



Australian Government

Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development

Yearbook 2014

Progress in Australian Regions



Yearbook 2014

Progress in Australian Regions



© Commonwealth of Australia, 2014
ISBN 978-1-925216-07-3
December 2014/INFRA2277

Ownership of intellectual property rights in this publication

Unless otherwise noted, copyright (and any other intellectual property rights, if any) in this publication is owned by the Commonwealth of Australia (referred to below as the Commonwealth).

Disclaimer

The material contained in this publication is made available on the understanding that the Commonwealth is not providing professional advice, and that users exercise their own skill and care with respect to its use, and seek independent advice if necessary.

The Commonwealth makes no representations or warranties as to the contents or accuracy of the information contained in this publication. To the extent permitted by law, the Commonwealth disclaims liability to any person or organisation in respect of anything done, or omitted to be done, in reliance upon information contained in this publication.

Creative Commons licence

With the exception of (a) the Coat of Arms; (b) the Department of Infrastructure's photos and graphics; copyright in this publication is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia Licence.

Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia Licence is a standard form licence agreement that allows you to copy, communicate and adapt this publication provided that you attribute the work to the Commonwealth and abide by the other licence terms.

A summary of the licence terms is available from <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/deed.en>. The full licence terms are available from <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/legalcode>. This publication should be attributed in the following way:

© Commonwealth of Australia 2014, *Progress in Australian Regions Yearbook 2014*.

Use of the Coat of Arms

The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet sets the terms under which the Coat of Arms is used. Please refer to the Department's Commonwealth Coat of Arms and Government Branding web page <http://www.dpmc.gov.au/guidelines/index.cfm#brand> and in particular, the Guidelines on the use of the Commonwealth Coat of Arms publication.

Contact us

This publication is available in hard copy or PDF format. All other rights are reserved, including in relation to any Departmental logos or trademarks, which may exist. For enquiries regarding the licence and any use of this publication, please contact:

Director — Publishing and Communications Section
Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development
GPO Box 594, Canberra ACT 2601 Australia

Email: publishing@infrastructure.gov.au
Website: www.infrastructure.gov.au

Acknowledgements

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

Australian Bureau of Statistics

Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority

Australian Electoral Commission

Australian Early Development Census

Austroads

Department of Environment

Department of Human Services

Property Council of Australia

RP Data-Rismark

State and Territory Transport Authorities:

- Transport for NSW
- Vicroads
- Department of Transport and Main Roads, Queensland
- Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure, SA
- Western Australia Police
- Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources, Tasmania
- Department of Transport, Northern Territory
- Department of Territory and Municipal Services, ACT

Tourism Research Australia

Foreword

Yearbook



The progress of Australia's regions is becoming increasingly prominent within our national conversation. There is a growing demand for high quality information from a wide range of organisations, including regional authorities, government agencies, academic institutions and commercial consultancies. While much of this interest has been in the economic progress of Australia's regions, there is also an increasing and complementary focus on other equally important indicators that provide a broader view of regional transitions.

The new *Progress in Australian Regions Yearbook 2014* (Yearbook) responds to this changing demand. The Yearbook is part of the *Progress in Australian Regions* series produced by the Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development. The Yearbook provides consistent information about change across all Australian regions. It is an important contribution to improving understanding of the trend and progress of Australia's regions.

The progress indicators presented in the Yearbook chart the development of Australia's regions over time. These indicators will help answer important questions about the progress of Australia's regions in the four critical domains of economic, social, environmental and governance activity. They are complemented by indicators which provide a context to help interpret the trends within regions.

The Yearbook reveals regional trends and patterns that are often hidden when national trends alone are examined. It provides a statistical resource that will help governments, private organisations and the community identify trends that are important for informed policy development and investment decisions.

I am confident that this valuable resource will significantly inform one of our most important national conversations.

Mike Mrdak
Secretary
Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development
December 2014

Contents

Foreword	iii
Introduction	1
The Framework	1
Progress Indicators	1
Contextual Indicators	2
Geographic and Regional Variation	4
Remoteness Classes	4
Major Urban Areas	5
Capital City and Balance of State	7
Sub-State Regions	7
Reading the Tables	10
Data Quality and Availability	11
Data Quality	11
Data Gaps	11
Regional Data	11
For Further Development	12
Progress	13
Progress 1: Society	15
P 1.1 Health	16
P 1.1.1 Life expectancy at birth	16
P 1.1.2 Psychological distress	20
P 1.1.3 Overweight or obese	22
P 1.1.4 Smoking rates	27
P 1.1.5 Physical activity	32
P 1.2 Close Relationships	37
P 1.2.1 Children developmentally vulnerable due to physical health and well-being	37
P 1.3 Home	38
P 1.3.1 Homelessness	38
P 1.3.2 Overcrowded conditions	42
P 1.3.3 Households that own their own home	47
P 1.3.4 Recognising traditional country	52
P 1.4 Safety	53
P 1.4.1 Victims of physical assault	53
P 1.4.2 Victims of malicious property damage	54
P 1.4.3 Road fatalities	56

P 1.5 Learning and Knowledge	58
P 1.5.1 Vocational or higher educational qualifications	58
P 1.5.2 Year 5 and 9 reading standards	63
P 1.6 Community Connections and Diversity	64
P 1.6.1 Voluntary work	64
P 1.7 A Fair Go	69
P 1.7.1 Disposable household income for low and middle income households	69
P 1.8 Enriched Lives	71
P 1.8.1 Unpaid help	71
P 1.8.2 Attendance at cultural venues and events	73
Progress 2: Economy	75
P 2.1 Opportunities	76
P 2.1.1 Having a qualification or working in a skilled occupation	76
P 2.1.2 Employment rate	81
P 2.1.3 New business entry rate	86
P 2.1.4 Young people earning or learning	91
P 2.2 Jobs	96
P 2.2.1 Unemployment rate	96
P 2.2.2 Employed persons	101
P 2.3 A Resilient Economy	106
P 2.3.1 Average duration of unemployment	106
P 2.4 Enhanced Living Standards	110
P 2.4.1 Real median weekly household income	110
P 2.4.2 Real household net worth	115
P 2.4.3 Labour force participation	117
P 2.5 Fair Outcomes	122
P 2.5.1 Inequality in household income	122
P 2.6 International Economic Engagement	127
P 2.6.1 International visits to residents ratio	127
P 2.6.2 Value of international freight through ports and airports	133
Progress 3: Environment	137
P 3.1 Healthy Natural Environment	138
P 3.1.1 Air pollution	138
P 3.2 Appreciating the Environment	139
P 3.2.1 Domestic trips involving nature activities	139
P 3.3 Protecting the Environment	144
P 3.3.1 Protected areas of land	144

P 3.4 Sustaining the Environment	149
P 3.4.1 Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport	149
P 3.5 Healthy Built Environment	150
P 3.5.1 Perceptions of traffic congestion	150
P 3.5.2 Average commuting time.....	151
P 3.5.3 Satisfaction with water quality	152
P 3.5.4 Active travel	153
Progress 4: Governance	155
P 4.1 Trust	156
P 4.1.1 Generalised trust	156
P 4.1.2 Informal votes.....	158
P 4.2 Participation	159
P 4.2.1 Voter turnout	159
P 4.2.2 Participation in a civic or political group	160
P 4.2.3 Uptake of Australian citizenship	162
Context	167
Context 1: Population and Demographics	169
C 1.1 Population.....	170
C 1.1.1 Estimated resident population.....	170
C 1.1.2 Population projections.....	177
C 1.1.3 Net internal migration.....	184
C 1.1.4 Overseas arrivals	189
C 1.1.5 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	194
C 1.2 Age Structure.....	200
C 1.2.1 Age profile.....	200
C 1.3 Housing.....	205
C 1.3.1 Average household size.....	205
C 1.3.2 Multi-unit dwellings.....	210
C 1.3.3 Residential property prices	216
C 1.4 Social Characteristics	225
C 1.4.1 People who speak a language other than English at home.....	225
C 1.4.2 People on selected pensions or allowances	229
Context 2: Transport and Infrastructure	235
C 2.1 Moving People	236
C 2.1.1 Transport mode for journey to work.....	236
C 2.1.2 Passengers through airports.....	245

C 2.1.3 Dwellings with no motor vehicle.....	248
C 2.1.4 Kilometres travelled by passenger vehicles.....	253
C 2.1.5 Network delay due to congestion.....	254
C 2.2 Moving Freight.....	255
C 2.2.1 Road freight activity.....	255
C 2.2.2 Volume of freight through ports.....	256
C 2.3 Communication and Utilities	258
C 2.3.1 Dwellings with an internet connection	258
C 2.3.2 Residential electricity supply	264
C 2.3.3 Residential water supply	269
C 2.4 Land Use.....	270
C 2.4.1 Land area and land use	270
Context 3: Industry and Innovation	277
C 3.1 Industry.....	278
C 3.1.1 Top employing industry.....	278
C 3.1.2 Main growth and decline industries	287
C 3.1.3 Structural change index	296
C 3.2 Business Activity.....	301
C 3.2.1 Actively trading businesses.....	301
C 3.2.2 Business size	306
C 3.3 Innovation.....	311
C 3.3.1 Employment in knowledge-intensive industries.....	311
Endnotes and Definitions	317
Abbreviations and Acronyms	318
References	319

List of tables

Table P 1.1.1.a	Life expectancy at birth by sub-state region	17
Table P 1.1.2.a	Adults with high or very high levels of psychological distress by remoteness class.....	20
Table P 1.1.2.b	Adults with high or very high levels of psychological distress by capital city/balance of state	21
Table P 1.1.3.a	Adults who are overweight or obese by remoteness class.....	22
Table P 1.1.3.b	Adults who are overweight or obese by major urban area	23
Table P 1.1.3.c	Adults who are overweight or obese by sub-state region	24
Table P 1.1.4.a	Adults who are current daily smokers by remoteness class	27
Table P 1.1.4.b	Adults who are current daily smokers by major urban area	28
Table P 1.1.4.c	Adults who are current daily smokers by sub-state region	29
Table P 1.1.5.a	Adults who met physical activity guidelines by remoteness class	32
Table P 1.1.5.b	Adults who met physical activity guidelines by major urban area	33
Table P 1.1.5.c	Adults who met physical activity guidelines by sub-state region	34
Table P 1.2.1.a	Children who are developmentally vulnerable due to their physical health and well-being by remoteness class.....	37
Table P 1.3.1.a	Homelessness by remoteness class	38
Table P 1.3.1.b	Homelessness by sub-state region	39
Table P 1.3.2.a	Houses with overcrowded conditions by remoteness class	42
Table P 1.3.2.b	Houses with overcrowded conditions by major urban area	43
Table P 1.3.2.c	Houses with overcrowded conditions by sub-state region	44
Table P 1.3.3.a	Households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage) by remoteness class	47
Table P 1.3.3.b	Households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage) by major urban area.....	48
Table P 1.3.3.c	Households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage) by sub-state region.....	49
Table P 1.3.4.a	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who recognise an area as homelands or traditional country by remoteness class.....	52
Table P 1.4.1.a	Victims of physical assault by remoteness class.....	53
Table P 1.4.1.b	Victims of physical assault by capital city/balance of state	54
Table P 1.4.2.a	Victims of malicious property damage by remoteness class.....	55
Table P 1.4.2.b	Victims of malicious property damage by capital city/balance of state.....	55
Table P 1.4.3.a	Road fatalities by remoteness class.....	56
Table P 1.4.3.b	Road fatalities by capital city/balance of state	57
Table P 1.5.1.a	People with a vocational or higher education qualification by remoteness class	58
Table P 1.5.1.b	People with a vocational or higher education qualification by major urban area	59
Table P 1.5.1.c	People with a vocational or higher education qualification by sub-state region.....	60
Table P 1.5.2.a	Students at or above national minimum reading standards by remoteness.....	63
Table P 1.6.1.a	People who do voluntary work through an organisation or group by remoteness class	64
Table P 1.6.1.b	People who do voluntary work through an organisation or group by major urban area	65
Table P 1.6.1.c	People who do voluntary work through an organisation or group by sub-state region	66

