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Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development

Yearbook 2015

Progress in Australian Regions



Yearbook 2015

Progress in Australian Regions



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- Tourism Research Australia

Foreword

Yearbook



This second edition of the *Progress in Australian Regions – Yearbook* builds on the success of last year’s inaugural regional statistical handbook.

The Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development is producing this new statistical resource to chart the development of Australia’s regions over time. The aim is to provide policy makers, regional development agencies, businesses, industry, investors, community groups, individuals and other stakeholders with information that could answer the question of how our regions are progressing against measures of economic, social, environmental and governmental well-being.

The first edition of *Progress in Australian Regions – Yearbook* was well received by stakeholders, who noted the value of regional statistics to policy making, investment decisions, advocacy and planning for local economic development. This second edition provides updated information on the same set of indicators, allowing for a consistent means of measuring progress over time.

The Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development has been responsive to feedback provided by stakeholders. Most notably, the 2015 Yearbook includes an expanded set of geographies which allow for the measurement of progress at a more detailed level in outback Australia.

We look forward to further feedback in 2016, which will be incorporated into future editions of the Yearbook.

Mike Mrdak
Secretary
Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development
December 2015

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Introduction



The 2015 Yearbook is the second 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.

What's New in 2015?

This Yearbook builds on the information that was provided in 2014 by updating data sources wherever possible and improving the method used to construct estimates for a number of indicators. For example, the unemployment rate is now based on Small Area Labour Market statistics produced by the Department of Employment every quarter, which allows for more frequent reporting than indicators based on the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing. Migration figures have been updated in a similar way, allowing for presentation of annual estimates based on the Australia Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) new Regional Internal Migration Estimates. A full list of the updated indicators is provided in Table 1.

An exciting addition in 2016 will be the development of an interactive web application to host Yearbook data. The web application will allow 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.

Table 1 Indicators updated in the 2015 Yearbook

Updated indicators	Table Number	Nature of update
Society		
Life expectancy at birth	P 1.1.1	Additional year of data
Physical assault victimisation	P 1.4.1	Additional year of data
Malicious property damage victimisation	P 1.4.2	Additional year of data
Road fatalities	P 1.4.3	Additional year of data
Unpaid help	P 1.8.1	Additional year of data
Attendance for cultural events	P 1.8.2	Additional year of data
Economy		
New business entry rate	P 2.1.3	Additional year of data
Unemployment rate	P 2.2.1	New source/Additional data
Average duration of unemployment	P 2.3.1	Additional year of data
International visitors	P 2.6.1	Additional year of data
International trade value	P 2.6.2	Additional year of data
Environment		
Air pollution	P 3.1.1	Additional year of data
Domestic trips	P 3.2.1	Additional year of data
Terrestrial area protected	P 3.3.1	Additional year of data
Greenhouse gas emissions	P 3.4.1	Additional year of data
Traffic congestion	P 3.5.1	Additional year of data
Average commuting time	P 3.5.2	Additional year of data
Governance		
Generalised trust	P 4.1.1	Additional year of data
Political group	P 4.2.2	Additional year of data
Context		
Estimated resident population	C 1.1.1	Additional year of data
Population projections	C 1.1.2	Additional year of data
Net internal migration	C 1.1.3	New source/Additional data
Population by age	C 1.2.1	Additional year of data
Selected pensions	C 1.4.2	Additional year of data
Passengers through airports	C 2.1.2	Additional year of data
Network delay	C 2.1.5	Additional year of data
Freight through ports	C 2.2.2	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

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 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 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 should be used to look at how individual regions are doing over time, and if these changes are inline 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).

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)

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.

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.

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:

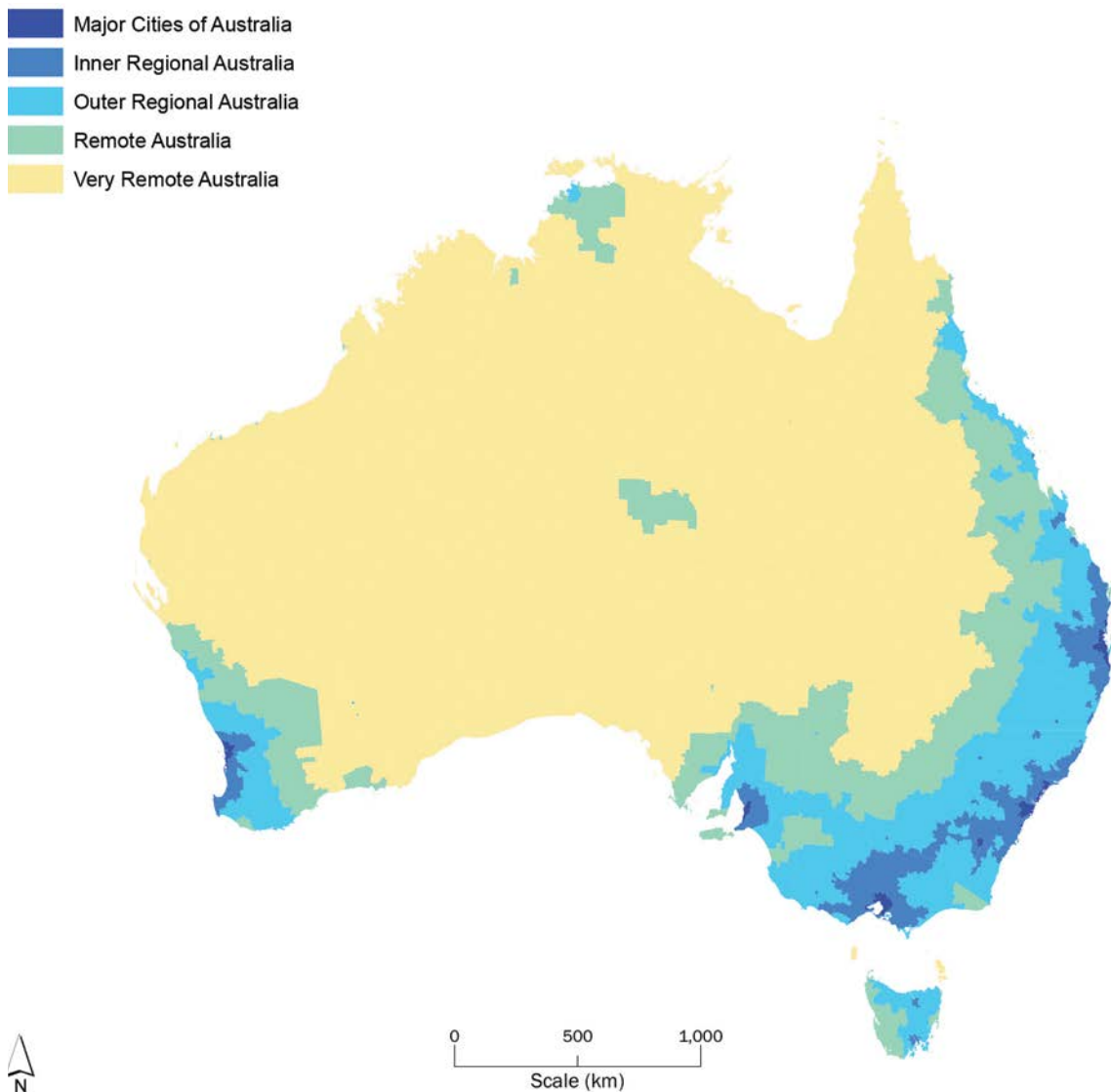
- Remoteness Classes;
- Major Urban Areas;
- Capital City and Balance of State; and
- Sub-State Regions.

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.

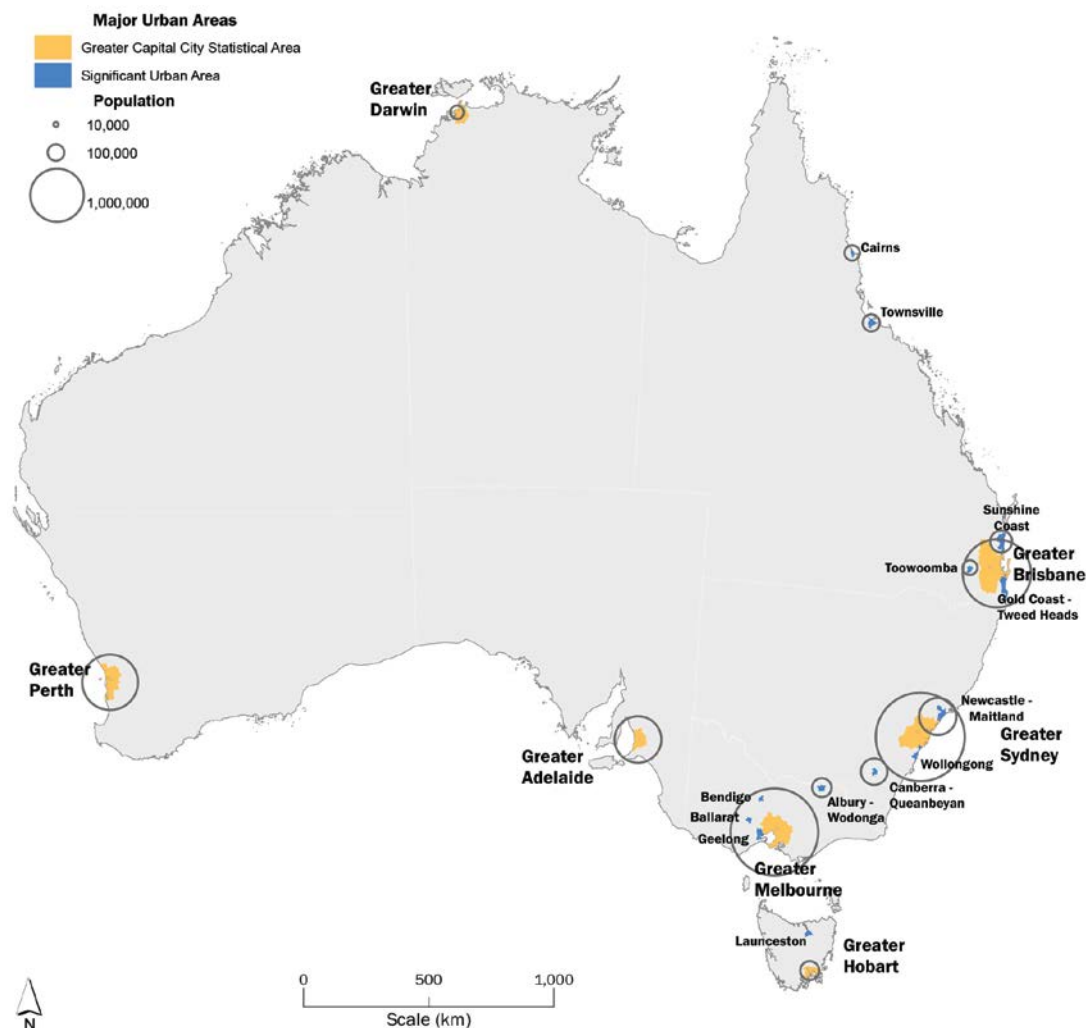
Canberra has been defined by the SUA of Canberra - Queanbeyan, which crosses the New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory border and includes a wider urban extent than the GCCSA of the ACT. While Canberra is still a capital city, the SUA used to define the major urban area of Canberra - Queanbeyan 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).

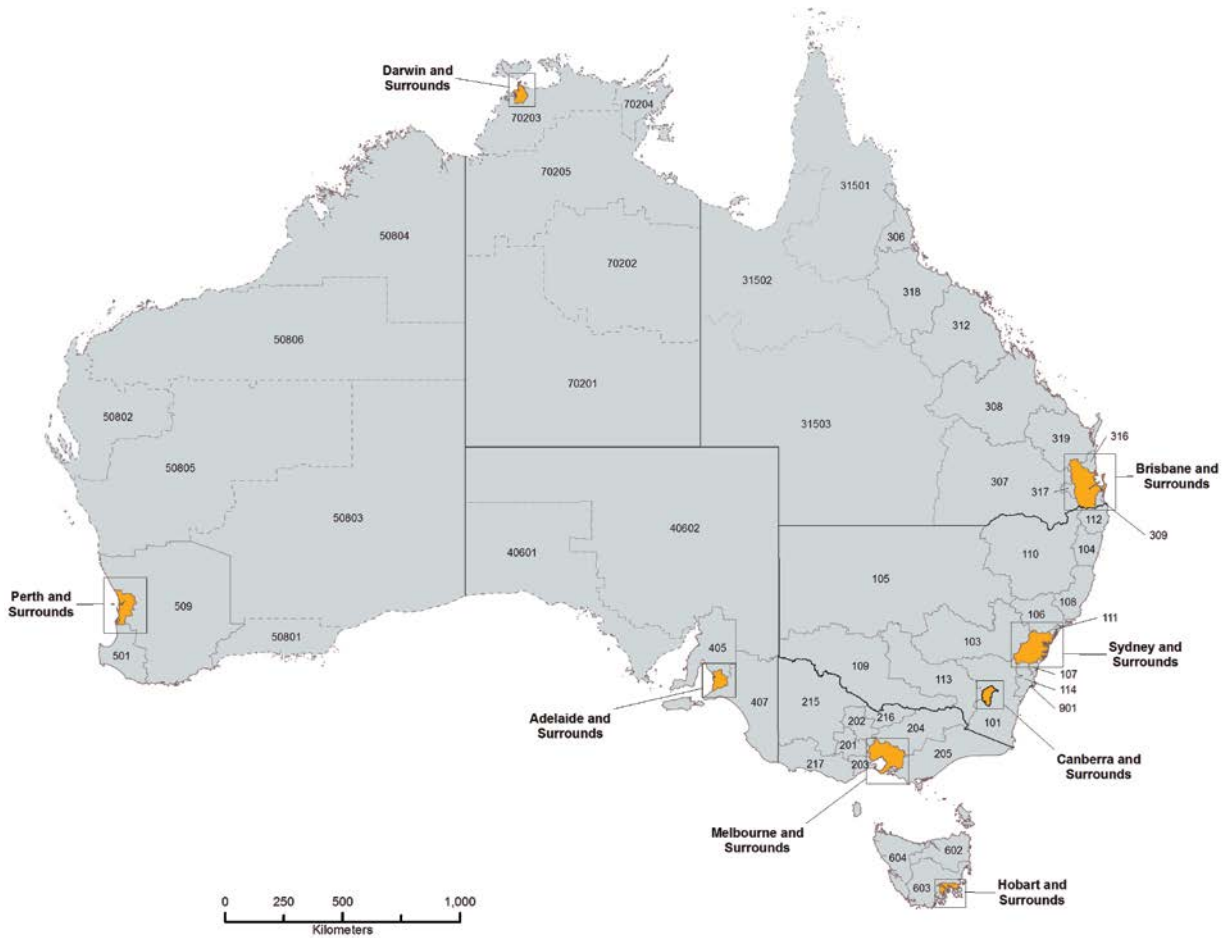
The sub-state regions aggregate to the capital cities and the balance of the States. For example, the Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) of Greater Sydney is made up of fifteen SA4s and the remaining thirteen SA4s in New South Wales make up the balance of the State. The GCCSAs represent the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

Based on user feedback, the 2015 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.

As noted above, 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 (RDA) committee boundaries (RDAs). There are 565 LGAs within Australia, each corresponding to the area of a local government, council, shire or similar administrative body. LGAs are wholly contained within States and Territories, meaning they do not cross state borders.

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.

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

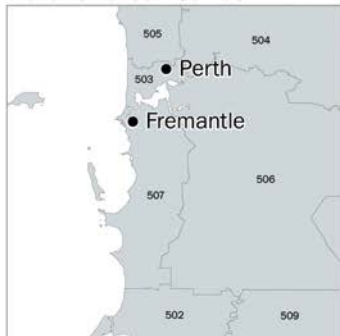
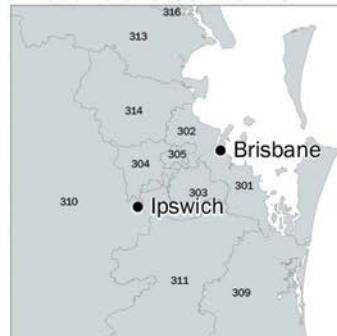
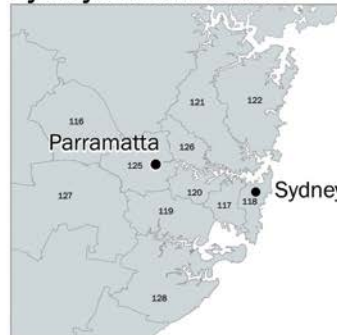
Victoria

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**

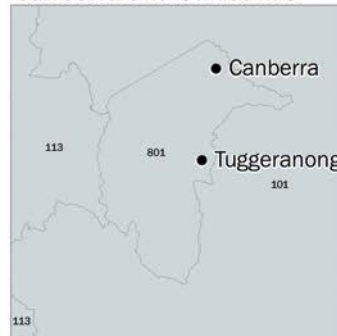
- 405 Barossa - Yorke - Mid North
- 406 South Australia - Outback
- 407 South Australia - South East

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	2005-06 \$ real	2009-10 \$ real	2011-12 \$ real	2005-06 to 2011-12 change \$ real	Trend
Major Cities	669,326	772,187	745,222	75,896	
Inner Regional	668,084	664,277	615,021	-53,063	
Outer Regional	485,704	651,741	709,969	224,265	

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 *Measuring 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. Some examples of other data sources that can be used to inform regional policy include:

- *Report on Government Services* from the Productivity Commission (<http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs>);
- *Australian National Accounts* series of publications from the ABS (<http://www.abs.gov.au>), particularly:
 - *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (cat. no. 5206.0);
 - *Estimates of Industry Multifactor Productivity* (cat. no. 5260.0.55.002); and
 - *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (cat. no. 5220.0);
- *State of the Environment* report from the Department of the Environment (<http://www.environment.gov.au/science/soe/2011>);
- *Local Government National Report* from the Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development (<http://www.regional.gov.au/local/publications/reports/index.aspx>); and
- *Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook* from the Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (http://www.bitre.gov.au/publications/2014/yearbook_2014.aspx).

For Further Development

The set of indicators included in the Yearbook will evolve over time as new regional data becomes available and in response to user feedback. For example, the source data for a number of indicators in 2015 was adjusted to provide greater regional detail. A more holistic assessment of the indicator framework is planned for the 2016 update, which will involve reviewing existing data sources to ensure indicator quality is maintained and that information can continue to be presented in a consistent format over time.

The existing set of indicators has some important gaps. Data to be released in the next few years may help fill some of those gaps. Some examples are provided below:

- The ABS released preliminary results from the new *National Road Freight Survey* in late 2015. The survey provides new information on the volume of freight to and from regions, and could serve as the basis for an improved contextual indicator of freight flows to be included in the 2016 Yearbook.
- The Australian Financial Security Authority has recently commenced regular release of personal insolvency data for sub-state regions. Once a sufficient time-series becomes available, this indicator will be considered for potential inclusion as an additional progress indicator of 'a resilient economy' (and more specifically, of prudent financial management).
- The life expectancy gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians⁷ has been identified as a potential future progress indicator. Remoteness class data is currently only available for a single time point, but when an additional time point is released (in several years) the indicator will be considered for inclusion as an additional indicator of societal progress.
- In late 2015, the Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) released new estimates of the average commuting distances travelled by residents of Australian cities and regions. This information will provide valuable context regarding land use patterns and the transport task in Australian cities in the 2016 edition.
- BITRE is also developing estimates of population-weighted density for urban areas which will be available for the 2016 Yearbook. Population-weighted density takes account of variances in density across different parts of a given city, estimating overall density of an urban area as a weighted sum of small area estimates.

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

⁷ ABS, Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2010–2012, (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003)

Yearbook

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.⁸

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

⁸ 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 more able to contribute to society through participation in employment, entrepreneurial activities, education and social activities. A good level of health also brings about reduced direct costs to the region through lower health care costs.⁹

- Life expectancy in Australia increased by 0.8 years between 2007 and 2013, to stand at 82.1 years.

Life expectancy at birth across sub-state regions

- Life expectancy increased in both capital city and non-capital city locations between 2007 and 2013.
- Almost all regions of Australia saw an increase in life expectancy between 2007 and 2013. South East Tasmania was the only region to record a decrease (down 1.1 years), while Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven in New South Wales, and Wide Bay in Queensland, recorded no change over the same period.
- The largest increase in life expectancy between 2007 and 2013 occurred in Western Australia - Outback, at 2.3 years. This was followed by Greater Darwin at 2.0 years and Northern Territory - Outback at 1.9 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 80.9 years in 2013, compared to a figure of 73.5 for the rest of the Northern Territory.

⁹ 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	2007 years	2010 years	2013 years	2007-2013 change years	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	82.0	82.7	83.2	1.2	
Central Coast	80.1	81.0	80.6	0.5	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	83.8	83.9	85.1	1.3	
Sydney - Blacktown	80.0	80.7	81.5	1.5	
Sydney - City and Inner South	80.3	81.4	81.8	1.5	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	82.8	83.5	84.1	1.3	
Sydney - Inner South West	82.0	83.0	83.5	1.5	
Sydney - Inner West	82.2	82.6	84.0	1.8	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	84.3	84.9	85.4	1.1	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	83.2	83.7	84.7	1.5	
Sydney - Outer South West	80.9	81.3	81.7	0.8	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	81.0	81.5	81.8	0.8	
Sydney - Parramatta	81.9	82.1	82.8	0.9	
Sydney - Ryde	83.4	84.0	85.1	1.7	
Sydney - South West	81.4	82.1	82.9	1.5	
Sydney - Sutherland	83.2	83.7	84.3	1.1	
Rest of New South Wales	80.4	80.9	81.1	0.7	
Capital Region	80.7	81.0	81.8	1.1	
Central West	79.9	80.0	80.8	0.9	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	80.2	81.0	80.6	0.4	
Far West and Orana	78.5	79.1	78.7	0.2	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	80.5	80.7	81.5	1.0	
Illawarra	81.0	81.9	81.9	0.9	
Mid North Coast	80.1	80.6	80.9	0.8	
Murray	80.1	80.8	80.4	0.3	
New England and North West	79.5	80.3	80.1	0.6	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	80.8	81.2	81.2	0.4	
Richmond - Tweed	80.4	81.1	81.0	0.6	
Riverina	80.9	81.1	81.2	0.3	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	81.0	81.0	81.0	0.0	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	82.3	82.6	83.5	1.2	
Melbourne - Inner	81.7	82.6	83.5	1.8	
Melbourne - Inner East	84.0	84.5	85.3	1.3	
Melbourne - Inner South	82.6	83.4	84.1	1.5	
Melbourne - North East	82.0	82.5	83.1	1.1	
Melbourne - North West	81.9	82.3	83.3	1.4	
Melbourne - Outer East	82.5	82.6	83.5	1.0	
Melbourne - South East	82.2	82.5	83.4	1.2	
Melbourne - West	81.3	81.7	82.7	1.4	
Mornington Peninsula	81.5	81.5	82.3	0.8	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2007 years	2010 years	2013 years	2007-2013 change years	Trend
Rest of Victoria	80.6	80.8	81.6	1.0	
Ballarat	80.4	79.9	81.5	1.1	
Bendigo	80.9	81.1	82.0	1.1	
Geelong	81.2	81.4	82.6	1.4	
Hume	81.0	81.2	81.5	0.5	
Latrobe - Gippsland	80.2	80.5	81.4	1.2	
North West	80.3	80.2	80.8	0.5	
Shepparton	80.4	80.8	81.3	0.9	
Warrnambool and South West	80.4	80.6	81.5	1.1	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	81.5	82.0	82.2	0.7	
Brisbane - East	81.9	82.2	82.9	1.0	
Brisbane - North	81.3	81.3	82.5	1.2	
Brisbane - South	81.9	83.1	83.1	1.2	
Brisbane - West	83.8	83.6	83.9	0.1	
Brisbane Inner City	81.9	82.8	83.3	1.4	
Ipswich	80.2	80.7	80.3	0.1	
Logan - Beaudesert	80.5	80.6	81.1	0.6	
Moreton Bay - North	80.5	80.9	80.8	0.3	
Moreton Bay - South	82.3	82.9	83.4	1.1	
Rest of Queensland	81.1	81.1	81.7	0.6	
Cairns	80.0	80.0	80.6	0.6	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	80.7	81.1	80.9	0.2	
Fitzroy	80.6	80.4	81.2	0.6	
Gold Coast	82.0	82.7	82.6	0.6	
Mackay	80.9	80.5	81.5	0.6	
Queensland - Outback	75.5	74.6	77.3	1.8	
Sunshine Coast	82.6	82.5	83.2	0.6	
Toowoomba	81.4	80.9	81.9	0.5	
Townsville	80.6	80.2	81.1	0.5	
Wide Bay	80.9	80.7	80.9	0.0	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	81.4	81.8	82.4	1.0	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	82.7	82.7	84.0	1.3	
Adelaide - North	80.1	80.8	81.0	0.9	
Adelaide - South	82.3	82.8	83.1	0.8	
Adelaide - West	80.6	80.6	81.6	1.0	
Rest of South Australia	80.4	81.1	81.3	0.9	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	80.5	81.0	81.2	0.7	
South Australia - Outback	78.8	79.0	79.8	1.0	
South Australia - South East	81.0	82.1	82.0	1.0	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2007 years	2010 years	2013 years	2007-2013 change years	Trend
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	82.2	82.6	83.2	1.0	
Mandurah	81.5	81.4	82.0	0.5	
Perth - Inner	83.0	83.3	84.3	1.3	
Perth - North East	81.4	82.1	82.6	1.2	
Perth - North West	82.7	82.7	84.1	1.4	
Perth - South East	81.9	82.3	82.6	0.7	
Perth - South West	82.1	82.6	83.2	1.1	
Rest of Western Australia	79.9	80.6	81.4	1.5	
Bunbury	82.0	82.7	82.7	0.7	
Western Australia - Outback	77.5	78.6	79.8	2.3	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	80.9	81.0	81.4	0.5	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	79.7	80.1	80.8	1.1	
Rest of Tasmania	79.9	80.0	80.3	0.4	
Launceston and North East	79.5	80.1	80.8	1.3	
South East	80.8	80.3	79.7	-1.1	
West and North West	79.9	79.7	80.0	0.1	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	78.9	79.4	80.9	2.0	
Northern Territory - Outback	71.6	73.5	73.5	1.9	
Australian Capital Territory					
Australian Capital Territory	82.1	82.5	83.3	1.2	

Source: ABS, Deaths, Australia, 2013 (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.¹⁰

- At a national level, the proportion of adults experiencing high or very high levels of psychological distress fell by 2.2 percentage points between 2004–05 and 2011–12.

Psychological distress across remoteness classes

- Similar to the national trend, rates of psychological distress fell in all four of the reported remoteness classes, with the largest fall being in outer regional Australia (down 3.8 percentage points).

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

Remoteness Class	2004–05 per cent	2007–08 per cent	2011–12 per cent	2004–05 to 2011–12 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	12.6	12.1	10.6	-2.0	
Inner Regional	13.8	11.9	11.4	-2.4	
Outer Regional	14.2	11.7	10.4	-3.8	
Remote	13.2	13.8	11.9	-1.3	
AUSTRALIA	13.0	12.0	10.8	-2.2	

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2004–05 and 2007–08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011–12 (National Health Survey component), 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.

Psychological distress across capital cities and balance of state

- All eight of the 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 Darwin, down 10.8 percentage points between 2004–05 and 2011–12.
- Of the regions outside of the capital cities, only those in South Australia had an increase in the rate of psychological distress, increasing by 2.6 percentage points in the period between 2004–05 and 2011–12, making it the region with the highest rate of psychological distress at 15.1 per cent in 2011–12.

¹⁰ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia’s Progress, 2013.

