9	3.9	-0.9	
Melbourne - North West	5.3	4.4	5.0	-0.3	
Melbourne - Outer East	2.8	2.1	2.4	-0.4	
Melbourne - South East	4.8	4.3	5.1	0.3	
Melbourne - West	6.1	4.8	5.1	-1.0	

(continued)

Houses with overcrowded conditions by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Rest of Victoria	3.0	2.2	2.2	-0.8	
Ballarat	3.2	2.3	2.3	-0.9	
Bendigo	3.3	2.3	2.3	-1.0	
Geelong	2.9	2.1	2.1	-0.8	
Hume	2.8	2.1	1.9	-0.9	
Latrobe - Gippsland	2.8	2.1	2.0	-0.8	
North West	3.0	2.4	2.4	-0.6	
Shepparton	3.4	2.6	2.8	-0.6	
Warrnambool and South West	2.5	2.0	2.0	-0.5	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	3.2	2.7	3.0	-0.2	
Brisbane - East	2.4	1.9	2.0	-0.4	
Brisbane - North	2.6	2.2	2.5	-0.1	
Brisbane - South	3.0	2.8	3.5	0.5	
Brisbane - West	2.2	1.9	2.2	0.0	
Brisbane Inner City	4.0	3.1	3.7	-0.3	
Ipswich	4.3	3.6	3.8	-0.5	
Logan - Beaudesert	3.8	3.5	4.0	0.2	
Moreton Bay - North	3.2	2.5	2.4	-0.8	
Moreton Bay - South	2.5	1.9	1.7	-0.8	
Rest of Queensland	3.9	3.2	3.1	-0.8	
Cairns	5.4	4.4	4.2	-1.2	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	3.3	2.7	2.6	-0.7	
Fitzroy	4.1	3.5	3.3	-0.8	
Gold Coast	3.2	2.5	2.8	-0.4	
Mackay	4.2	3.7	3.4	-0.8	
Queensland - Outback	10.2	8.8	8.8	-1.4	
<i>Far North</i>	18.3	15.6	15.0	-3.3	
<i>Outback - North</i>	8.4	7.5	7.9	-0.5	
<i>Outback - South</i>	5.2	2.9	3.3	-1.9	
Sunshine Coast	3.0	2.2	1.9	-1.1	
Toowoomba	2.6	2.2	2.2	-0.4	
Townsville	4.5	3.3	3.3	-1.2	
Wide Bay	3.6	3.0	2.8	-0.8	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	2.7	2.3	2.7	0.0	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	2.3	2.1	2.5	0.2	
Adelaide - North	2.9	2.6	3.1	0.2	
Adelaide - South	2.1	1.7	1.9	-0.2	
Adelaide - West	3.4	3.1	3.5	0.1	

(continued)

Houses with overcrowded conditions by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Rest of South Australia	2.9	2.1	2.0	-0.9	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	2.3	1.7	1.7	-0.6	
South Australia - Outback	4.1	3.1	3.0	-1.1	
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	3.1	2.2	2.3	-0.8	
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	6.3	4.9	4.6	-1.7	
South Australia - South East	2.6	2.0	1.8	-0.8	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	2.3	1.6	2.2	-0.1	
Mandurah	1.9	1.2	1.4	-0.5	
Perth - Inner	3.4	2.1	2.8	-0.6	
Perth - North East	2.3	1.8	2.4	0.1	
Perth - North West	1.9	1.4	2.0	0.1	
Perth - South East	2.5	1.9	2.7	0.2	
Perth - South West	1.9	1.3	1.6	-0.3	
Rest of Western Australia	4.2	3.1	3.2	-1.0	
Bunbury	2.4	1.7	1.6	-0.8	
Western Australia - Outback	6.8	5.4	5.7	-1.1	
<i>Esperance</i>	3.0	2.5	1.6	-1.4	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	7.4	5.4	5.7	-1.7	
<i>Goldfields</i>	5.0	3.7	4.6	-0.4	
<i>Kimberley</i>	20.2	15.5	14.7	-5.5	
<i>Mid West</i>	3.4	2.8	2.9	-0.5	
<i>Pilbara</i>	6.1	5.6	6.2	0.1	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	2.8	2.0	2.1	-0.7	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	3.0	2.6	2.6	-0.4	
Rest of Tasmania	2.7	2.4	2.3	-0.4	
Launceston and North East	2.7	2.4	2.3	-0.4	
South East	3.6	3.4	2.9	-0.7	
West and North West	2.4	2.2	2.1	-0.3	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	6.9	5.5	6.2	-0.7	
Northern Territory - Outback	21.2	19.6	19.9	-1.3	
<i>Alice Springs</i>	14.4	12.1	12.5	-1.9	
<i>Barkly</i>	24.5	21.0	25.1	0.6	
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	35.3	30.9	31.9	-3.4	
<i>East Arnhem</i>	29.8	30.6	28.5	-1.3	
<i>Katherine</i>	22.9	23.8	21.1	-1.8	
Australian Capital Territory	2.3	1.9	2.3	0.0	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS). Details can be found in ABS, Census of Population and Housing: Estimating homelessness, 2011 (cat. no. 2049.0).

P 1.3.3 Households that own their own home

The proportion of households that own their home, with or without a mortgage, is an important indicator of progress because it captures a substantial group of those who have tenure in the housing market in Australia.

While renters also hold a form of tenure in the housing market, their tenure is less secure. Changes in tenure patterns—between ownership and renting, for example—over time may reflect the opportunities Australians have to choose their housing and investment options.²⁰

- The proportion of households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage) decreased by 1.5 percentage points, from 68.5 per cent in 2001 to 67.0 per cent in 2011.

Households that own their own home across remoteness classes

- The rate of home ownership decreased across all five remoteness classes, with the largest decrease in remote Australia, down 2.1 percentage points from 57.1 per cent in 2001 to 55.0 per cent in 2011.
- Outer regional Australia had the smallest decrease in home ownership across the remoteness classes, with a fall of only 0.9 percentage points.

Table P 1.3.3.a Households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage) by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2001	2006	2011	2001-2011	Trend
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>change percentage points</i>	
Major Cities	68.3	67.6	66.6	-1.7	
Inner Regional	71.5	71.5	70.4	-1.1	
Outer Regional	67.5	68.4	66.7	-0.9	
Remote	57.1	57.1	55.0	-2.1	
Very Remote	36.1	34.3	34.6	-1.5	
AUSTRALIA	68.5	68.1	67.0	-1.5	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006, 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing

²⁰ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Households that own their own home across major urban areas

- The rate of home ownership increased in three of the 20 major urban areas, with the largest increase in Cairns (1.4 percentage points), Gold Coast - Tweed Heads (0.8 percentage points), and Greater Darwin (0.3 percentage points).
- The largest decrease in the rate of home ownership across major urban areas was in Ballarat (down 3.8 percentage points), followed by Bendigo and Geelong (both 3.1 percentage points).

Table P 1.3.3.b Households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage) by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	65.6	65.0	65.2	-0.4	
Greater Melbourne	72.5	71.1	69.5	-3.0	
Greater Brisbane	66.3	66.1	64.1	-2.2	
Greater Perth	71.9	70.7	69.1	-2.8	
Greater Adelaide	70.4	69.5	68.0	-2.4	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	60.8	63.4	61.6	0.8	
Newcastle - Maitland	69.5	68.9	68.5	-1.0	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	68.2	68.0	67.0	-1.2	
Sunshine Coast	65.6	66.5	65.6	0.0	
Wollongong	68.2	68.2	67.9	-0.3	
Greater Hobart	70.2	70.5	69.5	-0.7	
Geelong	72.4	71.1	69.3	-3.1	
Townsville	59.0	60.8	58.0	-1.0	
Cairns	54.5	57.8	55.9	1.4	
Greater Darwin	54.2	56.4	54.5	0.3	
Toowoomba	64.4	64.4	62.7	-1.7	
Ballarat	70.8	68.8	67.0	-3.8	
Bendigo	70.8	69.0	67.7	-3.1	
Albury - Wodonga	64.3	63.9	62.7	-1.6	
Launceston	67.9	66.9	66.1	-1.8	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006, 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Households that own their own home across sub-state regions

- Home ownership rates fell in 70 of the 87 sub-state regions, with the largest fall being in Mandurah in Greater Perth (down 7.8 percentage points).
- The next largest decreases were in Moreton Bay - North, and Ipswich in Queensland, down 4.6 and 4.5 percentage points respectively.
- The largest increases in home ownership rates were in Outback Northern Territory (1.9 percentage points), the City and Inner South of Sydney (1.8 percentage points) and Outer South Western Sydney (1.7 percentage points).

Table P 1.3.3.c Households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage)
by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	65.6	65.0	65.2	-0.4	
Central Coast	71.0	69.6	68.9	-2.1	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	83.0	82.8	83.0	0.0	
Sydney - Blacktown	66.5	65.9	66.9	0.4	
Sydney - City and Inner South	41.6	42.2	43.4	1.8	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	53.2	52.9	52.8	-0.4	
Sydney - Inner South West	65.8	64.7	65.3	-0.5	
Sydney - Inner West	60.1	59.4	60.2	0.1	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	67.4	66.9	67.3	-0.1	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	69.9	70.4	70.5	0.6	
Sydney - Outer South West	69.7	70.3	71.4	1.7	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	72.4	71.5	71.9	-0.5	
Sydney - Parramatta	62.1	59.8	60.2	-1.9	
Sydney - Ryde	68.1	67.6	67.0	-1.1	
Sydney - South West	65.3	66.0	66.0	0.7	
Sydney - Sutherland	75.8	76.0	76.5	0.7	
Rest of New South Wales	69.1	69.3	68.7	-0.4	
Capital Region	70.4	71.2	71.3	0.9	
Central West	69.7	70.0	68.9	-0.8	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	68.2	68.8	67.8	-0.4	
Far West and Orana	66.4	66.8	65.9	-0.5	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	70.6	70.7	69.5	-1.1	
Illawarra	68.4	68.4	68.1	-0.3	
Mid North Coast	70.8	70.4	69.5	-1.3	
Murray	68.8	68.9	68.2	-0.6	
New England and North West	66.4	67.4	66.2	-0.2	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	69.8	69.0	68.7	-1.1	
Richmond - Tweed	66.9	67.8	67.5	0.6	
Riverina	67.2	68.5	67.4	0.2	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	73.6	73.4	72.6	-1.0	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	72.5	71.1	69.5	-3.0	
Melbourne - Inner	50.0	48.2	47.8	-2.2	
Melbourne - Inner East	74.9	73.9	72.0	-2.9	
Melbourne - Inner South	71.7	70.8	69.8	-1.9	
Melbourne - North East	76.7	75.8	74.5	-2.2	
Melbourne - North West	79.2	78.0	75.8	-3.4	
Melbourne - Outer East	81.2	80.2	79.3	-1.9	
Melbourne - South East	75.8	74.5	72.4	-3.4	
Melbourne - West	74.7	73.2	70.5	-4.2	

(continued)

Households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage) by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Rest of Victoria	74.0	73.0	71.8	-2.2	
Ballarat	75.0	73.5	72.1	-2.9	
Bendigo	74.5	73.4	72.6	-1.9	
Geelong	74.5	73.3	71.8	-2.7	
Hume	72.4	72.2	71.7	-0.7	
Latrobe - Gippsland	75.3	74.4	73.2	-2.1	
North West	72.8	72.0	70.4	-2.4	
Shepparton	71.1	71.3	69.9	-1.2	
Warrnambool and South West	74.8	73.1	72.0	-2.8	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	66.3	66.1	64.1	-2.2	
Brisbane - East	71.3	71.1	70.6	-0.7	
Brisbane - North	68.4	67.5	64.7	-3.7	
Brisbane - South	65.6	64.7	63.7	-1.9	
Brisbane - West	71.5	71.3	70.1	-1.4	
Brisbane Inner City	50.9	49.8	49.0	-1.9	
Ipswich	67.2	67.0	62.7	-4.5	
Logan - Beaudesert	65.3	67.4	65.7	0.4	
Moreton Bay - North	67.4	65.8	62.8	-4.6	
Moreton Bay - South	77.8	78.5	74.4	-3.4	
Rest of Queensland	63.1	64.7	63.0	-0.1	
Cairns	57.9	60.7	59.4	1.5	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	67.8	68.3	66.3	-1.5	
Fitzroy	63.9	65.1	63.6	-0.3	
Gold Coast	60.3	63.2	61.3	1.0	
Mackay	62.2	64.3	61.9	-0.3	
Queensland - Outback	48.0	48.1	47.1	-0.9	
<i>Far North</i>	30.8	32.2	34.7	3.9	
<i>Outback - North</i>	50.9	51.1	48.4	-2.5	
<i>Outback - South</i>	59.9	61.2	59.2	-0.7	
Sunshine Coast	66.7	67.6	66.7	0.0	
Toowoomba	66.9	67.3	65.6	-1.3	
Townsville	61.8	63.1	60.8	-1.0	
Wide Bay	69.2	69.9	67.4	-1.8	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	70.4	69.5	68.0	-2.4	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	69.5	68.9	67.7	-1.8	
Adelaide - North	71.7	70.7	68.3	-3.4	
Adelaide - South	74.2	72.8	71.4	-2.8	
Adelaide - West	64.3	63.3	62.6	-1.7	
Rest of South Australia	69.8	69.6	68.7	-1.1	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	76.4	75.6	74.2	-2.2	

(continued)

Households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage) by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
South Australia - Outback	59.6	60.0	59.4	-0.2	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	62.3	63.1	62.6	0.3	
Outback - North and East	53.8	52.9	52.0	-1.8	
South Australia - South East	70.6	70.5	69.5	-1.1	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	71.9	70.7	69.1	-2.8	
Mandurah	72.3	68.5	64.5	-7.8	
Perth - Inner	60.0	60.6	58.1	-1.9	
Perth - North East	74.4	73.5	72.2	-2.2	
Perth - North West	74.4	72.9	71.7	-2.7	
Perth - South East	71.0	69.8	68.4	-2.6	
Perth - South West	73.9	72.3	70.9	-3.0	
Rest of Western Australia	62.2	62.9	60.8	-1.4	
Bunbury	69.4	69.3	68.1	-1.3	
Western Australia - Outback	50.7	51.5	47.6	-3.1	
Esperance	63.2	62.5	61.8	-1.4	
Gascoyne	48.0	48.6	49.6	1.6	
Goldfields	52.8	58.3	54.4	1.6	
Kimberley	30.7	33.3	31.5	0.8	
Mid West	63.4	64.7	63.6	0.2	
Pilbara	39.3	33.1	22.5	-16.8	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	69.6	70.2	69.0	-0.6	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	70.2	70.5	69.5	-0.7	
Rest of Tasmania	72.1	71.7	71.1	-1.0	
Launceston and North East	71.1	70.6	69.8	-1.3	
South East	77.3	78.9	78.5	1.2	
West and North West	71.8	70.9	70.2	-1.6	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	54.2	56.4	54.5	0.3	
Northern Territory - Outback	29.9	32.6	31.8	1.9	
Alice Springs	40.7	44.4	43.5	2.8	
Barkly	25.6	25.3	23.8	-1.8	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	17.7	21.4	22.6	4.9	
East Arnhem	3.2	3.9	2.7	-0.5	
Katherine	27.5	30.2	30.8	3.3	
Australian Capital Territory	68.8	68.4	67.3	-1.5	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006, 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing

P 1.3.4 Recognising traditional country

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who recognise an area as homeland or traditional country measures an important aspect of belonging: the idea of feeling connected to a particular area or place.

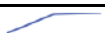



Homelands give Aboriginal people a sense of belonging and bring communities together, thereby making it possible for individuals to contribute to the cultural responsibility of caring for their country. The recognition of homelands or traditional country also encompasses those who don't live in those places, highlighting the fact that a person may not live in a place to which they feel a sense of belonging. For these people and a great many others, belonging may include places where they currently reside, as well as other places to which they feel an emotional or cultural connection.²¹

- There has been an increase in the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who recognise an area as homeland or traditional country across Australia, up by 4.5 percentage points, from 69.6 per cent in 2002 to 74.1 per cent in 2015.

Recognising traditional country across the remoteness classes

- The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who recognise an area as homeland or traditional country has increased across all remoteness classes. The highest rise occurred in inner and outer regional Australia, which has 8.4 percentage points increase.
- A relatively high proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who live in remote and very remote Australia recognise an area as homeland or traditional country (88.5 per cent) and this has increased by 2.7 percentage points.

Table P 1.3.4.a Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who recognise an area as homelands or traditional country by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2002	2008	2014-15	2002- 2014-15	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	62.5	67.1	67.4	4.9	
Inner and Outer Regional	64.1	66.7	72.5	8.4	
Remote and Very Remote	85.8	86.1	88.5	2.7	
AUSTRALIA	69.6	71.7	74.1	4.5	

Source: ABS, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 and 2008, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4714.0)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 15 years and over.

²¹ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013

P 1.4 Safety

P 1.4.1 Victims of physical assault

The victimisation rate for physical assault is based on the number of individuals who indicate they have been a victim of this crime. This is an indicator of personal safety which is an important aspect of the overall level of community safety. With the exception of face-to-face threatened assault, it is the most prevalent type of offence against a person experienced in Australia and can have far-reaching consequences. This indicator also includes crimes that may not have been reported to, or detected by, police and should be viewed as a complement to published police statistics on crime.

Crimes committed against individuals can directly affect the physical, financial and emotional well-being of the victim, as well as having an indirect impact on the people around them. It is important to note that personal safety is only one dimension of safety.²²

- There was a 0.6 percentage point decrease in the rate of physical assault in Australia from 2.7 per cent in 2010–11 to 2.1 per cent in 2014–15.

Victims of physical assault across remoteness classes

- The physical assault rate decreased most in outer regional, remote and very remote Australia, down by 1.1 percentage points.
- Inner regional Australia was the only remoteness class to see an increase, up by 0.1 percentage points.

Table P 1.4.1.a Victims of physical assault by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15	2010-11 - 2014-15	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	2.7	2.4	1.9	-0.8	
Inner Regional	2.3	3.1	2.4	0.1	
Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote	3.9	3.7	2.8	-1.1	
AUSTRALIA	2.7	2.7	2.1	-0.6	

Source: ABS Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2010–11 to 2014–15 (cat. no. 4530.0)

Victims of physical assault across capital cities and balance of state

- Physical assault fell in most capital cities between 2010–11 and 2014–15. Adelaide was the only capital city that had an increase by 0.1 percentage point from 2.6 per cent to 2.7 per cent.
- Looking across all capital city and balance of state areas, the largest decrease in physical assault between 2010–11 and 2014–15 occurred in Greater Brisbane, which had a fall of 1.4 percentage points.
- Two out of seven non-capital areas saw an increase in physical assault. The Rest of South Australia experienced the largest increase, of 1.1 percentage points.

²² Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013

Table P 1.4.1.b Victims of physical assault by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15	2010-11 - 2014-15	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Greater Sydney	2.6	1.9	1.3	-1.3	
Rest of New South Wales	3.2	2.9	2.3	-0.9	
Greater Melbourne	2.0	2.7	2.0	0.0	
Rest of Victoria	2.1	2.5	1.9	-0.2	
Greater Brisbane	3.2	2.3	1.8	-1.4	
Rest of Queensland	3.0	3.7	3.0	0.0	
Greater Adelaide	2.6	2.4	2.7	0.1	
Rest of South Australia	*1.9	3.1	*3.0	1.1	
Greater Perth	3.6	3.5	2.6	-1.0	
Rest of Western Australia	2.9	3.6	*2.4	-0.5	
Greater Hobart	2.6	3.4	2.2	-0.4	
Rest of Tasmania	3.5	2.0	3.2	-0.3	
Greater Darwin	n.a	4.7	3.3	n.a	
Rest of Northern Territory	5.7	4.2	*5.9	0.2	
Australian Capital Territory	3.2	2.6	2.3	-0.9	

Source: ABS Crime Victimization, Australia, 2010–11 to 2014–15 (cat. no. 4530.0)

* Estimates have a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

n.a. Not available.

P 1.4.2 Victims of malicious property damage

Crime takes many forms and can have a major impact on the well-being of victims, their families and friends, along with the wider community. Those most directly affected may suffer financially, physically, psychologically or emotionally. Household crimes may affect an individual or family's feelings of safety or security, and may result in property damage and financial loss.²³

Malicious property damage is the most prevalent type of household crime experienced in Australia.

The victimisation rate for malicious property damage is based on the number of individuals who indicate they have been a victim of this crime. This indicator is compiled through a household survey and as such, collects information on individual's experiences of crime, whether or not these were reported to police. This means it includes crimes that may not have been reported to, or detected by, police and should be viewed as a complement to published police statistics on crime.

- The rate of malicious property damage in Australia fell by 2.8 percentage points between 2010–11 and 2014–15.

Victims of malicious property damage by remoteness classes

- The rate for malicious property damage fell across all remoteness classes, with the largest decline in the major cities of Australia, down 2.9 percentage points.

²³ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013

Table P 1.4.2.a Victims of malicious property damage by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15	2010-11 - 2014-15	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	8.9	6.6	6.0	-2.9	
Inner Regional	7.6	5.3	5.0	-2.6	
Outer Regional, Remote, and Very Remote	7.7	5.9	5.4	-2.3	
AUSTRALIA	8.5	6.3	5.7	-2.8	

Source: ABS Crime Victimization, Australia, 2010–11 to 2014–15 (cat. no. 4530.0)

Households that have experienced malicious property damage in the last 12 months.

*Estimates have a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

n.a. Not available.

Victims of malicious property damage by capital cities and balance of state

- The largest fall in the victimisation rate for malicious property damage was in Greater Adelaide, down 6.3 percentage points. The next largest fall occurred in Greater Sydney, down 3.9 percentage points.
- The only regions to see an increase in the rate of malicious property damage were the non-capital areas of South Australia²⁴ and the Northern Territory.
- In general, the malicious property damage victimisation rate decreased at a higher rate in capital cities than in areas outside the state capital. The only exception was Tasmania.

Table P 1.4.2.b Victims of malicious property damage by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15	2010-11 - 2014-15	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Greater Sydney	8.1	6.2	4.4	-3.7	
Rest of New South Wales	8.3	5.8	5.5	-2.8	
Greater Melbourne	8.6	6.6	7.0	-1.6	
Rest of Victoria	7.1	6.4	4.8	-2.3	
Greater Brisbane	7.2	5.1	4.5	-2.7	
Rest of Queensland	6.8	4.1	4.0	-2.8	
Greater Adelaide	10.6	6.9	6.3	-4.3	
Rest of South Australia	5.5	4.8	*4.1	-1.4	
Greater Perth	11.5	9.5	9.1	-2.4	
Rest of Western Australia	9.0	8.5	9.1	0.1	
Greater Hobart	13.9	8.2	7.2	-6.7	
Rest of Tasmania	6.7	5.5	5.1	-1.6	
Greater Darwin	n.a.	n.a.	6.8	n.a.	
Rest of Northern Territory	15.7	8.7	9.1	-6.6	
Australian Capital Territory	13.9	7.2	6.7	-7.2	

Source: ABS Crime Victimization, Australia, 2010–11 to 2014–15 (cat. no. 4530.0)

Households that have experienced malicious property damage in the last 12 months.

²⁴ Estimates have a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

P 1.4.3 Road fatalities

Road crashes impact on the safety of people and property. The damage, injury and death caused by road crashes negatively affects individual health, community well-being and also has a detrimental economic impact in terms of healthcare costs and lost productivity.

The proportion of road crash deaths per 100,000 people has been identified as the best available indicator of road safety because:

- road fatality data is currently more reliable than available sources of road injury data;
- the use of a population ratio takes account of variations in the size of populations across regions; and
- the trauma resulting from road crash deaths is more significant than that from property damage caused by road crashes.

This indicator measures the overall decline in road crash deaths. However, outcomes may vary for specific groups of road users. For example, older people, children, pedestrians and cyclists are regarded as more vulnerable road users. Rates of road crash deaths also vary according to the types of vehicle involved, such as heavy vehicles or motorcycles.

- For Australia as a whole, road fatalities fell from a rate of 6.1 fatalities per 100,000 people in 2010 to 4.9 fatalities per 100,000 people in 2014.

Road fatalities across remoteness classes

- The number of road fatalities per 100,000 people decreased across all remoteness classes between 2010 and 2014.
- Road fatalities have decreased at a faster rate in very remote areas, down 7.7 percentage points. However, very remote areas still have much higher fatality rates overall.

Table P 1.4.3.a Road fatalities by remoteness class

Remoteness Area	2010	2012	2014	2010-2014	Trend
	people per 100,000	people per 100,000	people per 100,000	change percentage points	
Major Cities	2.9	2.9	2.3	-0.6	
Inner Regional	11.5	10.9	9.4	-2.2	
Outer Regional	14.1	13.8	11.8	-2.3	
Remote	22.4	16.0	19.9	-2.5	
Very Remote	40.0	27.6	32.3	-7.7	

Source: BITRE estimates based on unpublished geocoded data

The road safety agencies in each jurisdiction use detailed criteria to define road crashes and road deaths. Broadly, a death is classified as resulting from a road crash if the crash occurred on a public road, is unintentional and the death occurred within 30 days from injuries sustained in the crash.

Between three and six fatalities in each year were unable to be allocated to a remoteness class and as such, have been excluded from the remoteness class figures. They are however included in the total for Australia. The unallocated fatalities represent between 0.2 and 0.5 per cent of total road fatalities.

Road fatalities across capital cities and balance of state

- In general, the rate of road fatalities has fallen by more in regions outside of capital cities compared to capital cities. However, these regions still have a higher rate of road fatalities than capital city areas.
- The largest decline in road fatality rates between 2010 and 2014 was in the areas of the Northern Territory outside of Greater Darwin (down 5.4 fatalities per 100,000 people) followed by areas of Western Australia outside of Perth (down 4.4 fatalities).
- The areas of the South Australia outside of Adelaide, and Tasmania outside of Hobart, both recorded an increase in the rate of road fatalities between 2010 and 2014.

Table P 1.4.3.b Road fatalities by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2010 people per 100,000	2012 people per 100,000	2014 people per 100,000	2010-2014 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	2.9	2.5	2.1	-0.8	
Rest of New South Wales	10.5	9.5	7.7	-2.8	
Greater Melbourne	3.1	3.2	2.6	-0.4	
Rest of Victoria	12.0	10.5	9.4	-2.5	
Greater Brisbane	3.5	3.2	2.5	-1.0	
Rest of Queensland	7.7	8.8	6.8	-0.9	
Greater Adelaide	4.5	3.4	2.9	-1.6	
Rest of South Australia	16.6	13.2	18.4	1.8	
Greater Perth	3.9	4.5	3.7	0.2	
Rest of Western Australia	23.0	16.3	18.6	-4.4	
Greater Hobart	4.2	2.8	3.2	-1.0	
Rest of Tasmania	7.1	8.5	8.8	1.7	
Greater Darwin	11.7	12.1	7.2	-4.6	
Rest of Northern Territory	33.4	31.9	28.0	-5.4	
Australian Capital Territory	5.3	3.2	2.6	-2.7	

Source: BITRE estimates based on unpublished geocoded data

This table reports road fatalities for Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. As such, figures in this table do not accord exactly with the figures published by the Western Australia Police, which use a slightly different geographic definition of Metropolitan Perth.

The road safety agencies in each jurisdiction use detailed criteria to define road crashes and road deaths. Broadly, a death is classified as resulting from a road crash if the crash occurred on a public road, is unintentional and the death occurred within 30 days from injuries sustained in the crash.

One fatality in 2012 in WA has been excluded as it was not coded to a location.

Excludes a small number of crashes which cannot be coded to Capital City/Balance of State.

P 1.5 Learning and Knowledge

P 1.5.1 Vocational or higher educational qualifications

Vocational and higher education helps people to develop knowledge and skills that may be used to enhance their own well-being and that of the broader community. For an individual, education is widely regarded as a key factor in developing a rewarding career. For the nation, a skilled workforce supports ongoing economic development and improves overall living conditions.²⁵

The proportion of people aged 25–64 years with a vocational or higher education qualification is an indicator of the level of knowledge and skills available.

- Across Australia, 54.6 per cent of people had vocational or higher educational qualifications in 2011, an increase of 12.1 percentage points over ten years from 2001.

Vocational or higher educational qualifications across remoteness classes

- The proportion of 25–64 year olds with a vocational or higher educational qualification had increased across all remoteness classes.
- The level of change in the proportion of people with vocational or higher education qualifications was similar across the classes.

Table P 1.5.1.a People with a vocational or higher education qualification by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2001	2006	2011	2001–2011	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	45.3	50.5	57.2	11.9	
Inner Regional	38.9	44.3	50.6	11.7	
Outer Regional	34.6	39.8	45.7	11.2	
Remote	32.9	36.9	43.1	10.2	
Very Remote	25.1	30.1	36.2	11.1	
AUSTRALIA	42.4	47.9	54.6	12.1	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, Custom data request
Persons aged 25–64 years.

Includes Doctoral degree, Master degree, Graduate diploma, Graduate certificate and Bachelor degree, Advanced diplomas, Diplomas, Certificates I to IV and Diplomas and Certificates not further defined.

Includes level of education inadequately described and level of education not stated in denominator.

²⁵ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013

Vocational or higher educational qualifications across major urban areas

- All major urban areas had progressed in terms of the proportion of 25–64 year olds with a vocational or higher educational qualification.
- The strongest growth in people with vocational or higher educational qualifications between 2001 and 2011 was in the Sunshine Coast, with an increase of 14.7 per cent.
- There was little variation in the level of change across major urban areas with the smallest increase a 8.7 percentage point change in Greater Darwin.

Table P 1.5.1.b People with a vocational or higher education qualification by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001–2011 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	47.4	52.0	58.4	11.0	
Greater Melbourne	44.7	50.5	57.6	12.9	
Greater Brisbane	42.4	48.4	55.6	13.3	
Greater Perth	44.9	49.5	55.8	10.9	
Greater Adelaide	41.9	47.5	54.3	12.4	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	38.7	44.8	52.4	13.7	
Newcastle - Maitland	44.0	49.4	55.8	11.8	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	55.0	60.8	66.6	11.6	
Sunshine Coast	40.6	47.7	55.3	14.7	
Wollongong	44.4	49.9	56.3	11.9	
Greater Hobart	41.3	47.6	54.2	12.9	
Geelong	39.8	45.7	53.0	13.2	
Townsville	40.7	45.9	51.4	10.7	
Cairns	41.7	45.6	51.7	10.0	
Greater Darwin	43.4	47.4	52.0	8.7	
Toowoomba	39.5	45.5	52.0	12.5	
Ballarat	40.2	47.0	54.0	13.8	
Bendigo	40.4	47.0	53.4	13.1	
Albury - Wodonga	41.8	47.8	54.0	12.2	
Launceston	38.7	44.8	51.5	12.8	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, Custom data request

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas. Persons aged 25–64 years.

Includes Doctoral degree, Master degree, Graduate diploma, Graduate certificate and Bachelor degree,

Advanced diplomas, Diplomas, Certificates I to IV and Diplomas and Certificates not further defined.

Includes level of education inadequately described and level of education not stated in denominator.

Vocational or higher educational qualifications across sub-state regions

- The largest increase in people with vocational or higher educational qualifications across the sub-state regions was in Brisbane - North, up by 16.0 percentage points.
- The lowest levels of growth in people with vocational or higher educational qualifications occurred in Sydney - Southwest (8.5 percentage points), Darwin (8.6 percentage points) and Western Australia - Outback (8.8 percentage points).

Table P 1.5.1.c People with a vocational or higher education qualification by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	47.4	52.0	58.4	11.0	
Central Coast	41.3	46.5	52.8	11.4	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	55.8	60.8	66.0	10.2	
Sydney - Blacktown	37.1	43.3	50.8	13.7	
Sydney - City and Inner South	48.9	52.4	63.3	14.4	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	57.5	60.7	67.6	10.0	
Sydney - Inner South West	40.1	45.2	51.8	11.7	
Sydney - Inner West	54.5	60.2	66.6	12.1	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	65.6	69.6	74.6	9.0	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	56.2	61.7	68.0	11.8	
Sydney - Outer South West	38.3	43.5	49.4	11.0	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	42.6	47.1	52.3	9.6	
Sydney - Parramatta	41.3	46.3	53.2	11.9	
Sydney - Ryde	60.4	64.5	70.9	10.4	
Sydney - South West	31.7	35.2	40.2	8.5	
Sydney - Sutherland	53.6	57.8	63.6	10.0	
Rest of New South Wales	39.8	45.6	51.8	12.0	
Capital Region	40.4	46.7	53.0	12.6	
Central West	37.5	43.2	49.1	11.6	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	38.8	45.1	51.6	12.8	
Far West and Orana	32.5	37.4	43.6	11.1	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	38.9	44.3	50.0	11.1	
Illawarra	44.7	50.3	56.6	11.9	
Mid North Coast	37.4	43.2	49.7	12.3	
Murray	36.8	42.6	48.9	12.1	
New England and North West	36.3	41.8	47.6	11.2	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	44.6	50.1	56.7	12.0	
Richmond - Tweed	40.3	46.8	53.4	13.2	
Riverina	36.4	42.2	47.9	11.5	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	42.8	48.5	54.0	11.2	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	44.7	50.5	57.6	12.9	
Melbourne - Inner	54.7	60.6	68.4	13.7	
Melbourne - Inner East	58.6	65.0	70.4	11.8	
Melbourne - Inner South	54.3	60.5	67.3	13.0	
Melbourne - North East	41.2	47.6	55.1	13.9	
Melbourne - North West	35.0	40.6	47.8	12.8	
Melbourne - Outer East	45.4	51.0	58.3	13.0	
Melbourne - South East	38.9	44.5	51.9	13.0	
Melbourne - West	34.0	41.0	49.1	15.1	
Mornington Peninsula	40.5	45.7	53.0	12.5	

(continued)

People with a vocational or higher education qualification by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Rest of Victoria	37.6	43.6	50.4	12.7	
Ballarat	38.4	45.0	52.0	13.6	
Bendigo	40.3	46.3	53.3	13.0	
Geelong	41.9	47.8	55.4	13.5	
Hume	39.0	45.5	51.8	12.9	
Latrobe - Gippsland	37.5	43.0	49.5	12.1	
North West	32.4	37.8	43.7	11.3	
Shepparton	32.9	38.4	44.2	11.3	
Warrnambool and South West	35.6	41.7	48.5	12.8	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	42.4	48.4	55.6	13.3	
Brisbane - East	40.7	47.2	54.8	14.0	
Brisbane - North	41.5	49.1	57.5	16.0	
Brisbane - South	47.1	54.1	61.6	14.5	
Brisbane - West	59.4	64.7	70.9	11.5	
Brisbane Inner City	56.6	60.7	68.9	12.3	
Ipswich	32.2	38.0	45.2	13.0	
Logan - Beaudesert	32.5	37.8	44.6	12.0	
Moreton Bay - North	33.0	38.7	45.3	12.4	
Moreton Bay - South	42.1	49.1	56.6	14.5	
Rest of Queensland	36.2	42.0	48.7	12.5	
Cairns	38.3	42.8	49.0	10.7	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	28.5	34.5	41.0	12.4	
Fitzroy	34.5	39.3	45.4	10.9	
Gold Coast	39.1	45.2	52.7	13.5	
Mackay	34.4	39.1	45.6	11.3	
Queensland - Outback	28.4	33.4	38.8	10.4	
<i>Far North</i>	23.8	32.5	37.7	13.9	
<i>Outback - North</i>	32.3	34.4	40.0	7.7	
<i>Outback - South</i>	27.5	32.9	38.4	10.9	
Sunshine Coast	40.4	47.3	55.0	14.6	
Toowoomba	38.7	44.8	51.5	12.8	
Townsville	37.8	43.2	48.7	10.8	
Wide Bay	30.9	36.9	43.4	12.5	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	41.9	47.5	54.3	12.4	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	53.5	59.0	65.1	11.6	
Adelaide - North	33.6	38.6	45.8	12.2	
Adelaide - South	44.2	50.2	56.8	12.6	
Adelaide - West	38.2	44.2	51.9	13.7	
Rest of South Australia	30.8	36.1	42.7	11.9	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	30.9	36.8	43.4	12.5	

(continued)

People with a vocational or higher education qualification by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
South Australia - Outback	31.6	36.2	42.2	10.6	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	32.4	36.7	43.1	10.6	
Outback - North and East	30.1	35.4	40.4	10.3	
South Australia - South East	30.3	35.7	42.5	12.2	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	44.9	49.5	55.8	10.9	
Mandurah	33.7	38.2	45.2	11.5	
Perth - Inner	61.2	64.2	70.1	8.9	
Perth - North East	40.9	45.2	50.8	9.9	
Perth - North West	45.0	50.2	56.7	11.6	
Perth - South East	42.4	47.1	53.8	11.5	
Perth - South West	44.9	49.4	56.0	11.0	
Rest of Western Australia	35.1	39.3	45.1	10.0	
Bunbury	38.1	42.8	49.6	11.5	
Western Australia - Outback	34.6	38.1	43.3	8.8	
Esperance	32.5	39.0	43.7	11.1	
Gascoyne	32.0	37.7	41.4	9.4	
Goldfields	35.2	37.3	41.4	6.2	
Kimberley	30.6	36.0	40.5	9.9	
Mid West	33.0	37.5	43.1	10.1	
Pilbara	40.0	40.6	46.3	6.3	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	32.9	37.3	42.7	9.8	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	41.3	47.6	54.2	12.9	
Rest of Tasmania	33.4	39.8	46.5	13.0	
Launceston and North East	35.6	41.7	48.3	12.7	
South East	29.9	37.3	44.9	15.1	
West and North West	32.0	38.2	44.8	12.8	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	43.4	47.4	52.0	8.7	
Northern Territory - Outback	29.9	33.2	39.5	9.5	
Alice Springs	36.1	39.4	45.1	9.0	
Barkly	21.5	23.5	29.2	7.7	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	20.2	23.0	31.7	11.4	
East Arnhem	27.2	31.5	37.5	10.3	
Katherine	27.7	31.8	38.6	10.9	
Australian Capital Territory	56.4	62.0	67.7	11.3	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, Custom data request
Persons aged 25-64 years.

Includes Doctoral degree, Master degree, Graduate diploma, Graduate certificate and Bachelor degree,
Advanced diplomas, Diplomas, Certificates I to IV and Diplomas and Certificates not further defined.

Includes level of education inadequately described and level of education not stated in denominator.

P 1.5.2 Year 5 and 9 reading standards

The proportion of students that reach a minimum reading standard in Year 5 and Year 9 provides a measure of the number of students who achieve a level of literacy appropriate to their age. Educational attainment contributes to overall living standards by enabling people to contribute to society.

The indicator is based on the National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) and is a nationally based assessment of student performances. NAPLAN is used as a tool to inform and support improvements to teaching and learning in Australian schools.

- The proportion of students who are at or above national minimum reading standards has increased for Year 5 students over the five years to 2015, but has decreased for Year 9 students.

Year 5 and 9 reading standards by remoteness

- For both Year 5 and Year 9 students, the proportion of students at or above the national minimum standard was progressively lower according to the remoteness of regions.
- Over the period 2011 to 2015, reading standards for Year 5 students in all regions improved. However, reading standards for Year 9 students either decreased or had marginal improvements.
- For Year 5 students, the increase in the proportion of students at or above the national minimum reading standard was largest in very remote Australia with an increase of 7.1 percentage points, followed by remote Australia with an increase of 4.4 percentage points.
- The largest decrease in reading standards for Year 9 students occurred in very remote Australia (down by 3.0 percentage points) followed by provincial Australia (down by 0.8 percentage points).

Table P 1.5.2.a Students at or above national minimum reading standards by remoteness

Remoteness Class	2011 per cent	2013 per cent	2015 per cent	2011–2015 change percentage points	Trend
Year 5 students					
Metro	92.9	96.8	94.4	1.5	
Provincial	90.1	95.9	92.1	2.0	
Remote	80.2	91.2	84.6	4.4	
Very Remote	47.0	65.1	54.1	7.1	
AUSTRALIA	91.5	96.1	93.3	1.8	
Year 9 students					
Metro	93.2	94.4	93.4	0.2	
Provincial	91.5	92.2	90.7	-0.8	
Remote	82.1	82.3	82.2	0.1	
Very Remote	50.5	50.4	47.5	-3.0	
AUSTRALIA	92.4	93.4	92.3	-0.1	

Source: ACARA, National Assessment Program, Literacy and Numeracy, National Report, 2011–2015

The MCEECDYA Schools Geographic Location Classification System has been used to aggregate data across geographic categories. This is broadly comparable to the ASGS Remoteness Structure.

P 1.6 Community Connections and Diversity

P 1.6.1 Voluntary work

The proportion of people aged 15 years and over who are involved in voluntary work provides information about those who are connected to their local communities through involvement in social and community groups.

Voluntary work is an important part of the aspiration for community connections and diversity. This measure is a partial indicator of the level of social and community connectedness amongst Australians.²⁶

- Across Australia, the rate of people who do voluntary work through an organisation or group has remained steady over the five years to 2011, at around 17.8 per cent.

Voluntary work across remoteness classes

- The rate of people who do voluntary work increased in the major cities of Australia, rising from 15.8 per cent in 2006 to 16.2 per cent in 2011.
- The volunteering rate in all other remoteness classes fell, with the largest fall in very remote Australia, where it dropped 2.5 percentage points to 18.4 per cent in 2011. However, the rate of volunteering in very remote Australia is still higher than the national average.

Table P 1.6.1.a People who do voluntary work through an organisation or group by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
Major Cities	15.8	16.2	0.3
Inner Regional	21.8	21.1	-0.7
Outer Regional	23.8	22.7	-1.1
Remote	25.3	24.2	-1.2
Very Remote	20.8	18.4	-2.5
AUSTRALIA	17.9	17.8	-0.1

Source: ABS, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Persons who did voluntary work in the last 12 months.

²⁶ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Voluntary work across major urban areas

- Gold Coast - Tweed Heads had the largest increase in the rate of volunteering across the 20 major urban areas, increasing 1.2 percentage points to 15.1 per cent in 2011.
- The rate of volunteering increased in the larger capital city urban areas, with the largest increase occurring in Greater Brisbane (up 1.1 percentage points), followed by Greater Perth (up 0.5 percentage points).
- The largest decreases in volunteering rates were in Townsville and Bendigo (both down 1.2 percentage points).

Table P 1.6.1.b People who do voluntary work through an organisation or group by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	14.8	15.1	0.2
Greater Melbourne	15.7	15.8	0.2
Greater Brisbane	17.6	18.8	1.1
Greater Perth	15.1	15.6	0.5
Greater Adelaide	18.1	17.7	-0.4
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	13.9	15.1	1.2
Newcastle - Maitland	16.0	15.5	-0.6
Canberra - Queanbeyan	21.7	20.7	-1.0
Sunshine Coast	19.9	19.8	-0.1
Wollongong	16.3	16.4	0.1
Greater Hobart	19.4	19.0	-0.4
Geelong	17.7	17.6	-0.2
Townsville	17.8	16.6	-1.2
Cairns	16.9	17.4	0.5
Greater Darwin	17.5	16.9	-0.7
Toowoomba	21.3	20.5	-0.8
Ballarat	21.1	20.3	-0.8
Bendigo	22.3	21.0	-1.2
Albury - Wodonga	20.6	20.6	0.0
Launceston	18.8	18.0	-0.8

Source: ABS, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Persons who did voluntary work in the last 12 months.

Voluntary work across sub-state regions

- Across all states and territories, regions outside capitals saw a greater decrease in the rate of volunteering than in the capitals.
- The largest decreases in the rate of volunteering were in the outback regions of the states, including Western Australia - Outback (down 1.9 percentage points), South Australia - Outback (1.8 percentage points) and Queensland - Outback (1.8 percentage points).
- The sub-state region with the largest increase in the rate of volunteering was Inner City Brisbane (up 3.2 percentage points), followed by City and Inner South Sydney (2.0 percentage points).

Table P 1.6.1.c People who do voluntary work through an organisation or group by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
New South Wales			
Greater Sydney	14.8	15.1	0.2
Central Coast	16.5	15.8	-0.7
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	19.8	19.9	0.0
Sydney - Blacktown	11.1	11.6	0.5
Sydney - City and Inner South	12.5	14.5	2.0
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	15.9	17.4	1.5
Sydney - Inner South West	10.6	10.7	0.1
Sydney - Inner West	14.9	15.4	0.5
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	22.1	22.8	0.7
Sydney - Northern Beaches	19.5	20.1	0.6
Sydney - Outer South West	14.1	13.5	-0.6
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	15.9	15.3	-0.6
Sydney - Parramatta	11.8	12.0	0.2
Sydney - Ryde	19.7	20.1	0.4
Sydney - South West	8.4	8.4	0.0
Sydney - Sutherland	17.3	17.5	0.2
Rest of New South Wales	20.9	20.0	-0.9
Capital Region	23.3	22.5	-0.9
Central West	23.1	21.8	-1.3
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	22.4	20.7	-1.7
Far West and Orana	22.8	21.7	-1.0
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	17.9	16.4	-1.5
Illawarra	16.7	16.7	0.1
Mid North Coast	21.4	20.3	-1.2
Murray	24.7	24.5	-0.2
New England and North West	25.3	24.1	-1.1
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	16.4	15.9	-0.5
Richmond - Tweed	21.8	21.3	-0.6
Riverina	23.9	22.7	-1.1
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	22.3	20.9	-1.3
Victoria			
Greater Melbourne	15.7	15.8	0.2
Melbourne - Inner	16.9	18.4	1.5
Melbourne - Inner East	20.7	20.9	0.2
Melbourne - Inner South	18.4	18.9	0.5
Melbourne - North East	14.1	14.3	0.2
Melbourne - North West	11.7	12.0	0.3
Melbourne - Outer East	18.8	19.0	0.2
Melbourne - South East	13.7	13.5	-0.2
Melbourne - West	11.4	11.5	0.1
Mornington Peninsula	16.5	16.3	-0.1

(continued)

People who do voluntary work through an organisation or group by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2006–2011 change percentage points</i>
Rest of Victoria	24.4	23.4	-0.9
Ballarat	22.9	22.1	-0.8
Bendigo	24.4	23.7	-0.7
Geelong	19.8	19.7	-0.2
Hume	26.2	25.7	-0.5
Latrobe - Gippsland	24.4	22.8	-1.6
North West	28.5	27.4	-1.1
Shepparton	23.3	22.3	-1.1
Warrnambool and South West	28.4	27.5	-0.9
Queensland			
Greater Brisbane	17.6	18.8	1.1
Brisbane - East	17.5	18.6	1.1
Brisbane - North	17.8	18.9	1.1
Brisbane - South	18.0	19.5	1.5
Brisbane - West	23.1	25.1	2.1
Brisbane Inner City	18.8	22.0	3.2
Ipswich	16.3	17.3	0.9
Logan - Beaudesert	14.1	14.7	0.6
Moreton Bay - North	16.4	15.8	-0.6
Moreton Bay - South	19.0	19.3	0.4
Rest of Queensland	19.0	18.6	-0.4
Cairns	18.6	18.7	0.0
Darling Downs - Maranoa	26.1	25.1	-1.0
Fitzroy	21.0	19.7	-1.3
Gold Coast	13.9	15.2	1.2
Mackay	17.9	16.7	-1.2
Queensland - Outback	23.0	21.2	-1.8
<i>Far North</i>	21.7	19.3	-2.4
<i>Outback - North</i>	19.0	17.9	-1.1
<i>Outback - South</i>	30.6	29.1	-1.5
Sunshine Coast	20.3	20.2	-0.1
Toowoomba	21.7	21.1	-0.6
Townsville	18.7	17.6	-1.1
Wide Bay	21.0	19.6	-1.4
South Australia			
Greater Adelaide	18.1	17.7	-0.4
Adelaide - Central and Hills	22.7	22.7	0.0
Adelaide - North	14.6	14.2	-0.4
Adelaide - South	20.0	19.2	-0.8
Adelaide - West	14.9	15.0	0.1
Rest of South Australia	28.1	26.8	-1.3
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	30.7	28.9	-1.8

(continued)

People who do voluntary work through an organisation or group by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
South Australia - Outback	25.8	24.0	-1.8
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	28.5	26.7	-1.8
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	20.2	18.5	-1.7
South Australia - South East	27.7	26.8	-0.8
Western Australia			
Greater Perth	15.1	15.6	0.5
Mandurah	15.0	14.8	-0.2
Perth - Inner	20.0	21.5	1.5
Perth - North East	14.2	14.6	0.3
Perth - North West	14.3	14.8	0.5
Perth - South East	14.6	15.1	0.5
Perth - South West	15.1	15.6	0.5
Rest of Western Australia	22.9	21.6	-1.3
Bunbury	21.6	21.6	0.0
Western Australia - Outback	19.4	17.5	-1.9
<i>Esperance</i>	26.7	26.7	0.0
<i>Gascoyne</i>	24.0	22.5	-1.5
<i>Goldfields</i>	15.3	14.3	-1.0
<i>Kimberley</i>	17.9	16.8	-1.2
<i>Mid West</i>	22.2	20.6	-1.6
<i>Pilbara</i>	17.1	14.4	-2.7
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	29.3	28.2	-1.0
Tasmania			
Greater Hobart	19.4	19.0	-0.4
Rest of Tasmania	20.6	19.9	-0.8
Launceston and North East	20.5	19.6	-0.9
South East	21.7	21.5	-0.2
West and North West	20.6	19.7	-0.9
Northern Territory			
Greater Darwin	17.5	16.9	-0.7
Northern Territory - Outback	16.5	16.3	-0.2
<i>Alice Springs</i>	19.0	18.0	-1.0
<i>Barkly</i>	12.6	12.2	-0.3
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	11.0	11.8	0.9
<i>East Arnhem</i>	18.4	19.5	1.1
<i>Katherine</i>	15.4	15.6	0.2
Australian Capital Territory	22.3	21.2	-1.1

Source: ABS, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Persons who did voluntary work in the last 12 months.

P 1.7 A Fair Go

P 1.7.1 Disposable household income for low and middle income households

The disposable household income of low and middle income households is an indicator of material living standards. The amount of disposable household income that low and middle income households have to spend is an important part of the aspiration for a fair go. This has been adjusted to take into account household size and composition (equivalised).²⁷

Disposable household income may be spent on the consumption of goods and services or be set aside as savings for future consumption or investment. For most people, the level of income that they and other family members receive is a major part of a household's economic resources. People living in households with low income will be less likely to have sufficient economic resources to support an acceptable material standard of household living.²⁸

- Disposable weekly household incomes for low and middle income households in Australia increased by \$37 between 2009–10 and 2013–14.

Disposable household income for low and middle income households across capital cities and the balance of state

- Disposable incomes increased across all capital cities and balance of state regions of Australia.
- The largest increase in disposable weekly household incomes for low and middle income households was in Greater Adelaide (up by \$48). This was followed by the Australian Capital Territory, and non-capital areas of Queensland and Victoria (all up by \$43).
- Despite having moderate increases in weekly income across the four years, low and middle income households in the areas of Tasmania outside of Greater Hobart earned the least of all the regions of Australia at \$501, which is \$10 below the national average.

²⁷ ABS, Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2007–08 to 2011–12 (cat. no. 6523.0)

²⁸ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013

Table P 1.7.1.a Disposable household income for low and middle income households by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2009-10 ^a \$ weekly (real)	2011-12 \$ weekly (real)	2013-14 \$ weekly (real)	2009-10 - 2013-14 change \$ weekly (real)	Trend
Greater Sydney	472	493	510	38	
Rest of New South Wales	477	493	505	28	
Greater Melbourne	471	504	514	43	
Rest of Victoria	474	508	502	28	
Greater Brisbane	481	498	515	34	
Rest of Queensland	471	496	514	43	
Greater Adelaide	474	506	522	48	
Rest of South Australia	468	497	504	36	
Greater Perth	475	500	512	37	
Rest of Western Australia	478	509	516	38	
Greater Hobart	490	506	503	13	
Rest of Tasmania	473	500	501	28	
Greater Darwin	478	508	503	25	
Rest of Northern Territory	470	534	511	41	
Australian Capital Territory	481	513	524	43	
AUSTRALIA	474	499	511	37	

Source: ABS, Survey of Income and Housing, 2007-08 to 2013-14, custom data request

Low and middle income households are those that fall in the second and third deciles of the income distribution. This is a measure of equivalised disposable household income, calculated by adjusting disposable income using an equivalence scale—this adjustment reflects the requirement for a larger household to have a higher level of income to achieve the same standard of living as a smaller household.

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2013-14.

a) Based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). This is broadly comparable to the Greater Capital City Statistical Areas of the ASGS.

P 1.8 Enriched Lives

P 1.8.1 Unpaid help

The proportion of people that provided unpaid help to others living outside the household is an indicator of progress, as helping others and being concerned for others' well-being are important aspects of enriched lives.

Measuring the proportion of people who provide unpaid help goes some way to revealing how people are helping, and showing kindness to others. Some of the other measures of participating in society, such as community relationships and community support, are also indicators in the society domain.²⁹

- Between 2006 and 2014, the proportion of Australians who provided unpaid help fell from 49.1 per cent to 46.4 per cent.

Unpaid help across remoteness classes

- All remoteness classes saw a decline in the rate of unpaid help.
- The largest decline was in outer regional and remote Australia, down by 6.5 percentage points.
- Major cities on the other hand experienced a relatively small decline in the rate of unpaid help, down by 2.5 percentage points.

Table P 1.8.1.a People that provided unpaid help to others living outside the household by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2010 per cent	2014 per cent	2006-2014 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	48.2	47.8	45.7	-2.5	
Inner Regional	51.2	53.2	47.5	-3.7	
Outer Regional and Remote ^a	50.7	48.4	44.2	-6.5	
AUSTRALIA	49.1	48.9	46.4	-2.7	

Source: ABS, General Social Survey, 2006, 2010 and 2014, custom data request

Persons aged 18 years and over.

Provided unpaid help in the last four weeks prior to interview.

a) Excludes Very Remote areas.

²⁹ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Unpaid help across the capital cities and balance of state

- The majority of capital city and rest of state areas recorded a decline in the rate of unpaid help. The largest fall was in Greater Darwin (down by 13.1 percentage points) followed by the areas of Queensland outside of Greater Brisbane (down by 11.2 percentage points).
- The rate of unpaid help did increase in some parts of Australia. For example, the rate of unpaid help increased in both South Australia and Tasmania (including capital and non-capital areas).

Table P 1.8.1.b People who provided unpaid help to others living outside the household by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2006 per cent	2010 per cent	2014 per cent	2006-2014 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	44.1	41.0	42.8	-1.3	
Rest of New South Wales	47.5	54.1	48.0	0.5	
Greater Melbourne	47.1	47.9	49.2	2.1	
Rest of Victoria	54.4	50.6	51.2	-3.2	
Greater Brisbane	53.6	53.2	43.6	-10.0	
Rest of Queensland	54.9	50.5	43.7	-11.2	
Greater Adelaide	47.3	52.4	50.5	3.2	
Rest of South Australia	41.9	51.8	46.2	4.3	
Greater Perth	53.0	50.1	45.5	-7.5	
Rest of Western Australia	55.0	50.0	51.4	-3.6	
Greater Hobart	50.9	51.7	52.1	1.2	
Rest of Tasmania	46.3	50.7	48.8	2.5	
Greater Darwin	52.0	54.0	38.9	-13.1	
Rest of Northern Territory	50.3	52.0	46.4	-3.9	
Australian Capital Territory	55.1	53.2	49.9	-5.2	

Source: ABS, General Social Survey, 2006, 2010 and 2014, custom data request

Persons aged 18 years and over.

Provided unpaid help in the last 4 weeks prior to interview.

P 1.8.2 Attendance at cultural venues and events

The attendance rates at cultural venues and events is an indicator of progress in enriched lives because, by directly measuring people's involvement in these recreational activities, it provides an insight into how important these activities are to Australians. Participation in cultural activities can bring depth and joy to people's lives, and clarify our values and identity as individuals and as a nation.³⁰

- The attendance rate for cultural venues and events for Australians increased by 1.4 percentage points between 2005–06 and 2013–14.

Attendance at cultural events across capital cities and balance of state

- The attendance rate at cultural venues and events increased in most of the capital city and rest of state areas of Australia. The few exceptions were Greater Brisbane (down by 1.1 percentage points), the areas of Queensland outside of Greater Brisbane (down by 0.8 percentage points) and Perth (down by 1 percentage point).
- The attendance rate at cultural events increased in all remaining capital and non-capital regions. The largest increase occurred in Greater Melbourne (up by 4.1 percentage points), followed by the area of Tasmania outside of Greater Hobart (up 3.9 percentage points).

Table P 1.8.2.a Attendance rate for cultural venues and events by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2005-06	2009-10	2013-14	2005-06 to 2013-14	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Greater Sydney	84.4	85.0	86.5	2.1	
Rest of New South Wales	80.2	80.0	81.2	1.0	
Greater Melbourne	85.5	88.3	89.6	4.1	
Rest of Victoria	83.3	84.1	86.3	3.0	
Greater Brisbane	88.4	90.3	87.3	-1.1	
Rest of Queensland	84.4	84.3	83.6	-0.8	
Greater Adelaide	87.6	88.9	89.0	1.4	
Rest of South Australia	78.0	83.9	80.3	2.3	
Greater Perth	88.9	87.7	87.9	-1.0	
Rest of Western Australia	83.5	81.3	86.8	3.3	
Greater Hobart	86.6	87.9	88.1	1.5	
Rest of Tasmania	77.8	80.9	81.7	3.9	
Greater Darwin	n.p.	n.p.	78.0	n.p.	
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	n.p.	80.9	n.p.	
Australian Capital Territory	89.8	93.0	93.6	3.8	
AUSTRALIA	84.8	85.8	86.2	1.4	

Source: ABS, Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia, 2005–06, 2009–10, 2013–14 (cat no. 4114.0)

Attendance rate for cultural venues and events.

The cultural venues and events asked about in the survey included cinemas, zoological parks and aquariums, botanical gardens, libraries, art galleries, museums, music concerts, musicals and operas, and theatre and dance performances.

Attendance at least once in the 12 months prior to interview.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Changes in methodology between surveys may affect the validity of comparisons.

n.p. Not published.

³⁰ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.



Progress 2: Economy



The economy is a system that enables society to decide what is produced, how it is produced, and for whom. Growth in the economy enables more goods and services to be produced per head of population and raises the well-being of individuals and society as a whole.

Economy			
Opportunities		Enhanced Living Standards	
Having a qualification or working in a skilled occupation	p. 78	Real median weekly household income	p. 112
Employment rate	p. 83	Real household net worth	p. 116
New business entry rate	p. 88	Labour force participation	p. 118
Young people earning or learning	p. 93	Fair Outcomes	
Jobs		Inequality in household income	p. 123
Unemployment rate	p. 98	International Economic Engagement	
Employed persons	p. 103	International visits to residents ratio	p. 128
A Resilient Economy		Value of international freight through ports and airports	p. 134
Average duration of unemployment	p. 108		

P 2.1 Opportunities

P 2.1.1 Having a qualification or working in a skilled occupation

The proportion of people who have at least a Certificate III qualification or who are employed in a skilled occupation provides an indication of the capacity of people in a region to capitalise on job opportunities. Having a skilled qualification gives people the opportunity to enter into a skilled occupation, which in turn, is likely to give people the means and opportunity to earn a higher income and achieve a reasonable standard of living.³¹

- The proportion of Australia's population qualified or employed in a skilled occupation increased by 9.6 percentage points between 2001 and 2011, to reach 59.8 per cent in 2011.

Qualified or employed in a skilled occupation across remoteness classes

- The largest increase in the proportion of the population qualified or employed in a skilled occupation was in major cities, with a 9.9 percentage point increase.
- Very remote regions had a 6.3 percentage point increase in the proportion of people qualified or employed in a skilled occupation, with remote regions having a 4.9 percentage point increase.

Table P 2.1.1.a People with a Certificate III or above, or employed in a skilled occupation by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	52.3	56.6	62.2	9.9	
Inner Regional	46.8	50.7	55.5	8.7	
Outer Regional	45.9	49.1	52.7	6.8	
Remote	48.0	49.4	52.9	4.9	
Very Remote	37.0	39.5	43.3	6.3	
AUSTRALIA	50.2	54.5	59.8	9.6	

Source: ABS 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing
Persons aged 25-64 years.

Occupation was coded to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) First Edition, Revision 1 released in 2009. Data for 2001 and 2006 have been concorded.

Skilled occupations include Managers, Professionals and Technicians and Trades Workers.

In 2001 'Technicians and trades workers' includes Engineering, Information and Communications Technology and Science Technicians and Tradespersons.

³¹ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Qualified or employed in a skilled occupation across major urban areas

- The proportion of people qualified or employed in a skilled occupation increased in all major urban areas.
- The largest increase was in Queensland's Sunshine Coast, with a 12.5 percentage point increase.
- Greater Darwin had the smallest increase in the proportion of people qualified or employed in a skilled occupation of any major urban area, with a 6.3 percentage point increase over the decade.

Table P 2.1.1.b People with a Certificate III or above, or employed in a skilled occupation by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	53.8	57.5	63.0	9.2	
Greater Melbourne	52.7	57.2	63.2	10.5	
Greater Brisbane	49.8	54.9	60.7	10.9	
Greater Perth	52.1	56.3	61.6	9.5	
Greater Adelaide	49.2	53.9	59.3	10.1	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	46.8	52.2	58.1	11.3	
Newcastle - Maitland	47.5	52.5	58.6	11.1	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	62.3	67.7	72.4	10.1	
Sunshine Coast	47.9	54.3	60.4	12.5	
Wollongong	47.7	52.7	58.6	10.9	
Greater Hobart	48.4	53.5	58.6	10.2	
Geelong	46.6	51.3	57.3	10.8	
Townsville	47.8	51.9	56.3	8.5	
Cairns	49.5	52.3	56.3	6.8	
Greater Darwin	52.0	54.7	58.3	6.3	
Toowoomba	47.0	51.5	56.6	9.6	
Ballarat	47.8	53.0	58.6	10.8	
Bendigo	47.0	52.5	57.6	10.6	
Albury - Wodonga	47.7	52.8	57.5	9.8	
Launceston	45.3	50.2	56.2	10.8	

Source: ABS 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Persons aged 25-64 years.

Occupation was coded to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) First Edition, Revision 1 released in 2009. Data for 2001 and 2006 have been concorded.

Skilled occupations include Managers, Professionals and Technicians and Trades Workers.

In 2001 'Technicians and trades workers' includes Engineering, Information and Communications Technology and Science Technicians and Tradespersons.

Qualified or employed in a skilled occupation across sub-state regions

- All regions had an increase in the proportion of people qualified or employed in a skilled occupation.
- The regions with the largest increase were North Brisbane and West Melbourne, both having an increase of more than 13 percentage points between 2001 and 2011.
- The lowest increases occurred in the Western Australian Wheatbelt (up 3.6 percentage points) and the North West region of Victoria (up by 4.8 percentage points).