Table P 1.7.1.a	Disposable household income for low and middle income households by capital city/balance of state.....	70
Table P 1.8.1.a	People who provided unpaid help to others living outside the household by remoteness class	71
Table P 1.8.1.b	People who provided unpaid help to others living outside the household by capital city/balance of state.....	72
Table P 1.8.2.a	Attendance rate for cultural venues and events by capital city/balance of state	73
Table P 2.1.1.a	People with a Certificate III or above, or employed in a skilled occupation by remoteness class....	76
Table P 2.1.1.b	People with a Certificate III or above, or employed in a skilled occupation by major urban area	77
Table P 2.1.1.c	People with a Certificate III or above, or employed in a skilled occupation by sub-state region	78
Table P 2.1.2.a	Employment rate by remoteness class.....	81
Table P 2.1.2.b	Employment rate by major urban area.....	82
Table P 2.1.2.c	Employment rate by sub-state region	83
Table P 2.1.3.a	New business entry rate by remoteness class.....	86
Table P 2.1.3.b	New business entry rate by major urban area.....	87
Table P 2.1.3.c	New business entry rate by sub-state region	88
Table P 2.1.4.a	People aged 15–24 years who are earning or learning by remoteness class.....	91
Table P 2.1.4.b	People aged 15–24 years who are earning or learning by major urban area	92
Table P 2.1.4.c	People aged 15–24 years who are earning or learning by sub-state region	93
Table P 2.2.1.a	Unemployment rate by remoteness class	96
Table P 2.2.1.b	Unemployment rate by major urban area	97
Table P 2.2.1.c	Unemployment rate by sub-state region	98
Table P 2.2.2.a	Employed persons by remoteness class	101
Table P 2.2.2.b	Employed persons by major urban area.....	102
Table P 2.2.2.c	Employed persons by sub-state region.....	103
Table P 2.3.1.a	Average duration of unemployment by sub-state region.....	107
Table P 2.4.1.a	Real median weekly household income by remoteness class.....	110
Table P 2.4.1.b	Real median weekly household income by sub-state region	112
Table P 2.4.2.a	Real mean household net worth by remoteness class	115
Table P 2.4.2.b	Real mean household net worth by capital city/balance of state	116
Table P 2.4.3.a	Labour force participation rate by remoteness class	117
Table P 2.4.3.b	Labour force participation rate by major urban area	118
Table P 2.4.3.c	Labour force participation rate by sub-state region	119
Table P 2.5.1.a	Ratio of household income for low income households to middle income households by remoteness class	122
Table P 2.5.1.b	Ratio of household income for low income households to middle income households by sub-state region	124
Table P 2.6.1.a	International visits by remoteness class	127
Table P 2.6.1.b	International visits by major urban area	128
Table P 2.6.1.c	International visits by sub-state region	130
Table P 2.6.2.a	Value of international freight through ports and airports by remoteness class	133
Table P 2.6.2.b	Value of international freight through ports and airports by major urban area	134

Table P 2.6.2.c	Value of international freight through ports and airports by sub-state region.....	135
Table P 3.1.1.a	Air pollution	138
Table P 3.2.1.a	Domestic visits involving nature activities by remoteness class	139
Table P 3.2.1.b	Domestic visits involving nature activities by major urban area	140
Table P 3.2.1.c	Domestic visits involving nature activities by sub-state region	141
Table P 3.3.1.a	Protected areas of land by remoteness class	144
Table P 3.3.1.b	Protected areas of land by major urban area	145
Table P 3.3.1.c	Protected areas of land by sub-state region	146
Table P 3.4.1.a	Greenhouse gas emissions (CO ₂ -e) from road transport by capital city.....	149
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.....	150
Table P 3.5.2.a	Average commuting time by capital city/balance of state	151
Table P 3.5.3.a	Satisfaction with water quality by capital city/balance of state	152
Table P 3.5.4.a	Active travel by bicycle or walking by remoteness class.....	153
Table P 3.5.4.b	Active travel by bicycle or walking by capital city/balance of state	154
Table P 4.1.1.a	Levels of generalised trust by remoteness class.....	156
Table P 4.1.1.b	Levels of generalised trust by capital city/balance of state	157
Table P 4.1.2.a	Informal votes in Australian federal elections by remoteness.....	158
Table P 4.2.1.a	Voter turnout at federal elections by remoteness	159
Table P 4.2.2.a	People who have actively participated in a civic or political group in the last 12 months by remoteness class	160
Table P 4.2.2.b	People who have actively participated in a civic or political group in the last 12 months by capital city/balance of state.....	161
Table P 4.2.3.a	Uptake of Australian citizenship by remoteness class	162
Table P 4.2.3.b	Uptake of Australian citizenship by major urban area	163
Table P 4.2.3.c	Uptake of Australian citizenship by sub-state region.....	164
Table P 4.2.3.d	Uptake of Australian citizenship by sub-state region.....	166
Table C 1.1.1.a	Estimated resident population by remoteness class	170
Table C 1.1.1.b	Estimated resident population by major urban area.....	171
Table C 1.1.1.c	Estimated resident population by sub-state region.....	172
Table C 1.1.1.d	Estimated resident population by capital city/balance of state	176
Table C 1.1.2.a	Population projections by remoteness class (total population).....	177
Table C 1.1.2.b	Population projections by sub-state region (total population)	178
Table C 1.1.3.a	Net internal migration by remoteness class	184
Table C 1.1.3.b	Net internal migration by major urban area.....	185
Table C 1.1.3.c	Net internal migration by sub-state region.....	186
Table C 1.1.3.d	Net internal migration by capital city/balance of state	189
Table C 1.1.4.a	Number of overseas born recent arrivals by remoteness class.....	189
Table C 1.1.4.b	Number of overseas born recent arrivals by major urban area.....	190
Table C 1.1.4.c	Number of overseas born recent arrivals by sub-state region.....	191

Table C 1.1.4.d	Number of overseas born recent arrivals by capital city/balance of state	194
Table C 1.1.5.a	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by remoteness class.....	194
Table C 1.1.5.b	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by major urban area.....	195
Table C 1.1.5.c	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by sub-state region	196
Table C 1.1.5.d	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by capital city/balance of state	199
Table C 1.2.1.a	Age profile by remoteness class	200
Table C 1.2.1.b	Age profile by major urban area.....	200
Table C 1.2.1.c	Age profile by sub-state region.....	201
Table C 1.2.1.d	Age profile by capital city/balance of state	204
Table C 1.3.1.a	Average household size by remoteness class.....	205
Table C 1.3.1.b	Average household size by major urban area.....	206
Table C 1.3.1.c	Average household size by sub-state region.....	207
Table C 1.3.1.d	Average household size by capital city/balance of state	210
Table C 1.3.2.a	Multi-unit dwellings by remoteness class.....	210
Table C 1.3.2.b	Multi-unit dwellings by major urban area.....	211
Table C 1.3.2.c	Multi-unit dwellings by sub-state region.....	212
Table C 1.3.2.d	Multi-unit dwellings by capital city/balance of state	215
Table C 1.3.3.a	Average residential property prices by remoteness class.....	216
Table C 1.3.3.b	Average residential property prices by major urban area	217
Table C 1.3.3.c	Average residential property prices by sub-state region (houses).....	218
Table C 1.3.3.d	Average residential property prices by capital city/balance of state	224
Table C 1.4.1.a	People who speak a language other than English at home by remoteness class.....	225
Table C 1.4.1.b	People who speak a language other than English at home by major urban area.....	225
Table C 1.4.1.c	People who speak a language other than English at home by sub-state region.....	226
Table C 1.4.1.d	People who speak a language other than English at home by capital city/balance of state	228
Table C 1.4.2.a	Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by remoteness class.....	229
Table C 1.4.2.b	Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by sub-state region	230
Table C 1.4.2.c	Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances.....	233
Table C 2.1.1.a	Transport mode shares for journey to work by remoteness class	236
Table C 2.1.1.b	Transport mode shares for journey to work by major urban area	237
Table C 2.1.1.c	Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region.....	238
Table C 2.1.1.d	Transport mode shares for journey to work by capital city/balance of state.....	244
Table C 2.1.2.a	Number of passengers through airports by remoteness class.....	245
Table C 2.1.2.b	Number of passengers through airports by major urban area	245
Table C 2.1.2.c	Number of passengers through airports by sub-state region	246
Table C 2.1.2.d	Number of passengers through airports by capital city/balance of state	247
Table C 2.1.3.a	Dwellings with no motor vehicle by remoteness class	248
Table C 2.1.3.b	Dwellings with no motor vehicle by major urban area.....	248
Table C 2.1.3.c	Dwellings with no motor vehicle by sub-state region.....	249
Table C 2.1.3.d	Dwellings with no motor vehicle by capital city/balance of state	252