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	2004-05 per cent	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2004-05 to 2011-12 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	13.0	13.3	10.1	-2.9	
Rest of New South Wales	11.9	12.1	11.1	-0.8	
Greater Melbourne	12.6	11.9	10.6	-2.0	
Rest of Victoria	14.7	11.8	14.0	-0.7	
Greater Brisbane	14.4	12.5	11.4	-3.0	
Rest of Queensland	14.3	10.9	10.1	-4.2	
Greater Adelaide	12.1	11.8	10.3	-1.8	
Rest of South Australia	12.5	16.7	15.1	2.6	
Greater Perth	11.5	10.0	10.8	-0.7	
Rest of Western Australia	12.9	10.3	9.6	-3.3	
Greater Hobart	14.9	9.5	8.8	-6.1	
Rest of Tasmania	10.9	12.2	9.1	-1.8	
Greater Darwin	20.0	*14.7	9.2	-10.8	
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	n.p.	8.4	n.p.	
Australian Capital Territory	12.1	10.9	9.2	-2.9	

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2004-05 and 2007-08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011-12 (National Health Survey component), 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.

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

n.p. Not published.

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 1.6 percentage points in Australia between 2007–08 and 2011–12.

Adults overweight or obese across remoteness classes

- The proportion of adults who are overweight or obese increased across all four reported remoteness classes.
- The largest change in adults who were overweight or obese was in outer regional Australia, where there was a 2.8 percentage point increase between 2007–08 and 2011–12.

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

Remoteness Class	2007–08	2011–12	2007–08 to 2011–12
	per cent	per cent	change percentage points
Major Cities	58.6	60.2	1.6
Inner Regional	67.1	69.1	2.0
Outer Regional	66.5	69.3	2.8
Remote	69.2	69.5	0.3
AUSTRALIA	61.2	62.8	1.6

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2004–05 and 2007–08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011–12 (National Health Survey component), custom data request

Persons 18 years and over.

Excludes very remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates.

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

Adults overweight or obese across major urban areas

- The major urban areas with the largest increase in the proportion of adults who are overweight or obese between 2007–08 and 2011–12 were Townsville, Ballarat¹² and Newcastle - Maitland.
- Five of the twenty major urban areas had decreases in the proportion of adults who are overweight or obese; Albury - Wodonga¹², Toowoomba¹², Sunshine Coast, Gold Coast - Tweed Heads, and Launceston.

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

Major Urban Area	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2007-08 to 2011-12 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	57.3	57.8	0.5
Greater Melbourne	58.3	58.4	0.1
Greater Brisbane	55.7	62.5	6.8
Greater Perth	60.3	63.6	3.3
Greater Adelaide	61.6	65.2	3.6
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	61.4	60.7	-0.7
Newcastle - Maitland	63.5	70.5	7.0
Canberra - Queanbeyan	61.3	62.5	1.2
Sunshine Coast	63.6	60.4	-3.2
Wollongong	59.2	62.7	3.5
Greater Hobart	59.5	62.5	3.0
Geelong	61.7	*63.3	1.6
Townsville	43.6	71.1	27.5
Cairns	56.8	59.8	3.0
Greater Darwin	58.3	61.5	3.2
Toowoomba	*82.4	67.5	-14.9
Ballarat	*67.1	*75.3	8.2
Bendigo	*60.1	*64.5	4.4
Albury - Wodonga	*74.7	*55.0	-19.7
Launceston	63.4	63.1	-0.3

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2004–05 and 2007–08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011–12 (National Health Survey component), 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 relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

Adults overweight or obese across sub-state regions

- The proportion of adults overweight or obese increased in 53 of the 87 sub-state regions across Australia between 2007–08 and 2011–12.
- The sub-state regions with a large increase in the proportion of adults overweight or obese were Townsville (which includes some surrounding hinterland), West Brisbane¹², and Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury in Sydney.
- The largest decreases in the proportion of adults overweight or obese were in North West Victoria, Riverina, and Warrnambool and South West.

¹² 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 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	2007-08 to 2011-12 change percentage points
New South Wales			
Greater Sydney	57.3	57.8	0.5
Central Coast	65.7	66.4	0.7
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	55.8	75.5	19.7
Sydney - Blacktown	69.2	65.3	-3.9
Sydney - City and Inner South	48.2	49.9	1.7
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	45.8	49.6	3.8
Sydney - Inner South West	57.8	62.0	4.2
Sydney - Inner West	54.3	54.4	0.1
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	51.9	55.1	3.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches	65.5	52.7	-12.8
Sydney - Outer South West	62.9	62.6	-0.3
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	54.3	64.7	10.4
Sydney - Parramatta	56.1	49.8	-6.3
Sydney - Ryde	45.2	50.9	5.7
Sydney - South West	60.3	57.0	-3.3
Sydney - Sutherland	65.2	58.7	-6.5
Rest of New South Wales	66.9	67.1	0.2
Capital Region	70.6	68.0	-2.6
Central West	60.8	80.3	19.5
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	57.0	59.0	2.0
Far West and Orana	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	67.4	74.1	6.7
Illawarra	59.5	59.5	0.0
Mid North Coast	76.5	68.2	-8.3
Murray	77.3	70.5	-6.8
New England and North West	74.3	64.8	-9.5
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	65.4	66.6	1.2
Richmond - Tweed	52.9	56.9	4.0
Riverina	84.2	67.1	-17.1
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	69.4	75.9	6.5
Victoria			
Greater Melbourne	58.3	58.4	0.1
Melbourne - Inner	44.0	45.6	1.6
Melbourne - Inner East	56.2	55.8	-0.4
Melbourne - Inner South	51.1	54.7	3.6
Melbourne - North East	60.4	63.4	3.0
Melbourne - North West	70.6	64.5	-6.1
Melbourne - Outer East	60.6	57.1	-3.5
Melbourne - South East	68.2	57.8	-10.4
Melbourne - West	58.8	65.6	6.8
Mornington Peninsula	64.1	66.8	2.7

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2007-08 to 2011-12 change percentage points
Rest of Victoria	68.1	68.9	0.8
Ballarat	67.6	70.7	3.1
Bendigo	61.5	67.4	5.9
Geelong	61.6	68.7	7.1
Hume	64.3	66.9	2.6
Latrobe - Gippsland	68.9	75.2	6.3
North West	78.0	57.9	-20.1
Shepparton	66.8	72.8	6.0
Warrnambool and South West	81.2	65.2	-16.0
Queensland			
Greater Brisbane	55.7	62.5	6.8
Brisbane - East	48.7	65.3	16.6
Brisbane - North	51.8	60.3	8.5
Brisbane - South	53.0	58.7	5.7
Brisbane - West	*35.3	57.0	21.7
Brisbane Inner City	55.5	57.7	2.2
Ipswich	71.7	73.3	1.6
Logan - Beaudesert	53.5	65.8	12.3
Moreton Bay - North	73.5	65.3	-8.2
Moreton Bay - South	60.1	58.1	-2.0
Rest of Queensland	64.9	67.2	2.3
Cairns	55.7	62.8	7.1
Darling Downs - Maranoa	78.9	77.3	-1.6
Fitzroy	73.0	69.1	-3.9
Gold Coast	62.9	63.7	0.8
Mackay	71.6	76.8	5.2
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Sunshine Coast	65.6	59.7	-5.9
Toowoomba	76.9	69.9	-7.0
Townsville	49.4	74.2	24.8
Wide Bay	60.4	65.5	5.1
South Australia			
Greater Adelaide	61.6	65.2	3.6
Adelaide - Central and Hills	55.6	60.7	5.1
Adelaide - North	67.0	69.0	2.0
Adelaide - South	62.8	64.9	2.1
Adelaide - West	58.3	64.9	6.6
Rest of South Australia	61.3	71.4	10.1
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	53.2	63.6	10.4
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
South Australia - South East	62.9	74.7	11.8

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2007-08 to 2011-12 change percentage points
Western Australia			
Greater Perth	60.3	63.6	■ 3.3
Mandurah	78.0	74.5	■ -3.5
Perth - Inner	53.0	50.9	■ -2.1
Perth - North East	60.6	67.6	■ 7.0
Perth - North West	57.9	62.3	■ 4.4
Perth - South East	61.8	65.3	■ 3.5
Perth - South West	61.7	64.5	■ 2.8
Rest of Western Australia	70.9	71.7	■ 0.8
Bunbury	74.5	72.2	■ -2.3
Western Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	68.0	71.2	■ 3.2
Tasmania			
Greater Hobart	59.5	62.5	■ 3.0
Rest of Tasmania	66.9	66.4	■ -0.5
Launceston and North East	67.3	64.4	■ -2.9
South East	62.5	73.9	■ 11.4
West and North West	67.9	66.7	■ -1.2
Northern Territory			
Greater Darwin	58.3	61.5	■ 3.2
Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Australian Capital Territory			
Australian Capital Territory	57.8	62.2	■ 4.4

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2004-05 and 2007-08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011-12 (National Health Survey component), custom data request

Persons 18 years and over.

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

n.p. Not published.

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 2004–05 and 2011–12, 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.¹³

- Between 2004–05 and 2011–12, daily smoking rates in Australia fell from 21.3 per cent to 16.1 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	2004–05	2007–08	2011–12	2004–05 to 2011–12	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	20.0	17.5	14.7	-5.3	
Inner Regional	23.1	20.1	18.3	-4.8	
Outer Regional	25.2	25.8	21.7	-3.5	
Remote	33.7	27.8	26.2	-7.5	
AUSTRALIA	21.3	18.9	16.1	-5.2	

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2004–05 and 2007–08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011–12 (National Health Survey component), custom data request

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

¹³ 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 Cairns¹⁴ (1.6 percentage points) and Toowoomba¹⁴ (0.9 percentage points).
- The largest decrease in smoking rates across major urban areas was in Darwin (down 14.5 percentage points), followed by Ballarat¹⁴ (13.8 percentage points).

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

Major Urban Area	2004-05	2007-08	2011-12	2004-05 to 2011-12	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Greater Sydney	20.0	17.4	13.2	-6.8	
Greater Melbourne	20.3	16.7	14.9	-5.4	
Greater Brisbane	21.7	19.0	16.6	-5.1	
Greater Perth	18.5	16.4	16.5	-2.0	
Greater Adelaide	19.3	17.5	15.0	-4.3	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	20.2	17.3	16.0	-4.2	
Newcastle - Maitland	21.5	20.5	14.8	-6.7	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	15.0	16.4	13.0	-2.0	
Sunshine Coast	19.0	19.4	13.4	-5.6	
Wollongong	21.0	27.4	16.6	-4.4	
Greater Hobart	23.2	19.4	18.4	-4.8	
Geelong	19.0	*19.2	*13.9	-5.1	
Townsville	26.4	28.5	20.7	-5.7	
Cairns	27.5	*26.5	29.1	1.6	
Greater Darwin	37.2	22.8	22.7	-14.5	
Toowoomba	17.7	*22.3	18.6	0.9	
Ballarat	37.8	*20.4	*24.0	-13.8	
Bendigo	32.4	*14.7	*24.9	-7.5	
Albury - Wodonga	26.6	*33.1	*17.4	-9.2	
Launceston	23.3	22.9	15.8	-7.5	

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2004-05 and 2007-08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011-12 (National Health Survey component), 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.

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

Smoking rates across sub-state regions

- The sub-state region with the largest reduction in the smoking rate for adults between 2004-05 to 2011-12 was the Hunter Valley in New South Wales¹⁴, where current daily smokers fell by 20.1 percentage points.
- The proportion of adults who are currently daily smokers increased in 14 sub-state regions between 2004-05 and 2011-12.
- The largest increase was reported in Shepparton¹⁴ in Victoria (8.9 percentage points), followed by the Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven¹⁴ region of New South Wales (8.2 percentage points).

¹⁴ Estimate has a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

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

Sub-State Region	2004-05	2007-08	2011-12	2004-05 to 2011-12	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	20.0	17.4	13.2	-6.8	
Central Coast	23.8	19.3	17.5	-6.3	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	*12.1	*14.7	*7.7	-4.4	
Sydney - Blacktown	24.8	19.7	15.8	-9.0	
Sydney - City and Inner South	15.4	27.7	11.4	-4.0	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	17.3	*9.7	10.5	-6.8	
Sydney - Inner South West	23.7	21.5	12.9	-10.8	
Sydney - Inner West	23.0	15.5	11.5	-11.5	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	13.9	*10.9	8.1	-5.8	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	20.6	17.0	*6.2	-14.4	
Sydney - Outer South West	29.5	27.2	*16.1	-13.4	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	20.6	20.6	19.9	-0.7	
Sydney - Parramatta	18.5	16.2	18.1	-0.4	
Sydney - Ryde	*11.0	n.p.	14.5	3.5	
Sydney - South West	21.9	15.1	16.0	-5.9	
Sydney - Sutherland	18.1	*10.9	13.3	-4.8	
Rest of New South Wales	22.3	21.4	16.1	-6.2	
Capital Region	17.7	*20.6	*14.9	-2.8	
Central West	*24.3	26.5	*22.1	-2.2	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	n.p.	*19.5	*14.9	n.p.	
Far West and Orana	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	31.5	22.0	*11.4	-20.1	
Illawarra	20.7	27.3	16.3	-4.4	
Mid North Coast	24.6	*23.1	14.5	-10.1	
Murray	*24.1	n.p.	*12.7	-11.4	
New England and North West	25.7	23.7	20.9	-4.8	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	20.6	21.4	15.7	-4.9	
Richmond - Tweed	21.4	*11.6	12.9	-8.5	
Riverina	*18.1	*15.0	*14.3	-3.8	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	19.6	*19.9	27.8	8.2	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	20.3	16.7	14.9	-5.4	
Melbourne - Inner	21.3	17.9	10.9	-10.4	
Melbourne - Inner East	9.7	13.5	*7.6	-2.1	
Melbourne - Inner South	20.2	*5.8	10.6	-9.6	
Melbourne - North East	23.7	15.5	17.2	-6.5	
Melbourne - North West	26.3	18.1	18.2	-8.1	
Melbourne - Outer East	16.6	13.8	15.7	-0.9	
Melbourne - South East	18.6	20.5	12.6	-6.0	
Melbourne - West	28.5	22.1	23.0	-5.5	
Mornington Peninsula	24.2	25.7	19.4	-4.8	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2004-05	2007-08	2011-12	2004-05 to 2011-12	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Rest of Victoria	23.0	18.4	20.3	-2.7	
Ballarat	35.7	*19.0	28.1	-7.6	
Bendigo	*21.4	17.3	*16.7	-4.7	
Geelong	18.1	16.7	*13.6	-4.5	
Hume	22.0	*14.3	27.2	5.2	
Latrobe - Gippsland	26.8	18.6	14.9	-11.9	
North West	*24.9	*23.6	24.4	-0.5	
Shepparton	*16.4	19.9	25.3	8.9	
Warrnambool and South West	*13.0	*19.8	19.6	6.6	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	21.7	19.0	16.6	-5.1	
Brisbane - East	16.4	20.3	16.9	0.5	
Brisbane - North	23.2	*17.1	14.2	-9.0	
Brisbane - South	18.7	*13.0	11.6	-7.1	
Brisbane - West	15.4	*7.7	*7.6	-7.8	
Brisbane Inner City	14.7	11.6	12.4	-2.3	
Ipswich	34.2	24.8	19.0	-15.2	
Logan - Beaudesert	28.6	31.6	23.3	-5.3	
Moreton Bay - North	23.5	21.6	23.9	0.4	
Moreton Bay - South	*19.5	20.2	*17.5	-2.0	
Rest of Queensland	23.7	23.6	18.9	-4.8	
Cairns	22.4	27.9	26.0	3.6	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	27.8	24.0	22.3	-5.5	
Fitzroy	33.8	24.5	22.4	-11.4	
Gold Coast	20.9	18.6	14.8	-6.1	
Mackay	27.5	24.8	25.9	-1.6	
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Sunshine Coast	19.0	19.2	13.2	-5.8	
Toowoomba	21.0	*20.4	20.3	-0.7	
Townsville	24.7	31.2	21.5	-3.2	
Wide Bay	23.6	25.9	17.4	-6.2	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	19.3	17.5	15.0	-4.3	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	14.1	15.5	9.5	-4.6	
Adelaide - North	24.9	19.1	17.8	-7.1	
Adelaide - South	17.2	17.4	13.4	-3.8	
Adelaide - West	20.4	17.4	19.3	-1.1	
Rest of South Australia	24.5	26.4	20.3	-4.2	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	22.2	*17.2	23.3	1.1	
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
South Australia - South East	24.4	30.1	16.9	-7.5	

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2004-05</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>2007-08</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>2011-12</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>2004-05 to</i> <i>2011-12</i> <i>change</i> <i>percentage</i> <i>points</i>	<i>Trend</i>
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	18.5	16.4	16.5	-2.0	
Mandurah	*20.8	*19.5	21.0	0.2	
Perth - Inner	*15.5	*9.7	9.9	-5.6	
Perth - North East	22.7	18.7	19.6	-3.1	
Perth - North West	15.8	14.4	16.5	0.7	
Perth - South East	19.0	18.6	19.4	0.4	
Perth - South West	19.8	18.1	13.5	-6.3	
Rest of Western Australia	25.7	20.9	22.3	-3.4	
Bunbury	16.7	*14.1	21.6	4.9	
Western Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	30.1	19.6	18.3	-11.8	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	23.2	19.4	18.4	-4.8	
Rest of Tasmania	24.8	26.3	22.2	-2.6	
Launceston and North East	24.3	23.1	17.9	-6.4	
South East	27.4	32.2	25.8	-1.6	
West and North West	24.5	28.3	26.7	2.2	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	37.2	*22.8	22.7	-14.5	
Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Australian Capital Territory					
Australian Capital Territory	15.4	16.3	12.6	-2.8	

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2004-05 and 2007-08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011-12 (National Health Survey component), custom data request

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

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, as well as being a strong contributor to levels of obesity. The dangers of high levels of sedentary behaviour to overall health have also been recognised in relation to chronic disease and obesity.

In 2011–12, adults spent an average of just over 30 minutes per day doing physical activity. The highest levels of physical activity were among young adults and levels of physical activity tended to decline in older ages, with the lowest being among people aged 75 years and over.¹⁵

- Across Australia, there was a 1.5 percentage point decrease in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines by spending 150 minutes exercising per week between 2007–08 and 2011–12.

Physical activity across remoteness class

- The proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines fell across the four remoteness classes.
- There was a 10.2 percentage point decrease in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines in remote areas of Australia.
- There was a 1.4 percentage point decrease in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines in major cities in 2011–12.

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

Remoteness Class	2007–08 per cent	2011–12 per cent	2007–08 to 2011–12 change percentage points
Major Cities	54.3	52.9	-1.4
Inner Regional	48.2	45.8	-2.4
Outer Regional	47.0	45.6	-1.4
Remote	50.3	40.1	-10.2
AUSTRALIA	52.3	50.8	-1.5

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2004–05 and 2007–08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011–12 (National Health Survey component), 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.

¹⁵ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Physical activity across major urban areas

- Rates of physical activity increased in six of the 20 major urban areas of Australia, with the largest increases in Bendigo¹⁶, Greater Darwin and Greater Sydney.
- The largest decreases in the rate of adults meeting physical activity guidelines were in Ballarat¹⁶, Geelong¹⁶ and Newcastle - Maitland.

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

Major Urban Area	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2007-08 to 2011-12 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	54.4	56.1	1.7
Greater Melbourne	52.7	52.8	0.1
Greater Brisbane	53.5	49.4	-4.1
Greater Perth	55.3	52.3	-3.0
Greater Adelaide	50.5	51.1	0.6
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	55.7	56.7	1.0
Newcastle - Maitland	58.0	45.3	-12.7
Canberra - Queanbeyan	57.3	55.9	-1.4
Sunshine Coast	57.7	51.0	-6.7
Wollongong	51.2	45.6	-5.6
Greater Hobart	59.8	52.9	-6.9
Geelong	57.3	*36.5	-20.8
Townsville	51.4	48.2	-3.2
Cairns	53.9	49.3	-4.6
Greater Darwin	48.3	50.6	2.3
Toowoomba	*36.7	27.1	-9.6
Ballarat	*56.9	*34.3	-22.6
Bendigo	*61.4	*67.5	6.1
Albury - Wodonga	*56.4	*55.5	-0.9
Launceston	51.8	50.0	-1.8

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2004-05 and 2007-08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011-12 (National Health Survey component), 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 relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

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 increases in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines were concentrated in the regions of Sydney, including Outer South West Sydney, City and Inner South Sydney, and Ryde.

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

Sub-State Region	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2007-08 to 2011-12 change percentage points
New South Wales			
Greater Sydney	54.4	56.1	1.7
Central Coast	45.8	40.7	-5.1
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	50.7	51.1	0.4
Sydney - City and Inner South	56.4	75.6	19.2
Sydney - Blacktown	49.8	51.6	1.8
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	69.3	68.6	-0.7
Sydney - Inner South West	54.3	52.8	-1.5
Sydney - Inner West	65.0	66.8	1.8
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	67.9	63.2	-4.7
Sydney - Northern Beaches	61.0	64.8	3.8
Sydney - Outer South West	31.4	57.5	26.1
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	53.7	37.4	-16.3
Sydney - Parramatta	45.5	58.7	13.2
Sydney - Ryde	42.0	58.8	16.8
Sydney - South West	43.7	36.6	-7.1
Sydney - Sutherland	68.1	67.0	-1.1
Rest of New South Wales	49.6	45.1	-4.5
Capital Region	43.4	45.9	2.5
Central West	48.9	47.0	-1.9
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	*48.9	58.5	9.6
Far West and Orana	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	43.1	48.0	4.9
Illawarra	52.0	46.1	-5.9
Mid North Coast	51.7	45.4	-6.3
Murray	57.1	48.1	-9.0
New England and North West	37.6	31.8	-5.8
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	60.1	43.4	-16.7
Richmond - Tweed	54.6	50.1	-4.5
Riverina	55.8	41.7	-14.1
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	39.1	48.8	9.7
Victoria			
Greater Melbourne	52.7	52.8	0.1
Melbourne - Inner	71.1	65.0	-6.1
Melbourne - Inner East	60.7	60.1	-0.6
Melbourne - Inner South	64.2	65.0	0.8
Melbourne - North East	44.8	55.0	10.2
Melbourne - North West	42.3	50.8	8.5
Melbourne - Outer East	54.8	49.3	-5.5
Melbourne - South East	39.0	44.3	5.3
Melbourne - West	49.4	43.5	-5.9
Mornington Peninsula	46.8	48.3	1.5

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2007-08 per cent</i>	<i>2011-12 per cent</i>	<i>2007-08 to 2011-12 change percentage points</i>
Rest of Victoria	55.3	47.2	-8.1
Ballarat	56.0	40.8	-15.2
Bendigo	55.0	60.4	5.4
Geelong	63.3	42.1	-21.2
Hume	56.3	56.1	-0.2
Latrobe - Gippsland	51.9	54.2	2.3
North West	43.7	49.3	5.6
Shepparton	56.5	39.4	-17.1
Warrnambool and South West	50.4	38.1	-12.3
Queensland			
Greater Brisbane	53.5	49.4	-4.1
Brisbane - East	53.3	53.6	0.3
Brisbane - North	57.8	56.6	-1.2
Brisbane - South	47.2	46.7	-0.5
Brisbane - West	66.9	49.6	-17.3
Brisbane Inner City	68.6	62.6	-6.0
Ipswich	34.2	37.3	3.1
Logan - Beaudesert	50.2	34.7	-15.5
Moreton Bay - North	48.3	49.8	1.5
Moreton Bay - South	61.3	58.3	-3.0
Rest of Queensland	47.1	47.4	0.3
Cairns	49.5	52.6	3.1
Darling Downs - Maranoa	24.5	*34.4	9.9
Fitzroy	28.1	35.1	7.0
Gold Coast	56.0	57.8	1.8
Mackay	56.6	47.4	-9.2
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Sunshine Coast	57.7	50.8	-6.9
Toowoomba	41.3	32.4	-8.9
Townsville	45.9	46.1	0.2
Wide Bay	42.5	48.0	5.5
South Australia			
Greater Adelaide	50.5	51.1	0.6
Adelaide - Central and Hills	56.9	60.5	3.6
Adelaide - North	44.6	42.7	-1.9
Adelaide - South	52.8	56.7	3.9
Adelaide - West	49.3	45.4	-3.9
Rest of South Australia	43.2	36.5	-6.7
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	41.7	33.3	-8.4
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
South Australia - South East	36.5	39.3	2.8

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2007-08 to 2011-12 change percentage points
Western Australia			
Greater Perth	55.3	52.3	-3.0
Mandurah	69.5	52.3	-17.2
Perth - Inner	61.0	63.3	2.3
Perth - North East	43.7	49.8	6.1
Perth - North West	57.0	52.0	-5.0
Perth - South East	55.0	44.2	-10.8
Perth - South West	55.6	58.3	2.7
Rest of Western Australia	51.6	48.4	-3.2
Bunbury	49.0	48.2	-0.8
Western Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	45.4	41.9	-3.5
Tasmania			
Greater Hobart	59.8	52.9	-6.9
Rest of Tasmania	48.1	46.0	-2.1
Launceston and North East	48.6	49.8	1.2
South East	58.4	44.8	-13.6
West and North West	43.6	42.0	-1.6
Northern Territory			
Greater Darwin	48.3	50.6	2.3
Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Australian Capital Territory			
	59.3	56.3	-3.0

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2004-05 and 2007-08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011-12 (National Health Survey component), 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.

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

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 vulnerable because of their physical health and well-being provides an insight into childhood development, particularly for those children who are at risk of not acquiring the cognitive and physical skills afforded by school education.

The physical health and well-being of children refers to their physical readiness for the school day, physical independence, and gross and 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 no change in the proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable due to their physical health and well-being between 2009 and 2012.

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

- Between 2009 and 2012 the proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable decreased across three of the five remoteness classes and was unchanged in major cities.
- The largest decrease occurred in very remote Australia where there was a 2.1 percentage point decrease in the proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable, down from 22.8 per cent to 20.7 per cent of all children.
- The next largest decrease was in remote Australia, down 1.2 percentage points, to 11.2 per cent of all children.
- Inner regional Australia was the only class to have an increase in the proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable, up marginally from 9.6 per cent to 10.0 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	2009-2012 change percentage points
Major Cities	8.6	8.6	0.0
Inner Regional	9.6	10.0	0.4
Outer Regional	11.6	11.3	-0.3
Remote	12.4	11.2	-1.2
Very Remote	22.8	20.7	-2.1
AUSTRALIA	9.3	9.3	0.0

Source: AEDI A Snapshot of Early Childhood Development in Australia, Australian Early Development Index (AEDI), National Report 2009 (Re-issue - March 2011) and National Report 2012

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, of 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>	<i>2006</i> <i>persons per 10,000</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>persons per 10,000</i>	<i>2006–2011</i> <i>change</i> <i>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)

<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	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)

<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	59.6	60.0	59.4	-0.2	
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	62.3	63.1	62.6	0.3	
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	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	
<i>Esperance</i>	63.2	62.5	61.8	-1.4	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	48.0	48.6	49.6	1.6	
<i>Goldfields</i>	52.8	58.3	54.4	1.6	
<i>Kimberley</i>	30.7	33.3	31.5	0.8	
<i>Mid West</i>	63.4	64.7	63.6	0.2	
<i>Pilbara</i>	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	
<i>Alice Springs</i>	40.7	44.4	43.5	2.8	
<i>Barkly</i>	25.6	25.3	23.8	-1.8	
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	17.7	21.4	22.6	4.9	
<i>East Arnhem</i>	3.2	3.9	2.7	-0.5	
<i>Katherine</i>	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 a fall in the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who recognise an area as homeland or traditional country across Australia, down by 3.1 percentage points, from 74.8 per cent in 1994 to 71.7 per cent in 2008.

Recognising traditional country across the remoteness classes

- While 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, this has not increased very much between 1994 and 2008 (0.4 percentage points).
- In comparison, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people that recognise traditional country has decreased by 4.2 percentage points over the same period in the major cities of Australia to stand at 67.1 per cent.

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	^a 1994	2002	2008	1994-2008	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	71.3	62.5	67.1	-4.2	
Inner and Outer Regional	69.1	64.1	66.7	-2.4	
Remote and Very Remote	85.7	85.8	86.1	0.4	
AUSTRALIA	74.8	69.6	71.7	-3.1	

Source: ABS, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, 1994 (cat. no. 4190.0); ABS, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 and 2008 (cat. no. 4714.0)

a) Data from 1994 is based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2008. This is broadly comparable to the ASGS remoteness structure.

