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# State Statistical Bulletin 2023-24

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## Executive summary

- This paper, a companion to the Key Economic and Social Indicator Dashboard published by the Parliamentary Library, provides tables and charts for a broad range of social, demographic and economic indicators across all Australian states and territories, and compares these with Australian averages.
- Each table presents data for the past five financial years to 2023-24, where available, while each chart plots data for the 2023-24 financial year or latest available year.
- The State Statistical Bulletin is published twice per year covering data for either the previous financial year or calendar year.

## Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to present a range of economic and other statistical indicators for the states and territories of Australia. To facilitate comparisons, indicators are presented in relative terms such as growth rates, percentages, or proportions of gross state product, so comparisons can be made using equivalent measures.

This publication is a companion to the [Key Economic and Social Indicator Dashboard](#) which contains Australia-wide data only, but on a more frequent basis.

A glossary of social, demographic and economic terms used in the tables is provided at the end of this publication.

### **Data Sources**

Data sources are listed at the bottom of the page for each indicator. All data is from an original ABS series unless otherwise indicated as a trend or seasonally adjusted series.

### **Historical Data**

Longer-term data series for every table in this paper and for the Parliamentary Library's companion publication, the [Key Economic and Social Indicator Dashboard](#) is available. Please contact the Parliamentary Library if you would like a copy of these historical spreadsheets.

# Contents

<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>2</b>
Chapter 1: Labour Market.....	4
Chapter 2: Wages and Prices.....	9
Chapter 3: State Accounts .....	15
Chapter 4: Business Conditions .....	18
Chapter 5: Housing.....	21
Chapter 6: Public Sector Finances.....	22
Chapter 7: Exports .....	24
Chapter 8: Social Statistics .....	25

## Chapter 1: Labour Market

### 1.1 Employment

#### Annual change - per cent, 2023-24



	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>Number employed (a) – '000</b>					
New South Wales	4 022.2	4 026.3	4 065.7	4 308.6	4 404.5
Victoria	3 352.1	3 289.2	3 418.7	3 565.2	3 690.6
Queensland	2 510.8	2 571.9	2 703.6	2 805.2	2 890.3
South Australia	850.5	860.7	897.1	927.8	943.5
Western Australia	1 369.0	1 397.1	1 478.5	1 525.1	1 583.2
Tasmania	260.2	267.7	278.3	285.3	284.1
Northern Territory	130.5	132.0	132.2	136.0	138.0
Australian Capital Territory	241.0	248.1	246.8	261.0	266.1
Australia	12 736.2	12 793.0	13 221.0	13 814.1	14 200.3
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	-0.3	0.1	1.0	6.0	2.2
Victoria	0.9	-1.9	3.9	4.3	3.5
Queensland	0.1	2.4	5.1	3.8	3.0
South Australia	0.0	1.2	4.2	3.4	1.7
Western Australia	0.8	2.1	5.8	3.2	3.8
Tasmania	2.0	2.9	4.0	2.5	-0.4
Northern Territory	-1.2	1.2	0.2	2.8	1.5
Australian Capital Territory	3.4	3.0	-0.6	5.8	2.0
Australia	0.3	0.4	3.3	4.5	2.8

(a) Total full-time and part-time employed; Annual average of monthly data.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (August 2024), Labour Force, Australia, Detailed

## 1.2 Unemployment

### Unemployment rate - per cent, 2023-24



	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>Number unemployed (a) – '000</b>					
New South Wales	214.0	259.0	180.0	144.7	168.3
Victoria	190.5	216.1	153.0	136.9	153.6
Queensland	169.6	183.3	126.2	106.3	123.1
South Australia	60.7	60.8	44.6	39.4	37.7
Western Australia	87.6	90.5	58.4	56.3	61.3
Tasmania	16.6	18.4	13.1	11.9	12.3
Northern Territory	9.4	9.0	6.9	6.1	6.4
Australian Capital Territory	8.8	10.8	10.0	8.4	10.3
Australia	757.2	847.8	592.3	510.0	572.9
<b>Unemployment rate (b) – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	6.7	5.0	3.5	3.3	4.0
Victoria	7.1	4.7	3.7	3.7	4.5
Queensland	7.5	5.3	3.9	4.0	4.1
South Australia	7.9	5.2	4.4	3.9	4.0
Western Australia	7.4	4.7	3.3	3.6	3.8
Tasmania	6.5	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.2
Northern Territory	6.8	5.8	4.3	4.5	4.2
Australian Capital Territory	4.1	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.7
Australia	6.9	5.1	3.7	3.6	4.1

(a) Annual average of monthly data.

(b) Number unemployed as a proportion of the labour force, trend terms, as at June of financial year.

(c) The ABS advises caution when using trend series during the COVID period (April 2020 to March 2022) due to large month-to-month changes.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (August 2024), Labour Force, Australia

## 1.3 Labour force

Participation rate - per cent, 2023–24



	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>Labour force (a) – '000</b>					
New South Wales	4 236.2	4 285.3	4 245.7	4 453.3	4 572.8
Victoria	3 542.6	3 505.3	3 571.8	3 702.1	3 844.1
Queensland	2 680.3	2 755.2	2 829.8	2 911.4	3 013.4
South Australia	911.2	921.5	941.8	967.2	981.2
Western Australia	1 456.6	1 487.6	1 536.9	1 581.4	1 644.5
Tasmania	276.8	286.1	291.4	297.2	296.4
Northern Territory	139.9	140.9	139.1	142.1	144.4
Australian Capital Territory	249.8	258.9	256.8	269.3	276.5
Australia	13 493.4	13 640.8	13 813.3	14 324.1	14 773.2
<b>Participation rate (b) (c) – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	63.3	65.6	65.5	65.9	66.0
Victoria	64.0	66.1	66.7	67.4	68.0
Queensland	63.3	66.2	66.8	66.4	67.2
South Australia	61.0	62.6	62.9	64.0	62.5
Western Australia	65.8	67.9	69.0	68.6	69.1
Tasmania	60.2	61.4	61.4	62.3	61.0
Northern Territory	73.5	73.3	72.4	72.6	72.9
Australian Capital Territory	70.9	70.7	71.4	72.5	72.6
Australia	63.9	65.7	66.5	66.7	66.9

(a) Annual average of monthly data.