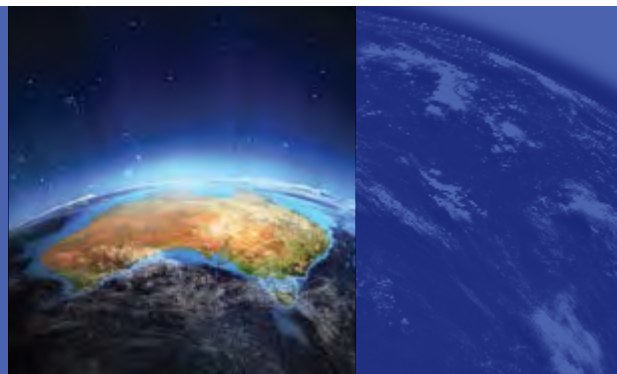
Table C 2.1.4.a	Passenger vehicle kilometres travelled (on road) by capital city/balance of state	253
Table C 2.1.5.a	Average network delay due to congestion by selected major urban area.....	254
Table C 2.2.1.a	Road freight tonne kilometres by capital city/balance of state.....	255
Table C 2.2.2.a	Volume of freight through ports by remoteness class.....	256
Table C 2.2.2.b	Volume of freight through ports by major urban area	256
Table C 2.2.2.c	Volume of freight through ports by sub-state region	257
Table C 2.3.1.a	Dwellings with an internet connection by remoteness class	258
Table C 2.3.1.b	Dwellings with an internet connection by major urban area	259
Table C 2.3.1.c	Dwellings with an internet connection by sub-state region.....	260
Table C 2.3.1.d	Dwellings with an internet connection by capital city/balance of state.....	263
Table C 2.3.2.a	Average electricity supplied from the distributor network grid per residential meter by major urban area	264
Table C 2.3.2.b	Average electricity supplied from the distributor network grid per residential meter by sub-state region	265
Table C 2.3.2.c	Average electricity supplied from the distributor network grid per residential meter by capital city/balance of state.....	268
Table C 2.3.3.a	Average annual residential water supplied by major urban area	269
Table C 2.4.1.a	Land area by remoteness class	270
Table C 2.4.1.b	Land area and land use by major urban area	271
Table C 2.4.1.c	Land area and land use by sub-state region.....	272
Table C 2.4.1.d	Land area and land use by capital city/balance of state.....	275
Table C 3.1.1.a	Top employing industry by remoteness class.....	278
Table C 3.1.1.b	Top employing industry by major urban area.....	279
Table C 3.1.1.c	Top employing industry by sub-state region	280
Table C 3.1.1.d	Top employing industry by capital city/balance of state	286
Table C 3.1.2.a	Main growth and decline industries by remoteness class	287
Table C 3.1.2.b	Main growth and decline industries by major urban area	288
Table C 3.1.2.c	Main growth and decline industries by sub-state region.....	289
Table C 3.1.2.d	Main growth and decline industries by capital city/balance of state.....	295
Table C 3.1.3.a	Structural change index by remoteness class	296
Table C 3.1.3.b	Structural change index by major urban area	297
Table C 3.1.3.c	Structural change index by sub-state region.....	298
Table C 3.1.3.d	Structural change index by capital city/balance of state.....	300
Table C 3.2.1.a	Actively trading businesses by remoteness class.....	301
Table C 3.2.1.b	Actively trading businesses by major urban area	302
Table C 3.2.1.c	Actively trading businesses by sub-state region	303
Table C 3.2.1.d	Actively trading businesses by capital city/balance of state	305
Table C 3.2.2.a	Business size by remoteness class	306
Table C 3.2.2.b	Business size by major urban area	306
Table C 3.2.2.c	Business size by sub-state region.....	307

Table C 3.2.2.d	Business size by capital city/balance of state	310
Table C 3.3.1.a	Knowledge-intensive industries by remoteness class.....	311
Table C 3.3.1.b	Knowledge-intensive industries by major urban area	312
Table C 3.3.1.c	Knowledge-intensive industries by sub-state region	313
Table C 3.3.1.d	Knowledge-intensive industries by capital city/balance of state	316

List of figures

Figure 1	Indicator Framework.....	3
Figure 2	Remoteness Classes, ASGS 2011.....	5
Figure 3	Statistical geographic areas used to define Australia's major urban areas	6
Figure 4	Major Urban Areas – Greater Capital City Statistical Areas and Significant Urban Areas.....	6
Figure 5	Sub-State Regions – Greater Capital City Statistical Areas and Statistical Areas Level 4, ASGS 2011.....	8
Figure 6	Example table with guidance for interpretation.....	10

Introduction



Australia is made up of diverse regions, from busy interconnected urban areas to isolated remote communities. While the majority of Australians live in cities, a significant proportion of our population is also spread across large and often remote areas.

Spatial characteristics and settlement patterns across regions influence the structure of our economy, our need for transport infrastructure, and the way in which government provides services. These factors have important implications for policy development, as spatial differences may influence policy outcomes between locations. An understanding of settlement patterns is also crucial for effective targeting of infrastructure investment.

This Yearbook brings together information about Australia's regions from a range of different sources and presents that data in a consistent format over time. The Yearbook provides a statistical resource that can help answer the question of how our regions are progressing against economic, social, environmental and governance indicators enabling governments, private investors and the community to identify trends that are important for policy development and investment decisions.

The Framework

The information in this Yearbook builds on the Measures of Australia's Progress publication from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The Measures of Australia's Progress framework has been extended to include a number of contextual indicators that provide a broader perspective to inform our understanding of progress in Australia's regions.

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 and the OECD Better Life Index.⁴

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

The Australian Bureau of Statistics has measured progress at the national scale in the publication *Measures of Australia's Progress* (MAP).⁵ 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 nation 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 in-line with the broader national trend.

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

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

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

Some themes from MAP do not have an indicator available that provide the required level of geographic detail. 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. In some cases, the indicators are based on the same concepts as those in MAP, however use different data sources that provide information at a wider range of geographic scales when compared with the data source used in MAP to track national progress.

Contextual Indicators

The Yearbook aims to provide a general overview of the way in which cities and regions are progressing over time. While the main focus is on progress, these indicators have been supplemented with **contextual indicators** that provide context to the 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:

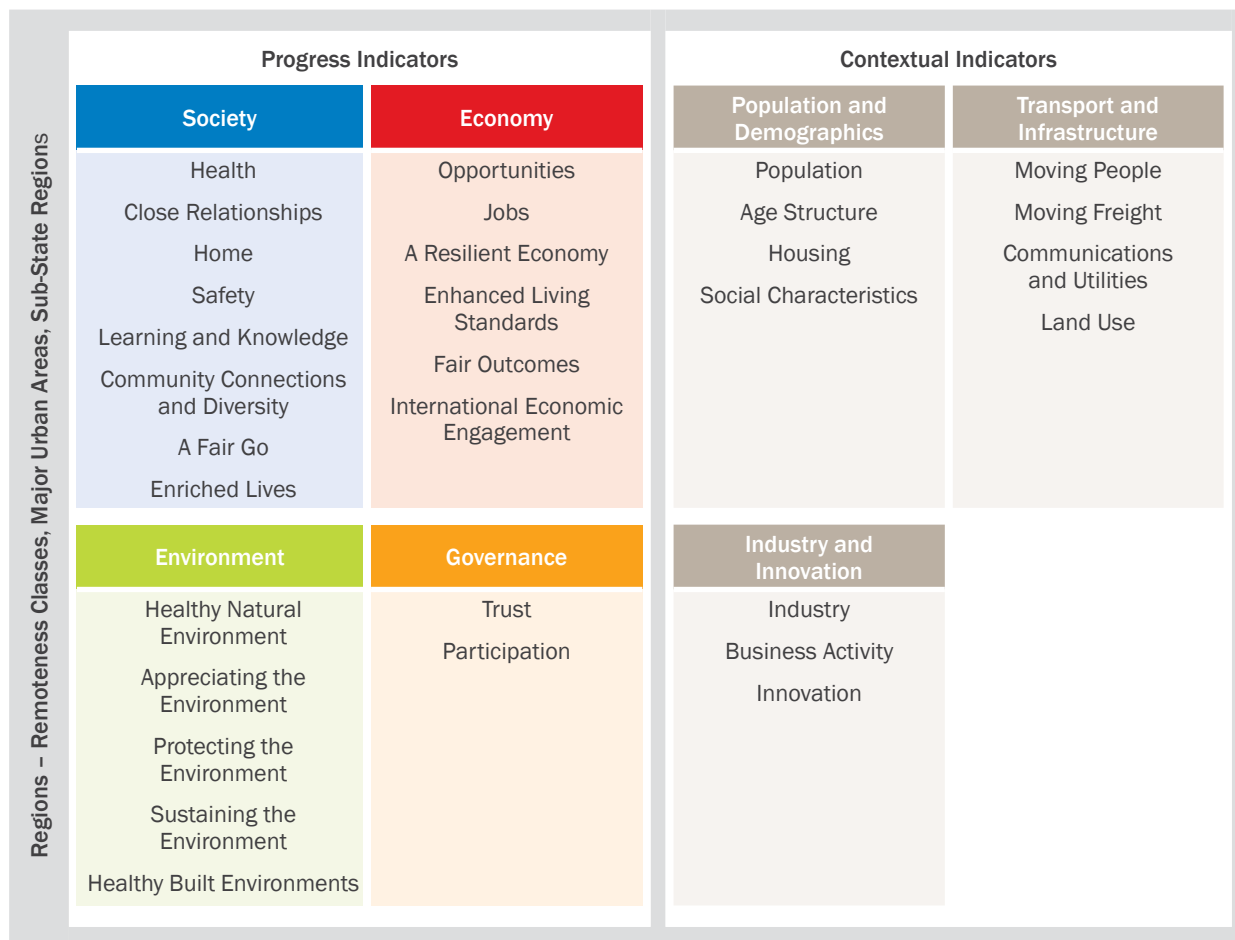
- Part C.1, Population and Demographics;
- Part C.2, Transport and Infrastructure; and
- Part C.3, Industry and Innovation.

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 upon information from the 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.

⁵ ABS, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, 2013 (cat. no. 1370.0)

Figure 1 Indicator Framework



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:

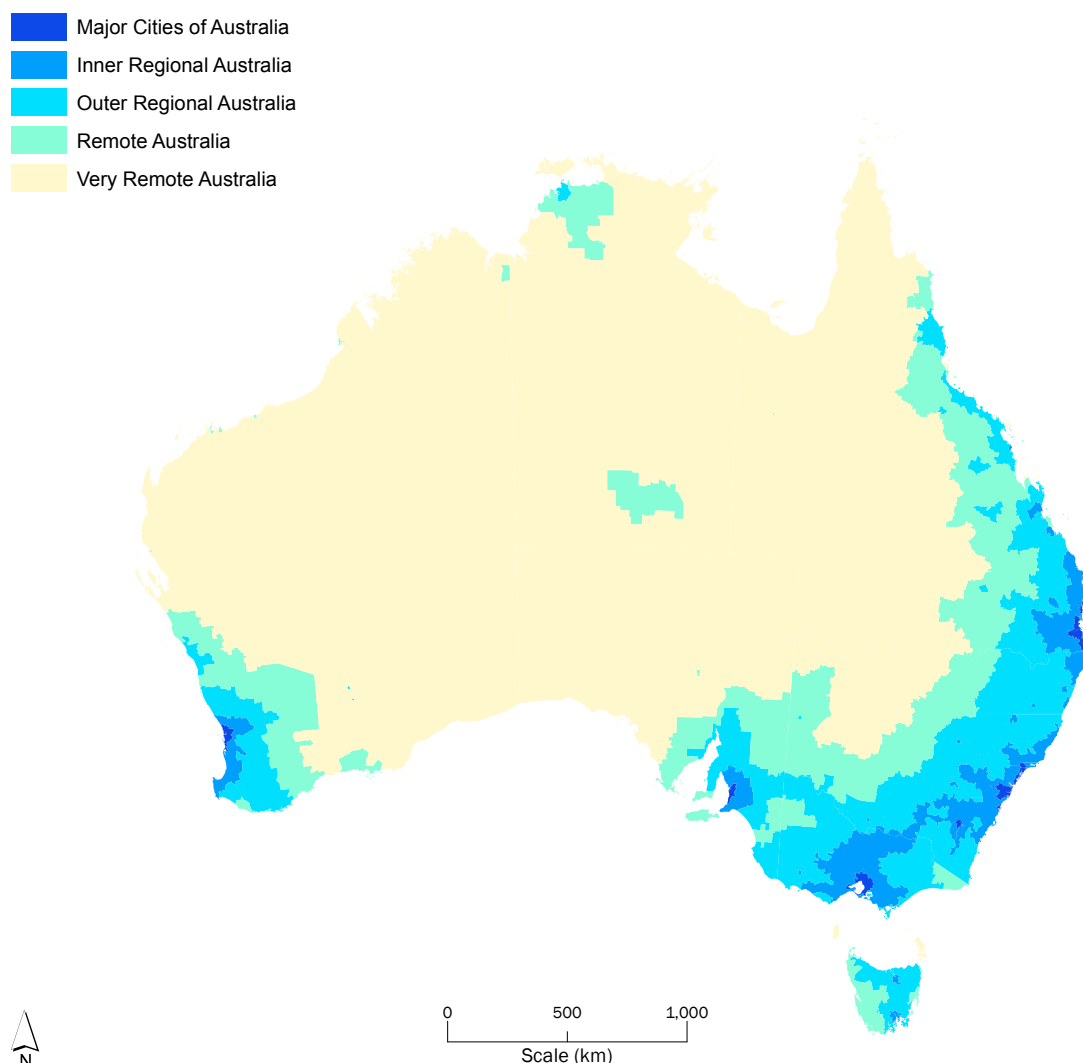
- Remoteness Classes;
- Major Urban Areas;
- Capital City and Balance of State; and
- Sub-state regions.