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 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 complementary 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 decrease in the rate of physical assault victimisation in Australia from 2.9 per cent in 2009–10 to 2.3 per cent in 2013–14.

Physical assault victimisation across remoteness classes

- The physical assault victimisation rate decreased most in major cities, down by 0.9 percentage points.
- Inner regional Australia was the only remoteness class to see an increase, up by 0.4 percentage points.

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

Remoteness Class	2009–10	2011–12	2013–14	2009–10 to 2013–14	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	2.9	2.8	2.0	-0.9	
Inner Regional	2.6	3.2	3.0	0.4	
Outer Regional and Remote	3.4	3.8	2.9	-0.5	
AUSTRALIA	2.9	3.0	2.3	-0.6	

Source: ABS Crime Victimization, Australia, 2008–09 to 2013–14 (cat. no. 4530.0)

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

Physical assault victimisation across capital cities and balance of state

- Physical assault victimisation fell in most capital cities between 2009–10 and 2013–14. Hobart was the only capital in which the rate of physical assaults increased, up by 0.7 percentage points.
- Looking across all capital city and balance of state areas, the largest decrease in physical assault victimisation between 2009–10 and 2013–14 occurred in non-capital Western Australia (1.5 percentage points).²³
- The majority of non-capital areas saw an increase in physical assault victimisation.

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

Capital City / Balance of State	2009–10 per cent	2011–12 per cent	2013–14 per cent	2009–10 to 2013–14 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	2.5	2.6	1.8	-0.7	
Rest of New South Wales	2.1	2.9	2.6	0.5	
Greater Melbourne	2.6	2.9	1.8	-0.8	
Rest of Victoria	2.7	3.1	2.8	0.1	
Rest of Queensland	3.6	3.6	2.7	-0.9	
Greater Adelaide	3.7	2.8	2.8	-0.9	
Rest of South Australia	*2.0	*2.6	*2.6	0.6	
Greater Perth	3.5	3.1	2.5	-1.0	
Rest of Western Australia	5.2	3.8	*3.7	-1.5	
Greater Hobart	3.2	4.1	3.9	0.7	
Rest of Tasmania	2.7	3.9	3.0	0.3	
Greater Darwin	n.a.	n.a.	3.7	n.a.	
Rest of Northern Territory	5.3	4.6	*6.5	1.2	
Australian Capital Territory	2.7	4.7	2.6	-0.1	

Source: ABS Crime Victimization, Australia, 2008–09 to 2013–14 (cat. no. 4530.0)

* Estimates have a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent 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.²⁴

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 fell by 3.1 percentage points between 2009–10 and 2013–14.

²³ Estimates have a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

²⁴ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Malicious property damage victimisation across remoteness classes

- The victimisation rate for malicious property damage fell across all remoteness classes, with the largest decline in the major cities of Australia, down 3.8 percentage points.

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

Remoteness Class	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	2009-10 to 2013-14	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	9.9	8.0	6.1	-3.8	
Inner Regional	7.2	6.3	5.7	-1.5	
Outer Regional and Remote	8.1	7.0	6.0	-2.1	
AUSTRALIA	9.1	7.5	6.0	-3.1	

Source: ABS Crime Victimization, Australia, 2008-09 to 2013-14 (cat. no. 4530.0)

Malicious property damage victimisation across 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 Australia²⁵ 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	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	2009-10 to 2013-14	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Greater Sydney	8.7	7.0	4.8	-3.9	
Rest of New South Wales	8.0	7.5	5.7	-2.3	
Greater Melbourne	10.0	8.3	6.6	-3.4	
Rest of Victoria	7.8	5.4	5.3	-2.5	
Greater Brisbane	7.6	6.0	4.8	-2.8	
Rest of Queensland	7.0	5.7	4.2	-2.8	
Greater Adelaide	12.3	10.3	6.0	-6.3	
Rest of South Australia	5.2	4.7	*5.6	0.4	
Greater Perth	12.2	10.6	9.5	-2.7	
Rest of Western Australia	12.0	8.7	9.4	-2.6	
Greater Hobart	11.3	8.9	9.9	-1.4	
Rest of Tasmania	8.6	6.2	6.2	-2.4	
Greater Darwin	n.a.	n.a.	6.6	n.a.	
Rest of Northern Territory	13.4	10.3	11.6	1.2	
Australian Capital Territory	12.9	9.1	9.3	-3.6	

Source: ABS Crime Victimization, Australia, 2008-09 to 2013-14 (cat. no. 4530.0)

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

n.a. Not available.

²⁵ 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 6.9 fatalities per 100,000 people in 2009 to 5.1 fatalities per 100,000 people in 2013.

Road fatalities across remoteness classes

- The number of road fatalities per 100,000 people decreased across all remoteness classes between 2009 and 2013.
- Road fatalities have decreased at a faster rate in outer regional and remote areas. However, outer regional and remote areas still have much higher fatality rates overall than major cities and inner regional areas.

Table P 1.4.3.a Road fatalities by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2009	2011	2013	2009-2013	Trend
	people per 100,000	people per 100,000	people per 100,000	change percentage points	
Major Cities	3.4	2.7	2.5	-0.9	
Inner Regional	11.5	10.3	9.5	-1.9	
Outer Regional	18.0	14.0	11.6	-6.4	
Remote	27.4	24.2	22.9	-4.5	
Very Remote	32.7	30.5	26.3	-6.4	
AUSTRALIA	6.9	5.7	5.1	-1.7	

Source: BITRE estimates based on unpublished geocoded data. BITRE Australian Road Deaths Database, July 2015, Canberra, www.bitre.gov.au/statistics/safety/fatal_road_crash_database.aspx

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 3 and 6 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 2009 and 2013 was in the areas of Western Australia outside Greater Perth (down 8.8 fatalities per 100,000 people) followed by areas of Tasmania outside of Hobart (7.3 fatalities). The area of the Northern Territory outside of Greater Darwin was the only region to record an increase in the rate of road fatalities between 2009 and 2013.

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

Capital City / Balance of State	2009	2011	2013	2009-2013	Trend
	people per 100,000	people per 100,000	people per 100,000	change percentage points	
Greater Sydney	3.4	2.2	2.3	-1.1	
Rest of New South Wales	11.7	10.1	8.4	-3.3	
Greater Melbourne	3.7	3.2	2.4	-1.3	
Rest of Victoria	10.4	11.2	9.8	-0.6	
Greater Brisbane	4.1	3.9	3.3	-0.8	
Rest of Queensland	10.9	7.9	8.2	-2.7	
Greater Adelaide	4.4	3.8	3.3	-1.1	
Rest of South Australia	17.2	14.6	14.2	-3.0	
Greater Perth	4.6	4.3	4.5	-0.1	
Rest of Western Australia	22.2	19.4	13.4	-8.8	
Greater Hobart	5.7	2.3	3.7	-2.0	
Rest of Tasmania	16.8	6.8	9.5	-7.3	
Greater Darwin	8.8	11.6	7.3	-1.5	
Rest of Northern Territory	19.9	29.4	25.7	5.8	
Australian Capital Territory	3.4	1.6	1.8	-1.6	

Source: BITRE estimates based on unpublished geocoded data. BITRE Australian Road Deaths Database, July 2015, Canberra, www.bitre.gov.au/statistics/safety/fatal_road_crash_database.aspx

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.

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.²⁶







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 in a region.

- Across Australia, 63.9 per cent of people had vocational or higher educational qualifications in 2011, an increase of 11.9 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 increased across all remoteness classes between 2001 and 2011.
- The magnitude 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	54.6	61.7	66.2	11.5	
Inner Regional	48.1	54.8	59.9	11.8	
Outer Regional	44.1	51.4	56.4	12.3	
Remote	44.0	51.5	57.2	13.2	
Very Remote	39.9	45.3	53.5	13.6	
AUSTRALIA	52.0	59.2	63.9	11.9	

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.

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

Vocational or higher educational qualifications across major urban areas

- All major urban areas 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 14.0 per cent.
- There was little variation in the level of change across major urban areas, with the smallest increase a 10.1 percentage point change in Greater Sydney.

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	58.3	64.9	68.3	10.1	
Greater Melbourne	54.1	61.3	66.2	12.2	
Greater Brisbane	50.3	58.4	64.0	13.7	
Greater Perth	53.8	61.2	65.4	11.6	
Greater Adelaide	49.5	56.7	62.0	12.5	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	49.7	57.8	62.9	13.2	
Newcastle - Maitland	52.5	59.2	64.0	11.5	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	62.8	69.4	73.5	10.7	
Sunshine Coast	49.6	58.0	63.6	14.0	
Wollongong	53.7	60.5	64.8	11.1	
Greater Hobart	49.6	57.7	62.4	12.8	
Geelong	48.2	55.5	61.5	13.4	
Townsville	48.9	56.6	61.9	13.0	
Cairns	53.0	60.2	63.9	10.9	
Greater Darwin	55.9	63.0	67.9	12.0	
Toowoomba	46.2	54.2	59.9	13.7	
Ballarat	48.4	56.5	62.0	13.7	
Bendigo	48.3	55.9	61.2	12.9	
Albury - Wodonga	50.8	57.3	62.3	11.5	
Launceston	47.0	54.0	58.8	11.9	

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, which increased by 16.3 percentage points.
- The lowest levels of growth in people with vocational or higher educational qualifications were concentrated in the outer suburbs of Sydney, with the lowest in North Sydney and Hornsby (8.1 percentage points) followed by South West Sydney (8.4 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	58.3	64.9	68.3	10.1	
Central Coast	51.4	58.1	62.3	11.0	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	64.8	69.8	73.2	8.5	
Sydney - Blacktown	48.2	55.5	60.3	12.1	
Sydney - City and Inner South	65.1	74.9	77.1	11.9	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	70.7	77.7	80.8	10.1	
Sydney - Inner South West	51.7	58.2	62.3	10.7	
Sydney - Inner West	64.8	72.6	76.4	11.6	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	74.5	79.9	82.6	8.1	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	66.7	72.9	76.5	9.8	
Sydney - Outer South West	48.7	54.8	58.6	9.9	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	52.2	57.6	61.3	9.1	
Sydney - Parramatta	53.6	60.2	64.3	10.8	
Sydney - Ryde	68.7	74.9	78.0	9.3	
Sydney - South West	42.7	48.5	51.0	8.4	
Sydney - Sutherland	62.5	67.6	71.5	9.0	
Rest of New South Wales	49.6	56.4	61.4	11.8	
Capital Region	51.5	58.2	63.0	11.6	
Central West	47.8	54.5	59.8	12.0	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	48.2	55.7	61.0	12.7	
Far West and Orana	43.0	50.0	55.1	12.1	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	48.7	54.9	59.5	10.8	
Illawarra	54.0	60.8	65.1	11.1	
Mid North Coast	46.7	54.3	59.6	12.9	
Murray	46.6	52.8	58.3	11.7	
New England and North West	46.0	52.9	57.8	11.8	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	53.3	60.1	64.9	11.6	
Richmond - Tweed	50.3	57.8	62.7	12.4	
Riverina	46.6	53.5	58.2	11.7	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	53.0	59.3	64.4	11.3	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	54.1	61.3	66.2	12.2	
Melbourne - Inner	65.7	74.4	78.6	12.8	
Melbourne - Inner East	66.4	73.1	77.1	10.7	
Melbourne - Inner South	63.2	70.5	74.9	11.8	
Melbourne - North East	49.9	57.5	63.4	13.4	
Melbourne - North West	44.7	51.4	56.9	12.2	
Melbourne - Outer East	53.3	59.7	64.9	11.6	
Melbourne - South East	48.6	55.5	60.4	11.9	
Melbourne - West	44.5	52.7	59.4	14.9	
Mornington Peninsula	50.3	57.3	61.9	11.6	

(continued)

People with a vocational or higher education qualification 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	46.6	53.5	59.1	12.6	
Ballarat	47.2	54.7	60.5	13.3	
Bendigo	48.9	55.8	61.8	12.9	
Geelong	50.4	57.6	63.5	13.2	
Hume	48.3	55.2	60.1	11.8	
Latrobe - Gippsland	47.5	53.8	58.7	11.2	
North West	41.0	47.9	53.5	12.5	
Shepparton	41.6	48.1	53.5	11.9	
Warrnambool and South West	43.9	51.2	57.0	13.1	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	50.3	58.4	64.0	13.7	
Brisbane - East	47.9	56.3	62.1	14.1	
Brisbane - North	48.7	57.6	65.0	16.3	
Brisbane - South	54.6	63.0	69.4	14.8	
Brisbane - West	65.5	72.3	76.7	11.2	
Brisbane Inner City	65.4	73.9	78.2	12.9	
Ipswich	42.1	49.5	55.2	13.1	
Logan - Beaudesert	41.0	48.9	53.8	12.8	
Moreton Bay - North	41.6	49.6	55.2	13.6	
Moreton Bay - South	48.3	56.5	62.8	14.5	
Rest of Queensland	45.6	53.6	59.1	13.5	
Cairns	49.1	56.6	60.8	11.6	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	36.3	43.6	50.8	14.5	
Fitzroy	42.7	50.3	56.3	13.7	
Gold Coast	50.2	58.2	63.2	13.0	
Mackay	43.8	52.8	57.9	14.1	
Queensland - Outback	41.3	48.1	53.9	12.6	
<i>Far North</i>	41.1	48.0	54.8	13.8	
<i>Outback - North</i>	45.0	51.1	56.6	11.6	
<i>Outback - South</i>	35.8	43.3	47.8	12.0	
Sunshine Coast	49.4	57.7	63.4	14.0	
Toowoomba	45.5	53.6	59.4	13.8	
Townsville	45.9	53.5	58.9	13.0	
Wide Bay	39.3	47.3	52.9	13.6	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	49.5	56.7	62.0	12.5	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	60.9	68.0	72.3	11.5	
Adelaide - North	41.3	48.5	54.1	12.8	
Adelaide - South	51.3	58.3	63.8	12.4	
Adelaide - West	46.3	54.0	60.3	14.0	
Rest of South Australia	39.1	46.6	51.8	12.7	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	38.1	45.9	50.9	12.8	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2001	2006	2011	2001-2011	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
South Australia - Outback	42.0	48.4	53.8	11.8	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	40.6	47.4	52.7	12.1	
Outback - North and East	44.6	50.3	55.9	11.3	
South Australia - South East	38.3	46.1	51.4	13.1	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	53.8	61.2	65.4	11.6	
Mandurah	43.0	51.3	55.9	12.9	
Perth - Inner	70.9	77.8	81.0	10.0	
Perth - North East	49.9	57.0	61.3	11.4	
Perth - North West	53.5	61.0	65.4	11.9	
Perth - South East	51.0	58.6	63.5	12.5	
Perth - South West	53.9	61.3	65.3	11.4	
Rest of Western Australia	45.7	53.1	58.4	12.7	
Bunbury	46.4	53.8	58.6	12.2	
Western Australia - Outback	47.8	55.6	61.3	13.6	
Esperance	42.4	49.9	53.9	11.5	
Gascoyne	46.2	52.5	56.4	10.2	
Goldfields	47.6	54.4	58.3	10.6	
Kimberley	48.8	56.5	61.5	12.7	
Mid West	43.4	51.1	54.8	11.4	
Pilbara	54.5	63.4	70.0	15.5	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	41.9	48.5	52.7	10.8	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	49.6	57.7	62.4	12.8	
Rest of Tasmania	42.1	49.4	54.4	12.3	
Launceston and North East	43.8	51.2	56.0	12.1	
South East	40.0	48.4	53.6	13.6	
West and North West	40.8	47.4	52.8	12.1	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	55.9	63.0	67.9	12.0	
Northern Territory - Outback	44.5	50.7	54.6	10.1	
Alice Springs	49.4	55.4	62.2	12.8	
Barkly	36.7	46.6	50.8	14.1	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	37.0	40.6	42.5	5.5	
East Arnhem	38.4	48.1	47.8	9.4	
Katherine	45.5	51.4	54.9	9.5	
Australian Capital Territory	64.0	70.4	74.3	10.3	

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 that are at or above national minimum reading standards has increased over the six years to 2013, although this improvement was larger for Year 5 students than 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 generally lower in more remote regions.
- Over the period 2009 to 2013, reading standards for students in all regions improved.
- 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 16.0 percentage points, followed by remote Australia with an increase of 11.7 percentage points.
- The improvement in reading standards for Year 9 students was less pronounced. The largest increase occurred in remote Australia (up by 3.0 percentage points) followed by very remote Australia (up by 2.0 percentage points).

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

Remoteness ^a	2009	2011	2013	2009–2013	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Year 5 students					
Metro	93.0	92.9	96.8	3.8	
Provincial	90.7	90.1	95.9	5.2	
Remote	79.5	80.2	91.2	11.7	
Very Remote	49.1	47.0	65.1	16.0	
AUSTRALIA	91.7	91.5	96.1	4.4	
Year 9 students					
Metro	93.1	93.2	94.4	1.3	
Provincial	91.3	91.5	92.2	0.9	
Remote	79.3	82.1	82.3	3.0	
Very Remote	48.4	50.5	50.4	2.0	
AUSTRALIA	92.2	92.4	93.4	1.2	

Source: ACARA, National Assessment Program, Literacy and Numeracy, National Report, 2009–2013

a) 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 people 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.²⁷

- 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.

²⁷ 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).²⁸

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.²⁹

- Disposable weekly household incomes for low and middle income households in Australia increased by \$23. At the national level this increase occurred in the two year period between 2009–10 and 2011–12.

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

- The largest increase in disposable weekly household incomes for low and middle income households was in the areas of South Australia outside of Greater Adelaide (up by \$71). This was followed by Greater Hobart (\$69).
- Disposable incomes for low and middle income households fell for both Greater Brisbane (down \$10) and the areas of Queensland outside of Greater Brisbane (down \$4).
- Despite having moderate increases in weekly income across the four years, low and middle income households in the areas of Tasmania outside Greater Hobart still earned the least of all the regions of Australia at \$415, which is \$60 below the national average.

²⁸ ABS, Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2011–12 (cat. no. 6523.0)

²⁹ 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 ^a	2007-08 \$ weekly (real)	2009-10 \$ weekly (real)	2011-12 \$ weekly (real)	2007-08 to 2011-12 change weekly \$ (real)	Trend
Greater Sydney	463	459	499	36	
Rest of New South Wales	413	426	438	25	
Greater Melbourne	452	464	495	43	
Rest of Victoria	439	408	439	0	
Greater Brisbane	530	521	520	-10	
Rest of Queensland	445	425	441	-4	
Greater Adelaide	441	464	475	34	
Rest of South Australia	362	402	433	71	
Greater Perth	516	487	545	29	
Rest of Western Australia	466	453	475	9	
Greater Hobart	420	445	489	69	
Rest of Tasmania	385	396	415	30	
Greater Darwin	538	583	577	39	
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Australian Capital Territory	605	655	649	44	
AUSTRALIA	452	452	475	23	

Source: ABS, Survey of Income and Housing, 2007-08, 2009-10 and 2011-12, 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 2011-12.

a) 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.

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.³⁰

- Between 2006 and 2014, the proportion of Australians that 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 4 weeks prior to interview.

a) Excludes Very Remote areas.

³⁰ 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 that provided unpaid help to others living outside the household by capital city/balance of state

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2010 per cent</i>	<i>2014 per cent</i>	<i>2006-2014 change percentage points</i>	<i>Trend</i>
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.³¹

- 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	
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	Trend
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.

³¹ 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.³²

- 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	2006	2011	2001-2011	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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.

³² 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 concurred.

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.³³

- 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.

³³ 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.³⁴

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 2.5 percentage points between 2012–13 and 2013–14.

New business entry rate across remoteness classes

- The new business entry rate increased in all remoteness classes between 2012–13 and 2013–14.
- The largest increase was in major cities, up by 2.8 percentage points.
- Inner and outer regional areas had the smallest increase, both up by 1.7 percentage points.

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

Remoteness Class	2012–13 <i>per cent</i>	2013–14 <i>per cent</i>	2012–13 to 2013–14 <i>change percentage points</i>
Major Cities	12.1	14.9	2.8
Inner Regional	9.4	11.1	1.7
Outer Regional	8.9	10.6	1.7
Remote	9.4	11.9	2.4
Very Remote	10.0	12.5	2.5
AUSTRALIA	11.3	13.8	2.5

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, Including Entries and Exits, Jun 2010 to Jun 2014 (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.

Entries relative to total operating businesses at start of financial year.

³⁴ 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. The largest increases were in Greater Sydney and Gold Coast - Tweed Heads, both up by more than 3 percentage points.
- The smallest increases were in Launceston and Bendigo, where the change was less than 1.0 percentage point.

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	2012-13 to 2013-14 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	12.1	15.4	3.3
Greater Melbourne	12.2	14.8	2.6
Greater Brisbane	12.3	15.1	2.8
Greater Perth	12.1	15.0	2.8
Greater Adelaide	10.1	12.2	2.0
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	12.7	16.0	3.2
Newcastle - Maitland	11.2	13.0	1.8
Canberra - Queanbeyan	12.2	14.9	2.6
Sunshine Coast	11.4	13.4	2.0
Wollongong	11.2	13.7	2.5
Greater Hobart	9.9	11.7	1.7
Geelong	11.7	13.3	1.5
Townsville	12.9	14.0	1.0
Cairns	11.3	12.8	1.5
Greater Darwin	14.0	16.0	2.0
Toowoomba	11.2	13.3	2.1
Ballarat	11.5	12.9	1.4
Bendigo	11.0	11.9	0.9
Albury - Wodonga	10.2	12.4	2.3
Launceston	8.8	9.6	0.8

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, Including Entries and Exits, Jun 2010 to Jun 2014 (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.

Entries relative to total operating businesses at start of financial year.

New business entry rate across sub-state regions

- All sub-state regions showed an increase in the new business entry rate between 2012-13 and 2013-14.
- The largest improvements occurred in regions within capital cities (indeed, the largest 10 improvements occurred in capital city areas). The biggest gains were made in Parramatta (5.0 percentage points), the Inner West of Sydney (4.2 percentage points), the West of Melbourne (4.1 percentage points) and South of Brisbane (4.0 percentage points).
- The smallest improvements were in parts of Tasmania (the South East region and the Launceston and North East region), followed by Townsville, all of which had an increase of less than 1.0 percentage point.

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	2012-13 to 2013-14 change percentage points
New South Wales			
Greater Sydney	12.1	15.4	3.3
Central Coast	10.8	13.8	3.0
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	10.6	14.3	3.8
Sydney - Blacktown	13.7	16.1	2.5
Sydney - City and Inner South	12.2	15.9	3.6
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	12.1	15.2	3.0
Sydney - Inner South West	13.4	17.4	4.0
Sydney - Inner West	12.9	17.1	4.2
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	10.8	13.0	2.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches	10.5	12.7	2.2
Sydney - Outer South West	12.3	14.8	2.5
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	10.6	12.8	2.2
Sydney - Parramatta	14.8	19.9	5.0
Sydney - Ryde	11.7	15.5	3.8
Sydney - South West	12.7	16.2	3.6
Sydney - Sutherland	10.4	12.9	2.5
Rest of New South Wales	9.4	11.3	1.9
Capital Region	8.7	10.7	2.0
Central West	8.8	10.7	1.9
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	9.1	10.7	1.6
Far West and Orana	9.0	10.7	1.7
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	10.1	12.2	2.1
Illawarra	11.2	13.6	2.5
Mid North Coast	8.7	10.5	1.8
Murray	8.5	11.6	3.1
New England and North West	8.4	10.0	1.6
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	11.2	12.9	1.7
Richmond - Tweed	9.4	11.3	1.9
Riverina	8.6	10.1	1.6
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	8.9	10.8	1.9
Victoria			
Greater Melbourne	12.2	14.8	2.6
Melbourne - Inner	12.6	15.1	2.5
Melbourne - Inner East	11.4	14.2	2.8
Melbourne - Inner South	11.2	12.8	1.6
Melbourne - North East	12.3	14.9	2.6
Melbourne - North West	13.0	15.6	2.6
Melbourne - Outer East	10.2	12.1	1.9
Melbourne - South East	12.8	16.1	3.3
Melbourne - West	14.8	18.9	4.1
Mornington Peninsula	11.2	12.6	1.4

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2012-13</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>2013-14</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>2012-13 to 2013-14</i> <i>change</i> <i>percentage points</i>
Rest of Victoria	9.0	10.4	1.3
Ballarat	10.7	12.5	1.9
Bendigo	9.7	10.9	1.2
Geelong	11.6	12.6	1.0
Hume	8.1	9.3	1.2
Latrobe - Gippsland	8.0	9.3	1.3
North West	8.0	9.8	1.8
Shepparton	8.8	10.1	1.3
Warrnambool and South West	7.9	8.9	1.0
Queensland			
Greater Brisbane	12.3	15.1	2.8
Brisbane - East	11.9	13.6	1.7
Brisbane - North	12.4	14.9	2.5
Brisbane - South	12.9	16.9	4.0
Brisbane - West	11.9	14.3	2.4
Brisbane Inner City	12.8	15.0	2.2
Ipswich	11.9	14.6	2.7
Logan - Beaudesert	11.6	15.3	3.7
Moreton Bay - North	12.3	14.1	1.9
Moreton Bay - South	11.6	14.9	3.3
Rest of Queensland	11.1	13.3	2.2
Cairns	10.1	11.8	1.6
Darling Downs - Maranoa	9.2	10.8	1.6
Fitzroy	11.0	12.4	1.4
Gold Coast	12.8	16.0	3.2
Mackay	11.2	13.0	1.7
Queensland - Outback	10.4	14.0	3.6
<i>Far North</i>	12.8	12.4	-0.4
<i>Outback - North</i>	11.0	17.7	6.7
<i>Outback - South</i>	8.7	12.3	3.6
Sunshine Coast	11.1	13.1	2.0
Toowoomba	11.5	13.1	1.6
Townsville	11.6	12.3	0.7
Wide Bay	8.5	11.2	2.7
South Australia			
Greater Adelaide	10.1	12.2	2.0
Adelaide - Central and Hills	9.6	11.3	1.7
Adelaide - North	11.0	13.5	2.5
Adelaide - South	10.1	12.4	2.4
Adelaide - West	10.5	12.6	2.1
Rest of South Australia	7.3	9.5	2.1
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	7.2	9.8	2.5

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2012-13 per cent	2013-14 per cent	2012-13 to 2013-14 change percentage points
South Australia - Outback	8.2	9.5	1.3
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	7.9	9.4	1.5
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	9.4	9.8	0.4
South Australia - South East	7.0	9.3	2.2
Western Australia			
Greater Perth	12.1	15.0	2.8
Mandurah	11.1	14.8	3.7
Perth - Inner	11.1	13.1	1.9
Perth - North East	11.7	14.3	2.6
Perth - North West	12.9	15.8	2.9
Perth - South East	12.3	16.0	3.7
Perth - South West	12.5	15.3	2.8
Rest of Western Australia	9.0	11.4	2.4
Bunbury	9.1	11.0	1.9
Western Australia - Outback	11.1	13.1	2.0
<i>Esperance</i>	7.1	10.1	3.0
<i>Gascoyne</i>	12.3	10.8	-1.5
<i>Goldfields</i>	10.7	12.1	1.4
<i>Kimberley</i>	10.5	12.4	1.8
<i>Mid West</i>	8.9	11.7	2.8
<i>Pilbara</i>	19.4	21.2	1.8
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	6.9	10.1	3.2
Tasmania			
Greater Hobart	9.9	11.7	1.7
Rest of Tasmania	8.5	9.3	0.8
Launceston and North East	8.5	9.1	0.6
South East	8.2	8.6	0.5
West and North West	8.6	9.9	1.3
Northern Territory			
Greater Darwin	14.0	16.0	2.0
Northern Territory - Outback	9.9	11.3	1.4
<i>Alice Springs</i>	8.9	11.5	2.5
<i>Barkly</i>	10.1	12.9	2.7
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	12.7	9.5	-3.3
<i>East Arnhem</i>	8.9	11.0	2.1
<i>Katherine</i>	11.6	11.5	-0.1
Australian Capital Territory	12.4	15.0	2.6

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, Including Entries and Exits, Jun 2010 to Jun 2014 (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	2006	2011	2001–2011	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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.³⁵

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 0.9 percentage points between 2010 and 2014, up from 5.2 per cent to 6.1 per cent.