Table P 2.1.1.c People with a Certificate III or above, or employed in a skilled occupation by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	53.8	57.5	63.0	9.2	
Central Coast	46.6	51.1	56.4	9.8	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	63.6	67.5	71.8	8.2	
Sydney - Blacktown	42.5	47.6	54.3	11.8	
Sydney - City and Inner South	56.4	58.2	69.1	12.6	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	65.3	66.9	72.9	7.6	
Sydney - Inner South West	46.3	50.5	56.3	10.0	
Sydney - Inner West	62.1	66.4	72.0	9.9	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	72.8	75.7	79.7	6.9	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	63.9	68.4	73.8	9.9	
Sydney - Outer South West	43.6	48.1	53.2	9.6	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	48.6	52.3	56.4	7.9	
Sydney - Parramatta	46.8	51.2	57.4	10.6	
Sydney - Ryde	66.6	69.7	75.3	8.7	
Sydney - South West	37.8	40.6	44.7	6.8	
Sydney - Sutherland	59.2	62.9	67.8	8.5	
Rest of New South Wales	46.4	51.0	55.9	9.4	
Capital Region	48.8	53.7	58.5	9.6	
Central West	46.2	50.0	54.1	7.8	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	44.1	49.4	54.5	10.3	
Far West and Orana	42.9	46.4	50.5	7.6	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	43.8	48.2	53.1	9.3	
Illawarra	48.0	53.1	58.9	10.9	
Mid North Coast	42.9	47.4	52.1	9.2	
Murray	48.7	52.2	55.9	7.2	
New England and North West	46.5	50.3	53.9	7.3	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	48.1	53.2	59.4	11.4	
Richmond - Tweed	46.6	51.9	57.3	10.7	
Riverina	46.8	50.6	54.4	7.5	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	47.9	52.4	56.9	9.0	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	52.7	57.2	63.2	10.5	
Melbourne - Inner	62.8	67.1	74.0	11.2	
Melbourne - Inner East	66.9	71.7	76.0	9.2	
Melbourne - Inner South	63.2	67.9	73.5	10.2	
Melbourne - North East	48.8	54.1	60.6	11.9	
Melbourne - North West	42.4	46.9	53.2	10.8	
Melbourne - Outer East	54.3	58.6	64.6	10.2	
Melbourne - South East	46.7	51.1	57.5	10.8	
Melbourne - West	40.9	46.7	54.0	13.1	
Mornington Peninsula	49.0	52.8	59.0	10.0	

(continued)

People with a Certificate III or above, or employed in a skilled occupation by sub-state region
(continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2001 per cent</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2001-2011 change percentage points</i>	<i>Trend</i>
Rest of Victoria	48.2	52.0	56.7	8.5	
Ballarat	47.1	51.9	57.2	10.1	
Bendigo	48.4	53.0	58.4	10.0	
Geelong	49.1	53.9	60.1	10.9	
Hume	48.7	53.4	57.8	9.1	
Latrobe - Gippsland	47.1	50.7	55.2	8.1	
North West	48.1	50.1	52.9	4.8	
Shepparton	46.7	49.3	52.2	5.5	
Warrnambool and South West	50.2	53.4	57.4	7.2	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	49.8	54.9	60.7	10.9	
Brisbane - East	48.6	53.9	60.4	11.8	
Brisbane - North	49.0	55.7	62.7	13.7	
Brisbane - South	54.7	60.7	66.8	12.1	
Brisbane - West	66.7	70.7	75.7	9.0	
Brisbane Inner City	64.5	67.5	74.3	9.8	
Ipswich	39.1	44.1	49.5	10.4	
Logan - Beaudesert	40.1	44.7	49.5	9.4	
Moreton Bay - North	39.6	44.7	49.8	10.2	
Moreton Bay - South	49.9	55.8	62.0	12.1	
Rest of Queensland	45.3	49.6	54.4	9.0	
Cairns	47.3	50.2	54.1	6.8	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	45.3	47.9	50.8	5.4	
Fitzroy	43.7	46.7	50.9	7.2	
Gold Coast	47.6	52.8	58.6	11.0	
Mackay	43.6	46.5	51.4	7.9	
Queensland - Outback	41.4	43.9	47.0	5.6	
<i>Far North</i>	33.8	39.6	42.9	9.1	
<i>Outback - North</i>	42.6	43.8	47.4	4.8	
<i>Outback - South</i>	48.7	50.1	52.3	3.7	
Sunshine Coast	47.9	54.1	60.2	12.3	
Toowoomba	46.7	51.3	56.4	9.7	
Townsville	46.2	50.1	54.2	8.0	
Wide Bay	39.2	43.2	47.4	8.2	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	49.2	53.9	59.3	10.1	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	61.7	66.0	70.5	8.8	
Adelaide - North	40.5	44.7	50.5	10.0	
Adelaide - South	51.5	56.6	61.7	10.2	
Adelaide - West	44.7	50.2	57.0	12.3	
Rest of South Australia	44.4	47.2	50.8	6.4	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	45.1	48.4	52.1	7.0	

(continued)

People with a Certificate III or above, or employed in a skilled occupation by sub-state region
 (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
South Australia - Outback	42.7	46.0	49.7	6.9	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	45.5	48.1	51.6	6.0	
Outback - North and East	37.6	41.9	46.1	8.5	
South Australia - South East	44.7	47.1	50.5	5.8	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	52.1	56.3	61.6	9.5	
Mandurah	40.0	44.6	50.2	10.2	
Perth - Inner	68.4	70.4	75.5	7.1	
Perth - North East	48.2	52.2	57.0	8.7	
Perth - North West	52.6	57.5	62.8	10.2	
Perth - South East	49.4	53.8	59.5	10.1	
Perth - South West	51.7	55.8	61.5	9.8	
Rest of Western Australia	47.3	49.4	52.6	5.3	
Bunbury	48.0	50.8	55.5	7.5	
Western Australia - Outback	44.3	46.2	49.5	5.2	
Esperance	48.8	52.0	54.1	5.3	
Gascoyne	45.0	49.2	50.4	5.3	
Goldfields	43.2	44.3	47.2	4.1	
Kimberley	38.6	42.5	45.8	7.1	
Mid West	45.2	47.6	50.9	5.6	
Pilbara	46.9	46.3	50.7	3.9	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	51.0	52.7	54.6	3.6	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	48.4	53.5	58.6	10.2	
Rest of Tasmania	41.5	46.2	51.5	10.0	
Launceston and North East	43.6	48.1	53.4	9.8	
South East	39.7	44.9	50.4	10.6	
West and North West	39.5	44.2	49.5	10.0	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	52.0	54.7	58.3	6.3	
Northern Territory - Outback	37.3	38.6	44.4	7.0	
Alice Springs	44.1	45.5	50.7	6.6	
Barkly	30.2	30.7	35.4	5.2	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	26.7	28.4	36.6	9.9	
East Arnhem	32.8	34.2	41.2	8.4	
Katherine	35.1	37.2	42.4	7.4	
Australian Capital Territory	63.7	68.8	73.4	9.7	

Source: ABS 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing

Persons aged 25-64 years.

Occupation was coded to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) First Edition, Revision 1 released in 2009. Data for 2001 and 2006 have been concorded.

Skilled occupations include Managers, Professionals and Technicians and Trades Workers.

In 2001 'Technicians and trades workers' includes Engineering, Information and Communications Technology and Science Technicians and Tradespersons.

P 2.1.2 Employment rate

The employment rate is the total number of people employed as a proportion of people who are in work or want to work. It measures whether those who want to work are able to do so.

A high proportion indicates that industry, government and other organisations within a region are providing opportunities for employment to those who want to work. A high proportion also indicates that the productive potential of a region is being harnessed to support economic production. For the region, work is critical in ensuring that the goods, services and wider social conditions that benefit all members of the community are generated.³²

- Australia's employment rate increased 1.8 percentage points between 2001 and 2011 to 94.4 per cent.

Employment rate across remoteness classes

- The largest increase in the employment rate was in inner regional areas, where there was an increase of 2.7 percentage points, followed by a 2.5 percentage point increase in outer regional areas.
- In very remote areas there was a 1.1 percentage point decrease in the employment rate, down from 95.1 per cent in 2001 to 94.0 per cent in 2011.

Table P 2.1.2.a Employment rate by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2001	2006	2011	2001-2011	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	93.0	94.9	94.4	1.4	
Inner Regional	91.6	94.1	94.3	2.7	
Outer Regional	92.1	94.7	94.6	2.5	
Remote	94.1	95.9	95.7	1.6	
Very Remote	95.1	95.2	94.0	-1.1	
AUSTRALIA	92.6	94.8	94.4	1.8	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

As a proportion of persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed.

³² Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Employment rate across major urban areas

- The largest increase in the employment rate in a major urban area was in the Newcastle - Maitland region of New South Wales, up by 4.6 percentage points.
- Greater Sydney had the lowest change in the employment rate, with a 0.3 percentage point increase between 2001 and 2011.

Table P 2.1.2.b Employment rate by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	94.0	94.7	94.3	0.3	
Greater Melbourne	93.5	94.7	94.5	1.1	
Greater Brisbane	92.3	95.6	94.1	1.8	
Greater Perth	92.3	96.3	95.2	2.9	
Greater Adelaide	92.3	94.8	94.2	1.9	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	90.1	94.6	92.5	2.4	
Newcastle - Maitland	89.9	93.0	94.5	4.6	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	94.9	96.7	96.5	1.6	
Sunshine Coast	88.5	94.2	92.9	4.3	
Wollongong	91.1	92.7	93.2	2.1	
Greater Hobart	90.9	94.1	94.3	3.4	
Geelong	91.2	93.5	94.3	3.1	
Townsville	91.7	95.6	94.9	3.2	
Cairns	92.0	95.6	93.2	1.3	
Greater Darwin	93.6	96.5	96.4	2.8	
Toowoomba	92.6	95.2	94.9	2.3	
Ballarat	90.6	93.6	94.1	3.5	
Bendigo	91.2	93.4	94.8	3.5	
Albury - Wodonga	92.0	94.2	94.2	2.2	
Launceston	90.5	93.7	93.4	3.0	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

As a proportion of persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed.

Employment rate across sub-state regions

- The largest increase in the employment rate was in the Mandurah region of Western Australia, followed by the Coffs Harbour - Grafton region of New South Wales, both having increases of more than 5 percentage points.
- Other regions with relatively large increases (more than 4.5 percentage points) include the West and North West region of Tasmania, Newcastle and Lake Macquarie region, Richmond - Tweed region and the Mid North Coast region of New South Wales.
- The employment rate fell in eight of the sub-state regions, with the largest decline in Northern Territory - Outback (down 2.7 percentage points).

Table P 2.1.2.c Employment rate by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	94.0	94.7	94.3	0.3	
Central Coast	91.6	92.9	93.1	1.5	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	96.7	96.8	95.9	-0.8	
Sydney - Blacktown	92.5	93.2	92.9	0.4	
Sydney - City and Inner South	93.2	94.7	94.4	1.1	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	95.2	96.2	95.3	0.1	
Sydney - Inner South West	92.9	93.4	93.1	0.2	
Sydney - Inner West	94.9	95.6	94.8	-0.1	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	96.3	96.8	95.8	-0.6	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	96.6	97.3	96.5	-0.1	
Sydney - Outer South West	93.0	93.8	93.9	0.9	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	94.3	94.9	94.7	0.4	
Sydney - Parramatta	92.1	92.9	92.7	0.6	
Sydney - Ryde	95.7	95.7	94.5	-1.2	
Sydney - South West	89.8	91.4	91.9	2.1	
Sydney - Sutherland	96.6	97.1	96.5	-0.1	
Rest of New South Wales	90.8	93.0	93.9	3.1	
Capital Region	92.9	94.8	95.5	2.5	
Central West	92.5	93.7	94.8	2.2	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	86.4	90.6	91.5	5.1	
Far West and Orana	91.4	93.0	93.7	2.2	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	90.9	93.5	94.7	3.9	
Illawarra	91.1	92.7	93.3	2.1	
Mid North Coast	87.3	89.9	91.8	4.5	
Murray	93.8	94.9	95.0	1.2	
New England and North West	91.4	92.8	93.8	2.5	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	89.9	93.0	94.5	4.6	
Richmond - Tweed	87.6	91.9	92.0	4.5	
Riverina	93.8	94.6	95.1	1.3	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	91.3	92.5	93.6	2.3	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	93.5	94.7	94.5	1.1	
Melbourne - Inner	92.7	94.7	94.6	1.9	
Melbourne - Inner East	95.3	95.7	95.0	-0.2	
Melbourne - Inner South	95.1	96.1	95.7	0.6	
Melbourne - North East	93.6	94.9	94.8	1.2	
Melbourne - North West	92.5	94.0	94.1	1.6	
Melbourne - Outer East	95.1	96.0	95.7	0.6	
Melbourne - South East	93.0	93.9	93.6	0.7	
Melbourne - West	90.8	92.9	93.2	2.4	
Mornington Peninsula	93.5	94.7	94.9	1.4	

(continued)

Employment rate by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Rest of Victoria	92.6	94.3	94.8	2.3	
Ballarat	90.8	93.3	94.2	3.4	
Bendigo	91.7	93.7	95.0	3.2	
Geelong	91.8	94.1	94.7	2.9	
Hume	93.7	95.3	95.2	1.5	
Latrobe - Gippsland	91.2	93.7	94.3	3.1	
North West	94.5	95.0	95.1	0.6	
Shepparton	93.7	94.7	94.9	1.2	
Warrnambool and South West	94.2	95.3	95.9	1.7	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	92.3	95.6	94.1	1.8	
Brisbane - East	93.2	96.0	94.8	1.6	
Brisbane - North	93.2	96.4	95.2	1.9	
Brisbane - South	92.8	95.7	94.3	1.4	
Brisbane - West	94.0	96.4	94.9	0.9	
Brisbane Inner City	93.0	96.2	95.1	2.2	
Ipswich	91.3	94.8	92.9	1.6	
Logan - Beaudesert	90.3	94.5	92.9	2.6	
Moreton Bay - North	89.4	94.0	92.5	3.2	
Moreton Bay - South	94.3	96.7	95.2	0.9	
Rest of Queensland	91.3	95.0	93.8	2.5	
Cairns	92.2	95.6	93.0	0.8	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	94.1	95.8	96.1	1.9	
Fitzroy	91.9	95.4	95.6	3.6	
Gold Coast	90.4	94.8	92.6	2.2	
Mackay	92.7	96.5	96.4	3.7	
Queensland - Outback	94.5	96.2	94.7	0.1	
<i>Far North</i>	93.7	95.6	92.1	-1.6	
<i>Outback - North</i>	94.3	96.3	95.3	1.0	
<i>Outback - South</i>	95.7	96.8	96.7	1.0	
Sunshine Coast	88.7	94.2	92.9	4.2	
Toowoomba	92.9	95.5	95.0	2.2	
Townsville	92.2	95.6	94.9	2.7	
Wide Bay	88.4	92.5	91.2	2.8	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	92.3	94.8	94.2	1.9	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	94.4	95.8	95.1	0.7	
Adelaide - North	90.9	94.2	93.2	2.3	
Adelaide - South	93.0	95.0	94.6	1.7	
Adelaide - West	90.8	94.3	94.1	3.3	
Rest of South Australia	93.0	94.6	94.6	1.6	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	92.5	94.4	95.1	2.6	

(continued)

Employment rate by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2001 <i>per cent</i>	2006 <i>per cent</i>	2011 <i>per cent</i>	2001-2011 <i>change percentage points</i>	<i>Trend</i>
South Australia - Outback	91.4	94.2	94.4	3.1	
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	91.1	94.1	94.2	3.1	
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	91.9	94.4	94.9	3.0	
South Australia - South East	94.0	94.9	94.3	0.3	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	92.3	96.3	95.2	2.9	
Mandurah	87.9	94.6	93.1	5.2	
Perth - Inner	93.4	96.6	95.9	2.5	
Perth - North East	92.4	96.5	95.4	3.0	
Perth - North West	92.7	96.6	95.6	2.9	
Perth - South East	92.2	96.2	94.9	2.7	
Perth - South West	92.0	96.2	95.1	3.1	
Rest of Western Australia	93.3	96.1	95.6	2.3	
Bunbury	92.7	96.3	95.3	2.6	
Western Australia - Outback	93.6	95.9	95.9	2.3	
<i>Esperance</i>	92.9	96.1	95.8	2.9	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	93.8	96.9	95.6	1.8	
<i>Goldfields</i>	94.5	96.4	95.6	1.1	
<i>Kimberley</i>	95.1	96.2	94.6	-0.5	
<i>Mid West</i>	90.3	94.4	94.8	4.5	
<i>Pilbara</i>	95.4	96.8	97.5	2.1	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	93.4	96.0	95.4	2.0	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	90.9	94.1	94.3	3.4	
Rest of Tasmania	89.3	92.9	93.2	3.8	
Launceston and North East	90.3	93.6	93.3	3.0	
South East	88.9	92.9	93.3	4.3	
West and North West	88.2	92.1	93.0	4.9	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	93.6	96.5	96.4	2.8	
Northern Territory - Outback	94.7	94.3	92.0	-2.7	
<i>Alice Springs</i>	95.7	95.2	94.9	-0.8	
<i>Barkly</i>	94.7	93.7	91.3	-3.5	
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	92.6	93.6	87.6	-4.9	
<i>East Arnhem</i>	95.5	92.1	89.8	-5.7	
<i>Katherine</i>	93.2	94.3	90.4	-2.8	
Australian Capital Territory	95.0	96.6	96.4	1.5	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request
As a proportion of persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed.

P 2.1.3 New business entry rate

The new business entry rate measures the rate at which new businesses are entering the market relative to existing businesses. New business can arise from improvements in economic conditions or reduced barriers to entry in a region.³³

Evolving consumer demand may promote the development of new or innovative products, encouraging the entry of new businesses into a regional economy. Changes in the new business entry rate can also reflect barriers to entry, such as business regulation and economies of scale.






The ABS has revised the method used to code business entry and exit information to small geographic areas. As a result, regional estimates are no longer available for years prior to 2012–13.

- Across Australia, the rate of new business entries increased by 2.1 percentage points between 2012–13 and 2014–15.

New business entry rate across remoteness classes

- Between 2012–13 and 2014–15, the new business entry rate increased for Major Cities, Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas, but decreased for Remote and Very Remote areas.
- The largest increase was in major cities, up by 2.8 percentage points.
- Very remote regional areas had the largest decrease, down by 0.6 percentage points.

Table P 2.1.3.a New business entry rate by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13– 2014-15	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	12.1	14.9	14.8	2.8	
Inner Regional	9.4	11.1	10.6	1.2	
Outer Regional	8.9	10.6	9.2	0.3	
Remote	9.4	11.9	9.1	-0.3	
Very Remote	10.0	12.5	9.3	-0.6	

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, Including Entries and Exits, Jun 2011 to Jun 2015 (cat. no. 8165.0)

Does not include actively trading businesses which have not registered for an ABN, either because they do not have any obligations under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) legislation or are under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register.

³³ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013

New business entry rate across major urban areas

- The business entry rate increased in all major urban areas with the exception of Townsville. The largest increases were in Greater Sydney and Wollongong, both up by more than 3.0 percentage points.
- The smallest increase was in Bendigo, where the change was 0.4 per cent.
- Townsville experienced negative growth of 0.3 per cent.

Table P 2.1.3.b New business entry rate by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2012-13 per cent	2013-14 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2012-13- 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	12.1	15.4	15.4	3.3	
Greater Melbourne	12.2	14.8	15.0	2.8	
Greater Brisbane	12.3	15.1	14.4	2.1	
Greater Perth	12.1	15.0	14.7	2.5	
Greater Adelaide	10.1	12.2	12.2	2.1	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	12.7	16.0	15.3	2.6	
Newcastle - Maitland	11.1	13.0	13.1	1.9	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	12.2	14.9	14.3	2.1	
Sunshine Coast	11.4	13.4	13.7	2.3	
Wollongong	11.2	13.7	14.4	3.2	
Greater Hobart	9.9	11.7	11.4	1.4	
Geelong	11.7	13.3	13.7	2.0	
Townsville	12.8	14.0	12.5	-0.3	
Cairns	11.3	12.7	12.3	1.0	
Greater Darwin	13.8	15.9	14.4	0.6	
Toowoomba	11.1	13.2	12.5	1.4	
Ballarat	11.5	12.9	12.3	0.8	
Bendigo	11.0	11.9	11.3	0.4	
Albury - Wodonga	10.1	12.4	11.1	1.0	
Launceston	8.8	9.6	10.6	1.8	

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, Including Entries and Exits, Jun 2011 to Jun 2015 (cat. no. 8165.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Does not include actively trading businesses which have not registered for an ABN, either because they do not have any obligations under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) legislation or are under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register.

New business entry rate across sub-state regions

- A majority of sub-state regions showed an increase in the new business entry rate between 2012-13 and 2014-15.
- The largest improvements occurred in regions within capital cities, though strong growth was also recorded in Mandurah in Western Australia (4.1 per cent).
- The biggest gains were made in Parramatta (4.7 percentage points), the Inner West and South West of Sydney (4.3 and 4.1 percentage points respectively), Mandurah (4.1 percentage points) and Ryde (4.0 percentage points).
- All of the sub-state regions which recorded negative growth were outside of capital cities.

Table P 2.1.3.c New business entry rate by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2012-13 per cent	2013-14 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2012-13- 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	12.1	15.4	15.4	3.3	
Central Coast	10.8	13.8	13.0	2.2	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	10.6	14.4	13.9	3.4	
Sydney - Blacktown	13.7	16.1	17.2	3.5	
Sydney - City and Inner South	12.2	15.9	15.5	3.3	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	12.2	15.2	15.1	2.9	
Sydney - Inner South West	13.5	17.4	17.3	3.9	
Sydney - Inner West	12.9	17.0	17.2	4.3	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	10.8	13.0	14.0	3.2	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	10.5	12.7	12.5	2.0	
Sydney - Outer South West	12.3	14.8	14.9	2.6	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	10.6	12.8	12.9	2.4	
Sydney - Parramatta	14.9	19.8	19.6	4.7	
Sydney - Ryde	11.7	15.5	15.7	4.0	
Sydney - South West	12.7	16.2	16.8	4.1	
Sydney - Sutherland	10.4	13.0	12.4	1.9	
Rest of New South Wales	9.3	11.3	10.5	1.2	
Capital Region	8.6	10.7	9.6	1.0	
Central West	8.7	10.7	9.4	0.7	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	9.0	10.7	10.1	1.1	
Far West and Orana	8.9	10.7	9.0	0.1	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	10.0	12.2	11.9	1.9	
Illawarra	11.2	13.7	14.2	3.1	
Mid North Coast	8.7	10.5	10.1	1.4	
Murray	8.4	11.7	9.5	1.1	
New England and North West	8.3	10.0	8.4	0.1	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	11.1	12.9	13.1	1.9	
Richmond - Tweed	9.4	11.3	11.0	1.5	
Riverina	8.5	10.1	8.4	-0.1	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	8.9	10.8	11.0	2.1	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	12.2	14.8	15.0	2.8	
Melbourne - Inner	12.6	15.1	14.9	2.3	
Melbourne - Inner East	11.4	14.2	15.0	3.6	
Melbourne - Inner South	11.2	12.8	13.2	2.0	
Melbourne - North East	12.3	14.9	14.9	2.6	
Melbourne - North West	12.9	15.6	16.4	3.4	
Melbourne - Outer East	10.2	12.1	12.3	2.1	
Melbourne - South East	12.8	16.1	16.4	3.6	
Melbourne - West	14.8	18.9	18.7	3.9	
Mornington Peninsula	11.2	12.6	12.8	1.7	

(continued)

New business entry rate by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13- 2014-15	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Rest of Victoria	9.0	10.4	10.1	1.1	
Ballarat	10.6	12.5	11.3	0.7	
Bendigo	9.7	10.9	10.5	0.8	
Geelong	11.5	12.6	13.3	1.8	
Hume	8.1	9.3	9.2	1.1	
Latrobe - Gippsland	8.0	9.3	9.9	1.9	
North West	8.0	9.8	8.7	0.7	
Shepparton	8.8	10.1	9.6	0.8	
Warrnambool and South West	7.9	8.9	8.2	0.3	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	12.3	15.1	14.4	2.1	
Brisbane - East	11.9	13.6	13.6	1.8	
Brisbane - North	12.4	14.9	14.5	2.1	
Brisbane - South	13.0	16.9	15.9	3.0	
Brisbane - West	11.9	14.3	13.6	1.7	
Brisbane Inner City	12.8	15.1	13.9	1.1	
Ipswich	12.0	14.6	14.6	2.6	
Logan - Beaudesert	11.6	15.3	14.5	2.9	
Moreton Bay - North	12.3	14.2	13.6	1.4	
Moreton Bay - South	11.6	14.9	14.5	2.9	
Rest of Queensland	11.1	13.3	12.1	1.0	
Cairns	10.1	11.8	10.9	0.8	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	9.2	10.8	8.0	-1.2	
Fitzroy	10.9	12.4	10.9	0.0	
Gold Coast	12.8	16.0	15.4	2.6	
Mackay	11.2	13.0	10.1	-1.1	
Queensland - Outback	10.3	14.0	9.8	-0.5	
Sunshine Coast	11.1	13.1	13.4	2.3	
Toowoomba	11.4	13.0	12.2	0.8	
Townsville	11.5	12.3	10.9	-0.6	
Wide Bay	8.5	11.2	9.9	1.5	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	10.1	12.2	12.2	2.1	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	9.6	11.3	11.3	1.7	
Adelaide - North	11.0	13.5	14.1	3.1	
Adelaide - South	10.1	12.5	12.1	2.0	
Adelaide - West	10.5	12.6	12.5	2.0	
Rest of South Australia	7.3	9.5	7.7	0.4	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	7.2	9.7	7.8	0.6	
South Australia - Outback	8.2	9.5	8.1	-0.1	
South Australia - South East	7.0	9.3	7.6	0.5	

(continued)

New business entry rate by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2012-13 per cent	2013-14 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2012-13- 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	12.1	15.0	14.7	2.5	
Mandurah	11.0	14.8	15.1	4.1	
Perth - Inner	11.1	13.1	12.8	1.7	
Perth - North East	11.7	14.3	14.0	2.3	
Perth - North West	12.9	15.9	15.5	2.5	
Perth - South East	12.3	16.0	15.3	3.0	
Perth - South West	12.4	15.3	15.2	2.7	
Rest of Western Australia	8.9	11.4	9.9	1.0	
Bunbury	9.1	11.0	10.8	1.7	
Western Australia - Outback	11.0	13.1	10.8	-0.2	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	6.9	10.1	8.3	1.5	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	9.9	11.7	11.4	1.4	
Rest of Tasmania	8.5	9.3	9.5	1.0	
Launceston and North East	8.5	9.1	9.8	1.3	
South East	8.1	8.6	9.0	0.9	
West and North West	8.6	9.9	9.3	0.7	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	13.8	15.9	14.4	0.6	
Northern Territory - Outback	10.2	11.3	10.9	0.7	
Australian Capital Territory					
Australian Capital Territory	12.3	15.0	14.5	2.2	

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, Including Entries and Exits, Jun 2011 to Jun 2015 (cat. no. 8165.0)

Does not include actively trading businesses which have not registered for an ABN, either because they do not have any obligations under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) legislation or are under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register

P 2.1.4 Young people earning or learning

The proportion of young people who are fully engaged in either work or study is an indicator of the availability of, and access to, economic and educational opportunities within a region.

Young people between 15 and 24 years of age generally have higher rates of unemployment than the rest of the labour force, as the transition from school to work can take some time. While many eventually find a job, securing an entry level position can be very difficult for a substantial number of young people. Young people who remain unemployed and are disengaged from education have a high risk of falling into long-term unemployment and consequently, may fail to benefit from the social and economic opportunities which gainful employment provides.

- The proportion of young people fully engaged in work or study remained relatively constant between 2001 and 2011, increasing by only 0.3 percentage points.

Earning or learning across remoteness classes

- Very remote areas were the only remoteness class to show an increase in the proportion of the population aged 15 to 24 years who were earning or learning, increasing by 5.9 percentage points.
- Despite this comparatively high increase, the proportion of people in very remote locations earning or learning remained well below that of all other remoteness classes, at 43.6 per cent in 2011.

Table P 2.1.4.a People aged 15–24 years who are earning or learning by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001–2011 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	75.3	74.3	75.2	-0.1	
Inner Regional	70.2	70.7	69.9	-0.3	
Outer Regional	67.3	67.7	66.9	-0.4	
Remote	61.1	60.3	61.0	-0.1	
Very Remote	37.7	40.7	43.6	5.9	
AUSTRALIA	72.8	72.6	73.1	0.3	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006, 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

Based on an indicator from the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) National Partnership Agreement on Youth Attainment <<https://www.coag.gov.au/node/146>>.

Earning or learning across major urban areas

- Just over half of the major urban areas had an increase in the proportion of people aged 15 to 24 years who were earning or learning between 2001 and 2011.
- The largest increase of 3.7 percentage points was in Newcastle - Maitland, closely followed by the Sunshine Coast with a 3.6 percentage point increase.
- Of the eight urban areas that have had a decline in the proportion of people earning or learning, the largest decrease was in Toowoomba, down by 3.6 percentage points to 71.2 per cent.

Table P 2.1.4.b People aged 15–24 years who are earning or learning by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001–2011 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	75.9	74.1	76.1	0.2	
Greater Melbourne	78.2	76.3	77.5	-0.7	
Greater Brisbane	73.2	73.5	72.5	-0.7	
Greater Perth	73.8	74.4	74.1	0.3	
Greater Adelaide	72.9	73.3	73.9	1.0	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	65.4	67.8	67.6	2.2	
Newcastle - Maitland	69.7	70.2	73.4	3.7	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	78.9	79.8	80.2	1.3	
Sunshine Coast	64.5	68.0	68.1	3.6	
Wollongong	72.5	71.2	74.4	1.9	
Greater Hobart	70.1	71.8	71.4	1.3	
Geelong	74.0	73.6	74.6	0.6	
Townsville	72.5	73.3	71.3	-1.2	
Cairns	63.4	66.0	63.1	-0.3	
Greater Darwin	66.9	66.8	65.8	-1.1	
Toowoomba	74.8	74.4	71.2	-3.6	
Ballarat	74.8	74.5	74.5	-0.3	
Bendigo	74.3	72.6	74.1	-0.2	
Albury - Wodonga	73.1	74.0	72.7	-0.4	
Launceston	71.2	71.7	72.3	1.1	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006, 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Based on an indicator from the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) National Partnership Agreement on Youth Attainment (<https://www.coag.gov.au/node/146>).

Earning or learning across sub-state regions

- The largest increase in the proportion of people earning or learning occurred in the South East region of Tasmania, which had a 5.1 percentage point increase to 65.7 per cent in 2011.
- The largest decrease in the proportion of people earning or learning occurred in the North West region of Victoria, down 4.0 percentage points to 69.0 per cent in 2011, moving it from slightly above the national average in 2001 to below in 2011.

Table P 2.1.4.c People aged 15–24 years who are earning or learning by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001–2011 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	75.9	74.1	76.1	0.2	
Central Coast	68.3	67.6	69.7	1.4	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	84.1	83.7	84.2	0.1	
Sydney - Blacktown	69.7	69.2	71.4	1.7	
Sydney - City and Inner South	72.6	65.7	72.6	0.0	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	78.8	75.8	78.7	-0.1	
Sydney - Inner South West	74.4	73.2	74.5	0.1	
Sydney - Inner West	78.9	77.3	78.9	0.0	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	84.8	83.6	84.2	-0.6	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	78.8	79.4	81.6	2.8	
Sydney - Outer South West	71.0	70.5	71.5	0.5	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	72.6	71.8	72.8	0.2	
Sydney - Parramatta	73.4	71.1	72.6	-0.8	
Sydney - Ryde	85.1	82.7	84.3	-0.8	
Sydney - South West	72.5	70.9	74.1	1.6	
Sydney - Sutherland	82.3	80.5	82.0	-0.3	
Rest of New South Wales	69.1	69.0	70.2	1.1	
Capital Region	68.2	69.4	71.7	3.5	
Central West	71.2	70.2	70.5	-0.7	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	65.7	65.1	65.4	-0.3	
Far West and Orana	62.5	60.9	63.0	0.5	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	65.9	67.4	69.3	3.4	
Illawarra	72.6	71.4	74.5	1.9	
Mid North Coast	64.8	63.5	63.7	-1.1	
Murray	72.8	72.7	71.6	-1.2	
New England and North West	69.6	69.0	68.5	-1.1	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	70.2	70.7	73.9	3.7	
Richmond - Tweed	67.5	68.3	67.5	0.0	
Riverina	73.5	73.0	73.0	-0.5	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	67.7	68.3	67.7	0.0	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	78.2	76.3	77.5	-0.7	
Melbourne - Inner	77.7	74.5	78.0	0.3	
Melbourne - Inner East	86.0	84.3	85.1	-0.9	
Melbourne - Inner South	81.5	80.4	81.7	0.2	
Melbourne - North East	78.7	77.2	77.8	-0.9	
Melbourne - North West	74.5	73.2	73.7	-0.8	
Melbourne - Outer East	80.1	79.2	80.1	0.0	
Melbourne - South East	78.1	75.9	77.2	-0.9	
Melbourne - West	73.1	71.9	72.2	-0.9	
Mornington Peninsula	73.0	70.8	72.7	-0.3	

(continued)

People aged 15–24 years who are earning or learning by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001	2006	2011	2001–2011	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Rest of Victoria	73.2	72.9	72.5	-0.7	
Ballarat	74.2	74.0	74.1	-0.1	
Bendigo	73.5	72.5	73.8	0.3	
Geelong	74.4	74.7	75.5	1.1	
Hume	73.7	73.9	73.0	-0.7	
Latrobe - Gippsland	71.2	71.0	69.9	-1.3	
North West	73.0	71.4	69.0	-4.0	
Shepparton	71.6	70.7	70.0	-1.6	
Warrnambool and South West	74.8	74.6	73.8	-1.0	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	73.2	73.5	72.5	-0.7	
Brisbane - East	72.8	73.8	73.7	0.9	
Brisbane - North	74.3	75.7	73.9	-0.4	
Brisbane - South	77.9	78.5	78.3	0.4	
Brisbane - West	84.9	82.8	83.5	-1.4	
Brisbane Inner City	77.3	74.4	78.3	1.0	
Ipswich	65.3	67.4	65.1	-0.2	
Logan - Beaudesert	66.5	67.5	64.7	-1.8	
Moreton Bay - North	63.3	65.0	62.2	-1.1	
Moreton Bay - South	74.8	76.4	73.2	-1.6	
Rest of Queensland	66.4	68.0	66.4	0.0	
Cairns	63.4	65.4	61.7	-1.7	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	67.7	68.7	66.1	-1.6	
Fitzroy	68.5	69.4	67.3	-1.2	
Gold Coast	65.6	68.2	67.8	2.2	
Mackay	67.7	68.8	68.6	0.9	
Queensland - Outback	53.4	54.4	53.1	-0.3	
<i>Far North</i>	38.4	41.8	40.6	2.2	
<i>Outback - North</i>	56.1	57.7	57.6	1.5	
<i>Outback - South</i>	68.7	67.8	66.8	-2.0	
Sunshine Coast	64.6	67.9	67.9	3.3	
Toowoomba	75.0	74.7	71.9	-3.1	
Townsville	71.6	72.5	70.8	-0.8	
Wide Bay	62.4	63.6	60.1	-2.3	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	72.9	73.3	73.9	1.0	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	80.1	79.5	81.0	0.9	
Adelaide - North	67.6	68.3	68.5	0.9	
Adelaide - South	73.9	74.1	74.0	0.1	
Adelaide - West	71.7	72.6	74.1	2.4	
Rest of South Australia	66.5	65.8	65.8	-0.7	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	70.9	69.6	69.6	-1.3	

(continued)

People aged 15–24 years who are earning or learning by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001–2011 change percentage points	Trend
South Australia - Outback	58.0	60.1	61.1	3.1	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	64.5	63.7	62.8	-1.7	
Outback - North and East	47.2	53.2	58.0	10.8	
South Australia - South East	68.8	66.6	66.2	-2.6	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	73.8	74.4	74.1	0.3	
Mandurah	59.9	65.9	63.2	3.3	
Perth - Inner	80.1	77.7	80.0	-0.1	
Perth - North East	71.4	72.3	72.1	0.7	
Perth - North West	74.7	75.7	75.6	0.9	
Perth - South East	73.8	74.0	73.6	-0.2	
Perth - South West	72.9	74.1	73.5	0.6	
Rest of Western Australia	60.5	63.0	61.9	1.4	
Bunbury	67.1	69.7	67.0	-0.1	
Western Australia - Outback	53.6	56.4	57.5	3.9	
Esperance	60.1	67.2	65.6	5.6	
Gascoyne	51.8	58.3	54.4	2.6	
Goldfields	57.4	59.7	58.8	1.4	
Kimberley	37.1	40.7	42.6	5.5	
Mid West	58.5	62.6	64.9	6.4	
Pilbara	58.2	55.0	57.8	-0.4	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	65.0	66.6	64.3	-0.7	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	70.1	71.8	71.4	1.3	
Rest of Tasmania	65.9	68.2	68.9	3.0	
Launceston and North East	69.8	70.1	71.0	1.2	
South East	60.6	65.5	65.7	5.1	
West and North West	62.0	66.3	66.7	4.7	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	66.9	66.8	65.8	-1.1	
Northern Territory - Outback	37.9	38.7	42.8	4.9	
Alice Springs	46.5	46.7	50.0	3.6	
Barkly	34.8	30.1	31.2	-3.6	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	25.5	27.4	35.6	10.1	
East Arnhem	31.5	33.9	40.1	8.6	
Katherine	36.2	38.4	41.6	5.4	
Australian Capital Territory	79.5	80.4	80.6	1.0	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006, 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

Based on an indicator from the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) National Partnership Agreement on Youth Attainment (<https://www.coag.gov.au/node/146>).

P 2.2 Jobs

P 2.2.1 Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate, or the percentage of people in the labour force who are unemployed, measures the ability of a region's economy to provide jobs. This is a popular measure around the world for monitoring the economic health of nations as it excludes all the people who are not participating in the labour force, such as those who are retired. The unemployment rate only measures those people who are ready to enter into paid work and have recently taken active steps to find a job. Paid employment is closely linked with economic growth and is the basis of societal productivity and resourcefulness.³⁴

The unemployment rate data presented below is based on the same concepts as Australia's official estimate of unemployment from the Labour Force Survey. However this particular data set has been constructed using unemployment estimates from the Small Area Labour Markets publication that is produced by the Department of Employment. The Small Area Labour Markets publication combines information from various sources—including the Labour Force Survey, the Australian Census of Population and Housing, and welfare recipient data—to estimate quarterly unemployment and labour force participation at the SA2 and LGA level. This allows for the construction of an unemployment indicator that is both timelier than the Census and more geographically detailed than the Labour Force Survey.

- The national unemployment rate increased by 1.0 percentage point between 2011 and 2015, up from 5.1 per cent to 6.1 per cent.

Unemployment rate across remoteness classes

- Between 2011 and 2015, the unemployment rate in all remoteness classes increased.
- The largest increase has been experienced in very remote areas of Australia, with unemployment up 1.8 per cent to reach 8.5 per cent in 2015.

Table P 2.2.1.a Unemployment rate by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2011	2013	2015	2011-2015	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	5.0	5.5	5.9	0.9	
Inner Regional	5.2	6.0	6.6	1.4	
Outer Regional	5.5	6.0	6.6	1.1	
Remote	4.3	5.0	5.2	0.9	
Very Remote	6.7	8.3	8.5	1.8	

Source: Department of Employment, Small Area Labour Markets publication, June Quarter 2016

As a proportion of persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed.

Estimates derived by aggregating SA2 level unemployment and labour force figures. The annual figures are calculated as a four quarter average across the calendar year.

³⁴ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013

Unemployment rate across major urban areas

- Between 2011 and 2015, the unemployment rate increased in 18 of the 20 major urban areas.
- The largest increase occurred in Bendigo, up by 3.1 percentage points from 4.8 per cent in 2011, to 7.9 per cent in 2015. Albury-Wodonga recorded a 1.8 percentage point rise, resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.6 per cent, the highest for any major urban area in the country.
- The only major urban areas to see a declining unemployment rate between 2011 and 2015 were Ballarat (-0.9 percentage points) and Gold Coast - Tweed Heads (-0.5 percentage points).

Table P 2.2.1.b Unemployment rate by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2011 per cent	2013 per cent	2015 per cent	2011-2015 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	5.1	5.4	5.1	0.0	
Greater Melbourne	5.0	6.0	6.2	1.1	
Greater Brisbane	4.8	5.7	5.8	1.0	
Greater Perth	4.3	4.3	6.0	1.7	
Greater Adelaide	5.5	6.3	7.4	1.9	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	6.0	5.8	5.5	-0.5	
Newcastle - Maitland	4.5	5.2	7.4	3.0	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	3.5	4.0	4.4	0.9	
Sunshine Coast	5.8	5.8	6.1	0.2	
Wollongong	6.5	6.7	6.5	0.0	
Greater Hobart	4.6	6.6	6.2	1.6	
Geelong	5.5	6.6	6.8	1.3	
Townsville	6.0	5.7	7.6	1.5	
Cairns	7.1	7.2	7.3	0.2	
Greater Darwin	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.2	
Toowoomba	5.1	6.0	5.6	0.5	
Ballarat	6.2	5.1	5.3	-0.9	
Bendigo	4.8	7.7	7.9	3.1	
Albury - Wodonga	6.9	6.4	8.6	1.8	
Launceston	6.0	8.1	6.7	0.8	

Source: Department of Employment, Small Area Labour Markets publication, June Quarter 2016

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

As a proportion of persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed.

Estimates derived by aggregating SA2 level unemployment and labour force figures. The annual figures are calculated as a four quarter average across the calendar year.

Unemployment rate across sub-state regions

- The unemployment rate increased in 69 of the 87 sub-state regions between 2011 and 2015.
- The largest increases were in the Kimberley region of Western Australia (up 6.8 percentage points to 14.2 per cent), and the Hunter Valley region of New South Wales excluding Newcastle (up 6.4 percentage points to 10.2 per cent).
- The largest decline in unemployment occurred in Victoria's Warrnambool and South West region, down 2.8 percentage points to 2.9 percent in 2015.

Table P 2.2.1.c Unemployment rate by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2011 per cent	2013 per cent	2015 per cent	2011-2015 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	5.1	5.4	5.1	0.0	
Central Coast	6.3	6.4	6.7	0.3	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	3.1	5.2	3.8	0.6	
Sydney - Blacktown	5.8	7.4	7.0	1.2	
Sydney - City and Inner South	4.4	5.2	5.2	0.8	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	3.7	2.9	2.9	-0.9	
Sydney - Inner South West	6.7	5.0	6.5	-0.1	
Sydney - Inner West	5.2	3.8	4.1	-1.2	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	3.5	3.8	3.5	-0.1	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	3.4	3.3	2.6	-0.8	
Sydney - Outer South West	4.6	5.5	5.6	1.0	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	5.5	6.3	4.2	-1.4	
Sydney - Parramatta	6.1	8.4	6.6	0.5	
Sydney - Ryde	4.8	5.2	6.0	1.3	
Sydney - South West	7.4	8.5	6.2	-1.2	
Sydney - Sutherland	3.3	2.8	4.2	0.9	
Rest of New South Wales	5.4	6.0	7.1	1.7	
Capital Region	2.8	4.1	3.7	1.0	
Central West	4.6	6.6	7.4	2.8	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	5.7	5.8	5.9	0.2	
Far West and Orana	4.9	6.4	4.8	-0.1	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	3.8	4.6	10.2	6.4	
Illawarra	6.4	6.6	6.4	0.0	
Mid North Coast	6.4	5.8	8.8	2.3	
Murray	6.5	5.7	8.1	1.7	
New England and North West	8.2	6.4	8.9	0.7	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	4.7	5.4	6.8	2.1	
Richmond - Tweed	5.8	7.7	9.1	3.3	
Riverina	6.3	6.2	4.0	-2.4	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	6.3	8.3	6.9	0.6	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	5.0	6.0	6.2	1.1	
Melbourne - Inner	4.0	6.0	5.5	1.5	
Melbourne - Inner East	4.0	5.2	5.7	1.7	
Melbourne - Inner South	3.8	5.2	4.2	0.4	
Melbourne - North East	4.8	5.4	6.2	1.4	
Melbourne - North West	6.4	6.9	6.7	0.3	
Melbourne - Outer East	3.8	4.8	4.7	0.9	
Melbourne - South East	5.6	6.5	7.4	1.7	
Melbourne - West	7.2	7.3	7.9	0.7	
Mornington Peninsula	5.6	6.1	5.9	0.4	

(continued)

Unemployment rate by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2011 <i>per cent</i>	2013 <i>per cent</i>	2015 <i>per cent</i>	2011-2015 <i>change percentage points</i>	<i>Trend</i>
Rest of Victoria	5.1	5.4	5.8	0.7	
Ballarat	6.1	5.0	5.2	-0.9	
Bendigo	4.4	7.1	7.1	2.7	
Geelong	4.8	5.7	5.8	1.1	
Hume	5.2	5.6	6.1	0.8	
Latrobe - Gippsland	4.7	5.2	6.2	1.5	
North West	4.6	4.3	6.6	2.0	
Shepparton	5.9	4.8	5.9	0.0	
Warrnambool and South West	5.7	5.6	2.9	-2.8	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	4.8	5.7	5.8	1.0	
Brisbane - East	5.1	6.1	5.2	0.1	
Brisbane - North	3.8	3.8	5.5	1.7	
Brisbane - South	4.3	5.2	4.9	0.6	
Brisbane - West	3.1	4.8	5.9	2.7	
Brisbane Inner City	3.8	5.5	4.7	0.9	
Ipswich	5.0	7.8	6.7	1.7	
Logan - Beaudesert	7.5	6.4	8.1	0.6	
Moreton Bay - North	6.0	7.4	7.0	1.0	
Moreton Bay - South	4.2	3.0	4.6	-	
Rest of Queensland	6.1	6.0	6.8	0.7	
Cairns	7.7	7.8	8.0	0.3	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	3.8	2.7	3.8	0.0	
Fitzroy	5.5	6.7	7.4	1.8	
Gold Coast	6.1	5.6	5.3	-0.9	
Mackay	3.9	4.5	8.0	4.0	
Queensland - Outback	8.4	4.0	8.1	-0.3	
<i>Far North</i>	13.1	6.7	14.3	1.2	
<i>Outback - North</i>	7.8	3.4	6.1	-1.7	
<i>Outback - South</i>	3.8	1.8	3.5	-0.3	
Sunshine Coast	5.8	5.9	6.1	0.3	
Toowoomba	4.7	5.5	5.1	0.4	
Townsville	6.5	6.0	8.0	1.4	
Wide Bay	7.6	8.5	10.2	2.6	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	5.5	6.3	7.4	1.9	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	4.5	5.0	5.8	1.4	
Adelaide - North	7.8	8.2	8.6	0.8	
Adelaide - South	4.4	5.5	7.3	2.9	
Adelaide - West	4.6	6.3	7.5	2.9	
Rest of South Australia	4.9	6.3	7.4	2.4	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	3.7	5.9	8.1	4.4	

(continued)

Unemployment rate by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2011 per cent	2013 per cent	2015 per cent	2011-2015 change percentage points	Trend
South Australia - Outback	5.4	6.2	5.5	0.1	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	5.2	5.7	5.1	-0.1	
Outback - North and East	5.9	7.0	6.4	0.5	
South Australia - South East	5.4	6.5	7.9	2.4	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	4.3	4.3	6.0	1.7	
Mandurah	6.1	7.4	9.3	3.2	
Perth - Inner	3.2	3.6	4.7	1.5	
Perth - North East	4.9	4.3	5.8	0.9	
Perth - North West	3.7	3.6	6.2	2.5	
Perth - South East	4.6	4.3	5.8	1.2	
Perth - South West	4.5	5.1	5.9	1.4	
Rest of Western Australia	4.1	5.6	5.6	1.5	
Bunbury	5.3	5.1	4.6	-0.7	
Western Australia - Outback	3.7	6.4	6.6	3.0	
Esperance	2.7	5.5	4.8	2.1	
Gascoyne	5.5	9.0	9.1	3.6	
Goldfields	3.3	5.6	6.2	2.9	
Kimberley	7.4	12.6	14.2	6.8	
Mid West	4.1	7.2	7.7	3.6	
Pilbara	1.9	3.6	3.1	1.2	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	3.5	4.4	4.8	1.3	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	4.6	6.6	6.2	1.6	
Rest of Tasmania	6.3	8.6	6.9	0.6	
Launceston and North East	5.9	8.1	6.6	0.7	
South East	7.5	9.1	6.7	-0.7	
West and North West	6.5	9.0	7.3	0.9	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.2	
Northern Territory - Outback	4.6	8.1	5.9	1.3	
Alice Springs	3.6	6.3	4.1	0.5	
Barkly	7.3	11.8	9.3	2.0	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	6.1	11.6	9.0	2.9	
East Arnhem	5.1	9.4	7.0	1.9	
Katherine	4.5	7.4	5.9	1.3	
Australian Capital Territory	3.8	4.1	4.7	0.9	

Source: Department of Employment, Small Area Labour Markets publication, June Quarter 2016

As a proportion of persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed.

Estimates derived by aggregating SA2 level unemployment and labour force figures. The annual figures are calculated as a four quarter average across the calendar year.

P 2.2.2 Employed persons







Growth in employment is an indicator of the job opportunities for individuals in a region and the associated input into economic growth. An increase in the number of employed persons provides an indication of increases in local economic activity or changes in the structure of the economy in a region. This indicator is based on the place of usual residence of the employed person and not the location at which they work. This is an indirect measure of economic growth overall but is a useful guide to a region's expansion and provides an indication of the income, security and well-being of residents.³⁵

- The number of people employed in Australia increased to 10.0 million in 2011, an increase of almost 1.8 million since 2001.

Employed persons across remoteness classes

- The total number of employed persons increased across each of the remoteness classes between 2001 and 2011.
- Of the almost 1.8 million additional employed persons, just over 1.5 million (87 per cent) were located in major cities.
- The smallest increase in the number of employed persons occurred in remote areas, with an increase of 2,646 persons between 2001 and 2011.

Table P 2.2.2.a *Employed persons by remoteness class*

Remoteness Class	2001 persons	2006 persons	2011 persons	2001-2011 change persons	Trend
Major Cities	5,652,684	6,375,348	7,185,131	1,532,447	
Inner Regional	1,562,624	1,679,743	1,753,437	190,813	
Outer Regional	807,848	831,557	879,650	71,802	
Remote	141,275	137,351	143,921	2,646	
Very Remote	67,522	65,130	80,980	13,458	
AUSTRALIA^a	8,298,606	9,104,187	10,058,325	1,759,719	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

Persons aged 15 years and over.

a) Excludes Migratory – Offshore – Shipping regions.

³⁵ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Employed persons across major urban areas

- All of the major urban areas had an increase in the total number of employed persons between 2001 and 2011.
- The largest increase was in Greater Melbourne, up by more than 350,000 employed persons between 2001 and 2011. This increase is more than 100,000 people larger than the increase seen in the next closest area (Greater Brisbane, up by nearly 250,000).

Table P 2.2.2.b *Employed persons by major urban area*

<i>Major Urban Area</i>	<i>2001 persons</i>	<i>2006 persons</i>	<i>2011 persons</i>	<i>2001-2011 change persons</i>	<i>Trend</i>
Greater Sydney	1,821,304	1,903,529	2,063,269	241,965	
Greater Melbourne	1,571,253	1,711,885	1,927,927	356,674	
Greater Brisbane	764,854	899,708	1,010,616	245,762	
Greater Perth	632,677	729,572	857,632	224,955	
Greater Adelaide	490,402	534,618	576,823	86,421	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	175,791	222,508	255,555	79,764	
Newcastle - Maitland	147,158	164,285	182,544	35,386	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	175,202	193,280	214,976	39,774	
Sunshine Coast	80,782	105,944	119,459	38,677	
Wollongong	101,735	107,873	116,182	14,447	
Greater Hobart	80,013	90,099	96,871	16,858	
Geelong	64,762	71,676	79,094	14,332	
Townsville	60,196	70,829	81,108	20,912	
Cairns	49,692	57,885	64,077	14,385	
Greater Darwin	50,037	54,235	63,044	13,007	
Toowoomba	40,569	45,702	48,086	7,517	
Ballarat	32,489	37,043	41,476	8,987	
Bendigo	30,140	34,703	39,203	9,063	
Albury - Wodonga	32,318	36,890	38,649	6,331	
Launceston	31,124	34,746	37,193	6,069	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Employed persons across sub-state regions

- The region with the largest increase in employed persons was West Melbourne, with an increase of 93,517 persons, followed by the Gold Coast with an increase of just under 74,000.
- The region with the smallest increase in employed persons was Outback Queensland, with an increase of 1,293 employed persons between 2001 and 2011.

Table P 2.2.2.c Employed persons by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2001 persons	2006 persons	2011 persons	2001-2011 change persons	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	1,821,304	1,903,529	2,063,269	241,965	
Central Coast	111,439	120,714	131,014	19,575	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	93,942	104,154	108,577	14,635	
Sydney - Blacktown	110,264	119,143	134,940	24,676	
Sydney - City and Inner South	107,681	121,169	145,695	38,014	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	119,392	117,441	126,577	7,185	
Sydney - Inner South West	195,811	204,083	221,027	25,216	
Sydney - Inner West	116,010	122,480	135,063	19,053	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	176,650	180,946	191,143	14,493	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	114,367	115,360	121,632	7,265	
Sydney - Outer South West	96,789	102,829	110,157	13,368	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	131,431	134,321	139,237	7,806	
Sydney - Parramatta	138,608	147,277	167,043	28,435	
Sydney - Ryde	74,182	74,504	79,216	5,034	
Sydney - South West	127,883	131,896	141,816	13,933	
Sydney - Sutherland	106,854	107,201	110,120	3,266	
Rest of New South Wales	913,094	1,002,379	1,071,376	158,282	
Capital Region	76,570	87,624	94,664	18,094	
Central West	77,186	81,063	85,665	8,479	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	41,043	47,099	50,536	9,493	
Far West and Orana	46,486	47,182	48,089	1,603	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	82,750	95,187	107,285	24,535	
Illawarra	104,463	110,871	119,423	14,960	
Mid North Coast	59,081	67,121	71,303	12,222	
Murray	45,927	49,862	49,889	3,962	
New England and North West	70,176	72,667	75,586	5,410	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	128,099	140,945	155,658	27,559	
Richmond - Tweed	73,290	86,338	91,884	18,594	
Riverina	63,566	66,939	68,340	4,774	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	44,456	49,478	53,047	8,591	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	1,571,253	1,711,885	1,927,927	356,674	
Melbourne - Inner	213,634	239,489	276,866	63,232	
Melbourne - Inner East	154,288	158,696	164,214	9,926	
Melbourne - Inner South	164,377	173,599	187,980	23,603	
Melbourne - North East	170,821	183,707	208,620	37,799	
Melbourne - North West	113,393	122,490	139,162	25,769	
Melbourne - Outer East	226,427	234,255	244,595	18,168	
Melbourne - South East	237,193	262,492	300,602	63,409	
Melbourne - West	188,164	225,192	281,681	93,517	
Mornington Peninsula	102,954	111,969	124,209	21,255	

(continued)

Employed persons by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 persons	2006 persons	2011 persons	2001-2011 change persons	Trend
Rest of Victoria	509,253	560,034	600,186	90,933	
Ballarat	52,105	58,218	64,556	12,451	
Bendigo	50,605	57,435	63,224	12,619	
Geelong	90,487	101,816	114,377	23,890	
Hume	63,658	70,197	73,669	10,011	
Latrobe - Gippsland	89,789	99,572	109,695	19,906	
North West	62,487	64,805	63,913	1,426	
Shepparton	49,825	53,052	54,223	4,398	
Warrnambool and South West	50,299	54,936	56,533	6,234	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	764,854	899,708	1,010,616	245,762	
Brisbane - East	79,387	93,428	104,708	25,321	
Brisbane - North	78,114	86,954	97,908	19,794	
Brisbane - South	125,617	145,027	159,094	33,477	
Brisbane - West	75,266	84,129	87,726	12,460	
Brisbane Inner City	94,611	114,049	129,481	34,870	
Ipswich	86,137	105,048	122,700	36,563	
Logan - Beaudesert	104,649	120,556	132,461	27,812	
Moreton Bay - North	61,392	77,271	89,858	28,466	
Moreton Bay - South	59,681	73,244	86,689	27,008	
Rest of Queensland	774,465	921,113	1,024,831	250,366	
Cairns	85,788	95,645	102,881	17,093	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	49,062	52,702	55,503	6,441	
Fitzroy	76,652	89,758	101,131	24,479	
Gold Coast	163,877	207,509	237,688	73,811	
Mackay	58,509	72,761	84,877	26,368	
Queensland - Outback	36,082	36,419	37,375	1,293	
<i>Far North</i>	10,124	11,826	11,430	1,306	
<i>Outback - North</i>	15,370	14,571	15,751	381	
<i>Outback - South</i>	10,588	10,025	10,197	-391	
Sunshine Coast	91,617	119,627	135,076	43,459	
Toowoomba	51,670	58,948	64,142	12,472	
Townsville	83,028	94,375	105,993	22,965	
Wide Bay	78,180	93,372	100,168	21,988	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	490,402	534,618	576,823	86,421	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	120,145	129,632	137,002	16,857	
Adelaide - North	145,035	160,935	175,252	30,217	
Adelaide - South	141,945	154,041	164,432	22,487	
Adelaide - West	83,277	90,012	100,133	16,856	
Rest of South Australia	142,512	154,347	161,621	19,109	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	39,252	43,271	45,982	6,730	

(continued)

Employed persons by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 persons	2006 persons	2011 persons	2001-2011 change persons	Trend
South Australia - Outback	33,116	35,763	38,046	4,930	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	22,027	23,981	25,310	3,283	
Outback - North and East	11,089	11,787	12,737	1,648	
South Australia - South East	70,144	75,315	77,592	7,448	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	632,677	729,572	857,632	224,955	
Mandurah	19,054	25,366	33,200	14,146	
Perth - Inner	63,490	70,636	81,726	18,236	
Perth - North East	83,231	95,310	109,615	26,384	
Perth - North West	181,627	210,247	245,472	63,845	
Perth - South East	162,100	184,488	214,945	52,845	
Perth - South West	123,175	143,522	172,676	49,501	
Rest of Western Australia	187,112	204,016	237,323	50,211	
Bunbury	54,769	64,435	73,859	19,090	
Western Australia - Outback	79,750	83,125	104,190	24,440	
Esperance	6,109	7,163	7,443	1,334	
Gascoyne	4,372	4,267	4,337	-35	
Goldfields	18,171	18,063	20,658	2,487	
Kimberley	12,791	12,826	14,404	1,613	
Mid West	19,860	21,271	24,976	5,116	
Pilbara	18,447	19,530	32,370	13,923	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	52,593	56,458	59,277	6,684	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	80,013	90,099	96,871	16,858	
Rest of Tasmania	101,504	114,294	120,049	18,545	
Launceston and North East	51,325	56,992	59,763	8,438	
South East	11,873	13,537	14,471	2,598	
West and North West	38,306	43,767	45,816	7,510	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	50,037	54,235	63,044	13,007	
Northern Territory - Outback	31,871	32,280	34,771	2,900	
Alice Springs	15,761	15,319	16,158	397	
Barkly	1,827	1,748	1,838	11	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	3,871	4,195	5,067	1,196	
East Arnhem	3,949	4,712	4,879	930	
Katherine	6,463	6,307	6,827	364	
Australian Capital Territory	160,545	175,978	195,619	35,074	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request
Persons aged 15 years and over.

P 2.3 A Resilient Economy

P 2.3.1 Average duration of unemployment

Average duration of unemployment is an indicator of economic flexibility because it provides an understanding of how rapidly the economy responds to changing circumstances. It also provides an indication of how quickly or slowly individuals are able to transition back into paid work or out of the labour force after a period of unemployment.

Economic flexibility is important as it ensures the economy remains resilient and can cope with unexpected changes. It is also important from the individual perspective because it ensures that people do not suffer from entrenched disadvantage, often associated with prolonged unemployment.³⁶

- Over the 10 years to 2015, the average duration of unemployment in Australia has increased by approximately four weeks, to stand at 44 weeks.

Average duration of unemployment across sub-state regions

- For the majority of sub-state regions, the average duration of unemployment increased between 2005 and 2015.
- The largest increase occurred in Outback Northern Territory (77 weeks). There were an additional six areas which recorded an increase of more than 30 weeks – Inner South West Sydney, Ryde, Logan-Beaudesert, Toowoomba, South East South Australia and the Western Australian Wheat Belt.
- The largest decreases were in North East Melbourne (28 weeks), Warrnambool and South West (25 weeks), North West Victoria (24 weeks) and Launceston and North East Tasmania (23 weeks).

³⁶ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013

Table P 2.3.1.a Average duration of unemployment by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2005 weeks	2010 weeks	2015 weeks	2005-2015 change weeks	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	37	35	44	6	
Central Coast	36	47	33	-3	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	27	40	32	5	
Sydney - Blacktown	53	33	51	-3	
Sydney - City and Inner South	29	28	40	11	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	12	24	24	12	
Sydney - Inner South West	31	43	62	31	
Sydney - Inner West	42	24	26	-16	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	48	17	25	-23	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	21	20	25	5	
Sydney - Outer South West	24	49	48	23	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	25	34	44	19	
Sydney - Parramatta	61	37	53	-9	
Sydney - Ryde	13	16	43	30	
Sydney - South West	57	48	50	-8	
Sydney - Sutherland	14	20	43	29	
Rest of New South Wales	52	50	63	11	
Capital Region	55	41	57	1	
Central West	49	41	58	9	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	64	77	81	17	
Far West and Orana	91	84	94	3	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	39	28	46	7	
Illawarra	67	31	79	12	
Mid North Coast	69	72	79	11	
Murray	57	34	53	-4	
New England and North West	48	84	72	23	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	34	58	54	21	
Richmond - Tweed	30	31	58	28	
Riverina	32	50	44	11	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	53	53	73	20	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	38	32	33	-5	
Melbourne - Inner	31	30	26	-6	
Melbourne - Inner East	30	35	29	-1	
Melbourne - Inner South	19	18	27	8	
Melbourne - North East	57	27	29	-28	
Melbourne - North West	54	51	40	-14	
Melbourne - Outer East	36	23	36	-1	
Melbourne - South East	37	32	33	-5	
Melbourne - West	38	36	42	4	
Mornington Peninsula	31	25	31	0	

(continued)

Average duration of unemployment by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2005	2010	2015	2005-2015	Trend
	weeks	weeks	weeks	change weeks	
Rest of Victoria	52	49	43	-9	
Ballarat	80	35	69	-11	
Bendigo	49	52	42	-7	
Geelong	59	32	57	-2	
Hume	48	108	34	-14	
Latrobe - Gippsland	43	53	34	-9	
North West	57	66	33	-24	
Shepparton	24	28	48	24	
Warrnambool and South West	47	33	22	-25	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	30	27	41	11	
Brisbane - East	25	30	27	1	
Brisbane - North	28	31	32	4	
Brisbane - South	23	24	30	7	
Brisbane - West	43	14	36	-6	
Brisbane Inner City	23	18	34	10	
Ipswich	32	31	46	14	
Logan - Beaudesert	28	35	58	30	
Moreton Bay - North	29	21	57	28	
Moreton Bay - South	49	23	32	-16	
Rest of Queensland	39	31	45	6	
Cairns	49	29	38	-10	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	39	40	37	-2	
Fitzroy	29	33	51	22	
Gold Coast	39	29	46	8	
Mackay	42	18	35	-6	
Queensland - Outback	11	54	29	18	
Sunshine Coast	41	21	58	16	
Toowoomba	24	28	55	31	
Townsville	24	26	38	14	
Wide Bay	54	38	47	-8	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	42	40	46	5	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	38	29	43	5	
Adelaide - North	54	51	57	4	
Adelaide - South	33	33	35	2	
Adelaide - West	36	35	44	8	
Rest of South Australia	44	40	64	20	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	40	43	48	8	
South Australia - Outback	62	30	42	-20	
South Australia - South East	35	42	83	49	

(continued)

Average duration of unemployment by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2005 weeks	2010 weeks	2015 weeks	2005-2015 change weeks	Trend
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	25	24	36	11	
Mandurah	30	21	54	24	
Perth - Inner	25	12	20	-5	
Perth - North East	24	31	45	21	
Perth - North West	25	21	35	10	
Perth - South East	25	20	36	11	
Perth - South West	25	33	33	9	
Rest of Western Australia	27	32	47	20	
Bunbury	16	24	30	13	
Western Australia - Outback	30	39	48	18	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	32	26	67	35	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	69	44	51	-18	
Rest of Tasmania	67	43	56	-10	
Launceston and North East	74	45	50	-23	
South East	78	57	83	5	
West and North West	54	39	55	1	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	29	16	21	-8	
Northern Territory - Outback	18	38	95	77	
Australian Capital Territory	38	25	39	1	
AUSTRALIA	40	36	44	4	

Source: ABS, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, July 2016 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

Annual figure is calculated as a weighted average across the 12-months of the calendar year.

P 2.4 Enhanced Living Standards

P 2.4.1 Real median weekly household income

Real median weekly household income represents the middle of the income distribution for households. It is an indicator of Australians' capacity to consume goods and services and is a key measure of Australia's economic well-being. An increase in the measure indicates not only a greater capacity for current consumption, but also an increased capacity to accumulate wealth which may be used to generate income to support future consumption. Increasing real income allows Australian residents to purchase a greater quantity of food, clothing, housing, utilities, health care, education and other goods and services.³⁷

- Across Australia, real median weekly household income increased by \$190 between 2001 and 2011.

Real median household income across remoteness classes

- All remoteness classes had an increase in median weekly household income between 2001 and 2011.
- The largest increase occurred in remote Australia, which had an increase of \$238 in median weekly household income to stand at \$1,233.
- The major cities of Australia were the only other class to have an increase above the national average, increasing by \$200 to \$1,351.
- Outer regional Australia had the lowest increase in median weekly income, up \$118, closely followed by inner regional Australia which had an increase of \$121.