Remoteness Classes

Australia has been divided into five Remoteness classes defined in the 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 NSW and ACT border which 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 because

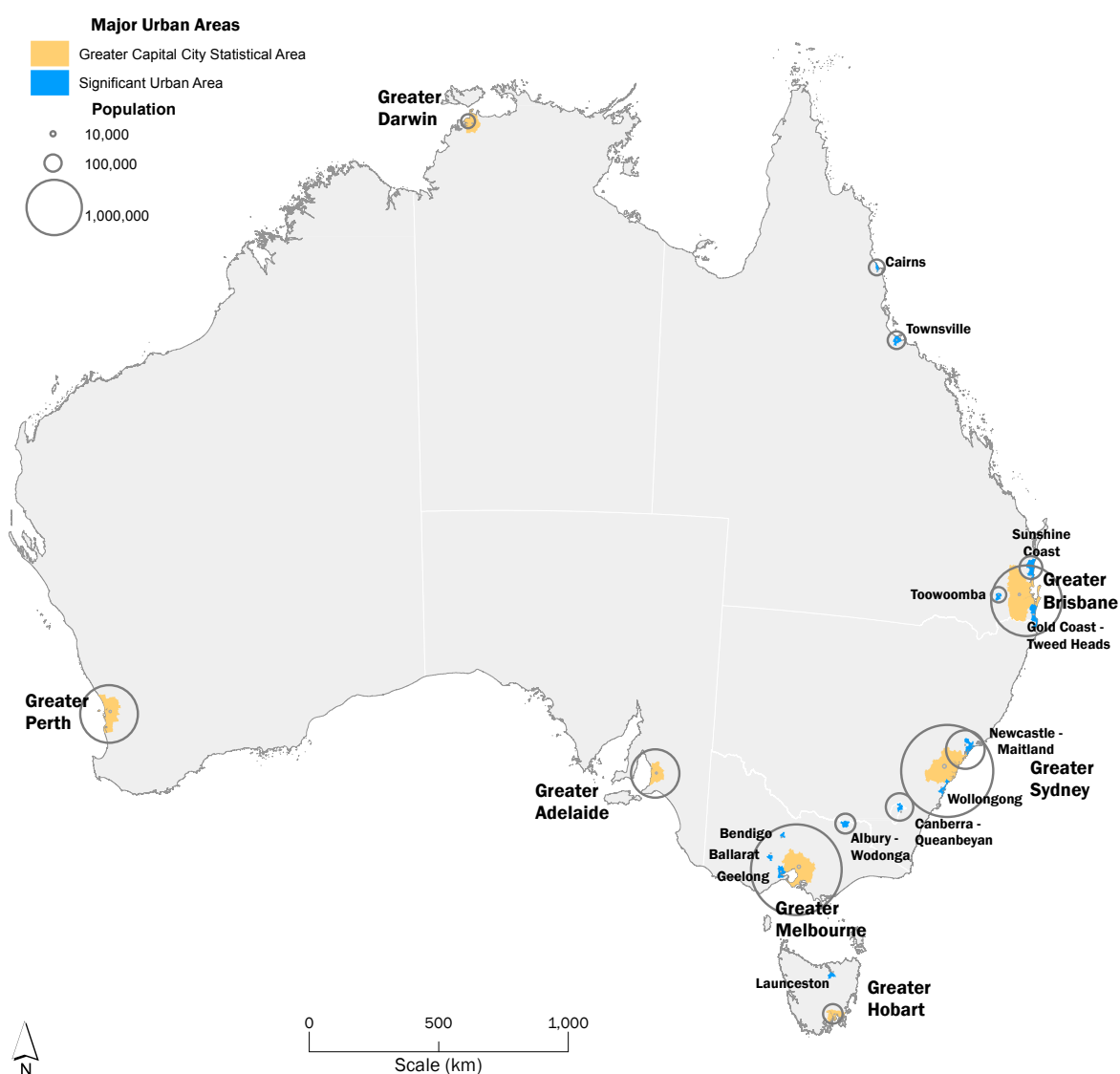
of the unbroken tract of urban land that crosses the state border. Similarly, the SUA of Albury - Wodonga crosses the NSW and Victoria border to account for the integrated nature of the urban extent across the Murray River.

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.

Figure 3 Statistical geographic areas used to define Australia's major urban areas

Greater Capital Cities 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 4 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).

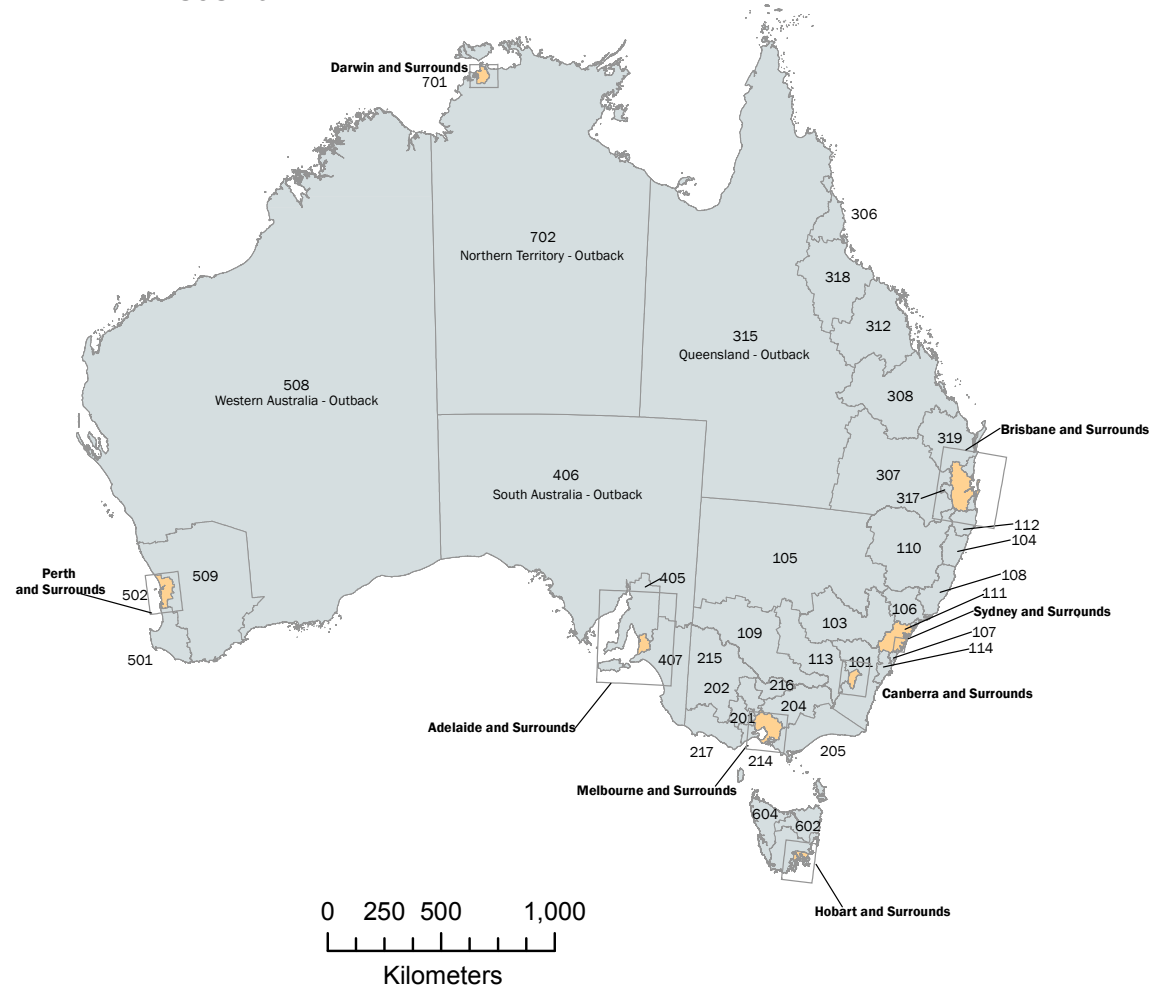
Sub-State Regions

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, the 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 GCCSA of Greater Sydney is made up of 15 SA4s and the remaining 13 SA4s in New South Wales make up the balance of the State. The GCCSAs represent the socio-economic extent of each of the eight State and Territory capital cities.

Figure 5



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

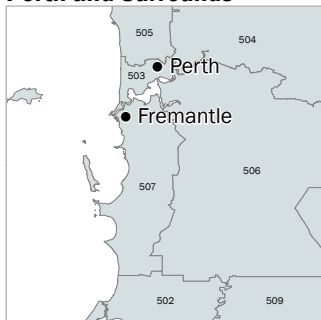
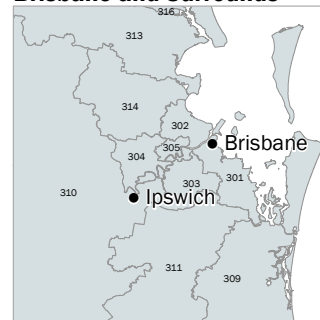
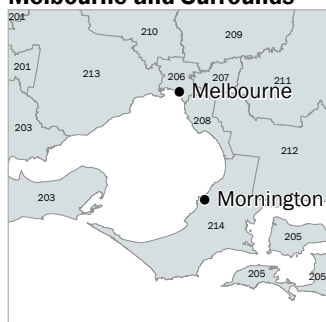
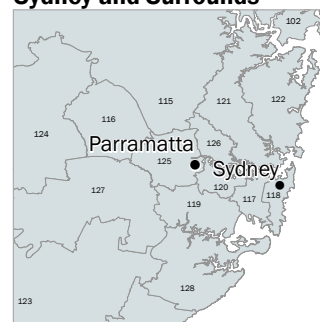
Victoria

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**

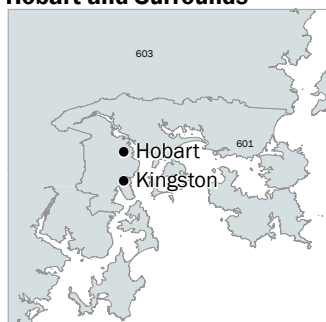
- 301 Brisbane - East
- 302 Brisbane - North
- 303 Brisbane - South
- 304 Brisbane - West
- 305 Brisbane Inner City
- 310 Ipswich
- 311 Logan - Beaudesert
- 313 Moreton Bay - North
- 314 Moreton Bay - South

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**

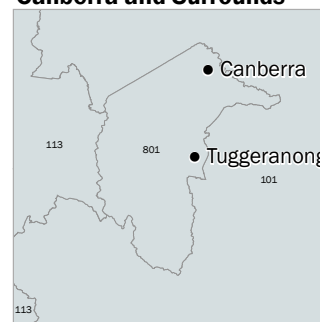
- 405 Barossa - Yorke - Mid North
- 406 South Australia - Outback
- 407 South Australia - South East

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 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 concept of progress or regress.