Unemployment rate across remoteness classes

- Between 2010 and 2014, the unemployment rate in major cities, inner regional and outer regional areas increased by almost 1 percentage point.
- For remote and very remote areas, change across the period 2010 to 2014 was less pronounced. However, looking at the more recent period between 2012 and 2014, there is a trend of rising unemployment. Specifically, the unemployment rate in remote areas grew from 3.9 per cent in 2012 to 5.1 per cent in 2014 (up 1.2 percentage points), while in very remote areas, it increased from 6.4 to 7.6 per cent (1.2 percentage points).

Table P 2.2.1.a Unemployment rate by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2010 per cent	2012 per cent	2014 per cent	2010–2014 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	5.1	5.1	6.0	0.9	
Inner Regional	5.5	5.5	6.4	0.9	
Outer Regional	5.5	5.4	6.3	0.8	
Remote	5.0	3.9	5.1	0.1	
Very Remote	7.7	6.4	7.6	0.0	
AUSTRALIA	5.2	5.2	6.1	0.9	

Source: Department of Employment, Small Area Labour Markets publication, June Quarter 2015

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.

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

Unemployment rate across major urban areas

- Between 2010 and 2014, the unemployment rate increased in seventeen of the twenty major urban areas.
- The largest increase occurred in Townsville, up by 3.3 percentage points from 4.6 per cent in 2010, to 7.9 percentage points in 2014.
- The only major urban areas to see a declining unemployment rate between 2010 and 2014 were Ballarat (1.4 percentage points), Wollongong (1.1 percentage points) and Gold Coast - Tweed Heads (0.1 percentage points).

Table P 2.2.1.b Unemployment rate by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2010 per cent	2012 per cent	2014 per cent	2010-2014 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	5.0	4.8	5.2	0.2	
Greater Melbourne	5.1	5.4	6.7	1.6	
Greater Brisbane	5.1	5.5	6.3	1.2	
Greater Perth	4.6	4.0	5.2	0.6	
Greater Adelaide	5.4	5.5	6.7	1.3	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	6.2	5.5	6.1	-0.1	
Newcastle - Maitland	4.8	5.3	7.2	2.3	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	3.2	3.5	4.1	0.8	
Sunshine Coast	6.1	6.6	7.3	1.2	
Wollongong	6.9	7.6	5.7	-1.1	
Greater Hobart	4.9	5.8	6.5	1.6	
Geelong	7.6	7.0	8.4	0.8	
Townsville	4.6	4.3	7.9	3.3	
Cairns	6.7	8.1	7.3	0.6	
Greater Darwin	3.0	3.4	3.1	0.1	
Toowoomba	3.9	7.4	4.6	0.7	
Ballarat	7.4	6.3	6.0	-1.4	
Bendigo	7.7	6.4	7.7	0.0	
Albury - Wodonga	6.2	5.5	9.1	2.9	
Launceston	5.5	7.0	7.6	2.2	

Source: Department of Employment, Small Area Labour Markets publication, June Quarter 2015

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 64 of the 87 sub-state regions between 2010 and 2014.
- The largest increases were in the Murray region of New South Wales (4.2 percentage points), the Moreton Bay - North region of Queensland (3.9 percentage points) and the Barossa - Yorke - Mid North region of South Australia (3.8 percentage points).
- The largest decline in unemployment rate occurred in the Queensland - Outback region, down 6.2 percentage points from 11.8 per cent in 2010 to 5.6 per cent in 2014. This is more than twice the size of the next biggest decline of 2.4 percentage points in Sydney's Inner South West.

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

Sub-State Region	2010 per cent	2012 per cent	2014 per cent	2010-2014 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	5.0	4.8	5.2	0.2	
Central Coast	5.3	6.1	6.8	1.5	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	3.8	3.3	4.9	1.1	
Sydney - Blacktown	6.3	4.6	6.6	0.3	
Sydney - City and Inner South	3.6	3.6	5.1	1.5	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	2.8	3.3	3.1	0.4	
Sydney - Inner South West	7.7	6.0	5.3	-2.4	
Sydney - Inner West	4.0	4.2	3.5	-0.5	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	2.7	4.0	4.1	1.4	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	3.6	3.0	3.0	-0.6	
Sydney - Outer South West	4.3	5.7	5.3	1.0	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	5.9	5.5	6.4	0.5	
Sydney - Parramatta	7.0	5.4	6.9	-0.1	
Sydney - Ryde	4.9	4.8	5.2	0.3	
Sydney - South West	7.2	8.4	7.5	0.2	
Sydney - Sutherland	3.7	3.1	3.5	-0.2	
Rest of New South Wales	5.8	5.5	6.8	1.0	
Capital Region	4.7	3.3	5.5	0.8	
Central West	5.0	6.8	6.3	1.3	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	4.2	7.0	7.1	3.0	
Far West and Orana	7.2	4.1	5.5	-1.7	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	4.3	3.3	7.7	3.5	
Illawarra	6.8	7.5	5.6	-1.1	
Mid North Coast	6.8	5.5	7.4	0.6	
Murray	5.8	4.3	10.0	4.2	
New England and North West	6.8	6.1	7.6	0.8	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	5.0	5.9	7.1	2.1	
Richmond - Tweed	7.4	5.9	8.2	0.8	
Riverina	6.2	5.1	4.5	-1.7	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	6.3	6.5	6.8	0.5	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	5.1	5.4	6.7	1.6	
Melbourne - Inner	4.5	4.7	6.5	2.0	
Melbourne - Inner East	4.2	4.1	5.9	1.7	
Melbourne - Inner South	3.9	5.0	5.6	1.7	
Melbourne - North East	4.2	5.4	7.1	2.9	
Melbourne - North West	7.7	5.2	7.4	-0.3	
Melbourne - Outer East	4.0	4.0	5.7	1.6	
Melbourne - South East	6.5	6.1	7.0	0.5	
Melbourne - West	6.1	7.9	7.7	1.6	
Mornington Peninsula	4.5	5.4	6.6	2.1	

(continued)

Unemployment rate by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2010 per cent</i>	<i>2012 per cent</i>	<i>2014 per cent</i>	<i>2010-2014 change percentage points</i>	<i>Trend</i>
Rest of Victoria	6.2	5.6	6.3	0.1	
Ballarat	7.5	6.1	5.8	-1.6	
Bendigo	7.0	6.0	7.0	0.0	
Geelong	6.6	6.1	7.3	0.7	
Hume	5.0	5.4	5.2	0.2	
Latrobe - Gippsland	5.5	5.1	5.6	0.1	
North West	6.8	4.4	5.2	-1.6	
Shepparton	7.5	7.1	7.8	0.3	
Warrnambool and South West	4.2	5.1	6.5	2.4	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	5.1	5.5	6.3	1.2	
Brisbane - East	6.3	5.2	4.3	-2.1	
Brisbane - North	5.3	5.2	4.6	-0.7	
Brisbane - South	4.8	5.0	6.4	1.7	
Brisbane - West	2.9	4.9	5.8	2.9	
Brisbane Inner City	3.9	4.6	3.8	0.0	
Ipswich	5.3	6.3	9.0	3.7	
Logan - Beaudesert	7.2	6.9	8.0	0.8	
Moreton Bay - North	5.1	7.1	9.0	3.9	
Moreton Bay - South	3.7	4.4	5.0	1.3	
Rest of Queensland	5.9	6.0	6.5	0.6	
Cairns	7.3	8.9	8.0	0.7	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	4.1	3.1	3.6	-0.4	
Fitzroy	5.9	5.0	5.0	-0.8	
Gold Coast	6.1	5.6	6.0	-0.1	
Mackay	3.1	3.1	5.2	2.0	
Queensland - Outback	11.8	7.1	5.6	-6.2	
<i>Far North</i>	18.1	11.5	9.7	-8.4	
<i>Outback - North</i>	10.9	6.3	4.3	-6.6	
<i>Outback - South</i>	5.6	3.0	2.5	-3.1	
Sunshine Coast	6.1	6.7	7.4	1.3	
Toowoomba	3.6	7.0	4.3	0.7	
Townsville	4.9	4.6	8.4	3.5	
Wide Bay	7.0	8.1	9.6	2.7	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	5.4	5.5	6.7	1.3	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	3.8	4.1	4.5	0.7	
Adelaide - North	7.2	7.6	8.4	1.1	
Adelaide - South	5.2	5.2	6.6	1.4	
Adelaide - West	4.5	4.3	6.7	2.2	
Rest of South Australia	5.2	5.3	6.8	1.7	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	3.4	4.4	7.2	3.8	

(continued)

Unemployment rate by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2010 per cent	2012 per cent	2014 per cent	2010-2014 change percentage points	Trend
South Australia - Outback	5.0	6.2	8.0	3.0	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	4.8	5.9	7.6	2.8	
Outback - North and East	5.5	6.8	8.8	3.2	
South Australia - South East	6.2	5.3	6.0	-0.2	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	4.6	4.0	5.2	0.6	
Mandurah	7.7	4.1	7.7	0.0	
Perth - Inner	4.5	3.2	4.1	-0.5	
Perth - North East	4.9	3.6	4.3	-0.5	
Perth - North West	4.0	4.0	4.8	0.8	
Perth - South East	4.0	4.1	5.7	1.7	
Perth - South West	5.3	4.5	5.7	0.4	
Rest of Western Australia	4.7	3.9	5.0	0.4	
Bunbury	4.8	5.3	4.1	-0.8	
Western Australia - Outback	5.3	3.0	6.1	0.7	
Esperance	4.1	2.3	4.9	0.7	
Gascoyne	8.1	4.1	8.9	0.7	
Goldfields	4.8	2.7	5.4	0.6	
Kimberley	9.9	6.3	12.8	2.9	
Mid West	6.1	3.3	6.6	0.5	
Pilbara	3.1	1.7	3.3	0.2	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	3.0	3.8	4.0	1.0	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	4.9	5.8	6.5	1.6	
Rest of Tasmania	6.4	7.9	7.8	1.4	
Launceston and North East	5.5	7.0	7.5	2.0	
South East	5.5	7.5	8.9	3.3	
West and North West	7.8	9.2	7.9	0.1	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	3.0	3.4	3.1	0.1	
Northern Territory - Outback	3.1	5.3	5.4	2.3	
Alice Springs	2.5	4.3	4.0	1.5	
Barkly	4.5	7.7	8.4	3.9	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	4.0	7.5	7.3	3.3	
East Arnhem	3.0	5.9	6.3	3.3	
Katherine	3.1	5.2	5.4	2.3	
Australian Capital Territory	3.4	3.7	4.2	0.8	

Source: Department of Employment, Small Area Labour Markets publication, June Quarter 2015

Persons aged 15 years and over.

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.³⁶

- 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.

³⁶ 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

Major Urban Area	2001 persons	2006 persons	2011 persons	2001-2011 change persons	Trend
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.³⁷

- Over the ten years to 2014, the average duration of unemployment in Australia has fallen by approximately five weeks, to stand at 41 weeks.

Average duration of unemployment across sub-state regions

- There is a relatively even split between the number of sub-state regions in which the average duration of unemployment declined between 2004 and 2014 (48 regions) and those in which the average duration increased (39 regions).
- The largest increases occurred in the Riverina in New South Wales (51 weeks), Outback Queensland (43 weeks) and the Outer South West of Sydney (39 weeks).
- The largest decreases were in the Murray region of New South Wales (92 weeks), South East Tasmania (82 weeks) and the Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven region of New South Wales (52 weeks).

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

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2004 <i>weeks</i>	2009 <i>weeks</i>	2014 <i>weeks</i>	2004-2014 <i>change</i> <i>weeks</i>	<i>Trend</i>
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	35	35	41	6	
Central Coast	42	51	46	5	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	34	17	28	-6	
Sydney - Blacktown	42	47	55	13	
Sydney - City and Inner South	26	33	38	12	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	30	16	52	22	
Sydney - Inner South West	35	35	34	-1	
Sydney - Inner West	42	17	42	0	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	27	24	24	-3	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	20	22	18	-2	
Sydney - Outer South West	42	51	81	39	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	38	35	55	16	
Sydney - Parramatta	31	34	27	-4	
Sydney - Ryde	24	18	29	5	
Sydney - South West	39	45	45	6	
Sydney - Sutherland	33	24	35	2	
Rest of New South Wales	72	46	58	-14	
Capital Region	57	22	38	-19	
Central West	83	42	62	-20	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	64	64	81	17	
Far West and Orana	82	63	97	15	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	67	31	53	-14	
Illawarra	75	60	55	-20	
Mid North Coast	70	53	54	-16	
Murray	138	113	46	-92	
New England and North West	74	37	79	5	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	76	42	57	-20	
Richmond - Tweed	40	18	39	-1	
Riverina	35	70	86	51	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	103	69	51	-52	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	48	31	37	-11	
Melbourne - Inner	40	32	30	-11	
Melbourne - Inner East	32	35	39	7	
Melbourne - Inner South	35	26	31	-4	
Melbourne - North East	52	43	35	-17	
Melbourne - North West	47	21	37	-10	
Melbourne - Outer East	54	27	45	-9	
Melbourne - South East	58	29	34	-25	
Melbourne - West	56	38	45	-11	
Mornington Peninsula	34	21	35	1	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2004 weeks	2009 weeks	2014 weeks	2004-2014 change weeks	Trend
Rest of Victoria	58	39	39	-20	
Ballarat	73	18	53	-19	
Bendigo	37	24	49	12	
Geelong	73	51	34	-39	
Hume	39	38	38	-2	
Latrobe - Gippsland	57	45	40	-17	
North West	66	53	25	-41	
Shepparton	56	37	33	-24	
Warrnambool and South West	50	31	38	-12	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	29	22	38	9	
Brisbane - East	26	19	27	2	
Brisbane - North	28	19	15	-13	
Brisbane - South	27	17	34	8	
Brisbane - West	11	13	22	11	
Brisbane Inner City	17	17	42	25	
Ipswich	31	22	37	6	
Logan - Beaudesert	35	21	51	16	
Moreton Bay - North	39	36	51	12	
Moreton Bay - South	61	35	50	-11	
Rest of Queensland	41	26	39	-1	
Cairns	49	28	41	-8	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	37	14	50	13	
Fitzroy	38	30	24	-14	
Gold Coast	32	20	35	3	
Mackay	33	17	17	-17	
Queensland - Outback	23	55	67	43	
Sunshine Coast	41	17	47	5	
Toowoomba	33	11	53	20	
Townsville	35	15	35	0	
Wide Bay	58	42	47	-12	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	54	40	44	-10	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	32	33	42	10	
Adelaide - North	54	38	44	-10	
Adelaide - South	54	41	44	-10	
Adelaide - West	70	49	47	-23	
Rest of South Australia	51	40	43	-8	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	30	43	49	18	
South Australia - Outback	77	36	48	-29	
South Australia - South East	43	41	35	-7	

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2004</i> <i>weeks</i>	<i>2009</i> <i>weeks</i>	<i>2014</i> <i>weeks</i>	<i>2004-2014</i> <i>change</i> <i>weeks</i>	<i>Trend</i>
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	35	18	30	-5	
Mandurah	36	14	38	2	
Perth - Inner	25	13	31	5	
Perth - North East	33	21	37	4	
Perth - North West	40	16	25	-15	
Perth - South East	39	21	35	-4	
Perth - South West	26	18	24	-1	
Rest of Western Australia	33	30	50	17	
Bunbury	19	17	38	20	
Western Australia - Outback	46	42	53	7	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	32	26	56	25	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	78	38	50	-28	
Rest of Tasmania	80	46	61	-19	
Launceston and North East	78	49	70	-8	
South East	130	36	47	-82	
West and North West	66	46	55	-11	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	24	30	25	1	
Northern Territory - Outback	15	17	27	12	
Australian Capital Territory	29	21	32	3	
AUSTRALIA	47	32	41	-5	

Source: ABS, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery, July 2015 (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.³⁸

- 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 had risen 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.
- 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.

³⁸ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

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.³⁹ The household wealth and household income indicators can together provide a useful guide to how living standards differ across regions and over time.⁴⁰

- The average net worth of Australian households increased by more than \$100,000 between 2005–06 and 2009–10. However, this trend was reversed over the following two years, with net worth declining by almost \$50,000 between 2009–10 and 2011–12.

Real household net worth across remoteness classes

- Between 2005–06 and 2011–12, household net worth increased across all remoteness classes with the exception of inner regional Australia, which experienced a decline of \$53,063.
- The largest increase in average household net worth occurred in outer regional Australia, increasing by \$224,265.

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

Remoteness Class	2005–06	2009–10	2011–12	2005–06 to 2011–12	Trend
	\$ real	\$ real	\$ real	change \$ real	
Major Cities	669,326	795,809	745,222	75,896	
Inner Regional	668,084	684,598	615,021	-53,063	
Outer Regional	485,704	671,678	709,969	224,265	
Remote and Very Remote	548,064	626,521	574,043	25,979	
AUSTRALIA	647,709	759,030	711,768	64,059	

Source: ABS, Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2005–06 and 2011–12, (cat. no. 6523.0), 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.

Year ending 30 June.

³⁹ BITRE, 2009, Seminar: Household Wealth—Information Paper 63.

⁴⁰ 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 seven of the eight capital cities and four of the six regions outside of the capital cities (where data was available) between 2005–06 and 2011–12.
- The largest increase in average household net worth was in Greater Darwin, rising by over \$300,000 to stand at \$774,912.
- The Australian Capital Territory was the only other region to have an increase in the average net worth of households of more than \$200,000. The Australian Capital Territory also had the highest average household net worth in 2011–12 at \$908,880.
- For many regions, household net worth peaked in 2009–10. For example, household net worth in both Greater Melbourne and Greater Perth rose to over \$900,000 in 2009–10. By 2011–12, household net worth in both cities had fallen back below \$800,000.

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

Capital City / Balance of State	2005–06	2009–10	2011–12	2005–06 to 2011–12	Trend
	\$ real	\$ real	\$ real	change \$ real	
Greater Sydney	802,258	808,803	785,730	-16,528	
Rest of New South Wales	610,417	682,751	667,129	56,712	
Greater Melbourne	686,472	913,527	795,129	108,657	
Rest of Victoria	568,146	591,594	560,243	-7,903	
Greater Brisbane	576,214	702,333	689,409	113,195	
Rest of Queensland	573,567	675,645	615,812	42,245	
Greater Adelaide	547,265	603,834	671,142	123,877	
Rest of South Australia	661,052	654,580	596,943	-64,108	
Greater Perth	615,452	900,208	771,244	155,792	
Rest of Western Australia	689,185	761,108	689,265	80	
Greater Hobart	524,398	638,171	653,150	128,751	
Rest of Tasmania	428,983	603,393	539,473	110,490	
Greater Darwin	473,612	664,123	774,912	301,300	
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Australian Capital Territory	659,524	889,630	908,880	249,356	

Source: ABS, Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2005–06 and 2011–12, (cat. no. 6523.0), 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.

Year ending 30 June.

n.p. Not published.

Estimates for Rest of Northern Territory are not considered reliable.

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.⁴¹

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.⁴²

- 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.

⁴¹ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

⁴² ABS, Fact sheet: Differences between the LFS and the Census, 2012 <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/fact-sheetsifsc?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.⁴³

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

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

Inequality in household income across sub-state regions

- All sub-state regions bar one (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 9 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 8 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, provide a guide to whether international economic engagement has improved for a region.⁴⁴

- National figures show a decline in the number of international visits relative to the total population between 2006 and 2014, down by 37 visits per 1,000 residents from 707 to 670.

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 2006 and 2014.
- 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 1,305, down to 2,319 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}	2006	2010	2014	2006–2014	Trend
	visits per '000 residents	visits per '000 residents	visits per '000 residents	change visits per '000 residents	
Major Cities	616.3	607.7	634.3	18.0	
Inner Regional	499.1	515.4	472.4	-26.7	
Outer Regional	1,255.2	1,131.7	1,038.3	-216.9	
Remote	2,332.2	1,977.4	1,658.4	-673.8	
Very Remote	3,623.6	2,817.2	2,318.5	-1,305.1	
AUSTRALIA	706.8	678.1	669.9	-37.0	

Source: BITRE estimates based on Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey, Unit record file data, 2014; ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013–14 (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.

Slight changes in the methods used to allocate trips where the destination region is undefined at the SA2 level have resulted in slight differences in trip numbers to some regions for 2006, 2009, 2012 in comparison with estimates reported in last year's publication. There is no difference, however, in the total number of international visitor domestic movements.

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

International visits to residents ratio across major urban areas

- The major urban areas were almost 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 almost 2,170 visits per 1,000 residents, down from over 7,325 to 5,154. Despite this large decline Cairns still had over triple the rate of international visits of any other major urban area in 2014.
- Greater Darwin, Gold Coast - Tweed Heads and the Sunshine Coast were the only other major urban areas that had a decrease of more than 200 visits per 1,000 residents.
- Of the six major urban areas where there was an increase in international visitors, the largest increase was in Launceston, up by roughly 277 visits per 1,000 residents.

Table P 2.6.1.b International visits by major urban area

Major Urban Area ^a	2006	2010	2014	2006-2014	Trend
	visits per '000 residents	visits per '000 residents	visits per '000 residents	change visits per '000 residents	
Greater Sydney	765.5	746.9	785.0	19.5	
Greater Melbourne	453.9	460.1	582.9	129.0	
Greater Brisbane	620.0	607.2	554.4	-65.6	
Greater Perth	525.1	533.1	501.2	-23.9	
Greater Adelaide	334.8	346.1	325.7	-9.1	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	1696.6	1545.8	1464.9	-231.7	
Newcastle - Maitland	259.9	324.4	308.2	48.3	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	446.4	440.0	496.2	49.7	
Sunshine Coast	1138.6	1022.8	867.1	-271.5	
Wollongong	178.3	227.7	211.8	33.4	
Greater Hobart	721.2	611.2	787.8	66.7	
Geelong	190.3	212.2	215.7	25.4	
Townsville	722.4	665.2	547.8	-174.5	
Cairns	7325.0	5287.3	5154.1	-2,170.9	
Greater Darwin	1654.7	1311.6	1142.8	-511.9	
Toowoomba	236.1	214.0	228.9	-7.2	
Ballarat	252.8	224.7	242.3	-10.4	
Bendigo	125.9	166.3	151.2	25.3	
Albury - Wodonga	270.5	186.8	188.3	-82.3	
Launceston	612.3	588.4	888.9	276.6	

Source: BITRE estimates based on Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey, Unit record file data, 2014; ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013-14 (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.

Slight changes in the methods used to allocate trips where the destination region is undefined at the SA2 level have resulted in slight differences in trip numbers to some regions for 2006, 2009, 2012 in comparison with estimates reported in last year's publication. There is no difference, however, in the total number of international visitor domestic movements.

International visits to residents ratio across sub-state regions

- Of the 87 sub-state regions, 56 recorded an increase in international visits per 1,000 residents between 2006 and 2014, while only 31 recorded a decrease. However, while most increases were relatively modest there were a number of large declines.
- The largest decline in international visitors was recorded in the Outback region of the Northern Territory, where there was a decrease of 3,133 visits per 1,000 residents.
- The largest increase in international visitors was in Inner Melbourne, where visitations increased by 342 trips per 1,000 residents.

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i> ^a	2006 visits per '000 residents	2010 visits per '000 residents	2014 visits per '000 residents	2006-2014 change visits per '000 residents	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	765.5	746.9	785.0	19.5	
Central Coast	127.7	134.4	136.2	8.5	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	142.6	163.6	162.4	19.7	
Sydney - Blacktown	106.4	115.3	143.3	36.9	
Sydney - City and Inner South	9,456.4	8,322.1	8,653.5	-802.9	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	636.9	660.3	641.0	4.1	
Sydney - Inner South West	121.2	169.3	170.8	49.6	
Sydney - Inner West	230.1	328.7	321.3	91.2	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	327.3	393.8	350.4	23.1	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	370.0	384.3	376.1	6.1	
Sydney - Outer South West	93.1	109.0	117.6	24.4	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	254.5	331.6	366.2	111.7	
Sydney - Parramatta	167.9	248.0	294.5	126.6	
Sydney - Ryde	302.3	422.4	421.5	119.2	
Sydney - South West	66.0	81.1	103.7	37.8	
Sydney - Sutherland	110.9	101.4	140.0	29.2	
Rest of New South Wales	365.5	399.7	344.2	-21.3	
Capital Region	339.9	455.1	346.7	6.8	
Central West	155.2	182.5	164.7	9.5	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	737.5	760.9	701.9	-35.6	
Far West and Orana	282.5	217.6	248.2	-34.4	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	205.4	276.4	186.9	-18.4	
Illawarra	177.7	227.0	214.8	37.1	
Mid North Coast	530.6	485.3	418.0	-112.6	
Murray	275.0	210.5	213.5	-61.6	
New England and North West	354.8	249.7	206.5	-148.3	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	288.7	365.0	354.6	65.9	
Richmond - Tweed	1,037.9	1,143.2	959.1	-78.8	
Riverina	185.8	187.6	150.5	-35.3	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	198.8	303.1	227.7	28.9	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	453.9	460.1	582.9	129.0	
Melbourne - Inner	2,773.0	2,477.8	3,115.5	342.5	
Melbourne - Inner East	187.6	282.7	352.4	164.8	
Melbourne - Inner South	131.5	179.7	213.7	82.2	
Melbourne - North East	83.0	124.7	165.2	82.3	
Melbourne - North West	101.2	202.7	237.3	136.1	
Melbourne - Outer East	105.5	98.9	146.2	40.7	
Melbourne - South East	127.5	186.6	211.2	83.8	
Melbourne - West	70.2	115.4	147.4	77.2	
Mornington Peninsula	132.8	171.1	172.0	39.2	

(continued)

International visits by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region ^a	2006	2010	2014	2006-2014	Trend
	visits per '000 residents	visits per '000 residents	visits per '000 residents	change visits per '000 residents	
Rest of Victoria	354.3	369.6	391.7	37.4	
Ballarat	221.8	186.7	242.0	20.3	
Bendigo	132.2	168.7	160.6	28.3	
Geelong	326.7	345.5	349.0	22.2	
Hume	226.1	191.4	201.2	-24.9	
Latrobe - Gippsland	351.4	407.2	406.9	55.5	
North West	341.2	321.1	355.4	14.1	
Shepparton	179.7	167.1	183.7	4.0	
Warrnambool and South West	1,168.6	1,292.6	1,448.7	280.2	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	620.0	607.2	554.4	-65.6	
Brisbane - East	221.9	319.0	201.7	-20.3	
Brisbane - North	119.8	240.0	166.8	47.0	
Brisbane - South	121.7	253.1	204.9	83.2	
Brisbane - West	161.2	248.5	177.1	16.0	
Brisbane Inner City	4,370.5	3,806.7	3,756.2	-614.4	
Ipswich	95.8	137.0	119.2	23.4	
Logan - Beaudesert	203.6	170.7	152.2	-51.4	
Moreton Bay - North	163.7	187.0	133.7	-30.0	
Moreton Bay - South	*77.4	*139.9	82.9	5.5	
Rest of Queensland	1,636.9	1,460.4	1,271.9	-365.0	
Cairns	5,321.4	4,136.4	3,899.1	-422.3	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	266.3	279.0	300.9	34.6	
Fitzroy	777.6	781.3	613.8	-163.8	
Gold Coast	1,856.8	1,684.1	1,599.0	-257.8	
Mackay	2,290.6	2,208.1	1,779.1	-511.5	
Queensland - Outback	873.0	904.1	711.3	-161.7	
<i>Far North</i>	948.2	1,041.9	532.1	-416.2	
<i>Outback - North</i>	861.2	717.4	743.1	-118.1	
<i>Outback - South</i>	784.3	1,006.5	943.7	159.4	
Sunshine Coast	1,037.4	942.6	791.4	-246.0	
Toowoomba	217.5	199.0	218.2	0.7	
Townsville	819.5	767.8	592.0	-227.5	
Wide Bay	1,418.8	1,372.7	915.4	-503.4	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	334.8	346.1	325.7	-9.1	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	1,365.6	1,170.1	1,156.7	-209.0	
Adelaide - North	*11.0	*53.9	59.4	48.4	
Adelaide - South	*43.3	*147.6	105.2	61.9	
Adelaide - West	*24.9	*117.0	89.2	64.3	
Rest of South Australia	638.7	626.3	603.5	-35.2	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	269.9	211.8	236.9	-33.0	

(continued)

International visits by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region ^a	2006	2010	2014	2006-2014	Trend
	visits per '000 residents	visits per '000 residents	visits per '000 residents	change visits per '000 residents	
South Australia - Outback	1,186.1	986.5	902.9	-283.2	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	373.4	375.4	390.2	16.8	
Outback - North and East	2,839.4	2,199.4	1,921.4	-918.1	
South Australia - South East	595.9	701.1	679.3	83.5	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	525.1	533.1	501.2	-23.9	
Mandurah	271.4	381.1	293.3	21.9	
Perth - Inner	3,421.8	3,099.9	2,932.5	-489.3	
Perth - North East	113.2	164.8	175.6	62.4	
Perth - North West	201.6	232.3	221.0	19.4	
Perth - South East	229.6	299.8	299.2	69.6	
Perth - South West	294.2	332.4	319.8	25.6	
Rest of Western Australia	1,384.0	1,284.7	1,133.2	-250.8	
Bunbury	975.0	1,001.3	873.9	-101.0	
Western Australia - Outback	2,008.6	1,789.0	1,476.8	-531.8	
Esperance	1,228.7	1,270.8	1,443.6	214.8	
Gascoyne	10,700.3	10,503.4	8,668.2	-2,032.1	
Goldfields	800.6	814.5	632.3	-168.3	
Kimberley	3,436.4	2,282.1	1,960.2	-1,476.2	
Mid West	1,419.0	1,482.6	1,062.9	-356.1	
Pilbara	1,179.1	1,206.3	1,058.1	-121.0	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	879.8	797.6	879.8	0.0	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	721.2	611.2	787.8	66.7	
Rest of Tasmania	703.9	662.8	789.4	85.5	
Launceston and North East	521.2	510.2	677.1	156.0	
South East	1,690.1	1,517.4	1,802.0	111.9	
West and North West	620.1	575.6	595.3	-24.9	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	1,654.7	1,311.6	1,142.8	-511.9	
Northern Territory - Outback	7,143.7	5,181.8	4,010.1	-3,133.6	
Alice Springs	12,728.6	9,748.3	7,554.7	-5,173.9	
Barkly	4,379.7	2,933.0	2,226.8	-2,152.9	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	5,090.4	3,270.6	2,564.1	-2,526.3	
East Arnhem	67.4	130.7	46.5	-20.8	
Katherine	3,628.8	2,338.7	1,888.5	-1,740.3	
Australian Capital Territory	488.6	481.2	535.4	46.8	

Source: BITRE estimates based on Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey, Unit record file data, 2014; ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013-14 (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.