Table P 2.4.1.a Real median weekly household income by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2001 \$	2006 \$	2011 \$	2001-2011 change real \$	Trend
Major Cities	1,151	1,253	1,351	200	
Inner Regional	871	987	992	121	
Outer Regional	858	972	976	118	
Remote	995	1,160	1,233	238	
Very Remote	1,018	1,129	1,181	163	
AUSTRALIA	1,044	1,187	1,234	190	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, and ABS Consumer Price Index, Australia, June 2015 (cat. no. 6401.0)

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2010-11, with annual CPI figures calculated as a four quarter average across the financial year. Minor adjustments to the CPI deflator have resulted in small differences between the income figures presented in the 2014 edition and the current edition.

Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.

Based on place of usual residence.

Real median household income across sub-state regions

- All sub-state regions had an increase in median weekly household income between 2001 and 2011. At the same time, there was considerable variation in the level of increase across regions.
- The highest increase in median weekly income occurred in Inner Perth, where household incomes increased by \$621 from \$1,195 to \$1,816.
- Mackay and Inner Brisbane were the only other sub-state regions where the median weekly household income had increased by more than \$500.
- Income growth across the regions of Greater Darwin, Greater Perth and Greater Brisbane was also consistently high.
- In contrast, the Shepparton region had the lowest increase in median weekly household income, rising by only \$11 from \$903 in 2001 to \$914 in 2011.

³⁷ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

- The North West region of Victoria, South West Sydney, the South East region of South Australia, and the Murray region also had less than a \$50 increase in median weekly household incomes between 2001 and 2011. Median incomes in these regions were also lower than the national median.

Table P 2.4.1.b Real median weekly household income by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2001 \$	2006 \$	2011 \$	2001-2011 change real \$	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	1,316	1,333	1,447	131	
Central Coast	903	989	1,003	100	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	1,877	1,928	1,994	117	
Sydney - Blacktown	1,233	1,277	1,388	155	
Sydney - City and Inner South	1,269	1,339	1,568	299	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	1,477	1,637	1,806	329	
Sydney - Inner South West	1,098	1,133	1,169	71	
Sydney - Inner West	1,423	1,483	1,662	239	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	1,921	2,020	2,111	190	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	1,556	1,685	1,812	256	
Sydney - Outer South West	1,277	1,309	1,389	112	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	1,266	1,300	1,347	81	
Sydney - Parramatta	1,140	1,176	1,237	97	
Sydney - Ryde	1,465	1,478	1,603	138	
Sydney - South West	1,140	1,163	1,171	31	
Sydney - Sutherland	1,534	1,586	1,672	138	
Rest of New South Wales	842	919	961	119	
Capital Region	874	998	1,032	158	
Central West	879	921	973	94	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	708	761	835	127	
Far West and Orana	810	847	893	83	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	915	1,083	1,158	243	
Illawarra	1,003	1,103	1,116	113	
Mid North Coast	668	729	774	106	
Murray	878	957	921	43	
New England and North West	833	870	902	69	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	886	1,040	1,133	247	
Richmond - Tweed	720	824	865	145	
Riverina	934	999	994	60	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	809	864	896	87	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	1,184	1,248	1,333	149	
Melbourne - Inner	1,212	1,301	1,506	294	
Melbourne - Inner East	1,403	1,438	1,561	158	
Melbourne - Inner South	1,243	1,327	1,491	248	
Melbourne - North East	1,184	1,243	1,323	139	
Melbourne - North West	1,112	1,166	1,210	98	
Melbourne - Outer East	1,253	1,289	1,353	100	
Melbourne - South East	1,147	1,200	1,232	85	
Melbourne - West	1,109	1,195	1,278	169	
Mornington Peninsula	978	1,080	1,098	120	

(continued)

Real median weekly household income by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 \$	2006 \$	2011 \$	2001-2011 change real \$	Trend
Rest of Victoria	854	931	945	91	
Ballarat	831	899	935	104	
Bendigo	838	921	963	125	
Geelong	925	1,053	1,079	154	
Hume	877	968	942	65	
Latrobe - Gippsland	798	865	908	110	
North West	823	856	854	31	
Shepparton	903	949	914	11	
Warrnambool and South West	855	960	951	96	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	1,088	1,270	1,388	300	
Brisbane - East	1,116	1,284	1,417	301	
Brisbane - North	1,047	1,240	1,396	349	
Brisbane - South	1,136	1,309	1,463	327	
Brisbane - West	1,418	1,624	1,805	387	
Brisbane Inner City	1,195	1,431	1,763	568	
Ipswich	959	1,156	1,190	231	
Logan - Beaudesert	1,022	1,212	1,246	224	
Moreton Bay - North	829	992	1,022	193	
Moreton Bay - South	1,305	1,428	1,601	296	
Rest of Queensland	893	1,106	1,107	214	
Cairns	934	1,131	1,057	123	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	843	919	955	112	
Fitzroy	991	1,222	1,406	415	
Gold Coast	918	1,183	1,173	255	
Mackay	999	1,315	1,572	573	
Queensland - Outback	1,051	1,173	1,216	165	
<i>Far North</i>	873	1,006	1,044	171	
<i>Outback - North</i>	1,349	1,472	1,690	341	
<i>Outback - South</i>	910	916	987	77	
Sunshine Coast	808	1,022	1,010	202	
Toowoomba	927	1,100	1,095	168	
Townsville	1,048	1,218	1,295	247	
Wide Bay	700	780	801	101	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	931	1,075	1,106	175	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	1,087	1,233	1,290	203	
Adelaide - North	910	1,025	1,039	129	
Adelaide - South	956	1,103	1,130	174	
Adelaide - West	809	906	996	187	
Rest of South Australia	806	865	881	75	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	762	824	862	100	

(continued)

Real median weekly household income by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 \$	2006 \$	2011 \$	2001-2011 change real \$	Trend
South Australia - Outback	829	939	989	160	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	796	892	933	137	
Outback - North and East	909	1,061	1,171	262	
South Australia - South East	819	862	855	36	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	1,059	1,246	1,459	400	
Mandurah	777	945	992	215	
Perth - Inner	1,195	1,385	1,816	621	
Perth - North East	1,028	1,214	1,395	367	
Perth - North West	1,117	1,284	1,518	401	
Perth - South East	1,031	1,212	1,406	375	
Perth - South West	1,046	1,248	1,477	431	
Rest of Western Australia	982	1,181	1,253	271	
Bunbury	942	1,162	1,193	251	
Western Australia - Outback	1,205	1,339	1,611	406	
Esperance	877	1,085	1,158	281	
Gascoyne	966	1,055	1,168	202	
Goldfields	1,453	1,677	1,873	420	
Kimberley	1,102	1,214	1,437	335	
Mid West	885	1,063	1,129	244	
Pilbara	1,796	2,274	2,788	992	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	825	967	973	148	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	889	1,043	1,065	176	
Rest of Tasmania	777	856	876	99	
Launceston and North East	801	878	896	95	
South East	729	793	826	97	
West and North West	762	849	866	104	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	1,352	1,481	1,806	454	
Northern Territory - Outback	1,225	1,276	1,450	225	
Alice Springs	1,278	1,315	1,514	236	
Barkly	967	985	1,207	240	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	975	1,040	1,113	138	
East Arnhem	1,632	1,826	2,007	375	
Katherine	1,141	1,204	1,369	228	
Australian Capital Territory	1,466	1,743	1,920	454	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, and ABS Consumer Price Index, Australia, June 2015 (cat. no. 6401.0)

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2010-11, with annual CPI figures calculated as a four quarter average across the financial year. Minor adjustments to the CPI deflator have resulted in small differences between the income figures presented in the 2014 edition and the current edition.

Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.

Based on place of usual residence.

P 2.4.2 Real household net worth

Real net worth per household is an indicator of the average value of assets owned by households (e.g. owner occupied and investment housing, shares, superannuation, vehicles, bank deposits, owner operated businesses) after deducting liabilities. Changes in real net worth per household indicate that the value of household economic resources in a region have increased.

Household wealth contributes to economic well-being and living standards by generating increased consumption opportunities, income flows and economic security, and protecting against financial stress and poverty.³⁸ The household wealth and household income indicators can together provide a useful guide to how living standards differ across regions and over time.³⁹

- The average net worth of Australian households has fluctuated over time, resulting in a moderate increase of \$12,880 between 2009–10 and 2013–14.

Real household net worth across remoteness classes

- Between 2009–10 and 2013–14, household net worth increased in Major Cities and Outer Regional areas, but declined in Inner Regional and Remote Australia.
- The largest increase in average household net worth occurred in outer regional Australia, increasing by \$38,644.

Table P 2.4.2.a Real mean household net worth by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2009-10 ^a	2011-12	2013-14	2009-10 ^a - 2013-14	Trend
	\$ real	\$ real	\$ real	change \$ real	
Major Cities	835,599	798,847	853,909	18,310	
Inner Regional	718,828	664,956	687,351	31,477	
Outer Regional	705,262	709,230	743,906	38,644	
Remote	657,847	*957,368	642,130	15,717	
AUSTRALIA	796,982	764,545	809,862	12,880	

Source: ABS, Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2009–10 to 2013–14

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2013–14.

Year ending 30 June.

Excludes very remote areas of Australia.

a) Based on ASGC

*The estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

³⁸ BITRE, 2009, Seminar: Household Wealth—Information Paper 63.

³⁹ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Real mean household net worth across capital cities and balance of state

- The average net worth of households increased across four of the eight capital cities (Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth) and two of the seven regions outside of the capital cities (Victoria and Western Australia) between 2009–10 and 2013–14.
- The largest increase in average household net worth was in Greater Sydney, rising by \$122,444 to stand at \$971,687. Regional Victoria, outside of Greater Melbourne, was the only other region to have an increase in the average net worth of households of more than \$100,000.
- Greater Perth had the highest average household net worth in 2014–15 at \$977,325.

Table P 2.4.2.b Real mean household net worth by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2009-10 ^a	2011-12	2013-14	2009-10 ^a - 2013-14	Trend
	\$ real	\$ real	\$ real	change \$ real	
Greater Sydney	849,243	843,992	971,687	122,444	
Rest of New South Wales	716,888	716,596	660,595	-56,293	
Greater Melbourne	959,204	854,110	874,214	-84,990	
Rest of Victoria	621,173	597,562	727,165	105,992	
Greater Brisbane	737,450	723,434	791,411	53,961	
Rest of Queensland	709,426	672,287	660,337	-49,089	
Greater Adelaide	634,026	725,051	642,208	8,182	
Rest of South Australia	687,309	616,733	684,834	-2,475	
Greater Perth	945,218	819,084	977,325	32,107	
Rest of Western Australia	799,163	761,211	849,576	50,413	
Greater Hobart	670,080	704,318	595,616	-74,464	
Rest of Tasmania	633,563	576,355	542,305	-91,258	
Greater Darwin	697,330	*832,372	680,761	-16,569	
Rest of Northern Territory	657,414	449,289	*595,932	-61,482	
Australian Capital Territory	934,112	976,274	890,052	-44,060	

Source: Survey of Income and Housing, Australia, 2009–10 to 2013–14

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2013–14.

Year ending 30 June.

a) Based on ASGC.

* The estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

P 2.4.3 Labour force participation

The labour force participation rate indicates the size of the labour force relative to the population in a region. This measure is defined as the total number of people in a region who are employed or actively looking for work and available to work, expressed as a percentage of the population.

Human resources are an integral part of enhancing living standards. An economy's labour force is composed of a diverse range of individuals who each possess particular skills and knowledge. These human resources are developed over time and represent years of accumulated education, training and experience across a wide range of occupations and jobs. A sustainable economy depends on the presence and availability of these resources to ensure continued economic progress and development.⁴⁰

The labour force participation rate data presented below is based on the same concepts as Australia's official estimate of labour force participation from the Labour Force Survey. However, this particular data set is based on information from the censuses of population and housing, which offers a wider range of geographic scales. There may be some differences between national and regional estimates presented here and those from the Labour Force Survey.⁴¹

- Australia's labour force participation rate increased over the decade to 2011, up 1.1 percentage points from 60.3 to 61.4 per cent.

Labour force participation across remoteness classes

- Between 2001 and 2011, labour force participation rates increased in major cities, inner regional and very remote areas of Australia.
- The largest increase occurred in major cities, up 1.2 percentage points from 61.4 per cent to 62.6 per cent.
- Remote Australia had the largest decline, down 1.7 percentage points, from 65.6 per cent to 63.9 per cent. Despite this decrease, remote Australia still had the highest participation rate of all remoteness classes in 2011.

Table P 2.4.3.a Labour force participation rate by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2001	2006	2011	2001-2011	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	61.4	61.2	62.6	1.2	
Inner Regional	57.3	57.6	58.0	0.7	
Outer Regional	59.9	59.7	59.5	-0.4	
Remote	65.6	63.5	63.9	-1.7	
Very Remote	59.1	60.5	59.3	0.2	
AUSTRALIA	60.3	60.4	61.4	1.1	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request
Persons aged 15 years and over.

Labour force participation across major urban areas

- The labour force participation rate increased across all major urban areas between 2001 and 2011, with the exception of Cairns and Greater Darwin.
- Newcastle - Maitland, Gold Coast - Tweed Heads, and the Sunshine Coast had the largest increases in labour force participation, each up by more than 3.0 percentage points over the decade.
- Cairns and Greater Darwin both had decreases in labour force participation of approximately 2.0 percentage points, although both still had participation rates well above the national average in 2011.

⁴⁰ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

⁴¹ ABS, Fact sheet: Differences between the LFS and the Census, 2012 <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/factsheetsifsc?opendocument&navpos=450>

Table P 2.4.3.b Labour force participation rate by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	61.5	60.6	61.7	0.1	
Greater Melbourne	61.6	61.1	62.5	1.0	
Greater Brisbane	63.1	63.8	65.0	1.9	
Greater Perth	62.2	62.2	64.5	2.3	
Greater Adelaide	58.8	59.5	60.7	1.9	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	57.5	58.5	60.7	3.2	
Newcastle - Maitland	56.3	57.5	59.6	3.3	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	69.1	69.6	70.0	0.9	
Sunshine Coast	55.3	57.0	58.5	3.2	
Wollongong	56.4	56.7	57.3	0.9	
Greater Hobart	57.7	58.7	59.8	2.1	
Geelong	57.5	58.2	59.3	1.8	
Townsville	66.4	66.2	67.0	0.6	
Cairns	68.1	66.2	65.7	-2.5	
Greater Darwin	70.6	68.5	68.7	-1.9	
Toowoomba	59.5	60.1	60.5	1.0	
Ballarat	58.2	58.6	59.6	1.4	
Bendigo	57.7	59.0	59.8	2.2	
Albury - Wodonga	62.5	63.6	62.7	0.2	
Launceston	57.4	58.6	59.6	2.3	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Labour force participation across sub-state regions

- Approximately two thirds of sub-state regions saw an increase in labour force participation between 2001 and 2011.
- The largest increases (over 4.0 percentage points) occurred in West Adelaide and the City and Inner South of Sydney.
- Outside of the capital cities the largest increases in labour force participation occurred in the Mackay region, the Newcastle and Lake Macquarie region, and the Sunshine Coast region (each having an increase of 3.0 percentage points or more).
- The largest decrease in labour force participation was in Outback Queensland, decreasing by 3.2 percentage points to 62.9 per cent in 2011.
- Western Australia was the only state or territory where all regions outside of the capital city experienced a decrease in labour force participation rates while all regions within the greater capital had an increase.

Table P 2.4.3.c Labour force participation rate by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	61.5	60.6	61.7	0.1	
Central Coast	54.4	54.8	55.9	1.5	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	70.0	69.1	68.2	-1.8	
Sydney - Blacktown	61.9	61.9	62.8	0.9	
Sydney - City and Inner South	60.8	58.2	65.1	4.2	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	62.8	60.5	62.7	-0.1	
Sydney - Inner South West	55.4	55.5	56.4	0.9	
Sydney - Inner West	63.3	62.7	64.5	1.2	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	65.9	64.5	65.3	-0.6	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	66.2	65.0	66.2	0.0	
Sydney - Outer South West	64.6	64.7	64.3	-0.3	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	65.6	65.3	64.7	-0.9	
Sydney - Parramatta	56.5	55.8	57.0	0.5	
Sydney - Ryde	62.6	60.8	62.1	-0.5	
Sydney - South West	57.2	55.7	54.8	-2.4	
Sydney - Sutherland	68.1	66.9	67.1	-1.0	
Rest of New South Wales	55.5	56.0	56.4	0.8	
Capital Region	57.5	58.5	59.0	1.5	
Central West	58.2	58.1	58.1	-0.1	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	51.6	51.8	52.2	0.5	
Far West and Orana	57.7	57.3	57.5	-0.3	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	56.5	57.8	58.9	2.4	
Illawarra	56.5	56.8	57.3	0.9	
Mid North Coast	47.3	47.7	47.0	-0.3	
Murray	60.3	60.4	59.0	-1.3	
New England and North West	58.3	57.9	57.6	-0.6	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	55.3	56.4	58.6	3.3	
Richmond - Tweed	51.8	53.2	53.9	2.1	
Riverina	61.4	61.3	60.8	-0.7	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	50.7	51.0	50.6	-0.1	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	61.6	61.1	62.5	1.0	
Melbourne - Inner	62.9	62.5	66.3	3.4	
Melbourne - Inner East	61.1	61.0	61.1	0.0	
Melbourne - Inner South	61.5	61.6	63.7	2.2	
Melbourne - North East	61.3	60.9	62.3	1.0	
Melbourne - North West	58.3	57.4	58.5	0.2	
Melbourne - Outer East	66.4	65.6	65.8	-0.5	
Melbourne - South East	61.1	60.2	60.9	-0.2	
Melbourne - West	60.1	60.5	62.1	2.0	
Mornington Peninsula	58.3	57.8	59.4	1.1	

(continued)

Labour force participation rate by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Rest of Victoria	57.7	58.2	58.2	0.5	
Ballarat	56.6	57.1	57.9	1.2	
Bendigo	57.0	58.1	58.5	1.5	
Geelong	57.4	58.2	59.5	2.1	
Hume	59.6	60.5	60.0	0.4	
Latrobe - Gippsland	55.0	55.5	56.0	1.0	
North West	58.8	58.2	56.7	-2.1	
Shepparton	60.0	59.3	57.5	-2.5	
Warrnambool and South West	59.8	61.1	60.8	1.0	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	63.1	63.8	65.0	1.9	
Brisbane - East	63.4	64.1	65.7	2.3	
Brisbane - North	62.0	63.4	65.7	3.7	
Brisbane - South	63.6	64.8	65.6	2.0	
Brisbane - West	66.6	66.7	66.9	0.3	
Brisbane Inner City	66.9	66.9	70.6	3.7	
Ipswich	58.4	60.0	61.0	2.6	
Logan - Beaudesert	64.5	64.1	63.9	-0.6	
Moreton Bay - North	54.1	55.7	56.9	2.8	
Moreton Bay - South	70.7	70.7	70.9	0.2	
Rest of Queensland	60.0	60.1	60.9	1.0	
Cairns	64.8	63.0	62.6	-2.1	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	62.3	62.1	60.7	-1.6	
Fitzroy	62.4	63.0	64.3	1.9	
Gold Coast	59.2	60.1	62.1	2.9	
Mackay	63.5	64.3	67.1	3.6	
Queensland - Outback	66.1	65.0	62.9	-3.2	
<i>Far North</i>	60.0	61.7	56.4	-3.6	
<i>Outback - North</i>	68.1	66.1	65.5	-2.6	
<i>Outback - South</i>	70.1	67.7	67.9	-2.2	
Sunshine Coast	55.4	57.1	58.4	3.0	
Toowoomba	60.4	60.7	61.3	0.9	
Townsville	64.3	64.2	65.0	0.7	
Wide Bay	51.4	51.0	50.1	-1.2	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	58.8	59.5	60.7	1.9	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	61.1	61.1	62.1	1.0	
Adelaide - North	58.9	59.2	59.8	0.9	
Adelaide - South	59.8	61.1	62.1	2.2	
Adelaide - West	54.2	55.4	58.4	4.2	
Rest of South Australia	57.8	57.6	57.3	-0.5	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	54.8	55.4	55.8	1.0	

(continued)

Labour force participation rate by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
South Australia - Outback	58.3	59.3	59.8	1.5	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	59.1	59.2	59.9	0.7	
Outback - North and East	56.7	59.5	59.8	3.1	
South Australia - South East	59.4	58.2	57.0	-2.4	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	62.2	62.2	64.5	2.3	
Mandurah	50.1	49.4	52.8	2.7	
Perth - Inner	61.2	60.7	64.3	3.1	
Perth - North East	63.2	63.4	65.2	2.0	
Perth - North West	64.9	64.9	66.5	1.7	
Perth - South East	62.5	62.7	64.3	1.8	
Perth - South West	60.5	61.0	64.4	3.9	
Rest of Western Australia	64.0	62.5	62.8	-1.2	
Bunbury	63.1	62.0	62.3	-0.8	
Western Australia - Outback	65.9	63.9	64.5	-1.4	
Esperance	64.0	65.2	64.0	0.0	
Gascoyne	64.1	63.9	62.2	-1.9	
Goldfields	69.4	67.5	67.0	-2.4	
Kimberley	61.5	61.6	58.0	-3.5	
Mid West	62.3	60.4	62.4	0.2	
Pilbara	71.9	66.2	68.7	-3.3	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	62.2	61.1	60.5	-1.7	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	57.7	58.7	59.8	2.1	
Rest of Tasmania	55.5	56.3	56.4	0.9	
Launceston and North East	56.3	56.8	57.4	1.1	
South East	54.0	53.9	53.6	-0.4	
West and North West	55.0	56.3	56.0	1.0	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	70.6	68.5	68.7	-1.9	
Northern Territory - Outback	56.6	55.8	57.5	0.9	
Alice Springs	61.8	60.6	61.4	-0.4	
Barkly	50.5	47.1	47.8	-2.7	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	46.3	46.9	51.2	4.9	
East Arnhem	50.6	55.0	55.7	5.2	
Katherine	58.9	55.7	59.2	0.2	
Australian Capital Territory	69.4	69.6	69.9	0.5	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request
Persons aged 15 years and over.

P 2.5 Fair Outcomes

P 2.5.1 Inequality in household income

A ratio of income received by low income households to the income received by middle income households provides an indicator of the level of household income inequality, in particular at the lower end of the income scale. If the ratio was to decrease, this would suggest movement towards greater income disparity, whereas an increase in the ratio demonstrates a decline in inequality. This ratio uses percentiles based on the level of income received by individual households rather than the aggregate level of income received by all households in the income group.

Increases in income are one of the major components of economic growth. An equitable distribution of the benefits of economic progress will ensure that all Australians have opportunities to improve their well-being, regardless of differences in education, socio-economic background or other factors.⁴²

- Household income inequality increased between 2001 and 2011, with low income households having only 40 per cent of the income of middle income households, down from 43 per cent in 2001. Despite this overall increase in inequality across the last decade, there was a small decrease between 2006 and 2011.

Inequality in household income across remoteness classes

- Household income disparity increased in all remoteness classes between 2001 and 2011.
- Major cities had the smallest increase in income inequality, with low income households earning 38 per cent of the income of middle income households in 2011 (down from approximately 40 per cent in 2001).

Table P 2.5.1.a Ratio of household income for low income households to median income households by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2001	2006	2011	2001-2011		Trend
	ratio	ratio	ratio	change	ratio	
Major Cities	0.40	0.35	0.38	-0.02	-0.03	
Inner Regional	0.50	0.41	0.46	-0.04	-0.04	
Outer Regional	0.48	0.39	0.43	-0.05	-0.05	
Remote	0.40	0.34	0.36	-0.04	-0.04	
Very Remote	0.42	0.35	0.33	-0.07	-0.08	
AUSTRALIA	0.43	0.37	0.40	-0.03	-0.03	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

Ratio of equivalised weekly household income for low income households (10th percentile) to median income households (50th percentile). Equivalised household income was calculated by adjusting household income using an equivalence scale—this adjustment reflects the requirement for a larger household to have a higher level of income to achieve the same standard of living as a smaller household.

Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.

Census data is collected based on income brackets, which creates the potential for stepwise (rather than incremental) shifts in the ratio indicator. Movements in the indicator over time may be affected by changes in the income brackets across censuses.

Percentile and median values may be affected by confidentiality in small areas. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. As such numbers may differ slightly to other outputs from ABS website.

⁴² Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Inequality in household income across sub-state regions

- All sub-state regions except Outer South Western Sydney experienced an increase in income inequality between 2001 and 2011.
- The largest increase in income inequality occurred in the Mackay region, where low income households earned approximately 35 per cent of the income of middle income households in 2011 (down approximately nine percentage points from 2001).
- Other regions that had comparatively high increases in income inequality were Fitzroy in Queensland, Mandurah in Western Australia and Outback Northern Territory. In each of these regions the proportion earned by low income households compared to that of middle income households decreased by eight percentage points between 2001 and 2011.
- With the exception of Mandurah, each of these regions also had above average levels of income inequality. Outback Northern Territory had the most unequal income across all regions, with low income households in this region having just 27 per cent of the income of middle income households in 2011.
- Outer South West Sydney was the only region where income inequality had not changed between 2001 and 2011, with lower income household earning 40 per cent of the income of middle income households.

Table P 2.5.1.b Ratio of household income for low income households to median income households by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2001 ratio	2006 ratio	2011 ratio	2001-2011 change ratio	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	0.37	0.32	0.36	-0.02	
Central Coast	0.49	0.42	0.47	-0.02	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	0.37	0.35	0.35	-0.02	
Sydney - Blacktown	0.40	0.35	0.39	-0.02	
Sydney - City and Inner South	0.30	0.24	0.26	-0.04	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	0.30	0.27	0.28	-0.03	
Sydney - Inner South West	0.42	0.35	0.38	-0.04	
Sydney - Inner West	0.33	0.29	0.31	-0.02	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	0.31	0.29	0.30	-0.01	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	0.36	0.34	0.34	-0.01	
Sydney - Outer South West	0.40	0.36	0.40	0.00	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	0.41	0.38	0.40	-0.01	
Sydney - Parramatta	0.39	0.33	0.36	-0.03	
Sydney - Ryde	0.34	0.30	0.32	-0.02	
Sydney - South West	0.42	0.36	0.39	-0.02	
Sydney - Sutherland	0.37	0.35	0.36	-0.01	
Rest of New South Wales	0.50	0.41	0.46	-0.05	
Capital Region	0.48	0.39	0.44	-0.04	
Central West	0.48	0.39	0.44	-0.04	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	0.56	0.46	0.49	-0.07	
Far West and Orana	0.48	0.40	0.44	-0.04	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	0.48	0.40	0.43	-0.05	
Illawarra	0.45	0.38	0.42	-0.03	
Mid North Coast	0.58	0.47	0.52	-0.06	
Murray	0.48	0.40	0.45	-0.03	
New England and North West	0.49	0.41	0.45	-0.04	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	0.49	0.40	0.43	-0.06	
Richmond - Tweed	0.55	0.44	0.49	-0.06	
Riverina	0.47	0.39	0.44	-0.03	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	0.53	0.43	0.49	-0.04	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	0.40	0.35	0.38	-0.02	
Melbourne - Inner	0.32	0.25	0.27	-0.05	
Melbourne - Inner East	0.36	0.33	0.33	-0.02	
Melbourne - Inner South	0.38	0.34	0.34	-0.04	
Melbourne - North East	0.42	0.37	0.40	-0.03	
Melbourne - North West	0.44	0.37	0.40	-0.04	
Melbourne - Outer East	0.42	0.40	0.41	-0.01	
Melbourne - South East	0.43	0.38	0.42	-0.01	
Melbourne - West	0.43	0.36	0.39	-0.04	
Mornington Peninsula	0.46	0.41	0.44	-0.02	

(continued)

Ratio of household income for low income households to median income households by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 ratio	2006 ratio	2011 ratio	2001-2011 change ratio	Trend
Rest of Victoria	0.50	0.41	0.46	-0.04	
Ballarat	0.52	0.42	0.47	-0.04	
Bendigo	0.51	0.42	0.47	-0.04	
Geelong	0.47	0.40	0.44	-0.03	
Hume	0.49	0.41	0.45	-0.04	
Latrobe - Gippsland	0.51	0.42	0.46	-0.04	
North West	0.51	0.42	0.47	-0.04	
Shepparton	0.48	0.42	0.46	-0.02	
Warrnambool and South West	0.51	0.42	0.47	-0.04	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	0.43	0.39	0.39	-0.05	
Brisbane - East	0.45	0.40	0.40	-0.05	
Brisbane - North	0.44	0.39	0.38	-0.05	
Brisbane - South	0.41	0.36	0.36	-0.05	
Brisbane - West	0.37	0.35	0.33	-0.04	
Brisbane Inner City	0.35	0.30	0.30	-0.05	
Ipswich	0.48	0.41	0.43	-0.05	
Logan - Beaudesert	0.46	0.41	0.43	-0.03	
Moreton Bay - North	0.54	0.44	0.47	-0.06	
Moreton Bay - South	0.44	0.41	0.40	-0.04	
Rest of Queensland	0.49	0.40	0.43	-0.05	
Cairns	0.45	0.39	0.42	-0.03	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	0.49	0.41	0.45	-0.04	
Fitzroy	0.45	0.37	0.37	-0.08	
Gold Coast	0.47	0.40	0.42	-0.05	
Mackay	0.45	0.37	0.35	-0.09	
Queensland - Outback	0.40	0.35	0.36	-0.05	
<i>Far North</i>	0.47	0.41	0.41	-0.07	
<i>Outback - North</i>	0.36	0.31	0.30	-0.07	
<i>Outback - South</i>	0.45	0.37	0.40	-0.05	
Sunshine Coast	0.53	0.43	0.46	-0.07	
Toowoomba	0.49	0.43	0.45	-0.04	
Townsville	0.44	0.39	0.40	-0.04	
Wide Bay	0.57	0.46	0.50	-0.07	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	0.45	0.38	0.42	-0.03	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	0.40	0.34	0.37	-0.03	
Adelaide - North	0.48	0.40	0.44	-0.03	
Adelaide - South	0.46	0.40	0.43	-0.03	
Adelaide - West	0.48	0.38	0.43	-0.05	
Rest of South Australia	0.51	0.41	0.47	-0.04	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	0.53	0.43	0.49	-0.05	

(continued)

Ratio of household income for low income households to median income households by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 ratio	2006 ratio	2011 ratio	2001-2011 change ratio	Trend
South Australia - Outback	0.47	0.38	0.41	-0.06	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	0.48	0.38	0.43	-0.06	
Outback - North and East	0.43	0.36	0.36	-0.07	
South Australia - South East	0.52	0.42	0.48	-0.04	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	0.42	0.36	0.36	-0.07	
Mandurah	0.53	0.41	0.45	-0.08	
Perth - Inner	0.33	0.27	0.28	-0.05	
Perth - North East	0.44	0.38	0.37	-0.07	
Perth - North West	0.42	0.37	0.36	-0.06	
Perth - South East	0.43	0.37	0.36	-0.07	
Perth - South West	0.43	0.37	0.36	-0.07	
Rest of Western Australia	0.42	0.36	0.38	-0.04	
Bunbury	0.46	0.39	0.41	-0.05	
Western Australia - Outback	0.36	0.31	0.31	-0.06	
Esperance	0.46	0.39	0.40	-0.06	
Gascoyne	0.43	0.36	0.36	-0.07	
Goldfields	0.34	0.29	0.29	-0.05	
Kimberley	0.37	0.30	0.27	-0.10	
Mid West	0.43	0.37	0.40	-0.03	
Pilbara	0.33	0.32	0.36	0.03	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	0.46	0.39	0.41	-0.05	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	0.47	0.40	0.43	-0.04	
Rest of Tasmania	0.53	0.43	0.47	-0.05	
Launceston and North East	0.52	0.43	0.47	-0.05	
South East	0.54	0.44	0.49	-0.05	
West and North West	0.53	0.44	0.48	-0.06	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	0.35	0.33	0.33	-0.02	
Northern Territory - Outback	0.35	0.30	0.27	-0.08	
Alice Springs	0.33	0.31	0.28	-0.05	
Barkly	0.49	0.36	0.29	-0.19	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	0.52	0.43	0.26	-0.26	
East Arnhem	0.34	0.23	0.24	-0.09	
Katherine	0.37	0.34	0.31	-0.07	
Australian Capital Territory	0.35	0.32	0.32	-0.03	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

Ratio of equivalised weekly household income for low income households (10th percentile) to median income households (50th percentile). Equivalised household income was calculated by adjusting household income using an equivalence scale—this adjustment reflects the requirement for a larger household to have a higher level of income to achieve the same standard of living as a smaller household.

Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.

Census data is collected based on income brackets, which creates the potential for stepwise (rather than incremental) shifts in the ratio indicator. Movements in the indicator over time may be affected by changes in the income brackets across censuses.

Percentile and median values may be affected by confidentiality in small areas. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. As such numbers may differ slightly to other outputs from ABS website.

P 2.6 International Economic Engagement

P 2.6.1 International visits to residents ratio

The ratio of overseas visits to residents indicates the extent of economic engagement with international visitors in that region. Overseas visitors are those people visiting Australia for less than 12 months for holidays, business, visiting friends and relatives, and education.

An important aspect of international economic engagement is the exchange achieved through tourism. International tourism is a significant economic contributor to many Australian regions, and also facilitates the exchange of cultures, values and attitudes between countries. Changes in this tourism-based indicator, together with changes in the international trade indicator, together provide a guide to whether international economic engagement has improved for a region.⁴³

- National figures show a marginal decline in the number of international visits relative to the total population between 2007 and 2015, down by eight visits per 1,000 residents.

International visits to residents ratio across remoteness classes

- Major cities were the only remoteness class in which international visits relative to the total population increased between 2007 and 2015.
- Across the other remoteness classes, there was a clear trend of larger decreases in visits per capita with increasing remoteness.
- The largest decrease occurred in very remote Australia where the number of visits per 1,000 residents had decreased by 1,183, down to 2,457 visits. Despite this large decline relative to the population, international visitation to very remote Australia was still higher than that in all other remoteness classes.

Table P 2.6.1.a International visits by remoteness class

Remoteness Class ^{a b}	2007	2011	2015	2007-2015	Trend
	visits per 1,000 residents	visits per 1,000 residents	visits per 1,000 residents	change visits per 1,000 residents	
Major Cities	627.1	586.6	688.0	60.9	
Inner Regional	559.6	461.7	523.7	-35.9	
Outer Regional	1,332.6	1,004.2	1,110.4	-222.3	
Remote	2,317.3	1,890.8	1,674.1	-643.2	
Very Remote	3,639.9	2,642.1	2,456.8	-1,183.1	
AUSTRALIA	732.1	638.6	723.8	-8.3	

Source: BITRE estimates based on Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey, Unit record file data, 2015; ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014–15 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Visits were defined at the SA2 scale (based on overnight stays), and the SA2 visit counts were then summed to produce estimates at the more aggregated geographic scales. As an international visitor may have visited more than one SA2 during their trip, and could visit multiple SA2s within a city or region, the regional and national visitor counts used here will generally exceed published IVS totals.

a) Visits have been allocated to destination SA2s, wherever possible. For a small proportion of visits, the destination could be coded to a tourism region, but not a specific SA2 within that tourism region. These visits have been allocated to SA2s using a weighted correspondence based on the distribution of the destination of other visits to that tourism region. Visits for which no destination tourism region could be identified have been excluded.

b) Estimates have been calculated using a population weighted correspondence from SA2s to Remoteness Classes.

⁴³ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013

International visits to residents ratio across major urban areas

- The major urban areas were evenly split in terms of the number that saw an increase in visits per capita and the number that saw a decline.
- A small number of major urban areas saw dramatic declines in international visits per capita. Cairns for example saw a decline of 1,717 visits per 1,000 residents, down from over 7,130 in 2007 to 5,413.5 in 2015. Despite this large decline, Cairns still had over triple the rate of international visits of any other major urban area in 2015.
- Greater Darwin, Townsville, Gold Coast-Tweed Heads and the Sunshine Coast also experienced notable decreases with a loss of more than 200 visits per 1,000 residents.
- Of the major urban areas where there was an increase in international visitors, the largest increase was in Launceston, up by roughly 229 visits per 1,000 residents.

Table P 2.6.1.b International visits by major urban area

Major Urban Area ^a	2007	2011	2015	2007-2015	Trend
	visits per 1,000 residents	visits per 1,000 residents	visits per 1,000 residents	change visits per 1,000 residents	
Greater Sydney	779.2	707.2	821.9	42.7	
Greater Melbourne	466.9	484.8	667.9	201.0	
Greater Brisbane	590.7	558.2	615.6	24.9	
Greater Perth	551.0	533.6	541.0	-10.0	
Greater Adelaide	343.5	324.5	344.8	1.3	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	1717.8	1374.6	1550.3	-167.5	
Newcastle - Maitland	254.7	255.2	298.8	44.1	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	495.1	483.9	534.9	39.8	
Sunshine Coast	1161.9	908.6	849.3	-312.7	
Wollongong	243.1	225.1	277.0	33.9	
Greater Hobart	743.5	672.7	871.6	128.1	
Geelong	225.9	238.9	282.5	56.7	
Townsville	801.8	555.1	581.2	-220.6	
Cairns	7130.8	4391.3	5413.5	-1,717.4	
Greater Darwin	1602.2	1273.7	1028.2	-574.0	
Toowoomba	243.6	260.0	218.5	-25.0	
Ballarat	324.3	248.7	278.4	-45.9	
Bendigo	170.0	161.2	137.9	-32.1	
Albury - Wodonga	267.9	235.6	198.1	-69.7	
Launceston	718.5	676.1	947.4	228.9	

Source: BITRE estimates based on Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey, Unit record file data, 2015; ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15 (cat. no. 3218.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Visits were defined at the SA2 scale (based on overnight stays), and the SA2 visit counts were then summed to produce estimates at the more aggregated geographic scales. As an international visitor may have visited more than one SA2 during their trip, and could visit multiple SA2s within a city or region, the regional and national visitor counts used here will generally exceed published IVS totals.

a) Visits have been allocated to destination SA2s, wherever possible. For a small proportion of visits, the destination could be coded to a tourism region, but not a specific SA2 within that tourism region. These visits have been allocated to SA2s using a weighted correspondence based on the distribution of the destination of other visits to that tourism region. Visits for which no destination tourism region could be identified have been excluded.

International visits to residents ratio across sub-state regions

- Of the 87 sub-state regions, less than half recorded an increase in international visits per 1,000 residents between 2007 and 2015. Also, while most increases were relatively modest there were a number of large declines.
- The largest decline in international visits was recorded in Alice Springs, where there has been a decrease of 4364 visits per 1,000 residents since 2007.
- The largest increase in international visits was in Inner Melbourne, where visits have increased by 706 visits per 1,000 residents since 2007.

Table P 2.6.1.c International visits by sub-state region

Sub-State Region ^a	2007	2011	2015	2007-2015	Trend
	visits per 1,000 residents	visits per 1,000 residents	visits per 1,000 residents	change visits per 1,000 residents	
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	779.2	707.2	821.9	42.7	
Central Coast	146.2	141.1	158.2	12.0	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	129.8	140.3	173.7	43.9	
Sydney - Blacktown	116.4	133.1	176.0	59.6	
Sydney - City and Inner South	9,238.6	7,760.5	8,482.8	-755.8	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	698.6	657.3	827.5	128.9	
Sydney - Inner South West	136.0	161.8	210.0	74.0	
Sydney - Inner West	263.7	334.0	419.4	155.6	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	350.5	375.9	419.7	69.2	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	447.3	390.5	373.2	-74.1	
Sydney - Outer South West	84.0	108.8	140.3	56.4	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	309.2	306.7	405.0	95.8	
Sydney - Parramatta	190.5	215.6	309.2	118.7	
Sydney - Ryde	353.9	380.0	497.3	143.4	
Sydney - South West	67.0	84.3	121.3	54.3	
Sydney - Sutherland	121.3	135.1	127.1	5.8	
Rest of New South Wales	396.4	356.3	376.8	-19.6	
Capital Region	399.6	416.7	415.5	15.9	
Central West	187.3	186.6	173.3	-14.0	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	784.2	630.5	752.4	-31.8	
Far West and Orana	297.2	337.2	243.1	-54.2	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	234.3	241.1	260.1	25.9	
Illawarra	245.5	225.8	282.8	37.2	
Mid North Coast	537.4	419.2	445.9	-91.5	
Murray	274.5	240.4	205.5	-69.0	
New England and North West	375.7	237.4	195.0	-180.7	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	294.5	302.9	345.9	51.4	
Richmond - Tweed	1,102.3	926.0	1,011.1	-91.2	
Riverina	183.2	192.7	211.8	28.6	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	227.5	250.2	242.8	15.3	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	466.9	484.8	667.9	201.0	
Melbourne - Inner	2,687.4	2,637.7	3,393.8	706.4	
Melbourne - Inner East	214.4	254.8	462.8	248.4	
Melbourne - Inner South	169.4	191.9	237.5	68.1	
Melbourne - North East	88.6	137.7	179.4	90.8	
Melbourne - North West	169.0	233.0	289.0	120.0	
Melbourne - Outer East	110.3	113.2	169.3	59.1	
Melbourne - South East	139.7	189.9	280.5	140.8	

(continued)

International visits by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region ^a	2007	2011	2015	2007-2015	Trend
	visits per 1,000 residents	visits per 1,000 residents	visits per 1,000 residents	change visits per 1,000 residents	
Rest of Victoria	405.0	372.3	479.4	74.4	
Ballarat	244.7	214.5	246.9	2.3	
Bendigo	157.9	144.2	125.6	-32.3	
Geelong	367.7	327.5	438.8	71.1	
Hume	254.8	207.6	241.3	-13.6	
Latrobe - Gippsland	413.6	411.4	526.6	113.0	
North West	411.7	342.8	498.1	86.5	
Shepparton	188.0	182.3	198.8	10.8	
Warrnambool and South West	1,327.7	1,289.9	1,809.2	481.5	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	590.7	558.2	615.6	24.9	
Brisbane - East	232.7	297.1	215.3	-17.3	
Brisbane - North	119.9	268.6	200.4	80.5	
Brisbane - South	133.1	252.0	202.0	68.9	
Brisbane - West	148.3	296.1	245.1	96.8	
Brisbane Inner City	4,201.7	3,364.7	4,114.2	-87.5	
Ipswich	86.0	116.9	123.3	37.3	
Logan - Beaudesert	128.0	156.2	187.1	59.1	
Moreton Bay - North	144.4	173.0	160.2	15.8	
Moreton Bay - South	*93.9	*166.1	120.4	26.5	
Rest of Queensland	1,712.5	1,213.7	1,319.4	-393.1	
Cairns	5,323.9	3,371.2	4,086.3	-1,237.6	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	313.8	280.1	256.5	-57.3	
Fitzroy	852.6	651.8	624.7	-227.9	
Gold Coast	1,880.9	1,480.1	1,695.0	-185.9	
Mackay	2,526.6	1,752.0	1,808.7	-717.9	
Queensland - Outback	894.5	656.7	619.6	-274.9	
<i>Far North</i>	873.8	473.9	447.2	-426.6	
<i>Outback - North</i>	808.1	737.5	709.0	-99.1	
<i>Outback - South</i>	1,065.5	802.5	749.9	-315.6	
Sunshine Coast	1,068.8	830.3	789.6	-279.2	
Toowoomba	223.4	252.0	213.0	-10.4	
Townsville	934.4	638.6	647.6	-286.9	
Wide Bay	1,605.6	1,006.0	950.4	-655.3	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	343.5	324.5	344.8	1.3	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	1,380.7	1,080.6	1,219.9	-160.8	
Adelaide - North	*19.0	*59.2	49.6	30.6	
Adelaide - South	*47.0	*138.4	116.4	69.4	
Adelaide - West	*36.1	*121.4	115.3	79.3	

(continued)

International visits by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region ^a	2007	2011	2015	2007-2015	Trend
	visits per 1,000 residents	visits per 1,000 residents	visits per 1,000 residents	change visits per 1,000 residents	
South Australia - Outback	1,243.9	1,167.0	943.7	-300.2	
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	419.7	446.5	452.8	33.1	
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	2,908.3	2,592.4	1,923.4	-984.9	
South Australia - South East	681.2	675.4	714.9	33.7	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	551.0	533.6	541.0	-10.0	
Mandurah	303.5	339.4	286.8	-16.7	
Perth - Inner	3,501.3	3,077.6	3,158.1	-343.2	
Perth - North East	134.3	158.0	188.4	54.2	
Perth - North West	238.2	242.5	237.0	-1.2	
Perth - South East	233.9	300.4	324.4	90.4	
Perth - South West	323.1	355.5	364.8	41.7	
Rest of Western Australia	1,516.0	1,256.7	1,261.6	-254.3	
Bunbury	1,185.4	997.2	1,099.9	-85.5	
Western Australia - Outback	2,087.7	1,733.0	1,611.7	-476.0	
<i>Esperance</i>	1,407.6	1,323.2	1,460.4	52.8	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	11,703.0	10,394.9	9,321.1	-2,381.9	
<i>Goldfields</i>	990.5	757.5	662.3	-328.2	
<i>Kimberley</i>	3,602.3	2,446.1	2,129.5	-1,472.7	
<i>Mid West</i>	1,390.2	1,331.4	1,207.0	-183.1	
<i>Pilbara</i>	1,072.3	1,102.8	1,173.2	100.8	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	996.2	778.7	881.3	-114.9	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	743.5	672.7	871.6	128.1	
Rest of Tasmania	828.2	754.1	935.7	107.5	
Launceston and North East	600.2	551.0	760.7	160.5	
South East	1,949.9	1,668.4	2,234.3	284.4	
West and North West	756.0	709.3	724.2	-31.8	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	1,602.2	1,273.7	1,028.2	-574.0	
Northern Territory - Outback	6,803.1	4,826.4	4,066.8	-2,736.3	
<i>Alice Springs</i>	12,202.7	8,955.5	7,839.0	-4,363.8	
<i>Barkly</i>	4,770.3	3,517.2	2,305.1	-2,465.2	
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	4,815.5	3,142.5	1,985.1	-2,830.4	
<i>East Arnhem</i>	175.4	54.0	129.0	-46.4	
<i>Katherine</i>	3,190.7	2,205.2	1,819.8	-1,370.9	
Australian Capital Territory	540.7	522.6	576.0	35.3	

Source: BITRE estimates based on Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey, Unit record file data, 2015; ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Visits were defined at the SA2 scale (based on overnight stays), and the SA2 visit counts were then summed to produce estimates at the more aggregated geographic scales. As an international visitor may have visited more than one SA2 during their trip, and could visit multiple SA2s within a city or region, the regional and national visitor counts used here will generally exceed published IVS totals.

a) Visits have been allocated to destination SA2s, wherever possible. For a small proportion of visits, the destination could be coded to a tourism region, but not a specific SA2 within that tourism region. These visits have been allocated to SA2s using a weighted correspondence based on the distribution of the destination of other visits to that tourism region. Visits for which no destination tourism region could be identified have been excluded.

* The estimate of visitors to this SA4 has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

P 2.6.2 Value of international freight through ports and airports

The value of international freight shows the value of imports and exports that move through air and sea ports in a region. This provides an indication of the relative impact of international economic engagement on the economy of that region.

Due to the structure of transport networks, the value of freight through ports and airports in a region does not necessarily mean the goods were produced in that same region.

In an internationally engaged economy, goods and services consumed are composed of a diverse range of products produced domestically or imported from other countries. The value of international freight is concerned with measuring the flow of internationally exchanged goods and services and quantifying the relative influence of international trade on the Australian economy.⁴⁴

- Overall, there has been significant national growth in the value of international freight, with an increase of almost \$60 billion between 2008–09 and 2014–15.

Value of international freight across remoteness classes

- The value of international freight increased between 2008–09 and 2014–15 in major cities, remote and very remote Australia.
- The largest increase of approximately \$39 billion occurred in major cities, up from \$328 billion to \$367 billion.
- Remote areas had the next largest increase of almost \$22 billion, to reach an overall value of roughly \$51 billion in 2014–15.

Table P 2.6.2.a Value of international freight through ports and airports by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2008-09	2011-12	2014-15	2008-09 - 2014-15	Trend
	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	change \$ million	
Major Cities	327,938	354,400	367,103	39,165	
Inner Regional	21,694	20,555	19,967	-1,727	
Outer Regional	52,506	50,323	46,730	-5,776	
Remote	29,212	47,918	51,090	21,878	
Very Remote	32,016	44,394	38,232	6,216	
AUSTRALIA	463,366	517,590	523,122	59,756	

Source: ABS International cargo statistics (unpublished data), 2008–09, 2011–12, 2014–15

Selected regions with a port or airport involved in international freight. Total export values do not include ports where port name is not clearly specified, or port name is confidentialised by ABS because indicating the port of origin or destination for cargo may lead to disclosure of commercially sensitive information.

The value of international freight in Remote and Very Remote Australia is highly concentrated, with iron ore ports in Port Hedland and Dampier accounting for 63 per cent and 95 per cent of the respective totals in 2014–15.

The export values in this edition of Progress in Australian Regions exclude the cost of ship and aircraft stores. In particular, this removes the cost of fuelling ships and aircraft from the trade statistics.

⁴⁴ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013

Value of international freight across major urban areas

- The majority of major urban areas that had a major air or sea port experienced growth in the value of international freight between 2008–09 and 2014–15. The exceptions were Greater Perth, Newcastle - Maitland, Cairns and Greater Hobart.
- The largest increase in value occurred in Greater Sydney, followed closely by Greater Melbourne, both with increases of approximately \$15 billion.

Table P 2.6.2.b Value of international freight through ports and airports by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2008-09	2011-12	2014-15	2008-09 - 2014-15	Trend
	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	change \$ million	
Greater Sydney	103,859	111,217	119,070	15,210	
Greater Melbourne	83,464	89,298	98,447	14,984	
Greater Brisbane	39,754	46,908	48,618	8,864	
Greater Perth	57,808	56,349	51,035	-6,773	
Greater Adelaide	11,000	12,317	14,996	3,996	
Newcastle - Maitland	17,408	17,585	16,341	-1,067	
Wollongong	10,104	14,899	13,215	3,111	
Greater Hobart	594	226	428	-166	
Geelong	4,542	5,828	5,381	839	
Townsville	7,960	10,569	9,653	1,693	
Cairns	1,323	1,118	1,128	-195	
Greater Darwin	10,046	8,823	11,023	977	

Source: ABS International cargo statistics (unpublished data), 2008–09, 2011–12, 2014–15

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Selected regions with a port or airport involved in international freight. Total export values do not include ports where port name is not clearly specified, or port name is confidentialised by ABS because indicating the port of origin or destination for cargo may lead to disclosure of commercially sensitive information.

The export values in this edition of Progress in Australian Regions exclude the cost of ship and aircraft stores. In particular, this removes the cost of fuelling ships and aircraft from the trade statistics.

Value of international freight across sub-state regions





- The majority of sub-state regions that had a major air or sea port had an increase in the value of international freight between 2008–09 and 2014–15.
- The largest increase by far occurred in the Outback region of Western Australia, where the value of freight increased by \$28 billion, to reach almost \$90 billion in value in 2014–15. The majority of this value passed through the Pilbara.
- The City and Inner South of Sydney was the only other region in which the value of freight increased by more than \$10 billion.
- Of the sub-state regions that had a decrease in the value of international freight, the largest decrease occurred in Mackay, down by approximately \$8 billion.

Table P 2.6.2.c Value of international freight through ports and airports by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2008-09 \$ million	2011-12 \$ million	2014-15 \$ million	2008-09 - 2014-15 change \$ million	Trend
New South Wales					
Sydney - City and Inner South	103,859	111,217	119,070	15,210	
Capital Region	115	91	135	20	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	1	2	3	2	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	75	1	0	-75	
Illawarra	10,104	14,899	13,215	3,111	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	17,408	17,585	16,341	-1,067	
Victoria					
Melbourne - Inner	66,941	68,020	76,336	9,396	
Melbourne - North West	15,652	20,661	20,807	5,156	
Mornington Peninsula	871	616	1,303	432	
Geelong	4,542	5,828	5,381	839	
Warrnambool and South West	1,558	2,394	1,734	177	
Queensland					
Brisbane - East	33,789	41,104	40,721	6,933	
Brisbane - North	5,966	5,803	7,897	1,931	
Cairns	1,542	1,308	1,132	-410	
Fitzroy	16,496	14,195	12,137	-4,358	
Mackay	25,464	21,446	17,431	-8,033	
Queensland - Outback	554	708	1,324	770	
<i>Far North</i>	225	293	653	428	
<i>Outback - North</i>	329	415	671	342	
Townsville	8,218	10,569	9,653	1,435	
Wide Bay	62	74	4	-58	
South Australia					
Adelaide - West	11,000	12,317	14,996	3,996	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	484	1,068	800	316	
South Australia - Outback	1,425	2,128	1,801	376	
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	1,425	2,128	1,801	376	
Western Australia					
Perth - South West	57,808	56,349	51,035	-6,773	
Bunbury	3,515	4,528	5,973	2,458	
Western Australia - Outback	61,699	93,222	89,875	28,175	
<i>Esperance</i>	2,080	3,043	2,503	424	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	109	119	0	-109	
<i>Kimberley</i>	4,063	1,806	3,547	-516	
<i>Mid West</i>	2,039	3,015	3,017	978	
<i>Pilbara</i>	53,408	85,239	80,808	27,399	

(continued)

Value of international freight through ports and airports by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2008-09 \$ million	2011-12 \$ million	2014-15 \$ million	2008-09 - 2014-15 change \$ million	Trend
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	594	226	428	-166	
Launceston and North East	1,808	851	594	-1,214	
West and North West	629	804	664	35	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	10,046	8,823	11,023	977	

Source: ABS International cargo statistics (unpublished data), 2008-09, 2011-12, 2014-15

Selected regions with a port or airport involved in international freight. Total export values do not include ports where port name is not clearly specified, or port name is confidentialised by ABS because indicating the port of origin or destination for cargo may lead to disclosure of commercially sensitive information.

The value of international freight in Outback Western Australia is highly concentrated, with iron ore ports in Port Hedland and Dampier accounting for 77 per cent of the total in 2014-15.

The export values in this edition of Progress in Australian Regions exclude the cost of ship and aircraft stores. In particular, this removes the cost of fuelling ships and aircraft from the trade statistics.



Progress 3: Environment



The environment, both natural and built, is fundamental to the quality of life and sense of well-being of Australians, as well as providing key inputs to the economy. Australian's have always valued the benefits provided by our environment, such as clean air, water and natural attractions such as the Great Barrier Reef, and most people would like to be able to pass on a healthy environment to future generations. Over recent times, people have become even more interested in monitoring the state of the environment in light of the growing threats posed by population growth, economic growth and the use of resources⁴⁵.

Environment			
Healthy Natural Environment		Sustaining the Environment	
Air pollution	p. 140	Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport	p. 151
Appreciating the Environment		Healthy Built Environments	
Domestic trips involving nature activities	p. 141	Perceptions of traffic congestion	p. 152
Protecting the Environment		Average commuting time	p. 153
Protected areas of land	p. 146	Satisfaction with water quality	p. 154
		Active travel	p. 155

⁴⁵ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013

P 3.1 Healthy Natural Environment

P 3.1.1 Air pollution

The average air quality index summarises the average level of several pollutants across major city 'airsheds' relative to their recommended levels. Using averages across many regions tends to mask trends in the data that might illuminate important stories in more specific areas, or for particular pollutants.

Poor air quality has a range of negative impacts. It can cause health problems, damage infrastructure, reduce crop yields and harm flora and fauna. Air pollution occurs both naturally and as a result of human activities.⁴⁶

The specific pollutants measured across each airshed vary. As a result, care should be taken when comparing the air quality index values across different airsheds.

Air pollution across major airsheds

- Average pollution has increased in two of the nine reported airsheds between 2006 and 2012. For Adelaide, the index increased by five points, while in Townsville the index increased by one point.
- The remaining seven airsheds had improvements in air pollution over the same period, with the largest decreases in Melbourne and Canberra, both down by five index points.

Table P 3.1.1.a Air pollution

Airshed	2006 air quality index	2009 air quality index	2012 air quality index	2006-2012 change air quality index	Trend
Sydney	25	24	23	-2	
Melbourne	27	24	22	-5	
South-East Queensland	21	24	18	-3	
Adelaide	17	17	22	5	
Perth	26	24	25	-1	
Hobart	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.		
Darwin	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.		
Canberra	33	29	28	-5	
Lower Hunter	24	26	23	-1	
Illawarra	23	23	19	-4	
Townsville	15	15	16	1	

Source: National Sustainability Council, Sustainable Australia Report 2013, Conversations with the future, 2013, Canberra; and analysis of state and territory reports (averages and indexing) under the National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure.

Based on state and territory reporting for selected airsheds.

The figures presented in this table are the averaged Air Quality Indices of median concentrations for all measured pollutants.

The Air Quality Index is calculated by dividing pollutant concentrations by standards for maximum allowable concentrations set in the National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure (NEPM) and multiplying by 100. The NEPM values are available at: <http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2004H03935>.

n.p. Not published.

Air Quality Index scores for Hobart and Darwin have not been reported as only a small number of pollutants are measured in these airsheds.

⁴⁶ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

P 3.2 Appreciating the Environment

P 3.2.1 Domestic trips involving nature activities

The number of domestic trips involving nature activities indicates how often Australians are taking up opportunities to appreciate the environment. However, this indicator does have some limitations. For example, it is only looking at trips (both overnight and day trips), so nature activities enjoyed closer to home are excluded.







Australia's national landscapes include places of great cultural, natural and spiritual significance and many include World Heritage-listed sites. These natural assets provide unique opportunities for enjoyment, reflection and inspiration.⁴⁷

- The rate at which Australians engaged in domestic nature trips increased slightly between 2007 and 2015, from 3.1 to 3.2 trips per person per year.

Domestic trips involving nature activities across remoteness classes

- Between 2007 and 2015, most remoteness classes saw little change in the rate at which Australians took nature trips.
- The most significant increase was recorded in remote Australia, up 0.8 trips per resident on 2007 levels.
- Very remote areas of Australia were the only class to see a fall in the rate of nature trips, down by 0.2 trips per resident between 2007 and 2015. Very remote Australia also had the lowest overall rate of domestic trips involving nature activities.

Table P 3.2.1.a Domestic visits involving nature activities by remoteness class

Remoteness Class ^{a b}	2007	2011	2015	2007-2015	Trend
	visits per resident	visits per resident	visits per resident	change visits per resident	
Major Cities	3.1	2.5	3.2	0.1	
Inner Regional	3.3	2.9	3.3	0.0	
Outer Regional	2.9	2.1	3.1	0.3	
Remote	2.6	2.0	3.3	0.8	
Very Remote	2.5	0.7	2.4	-0.2	
AUSTRALIA	3.1	2.5	3.2	0.1	

Source: BITRE estimates based on Tourism Research Australia, National Visitor Survey, Unit record file data, 2015; ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15 (cat. no. 3218.0)

a) Both day and overnight visits have been allocated to the SA2 which contains the respondent's usual residence. This geographic allocation is not related to the destination of the visits. A small proportion of visits originate from households that could not be coded to a specific SA2. These visits have been allocated to SA2s using a weighted correspondence based on the distribution of other visits originating from the region.

b) Estimates have been calculated using a population weighted correspondence from SA2s to Remoteness Classes. Visits for which no SA2 could be identified have been excluded.

⁴⁷ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013

Domestic trips involving nature activities across major urban areas

- Of the top 20 largest major urban areas, eight saw a decline in the number of trips taken by residents, and twelve saw an increase.
- The largest increase in the number of trips involving nature activities by residents were in Cairns (up 1.3 trips per resident), followed by Gold Coast - Tweed Heads (up 1.1 trips per resident), Canberra - Queanbeyan (up 0.9 trips per resident) and Toowoomba (up 0.8 trips per resident).
- The largest declines were in Townsville and Launceston (both down by 0.6 trips).

Table P 3.2.1.b Domestic visits involving nature activities by major urban area

Major Urban Area ^a	2007 visits per resident	2011 visits per resident	2015 visits per resident	2007-2015 change visits per resident	Trend
Greater Sydney	2.8	2.3	2.7	-0.1	
Greater Melbourne	3.1	2.6	3.2	0.1	
Greater Brisbane	4.4	3.3	4.3	-0.1	
Greater Perth	2.7	1.9	2.8	0.2	
Greater Adelaide	2.9	2.4	2.8	-0.1	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	2.2	1.9	3.3	1.1	
Newcastle - Maitland	2.8	2.6	3.2	0.4	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	2.7	2.2	3.7	0.9	
Sunshine Coast	2.7	4.2	2.9	0.2	
Wollongong	3.0	2.6	3.2	0.1	
Greater Hobart	4.3	3.3	4.0	-0.3	
Geelong	3.5	2.5	3.7	0.2	
Townsville	3.0	1.9	2.4	-0.6	
Cairns	3.6	3.1	4.9	1.3	
Greater Darwin	4.2	3.2	4.4	0.1	
Toowoomba	3.4	3.0	4.2	0.8	
Ballarat	3.9	3.1	3.4	-0.5	
Bendigo	3.4	3.6	3.6	0.2	
Albury - Wodonga	3.0	2.9	2.6	-0.5	
Launceston	4.8	3.4	4.2	-0.6	

Source: BITRE estimates based on Tourism Research Australia, National Visitor Survey, Unit record file data, 2015; ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15 (cat. no. 3218.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

a) Both day and overnight visits have been allocated to the SA2 which contains the respondent's usual residence. This geographic allocation is not related to the destination of the visits. A small proportion of visits originate from households that could not be coded to a specific SA2. These visits have been allocated to SA2s using a weighted correspondence based on the distribution of other visits originating from the region.

Domestic trips involving nature activities across sub-state regions

- Trends across sub-state regions were also mixed, with 29 of the 87 sub-state regions seeing a decline in the number of domestic nature trips taken by residents.
- The largest two decreases were both in Queensland, with Fitzroy seeing a decline of 2.7 trips per year and Queensland - Outback⁴⁸ seeing a decline of 2.0 trips per year.
- The largest two increases on the other hand occurred in regional Victoria, with residents of Shepparton taking 2.6 additional trips per year in 2015 compared to 2007, and Warrnambool-South West taking an additional 1.5 trips.