(b) Labour force as a proportion of the civilian population aged 15 years and over trend series, as at June.

(c) The ABS advises caution when using trend series during the COVID period (April 2020 to March 2022) due to large month-to-month changes.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (August 2024), Labour Force, Australia

## 1.4 Youth Unemployment

Unemployment rate - per cent, 2023-24



	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>Number unemployed (a) – '000</b>					
New South Wales	76.0	83.7	59.4	48.0	62.4
Victoria	62.3	75.2	55.9	48.4	58.2
Queensland	67.8	61.5	46.6	40.8	49.6
South Australia	20.7	22.1	14.7	15.1	14.8
Western Australia	30.3	30.1	21.9	20.5	24.7
Tasmania	5.5	6.3	4.4	4.5	4.7
Northern Territory	3.1	3.0	2.0	2.1	2.2
Australian Capital Territory	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.0	4.2
Australia	271.5	282.4	208.0	183.4	221.9
<b>Unemployment rate (a) – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	11.6	12.7	9.2	6.7	8.4
Victoria	11.9	14.2	10.5	8.5	9.9
Queensland	15.1	13.3	9.8	8.1	9.4
South Australia	14.3	14.8	9.7	9.4	9.3
Western Australia	13.8	13.4	9.3	8.2	9.7
Tasmania	12.8	14.3	10.3	10.3	10.7
Northern Territory	15.6	14.5	10.4	10.3	10.5
Australian Capital Territory	8.7	8.8	8.8	6.9	8.8
Australia	12.8	13.4	9.7	7.9	9.2

(a) 15-24 year olds, annual average of monthly data.

(b) 15-24 year olds, annual average of monthly rates, original terms.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (August 2024), Labour Force, Australia

## 1.5 Underemployment

Underemployment rate - per cent, 2023-24



	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>Number underemployed (a) – '000</b>					
New South Wales	387.4	367.7	314.6	261.8	287.8
Victoria	338.8	359.3	260.8	219.1	257.2
Queensland	250.6	244.3	205.5	190.9	207.1
South Australia	95.0	86.9	72.8	67.7	71.8
Western Australia	144.5	120.2	100.5	92.2	95.0
Tasmania	32.5	28.3	22.5	21.5	20.8
Northern Territory	9.5	8.7	7.8	6.4	5.6
Australian Capital Territory	15.0	15.1	15.2	13.0	13.5
Australia	1 273.3	1 230.5	999.7	872.7	958.9
<b>Underemployment rate (b) – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	9.2	8.6	7.5	5.9	6.3
Victoria	9.6	10.3	7.3	5.9	6.7
Queensland	9.4	8.9	7.3	6.6	6.9
South Australia	10.4	9.4	7.7	7.0	7.3
Western Australia	9.9	8.1	6.5	5.8	5.8
Tasmania	11.8	9.9	7.7	7.2	7.0
Northern Territory	6.8	6.2	5.6	4.5	3.8
Australian Capital Territory	6.0	5.8	6.0	4.8	4.9
Australia	9.5	9.0	7.3	6.1	6.5

(a) Annual average of monthly data.

(b) Number underemployed as a proportion of the labour force, average of monthly rates.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (August 2024), Labour Force, Australia

## Chapter 2: Wages and Prices

### 2.1 Average weekly ordinary time earnings

Dollars per week, 2023–24



	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>AWOTE (a) (b) – \$ per week</b>					
New South Wales	1 714.6	1 758.1	1 775.6	1 821.1	1 913.6
Victoria	1 677.9	1 734.6	1 755.3	1 813.4	1 870.1
Queensland	1 627.4	1 631.1	1 688.3	1 775.9	1 872.9
South Australia	1 513.4	1 556.3	1 607.2	1 667.9	1 756.2
Western Australia	1 809.3	1 860.1	1 916.6	2 013.9	2 101.0
Tasmania	1 469.0	1 504.4	1 555.1	1 602.9	1 690.4
Northern Territory	1 693.4	1 699.5	1 704.5	1 760.0	1 839.3
Australian Capital Territory	1 845.6	1 899.4	1 982.1	2 021.0	2 107.1
Australia	1 686.2	1 724.4	1 759.1	1 822.9	1 906.1
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	4.3	2.5	1.0	2.6	5.1
Victoria	5.6	3.4	1.2	3.3	3.1
Queensland	3.3	0.2	3.5	5.2	5.5
South Australia	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.8	5.3
Western Australia	2.3	2.8	3.0	5.1	4.3
Tasmania	4.2	2.4	3.4	3.1	5.5
Northern Territory	1.6	0.4	0.3	3.3	4.5
Australian Capital Territory	1.9	2.9	4.4	2.0	4.3
Australia	4.1	2.3	2.0	3.6	4.6

(a) Annual average of bi-annual data.

(b) Average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult employees.