Figure 6 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 in 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 MAP 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 MAP, 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 MAP.

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);
 - Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0);
- State of the Environment reporting from the Department of the Environment (<http://www.environment.gov.au/science/soe/2011>);
- Local Government National Reports 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/2013/yearbook_2013.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.

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 National Road Freight Survey is currently in the field. This survey will provide 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 Australians⁶ 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.

A fundamental information gap affecting this Yearbook is the lack of quality data on business activity, economic activity and productivity at the sub-state region and city scales. Recently, the Toward Better Business Futures project run by the Australian Business Register (ABR) has focused on improving firm level information on individual businesses, including location information. This improved information on business locations, together with the Australian Taxation Office's Business Activity Statement (BAS) dataset, opens up opportunities for addressing this regional information gap. The Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development (Infrastructure) is currently exploring opportunities for the ABS to utilise these datasets to develop new regional indicators of economic activity.

As an addition to the current indicators in the contextual part of the framework, the Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development will be undertaking further research and consultation to identify what service-related indicators are available and most useful and meaningful at the required regional scales. The focus will be on identifying some useful summary indicators of the regional availability of key services for inclusion in future editions of the Yearbook.

⁶ ABS, Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2010–2012, (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003)

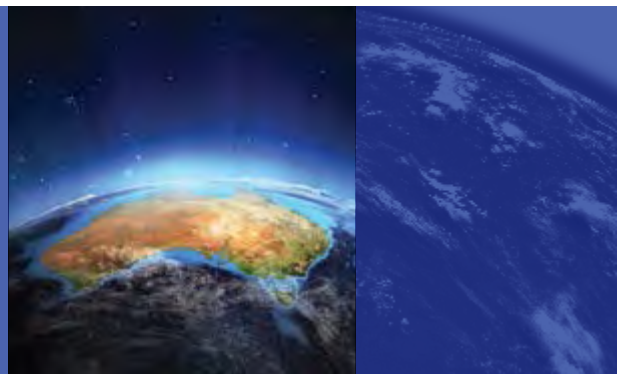
Yearbook

Progress





Progress 1: Society



As a domain, *Society* primarily concerns measures of human health, well-being and quality of life. Individuals seek to achieve these for themselves, for their family, and for their communities.

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

Society			
Health		Safety	
Life expectancy at birth	p. 16	Victims of physical assault	p. 53
Psychological distress	p. 20	Victims of malicious property damage	p. 54
Overweight or obese	p. 22	Road fatalities	p. 56
Smoking rates	p. 27	Learning and Knowledge	
Physically active	p. 32	Vocational or higher educational qualifications	p. 58
Close Relationships		Year 5 and 9 reading standards	p. 63
Children developmentally vulnerable due to physical health and well-being	p. 37	Community Connections and Diversity	
Home		Voluntary work	p. 64
Homelessness	p. 38	A Fair Go	
Overcrowded conditions	p. 42	Disposable household income for low and middle income households	p. 69
Households that own their own home	p. 47	Enriched Lives	
Recognising traditional country	p. 52	Unpaid help	p. 71
		Attendance at cultural venues and events	p. 73

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

P 1.1 Health

P 1.1.1 Life expectancy at birth

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

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

- Life expectancy in Australia has increased by 1.0 years between 2006 and 2012, to stand at 82.0 years.

Life expectancy at birth across sub-state regions

- Life expectancy increased in both capital city and non-capital city locations between 2006 and 2012.
- Life expectancy in Greater Darwin increased by 2.2 years between 2006–2012—the highest national increase—followed by the Northern Territory Outback region with 2.1 years and the City and Inner South of Sydney and the Inner City of Brisbane, with 2.0 years each.
- The gap between metropolitan and non-capital city life expectancy was most significant in the Northern Territory, with the life expectancy of Greater Darwin being 81.1 years in 2012, compared to a figure of 73.2 for the rest of the Northern Territory.
- Outback Queensland was the only region to record a decrease in life expectancy (down 0.1 years) between 2006–2012, while Ipswich in Queensland and Mandurah in Western Australia recorded no change in life expectancy over the same period.



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

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

Sub-State Region	2006 years	2009 years	2012 years	2006–2012 change years	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	81.8	82.3	83.1	1.3	
Central Coast	79.9	80.5	80.9	1.0	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	83.2	84.1	84.6	1.4	
Sydney - Blacktown	79.8	80.5	81.2	1.4	
Sydney - City and Inner South	79.8	80.9	81.8	2.0	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	82.7	83.2	84.1	1.4	
Sydney - Inner South West	81.8	82.5	83.6	1.8	
Sydney - Inner West	82.0	82.4	83.5	1.5	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	83.9	84.6	85.4	1.5	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	83.1	83.6	84.3	1.2	
Sydney - Outer South West	80.4	81.2	81.5	1.1	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	80.8	81.0	81.6	0.8	
Sydney - Parramatta	81.7	82.0	82.8	1.1	
Sydney - Ryde	83.3	83.6	84.7	1.4	
Sydney - South West	81.3	81.7	82.9	1.6	
Sydney - Sutherland	83.2	83.3	84.4	1.2	
Rest of New South Wales	80.2	80.6	81.1	0.9	
Capital Region	80.4	81.0	81.5	1.1	
Central West	79.5	79.9	80.3	0.8	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	79.9	80.4	80.9	1.0	
Far West and Orana	78.2	78.8	78.9	0.7	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	80.4	80.5	81.0	0.6	
Illawarra	80.9	81.4	82.1	1.2	
Mid North Coast	80.3	80.4	80.6	0.3	
Murray	79.9	81.1	80.2	0.3	
New England and North West	79.1	79.8	80.4	1.3	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	80.4	81.0	81.4	1.0	
Richmond - Tweed	80.4	80.4	81.1	0.7	
Riverina	80.4	80.8	81.5	1.1	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	80.5	80.9	81.0	0.5	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	82.0	82.5	83.3	1.3	
Melbourne - Inner	81.7	82.3	83.2	1.5	
Melbourne - Inner East	83.8	84.4	85.1	1.3	
Melbourne - Inner South	82.5	83.1	83.8	1.3	
Melbourne - North East	81.7	82.3	82.9	1.2	
Melbourne - North West	81.8	82.5	82.6	0.8	
Melbourne - Outer East	82.0	82.5	83.5	1.5	
Melbourne - South East	81.9	82.1	83.3	1.4	
Melbourne - West	81.2	81.5	82.4	1.2	
Mornington Peninsula	81.3	81.4	82.2	0.9	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 years	2009 years	2012 years	2006-2012 change years	Trend
Rest of Victoria	80.4	80.7	81.3	0.9	
Ballarat	79.9	80.1	80.7	0.8	
Bendigo	80.6	81.1	81.2	0.6	
Geelong	81.2	81.2	81.9	0.7	
Hume	80.6	81.2	81.6	1.0	
Latrobe - Gippsland	80.1	80.4	81.2	1.1	
North West	79.9	80.6	80.7	0.8	
Shepparton	80.1	80.5	81.3	1.2	
Warrnambool and South West	80.0	80.5	81.2	1.2	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	81.4	81.7	82.2	0.8	
Brisbane - East	81.4	82.0	82.9	1.5	
Brisbane - North	81.0	81.4	82.4	1.4	
Brisbane - South	82.0	82.5	82.9	0.9	
Brisbane - West	84.0	83.2	84.0	0.0	
Brisbane Inner City	81.2	82.5	83.2	2.0	
Ipswich	80.3	80.6	80.3	0.0	
Logan - Beaudesert	80.5	80.1	80.9	0.4	
Moreton Bay - North	80.4	80.5	80.9	0.5	
Moreton Bay - South	82.2	82.7	83.4	1.2	
Rest of Queensland	80.7	81.1	81.4	0.7	
Cairns	79.8	79.7	80.4	0.6	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	80.3	81.1	81.1	0.8	
Fitzroy	80.8	80.2	80.9	0.1	
Gold Coast	81.6	82.2	82.7	1.1	
Mackay	80.5	80.7	80.8	0.3	
Queensland - Outback	75.3	76.2	75.2	-0.1	
Sunshine Coast	82.0	82.6	82.9	0.9	
Toowoomba	81.2	80.8	81.3	0.1	
Townsville	80.1	80.2	80.8	0.7	
Wide Bay	80.1	80.8	80.6	0.5	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	81.2	81.7	82.2	1.0	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	82.3	83.0	83.2	0.9	
Adelaide - North	80.0	80.4	81.0	1.0	
Adelaide - South	82.0	82.7	82.9	0.9	
Adelaide - West	80.4	80.6	81.4	1.0	
Rest of South Australia	80.2	80.9	81.3	1.1	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	79.9	81.1	81.1	1.2	
South Australia - Outback	78.5	78.9	79.8	1.3	
South Australia - South East	81.1	81.6	82.1	1.0	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 years	2009 years	2012 years	2006–2012 change years	Trend
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	82.0	82.3	83.1	1.1	
Mandurah	81.4	81.4	81.4	0.0	
Perth - Inner	83.0	83.0	84.1	1.1	
Perth - North East	81.1	81.9	82.5	1.4	
Perth - North West	82.3	82.5	83.8	1.5	
Perth - South East	81.9	82.0	82.7	0.8	
Perth - South West	81.8	82.4	83.1	1.3	
Rest of Western Australia	80.0	80.0	81.1	1.1	
Bunbury	82.0	82.1	82.7	0.7	
Western Australia - Outback	77.5	77.9	79.4	1.9	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	81.1	80.6	81.2	0.1	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	80.0	79.6	80.8	0.8	
Rest of Tasmania	79.5	79.9	80.5	1.0	
Launceston and North East	79.2	79.8	80.9	1.7	
South East	79.6	80.4	80.5	0.9	
West and North West	79.6	79.9	80.0	0.4	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	78.9	78.7	81.1	2.2	
Northern Territory - Outback	71.1	73.0	73.2	2.1	
Australian Capital Territory	81.9	82.4	83.1	1.2	

Source: ABS, Deaths, Australia, 2012 (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

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

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 state of psychological, emotional and social well-being and is an important part of the aspiration for health. Mental health is fundamental to the well-being of individuals, their families and the population as a whole.⁹

- At a national level, the proportion of adults experiencing high/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 and will have only a minor effect on estimates for individual states and territories, except in the Northern Territory where the population living in Very Remote areas accounts for around 23 per cent of all persons in 2011–12.

