



State of Australian Cities 2014 - 15

Brisbane

Population and Settlement

- The population of Greater Brisbane grew by an average of 2.2% per annum from 2,012,204 in 2008 to 2,238,394 in 2013. It is projected by ABS to increase to 4.8 million by 2061.
- The life expectancy for Greater Brisbane residents increased from 81.4 years in 2006 to 82.2 years in 2012.
- The outer suburban area of North Lakes-Mango Hill to Brisbane's north was one of the fastest-growth areas in Queensland, adding over 1,900 people in 2012-13.

Economy & Human Capital and Labour

- The unemployment rate for Greater Brisbane dropped 1.8 percentage points from 7.7% in 2001 to 5.9% in 2011.
- Brisbane had an increase in employed persons of nearly 250,000 over the decade 2001-11, the second highest increase of the major cities after Melbourne.
- North Brisbane saw one of the largest increases in people with a Certificate III or above, or employed in a skilled occupation in sub-state regions of Australia - an increase of more than 13 percentage points between 2001 and 2011.
- The areas of most intense economic activity in Capital cities are in and around the CBDs. In Brisbane's Paddington, this meant an increase from \$80 to over \$90 of economic activity per working hour.
- The largest growth in industry employment between 2006 and 2011 for Brisbane was in Health care and Social Assistance with 28,376 workers, whereas the largest decline occurred in Manufacturing with 6,162 workers.
- Brisbane residential housing property prices rose on average, although prices in Logan-Beaudesert, Ipswich and Moreton Bay - North fell.
- Disposable incomes for low and middle income households fell for both Greater Brisbane (down \$10 per week) and the rest of Queensland (down \$4 per week) in the period 2007-08 to 2011-12, in contrast to the majority of states where incomes rose in the same period.
- Inner Brisbane saw the real median weekly household income increase by \$577 in the decade 2001-11.
- Between 2012 and 2013 Brisbane contributed 5.9% to the total volume measure of national GDP growth.
- Between 1989 and 2013 Brisbane contributed 10.4% to the total volume measure of national GDP growth.

Infrastructure and Transport

- Brisbane recorded the second largest increase in average commuting times of the major cities with average commuting time increasing by 7.3 minutes from 27 minutes in 2002 to 34 minutes in 2010.
- Passenger vehicle kilometres travelled on road in Brisbane have risen 3.3 billion km to 19.4 billion km in the period 2001-02 to 2011-12.
- The number of passengers through airports in Greater Brisbane rose by 13.2 million between 1991-92 and 2010-11.

The Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) geographical classification from the ABS Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) 2011 is used to define the boundary of Brisbane (also referred to as Greater Brisbane), except where otherwise noted."

- Brisbane is one of the three major cities where growth in airport passenger movements is anticipated to be the second highest, increasing by an average annual rate of by 4.2% between 2010-11 and 2030-31.
- By 2031, Brisbane airport is forecast to have 45.1 million passenger movements annually, the third highest passenger movements at an airport in Australia.
- Brisbane had an estimated 133,000 international business travellers in 2012-13.
- Port of Brisbane enjoyed moderate growth in container trade over the period 2009-10 to 2013-14, from 919,000 TEUs to 1.1 million TEUs.