Care should be taken when comparing average weekly earnings of states over time due to compositional changes.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (May 2024), [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#)

## 2.2 Real average weekly ordinary time earnings

### Annual change - per cent, 2023–24



	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>Real AWOTE (a) (b) – \$ per week</b>					
New South Wales	1 937.3	1 957.1	1 902.1	1 821.1	1 834.1
Victoria	1 893.4	1 929.7	1 876.9	1 813.1	1 798.0
Queensland	1 855.1	1 821.8	1 789.2	1 753.5	1 777.3
South Australia	1 730.0	1 752.8	1 736.5	1 669.5	1 676.2
Western Australia	2 109.6	2 134.8	2 075.9	2 053.7	2 053.4
Tasmania	1 665.2	1 675.0	1 649.5	1 586.9	1 620.2
Northern Territory	2 008.7	1 977.1	1 870.8	1 815.9	1 831.6
Australian Capital Territory	2 122.3	2 139.3	2 129.4	2 039.2	2 051.7
Australia	1 918.0	1 930.1	1 885.2	1 825.3	1 831.6
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	3.3	1.0	-2.8	-4.3	0.7
Victoria	3.9	1.9	-2.7	-3.4	-0.8
Queensland	2.1	-1.8	-1.8	-2.0	1.4
South Australia	1.2	1.3	-0.9	-3.9	0.4
Western Australia	0.9	1.2	-2.8	-1.1	0.0
Tasmania	1.7	0.6	-1.5	-3.8	2.1
Northern Territory	1.4	-1.6	-5.4	-2.9	0.9
Australian Capital Territory	0.7	0.8	-0.5	-4.2	0.6
Australia	2.7	0.6	-2.3	-3.2	0.3

(a) Annual average.

(b) Average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult employees expressed in average 2022–23 dollars; converted to real terms using the Consumer Price Index for each state or territory.

Care should be taken when comparing average weekly earnings of states over time due to compositional changes.

Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#); Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#)

## 2.3 Male total average weekly earnings

Dollars per week, 2023–24



	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>MTAWE (a) (b) – \$ per week</b>					
New South Wales	1 551.5	1 572.0	1 577.8	1 620.9	1 692.6
Victoria	1 471.1	1 504.7	1 549.6	1 586.5	1 654.1
Queensland	1 486.0	1 490.8	1 566.6	1 622.1	1 695.7
South Australia	1 327.8	1 353.8	1 421.5	1 456.5	1 539.0
Western Australia	1 710.4	1 754.7	1 811.7	1 899.8	1 930.8
Tasmania	1 282.9	1 279.5	1 326.2	1 388.9	1 448.5
Northern Territory	1 602.7	1 559.3	1 562.5	1 658.4	1 714.9
Australian Capital Territory	1 597.0	1 638.8	1 727.2	1 785.1	1 836.6
Australia	1 518.0	1 541.0	1 582.1	1 631.1	1 698.3
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	3.0	1.3	0.4	2.7	4.4
Victoria	4.6	2.3	3.0	2.4	4.3
Queensland	2.9	0.3	5.1	3.5	4.5
South Australia	4.0	2.0	5.0	2.5	5.7
Western Australia	4.1	2.6	3.2	4.9	1.6
Tasmania	1.4	-0.3	3.7	4.7	4.3
Northern Territory	1.9	-2.7	0.2	6.1	3.4
Australian Capital Territory	-2.7	2.6	5.4	3.4	2.9
Australia	3.4	1.5	2.7	3.1	4.1

(a) Annual average of bi-annual data.

(b) Total average weekly earnings for all male employees. Not adjusted for CPI.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (May 2024), [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#)

## 2.4 Female total average weekly earnings

Dollars per week, 2023–24



	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>FTAW (a) (b) – \$ per week</b>					
New South Wales	1 082.4	1 085.7	1 152.3	1 176.8	1 257.2
Victoria	1 054.3	1 059.4	1 067.4	1 141.0	1 207.9
Queensland	1 032.6	1 029.8	1 073.5	1 143.8	1 221.7
South Australia	955.1	987.5	1 024.8	1 054.5	1 103.3
Western Australia	1 026.4	1 028.7	1 100.4	1 172.9	1 211.5
Tasmania	898.2	950.7	979.0	1 037.4	1 071.9
Northern Territory	1 250.9	1 214.0	1 256.3	1 270.6	1 321.8
Australian Capital Territory	1 375.4	1 359.9	1 394.6	1 442.0	1 517.0
Australia	1 055.4	1 059.8	1 104.4	1 157.5	1 225.4
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	2.9	0.3	6.1	2.1	6.8
Victoria	6.4	0.5	0.8	6.9	5.9
Queensland	6.7	-0.3	4.2	6.5	6.8
South Australia	5.3	3.4	3.8	2.9	4.6
Western Australia	6.5	0.2	7.0	6.6	3.3
Tasmania	5.1	5.8	3.0	6.0	3.3
Northern Territory	5.1	-2.9	3.5	1.1	4.0
Australian Capital Territory	6.5	-1.1	2.6	3.4	5.2
Australia	5.2	0.4	4.2	4.8	5.9

(a) Annual average of bi-annual data.

(b) Total average weekly earnings for all female employees. Not adjusted for CPI.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (May 2024), [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#)

## 2.5 Wage price index

### Annual change - per cent, 2023–24



	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>Wage price index (a) (b)</b>					
New South Wales	133.6	136.0	139.6	144.4	150.4
Victoria	135.5	138.0	141.5	146.6	151.5
Queensland	133.8	136.1	140.1	145.3	152.0
South Australia	135.1	137.2	140.3	145.5	151.2
Western Australia	133.0	135.1	138.7	144.5	150.5
Tasmania	135.4	138.4	142.4	147.9	155.5
Northern Territory	134.6	137.1	139.9	144.5	150.0
Australian Capital Territory	132.6	134.8	138.2	143.7	149.6
Australia	134.1	136.5	140.1	145.2	151.1
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	2.0	1.5	2.4	3.3	3.3
Victoria	2.4	1.5	2.3	3.4	3.4
Queensland	1.9	1.6	2.4	3.6	3.6
South Australia	2.4	1.6	2.1	3.5	3.5
Western Australia	1.7	1.4	2.2	3.8	3.8
Tasmania	2.4	1.9	2.8	3.8	3.8
Northern Territory	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.9	2.9
Australian Capital Territory	2.3	1.4	2.5	3.3	3.3
Australia	2.1	1.5	2.4	3.5	3.5