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.

⁹ 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

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2004-05 to 2011-12</i>	<i>Trend</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>change percentage points</i>	
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 and will have only a minor effect on estimates for individual states and territories, except in the Northern Territory where the population living in Very Remote areas accounts for around 23 per cent of all persons in

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

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

P 1.1.3 Overweight or obese

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

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.¹⁰

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

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

Persons 18 years and over.

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

n.p. Not published.



¹⁰ 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 in 2011–12 were Townsville, Ballarat¹¹ and Newcastle - Maitland.
- Five of the 20 major urban areas had decreases in the proportion of adults who are overweight or obese, including Albury - Wodonga¹¹, Toowoomba¹¹, 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, 2007–08; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011–12 (core 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 Brisbane,¹¹ 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.

¹¹ 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	57.8	62.2	4.4

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

Persons 18 years and over.

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

* 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 2001 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.¹²

- Daily smoking rates in Australia fell over the 10 years to 2011, from 22.4 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 2001 and 2011–12.
- There was a 7.2 percentage point reduction in adults in major cities who are current daily smokers between 2001 to 2011–12, compared to a 3.3 percentage point reduction in inner regional areas.

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

Remoteness Class	2001 per cent	2007–08 per cent	2011–12 per cent	2001 to 2011–12 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	21.9	17.5	14.7	-7.2	↘
Inner Regional	21.6	20.1	18.3	-3.3	↘
Outer Regional	26.4	25.8	21.7	-4.7	↘
Remote	30.4	27.8	26.2	-4.2	↘
AUSTRALIA	22.4	18.9	16.1	-6.3	↘

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2007–08 and 2001; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011–12 (core component), custom data request

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

n.p. Not published.



¹² Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Smoking rates across major urban areas

- Smoking rates increased in three of the 20 major urban areas of Australia, with increases in Ballarat¹³ (2.8 percentage points), Toowoomba¹³ (2.3 percentage points), and Albury - Wodonga¹³ (1.7 percentage points).
- The largest decrease in smoking rates across major urban areas was in Newcastle - Maitland (down 12.4 percentage points), followed by Geelong¹³ (10.6 percentage points).

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

Major Urban Area	2001 per cent	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2001 to 2011-12 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	21.4	17.4	13.2	-8.2	
Greater Melbourne	21.8	16.7	14.9	-6.9	
Greater Brisbane	23.3	19.0	16.6	-6.7	
Greater Perth	20.6	16.4	16.5	-4.1	
Greater Adelaide	20.8	17.5	15.0	-5.8	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	22.7	17.3	16.0	-6.7	
Newcastle - Maitland	27.2	20.5	14.8	-12.4	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	20.1	16.4	13.0	-7.1	
Sunshine Coast	23.5	19.4	13.4	-10.1	
Wollongong	22.6	27.4	16.6	-6.0	
Greater Hobart	21.0	19.4	18.4	-2.6	
Geelong	24.5	*19.2	*13.9	-10.6	
Townsville	22.9	28.5	20.7	-2.2	
Cairns	36.0	*26.5	29.1	-6.9	
Greater Darwin	31.0	*22.8	22.7	-8.3	
Toowoomba	*16.3	*22.3	18.6	2.3	
Ballarat	*21.2	20.4	*24.0	2.8	
Bendigo	*25.8	*14.7	*24.9	-0.9	
Albury - Wodonga	*15.7	*33.1	*17.4	1.7	
Launceston	18.8	22.9	15.8	-3.0	

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2007-08 and 2001; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011-12 (core 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 reductions in the smoking rate for adults from 2001 to 2011-12 was the Central Coast in New South Wales, where current daily smokers fell by 16.8 percentage points.
- The proportion of adults who are currently daily smokers increased in 11 sub-state regions between 2001 to 2011-12.
- The largest increase was reported in Hume (8.9 percentage points), followed by Ballarat¹³ (6.1 percentage points) and Mandurah (5.3 percentage points).
- Areas of Tasmania also recorded an increase in smoking rates, with the South East¹³ increasing by 4.8 percentage points and the West and North West increasing by 2.3 percentage points.

¹³ 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	2001 per cent	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2001 to 2011-12 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	21.4	17.4	13.2	-8.2	
Central Coast	34.3	19.3	17.5	-16.8	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	*13.2	*14.7	*7.7	-5.5	
Sydney - Blacktown	27.8	19.7	15.8	-12.0	
Sydney - City and Inner South	25.0	27.7	11.4	-13.6	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	15.2	*9.7	10.5	-4.7	
Sydney - Inner South West	23.5	21.5	12.9	-10.6	
Sydney - Inner West	19.7	15.5	11.5	-8.2	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	*9.8	*10.9	8.1	-1.7	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	14.0	17.0	*6.2	-7.8	
Sydney - Outer South West	24.9	27.2	*16.1	-8.8	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	24.9	*20.6	19.9	-5.0	
Sydney - Parramatta	24.9	16.2	18.1	-6.8	
Sydney - Ryde	20.2	n.p.	14.5	-5.7	
Sydney - South West	16.8	15.1	16.0	-0.8	
Sydney - Sutherland	19.3	*10.9	13.3	-6.0	
Rest of New South Wales	23.7	21.4	16.1	-7.6	
Capital Region	27.9	20.6	*14.9	-13.0	
Central West	27.4	26.5	*22.1	-5.3	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	*18.3	*19.5	*14.9	-3.4	
Far West and Orana	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	25.0	22.0	*11.4	-13.6	
Illawarra	24.1	27.3	16.3	-7.8	
Mid North Coast	19.7	*23.1	14.5	-5.2	
Murray	*16.1	n.p.	*12.7	-3.4	
New England and North West	27.1	23.7	20.9	-6.2	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	26.5	21.4	15.7	-10.8	
Richmond - Tweed	21.7	*11.6	12.9	-8.8	
Riverina	22.5	*15.0	*14.3	-8.2	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	26.1	*19.9	27.8	1.7	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	21.8	16.7	14.9	-6.9	
Melbourne - Inner	21.8	17.9	10.9	-10.9	
Melbourne - Inner East	11.8	13.5	*7.6	-4.2	
Melbourne - Inner South	18.9	*5.8	10.6	-8.3	
Melbourne - North East	23.4	15.5	17.2	-6.2	
Melbourne - North West	20.5	18.1	18.2	-2.3	
Melbourne - Outer East	23.7	13.8	15.7	-8.0	
Melbourne - South East	23.5	20.5	12.6	-10.9	
Melbourne - West	24.8	22.1	23.0	-1.8	
Mornington Peninsula	27.8	25.7	19.4	-8.4	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2001 to 2011-12 change percentage points	Trend
Rest of Victoria	23.0	18.4	20.3	-2.7	
Ballarat	*22.0	*19.0	28.1	6.1	
Bendigo	25.0	17.3	*16.7	-8.3	
Geelong	22.7	16.7	*13.6	-9.1	
Hume	18.3	*14.3	27.2	8.9	
Latrobe - Gippsland	22.2	18.6	14.9	-7.3	
North West	24.0	*23.6	24.4	0.4	
Shepparton	*28.2	19.9	25.3	-2.9	
Warrnambool and South West	*21.4	*19.8	19.6	-1.8	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	23.3	19.0	16.6	-6.7	
Brisbane - East	22.1	20.3	16.9	-5.2	
Brisbane - North	24.3	*17.1	14.2	-10.1	
Brisbane - South	22.9	*13.0	11.6	-11.3	
Brisbane - West	*13.7	*7.7	*7.6	-6.1	
Brisbane Inner City	20.9	11.6	12.4	-8.5	
Ipswich	27.5	24.8	19.0	-8.5	
Logan - Beaudesert	29.5	31.6	23.3	-6.2	
Moreton Bay - North	21.3	21.6	23.9	2.6	
Moreton Bay - South	21.9	20.2	*17.5	-4.4	
Rest of Queensland	24.2	23.6	18.9	-5.3	
Cairns	33.4	27.9	26.0	-7.4	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	24.9	24.0	22.3	-2.6	
Fitzroy	29.1	24.5	22.4	-6.7	
Gold Coast	20.7	18.6	14.8	-5.9	
Mackay	22.6	24.8	25.9	3.3	
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Sunshine Coast	22.2	19.2	13.2	-9.0	
Toowoomba	16.7	*20.4	20.3	3.6	
Townsville	22.0	31.2	21.5	-0.5	
Wide Bay	23.4	25.9	17.4	-6.0	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	20.8	17.5	15.0	-5.8	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	15.6	15.5	9.5	-6.1	
Adelaide - North	25.4	19.1	17.8	-7.6	
Adelaide - South	17.9	17.4	13.4	-4.5	
Adelaide - West	24.2	17.4	19.3	-4.9	
Rest of South Australia	26.7	26.4	20.3	-6.4	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	26.5	*17.2	23.3	-3.2	
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
South Australia - South East	28.9	30.1	16.9	-12.0	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2001 to 2011-12 change percentage points	Trend
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	20.6	16.4	16.5	-4.1	
Mandurah	15.7	*19.5	21.0	5.3	
Perth - Inner	18.1	*9.7	9.9	-8.2	
Perth - North East	20.6	18.7	19.6	-1.0	
Perth - North West	16.7	14.4	16.5	-0.2	
Perth - South East	22.7	18.6	19.4	-3.3	
Perth - South West	24.9	18.1	13.5	-11.4	
Rest of Western Australia	24.6	20.9	22.3	-2.3	
Bunbury	26.9	*14.1	21.6	-5.3	
Western Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	21.1	19.6	18.3	-2.8	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	21.0	19.4	18.4	-2.6	
Rest of Tasmania	21.7	26.3	22.2	0.5	
Launceston and North East	19.9	23.1	17.9	-2.0	
South East	*21.0	32.2	25.8	4.8	
West and North West	24.4	28.3	26.7	2.3	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	31.0	*22.8	22.7	-8.3	
Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Australian Capital Territory	19.7	16.3	12.6	-7.1	

Source: ABS, National Health Survey, 2007-08 and 2001; ABS, Australian Health Survey 2011-12 (core component), custom data request

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

* 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.¹⁴

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 adults who met physical activity guidelines in remote areas of Australia.
- There was a 1.4 percentage point decrease in 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, 2007–08 and 2001; 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.

¹⁴ 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 Bendigo¹⁵, Greater Darwin and Greater Sydney.
- The largest decreases in the rate of adults meeting physical activity guidelines were in Ballarat,¹⁵ Geelong¹⁵ 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, 2007-08 and 2001; 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.