Slight changes in the methods used to allocate trips where the destination region is undefined at the SA2 level have resulted in slight differences in trip numbers to some regions for 2006, 2009, 2012 in comparison with estimates reported in last year's publication. There is no difference, however, in the total number of international visitor domestic movements.

* The estimate of visitors to this SA4 has a relative standard error of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent 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.⁴⁵

- Overall, there has been strong national growth in the value of international freight, with an increase of almost \$140 billion between 2007–08 and 2013–14.

Value of international freight across remoteness classes

- The value of international freight increased between 2007–08 and 2013–14 across all of the remoteness classes.
- The largest increase of approximately \$53 billion occurred in major cities, up from \$307 billion to \$360 billion.
- Remote areas had the next largest increase of almost \$45 billion, to reach an overall value of roughly \$62 billion in 2013–14. This is almost four times the value recorded in 2007–08.
- The value of international freight through ports and airports in very remote also Australia increased markedly compared to its starting value in 2007–08, up by \$20 billion.

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

Remoteness Class	2007–08	2010–11	2013–14	2007–08 to 2013–14	Trend
	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	change \$ million	
Major Cities	307,000	315,944	359,857	52,858	
Inner Regional	12,426	17,519	19,744	7,318	
Outer Regional	34,364	47,153	48,472	14,108	
Remote	16,954	43,765	61,566	44,612	
Very Remote	25,157	41,224	45,299	20,141	
AUSTRALIA	395,902	465,605	534,939	139,037	

Source: ABS International cargo statistics (unpublished data), 2007–08, 2009–10, 2013–14

Selected regions with a port or airport involved in international freight.

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 68 per cent and 96 per cent of the respective totals in 2013–14.

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.

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

Value of international freight across major urban areas

- Almost all major urban areas that had an air or sea port experienced growth in the value of international freight between 2007–08 and 2013–14. The only exceptions were Greater Hobart and Cairns.
- The largest increase in value occurred in Greater Sydney, followed closely by Greater Melbourne, both with increases of more than \$10 billion.
- Notably, the value of freight moved through both Newcastle - Maitland and Wollongong almost doubled between 2007–08 and 2013–14.

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

Major Urban Area	2007–08	2010–11	2013–14	2007–08 to 2013–14	Trend
	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	change \$ million	
Greater Sydney	100,975	100,999	114,257	13,282	
Greater Melbourne	83,134	82,671	94,537	11,403	
Greater Brisbane	41,412	38,268	47,861	6,449	
Greater Perth	49,420	49,590	52,280	2,861	
Greater Adelaide	11,562	10,839	15,271	3,709	
Newcastle - Maitland	9,174	15,144	16,613	7,439	
Wollongong	6,736	13,234	12,425	5,689	
Greater Hobart	435	213	167	-268	
Geelong	4,587	5,199	6,612	2,025	
Townsville	7,813	8,175	9,588	1,774	
Cairns	1,296	1,263	1,231	-64	
Greater Darwin	6,469	9,024	10,800	4,331	

Source: ABS International cargo statistics (unpublished data), 2007–08, 2009–10, 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.

Selected regions with a port or airport involved in international freight.

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.

Value of international freight across sub-state regions

- Twenty of the 30 sub-state regions that had an air or sea port had an increase in the value of international freight between 2007–08 and 2013–14.
- The largest increase by far occurred in the Outback region of Western Australia, where the value of freight more than doubled, up from \$42 billion in 2007–08 to almost \$110 billion in 2013–14.
- 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 10 sub-state regions that had a decrease in the value of international freight, the largest decrease occurred in North Brisbane, down by approximately \$2 billion.

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

Sub-State Region	2007-08	2010-11	2013-14	2007-08 to 2013-14	Trend
	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	change \$ million	
New South Wales					
Sydney - City and Inner South	100,975	100,999	114,257	13,282	
Capital Region	241	88	157	-84	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	13	1	2	-10	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	19	0	0	-19	
Illawarra	6,736	13,234	12,425	5,689	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	9,174	15,144	16,613	7,439	
Victoria					
Melbourne - Inner	65,149	65,457	74,890	9,741	
Melbourne - North West	17,372	16,548	18,033	661	
Mornington Peninsula	612	666	1,613	1,001	
Geelong	4,587	5,199	6,612	2,025	
Warrnambool and South West	1,855	1,547	1,943	88	
Queensland					
Brisbane - East	33,659	33,527	42,263	8,604	
Brisbane - North	7,753	4,741	5,598	-2,155	
Cairns	1,431	1,481	1,244	-187	
Fitzroy	7,906	11,846	13,239	5,333	
Mackay	11,410	21,340	17,974	6,565	
Queensland - Outback	1,044	726	991	-53	
<i>Far North</i>	346	258	511	165	
<i>Outback - North</i>	698	468	480	-218	
Townsville	7,998	8,393	9,588	1,590	
Wide Bay	23	57	4	-19	
South Australia					
Adelaide - West	11,562	10,839	15,271	3,709	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	261	836	697	436	
South Australia - Outback	1,341	2,137	2,833	1,491	
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	1,341	2,137	2,833	1,491	
Western Australia					
Perth - South West	49,420	49,590	52,280	2,861	
Bunbury	3,189	4,422	4,909	1,720	
Western Australia - Outback	41,926	84,997	108,126	66,201	
<i>Esperance</i>	2,199	2,807	3,079	880	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	71	115	2	-69	
<i>Kimberley</i>	1,847	1,311	2,394	547	
<i>Mid West</i>	1,644	2,316	3,607	1,964	
<i>Pilbara</i>	36,165	78,448	99,044	62,879	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	845	669	1,170	325	

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2007-08	2010-11	2013-14	2007-08 to 2013-14	<i>Trend</i>
	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	change \$ million	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	435	213	167	-268	
Launceston and North East	1,804	1,293	560	-1,244	
West and North West	693	593	677	-16	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	6,469	9,024	10,800	4,331	

Source: ABS International cargo statistics (unpublished data), 2007-08, 2009-10, 2013-14

Selected regions with a port or airport involved in international freight.

The value of international freight in Outback Western Australia is highly concentrated, with iron ore ports in Port Hedland and Dampier accounting for 79 per cent of the total in 2013-14.

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.



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 resources.⁴⁶

Environment			
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Air pollution	p. 140	Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport	p. 151
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⁴⁶ 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.⁴⁷

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.

⁴⁷ 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.⁴⁸

- The rate at which Australians engaged in domestic nature trips was the same in 2014 as it was in 2006, averaging 2.9 trips per person per year.

Domestic trips involving nature activities across remoteness classes

- Residents of both inner regional and remote Australia took more nature trips in 2014 compared with 2006.
- Between 2006 and 2014, most remoteness classes saw little change in the rate at which Australians took nature trips.
- Very remote areas of Australia were the only class to see a noticeable fall in the rate of nature trips, down by 0.8 trips per resident between 2006 and 2014. As a result, very remote Australia now has 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}	2006	2010	2014	2006–2014	Trend
	visits per resident	visits per resident	visits per resident	change visits per resident	
Major Cities	2.9	2.5	2.9	0.0	
Inner Regional	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.1	
Outer Regional	2.7	2.6	2.7	0.0	
Remote	2.6	2.5	2.8	0.2	
Very Remote	2.6	1.6	1.8	-0.8	
AUSTRALIA	2.9	2.6	2.9	0.0	

Source: BITRE estimates based on Tourism Research Australia, National Visitor Survey, Unit record file data, 2014; ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013–14 (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.

⁴⁸ 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, eleven saw a decline in the number of trips taken by residents, and nine saw an increase.
- The largest increase in the number of trips involving nature activities by residents were in Wollongong (up 1.0 trips per resident), followed by Gold Coast - Tweed Heads (up 0.8 trips per resident) and Geelong (up 0.7 trips per resident).
- The largest declines were in Newcastle - Maitland and Greater Hobart (both down by 0.9 trips).

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

Major Urban Area ^a	2006 visits per resident	2010 visits per resident	2014 visits per resident	2006-2014 change visits per resident	Trend
Greater Sydney	2.7	2.4	2.5	-0.2	
Greater Melbourne	2.7	2.5	3.0	0.3	
Greater Brisbane	4.1	3.4	4.0	-0.2	
Greater Perth	2.7	1.7	2.3	-0.4	
Greater Adelaide	2.8	2.4	2.5	-0.3	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	2.2	2.1	3.0	0.8	
Newcastle - Maitland	3.6	2.7	2.8	-0.9	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	2.5	2.5	2.9	0.5	
Sunshine Coast	3.1	2.4	2.9	-0.2	
Wollongong	2.3	1.8	3.3	1.0	
Greater Hobart	4.2	3.6	3.3	-0.9	
Geelong	2.7	2.1	3.5	0.7	
Townsville	3.6	3.2	2.9	-0.6	
Cairns	3.1	3.3	3.4	0.3	
Greater Darwin	3.5	3.2	3.6	0.1	
Toowoomba	3.5	3.8	3.1	-0.4	
Ballarat	3.9	3.4	3.3	-0.6	
Bendigo	3.0	4.4	2.8	-0.2	
Albury - Wodonga	2.9	2.7	3.2	0.2	
Launceston	3.9	3.0	4.6	0.7	

Source: BITRE estimates based on Tourism Research Australia, National Visitor Survey, Unit record file data, 2014; ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013-14 (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 roughly half 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 Queensland - Outback⁴⁹ seeing a decline of 2.5 trips per year and Moreton Bay - South seeing a decline of 1.7 trips per year.
- The largest two increases on the other hand occurred in regional Victoria, with residents of Warrnambool and South West taking 1.9 additional trips per year in 2014 compared to 2006, and residents of Hume taking an additional 1.3 trips.

⁴⁹ Estimate has a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

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

Sub-State Region ^a	2006	2010	2014	2006-2014	Trend
	visits per resident	visits per resident	visits per resident	change visits per resident	
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	2.7	2.4	2.5	-0.2	
Central Coast	2.7	2.2	2.1	-0.6	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	3.3	3.7	3.3	0.0	
Sydney - Blacktown	2.3	2.5	2.4	0.1	
Sydney - City and Inner South	2.7	1.6	2.8	0.1	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	2.3	1.9	2.1	-0.2	
Sydney - Inner South West	2.2	1.8	1.7	-0.6	
Sydney - Inner West	3.1	2.5	2.9	-0.2	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	3.6	3.0	3.1	-0.5	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	2.8	2.4	2.5	-0.3	
Sydney - Outer South West	2.4	3.1	2.9	0.5	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	3.4	3.4	3.0	-0.4	
Sydney - Parramatta	2.2	1.9	2.3	0.0	
Sydney - Ryde	3.2	3.4	3.0	-0.2	
Sydney - South West	1.6	1.9	2.0	0.3	
Sydney - Sutherland	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	
Rest of New South Wales	3.0	2.6	2.9	-0.1	
Capital Region	2.9	2.5	2.6	-0.3	
Central West	2.4	2.0	3.4	1.0	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	3.5	3.8	2.5	-1.0	
Far West and Orana	2.1	2.2	2.7	0.6	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	3.1	3.0	2.7	-0.4	
Illawarra	2.3	1.8	3.5	1.2	
Mid North Coast	3.8	3.2	2.4	-1.4	
Murray	3.0	2.4	3.1	0.1	
New England and North West	2.8	2.6	2.5	-0.3	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	3.7	2.6	2.7	-1.0	
Richmond - Tweed	3.2	3.5	3.7	0.5	
Riverina	2.1	1.9	2.7	0.6	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	3.4	2.6	2.4	-0.9	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	2.7	2.5	3.0	0.3	
Melbourne - Inner	2.9	2.1	3.9	1.0	
Melbourne - Inner East	3.3	3.2	3.6	0.3	
Melbourne - Inner South	2.8	3.0	2.8	0.0	
Melbourne - North East	2.6	2.7	3.2	0.6	
Melbourne - North West	2.3	2.0	2.4	0.0	
Melbourne - Outer East	3.2	3.1	3.6	0.4	
Melbourne - South East	2.2	2.4	2.6	0.4	
Melbourne - West	2.3	2.1	2.5	0.2	
Mornington Peninsula	2.6	2.3	2.6	0.0	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region ^a	2006 visits per resident	2010 visits per resident	2014 visits per resident	2006-2014 change visits per resident	Trend
Rest of Victoria	2.5	2.6	2.9	0.4	
Ballarat	3.2	3.1	3.1	-0.2	
Bendigo	2.3	3.6	2.6	0.3	
Geelong	2.9	2.2	3.3	0.4	
Hume	2.2	2.1	3.5	1.3	
Latrobe - Gippsland	2.9	3.4	2.8	-0.1	
North West	2.1	1.7	1.8	-0.3	
Shepparton	2.1	1.9	2.2	0.1	
Warrnambool and South West	2.0	2.7	3.9	1.9	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	4.1	3.4	4.0	-0.2	
Brisbane - East	3.4	4.9	3.5	0.1	
Brisbane - North	3.2	3.7	3.8	0.6	
Brisbane - South	4.1	3.3	4.4	0.3	
Brisbane - West	4.4	3.2	5.0	0.6	
Brisbane Inner City	7.0	3.8	6.3	-0.7	
Ipswich	3.6	3.0	3.1	-0.6	
Logan - Beaudesert	3.5	3.0	3.2	-0.3	
Moreton Bay - North	3.0	3.3	3.0	-0.1	
Moreton Bay - South	5.5	3.0	3.8	-1.7	
Rest of Queensland	2.9	2.8	2.8	-0.1	
Cairns	2.7	3.1	3.0	0.3	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	2.3	3.5	1.8	-0.6	
Fitzroy	2.4	3.2	3.0	0.6	
Gold Coast	2.5	2.3	3.0	0.5	
Mackay	3.4	2.2	2.9	-0.5	
Queensland - Outback	4.1	*1.7	*1.7	-2.5	
Sunshine Coast	3.3	2.6	2.8	-0.5	
Toowoomba	3.3	4.3	2.6	-0.7	
Townsville	3.1	3.2	2.7	-0.4	
Wide Bay	2.6	2.8	3.1	0.5	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	2.8	2.4	2.5	-0.3	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	3.9	2.8	3.0	-0.9	
Adelaide - North	2.5	2.2	2.1	-0.4	
Adelaide - South	2.7	2.6	3.0	0.3	
Adelaide - West	2.1	2.0	1.7	-0.5	
Rest of South Australia	2.7	2.5	3.0	0.4	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	2.0	1.9	2.5	0.4	
South Australia - Outback	3.1	3.0	2.5	-0.6	
South Australia - South East	2.8	2.6	3.7	0.8	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region ^a	2006 visits per resident	2010 visits per resident	2014 visits per resident	2006–2014 change visits per resident	Trend
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	2.7	1.7	2.3	-0.4	
Mandurah	3.0	2.3	2.0	-0.9	
Perth - Inner	4.6	1.9	3.4	-1.1	
Perth - North East	2.4	1.8	2.7	0.3	
Perth - North West	2.4	1.6	2.0	-0.4	
Perth - South East	2.4	1.5	2.1	-0.3	
Perth - South West	2.6	1.8	2.3	-0.3	
Rest of Western Australia	2.8	2.3	3.6	0.8	
Bunbury	3.5	2.9	4.1	0.6	
Western Australia - Outback	2.4	1.9	3.3	0.9	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	2.4	2.1	3.4	0.9	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	4.2	3.6	3.3	-0.9	
Rest of Tasmania	2.8	2.6	3.1	0.4	
Launceston and North East	3.3	2.7	3.7	0.5	
South East	*1.8	*2.2	*2.3	0.5	
West and North West	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.2	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	3.5	3.2	3.6	0.1	
Northern Territory - Outback	*1.8	2.8	1.9	0.1	
Australian Capital Territory	2.7	2.6	3.0	0.4	

Source: BITRE estimates based on Tourism Research Australia, National Visitor Survey, Unit record file data, 2014; ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013–14 (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 per cent and 50 per cent 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 in order to achieve their conservation or protection objectives.

Protecting the natural environment through the creation of protected areas is an important part of efforts to protect native flora, fauna and wilderness areas, and support the management and restoration of natural habitat.⁵⁰

- 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.

⁵⁰ 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 5 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 the environment sustainably.⁵¹

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. Revisions to the underlying state and territory fuel consumption data have resulted in differences in historical emissions estimates compared to last year's publication.

Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport across capital cities

- Between 2003–04 and 2013–14, 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 4,200 gigagrams, representing a rise of roughly 10 per cent over a 10 year period.
- Across the capitals, the largest increase occurred in Melbourne followed by Sydney. Overall emissions in Melbourne have now almost reached the same level as those in Sydney.

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

Capital Cities	2003-04	2008-09	2013-14	2003-04 to 2013-14	Trend
	<i>gigagrams CO₂ equivalent</i>	<i>gigagrams CO₂ equivalent</i>	<i>gigagrams CO₂ equivalent</i>	<i>change gigagrams CO₂ equivalent</i>	
Sydney	12,977	13,081	13,947	970	
Melbourne	12,280	12,553	13,698	1,418	
Brisbane	6,788	7,253	7,754	966	
Adelaide	3,491	3,362	3,411	-80	
Perth	5,328	5,753	6,163	835	
Hobart	663	657	645	-19	
Darwin	328	361	376	48	
Canberra	1,137	1,153	1,200	63	

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.

⁵¹ 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.⁵²

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 ten 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 per cent	2012 per cent	2013 per cent	2011-2013 change percentage points	Trend
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.

⁵² 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.⁵³

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 11.9 minutes longer in 2012.
- 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 2002 and 2012 was in the Australian Capital Territory (up by 11.1 minutes) followed by the rest of Western Australia (up by 8.2 minutes).

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

Capital City / Balance of State	2002 minutes	2007 minutes	2012 minutes	2002-2012 change minutes	Trend
Greater Sydney	31.5	36.5	35.4	3.9	
Rest of New South Wales	21.5	23.8	23.5	2.1	
Greater Melbourne	29.2	31.7	33.3	4.1	
Rest of Victoria	20.5	23.7	22.9	2.4	
Greater Brisbane	24.2	31.8	29.8	5.6	
Rest of Queensland	19.3	21.2	23.1	3.8	
Greater Adelaide	23.1	27.6	25.9	2.8	
Rest of South Australia	16.9	17.0	18.7	1.9	
Greater Perth	26.2	26.0	29.1	2.9	
Rest of Western Australia	14.3	19.4	22.5	8.2	
Tasmania ^a	21.3	20.3	22.9	1.6	
Northern Territory ^a	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Australian Capital Territory ^a	16.4	21.7	27.5	11.1	

Source: BITRE analysis of HILDA survey unit record data.

Full-time workers (one-way travel time).

Data are based on the 2006 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Statistical Division. The regions presented here are broadly comparable to the Greater Capital City Statistical Areas of the ASGS.

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

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

n.p. Not published

⁵³ 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.⁵⁴

- 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 ASGC.

n.p. Not published.

⁵⁴ 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.⁵⁵

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.

⁵⁵ 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.⁵⁶

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

⁵⁶ 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.⁵⁷

- 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.

⁵⁷ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Generalised trust across capital cities and the balance of state

- Nine of the fifteen 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.⁵⁸

- 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 class⁵⁹

- 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.

⁵⁸ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

⁵⁹ 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.⁶⁰

- 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 class⁶¹

- 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.

⁶⁰ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

⁶¹ 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.⁶²

- 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 that 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.

⁶² 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,⁶³ 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.⁶³

Table P 4.2.2.b People that have actively participated in a civic or political group in the last 12 months by capital city/balance of state

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2010 per cent</i>	<i>2014 per cent</i>	<i>2006–2014 change percentage points</i>	<i>Trend</i>
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.

⁶³ 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.⁶⁴

- 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.

⁶⁴ 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.

Yearbook

Context





Context 1: Population and Demographics



The population and demography domain provides information about the Australian population, to provide 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
Overseas arrivals	p. 192	Social Characteristics	
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. 233
Age profile	p. 203		

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.⁶⁵ 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	2004		2009		2014		2009-2014		2009-2014		Trend
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	growth persons	average annual growth per cent			
Major Cities	13,818,344	15,182,454	16,610,656	1,428,202	1.8	↗					
Inner Regional	3,740,963	4,007,420	4,263,893	256,473	1.2	↗					
Outer Regional	1,892,195	1,996,068	2,083,580	87,513	0.9	↗					
Remote	298,088	309,325	324,060	14,735	0.9	↗					
Very Remote	183,132	196,386	208,546	12,159	1.2	↗					
AUSTRALIA	19,932,722	21,691,653	23,490,736	1,799,083	1.6	↗					

Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013-14 (cat. no. 3218.0)
Population estimates are final for 2004 and 2009, and preliminary for 2014.

⁶⁵ 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	2004		2009		2014		2009-2014		2009-2014		Trend
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	growth persons	average annual growth per cent			
Greater Sydney	4,184,763	4,492,380	4,840,628	348,248	1.5						
Greater Melbourne	3,641,951	4,031,787	4,440,328	408,541	1.9						
Greater Brisbane	1,823,496	2,068,479	2,274,560	206,081	1.9						
Greater Perth	1,520,232	1,739,342	2,021,203	281,861	3.0						
Greater Adelaide	1,168,541	1,237,354	1,304,631	67,277	1.1						
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	482,434	560,103	614,379	54,276	1.9						
Newcastle - Maitland	387,195	406,056	430,755	24,699	1.2						
Canberra - Queanbeyan	362,412	390,875	422,510	31,635	1.6						
Sunshine Coast	238,783	272,441	297,380	24,939	1.8						
Wollongong	264,903	275,768	289,236	13,468	1.0						
Greater Hobart	201,771	212,085	219,243	7,158	0.7						
Geelong	164,690	172,880	184,182	11,302	1.3						
Townsville	139,744	160,695	178,649	17,954	2.1						
Cairns	113,202	134,355	146,778	12,423	1.8						
Greater Darwin	109,211	125,315	140,386	15,071	2.3						
Toowoomba	101,305	107,765	113,625	5,860	1.1						
Ballarat	83,163	89,673	98,543	8,870	1.9						
Bendigo	79,091	84,600	91,692	7,092	1.6						
Albury - Wodonga	79,100	82,307	87,890	5,583	1.3						
Launceston	81,425	84,880	86,393	1,513	0.4						

Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013-14 (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 2004 and 2009, and preliminary for 2014.