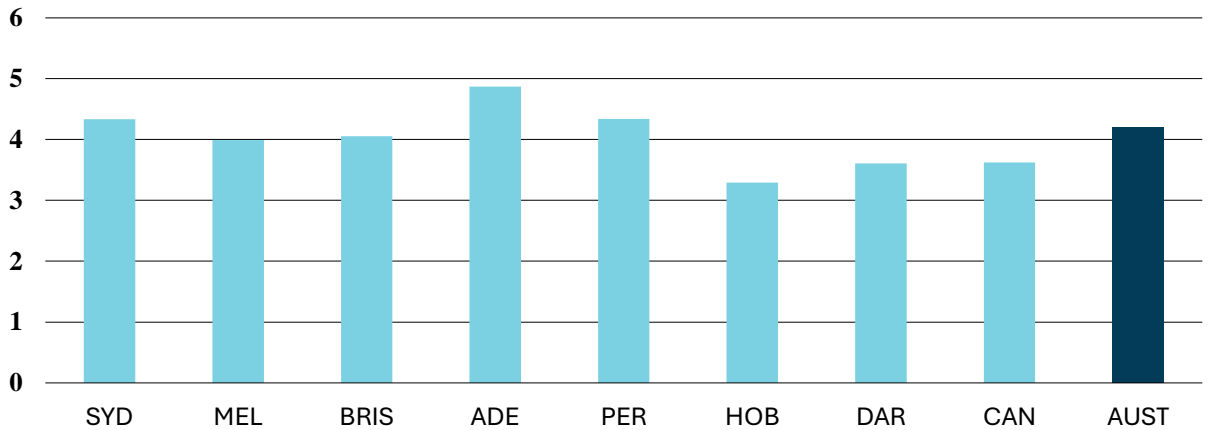
(a) Index value at June of the financial year.

(b) Total hourly rate of pay index excluding bonuses, all sectors. Base: 2008–09 = 100.0.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (June 2024), Wage Price Index, Australia

## 2.6 Consumer price index

### Annual change - per cent, 2023-24



	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>Consumer price index (a)</b>					
Sydney	116.4	118.2	122.8	131.6	137.3
Melbourne	116.6	118.3	123.0	131.6	136.8
Brisbane	115.4	117.8	124.1	133.2	138.6
Adelaide	115.1	116.8	121.8	131.4	137.8
Perth	112.8	114.6	121.5	129.0	134.6
Hobart	116.1	118.2	124.0	132.9	137.3
Darwin	110.9	113.1	119.9	127.5	132.1
Canberra	114.4	116.8	122.5	130.4	135.1
Weighted average eight capital cities	115.7	117.5	122.8	131.4	136.9
<b>Annual change – per cent (b)</b>					
Sydney	1.0	1.5	3.9	7.1	4.3
Melbourne	1.7	1.4	4.0	6.9	4.0
Brisbane	1.2	2.1	5.4	7.3	4.1
Adelaide	1.8	1.5	4.2	7.9	4.9
Perth	1.3	1.6	6.0	6.2	4.3
Hobart	2.4	1.8	5.0	7.1	3.3
Darwin	0.2	2.0	6.0	6.4	3.6
Canberra	1.2	2.1	4.8	6.5	3.6
Weighted average eight capital cities	1.3	1.6	4.4	7.0	4.2

(a) Annual average of quarterly data; base year for CPI is 2011-12.

(b) Change in the annual averages of table above.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (Jun-quarter-2024), Consumer Price Index, Australia

## Chapter 3: State Accounts

### 3.1 Gross state product

#### Annual change - per cent, 2022-23



	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
<b>Gross state product, chain volume measures – \$ million</b>					
New South Wales	680 189	673 316	688 693	706 732	733 087
Victoria	493 087	491 651	490 667	521 709	535 489
Queensland	423 285	418 498	430 157	454 026	464 580
South Australia	117 925	116 749	122 455	129 272	134 209
Western Australia	376 299	380 717	393 223	404 762	418 775
Tasmania	34 897	34 931	36 598	38 171	38 584
Northern Territory	29 020	30 758	30 253	31 792	30 123
Australian Capital Territory	42 197	43 759	45 467	46 757	48 767
Australia	2 198 775	2 191 416	2 237 695	2 333 221	2 403 614
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	2.6	-1.0	2.3	2.6	3.7
Victoria	3.0	-0.3	-0.2	6.3	2.6
Queensland	0.9	-1.1	2.8	5.5	2.3
South Australia	1.2	-1.0	4.9	5.6	3.8
Western Australia	1.7	1.2	3.3	2.9	3.5
Tasmania	3.7	0.1	4.8	4.3	1.1
Northern Territory	-1.1	6.0	-1.6	5.1	-5.3
Australian Capital Territory	4.2	3.7	3.9	2.8	4.3
Australia	2.2	-0.3	2.1	4.3	3.0

Note: Gross state product is only published on a financial year basis. 2023-24 figures will be released on 20/11/2024.