⁴⁸ Estimates used to calculate this indicator have a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

Table P 3.2.1.c Domestic visits involving nature activities by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i> ^a	2007 visits per resident	2011 visits per resident	2015 visits per resident	2007-2015 change visits per resident	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	2.8	2.3	2.7	-0.1	
Central Coast	2.8	2.5	2.8	0.1	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	4.3	3.4	3.1	-1.2	
Sydney - Blacktown	2.4	2.2	2.1	-0.4	
Sydney - City and Inner South	2.5	1.1	3.2	0.7	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	2.4	1.5	2.8	0.3	
Sydney - Inner South West	1.8	1.6	1.9	0.0	
Sydney - Inner West	3.6	2.0	2.5	-1.1	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	3.7	3.4	3.6	-0.1	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	2.8	2.9	3.1	0.3	
Sydney - Outer South West	3.6	2.5	2.3	-1.3	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	3.5	3.2	3.5	0.0	
Sydney - Parramatta	2.4	1.8	2.6	0.2	
Sydney - Ryde	2.6	3.2	3.1	0.5	
Sydney - South West	2.0	1.3	1.8	-0.1	
Sydney - Sutherland	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.1	
Rest of New South Wales	2.8	2.7	2.9	0.1	
Capital Region	2.7	2.4	3.2	0.6	
Central West	2.3	2.5	2.5	0.1	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	3.9	3.7	3.3	-0.6	
Far West and Orana	2.1	1.6	1.9	-0.2	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	3.0	2.5	3.3	0.3	
Illawarra	3.0	2.6	3.1	0.1	
Mid North Coast	3.1	3.2	2.6	-0.5	
Murray	2.0	2.4	2.4	0.4	
New England and North West	2.8	2.5	2.2	-0.6	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	2.7	2.5	3.4	0.7	
Richmond - Tweed	3.7	3.1	3.3	-0.4	
Riverina	2.2	2.0	2.3	0.1	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	2.4	3.6	3.4	1.1	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	3.1	2.6	3.2	0.1	
Melbourne - Inner	3.2	2.3	3.7	0.5	
Melbourne - Inner East	4.2	2.9	3.4	-0.8	
Melbourne - Inner South	3.3	2.6	3.7	0.3	
Melbourne - North East	3.0	2.8	3.4	0.4	
Melbourne - North West	2.2	2.7	2.2	0.0	
Melbourne - Outer East	3.5	3.2	3.4	-0.1	
Melbourne - South East	2.7	2.1	2.8	0.2	
Melbourne - West	2.5	1.9	2.6	0.1	
Mornington Peninsula	3.2	3.9	3.6	0.4	

(continued)

Domestic visits involving nature activities by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region ^a	2007 visits per resident	2011 visits per resident	2015 visits per resident	2007-2015 change visits per resident	Trend
Rest of Victoria	2.8	2.5	3.4	0.6	
Ballarat	3.6	2.9	3.2	-0.4	
Bendigo	2.9	3.1	3.4	0.5	
Geelong	3.5	2.9	3.5	0.0	
Hume	2.3	2.4	2.6	0.3	
Latrobe - Gippsland	2.9	2.9	3.7	0.8	
North West	2.6	*1.0	2.8	0.2	
Shepparton	*1.3	*1.0	3.9	2.6	
Warrnambool and South West	2.2	2.6	3.8	1.5	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	4.4	3.3	4.3	-0.1	
Brisbane - East	3.7	4.7	3.1	-0.6	
Brisbane - North	5.0	2.6	5.5	0.5	
Brisbane - South	4.4	3.8	5.0	0.6	
Brisbane - West	5.3	3.7	5.0	-0.3	
Brisbane Inner City	6.8	3.1	7.2	0.4	
Ipswich	3.1	2.1	2.9	-0.2	
Logan - Beaudesert	3.5	2.9	3.1	-0.4	
Moreton Bay - North	3.7	3.5	2.9	-0.9	
Moreton Bay - South	4.7	3.5	4.5	-0.2	
Rest of Queensland	3.2	2.5	3.2	0.0	
Cairns	3.4	2.8	4.2	0.8	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	3.8	1.7	2.7	-1.0	
Fitzroy	5.3	2.3	2.6	-2.7	
Gold Coast	2.1	1.9	3.3	1.3	
Mackay	2.4	2.6	2.9	0.5	
Queensland - Outback	4.5	*0.6	2.4	-2.0	
Sunshine Coast	2.6	4.3	2.9	0.3	
Toowoomba	3.8	3.1	3.9	0.2	
Townsville	3.1	2.0	2.3	-0.8	
Wide Bay	3.4	2.7	3.7	0.3	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	2.9	2.4	2.8	-0.1	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	3.7	2.9	3.9	0.2	
Adelaide - North	2.6	2.2	2.2	-0.4	
Adelaide - South	2.9	2.8	2.8	-0.1	
Adelaide - West	2.3	1.6	2.6	0.3	
Rest of South Australia	2.7	2.3	3.0	0.3	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	2.7	2.0	3.3	0.6	
South Australia - Outback	2.7	2.5	*1.9	-0.9	
South Australia - South East	2.7	2.4	3.4	0.8	

(continued)

Domestic visits involving nature activities by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region ^a	2007	2011	2015	2007-2015	Trend
	visits per resident	visits per resident	visits per resident	change visits per resident	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	2.7	1.9	2.8	0.2	
Mandurah	3.3	*1.9	*1.6	-1.7	
Perth - Inner	3.4	2.0	4.4	1.0	
Perth - North East	2.3	1.9	2.7	0.4	
Perth - North West	2.5	1.9	2.9	0.4	
Perth - South East	2.6	1.8	2.5	0.0	
Perth - South West	2.9	2.2	2.9	0.0	
Rest of Western Australia	2.9	2.1	4.4	1.4	
Bunbury	3.7	3.0	5.2	1.5	
Western Australia - Outback	2.5	1.5	4.1	1.6	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	2.7	2.1	3.9	1.2	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	4.3	3.3	4.0	-0.3	
Rest of Tasmania	3.4	2.4	3.8	0.4	
Launceston and North East	3.7	2.7	4.1	0.4	
South East	*2.8	*1.5	*3.0	0.2	
West and North West	3.2	2.3	3.6	0.3	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	4.2	3.2	4.4	0.1	
Northern Territory - Outback	2.2	1.9	2.5	0.3	
Australian Capital Territory	2.9	2.4	3.8	1.0	

Source: BITRE estimates based on Tourism Research Australia, National Visitor Survey, Unit record file data, 2015; ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15 (cat. no. 3218.0)

a) Both day and overnight visits have been allocated to the SA2 which contains the respondent's usual residence. This geographic allocation is not related to the destination of the visits. A small proportion of visits originate from households that could not be coded to a specific SA2. These visits have been allocated to SA2s using a weighted correspondence based on the distribution of other visits originating from the region.

* The estimate of visits from this SA4 has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

P 3.3 Protecting the Environment

P 3.3.1 Protected areas of land

The amount of land that is classed as protected area—for example national parks or reserves—provides a measure of the direct protection of the natural environment. While this indicator is able to show changes in the area protected, what it is unable to show is how well these protected areas are managed to achieve their conservation or protection objectives.

Protecting the natural environment by creating protected areas is an important part of efforts to preserve native flora, fauna and wilderness areas, and support the management and restoration of natural habitat.⁴⁹

- As of 2014, 17.8 per cent of land in Australia was protected, reflecting an increase of 7.3 percentage points since 2006.

Protected areas of land across remoteness class

- The proportion of land area that is protected is larger in the more remote areas of Australia. For example, 19.6 per cent of the land in very remote Australia is currently protected.
- The very remote areas of Australia also had the largest increase in the proportion of protected land area between 2006 and 2014, up by 9.2 percentage points.

Table P 3.3.1.a Protected areas of land by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006	2010	2014	2006–2014	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	4.8	5.3	5.6	0.8	
Inner Regional	10.1	10.6	10.9	0.9	
Outer Regional	11.4	12.4	12.9	1.5	
Remote	11.2	12.1	13.0	1.8	
Very Remote	10.4	12.6	19.6	9.2	
AUSTRALIA	10.6	12.4	17.8	7.3	

Source: Department of the Environment, Collaborative Australian Protected Area Databases, 2006, 2010, and 2014
Overlapping areas have been filtered from the original data source.

⁴⁹ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Protected areas of land across major urban areas

- The largest increase in the proportion of protected land area across the major urban areas was in Newcastle - Maitland, which had an increase of 5.1 percentage points between 2006 and 2014. Other large increases occurred in Cairns (2.6 percentage points) and the Sunshine Coast (2.0 percentage points).
- Compared to other urban areas, Greater Sydney has a very high proportion of protected land, at 49.8 per cent as of 2014. To put this in perspective, the next closest is the Sunshine Coast at 17.5 per cent.

Table P 3.3.1.b Protected areas of land by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2010 per cent	2014 per cent	2006-2014 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	48.6	49.6	49.8	1.2	
Greater Melbourne	9.0	9.0	9.2	0.2	
Greater Brisbane	8.4	10.0	10.5	2.2	
Greater Perth	8.3	8.5	8.7	0.3	
Greater Adelaide	4.6	4.7	4.7	0.1	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	5.8	6.1	6.3	0.6	
Newcastle - Maitland	3.4	7.0	8.6	5.1	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	9.5	10.3	10.4	0.9	
Sunshine Coast	15.5	16.2	17.5	2.0	
Wollongong	12.7	12.8	13.1	0.4	
Greater Hobart	10.8	11.5	12.6	1.8	
Geelong	3.1	3.2	4.4	1.3	
Townsville	4.7	4.8	4.8	0.0	
Cairns	12.4	15.1	15.1	2.6	
Greater Darwin	11.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	
Toowoomba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ballarat	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	
Bendigo	10.5	10.6	10.6	0.1	
Albury - Wodonga	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.1	
Launceston	2.7	2.7	3.1	0.4	

Source: Department of the Environment, Collaborative Australian Protected Area Databases, 2006, 2010, and 2014

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Overlapping areas have been filtered from the original data source.

Protected areas of land across sub-state regions

- Looking across sub-state regions, it is clear that the majority of the national increase in protected areas of land occurred in a relatively small number of areas. That is, there are a relatively small number of sub-state regions that saw a substantial increase in the area of land protected, while the remaining regions had little to no change.
- As an example, in New South Wales 25 of the 28 sub-state regions had an increase of five per cent or less. The remaining three regions had increases ranging between 7.0 and 14.6 percentage points.
- This pattern was repeated in all of the larger states (excluding Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory).

Table P 3.3.1.c Protected areas of land by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2010 per cent	2014 per cent	2006-2014 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	48.6	49.6	49.8	1.2	
Central Coast	27.1	30.8	31.6	4.5	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	61.8	62.9	62.9	1.1	
Sydney - Blacktown	0.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	
Sydney - City and Inner South	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	2.5	2.5	2.8	0.3	
Sydney - Inner South West	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.1	
Sydney - Inner West	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	38.3	38.3	38.3	0.0	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	44.7	44.7	44.7	0.0	
Sydney - Outer South West	15.3	15.7	15.7	0.3	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	74.1	74.7	74.9	0.8	
Sydney - Parramatta	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	
Sydney - Ryde	7.2	7.7	8.3	1.1	
Sydney - South West	1.8	0.8	0.9	-0.9	
Sydney - Sutherland	56.7	57.8	57.8	1.0	
Rest of New South Wales	6.9	8.1	8.9	1.9	
Capital Region	18.6	19.4	19.7	1.1	
Central West	6.6	7.2	7.5	0.9	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	21.6	25.1	28.8	7.2	
Far West and Orana	3.4	4.2	4.8	1.4	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	19.3	21.2	21.9	2.6	
Illawarra	9.3	23.5	23.9	14.6	
Mid North Coast	21.0	23.9	25.7	4.7	
Murray	2.5	3.5	4.7	2.2	
New England and North West	6.1	8.7	9.3	3.1	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	7.9	12.6	14.9	7.0	
Richmond - Tweed	14.0	15.0	16.1	2.1	
Riverina	8.9	9.3	10.4	1.5	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	39.8	41.7	41.7	1.9	
Greater Melbourne					
Greater Melbourne	9.0	9.0	9.2	0.2	
Melbourne - Inner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Melbourne - Inner East	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Melbourne - Inner South	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Melbourne - North East	12.9	12.9	12.9	0.1	
Melbourne - North West	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	
Melbourne - Outer East	19.6	19.7	19.7	0.1	
Melbourne - South East	8.1	8.3	8.3	0.2	
Melbourne - West	3.0	3.1	3.1	0.1	
Mornington Peninsula	5.0	5.2	6.5	1.4	

(continued)

Protected areas of land by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2006 <i>per cent</i>	2010 <i>per cent</i>	2014 <i>per cent</i>	2006-2014 <i>change percentage points</i>	<i>Trend</i>
Rest of Victoria	16.8	17.2	17.5	0.7	
Ballarat	4.7	4.8	4.8	0.0	
Bendigo	5.3	5.4	5.5	0.1	
Geelong	10.1	10.1	10.4	0.3	
Hume	16.6	16.7	16.7	0.1	
Latrobe - Gippsland	23.1	23.1	24.4	1.3	
North West	21.9	22.4	22.5	0.6	
Shepparton	3.4	5.9	5.8	2.4	
Warrnambool and South West	8.7	9.5	9.5	0.8	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	8.4	10.0	10.5	2.2	
Brisbane - East	22.5	28.9	38.8	16.3	
Brisbane - North	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Brisbane - South	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.8	
Brisbane - West	15.2	15.2	15.0	-0.2	
Brisbane Inner City	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ipswich	7.0	8.4	8.8	1.8	
Logan - Beaudesert	4.8	5.0	5.0	0.2	
Moreton Bay - North	9.6	11.6	10.8	1.2	
Moreton Bay - South	13.8	16.8	17.7	3.9	
Rest of Queensland	5.0	6.4	7.9	2.9	
Cairns	32.2	39.4	41.3	9.1	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.4	
Fitzroy	5.8	7.6	7.2	1.4	
Gold Coast	18.3	18.6	19.0	0.7	
Mackay	2.8	3.2	3.5	0.7	
Queensland - Outback	4.9	6.5	8.6	3.8	
<i>Far North</i>	10.0	13.9	19.6	9.6	
<i>Outback - North</i>	2.1	2.2	4.8	2.7	
<i>Outback - South</i>	4.2	5.7	6.1	2.0	
Sunshine Coast	18.7	19.2	19.9	1.3	
Toowoomba	8.0	8.0	8.2	0.2	
Townsville	5.3	5.5	5.9	0.6	
Wide Bay	9.0	9.5	9.5	0.5	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	4.6	4.7	4.7	0.1	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.1	
Adelaide - North	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1	
Adelaide - South	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	
Adelaide - West	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.1	
Rest of South Australia	25.2	27.2	29.9	4.7	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.2	

(continued)

Protected areas of land by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2010 per cent	2014 per cent	2006-2014 change percentage points	Trend
South Australia - Outback	27.1	29.3	32.3	5.2	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	42.8	42.9	42.9	0.1	
Outback - North and East	21.4	24.4	28.4	7.0	
South Australia - South East	13.3	13.4	13.7	0.5	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	8.3	8.5	8.7	0.3	
Mandurah	7.9	8.2	8.2	0.2	
Perth - Inner	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	
Perth - North East	9.5	9.7	10.2	0.7	
Perth - North West	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	
Perth - South East	10.0	10.1	10.1	0.1	
Perth - South West	3.4	4.3	4.3	0.9	
Rest of Western Australia	11.1	11.8	21.5	10.4	
Bunbury	26.0	25.7	26.1	0.1	
Western Australia - Outback	11.0	11.8	22.4	11.4	
Esperance	23.0	23.0	23.0	0.1	
Gascoyne	5.4	5.9	17.9	12.5	
Goldfields	24.3	24.3	25.2	0.9	
Kimberley	6.0	8.8	27.3	21.3	
Mid West	1.6	1.6	21.9	20.3	
Pilbara	5.1	6.4	15.9	10.8	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	10.2	10.3	10.3	0.1	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	10.8	11.5	12.6	1.8	
Rest of Tasmania	39.1	40.0	42.5	3.4	
Launceston and North East	19.8	21.7	22.4	2.5	
South East	42.1	42.8	47.9	5.7	
West and North West	53.0	53.3	54.8	1.8	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	11.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	
Northern Territory - Outback	5.4	10.4	18.7	13.3	
Alice Springs	1.2	9.1	25.4	24.1	
Barkly	0.6	0.9	5.0	4.4	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	19.0	34.4	37.9	18.9	
East Arnhem	25.5	24.5	25.9	0.4	
Katherine	10.6	11.9	12.7	2.1	
Australian Capital Territory	54.7	54.9	55.2	0.5	

Source: Department of the Environment, Collaborative Australian Protected Area Databases, 2006, 2010, and 2014
Overlapping areas have been filtered from the original data source.

P 3.4 Sustaining the Environment

P 3.4.1 Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport

Changes in greenhouse gas emissions from road transport can be linked to changes in vehicle use or improvements in fuel efficiency. As some areas have relatively high through traffic or visitor traffic, this is not a direct indicator of greenhouse gas emissions attributable to residents of each region.

Reductions in greenhouse emissions are likely to reflect increased efforts to combat the human impact that Australia is contributing towards climate change. Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport are a significant component of total emissions and reducing them is an important part of managing environmental sustainability.⁵⁰

This indicator has been derived by the Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics, using modelling and coarse estimation techniques to distribute state level data. The resulting values are only approximate and should be used with caution.

Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport across capital cities

- Between 2005–06 and 2015–16, greenhouse gas emissions from road transport increased notably in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth. Emissions were relatively stable in the other four capitals. The net result across all capitals was an increase of 5,437 gigagrams, representing a rise of roughly 12.5 percent over a 10 year period.
- Across the capitals, the largest increase occurred in Melbourne followed by Sydney.

Table P 3.4.1.a Greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂-e) from road transport by capital city

Capital Cities	2005-06	2010-11	2015-16	2005-06- 2015-16	Trend
	<i>gigagrams CO₂ equivalent</i>	<i>gigagrams CO₂ equivalent</i>	<i>gigagrams CO₂ equivalent</i>	<i>change gigagrams CO₂ equivalent</i>	
Sydney	12,871	13,614	14,266	1,394	
Melbourne	12,281	13,135	13,966	1,685	
Brisbane	7,147	7,852	8,438	1,291	
Adelaide	3,373	3,366	3,428	55	
Perth	5,346	5,782	6,220	873	
Hobart	662	664	654	-8	
Darwin	336	374	393	57	
Canberra	1,135	1,181	1,224	88	

Source: Unpublished BITRE estimates

Gigagrams of full fuel cycle CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emitted by road vehicles operating within each capital city. Full fuel cycle (FFC) includes upstream emissions (e.g. petrol refining) as well as emissions from direct fuel combustion (in vehicle).

For the calculation of city-based emissions, basic source data (such as on-road fuel consumption) are rarely available at smaller geographic scales than State or Territory level. These estimates have been derived using modelling and/or rough estimation techniques. The resulting values are only approximate

⁵⁰ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

P 3.5 Healthy Built Environment

P 3.5.1 Perceptions of traffic congestion

The proportion of residents who feel that their city has a good road network and minimal traffic congestion is considered a measure of progress for the health of our built environment because as our cities grow, congestion threatens to have an impact upon the well-being and health of people in cities. Increasing levels of satisfaction with road networks and congestion are associated with other benefits for residents, such as reduced pollution, reduced time lost sitting in traffic and reduced feelings of stress.⁵¹

Perceptions of traffic congestion across selected major urban areas

- An increasing proportion of people agreed that their city had a good road network and minimal traffic congestion in seven of the 10 urban areas presented. The largest increases were in Greater Darwin and Greater Brisbane.
- A lower portion of people agreed that their city had a good road network and minimal traffic congestion between 2011 and 2013 in Greater Perth (down 8.0 percentage points) and Greater Adelaide (down 6.0 percentage points).

Table P 3.5.1.a Residents who agree that their city has a good road network and minimal traffic congestion by major urban area

Major Urban Area ^a	2011	2012	2013	2011-2013	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Greater Sydney	15.0	17.0	23.0	8.0	
Greater Melbourne	24.0	23.0	31.0	7.0	
Greater Brisbane	21.0	27.0	32.0	11.0	
Greater Perth	33.0	26.0	25.0	-8.0	
Greater Adelaide	43.0	37.0	37.0	-6.0	
Newcastle - Maitland	38.0	44.0	46.0	8.0	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	72.0	72.0	75.0	3.0	
Wollongong	49.0	48.0	48.0	-1.0	
Greater Hobart	48.0	55.0	55.0	7.0	
Greater Darwin	68.0	73.0	80.0	12.0	

Source: Property Council of Australia's 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013 'My City' surveys, conducted by Auspoll

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

a) Selected Major Urban Areas

n.a. Not available.

⁵¹ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

P 3.5.2 Average commuting time

Changes in average commuting times for a city or region can indicate how well a transport network is enabling residents to travel to their jobs. Changes in this commuting time indicator, together with changes in the subjective indicator of road network quality, provide a guide to whether the transport network is enabling people to more efficiently move around their city or region.

Travel times provide a guide to the impact of transport infrastructure on individuals. Projected travel time savings are a key basis for transport infrastructure funding decisions. More time spent commuting can also impact negatively on the health and well-being of people who live in cities as longer commutes are associated with higher stress levels, less time spent with family and reduced life satisfaction.⁵²

- Average commuting times in all regions of Australia have increased between 2004 and 2014.

Average commuting time across capital cities and balance of state

- Within each state and territory, average commuting times were higher in capital cities compared with the areas outside the capital cities. The largest difference was between Sydney and the other areas of New South Wales, where average commuting times in the capital were 12.1 minutes longer in 2014.
- While travel times increased in all regions, both Tasmania and the areas of South Australia outside Greater Adelaide saw a relatively small increase of less than two minutes.
- The largest increase in average commuting times between 2004 and 2014 was in the Australian Capital Territory (up by 6.8 minutes) followed by Greater Perth (up by 5.8 minutes).

Table P 3.5.2.a Average commuting time by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2004	2009	2014	2004-2014	Trend
	minutes	minutes	minutes	change minutes	
Greater Sydney	32.3	36.7	37.0	4.7	
Rest of New South Wales	19.7	23.3	24.9	5.2	
Greater Melbourne	29.3	31.7	34.3	5.0	
Rest of Victoria	20.9	23.8	24.1	3.1	
Greater Brisbane	27.9	31.6	32.2	4.4	
Rest of Queensland	20.6	22.2	23.6	3.0	
Greater Adelaide	24.2	26.7	26.7	2.5	
Rest of South Australia	17.0	19.6	18.5	1.5	
Greater Perth	23.9	26.4	29.7	5.8	
Rest of Western Australia	15.0	22.2	19.7	4.7	
Tasmania ^a	20.8	24.2	21.9	1.1	
Northern Territory ^a	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	
Australian Capital Territory ^a	20.5	22.1	27.3	6.8	

Source: BITRE analysis of HILDA survey unit record data

Average commuting trip duration is calculated for each employed individual by dividing the time spent commuting to and from work in a typical week by the estimated number of commuting trips in a typical week (which is estimated based on reported work schedules and days of work). This is an average one-way commuting time for all employed persons who reported a non-zero commuting time. Commuting trip durations of more than 240 minutes were top-coded to 240 minutes. Data in table is weighted so as to be representative of total in-scope population.

The HILDA survey was initiated, and is funded, by the Australian Government through the Department of Social Services. Responsibility for the design and management of the survey rests with the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research (University of Melbourne).

Data are based on the 2011 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Statistical Division.

n.p. Not published.

a) Data are only available at the State or Territory level.

⁵² Victoria Health Promotion Foundation, Commute time, Indicator Overview, VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2012.

P 3.5.3 Satisfaction with water quality

The satisfaction of households with water quality is a measure of the quality of their local water supply. The management of water resources is an integral part of environmental management and an essential requirement for the continuing viability of regions. Maintaining our potable water supply is essential to our ability to ensure we have sufficient drinking water to supply our needs.⁵³

- Across Australia, there was little change in people's satisfaction with water quality between 2007 and 2013, with 77.5 per cent of people satisfied with the quality of their water supply.

Satisfaction with water quality across capital cities and balance of state

- There were large increases in the satisfaction with water quality in the areas of New South Wales outside Greater Sydney (9.4 percentage points), the areas of Tasmania outside Greater Hobart (7.7 percentage points) and the Australian Capital Territory (6.9 percentage points).
- Both the capital cities and balance of the states of South Australia and Western Australia had lower levels of satisfaction with water quality in 2013 compared with 2007, with the largest falls being in Greater Adelaide (down 7.7 percentage points) and Greater Perth (down 6.7 percentage points).

Table P 3.5.3.a Satisfaction with water quality by capital city/balance of state

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i> ^a	^b 2007 per cent	2010 per cent	2013 per cent	^b 2007–2013 change percentage points	<i>Trend</i>
Greater Sydney	81.8	81.8	83.3	1.5	
Rest of New South Wales	70.8	79.0	80.2	9.4	
Greater Melbourne	87.6	86.2	88.4	0.8	
Rest of Victoria	68.5	72.9	72.5	4.0	
Greater Brisbane	77.3	74.8	77.2	-0.1	
Rest of Queensland	74.3	70.7	70.1	-4.2	
Greater Adelaide	67.9	66.8	60.2	-7.7	
Rest of South Australia	52.7	43.3	48.8	-3.9	
Greater Perth	72.7	74.9	66.0	-6.7	
Rest of Western Australia	65.6	70.1	63.6	-2.0	
Greater Hobart	84.3	84.6	87.8	3.5	
Rest of Tasmania	73.2	79.2	80.9	7.7	
Greater Darwin	87.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Australian Capital Territory	87.8	93.7	94.7	6.9	
AUSTRALIA	77.2	77.9	77.5	0.3	

Source: ABS, Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, Mar 2007 (cat. no. 4602.0.5.001); Environmental Issues: Water use and Conservation, Mar 2010 and Mar 2013 (cat. no. 4602.0.55.003)

a) No regional split between capital city and balance of state/territory for NT and ACT as the sample does not support any breakdown beyond the whole territory.

b) Data from 2007 is based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). This is broadly comparable to the Greater Capital City Statistical Areas of the ASGS.

n.p. Not published.

⁵³ Department of Environment, National Water Quality Management Strategy: Policies and principles – A reference document, 1994.

P 3.5.4 Active travel

Increasing rates of active travel have health benefits for individuals and positive impacts for the environment and communities. People using active travel for short trips increase their levels of physical activity, while also helping reduce road congestion and transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. The planning and design of built environments affects the rates of walking and cycling for transport. Specific features of neighbourhoods, towns and cities—such as road networks, footpaths, cycleways, quality open space, density and land use mix that offers good accessibility to a range of goods and services—are associated with an increased rate of walking and cycling for transport.⁵⁴

While active travel includes both walking and travel by bicycle, the commentary below focuses only on walking. Walking has been selected as a more useful indicator of active travel for two reasons. Firstly, far more people choose to walk rather than cycle, suggesting it is the preferred mode of active travel for a greater number of people. Secondly, this indicator is based on survey data which gives relatively high levels of sampling error for small categories, like cycling.

- Australians are using active travel by walking (for non-work transport) less in 2012 compared to 2009, with the proportion of people walking at 2.5 percentage points lower.

Active travel across remoteness classes

- Although the proportion of people actively travelling by walking in major cities fell between 2009 and 2012 (1.4 percentage points lower), people who live in cities still walk much more frequently than people who live in regional and remote Australia.
- Between 2009 and 2012, the proportion of people who actively travel by walking also fell more in inner regional Australia (3.4 percentage points lower) and outer regional, remote and very remote Australia (8.9 percentage points) than in the major cities.

Table P 3.5.4.a Active travel by bicycle or walking by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2009 per cent	2012 per cent	^a 2009–2012 change percentage points
Bicycle			
Major Cities	5.0	4.9	-0.1
Inner Regional	6.1	4.4	-1.7
Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote	5.3	4.4	-1.0
AUSTRALIA	5.3	4.8	-0.5
Walk			
Major Cities	43.7	42.3	-1.4
Inner Regional	34.0	30.6	-3.4
Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote	33.6	24.7	-8.9
AUSTRALIA	40.7	38.2	-2.5

Source: ABS, Waste Management, Transport and Motor Vehicle Usage Survey, 2009 and 2012, custom data request

Active travel includes travel to places other than work or full-time study by bicycle or walking.

Persons aged 18 years and over.

a) Changes were made to the survey between 2009 and 2012 which may impact on the comparability between surveys.

⁵⁴ Giles-Corti B., Ryan K., Foster S., 2012, Increasing density in Australia: maximising the health benefits and minimising the harm, report to the National Heart Foundation of Australia, Melbourne <<http://www.heartfoundation.org.au/density>>.

Active travel across capital cities and the balance of state

- The rate of active travel by walking was higher in most capital cities than in other areas. In 2012, the largest difference between capital city and the rest of state was in New South Wales, with a gap of 18.4 percentage points.
- Greater Sydney also had an increase in active travel by walking between 2009 and 2012, up by 3.1 percentage points. In contrast, the areas of New South Wales outside Greater Sydney had a decrease of 3.3 percentage points over the same period.
- The largest falls in active travel by walking were in the areas outside the capital in Western Australia (down 15.3 percentage points) and Victoria (10.7 percentage points).

Table P 3.5.4.b Active travel by bicycle or walking by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2009 per cent	2012 per cent	^a 2009–2012 change percentage points
Bicycle			
Greater Sydney	2.8	2.4	-0.4
Rest of New South Wales	4.3	4.4	0.1
Greater Melbourne	4.7	6.3	1.6
Rest of Victoria	8.0	6.4	-1.6
Greater Brisbane	3.3	3.6	0.3
Rest of Queensland	6.9	4.4	-2.5
Greater Adelaide	7.1	5.3	-1.8
Rest of South Australia	*6.5	*3.7	-2.8
Greater Perth	8.1	7.1	-1.0
Rest of Western Australia	*11.5	*4.7	-6.8
Greater Hobart	*4.8	5.4	0.6
Rest of Tasmania	*3.8	4.8	1.0
Greater Darwin	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Rest of Northern Territory	10.4	n.p.	n.p.
Australian Capital Territory	10.9	n.p.	n.p.
Walk			
Greater Sydney	43.9	47.0	3.1
Rest of New South Wales	31.9	28.6	-3.3
Greater Melbourne	49.2	48.1	-1.1
Rest of Victoria	45.0	34.3	-10.7
Greater Brisbane	31.1	34.3	3.2
Rest of Queensland	31.0	23.4	-7.6
Greater Adelaide	44.1	38.8	-5.3
Rest of South Australia	36.8	31.3	-5.5
Greater Perth	44.6	41.3	-3.3
Rest of Western Australia	43.3	28.0	-15.3
Greater Hobart	44.3	47.5	3.2
Rest of Tasmania	41.3	33.5	-7.8
Greater Darwin	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Rest of Northern Territory	41.5	n.p.	n.p.
Australian Capital Territory	38.4	n.p.	n.p.

Source: ABS, Waste Management, Transport and Motor Vehicle Usage Survey, 2009 and 2012, custom data request

Active travel includes travel to places other than work or full-time study by bicycle or walking.

Persons aged 18 years and over.

* Estimates used to calculate this value have a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution

a) Changes were made to the survey between 2009 and 2012 which may impact on the comparability between surveys.

n.p. not published.

Progress 4: Governance



Australia's system of government is founded in the liberal democratic tradition. Australia's institutions and practices of government reflect British and North American models.

Governance is the authority of the different levels in the system of government to manage a country's affairs. It includes the mechanisms, processes and institutions that regulate individuals activities, as well as the way individuals are included in making decisions about aspects that affect their lives.⁵⁵

Characteristics of good governance include approaches that are participatory, accountable, transparent, efficient and equitable.

Governance			
Trust		Participation	
Generalised trust	p. 158	Voter turnout	p. 161
Informal votes	p. 160	Participation in a civic or political group	p. 162
		Uptake of Australian citizenship	p. 164

⁵⁵ United Nations, Committee of Experts on Public Administration (UNPAN), Definition of basic concepts and terminologies in governance and public administration, 2006 (E/C.16/2006/4), New York.

P 4.1 Trust

P 4.1.1 Generalised trust

Generalised trust measures the degree that people in a community feel they can trust one another. Generalised trust is considered a measure of progress for trust in the integrity of governments and private institutions. For example, one aspect of trust relates to whether or not the police, one's doctor and hospital could be generally trusted, or be trusted to do 'the right thing' for the individual. While there are many personal and circumstantial factors that influence the level of trust people have for one another, governance systems in society are likely to also play a role due to the significant influence they have over many aspects of people's lives.⁵⁶

- At the national level, the proportion of people agreeing or strongly agreeing that most people can be trusted remained relatively unchanged between 2006 and 2014, at just over 54 per cent.

Generalised trust across remoteness classes

- Between 2006 and 2014, generalised trust in major cities increased moderately, while trust fell notably in regional and remote areas of Australia.
- As a result, the level of generalised trust is now highest in major cities. This contrasts starkly with conditions in 2006, when major cities had the lowest level of generalised trust.

Table P 4.1.1.a Levels of generalised trust by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006	2010	2014	2006-2014	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	53.2	54.0	55.6	2.4	
Inner Regional	56.3	55.7	52.3	-4.0	
Outer Regional and Remote	55.4	51.9	50.8	-4.6	
AUSTRALIA	54.1	54.1	54.3	0.2	

Source: ABS, General Social Survey, Australia 2006, 2010 and 2014

Persons aged 18 years and over.

Proportion of persons that agree or strongly agree that most people can be trusted.

Remoteness area estimates exclude very remote areas.

⁵⁶ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Generalised trust across capital cities and the balance of state

- Nine of the 15 capital and rest of state areas saw a decline in generalised trust between 2006 and 2014. The largest decline was in non-capital areas of South Australia, where trust fell by 15.5 percentage points. The second largest decline was in Greater Perth, where trust fell by 5.5 percentage points.
- Trust increased in the remaining six regions, although only three of these recorded any significant change. These were Greater Melbourne (5.8 percentage points), Greater Sydney (3.5 percentage points) and Greater Hobart (3.3 percentage points).

Table P 4.1.1.b Levels of generalised trust by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2006 per cent	2010 per cent	2014 per cent	2006–2014 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	52.1	49.9	55.6	3.5	
Rest of New South Wales	56.6	56.5	55.4	-1.2	
Greater Melbourne	51.7	54.9	57.5	5.8	
Rest of Victoria	57.6	60.7	54.0	-3.6	
Greater Brisbane	54.6	50.8	52.6	-2.0	
Rest of Queensland	53.4	50.8	50.7	-2.7	
Greater Adelaide	50.6	57.2	51.2	0.6	
Rest of South Australia	63.2	53.8	47.7	-15.5	
Greater Perth	57.6	56.3	52.1	-5.5	
Rest of Western Australia	54.1	55.9	52.7	-1.4	
Greater Hobart	55.0	62.2	58.3	3.3	
Rest of Tasmania	54.5	59.9	55.7	1.2	
Greater Darwin	51.7	51.5	50.0	-1.7	
Rest of Northern Territory	57.0	46.5	57.4	0.4	
Australian Capital Territory	61.5	61.5	61.0	-0.5	

Source: ABS, General Social Survey, Australia 2006, 2010 and 2014

Persons aged 18 years and over.

Proportion of persons that agree or strongly agree that most people can be trusted.

Remoteness area estimates exclude very remote areas.

P 4.1.2 Informal votes

Informal votes in Australian federal elections are an indicator of trust in governance processes and systems. An informal vote is a ballot paper which has been incorrectly completed or not filled in at all. Informal votes are not counted towards any candidate. The rate of informal voting is the proportion of informal votes cast as a proportion of the total number of votes in a federal election. This is calculated separately for each house of the Parliament.

If trust in governance systems in Australia was low, then this could be reflected by the community through a high rate of informal voting at federal elections. This measure intends to capture some of this likely effect.⁵⁷

- Nationally there has been an increase in the rate of informal voting for the House of Representatives between 2007 and 2013 (up from 4.0 per cent to 5.9 per cent).
- While there was an overall increase in the rate of informal Senate votes cast between the 2007 and 2013 elections, there was a much larger increase between 2007 and 2010 which was followed by a moderate decline between 2010 and 2013.

Informal votes by remoteness class⁵⁸

- Consistent with the national trend, all levels of remoteness showed an increase in the rate of informal voting between 2007 and 2013. The largest increase in informal voting in the House of Representatives occurred in outer metropolitan regions, up 2.4 percentage points to 6.3 per cent (also the highest rate of informal voting across the remoteness classes).
- The lowest increase for informal voting for the House of Representatives was in rural regions where informal votes increased by 1.7 percentage points to 5.5 per cent between 2007 and 2013 (the lowest rate of informal voting across the remoteness levels).
- There was less variation across remoteness levels for changes in the rate of informal voting in the Senate, with all areas having an increase of between 0.3 and 0.5 percentage points between 2007 and 2013.

Table P 4.1.2.a Informal votes in Australian federal elections by remoteness class

Remoteness	2007 per cent	2010 per cent	2013 per cent	2007-2013 change percentage points	Trend
House of Representatives					
Inner Metropolitan	4.2	5.6	6.0	1.8	
Outer Metropolitan	4.0	5.9	6.3	2.4	
Provincial	3.7	5.5	5.7	2.0	
Rural	3.8	5.1	5.5	1.7	
AUSTRALIA	4.0	5.6	5.9	2.0	
Senate					
Inner Metropolitan	2.6	3.6	3.1	0.5	
Outer Metropolitan	2.8	4.1	3.2	0.3	
Provincial	2.3	3.6	2.7	0.4	
Rural	2.3	3.6	2.8	0.4	
AUSTRALIA	2.5	3.7	3.0	0.4	

Source: AEC, Virtual Tally Room, 2007, 2010, 2013

Commonwealth electoral divisions (CEDs) have been classified according to the AEC demographic classification system. This is broadly comparable to the ASGS Remoteness Structure.

Informal votes as a proportion of total votes at each election.

⁵⁷ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

⁵⁸ Commonwealth electoral divisions (CEDs) have been classified according to the AEC demographic classification system. This is broadly comparable to the ASGS Remoteness Structure.

P 4.2 Participation

P 4.2.1 Voter turnout

Voter turnout at federal elections indicates the involvement of Australians in the decision making process. Voting is a significant activity people undertake to influence the systems that govern them. When voter turnout at federal elections is high, it indicates that people are actively involved in making decisions that affect both themselves and the wider community. Voter turnout can be different for the House of Representatives and the Senate, as it is based on ballots cast separately for each house. The level of voter turnout in Australia is also heavily influenced by compulsory voting laws which should be taken into account when interpreting this indicator.⁵⁹

- Nationally voter turnout for the House of Representatives decreased between 2007 and 2013 (down 1.5 percentage points to 93.2 per cent). Voter turnout for Senate elections showed a similar pattern (decreasing by 1.3 percentage points to 93.9 per cent).
- In both the House of Representatives and the Senate, the reduction in voter turnout occurred between the 2007 and 2010 elections, with voter turnout at the 2013 election similar to 2010 levels.

Voter turnout by remoteness class⁶⁰

- Voter turnout across all remoteness levels decreased in line with the national trends for both the House of Representatives and the Senate.
- Inner metropolitan regions had the largest decrease in voter turnout and also the lowest rates of turnout for both the House of Representatives and the Senate. Outer metropolitan regions also had decreases larger than the national average.
- Provincial and rural regions had smaller decreases in voter turnout and also maintained the highest levels of voter turnout between 2007 and 2013 for both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Table P 4.2.1.a Voter turnout at federal elections by remoteness class

Remoteness	2007	2010	2013	2007-2013	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
House of Representatives					
Inner Metropolitan	94.1	92.2	92.2	-1.9	
Outer Metropolitan	95.1	93.4	93.4	-1.7	
Provincial	95.2	93.9	94.1	-1.0	
Rural	94.9	93.7	93.7	-1.2	
AUSTRALIA	94.8	93.2	93.2	-1.5	
Senate					
Inner Metropolitan	94.6	93.0	93.0	-1.6	
Outer Metropolitan	95.5	94.1	94.1	-1.4	
Provincial	95.5	94.4	94.6	-0.9	
Rural	95.2	94.1	94.2	-1.0	
AUSTRALIA	95.2	93.8	93.9	-1.3	

Source: AEC, Virtual Tally Room, 2007, 2010, 2013

Commonwealth electoral divisions (CEDs) have been classified according to the AEC demographic classification system. This is broadly comparable to the ASGS remoteness classes.

⁵⁹ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

⁶⁰ Commonwealth electoral divisions (CEDs) have been classified according to the AEC demographic classification system. This is broadly comparable to the ASGS Remoteness Structure.

P 4.2.2 Participation in a civic or political group

This indicator measures the proportion of the population aged 18 years and over who actively participated in a civic or political group in the last 12 months. Active participation in civic and political groups is a measure of progress in terms of the opportunity to contribute to decision making. When participation in civic or political groups is high, it indicates that there are sufficient opportunities for people to get involved and contribute to organisations that affect social governance systems. However, if active participation in civic or political groups is low, this suggests there are few opportunities to get involved.⁶¹

- Nationally, there was a notable fall in the level of participation in a civic or political group, down from 18.6 per cent in 2006 to 13.5 per cent in 2014.

Participation in a civic or political group across remoteness classes

- Participation in a civic or political group fell across all remoteness classes between 2006 and 2014.
- The rate of participation across remoteness classes now ranges in a relatively narrow band of between 12.4 and 13.8 per cent.

Table P 4.2.2.a People who have actively participated in a civic or political group in the last 12 months by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006	2010	2014	2006-2014	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	18.1	18.0	13.6	-4.5	
Inner Regional	19.9	19.8	13.8	-6.1	
Outer Regional and Remote	18.8	21.6	12.4	-6.4	
AUSTRALIA	18.6	18.7	13.5	-5.1	

Source: ABS, General Social Survey, 2006, 2010, 2014

Persons aged 18 years and over.

Remoteness area estimates exclude very remote areas as the General Social Survey was not conducted in very remote parts of Australia.

⁶¹ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Participation in a civic or political group across capital cities and the balance of state

- The proportion of people actively involved in a civic or political group fell in all capital and non-capital regions of Australia between 2006 and 2014.
- The largest declines in participation occurred in the areas of South Australia outside Greater Adelaide,⁶² Greater Darwin and the Australian Capital Territory.
- As of 2014, non-capital Northern Territory was the region with the highest overall level of participation in a civic or political group, at 20.5 per cent. Non-capital South Australia has the lowest level of participation at 6.1 per cent.⁶²

Table P 4.2.2.b People who have actively participated in a civic or political group in the last 12 months by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2006 per cent	2010 per cent	2014 per cent	2006–2014 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	18.0	16.3	14.3	-3.7	
Rest of New South Wales	18.9	17.0	13.4	-5.5	
Greater Melbourne	17.2	16.8	14.5	-2.7	
Rest of Victoria	19.9	22.5	15.3	-4.6	
Greater Brisbane	19.5	21.6	12.7	-6.8	
Rest of Queensland	19.2	21.1	12.3	-6.9	
Greater Adelaide	16.6	20.2	12.7	-3.9	
Rest of South Australia	15.5	20.1	*6.1	-9.4	
Greater Perth	20.9	18.7	14.9	-6.0	
Rest of Western Australia	18.2	21.7	15.9	-2.3	
Greater Hobart	19.8	19.1	12.8	-7.0	
Rest of Tasmania	17.5	17.5	12.0	-5.5	
Greater Darwin	25.9	31.1	17.1	-8.8	
Rest of Northern Territory	22.9	*32.6	20.5	-2.4	
Australian Capital Territory	23.9	23.5	15.9	-8.0	

Source: ABS, General Social Survey, 2006, 2010, 2014

Persons aged 18 years and over.

Remoteness area estimates exclude very remote areas as the General Social Survey was not conducted in very remote parts of Australia.

*Estimate has a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

⁶² Estimate has a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

P 4.2.3 Uptake of Australian citizenship

Uptake of Australian citizenship indicates whether new migrants to Australia are adopting the rights and responsibilities of being an Australian citizen. This contrasts with migrants who choose to stay in Australia as permanent residents. In order to access a number of rights, including the right to vote or to stand for public office, it is necessary that new migrants take up Australian citizenship. In this context, an increase in the uptake of Australian citizenship can be interpreted, at least indirectly, as an indication of people's willingness to take responsibility for being an active participant in societal decision making.⁶³

- Across the nation there was an increase in the uptake of Australian Citizenship for new eligible migrants, up by 2.2 percentage points from 77.5 per cent in 2001 to 79.7 per cent in 2011.

Uptake of Australian citizenship across remoteness classes

- An increase was observed across all of the remoteness classes, with the exception of very remote areas.
- The largest increase, 4.0 percentage points, occurred in inner regional Australia, which was also the only remoteness class to increase at a rate above the national average. Notwithstanding this increase, the total uptake of citizenship in inner regional locations trailed that of major cities.
- Very remote areas were the only category where there was a decrease in the uptake of citizenship between 2001 and 2011, decreasing by 1.4 percentage points from 68.4 per cent to 67.0 per cent.

Table P 4.2.3.a Uptake of Australian citizenship by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2001	2006	2011	2001-2011	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	78.8	80.4	80.6	1.8	
Inner Regional	70.8	73.8	74.8	4.0	
Outer Regional	72.4	74.3	74.3	2.0	
Remote	69.7	71.5	70.5	0.8	
Very Remote	68.4	69.7	67.0	-1.4	
AUSTRALIA	77.5	79.4	79.7	2.2	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006, 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

Persons must be overseas-born residents who have lived in Australia for five or more years who are also Australian citizens.

Uptake of Australian citizenship across major urban areas

- Every major urban area with the exception of Greater Darwin saw an increase in the uptake of citizenship for new migrants between 2001 and 2011.
- The largest increases occurred in Bendigo, Launceston, Greater Hobart, and Wollongong, with each of these cities having an increase of 4.0 percentage points or more. The uptake of citizenship in Bendigo and Launceston was however still below the national average.
- Greater Darwin was the only major urban area to record a decrease in the uptake of citizenship, with a 0.2 percentage point decline between 2001 and 2011. However, Greater Darwin still had the third highest take up rate at 81.3 per cent in 2011.

⁶³ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Table P 4.2.3.b Uptake of Australian citizenship by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	81.1	82.3	82.8	1.7	
Greater Melbourne	79.2	80.8	81.2	2.0	
Greater Brisbane	74.2	76.1	74.9	0.7	
Greater Perth	76.7	79.6	80.1	3.4	
Greater Adelaide	76.0	78.8	79.8	3.8	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	68.2	70.6	68.8	0.6	
Newcastle - Maitland	76.5	78.3	78.7	2.2	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	85.8	87.4	88.4	2.6	
Sunshine Coast	71.0	72.8	73.2	2.2	
Wollongong	75.8	78.4	79.8	4.0	
Greater Hobart	75.6	78.8	79.7	4.1	
Geelong	74.8	77.5	78.4	3.6	
Townsville	75.0	76.0	75.6	0.6	
Cairns	71.2	72.6	72.0	0.8	
Greater Darwin	81.5	82.5	81.3	-0.2	
Toowoomba	73.3	75.5	76.6	3.3	
Ballarat	73.4	74.5	74.9	1.5	
Bendigo	68.6	71.4	74.1	5.5	
Albury - Wodonga	78.2	79.3	79.7	1.5	
Launceston	71.8	75.8	77.0	5.2	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006, 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Persons must be overseas-born residents who have lived in Australia for five or more years who are also Australian citizens.

Uptake of Australian citizenship across sub-state regions

- Almost all sub-state regions had an increase in the uptake of citizenship for new migrants between 2001 and 2011.
- A further 48 (65 per cent) of these sub-state regions had an increase at or above the average national increase of 2.2 percentage points.
- The largest increases occurred in the Mornington Peninsula, Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven, Outer South West Sydney and Outer East Melbourne regions, all having an increase of 6.0 percentage points or more.
- Of the 14 sub-state regions that had a decrease in the uptake of citizenship for new migrants, only five regions had a decrease of 1.0 percentage point or more.
- The largest decreases were observed in City and Inner South Sydney (3.2 percentage points), Inner Melbourne (3.2 percentage points) and Outback Northern Territory (1.7 percentage points).
- The decreases for City and Inner South Sydney and Inner Melbourne meant these regions went from above the national average in 2001 to below in 2011. Outback Northern Territory was below the national average in both 2001 and 2011.

Table P 4.2.3.c Uptake of Australian citizenship by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	81.1	82.3	82.8	1.7	
Central Coast	69.2	72.4	73.8	4.6	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	78.5	82.3	84.4	5.9	
Sydney - Blacktown	80.8	83.2	84.6	3.8	
Sydney - City and Inner South	78.5	76.7	75.3	-3.2	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	79.1	79.4	79.4	0.3	
Sydney - Inner South West	86.8	86.5	86.0	-0.8	
Sydney - Inner West	81.0	80.2	79.9	-1.1	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	78.0	79.3	80.3	2.3	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	74.5	76.0	77.4	2.9	
Sydney - Outer South West	74.2	78.1	80.3	6.1	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	72.0	75.4	77.3	5.3	
Sydney - Parramatta	84.8	85.1	85.3	0.5	
Sydney - Ryde	81.2	82.3	82.0	0.8	
Sydney - South West	88.7	90.3	91.0	2.3	
Sydney - Sutherland	77.2	79.8	81.0	3.8	
Rest of New South Wales	73.4	75.8	77.0	3.6	
Capital Region	76.2	78.4	80.7	4.5	
Central West	69.0	71.3	73.7	4.7	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	69.8	73.4	75.3	5.5	
Far West and Orana	69.1	72.7	74.0	4.9	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	70.8	73.4	74.0	3.2	
Illawarra	75.7	78.3	79.8	4.1	
Mid North Coast	71.0	73.9	75.9	4.9	
Murray	72.5	73.9	74.4	1.9	
New England and North West	69.8	71.3	73.0	3.2	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	76.4	78.1	78.6	2.2	
Richmond - Tweed	70.9	73.8	73.7	2.8	
Riverina	76.7	77.0	77.0	0.3	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	70.9	75.2	77.5	6.6	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	79.2	80.8	81.2	2.0	
Melbourne - Inner	79.8	78.3	76.6	-3.2	
Melbourne - Inner East	80.6	81.7	81.6	1.0	
Melbourne - Inner South	79.8	80.9	81.5	1.7	
Melbourne - North East	81.9	83.3	83.3	1.4	
Melbourne - North West	82.6	84.6	85.0	2.4	
Melbourne - Outer East	71.2	75.2	77.2	6.0	
Melbourne - South East	80.4	82.0	82.5	2.1	
Melbourne - West	82.6	84.2	83.8	1.2	
Mornington Peninsula	64.9	69.5	72.3	7.4	

(continued)

Uptake of Australian citizenship by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Rest of Victoria	71.2	73.5	74.5	3.3	
Ballarat	69.9	71.5	72.8	2.9	
Bendigo	67.4	70.9	73.0	5.6	
Geelong	73.1	76.2	77.4	4.3	
Hume	74.7	76.3	76.7	2.0	
Latrobe - Gippsland	69.7	72.9	74.1	4.4	
North West	72.5	73.5	74.0	1.5	
Shepparton	70.5	71.7	72.8	2.3	
Warrnambool and South West	66.2	66.5	67.0	0.8	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	74.2	76.1	74.9	0.7	
Brisbane - East	71.9	73.3	73.0	1.1	
Brisbane - North	75.5	76.9	76.4	0.9	
Brisbane - South	79.7	81.1	79.4	-0.3	
Brisbane - West	78.8	80.5	80.9	2.1	
Brisbane Inner City	76.5	77.9	76.2	-0.3	
Ipswich	74.3	76.2	74.2	-0.1	
Logan - Beaudesert	67.6	70.1	69.1	1.5	
Moreton Bay - North	70.1	72.2	70.8	0.7	
Moreton Bay - South	72.3	74.7	73.1	0.8	
Rest of Queensland	70.6	72.3	71.5	0.9	
Cairns	73.8	74.5	73.6	-0.2	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	72.7	74.2	72.9	0.2	
Fitzroy	68.7	68.9	68.1	-0.6	
Gold Coast	68.0	70.3	68.6	0.6	
Mackay	68.9	69.9	67.7	-1.2	
Queensland - Outback	70.7	71.6	69.7	-1.0	
<i>Far North</i>	79.5	80.0	76.3	-3.2	
<i>Outback - North</i>	68.1	68.0	66.8	-1.3	
<i>Outback - South</i>	62.6	66.1	64.3	1.7	
Sunshine Coast	70.9	72.8	73.2	2.3	
Toowoomba	73.5	75.2	76.4	2.9	
Townsville	76.2	77.1	76.4	0.2	
Wide Bay	70.8	74.2	74.8	4.0	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	76.0	78.8	79.8	3.8	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	77.1	79.3	79.1	2.0	
Adelaide - North	73.8	77.1	79.1	5.3	
Adelaide - South	73.5	77.0	78.8	5.3	
Adelaide - West	82.1	83.5	83.3	1.2	
Rest of South Australia	70.9	73.7	74.7	3.8	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	69.3	72.8	73.8	4.5	

(continued)

Uptake of Australian citizenship by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
South Australia - Outback	69.6	72.5	73.4	3.8	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	67.6	71.2	72.5	4.9	
Outback - North and East	75.8	76.6	76.3	0.5	
South Australia - South East	72.6	74.7	75.7	3.1	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	76.7	79.6	80.1	3.4	
Mandurah	72.2	77.1	77.3	5.1	
Perth - Inner	79.7	81.8	81.6	1.9	
Perth - North East	77.8	80.7	80.9	3.1	
Perth - North West	78.8	81.8	83.1	4.3	
Perth - South East	74.5	76.8	76.9	2.4	
Perth - South West	75.1	78.5	79.0	3.9	
Rest of Western Australia	70.1	73.7	72.8	2.7	
Bunbury	72.2	76.5	75.9	3.7	
Western Australia - Outback	68.2	70.4	67.9	-0.3	
Esperance	62.5	67.8	67.3	4.8	
Gascoyne	74.9	77.3	77.0	2.1	
Goldfields	60.0	62.3	61.0	1.0	
Kimberley	72.2	70.5	71.4	-0.8	
Mid West	70.2	75.0	73.2	3.0	
Pilbara	71.6	71.9	66.0	-5.6	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	70.2	74.0	74.8	4.6	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	75.6	78.8	79.7	4.1	
Rest of Tasmania	70.0	73.5	75.2	5.2	
Launceston and North East	70.4	74.1	75.6	5.2	
South East	71.7	73.4	75.7	4.0	
West and North West	68.8	72.6	74.3	5.5	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	81.5	82.5	81.3	-0.2	
Northern Territory - Outback	73.3	72.2	71.6	-1.7	
Alice Springs	71.0	69.8	70.2	-0.8	
Barkly	81.0	75.6	76.8	-4.2	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	77.5	75.2	67.7	-9.8	
East Arnhem	74.1	73.9	73.8	-0.3	
Katherine	75.9	77.2	75.7	-0.2	
Australian Capital Territory	86.0	87.6	88.6	2.6	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006, 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request

Persons must be overseas-born residents who have lived in Australia for five or more years who are also Australian citizens.

Context





Context 1: Population and Demographics



The population and demography domain provides information about the Australian population, which provides context for interpreting and analysing Australia's progress. The characteristics of Australia's population influence many aspects of progress, including the demand and supply of labour in the economy, demand for services and infrastructure, and various aspects of social life. At the same time, economic and social factors influence the size and demographic makeup of the population. For example, conditions in the labour market can influence migration choices, while general levels of well-being can influence people's decisions to have children and raise a family.

Population and Demographics			
Population		Housing	
Estimated resident population	p. 172	Average household size	p. 208
Population projections	p. 180	Multi-unit dwellings	p. 213
Net internal migration	p. 187	Residential property prices	p. 219
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Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	p. 197	People who speak a language other than English at home	p. 228
Age Structure		People on selected pensions or allowances	p. 232
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C 1.1 Population

C 1.1.1 Estimated resident population

The estimated resident population refers to the number of usual residents in a region. The definition of usual residence in the Census, and associated population statistics, is the location where a person spends more than six months out of the year.⁶⁴ It provides a measure of the growth or decline of a region and also provides context to help interpret progress indicators.

Table C 1.1.1.a Estimated resident population by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2005		2010		2015		2010-2015		2010-2015		Trend
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	growth persons	average annual growth per cent			
Major Cities	14,000,149	15,442,895	16,864,416	1,421,521	1.8						
Inner Regional	3,782,534	4,062,597	4,302,781	240,184	1.2						
Outer Regional	1,908,888	2,013,774	2,085,434	71,660	0.7						
Remote	302,668	312,571	321,129	8,558	0.5						
Very Remote	182,605	199,913	204,017	4,104	0.4						
AUSTRALIA	20,176,844	22,031,750	23,777,777	1,746,027	1.5						

Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014–15 (cat. no. 3218.0)
Population estimates are final for 2005 and 2010, and preliminary for 2015.

⁶⁴ ABS, Australian Labour Market Statistics, July 2013, (cat. no. 6105.0)

Table C 1.1.1.b Estimated resident population by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2005		2010		2015		2010-2015		Trend
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	average annual growth per cent		
Greater Sydney	4,217,563	4,555,516	4,920,970	365,454	1.6				
Greater Melbourne	3,697,372	4,105,857	4,529,496	423,639	2.0				
Greater Brisbane	1,866,210	2,108,348	2,308,720	200,372	1.8				
Greater Perth	1,544,977	1,781,132	2,039,193	258,061	2.7				
Greater Adelaide	1,177,345	1,253,097	1,316,779	63,682	1.0				
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	495,682	571,400	624,918	53,518	1.8				
Newcastle - Maitland	389,863	410,516	434,454	23,938	1.1				
Canberra - Queanbeyan	365,489	398,430	424,666	26,236	1.3				
Sunshine Coast	245,428	277,204	302,122	24,918	1.7				
Wollongong	265,387	279,330	292,388	13,058	0.9				
Greater Hobart	203,288	214,669	220,953	6,284	0.6				
Geelong	165,773	175,211	187,417	12,206	1.4				
Townsville	143,749	164,070	180,333	16,263	1.9				
Cairns	116,891	137,151	147,993	10,842	1.5				
Greater Darwin	111,388	127,829	142,258	14,429	2.2				
Toowoomba	103,352	108,696	114,622	5,926	1.1				
Ballarat	84,063	91,635	99,841	8,206	1.7				
Bendigo	79,666	85,978	92,888	6,910	1.6				
Albury - Wodonga	79,685	83,245	88,949	5,704	1.3				
Launceston	81,952	85,584	86,633	1,049	0.2				

Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014–15 (cat. no. 3218.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Population estimates are final for 2005 and 2010, and preliminary for 2015.

Table C 1.1.1.c Estimated resident population by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2005		2010		2015		2010-2015		Trend
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	average annual growth per cent		
New South Wales	4,217,563	4,555,516	4,920,970	365,454	1.6				
Greater Sydney	301,403	320,361	333,119	12,758	0.8				
Central Coast	201,369	216,873	233,153	16,280	1.5				
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	276,974	309,200	342,015	32,815	2.0				
Sydney - Blacktown	250,226	280,249	313,467	33,218	2.3				
Sydney - City and Inner South	245,664	264,827	283,470	18,643	1.4				
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	503,810	546,240	581,741	35,501	1.3				
Sydney - Inner South West	249,222	274,515	297,317	22,802	1.6				
Sydney - Inner West	365,645	390,163	421,882	31,719	1.6				
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	231,741	248,250	266,247	17,997	1.4				
Sydney - Northern Beaches	227,701	240,988	263,101	22,113	1.8				
Sydney - Outer South West	285,636	296,099	313,756	17,657	1.2				
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	361,507	406,628	456,989	50,361	2.4				
Sydney - Parramatta	159,092	169,329	183,399	14,070	1.6				
Sydney - Ryde	346,613	372,326	405,686	33,360	1.7				
Sydney - South West	210,960	219,468	225,628	6,160	0.6				
Sydney - Sutherland	2,475,643	2,588,776	2,696,714	107,938	0.8				
Rest of New South Wales	201,314	213,926	221,767	7,841	0.7				
Capital Region	194,282	201,388	211,129	9,741	0.9				
Central West	127,492	134,257	137,022	2,765	0.4				
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	118,238	118,218	119,391	1,173	0.2				
Far West and Orana	230,088	247,804	267,314	19,510	1.5				
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	272,158	286,526	300,067	13,541	0.9				
Illawarra	196,501	206,306	213,903	7,597	0.7				
Mid North Coast	111,941	113,796	117,080	3,284	0.6				
Murray	176,362	181,428	186,812	5,384	0.6				
New England and North West	338,950	353,800	370,945	17,145	1.0				
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie									

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2005		2010		2015		2010-2015		2010-2015		Trend
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	growth persons	average annual growth per cent			
Richmond - Tweed	223,591	235,288	244,470	9,182	0.8						
Riverina	151,213	155,383	158,854	3,471	0.4						
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	133,513	140,656	147,960	7,304	1.0						
Victoria											
Greater Melbourne	3,697,372	4,105,857	4,529,496	423,639	2.0						
Melbourne - Inner	470,414	526,230	602,309	76,079	2.7						
Melbourne - Inner East	337,817	354,957	371,794	16,837	0.9						
Melbourne - Inner South	365,366	393,350	417,540	24,190	1.2						
Melbourne - North East	401,371	444,623	500,007	55,384	2.4						
Melbourne - North West	294,907	326,252	361,965	35,713	2.1						
Melbourne - Outer East	474,720	494,454	506,234	11,780	0.5						
Melbourne - South East	589,131	669,823	751,032	81,209	2.3						
Melbourne - West	507,357	618,574	727,629	109,055	3.3						
Mornington Peninsula	256,289	277,594	290,986	13,392	0.9						
Rest of Victoria	1,291,874	1,355,244	1,407,985	52,741	0.8						
Ballarat	137,070	146,577	155,920	9,343	1.2						
Bendigo	132,581	140,967	149,919	8,952	1.2						
Geelong	233,794	252,091	273,951	21,860	1.7						
Hume	155,624	160,178	164,900	4,722	0.6						
Latrobe - Gippsland	240,758	256,142	266,020	9,878	0.8						
North West	149,994	150,219	147,653	-2,566	-0.3						
Shepparton	121,325	126,533	128,904	2,371	0.4						
Warramboul and South West	120,728	122,537	120,718	-1,819	-0.3						
Queensland											
Greater Brisbane	1,866,210	2,108,348	2,308,720	200,372	1.8						
Brisbane - East	193,531	215,444	229,796	14,352	1.3						
Brisbane - North	177,341	195,271	211,589	16,318	1.6						
Brisbane - South	290,627	323,375	348,656	25,281	1.5						

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2005		2010		2015		2010-2015		2010-2015		Trend
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	growth persons	average annual growth per cent			
Brisbane - West	163,916	176,976	186,113	9,137	1.0						
Brisbane Inner City	206,940	232,555	255,659	23,104	1.9						
Ipswich	241,561	283,784	323,559	39,775	2.7						
Logan - Beaudesert	264,968	294,701	322,416	27,715	1.8						
Moreton Bay - North	186,810	217,994	237,163	19,169	1.7						
Moreton Bay - South	140,516	168,248	193,769	25,521	2.9						
Rest of Queensland	2,052,284	2,296,396	2,470,134	173,738	1.5						
Cairns	205,080	230,368	244,052	13,684	1.2						
Darling Downs - Maranoa	116,193	123,568	129,084	5,516	0.9						
Fitzroy	195,016	213,690	235,784	22,094	2.0						
Gold Coast	448,933	519,630	569,951	50,321	1.9						
Mackay	149,292	168,467	182,303	13,836	1.6						
Queensland - Outback	81,417	85,575	88,232	2,657	0.6						
Far North	28,724	31,147	33,253	2,106	1.3						
Outback - North	32,107	34,124	35,002	878	0.5						
Outback - South	20,586	20,304	19,977	-327	-0.3						
Sunshine Coast	277,803	313,823	341,054	27,231	1.7						
Toowoomba	131,775	142,902	152,245	9,343	1.3						
Townsville	198,566	220,868	238,233	17,365	1.5						
Wide Bay	248,209	277,505	289,196	11,691	0.8						
South Australia											
Greater Adelaide	1,177,345	1,253,097	1,316,779	63,682	1.0						
Adelaide - Central and Hills	270,934	286,293	298,444	12,151	0.8						
Adelaide - North	367,466	397,651	423,588	25,937	1.3						
Adelaide - South	328,956	347,303	361,178	13,875	0.8						
Adelaide - West	209,989	221,850	233,569	11,719	1.0						
Rest of South Australia	361,459	374,225	381,881	7,656	0.4						
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	104,216	107,733	109,991	2,258	0.4						

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2005		2010		2015		2010-2015		2010-2015		Trend
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	growth persons	average annual growth per cent			
South Australia - Outback	83,971	86,578	88,107	1,529	0.4						
Eyre Peninsula and South West	56,257	57,570	58,694	1,124	0.4						
Outback - North and East	27,714	29,008	29,413	405	0.3						
South Australia - South East	173,272	179,914	183,783	3,869	0.4						
Western Australia											
Greater Perth	1,544,977	1,781,132	2,039,193	258,061	2.7						
Mandurah	68,262	83,762	100,327	16,565	3.7						
Perth - Inner	147,496	164,706	181,062	16,356	1.9						
Perth - North East	200,075	226,995	259,045	32,050	2.7						
Perth - North West	429,204	498,623	564,841	66,218	2.5						
Perth - South East	387,865	444,822	514,171	69,349	2.9						
Perth - South West	312,075	362,224	419,747	57,523	3.0						
Rest of Western Australia	466,230	509,713	551,066	41,353	1.6						
Bunbury	141,723	159,873	180,004	20,131	2.4						
Western Australia - Outback	195,876	217,589	233,074	15,485	1.4						
Esperance	15,467	15,965	16,745	780	1.0						
Gascoyne	9,634	9,507	9,904	397	0.8						
Goldfields	39,238	42,505	43,791	1,286	0.6						
Kimberley	33,637	36,227	38,801	2,574	1.4						
Mid West	50,895	54,473	57,974	3,501	1.3						
Pilbara	47,005	58,912	65,859	6,947	2.3						
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	128,631	132,251	137,988	5,737	0.9						
Tasmania											
Greater Hobart	203,288	214,669	220,953	6,284	0.6						
Rest of Tasmania	282,914	294,178	295,633	1,455	0.1						
Launceston and North East	138,595	143,108	143,874	766	0.1						
South East	34,925	37,173	37,925	752	0.4						
West and North West	109,394	113,897	113,834	-63	0.0						

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2005		2010		2015		2010-2015		2010-2015	
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	growth persons	average annual growth per cent	Trend	
Northern Territory										
Greater Darwin	111,388	127,829	142,258	14,429	2.2					
Northern Territory - Outback	94,517	101,949	102,049	100	0.0					
Alice Springs	39,710	41,152	40,951	-201	-0.1					
Barkly	5,988	6,555	6,852	297	0.9					
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	15,301	17,741	18,923	1,182	1.3					
East Arnhem	14,454	16,077	13,982	-2,095	-2.8					
Katherine	19,064	20,424	21,341	917	0.9					
Australian Capital Territory	331,399	361,766	390,706	28,940	1.6					

Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15 (cat. no. 3218.0)
 Population estimates are final for 2005 and 2010, and preliminary for 2015.