Table C 1.1.1.c Estimated resident population by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2004		2009		2014		2009-2014		2009-2014		Trend
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	growth persons	average annual growth per cent			
New South Wales	4,184,763	4,492,380	4,840,628	348,248	1.5						
Greater Sydney	299,999	316,796	331,007	14,211	0.9						
Central Coast	198,347	214,671	228,944	14,273	1.3						
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	273,772	301,682	335,085	33,403	2.1						
Sydney - Blacktown	243,865	274,908	303,898	28,990	2.0						
Sydney - City and Inner South	244,809	261,423	279,750	18,327	1.4						
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	500,229	539,214	575,456	36,242	1.3						
Sydney - Inner South West	246,264	270,244	294,314	24,070	1.7						
Sydney - Inner West	364,753	384,411	413,985	29,574	1.5						
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	230,438	244,500	263,413	18,913	1.5						
Sydney - Northern Beaches	226,565	238,554	257,334	18,780	1.5						
Sydney - Outer South West	285,949	294,708	309,505	14,797	1.0						
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	355,640	397,698	446,564	48,866	2.3						
Sydney - Parramatta	158,464	167,251	179,752	12,501	1.5						
Sydney - Ryde	344,323	367,885	397,147	29,262	1.5						
Sydney - South West	211,346	218,435	224,474	6,039	0.5						
Rest of New South Wales	2,465,972	2,561,375	2,677,844	116,469	0.9						
Capital Region	199,285	210,814	220,944	10,130	0.9						
Central West	194,561	199,268	209,850	10,582	1.0						
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	126,751	132,628	136,418	3,790	0.6						
Far West and Orana	119,329	117,789	119,742	1,953	0.3						
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	227,202	243,714	264,087	20,373	1.6						
Illawarra	271,656	282,827	296,845	14,018	1.0						
Mid North Coast	194,833	203,789	212,787	8,998	0.9						
Murray	111,626	113,541	116,130	2,589	0.5						
New England and North West	176,921	179,853	186,262	6,409	0.7						
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	337,817	350,501	368,131	17,630	1.0						

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2004		2009		2014		2009-2014		2009-2014		Trend
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	growth persons	average annual growth per cent			
Richmond - Tweed	222,272	233,242	242,116	8,874	0.7						
Riverina	151,063	154,643	158,144	3,501	0.4						
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	132,656	138,766	146,388	7,622	1.1						
Victoria											
Greater Melbourne	3,641,951	4,031,787	4,440,328	408,541	1.9						
Melbourne - Inner	460,547	518,026	585,319	67,293	2.5						
Melbourne - Inner East	336,286	352,770	367,416	14,646	0.8						
Melbourne - Inner South	362,115	390,239	411,908	21,669	1.1						
Melbourne - North East	396,565	435,340	489,134	53,794	2.4						
Melbourne - North West	290,880	320,401	353,584	33,183	2.0						
Melbourne - Outer East	473,467	492,222	503,831	11,609	0.5						
Melbourne - South East	577,600	655,058	733,127	78,069	2.3						
Melbourne - West	490,693	593,477	706,966	113,489	3.6						
Mornington Peninsula	253,798	274,254	289,043	14,789	1.1						
Rest of Victoria	1,285,198	1,340,147	1,401,339	61,192	0.9						
Ballarat	136,262	144,152	154,817	10,665	1.4						
Bendigo	131,718	139,241	148,360	9,119	1.3						
Geelong	231,658	247,731	268,756	21,025	1.6						
Hume	155,019	158,875	164,769	5,894	0.7						
Latrobe - Gippsland	239,186	251,818	265,285	13,467	1.0						
North West	150,144	150,462	148,770	-1,692	-0.2						
Shepparton	120,747	125,562	128,943	3,381	0.5						
Warrambool and South West	120,464	122,306	121,639	-667	-0.1						
Queensland											
Greater Brisbane	1,823,496	2,068,479	2,274,560	206,081	1.9						
Brisbane - East	189,644	212,478	227,955	15,477	1.4						
Brisbane - North	175,119	192,009	208,680	16,671	1.7						
Brisbane - South	285,032	318,762	344,362	25,600	1.6						

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2004		2009		2014		2009-2014		2009-2014		Trend
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	growth persons	average annual growth per cent	growth persons	average annual growth per cent	
Brisbane - West	161,797	175,141	184,829	9,688	1.1						
Brisbane Inner City	201,123	229,543	251,287	21,744	1.8						
Ipswich	233,843	275,756	316,254	40,498	2.8						
Logan - Beaudesert	259,902	289,595	318,693	29,098	1.9						
Moreton Bay - North	181,217	212,085	234,336	22,251	2.0						
Moreton Bay - South	135,819	163,110	188,164	25,054	2.9						
Rest of Queensland	2,006,474	2,260,292	2,447,887	187,595	1.6						
Cairns	201,005	226,923	242,498	15,575	1.3						
Darling Downs - Maranoa	115,594	122,173	129,053	6,880	1.1						
Fitzroy	192,139	211,557	233,749	22,192	2.0						
Gold Coast	435,960	509,133	560,266	51,133	1.9						
Mackay	144,493	165,530	182,049	16,519	1.9						
Queensland - Outback	81,545	84,621	88,424	3,803	0.9						
Far North	28,546	30,687	32,718	2,031	1.3						
Outback - North	32,137	33,764	35,290	1,526	0.9						
Outback - South	20,862	20,170	20,416	246	0.2						
Sunshine Coast	270,326	308,362	335,874	27,512	1.7						
Toowoomba	128,888	141,055	150,748	9,693	1.3						
Townsville	194,686	217,244	236,629	19,385	1.7						
Wide Bay	241,838	273,694	288,597	14,903	1.1						
South Australia											
Greater Adelaide	1,168,541	1,237,354	1,304,631	67,277	1.1						
Adelaide - Central and Hills	268,039	283,615	295,327	11,712	0.8						
Adelaide - North	363,521	391,532	418,797	27,265	1.4						
Adelaide - South	327,260	343,312	358,924	15,612	0.9						
Adelaide - West	209,721	218,895	231,583	12,688	1.1						
Rest of South Australia	359,648	371,548	381,083	9,535	0.5						
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	103,624	106,917	109,814	2,897	0.5						

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2004		2009		2014		2009-2014		2009-2014		Trend
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	growth persons	average annual growth per cent			
South Australia - Outback	84,317	86,058	88,034	1,976	0.5						
Eyre Peninsula and South West	56,320	57,297	58,555	1,258	0.4						
Outback - North and East	27,997	28,761	29,479	718	0.5						
South Australia - South East	171,707	178,573	183,235	4,662	0.5						
Western Australia											
Greater Perth	1,520,232	1,739,342	2,021,203	281,861	3.0						
Mandurah	65,749	81,585	98,693	17,108	3.9						
Perth - Inner	145,024	162,253	180,720	18,467	2.2						
Perth - North East	198,020	222,378	256,145	33,767	2.9						
Perth - North West	421,808	487,331	562,407	75,076	2.9						
Perth - South East	382,498	432,884	508,149	75,265	3.3						
Perth - South West	307,133	352,911	415,089	62,178	3.3						
Rest of Western Australia	459,310	500,908	552,186	51,278	2.0						
Bunbury	137,438	156,220	178,053	21,833	2.7						
Western Australia - Outback	193,710	213,378	236,081	22,703	2.0						
Esperance	15,303	15,900	16,801	901	1.1						
Gascoyne	9,832	9,434	9,959	525	1.1						
Goldfields	39,623	41,736	44,536	2,800	1.3						
Kimberley	33,330	35,803	39,099	3,296	1.8						
Mid West	50,530	53,927	58,183	4,256	1.5						
Pilbara	45,092	56,578	67,503	10,925	3.6						
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	128,162	131,310	138,052	6,742	1.0						
Tasmania											
Greater Hobart	201,771	212,085	219,243	7,158	0.7						
Rest of Tasmania	281,407	292,268	295,519	3,251	0.2						
Launceston and North East	137,672	142,268	143,792	1,524	0.2						
South East	34,555	36,715	37,800	1,085	0.6						
West and North West	109,180	113,285	113,927	642	0.1						

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2004		2009		2014		2009-2014		Trend
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	average annual growth per cent		
Northern Territory									
Greater Darwin	109,211	125,315	140,386	15,071	2.3				
Northern Territory - Outback	93,452	100,712	104,693	3,981	0.8				
Alice Springs	39,780	40,918	41,711	793	0.4				
Barkly	5,858	6,502	6,795	293	0.9				
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	15,014	17,218	18,927	1,709	1.9				
East Arnhem	13,942	15,842	15,914	72	0.1				
Katherine	18,858	20,232	21,346	1,114	1.1				
Australian Capital Territory	328,940	354,785	385,996	31,211	1.7				

Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013-14 (cat. no. 3218.0)
 Population estimates are final for 2004 and 2009, and preliminary for 2014.

Table C 1.1.1.d Estimated resident population by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2004		2009		2014		2009-2014		2009-2014		Trend
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	growth persons	average annual growth per cent			
Greater Sydney	4,184,763	4,492,380	4,840,628	348,248	1.5						
Rest of New South Wales	2,465,972	2,561,375	2,677,844	116,469	0.9						
Greater Melbourne	3,641,951	4,031,787	4,440,328	408,541	1.9						
Rest of Victoria	1,285,198	1,340,147	1,401,339	61,192	0.9						
Greater Brisbane	1,823,496	2,068,479	2,274,560	206,081	1.9						
Rest of Queensland	2,006,474	2,260,292	2,447,887	187,595	1.6						
Greater Adelaide	1,168,541	1,237,354	1,304,631	67,277	1.1						
Rest of South Australia	359,648	371,548	381,083	9,535	0.5						
Greater Perth	1,520,232	1,739,342	2,021,203	281,861	3.0						
Rest of Western Australia	459,310	500,908	552,186	51,278	2.0						
Greater Hobart	201,771	212,085	219,243	7,158	0.7						
Rest of Tasmania	281,407	292,268	295,519	3,251	0.2						
Greater Darwin	109,211	125,315	140,386	15,071	2.3						
Rest of Northern Territory	93,452	100,712	104,693	3,981	0.8						
Australian Capital Territory	328,940	354,785	385,996	31,211	1.7						

Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013-14 (cat. no. 3218.0)
Population estimates are final for 2004 and 2009, and preliminary for 2014.





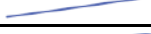

C 1.1.2 Population projections

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)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2012</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2017</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2022</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2027</i> <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 of population change, the others being overseas migration, and natural increase (through births and deaths). The movement of people between areas in Australia has been a major driver of the changes in the demographic profile of regions.

The 2014 edition of the Yearbook used net internal migration from the ABS Census of Population and Housing, which is conducted every five years. This edition of the Yearbook uses a new set of regional internal migration estimates that the ABS developed in order to provide information on an annual basis. The new estimates draw on information from the Census of Population and Housing, but also incorporate Medicare and Defence personnel data to model the movement of people between regions each year.

Table C 1.1.3.a Net internal migration by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2007-08	2010-11	2013-14	2007-08 to 2013-14	Trend
	persons	persons	persons	change persons	
Major Cities	-10,405	-12,466	-6,869	3,536	
Inner Regional	15,911	22,982	21,577	5,666	
Outer Regional	-1,361	-5,577	-7,840	-6,479	
Remote	-3,158	-3,118	-3,785	-627	
Very Remote	-987	-1,821	-3,083	-2,096	

Source: ABS 2015, Migration, Australia, 2013-14 (cat. no. 3412.0), custom data request
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	2007-08	2010-11	2013-14	2007-08 to 2013-14	Trend
	persons	persons	persons	change persons	
Greater Sydney	-22,195	-20,883	-14,862	7,333	
Greater Melbourne	-2,055	-4,058	3,987	6,042	
Greater Brisbane	5,804	1,617	3,462	-2,342	
Greater Perth	4,696	8,294	1,453	-3,243	
Greater Adelaide	-3,356	-1,907	-2,981	375	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	4,513	2,213	3,506	-1,007	
Newcastle - Maitland	1,023	2,820	1,919	896	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	601	1,416	-1,950	-2,551	
Sunshine Coast	3,197	1,641	4,154	957	
Wollongong	273	381	676	403	
Greater Hobart	531	327	46	-485	
Geelong	330	730	872	542	
Townsville	2,047	1,183	-361	-2,408	
Cairns	1,731	411	-363	-2,094	
Greater Darwin	1,920	-1,491	-1,141	-3,061	
Toowoomba	-916	-38	-644	272	
Ballarat	597	1,178	839	242	
Bendigo	481	633	763	282	
Albury - Wodonga	-467	307	345	812	
Launceston	112	-177	-599	-711	

Source: ABS 2015, Migration, Australia, 2013-14 (cat. no. 3412.0), 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.

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

Sub-State Region	2007-08	2010-11	2013-14	2007-08 to 2013-14	Trend
	persons	persons	persons	change persons	
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	-22,195	-20,883	-14,862	7,333	
Central Coast	1,373	2,275	1,946	573	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	924	155	1,277	353	
Sydney - Blacktown	-1,893	-584	-2,436	-543	
Sydney - City and Inner South	-1,257	-2,348	-2,195	-938	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	-2,008	-2,659	-2,031	-23	
Sydney - Inner South West	-4,576	-5,134	-5,972	-1,396	
Sydney - Inner West	-2,278	-1,565	-2,536	-258	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	-1,787	-1,743	-1,045	742	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	-1,153	-13	648	1,801	
Sydney - Outer South West	-767	641	1,414	2,181	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	-1,186	-994	1,997	3,183	
Sydney - Parramatta	-3,279	-3,991	-3,937	-658	
Sydney - Ryde	-1,328	-933	-460	868	
Sydney - South West	-2,457	-2,930	-1,627	830	
Sydney - Sutherland	-523	-1,060	95	618	
Rest of New South Wales	1,437	7,443	8,005	6,568	
Capital Region	540	845	656	116	
Central West	-825	884	-19	806	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	1,035	495	124	-911	
Far West and Orana	-1,162	-787	-584	578	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	359	2,360	1,354	995	
Illawarra	315	551	717	402	
Mid North Coast	1,361	1,143	1,584	223	
Murray	-570	-403	484	1,054	
New England and North West	-1,078	291	-583	495	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	547	2,064	1,508	961	
Richmond - Tweed	1,624	78	1,403	-221	
Riverina	-1,153	-892	-346	807	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	444	814	1,707	1,263	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	-2,055	-4,058	3,987	6,042	
Melbourne - Inner	-1,469	-3,104	989	2,458	
Melbourne - Inner East	-3,902	-3,781	-2,898	1,004	
Melbourne - Inner South	-1,015	-1,672	-536	479	
Melbourne - North East	479	1,589	1,850	1,371	
Melbourne - North West	301	-257	855	554	
Melbourne - Outer East	-2,321	-2,976	-2,558	-237	
Melbourne - South East	-1,819	-1,494	-1,400	419	
Melbourne - West	6,056	6,688	5,665	-391	
Mornington Peninsula	1,635	949	2,020	385	

(continued)

Net internal migration by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007-08	2010-11	2013-14	2007-08 to 2013-14	Trend
	persons	persons	persons	change persons	
Rest of Victoria	142	7,606	4,796	4,654	
Ballarat	510	1,490	1,235	725	
Bendigo	854	1,225	1,361	507	
Geelong	1,676	2,667	2,455	779	
Hume	-1,240	862	599	-1,839	
Latrobe - Gippsland	1,545	2,729	1,267	-278	
North West	-2,011	-1,133	-1,102	909	
Shepparton	-595	-330	-491	104	
Warrnambool and South West	-597	96	-528	69	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	5,804	1,617	3,462	-2,342	
Brisbane - East	1,068	1,048	817	-251	
Brisbane - North	275	190	381	106	
Brisbane - South	-2,156	-2,827	-3,457	-1,301	
Brisbane - West	-978	-1,670	-888	90	
Brisbane Inner City	-506	-897	-333	173	
Ipswich	2,441	2,412	3,118	677	
Logan - Beaudesert	339	-592	-1,029	-1,368	
Moreton Bay - North	3,440	1,920	2,493	-947	
Moreton Bay - South	1,881	2,033	2,360	479	
Rest of Queensland	13,619	5,198	2,291	-11,328	
Cairns	1,892	-705	-463	-2,355	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	-216	310	-395	-179	
Fitzroy	46	1,007	-248	-294	
Gold Coast	3,657	1,870	2,630	-1,027	
Mackay	985	204	-1,692	-2,677	
Queensland - Outback	-562	-1,134	-1,503	-941	
<i>Far North</i>	-194	-363	-163	31	
<i>Outback - North</i>	-30	-537	-876	-846	
<i>Outback - South</i>	-338	-234	-464	-126	
Sunshine Coast	3,914	1,684	4,474	560	
Toowoomba	-770	34	-247	523	
Townsville	2,006	956	-824	-2,830	
Wide Bay	2,667	972	559	-2,108	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	-3,356	-1,907	-2,981	375	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	-1,306	-1,726	-1,378	-72	
Adelaide - North	229	737	-227	-456	
Adelaide - South	-946	-793	-811	135	
Adelaide - West	-1,333	-125	-565	768	
Rest of South Australia	-860	-696	13	873	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	-36	221	483	519	

(continued)

Net internal migration by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007-08	2010-11	2013-14	2007-08 to 2013-14	Trend
	persons	persons	persons	change persons	
South Australia - Outback	-381	-749	-768	-387	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	-262	-178	-243	19	
Outback - North and East	-119	-571	-525	-406	
South Australia - South East	-443	-168	298	741	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	4,696	8,294	1,453	-3,243	
Mandurah	2,003	2,355	2,179	176	
Perth - Inner	-1,212	-365	-775	437	
Perth - North East	906	765	1,516	610	
Perth - North West	53	706	-1,706	-1,759	
Perth - South East	799	2,284	-2,456	-3,255	
Perth - South West	2,147	2,549	2,695	548	
Rest of Western Australia	377	-1,398	-408	-785	
Bunbury	1,868	1,089	2,130	262	
Western Australia - Outback	-568	-767	-2,550	-1,982	
Esperance	-15	-66	-42	-27	
Gascoyne	-168	-109	8	176	
Goldfields	-85	-942	-2,041	-1,956	
Kimberley	-312	23	-121	191	
Mid West	-138	57	-299	-161	
Pilbara	150	270	-55	-205	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	-923	-1,720	12	935	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	531	327	46	-485	
Rest of Tasmania	199	-377	-1,214	-1,413	
Launceston and North East	-131	-306	-742	-611	
South East	264	117	-24	-288	
West and North West	66	-188	-448	-514	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	1,920	-1,491	-1,141	-3,061	
Northern Territory - Outback	-530	-1,057	-2,203	-1,673	
Alice Springs	-363	-437	-835	-472	
Barkly	62	-130	-144	-206	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	102	145	-29	-131	
East Arnhem	-115	-343	-768	-653	
Katherine	-216	-292	-427	-211	
Australian Capital Territory	271	1,382	-1,244	-1,515	

Source: ABS 2015, Migration, Australia, 2013-14 (cat. no. 3412.0), custom data request

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

Capital City / Balance of State	2007-08	2010-11	2013-14	2007-08 to 2013-14	Trend
	persons	persons	persons	change persons	
Greater Sydney	-22,195	-20,883	-14,862	7,333	
Rest of New South Wales	1,437	7,443	8,005	6,568	
Greater Melbourne	-2,055	-4,058	3,987	6,042	
Rest of Victoria	142	7,606	4,796	4,654	
Greater Brisbane	5,804	1,617	3,462	2,342	
Rest of Queensland	13,619	5,198	2,291	-11,328	
Greater Adelaide	-3,356	-1,907	-2,981	375	
Rest of South Australia	-860	-696	13	873	
Greater Perth	4,696	8,294	1,453	3,243	
Rest of Western Australia	377	-1,398	-408	-785	
Greater Hobart	531	327	46	-485	
Rest of Tasmania	199	-377	-1,214	-1,413	
Greater Darwin	1,920	-1,491	-1,141	3,061	
Rest of Northern Territory	-530	-1,057	-2,203	-1,673	
Australian Capital Territory	271	1,382	-1,244	-1,515	

Source: ABS 2015, Migration, Australia, 2013-14 (cat. no. 3412.0), custom data request
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

Remoteness Class	^a 2006	^b 2011	2006-2011
	persons	persons	change persons
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</i> <i>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)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	^a 2006 <i>persons</i>	^b 2011 <i>persons</i>	2006–2011 <i>change persons</i>
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

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
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>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2006–2011 change 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

Capital City / Balance of State	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
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
2014					
Major Cities	18.5	13.7	54.0	11.9	1.9
Inner Regional	19.3	12.4	50.2	15.9	2.2
Outer Regional	19.8	12.1	51.6	14.6	1.9
Remote	20.8	11.8	55.9	10.3	1.2
Very Remote	22.4	13.0	57.0	6.8	0.7
AUSTRALIA	18.8	13.3	53.1	12.8	1.9

Source: ABS, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2014 (cat. no. 3235.0)

Population estimates are preliminary for 2014.

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
2014					
Greater Sydney	18.7	13.3	54.5	11.6	1.9
Greater Melbourne	18.2	13.7	54.6	11.7	1.9
Greater Brisbane	19.6	14.5	53.4	10.9	1.6
Greater Perth	18.8	14.0	54.4	11.2	1.6
Greater Adelaide	17.5	13.6	52.8	13.7	2.5
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	18.1	13.3	52.2	14.3	2.2
Newcastle - Maitland	18.4	13.7	51.4	14.1	2.4
Canberra - Queanbeyan	18.7	14.2	55.4	10.2	1.5
Sunshine Coast	18.3	11.6	50.6	16.9	2.5
Wollongong	18.4	14.2	50.6	14.6	2.3
Greater Hobart	18.5	13.3	51.8	14.3	2.1
Geelong	18.2	13.7	51.4	14.2	2.5
Townsville	21.1	16.6	52.1	8.9	1.2
Cairns	21.5	12.7	54.9	9.7	1.2
Greater Darwin	19.9	14.2	58.5	7.0	0.4
Toowoomba	20.5	14.8	48.9	13.6	2.2
Ballarat	19.2	15.4	49.6	13.7	2.2
Bendigo	19.6	14.3	49.7	14.0	2.4
Albury - Wodonga	19.7	15.0	50.1	13.1	2.0
Launceston	18.2	14.9	50.1	14.3	2.5

Source: ABS, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2014 (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 2014.

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
2014					
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	18.7	13.3	54.5	11.6	1.9
Central Coast	18.8	12.4	48.9	16.9	3.0
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	20.3	14.2	51.9	12.0	1.6
Sydney - Blacktown	23.0	14.3	53.0	8.7	1.0
Sydney - City and Inner South	10.3	14.0	66.1	8.5	1.1
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	15.2	13.3	57.9	11.5	2.2
Sydney - Inner South West	19.3	13.0	53.2	12.2	2.3
Sydney - Inner West	16.2	11.9	58.7	11.2	2.0
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	17.9	12.2	54.8	12.7	2.4
Sydney - Northern Beaches	19.6	11.0	53.5	13.4	2.5
Sydney - Outer South West	21.6	14.7	52.7	9.8	1.2
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	20.2	14.1	52.9	11.3	1.5
Sydney - Parramatta	19.8	13.3	55.1	10.1	1.7
Sydney - Ryde	16.8	14.4	53.9	12.5	2.5
Sydney - South West	21.0	15.0	52.6	10.2	1.2
Sydney - Sutherland	18.7	12.8	52.7	13.5	2.3
Rest of New South Wales	18.8	12.5	49.6	16.5	2.5
Capital Region	18.4	11.3	51.1	16.9	2.3
Central West	20.3	13.1	48.9	15.5	2.2
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	18.3	11.6	49.3	18.2	2.7
Far West and Orana	20.9	12.3	49.3	15.3	2.2
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	20.3	12.9	50.7	14.3	1.9
Illawarra	18.4	14.1	50.5	14.7	2.3
Mid North Coast	17.3	10.1	46.8	22.4	3.5
Murray	18.2	12.7	49.2	17.3	2.6
New England and North West	20.0	13.3	48.4	16.0	2.2
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	17.6	13.6	51.1	15.0	2.7
Richmond - Tweed	17.9	11.3	50.4	17.4	3.1
Riverina	20.5	14.1	48.9	14.2	2.4
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	17.5	11.0	47.1	21.4	3.0
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	18.2	13.7	54.6	11.7	1.9
Melbourne - Inner	11.7	14.7	62.9	9.1	1.6
Melbourne - Inner East	16.1	15.0	51.5	14.5	2.8
Melbourne - Inner South	18.2	12.4	53.4	13.0	3.0
Melbourne - North East	19.2	13.3	54.3	11.5	1.7
Melbourne - North West	20.4	13.7	52.3	11.8	1.7
Melbourne - Outer East	18.4	13.4	53.2	13.2	1.9
Melbourne - South East	19.6	14.5	52.8	11.5	1.7
Melbourne - West	21.0	13.1	56.0	8.7	1.1
Mornington Peninsula	18.3	12.1	50.6	16.4	2.5

(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
2014					
Rest of Victoria	18.8	12.2	50.2	16.3	2.5
Ballarat	18.8	13.2	50.4	15.4	2.2
Bendigo	18.8	12.8	50.5	15.5	2.4
Geelong	18.8	12.7	51.2	14.8	2.4
Hume	18.6	11.9	50.3	16.8	2.5
Latrobe - Gippsland	18.4	11.3	50.1	17.8	2.4
North West	18.9	11.8	49.3	17.0	3.0
Shepparton	19.8	12.0	49.1	16.3	2.6
Warrnambool and South West	18.8	12.1	49.9	16.5	2.7
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	19.6	14.5	53.4	10.9	1.6
Brisbane - East	19.9	12.8	52.6	12.8	2.0
Brisbane - North	18.0	13.0	54.4	12.3	2.4
Brisbane - South	17.8	15.5	55.0	10.0	1.7
Brisbane - West	18.5	17.3	51.3	11.1	1.8
Brisbane Inner City	13.8	16.2	60.8	7.8	1.4
Ipswich	22.8	14.5	51.4	10.1	1.3
Logan - Beaudesert	22.4	14.8	51.6	10.1	1.0
Moreton Bay - North	20.4	12.8	49.7	15.3	1.9
Moreton Bay - South	22.6	13.6	53.4	9.4	1.0
Rest of Queensland	19.9	12.9	51.8	13.6	1.8
Cairns	21.0	12.3	53.3	12.0	1.4
Darling Downs - Maranoa	21.5	11.6	49.5	15.4	1.9
Fitzroy	21.8	13.5	52.9	10.5	1.3
Gold Coast	18.3	13.5	52.9	13.5	1.9
Mackay	21.0	12.9	55.4	9.6	1.1
Queensland - Outback	23.4	13.3	53.8	8.6	0.9
<i>Far North</i>	24.8	14.1	52.9	7.6	0.7
<i>Outback - North</i>	22.9	14.0	55.3	7.2	0.6
<i>Outback - South</i>	22.1	11.0	52.5	12.8	1.5
Sunshine Coast	18.3	11.5	50.8	17.0	2.4
Toowoomba	21.0	14.5	49.2	13.4	2.0
Townsville	20.7	15.4	51.8	10.7	1.4
Wide Bay	19.0	10.9	48.3	19.6	2.2
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	17.5	13.6	52.8	13.7	2.5
Adelaide - Central and Hills	16.1	14.2	52.5	14.4	2.8
Adelaide - North	19.4	13.9	52.6	12.4	1.7
Adelaide - South	17.3	13.0	52.5	14.3	2.7
Adelaide - West	15.9	12.9	53.9	14.2	3.1
Rest of South Australia	18.2	11.1	50.6	17.4	2.6
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	18.3	10.3	49.9	18.6	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
	2014				
South Australia - Outback	19.4	12.5	53.1	13.2	1.9
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	19.6	12.2	51.6	14.4	2.1
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	18.9	13.0	56.2	10.7	1.3
South Australia - South East	17.6	11.0	49.9	18.8	2.8
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	18.8	14.0	54.4	11.2	1.6
Mandurah	18.9	12.0	48.3	18.7	2.2
Perth - Inner	14.8	14.3	57.6	11.3	2.1
Perth - North East	19.2	13.5	55.2	10.7	1.4
Perth - North West	19.5	13.8	54.6	10.7	1.5
Perth - South East	18.5	15.0	54.5	10.5	1.5
Perth - South West	19.5	13.8	53.8	11.2	1.7
Rest of Western Australia	20.3	11.6	55.6	11.1	1.3
Bunbury	20.7	11.6	52.9	13.2	1.7
Western Australia - Outback	20.2	12.3	59.8	7.0	0.7
<i>Esperance</i>	21.4	11.4	52.0	13.6	1.6
<i>Gascoyne</i>	20.6	8.5	57.4	12.3	1.2
<i>Goldfields</i>	21.3	14.3	58.4	5.5	0.5
<i>Kimberley</i>	23.2	13.1	58.5	4.8	0.5
<i>Mid West</i>	20.4	12.2	53.8	12.1	1.5
<i>Pilbara</i>	17.4	11.3	68.9	2.3	0.1
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	19.8	10.5	52.2	15.7	1.9
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	18.5	13.3	51.8	14.3	2.1
Rest of Tasmania	18.3	12.2	50.7	16.7	2.1
Launceston and North East	18.1	13.0	50.5	16.2	2.3
South East	18.0	9.2	53.0	18.4	1.5
West and North West	18.7	12.2	50.3	16.6	2.2
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	19.9	14.2	58.5	7.0	0.4
Northern Territory - Outback	24.9	15.2	54.4	5.1	0.3
<i>Alice Springs</i>	22.2	14.5	57.4	5.5	0.4
<i>Barkly</i>	25.5	16.0	51.2	7.0	0.4
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	25.9	16.5	52.6	4.8	0.3
<i>East Arnhem</i>	27.9	15.6	53.5	3.0	0.1
<i>Katherine</i>	27.0	15.1	52.0	5.7	0.2
Australian Capital Territory	18.7	14.3	55.3	10.3	1.5

Source: ABS, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2014 (cat. no. 3235.0)

Population estimates are preliminary for 2014.

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
	2014				
Greater Sydney	18.7	13.3	54.5	11.6	1.9
Rest of New South Wales	18.8	12.5	49.6	16.5	2.5
Greater Melbourne	18.2	13.7	54.6	11.7	1.9
Rest of Victoria	18.8	12.2	50.2	16.3	2.5
Greater Brisbane	19.6	14.5	53.4	10.9	1.6
Rest of Queensland	19.9	12.9	51.8	13.6	1.8
Greater Adelaide	17.5	13.6	52.8	13.7	2.5
Rest of South Australia	18.2	11.1	50.6	17.4	2.6
Greater Perth	18.8	14.0	54.4	11.2	1.6
Rest of Western Australia	20.3	11.6	55.6	11.1	1.3
Greater Hobart	18.5	13.3	51.8	14.3	2.1
Rest of Tasmania	18.3	12.2	50.7	16.7	2.1
Greater Darwin	19.9	14.2	58.5	7.0	0.4
Rest of Northern Territory	24.9	15.2	54.4	5.1	0.3
Australian Capital Territory	18.7	14.3	55.3	10.3	1.5

Source: ABS, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2014 (cat. no. 3235.0)
Population estimates are preliminary for 2014.