Source: [Australian Bureau of Statistics \(2022-23-financial-year\), Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#)

## 3.2 Gross state product per capita

### Annual change, 2022–23, percent



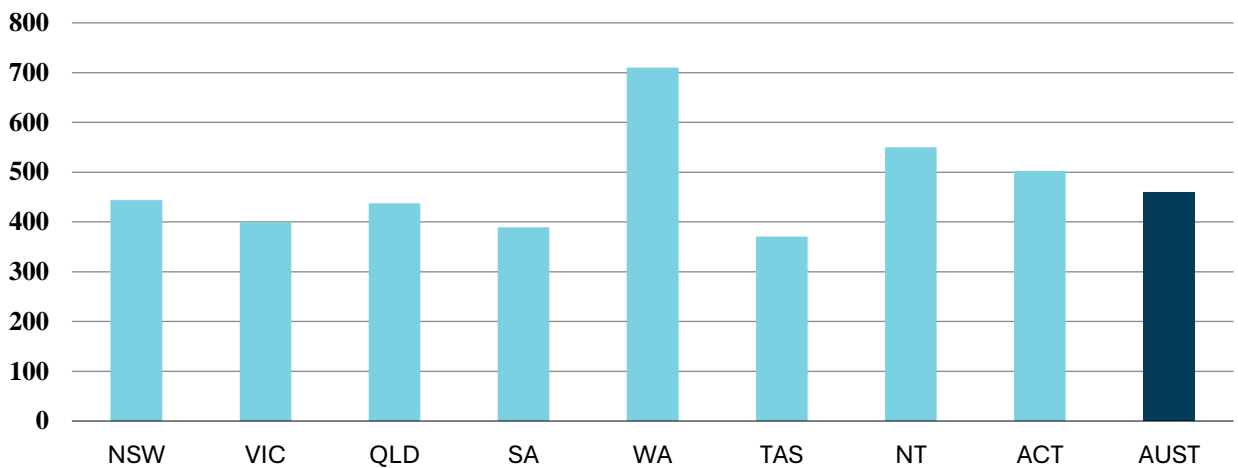
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
<b>Gross state product per capita, chain volume measures (a) – \$</b>					
New South Wales	84 986	83 245	85 084	87 238	88 932
Victoria	76 097	74 605	74 715	79 455	79 768
Queensland	83 878	81 583	82 973	86 300	86 321
South Australia	67 166	65 629	68 239	71 590	73 145
Western Australia	142 732	141 594	144 133	146 493	147 998
Tasmania	64 275	63 128	65 135	67 129	67 444
Northern Territory	118 007	124 923	122 075	128 129	120 231
Australian Capital Territory	97 959	99 392	101 569	103 291	105 776
Australia	87 456	85 885	87 322	90 553	91 439
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	1.3	-2.0	2.2	2.5	1.9
Victoria	1.1	-2.0	0.1	6.3	0.4
Queensland	-0.8	-2.7	1.7	4.0	0.0
South Australia	0.0	-2.3	4.0	4.9	2.2
Western Australia	0.3	-0.8	1.8	1.6	1.0
Tasmania	1.5	-1.8	3.2	3.1	0.5
Northern Territory	-0.8	5.9	-2.3	5.0	-6.2
Australian Capital Territory	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.4
Australia	0.6	-1.8	1.7	3.7	1.0

Note: Gross state product is only published on a financial year basis. 2023-24 figures will be released on 20/11/2024.

Source: [Australian Bureau of Statistics \(2022-23-financial-year\), Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#)

### 3.3 Labour productivity

Gross State Product per hour worked, 2022-23, \$



	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
<b>Gross State Product per hour worked, \$</b>					
New South Wales	429.5	432.1	445.4	461.8	444.2
Victoria	386.1	393.4	403.7	411.3	399.4
Queensland	429.9	432.4	436.2	443.4	437.7
South Australia	361.6	370.8	380.4	387.8	389.2
Western Australia	700.0	717.7	727.1	708.9	710.2
Tasmania	368.6	374.2	373.6	378.1	370.8
Northern Territory	523.6	578.2	577.8	598.2	550.1
Australian Capital Territory	478.0	486.4	484.8	506.8	502.2
Australia	444.4	451.1	460.9	469.2	458.4
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	-1.9	0.6	3.1	3.7	-3.8
Victoria	-2.4	1.9	2.6	1.9	-2.9
Queensland	-1.8	0.6	0.9	1.7	-1.3
South Australia	-3.2	2.5	2.6	1.9	0.4
Western Australia	-2.4	2.5	1.3	-2.5	0.2
Tasmania	0.6	1.5	-0.2	1.2	-1.9
Northern Territory	0.9	10.4	-0.1	3.5	-8.0
Australian Capital Territory	1.6	1.8	-0.3	4.5	-0.9
Australia	-2.0	1.5	2.2	1.8	-2.3

(a) Gross state product (chain volume measures) per hour worked, all sectors (i.e. market and non-market sectors).  
Note: Gross state product is only published on a financial year basis. 2023-24 figures will be released on 20/11/2024.

Source: [Australian Bureau of Statistics \(2022-23-financial-year\)](#), [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts: Australian Bureau of Statistics \(December 2023\)](#), [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed](#)

## Chapter 4: Business Conditions

### 4.1 Value of retail sales

#### Annual change - per cent, 2023–24



	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>Value (a) – \$ million</b>					
New South Wales	105 605	116 269	119 812	132 969	133 979
Victoria	86 958	89 893	99 122	108 464	110 536
Queensland	68 690	76 579	81 031	86 497	88 173
South Australia	21 938	23 613	24 765	27 039	27 760
Western Australia	35 880	40 753	43 643	46 822	48 334
Tasmania	6 945	7 708	7 985	8 408	8 585
Northern Territory	3 218	3 598	3 647	3 805	3 934
Australian Capital Territory	6 272	7 038	6 942	7 849	8 098
Australia	335 507	365 452	386 946	421 851	429 399
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	1.3	10.1	3.0	11.0	0.8
Victoria	2.3	3.4	10.3	9.4	1.9
Queensland	5.9	11.5	5.8	6.7	1.9
South Australia	3.1	7.6	4.9	9.2	2.7
Western Australia	5.2	13.6	7.1	7.3	3.2
Tasmania	6.2	11.0	3.6	5.3	2.1
Northern Territory	3.8	11.8	1.3	4.3	3.4
Australian Capital Territory	4.1	12.2	-1.4	13.1	3.2
Australia	3.2	8.9	5.9	9.0	1.8