¹⁵ 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 - Blacktown	49.8	51.6	1.8
Sydney - City and Inner South	56.4	75.6	19.2
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)

Sub-State Region	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2007-08 to 2011-12 change percentage points
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, 2007-08 and 2001; 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 and will have only a minor effect on estimates for individual states and territories, except in the Northern Territory where the population living in Very Remote areas accounts for around 23 per cent of all persons in

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

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

P 1.2 Close Relationships

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

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

The physical health and well-being of children refers to their physical readiness for the school day, physical independence and gross fine motor skills. The early years of a child's life, therefore, are considered to be critical for physical and emotional development.¹⁶

- 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 had 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.

¹⁶ 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.

A home needs to be affordable and appropriate for those living in them. It should cater for the different needs of people at different stages of life, their physical abilities, and their cultural context. 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.¹⁷

- 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 varied considerably across remoteness classes and had decreased in three of the five 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.
- Outer regional and remote areas of Australia also recorded reductions 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 a 42.2 per 10,000 person increase in the rate of homelessness in the Sydney City and Inner South region.
- In contrast, there was a significant decrease in the rate of homelessness in Outback Queensland, with a 50 per 10,000 person decrease, down from 307 to 257 homeless people per 10,000 persons.

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

Table P 1.3.1.b Homelessness by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 persons per 10,000	2011 persons per 10,000	2006–2011 change persons per 10,000
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)

Sub-State Region	2006 persons per 10,000	2011 persons per 10,000	2006–2011 change persons per 10,000
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
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
South Australia - Outback	130.2	123.3	-7.0
South Australia - South East	33.4	31.1	-2.3

(continued)

Homelessness by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 persons per 10,000	2011 persons per 10,000	2006–2011 change persons per 10,000
Western Australia			
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
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	31.4	31.8	0.4
Tasmania			
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			
Greater Darwin	152.2	112.9	-39.3
Northern Territory - Outback	1,609.7	1,579.9	-29.8
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.¹⁸

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

Overcrowded conditions across remoteness class

- Overcrowded conditions decreased across all five remoteness classes, however most of these decreases 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 3.2 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 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	4.4	3.4	3.9	-0.5	
Inner Regional	3.1	2.4	2.3	-0.8	
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	14.6	-3.2	
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 households that need one or more bedrooms under the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS). Details can be found in ABS, Census of Population and Housing: Estimating homelessness, 2011 (cat. no. 2049.0).

Excludes Housing Utilisation Not stated and Unable to determine.

¹⁸ 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 households that need one or more bedrooms under the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS). Details can be found in ABS, Census of Population and Housing: Estimating homelessness, 2011 (cat. no. 2049.0).

Excludes Housing Utilisation Not stated and Unable to determine.

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	
Mornington Peninsula	2.7	1.9	2.0	-0.7	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Rest of Victoria	3.0	2.2	2.2	-0.8	
Ballarat	3.2	2.3	2.3	-0.9	
Bendigo	3.3	2.3	2.3	-1.0	
Geelong	2.9	2.1	2.1	-0.8	
Hume	2.8	2.1	1.9	-0.9	
Latrobe - Gippsland	2.8	2.1	2.0	-0.8	
North West	3.0	2.4	2.4	-0.6	
Shepparton	3.4	2.6	2.8	-0.6	
Warrnambool and South West	2.5	2.0	2.0	-0.5	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	3.2	2.7	3.0	-0.2	
Brisbane - East	2.4	1.9	2.0	-0.4	
Brisbane - North	2.6	2.2	2.5	-0.1	
Brisbane - South	3.0	2.8	3.5	0.5	
Brisbane - West	2.2	1.9	2.2	0.0	
Brisbane Inner City	4.0	3.1	3.7	-0.3	
Ipswich	4.3	3.6	3.8	-0.5	
Logan - Beaudesert	3.8	3.5	4.0	0.2	
Moreton Bay - North	3.2	2.5	2.4	-0.8	
Moreton Bay - South	2.5	1.9	1.7	-0.8	
Rest of Queensland	3.9	3.2	3.1	-0.8	
Cairns	5.4	4.4	4.2	-1.2	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	3.3	2.7	2.6	-0.7	
Fitzroy	4.1	3.5	3.3	-0.8	
Gold Coast	3.2	2.5	2.8	-0.4	
Mackay	4.2	3.7	3.4	-0.8	
Queensland - Outback	10.2	8.8	8.8	-1.4	
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	
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	
South Australia - South East	2.6	2.0	1.8	-0.8	

(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
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	
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	
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 households that need one or more bedrooms under the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS). Details can be found in ABS, Census of Population and Housing: Estimating homelessness, 2011 (cat. no. 2049.0).

Excludes Housing Utilisation Not stated and Unable to determine.

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.¹⁹

- The proportion of households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage) has decreased over the 10 years to 2011 by 1.5 percentage points.

Households that own their own home across remoteness classes

- The rate of home ownership decreased across all five of the remoteness classes, with the largest decrease in remote Australia, down 2.1 percentage points from 57.1 per cent in 2001 to 55 per cent in 2011.
- Outer regional Australia had the smallest decrease in home ownership across the remoteness classes, with a fall of only 0.8 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 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001–2011 change percentage points	Trend
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	-0.8	
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



¹⁹ 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) and 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	
Mornington Peninsula	76.3	74.1	72.2	-4.1	

(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	
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	
South Australia - Outback	59.6	60.0	59.4	-0.2	
South Australia - South East	70.6	70.5	69.5	-1.1	

(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
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	
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	
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.²⁰

- 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 per cent	2002 per cent	2008 per cent	1994–2008 change percentage points	Trend
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.

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

P 1.4 Safety

P 1.4.1 Victims of physical assault

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

Crimes committed against individuals can directly affect the physical, financial and emotional well-being of the victim, as well as having an indirect impact on the people around them. It is important to note that personal safety is only one dimension of safety.²¹

- There was a decrease in the rate of physical assault victimisation in Australia from 3.1 per cent in 2008–09 to 2.7 per cent in 2012–13.

Physical assault victimisation across remoteness classes

- The physical assault victimisation rate decreased in three of the four remoteness classes, with the largest decrease in remote Australia²² – down by 1.6 percentage points.
- The only remoteness class where the physical assault victimisation rate increased was outer regional Australia, up by 0.3 percentage points.

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

Remoteness Class	2008–09 per cent	2012–13 per cent	2008–09 to 2012–13 change percentage points
Major Cities	2.9	2.4	-0.5
Inner Regional	3.5	3.1	-0.4
Outer Regional	3.4	3.7	0.3
Remote	*4.9	*3.3	-1.6
AUSTRALIA	^a 3.1	^a 2.7	-0.4

Source: ABS Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2008–09 and 2011–12 (cat. no. 4530.0)

a) National estimate includes estimates for Very Remote areas. The Crime Victimisation Survey was conducted in Very Remote areas in 2012–13 but not in 2008–09.

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

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

²² Estimate has a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

Physical assault victimisation across capital cities and balance of state

- Physical assault victimisation increased in the regions outside the capital city for Queensland and South Australia.
- All other capital city and sub-state regions had a decrease in the physical assault victimisation rate, with the largest being in the areas of the Northern Territory outside the capital city²³, down 4.6 percentage points.
- Of the capital cities, the largest decrease in physical assault victimisation was in Greater Sydney, down by 0.8 percentage points to 1.9 per cent.

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

Capital City / Balance of State	2008-09 per cent	2012-13 per cent	2008-09 to 2012-13 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	2.7	1.9	-0.8
Rest of New South Wales	3.0	2.9	-0.1
Greater Melbourne	3.3	2.7	-0.6
Rest of Victoria	3.5	2.5	-1.0
Greater Brisbane	2.4	2.3	-0.1
Rest of Queensland	3.5	3.7	0.2
Greater Adelaide	2.8	2.4	-0.4
Rest of South Australia	2.8	3.1	0.3
Greater Perth	3.6	3.5	-0.1
Rest of Western Australia	4.5	3.6	-0.9
Greater Hobart	4.0	3.4	-0.6
Rest of Tasmania	4.1	2.0	-2.1
Greater Darwin	4.8	4.7	-0.1
Rest of Northern Territory	*8.8	4.2	-4.6
Australian Capital Territory	2.8	2.6	-0.2

Source: ABS Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2008-09 and 2011-12 (cat. no. 4530.0)

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

P 1.4.2 Victims of malicious property damage

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 also includes crimes that may not have been reported to, or detected by, police and should be viewed as a complement to published police statistics on crime.

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/or financial loss.²³

- The proportion of Australians who have been the victims of malicious property damage has fallen by 4.8 percentage points between 2008-09 and 2012-13.

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

Malicious property damage victimisation across remoteness classes

- Across remoteness classes the victimisation rate for malicious property damage has fallen, with the largest fall being in the major cities of Australia, down 5.5 percentage points.
- The victimisation rate for malicious property damage has also fallen in the more remote areas of Australia, down by 3.7 percentage points in inner regional Australia and 3.1 percentage points in remote Australia.

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

Remoteness Class	2008-09 per cent	2012-13 per cent	2008-09 to 2012-13 change percentage points
Major cities	12.1	6.6	-5.5
Inner Regional	9.0	5.3	-3.7
Outer Regional	8.8	5.6	-3.2
Remote	10.8	7.7	-3.1
AUSTRALIA	11.1	^a 6.3	-4.8

Source: ABS Crime Victimization, Australia, 2011-12 and 2008-09 (cat. no. 4530.0)

a) National estimate includes estimates for Very Remote areas. The Crime Victimization Survey was conducted in Very Remote areas in 2012-13 but not in 2008-09.

Malicious property damage victimisation across capital cities and balance of state

- The victimisation rate for malicious property damage decreased the most in Greater Darwin, down 13.8 percentage points. This was nearly double the decrease of the closest other area, the Australian Capital Territory, down 8.1 percentage points.
- With the exception of Tasmania, the malicious property damage victimisation rate decreased at a higher rate in all the capital cities compared to the areas of the state outside the capital.

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

Capital City / Balance of State	2008-09 per cent	2012-13 per cent	change percentage points
Greater Sydney	11.6	6.2	-5.4
Rest of New South Wales	9.6	5.8	-3.8
Greater Melbourne	11.4	6.6	-4.8
Rest of Victoria	8.9	6.4	-2.5
Greater Brisbane	11.3	5.1	-6.2
Rest of Queensland	8.1	4.1	-4.0
Greater Adelaide	13.6	6.9	-6.7
Rest of South Australia	6.7	4.8	-1.9
Greater Perth	16.2	9.5	-6.7
Rest of Western Australia	10.2	8.5	-1.7
Greater Hobart	12.6	8.2	-4.4
Rest of Tasmania	9.9	5.5	-4.4
Greater Darwin	20.4	6.6	-13.8
Rest of Northern Territory	17.1	13.4	-3.7
Australian Capital Territory	15.3	7.2	-8.1

Source: ABS Crime Victimization, Australia, 2011-12 and 2008-09 (cat. no. 4530.0)

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 and community well-being, as well as having a detrimental affect on regional economies in terms of associated healthcare costs and loss of productivity.

The proportion of road crash deaths per 100,000 people is an indicator of road safety because, firstly, the data currently available for road fatalities is more reliable than for injuries. Secondly, the use of a population ratio takes account of variations in the size of populations across regions. And thirdly, the trauma resulting from road crash deaths is more significant for communities than from property damage caused by road crashes.