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</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2006–2011</i> <i>change</i> <i>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 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

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
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	2009 \$	2011 \$	2013 \$	2009–2013 change \$	Trend
Houses					
Major Cities	544,528	599,346	649,137	104,609	
Inner Regional	341,665	368,918	380,384	38,719	
Outer Regional	301,166	318,100	321,951	20,785	
Remote	347,236	394,682	363,670	16,434	
Very Remote	198,576	256,794	267,100	68,524	
AUSTRALIA	472,410	517,749	557,918	85,508	
Units					
Major Cities	438,839	482,982	504,469	65,630	
Inner Regional	288,115	305,244	314,873	26,758	
Outer Regional	343,154	298,889	302,419	-40,735	
Remote	325,332	372,844	362,395	37,062	
Very Remote	202,145	315,018	429,091	226,946	
AUSTRALIA	420,771	459,142	479,075	58,304	

Source: RP Data-Rismark, Daily Home Value Index Back Series, 2014

Data unavailable for SA2s in which there were less than 10 sales.

Nominal prices.

Table C 1.3.3.b Average residential property prices by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2009 \$	2011 \$	2013 \$	2009-2013 change \$	Trend
Houses					
Greater Sydney	670,015	735,892	856,733	186,717	
Greater Melbourne	538,373	624,122	653,331	114,957	
Greater Brisbane	482,785	501,152	513,445	30,660	
Greater Perth	533,303	561,666	618,327	85,025	
Greater Adelaide	418,080	456,781	456,386	38,306	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	596,667	593,576	588,760	-7,908	
Newcastle - Maitland	376,811	420,642	459,333	82,522	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	527,302	564,148	599,679	72,376	
Sunshine Coast	568,445	557,797	551,283	-17,162	
Wollongong	421,174	466,244	500,210	79,036	
Greater Hobart	352,214	383,417	375,064	22,850	
Geelong	324,575	381,684	397,296	72,722	
Townsville	391,033	392,508	386,919	-4,114	
Cairns	397,640	387,732	402,150	4,510	
Greater Darwin	480,107	479,217	599,451	119,345	
Toowoomba	325,195	337,557	367,802	42,607	
Ballarat	264,827	308,623	323,588	58,761	
Bendigo	254,261	298,128	330,016	75,756	
Albury - Wodonga	277,190	296,053	301,378	24,188	
Launceston	277,529	311,081	288,702	11,172	
Units					
Greater Sydney	466,294	525,232	587,204	120,910	
Greater Melbourne	429,567	498,670	508,451	78,884	
Greater Brisbane	421,737	430,284	436,284	14,547	
Greater Perth	451,333	477,778	494,261	42,928	
Greater Adelaide	347,068	372,963	371,676	24,608	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	453,730	454,274	433,914	-19,816	
Newcastle - Maitland	343,838	368,877	382,158	38,320	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	447,066	452,541	447,040	-26	
Sunshine Coast	447,611	444,342	416,186	-31,425	
Wollongong	339,462	363,097	383,273	43,811	
Greater Hobart	356,353	307,569	493,666	137,313	
Geelong	267,099	334,016	325,676	58,577	
Townsville	527,357	355,620	336,037	-191,319	
Cairns	303,041	256,292	251,033	-52,008	
Greater Darwin	470,991	418,339	468,364	2,627	
Toowoomba	239,012	265,243	263,208	24,196	
Ballarat	209,653	235,514	246,784	37,131	
Bendigo	215,020	253,729	243,811	28,792	
Albury - Wodonga	182,214	203,926	200,003	17,790	
Launceston	249,517	281,098	226,027	-23,490	

Source: RP Data-Rismark, Daily Home Value Index Back Series, 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.

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	2009 \$	2011 \$	2013 \$	2009-2013 change \$	Trend
Houses					
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	670,015	735,892	856,733	186,717	
Central Coast	414,606	444,782	475,395	60,789	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	706,974	783,361	891,257	184,283	
Sydney - Blacktown	384,071	434,841	501,080	117,009	
Sydney - City and Inner South	781,292	895,899	1,052,277	270,985	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	1,834,552	1,924,491	2,162,926	328,374	
Sydney - Inner South West	600,870	696,915	798,870	197,999	
Sydney - Inner West	973,213	1,116,813	1,243,767	270,554	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	1,265,477	1,377,224	1,520,494	255,017	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	1,154,867	1,199,499	1,297,208	142,341	
Sydney - Outer South West	375,418	412,197	469,513	94,095	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	382,890	414,444	466,875	83,986	
Sydney - Parramatta	511,193	553,704	671,176	159,983	
Sydney - Ryde	927,493	1,058,505	1,288,061	360,568	
Sydney - South West	419,771	481,379	555,028	135,258	
Sydney - Sutherland	774,522	852,307	926,004	151,483	
Rest of New South Wales	349,417	378,498	401,310	51,893	
Capital Region	375,707	391,420	405,708	30,001	
Central West	267,764	297,029	324,482	56,718	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	375,483	372,614	379,941	4,458	
Far West and Orana	212,613	213,848	252,243	39,630	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	345,880	396,076	407,987	62,107	
Illawarra	426,975	471,829	508,385	81,410	
Mid North Coast	345,241	372,028	367,949	22,707	
Murray	248,173	267,605	270,554	22,380	
New England and North West	265,934	303,884	312,993	47,059	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	388,498	432,182	475,079	86,581	
Richmond - Tweed	477,060	494,934	499,916	22,855	
Riverina	256,108	267,090	287,456	31,348	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	409,035	456,337	482,432	73,397	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	538,373	624,122	653,331	114,957	
Melbourne - Inner	930,164	994,278	1,046,378	116,214	
Melbourne - Inner East	989,140	1,121,883	1,186,551	197,411	
Melbourne - Inner South	932,086	1,022,403	1,065,835	133,749	
Melbourne - North East	457,568	532,572	528,884	71,315	
Melbourne - North West	394,348	456,166	454,464	60,116	
Melbourne - Outer East	452,933	501,279	529,188	76,255	
Melbourne - South East	416,480	474,133	497,811	81,331	
Melbourne - West	374,479	439,431	447,039	72,560	
Mornington Peninsula	447,532	543,292	522,392	74,860	

(continued)

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (houses) (continued)

Sub-State Region	2009 \$	2011 \$	2013 \$	2009-2013 change \$	Trend
<i>Houses</i>					
Rest of Victoria	268,566	310,126	314,242	45,675	
Ballarat	253,218	296,497	308,951	55,733	
Bendigo	258,848	308,536	335,981	77,133	
Geelong	368,434	437,388	447,687	79,253	
Hume	249,961	272,566	272,811	22,850	
Latrobe - Gippsland	249,810	285,269	284,682	34,872	
North West	180,182	195,491	194,245	14,063	
Shepparton	244,836	257,460	258,295	13,459	
Warrnambool and South West	262,700	286,026	285,032	22,331	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	482,785	501,152	513,445	30,660	
Brisbane - East	511,364	516,605	531,660	20,296	
Brisbane - North	477,179	490,540	507,166	29,987	
Brisbane - South	543,534	558,538	594,478	50,944	
Brisbane - West	628,567	648,607	656,485	27,918	
Brisbane Inner City	812,541	839,506	891,007	78,466	
Ipswich	354,885	346,885	342,678	-12,207	
Logan - Beaudesert	391,119	397,937	387,263	-3,857	
Moreton Bay - North	408,316	392,030	390,491	-17,825	
Moreton Bay - South	456,714	460,575	470,098	13,385	
Rest of Queensland	425,796	424,907	432,383	6,587	
Cairns	382,325	370,103	379,357	-2,968	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	258,440	280,208	288,038	29,597	
Fitzroy	351,081	399,441	385,156	34,075	
Gold Coast	601,159	592,148	590,327	-10,833	
Mackay	417,357	443,461	437,497	20,141	
Queensland - Outback	249,880	274,368	288,406	38,527	
Sunshine Coast	559,765	550,717	539,672	-20,093	
Toowoomba	334,525	345,895	374,347	39,822	
Townsville	373,582	372,724	368,736	-4,846	
Wide Bay	310,551	300,321	300,611	-9,940	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	418,080	456,781	456,386	38,306	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	594,171	646,175	646,073	51,902	
Adelaide - North	324,075	356,805	344,972	20,897	
Adelaide - South	410,907	435,820	439,419	28,513	
Adelaide - West	440,433	469,964	477,122	36,689	
Rest of South Australia	261,966	281,717	277,507	15,541	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	245,249	272,561	264,384	19,135	
South Australia - Outback	246,689	267,060	273,686	26,997	
South Australia - South East	277,193	293,416	286,869	9,676	

(continued)

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (houses) (continued)

Sub-State Region	2009 \$	2011 \$	2013 \$	2009-2013 change \$	Trend
<i>Houses</i>					
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	533,303	561,666	618,327	85,025	
Mandurah	422,322	422,201	440,586	18,264	
Perth - Inner	1,328,218	1,342,777	1,411,822	83,604	
Perth - North East	447,341	468,827	532,608	85,267	
Perth - North West	518,407	551,993	608,085	89,678	
Perth - South East	453,468	485,179	552,320	98,852	
Perth - South West	514,990	542,748	603,971	88,981	
Rest of Western Australia	400,579	429,542	413,894	13,315	
Bunbury	421,538	422,311	439,535	17,998	
Western Australia - Outback	428,224	487,400	445,631	17,406	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	314,946	323,609	326,992	12,046	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	352,214	383,417	375,064	22,850	
Rest of Tasmania	259,246	281,437	270,229	10,983	
Launceston and North East	268,355	298,179	276,090	7,734	
South East	267,527	279,813	279,420	11,893	
West and North West	244,661	260,336	259,311	14,650	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	480,107	479,217	599,451	119,345	
Northern Territory - Outback	343,364	406,206	405,988	62,623	
Australian Capital Territory	528,585	566,893	603,799	75,213	

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (units) (continued)

Sub-State Region	2009	2011	2013	2009-2013	Trend
	\$	\$	\$	change \$	
	<i>Units</i>				
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	466,294	525,232	587,204	120,910	
Central Coast	330,972	336,853	359,355	28,383	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	447,778	503,334	569,705	121,927	
Sydney - Blacktown	292,767	313,851	362,610	69,842	
Sydney - City and Inner South	529,432	621,813	686,212	156,780	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	691,423	760,842	844,404	152,981	
Sydney - Inner South West	368,212	420,414	476,734	108,522	
Sydney - Inner West	502,439	585,761	643,851	141,412	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	607,403	665,892	761,070	153,667	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	570,135	615,430	669,437	99,302	
Sydney - Outer South West	253,887	262,503	298,674	44,786	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	275,608	277,854	314,494	38,886	
Sydney - Parramatta	361,203	388,809	437,490	76,287	
Sydney - Ryde	465,937	523,499	603,849	137,911	
Sydney - South West	261,712	294,764	321,011	59,299	
Sydney - Sutherland	441,841	514,442	576,611	134,770	
Rest of New South Wales	315,724	325,725	337,488	21,763	
Capital Region	269,531	284,985	275,362	5,831	
Central West	210,436	241,294	234,662	24,226	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	292,943	286,780	294,586	1,643	
Far West and Orana	179,138	205,813	241,125	61,988	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	309,839	303,394	357,470	47,631	
Illawarra	340,285	363,099	383,253	42,968	
Mid North Coast	290,134	305,226	288,161	-1,973	
Murray	183,206	209,993	198,905	15,698	
New England and North West	212,601	218,269	259,181	46,580	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	357,541	386,203	397,326	39,785	
Richmond - Tweed	381,917	369,601	366,352	15,565	
Riverina	213,104	244,303	233,487	20,383	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	297,354	326,457	360,470	63,116	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	429,567	498,670	508,451	78,884	
Melbourne - Inner	513,277	582,305	573,823	60,546	
Melbourne - Inner East	525,765	592,111	618,343	92,577	
Melbourne - Inner South	485,579	565,968	608,503	122,925	
Melbourne - North East	383,257	422,590	405,502	22,245	
Melbourne - North West	347,700	389,035	383,941	36,241	
Melbourne - Outer East	360,875	404,469	409,557	48,682	
Melbourne - South East	352,294	397,772	437,735	85,441	
Melbourne - West	323,233	363,590	355,337	32,105	
Mornington Peninsula	303,418	376,468	392,731	89,313	

(continued)

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (units) (continued)

Sub-State Region	2009	2011	2013	2009-2013	Trend
	\$	\$	\$	change \$	
	Units				
Rest of Victoria	245,659	287,921	283,340	37,681	
Ballarat	210,763	240,517	248,089	37,326	
Bendigo	218,104	253,155	246,834	28,731	
Geelong	300,158	379,116	358,595	58,437	
Hume	202,677	207,360	206,404	3,727	
Latrobe - Gippsland	240,096	259,437	262,098	22,003	
North West	172,799	228,282	236,037	63,238	
Shepparton	223,844	223,248	210,166	-13,679	
Warrnambool and South West	245,518	286,555	352,503	106,985	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	421,737	430,284	436,284	14,547	
Brisbane - East	438,886	431,990	426,731	-12,155	
Brisbane - North	393,071	390,780	372,013	-21,058	
Brisbane - South	404,375	424,467	407,609	3,234	
Brisbane - West	438,295	455,687	466,687	28,392	
Brisbane Inner City	510,524	511,185	534,361	23,837	
Ipswich	318,701	388,936	316,754	-1,947	
Logan - Beaudesert	290,409	304,401	269,855	-20,554	
Moreton Bay - North	356,953	323,627	327,172	-29,780	
Moreton Bay - South	348,618	354,735	383,975	35,357	
Rest of Queensland	422,611	412,020	397,750	-24,861	
Cairns	314,804	259,092	265,535	-49,269	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	255,238	262,945	250,479	-4,758	
Fitzroy	332,315	427,598	337,146	4,831	
Gold Coast	460,714	462,690	442,224	-18,490	
Mackay	362,928	326,851	360,859	-2,069	
Queensland - Outback	210,823	302,429	411,905	201,083	
Sunshine Coast	446,332	443,445	414,406	-31,926	
Toowoomba	243,433	266,087	263,354	19,921	
Townsville	514,422	351,536	329,549	-184,873	
Wide Bay	286,201	305,121	255,942	-30,259	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	347,068	372,963	371,676	24,608	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	403,154	429,564	437,219	34,065	
Adelaide - North	234,721	280,639	253,442	18,721	
Adelaide - South	352,153	379,675	367,518	15,365	
Adelaide - West	360,897	363,299	367,660	6,763	
Rest of South Australia	190,440	219,187	195,744	5,305	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	156,423	546,288	145,342	11,081	
South Australia - Outback	187,328	180,588	216,082	28,753	
South Australia - South East	198,458	213,271	184,085	14,373	

(continued)

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (units) (continued)

Sub-State Region	2009 \$	2011 \$	2013 \$	2009-2013 change \$	Trend
	<i>Units</i>				
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	451,333	477,778	494,261	42,928	
Mandurah	489,948	519,322	413,473	-76,475	
Perth - Inner	517,662	537,927	558,739	41,077	
Perth - North East	313,790	320,463	368,569	54,779	
Perth - North West	384,549	395,671	440,822	56,273	
Perth - South East	452,447	475,046	521,557	69,109	
Perth - South West	442,668	504,381	501,732	59,065	
Rest of Western Australia	379,260	442,436	369,080	-10,180	
Bunbury	382,453	380,186	366,607	-15,846	
Western Australia - Outback	388,391	514,380	392,180	-3,788	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	303,455	332,652	280,177	-23,279	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	356,353	307,569	493,666	137,313	
Rest of Tasmania	261,328	267,719	220,448	-40,879	
Launceston and North East	243,374	277,482	222,616	-20,758	
South East	258,500	224,474	279,455	20,955	
West and North West	288,149	258,824	215,100	-73,049	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	470,991	418,339	468,364	-2,627	
Northern Territory - Outback	274,492	357,250	326,402	51,910	
Australian Capital Territory	466,311	466,283	460,357	-5,954	

Source: RP Data-Rismark, Daily Home Value Index Back Series, 2014

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	2009 \$	2011 \$	2013 \$	2009-2013 change \$	Trend
Houses					
Greater Sydney	670,015	735,892	856,733	186,717	
Rest of New South Wales	349,417	378,498	401,310	51,893	
Greater Melbourne	538,373	624,122	653,331	114,957	
Rest of Victoria	268,566	310,126	314,242	45,675	
Greater Brisbane	482,785	501,152	513,445	30,660	
Rest of Queensland	425,796	424,907	432,383	6,587	
Greater Adelaide	418,080	456,781	456,386	38,306	
Rest of South Australia	261,966	281,717	277,507	15,541	
Greater Perth	533,303	561,666	618,327	85,025	
Rest of Western Australia	400,579	429,542	413,894	13,315	
Greater Hobart	352,214	383,417	375,064	22,850	
Rest of Tasmania	259,246	281,437	270,229	10,983	
Greater Darwin	480,107	479,217	599,451	119,345	
Rest of Northern Territory	343,364	406,206	405,988	62,623	
Australian Capital Territory	528,585	566,893	603,799	75,213	
Units					
Greater Sydney	466,294	525,232	587,204	120,910	
Rest of New South Wales	315,724	325,725	337,488	21,763	
Greater Melbourne	429,567	498,670	508,451	78,884	
Rest of Victoria	245,659	287,921	283,340	37,681	
Greater Brisbane	421,737	430,284	436,284	14,547	
Rest of Queensland	422,611	412,020	397,750	-24,861	
Greater Adelaide	347,068	372,963	371,676	24,608	
Rest of South Australia	190,440	219,187	195,744	5,305	
Greater Perth	451,333	477,778	494,261	42,928	
Rest of Western Australia	379,260	442,436	369,080	-10,180	
Greater Hobart	356,353	307,569	493,666	137,313	
Rest of Tasmania	261,328	267,719	220,448	-40,879	
Greater Darwin	470,991	418,339	468,364	-2,627	
Rest of Northern Territory	274,492	357,250	326,402	51,910	
Australian Capital Territory	466,311	466,283	460,357	-5,954	

Source: RP Data-Rismark, Daily Home Value Index Back Series, 2014

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	2011	2006–2011
	per cent	per cent	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	2011	2006–2011
	per cent	per cent	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>	2006 <i>per cent</i>	2011 <i>per cent</i>	2006–2011 <i>change</i> <i>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

<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	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.

Note that there have been changes to the format in which support payment data is published, meaning information on a number of payment types is only available at the SA4 level. Information at such a large geographic scale cannot be converted to remoteness class figures. As such, estimates of selected pensions and allowances by remoteness class are not provided in this year's edition.

Table C 1.4.2.a Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by capital city/balance of state

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>2012 ratio (per 1000 persons)</i>	<i>2013 ratio (per 1000 persons)</i>	<i>2012-2013 change ratio (per 1000 persons)</i>	<i>Trend</i>
Greater Sydney	173.8	177.4	3.6	
Rest of New South Wales	268.5	277.5	9.0	
Greater Melbourne	187.4	188.9	1.5	
Rest of Victoria	269.3	272.6	3.4	
Greater Brisbane	182.6	185.8	3.2	
Rest of Queensland	221.0	224.1	3.1	
Greater Adelaide	241.1	241.9	0.8	
Rest of South Australia	270.2	276.2	6.0	
Greater Perth	156.6	154.4	-2.3	
Rest of Western Australia	147.1	150.9	3.8	
Greater Hobart	264.7	266.1	1.4	
Rest of Tasmania	293.4	298.8	5.4	
Greater Darwin	115.3	112.2	-3.0	
Rest of Northern Territory	200.5	210.2	9.7	
Australian Capital Territory	122.7	124.8	2.1	

Source: ABS, National Regional Profile, 2009 to 2013 (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.b Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2012	2013	2012-2013	Trend
	ratio (per 1000 persons)	ratio (per 1000 persons)	change ratio (per 1000 persons)	
New South Wales				
Greater Sydney	173.8	177.4	3.6	
Central Coast	279.0	282.2	3.2	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	112.0	113.8	1.8	
Sydney - Blacktown	190.4	191.1	0.8	
Sydney - City and Inner South	154.4	155.0	0.6	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	116.1	115.6	-0.6	
Sydney - Inner South West	214.4	214.2	-0.2	
Sydney - Inner West	144.3	143.9	-0.4	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	91.4	92.1	0.7	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	122.3	122.2	-0.2	
Sydney - Outer South West	190.1	192.0	1.8	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	153.1	195.9	42.8	
Sydney - Parramatta	203.8	202.5	-1.4	
Sydney - Ryde	138.7	140.4	1.8	
Sydney - South West	246.6	250.1	3.5	
Sydney - Sutherland	150.8	154.1	3.3	
Rest of New South Wales	268.5	277.5	9.0	
Capital Region	236.0	238.7	2.7	
Central West	253.0	256.0	3.0	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	331.1	337.1	5.9	
Far West and Orana	276.6	280.1	3.5	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	234.0	238.7	4.8	
Illawarra	200.2	256.6	56.4	
Mid North Coast	369.4	367.9	-1.5	
Murray	263.8	269.7	5.9	
New England and North West	271.6	274.5	3.0	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	263.6	266.2	2.6	
Richmond - Tweed	315.2	318.6	3.4	
Riverina	231.9	235.2	3.3	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	301.3	306.0	4.6	
Victoria				
Greater Melbourne	187.4	188.9	1.5	
Melbourne - Inner	152.3	150.4	-1.9	
Melbourne - Inner East	150.0	151.4	1.4	
Melbourne - Inner South	152.4	152.8	0.4	
Melbourne - North East	198.5	198.9	0.4	
Melbourne - North West	228.1	228.7	0.6	
Melbourne - Outer East	183.0	188.0	5.1	
Melbourne - South East	198.5	201.6	3.0	
Melbourne - West	197.8	198.7	0.9	
Mornington Peninsula	240.7	245.6	4.9	

(continued)

Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2012	2013	2012-2013	Trend
	ratio (per 1000 persons)	ratio (per 1000 persons)	change ratio (per 1000 persons)	
Rest of Victoria	269.3	272.6	3.4	
Ballarat	283.7	283.3	-0.4	
Bendigo	272.2	275.6	3.3	
Geelong	248.0	249.9	1.9	
Hume	259.4	257.8	-1.6	
Latrobe - Gippsland	281.3	288.3	7.0	
North West	288.3	294.3	6.0	
Shepparton	278.1	282.8	4.6	
Warrnambool and South West	247.8	254.2	6.4	
Queensland				
Greater Brisbane	182.6	185.8	3.2	
Brisbane - East	186.3	190.0	3.7	
Brisbane - North	188.8	188.4	-0.5	
Brisbane - South	162.1	161.9	-0.3	
Brisbane - West	124.5	127.5	3.0	
Brisbane Inner City	122.9	123.9	1.0	
Ipswich	218.3	222.1	3.8	
Logan - Beaudesert	206.8	212.0	5.2	
Moreton Bay - North	268.3	276.1	7.9	
Moreton Bay - South	138.8	143.7	5.0	
Rest of Queensland	221.0	224.1	3.1	
Cairns	221.2	229.2	8.0	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	226.2	227.1	1.0	
Fitzroy	167.6	165.5	-2.1	
Gold Coast	210.3	213.1	2.8	
Mackay	137.5	139.6	2.2	
Queensland - Outback	168.7	176.8	8.2	
<i>Far North</i>	193.2	209.2	16.0	
<i>Outback - North</i>	143.5	146.3	2.9	
<i>Outback - South</i>	173.3	178.2	4.9	
Sunshine Coast	247.7	251.4	3.6	
Toowoomba	219.4	220.3	0.9	
Townsville	191.3	195.2	3.9	
Wide Bay	343.2	348.8	5.5	
South Australia				
Greater Adelaide	241.1	241.9	0.8	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	182.9	183.1	0.2	
Adelaide - North	265.3	267.0	1.7	
Adelaide - South	238.2	240.1	1.8	
Adelaide - West	276.5	274.8	-1.6	
Rest of South Australia	270.2	276.2	6.0	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	296.7	300.8	4.1	

(continued)

Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2012	2013	2012-2013	Trend
	ratio (per 1000 persons)	ratio (per 1000 persons)	change ratio (per 1000 persons)	
South Australia - Outback	253.0	257.0	4.0	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	263.3	263.8	0.6	
Outback - North and East	232.6	243.4	10.9	
South Australia - South East	262.6	270.7	8.1	
Western Australia				
Greater Perth	156.6	154.4	-2.3	
Mandurah	256.8	253.6	-3.3	
Perth - Inner	110.1	108.4	-1.7	
Perth - North East	163.9	162.0	-1.9	
Perth - North West	148.2	145.9	-2.3	
Perth - South East	158.3	155.8	-2.5	
Perth - South West	158.7	156.1	-2.6	
Rest of Western Australia	147.1	150.9	3.8	
Bunbury	189.6	193.2	3.6	
Western Australia - Outback	89.1	92.6	3.5	
Esperance	167.9	177.4	9.5	
Gascoyne	192.4	198.7	6.3	
Goldfields	12.7	14.3	1.6	
Kimberley	197.8	199.1	1.3	
Mid West	74.8	80.3	5.4	
Pilbara	54.3	56.7	2.3	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	192.4	197.4	5.0	
Tasmania				
Greater Hobart	264.7	266.1	1.4	
Rest of Tasmania	293.4	298.8	5.4	
Launceston and North East	288.4	293.4	5.0	
South East	303.3	307.0	3.7	
West and North West	296.5	303.0	6.5	
Northern Territory				
Greater Darwin	115.3	112.2	-3.0	
Northern Territory - Outback	200.5	210.2	9.7	
Alice Springs	184.7	191.8	7.1	
Barkly	231.5	255.9	24.4	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	223.0	240.5	17.5	
East Arnhem	189.8	196.1	6.3	
Katherine	210.6	216.0	5.4	
Australian Capital Territory	122.7	124.8	2.1	

Source: ABS, National Regional Profile, 2009 to 2013 (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.

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.⁶⁶

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.

⁶⁶ 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	2010	2012	2014	2010-2014	Trend
	passengers ('000)	passengers ('000)	passengers ('000)	change passengers ('000)	
Major Cities	110,125	116,253	122,200	12,075	
Inner Regional	8,425	8,862	9,111	686	
Outer Regional	8,705	9,753	10,067	1,362	
Remote	3,271	3,593	3,494	224	
Very Remote	1,274	1,657	1,468	194	
AUSTRALIA	131,800	140,118	146,341	14,540	

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).

Table C 2.1.2.b Number of passengers through airports by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2010	2012	2014	2010-2014	Trend
	passengers ('000)	passengers ('000)	passengers ('000)	change passengers ('000)	
Greater Sydney	35,650	37,008	38,733	3,083	
Greater Melbourne	27,426	28,946	31,411	3,985	
Greater Brisbane	19,620	21,073	21,948	2,328	
Greater Perth	10,454	12,618	12,896	2,442	
Greater Adelaide	7,291	7,067	7,699	409	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	5,517	5,679	5,829	312	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	3,304	3,066	2,812	-492	
Sunshine Coast	864	795	872	9	
Greater Hobart	1,882	1,919	2,128	246	
Townsville	1,590	1,610	1,498	-92	
Cairns	3,750	4,081	4,319	569	
Greater Darwin	1,643	1,941	2,079	436	
Toowoomba	1	11	20	18	
Albury - Wodonga	292	277	248	-44	

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).