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (August 2024), Retail Trade, Australia

## 4.2 Dwelling approvals

### Annual change - per cent, 2023–24



	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>Number (a)</b>					
New South Wales	48 748	60 213	54 831	52 481	42 425
Victoria	60 502	68 718	65 958	55 390	51 726
Queensland	30 492	41 914	38 493	35 873	32 929
South Australia	11 734	14 078	12 770	12 507	11 264
Western Australia	14 344	26 947	18 902	14 161	17 378
Tasmania	3 198	4 292	3 309	3 079	2 580
Northern Territory	582	795	529	589	434
Australian Capital Territory	4 928	5 017	6 195	3 856	4 502
Australia	174 528	221 974	200 987	177 936	163 238
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	-15.9	23.5	-8.9	-4.3	-19.2
Victoria	0.3	13.6	-4.0	-16.0	-6.6
Queensland	-8.1	37.5	-8.2	-6.8	-8.2
South Australia	9.0	20.0	-9.3	-2.1	-9.9
Western Australia	-7.1	87.9	-29.9	-25.1	22.7
Tasmania	-0.7	34.2	-22.9	-7.0	-16.2
Northern Territory	-14.4	36.6	-33.5	11.3	-26.3
Australian Capital Territory	-20.3	1.8	23.5	-37.8	16.8
Australia	-7.0	27.2	-9.5	-11.5	-8.3

(a) Houses and other dwellings (e.g. flats) intended for long-term residential use; includes both private and public sector dwellings.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (August 2024), [Building Approvals, Australia](#)

## 4.3 Business investment

### Annual change - per cent, 2022-23



	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
<b>Chain volume measures (a) – \$ million</b>					
New South Wales	68 884	66 655	69 167	72 002	78 088
Victoria	54 312	53 021	51 103	56 553	61 461
Queensland	46 060	44 185	42 941	46 948	49 403
South Australia	13 701	13 129	13 471	16 068	17 702
Western Australia	38 184	42 062	45 018	47 168	48 916
Tasmania	3 313	3 208	3 416	3 842	3 870
Northern Territory	3 504	2 742	3 087	4 151	4 348
Australian Capital Territory	2 882	3 339	2 964	3 596	3 255
Australia	220 736	217 883	220 154	234 731	234 731
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	5.8	-3.2	3.8	4.1	8.5
Victoria	7.4	-2.4	-3.6	10.7	8.7
Queensland	-8.0	-4.1	-2.8	9.3	5.2
South Australia	-1.4	-4.2	2.6	19.3	10.2
Western Australia	-8.3	10.2	7.0	4.8	3.7
Tasmania	2.0	-3.2	6.5	12.5	0.7
Northern Territory	-59.6	-21.7	12.6	34.5	4.7
Australian Capital Territory	3.6	15.9	-11.2	21.3	-9.5
Australia	-2.0	-1.3	1.0	6.6	0.0

(a) Private business gross fixed capital formation for other buildings and structures, machinery and equipment, livestock and intangible fixed assets.

Note: National account data is only available for financial years. 2023-24 figures will be released on 20/11/2024.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2022-23-financial-year), Australian National Accounts: State Accounts

## Chapter 5: Housing

### 5.1 Lending for owner occupied housing

Annual change - per cent, 2023–24



	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>Value (a) – \$ million</b>					
New South Wales	53 797	77 032	84 667	61 744	63 560
Victoria	49 341	66 653	75 869	57 197	57 802
Queensland	28 112	45 005	47 184	38 557	40 272
South Australia	9 017	13 139	13 534	11 494	11 682
Western Australia	13 061	24 155	24 274	20 329	22 084
Tasmania	2 589	3 621	3 355	3 087	2 777
Northern Territory	713	1 242	1 303	1 124	928
Australian Capital Territory	4 125	5 762	6 150	5 078	4 513
Australia	160 755	236 609	256 335	198 610	203 618
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	13.5	43.2	9.9	-27.1	2.9
Victoria	9.7	35.1	13.8	-24.6	1.1
Queensland	5.6	60.1	4.8	-18.3	4.4
South Australia	0.2	45.7	3.0	-15.1	1.6
Western Australia	2.4	84.9	0.5	-16.3	8.6
Tasmania	-1.4	39.9	-7.3	-8.0	-10.0
Northern Territory	-11.8	74.2	4.8	-13.7	-17.5
Australian Capital Territory	9.8	39.7	6.7	-17.4	-11.1
Australia	8.6	47.2	8.3	-22.5	2.5

(a) Lending commitments by all types of lenders for the construction and purchase of new or established owner occupied dwellings excluding refinancing.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (August 2024), Lending indicators

## Chapter 6: Public Sector Finances

### 6.1 General government sector fiscal balance

Percentage of gross state product, 2022–23



	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
<b>General government sector fiscal balance (a) – \$ million</b>					
New South Wales	-8 456	-18 781	-16 806	-25 800	-24 807
Victoria	-6 049	-17 576	-27 778	-30 149	-21 977
Queensland	-2 883	-10 171	-6 856	136	5 884
South Australia	196	-2 908	-2 702	-3 048	-1 632
Western Australia	279	- 169	4 077	2 837	2 503
Tasmania	- 231	- 770	- 542	- 687	- 828
Northern Territory	- 867	-1 230	- 878	- 657	- 482
Australian Capital Territory	-1 419	-1 076	- 760	- 913	-1 310
Total (b)	-19 459	-52 669	-52 233	-58 278	-42 687
<b>General government sector fiscal balance – percentage of gross state product</b>					
New South Wales	-1.3	-3.0	-2.6	-3.7	-3.2
Victoria	-1.3	-3.7	-5.8	-5.8	-3.9
Queensland	-0.8	-2.8	-1.9	0.0	1.2
South Australia	0.2	-2.6	-2.3	-2.4	-1.1
Western Australia	0.1	-0.1	1.1	0.7	0.6
Tasmania	-0.7	-2.3	-1.5	-1.8	-2.0
Northern Territory	-3.4	-4.6	-3.5	-2.1	-1.5
Australian Capital Territory	-3.5	-2.5	-1.7	-2.0	-2.6
Total (c)	-1.0	-2.7	-2.5	-2.5	-1.7

(a) The financing requirement of government. A positive sign, or fiscal surplus, indicates a net lending position; a negative sign, or fiscal deficit, indicates a net borrowing position.