Table C 1.1.1.d Estimated resident population by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2005		2010		2015		2010-2015		2010-2015		Trend
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	growth persons	average annual growth per cent			
Greater Sydney	4,217,563	4,555,516	4,920,970	365,454	1.6						
Rest of New South Wales	2,475,643	2,588,776	2,696,714	107,938	0.8						
Greater Melbourne	3,697,372	4,105,857	4,529,496	423,639	2.0						
Rest of Victoria	1,291,874	1,355,244	1,407,985	52,741	0.8						
Greater Brisbane	1,866,210	2,108,348	2,308,720	200,372	1.8						
Rest of Queensland	2,052,284	2,296,396	2,470,134	173,738	1.5						
Greater Adelaide	1,177,345	1,253,097	1,316,779	63,682	1.0						
Rest of South Australia	361,459	374,225	381,881	7,656	0.4						
Greater Perth	1,544,977	1,781,132	2,039,193	258,061	2.7						
Rest of Western Australia	466,230	509,713	551,066	41,353	1.6						
Greater Hobart	203,288	214,669	220,953	6,284	0.6						
Rest of Tasmania	282,914	294,178	295,633	1,455	0.1						
Greater Darwin	111,388	127,829	142,258	14,429	2.2						
Rest of Northern Territory	94,517	101,949	102,049	100	0.0						
Australian Capital Territory	331,399	361,766	390,706	28,940	1.6						

Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014–15 (cat. no. 3218.0)
Population estimates are final for 2005 and 2010, and preliminary for 2015.





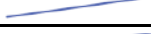

C 1.1.2 Population projections

Population projections provide a measure of the expected population growth path for a region. Substantial increases in population can create pressures on existing services and infrastructure, and generate demand for new services and infrastructure. Population growth projections are a key input into the prioritisation of infrastructure investment.

Table C 1.1.2.a Population projections by remoteness class (total population)

Remoteness Class	2012	2017	2022	2027
	persons	persons	persons	persons
Projected Population				
Major Cities	15,976,612	17,653,123	19,349,566	21,021,981
Inner Regional	4,161,029	4,401,124	4,625,009	4,825,339
Outer Regional	2,047,585	2,186,054	2,318,326	2,439,370
Remote	319,029	351,443	385,464	419,346
Very Remote	206,108	229,103	251,884	274,208
AUSTRALIA	22,710,363	24,820,847	26,930,249	28,980,243

Population projections by remoteness class (population growth)

Remoteness Class	2012-2027	2012-2027	Trend
	growth persons	growth per cent	
Projected Population Growth			
Major Cities	5,045,369	1.8	
Inner Regional	664,310	1.0	
Outer Regional	391,784	1.2	
Remote	100,317	1.8	
Very Remote	68,100	1.9	
AUSTRALIA	6,269,880	1.6	

Source: National Aged Care Data Clearing House, Population Projections, 2012 (base) to 2027 for all states and territories at Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) by sex and age

More recent population projections data for Australia and the Greater Capital City Statistical Areas is available in ABS, Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101 (cat. no. 3222.0).

Table C 1.1.2.b Population projections by sub-state region (total population)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2012 persons</i>	<i>2017 persons</i>	<i>2022 persons</i>	<i>2027 persons</i>
Projected Population				
New South Wales				
Central Coast	325,295	341,838	356,704	369,224
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	221,496	236,489	250,205	263,039
Sydney - Blacktown	320,133	353,126	384,833	415,361
Sydney - City and Inner South	289,300	316,485	346,637	377,613
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	271,242	298,735	330,925	364,935
Sydney - Inner South West	558,918	610,019	661,621	711,807
Sydney - Inner West	282,881	311,463	342,647	373,981
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	400,256	433,982	469,431	504,979
Sydney - Northern Beaches	254,847	276,830	300,514	324,541
Sydney - Outer South West	247,361	268,874	287,955	305,382
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	300,678	325,567	349,445	371,977
Sydney - Parramatta	423,523	469,250	515,743	561,823
Sydney - Ryde	174,148	187,188	200,364	212,969
Sydney - South West	381,991	415,156	445,069	472,705
Sydney - Sutherland	220,550	238,301	255,936	272,933
Capital Region	217,513	227,182	235,018	241,594
Central West	205,599	216,107	225,551	233,702
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	135,155	137,400	138,927	139,669
Far West and Orana	118,293	122,773	126,593	129,645
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	256,399	274,032	290,792	306,369
Illawarra	290,616	299,869	307,869	314,467
Mid North Coast	209,415	212,989	214,445	214,553
Murray	114,169	119,836	124,906	128,860
New England and North West	183,756	192,044	200,230	207,440
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	360,882	376,212	390,660	403,251
Richmond - Tweed	237,544	243,323	247,482	250,346
Riverina	156,058	162,439	168,075	172,622
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	143,116	145,037	144,669	143,184
Victoria				
Melbourne - Inner	545,199	609,545	680,856	754,319
Melbourne - Inner East	358,634	389,469	420,148	449,674
Melbourne - Inner South	399,419	436,130	474,760	512,925
Melbourne - North East	465,125	518,400	572,685	625,859
Melbourne - North West	336,754	374,240	410,647	445,469
Melbourne - Outer East	497,077	545,678	592,208	636,001
Melbourne - South East	700,456	776,797	848,678	916,869
Melbourne - West	663,361	750,115	836,718	922,470
Mornington Peninsula	282,319	307,468	332,469	356,402
Ballarat	150,788	158,332	165,633	172,179
Bendigo	144,535	152,176	159,074	164,620
Geelong	260,228	274,796	289,224	302,528

(continued)

Population projections by sub-state region (total population) (continued)

Sub-State Region	2012 <i>persons</i>	2017 <i>persons</i>	2022 <i>persons</i>	2027 <i>persons</i>
Hume	162,625	170,845	178,342	184,441
Latrobe - Gippsland	262,285	273,255	282,691	290,184
North West	149,840	157,390	164,690	170,708
Shepparton	127,982	134,464	140,177	144,964
Warrnambool and South West	122,495	128,259	133,490	137,807
Queensland				
Brisbane - East	222,271	243,669	264,715	285,182
Brisbane - North	201,804	225,742	252,074	279,144
Brisbane - South	334,548	375,759	420,711	466,912
Brisbane - West	180,737	199,514	218,980	238,419
Brisbane Inner City	241,264	269,534	300,768	333,295
Ipswich	299,955	337,174	374,026	410,147
Logan - Beaudesert	306,377	344,049	380,265	415,371
Moreton Bay - North	226,816	246,812	265,656	283,381
Moreton Bay - South	178,293	200,599	222,815	245,101
Cairns	236,337	260,427	283,191	304,728
Darling Downs - Maranoa	126,537	139,203	151,410	162,698
Fitzroy	223,187	248,647	274,975	301,504
Gold Coast	539,890	590,056	639,626	687,861
Mackay	176,083	196,352	217,494	238,909
Queensland - Outback	87,573	99,019	110,776	122,603
<i>Far North</i>	31,924	36,496	41,000	45,372
<i>Outback - North</i>	35,143	39,593	44,360	49,371
<i>Outback - South</i>	20,506	22,930	25,416	27,860
Sunshine Coast	324,266	349,904	374,874	398,787
Toowoomba	146,547	162,334	178,684	194,629
Townsville	229,210	254,100	278,965	303,365
Wide Bay	283,834	305,702	326,272	344,876
South Australia				
Adelaide - Central and Hills	290,487	303,608	316,445	328,209
Adelaide - North	407,945	436,524	463,674	489,168
Adelaide - South	353,243	372,950	392,119	410,125
Adelaide - West	226,757	238,485	251,352	263,727
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	108,819	111,250	113,569	115,138
South Australia - Outback	87,362	90,518	93,765	96,719
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	58,066	60,062	62,109	63,860
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	29,296	30,456	31,656	32,859
South Australia - South East	181,686	185,218	187,366	187,872
Western Australia				
Mandurah	91,211	106,989	122,392	137,450
Perth - Inner	172,072	204,210	238,878	274,996
Perth - North East	240,616	288,160	335,822	383,508

(continued)

Population projections by sub-state region (total population) (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2012 <i>persons</i>	2017 <i>persons</i>	2022 <i>persons</i>	2027 <i>persons</i>
Perth - North West	531,430	638,413	748,546	861,211
Perth - South East	476,469	571,529	668,745	767,273
Perth - South West	388,201	463,661	540,316	617,757
Bunbury	168,189	183,658	198,428	212,190
Western Australia - Outback	229,179	256,531	284,346	311,950
<i>Esperance</i>	16,361	17,926	19,457	20,859
<i>Gascoyne</i>	9,826	11,037	12,345	13,621
<i>Goldfields</i>	44,648	50,420	56,345	62,293
<i>Kimberley</i>	37,957	43,014	48,024	53,013
<i>Mid West</i>	56,437	62,265	68,135	73,845
<i>Pilbara</i>	63,950	71,869	80,040	88,319
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	135,339	148,851	162,582	175,566
Tasmania				
Hobart	216,981	223,878	232,048	239,178
Launceston and North East	143,584	145,778	147,748	148,851
South East	37,657	38,386	39,106	39,660
West and North West	114,111	116,049	118,187	119,610
Northern Territory				
Darwin	131,938	145,331	158,281	170,791
Northern Territory - Outback	103,244	115,162	127,669	140,396
<i>Alice Springs</i>	41,271	45,869	50,851	56,040
<i>Barkly</i>	6,659	7,308	7,882	8,380
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	18,334	20,682	23,153	25,671
<i>East Arnhem</i>	16,200	17,893	19,582	21,279
<i>Katherine</i>	20,780	23,410	26,201	29,026
Australian Capital Territory	374,912	413,945	453,474	492,096

(continued)

Population projections by sub-state region (population growth) (continued)

Sub-State Region	2012-2027	2012-2027	Trend
	growth persons	growth per cent	
Projected Population Growth			
New South Wales			
Central Coast	43,929	0.8	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	41,543	1.2	
Sydney - Blacktown	95,228	1.8	
Sydney - City and Inner South	88,313	1.8	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	93,693	2.0	
Sydney - Inner South West	152,889	1.6	
Sydney - Inner West	91,100	1.9	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	104,723	1.6	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	69,694	1.6	
Sydney - Outer South West	58,021	1.4	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	71,299	1.4	
Sydney - Parramatta	138,300	1.9	
Sydney - Ryde	38,821	1.4	
Sydney - South West	90,714	1.4	
Sydney - Sutherland	52,383	1.4	
Capital Region	24,081	0.7	
Central West	28,103	0.9	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	4,514	0.2	
Far West and Orana	11,352	0.6	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	49,970	1.2	
Illawarra	23,851	0.5	
Mid North Coast	5,138	0.2	
Murray	14,691	0.8	
New England and North West	23,684	0.8	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	42,369	0.7	
Richmond - Tweed	12,802	0.4	
Riverina	16,564	0.7	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	68	0.0	
Victoria			
Melbourne - Inner	209,120	2.2	
Melbourne - Inner East	91,040	1.5	
Melbourne - Inner South	113,506	1.7	
Melbourne - North East	160,734	2.0	
Melbourne - North West	108,715	1.9	
Melbourne - Outer East	138,924	1.7	
Melbourne - South East	216,413	1.8	
Melbourne - West	259,109	2.2	
Mornington Peninsula	74,083	1.6	
Ballarat	21,391	0.9	
Bendigo	20,085	0.9	
Geelong	42,300	1.0	

(continued)

Population projections by sub-state region (population growth) (continued)

Sub-State Region	2012-2027		Trend
	growth persons	growth per cent	
Hume	21,816	0.8	
Latrobe - Gippsland	27,899	0.7	
North West	20,868	0.9	
Shepparton	16,982	0.8	
Warrnambool and South West	15,312	0.8	
Queensland			
Brisbane - East	62,911	1.7	
Brisbane - North	77,340	2.2	
Brisbane - South	132,364	2.2	
Brisbane - West	57,682	1.9	
Brisbane Inner City	92,031	2.2	
Ipswich	110,192	2.1	
Logan - Beaudesert	108,994	2.0	
Moreton Bay - North	56,565	1.5	
Moreton Bay - South	66,808	2.1	
Cairns	68,391	1.7	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	36,161	1.7	
Fitzroy	78,317	2.0	
Gold Coast	147,971	1.6	
Mackay	62,826	2.1	
Queensland - Outback	35,030	2.3	
<i>Far North</i>	13,448	2.4	
<i>Outback - North</i>	14,228	2.3	
<i>Outback - South</i>	7,354	2.1	
Sunshine Coast	74,521	1.4	
Toowoomba	48,082	1.9	
Townsville	74,155	1.9	
Wide Bay	61,042	1.3	
South Australia			
Adelaide - Central and Hills	37,722	0.8	
Adelaide - North	81,223	1.2	
Adelaide - South	56,882	1.0	
Adelaide - West	36,970	1.0	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	6,319	0.4	
South Australia - Outback	9,357	0.7	
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	5,794	0.6	
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	3,563	0.8	
South Australia - South East	6,186	0.2	
Western Australia			
Mandurah	46,239	2.8	
Perth - Inner	102,924	3.2	
Perth - North East	142,892	3.2	

(continued)

Population projections by sub-state region (population growth) (continued)

Sub-State Region	2012-2027		Trend
	growth persons	growth per cent	
Perth - North West	329,781	3.3	
Perth - South East	290,804	3.2	
Perth - South West	229,556	3.1	
Bunbury	44,001	1.6	
Western Australia - Outback	82,771	2.1	
Esperance	4,498	1.6	
Gascoyne	3,795	2.2	
Goldfields	17,645	2.2	
Kimberley	15,056	2.3	
Mid West	17,408	1.8	
Pilbara	24,369	2.2	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	40,227	1.8	
Tasmania			
Hobart	22,197	0.7	
Launceston and North East	5,267	0.2	
South East	2,003	0.3	
West and North West	5,499	0.3	
Northern Territory			
Darwin	38,853	1.7	
Northern Territory - Outback	37,152	2.1	
Alice Springs	14,769	2.1	
Barkly	1,721	1.5	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	7,337	2.3	
East Arnhem	5,079	1.8	
Katherine	8,246	2.3	
Australian Capital Territory	117,184	1.8	

Source: National Aged Care Data Clearing House, Population Projections, 2012 (base) to 2027 for all states and territories at Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) by sex and age

More recent population projections data for Australia and the Greater Capital City Statistical Areas is available in ABS, Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101 (cat. no. 3222.0).

C 1.1.3 Net internal migration

Net internal migration is a measure of the movement of people between different regions of Australia. Net internal migration is measured by the difference between the number of people who moved into and the number of people who moved out of a region over a period of time. Net internal migration is one of three components to population change, the others being a natural increase through births and deaths and overseas migration. The movement of people between areas in Australia has been a major driver of the changes in the demographic profile of regions.

Table C 1.1.3.a Net internal migration by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2008-09	2011-12	2014-15
	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>
Major Cities	-18,236	-11,740	-3,058
Inner Regional	22,221	17,833	19,648
Outer Regional	-152	-1,579	-8,096
Remote	-2,794	-2,603	-4,178
Very Remote	-1,039	-1,911	-4,316

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report; ABS, Migration Australia, 2014-15 (cat. no. 3412.0)

Excludes all people who lived in undefined areas; migratory, offshore, and shipping areas.

Table C 1.1.3.b Net internal migration by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2008-09	2011-12	2014-15
	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>
Greater Sydney	-20,560	-23,871	-15,867
Greater Melbourne	-1,992	-2,426	6,555
Greater Brisbane	2,884	939	3,985
Greater Perth	4,556	11,185	246
Greater Adelaide	-4,243	-2,076	-3,560
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	3,586	2,547	5,746
Newcastle - Maitland	1,019	2,226	1,550
Canberra - Queanbeyan	-506	50	-2,112
Sunshine Coast	1,835	2,750	4,254
Wollongong	27	-319	1,160
Greater Hobart	344	-1,172	327
Geelong	550	780	1,036
Townsville	1,369	1,619	-275
Cairns	1,000	711	-696
Greater Darwin	806	-41	-954
Toowoomba	-205	60	-630
Ballarat	809	798	431
Bendigo	307	639	333
Albury - Wodonga	-303	-392	-191
Launceston	-315	-476	-340

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report; ABS, Migration Australia, 2014-15 (cat. no. 3412.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Excludes all people who lived in undefined areas; migratory, offshore, and shipping areas.

Table C 1.1.3.c Net internal migration by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2008-09</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2011-12</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2014-15</i> <i>persons</i>
New South Wales			
Greater Sydney	-20,560	-23,871	-15,867
Central Coast	2,478	1,697	2,009
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	181	-244	1,039
Sydney - Blacktown	-968	-1,707	-1,130
Sydney - City and Inner South	-2,188	-1,516	963
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	-2,850	-2,853	-2,765
Sydney - Inner South West	-4,775	-5,895	-7,992
Sydney - Inner West	-1,353	-2,683	-3,744
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	-1,203	-2,158	-1,075
Sydney - Northern Beaches	-311	-260	11
Sydney - Outer South West	-42	5	2,382
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	-551	-609	1,434
Sydney - Parramatta	-4,025	-3,296	-4,728
Sydney - Ryde	-1,691	-576	-816
Sydney - South West	-2,719	-2,566	-1,000
Sydney - Sutherland	-543	-1,210	-455
Rest of New South Wales	1,914	5,906	9,228
Capital Region	661	906	391
Central West	-186	1,196	650
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	186	-236	504
Far West and Orana	-1,589	-655	-1,151
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	930	2,643	1,814
Illawarra	79	-236	1,262
Mid North Coast	1,482	1,148	2,057
Murray	-1,105	-513	224
New England and North West	-24	28	-838
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	793	1,335	921
Richmond - Tweed	1,131	554	2,198
Riverina	-1,436	-1,281	-550
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	992	1,017	1,746
Victoria			
Greater Melbourne	-1,992	-2,426	6,555
Melbourne - Inner	-4,203	-3,357	712
Melbourne - Inner East	-3,480	-2,941	-2,993
Melbourne - Inner South	-1,922	-1,705	-641
Melbourne - North East	852	2,441	1,831
Melbourne - North West	1,106	-661	2,105
Melbourne - Outer East	-1,550	-3,287	-2,046
Melbourne - South East	-998	-202	408
Melbourne - West	6,437	6,509	5,038
Mornington Peninsula	1,766	777	2,141

(continued)

Net internal migration by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2008-09 persons</i>	<i>2011-12 persons</i>	<i>2014-15 persons</i>
Rest of Victoria	3,525	3,865	3,635
Ballarat	1,369	1,180	802
Bendigo	586	827	1,002
Geelong	1,972	2,220	2,828
Hume	-205	15	-154
Latrobe - Gippsland	1,886	1,198	1,054
North West	-1,251	-795	-923
Shepparton	-479	7	-499
Warrnambool and South West	-353	-787	-475
Queensland			
Greater Brisbane	2,884	939	3,985
Brisbane - East	757	255	345
Brisbane - North	-231	-213	585
Brisbane - South	-3,537	-2,951	-3,402
Brisbane - West	-1,091	-554	-933
Brisbane Inner City	-2,668	-431	-583
Ipswich	3,780	2,260	2,581
Logan - Beaudesert	616	-1,337	-239
Moreton Bay - North	2,833	1,642	2,207
Moreton Bay - South	2,425	2,268	3,424
Rest of Queensland	11,830	10,129	2,432
Cairns	1,006	147	-722
Darling Downs - Maranoa	410	-575	-723
Fitzroy	932	2,305	-1,103
Gold Coast	2,683	1,998	4,610
Mackay	518	772	-2,592
Queensland - Outback	-1,820	-870	-1,548
<i>Far North</i>	-625	-321	-55
<i>Outback - North</i>	-919	-270	-814
<i>Outback - South</i>	-276	-279	-679
Sunshine Coast	2,726	2,862	4,732
Toowoomba	501	280	-411
Townsville	1,126	1,437	-959
Wide Bay	3,748	1,773	1,148
South Australia			
Greater Adelaide	-4,243	-2,076	-3,560
Adelaide - Central and Hills	-1,541	-757	-1,095
Adelaide - North	-534	-375	-768
Adelaide - South	-1,066	-384	-688
Adelaide - West	-1,102	-560	-1,009
Rest of South Australia	-153	-348	-203
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	285	274	182

(continued)

Net internal migration by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2008-09	2011-12	2014-15
	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>
South Australia - Outback	-440	-281	-731
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	-125	-33	-455
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	-315	-248	-276
South Australia - South East	2	-341	346
Western Australia			
Greater Perth	4,556	11,185	246
Mandurah	2,379	2,040	1,554
Perth - Inner	-1,397	-802	-623
Perth - North East	1,265	1,829	1,089
Perth - North West	2	2,021	-2,165
Perth - South East	41	2,150	-1,721
Perth - South West	2,266	3,947	2,112
Rest of Western Australia	540	231	-2,208
Bunbury	1,686	1,729	1,632
Western Australia - Outback	-1,134	-1,061	-3,844
<i>Esperance</i>	-428	7	-46
<i>Gascoyne</i>	-84	-139	-111
<i>Goldfields</i>	-928	-493	-1,569
<i>Kimberley</i>	-21	224	-306
<i>Mid West</i>	21	60	-526
<i>Pilbara</i>	306	-720	-1,286
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	-12	-437	4
Tasmania			
Greater Hobart	344	-1,172	327
Rest of Tasmania	719	-1,440	-855
Launceston and North East	-18	-846	-556
South East	335	-103	82
West and North West	402	-491	-381
Northern Territory			
Greater Darwin	806	-41	-954
Northern Territory - Outback	129	-1,382	-2,084
<i>Alice Springs</i>	-193	-727	-721
<i>Barkly</i>	-37	-118	-35
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	117	15	-5
<i>East Arnhem</i>	195	-334	-1,123
<i>Katherine</i>	47	-218	-200
Australian Capital Territory	-299	501	-677

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report; ABS, Migration Australia, 2014-15 (cat. no. 3412.0)

Excludes all people who lived in undefined areas; migratory, offshore, and shipping areas.

Table C 1.1.3.d Net internal migration by capital city/balance of state

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>2008-09</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2011-12</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2014-15</i> <i>persons</i>
Greater Sydney	-20,560	-23,871	-15,867
Rest of New South Wales	1,914	5,906	9,228
Greater Melbourne	-1,992	-2,426	6,555
Rest of Victoria	3,525	3,865	3,635
Greater Brisbane	2,884	939	3,985
Rest of Queensland	11,830	10,129	2,432
Greater Adelaide	-4,243	-2,076	-3,560
Rest of South Australia	-153	-348	-203
Greater Perth	4,556	11,185	246
Rest of Western Australia	540	231	-2,208
Greater Hobart	344	-1,172	327
Rest of Tasmania	719	-1,440	-855
Greater Darwin	806	-41	-954
Rest of Northern Territory	129	-1,382	-2,084
Australian Capital Territory	-299	501	-677

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report; ABS, Migration Australia, 2014–15 (cat. no. 3412.0)

Excludes all people who lived in undefined areas; migratory, offshore, and shipping areas.

C 1.1.4 Overseas arrivals

The number of overseas born arrivals in the last five years provides a measure of the inward migration of people from overseas. This does not include those people leaving Australia. Overseas migration is an important component of population change, alongside natural increase and net internal migration.

Some regions of Australia receive a greater share of recent overseas arrivals compared with other regions. As a result these regions may have a growing demand for services and infrastructure, and may also receive a greater share of the skills and diversity that recent overseas migrants bring.

Table C 1.1.4.a Number of overseas born recent arrivals by remoteness class

<i>Remoteness Class</i>	^a <i>2006</i> <i>persons</i>	^b <i>2011</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2006–2011</i> <i>change</i> <i>persons</i>
Major Cities	674,117	1,045,961	371,845
Inner Regional	44,896	75,000	30,104
Outer Regional	26,018	48,621	22,603
Remote	5,140	10,679	5,539
Very Remote	2,023	4,918	2,895
AUSTRALIA	752,194	1,185,179	432,985

Source: ABS, 2011 TableBuilder Pro, 2011 Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0); ABS, 2006 TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

a) Persons who were usually resident outside Australia at the time of the 2001 Census.

b) Persons who were usually resident outside Australia at the time of the 2006 Census.

Table C 1.1.4.b Number of overseas born recent arrivals by major urban area

<i>Major Urban Area</i>	^a 2006 <i>persons</i>	^b 2011 <i>persons</i>	2006–2011 <i>change persons</i>
Greater Sydney	233,881	301,463	67,582
Greater Melbourne	182,854	292,683	109,829
Greater Brisbane	82,967	138,924	55,957
Greater Perth	83,468	159,910	76,442
Greater Adelaide	39,043	71,822	32,779
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	24,386	36,457	12,071
Newcastle - Maitland	4,677	7,426	2,749
Canberra - Queanbeyan	11,321	21,147	9,826
Sunshine Coast	8,511	11,356	2,845
Wollongong	4,927	7,590	2,663
Greater Hobart	3,810	5,913	2,103
Geelong	3,038	4,886	1,848
Townsville	3,294	6,267	2,973
Cairns	4,126	6,739	2,613
Greater Darwin	3,100	7,861	4,761
Toowoomba	2,929	3,721	792
Ballarat	1,151	1,667	516
Bendigo	629	1,401	772
Albury - Wodonga	796	1,809	1,013
Launceston	1,501	2,472	971

Source: ABS, 2011 TableBuilder Pro, 2011 Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0); ABS, 2006 TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

a) Persons who were usually resident outside Australia at the time of the 2001 Census.

b) Persons who were usually resident outside Australia at the time of the 2006 Census.

Table C 1.1.4.c Number of overseas born recent arrivals by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	^a 2006 <i>persons</i>	^b 2011 <i>persons</i>	2006–2011 <i>change persons</i>
New South Wales			
Greater Sydney	233,881	301,463	67,582
Central Coast	3,549	4,575	1,026
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	6,513	8,100	1,587
Sydney - Blacktown	15,600	21,369	5,769
Sydney - City and Inner South	24,648	34,518	9,870
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	19,988	25,611	5,623
Sydney - Inner South West	31,307	39,938	8,631
Sydney - Inner West	19,420	25,058	5,638
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	25,403	31,558	6,155
Sydney - Northern Beaches	11,186	13,592	2,406
Sydney - Outer South West	4,738	6,608	1,870
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	4,404	5,442	1,038
Sydney - Parramatta	33,455	44,359	10,904
Sydney - Ryde	11,748	14,864	3,116
Sydney - South West	18,268	21,482	3,214
Sydney - Sutherland	3,654	4,389	735
Rest of New South Wales	25,240	38,919	13,679
Capital Region	1,753	2,946	1,193
Central West	1,088	1,918	830
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	1,189	2,062	873
Far West and Orana	604	1,115	511
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	1,809	3,105	1,296
Illawarra	4,971	7,665	2,694
Mid North Coast	1,168	1,442	274
Murray	821	1,687	866
New England and North West	1,298	2,221	923
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	4,401	6,766	2,365
Richmond - Tweed	2,940	3,641	701
Riverina	2,023	3,158	1,135
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	1,175	1,193	18
Victoria			
Greater Melbourne	182,854	292,683	109,829
Melbourne - Inner	40,848	57,382	16,534
Melbourne - Inner East	19,380	26,733	7,353
Melbourne - Inner South	18,141	25,314	7,173
Melbourne - North East	13,414	24,799	11,385
Melbourne - North West	9,776	17,615	7,839
Melbourne - Outer East	10,814	16,504	5,690
Melbourne - South East	39,941	64,706	24,765
Melbourne - West	25,422	52,392	26,970
Mornington Peninsula	5,118	7,238	2,120

(continued)

Number of overseas born recent arrivals by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	^a 2006 <i>persons</i>	^b 2011 <i>persons</i>	2006–2011 <i>change persons</i>
Rest of Victoria	13,496	22,533	9,037
Ballarat	1,369	2,023	654
Bendigo	909	1,789	880
Geelong	3,635	5,991	2,356
Hume	1,296	1,906	610
Latrobe - Gippsland	1,952	3,412	1,460
North West	1,616	2,888	1,272
Shepparton	1,611	2,921	1,310
Warrnambool and South West	1,108	1,603	495
Queensland			
Greater Brisbane	82,967	138,924	55,957
Brisbane - East	7,419	10,784	3,365
Brisbane - North	5,510	11,917	6,407
Brisbane - South	20,241	32,723	12,482
Brisbane - West	10,266	13,629	3,363
Brisbane Inner City	14,135	24,099	9,964
Ipswich	6,983	14,025	7,042
Logan - Beaudesert	9,703	15,569	5,866
Moreton Bay - North	4,147	7,570	3,423
Moreton Bay - South	4,561	8,608	4,047
Rest of Queensland	55,950	89,820	33,870
Cairns	5,302	8,772	3,470
Darling Downs - Maranoa	814	2,053	1,239
Fitzroy	3,057	6,696	3,639
Gold Coast	23,709	35,441	11,732
Mackay	3,023	6,475	3,452
Queensland - Outback	953	2,095	1,142
<i>Far North</i>	165	367	202
<i>Outback - North</i>	623	1,389	766
<i>Outback - South</i>	166	339	173
Sunshine Coast	9,124	12,066	2,942
Toowoomba	3,481	4,945	1,464
Townsville	3,714	6,961	3,247
Wide Bay	2,774	4,316	1,542
South Australia			
Greater Adelaide	39,043	71,822	32,779
Adelaide - Central and Hills	12,356	20,114	7,758
Adelaide - North	8,771	19,603	10,832
Adelaide - South	9,729	16,686	6,957
Adelaide - West	8,187	15,419	7,232
Rest of South Australia	3,154	5,962	2,808
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	510	891	381

(continued)

Number of overseas born recent arrivals by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	^a 2006 persons	^b 2011 persons	2006–2011 change persons
South Australia - Outback	807	1,572	765
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	476	902	426
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	331	670	339
South Australia - South East	1,837	3,499	1,662
Western Australia			
Greater Perth	83,468	159,910	76,442
Mandurah	1,874	4,793	2,919
Perth - Inner	10,911	18,991	8,080
Perth - North East	6,658	14,298	7,640
Perth - North West	28,382	48,417	20,035
Perth - South East	21,904	46,209	24,305
Perth - South West	13,739	27,202	13,463
Rest of Western Australia	9,546	22,206	12,660
Bunbury	2,808	6,329	3,521
Western Australia - Outback	4,685	12,020	7,335
<i>Esperance</i>	292	480	189
<i>Gascoyne</i>	196	298	102
<i>Goldfields</i>	1,706	3,737	2,031
<i>Kimberley</i>	401	1,187	786
<i>Mid West</i>	632	1,854	1,222
<i>Pilbara</i>	1,459	4,464	3,005
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	2,052	3,857	1,805
Tasmania			
Greater Hobart	3,810	5,913	2,103
Rest of Tasmania	2,906	4,400	1,494
Launceston and North East	1,837	2,885	1,048
South East	207	391	184
West and North West	862	1,124	262
Northern Territory			
Greater Darwin	3,100	7,861	4,761
Northern Territory - Outback	1,660	2,995	1,335
<i>Alice Springs</i>	1,171	2,171	1,000
<i>Barkly</i>	52	96	44
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	94	156	62
<i>East Arnhem</i>	183	264	81
<i>Katherine</i>	160	308	148
Australian Capital Territory	11,057	19,675	8,618

Source: ABS, 2011 TableBuilder Pro, 2011 Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0); ABS, 2006 TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

a) Persons who were usually resident outside Australia at the time of the 2001 Census.

b) Persons who were usually resident outside Australia at the time of the 2006 Census.

Table C 1.1.4.d Number of overseas born recent arrivals by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	^a 2006 persons	^b 2011 persons	2006–2011 change persons
Greater Sydney	233,881	301,463	67,582
Rest of New South Wales	25,240	38,919	13,679
Greater Melbourne	182,854	292,683	109,829
Rest of Victoria	13,496	22,533	9,037
Greater Brisbane	82,967	138,924	55,957
Rest of Queensland	55,950	89,820	33,870
Greater Adelaide	39,043	71,822	32,779
Rest of South Australia	3,154	5,962	2,808
Greater Perth	83,468	159,910	76,442
Rest of Western Australia	9,546	22,206	12,660
Greater Hobart	3,810	5,913	2,103
Rest of Tasmania	2,906	4,400	1,494
Greater Darwin	3,100	7,861	4,761
Rest of Northern Territory	1,660	2,995	1,335
Australian Capital Territory	11,057	19,675	8,618

Source: ABS, 2011 TableBuilder Pro, 2011 Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0); ABS, 2006 TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

a) Persons who were usually resident outside Australia at the time of the 2001 Census.

b) Persons who were usually resident outside Australia at the time of the 2006 Census.

C 1.1.5 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the total population is measured by comparing the number of people who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander to those who do not.

Information on the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders living in a region can provide important context to interpret regional variation in progress indicators where there is a recognised gap between the outcomes for indigenous and non-indigenous Australians, for example on health outcomes and living conditions.

Table C 1.1.5.a Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
Major Cities	1.1	1.3	0.2
Inner Regional	2.7	3.2	0.5
Outer Regional	5.7	6.4	0.7
Remote	14.6	15.0	0.5
Very Remote	44.9	43.0	-2.0
AUSTRALIA	2.4	2.7	0.2

Source: ABS, 2011 TableBuilder Pro, 2011 Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0); ABS, 2006 TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Updated data is available in the ABS publication Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001) which adjusts for Census undercount, however this is not available on a consistent geography to provide a time series.

Table C 1.1.5.b Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by major urban area

<i>Major Urban Area</i>	2006 <i>per cent</i>	2011 <i>per cent</i>	2006–2011 <i>change</i> <i>percentage points</i>
Greater Sydney	1.1	1.3	0.2
Greater Melbourne	0.4	0.5	0.1
Greater Brisbane	1.9	2.1	0.2
Greater Perth	1.5	1.7	0.1
Greater Adelaide	1.1	1.3	0.2
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	1.4	1.6	0.2
Newcastle - Maitland	2.5	3.2	0.6
Canberra - Queanbeyan	1.4	1.7	0.2
Sunshine Coast	1.3	1.5	0.3
Wollongong	1.9	2.4	0.5
Greater Hobart	3.1	3.4	0.3
Geelong	0.8	0.9	0.2
Townsville	6.2	6.8	0.6
Cairns	8.7	9.8	1.2
Greater Darwin	10.9	10.3	-0.6
Toowoomba	3.2	3.9	0.7
Ballarat	1.1	1.3	0.2
Bendigo	1.2	1.5	0.3
Albury - Wodonga	1.9	2.3	0.4
Launceston	2.8	2.9	0.1

Source: ABS, 2011 TableBuilder Pro, 2011 Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0); ABS, 2006 TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Updated data is available in the ABS publication Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001) which adjusts for Census undercount, however this is not available on a consistent geography to provide a time series.

Table C 1.1.5.c Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
New South Wales			
Greater Sydney	1.1	1.3	0.2
Central Coast	2.3	3.0	0.7
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	0.4	0.6	0.2
Sydney - Blacktown	2.8	2.8	0.1
Sydney - City and Inner South	1.7	1.6	-0.2
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	0.8	1.0	0.2
Sydney - Inner South West	0.6	0.7	0.1
Sydney - Inner West	0.6	0.6	0.1
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	0.2	0.2	0.1
Sydney - Northern Beaches	0.3	0.4	0.1
Sydney - Outer South West	2.4	3.0	0.5
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	2.2	2.9	0.7
Sydney - Parramatta	0.8	0.8	0.0
Sydney - Ryde	0.2	0.3	0.1
Sydney - South West	1.0	1.2	0.1
Sydney - Sutherland	0.6	0.9	0.2
Rest of New South Wales	4.1	4.9	0.7
Capital Region	2.7	3.2	0.5
Central West	4.5	5.6	1.1
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	4.1	4.8	0.7
Far West and Orana	14.5	16.6	2.1
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	3.1	4.1	1.0
Illawarra	1.9	2.4	0.5
Mid North Coast	4.6	5.6	1.0
Murray	2.7	3.1	0.4
New England and North West	8.3	9.4	1.1
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	2.4	3.0	0.6
Richmond - Tweed	3.5	3.9	0.4
Riverina	4.2	4.9	0.7
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	3.2	3.9	0.8
Victoria			
Greater Melbourne	0.4	0.5	0.1
Melbourne - Inner	0.3	0.4	0.1
Melbourne - Inner East	0.1	0.2	0.0
Melbourne - Inner South	0.1	0.2	0.1
Melbourne - North East	0.6	0.7	0.1
Melbourne - North West	0.5	0.6	0.0
Melbourne - Outer East	0.4	0.4	0.1
Melbourne - South East	0.4	0.4	0.1
Melbourne - West	0.5	0.6	0.1
Mornington Peninsula	0.6	0.8	0.2

(continued)

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2006 <i>per cent</i>	2011 <i>per cent</i>	2006–2011 <i>change</i> <i>percentage points</i>
Rest of Victoria	1.3	1.5	0.3
Ballarat	0.9	1.1	0.2
Bendigo	1.0	1.3	0.3
Geelong	0.7	0.8	0.1
Hume	1.0	1.3	0.3
Latrobe - Gippsland	1.3	1.6	0.2
North West	2.1	2.6	0.5
Shepparton	2.4	2.8	0.4
Warrnambool and South West	1.1	1.4	0.3
Queensland			
Greater Brisbane	1.9	2.1	0.2
Brisbane - East	1.7	2.0	0.3
Brisbane - North	1.8	2.0	0.2
Brisbane - South	1.3	1.3	0.0
Brisbane - West	0.7	0.8	0.1
Brisbane Inner City	1.1	1.0	-0.1
Ipswich	3.4	3.7	0.4
Logan - Beaudesert	2.7	3.0	0.4
Moreton Bay - North	2.3	2.9	0.6
Moreton Bay - South	1.4	1.6	0.2
Rest of Queensland	5.0	5.3	0.4
Cairns	9.9	11.0	1.1
Darling Downs - Maranoa	4.4	5.0	0.6
Fitzroy	5.0	5.3	0.3
Gold Coast	1.1	1.3	0.2
Mackay	4.1	4.4	0.3
Queensland - Outback	32.5	32.7	0.3
<i>Far North</i>	55.2	54.9	-0.2
<i>Outback - North</i>	25.4	24.6	-0.8
<i>Outback - South</i>	10.2	12.0	1.7
Sunshine Coast	1.3	1.6	0.3
Toowoomba	2.9	3.5	0.6
Townsville	7.0	7.5	0.5
Wide Bay	3.5	4.2	0.7
South Australia			
Greater Adelaide	1.1	1.3	0.2
Adelaide - Central and Hills	0.5	0.6	0.1
Adelaide - North	1.7	1.9	0.2
Adelaide - South	0.8	1.1	0.2
Adelaide - West	1.5	1.6	0.1
Rest of South Australia	3.7	4.2	0.4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	1.5	1.9	0.4

(continued)

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2006 <i>per cent</i>	2011 <i>per cent</i>	2006–2011 <i>change</i> <i>percentage points</i>
South Australia - Outback	10.2	10.9	0.7
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	5.3	6.0	0.6
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	20.3	21.0	0.7
South Australia - South East	2.0	2.4	0.4
Western Australia			
Greater Perth	1.5	1.7	0.1
Mandurah	1.6	2.0	0.5
Perth - Inner	0.5	0.5	0.1
Perth - North East	2.4	2.6	0.3
Perth - North West	1.1	1.2	0.1
Perth - South East	2.1	2.0	0.0
Perth - South West	1.5	1.6	0.2
Rest of Western Australia	8.9	9.1	0.1
Bunbury	2.1	2.3	0.2
Western Australia - Outback	18.0	17.3	-0.7
<i>Esperance</i>	4.4	4.1	-0.3
<i>Gascoyne</i>	16.8	16.3	-0.5
<i>Goldfields</i>	13.1	12.8	-0.3
<i>Kimberley</i>	47.8	43.5	-4.2
<i>Mid West</i>	9.9	10.5	0.6
<i>Pilbara</i>	16.7	14.8	-2.0
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	4.1	4.5	0.4
Tasmania			
Greater Hobart	3.1	3.4	0.3
Rest of Tasmania	4.2	4.6	0.4
Launceston and North East	2.8	3.0	0.3
South East	6.3	6.4	0.1
West and North West	5.4	6.1	0.7
Northern Territory			
Greater Darwin	10.9	10.3	-0.6
Northern Territory - Outback	54.7	53.9	-0.8
<i>Alice Springs</i>	41.1	38.9	-2.2
<i>Barkly</i>	66.7	68.7	2.0
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	74.8	72.0	-2.7
<i>East Arnhem</i>	62.5	63.5	1.0
<i>Katherine</i>	56.7	55.1	-1.6
Australian Capital Territory	1.2	1.5	0.2

Source: ABS, 2011 TableBuilder Pro, 2011 Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0); ABS, 2006 TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Updated data is available in the ABS publication Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001) which adjusts for Census undercount, however this is not available on a consistent geography to provide a time series.

Table C 1.1.5.d Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by capital city/balance of state

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	2006 <i>per cent</i>	2011 <i>per cent</i>	2006–2011 <i>change</i> <i>percentage points</i>
Greater Sydney	1.1	1.3	0.2
Rest of New South Wales	4.1	4.9	0.7
Greater Melbourne	0.4	0.5	0.1
Rest of Victoria	1.3	1.5	0.3
Greater Brisbane	1.9	2.1	0.2
Rest of Queensland	5.0	5.3	0.4
Greater Adelaide	1.1	1.3	0.2
Rest of South Australia	3.7	4.2	0.4
Greater Perth	1.5	1.7	0.1
Rest of Western Australia	8.9	9.1	0.1
Greater Hobart	3.1	3.4	0.3
Rest of Tasmania	4.2	4.6	0.4
Greater Darwin	10.9	10.3	-0.6
Rest of Northern Territory	54.7	53.9	-0.8
Australian Capital Territory	1.2	1.5	0.2

Source: ABS, 2011 TableBuilder Pro, 2011 Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0); ABS, 2006 TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Updated data is available in the ABS publication Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001) which adjusts for Census undercount, however this is not available on a consistent geography to provide a time series.

C 1.2 Age Structure

C 1.2.1 Age profile

The age profiles of Australia's regions are quite different, with some regions having an older age profile to others. This indicator provides a guide to the differences in the age makeup of regions, which can influence the demand for infrastructure and services into the future.

Table C 1.2.1.a Age profile by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-64 years	65-84 years	85 years and over
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2015					
Major Cities	18.5	13.6	53.9	12.1	1.9
Inner Regional	19.2	12.2	49.9	16.3	2.3
Outer Regional	19.7	12.0	51.3	15.0	2.0
Remote	20.7	11.6	55.8	10.7	1.3
Very Remote	22.2	12.6	57.3	7.2	0.8
AUSTRALIA	18.8	13.2	53.0	13.0	2.0

Source: ABS, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2015 (cat. no. 3235.0)
Population estimates are preliminary for 2015.

Table C 1.2.1.b Age profile by major urban area

Major Urban Area	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-64 years	65-84 years	85 years and over
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2015					
Greater Sydney	18.8	13.3	54.3	11.7	1.9
Greater Melbourne	18.1	13.6	54.6	11.8	1.9
Greater Brisbane	19.6	14.4	53.2	11.2	1.6
Greater Perth	18.9	13.6	54.3	11.5	1.7
Greater Adelaide	17.5	13.4	52.6	14.0	2.5
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	18.1	13.3	51.9	14.5	2.2
Newcastle - Maitland	18.4	13.6	51.3	14.3	2.5
Canberra - Queanbeyan	18.9	13.8	55.2	10.6	1.5
Sunshine Coast	18.3	11.6	50.3	17.3	2.5
Wollongong	18.4	14.1	50.4	14.7	2.4
Greater Hobart	18.4	13.3	51.5	14.6	2.2
Geelong	18.2	13.7	51.2	14.3	2.5
Townsville	21.1	16.4	52.0	9.2	1.3
Cairns	21.5	12.7	54.5	10.1	1.2
Greater Darwin	20.1	13.9	58.4	7.2	0.4
Toowoomba	20.4	14.7	48.7	13.9	2.2
Ballarat	19.2	15.1	49.5	14.0	2.2
Bendigo	19.6	14.0	49.6	14.3	2.5
Albury - Wodonga	19.6	14.9	50.0	13.5	2.1
Launceston	18.1	14.8	49.9	14.7	2.5

Source: ABS, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2015 (cat. no. 3235.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Population estimates are preliminary for 2015.

Table C 1.2.1.c Age profile by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-64 years	65-84 years	85 years and over
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2015					
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	18.8	13.3	54.3	11.7	1.9
Central Coast	18.8	12.3	48.8	17.1	3.0
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	20.4	14.1	51.5	12.4	1.6
Sydney - Blacktown	22.9	14.3	52.8	8.9	1.1
Sydney - City and Inner South	10.3	14.0	66.0	8.5	1.2
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	15.3	13.2	57.7	11.5	2.3
Sydney - Inner South West	19.4	12.9	53.0	12.3	2.3
Sydney - Inner West	16.3	11.7	58.5	11.4	2.0
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	18.0	12.3	54.6	12.8	2.4
Sydney - Northern Beaches	19.6	11.1	53.2	13.6	2.5
Sydney - Outer South West	21.6	14.5	52.5	10.2	1.2
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	20.1	14.0	52.7	11.7	1.5
Sydney - Parramatta	20.0	13.1	55.0	10.2	1.7
Sydney - Ryde	16.8	14.4	53.9	12.5	2.5
Sydney - South West	21.0	14.9	52.4	10.4	1.3
Sydney - Sutherland	18.7	12.7	52.5	13.8	2.3
Rest of New South Wales	18.7	12.5	49.4	16.8	2.6
Capital Region	18.2	11.2	50.7	17.4	2.4
Central West	20.2	13.0	48.7	15.7	2.3
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	18.2	11.5	49.1	18.5	2.8
Far West and Orana	20.8	12.0	49.2	15.6	2.3
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	20.3	12.7	50.5	14.5	1.9
Illawarra	18.4	14.1	50.3	14.8	2.4
Mid North Coast	17.2	10.0	46.5	22.8	3.5
Murray	18.1	12.7	48.9	17.6	2.7
New England and North West	19.9	13.3	48.2	16.3	2.3
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	17.6	13.5	51.1	15.2	2.7
Richmond - Tweed	17.8	11.3	50.1	17.6	3.1
Riverina	20.3	14.0	48.7	14.5	2.5
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	17.4	10.9	46.9	21.7	3.0
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	18.1	13.6	54.6	11.8	1.9
Melbourne - Inner	11.6	14.8	62.9	9.1	1.6
Melbourne - Inner East	16.0	15.1	51.4	14.6	2.8
Melbourne - Inner South	18.2	12.4	53.3	13.1	3.0
Melbourne - North East	19.3	13.1	54.2	11.7	1.8
Melbourne - North West	20.4	13.7	52.3	11.8	1.7
Melbourne - Outer East	18.3	13.2	53.0	13.6	1.9
Melbourne - South East	19.6	14.5	52.6	11.6	1.7
Melbourne - West	21.0	12.9	56.0	8.9	1.2
Mornington Peninsula	18.2	12.0	50.5	16.7	2.6

(continued)

Age profile by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-64 years	65-84 years	85 years and over
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2015					
Rest of Victoria	18.7	12.0	50.0	16.7	2.6
Ballarat	18.8	13.0	50.2	15.8	2.2
Bendigo	18.8	12.6	50.3	15.9	2.4
Geelong	18.8	12.6	51.0	15.1	2.5
Hume	18.5	11.7	49.9	17.3	2.6
Latrobe - Gippsland	18.3	11.1	49.7	18.4	2.5
North West	18.7	11.7	49.0	17.5	3.1
Shepparton	19.7	11.9	49.0	16.8	2.7
Warrnambool and South West	18.7	11.8	49.6	17.1	2.8
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	19.6	14.4	53.2	11.2	1.6
Brisbane - East	19.8	12.6	52.3	13.3	2.0
Brisbane - North	18.1	12.9	54.3	12.4	2.4
Brisbane - South	17.9	15.3	54.9	10.2	1.7
Brisbane - West	18.5	17.2	51.0	11.5	1.8
Brisbane Inner City	13.8	16.2	60.7	8.0	1.4
Ipswich	22.7	14.5	51.2	10.3	1.3
Logan - Beaudesert	22.3	14.6	51.3	10.7	1.1
Moreton Bay - North	20.4	12.6	49.3	15.8	1.9
Moreton Bay - South	22.5	13.6	53.1	9.8	1.0
Rest of Queensland	19.9	12.7	51.5	14.0	1.8
Cairns	21.0	12.2	52.9	12.5	1.5
Darling Downs - Maranoa	21.3	11.4	49.2	16.0	2.0
Fitzroy	21.8	13.2	52.8	10.8	1.4
Gold Coast	18.3	13.4	52.6	13.8	1.9
Mackay	21.0	12.6	55.3	9.9	1.2
Queensland - Outback	23.2	13.1	53.8	8.9	1.0
<i>Far North</i>	24.4	13.8	53.0	8.0	0.9
<i>Outback - North</i>	22.6	13.9	55.4	7.4	0.7
<i>Outback - South</i>	22.0	10.8	52.2	13.2	1.8
Sunshine Coast	18.2	11.4	50.5	17.4	2.4
Toowoomba	20.9	14.3	49.0	13.7	2.0
Townsville	20.6	15.2	51.7	11.0	1.5
Wide Bay	18.9	10.7	47.8	20.4	2.2
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	17.5	13.4	52.6	14.0	2.5
Adelaide - Central and Hills	16.0	14.1	52.4	14.7	2.8
Adelaide - North	19.4	13.7	52.5	12.6	1.8
Adelaide - South	17.3	12.9	52.3	14.7	2.8
Adelaide - West	16.0	12.8	53.9	14.3	3.1
Rest of South Australia	18.0	11.0	50.3	18.0	2.7
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	18.2	10.2	49.6	19.1	2.9

(continued)

Age profile by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-64 years	65-84 years	85 years and over
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2015					
South Australia - Outback	19.1	12.3	53.1	13.6	1.9
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	19.4	12.2	51.4	14.8	2.2
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	18.5	12.6	56.4	11.1	1.4
South Australia - South East	17.4	10.8	49.4	19.5	2.9
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	18.9	13.6	54.3	11.5	1.7
Mandurah	18.9	11.8	47.9	19.1	2.3
Perth - Inner	14.9	14.0	57.5	11.6	2.0
Perth - North East	19.3	13.1	55.1	11.0	1.5
Perth - North West	19.6	13.4	54.3	11.0	1.6
Perth - South East	18.8	14.6	54.4	10.7	1.5
Perth - South West	19.7	13.4	53.6	11.5	1.8
Rest of Western Australia	20.2	11.3	55.4	11.6	1.4
Bunbury	20.7	11.4	52.5	13.6	1.7
Western Australia - Outback	20.2	11.8	59.8	7.3	0.8
<i>Esperance</i>	21.4	11.2	51.9	14.0	1.6
<i>Gascoyne</i>	20.5	8.2	57.3	12.7	1.4
<i>Goldfields</i>	21.3	13.9	58.4	5.9	0.6
<i>Kimberley</i>	23.1	12.7	58.6	5.0	0.6
<i>Mid West</i>	20.4	11.9	53.7	12.5	1.6
<i>Pilbara</i>	17.4	10.7	69.3	2.5	0.2
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	19.6	10.2	51.8	16.3	2.1
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	18.4	13.3	51.5	14.6	2.2
Rest of Tasmania	18.1	12.1	50.3	17.2	2.2
Launceston and North East	17.9	12.9	50.1	16.8	2.4
South East	17.7	9.1	52.5	19.2	1.6
West and North West	18.5	12.2	49.9	17.1	2.2
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	20.1	13.9	58.4	7.2	0.4
Northern Territory - Outback	24.8	14.7	54.6	5.5	0.3
<i>Alice Springs</i>	22.4	13.9	57.4	5.8	0.4
<i>Barkly</i>	25.8	15.5	51.0	7.2	0.5
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	25.5	16.0	53.3	5.0	0.3
<i>East Arnhem</i>	27.5	15.7	53.0	3.7	0.1
<i>Katherine</i>	26.8	14.4	52.5	6.0	0.3
Australian Capital Territory	18.9	13.8	55.1	10.7	1.5

Source: ABS, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2015 (cat. no. 3235.0)
Population estimates are preliminary for 2015.

Table C 1.2.1.d Age profile by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-64 years	65-84 years	85 years and over
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
	2015				
Greater Sydney	18.8	13.3	54.3	11.7	1.9
Rest of New South Wales	18.7	12.5	49.4	16.8	2.6
Greater Melbourne	18.1	13.6	54.6	11.8	1.9
Rest of Victoria	18.7	12.0	50.0	16.7	2.6
Greater Brisbane	19.6	14.4	53.2	11.2	1.6
Rest of Queensland	19.9	12.7	51.5	14.0	1.8
Greater Adelaide	17.5	13.4	52.6	14.0	2.5
Rest of South Australia	18.0	11.0	50.3	18.0	2.7
Greater Perth	18.9	13.6	54.3	11.5	1.7
Rest of Western Australia	20.2	11.3	55.4	11.6	1.4
Greater Hobart	18.4	13.3	51.5	14.6	2.2
Rest of Tasmania	18.1	12.1	50.3	17.2	2.2
Greater Darwin	20.1	13.9	58.4	7.2	0.4
Rest of Northern Territory	24.8	14.7	54.6	5.5	0.3
Australian Capital Territory	18.9	13.8	55.1	10.7	1.5

Source: ABS, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2015 (cat. no. 3235.0)

Population estimates are preliminary for 2015.

C 1.3 Housing

C 1.3.1 Average household size

There are notable differences in the average number of people who live in a household across different regions. This indicator is based on the number of persons in occupied dwellings, rather than being based only on a family unit.

The average household size in a region provides useful contextual information to interpret other household characteristics that can vary based on the number of people typically living in households, such as average household income or net worth per household.

Table C 1.3.1.a Average household size by remoteness class

<i>Remoteness Class</i>	<i>2006</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2006–2011</i> <i>change</i> <i>persons</i>
Major Cities	2.6	2.6	0.03
Inner Regional	2.5	2.5	0.04
Outer Regional	2.4	2.4	0.03
Remote	2.4	2.3	0.05
Very Remote	2.6	2.5	0.11
AUSTRALIA	2.5	2.5	0.01

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Includes only occupied private dwellings.

Table C 1.3.1.b Average household size by major urban area

<i>Major Urban Area</i>	<i>2006 persons</i>	<i>2011 persons</i>	<i>2006–2011 change persons</i>
Greater Sydney	2.6	2.7	0.03
Greater Melbourne	2.6	2.6	0.01
Greater Brisbane	2.6	2.6	0.03
Greater Perth	2.5	2.5	0.04
Greater Adelaide	2.4	2.4	0.01
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	2.3	2.4	0.12
Newcastle - Maitland	2.5	2.5	-0.01
Canberra - Queanbeyan	2.5	2.5	-0.01
Sunshine Coast	2.3	2.4	0.10
Wollongong	2.6	2.6	-0.02
Greater Hobart	2.4	2.4	-0.04
Geelong	2.5	2.4	-0.05
Townsville	2.6	2.6	0.00
Cairns	2.3	2.4	0.08
Greater Darwin	2.5	2.5	0.05
Toowoomba	2.5	2.4	-0.05
Ballarat	2.5	2.4	-0.04
Bendigo	2.5	2.4	-0.04
Albury - Wodonga	2.5	2.4	-0.07
Launceston	2.4	2.4	-0.03

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Includes only occupied private dwellings.

Table C 1.3.1.c Average household size by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 persons	2011 persons	2006-2011 change persons
New South Wales			
Greater Sydney	2.6	2.7	0.03
Central Coast	2.5	2.5	-0.01
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	3.0	3.1	0.01
Sydney - Blacktown	3.0	3.1	0.07
Sydney - City and Inner South	2.0	2.0	0.01
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	2.2	2.3	0.06
Sydney - Inner South West	2.7	2.8	0.07
Sydney - Inner West	2.4	2.5	0.04
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	2.4	2.5	0.04
Sydney - Northern Beaches	2.5	2.6	0.04
Sydney - Outer South West	2.9	2.9	0.00
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	2.8	2.7	-0.03
Sydney - Parramatta	2.8	2.8	0.07
Sydney - Ryde	2.6	2.6	0.04
Sydney - South West	3.1	3.2	0.04
Sydney - Sutherland	2.7	2.6	-0.01
Rest of New South Wales	2.5	2.4	-0.04
Capital Region	2.4	2.4	-0.04
Central West	2.5	2.4	-0.05
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	2.4	2.4	-0.04
Far West and Orana	2.4	2.4	-0.08
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	2.6	2.6	-0.04
Illawarra	2.6	2.6	-0.02
Mid North Coast	2.3	2.3	-0.03
Murray	2.4	2.3	-0.08
New England and North West	2.5	2.4	-0.05
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	2.5	2.4	-0.01
Richmond - Tweed	2.4	2.3	-0.04
Riverina	2.5	2.5	-0.04
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	2.4	2.4	-0.05
Victoria			
Greater Melbourne	2.6	2.6	0.01
Melbourne - Inner	2.1	2.1	0.01
Melbourne - Inner East	2.6	2.6	0.00
Melbourne - Inner South	2.4	2.5	0.03
Melbourne - North East	2.8	2.7	-0.03
Melbourne - North West	2.8	2.8	0.00
Melbourne - Outer East	2.7	2.7	-0.04
Melbourne - South East	2.8	2.8	0.03
Melbourne - West	2.8	2.8	0.01
Mornington Peninsula	2.5	2.5	-0.03

(continued)

Average household size by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2006 <i>persons</i>	2011 <i>persons</i>	2006–2011 <i>change</i> <i>persons</i>
Rest of Victoria	2.5	2.4	-0.06
Ballarat	2.5	2.4	-0.06
Bendigo	2.5	2.4	-0.06
Geelong	2.5	2.5	-0.04
Hume	2.4	2.4	-0.07
Latrobe - Gippsland	2.5	2.4	-0.07
North West	2.4	2.4	-0.08
Shepparton	2.6	2.5	-0.07
Warrnambool and South West	2.5	2.4	-0.07
Queensland			
Greater Brisbane	2.6	2.6	0.03
Brisbane - East	2.7	2.7	0.00
Brisbane - North	2.4	2.5	0.02
Brisbane - South	2.6	2.6	0.06
Brisbane - West	2.6	2.7	0.03
Brisbane Inner City	2.1	2.2	0.09
Ipswich	2.7	2.8	0.02
Logan - Beaudesert	2.9	2.9	0.02
Moreton Bay - North	2.6	2.6	0.00
Moreton Bay - South	2.9	2.8	-0.04
Rest of Queensland	2.4	2.4	0.03
Cairns	2.3	2.4	0.04
Darling Downs - Maranoa	2.5	2.5	-0.06
Fitzroy	2.5	2.5	-0.02
Gold Coast	2.3	2.5	0.13
Mackay	2.5	2.5	0.03
Queensland - Outback	2.5	2.3	-0.15
<i>Far North</i>	2.8	2.7	-0.16
<i>Outback - North</i>	2.5	2.3	-0.14
<i>Outback - South</i>	2.2	2.0	-0.15
Sunshine Coast	2.3	2.4	0.08
Toowoomba	2.6	2.5	-0.04
Townsville	2.5	2.5	0.00
Wide Bay	2.4	2.4	-0.03
South Australia			
Greater Adelaide	2.4	2.4	0.01
Adelaide - Central and Hills	2.3	2.3	0.00
Adelaide - North	2.5	2.5	-0.01
Adelaide - South	2.4	2.4	-0.01
Adelaide - West	2.3	2.3	0.04
Rest of South Australia	2.4	2.3	-0.06
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	2.4	2.3	-0.05

(continued)

Average household size by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2006 <i>persons</i>	2011 <i>persons</i>	2006–2011 <i>change persons</i>
South Australia - Outback	2.3	2.3	-0.04
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	2.4	2.3	-0.05
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	2.3	2.3	-0.03
South Australia - South East	2.4	2.3	-0.07
Western Australia			
Greater Perth	2.5	2.5	0.04
Mandurah	2.4	2.4	0.00
Perth - Inner	2.2	2.2	0.03
Perth - North East	2.6	2.6	0.02
Perth - North West	2.6	2.6	0.04
Perth - South East	2.5	2.6	0.07
Perth - South West	2.5	2.6	0.03
Rest of Western Australia	2.4	2.4	-0.05
Bunbury	2.6	2.5	-0.07
Western Australia - Outback	2.4	2.3	-0.04
<i>Esperance</i>	2.5	2.4	-0.06
<i>Gascoyne</i>	1.4	1.4	-0.07
<i>Goldfields</i>	2.6	2.6	-0.02
<i>Kimberley</i>	2.1	2.1	-0.04
<i>Mid West</i>	2.5	2.4	-0.10
<i>Pilbara</i>	2.5	2.5	0.00
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	2.5	2.4	-0.05
Tasmania			
Greater Hobart	2.4	2.4	-0.04
Rest of Tasmania	2.4	2.4	-0.06
Launceston and North East	2.4	2.4	-0.05
South East	2.5	2.4	-0.06
West and North West	2.4	2.4	-0.06
Northern Territory			
Greater Darwin	2.5	2.5	0.05
Northern Territory - Outback	3.0	3.0	-0.04
<i>Alice Springs</i>	2.7	2.6	-0.07
<i>Barkly</i>	2.8	3.0	0.12
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	3.3	3.3	-0.01
<i>East Arnhem</i>	4.6	4.5	-0.06
<i>Katherine</i>	2.8	2.7	-0.10
Australian Capital Territory	2.5	2.5	-0.01

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Includes only occupied private dwellings.

Table C 1.3.1.d Average household size by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2006 persons	2011 persons	2006–2011 change persons
Greater Sydney	2.6	2.7	0.03
Rest of New South Wales	2.5	2.4	-0.04
Greater Melbourne	2.6	2.6	0.01
Rest of Victoria	2.5	2.4	-0.06
Greater Brisbane	2.6	2.6	0.03
Rest of Queensland	2.4	2.4	0.03
Greater Adelaide	2.4	2.4	0.01
Rest of South Australia	2.4	2.3	-0.06
Greater Perth	2.5	2.5	0.04
Rest of Western Australia	2.4	2.4	-0.05
Greater Hobart	2.4	2.4	-0.04
Rest of Tasmania	2.4	2.4	-0.06
Greater Darwin	2.5	2.5	0.05
Rest of Northern Territory	3.0	3.0	-0.04
Australian Capital Territory	2.5	2.5	-0.01

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Includes only occupied private dwellings.

C 1.3.2 Multi-unit dwellings

This measure provides an indication of the mix of different types of housing stock in a region. It captures the extent to which the dwelling stock is comprised of higher-density multi-unit dwellings—such as semi-detached dwellings, flats, units and apartments—rather than separate (standalone) houses.

The composition of the local dwelling stock, particularly between inner city areas and regional locations, is linked to differences in the housing market and provides an indication of the range of living conditions of people within a region.

Table C 1.3.2.a Multi-unit dwellings by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
Major Cities	30.0	30.8	0.8
Inner Regional	12.2	12.3	0.2
Outer Regional	13.1	13.1	-0.1
Remote	12.6	13.2	0.5
Very Remote	8.9	10.4	1.4
AUSTRALIA	24.2	24.8	0.6

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Multi-unit dwellings include:

- Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse;
- Flat, unit or apartment; and
- House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.

Table C 1.3.2.b Multi-unit dwellings by major urban area

<i>Major Urban Area</i>	2006 <i>per cent</i>	2011 <i>per cent</i>	2006–2011 <i>change</i> <i>percentage points</i>
Greater Sydney	38.8	40.7	2.0
Greater Melbourne	28.1	28.6	0.5
Greater Brisbane	20.4	21.7	1.2
Greater Perth	22.0	22.8	0.8
Greater Adelaide	23.5	23.9	0.5
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	43.6	42.6	-1.0
Newcastle - Maitland	18.1	19.3	1.2
Canberra - Queanbeyan	26.7	29.8	3.1
Sunshine Coast	32.1	27.0	-5.1
Wollongong	26.3	26.6	0.3
Greater Hobart	17.7	18.4	0.7
Geelong	16.2	16.3	0.1
Townsville	20.7	21.6	0.9
Cairns	33.0	32.6	-0.4
Greater Darwin	31.9	34.2	2.3
Toowoomba	17.8	19.7	1.9
Ballarat	15.1	14.7	-0.4
Bendigo	13.6	12.0	-1.6
Albury - Wodonga	22.0	21.6	-0.4
Launceston	17.5	18.0	0.5

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Multi-unit dwellings include:

- Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse;
- Flat, unit or apartment; and
- House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.

