



## State of Australian Cities 2014 - 15

### Canberra–Queanbeyan

#### Population and Settlement

- The population of Canberra-Queanbeyan increased by an average of 1.7% per annum from 383,922 in 2008 to 418,856 in 2013.
- The base population of Canberra is projected by ABS to increase by 98% from 375,076 in 2012 to 740,903 by 2061.
- Canberra is projected to have a large (4.2 percentage point) increase in the proportion of people aged 65+ in the population between 2012 and 2031.
- The life expectancy for ACT residents increased from 81.9 years in 2006 to 83.1 years in 2012.
- The population weighted density of Canberra is virtually unchanged between 1991 and 2012 at 15 persons per hectare.
- The percentage of overweight or obese adults in Canberra increased by 1.2 percentage points from 61.3% in 2007-08 to 62.5% in 2011-12.
- The percentage of adults in Canberra who met physical activity guidelines decreased by 1.4 percentage points between 2007-08 and 2011-12, to 55.9%.
- Canberra saw smoking rates decrease by 7.1 percentage points from 20.1% in 2001 to 13.0% in 2011-12.
- Homelessness in Canberra dropped by 20.5 persons per 10,000 from 2006 to reach 50.1 persons per 10,000 in 2011.

#### Economy & Human Capital and Labour

- Canberra - Queanbeyan offers considerably higher wages than the Australian average for all qualification levels, particularly for trade qualifications or no qualifications.
- Canberra - Queanbeyan has a large number of workers who have higher degrees and bachelor degrees, whereas workers with trade qualifications and no qualifications are less prevalent.
- The ACT had an increase of \$241,356 in the average net worth of households, from 2005-06 to 2011-12.
- The percentage of Multi-unit dwellings in Canberra rose 3.1% in the years 2006 to 2011.
- Between 2012 and 2013 the ACT contributed 2.3% to the total volume measure of national GDP growth.
- Between 1989 and 2013 the ACT contributed 2.2% to the total volume measure of national GDP growth.

#### Infrastructure and Transport

- Canberra-Queanbeyan had an increase in active transport with the percentage of walking commuters increasing from 3.9% in 2001 to 4.5% in 2011 and the percentage of cycling commuters increasing from 2.1% in 2001 to 2.5% in 2011.
- Canberra recorded the largest increase in average commuting times of major cities with average commuting time increasing by 7.9 minutes from 2002 to 2012. The average commute times in the ACT remain at least 10 minutes lower than those for Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane.
- Passenger vehicle kilometres travelled on road in the ACT have risen 0.5 billion km in the period 2001-02 to 2011-12; a smaller increase than other capital cities.
- By 2031, Canberra airport is forecast to have 6.1 million movements annually.

The Significant Urban Area (SUA) geographical classification from the ABS Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) 2011 is used to define the boundary of Canberra-Queanbeyan, except where otherwise noted.

- Canberra had an estimated 300,000 international business travellers in 2012-13, almost 15% of total international business visitors to Australia.