(b) The sum of all state and territory jurisdictions may not agree with the total, due to transfers between jurisdictions.

Note: The 2023-24 Government Finance Statistics publication will be released in April 2025.

Sources: [Australian Bureau of Statistics \(2022-23\), Government Finance Statistics, Annual](#)

## 6.2 State and local government taxation revenue

### Dollars per capita, 2022-23



	2019-20	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
<b>General government sector taxation revenue – \$ million</b>					
New South Wales	36 064	35 660	39 150	44 826	45 604
Victoria	29 195	28 934	29 665	36 996	38 935
Queensland	18 293	18 361	20 514	24 562	25 518
South Australia	6 207	6 244	6 661	7 445	7 859
Western Australia	10 978	11 489	12 472	14 173	15 059
Tasmania	1 604	1 691	1 811	1 999	2 093
Northern Territory	801	633	676	892	872
Australian Capital Territory	1 934	1 949	2 059	2 424	2 587
Total (a)	105 076	104 960	113 007	133 316	138 529
<b>General government sector taxation revenue per capita - \$</b>					
New South Wales	4 506	4 409	4 837	5 533	5 529
Victoria	4 506	4 391	4 517	5 634	5 795
Queensland	3 625	3 579	3 957	4 669	4 738
South Australia	3 535	3 510	3 712	4 123	4 281
Western Australia	4 164	4 273	4 572	5 130	5 315
Tasmania	2 954	3 056	3 223	3 515	3 658
Northern Territory	3 257	2 571	2 728	3 595	3 477
Australian Capital Territory	4 490	4 427	4 600	5 355	5 610
Commonwealth	18 128	17 542	18 768	21 366	23 496

(a) Total is the sum of taxation revenue from all state and local government sources, not taxation revenue for Australia as it excludes Commonwealth taxation.

Source: [Australian Bureau of Statistics \(2022-23\), Taxation Revenue, Australia](#)

## Chapter 7: Exports

### 7.1 Merchandise exports

Percentage of gross state product, 2022–23



	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
<b>Merchandise exports (a) – \$ million</b>					
New South Wales	53 820	48 747	44 883	80 708	97 781
Victoria	28 148	28 340	25 171	31 728	33 706
Queensland	87 249	76 248	57 890	119 976	128 759
South Australia	11 716	11 129	12 734	14 600	17 421
Western Australia	162 318	184 337	223 001	240 382	268 983
Tasmania	3 658	3 645	3 821	4 740	4 402
Northern Territory	9 412	12 387	9 405	17 108	16 061
Australian Capital Territory	17	81	55	125	33
Australia (b)	372 621	381 989	395 024	531 126	590 440
<b>Merchandise exports – percentage of gross state product</b>					
New South Wales	8.6	7.8	6.9	11.4	12.6
Victoria	6.1	6.0	5.3	6.1	5.9
Queensland	23.8	21.1	15.7	26.4	25.6
South Australia	10.7	10.1	10.7	11.3	12.3
Western Australia	56.6	58.9	60.8	59.4	60.4
Tasmania	11.4	11.1	10.9	12.4	10.9
Northern Territory	37.4	46.6	37.4	53.8	49.3
Australian Capital Territory	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Australia (b)	19.1	19.2	18.9	22.8	23.1

(a) State in which the final stage of manufacture or production occurs. FOB value.

(b) Includes re-exports and state figures not available for publication. Australian total, therefore, may not equal sum of states and territories.

Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics (September 2023), [International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia: Australian Bureau of Statistics \(2022-23-financial-year\)](#), [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#)

## Chapter 8: Social Statistics

### 8.1 Population

#### Annual change - per cent, 2022-23



	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2021-22	2022-23
<b>Population (a) – '000</b>					
New South Wales	8 046.7	8 110.6	8 097.1	8 166.7	8 339.3
Victoria	6 537.3	6 615.0	6 547.8	6 630.6	6 812.5
Queensland	5 088.8	5 165.6	5 215.8	5 320.9	5 459.4
South Australia	1 767.4	1 790.4	1 802.6	1 821.2	1 851.7
Western Australia	2 659.6	2 712.9	2 749.4	2 791.8	2 878.6
Tasmania	547.8	557.6	567.2	571.1	572.8
Northern Territory	246.6	247.4	248.2	250.2	252.5
Australian Capital Territory	435.7	444.9	452.5	456.9	466.8
Australia	25 334.8	25 649.2	25 685.4	26 014.4	26 638.5
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	1.2	0.8	-0.2	0.9	2.1
Victoria	1.8	1.2	-1.0	1.3	2.7
Queensland	1.6	1.5	1.0	2.0	2.6
South Australia	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.7
Western Australia	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.5	3.1
Tasmania	2.0	1.8	1.7	0.7	0.3
Northern Territory	-0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.9
Australian Capital Territory	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.0	2.2
Australia	1.5	1.2	0.1	1.3	2.4

(a) Estimated resident population numbers are as at June of each year.