Table C 1.3.2.c Multi-unit dwellings by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
New South Wales			
Greater Sydney	38.8	40.7	2.0
Central Coast	19.6	20.9	1.3
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	12.6	13.1	0.5
Sydney - Blacktown	15.9	17.4	1.5
Sydney - City and Inner South	84.1	86.2	2.1
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	74.1	75.7	1.6
Sydney - Inner South West	41.3	42.9	1.6
Sydney - Inner West	55.5	58.3	2.8
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	47.6	49.2	1.6
Sydney - Northern Beaches	39.4	41.8	2.4
Sydney - Outer South West	14.9	15.4	0.6
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	13.3	16.1	2.8
Sydney - Parramatta	38.9	42.9	3.9
Sydney - Ryde	39.6	41.5	1.9
Sydney - South West	23.0	25.3	2.3
Sydney - Sutherland	34.1	34.6	0.5
Rest of New South Wales	16.1	16.6	0.5
Capital Region	15.5	16.1	0.6
Central West	9.9	10.0	0.1
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	18.1	16.8	-1.3
Far West and Orana	9.1	9.2	0.1
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	12.9	13.9	1.0
Illawarra	25.6	26.1	0.5
Mid North Coast	19.6	19.5	-0.2
Murray	15.6	15.2	-0.4
New England and North West	10.1	10.7	0.7
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	18.9	19.9	1.0
Richmond - Tweed	22.7	24.0	1.2
Riverina	11.8	11.6	-0.2
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	8.4	9.4	0.9
Victoria			
Greater Melbourne	28.1	28.6	0.5
Melbourne - Inner	71.1	72.0	0.9
Melbourne - Inner East	30.1	31.2	1.1
Melbourne - Inner South	38.5	39.7	1.2
Melbourne - North East	16.9	16.9	-0.1
Melbourne - North West	14.7	15.8	1.1
Melbourne - Outer East	13.8	14.6	0.8
Melbourne - South East	16.4	17.4	0.9
Melbourne - West	18.3	17.1	-1.2
Mornington Peninsula	12.3	14.7	2.3

(continued)

Multi-unit dwellings by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2006–2011 change percentage points</i>
Rest of Victoria	10.8	10.9	0.1
Ballarat	10.8	10.4	-0.4
Bendigo	10.0	8.9	-1.1
Geelong	13.8	13.9	0.1
Hume	10.6	11.3	0.7
Latrobe - Gippsland	8.5	9.8	1.3
North West	10.4	9.9	-0.5
Shepparton	12.3	11.7	-0.6
Warrnambool and South West	10.4	10.5	0.1
Queensland			
Greater Brisbane	20.4	21.7	1.2
Brisbane - East	14.6	14.4	-0.2
Brisbane - North	19.5	23.2	3.7
Brisbane - South	21.9	24.8	3.0
Brisbane - West	19.7	22.0	2.3
Brisbane Inner City	54.4	56.0	1.6
Ipswich	6.6	8.0	1.4
Logan - Beaudesert	12.4	12.2	-0.2
Moreton Bay - North	14.9	17.0	2.1
Moreton Bay - South	8.1	10.5	2.4
Rest of Queensland	23.3	22.1	-1.1
Cairns	25.4	23.9	-1.5
Darling Downs - Maranoa	6.6	6.3	-0.3
Fitzroy	10.4	10.8	0.5
Gold Coast	43.3	41.7	-1.5
Mackay	15.6	15.4	-0.2
Queensland - Outback	11.2	12.4	1.2
<i>Far North</i>	6.6	14.7	8.1
<i>Outback - North</i>	18.0	15.5	-2.5
<i>Outback - South</i>	7.1	6.0	-1.1
Sunshine Coast	29.2	24.7	-4.5
Toowoomba	16.0	16.2	0.2
Townsville	16.9	18.0	1.1
Wide Bay	9.9	10.3	0.4
South Australia			
Greater Adelaide	23.5	23.9	0.5
Adelaide - Central and Hills	30.7	32.1	1.4
Adelaide - North	15.5	16.3	0.7
Adelaide - South	20.4	20.5	0.1
Adelaide - West	31.3	31.4	0.1
Rest of South Australia	11.1	10.3	-0.9
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	6.8	6.5	-0.3

(continued)

Multi-unit dwellings by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2006 <i>per cent</i>	2011 <i>per cent</i>	2006–2011 <i>change percentage points</i>
South Australia - Outback	19.9	17.3	-2.6
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	23.9	19.9	-4.0
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	11.9	12.1	0.1
South Australia - South East	9.7	9.3	-0.4
Western Australia			
Greater Perth	22.0	22.8	0.8
Mandurah	15.8	17.6	1.9
Perth - Inner	44.6	49.0	4.4
Perth - North East	15.9	16.9	1.0
Perth - North West	21.6	22.2	0.5
Perth - South East	20.5	20.9	0.3
Perth - South West	17.6	17.5	-0.1
Rest of Western Australia	10.8	10.6	-0.2
Bunbury	9.5	9.6	0.1
Western Australia - Outback	14.9	14.2	-0.7
<i>Esperance</i>	10.3	12.7	2.3
<i>Gascoyne</i>	15.8	9.5	-6.4
<i>Goldfields</i>	15.6	16.2	0.6
<i>Kimberley</i>	14.4	12.3	-2.1
<i>Mid West</i>	12.4	10.3	-2.2
<i>Pilbara</i>	19.0	20.9	1.9
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	6.6	6.7	0.1
Tasmania			
Greater Hobart	17.7	18.4	0.7
Rest of Tasmania	9.9	10.2	0.3
Launceston and North East	11.5	12.3	0.7
South East	2.3	3.0	0.8
West and North West	11.1	10.7	-0.3
Northern Territory			
Greater Darwin	31.9	34.2	2.3
Northern Territory - Outback	17.8	20.0	2.2
<i>Alice Springs</i>	27.9	28.0	0.2
<i>Barkly</i>	12.6	13.6	1.0
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	4.9	7.9	3.0
<i>East Arnhem</i>	13.6	22.0	8.4
<i>Katherine</i>	9.8	13.3	3.5
Australian Capital Territory	25.9	29.1	3.2

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Multi-unit dwellings include:

- Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse;
- Flat, unit or apartment; and
- House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.

Table C 1.3.2.d Multi-unit dwellings by capital city/balance of state

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	2006 <i>per cent</i>	2011 <i>per cent</i>	2006–2011 <i>change</i> <i>percentage points</i>
Greater Sydney	38.8	40.7	2.0
Rest of New South Wales	16.1	16.6	0.5
Greater Melbourne	28.1	28.6	0.5
Rest of Victoria	10.8	10.9	0.1
Greater Brisbane	20.4	21.7	1.2
Rest of Queensland	23.3	22.1	-1.1
Greater Adelaide	23.5	23.9	0.5
Rest of South Australia	11.1	10.3	-0.9
Greater Perth	22.0	22.8	0.8
Rest of Western Australia	10.8	10.6	-0.2
Greater Hobart	17.7	18.4	0.7
Rest of Tasmania	9.9	10.2	0.3
Greater Darwin	31.9	34.2	2.3
Rest of Northern Territory	17.8	20.0	2.2
Australian Capital Territory	25.9	29.1	3.2

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Multi-unit dwellings include:

- Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse;
- Flat, unit or apartment; and
- House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.

C 1.3.3 Residential property prices

This indicator measures the average sale price of residential properties sold in a region over a single financial year. Different average prices are presented for houses (covering separate houses and semi-detached dwellings) and units (covering flats, units and apartments). Rural, agricultural and broadacre property sales have been excluded.

The value of residential property is an important component of household wealth. Property prices vary according to dwelling type and dwelling characteristics, but are also influenced by locational characteristics (e.g. proximity to CBD or coast, access to services and infrastructure). As such, property prices display a great deal of spatial variation.

Table C 1.3.3.a Average residential property prices by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2011 \$	2013 \$	2015 \$	2011-2015 change \$	Trend
Houses					
Major Cities	599,346	649,137	779,284	179,937	
Inner Regional	368,918	380,384	421,690	52,772	
Outer Regional	318,100	321,951	334,573	16,473	
Remote	394,682	363,670	339,673	-55,009	
Very Remote	256,794	267,100	215,688	-41,106	
AUSTRALIA	517,749	557,918	658,206	140,457	
Units					
Major Cities	482,982	504,469	571,214	88,233	
Inner Regional	305,244	314,873	317,538	12,294	
Outer Regional	298,889	302,419	309,995	11,105	
Remote	372,844	362,395	285,042	-87,803	
Very Remote	315,018	429,091	412,909	97,891	
AUSTRALIA	459,142	479,075	538,662	79,520	

Source: CoreLogic RP Data, Daily Home Value Index Back Series, 2016

Data unavailable for SA2s in which there were less than 10 sales.

Table C 1.3.3.b Average residential property prices by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2011 \$	2013 \$	2015 \$	2011-2015 change \$	Trend
Houses					
Greater Sydney	735,892	856,733	1,161,888	425,995	
Greater Melbourne	624,122	653,331	790,378	166,256	
Greater Brisbane	501,152	513,445	567,217	66,065	
Greater Perth	561,666	618,327	643,440	81,773	
Greater Adelaide	456,781	456,386	493,534	36,753	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	593,576	588,760	676,993	83,417	
Newcastle - Maitland	420,642	459,333	518,401	97,759	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	564,148	599,679	656,240	92,092	
Sunshine Coast	557,797	551,283	615,955	58,157	
Wollongong	466,244	500,210	634,618	168,374	
Greater Hobart	383,417	375,064	399,883	16,466	
Geelong	381,684	397,296	432,994	51,310	
Townsville	392,508	386,919	386,069	-6,439	
Cairns	387,732	402,150	447,999	60,267	
Greater Darwin	479,217	599,451	611,757	132,540	
Toowoomba	337,557	367,802	417,345	79,788	
Ballarat	308,623	323,588	333,670	25,047	
Bendigo	298,128	330,016	345,662	47,534	
Albury - Wodonga	296,053	301,378	334,072	38,018	
Launceston	311,081	288,702	305,340	-5,741	
Units					
Greater Sydney	525,232	587,204	752,560	227,327	
Greater Melbourne	498,670	508,451	566,876	68,206	
Greater Brisbane	430,284	436,284	447,059	16,775	
Greater Perth	477,778	494,261	507,811	30,033	
Greater Adelaide	372,963	371,676	383,369	10,406	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	454,274	433,914	456,363	2,090	
Newcastle - Maitland	368,877	382,158	426,342	57,465	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	452,541	447,040	456,054	3,512	
Sunshine Coast	444,342	416,186	459,462	15,119	
Wollongong	363,097	383,273	457,807	94,710	
Greater Hobart	307,569	493,666	313,952	6,383	
Geelong	334,016	325,676	342,137	8,121	
Townsville	355,620	336,037	334,805	-20,815	
Cairns	256,292	251,033	274,142	17,850	
Greater Darwin	418,339	468,364	484,102	65,763	
Toowoomba	265,243	263,208	313,075	47,832	
Ballarat	235,514	246,784	243,063	7,549	
Bendigo	253,729	243,811	254,625	896	
Albury - Wodonga	203,926	200,003	204,504	577	
Launceston	281,098	226,027	240,632	-40,466	

Source: CoreLogic RP Data, Daily Home Value Index Back Series, 2016

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Data unavailable for SA2s in which there were less than 10 sales.

Nominal prices.

Table C 1.3.3.c Average residential property prices by sub-state region (houses)

Sub-State Region	2011 \$	2013 \$	2015 \$	2011-2015 change \$	Trend
Houses					
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	735,892	856,733	1,161,888	425,995	
Central Coast	444,782	475,395	613,893	169,111	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	783,361	891,257	1,357,712	574,351	
Sydney - Blacktown	434,841	501,080	760,413	325,571	
Sydney - City and Inner South	895,899	1,052,277	1,429,510	533,610	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	1,924,491	2,162,926	2,826,423	901,931	
Sydney - Inner South West	696,915	798,870	1,114,514	417,599	
Sydney - Inner West	1,116,813	1,243,767	1,753,150	636,337	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	1,377,224	1,520,494	2,085,408	708,184	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	1,199,499	1,297,208	1,727,473	527,974	
Sydney - Outer South West	412,197	469,513	656,290	244,094	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	414,444	466,875	634,903	220,459	
Sydney - Parramatta	553,704	671,176	980,173	426,469	
Sydney - Ryde	1,058,505	1,288,061	1,776,081	717,575	
Sydney - South West	481,379	555,028	818,639	337,261	
Sydney - Sutherland	852,307	926,004	1,282,297	429,990	
Rest of New South Wales	378,498	401,310	464,584	86,086	
Capital Region	391,420	405,708	444,913	53,494	
Central West	297,029	324,482	354,638	57,610	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	372,614	379,941	432,728	60,113	
Far West and Orana	213,848	252,243	281,267	67,419	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	396,076	407,987	442,571	46,495	
Illawarra	471,829	508,385	643,187	171,358	
Mid North Coast	372,028	367,949	435,352	63,324	
Murray	267,605	270,554	315,910	48,305	
New England and North West	303,884	312,993	371,750	67,866	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	432,182	475,079	545,875	113,693	
Richmond - Tweed	494,934	499,916	565,799	70,866	
Riverina	267,090	287,456	309,043	41,953	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	456,337	482,432	593,329	136,992	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	624,122	653,331	790,378	166,256	
Melbourne - Inner	994,278	1,046,378	1,354,093	359,815	
Melbourne - Inner East	1,121,883	1,186,551	1,644,995	523,112	
Melbourne - Inner South	1,022,403	1,065,835	1,379,966	357,564	
Melbourne - North East	532,572	528,884	613,263	80,691	
Melbourne - North West	456,166	454,464	505,045	48,879	
Melbourne - Outer East	501,279	529,188	686,810	185,531	
Melbourne - South East	474,133	497,811	624,043	149,910	
Melbourne - West	439,431	447,039	491,488	52,057	
Mornington Peninsula	543,292	522,392	609,609	66,317	

(continued)

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (houses) (continued)

Sub-State Region	2011 \$	2013 \$	2015 \$	2011-2015 change \$	Trend
<i>Houses</i>					
Rest of Victoria	310,126	314,242	338,558	28,432	
Ballarat	296,497	308,951	323,486	26,989	
Bendigo	308,536	335,981	357,061	48,525	
Geelong	437,388	447,687	499,265	61,877	
Hume	272,566	272,811	292,898	20,332	
Latrobe - Gippsland	285,269	284,682	292,231	6,962	
North West	195,491	194,245	217,689	22,199	
Shepparton	257,460	258,295	270,614	13,154	
Warrnambool and South West	286,026	285,032	296,973	10,947	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	501,152	513,445	567,217	66,065	
Brisbane - East	516,605	531,660	579,439	62,834	
Brisbane - North	490,540	507,166	583,196	92,655	
Brisbane - South	558,538	594,478	706,278	147,741	
Brisbane - West	648,607	656,485	731,771	83,164	
Brisbane Inner City	839,506	891,007	1,053,660	214,155	
Ipswich	346,885	342,678	370,279	23,393	
Logan - Beaudesert	397,937	387,263	423,581	25,644	
Moreton Bay - North	392,030	390,491	428,044	36,014	
Moreton Bay - South	460,575	470,098	513,835	53,259	
Rest of Queensland	424,907	432,383	483,850	58,943	
Cairns	370,103	379,357	420,391	50,288	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	280,208	288,038	283,135	2,927	
Fitzroy	399,441	385,156	351,048	-48,393	
Gold Coast	592,148	590,327	681,132	88,984	
Mackay	443,461	437,497	379,923	-63,538	
Queensland - Outback	274,368	288,406	256,341	-18,027	
Sunshine Coast	550,717	539,672	602,269	51,552	
Toowoomba	345,895	374,347	419,055	73,160	
Townsville	372,724	368,736	366,697	-6,027	
Wide Bay	300,321	300,611	308,972	8,651	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	456,781	456,386	493,534	36,753	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	646,175	646,073	732,513	86,338	
Adelaide - North	356,805	344,972	356,771	-34	
Adelaide - South	435,820	439,419	473,602	37,781	
Adelaide - West	469,964	477,122	513,512	43,548	
Rest of South Australia	281,717	277,507	287,592	5,875	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	272,561	264,384	277,939	5,378	
South Australia - Outback	267,060	273,686	259,543	-7,517	
South Australia - South East	293,416	286,869	300,844	7,428	

(continued)

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (houses) (continued)

Sub-State Region	2011 \$	2013 \$	2015 \$	2011-2015 change \$	Trend
<i>Houses</i>					
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	561,666	618,327	643,440	81,773	
Mandurah	422,201	440,586	474,194	51,993	
Perth - Inner	1,342,777	1,411,822	1,413,705	70,928	
Perth - North East	468,827	532,608	556,715	87,888	
Perth - North West	551,993	608,085	623,322	71,330	
Perth - South East	485,179	552,320	571,454	86,275	
Perth - South West	542,748	603,971	633,778	91,029	
Rest of Western Australia	429,542	413,894	404,315	-25,227	
Bunbury	422,311	439,535	455,980	33,669	
Western Australia - Outback	487,400	445,631	384,166	-103,233	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	323,609	326,992	337,483	13,874	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	383,417	375,064	399,883	16,466	
Rest of Tasmania	281,437	270,229	282,590	1,153	
Launceston and North East	298,179	276,090	292,876	-5,302	
South East	279,813	279,420	300,646	20,833	
West and North West	260,336	259,311	260,039	-296	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	479,217	599,451	611,757	132,540	
Northern Territory - Outback	406,206	405,988	444,960	38,755	
Australian Capital Territory	566,893	603,799	660,193	93,300	

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (units) (continued)

Sub-State Region	2011 \$	2013 \$	2015 \$	2011-2015 change \$	Trend
<i>Units</i>					
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	525,232	587,204	752,560	227,327	
Central Coast	336,853	359,355	452,328	115,474	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	503,334	569,705	749,003	245,669	
Sydney - Blacktown	313,851	362,610	468,273	154,421	
Sydney - City and Inner South	621,813	686,212	871,036	249,223	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	760,842	844,404	1,092,782	331,939	
Sydney - Inner South West	420,414	476,734	622,872	202,458	
Sydney - Inner West	585,761	643,851	835,276	249,515	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	665,892	761,070	951,626	285,734	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	615,430	669,437	880,236	264,806	
Sydney - Outer South West	262,503	298,674	402,358	139,855	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	277,854	314,494	423,994	146,140	
Sydney - Parramatta	388,809	437,490	566,547	177,739	
Sydney - Ryde	523,499	603,849	757,483	233,984	
Sydney - South West	294,764	321,011	443,961	149,196	
Sydney - Sutherland	514,442	576,611	742,249	227,807	
Rest of New South Wales	325,725	337,488	369,315	43,590	
Capital Region	284,985	275,362	278,590	-6,395	
Central West	241,294	234,662	239,286	-2,008	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	286,780	294,586	310,595	23,815	
Far West and Orana	205,813	241,125	228,237	22,424	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	303,394	357,470	336,795	33,401	
Illawarra	363,099	383,253	458,041	94,942	
Mid North Coast	305,226	288,161	327,896	22,670	
Murray	209,993	198,905	203,773	-6,220	
New England and North West	218,269	259,181	244,329	26,060	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	386,203	397,326	447,655	61,452	
Richmond - Tweed	369,601	366,352	401,844	32,243	
Riverina	244,303	233,487	227,613	-16,690	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	326,457	360,470	405,996	79,539	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	498,670	508,451	566,876	68,206	
Melbourne - Inner	582,305	573,823	627,860	45,555	
Melbourne - Inner East	592,111	618,343	734,717	142,606	
Melbourne - Inner South	565,968	608,503	686,087	120,119	
Melbourne - North East	422,590	405,502	467,297	44,707	
Melbourne - North West	389,035	383,941	408,818	19,783	
Melbourne - Outer East	404,469	409,557	491,252	86,784	
Melbourne - South East	397,772	437,735	498,988	101,216	
Melbourne - West	363,590	355,337	409,914	46,324	
Mornington Peninsula	376,468	392,731	411,256	34,788	

(continued)

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (units) (continued)

Sub-State Region	2011 \$	2013 \$	2015 \$	2011-2015 change \$	Trend
	<i>Units</i>				
Rest of Victoria	287,921	283,340	298,433	10,511	
Ballarat	240,517	248,089	249,333	8,816	
Bendigo	253,155	246,834	267,801	14,646	
Geelong	379,116	358,595	410,760	31,645	
Hume	207,360	206,404	226,817	19,457	
Latrobe - Gippsland	259,437	262,098	244,250	-15,188	
North West	228,282	236,037	221,641	-6,641	
Shepparton	223,248	210,166	239,246	15,998	
Warrnambool and South West	286,555	352,503	280,296	-6,259	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	430,284	436,284	447,059	16,775	
Brisbane - East	431,990	426,731	423,108	-8,882	
Brisbane - North	390,780	372,013	426,183	35,403	
Brisbane - South	424,467	407,609	435,849	11,382	
Brisbane - West	455,687	466,687	484,318	28,632	
Brisbane Inner City	511,185	534,361	547,449	36,264	
Ipswich	388,936	316,754	353,790	-35,146	
Logan - Beaudesert	304,401	269,855	288,240	-16,161	
Moreton Bay - North	323,627	327,172	346,410	22,783	
Moreton Bay - South	354,735	383,975	380,705	-25,969	
Rest of Queensland	412,020	397,750	428,293	16,272	
Cairns	259,092	265,535	281,776	22,684	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	262,945	250,479	243,318	-19,627	
Fitzroy	427,598	337,146	334,130	-93,468	
Gold Coast	462,690	442,224	463,560	1,870	
Mackay	326,851	360,859	343,638	-16,786	
Queensland - Outback	302,429	411,905	427,048	124,619	
Sunshine Coast	443,445	414,406	458,403	14,958	
Toowoomba	266,087	263,354	312,043	45,956	
Townsville	351,536	329,549	322,175	-29,361	
Wide Bay	305,121	255,942	267,032	-38,089	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	372,963	371,676	383,369	10,406	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	429,564	437,219	459,509	29,944	
Adelaide - North	280,639	253,442	243,414	-37,224	
Adelaide - South	379,675	367,518	398,489	18,815	
Adelaide - West	363,299	367,660	373,174	9,875	
Rest of South Australia	219,187	195,744	190,770	-28,416	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	546,288	145,342	124,002	-422,286	
South Australia - Outback	180,588	216,082	198,170	-17,582	
South Australia - South East	213,271	184,085	196,442	-16,829	

(continued)

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (units) (continued)

Sub-State Region	2011 \$	2013 \$	2015 \$	2011-2015 change \$	Trend
<i>Units</i>					
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	477,778	494,261	507,811	30,033	
Mandurah	519,322	413,473	440,717	-78,604	
Perth - Inner	537,927	558,739	576,640	38,714	
Perth - North East	320,463	368,569	377,185	56,722	
Perth - North West	395,671	440,822	446,793	51,122	
Perth - South East	475,046	521,557	517,567	42,521	
Perth - South West	504,381	501,732	528,348	23,967	
Rest of Western Australia	442,436	369,080	338,598	-103,838	
Bunbury	380,186	366,607	386,666	6,480	
Western Australia - Outback	514,380	392,180	256,999	-257,381	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	332,652	280,177	371,985	39,334	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	307,569	493,666	313,952	-6,383	
Rest of Tasmania	267,719	220,448	235,199	-32,520	
Launceston and North East	277,482	222,616	240,353	-37,128	
South East	224,474	279,455	221,917	-2,557	
West and North West	258,824	215,100	227,919	-30,905	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	418,339	468,364	484,102	65,763	
Northern Territory - Outback	357,250	326,402	326,552	-30,698	
Australian Capital Territory	466,283	460,357	467,890	1,607	

Source: CoreLogic RP Data, Daily Home Value Index Back Series, 2016

Data unavailable for SA2s in which there were less than 10 sales.

Nominal prices.

Table C 1.3.3.d Average residential property prices by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2011 \$	2013 \$	2015 \$	2011-2015 change \$	Trend
Houses					
Greater Sydney	735,892	856,733	1,161,888	425,995	
Rest of New South Wales	378,498	401,310	464,584	86,086	
Greater Melbourne	624,122	653,331	790,378	166,256	
Rest of Victoria	310,126	314,242	338,558	28,432	
Greater Brisbane	501,152	513,445	567,217	66,065	
Rest of Queensland	424,907	432,383	483,850	58,943	
Greater Adelaide	456,781	456,386	493,534	36,753	
Rest of South Australia	281,717	277,507	287,592	5,875	
Greater Perth	561,666	618,327	643,440	81,773	
Rest of Western Australia	429,542	413,894	404,315	-25,227	
Greater Hobart	383,417	375,064	399,883	16,466	
Rest of Tasmania	281,437	270,229	282,590	1,153	
Greater Darwin	479,217	599,451	611,757	132,540	
Rest of Northern Territory	406,206	405,988	444,960	38,755	
Australian Capital Territory	566,893	603,799	660,193	93,300	
Units					
Greater Sydney	525,232	587,204	752,560	227,327	
Rest of New South Wales	325,725	337,488	369,315	43,590	
Greater Melbourne	498,670	508,451	566,876	68,206	
Rest of Victoria	287,921	283,340	298,433	10,511	
Greater Brisbane	430,284	436,284	447,059	16,775	
Rest of Queensland	412,020	397,750	428,293	16,272	
Greater Adelaide	372,963	371,676	383,369	10,406	
Rest of South Australia	219,187	195,744	190,770	-28,416	
Greater Perth	477,778	494,261	507,811	30,033	
Rest of Western Australia	442,436	369,080	338,598	-103,838	
Greater Hobart	307,569	493,666	313,952	6,383	
Rest of Tasmania	267,719	220,448	235,199	-32,520	
Greater Darwin	418,339	468,364	484,102	65,763	
Rest of Northern Territory	357,250	326,402	326,552	-30,698	
Australian Capital Territory	466,283	460,357	467,890	1,607	

Source: CoreLogic RP Data, Daily Home Value Index Back Series, 2016

Data unavailable for SA2s in which there were less than 10 sales.

Nominal prices.

C 1.4 Social Characteristics

C 1.4.1 People who speak a language other than English at home

This indicator provides a broad summary measure of cultural and linguistic diversity within a region. The distribution of linguistic capabilities and cultural heritage across the country indicates the diverse cultural landscape of Australia.

Table C 1.4.1.a People who speak language other than English at home by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
Major Cities	22.2	24.9	2.7
Inner Regional	3.4	4.4	1.0
Outer Regional	4.6	5.9	1.3
Remote	6.1	8.3	2.2
Very Remote	30.2	32.0	1.9
AUSTRALIA	16.8	19.2	2.4

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Table C 1.4.1.b People who speak language other than English at home by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	31.4	34.3	2.8
Greater Melbourne	27.6	30.5	2.9
Greater Brisbane	11.0	13.9	2.9
Greater Perth	14.3	17.6	3.3
Greater Adelaide	15.4	18.0	2.6
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	8.6	10.1	1.5
Newcastle - Maitland	4.7	5.5	0.8
Canberra - Queanbeyan	15.1	18.6	3.5
Sunshine Coast	3.6	4.4	0.8
Wollongong	15.0	15.3	0.3
Greater Hobart	5.3	6.7	1.4
Geelong	10.8	11.3	0.6
Townsville	5.0	6.6	1.6
Cairns	10.4	12.6	2.2
Greater Darwin	14.0	17.8	3.8
Toowoomba	4.3	6.0	1.7
Ballarat	3.2	4.3	1.1
Bendigo	2.1	3.4	1.4
Albury - Wodonga	3.8	5.3	1.5
Launceston	3.9	5.4	1.5

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Table C 1.4.1.c People who speak language other than English at home by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
New South Wales			
Greater Sydney	31.4	34.3	2.8
Central Coast	4.0	4.9	0.9
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	20.9	24.0	3.0
Sydney - Blacktown	34.4	38.7	4.3
Sydney - City and Inner South	35.5	36.2	0.7
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	24.6	25.8	1.2
Sydney - Inner South West	55.6	59.0	3.4
Sydney - Inner West	40.1	41.7	1.7
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	21.1	24.8	3.7
Sydney - Northern Beaches	12.8	14.0	1.2
Sydney - Outer South West	17.4	19.2	1.8
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	10.4	11.4	0.9
Sydney - Parramatta	52.8	58.1	5.3
Sydney - Ryde	34.6	40.0	5.5
Sydney - South West	59.9	62.2	2.3
Sydney - Sutherland	10.8	11.9	1.2
Rest of New South Wales	4.5	5.3	0.8
Capital Region	5.0	5.7	0.7
Central West	2.3	3.1	0.8
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	2.9	4.2	1.2
Far West and Orana	1.9	2.7	0.8
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	2.1	2.7	0.6
Illawarra	14.6	14.9	0.4
Mid North Coast	1.7	2.3	0.6
Murray	2.7	3.8	1.1
New England and North West	1.8	2.6	0.8
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	5.1	5.9	0.9
Richmond - Tweed	3.2	4.0	0.8
Riverina	5.5	6.7	1.2
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	3.7	4.0	0.3
Victoria			
Greater Melbourne	27.6	30.5	2.9
Melbourne - Inner	29.6	30.1	0.4
Melbourne - Inner East	28.9	32.5	3.6
Melbourne - Inner South	20.4	22.6	2.2
Melbourne - North East	30.2	32.1	1.9
Melbourne - North West	35.9	38.9	3.1
Melbourne - Outer East	13.1	15.7	2.6
Melbourne - South East	35.6	39.8	4.2
Melbourne - West	37.9	40.8	2.9
Mornington Peninsula	6.6	7.8	1.2

(continued)

People who speak language other than English at home by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2006–2011 change percentage points</i>
Rest of Victoria	4.7	5.5	0.8
Ballarat	3.0	3.9	0.9
Bendigo	2.1	3.3	1.1
Geelong	8.6	9.0	0.4
Hume	4.0	4.4	0.3
Latrobe - Gippsland	4.0	4.7	0.7
North West	5.1	6.3	1.2
Shepparton	6.6	8.2	1.7
Warrnambool and South West	1.7	2.4	0.8
Queensland			
Greater Brisbane	11.0	13.9	2.9
Brisbane - East	5.7	7.0	1.3
Brisbane - North	9.0	12.8	3.8
Brisbane - South	22.4	28.3	5.9
Brisbane - West	12.2	14.8	2.6
Brisbane Inner City	12.3	15.9	3.7
Ipswich	11.0	13.8	2.8
Logan - Beaudesert	10.5	13.0	2.5
Moreton Bay - North	4.1	5.1	1.0
Moreton Bay - South	4.5	6.3	1.8
Rest of Queensland	5.6	7.0	1.4
Cairns	9.0	10.8	1.8
Darling Downs - Maranoa	2.0	3.0	1.0
Fitzroy	2.5	4.3	1.8
Gold Coast	9.2	10.8	1.5
Mackay	3.1	4.8	1.7
Queensland - Outback	16.4	18.9	2.5
<i>Far North</i>	40.5	43.4	3.0
<i>Outback - North</i>	4.1	6.8	2.6
<i>Outback - South</i>	1.1	2.6	1.4
Sunshine Coast	3.5	4.3	0.8
Toowoomba	4.0	5.7	1.8
Townsville	5.2	6.4	1.2
Wide Bay	2.6	3.2	0.7
South Australia			
Greater Adelaide	15.4	18.0	2.6
Adelaide - Central and Hills	17.9	20.6	2.7
Adelaide - North	13.7	17.3	3.5
Adelaide - South	8.8	10.3	1.5
Adelaide - West	25.8	28.2	2.4
Rest of South Australia	4.0	4.9	0.9
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	1.9	2.4	0.5

(continued)

People who speak language other than English at home by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2006 <i>per cent</i>	2011 <i>per cent</i>	2006–2011 <i>change</i> <i>percentage points</i>
South Australia - Outback	6.6	7.6	1.0
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	3.7	4.5	0.8
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	12.7	14.2	1.5
South Australia - South East	4.1	5.1	1.0
Western Australia			
Greater Perth	14.3	17.6	3.3
Mandurah	2.9	4.8	1.9
Perth - Inner	15.8	19.2	3.4
Perth - North East	15.4	17.8	2.3
Perth - North West	15.9	18.6	2.7
Perth - South East	14.9	21.1	6.2
Perth - South West	12.4	14.3	1.8
Rest of Western Australia	5.8	7.8	2.1
Bunbury	4.0	5.6	1.6
Western Australia - Outback	9.1	11.6	2.5
<i>Esperance</i>	2.7	3.9	1.2
<i>Gascoyne</i>	7.8	8.9	1.1
<i>Goldfields</i>	9.6	13.1	3.5
<i>Kimberley</i>	18.3	20.7	2.4
<i>Mid West</i>	3.6	5.7	2.1
<i>Pilbara</i>	11.8	13.6	1.8
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	3.3	4.8	1.6
Tasmania			
Greater Hobart	5.3	6.7	1.4
Rest of Tasmania	2.3	3.1	0.8
Launceston and North East	2.9	4.0	1.1
South East	1.7	2.4	0.6
West and North West	1.7	2.2	0.5
Northern Territory			
Greater Darwin	14.0	17.8	3.8
Northern Territory - Outback	41.7	46.0	4.3
<i>Alice Springs</i>	32.5	34.7	2.2
<i>Barkly</i>	41.0	41.7	0.8
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	61.9	64.2	2.3
<i>East Arnhem</i>	57.8	63.5	5.8
<i>Katherine</i>	32.1	38.9	6.8
Australian Capital Territory	15.3	18.9	3.6

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Table C 1.4.1.d People who speak language other than English at home by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	31.4	34.3	2.8
Rest of New South Wales	4.5	5.3	0.8
Greater Melbourne	27.6	30.5	2.9
Rest of Victoria	4.7	5.5	0.8
Greater Brisbane	11.0	13.9	2.9
Rest of Queensland	5.6	7.0	1.4
Greater Adelaide	15.4	18.0	2.6
Rest of South Australia	4.0	4.9	0.9
Greater Perth	14.3	17.6	3.3
Rest of Western Australia	5.8	7.8	2.1
Greater Hobart	5.3	6.7	1.4
Rest of Tasmania	2.3	3.1	0.8
Greater Darwin	14.0	17.8	3.8
Rest of Northern Territory	41.7	46.0	4.3
Australian Capital Territory	15.3	18.9	3.6

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

C 1.4.2 People on selected pensions or allowances

This indicator provides an estimate of the extent to which residents of a region are in receipt of government benefits. This indicator focuses on the main types of pensions and allowances which can represent the main source of income for a recipient.

The primary focus of Australia's income support system is the provision of a minimum adequate standard of living to people who are unable to fully or regularly support themselves. People may rely on government benefits because the regions in which they live lack the social and economic opportunities available in other regions.

Table C 1.4.2.a Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2012 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2013 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2014 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2012–2014 change ratio (per 1000 persons)	Trend
Major Cities	172.0	173.1	174.2	2.2	
Inner Regional	241.7	245.4	250.2	8.4	
Outer Regional	226.0	230.2	235.2	9.2	
Remote	166.5	168.1	174.7	8.2	
Very Remote	165.6	172.0	180.4	14.8	
AUSTRALIA	209.7	211.5	209.3	-0.4	

Source: ABS, National Regional Profile, 2010 to 2014 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001)

Selected Pensions include the Age Pension; Service Pensions; Disability Support Pension; Newstart; Parenting Payment; Youth Allowance.

Table C 1.4.2.b Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2012 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2013 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2014 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2012-2014 change ratio (per 1000 persons)	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	173.8	177.4	177.3	3.5	
Central Coast	279.0	282.3	284.3	5.3	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	112.0	113.9	116.9	4.9	
Sydney - Blacktown	190.4	191.2	191.6	1.2	
Sydney - City and Inner South	154.4	155.0	149.6	-4.8	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	116.1	115.6	114.5	-1.6	
Sydney - Inner South West	214.4	214.2	212.9	-1.4	
Sydney - Inner West	144.3	144.0	141.9	-2.5	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	91.4	92.1	92.3	0.9	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	122.3	122.2	121.7	-0.7	
Sydney - Outer South West	190.1	192.0	194.6	4.5	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	153.1	195.9	198.0	44.9	
Sydney - Parramatta	203.8	202.5	199.4	-4.4	
Sydney - Ryde	138.7	140.5	138.5	-0.1	
Sydney - South West	246.6	250.2	253.9	7.3	
Sydney - Sutherland	150.8	154.1	155.1	4.3	
Rest of New South Wales	268.5	277.6	281.8	13.3	
Capital Region	236.0	238.8	242.4	6.4	
Central West	253.0	256.1	259.4	6.4	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	331.1	337.2	339.4	8.3	
Far West and Orana	276.6	280.4	282.4	5.8	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	234.0	238.8	246.9	12.9	
Illawarra	200.2	256.7	259.4	59.2	
Mid North Coast	369.3	368.0	382.4	13.1	
Murray	263.8	269.7	274.2	10.4	
New England and North West	271.6	274.6	278.0	6.4	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	263.6	266.2	268.5	4.9	
Richmond - Tweed	315.2	318.7	320.5	5.3	
Riverina	231.9	235.3	236.9	5.0	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	301.3	306.1	309.6	8.3	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	187.4	188.9	188.7	1.4	
Melbourne - Inner	152.3	150.5	147.9	-4.4	
Melbourne - Inner East	150.0	151.4	149.6	-0.5	
Melbourne - Inner South	152.4	152.8	151.1	-1.3	
Melbourne - North East	198.5	198.9	199.3	0.8	
Melbourne - North West	228.1	228.7	228.8	0.7	
Melbourne - Outer East	183.0	188.1	190.9	7.9	
Melbourne - South East	198.5	201.6	202.2	3.7	
Melbourne - West	197.8	198.8	197.3	-0.5	

(continued)

Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2012	2013	2014	2012-2014	Trend
	ratio (per 1000 persons)	ratio (per 1000 persons)	ratio (per 1000 persons)	change ratio (per 1000 persons)	
Mornington Peninsula	240.7	245.6	248.7	8.0	
Rest of Victoria	269.3	272.7	277.3	8.0	
Ballarat	283.7	283.4	287.4	3.7	
Bendigo	272.2	275.6	278.3	6.1	
Geelong	248.0	249.9	252.5	4.5	
Hume	259.4	257.9	266.8	7.3	
Latrobe - Gippsland	281.3	288.3	294.6	13.3	
North West	288.3	294.3	297.8	9.5	
Shepparton	278.1	282.8	287.0	8.8	
Warrnambool and South West	247.8	254.3	259.3	11.5	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	182.6	185.8	188.8	6.2	
Brisbane - East	186.3	190.0	193.3	7.0	
Brisbane - North	188.8	188.4	188.5	-0.3	
Brisbane - South	162.1	161.9	163.5	1.4	
Brisbane - West	124.5	127.5	129.7	5.1	
Brisbane Inner City	122.9	123.9	122.9	0.0	
Ipswich	218.3	222.1	225.0	6.7	
Logan - Beaudesert	206.8	212.0	216.8	10.0	
Moreton Bay - North	268.3	276.2	284.3	16.1	
Moreton Bay - South	138.8	143.8	149.3	10.5	
Rest of Queensland	221.0	224.2	229.2	8.2	
Cairns	221.2	229.2	234.6	13.3	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	226.2	227.2	231.7	5.5	
Fitzroy	167.6	165.5	175.3	7.7	
Gold Coast	210.3	213.1	214.4	4.1	
Mackay	137.5	139.6	147.3	9.8	
Queensland - Outback	168.7	176.9	181.5	12.9	
Sunshine Coast	247.7	251.4	254.4	6.6	
Toowoomba	219.4	220.3	221.7	2.3	
Townsville	191.3	195.2	203.7	12.5	
Wide Bay	343.2	348.8	357.9	14.7	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	241.1	241.9	242.9	1.8	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	182.9	183.1	182.5	-0.4	
Adelaide - North	265.3	267.0	270.0	4.7	
Adelaide - South	238.2	240.1	242.2	3.9	
Adelaide - West	276.5	274.9	272.0	-4.5	
Rest of South Australia	270.2	276.2	291.9	21.7	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	296.7	300.9	303.6	6.8	
South Australia - Outback	253.0	257.0	259.3	6.3	
South Australia - South East	262.6	270.7	300.5	38.0	

(continued)

Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2012 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2013 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2014 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2012-2014 change ratio (per 1000 persons)	Trend
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	156.6	154.6	156.2	-0.4	
Mandurah	256.8	253.9	260.0	3.2	
Perth - Inner	110.1	108.5	108.4	-1.7	
Perth - North East	163.9	162.2	163.3	-0.5	
Perth - North West	148.2	146.1	147.4	-0.8	
Perth - South East	158.3	156.0	157.3	-1.0	
Perth - South West	158.7	156.4	158.6	-0.2	
Rest of Western Australia	147.1	151.1	183.7	36.6	
Bunbury	189.6	193.5	199.2	9.5	
Western Australia - Outback	89.1	92.8	149.7	60.6	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	192.4	197.7	221.4	29.0	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	264.7	266.1	267.7	2.9	
Rest of Tasmania	293.4	298.8	303.0	9.6	
Launceston and North East	288.4	293.4	295.4	7.0	
South East	303.3	307.0	311.1	7.8	
West and North West	296.5	303.0	310.0	13.5	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	115.3	112.2	110.8	-4.5	
Northern Territory - Outback	200.5	210.2	218.7	18.2	
Australian Capital Territory	122.6	124.9	128.2	5.6	

Source: ABS, National Regional Profile, 2009 to 2014 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001)

Selected Pensions include the Age Pension; Service Pensions; Disability Support Pension; Newstart; Parenting Payment; Youth Allowance. Payment data is published at the SA3 level. These were summed to get SA4 and GCCSA data.

Table C 1.4.2.c Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2012	2013	2014	2012-2014	Trend
	ratio (per 1000 persons)	ratio (per 1000 persons)	ratio (per 1000 persons)	change ratio (per 1000 persons)	
Greater Sydney	173.8	177.4	177.3	3.5	
Rest of New South Wales	268.5	277.6	281.8	13.3	
Greater Melbourne	187.4	188.9	188.7	1.4	
Rest of Victoria	269.3	272.7	277.3	8.0	
Greater Brisbane	182.6	185.8	188.8	6.2	
Rest of Queensland	221.0	224.2	229.2	8.2	
Greater Adelaide	241.1	241.9	242.9	1.8	
Rest of South Australia	270.2	276.2	291.9	21.7	
Greater Perth	156.6	154.6	156.2	-0.4	
Rest of Western Australia	147.1	151.1	183.7	36.6	
Greater Hobart	264.7	266.1	267.7	2.9	
Rest of Tasmania	293.4	298.8	303.0	9.6	
Greater Darwin	115.3	112.2	110.8	-4.5	
Rest of Northern Territory	200.5	210.2	218.7	18.2	
Australian Capital Territory	122.6	124.9	128.2	5.6	

Source: ABS, National Regional Profile, 2010 to 2014 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001)

Selected Pensions include the Age Pension; Service Pensions; Disability Support Pension; Newstart; Parenting Payment; Youth Allowance.

Context 2: Transport and Infrastructure



Infrastructure is a key enabler of progress across regions. The right infrastructure can help regions capitalise on their comparative and competitive advantages, help people access work and other community services, and facilitate the movement of freight between locations. Infrastructure is also important in providing the basic services and utilities that Australians require to maintain and enhance their standard of living.

The infrastructure information in the Context section of this Yearbook can be used to provide background information to the progress that we see across regions, and how infrastructure capacity constraints may be hampering the development of regions. This information can inform decisions on strategic investment in transport infrastructure and the development of policies and programmes across the regions of Australia.

Transport and Infrastructure			
Moving People		Communication and Utilities	
Transport mode for journey to work	p. 238	Dwellings with an internet connection	p. 261
Passengers through airports	p. 247	Residential electricity supply	p. 267
Dwellings with no motor vehicle	p. 251	Residential water supply	p. 272
Kilometres travelled by passenger vehicles	p. 256	Land Use	
Network delay due to congestion	p. 257	Land area and land use	p. 273
Moving Freight			
Road freight activity	p. 258		
Volume of freight through ports	p. 259		

C 2.1 Moving People

C 2.1.1 Transport mode for journey to work

Many commuters use more than one mode of transport to get to work. This indicator provides a summary of the main mode used by commuters. Modes have been classified as:

- public transport (e.g. bus, train or ferry);
- private vehicle (e.g. car, truck or motorcycle);
- active travel (e.g. bicycle or walking); and
- working from home.⁶⁵

Table C 2.1.1.a Transport mode shares for journey to work by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	Public	Private	Active	Other	Work from home
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2006					
Major Cities	14.2	76.3	4.8	0.5	4.2
Inner Regional	2.0	83.6	6.3	0.7	7.4
Outer Regional	1.8	78.8	8.5	1.4	9.5
Remote	3.1	71.5	12.9	1.9	10.6
Very Remote	4.7	51.8	31.2	2.6	9.7
AUSTRALIA	10.7	77.5	5.7	0.7	5.4
2011					
Major Cities	15.7	74.6	4.8	0.6	4.1
Inner Regional	2.6	84.8	5.3	0.8	6.5
Outer Regional	2.1	81.2	7.2	1.3	8.2
Remote	4.2	74.1	11.2	1.7	8.7
Very Remote	9.3	53.1	26.1	4.0	7.5
AUSTRALIA	12.1	76.8	5.4	0.7	5.0

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Private vehicle includes car as driver, car as passenger, truck, motorcycle/scooter.

Public transport includes train, bus, ferry, tram, taxi.

Active travel includes bicycle and walking.

⁶⁵ BITRE, Research Report 132, Population growth, jobs growth and commuting flows in Sydney, 2012.

Table C 2.1.1.b Transport mode shares for journey to work by major urban area

Major Urban Area	Public	Private	Active	Other	Work from home
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2006					
Greater Sydney	21.0	68.8	5.3	0.5	4.4
Greater Melbourne	13.8	76.9	4.7	0.4	4.2
Greater Brisbane	13.4	77.0	4.5	0.4	4.6
Greater Perth	10.1	81.1	3.6	1.1	4.1
Greater Adelaide	9.7	81.4	4.6	0.6	3.7
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	3.4	85.4	4.4	0.6	6.1
Newcastle - Maitland	3.6	87.9	4.5	0.3	3.7
Canberra - Queanbeyan	7.5	82.0	6.8	0.4	3.2
Sunshine Coast	2.3	84.2	5.0	0.6	7.9
Wollongong	6.5	85.6	4.2	0.3	3.3
Greater Hobart	6.7	80.6	8.4	0.5	3.9
Geelong	5.2	86.0	5.2	0.3	3.4
Townsville	2.6	85.9	7.2	1.6	2.7
Cairns	3.2	84.5	7.1	1.3	3.9
Greater Darwin	4.9	82.0	8.7	1.5	3.0
Toowoomba	1.5	88.1	6.1	0.5	3.8
Ballarat	2.2	87.5	6.1	0.3	3.8
Bendigo	1.5	87.3	6.7	0.4	4.1
Albury - Wodonga	1.0	88.2	7.0	0.4	3.4
Launceston	2.4	86.7	7.1	0.5	3.3
2011					
Greater Sydney	22.7	67.0	5.4	0.5	4.4
Greater Melbourne	16.0	74.6	4.8	0.5	4.1
Greater Brisbane	14.8	75.4	4.7	0.6	4.6
Greater Perth	12.4	78.5	3.9	1.3	3.9
Greater Adelaide	10.0	81.4	4.1	0.7	3.7
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	4.4	84.6	4.2	0.7	6.0
Newcastle - Maitland	3.7	88.5	4.0	0.4	3.4
Canberra - Queanbeyan	7.4	82.0	7.1	0.5	3.0
Sunshine Coast	2.4	84.1	4.6	0.9	7.9
Wollongong	6.8	85.6	4.0	0.4	3.3
Greater Hobart	6.7	81.2	7.4	0.6	4.1
Geelong	6.5	85.1	4.7	0.4	3.3
Townsville	2.6	88.2	5.5	1.1	2.6
Cairns	3.1	84.6	6.6	1.4	4.2
Greater Darwin	4.9	82.3	8.5	1.4	3.0
Toowoomba	1.3	89.2	5.3	0.6	3.6
Ballarat	4.0	86.9	4.9	0.5	3.7
Bendigo	2.7	87.9	5.3	0.4	3.7
Albury - Wodonga	1.3	89.3	5.7	0.6	3.1
Launceston	2.7	87.0	6.3	0.6	3.5

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Private vehicle includes car as driver, car as passenger, truck, motorcycle/scooter.

Public transport includes train, bus, ferry, tram, taxi.

Active travel includes bicycle and walking.

Table C 2.1.1.c Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	Public	Private	Active	Other	Work from home
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2006					
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	21.0	68.8	5.3	0.5	4.4
Central Coast	10.5	81.0	2.9	0.4	5.3
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	9.9	80.6	2.0	0.4	7.1
Sydney - Blacktown	17.7	77.4	2.1	0.4	2.3
Sydney - City and Inner South	33.0	40.8	21.5	0.9	3.8
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	30.9	53.9	9.0	0.7	5.6
Sydney - Inner South West	24.1	69.3	3.5	0.4	2.7
Sydney - Inner West	31.7	58.0	5.6	0.4	4.3
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	30.1	55.3	7.3	0.5	6.9
Sydney - Northern Beaches	17.3	70.5	4.9	0.5	6.8
Sydney - Outer South West	14.4	80.0	2.0	0.4	3.3
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	11.5	80.5	3.2	0.5	4.3
Sydney - Parramatta	21.9	70.7	4.2	0.4	2.7
Sydney - Ryde	23.7	66.9	4.1	0.4	4.9
Sydney - South West	13.4	80.2	2.7	0.6	3.0
Sydney - Sutherland	15.6	76.6	3.1	0.4	4.3
Rest of New South Wales	2.0	83.3	6.5	0.7	7.5
Capital Region	1.3	83.0	6.7	0.8	8.2
Central West	1.0	80.8	7.8	0.9	9.5
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	0.8	83.2	7.4	0.7	7.9
Far West and Orana	0.9	77.5	10.0	1.3	10.2
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	1.6	87.5	4.5	0.5	5.9
Illawarra	6.4	85.5	4.2	0.4	3.6
Mid North Coast	0.7	84.0	6.6	0.7	8.1
Murray	0.7	79.9	8.7	0.9	9.9
New England and North West	0.8	78.3	8.2	1.1	11.6
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	3.9	87.3	4.8	0.3	3.7
Richmond - Tweed	1.1	83.4	6.2	0.6	8.7
Riverina	0.8	80.8	8.3	1.4	8.7
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	1.5	84.0	5.4	0.8	8.3
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	13.8	76.9	4.7	0.4	4.2
Melbourne - Inner	26.8	52.5	15.9	0.4	4.4
Melbourne - Inner East	17.6	72.2	4.2	0.4	5.6
Melbourne - Inner South	16.8	73.3	4.2	0.4	5.3
Melbourne - North East	12.0	81.3	2.7	0.4	3.6
Melbourne - North West	10.5	84.1	2.1	0.5	2.9
Melbourne - Outer East	8.7	84.0	2.3	0.3	4.7
Melbourne - South East	9.8	83.7	2.3	0.4	3.8
Melbourne - West	12.6	82.0	2.4	0.4	2.6
Mornington Peninsula	4.8	86.3	3.0	0.5	5.4

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Public	Private	Active	Other	Work from home
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2006					
Rest of Victoria	1.7	81.5	7.4	0.7	8.7
Ballarat	2.0	85.2	5.8	0.5	6.5
Bendigo	1.9	83.4	6.9	0.5	7.3
Geelong	4.3	85.7	4.9	0.3	4.7
Hume	1.0	80.2	8.9	0.8	9.1
Latrobe - Gippsland	1.1	82.4	6.5	0.9	9.0
North West	0.7	76.5	10.0	1.2	11.7
Shepparton	0.4	79.4	9.0	0.8	10.4
Warrnambool and South West	0.4	76.4	9.2	0.9	13.1
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	13.4	77.0	4.5	0.4	4.6
Brisbane - East	9.8	81.7	3.0	0.5	5.0
Brisbane - North	16.9	75.2	3.6	0.4	3.9
Brisbane - South	17.4	74.2	3.7	0.3	4.4
Brisbane - West	18.1	70.8	5.1	0.4	5.6
Brisbane Inner City	22.0	59.8	12.9	0.4	4.8
Ipswich	8.0	83.9	3.1	0.5	4.5
Logan - Beaudesert	6.8	86.2	2.2	0.5	4.3
Moreton Bay - North	7.4	83.5	3.5	0.6	5.0
Moreton Bay - South	12.2	80.7	2.2	0.5	4.5
Rest of Queensland	2.5	82.3	7.1	1.0	7.0
Cairns	2.7	81.7	8.5	1.3	5.9
Darling Downs - Maranoa	0.8	72.8	9.4	1.3	15.7
Fitzroy	2.7	83.3	7.1	0.8	6.1
Gold Coast	3.5	85.1	4.5	0.6	6.3
Mackay	3.3	82.1	7.5	1.2	6.0
Queensland - Outback	2.1	61.2	24.0	2.6	10.0
<i>Far North</i>	1.7	48.6	38.5	3.1	8.2
<i>Outback - North</i>	3.7	71.4	15.9	2.4	6.5
<i>Outback - South</i>	0.2	61.7	18.4	2.4	17.3
Sunshine Coast	2.3	83.7	4.9	0.7	8.4
Toowoomba	1.2	88.1	5.6	0.6	4.5
Townsville	2.8	83.9	7.4	1.6	4.3
Wide Bay	1.3	82.8	7.0	0.8	8.1
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	9.7	81.4	4.6	0.6	3.7
Adelaide - Central and Hills	9.5	76.5	7.9	0.6	5.4
Adelaide - North	9.4	84.8	2.4	0.7	2.7
Adelaide - South	9.7	82.2	3.6	0.6	3.7
Adelaide - West	10.4	80.7	5.5	0.5	2.9

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Public	Private	Active	Other	Work from home
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
	2006				
Rest of South Australia	1.0	78.6	8.9	1.2	10.4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	0.7	76.4	9.2	1.4	12.3
South Australia - Outback	2.1	78.1	11.5	1.0	7.4
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	1.5	79.3	9.4	1.0	8.9
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	3.3	75.5	15.7	1.0	4.4
South Australia - South East	0.6	80.0	7.5	1.2	10.7
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	10.1	81.1	3.6	1.1	4.1
Mandurah	3.0	87.3	3.2	1.5	5.1
Perth - Inner	14.2	68.3	10.8	0.8	6.0
Perth - North East	9.4	82.6	2.9	1.1	4.0
Perth - North West	10.6	82.3	2.2	1.0	3.8
Perth - South East	10.6	81.5	3.2	1.0	3.8
Perth - South West	8.1	83.0	3.3	1.7	3.8
Rest of Western Australia	3.2	76.4	10.0	1.7	8.6
Bunbury	1.7	85.0	5.1	0.9	7.3
Western Australia - Outback	5.7	73.1	13.9	1.9	5.4
<i>Esperance</i>	2.9	74.0	9.2	1.8	12.2
<i>Gascoyne</i>	3.2	63.2	22.3	2.7	8.6
<i>Goldfields</i>	6.7	78.6	11.0	1.3	2.4
<i>Kimberley</i>	3.3	58.7	29.5	3.1	5.4
<i>Mid West</i>	2.4	78.2	9.1	2.2	8.2
<i>Pilbara</i>	11.4	74.1	11.2	1.3	1.9
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	1.2	71.6	9.8	2.4	15.0
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	6.7	80.6	8.4	0.5	3.9
Rest of Tasmania	1.4	84.2	6.8	0.9	6.8
Launceston and North East	1.7	84.6	7.0	0.7	6.0
South East	1.5	79.3	6.3	1.2	11.7
West and North West	1.0	85.1	6.6	1.0	6.3
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	4.9	82.0	8.7	1.5	3.0
Northern Territory - Outback	5.1	58.8	30.3	1.5	4.3
<i>Alice Springs</i>	4.5	69.8	20.8	1.1	3.8
<i>Barkly</i>	2.9	47.8	40.3	3.6	5.4
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	5.7	37.3	48.8	1.6	6.6
<i>East Arnhem</i>	12.7	48.5	35.0	1.2	2.5
<i>Katherine</i>	1.5	57.1	34.4	2.0	5.0
Australian Capital Territory	8.0	80.9	7.3	0.4	3.4

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Public	Private	Active	Other	Work from home
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2011					
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	22.7	67.0	5.4	0.5	4.4
Central Coast	10.5	81.3	2.5	0.5	5.2
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	12.8	78.1	1.8	0.5	6.8
Sydney - Blacktown	19.8	75.6	1.8	0.4	2.3
Sydney - City and Inner South	34.8	36.8	23.6	0.7	4.0
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	31.4	52.7	9.5	0.6	5.8
Sydney - Inner South West	26.0	67.6	3.1	0.5	2.7
Sydney - Inner West	33.6	55.8	5.6	0.5	4.5
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	32.3	52.9	7.3	0.5	6.9
Sydney - Northern Beaches	18.7	68.6	4.9	0.6	7.3
Sydney - Outer South West	14.3	80.6	1.7	0.4	3.0
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	11.9	80.7	2.8	0.4	4.2
Sydney - Parramatta	25.0	68.1	3.8	0.5	2.6
Sydney - Ryde	27.3	63.2	4.4	0.4	4.7
Sydney - South West	14.2	80.1	2.5	0.5	2.7
Sydney - Sutherland	16.8	75.5	2.8	0.4	4.5
Rest of New South Wales	2.3	84.9	5.5	0.7	6.6
Capital Region	1.4	84.8	5.6	0.8	7.3
Central West	1.4	83.4	6.2	0.9	8.2
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	1.0	84.6	6.4	0.7	7.2
Far West and Orana	1.2	80.6	8.4	1.0	8.9
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	1.8	89.0	3.8	0.6	4.9
Illawarra	6.6	85.5	4.0	0.4	3.4
Mid North Coast	1.0	85.3	5.6	0.7	7.4
Murray	1.0	82.9	6.8	0.9	8.4
New England and North West	1.0	81.5	6.6	1.0	9.9
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	3.9	87.8	4.3	0.4	3.6
Richmond - Tweed	1.4	83.5	5.9	0.8	8.3
Riverina	0.9	83.6	7.1	1.2	7.3
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	1.9	84.9	5.0	0.7	7.4
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	16.0	74.6	4.8	0.5	4.1
Melbourne - Inner	29.9	47.7	17.2	0.6	4.6
Melbourne - Inner East	20.1	69.3	4.4	0.5	5.7
Melbourne - Inner South	19.2	70.9	4.1	0.4	5.4
Melbourne - North East	14.1	79.2	2.7	0.5	3.6
Melbourne - North West	12.6	82.0	1.9	0.5	3.0
Melbourne - Outer East	10.0	83.0	2.0	0.4	4.6
Melbourne - South East	11.6	82.4	2.0	0.5	3.5
Melbourne - West	15.1	79.4	2.3	0.5	2.7
Mornington Peninsula	5.4	86.1	2.9	0.6	5.1

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Public	Private	Active	Other	Work from home
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
	2011				
Rest of Victoria	2.7	83.1	6.2	0.8	7.3
Ballarat	3.6	85.0	4.8	0.6	5.9
Bendigo	3.7	83.8	5.5	0.5	6.5
Geelong	5.6	84.9	4.4	0.5	4.6
Hume	1.7	81.8	7.6	0.9	8.1
Latrobe - Gippsland	2.0	83.7	5.6	1.0	7.7
North West	1.0	80.2	8.2	1.2	9.3
Shepparton	0.8	83.8	6.7	0.7	8.0
Warrnambool and South West	0.9	79.5	7.9	1.0	10.6
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	14.8	75.4	4.7	0.6	4.6
Brisbane - East	10.7	81.0	2.5	0.6	5.1
Brisbane - North	19.0	73.0	3.7	0.5	3.8
Brisbane - South	19.5	71.6	4.2	0.5	4.2
Brisbane - West	19.8	67.9	5.8	0.5	5.9
Brisbane Inner City	23.7	56.5	14.2	0.6	4.9
Ipswich	8.9	83.7	2.7	0.6	4.1
Logan - Beaudesert	7.9	85.5	2.0	0.6	4.0
Moreton Bay - North	8.3	83.0	3.2	0.7	4.8
Moreton Bay - South	12.8	79.9	2.0	0.5	4.7
Rest of Queensland	3.0	83.4	6.1	1.0	6.5
Cairns	2.8	82.7	7.3	1.4	5.8
Darling Downs - Maranoa	0.8	76.7	8.3	1.2	13.0
Fitzroy	3.6	84.6	5.6	0.8	5.4
Gold Coast	4.6	84.3	4.2	0.7	6.2
Mackay	4.0	83.2	6.5	1.2	5.1
Queensland - Outback	2.6	65.3	20.5	2.3	9.3
<i>Far North</i>	3.2	54.2	31.9	2.1	8.5
<i>Outback - North</i>	3.4	74.3	14.3	2.4	5.6
<i>Outback - South</i>	0.8	63.8	17.2	2.4	15.8
Sunshine Coast	2.6	83.6	4.6	0.9	8.3
Toowoomba	1.2	89.1	4.8	0.6	4.3
Townsville	2.9	86.2	6.0	1.2	3.8
Wide Bay	1.6	84.3	5.8	1.0	7.3
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	10.0	81.4	4.1	0.7	3.7
Adelaide - Central and Hills	10.3	76.0	7.6	0.7	5.4
Adelaide - North	9.4	85.1	2.2	0.7	2.6
Adelaide - South	9.6	82.7	3.2	0.8	3.8
Adelaide - West	11.6	80.3	4.4	0.7	3.0

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Public	Private	Active	Other	Work from home
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2011					
Rest of South Australia	1.4	81.3	7.3	1.2	8.8
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	0.9	80.2	7.3	1.3	10.3
South Australia - Outback	3.2	79.5	9.5	1.4	6.3
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	2.3	81.4	7.6	1.1	7.6
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	5.1	75.9	13.4	1.8	3.8
South Australia - South East	0.8	82.7	6.3	1.1	9.1
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	12.4	78.5	3.9	1.3	3.9
Mandurah	8.4	81.8	3.2	2.0	4.5
Perth - Inner	17.8	63.6	12.2	1.0	5.4
Perth - North East	10.4	81.6	3.0	1.2	3.8
Perth - North West	12.1	80.3	2.5	1.2	3.9
Perth - South East	12.6	79.5	3.2	1.2	3.5
Perth - South West	12.1	79.2	3.4	1.4	3.8
Rest of Western Australia	5.9	76.2	8.7	2.3	6.9
Bunbury	3.6	84.0	4.8	1.2	6.4
Western Australia - Outback	9.5	72.0	11.4	3.0	4.1
<i>Esperance</i>	3.4	77.4	7.2	1.8	10.2
<i>Gascoyne</i>	3.6	66.0	18.7	2.3	9.4
<i>Goldfields</i>	7.4	79.7	9.1	2.0	1.9
<i>Kimberley</i>	3.9	65.8	23.3	2.5	4.5
<i>Mid West</i>	4.1	78.3	8.3	2.9	6.4
<i>Pilbara</i>	19.6	64.8	10.0	4.2	1.5
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	2.3	74.3	8.6	2.3	12.6
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	6.7	81.2	7.4	0.6	4.1
Rest of Tasmania	1.8	85.5	5.8	0.9	6.1
Launceston and North East	2.0	85.5	6.1	0.7	5.7
South East	2.2	81.7	5.3	1.1	9.8
West and North West	1.3	86.6	5.7	0.9	5.5
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	4.9	82.3	8.5	1.4	3.0
Northern Territory - Outback	4.7	62.7	27.8	1.4	3.3
<i>Alice Springs</i>	4.2	73.0	18.7	1.3	2.8
<i>Barkly</i>	0.9	55.2	37.3	2.3	4.2
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	6.8	43.3	44.3	1.5	4.1
<i>East Arnhem</i>	9.7	51.9	35.1	1.5	1.8
<i>Katherine</i>	2.0	62.8	29.2	1.4	4.7
Australian Capital Territory	7.9	81.1	7.4	0.5	3.1

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Private vehicle includes car as driver, car as passenger, truck, motorcycle/scooter.

Public transport includes train, bus, ferry, tram, taxi.

Active travel includes bicycle and walking.