Table C 2.1.2.c Number of passengers through airports by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2010 passengers (‘000)	2012 passengers (‘000)	2014 passengers (‘000)	2010-2014 change passengers (‘000)	Trend
New South Wales					
Sydney - City and Inner South	35,650	37,008	38,733	3,083	
Capital Region	73	69	68	-5	
Central West	114	112	93	-21	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	356	357	374	17	
Far West and Orana	241	238	249	8	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	1,186	1,184	1,169	-17	
Mid North Coast	275	282	280	4	
Murray	292	277	248	-44	
New England and North West	283	293	311	28	
Richmond - Tweed	321	386	445	123	
Riverina	297	286	285	-12	
Victoria					
Melbourne - Inner South	10	10	10	0	
Melbourne - North West	27,416	28,936	31,402	3,985	
North West	208	210	214	6	
Queensland					
Brisbane - North	19,620	21,073	21,948	2,328	
Cairns	3,750	4,081	4,319	569	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	52	130	240	188	
Fitzroy	1,136	1,457	1,387	250	
Gold Coast	5,517	5,679	5,829	312	
Mackay	1,698	1,934	1,898	199	
Queensland - Outback	431	504	482	51	
<i>Far North</i>	162	186	175	14	
<i>Outback - North</i>	224	272	258	34	
<i>Outback - South</i>	45	46	49	4	
Sunshine Coast	864	795	872	9	
Toowoomba	1	11	20	18	
Townsville	1,614	1,638	1,522	-92	
Wide Bay	276	275	316	40	
South Australia					
Adelaide - West	7,291	7,067	7,699	409	
South Australia - Outback	367	408	367	0	
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	282	293	273	-9	
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	85	116	94	9	
South Australia - South East	150	126	114	-35	
Western Australia					
Perth - South East	10,454	12,618	12,896	2,442	
Western Australia - Outback	2,350	3,160	2,834	484	
<i>Esperance</i>	46	46	54	8	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	76	118	109	32	

(continued)

Number of passengers through airports by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2010	2012	2014	2010-2014	Trend
	passengers (<i>'000</i>)	passengers (<i>'000</i>)	passengers (<i>'000</i>)	change passengers (<i>'000</i>)	
<i>Goldfields</i>	249	283	239	-10	
<i>Kimberley</i>	524	548	511	-13	
<i>Mid West</i>	103	138	126	22	
<i>Pilbara</i>	1,351	2,026	1,796	445	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	54	59	60	6	
Tasmania					
Hobart	1,882	1,919	2,128	246	
Launceston and North East	1,177	1,192	1,309	132	
West and North West	244	238	232	-12	
Northern Territory					
Darwin	1,643	1,941	2,079	436	
Northern Territory - Outback	1,154	1,045	1,037	-117	
<i>Alice Springs</i>	963	865	896	-66	
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	40	33	27	-13	
<i>East Arnhem</i>	151	147	113	-37	
Australian Capital Territory	3,304	3,066	2,812	-492	

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).

Table C 2.1.2.d Number of passengers through airports by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2010	2012	2014	2010-2014	Trend
	passengers (‘000)	passengers (‘000)	passengers (‘000)	change passengers (‘000)	
Greater Sydney	35,650	37,008	38,733	3,083	
Rest of New South Wales	3,438	3,484	3,521	83	
Greater Melbourne	27,426	28,946	31,411	3,985	
Rest of Victoria	222	219	221	-1	
Greater Brisbane	19,620	21,073	21,948	2,328	
Rest of Queensland	15,340	16,503	16,884	1,544	
Greater Adelaide	7,291	7,067	7,699	409	
Rest of South Australia	516	535	481	-35	
Greater Perth	10,454	12,618	12,896	2,442	
Rest of Western Australia	2,404	3,220	2,907	503	
Greater Hobart	1,882	1,919	2,128	246	
Rest of Tasmania	1,421	1,430	1,541	120	
Greater Darwin	1,643	1,941	2,079	436	
Rest of Northern Territory	1,154	1,045	1,037	-117	
Australian Capital Territory	3,304	3,066	2,812	-492	

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).

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006-2011 change percentage points
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 is around 4 per cent of the total in 2011–12. This measure includes passenger vehicles, motorcycles, light commercial vehicles, and buses.⁶⁷

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

Capital City / Balance of State	2004–05	2009–10	2014–15 ^a	2004–05 to 2014–15	Trend
	billion kilometres	billion kilometres	billion kilometres	change billion kilometres	
Sydney	30.3	30.4	32.1	1.7	
Rest of New South Wales	21.0	20.8	21.8	0.8	
Melbourne	29.5	29.6	31.9	2.5	
Rest of Victoria	15.2	14.9	15.6	0.4	
Brisbane	14.2	14.3	14.9	0.7	
Rest of Queensland	18.3	18.7	19.3	1.1	
Adelaide	8.5	8.1	8.4	-0.1	
Rest of South Australia	4.0	3.8	3.9	-0.1	
Perth	12.3	12.6	13.4	1.2	
Rest of Western Australia	5.1	5.2	5.5	0.4	
Hobart	1.5	1.5	1.5	-0.1	
Rest of Tasmania	2.2	2.1	2.1	-0.1	
Darwin	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	
Rest of Northern Territory	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	
Australian Capital Territory	3.0	3.0	3.2	0.2	
AUSTRALIA	166.0	166.1	174.7	8.7	

Source: BITRE, 2013, Yearbook 2013: Australian infrastructure statistics, Statistical Report, 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.

a) 2014–15 estimates are preliminary.

⁶⁷ 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.⁶⁸

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, 2013, Yearbook 2013: Australian infrastructure statistics, Statistical Report, Canberra

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.

⁶⁸ 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>	2006 <i>per cent</i>	2011 <i>per cent</i>	2006–2011 <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>	<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
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.⁶⁹ 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.

⁶⁹ 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 per cent 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.⁷⁰

Table C 2.3.3.a Average annual residential water supplied by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2007-08	2010-11	2013-14	2007-08 to 2013-14	Trend
	kL/property	kL/property	kL/property	change kL/property	
Australian Capital Territory	195.0	177.5	202.6	7.6	
Sydney	182.0	197.3	206.0	24.0	
Darwin	480.0	405.4	407.0	-73.0	
Adelaide	194.0	180.4	n.a.	n.a.	
Perth	268.0	264.4	253.8	-14.2	
Melbourne	153.5	137.6	150.0	-3.5	
South East Queensland	n.a.	n.a.	164.0	n.a.	
Newcastle-Maitland	177.0	174.9	180.9	3.9	
Cairns	n.a.	231.1	242.9	n.a.	
Geelong	156.0	142.0	150.8	-5.2	
Townsville	n.a.	287.0	403.7	n.a.	
Toowoomba	n.a.	n.a.	143.9	n.a.	

Source: National Performance Report 2013-14 - 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.

⁷⁰ 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 (ASGS), 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)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Land area</i> <i>hectare</i>	<i>Built-up area</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>Agricultural</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>Tree/Shrub cover</i> <i>per cent</i>
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)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Top employing industry</i>	<i>Employment per cent</i>
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
		<i>2011</i>
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.⁷¹ 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)

⁷¹ 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	2006-2011
	industry	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

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>2006-2011 industry</i>	<i>2006-2011 change persons</i>
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.⁷² 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.

⁷² 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	2008	2011	2014	2008-2014	Trend
	businesses	businesses	businesses	change businesses	
Major Cities	1,400,881	1,466,764	1,471,946	71,064	
Inner Regional	364,975	363,327	354,910	-10,064	
Outer Regional	205,196	203,858	200,069	-5,127	
Remote	31,370	31,547	31,287	-83	
Very Remote	11,743	11,881	11,978	235	
AUSTRALIA	2,014,164	2,077,377	2,070,190	56,026	

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2010 to Jun 2014 (cat. no. 8165.0); ABS, National Regional Profile, 2007 to 2011 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001)

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>2008 businesses</i>	<i>2011 businesses</i>	<i>2014 businesses</i>	<i>2008-2014 change businesses</i>	<i>Trend</i>
Greater Sydney	448,763	470,231	470,590	21,827	
Greater Melbourne	378,303	403,846	411,291	32,988	
Greater Brisbane	182,287	189,183	184,248	1,961	
Greater Perth	155,303	162,709	169,525	14,222	
Greater Adelaide	104,783	107,922	105,582	799	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	65,900	65,850	62,863	-3,037	
Newcastle - Maitland	27,623	27,711	28,141	518	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	25,822	26,712	27,301	1,479	
Sunshine Coast	32,034	31,953	30,893	-1,141	
Wollongong	16,212	16,179	15,691	-521	
Greater Hobart	14,881	15,224	14,676	-205	
Geelong	12,808	12,972	12,993	185	
Townsville	10,993	10,956	10,975	-18	
Cairns	12,818	12,667	12,016	-802	
Greater Darwin	9,419	9,969	10,324	905	
Toowoomba	8,689	8,837	9,044	355	
Ballarat	6,623	7,185	7,489	866	
Bendigo	5,987	6,090	6,227	240	
Albury - Wodonga	6,927	6,951	6,866	-61	
Launceston	6,269	6,402	6,100	-169	

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2010 to Jun 2014 (cat. no. 8165.0); 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.

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	2008 businesses	2011 businesses	2014 businesses	2008-2014 change businesses	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	448,763	470,231	470,590	21,827	
Central Coast	22,779	22,105	21,316	-1,463	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	24,602	25,413	25,467	865	
Sydney - Blacktown	16,711	17,771	17,806	1,095	
Sydney - City and Inner South	66,633	70,636	72,487	5,854	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	29,209	30,850	30,660	1,451	
Sydney - Inner South West	45,781	49,155	48,815	3,034	
Sydney - Inner West	28,203	30,706	30,831	2,628	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	51,908	54,510	54,170	2,262	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	29,720	30,701	30,534	814	
Sydney - Outer South West	15,970	15,977	15,414	-556	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	21,705	21,261	20,258	-1,447	
Sydney - Parramatta	33,209	36,939	38,072	4,863	
Sydney - Ryde	15,631	16,751	16,902	1,271	
Sydney - South West	25,864	26,597	27,216	1,352	
Sydney - Sutherland	20,838	20,859	20,642	-196	
Rest of New South Wales	222,005	219,194	214,658	-7,347	
Capital Region	20,998	20,686	20,107	-891	
Central West	19,348	19,256	19,179	-169	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	11,316	10,905	10,425	-891	
Far West and Orana	11,411	11,626	11,453	42	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	17,806	17,727	17,461	-345	
Illawarra	16,902	16,870	16,356	-546	
Mid North Coast	17,488	16,494	15,717	-1,771	
Murray	11,854	11,817	11,720	-134	
New England and North West	19,785	19,796	19,761	-24	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	23,848	23,833	23,986	138	
Richmond - Tweed	22,996	22,367	21,262	-1,734	
Riverina	15,766	15,860	15,735	-31	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	12,487	11,957	11,496	-991	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	378,303	403,846	411,291	32,988	
Melbourne - Inner	83,626	90,256	95,955	12,329	
Melbourne - Inner East	39,163	42,019	42,559	3,396	
Melbourne - Inner South	42,768	44,867	45,942	3,174	
Melbourne - North East	33,345	35,937	36,040	2,695	
Melbourne - North West	24,239	26,236	26,198	1,959	
Melbourne - Outer East	43,763	44,530	42,931	-832	
Melbourne - South East	52,054	56,128	56,844	4,790	
Melbourne - West	35,774	40,361	41,623	5,849	
Mornington Peninsula	23,571	23,512	23,199	-372	

(continued)

Actively trading businesses by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2008 businesses</i>	<i>2011 businesses</i>	<i>2014 businesses</i>	<i>2008-2014 change businesses</i>	<i>Trend</i>
Rest of Victoria	130,711	130,909	129,834	-877	
Ballarat	11,706	12,210	12,616	910	
Bendigo	11,719	11,737	11,815	96	
Geelong	19,810	20,051	20,327	517	
Hume	17,517	17,442	17,069	-448	
Latrobe - Gippsland	24,527	24,352	23,835	-692	
North West	17,589	17,260	16,952	-637	
Shepparton	13,820	13,820	13,459	-361	
Warrnambool and South West	14,023	14,037	13,761	-262	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	182,287	189,183	184,248	1,961	
Brisbane - East	18,389	18,538	17,946	-443	
Brisbane - North	14,862	15,367	14,976	114	
Brisbane - South	28,421	31,032	30,786	2,365	
Brisbane - West	14,313	14,852	14,338	25	
Brisbane Inner City	38,596	41,780	42,920	4,324	
Ipswich	17,125	17,171	16,634	-491	
Logan - Beaudesert	23,083	22,842	20,749	-2,334	
Moreton Bay - North	15,321	14,855	13,714	-1,607	
Moreton Bay - South	12,177	12,746	12,185	8	
Rest of Queensland	231,445	231,281	225,688	-5,757	
Cairns	23,278	22,809	21,835	-1,443	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	17,739	18,156	18,630	891	
Fitzroy	17,258	17,562	17,684	426	
Gold Coast	62,450	62,536	59,789	-2,661	
Mackay	15,642	15,896	15,659	17	
Queensland - Outback	6,982	7,095	7,248	266	
<i>Far North</i>	1,617	1,665	1,674	57	
<i>Outback - North</i>	2,271	2,255	2,341	70	
<i>Outback - South</i>	3,094	3,175	3,233	139	
Sunshine Coast	36,050	35,912	34,434	-1,616	
Toowoomba	11,624	11,842	12,072	448	
Townsville	16,865	16,780	16,787	-78	
Wide Bay	23,557	22,693	21,550	-2,007	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	104,783	107,922	105,582	799	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	44,479	46,128	46,196	1,717	
Adelaide - North	21,187	21,656	20,240	-947	
Adelaide - South	21,949	22,172	21,619	-330	
Adelaide - West	17,168	17,966	17,527	359	
Rest of South Australia	37,173	36,854	35,783	-1,390	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	11,042	11,088	10,864	-178	

(continued)

Actively trading businesses by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2008	2011	2014	2008-2014	Trend
	businesses	businesses	businesses	change businesses	
South Australia - Outback	6,873	6,810	6,623	-250	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	5,484	5,418	5,315	-169	
Outback - North and East	1,389	1,392	1,308	-81	
South Australia - South East	19,258	18,956	18,296	-962	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	155,303	162,709	169,525	14,222	
Mandurah	5,926	5,719	5,463	-463	
Perth - Inner	34,318	36,481	35,409	1,091	
Perth - North East	16,994	17,609	19,210	2,216	
Perth - North West	38,503	40,663	43,024	4,521	
Perth - South East	32,975	34,602	37,080	4,105	
Perth - South West	26,587	27,635	29,339	2,752	
Rest of Western Australia	48,568	48,861	47,407	-1,161	
Bunbury	15,509	15,567	15,312	-197	
Western Australia - Outback	15,518	15,923	15,315	-203	
Esperance	2,158	2,082	2,010	-148	
Gascoyne	973	985	991	18	
Goldfields	2,511	2,614	2,390	-121	
Kimberley	2,316	2,524	2,362	46	
Mid West	5,294	5,342	5,134	-160	
Pilbara	2,266	2,376	2,428	162	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	17,541	17,371	16,780	-761	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	14,881	15,224	14,676	-205	
Rest of Tasmania	23,289	23,072	21,841	-1,448	
Launceston and North East	11,805	11,749	11,141	-664	
South East	3,273	3,107	2,967	-306	
West and North West	8,211	8,216	7,733	-478	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	9,419	9,969	10,324	905	
Northern Territory - Outback	3,833	3,889	3,639	-194	
Alice Springs	2,117	2,144	1,969	-148	
Barkly	209	217	205	-4	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	324	329	343	19	
East Arnhem	318	288	239	-79	
Katherine	865	911	883	18	
Australian Capital Territory	23,395	24,223	25,049	1,654	

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2010 to Jun 2014 (cat. no. 8165.0); ABS, National Regional Profile, 2007 to 2011 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001)

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	2008	2011	2014	2008-2014	Trend
	businesses	businesses	businesses	change businesses	
Greater Sydney	448,763	470,231	470,590	21,827	
Rest of New South Wales	222,005	219,194	214,658	-7,347	
Greater Melbourne	378,303	403,846	411,291	32,988	
Rest of Victoria	130,711	130,909	129,834	-877	
Greater Brisbane	182,287	189,183	184,248	1,961	
Rest of Queensland	231,445	231,281	225,688	-5,757	
Greater Adelaide	104,783	107,922	105,582	799	
Rest of South Australia	37,173	36,854	35,783	-1,390	
Greater Perth	155,303	162,709	169,525	14,222	
Rest of Western Australia	48,568	48,861	47,407	-1,161	
Greater Hobart	14,881	15,224	14,676	-205	
Rest of Tasmania	23,289	23,072	21,841	-1,448	
Greater Darwin	9,419	9,969	10,324	905	
Rest of Northern Territory	3,833	3,889	3,639	-194	
Australian Capital Territory	23,395	24,223	25,049	1,654	

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2010 to Jun 2014 (cat. no. 8165.0); ABS, National Regional Profile, 2007 to 2011 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001)

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 the financial year of 2013–14. 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
2013-14					
Major Cities	60.8	27.6	9.1	2.5	0.1
Inner Regional	60.8	26.8	10.2	2.1	0.0
Outer Regional	60.9	26.3	10.7	2.1	0.0
Remote	59.8	26.2	11.6	2.4	0.0
Very Remote	60.6	26.3	10.8	2.3	0.0
AUSTRALIA	60.8	27.3	9.5	2.4	0.1

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2010 to Jun 2014 (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
2013-14					
Greater Sydney	59.0	30.3	8.5	2.3	0.1
Greater Melbourne	61.3	27.6	8.8	2.3	0.1
Greater Brisbane	60.8	27.0	9.5	2.6	0.1
Greater Perth	62.8	24.5	9.6	3.0	0.1
Greater Adelaide	66.9	21.7	9.1	2.4	0.0
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	63.4	25.9	8.6	2.2	0.1
Newcastle - Maitland	53.7	30.5	12.5	3.3	0.0
Canberra - Queanbeyan	57.5	28.2	11.5	2.9	0.1
Sunshine Coast	61.7	26.7	9.6	2.0	0.1
Wollongong	53.8	32.6	11.0	2.5	0.0
Greater Hobart	60.6	25.1	11.7	2.6	0.1
Geelong	59.3	27.7	10.4	2.6	0.0
Townsville	55.8	27.0	13.7	3.5	0.1
Cairns	58.5	27.0	11.6	2.9	0.1
Greater Darwin	60.7	24.0	11.7	3.5	0.1
Toowoomba	59.4	25.8	11.6	3.2	0.1
Ballarat	57.8	28.3	11.3	2.6	0.0
Bendigo	54.8	29.7	12.5	3.0	0.0
Albury - Wodonga	59.5	25.6	12.1	2.9	0.2
Launceston	55.4	27.2	14.6	2.9	0.0

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2010 to Jun 2014 (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
2013-14					
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	59.0	30.3	8.5	2.3	0.1
Central Coast	55.4	32.6	10.1	1.9	0.1
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	57.5	32.4	8.4	1.8	0.1
Sydney - Blacktown	58.5	30.9	8.3	2.4	0.1
Sydney - City and Inner South	58.9	26.5	10.5	4.1	0.2
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	64.7	27.2	6.6	1.5	0.0
Sydney - Inner South West	60.2	31.1	7.2	1.5	0.0
Sydney - Inner West	60.8	29.9	7.7	1.7	0.0
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	60.8	28.6	8.3	2.3	0.1
Sydney - Northern Beaches	58.9	31.4	7.9	1.8	0.1
Sydney - Outer South West	55.5	33.4	9.2	1.9	0.0
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	55.6	32.8	9.6	2.0	0.0
Sydney - Parramatta	58.9	30.6	8.2	2.3	0.1
Sydney - Ryde	59.5	30.7	7.5	2.3	0.1
Sydney - South West	54.8	35.0	8.2	1.9	0.0
Sydney - Sutherland	57.1	32.2	9.1	1.6	0.0
Rest of New South Wales	58.7	28.3	10.9	2.1	0.0
Capital Region	57.2	29.9	11.2	1.7	0.0
Central West	58.7	27.9	11.5	1.9	0.0
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	59.5	28.1	10.6	1.8	0.0
Far West and Orana	59.4	27.2	11.5	2.0	0.0
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	58.1	27.8	11.5	2.6	0.1
Illawarra	54.0	32.6	11.0	2.4	0.0
Mid North Coast	61.7	26.8	9.8	1.7	0.0
Murray	59.8	26.4	11.5	2.3	0.1
New England and North West	61.9	26.6	10.0	1.4	0.0
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	53.8	30.8	12.3	3.1	0.0
Richmond - Tweed	64.0	25.2	9.0	1.7	0.1
Riverina	58.9	27.9	11.0	2.2	0.0
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	57.3	30.8	10.3	1.6	0.0
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	61.3	27.6	8.8	2.3	0.1
Melbourne - Inner	62.1	24.7	10.0	3.3	0.1
Melbourne - Inner East	63.3	27.4	7.7	1.6	0.1
Melbourne - Inner South	63.7	26.5	7.9	1.9	0.0
Melbourne - North East	61.3	29.0	8.1	1.6	0.0
Melbourne - North West	61.4	27.2	9.0	2.5	0.1
Melbourne - Outer East	57.7	31.0	9.2	2.1	0.0
Melbourne - South East	59.7	28.3	9.2	2.7	0.1
Melbourne - West	61.9	28.5	7.6	2.0	0.1
Mornington Peninsula	59.4	30.2	8.6	1.8	0.0

(continued)

Business size by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Non	1-4	5-19	20-199	200+
	employing per cent	employees per cent	employees per cent	employees per cent	employees per cent
Rest of Victoria	60.8	27.3	10.0	1.9	0.0
Ballarat	58.8	29.2	10.0	1.9	0.0
Bendigo	59.1	28.0	10.7	2.3	0.0
Geelong	60.3	27.9	9.6	2.2	0.0
Hume	63.4	25.7	9.4	1.5	0.0
Latrobe - Gippsland	63.3	25.8	9.3	1.7	0.0
North West	57.0	29.9	11.1	2.0	0.0
Shepparton	62.3	25.6	9.8	2.4	0.0
Warrnambool and South West	60.3	27.2	10.8	1.7	0.0
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	60.8	27.0	9.5	2.6	0.1
Brisbane - East	58.0	29.3	10.0	2.7	0.1
Brisbane - North	60.3	26.5	10.0	3.2	0.2
Brisbane - South	60.8	26.7	10.1	2.4	0.0
Brisbane - West	61.8	28.7	7.9	1.6	0.1
Brisbane Inner City	62.9	24.0	9.7	3.4	0.1
Ipswich	61.9	26.5	9.2	2.4	0.0
Logan - Beaudesert	60.3	28.2	9.4	2.2	0.1
Moreton Bay - North	59.4	28.8	9.5	2.2	0.0
Moreton Bay - South	58.5	30.3	9.1	2.1	0.0
Rest of Queensland	62.2	25.5	9.9	2.4	0.1
Cairns	59.9	26.3	11.1	2.7	0.1
Darling Downs - Maranoa	68.5	21.3	8.3	1.9	0.0
Fitzroy	61.6	25.2	10.4	2.8	0.1
Gold Coast	63.4	25.9	8.5	2.2	0.0
Mackay	58.9	25.9	11.9	3.3	0.0
Queensland - Outback	62.1	24.8	11.0	2.1	0.0
<i>Far North</i>	63.4	22.4	11.2	3.1	0.2
<i>Outback - North</i>	58.9	24.8	13.4	2.9	0.0
<i>Outback - South</i>	63.7	26.1	9.1	1.1	0.0
Sunshine Coast	61.9	26.7	9.5	1.9	0.1
Toowoomba	60.6	25.9	10.7	2.8	0.1
Townsville	58.0	26.5	12.6	3.0	0.1
Wide Bay	62.9	24.8	10.2	2.1	0.0
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	66.9	21.7	9.1	2.4	0.0
Adelaide - Central and Hills	68.5	20.6	8.7	2.2	0.0
Adelaide - North	66.3	22.8	8.7	2.3	0.0
Adelaide - South	66.5	23.1	8.4	1.9	0.0
Adelaide - West	63.8	21.6	11.3	3.3	0.1
Rest of South Australia	60.0	26.5	11.6	1.9	0.0
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	61.1	26.9	10.5	1.5	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	56.7	27.7	13.4	2.2	0.0
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	57.3	27.7	12.9	2.0	0.0
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	54.2	27.7	15.2	2.9	0.0
South Australia - South East	60.6	25.7	11.7	2.0	0.0
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	62.8	24.5	9.6	3.0	0.1
Mandurah	60.1	26.7	10.0	3.2	0.0
Perth - Inner	62.5	23.8	10.1	3.6	0.2
Perth - North East	61.6	24.7	10.4	3.2	0.0
Perth - North West	64.5	24.7	8.4	2.4	0.0
Perth - South East	62.3	24.6	9.9	3.2	0.1
Perth - South West	62.5	24.6	9.8	3.0	0.1
Rest of Western Australia	60.4	25.9	11.0	2.8	0.0
Bunbury	62.9	23.1	11.0	3.0	0.0
Western Australia - Outback	56.8	26.8	12.6	3.8	0.0
<i>Esperance</i>	56.1	30.3	11.7	2.0	0.0
<i>Gascoyne</i>	55.7	25.2	13.8	5.4	0.0
<i>Goldfields</i>	52.3	28.2	14.9	4.6	0.1
<i>Kimberley</i>	56.0	23.8	15.0	5.2	0.1
<i>Mid West</i>	58.9	27.5	11.0	2.6	0.0
<i>Pilbara</i>	58.8	24.5	11.6	5.1	0.0
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	61.3	27.7	9.4	1.6	0.0
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	60.6	25.1	11.7	2.6	0.1
Rest of Tasmania	59.2	25.9	12.5	2.4	0.0
Launceston and North East	59.2	26.1	12.6	2.2	0.0
South East	63.0	23.3	11.4	2.2	0.1
West and North West	57.8	26.7	12.7	2.7	0.0
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	60.7	24.0	11.7	3.5	0.1
Northern Territory - Outback	55.8	22.8	16.5	4.9	0.1
<i>Alice Springs</i>	56.5	20.9	17.3	5.2	0.2
<i>Barkly</i>	56.4	23.5	15.7	4.4	0.0
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	62.5	18.8	13.8	5.0	0.0
<i>East Arnhem</i>	55.1	22.0	15.9	7.0	0.0
<i>Katherine</i>	51.5	28.8	16.1	3.6	0.0
Australian Capital Territory	57.5	28.1	11.5	2.9	0.1

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2010 to Jun 2014 (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
2013-14					
Greater Sydney	59.0	30.3	8.5	2.3	0.1
Rest of New South Wales	58.7	28.3	10.9	2.1	0.0
Greater Melbourne	61.3	27.6	8.8	2.3	0.1
Rest of Victoria	60.8	27.3	10.0	1.9	0.0
Greater Brisbane	60.8	27.0	9.5	2.6	0.1
Rest of Queensland	62.2	25.5	9.9	2.4	0.1
Greater Adelaide	66.9	21.7	9.1	2.4	0.0
Rest of South Australia	60.0	26.5	11.6	1.9	0.0
Greater Perth	62.8	24.5	9.6	3.0	0.1
Rest of Western Australia	60.4	25.9	11.0	2.8	0.0
Greater Hobart	60.6	25.1	11.7	2.6	0.1
Rest of Tasmania	59.2	25.9	12.5	2.4	0.0
Greater Darwin	60.7	24.0	11.7	3.5	0.1
Rest of Northern Territory	55.8	22.8	16.5	4.9	0.1
Australian Capital Territory	57.5	28.1	11.5	2.9	0.1

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2010 to Jun 2014 (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.⁷³ 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).

⁷³ OECD, Regions at a Glance, Employment in Knowledge-Oriented Sectors, 2009.

Table C 3.3.1.b Knowledge intensive industries 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	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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
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)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
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.

Relative standard errors

Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. Relative standard errors can be used to measure the amount of sampling error that is associated with an estimate from a sample survey. When relative standard errors for estimates are greater than 50 per cent the estimate is not published and will be indicated with n.p. Estimates with a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution and have been indicated with a footnote.

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
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
SA2	Statistical Area Level 2
SA4	Statistical Area Level 4
SUA	Significant Urban Area

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