Note: June 2024 population figures will be released in December 2024.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (June 2023), National, state and territory population

## 8.2 Capped apparent school retention rates

### Capped apparent retention rates from Year 7/8 to Year 12, 2023



	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Apparent retention rates from Year 10 to Year 12 (a)</b>					
New South Wales	75.8	77.5	76.3	73.2	73.0
Victoria	83.3	83.9	83.9	82.1	81.9
Queensland	88.1	83.7	83.2	81.0	80.7
South Australia	89.1	88.6	87.1	86.0	85.0
Western Australia	85.5	85.8	85.6	82.0	82.0
Tasmania	74.3	73.9	74.5	71.7	69.0
Northern Territory	64.1	70.4	67.5	62.6	61.8
Australian Capital Territory	89.8	90.1	89.7	87.8	87.7
Australia	82.0	82.1	81.6	79.0	78.7
<b>Apparent retention rates from Year 7/8 to Year 12 (b)</b>					
New South Wales	77.1	78.4	77.1	75.5	74.2
Victoria	87.4	87.6	87.5	84.5	82.6
Queensland	91.3	85.3	85.3	82.2	80.9
South Australia	93.4	92.7	91.1	88.3	86.3
Western Australia	83.5	83.9	83.6	80.5	80.0
Tasmania	75.5	74.9	75.7	72.3	68.7
Northern Territory	54.3	57.8	56.8	54.2	51.7
Australian Capital Territory	94.0	91.9	90.9	87.9	89.2
Australia	84.0	83.6	83.1	80.5	79.1

(a) The number of full-time school students in Year 12 expressed as a percentage of the corresponding group at the commencement of their Year 10 schooling.

(b) The number of full-time school students in Year 12 expressed as a percentage of the corresponding group at the commencement of their secondary schooling.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2023), Schools

## 8.3 General practice bulk billing

Bulk billing rate , 2023–24



	2020-21	2021-22	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>General practice bulk billing rate (a) – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	89.8	90.7	91.0	84.2	81.9
Victoria	87.2	89.4	88.6	80.9	78.2
Queensland	87.2	88.1	87.2	78.6	75.4
South Australia	86.6	87.8	87.0	76.7	73.6
Western Australia	86.7	86.8	85.9	76.0	70.3
Tasmania	78.3	79.6	78.3	70.2	70.1
Northern Territory	89.5	90.3	87.9	74.3	73.6
Australian Capital Territory	67.9	69.1	70.4	56.6	52.9
Australia	87.5	88.8	88.3	80.2	93.7

(a) Proportion of general practitioner attendances (excluding practice nurse), enhanced primary care and other non-referred attendances that are bulk billed.

Note: This data is only published on a financial year basis.

Source: [Department of Health and Aged Care, Annual Medicare Statistics, 2023-24](#)

## Glossary

**Apparent school retention rate.** The number of full-time school students in a designated level/year of education expressed as a percentage of their respective cohort group (which is either at the commencement of their secondary schooling or Year 10). For a discussion of ‘apparent’ retention rates compared to actual retention rates, see the ABS source publication, *Schools, Australia, 2014* (cat. no. 4221.0) explanatory notes.

**Average weekly earnings.** Average gross (before tax) earnings of employees.

**Average weekly ordinary time earnings.** Weekly earnings attributed to award, standard or agreed hours of work.

**Business investment.** Private gross fixed capital formation for machinery and equipment; non-dwelling construction; livestock; and intangible fixed assets.

**Consumer price index.** A measure of change in the price of a basket of goods and services from a base period. Changes in the consumer price index are the most commonly used measures of inflation.

**Employed persons.** Persons aged 15 and over who, during a period of one week, worked for one hour or more for pay or worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a family farm.

**General government sector.** Government departments and other entities that provide largely non-market public services and are funded mainly through taxes and other compulsory levies.

**General government sector net debt.** Selected liabilities (deposits held plus proceeds from advances plus borrowing) minus selected assets (cash and deposits plus investments plus advances outstanding) of the general government sector.

**General government sector fiscal balance.** The financing requirement of the general government sector. A positive sign, or fiscal surplus, indicates a net lending position; a negative sign, or fiscal deficit, indicates a net borrowing position.

**General practice bulk billing rate.** The percentage of general practitioner attendances (excluding practice nurse) that are bulk billed.

**Gross domestic product.** The total market value of goods and services produced within Australia, after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting for depreciation.

**Gross state product.** Equivalent to gross domestic product except it refers to production within a state or territory rather than to the nation as a whole.

**Gross state product—chain volume measures.** Also known as real gross state product, this is a measure used to indicate change in the actual quantity of goods and services produced within a state or territory.

**Gross state product per capita.** The ratio of the chain volume measure of gross state product to an estimate of the resident population in the state or territory.

**Job vacancy.** A job available for immediate filling and for which recruitment action has been taken.

**Job vacancy rate.** The number of job vacancies expressed as a percentage of the number of employee jobs plus the number of job vacancies.

**Labour force.** The employed plus the unemployed.

**Labour force participation rate.** The number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over.

**Labour productivity.** Gross state product (chain volume measures) per hour worked, all sectors (that is, market and non-market sectors).

**Male total average weekly earnings.** Weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings of all male employees. This measure of earnings is used in the process of benchmarking pensions.

**Real average weekly earnings.** Average weekly earnings adjusted for inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

**Turnover.** Includes retail sales; wholesale sales; takings from repairs, meals and hiring of goods; commissions from agency activity; and net takings from gaming machines. Turnover includes the Goods and Services Tax.

**Unemployed persons.** Persons aged 15 and over who, during a period of one week, were not employed but had actively looked for work in the previous four weeks and were available to start work.

**Unemployment rate.** The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

**Wage price index.** A measure of change in the price of labour (that is, wages, salaries and overtime) unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed.

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