Table C 2.1.1.d Transport mode shares for journey to work by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	Public	Private	Active	Other	Work from home
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2006					
Greater Sydney	21.0	68.8	5.3	0.5	4.4
Rest of New South Wales	2.0	83.3	6.5	0.7	7.5
Greater Melbourne	13.8	76.9	4.7	0.4	4.2
Rest of Victoria	1.7	81.5	7.4	0.7	8.7
Greater Brisbane	13.4	77.0	4.5	0.4	4.6
Rest of Queensland	2.5	82.3	7.1	1.0	7.0
Greater Adelaide	9.7	81.4	4.6	0.6	3.7
Rest of South Australia	1.0	78.6	8.9	1.2	10.4
Greater Perth	10.1	81.1	3.6	1.1	4.1
Rest of Western Australia	3.2	76.4	10.0	1.7	8.6
Greater Hobart	6.7	80.6	8.4	0.5	3.9
Rest of Tasmania	1.4	84.2	6.8	0.9	6.8
Greater Darwin	4.9	82.0	8.7	1.5	3.0
Rest of Northern Territory	5.1	58.8	30.3	1.5	4.3
Australian Capital Territory	8.0	80.9	7.3	0.4	3.4
2011					
Greater Sydney	22.7	67.0	5.4	0.5	4.4
Rest of New South Wales	2.3	84.9	5.5	0.7	6.6
Greater Melbourne	16.0	74.6	4.8	0.5	4.1
Rest of Victoria	2.7	83.1	6.2	0.8	7.3
Greater Brisbane	14.8	75.4	4.7	0.6	4.6
Rest of Queensland	3.0	83.4	6.1	1.0	6.5
Greater Adelaide	10.0	81.4	4.1	0.7	3.7
Rest of South Australia	1.4	81.3	7.3	1.2	8.8
Greater Perth	12.4	78.5	3.9	1.3	3.9
Rest of Western Australia	5.9	76.2	8.7	2.3	6.9
Greater Hobart	6.7	81.2	7.4	0.6	4.1
Rest of Tasmania	1.8	85.5	5.8	0.9	6.1
Greater Darwin	4.9	82.3	8.5	1.4	3.0
Rest of Northern Territory	4.7	62.7	27.8	1.4	3.3
Australian Capital Territory	7.9	81.1	7.4	0.5	3.1

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Private vehicle includes car as driver, car as passenger, truck, motorcycle/scooter.

Public transport includes train, bus, ferry, tram, taxi.

Active travel includes bicycle and walking.

C 2.1.2 Passengers through airports

This indicator provides a measure of how many people are travelling through airports within a region, including both domestic and international travellers. Data reflects passengers travelling on regular public transport (RPT) services including both arrivals and departures. In this context, public transport refers to commercial airline services. Many regions are excluded as no airport that offers RPT services is available.

Table C 2.1.2.a Number of passengers through airports by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	passengers ('000)
	2015
Major Cities	124,628
Inner Regional	9,019
Outer Regional	10,108
Remote	3,181
Very Remote	1,403
AUSTRALIA	148,339

Source: BITRE Airport Traffic Data <https://bitre.gov.au/publications/ongoing/airport_traffic_data.aspx>
Regular public transport operations (excluding trips to and from Norfolk Island).

Data is derived from International and Domestic (including Regional) RPT services, and does not include charter or other non-scheduled activity. Data is presented on all Australian airports with more than 7,000 revenue passenger movements during 2015, except for Avalon Airport which is excluded for commercial-in-confidence reasons

Table C 2.1.2.b Number of passengers through airports by major urban area

Major Urban Area	passengers ('000)
	2015
Greater Sydney	39,801
Greater Melbourne	32,814
Greater Brisbane	22,026
Greater Perth	12,594
Greater Adelaide	7,671
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	6,024
Canberra - Queanbeyan	2,796
Sunshine Coast	902
Greater Hobart	2,238
Townsville	1,511
Cairns	4,521
Greater Darwin	2,031
Toowoomba	62
Albury - Wodonga	239

Source: BITRE Airport Traffic Data <https://bitre.gov.au/publications/ongoing/airport_traffic_data.aspx>

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas. Regular public transport operations (excluding trips to and from Norfolk Island).

Data is derived from International and Domestic (including Regional) RPT services, and does not include charter or other non-scheduled activity. Data is presented on all Australian airports with more than 7,000 revenue passenger movements during 2015, except for Avalon Airport which is excluded for commercial-in-confidence reasons.

Table C 2.1.2.c Number of passengers through airports by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>passengers ('000)</i>
	<i>2015</i>
New South Wales	
Sydney - City and Inner South	39,801
Capital Region	71
Central West	93
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	370
Far West and Orana	241
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	1,140
Mid North Coast	265
Murray	239
New England and North West	316
Richmond - Tweed	477
Riverina	284
Victoria	
Melbourne - Inner South	9
Melbourne - North West	32,805
North West	214
Queensland	
Brisbane - North	22,026
Cairns	4,521
Darling Downs - Maranoa	138
Fitzroy	1,246
Gold Coast	6,024
Mackay	1,813
Queensland - Outback	443
Sunshine Coast	902
Toowoomba	62
Townsville	1,536
Wide Bay	322
South Australia	
Adelaide - West	7,671
South Australia - Outback	355
South Australia - South East	113

(continued)

Number of passengers through airports by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	passengers ('000)
Western Australia	
Perth - South East	12,594
Western Australia - Outback	2,520
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	54
Tasmania	
Hobart	2,238
Launceston and North East	1,306
West and North West	241
Northern Territory	
Darwin	2,031
Northern Territory - Outback	1,025
Australian Capital Territory	2,796

Source: BITRE Airport Traffic Data <https://bitre.gov.au/publications/ongoing/airport_traffic_data.aspx>

Regular public transport operations (excluding trips to and from Norfolk Island).

Data is derived from International and Domestic (including Regional) RPT services, and does not include charter or other non-scheduled activity. Data is presented on all Australian airports with more than 7,000 revenue passenger movements during 2015, except for Avalon Airport which is excluded for commercial-in-confidence reasons.

Table C 2.1.2.d Number of passengers through airports by capital city/balance of state

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>passengers ('000)</i>
	2015
Greater Sydney	39,801
Rest of New South Wales	3,496
Greater Melbourne	32,814
Rest of Victoria	214
Greater Brisbane	22,026
Rest of Queensland	17,008
Greater Adelaide	7,671
Rest of South Australia	467
Greater Perth	12,594
Rest of Western Australia	2,574
Greater Hobart	2,238
Rest of Tasmania	1,547
Greater Darwin	2,031
Rest of Northern Territory	1,025
Australian Capital Territory	2,796

Source: BITRE Airport Traffic Data <https://bitre.gov.au/publications/ongoing/airport_traffic_data.aspx>

Regular public transport operations (excluding trips to and from Norfolk Island).

Data is derived from International and Domestic (including Regional) RPT services, and does not include charter or other non-scheduled activity. Data is presented on all Australian airports with more than 7,000 revenue passenger movements during 2015, except for Avalon Airport which is excluded for commercial-in-confidence reasons.

C 2.1.3 Dwellings with no motor vehicle

This indicator measures the proportion of dwellings with no motor vehicle (other than a motorcycle or scooter). It can provide some indication of the extent to which households in a region may encounter access difficulties through a lack of private transport. This also provides an indication of the extent to which households in a region may rely on public transport and active travel (i.e. bicycle and footpath infrastructure) for travel.

Table C 2.1.3.a Dwellings with no motor vehicle by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
Major Cities	10.0	9.2	-0.8
Inner Regional	7.2	6.3	-0.9
Outer Regional	7.2	6.4	-0.7
Remote	7.6	7.2	-0.4
Very Remote	17.1	15.7	-1.4
AUSTRALIA	9.2	8.4	-0.8

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Motor vehicles includes vans and company vehicles kept at home but excludes motorcycles and scooters.

Table C 2.1.3.b Dwellings with no motor vehicle by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	12.6	11.8	-0.9
Greater Melbourne	9.4	9.0	-0.4
Greater Brisbane	8.4	7.7	-0.8
Greater Perth	6.8	6.0	-0.7
Greater Adelaide	10.1	9.2	-0.9
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	7.6	6.4	-1.1
Newcastle - Maitland	10.8	8.7	-2.1
Canberra - Queanbeyan	6.9	6.2	-0.8
Sunshine Coast	7.1	6.0	-1.2
Wollongong	11.4	10.0	-1.4
Greater Hobart	9.8	8.9	-0.8
Geelong	9.0	8.0	-1.0
Townsville	7.1	6.1	-1.0
Cairns	9.8	8.7	-1.0
Greater Darwin	7.2	6.5	-0.7
Toowoomba	8.8	8.4	-0.5
Ballarat	8.9	7.8	-1.1
Bendigo	8.5	7.4	-1.1
Albury - Wodonga	8.9	8.1	-0.7
Launceston	10.0	9.4	-0.6

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Motor vehicles includes vans and company vehicles kept at home but excludes motorcycles and scooters.

Table C 2.1.3.c Dwellings with no motor vehicle by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2006–2011 change percentage points</i>
New South Wales			
Greater Sydney	12.6	11.8	-0.9
Central Coast	10.3	9.4	-0.9
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	2.8	2.7	-0.1
Sydney - Blacktown	10.7	9.5	-1.3
Sydney - City and Inner South	26.8	34.0	7.3
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	18.0	19.4	1.4
Sydney - Inner South West	14.2	13.5	-0.7
Sydney - Inner West	15.7	15.5	-0.1
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	11.0	11.0	0.1
Sydney - Northern Beaches	8.6	8.1	-0.5
Sydney - Outer South West	8.5	7.3	-1.2
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	8.8	7.9	-0.9
Sydney - Parramatta	14.3	13.5	-0.8
Sydney - Ryde	11.1	11.4	0.3
Sydney - South West	11.0	10.8	-0.2
Sydney - Sutherland	7.6	6.9	-0.6
Rest of New South Wales	8.9	7.6	-1.4
Capital Region	6.7	6.2	-0.5
Central West	9.1	7.9	-1.1
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	8.5	7.8	-0.7
Far West and Orana	10.8	10.1	-0.7
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	7.4	6.2	-1.2
Illawarra	11.1	10.4	-0.7
Mid North Coast	8.9	8.1	-0.8
Murray	7.7	8.0	0.2
New England and North West	8.8	8.1	-0.7
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	11.0	9.4	-1.6
Richmond - Tweed	8.5	7.9	-0.6
Riverina	8.0	7.5	-0.5
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	6.9	6.3	-0.6
Victoria			
Greater Melbourne	9.4	9.0	-0.4
Melbourne - Inner	20.1	23.4	3.3
Melbourne - Inner East	8.0	8.2	0.3
Melbourne - Inner South	9.4	9.0	-0.4
Melbourne - North East	7.6	7.4	-0.3
Melbourne - North West	7.2	7.1	-0.1
Melbourne - Outer East	5.1	4.9	-0.2
Melbourne - South East	6.7	6.6	-0.1
Melbourne - West	8.6	8.0	-0.6
Mornington Peninsula	6.6	6.2	-0.4

(continued)

Dwellings with no motor vehicle by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2006 <i>per cent</i>	2011 <i>per cent</i>	2006–2011 <i>change</i> <i>percentage points</i>
Rest of Victoria	7.0	6.4	-0.6
Ballarat	7.4	6.9	-0.4
Bendigo	7.3	6.8	-0.5
Geelong	7.5	6.9	-0.6
Hume	6.4	6.2	-0.2
Latrobe - Gippsland	6.8	6.7	-0.2
North West	7.7	8.0	0.3
Shepparton	6.5	6.9	0.4
Warrnambool and South West	6.2	6.2	-0.1
Queensland			
Greater Brisbane	8.4	7.7	-0.8
Brisbane - East	6.7	6.3	-0.4
Brisbane - North	9.7	9.2	-0.5
Brisbane - South	9.3	8.7	-0.5
Brisbane - West	7.2	7.3	0.2
Brisbane Inner City	14.5	14.9	0.4
Ipswich	7.4	6.9	-0.5
Logan - Beaudesert	6.2	6.1	-0.1
Moreton Bay - North	8.1	7.9	-0.3
Moreton Bay - South	3.8	3.7	-0.1
Rest of Queensland	7.5	6.5	-1.0
Cairns	9.4	8.8	-0.6
Darling Downs - Maranoa	6.3	5.8	-0.5
Fitzroy	6.8	6.3	-0.5
Gold Coast	7.2	6.6	-0.6
Mackay	6.2	5.6	-0.5
Queensland - Outback	13.5	14.6	1.1
<i>Far North</i>	22.4	22.2	-0.3
<i>Outback - North</i>	9.9	9.1	-0.8
<i>Outback - South</i>	8.6	7.9	-0.8
Sunshine Coast	7.2	5.9	-1.3
Toowoomba	8.2	7.8	-0.4
Townsville	8.0	6.8	-1.2
Wide Bay	7.9	7.3	-0.6
South Australia			
Greater Adelaide	10.1	9.2	-0.9
Adelaide - Central and Hills	10.9	10.3	-0.6
Adelaide - North	10.0	9.1	-0.9
Adelaide - South	9.1	8.0	-1.1
Adelaide - West	14.6	12.6	-2.0
Rest of South Australia	6.9	6.7	-0.3
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	6.1	6.1	-0.1

(continued)

Dwellings with no motor vehicle by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2006 <i>per cent</i>	2011 <i>per cent</i>	2006–2011 <i>change</i> <i>percentage points</i>
South Australia - Outback	10.8	10.2	-0.5
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	9.5	8.9	-0.5
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	10.3	10.4	0.0
South Australia - South East	6.6	6.3	-0.4
Western Australia			
Greater Perth	6.8	6.0	-0.7
Mandurah	5.9	5.7	-0.2
Perth - Inner	12.6	11.8	-0.8
Perth - North East	7.1	6.1	-1.0
Perth - North West	6.0	5.2	-0.8
Perth - South East	7.4	6.4	-1.0
Perth - South West	6.9	6.1	-0.9
Rest of Western Australia	6.1	5.8	-0.3
Bunbury	5.1	4.8	-0.3
Western Australia - Outback	9.1	8.4	-0.6
<i>Esperance</i>	5.3	4.8	-0.5
<i>Gascoyne</i>	7.6	5.9	-1.7
<i>Goldfields</i>	8.0	7.3	-0.7
<i>Kimberley</i>	13.2	13.6	0.5
<i>Mid West</i>	6.6	6.0	-0.6
<i>Pilbara</i>	5.6	5.3	-0.3
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	5.4	5.1	-0.3
Tasmania			
Greater Hobart	9.8	8.9	-0.8
Rest of Tasmania	7.6	6.9	-0.7
Launceston and North East	8.7	8.0	-0.7
South East	4.8	4.1	-0.8
West and North West	8.3	7.4	-1.0
Northern Territory			
Greater Darwin	7.2	6.5	-0.7
Northern Territory - Outback	24.4	21.1	-3.3
<i>Alice Springs</i>	15.3	12.5	-2.8
<i>Barkly</i>	23.1	22.2	-0.9
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	30.4	30.2	-0.2
<i>East Arnhem</i>	31.5	26.9	-4.5
<i>Katherine</i>	20.3	17.2	-3.1
Australian Capital Territory	7.3	6.4	-0.8

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Motor vehicles includes vans and company vehicles kept at home but excludes motorcycles and scooters.

Table C 2.1.3.d Dwellings with no motor vehicle by capital city/balance of state

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2006–2011 change percentage points</i>
Greater Sydney	12.6	11.8	-0.9
Rest of New South Wales	8.9	7.6	-1.4
Greater Melbourne	9.4	9.0	-0.4
Rest of Victoria	7.0	6.4	-0.6
Greater Brisbane	8.4	7.7	-0.8
Rest of Queensland	7.5	6.5	-1.0
Greater Adelaide	10.1	9.2	-0.9
Rest of South Australia	6.9	6.7	-0.3
Greater Perth	6.8	6.0	-0.7
Rest of Western Australia	6.1	5.8	-0.3
Greater Hobart	9.8	8.9	-0.8
Rest of Tasmania	7.6	6.9	-0.7
Greater Darwin	7.2	6.5	-0.7
Rest of Northern Territory	20.9	18.5	-2.3
Australian Capital Territory	7.3	6.4	-0.8

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Motor vehicles includes vans and company vehicles kept at home but excludes motorcycles and scooters.

C 2.1.4 Kilometres travelled by passenger vehicles

This indicator measures road passenger vehicle use by the region's residents within the vehicles' state of registration. The area of operation of vehicle travel outside their state of registration is not presented in the ABS *Survey of Motor Vehicle Use*, but was around 4 per cent of the total in 2011–12. This measure includes passenger vehicles, motorcycles, light commercial vehicles, and buses.⁶⁶

Passenger vehicle use is a major component of the total road transport task. Changes in passenger vehicle kilometres travelled over time (alongside trends in the freight task) are important for assessing the extent of growth in the overall transport task in a region.

Table C 2.1.4.a Passenger vehicle kilometres travelled (on road) by capital city/balance of state

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2015-16</i>	<i>2005-06-2015-16</i>	<i>Trend</i>
	<i>billion kilometres</i>	<i>billion kilometres</i>	<i>billion kilometres</i>	<i>change billion kilometres</i>	
Greater Sydney	34.9	36.9	39.6	4.7	
Rest of New South Wales	26.7	28.3	30.3	3.6	
Greater Melbourne	34.0	36.1	39.3	5.3	
Rest of Victoria	18.7	20.0	21.5	2.8	
Greater Brisbane	18.2	20.1	22.1	4.0	
Rest of Queensland	24.1	25.5	27.1	3.0	
Greater Adelaide	9.5	9.6	10.1	0.6	
Rest of South Australia	5.2	5.4	5.7	0.5	
Greater Perth	14.6	15.8	17.3	2.8	
Rest of Western Australia	7.2	8.0	8.6	1.4	
Greater Hobart	1.8	1.9	1.9	0.1	
Rest of Tasmania	2.9	3.0	3.1	0.1	
Greater Darwin	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.2	
Rest of Northern Territory	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.1	
Australian Capital Territory	3.4	3.6	3.9	0.5	
AUSTRALIA	203.0	216.1	232.6	29.5	

Source: BITRE, 2016, Yearbook 2016: Australian infrastructure statistics, Statistical Report (unpublished data), Canberra

Includes cars, motorcycles, light commercial vehicles and buses. Excludes articulated trucks, rigid and other trucks.

Based on the Statistical Divisions (SD) structure under the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). These estimates use the SD boundaries current at the time data was collected and may vary across reference periods.

Estimates are based on the location of the road, not the start point or destination of the driver or goods.

2015–16 estimates are preliminary.

⁶⁶ BITRE, Research Report 127, Traffic Growth in Australia, 2012.

C 2.1.5 Network delay due to congestion

This indicator measures the average minutes per kilometre travelled lost due to congestion, for each capital city. As well as impacting productivity, higher congestion reduces well-being through longer travel times, and reduced accessibility.

Table C 2.1.5.a Average network delay due to congestion by selected major urban area

Major Urban Area	2002-03	2007-08	2012-13	2002-03 to 2012-13	Trend
	minutes per kilometre	minutes per kilometre	minutes per kilometre	change minutes per kilometre	
Greater Sydney	0.77	0.92	0.80	0.03	
Greater Melbourne	0.73	0.83	0.85	0.12	
Greater Brisbane	0.78	1.00	n.a.	n.a.	
Greater Adelaide	0.44	0.59	0.76	0.32	
Greater Perth	0.66	0.85	0.86	0.20	
Australian Capital Territory	n.a.	0.96	1.27	n.a.	

Source: Austroads, National Performance Indicators Data, Graph 7.3.1 AM peak congestion indicator (urban)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane Perth and Adelaide are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas.

Represents the difference between actual and nominal travel time: the delay from traffic conditions which do not permit travel at the posted speed limit.

Data refers to the weekday morning peak congestion time, in each direction.

This data is better suited to comparisons over time for each region, rather than between regions.

n.a. Not available.

C 2.2 Moving Freight

C 2.2.1 Road freight activity

This indicator measures road freight activity by region. Freight use represents a major component of the total road transport task. Changes over time in road freight tonne kilometres (alongside trends in the passenger vehicle task) are important for assessing the extent of growth in the overall transport task in a region.⁶⁷

Table C 2.2.1.a Road freight tonne kilometres by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2003-04	2008-09	2013-14	2003-04 to 2013-14	Trend
	billion tonne kilometres	billion tonne kilometres	billion tonne kilometres	change billion tonne kilometres	
Sydney	10.3	11.3	12.4	2.1	
Rest of New South Wales	45.4	48.4	54.8	9.4	
Melbourne	10.3	11.6	13.1	2.8	
Rest of Victoria	23.7	27.0	30.9	7.3	
Brisbane	6.5	8.3	10.2	3.7	
Rest of Queensland	21.7	24.3	26.9	5.2	
Adelaide	2.3	2.8	3.2	0.9	
Rest of South Australia	9.7	11.3	13.2	3.5	
Perth	4.1	5.5	6.9	2.8	
Rest of Western Australia	19.0	26.0	33.5	14.5	
Hobart	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	
Rest of Tasmania	3.0	2.8	2.9	-0.1	
Darwin	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	
Rest of Northern Territory	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.4	
Australian Capital Territory	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	
AUSTRALIA	157.8	181.6	210.6	52.8	

Source: BITRE (2016)

Based on the Statistical Divisions (SD) structure under the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). These estimates use the SD boundaries current at the time data was collected and may vary across reference periods.

Estimates are based on the location of the road, not the start point or destination of the driver or goods.

⁶⁷ BITRE, Research Report 112, Freight Measurement and Modelling in Australia, 2006

C 2.2.2 Volume of freight through ports

This indicator measures the volume of freight, both international and domestic, being loaded and unloaded at ports. The indicator is only presented for those regions that contain a port with significant and ongoing freight activity. The volume of freight through ports is associated with freight infrastructure needs in the regions near ports, and employment at ports and related industries.

Table C 2.2.2.a Volume of freight through ports by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	2009-10 to 2013-14	Trend
	tonnes (million)	tonnes (million)	tonnes (million)	change tonnes (million)	
Major Cities	267.3	311.9	340.0	72.7	
Inner Regional	107.6	108.8	124.0	16.3	
Outer Regional	178.1	161.0	212.1	34.0	
Remote	277.7	350.0	509.5	231.8	
Very Remote	198.3	211.3	219.8	21.5	
AUSTRALIA	1,029.0	1,143.0	1,405.4	376.4	

Source: ABS, International cargo statistics (unpublished data), 2009-10, 2011-12 and 2013-14

Combined volume of Coastal and International weight.

The export values in this edition of Progress in Australian Regions exclude the cost of ship and aircraft stores. In particular, this removes the cost of fuelling ships and aircraft from the trade statistics. In the 2014 edition, this value was included.

Table C 2.2.2.b Volume of freight through ports by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	2009-10 to 2013-14	Trend
	tonnes (million)	tonnes (million)	tonnes (million)	change tonnes (million)	
Greater Sydney	27.4	28.5	26.9	-0.5	
Greater Melbourne	32.6	36.4	36.4	3.8	
Greater Brisbane	31.9	36.6	35.2	3.4	
Greater Perth	27.4	27.9	33.6	6.2	
Greater Adelaide	10.2	15.5	15.6	5.3	
Newcastle - Maitland	103.0	129.7	160.6	57.6	
Wollongong	28.0	27.4	21.2	-6.8	
Greater Hobart	2.2	1.9	1.6	-0.6	
Geelong	9.5	13.1	13.2	3.7	
Townsville	10.4	12.7	9.4	-1.0	
Cairns	1.1	0.6	0.8	-0.3	
Greater Darwin	11.7	10.9	13.5	1.8	

Source: ABS, International cargo statistics (unpublished data), 2009-10, 2011-12 and 2013-14

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Combined volume of Coastal and International weight.

Excludes regions where volume of trade through ports is zero.

Values for some ports with low volumes have been rounded to zero.

The export values in this edition of Progress in Australian Regions exclude the cost of ship and aircraft stores. In particular, this removes the cost of fuelling ships and aircraft from the trade statistics. In the 2014 edition, this value was included.

Table C 2.2.2.c Volume of freight through ports by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	2009-10 to 2013-14	Trend
	tonnes (million)	tonnes (million)	tonnes (million)	change tonnes (million)	
New South Wales					
Sydney - City and Inner South	27.4	28.5	26.9	-0.5	
Capital Region	1.2	1.1	0.8	-0.4	
Illawarra	28.0	27.4	21.2	-6.8	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	103.0	129.7	160.6	57.6	
Victoria					
Melbourne - Inner	29.6	34.4	34.3	4.7	
Mornington Peninsula	3.0	2.1	2.1	-0.9	
Geelong	9.5	13.1	13.2	3.7	
Warrnambool and South West	2.8	5.2	6.1	3.3	
Queensland					
Brisbane - East	31.9	36.6	35.2	3.4	
Cairns	1.6	1.1	0.9	-0.7	
Fitzroy	83.7	84.4	98.2	14.6	
Mackay	118.7	99.2	133.5	14.8	
Queensland - Outback	21.0	25.5	31.4	10.4	
<i>Far North</i>	20.4	24.9	30.8	10.3	
<i>Outback - North</i>	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	
Townsville	11.0	12.7	9.4	-1.6	
South Australia					
Adelaide - West	10.2	15.5	15.6	5.3	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	3.3	5.1	4.2	0.9	
South Australia - Outback	13.3	15.4	21.1	7.9	
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	13.3	15.4	21.1	7.9	
Western Australia					
Perth - South West	27.4	27.9	33.6	6.2	
Bunbury	13.0	13.3	15.4	2.3	
Western Australia - Outback	457.8	536.1	708.7	250.9	
<i>Esperance</i>	11.0	11.8	14.9	3.9	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	4.0	4.5	0.3	-3.7	
<i>Kimberley</i>	4.3	6.9	6.9	2.6	
<i>Mid West</i>	9.2	9.6	18.4	9.3	
<i>Pilbara</i>	429.5	503.4	668.3	238.8	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	3.4	3.5	4.4	1.0	
Tasmania					
Hobart	2.2	1.9	1.6	-0.6	
Launceston and North East	3.7	2.4	3.0	-0.7	
West and North West	9.9	9.4	9.7	-0.3	
Northern Territory					
Darwin	11.7	10.9	13.5	1.8	
Northern Territory - Outback	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	
<i>East Arnhem</i>	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	

Source: ABS, International cargo statistics (unpublished data), 2009-10, 2011-12 and 2013-14

Combined volume of Coastal and International weight.

Excludes regions where volume of trade through ports is zero.

Values for some ports with low volumes have been rounded to zero.

The export values in this edition of Progress in Australian Regions exclude the cost of ship and aircraft stores. In particular, this removes the cost of fuelling ships and aircraft from the trade statistics. In the 2014 edition, this value was included.

C 2.3 Communication and Utilities

C 2.3.1 Dwellings with an internet connection

People living in a dwelling are classed as having access to the internet when their dwelling has an active internet connection, whether based on broadband, dial-up, or another technology. Some dwellings may have access to an internet connection even if it is not paid for by the household, for example those who have an internet connection provided by their employer.

Internet access can vary based on characteristics of people living in the dwelling but can also be limited by the type and cost of internet access available in a region. Access to the internet can benefit households by enabling improved communications, access to online services, greater consumer choice through e-commerce, and savings from reduced travel.

Table C 2.3.1.a Dwellings with an internet connection by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 <i>per cent</i>	2011 <i>per cent</i>	2006–2011 <i>change</i> <i>percentage points</i>
Major Cities	66.2	82.0	15.8
Inner Regional	57.3	74.9	17.6
Outer Regional	54.6	72.4	17.8
Remote	53.4	72.2	18.8
Very Remote	42.9	60.2	17.3
AUSTRALIA	63.0	79.4	16.4

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Internet connections include broadband, dial-up, and other types of connection.

Table C 2.3.1.b Dwellings with an internet connection by major urban area

<i>Major Urban Area</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2006–2011 change percentage points</i>
Greater Sydney	68.2	82.8	14.6
Greater Melbourne	66.0	81.9	16.0
Greater Brisbane	68.2	83.8	15.6
Greater Perth	66.7	83.0	16.3
Greater Adelaide	60.2	77.5	17.4
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	64.6	82.6	17.9
Newcastle - Maitland	58.8	76.1	17.3
Canberra - Queanbeyan	73.9	87.2	13.2
Sunshine Coast	64.0	81.8	17.8
Wollongong	59.6	76.3	16.8
Greater Hobart	58.0	75.5	17.5
Geelong	57.5	75.7	18.2
Townsville	64.5	81.5	17.0
Cairns	64.3	81.1	16.8
Greater Darwin	64.4	83.0	18.7
Toowoomba	58.9	76.0	17.1
Ballarat	56.4	75.3	18.9
Bendigo	56.9	75.2	18.4
Albury - Wodonga	58.7	75.9	17.2
Launceston	55.7	73.1	17.4

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Internet connections include broadband, dial-up, and other types of connection.

Table C 2.3.1.c Dwellings with an internet connection by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
New South Wales			
Greater Sydney	68.2	82.8	14.6
Central Coast	59.2	76.1	16.9
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	81.2	90.3	9.1
Sydney - Blacktown	64.2	81.3	17.1
Sydney - City and Inner South	69.4	84.9	15.5
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	72.2	85.8	13.6
Sydney - Inner South West	61.2	77.7	16.5
Sydney - Inner West	71.2	84.6	13.3
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	79.6	90.0	10.4
Sydney - Northern Beaches	74.7	86.9	12.2
Sydney - Outer South West	65.8	81.9	16.1
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	66.5	81.7	15.2
Sydney - Parramatta	63.7	80.4	16.8
Sydney - Ryde	74.4	85.7	11.3
Sydney - South West	59.9	76.8	17.0
Sydney - Sutherland	71.6	84.6	12.9
Rest of New South Wales	55.9	73.1	17.2
Capital Region	58.5	75.0	16.5
Central West	53.6	70.7	17.0
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	55.2	73.3	18.2
Far West and Orana	49.2	66.2	17.0
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	57.8	75.7	17.9
Illawarra	59.9	76.5	16.5
Mid North Coast	51.8	69.5	17.6
Murray	54.2	71.0	16.8
New England and North West	51.4	68.5	17.1
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	58.8	76.0	17.2
Richmond - Tweed	56.6	74.3	17.7
Riverina	54.2	70.9	16.7
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	58.4	74.8	16.4
Victoria			
Greater Melbourne	66.0	81.9	16.0
Melbourne - Inner	68.5	84.7	16.2
Melbourne - Inner East	72.7	85.1	12.3
Melbourne - Inner South	69.1	83.3	14.3
Melbourne - North East	63.2	80.1	16.8
Melbourne - North West	60.0	78.1	18.1
Melbourne - Outer East	69.6	84.2	14.6
Melbourne - South East	64.7	81.4	16.6
Melbourne - West	61.5	79.6	18.2
Mornington Peninsula	61.9	79.4	17.5

(continued)

Dwellings with an internet connection by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2006 <i>per cent</i>	2011 <i>per cent</i>	2006–2011 <i>change</i> <i>percentage points</i>
Rest of Victoria	55.0	73.0	18.0
Ballarat	55.7	73.7	18.0
Bendigo	57.2	74.9	17.8
Geelong	59.3	77.3	18.1
Hume	55.5	73.5	18.0
Latrobe - Gippsland	55.0	72.9	17.9
North West	49.9	67.3	17.4
Shepparton	51.9	70.2	18.3
Warrnambool and South West	52.0	70.4	18.4
Queensland			
Greater Brisbane	68.2	83.8	15.6
Brisbane - East	68.3	83.8	15.5
Brisbane - North	64.9	81.6	16.7
Brisbane - South	70.5	85.1	14.5
Brisbane - West	79.9	90.3	10.3
Brisbane Inner City	73.0	87.9	14.9
Ipswich	61.0	79.3	18.4
Logan - Beaudesert	65.5	82.5	17.0
Moreton Bay - North	59.4	78.1	18.7
Moreton Bay - South	75.1	88.5	13.3
Rest of Queensland	60.0	78.0	18.0
Cairns	59.6	76.8	17.2
Darling Downs - Maranoa	50.7	69.9	19.2
Fitzroy	58.7	76.9	18.2
Gold Coast	66.5	84.1	17.5
Mackay	60.3	78.8	18.5
Queensland - Outback	45.9	65.1	19.2
<i>Far North</i>	38.4	57.0	18.6
<i>Outback - North</i>	51.0	70.9	19.9
<i>Outback - South</i>	47.2	66.4	19.2
Sunshine Coast	64.3	81.9	17.6
Toowoomba	60.0	76.9	16.9
Townsville	60.4	78.4	18.0
Wide Bay	52.2	71.5	19.3
South Australia			
Greater Adelaide	60.2	77.5	17.4
Adelaide - Central and Hills	65.9	81.1	15.1
Adelaide - North	58.2	76.6	18.4
Adelaide - South	62.7	79.4	16.7
Adelaide - West	52.4	71.8	19.4
Rest of South Australia	50.6	69.2	18.6
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	50.6	68.9	18.3

(continued)

Dwellings with an internet connection by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>2006–2011</i> <i>change</i> <i>percentage points</i>
South Australia - Outback	48.8	68.1	19.3
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	49.4	69.1	19.8
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	47.6	65.9	18.3
South Australia - South East	51.5	70.0	18.5
Western Australia			
Greater Perth	66.7	83.0	16.3
Mandurah	59.2	78.1	18.9
Perth - Inner	71.9	86.2	14.2
Perth - North East	64.6	81.6	17.0
Perth - North West	68.3	84.1	15.8
Perth - South East	65.4	82.3	16.9
Perth - South West	66.5	82.7	16.3
Rest of Western Australia	57.2	75.1	17.9
Bunbury	59.9	77.9	18.0
Western Australia - Outback	55.6	73.8	18.2
<i>Esperance</i>	58.0	75.4	17.4
<i>Gascoyne</i>	38.2	63.1	24.9
<i>Goldfields</i>	59.9	77.3	17.4
<i>Kimberley</i>	44.0	64.7	20.7
<i>Mid West</i>	55.7	73.4	17.7
<i>Pilbara</i>	67.6	82.9	15.3
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	56.6	73.7	17.1
Tasmania			
Greater Hobart	58.0	75.5	17.5
Rest of Tasmania	52.6	70.8	18.2
Launceston and North East	54.1	71.7	17.6
South East	50.1	69.6	19.5
West and North West	51.4	69.9	18.5
Northern Territory			
Greater Darwin	64.4	83.0	18.7
Northern Territory - Outback	46.5	63.0	16.5
<i>Alice Springs</i>	54.6	71.4	16.9
<i>Barkly</i>	32.4	52.6	20.2
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	28.2	47.0	18.8
<i>East Arnhem</i>	53.4	65.1	11.7
<i>Katherine</i>	42.1	59.7	17.6
Australian Capital Territory	74.9	87.8	12.9

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Internet connections include broadband, dial-up, and other types of connection.

Table C 2.3.1.d Dwellings with an internet connection by capital city/balance of state

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	2006 <i>per cent</i>	2011 <i>per cent</i>	2006–2011 <i>change</i> <i>percentage points</i>
Greater Sydney	68.2	82.8	14.6
Rest of New South Wales	55.9	73.1	17.2
Greater Melbourne	66.0	81.9	16.0
Rest of Victoria	55.0	73.0	18.0
Greater Brisbane	68.2	83.8	15.6
Rest of Queensland	60.0	78.0	18.0
Greater Adelaide	60.2	77.5	17.4
Rest of South Australia	50.6	69.2	18.6
Greater Perth	66.7	83.0	16.3
Rest of Western Australia	57.2	75.1	17.9
Greater Hobart	58.0	75.5	17.5
Rest of Tasmania	52.6	70.8	18.2
Greater Darwin	64.4	83.0	18.7
Rest of Northern Territory	46.5	63.0	16.5
Australian Capital Territory	74.9	87.8	12.9

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Internet connections include broadband, dial-up, and other types of connection.

C 2.3.2 Residential electricity supply

Average electricity supply to households covers grid-connected households on residential tariffs, including those that provide some of their own electricity (e.g. through solar generation) as well as those that do not. Average electricity supply varies with climate zone, household income, and other household and dwelling characteristics.

Electricity is the dominant type of household energy supply, with almost every Australian household (99.8 per cent) using mains electricity as a source of energy inside their dwelling.⁶⁸ This indicator provides a guide to the average amount of electricity supplied to households in each region. The way in which energy is generated, and amount of energy supplied to the home, also has implications for the environment.

Table C 2.3.2.a Average electricity supplied from the distributor network grid per residential meter by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2010 kWh	2011 kWh	2012 kWh	2010–2012 change kWh	Trend
Greater Sydney	6,861.4	6,678.8	6,237.0	-624.4	
Greater Melbourne	5,143.0	4,702.6	4,589.4	-553.6	
Greater Brisbane	6,754.5	6,507.9	6,242.2	-512.3	
Greater Perth	6,084.0	5,403.8	5,110.3	-973.7	
Greater Adelaide	5,308.7	4,857.2	4,723.2	-585.5	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	6,237.8	6,114.7	5,686.5	-551.3	
Newcastle - Maitland	6,998.5	6,756.1	6,465.2	-533.3	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Sunshine Coast	5,960.6	5,818.1	5,499.1	-461.6	
Wollongong	6,934.4	6,222.8	5,971.3	-963.1	
Greater Hobart	9,393.7	8,242.5	7,721.0	-1,672.6	
Geelong	9,376.8	8,221.5	8,254.5	-1,122.3	
Townsville	6,415.0	6,134.0	5,707.3	-707.7	
Cairns	9,178.8	8,850.3	8,642.9	-536.0	
Greater Darwin	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Toowoomba	8,442.9	7,960.1	7,698.1	-744.7	
Ballarat	5,257.4	4,453.6	4,685.5	-571.9	
Bendigo	5,865.5	5,093.3	5,210.4	-655.1	
Albury - Wodonga	7,495.0	6,454.7	6,208.7	-1,286.2	
Launceston	8,924.0	7,529.1	7,129.7	-1,794.3	

Source: ABS, Household Energy Consumption Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 2012 (cat. no. 4670.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Mean electricity supplied was calculated by taking the mean across three classes of meter: gross, net and non-generating meters. In cases where data for gross and net meters is unavailable, the average for non-generating meters has been taken as the average for the region.

For dwellings with net meters, electricity generated is consumed by the dwelling in the first instance, with any excess generation exported to the electricity grid. This indicator only includes the shortfall of electricity that is imported to the dwelling (i.e. the energy supplied from the grid).

n.p. not published.

⁶⁸ ABS, Environmental Issues: Energy Use and Conservation, Mar 2011 (cat. no. 4602.0.55.001)

Table C 2.3.2.b Average electricity supplied from the distributor network grid per residential meter by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2010 kWh	2011 kWh	2012 kWh	2010-2012 change kWh	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	6,861.4	6,678.8	6,237.0	-624.4	
Central Coast	6,754.5	6,618.9	6,280.9	-473.6	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	10,268.5	9,661.0	9,005.9	-1,262.6	
Sydney - Blacktown	7,214.1	6,905.3	6,465.3	-748.7	
Sydney - City and Inner South	4,571.7	4,517.9	4,173.0	-398.7	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	6,043.8	5,953.9	5,541.0	-502.9	
Sydney - Inner South West	6,229.6	6,193.1	5,781.0	-448.6	
Sydney - Inner West	5,621.3	5,406.9	5,060.3	-561.0	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	7,434.5	7,260.9	6,777.0	-657.5	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	6,821.0	6,696.3	6,315.1	-505.9	
Sydney - Outer South West	7,966.4	7,573.6	7,149.6	-816.8	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	8,024.9	7,660.9	7,168.6	-856.3	
Sydney - Parramatta	6,271.8	6,027.5	5,679.0	-592.8	
Sydney - Ryde	6969	7234	6234	-735.0	
Sydney - South West	7,573.4	7,270.1	6,827.3	-746.2	
Sydney - Sutherland	8,057.3	7,934.4	7,371.3	-686.0	
Rest of New South Wales	6,779.6	6,058.9	5,773.0	-1,006.6	
Capital Region	6,577.9	5,624.4	5,458.9	-1,119.0	
Central West	7,367.7	6,417.4	6,086.5	-1,281.2	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	6,012.4	5,090.1	4,756.0	-1,256.4	
Far West and Orana	8,245.7	6,958.4	6,658.6	-1,587.1	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	7,517.7	7,358.8	6,823.0	-694.7	
Illawarra	5,898.9	5,702.8	5,383.5	-515.3	
Mid North Coast	5,930.9	5,134.0	4,842.3	-1,088.6	
Murray	7,519.6	6,205.6	6,059.4	-1,460.2	
New England and North West	7,747.7	6,626.3	6,330.7	-1,417.0	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	6,605.2	6,321.8	6,186.0	-419.2	
Richmond - Tweed	6,020.0	5,073.9	4,815.6	-1,204.4	
Riverina	7,753.0	6,373.9	6,191.0	-1,562.1	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	6,268.4	6,049.8	5,781.2	-487.2	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	5,143.0	4,702.6	4,589.4	-553.6	
Melbourne - Inner	4,771.8	4,182.2	4,315.9	-455.9	
Melbourne - Inner East	5,577.5	5,190.2	5,166.7	-410.8	
Melbourne - Inner South	5,530.2	5,255.6	5,187.3	-343.0	
Melbourne - North East	5,051.6	4,622.4	4,272.7	-778.9	
Melbourne - North West	5,193.1	4,432.5	4,405.5	-787.7	
Melbourne - Outer East	5,669.9	5,325.8	4,813.2	-856.7	
Melbourne - South East	5,150.4	4,865.3	4,575.7	-574.6	
Melbourne - West	4,693.1	4,089.2	4,256.8	-436.2	
Mornington Peninsula	5,043.4	4,790.0	4,669.8	-373.6	

(continued)

Average electricity supplied from the distributor network grid per residential meter by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2010 kWh	2011 kWh	2012 kWh	2010–2012 change kWh	Trend
Rest of Victoria	6,130.6	5,428.9	5,333.3	-797.4	
Ballarat	5,665.6	4,874.7	4,936.3	-729.3	
Bendigo	5,869.1	5,030.5	5,186.9	-682.2	
Geelong	5,067.0	4,423.2	4,583.3	-483.7	
Hume	6,529.0	6,102.0	5,528.5	-1,000.5	
Latrobe - Gippsland	5,688.8	5,450.1	4,828.1	-860.7	
North West	7,866.3	6,653.2	7,054.1	-812.2	
Shepparton	7,524.7	6,251.2	6,335.4	-1,189.3	
Warrnambool and South West	6,327.7	5,471.1	5,528.4	-799.3	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	6,754.5	6,507.9	6,242.2	-512.3	
Brisbane - East	7,167.0	6,912.2	6,582.9	-584.1	
Brisbane - North	5,982.8	5,780.3	5,521.3	-461.5	
Brisbane - South	6,640.7	6,436.8	6,142.2	-498.5	
Brisbane - West	7,558.1	7,255.5	7,061.4	-496.7	
Brisbane Inner City	5,578.7	5,441.8	5,241.1	-337.7	
Ipswich	6,775.0	6,481.3	6,271.3	-503.6	
Logan - Beaudesert	7,537.0	7,240.1	6,902.3	-634.7	
Moreton Bay - North	6,584.4	6,295.3	6,043.3	-541.2	
Moreton Bay - South	7,478.2	7,191.7	6,872.2	-606.0	
Rest of Queensland	7,146.2	6,850.4	6,599.0	-547.2	
Cairns	7,447.3	6,995.7	6,839.3	-608.0	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	6,883.2	6,664.4	6,410.4	-472.7	
Fitzroy	7,128.3	6,972.0	6,829.8	-298.5	
Gold Coast	7,507.5	7,161.8	6,792.9	-714.6	
Mackay	7,529.5	7,423.2	7,264.1	-265.3	
Queensland - Outback	8,339.2	7,824.3	8,078.6	-260.5	
Sunshine Coast	6,737.2	6,445.4	6,143.3	-593.9	
Toowoomba	6,308.4	6,137.0	5,820.1	-488.3	
Townsville	8,277.6	7,805.0	7,582.1	-695.5	
Wide Bay	5,927.0	5,729.2	5,413.4	-513.6	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	5,308.7	4,857.2	4,723.2	-585.5	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	5,937.0	5,509.8	5,363.7	-573.3	
Adelaide - North	5,349.1	4,870.4	4,713.8	-635.3	
Adelaide - South	5,185.2	4,724.3	4,597.2	-588.0	
Adelaide - West	4,647.3	4,224.6	4,132.4	-514.9	
Rest of South Australia	5,597.2	5,225.7	5,017.2	-580.0	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	5,693.1	5,272.8	5,029.6	-663.6	
South Australia - Outback	5,810.4	5,412.8	5,225.1	-585.3	
South Australia - South East	5,458.7	5,126.7	4,931.2	-527.5	

(continued)

Average electricity supplied from the distributor network grid per residential meter by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2010 kWh	2011 kWh	2012 kWh	2010-2012 change kWh	Trend
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	6,084.0	5,403.8	5,110.3	-973.7	
Mandurah	5,422.6	4,741.1	4,552.8	-869.8	
Perth - Inner	6,320.6	5,615.1	5,390.1	-930.5	
Perth - North East	6,183.0	5,605.7	5,220.1	-962.9	
Perth - North West	6,156.1	5,506.3	5,167.5	-988.6	
Perth - South East	6,064.7	5,354.7	5,078.1	-986.6	
Perth - South West	6,020.0	5,293.6	5,031.3	-988.8	
Rest of Western Australia	6,448.0	5,769.2	5,212.1	-1,235.9	
Bunbury	5,383.6	4,743.4	4,558.6	-824.9	
Western Australia - Outback	8,282.5	7,512.1	6,259.1	-2,023.3	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	5,529.8	4,888.8	4,721.1	-808.7	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	9,393.7	8,242.5	7,721.0	-1,672.6	
Rest of Tasmania	8,428.3	7,383.2	6,984.0	-1,444.4	
Launceston and North East	8,866.3	7,786.8	7,339.3	-1,527.1	
South East	6,494.1	5,722.4	5,392.6	-1,101.6	
West and North West	8,703.9	7,583.1	7,221.8	-1,482.1	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Australian Capital Territory	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	

Source: ABS, Household Energy Consumption Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 2012 (cat. no. 4670.0)

Mean electricity supplied was calculated by taking the mean across three classes of meter: gross, net and non-generating meters. In cases where data for gross and net meters is unavailable, the average for non-generating meters has been taken as the average for the region.

For dwellings with net meters, electricity generated is consumed by the dwelling in the first instance, with any excess generation exported to the electricity grid. This indicator only includes the shortfall of electricity that is imported to the dwelling (i.e. the energy supplied from the grid).

n.p. not published.

Table C 2.3.2.c Average electricity supplied from the distributor network grid per residential meter by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2010 kWh	2011 kWh	2012 kWh	2010–2012 change kWh	Trend
Greater Sydney	6,861.4	6,678.8	6,237.0	-624.4	
Rest of New South Wales	6,779.6	6,058.9	5,773.0	-1,006.6	
Greater Melbourne	5,143.0	4,702.6	4,589.4	-553.6	
Rest of Victoria	6,130.6	5,428.9	5,333.3	-797.4	
Greater Brisbane	6,754.5	6,507.9	6,242.2	-512.3	
Rest of Queensland	7,146.2	6,850.4	6,599.0	-547.2	
Greater Adelaide	5,308.7	4,857.2	4,723.2	-585.5	
Rest of South Australia	5,597.2	5,225.7	5,017.2	-580.0	
Greater Perth	6,084.0	5,403.8	5,110.3	-973.7	
Rest of Western Australia	6,448.0	5,769.2	5,212.1	-1,235.9	
Greater Hobart	9,393.7	8,242.5	7,721.0	-1,672.6	
Rest of Tasmania	8,428.3	7,383.2	6,984.0	-1,444.4	
Greater Darwin	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Australian Capital Territory	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	

Source: ABS, Household Energy Consumption Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 2012 (cat. no. 4670.0)

Mean electricity supplied was calculated by taking the mean across three classes of meter: gross, net and non-generating meters. In cases where data for gross and net meters is unavailable, the average for non-generating meters has been taken as the average for the region.

For dwellings with net meters, electricity generated is consumed by the dwelling in the first instance, with any excess generation exported to the electricity grid. This indicator only includes the shortfall of electricity that is imported to the dwelling (i.e. the energy supplied from the grid).

n.p. not published.

C 2.3.3 Residential water supply

Average water use of households is compiled from information from large urban water utilities with over 10,000 customers that provide water to about 85% of Australia’s population. Residential water supply is influenced by climate, rainfall, any government restrictions on domestic and commercial water use, water conservation measures, the available water supply, housing density and the price of water.⁶⁹

Table C 2.3.3.a Average annual residential water supplied by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2008-09 kL per property	2011-12 kL per property	2014-15 kL per property	2008-09 - 2014-15 change kL per property	Trend
Australian Capital Territory	201	180	188	-13	
Sydney	198	193	201	3	
Darwin	491	471	409	-82	
Adelaide	190	179	186	-4	
Perth	277	250	244	-33	
Melbourne	147	142	149	2	
South East Queensland	*161	*146	160	0	
Newcastle-Maitland	180	163	168	-12	
Cairns	n.a.	245	263	n.a.	
Geelong	156	153	156	0	
Townsville	n.a.	362	435	n.a.	
Toowoomba	n.a.	101	146	n.a.	

Source: National Performance Report 2014–15 - Urban Water Utilities

Major urban areas have been classified according to boundaries outlined in the National Performance Report. This is broadly comparable to the ASGS Significant Urban Area and Greater Capital City Statistical Area classifications.

Includes only major utilities (with greater than) 100,000 customers.

n.a. not available.

*Note that calculations use incomplete figures due to lack of data availability.

⁶⁹ National Water Commission, National Performance Report 2012–13: urban water, 2014

C 2.4 Land Use

C 2.4.1 Land area and land use

Land area for each region is based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, and provides a context for understanding the distribution and density of settlement, industry and infrastructure.

The land cover indicators provide information on how land is being used. This includes land that is covered by vegetation, land that is part of a built-up urban area, and land that is agricultural. This information provides the foundation for regional and urban development planning.

Table C 2.4.1.a Land area by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	Land area
	hectare
	2011
Major Cities	1,889,050
Inner Regional	24,639,671
Outer Regional	78,398,791
Remote	92,233,280
Very Remote	571,620,069
AUSTRALIA	768,780,861

Source: ABS, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), 2011

Land use data for remoteness classes has not been calculated due to the inconsistency between this indicator and the population weighted concordance process used to calculate aggregate data from SA2s.

Table C 2.4.1.b Land area and land use by major urban area

<i>Major Urban Area</i>	<i>Land area hectare</i>	<i>Built-up area per cent</i>	<i>Agricultural per cent</i>	<i>Tree/Shrub cover per cent</i>
2011				
Greater Sydney	1,236,774	11.8	4.9	81.6
Greater Melbourne	999,052	17.0	32.0	49.7
Greater Brisbane	1,582,593	5.3	8.3	84.4
Greater Perth	641,786	12.7	19.9	65.5
Greater Adelaide	325,766	17.5	41.9	37.9
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	140,276	17.7	10.4	69.7
Newcastle - Maitland	101,889	18.1	11.2	68.4
Canberra - Queanbeyan	48,226	38.1	7.4	53.0
Sunshine Coast	163,299	6.0	10.9	79.5
Wollongong	57,218	17.4	12.6	67.9
Greater Hobart	169,546	5.8	17.1	74.8
Geelong	91,879	9.2	52.3	36.1
Townsville	69,615	13.8	9.6	73.8
Cairns	25,429	24.0	16.7	59.0
Greater Darwin	316,390	1.8	9.2	83.4
Toowoomba	49,812	10.6	38.0	47.2
Ballarat	34,362	14.4	38.8	45.4
Bendigo	28,744	18.6	10.6	69.8
Albury - Wodonga	62,821	6.7	48.6	40.7
Launceston	43,540	9.3	32.5	57.3

Source: ABS, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), 2011; ABS, National Regional Profile, 2007 to 2011 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Data has been concorded from Statistical Areas Level 2 using a meshblock level population weighted concordance. This includes some SA2s that have missing data.

Table C 2.4.1.c Land area and land use by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	Land area	Built-up area	Agricultural	Tree/Shrub cover
	hectare	per cent	per cent	per cent
2011				
New South Wales				
Greater Sydney	1,236,774	11.8	4.9	81.6
Central Coast	168,086	7.4	1.1	89.7
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	325,101	2.1	1.9	95.8
Sydney - Blacktown	24,213	47.5	12.1	37.6
Sydney - City and Inner South	6,552	75.2	1.3	14.0
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	5,762	77.2	1.9	18.4
Sydney - Inner South West	16,390	88.4	0.3	10.6
Sydney - Inner West	6,450	93.3	0.2	4.8
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	27,509	49.0	0.5	48.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches	25,404	33.7	0.9	62.5
Sydney - Outer South West	127,853	7.6	19.7	72.1
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	397,518	3.8	3.2	90.2
Sydney - Parramatta	16,163	86.6	0.8	10.4
Sydney - Ryde	6,937	84.2	0.3	15.6
Sydney - South West	53,248	22.2	20.1	55.9
Sydney - Sutherland	29,589	25.2	1.3	71.3
Rest of New South Wales	78,844,103	0.2	25.4	56.2
Capital Region	5,189,451	0.2	28.2	70.1
Central West	7,029,781	0.2	50.7	45.7
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	1,322,978	0.4	8.1	90.9
Far West and Orana	33,936,429	0.0	13.8	54.8
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	2,149,211	0.6	12.4	85.4
Illawarra	153,908	6.5	10.4	79.6
Mid North Coast	1,885,082	0.5	8.4	90.0
Murray	9,779,628	0.1	35.6	36.7
New England and North West	9,914,492	0.1	26.8	70.7
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	86,999	17.2	3.1	76.4
Richmond - Tweed	1,027,071	0.9	15.5	83.6
Riverina	5,698,691	0.2	59.4	33.3
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	670,382	1.3	9.9	87.3
Victoria				
Greater Melbourne	999,052	17.0	32.0	49.7
Melbourne - Inner	14,235	84.4	0.6	11.9
Melbourne - Inner East	14,675	87.8	1.3	10.9
Melbourne - Inner South	16,150	82.8	2.6	12.9
Melbourne - North East	185,128	9.7	26.8	62.5
Melbourne - North West	161,968	8.9	47.4	43.1
Melbourne - Outer East	187,748	14.7	14.6	70.1
Melbourne - South East	192,144	14.5	47.2	36.5
Melbourne - West	141,639	18.1	32.4	47.1
Mornington Peninsula	85,367	20.9	33.3	43.8

(continued)

Land area and land use by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Land area	Built-up area	Agricultural	Tree/Shrub cover
	hectare	per cent	per cent	per cent
2011				
Rest of Victoria	21,750,519	0.3	49.6	46.8
Ballarat	1,028,753	0.7	52.0	46.9
Bendigo	1,184,189	0.6	62.4	35.8
Geelong	442,864	2.8	56.0	39.8
Hume	3,400,394	0.2	32.6	65.2
Latrobe - Gippsland	4,155,722	0.3	24.3	73.3
North West	7,807,158	0.1	57.5	36.4
Shepparton	1,093,433	0.5	73.3	24.9
Warrnambool and South West	2,638,007	0.2	70.2	27.7
Queensland				
Greater Brisbane	1,582,593	5.3	8.3	84.4
Brisbane - East	82,521	12.1	3.5	77.1
Brisbane - North	18,660	43.9	3.4	49.7
Brisbane - South	26,514	48.9	1.4	47.4
Brisbane - West	26,769	23.5	5.0	70.8
Brisbane Inner City	8,136	79.6	0.3	17.8
Ipswich	668,133	1.9	8.0	87.5
Logan - Beaudesert	258,660	4.8	10.8	84.3
Moreton Bay - North	415,871	2.2	8.7	88.0
Moreton Bay - South	77,329	8.0	10.2	78.3
Rest of Queensland	171,413,214	0.1	4.7	66.2
Cairns	2,134,461	0.5	7.3	91.3
Darling Downs - Maranoa	16,635,268	0.0	14.6	72.6
Fitzroy	11,754,897	0.1	14.8	78.6
Gold Coast	185,584	12.0	11.5	74.3
Mackay	9,012,549	0.1	18.6	72.7
Queensland - Outback	118,304,225	0.0	1.1	60.3
Sunshine Coast	308,476	3.6	11.3	82.9
Toowoomba	225,846	2.9	13.4	82.7
Townsville	8,001,626	0.2	4.7	90.3
Wide Bay	4,850,281	0.3	7.0	91.6
South Australia				
Greater Adelaide	325,766	17.5	41.9	37.9
Adelaide - Central and Hills	149,727	7.6	46.4	45.1
Adelaide - North	93,782	19.5	49.8	25.5
Adelaide - South	66,308	24.6	29.5	44.1
Adelaide - West	15,948	68.7	5.0	18.3
Rest of South Australia	98,092,169	0.0	8.1	48.4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	3,771,700	0.2	62.9	21.2
South Australia - Outback	87,775,312	0.0	2.8	50.0
South Australia - South East	6,545,156	0.1	47.7	43.4

(continued)

Land area and land use by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Land area	Built-up area	Agricultural	Tree/Shrub cover
	hectare	per cent	per cent	per cent
2011				
Western Australia				
Greater Perth	641,786	12.7	19.9	65.5
Mandurah	103,193	4.6	57.7	34.8
Perth - Inner	9,224	71.8	0.9	25.9
Perth - North East	176,260	6.2	17.1	76.0
Perth - North West	88,399	23.9	2.6	72.3
Perth - South East	202,698	10.6	14.8	72.8
Perth - South West	62,011	26.9	9.4	58.4
Rest of Western Australia	252,015,634	0.0	6.1	42.8
Bunbury	2,480,046	0.4	23.5	74.8
Western Australia - Outback	229,805,316	0.0	1.8	43.5
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	19,730,272	0.0	54.1	31.1
Tasmania				
Greater Hobart	169,546	5.8	17.1	74.8
Rest of Tasmania	6,632,273	0.2	13.4	83.1
Launceston and North East	1,997,504	0.3	19.8	78.4
South East	2,382,173	0.0	10.9	82.9
West and North West	2,252,596	0.2	10.4	87.5
Northern Territory				
Greater Darwin	316,390	1.8	9.2	83.4
Northern Territory - Outback	134,503,483	0.0	1.0	54.0
Australian Capital Territory	235,795	6.8	9.5	82.3

Source: ABS, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), 2011; ABS, National Regional Profile, 2007 to 2011 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001)

Data has been concorded from Statistical Areas Level 2 using a meshblock level population weighted concordance. This includes some SA2s that have missing data.

Table C 2.4.1.d Land area and land use by capital city/balance of state

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>Land area hectare</i>	<i>Built-up area per cent</i>	<i>Agricultural per cent</i>	<i>Tree/Shrub cover per cent</i>
2011				
Greater Sydney	1,236,774	11.8	4.9	81.6
Rest of New South Wales	78,844,103	0.2	25.4	56.2
Greater Melbourne	999,052	17.0	32.0	49.7
Rest of Victoria	21,750,519	0.3	49.6	46.8
Greater Brisbane	1,582,593	5.3	8.3	84.4
Rest of Queensland	171,413,214	0.1	4.7	66.2
Greater Adelaide	325,766	17.5	41.9	37.9
Rest of South Australia	98,092,169	0.0	8.1	48.4
Greater Perth	641,786	12.7	19.9	65.5
Rest of Western Australia	252,015,634	0.0	6.1	42.8
Greater Hobart	169,546	5.8	17.1	74.8
Rest of Tasmania	6,632,273	0.2	13.4	83.1
Greater Darwin	316,390	1.8	9.2	83.4
Rest of Northern Territory	134,503,483	0.0	1.0	54.0
Australian Capital Territory	235,795	6.8	9.5	82.3

Source: ABS, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), 2011; ABS, National Regional Profile, 2007 to 2011 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001)

Data has been concorded from Statistical Areas Level 2 using a meshblock level population weighted concordance. This includes some SA2s that have missing data.

Context 3: Industry and Innovation



The industries within a region provide the foundation of economic activity in the region. Businesses, operating across a range of industries, capitalise on a region's comparative and competitive advantage, generating income, providing jobs for locals and using the natural and human capital of the region.

In order to remain competitive, both domestically and internationally, and lay the foundations for future growth, all industries are dependent on a variety of forms of innovation, both on the levels of technological adaptation and process improvements. These different forms of innovation help to ensure that the needs of an industry can be met into the future, thereby strengthening its long term viability.

Industry and Innovation	
Industry	
Top employing industry	p. 280
Main growth and decline industry	p. 289
Structural change index	p. 298
Business Activity	
Actively trading businesses	p. 304
Business size	p. 310
Innovation	
Employment in knowledge-intensive industries	p. 315

C 3.1 Industry

C 3.1.1 Top employing industry

The industry that employs the most people in a region provides some useful context about the economic underpinnings of that region. Information is also presented on the contribution of that industry to the region's total employment, revealing whether that particular industry dominates local employment, or is just the largest industry of many operating in the region. This indicator is based on the place of usual residence of the employed person and not the location at which they work.

Table C 3.1.1.a Top employing industry by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	Top employing industry	Employment
		per cent
		2006
Major Cities	Retail Trade	11.4
Inner Regional	Retail Trade	12.5
Outer Regional	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13.7
Remote	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.9
Very Remote	Public Administration and Safety	18.4
AUSTRALIA	Retail Trade	11.5
		2011
Major Cities	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.7
Inner Regional	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.6
Outer Regional	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	11.2
Remote	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	14.2
Very Remote	Mining	17.1
AUSTRALIA	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.7

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Calculation includes Inadequately Described responses.

Table C 3.1.1.b Top employing industry by major urban area

Major Urban Area	Top employing industry	Employment
		per cent
2006		
Greater Sydney	Retail Trade	10.7
Greater Melbourne	Manufacturing	13.1
Greater Brisbane	Retail Trade	11.3
Greater Perth	Retail Trade	11.5
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.3
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	Retail Trade	13.8
Newcastle - Maitland	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.4
Canberra - Queanbeyan	Public Administration and Safety	30.0
Sunshine Coast	Retail Trade	14.5
Wollongong	Manufacturing	12.6
Greater Hobart	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.5
Geelong	Manufacturing	15.3
Townsville	Public Administration and Safety	13.2
Cairns	Retail Trade	13.2
Greater Darwin	Public Administration and Safety	21.4
Toowoomba	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.2
Ballarat	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.4
Bendigo	Retail Trade	14.5
Albury - Wodonga	Manufacturing	14.8
Launceston	Retail Trade	13.5
2011		
Greater Sydney	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.0
Greater Melbourne	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.2
Greater Brisbane	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.5
Greater Perth	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.0
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.3
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	Retail Trade	12.6
Newcastle - Maitland	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.5
Canberra - Queanbeyan	Public Administration and Safety	32.6
Sunshine Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.6
Wollongong	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.4
Greater Hobart	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.9
Geelong	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.7
Townsville	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.9
Cairns	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.1
Greater Darwin	Public Administration and Safety	21.8
Toowoomba	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.1
Ballarat	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.5
Bendigo	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.7
Albury - Wodonga	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.4
Launceston	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.0

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Calculation includes Inadequately Described responses.

Table C 3.1.1.c Top employing industry by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	Top employing industry	Employment
		per cent
		2006
New South Wales		
Greater Sydney	Retail Trade	10.7
Central Coast	Retail Trade	13.8
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Retail Trade	11.4
Sydney - Blacktown	Manufacturing	15.0
Sydney - City and Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.8
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.7
Sydney - Inner South West	Retail Trade	11.4
Sydney - Inner West	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	11.7
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	16.9
Sydney - Northern Beaches	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.2
Sydney - Outer South West	Manufacturing	14.6
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	Retail Trade	11.6
Sydney - Parramatta	Manufacturing	12.2
Sydney - Ryde	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.3
Sydney - South West	Manufacturing	18.2
Sydney - Sutherland	Retail Trade	10.8
Rest of New South Wales	Retail Trade	12.5
Capital Region	Public Administration and Safety	12.6
Central West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	12.5
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Retail Trade	14.9
Far West and Orana	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	16.0
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	Retail Trade	12.2
Illawarra	Manufacturing	12.4
Mid North Coast	Retail Trade	14.8
Murray	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	14.8
New England and North West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.4
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.1
Richmond - Tweed	Retail Trade	14.1
Riverina	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13.7
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Retail Trade	13.7
Victoria		
Greater Melbourne	Manufacturing	13.1
Melbourne - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	14.5
Melbourne - Inner East	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.7
Melbourne - Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	11.8
Melbourne - North East	Manufacturing	13.5
Melbourne - North West	Manufacturing	15.0
Melbourne - Outer East	Manufacturing	14.3
Melbourne - South East	Manufacturing	19.2
Melbourne - West	Manufacturing	15.9
Mornington Peninsula	Manufacturing	14.2

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Top employing industry	Employment
		per cent
		2006
Rest of Victoria	Retail Trade	12.6
Ballarat	Manufacturing	13.4
Bendigo	Retail Trade	13.2
Geelong	Manufacturing	13.9
Hume	Manufacturing	13.3
Latrobe - Gippsland	Retail Trade	12.7
North West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	20.0
Shepparton	Manufacturing	14.7
Warrnambool and South West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.7
Queensland		
Greater Brisbane	Retail Trade	11.3
Brisbane - East	Manufacturing	12.7
Brisbane - North	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.8
Brisbane - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.5
Brisbane - West	Education and Training	12.4
Brisbane Inner City	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.6
Ipswich	Manufacturing	16.9
Logan - Beaudesert	Manufacturing	15.9
Moreton Bay - North	Retail Trade	13.0
Moreton Bay - South	Retail Trade	12.2
Rest of Queensland	Retail Trade	12.3
Cairns	Retail Trade	12.5
Darling Downs - Maranoa	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	24.2
Fitzroy	Manufacturing	10.8
Gold Coast	Retail Trade	13.6
Mackay	Mining	12.2
Queensland - Outback	Public Administration and Safety	18.1
<i>Far North</i>	Public Administration and Safety	34.4
<i>Outback - North</i>	Mining	20.5
<i>Outback - South</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	29.3
Sunshine Coast	Retail Trade	14.2
Toowoomba	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.6
Townsville	Public Administration and Safety	11.3
Wide Bay	Retail Trade	13.0
South Australia		
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.3
Adelaide - Central and Hills	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.6
Adelaide - North	Manufacturing	17.2
Adelaide - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.7
Adelaide - West	Manufacturing	13.9

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Top employing industry	Employment
		per cent
		2006
Rest of South Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.3
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	18.1
South Australia - Outback	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	12.8
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	16.7
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	Mining	13.7
South Australia - South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	19.1
Western Australia		
Greater Perth	Retail Trade	11.5
Mandurah	Construction	14.2
Perth - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	14.3
Perth - North East	Retail Trade	11.8
Perth - North West	Retail Trade	11.9
Perth - South East	Retail Trade	11.6
Perth - South West	Manufacturing	12.0
Rest of Western Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	12.5
Bunbury	Manufacturing	12.8
Western Australia - Outback	Mining	15.5
<i>Esperance</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	20.2
<i>Gascoyne</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	14.1
<i>Goldfields</i>	Mining	24.7
<i>Kimberley</i>	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.3
<i>Mid West</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	12.8
<i>Pilbara</i>	Mining	30.1
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	26.2
Tasmania		
Greater Hobart	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.5
Rest of Tasmania	Manufacturing	12.5
Launceston and North East	Retail Trade	12.2
South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	18.9
West and North West	Manufacturing	14.6
Northern Territory		
Greater Darwin	Public Administration and Safety	21.4
Northern Territory - Outback	Public Administration and Safety	23.5
<i>Alice Springs</i>	Public Administration and Safety	18.6
<i>Barkly</i>	Public Administration and Safety	24.5
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	Public Administration and Safety	29.6
<i>East Arnhem</i>	Public Administration and Safety	23.7
<i>Katherine</i>	Public Administration and Safety	31.4
Australian Capital Territory	Public Administration and Safety	30.3

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Top employing industry	Employment per cent
2011		
New South Wales		
Greater Sydney	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.0
Central Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.4
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Retail Trade	10.9
Sydney - Blacktown	Manufacturing	12.8
Sydney - City and Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	14.6
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	15.1
Sydney - Inner South West	Retail Trade	10.8
Sydney - Inner West	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.5
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	17.9
Sydney - Northern Beaches	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.3
Sydney - Outer South West	Manufacturing	13.2
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.5
Sydney - Parramatta	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.5
Sydney - Ryde	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.1
Sydney - South West	Manufacturing	16.0
Sydney - Sutherland	Health Care and Social Assistance	10.4
Rest of New South Wales	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.1
Capital Region	Public Administration and Safety	14.4
Central West	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.0
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.0
Far West and Orana	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13.7
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	Retail Trade	10.9
Illawarra	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.4
Mid North Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.8
Murray	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.9
New England and North West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15.0
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.3
Richmond - Tweed	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.2
Riverina	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	11.7
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.5
Victoria		
Greater Melbourne	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.2
Melbourne - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	15.8
Melbourne - Inner East	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.4
Melbourne - Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.7
Melbourne - North East	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.5
Melbourne - North West	Manufacturing	12.1
Melbourne - Outer East	Manufacturing	12.3
Melbourne - South East	Manufacturing	16.3
Melbourne - West	Manufacturing	12.8
Mornington Peninsula	Construction	12.5

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Top employing industry	Employment
		per cent
2011		
Rest of Victoria	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.3
Ballarat	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.5
Bendigo	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.6
Geelong	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.5
Hume	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.5
Latrobe - Gippsland	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.3
North West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	16.8
Shepparton	Manufacturing	13.7
Warrnambool and South West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15.3
Queensland		
Greater Brisbane	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.5
Brisbane - East	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.7
Brisbane - North	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.8
Brisbane - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.4
Brisbane - West	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.7
Brisbane Inner City	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	15.6
Ipswich	Manufacturing	13.7
Logan - Beaudesert	Manufacturing	13.7
Moreton Bay - North	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.0
Moreton Bay - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.6
Rest of Queensland	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.6
Cairns	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.1
Darling Downs - Maranoa	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	20.5
Fitzroy	Construction	9.9
Gold Coast	Retail Trade	12.4
Mackay	Mining	14.6
Queensland - Outback	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	14.0
<i>Far North</i>	Public Administration and Safety	18.1
<i>Outback - North</i>	Mining	24.9
<i>Outback - South</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	26.0
Sunshine Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.5
Toowoomba	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.1
Townsville	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.2
Wide Bay	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.2
South Australia		
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.3
Adelaide - Central and Hills	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.3
Adelaide - North	Manufacturing	14.0
Adelaide - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.8
Adelaide - West	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.3

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Top employing industry	Employment
		per cent
2011		
Rest of South Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	14.5
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	14.7
South Australia - Outback	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.6
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13.5
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	Mining	18.1
South Australia - South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	16.3
Western Australia		
Greater Perth	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.0
Mandurah	Construction	13.9
Perth - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	15.9
Perth - North East	Retail Trade	10.9
Perth - North West	Construction	11.8
Perth - South East	Retail Trade	10.5
Perth - South West	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.3
Rest of Western Australia	Mining	11.3
Bunbury	Construction	12.9
Western Australia - Outback	Mining	19.9
<i>Esperance</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.0
<i>Gascoyne</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	10.9
<i>Goldfields</i>	Mining	26.4
<i>Kimberley</i>	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.9
<i>Mid West</i>	Construction	10.8
<i>Pilbara</i>	Mining	35.6
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	20.5
Tasmania		
Greater Hobart	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.9
Rest of Tasmania	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.4
Launceston and North East	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.0
South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15.4
West and North West	Manufacturing	12.3
Northern Territory		
Greater Darwin	Public Administration and Safety	21.8
Northern Territory - Outback	Public Administration and Safety	20.4
<i>Alice Springs</i>	Public Administration and Safety	18.8
<i>Barkly</i>	Public Administration and Safety	26.2
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	Public Administration and Safety	18.7
<i>East Arnhem</i>	Public Administration and Safety	14.7
<i>Katherine</i>	Public Administration and Safety	27.9
Australian Capital Territory	Public Administration and Safety	33.0

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Calculation includes Inadequately Described responses.

Table C 3.1.1.d Top employing industry by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	Top employing industry	Employment
		per cent
2006		
Greater Sydney	Retail Trade	10.7
Rest of New South Wales	Retail Trade	12.5
Greater Melbourne	Manufacturing	13.1
Rest of Victoria	Retail Trade	12.6
Greater Brisbane	Retail Trade	11.3
Rest of Queensland	Retail Trade	12.3
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.3
Rest of South Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.3
Greater Perth	Retail Trade	11.5
Rest of Western Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	12.5
Greater Hobart	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.5
Rest of Tasmania	Manufacturing	12.5
Greater Darwin	Public Administration and Safety	21.4
Rest of Northern Territory	Public Administration and Safety	23.5
Australian Capital Territory	Public Administration and Safety	30.3
2011		
Greater Sydney	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.0
Rest of New South Wales	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.1
Greater Melbourne	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.2
Rest of Victoria	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.3
Greater Brisbane	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.5
Rest of Queensland	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.6
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.3
Rest of South Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	14.5
Greater Perth	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.0
Rest of Western Australia	Mining	11.3
Greater Hobart	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.9
Rest of Tasmania	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.4
Greater Darwin	Public Administration and Safety	21.8
Rest of Northern Territory	Public Administration and Safety	20.4
Australian Capital Territory	Public Administration and Safety	33.0

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Calculation includes Inadequately Described responses.

C 3.1.2 Main growth and decline industries

The industry sector that accounts for the largest increase (or decrease) in employed persons in a region provides useful context about the recent drivers of economic growth in the region. This is a very high level summary of changes in the industry base of the regions and how these changes are distributed across the 19 broad industry sectors.⁷⁰ This indicator is based on the place of usual residence of the employed person and not the location at which they work.

Table C 3.1.2.a Main growth and decline industries by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006-2011	2006-2011
	industry	change persons
	<i>Growth</i>	
Major Cities	Health Care and Social Assistance	155,323
Inner Regional	Health Care and Social Assistance	39,691
Outer Regional	Health Care and Social Assistance	15,641
Remote	Mining	4,070
Very Remote	Mining	7,108
AUSTRALIA	Health Care and Social Assistance	211,416
	<i>Decline</i>	
Major Cities	Manufacturing	-38,691
Inner Regional	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-13,134
Outer Regional	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-14,974
Remote	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-3,156
Very Remote	Public Administration and Safety	-3,286
AUSTRALIA	Manufacturing	-48,935

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

⁷⁰ ABS, Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 2.0) (cat. no. 1292.0)

Table C 3.1.2.b Main growth and decline industries by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006-2011 industry	2006-2011 change persons
Growth		
Greater Sydney	Health Care and Social Assistance	35,723
Greater Melbourne	Health Care and Social Assistance	42,032
Greater Brisbane	Health Care and Social Assistance	28,376
Greater Perth	Construction	19,411
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance	11,351
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	Health Care and Social Assistance	8,434
Newcastle - Maitland	Health Care and Social Assistance	4,550
Canberra - Queanbeyan	Public Administration and Safety	12,171
Sunshine Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	4,350
Wollongong	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,999
Greater Hobart	Education and Training	1,425
Geelong	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,399
Townsville	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,483
Cairns	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,654
Greater Darwin	Public Administration and Safety	2,114
Toowoomba	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,167
Ballarat	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,174
Bendigo	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,270
Albury - Wodonga	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,057
Launceston	Education and Training	495
Decline		
Greater Sydney	Manufacturing	-9,173
Greater Melbourne	Manufacturing	-12,085
Greater Brisbane	Manufacturing	-6,162
Greater Perth	Information Media and Telecommunications	-686
Greater Adelaide	Manufacturing	-9,100
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	Manufacturing	-911
Newcastle - Maitland	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-295
Canberra - Queanbeyan	Manufacturing	-813
Sunshine Coast	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-401
Wollongong	Manufacturing	-1,721
Greater Hobart	Manufacturing	-1,055
Geelong	Manufacturing	-1,404
Townsville	Information Media and Telecommunications	-70
Cairns	Construction	-257
Greater Darwin	Information Media and Telecommunications	-134
Toowoomba	Manufacturing	-998
Ballarat	Manufacturing	-238
Bendigo	Information Media and Telecommunications	-370
Albury - Wodonga	Manufacturing	-394
Launceston	Wholesale Trade	-189

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Table C 3.1.2.c Main growth and decline industries by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006-2011 industry	2006-2011 change persons
<i>Growth</i>		
New South Wales		
Greater Sydney	Health Care and Social Assistance	35,723
Central Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,071
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,355
Sydney - Blacktown	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,686
Sydney - City and Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,669
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,054
Sydney - Inner South West	Health Care and Social Assistance	4,275
Sydney - Inner West	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,564
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,703
Sydney - Northern Beaches	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,118
Sydney - Outer South West	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,311
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,916
Sydney - Parramatta	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,991
Sydney - Ryde	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,216
Sydney - South West	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,747
Sydney - Sutherland	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,322
Rest of New South Wales	Health Care and Social Assistance	23,877
Capital Region	Public Administration and Safety	2,502
Central West	Mining	2,066
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,550
Far West and Orana	Health Care and Social Assistance	741
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	Mining	3,185
Illawarra	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,031
Mid North Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,249
Murray	Health Care and Social Assistance	933
New England and North West	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,335
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,931
Richmond - Tweed	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,551
Riverina	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,075
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,390
Victoria		
Greater Melbourne	Health Care and Social Assistance	42,032
Melbourne - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	8,976
Melbourne - Inner East	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,214
Melbourne - Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,496
Melbourne - North East	Health Care and Social Assistance	5,314
Melbourne - North West	Construction	3,284
Melbourne - Outer East	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,973
Melbourne - South East	Health Care and Social Assistance	7,911
Melbourne - West	Health Care and Social Assistance	8,066
Mornington Peninsula	Construction	2,789

(continued)

Main growth and decline industries by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006–2011 industry	2006–2011 change persons
<i>Growth</i>		
Rest of Victoria	Health Care and Social Assistance	13,914
Ballarat	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,731
Bendigo	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,770
Geelong	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,457
Hume	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,417
Latrobe - Gippsland	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,258
North West	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,041
Shepparton	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,201
Warrnambool and South West	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,040
Queensland		
Greater Brisbane	Health Care and Social Assistance	28,376
Brisbane - East	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,751
Brisbane - North	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,249
Brisbane - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	4,722
Brisbane - West	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,780
Brisbane Inner City	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,575
Ipswich	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,256
Logan - Beaudesert	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,442
Moreton Bay - North	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,101
Moreton Bay - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,036
Rest of Queensland	Health Care and Social Assistance	28,083
Cairns	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,410
Darling Downs - Maranoa	Mining	1,088
Fitzroy	Mining	2,688
Gold Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	7,570
Mackay	Mining	3,512
Queensland - Outback	Mining	1,575
<i>Far North</i>	Other Services	593
<i>Outback - North</i>	Mining	934
<i>Outback - South</i>	Construction	318
Sunshine Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	4,815
Toowoomba	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,562
Townsville	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,769
Wide Bay	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,526
South Australia		
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance	11,351
Adelaide - Central and Hills	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,027
Adelaide - North	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,602
Adelaide - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,384
Adelaide - West	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,337

(continued)

Main growth and decline industries by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006-2011	2006-2011
	industry	change persons
		<i>Growth</i>
Rest of South Australia	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,872
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	Health Care and Social Assistance	751
South Australia - Outback	Mining	1,156
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	Mining	450
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	Mining	706
South Australia - South East	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,729
Western Australia		
Greater Perth	Construction	19,411
Mandurah	Construction	1,024
Perth - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,941
Perth - North East	Construction	2,170
Perth - North West	Construction	6,210
Perth - South East	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,415
Perth - South West	Construction	4,525
Rest of Western Australia	Mining	9,934
Bunbury	Construction	1,762
Western Australia - Outback	Mining	7,817
<i>Esperance</i>	Mining	220
<i>Gascoyne</i>	Construction	131
<i>Goldfields</i>	Mining	984
<i>Kimberley</i>	Education and Training	583
<i>Mid West</i>	Construction	820
<i>Pilbara</i>	Mining	5,624
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	Mining	1,156
Tasmania		
Greater Hobart	Education and Training	1,425
Rest of Tasmania	Construction	1,545
Launceston and North East	Construction	652
South East	Health Care and Social Assistance	292
West and North West	Mining	658
Northern Territory		
Greater Darwin	Public Administration and Safety	2,114
Northern Territory - Outback	Other Services	1,234
<i>Alice Springs</i>	Health Care and Social Assistance	302
<i>Barkly</i>	Education and Training	82
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	Other Services	552
<i>East Arnhem</i>	Other Services	411
<i>Katherine</i>	Other Services	221
Australian Capital Territory	Public Administration and Safety	11,091

(continued)

Main growth and decline industries by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006-2011 industry	2006-2011 change persons
<i>Decline</i>		
New South Wales		
Greater Sydney	Manufacturing	-9,173
Central Coast	Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	-231
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Manufacturing	-405
Sydney - Blacktown	Manufacturing	-415
Sydney - City and Inner South	Manufacturing	-183
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	Retail Trade	-231
Sydney - Inner South West	Manufacturing	-2,012
Sydney - Inner West	Manufacturing	-268
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	Retail Trade	-1,064
Sydney - Northern Beaches	Manufacturing	-713
Sydney - Outer South West	Manufacturing	-310
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	Manufacturing	-1,070
Sydney - Parramatta	Manufacturing	-405
Sydney - Ryde	Retail Trade	-363
Sydney - South West	Manufacturing	-1,208
Sydney - Sutherland	Manufacturing	-1,240
Rest of New South Wales	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-9,600
Capital Region	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-851
Central West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-1,400
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-310
Far West and Orana	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-906
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-637
Illawarra	Manufacturing	-1,851
Mid North Coast	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-510
Murray	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-1,591
New England and North West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-1,293
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Wholesale Trade	-188
Richmond - Tweed	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-816
Riverina	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-1,093
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-117
Victoria		
Greater Melbourne	Manufacturing	-12,085
Melbourne - Inner	Manufacturing	-765
Melbourne - Inner East	Manufacturing	-1,428
Melbourne - Inner South	Manufacturing	-1,721
Melbourne - North East	Manufacturing	-1,696
Melbourne - North West	Manufacturing	-1,474
Melbourne - Outer East	Manufacturing	-3,390
Melbourne - South East	Manufacturing	-1,105
Melbourne - West ^a	none	none
Mornington Peninsula	Manufacturing	-910

(continued)

Main growth and decline industries by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006-2011 industry</i>	<i>2006-2011 change persons</i>
	<i>Decline</i>	
Rest of Victoria	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-7,159
Ballarat	Manufacturing	-635
Bendigo	Information Media and Telecommunications	-382
Geelong	Manufacturing	-1,491
Hume	Manufacturing	-872
Latrobe - Gippsland	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-1,026
North West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-2,196
Shepparton	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-1,475
Warrnambool and South West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-1,027
Queensland		
Greater Brisbane	Manufacturing	-6,162
Brisbane - East	Manufacturing	-515
Brisbane - North	Manufacturing	-755
Brisbane - South	Manufacturing	-1,237
Brisbane - West	Manufacturing	-948
Brisbane Inner City	Manufacturing	-876
Ipswich	Manufacturing	-826
Logan - Beaudesert	Manufacturing	-971
Moreton Bay - North	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-291
Moreton Bay - South	Information Media and Telecommunications	-185
Rest of Queensland	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-5,985
Cairns	Manufacturing	-391
Darling Downs - Maranoa	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-1,309
Fitzroy	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-580
Gold Coast	Manufacturing	-888
Mackay	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-772
Queensland - Outback	Public Administration and Safety	-2,037
<i>Far North</i>	Public Administration and Safety	-1,913
<i>Outback - North</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-112
<i>Outback - South</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-250
Sunshine Coast	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-649
Toowoomba	Manufacturing	-954
Townsville	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-448
Wide Bay	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-1,359
South Australia		
Greater Adelaide	Manufacturing	-9,100
Adelaide - Central and Hills	Manufacturing	-1,146
Adelaide - North	Manufacturing	-3,082
Adelaide - South	Manufacturing	-3,594
Adelaide - West	Manufacturing	-1,279

(continued)

Main growth and decline industries by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006–2011 industry	2006–2011 change persons
		<i>Decline</i>
Rest of South Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-3,195
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-989
South Australia - Outback	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-551
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-564
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	Public Administration and Safety	-163
South Australia - South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-1,655
Western Australia		
Greater Perth	Information Media and Telecommunications	-686
Mandurah	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-34
Perth - Inner	Wholesale Trade	-64
Perth - North East	Information Media and Telecommunications	-208
Perth - North West	Information Media and Telecommunications	-304
Perth - South East	Information Media and Telecommunications	-250
Perth - South West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-85
Rest of Western Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-4,195
Bunbury	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-767
Western Australia - Outback	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-893
<i>Esperance</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-192
<i>Gascoyne</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-126
<i>Goldfields</i>	Health Care and Social Assistance	-113
<i>Kimberley</i>	Public Administration and Safety	-432
<i>Mid West</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-528
<i>Pilbara</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-5
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-2,536
Tasmania		
Greater Hobart	Manufacturing	-1,055
Rest of Tasmania	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-1,351
Launceston and North East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-599
South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-314
West and North West	Manufacturing	-731
Northern Territory		
Greater Darwin	Information Media and Telecommunications	-134
Northern Territory - Outback	Public Administration and Safety	-402
<i>Alice Springs</i>	Accommodation and Food Services	-190
<i>Barkly</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-64
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	Public Administration and Safety	-240
<i>East Arnhem</i>	Public Administration and Safety	-366
<i>Katherine</i>	Health Care and Social Assistance	-100
Australian Capital Territory	Manufacturing	-667

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

a) No industries within this region declined. The smallest increase was in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, an increase of 154 people.

Table C 3.1.2.d Main growth and decline industries by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2006-2011	
	industry	change persons
Growth		
Greater Sydney	Health Care and Social Assistance	35,723
Rest of New South Wales	Health Care and Social Assistance	23,877
Greater Melbourne	Health Care and Social Assistance	42,032
Rest of Victoria	Health Care and Social Assistance	13,914
Greater Brisbane	Health Care and Social Assistance	28,376
Rest of Queensland	Health Care and Social Assistance	28,083
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance	11,351
Rest of South Australia	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,872
Greater Perth	Construction	19,411
Rest of Western Australia	Mining	9,934
Greater Hobart	Education and Training	1,425
Rest of Tasmania	Construction	1,545
Greater Darwin	Public Administration and Safety	2,114
Rest of Northern Territory	Other Services	1,234
Australian Capital Territory	Public Administration and Safety	11,091
Decline		
Greater Sydney	Manufacturing	-9,173
Rest of New South Wales	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-9,600
Greater Melbourne	Manufacturing	-12,085
Rest of Victoria	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-7,159
Greater Brisbane	Manufacturing	-6,162
Rest of Queensland	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-5,985
Greater Adelaide	Manufacturing	-9,100
Rest of South Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-3,195
Greater Perth	Information Media and Telecommunications	-686
Rest of Western Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-4,195
Greater Hobart	Manufacturing	-1,055
Rest of Tasmania	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-1,351
Greater Darwin	Information Media and Telecommunications	-134
Rest of Northern Territory	Public Administration and Safety	-402
Australian Capital Territory	Manufacturing	-667

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

C 3.1.3 Structural change index

The Structural Change Index is a measure of the extent of structural change occurring in a region, based on the change in the industry mix of employment between two points in time. The index can be thought of as the total number of percentage points of economic activity that has moved between industries within a given time period.⁷¹ Relatively high index values will be evident for regions that are going through a very pronounced phase of industry transition, irrespective of whether that transition relates to major industry decline or growth.

The index provides useful contextual information on the extent to which a region's economy is impacted by a changing industry base. This indicator is based on the place of usual residence of the employed person and not the location at which they work.

Table C 3.1.3.a Structural change index by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006-2011
	index
Major Cities	3.6
Inner Regional	4.1
Outer Regional	4.3
Remote	6.2
Very Remote	15.5
AUSTRALIA	3.8

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Structural change index based on methodology used in Productivity Commission, Aspects of Structural Change in Australia, Research Paper, 1998.

⁷¹ Productivity Commission, Looking Back on Structural Change in Australia: 2002-2012, Supplement to Annual Report 2011-12, 2013.

Table C 3.1.3.b Structural change index by major urban area

<i>Major Urban Area</i>	<i>2006-2011 index</i>
Greater Sydney	2.7
Greater Melbourne	3.9
Greater Brisbane	4.6
Greater Perth	4.5
Greater Adelaide	4.4
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	5.6
Newcastle - Maitland	3.3
Canberra - Queanbeyan	4.0
Sunshine Coast	5.7
Wollongong	4.4
Greater Hobart	3.9
Geelong	5.4
Townsville	2.8
Cairns	6.6
Greater Darwin	4.7
Toowoomba	5.3
Ballarat	4.6
Bendigo	4.4
Albury - Wodonga	4.8
Launceston	4.4

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Structural change index based on methodology used in Productivity Commission, Aspects of Structural Change in Australia, Research Paper, 1998.

Table C 3.1.3.c Structural change index by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006-2011 index
New South Wales	
Greater Sydney	2.7
Central Coast	3.5
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	2.6
Sydney - Blacktown	3.5
Sydney - City and Inner South	3.5
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	3.4
Sydney - Inner South West	3.5
Sydney - Inner West	2.8
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	2.6
Sydney - Northern Beaches	3.0
Sydney - Outer South West	3.1
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	2.7
Sydney - Parramatta	3.1
Sydney - Ryde	2.8
Sydney - South West	3.4
Sydney - Sutherland	3.6
Rest of New South Wales	4.0
Capital Region	4.6
Central West	5.4
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	4.6
Far West and Orana	3.9
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	4.3
Illawarra	4.4
Mid North Coast	4.9
Murray	5.1
New England and North West	3.7
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	3.1
Richmond - Tweed	4.7
Riverina	3.8
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	3.9
Victoria	
Greater Melbourne	3.9
Melbourne - Inner	3.8
Melbourne - Inner East	3.0
Melbourne - Inner South	3.8
Melbourne - North East	4.3
Melbourne - North West	4.6
Melbourne - Outer East	4.4
Melbourne - South East	4.5
Melbourne - West	4.6
Mornington Peninsula	3.8

(continued)

Structural change index by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006-2011 index</i>
Rest of Victoria	4.7
Ballarat	5.0
Bendigo	4.8
Geelong	5.2
Hume	4.1
Latrobe - Gippsland	4.3
North West	4.9
Shepparton	5.1
Warrnambool and South West	4.3
Queensland	
Greater Brisbane	4.6
Brisbane - East	4.9
Brisbane - North	5.3
Brisbane - South	5.3
Brisbane - West	5.1
Brisbane Inner City	5.7
Ipswich	4.8
Logan - Beaudesert	4.5
Moreton Bay - North	4.6
Moreton Bay - South	4.7
Rest of Queensland	4.8
Cairns	5.1
Darling Downs - Maranoa	6.6
Fitzroy	4.7
Gold Coast	5.7
Mackay	5.0
Queensland - Outback	10.5
<i>Far North</i>	22.0
<i>Outback - North</i>	6.8
<i>Outback - South</i>	5.8
Sunshine Coast	5.6
Toowoomba	4.9
Townsville	2.9
Wide Bay	5.6
South Australia	
Greater Adelaide	4.4
Adelaide - Central and Hills	3.5
Adelaide - North	4.8
Adelaide - South	4.9
Adelaide - West	5.1
Rest of South Australia	5.0
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	4.8

(continued)

Structural change index by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006-2011 index</i>
South Australia - Outback	6.1
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	5.6
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	8.6
South Australia - South East	5.5
Western Australia	
Greater Perth	4.5
Mandurah	5.8
Perth - Inner	5.2
Perth - North East	4.4
Perth - North West	4.6
Perth - South East	4.4
Perth - South West	4.9
Rest of Western Australia	6.9
Bunbury	4.6
Western Australia - Outback	9.1
<i>Esperance</i>	7.9
<i>Gascoyne</i>	9.6
<i>Goldfields</i>	4.7
<i>Kimberley</i>	11.3
<i>Mid West</i>	6.8
<i>Pilbara</i>	12.7
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	6.8
Tasmania	
Greater Hobart	3.9
Rest of Tasmania	5.0
Launceston and North East	4.8
South East	6.5
West and North West	5.5
Northern Territory	
Greater Darwin	4.7
Northern Territory - Outback	8.8
<i>Alice Springs</i>	5.4
<i>Barkly</i>	13.4
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	22.8
<i>East Arnhem</i>	17.8
<i>Katherine</i>	9.3
Australian Capital Territory	4.1

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Structural change index based on methodology used in Productivity Commission, Aspects of Structural Change in Australia, Research Paper, 1998.

Table C 3.1.3.d Structural change index by capital city/balance of state

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>2006-2011 index</i>
Greater Sydney	2.7
Rest of New South Wales	4.0
Greater Melbourne	3.9
Rest of Victoria	4.7
Greater Brisbane	4.6
Rest of Queensland	4.8
Greater Adelaide	4.4
Rest of South Australia	5.0
Greater Perth	4.5
Rest of Western Australia	6.9
Greater Hobart	3.9
Rest of Tasmania	5.0
Greater Darwin	4.7
Rest of Northern Territory	8.8
Australian Capital Territory	4.1

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Structural change index based on methodology used in Productivity Commission, Aspects of Structural Change in Australia, Research Paper, 1998.

C 3.2 Business Activity

C 3.2.1 Actively trading businesses

This is a count of the number of businesses which actively traded in goods or services over the financial year. The number of businesses operating in a region, and changes in business counts over time, can provide useful context for understanding processes of economic change in a region.

Table C 3.2.1.a Actively trading businesses by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2013	2014	2015	2013-2015	Trend
	businesses	businesses	businesses	change businesses	
Major Cities	1,450,053	1,473,297	1,497,960	47,907	
Inner Regional	354,857	356,292	355,285	428	
Outer Regional	200,320	201,013	198,859	-1,461	
Remote	31,103	31,522	31,117	14	
Very Remote	11,870	12,030	11,895	24	
AUSTRALIA	2,048,203	2,074,154	2,095,116	46,913	

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2011 to Jun 2015 (cat. no. 8165.0)

Does not include actively trading businesses which have not registered for an ABN, either because they do not have any obligations under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) legislation or are under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register.

Data in this table has been constructed from business counts at the SA2 level. Data at this small geographic scale is subject to issues relating to geocoding multi location business locations and may have been confidentialised so as not to release the identity of any business units. This will result in small differences in the counts of businesses published for larger sub-state regions like SA4s and GCCSAs.

Table C 3.2.1.b Actively trading businesses by major urban area

<i>Major Urban Area</i>	<i>2013 businesses</i>	<i>2014 businesses</i>	<i>2015 businesses</i>	<i>2013-2015 change businesses</i>	<i>Trend</i>
Greater Sydney	462,671	471,206	480,944	18,273	
Greater Melbourne	404,007	411,394	419,734	15,727	
Greater Brisbane	182,502	184,528	185,953	3,451	
Greater Perth	166,606	169,800	172,637	6,031	
Greater Adelaide	105,150	105,777	106,330	1,180	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	62,109	62,923	63,308	1,199	
Newcastle - Maitland	27,767	28,097	28,373	606	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	27,102	27,383	27,650	548	
Sunshine Coast	30,700	30,858	31,083	383	
Wollongong	15,607	15,729	16,010	403	
Greater Hobart	14,789	14,751	14,685	-104	
Geelong	12,837	12,988	13,240	403	
Townsville	10,978	10,971	10,749	-229	
Cairns	12,195	12,172	12,161	-34	
Greater Darwin	10,218	10,285	10,363	145	
Toowoomba	8,878	9,098	9,235	357	
Ballarat	7,308	7,490	7,650	342	
Bendigo	6,179	6,245	6,276	97	
Albury - Wodonga	6,832	6,889	6,984	152	
Launceston	6,302	6,131	6,134	-168	

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2011 to Jun 2015 (cat. no. 8165.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Does not include actively trading businesses which have not registered for an ABN, either because they do not have any obligations under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) legislation or are under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register.

Data in this table has been constructed from business counts at the SA2 level. Data at this small geographic scale is subject to issues relating to geocoding multi location business locations and may have been confidentialised so as not to release the identity of any business units. This will result in small differences in the counts of businesses published for larger sub-state regions like SA4s and GCCSAs.

Table C 3.2.1.c Actively trading businesses by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2013 businesses	2014 businesses	2015 businesses	2013-2015 change businesses	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	462,671	471,206	480,944	18,273	
Central Coast	21,006	21,247	21,211	205	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	24,745	25,513	25,996	1,251	
Sydney - Blacktown	17,718	17,870	18,400	682	
Sydney - City and Inner South	71,060	72,483	72,657	1,597	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	30,118	30,676	31,491	1,373	
Sydney - Inner South West	47,706	48,901	50,584	2,878	
Sydney - Inner West	29,954	30,864	32,021	2,067	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	53,791	54,212	55,492	1,701	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	30,161	30,575	30,842	681	
Sydney - Outer South West	15,349	15,485	15,737	388	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	20,292	20,262	20,439	147	
Sydney - Parramatta	36,755	38,147	39,711	2,956	
Sydney - Ryde	16,527	16,934	17,471	944	
Sydney - South West	27,066	27,396	28,243	1,177	
Sydney - Sutherland	20,423	20,641	20,649	226	
Rest of New South Wales	214,352	215,801	215,427	1,075	
Capital Region	20,140	20,193	20,082	-58	
Central West	19,091	19,349	19,256	165	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	10,507	10,494	10,346	-161	
Far West and Orana	11,468	11,618	11,523	55	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	17,527	17,575	17,712	185	
Illawarra	16,250	16,402	16,669	419	
Mid North Coast	15,713	15,801	15,689	-24	
Murray	11,649	11,799	11,831	182	
New England and North West	19,891	20,061	19,790	-101	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	23,660	23,912	24,071	411	
Richmond - Tweed	21,308	21,305	21,339	31	
Riverina	15,637	15,763	15,602	-35	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	11,511	11,529	11,517	6	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	404,007	411,394	419,734	15,727	
Melbourne - Inner	93,304	96,000	97,542	4,238	
Melbourne - Inner East	41,583	42,519	43,851	2,268	
Melbourne - Inner South	45,583	45,945	46,555	972	
Melbourne - North East	35,464	36,097	36,711	1,247	
Melbourne - North West	25,869	26,184	27,010	1,141	
Melbourne - Outer East	43,200	42,952	43,056	-144	
Melbourne - South East	55,623	56,807	58,562	2,939	
Melbourne - West	40,295	41,648	43,186	2,891	
Mornington Peninsula	23,086	23,242	23,261	175	

(continued)

Actively trading businesses by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2013 businesses</i>	<i>2014 businesses</i>	<i>2015 businesses</i>	<i>2013-2015 change businesses</i>	<i>Trend</i>
Rest of Victoria	129,343	129,953	130,200	857	
Ballarat	12,303	12,624	12,751	448	
Bendigo	11,747	11,868	11,857	110	
Geelong	20,074	20,332	20,673	599	
Hume	17,148	17,132	17,109	-39	
Latrobe - Gippsland	23,789	23,829	23,800	11	
North West	16,893	16,928	16,921	28	
Shepparton	13,484	13,439	13,415	-69	
Warrnambool and South West	13,905	13,801	13,674	-231	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	182,502	184,528	185,953	3,451	
Brisbane - East	17,823	17,930	18,081	258	
Brisbane - North	14,727	14,988	15,234	507	
Brisbane - South	30,124	30,833	31,552	1,428	
Brisbane - West	14,153	14,332	14,475	322	
Brisbane Inner City	42,562	43,057	42,967	405	
Ipswich	16,486	16,659	16,822	336	
Logan - Beaudesert	20,831	20,817	20,835	4	
Moreton Bay - North	13,813	13,721	13,671	-142	
Moreton Bay - South	11,983	12,191	12,316	333	
Rest of Queensland	224,805	226,435	225,398	593	
Cairns	22,042	22,028	21,861	-181	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	18,291	18,675	18,497	206	
Fitzroy	17,819	17,819	17,679	-140	
Gold Coast	59,084	59,841	60,181	1,097	
Mackay	15,761	15,751	15,270	-491	
Queensland - Outback	7,077	7,283	7,233	156	
<i>Far North</i>	1,701	1,693	1,694	-7	
<i>Outback - North</i>	2,234	2,344	2,298	64	
<i>Outback - South</i>	3,142	3,246	3,241	99	
Sunshine Coast	34,360	34,461	34,614	254	
Toowoomba	11,878	12,112	12,244	366	
Townsville	16,878	16,777	16,361	-517	
Wide Bay	21,615	21,688	21,458	-157	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	105,150	105,777	106,330	1,180	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	45,617	46,265	46,505	888	
Adelaide - North	20,471	20,314	20,602	131	
Adelaide - South	21,645	21,658	21,553	-92	
Adelaide - West	17,417	17,540	17,670	253	

(continued)

Actively trading businesses by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2013 businesses	2014 businesses	2015 businesses	2013-2015 change businesses	Trend
Rest of South Australia	35,911	36,064	35,637	-274	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	10,838	11,013	10,935	97	
South Australia - Outback	6,710	6,647	6,506	-204	
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	5,295	5,288	5,178	-117	
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	1,415	1,359	1,328	-87	
South Australia - South East	18,363	18,404	18,196	-167	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	166,606	169,800	172,637	6,031	
Mandurah	5,414	5,481	5,535	121	
Perth - Inner	35,050	35,490	35,810	760	
Perth - North East	19,046	19,255	19,409	363	
Perth - North West	42,004	43,068	44,075	2,071	
Perth - South East	36,252	37,088	37,758	1,506	
Perth - South West	28,840	29,418	30,050	1,210	
Rest of Western Australia	47,092	47,437	47,097	5	
Bunbury	15,262	15,405	15,348	86	
Western Australia - Outback	15,359	15,284	15,101	-258	
<i>Esperance</i>	1,987	2,016	2,003	16	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	1,008	983	985	-23	
<i>Goldfields</i>	2,457	2,385	2,366	-91	
<i>Kimberley</i>	2,398	2,357	2,317	-81	
<i>Mid West</i>	5,110	5,149	5,068	-42	
<i>Pilbara</i>	2,399	2,394	2,362	-37	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	16,471	16,748	16,648	177	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	14,789	14,751	14,685	-104	
Rest of Tasmania	22,193	21,919	21,700	-493	
Launceston and North East	11,388	11,188	11,142	-246	
South East	3,014	2,998	2,903	-111	
West and North West	7,791	7,733	7,655	-136	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	10,218	10,285	10,363	145	
Northern Territory - Outback	3,732	3,683	3,628	-104	
<i>Alice Springs</i>	2,099	2,066	2,020	-79	
<i>Barkly</i>	207	200	202	-5	
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	320	320	327	7	
<i>East Arnhem</i>	246	227	227	-19	
<i>Katherine</i>	860	870	852	-8	
Australian Capital Territory	24,783	25,075	25,337	554	

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2011 to Jun 2015 (cat. no. 8165.0)

Does not include actively trading businesses which have not registered for an ABN, either because they do not have any obligations under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) legislation or are under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register.

Data in this table has been constructed from business counts at the SA2 level. Data at this small geographic scale is subject to issues relating to geocoding multi location business locations and may have been confidentialised so as not to release the identity of any business units. This will result in small differences in the counts of businesses published for larger sub-state regions like SA4s and GCCSAs.

Table C 3.2.1.d Actively trading businesses by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2013	2014	2015	2013-2015	Trend
	businesses	businesses	businesses	change businesses	
Greater Sydney	462,671	471,206	480,944	18,273	
Rest of New South Wales	214,352	215,801	215,427	1,075	
Greater Melbourne	404,007	411,394	419,734	15,727	
Rest of Victoria	129,343	129,953	130,200	857	
Greater Brisbane	182,502	184,528	185,953	3,451	
Rest of Queensland	224,805	226,435	225,398	593	
Greater Adelaide	105,150	105,777	106,330	1,180	
Rest of South Australia	35,911	36,064	35,637	-274	
Greater Perth	166,606	169,800	172,637	6,031	
Rest of Western Australia	47,092	47,437	47,097	5	
Greater Hobart	14,789	14,751	14,685	-104	
Rest of Tasmania	22,193	21,919	21,700	-493	
Greater Darwin	10,218	10,285	10,363	145	
Rest of Northern Territory	3,732	3,683	3,628	-104	
Australian Capital Territory	24,783	25,075	25,337	554	

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2011 to Jun 2015 (cat. no. 8165.0)

Does not include actively trading businesses which have not registered for an ABN, either because they do not have any obligations under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) legislation or are under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register.

Data in this table has been constructed from business counts at the SA2 level. Data at this small geographic scale is subject to issues relating to geocoding multi location business locations and may have been confidentialised so as not to release the identity of any business units. This will result in small differences in the counts of businesses published for larger sub-state regions like SA4s and GCCSAs.

C 3.2.2 Business size

This indicator set provides a summary profile of business size for a region, based on those businesses which actively traded in goods or services during 2014–15. It places businesses into size categories according to the number of employees. Information on the numbers of small, medium or large businesses in a region provides useful context about the nature of regional economic activity.

Table C 3.2.2.a Business size by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	Non	1-4	5-19	20-199	200+
	employing	employees	employees	employees	employees
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2014-15					
Major Cities	60.6	27.9	8.9	2.4	0.1
Inner Regional	60.7	27.3	10.0	2.0	0.0
Outer Regional	60.8	26.7	10.4	2.1	0.0
Remote	59.9	26.9	10.9	2.3	0.0
Very Remote	61.3	26.3	10.3	2.1	0.0
AUSTRALIA	60.7	27.7	9.3	2.3	0.1

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2011 to Jun 2015 (cat. no. 8165.0)

Does not include actively trading businesses which have not registered for an ABN, either because they do not have any obligations under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) legislation or are under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register.

Table C 3.2.2.b Business size by major urban area

Major Urban Area	Non	1-4	5-19	20-199	200+
	employing	employees	employees	employees	employees
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2014-15					
Greater Sydney	58.6	30.8	8.4	2.2	0.1
Greater Melbourne	61.5	27.7	8.5	2.3	0.1
Greater Brisbane	60.4	27.4	9.6	2.6	0.1
Greater Perth	62.6	25.0	9.4	2.9	0.1
Greater Adelaide	66.8	21.9	9.0	2.3	0.1
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	63.0	26.1	8.6	2.2	0.1
Newcastle - Maitland	54.3	30.4	12.1	3.1	0.0
Canberra - Queanbeyan	57.2	28.9	11.1	2.7	0.1
Sunshine Coast	61.4	26.9	9.6	2.0	0.1
Wollongong	53.8	32.8	11.1	2.2	0.1
Greater Hobart	60.2	25.2	11.7	2.8	0.1
Geelong	59.2	27.8	10.5	2.4	0.1
Townsville	55.8	27.6	13.3	3.3	0.0
Cairns	58.1	27.5	11.6	2.8	0.1
Greater Darwin	60.2	23.9	11.9	3.9	0.1
Toowoomba	59.2	26.0	11.6	3.1	0.0
Ballarat	58.2	28.3	10.9	2.6	0.0
Bendigo	54.9	29.7	12.4	2.9	0.0
Albury - Wodonga	58.8	26.7	11.8	2.7	0.1
Launceston	55.9	27.8	13.4	2.7	0.1

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2011 to Jun 2015 (cat. no. 8165.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Does not include actively trading businesses which have not registered for an ABN, either because they do not have any obligations under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) legislation or are under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register.

Table C 3.2.2.c Business size by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	Non	1-4	5-19	20-199	200+
	employing	employees	employees	employees	employees
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2014-15					
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	58.6	30.8	8.4	2.2	0.1
Central Coast	54.8	33.1	10.0	2.0	0.0
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	57.1	32.8	8.3	1.8	0.0
Sydney - Blacktown	57.7	31.4	8.5	2.4	0.0
Sydney - City and Inner South	58.8	26.8	10.2	4.0	0.2
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	64.2	27.7	6.5	1.5	0.0
Sydney - Inner South West	59.4	31.8	7.3	1.4	0.0
Sydney - Inner West	60.3	30.7	7.4	1.6	0.0
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	61.0	28.7	7.8	2.4	0.1
Sydney - Northern Beaches	58.8	31.3	8.0	1.9	0.0
Sydney - Outer South West	54.8	34.0	9.2	1.9	0.1
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	55.0	33.7	9.3	2.0	0.0
Sydney - Parramatta	58.2	31.3	8.1	2.3	0.1
Sydney - Ryde	60.0	30.4	7.3	2.2	0.1
Sydney - South West	53.9	35.9	8.3	1.9	0.0
Sydney - Sutherland	56.7	32.8	8.9	1.5	0.0
Rest of New South Wales	58.7	28.8	10.6	1.9	0.0
Capital Region	57.1	30.6	10.7	1.6	0.0
Central West	58.8	28.6	11.0	1.6	0.0
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	59.6	27.8	10.7	2.0	0.0
Far West and Orana	59.8	27.7	10.7	1.7	0.1
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	58.1	28.4	11.0	2.5	0.0
Illawarra	53.9	32.8	11.1	2.2	0.1
Mid North Coast	61.3	27.4	9.7	1.6	0.0
Murray	59.1	27.7	10.9	2.2	0.0
New England and North West	62.6	26.6	9.5	1.3	0.0
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	54.2	30.9	12.0	2.9	0.0
Richmond - Tweed	63.7	25.5	9.1	1.7	0.0
Riverina	59.1	28.2	10.6	2.1	0.0
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	56.3	32.0	10.0	1.7	0.0
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	61.5	27.7	8.5	2.3	0.1
Melbourne - Inner	62.3	24.8	9.5	3.2	0.2
Melbourne - Inner East	63.4	27.5	7.5	1.6	0.1
Melbourne - Inner South	63.8	26.5	7.7	1.9	0.0
Melbourne - North East	61.3	29.0	7.9	1.8	0.0
Melbourne - North West	61.9	27.0	8.8	2.3	0.1
Melbourne - Outer East	57.8	31.0	9.1	2.1	0.0
Melbourne - South East	60.0	28.6	8.8	2.6	0.1
Melbourne - West	61.9	28.7	7.4	1.9	0.1
Mornington Peninsula	59.4	30.6	8.4	1.7	0.0

(continued)

Business size by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Non employing per cent</i>	<i>1-4 employees per cent</i>	<i>5-19 employees per cent</i>	<i>20-199 employees per cent</i>	<i>200+ employees per cent</i>
Rest of Victoria	60.8	27.7	9.7	1.8	0.0
Ballarat	59.1	29.5	9.5	1.9	0.0
Bendigo	58.8	28.4	10.6	2.2	0.1
Geelong	60.3	28.0	9.5	2.1	0.1
Hume	63.6	26.0	9.0	1.4	0.1
Latrobe - Gippsland	63.3	26.0	9.1	1.5	0.1
North West	57.3	30.4	10.4	1.9	0.1
Shepparton	62.0	26.1	9.8	2.1	0.0
Warrnambool and South West	60.1	27.9	10.1	1.8	0.0
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	60.4	27.4	9.6	2.6	0.1
Brisbane - East	57.9	29.6	10.0	2.5	0.0
Brisbane - North	60.0	26.8	10.0	3.0	0.1
Brisbane - South	60.2	27.3	9.9	2.5	0.1
Brisbane - West	61.2	29.3	7.7	1.8	0.0
Brisbane Inner City	62.8	24.2	9.7	3.3	0.1
Ipswich	61.5	27.0	9.0	2.5	0.1
Logan - Beaudesert	59.8	28.4	9.7	2.1	0.0
Moreton Bay - North	59.0	29.0	9.8	2.2	0.1
Moreton Bay - South	57.5	31.1	9.3	2.0	0.0
Rest of Queensland	62.0	25.8	9.8	2.3	0.1
Cairns	59.8	26.5	11.0	2.6	0.1
Darling Downs - Maranoa	68.1	22.1	7.8	1.9	0.0
Fitzroy	62.3	25.0	10.2	2.5	0.0
Gold Coast	63.1	26.1	8.5	2.2	0.1
Mackay	59.4	26.3	11.4	3.0	0.0
Queensland - Outback	62.5	24.9	10.4	2.1	0.0
<i>Far North</i>	63.8	21.7	11.3	3.2	0.0
<i>Outback - North</i>	59.3	25.3	12.7	2.6	0.1
<i>Outback - South</i>	64.2	26.3	8.3	1.3	0.0
Sunshine Coast	61.6	26.9	9.5	1.9	0.1
Toowoomba	60.3	26.0	10.7	2.9	0.1
Townsville	57.7	27.4	12.1	2.8	0.0
Wide Bay	62.5	24.8	10.3	2.3	0.1
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	66.8	21.9	9.0	2.3	0.1
Adelaide - Central and Hills	68.7	20.7	8.4	2.2	0.1
Adelaide - North	66.2	22.8	8.8	2.1	0.0
Adelaide - South	66.0	23.4	8.7	1.8	0.1
Adelaide - West	63.4	22.1	11.2	3.3	0.1
Rest of South Australia	60.2	27.1	10.8	1.8	0.0
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	60.9	27.9	9.6	1.6	0.0

(continued)

Business size by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Non employing per cent</i>	<i>1-4 employees per cent</i>	<i>5-19 employees per cent</i>	<i>20-199 employees per cent</i>	<i>200+ employees per cent</i>
South Australia - Outback	57.4	28.6	11.9	2.2	0.0
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	57.9	28.8	11.4	1.9	0.0
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	55.4	27.6	13.8	3.2	0.0
South Australia - South East	60.8	26.1	11.2	1.9	0.0
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	62.6	25.0	9.4	2.9	0.1
Mandurah	61.0	26.4	9.8	2.8	0.0
Perth - Inner	62.7	24.0	9.5	3.6	0.2
Perth - North East	61.3	25.4	10.2	3.0	0.1
Perth - North West	64.2	25.1	8.4	2.2	0.0
Perth - South East	62.1	25.0	9.9	3.0	0.1
Perth - South West	62.1	25.3	9.7	2.9	0.1
Rest of Western Australia	60.0	26.7	10.7	2.6	0.0
Bunbury	62.5	24.0	10.6	2.8	0.1
Western Australia - Outback	57.2	26.9	12.5	3.4	0.1
<i>Esperance</i>	56.3	31.0	10.7	2.0	0.0
<i>Gascoyne</i>	56.9	25.0	13.7	4.5	0.0
<i>Goldfields</i>	53.5	28.1	14.4	3.9	0.1
<i>Kimberley</i>	56.5	23.7	14.7	5.0	0.1
<i>Mid West</i>	58.5	28.3	10.9	2.3	0.1
<i>Pilbara</i>	59.4	22.9	13.0	4.6	0.0
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	60.4	28.9	9.0	1.6	0.0
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	60.2	25.2	11.7	2.8	0.1
Rest of Tasmania	59.2	26.2	12.0	2.5	0.0
Launceston and North East	59.1	26.6	12.0	2.2	0.1
South East	62.3	23.8	10.7	3.0	0.1
West and North West	58.2	26.6	12.6	2.5	0.0
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	60.2	23.9	11.9	3.9	0.1
Northern Territory - Outback	55.4	23.3	16.4	5.0	0.0
<i>Alice Springs</i>	55.5	22.1	17.2	5.1	0.0
<i>Barkly</i>	56.4	20.8	19.8	3.0	0.0
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	68.2	18.7	8.9	4.3	0.0
<i>East Arnhem</i>	50.2	26.4	15.4	7.9	0.0
<i>Katherine</i>	51.2	27.6	16.8	4.5	0.0
Australian Capital Territory	57.2	28.9	11.1	2.7	0.1

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2011 to Jun 2015 (cat. no. 8165.0)

Does not include actively trading businesses which have not registered for an ABN, either because they do not have any obligations under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) legislation or are under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register.

Table C 3.2.2.d Business size by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	Non	1-4	5-19	20-199	200+
	employing	employees	employees	employees	employees
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2014-15					
Greater Sydney	58.6	30.8	8.4	2.2	0.1
Rest of New South Wales	58.7	28.8	10.6	1.9	0.0
Greater Melbourne	61.5	27.7	8.5	2.3	0.1
Rest of Victoria	60.8	27.7	9.7	1.8	0.0
Greater Brisbane	60.4	27.4	9.6	2.6	0.1
Rest of Queensland	62.0	25.8	9.8	2.3	0.1
Greater Adelaide	66.8	21.9	9.0	2.3	0.1
Rest of South Australia	60.2	27.1	10.8	1.8	0.0
Greater Perth	62.6	25.0	9.4	2.9	0.1
Rest of Western Australia	60.0	26.7	10.7	2.6	0.0
Greater Hobart	60.2	25.2	11.7	2.8	0.1
Rest of Tasmania	59.2	26.2	12.0	2.5	0.0
Greater Darwin	60.2	23.9	11.9	3.9	0.1
Rest of Northern Territory	55.4	23.3	16.4	5.0	0.0
Australian Capital Territory	57.2	28.9	11.1	2.7	0.1

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2011 to Jun 2015 (cat. no. 8165.0)

Does not include actively trading businesses which have not registered for an ABN, either because they do not have any obligations under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) legislation or are under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register.

C 3.3 Innovation

C 3.3.1 Employment in knowledge-intensive industries

Employment in knowledge-intensive industries indicates the number of people working in high and medium-high technology manufacturing or knowledge-intensive services. These industries tend to be concentrated in certain regions since investment, infrastructure and human capital tend to be geographically clustered.⁷² Knowledge-intensive industries are important for regional economies because of their links to innovative products, new production processes, use in creative and knowledge-intensive services, productivity, and creation of well-paying jobs.

Table C 3.3.1.a Knowledge intensive industries by remoteness class

<i>Remoteness Class</i>	2006 <i>per cent</i>	2011 <i>per cent</i>	2006–2011 <i>change</i> <i>percentage points</i>
Major Cities	33.2	34.5	1.3
Inner Regional	25.5	26.4	0.9
Outer Regional	21.5	22.7	1.2
Remote	19.3	20.1	0.8
Very Remote	15.4	18.3	2.8
AUSTRALIA	30.4	31.7	1.3

Source: ABS, 2011 TableBuilder Pro, 2011 Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0); ABS, 2006 TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0); Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 – Correspondence Tables (cat. no. 1292.0.55.005)

Includes high and medium-high technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive services, based on the OECD publication Regions at a Glance 2009 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2009-en>.

⁷² OECD, Regions at a Glance, Employment in Knowledge-Oriented Sectors, 2009.

Table C 3.3.1.b Knowledge intensive industries by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	34.9	36.3	1.5
Greater Melbourne	35.2	36.1	0.9
Greater Brisbane	31.7	33.8	2.2
Greater Perth	30.5	31.8	1.4
Greater Adelaide	33.2	32.8	-0.4
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	24.2	27.4	3.2
Newcastle - Maitland	31.8	32.9	1.1
Canberra - Queanbeyan	28.8	28.5	-0.3
Sunshine Coast	25.4	29.1	3.7
Wollongong	29.9	30.8	0.9
Greater Hobart	28.1	29.5	1.4
Geelong	31.0	31.4	0.4
Townsville	26.6	28.6	2.1
Cairns	24.5	27.8	3.4
Greater Darwin	25.2	25.3	0.1
Toowoomba	31.5	32.6	1.1
Ballarat	33.8	34.3	0.5
Bendigo	31.5	32.2	0.7
Albury - Wodonga	27.0	27.3	0.3
Launceston	29.9	29.6	-0.3

Source: ABS, 2011 TableBuilder Pro, 2011 Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0); ABS, 2006 TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0); Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 – Correspondence Tables (cat. no. 1292.0.55.005)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Darwin are based on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other major urban areas are based on Significant Urban Areas.

Includes high and medium-high technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive services, based on the OECD publication Regions at a Glance 2009 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2009-en>.

Table C 3.3.1.c Knowledge intensive industries by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2006 <i>per cent</i>	2011 <i>per cent</i>	2006–2011 <i>change</i> <i>percentage points</i>
New South Wales			
Greater Sydney	34.9	36.3	1.5
Central Coast	28.1	29.1	1.0
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	35.3	36.3	1.1
Sydney - Blacktown	30.4	31.7	1.3
Sydney - City and Inner South	39.1	41.8	2.7
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	42.0	44.4	2.4
Sydney - Inner South West	31.1	32.0	0.9
Sydney - Inner West	40.4	41.8	1.4
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	47.3	49.3	2.0
Sydney - Northern Beaches	36.0	38.3	2.3
Sydney - Outer South West	28.9	29.3	0.4
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	29.2	29.5	0.3
Sydney - Parramatta	33.3	34.8	1.4
Sydney - Ryde	42.0	44.1	2.1
Sydney - South West	26.3	27.8	1.5
Sydney - Sutherland	33.6	34.8	1.2
Rest of New South Wales	25.7	26.6	0.9
Capital Region	22.1	22.6	0.5
Central West	23.5	24.4	0.9
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	25.0	25.5	0.6
Far West and Orana	22.9	23.3	0.4
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	23.1	24.1	1.0
Illawarra	29.9	30.8	0.9
Mid North Coast	24.7	25.8	1.0
Murray	22.4	23.3	0.9
New England and North West	24.5	25.0	0.4
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	32.6	33.7	1.2
Richmond - Tweed	26.0	27.3	1.3
Riverina	22.6	23.3	0.7
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	25.4	25.9	0.5
Victoria			
Greater Melbourne	35.2	36.1	0.9
Melbourne - Inner	44.0	45.4	1.4
Melbourne - Inner East	43.5	44.6	1.0
Melbourne - Inner South	40.2	41.7	1.5
Melbourne - North East	33.9	34.7	0.8
Melbourne - North West	30.3	30.9	0.6
Melbourne - Outer East	32.2	33.4	1.2
Melbourne - South East	31.2	31.5	0.3
Melbourne - West	31.1	32.4	1.3
Mornington Peninsula	27.5	28.2	0.8

(continued)

Knowledge intensive industries by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2006–2011 change percentage points</i>
Rest of Victoria	25.9	26.7	0.8
Ballarat	30.7	31.5	0.7
Bendigo	29.7	30.6	0.9
Geelong	30.4	31.0	0.6
Hume	23.7	24.4	0.6
Latrobe - Gippsland	23.8	23.8	0.1
North West	23.1	23.5	0.4
Shepparton	22.3	23.7	1.5
Warrnambool and South West	21.8	22.8	1.0
Queensland			
Greater Brisbane	31.7	33.8	2.2
Brisbane - East	28.2	30.8	2.6
Brisbane - North	32.1	34.8	2.7
Brisbane - South	35.1	37.8	2.7
Brisbane - West	41.4	44.1	2.6
Brisbane Inner City	40.6	42.8	2.2
Ipswich	26.2	28.1	1.9
Logan - Beaudesert	24.4	26.2	1.8
Moreton Bay - North	24.2	25.8	1.6
Moreton Bay - South	30.9	32.9	2.0
Rest of Queensland	23.5	26.1	2.5
Cairns	22.2	25.3	3.1
Darling Downs - Maranoa	19.4	20.1	0.7
Fitzroy	23.1	24.1	1.0
Gold Coast	24.3	27.6	3.3
Mackay	20.7	22.5	1.8
Queensland - Outback	17.1	20.5	3.5
<i>Far North</i>	14.7	23.3	8.7
<i>Outback - North</i>	18.1	19.8	1.6
<i>Outback - South</i>	18.3	18.6	0.3
Sunshine Coast	25.2	28.7	3.5
Toowoomba	30.5	31.3	0.8
Townsville	25.1	27.0	1.9
Wide Bay	22.7	25.7	3.0
South Australia			
Greater Adelaide	33.2	32.8	-0.4
Adelaide - Central and Hills	38.4	38.4	0.0
Adelaide - North	29.3	28.7	-0.6
Adelaide - South	34.2	33.6	-0.5
Adelaide - West	31.0	30.8	-0.2
Rest of South Australia	20.2	20.9	0.6
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	21.2	21.6	0.4

(continued)

Knowledge intensive industries by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2006 <i>per cent</i>	2011 <i>per cent</i>	2006–2011 <i>change percentage points</i>
South Australia - Outback	21.8	21.8	0.0
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	21.5	21.8	0.3
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	22.5	21.9	-0.6
South Australia - South East	18.9	19.9	1.0
Western Australia			
Greater Perth	30.5	31.8	1.4
Mandurah	20.2	22.0	1.8
Perth - Inner	42.8	43.3	0.5
Perth - North East	27.9	29.1	1.2
Perth - North West	31.3	32.7	1.3
Perth - South East	28.5	30.2	1.7
Perth - South West	29.2	30.9	1.8
Rest of Western Australia	20.0	20.9	1.0
Bunbury	20.2	21.9	1.7
Western Australia - Outback	20.2	20.3	0.1
<i>Esperance</i>	18.1	19.4	1.3
<i>Gascoyne</i>	19.6	18.9	-0.7
<i>Goldfields</i>	20.9	21.6	0.7
<i>Kimberley</i>	19.3	25.3	6.0
<i>Mid West</i>	22.1	22.3	0.3
<i>Pilbara</i>	19.0	16.1	-2.9
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	19.4	20.9	1.4
Tasmania			
Greater Hobart	28.1	29.5	1.4
Rest of Tasmania	24.1	24.3	0.2
Launceston and North East	25.9	26.0	0.1
South East	18.7	19.5	0.8
West and North West	23.5	23.6	0.0
Northern Territory			
Greater Darwin	25.2	25.3	0.1
Northern Territory - Outback	20.3	23.8	3.5
<i>Alice Springs</i>	25.3	27.7	2.4
<i>Barkly</i>	17.7	22.4	4.8
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	14.9	18.9	4.0
<i>East Arnhem</i>	13.2	20.0	6.8
<i>Katherine</i>	17.2	20.8	3.6
Australian Capital Territory	29.4	29.1	-0.3

Source: ABS, 2011 TableBuilder Pro, 2011 Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0); ABS, 2006 TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0); Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 – Correspondence Tables (cat. no. 1292.0.55.005)

Includes high and medium-high technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive services, based on the OECD publication Regions at a Glance 2009 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2009-en>.

Table C 3.3.1.d Knowledge intensive industries by capital city/balance of state

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	2006 <i>per cent</i>	2011 <i>per cent</i>	2006–2011 <i>change</i> <i>percentage points</i>
Greater Sydney	34.9	36.3	1.5
Rest of New South Wales	25.7	26.6	0.9
Greater Melbourne	35.2	36.1	0.9
Rest of Victoria	25.9	26.7	0.8
Greater Brisbane	31.7	33.8	2.2
Rest of Queensland	23.5	26.1	2.5
Greater Adelaide	33.2	32.8	-0.4
Rest of South Australia	20.2	20.9	0.6
Greater Perth	30.5	31.8	1.4
Rest of Western Australia	20.0	20.9	1.0
Greater Hobart	28.1	29.5	1.4
Rest of Tasmania	24.1	24.3	0.2
Greater Darwin	25.2	25.3	0.1
Rest of Northern Territory	20.3	23.8	3.5
Australian Capital Territory	29.4	29.1	-0.3

Source: ABS, 2011 TableBuilder Pro, 2011 Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0); ABS, 2006 TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0); Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 – Correspondence Tables (cat. no. 1292.0.55.005)

Includes high and medium-high technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive services, based on the OECD publication Regions at a Glance 2009 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2009-en>.

Endnotes and Definitions

Excluded responses

Unless otherwise stated, all indicators exclude the following response categories:

- Not stated
- Inadequately described
- People with no usual residence.

Migratory – Offshore – Shipping regions

Unless otherwise stated, national totals include those people living in migratory, offshore and shipping regions.

Unless otherwise stated, people living in migratory, offshore and shipping regions have been excluded from sub national geographic regions.

People with no usual residence

Unless otherwise stated, national totals include those people with no usual residence.

Unless otherwise stated, people living in migratory, offshore and shipping regions have been excluded from sub national geographic regions.

Place of usual residence

Data derived from Censuses of Population and Housing conducted by the ABS is reported on a place of usual residence basis. Place of usual residence is the place where a person usually lives. It may, or may not be, the place where the person was counted on Census night. Each person is required to state their address of usual residence on the Census form.

Sampling Errors

There are different ways of measuring sampling errors associated with an estimate from a sample survey, dependent on the data that is available. This publication uses both relative standard errors and margin of error. When errors are too high data may be excluded from analysis, or will need to be used with caution. All such instances in this publication have been indicated via table footnotes.

Remoteness

For a selection of indicators, the estimates for the remoteness classes have been corresponded from Statistical Area Level 2 data using a population weighted correspondence. The correspondence process attributes a proportion of the raw count data from each Statistical Area Level 2 to one of the five remoteness classes based on the meshblock population counts from the 2011 Census.

The correspondence file has been published by the ABS in Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Correspondences, July 2011 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.006).

Statistical Areas Level 2

The Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s) are general purpose spatial units defined under the ABS Australian Statistical Geography Standard. The SA2 is the lowest level of the ASGS structure for which Estimated Resident Population (ERP), Health and Vitals and other non-Census ABS data are generally available.

Where available, data for SA2s has been used to calculate estimates for larger geographic regions and for the national remoteness classes (see Remoteness).

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABN	Australian Business Number
ABR	Australian Business Register
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AEC	Australian Electoral Commission
AEDI	Australian Early Development Index
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographic Classification
BAS	Business Activity Statement
BITRE	Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
GCCSA	Greater Capital City Statistical Area
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HILDA	Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia
LGA	Local Government Area
MAP	Measures of Australia's Progress
MIAESR	Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research
NAPLAN	National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy
NATSEM	National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling
NEPM	National Environment Protection Measure
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
RDA	Regional Development Area
SA2	Statistical Area Level 2
SA4	Statistical Area Level 4
SUA	Significant Urban Area
UN	United Nations

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