Although a decline in road crash deaths represents progress overall, outcomes may vary for specific groups of road users. For example, older people, children, pedestrians, and bicyclists 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.

- The number of road fatalities per 100,000 people has fallen by 1.0 percentage point between 2008 and 2012. This indicates that road safety in Australia has been increasing.

Road fatalities across remoteness classes

- The number of road fatalities per 100,000 people decreased across all of the remoteness classes between 2008 and 2012.
- Road fatalities have decreased at a faster rate in more remote regions, with a decrease of 11.1 people per 100,000 in very remote Australia followed by a decrease of 3.2 people per 100,000 in remote Australia.

Table P 1.4.3.a Road fatalities by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2008 people per 100,000	2010 people per 100,000	2012 people per 100,000	2008-2012 change people per 100,000	Trend
Major Cities	3.7	2.9	2.8	-0.9	
Inner Regional	11.5	11.5	10.9	-0.7	
Outer Regional	14.9	14.0	13.7	-1.2	
Remote	18.9	22.1	15.7	-3.2	
Very Remote	38.2	39.5	27.1	-11.1	
AUSTRALIA	6.8	6.1	5.7	-1.0	

Source: BITRE estimates based on unpublished geocoded data, BITRE Australian Road Deaths Database, June 2014, 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 three and six fatalities have been excluded annually due to lack of remoteness class information. This represents between 0.2 and 0.5 per cent of total road fatalities.

Road fatalities across capital cities and balance of state

- The largest decrease in road fatalities has occurred in the Northern Territory, where road fatalities per 100,000 people fell by 16.0 in greater Darwin and 9.7 in the areas of the Northern Territory outside the capital.
- The number of road fatalities per 100,000 people has marginally increased in areas outside the capital cities of both Victoria and South Australia, although these increases are relatively small.

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

Capital City / Balance of State	2008 people per 100,000	2010 people per 100,000	2012 people per 100,000	2008-2012 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	2.9	2.9	2.5	-0.3	
Rest of New South Wales	9.8	10.5	9.5	-0.3	
Greater Melbourne	4.3	3.1	3.2	-1.1	
Rest of Victoria	10.0	12.0	10.5	0.5	
Greater Brisbane	4.3	3.5	3.2	-1.1	
Rest of Queensland	10.9	7.7	8.8	-2.1	
Greater Adelaide	4.3	4.5	3.4	-0.9	
Rest of South Australia	12.5	16.3	13.2	0.8	
Greater Perth	6.1	4.0	4.8	-1.3	
Rest of Western Australia	21.1	23.7	17.1	-4.0	
Greater Hobart	3.3	4.7	3.2	-0.1	
Rest of Tasmania	11.1	7.1	8.5	-2.6	
Greater Darwin	28.1	11.7	12.1	-16.0	
Rest of Northern Territory	41.6	33.4	31.9	-9.7	
Australian Capital Territory	4.0	5.3	3.2	-0.8	

Source: BITRE estimates based on unpublished geocoded data, BITRE Australian Road Deaths Database, June 2014, 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. Two fatalities in 2010 (one in SA and one in NT) have been excluded as they were 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.²⁴







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

- Across Australia, 63.9 per cent of people had vocational or higher educational qualifications in 2011, an increase of 11.9 percentage points over 10 years from 2001.

Vocational or higher educational qualifications across remoteness classes

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

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

Remoteness Class	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001–2011 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	54.7	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.

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

Vocational or higher educational qualifications across major urban areas

- All major urban areas had progressed in terms of the proportion of 25–64 year olds with a vocational or higher educational qualification.
- The strongest growth in people with vocational or higher educational qualifications between 2001 and 2011 was in the Sunshine Coast, with an increase of 14.0 per cent.
- There was little variation in the level of change across major urban areas with the smallest increase a 10 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	10.0	
Greater Melbourne	54.1	61.3	66.2	12.1	
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	13.3	
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	13.6	
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	11.8	

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

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

Persons aged 25–64 years.

Includes Doctoral Degree, Master Degree, Graduate Diploma, Graduate Certificate and Bachelor Degree, Advanced Diplomas, Diplomas, Certificates I to IV and Diplomas and Certificates not further defined.

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

Vocational or higher educational qualifications across sub-state regions

- The largest increase in people with vocational or higher educational qualifications across the sub-state regions was in West Melbourne, which increased by 14.9 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 (8.3 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	10.0	
Central Coast	51.4	58.1	62.3	10.9	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	64.8	69.8	73.2	8.4	
Sydney - Blacktown	48.2	55.5	60.3	12.1	
Sydney - City and Inner South	65.1	74.9	77.1	12.0	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	70.7	77.7	80.8	10.1	
Sydney - Inner South West	51.7	58.2	62.3	10.6	
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	76.4	9.7	
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	10.7	
Sydney - Ryde	68.7	74.9	78.0	9.3	
Sydney - South West	42.7	48.5	51.0	8.3	
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	11.5	
Central West	47.8	54.5	59.8	12.0	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	48.2	55.7	61.0	12.8	
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	11.6	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	53.0	59.3	64.4	11.4	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	54.1	61.3	66.2	12.1	
Melbourne - Inner	65.7	74.4	78.6	12.9	
Melbourne - Inner East	66.4	73.1	77.1	10.7	
Melbourne - Inner South	63.2	70.5	74.9	11.7	
Melbourne - North East	49.9	57.5	63.4	13.5	
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	11.8	
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)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Rest of Victoria	46.6	53.5	59.1	12.5	
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	13.1	
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	14.2	
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	12.8	
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	11.7	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	36.3	43.6	50.8	14.5	
Fitzroy	42.7	50.3	56.3	13.6	
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	
Sunshine Coast	49.4	57.7	63.4	14.0	
Toowoomba	45.5	53.6	59.4	13.9	
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	11.4	
Adelaide - North	41.3	48.5	54.1	12.8	
Adelaide - South	51.3	58.3	63.8	12.5	
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	
South Australia - Outback	42.0	48.4	53.8	11.8	
South Australia - South East	38.3	46.1	51.4	13.1	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
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	10.1	
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	13.5	
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	12.2	
South East	40.0	48.4	53.6	13.6	
West and North West	40.8	47.4	52.8	12.0	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	55.9	63.0	67.9	12.0	
Northern Territory - Outback	44.5	50.7	54.6	10.1	
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 who reach a minimum reading standard in Year 5 and Year 9 provides a measure of the number of students who achieve a level of literacy appropriate to their age. Educational attainment contributes to overall living standards by enabling people to contribute to society.

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

- The proportion of students who are at or above the 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 remoteness²⁵

- For both Year 5 and Year 9 students, the proportion of students at or above the national minimum standard was generally lower the more remote the region was, dropping sharply in very remote Australia.
- 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—an increase of 16.0 percentage points—followed by remote Australia with an increase of 11.7 percentage points.
- For Year 9 students, increases were still evident in remote and very remote Australia, however, they were not as large as those for Year 5 students, and were mainly due to improvements between 2009 and 2011.

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

Remoteness ^a	2009 per cent	2011 per cent	2013 per cent	2009–2013 change percentage points	Trend
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.

²⁵ 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, therefore, is an illuminating—if partial—indicator of the level of social and community connectedness amongst Australians.²⁶

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

Voluntary work across remoteness classes

- The rate of people who do voluntary work increased in the major cities of Australia, rising from 15.8 per cent in 2006 to 16.2 per cent in 2011.
- The volunteering rate in all other remoteness classes fell, with the largest fall in very remote Australia, where it dropped 2.5 percentage points, to 18.4 per cent in 2011, however this 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	20.9	18.4	-2.5
AUSTRALIA	17.9	17.8	-0.1

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

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Persons who did voluntary work in the last 12 months

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

Voluntary work across major urban areas

- Gold Coast - Tweed Heads had the largest increase in the rate of volunteering, across the 20 major urban areas, increasing 1.2 percentage points, to 15.1 per cent in 2011.
- The rate of volunteering increased in the larger capital city urban areas, with the largest increase in capital cities 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	-0.7
Ballarat	21.1	20.3	-0.8
Bendigo	22.2	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 Outback Western Australia (down 1.9 percentage points), Outback South Australia (1.8 percentage points) and Outback Queensland (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	-0.2

(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
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	-0.1
Hume	26.2	25.7	-0.5
Latrobe - Gippsland	24.4	22.8	-1.6
North West	28.5	27.4	-1.1
Shepparton	23.4	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
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
South Australia - Outback	25.8	24.0	-1.8
South Australia - South East	27.7	26.8	-0.8

(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>
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
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
Australian Capital Territory	22.3	21.2	-1.1

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

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Persons who did voluntary work in the last 12 months

P 1.7 A Fair Go

P 1.7.1 Disposable household income for low and middle income households

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

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

- In the period 2007–08 to 2011–12, disposable weekly household incomes for low and middle income households in Australia increased by \$23 dollars. 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 the capital city (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 outside of the capital city (down \$4).
- Despite having moderate increases in weekly income across the four years, low and middle income households in the areas of Tasmania outside the capital still earned the least of all the regions of Australia at \$415, \$60 below the national average.



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

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

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

Capital City / Balance of State ^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 who provided unpaid help to others living outside the household is an indicator for progress because helping others and being concerned for others' well-being are important aspects of enriched lives.

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

- There was little change nationally in the proportion of people providing unpaid help to others from 49.1 per cent in 2006 to 48.9 per cent in 2010.

Unpaid help across remoteness classes

- The rate of people providing unpaid help increased the most in inner regional Australia, increasing 2.0 percentage points between 2006 and 2010. The proportion of people who provide unpaid help to others living outside the household was also highest in inner regional Australia, at 53.2 per cent.
- The rate of people providing unpaid help in outer regional and remote Australia fell between 2006 and 2010 by 2.3 percentage points.
- The major cities of Australia had a marginal fall in the rate of people providing unpaid help of 0.4 percentage points, in line with the national average of a fall of 0.2 percentage points.

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

Remoteness Classes	2006 per cent	2010 per cent	2006–2010 change percentage points
Major Cities	48.2	47.8	-0.4
Inner Regional	51.2	53.2	2.0
Outer Regional and Remote ^a	50.7	48.4	-2.3
AUSTRALIA	49.1	48.9	-0.2

Source: ABS, General Social Survey, 2006 and 2010, (cat. no. 4159.0), custom data request

Persons aged 18 years and over.

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

a) Excludes Very Remote areas.

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

Unpaid help across the capital cities and balance of state

- The largest increase in the rate of unpaid help across the capital cities and balance of state was in the areas of South Australia outside the capital (9.9 percentage points), followed by the areas of New South Wales outside the capital (6.6 percentage points).
- The rate of people providing unpaid help increased across both the capital city of Adelaide and the rest of South Australia.
- The largest decreases in the rate of people providing unpaid help were in areas outside the capital city in Western Australia (5.0 percentage points) and the areas of Queensland outside the capital city (down 4.4 percentage points).

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

<i>Capital City / Balance of State ^a</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2010 per cent</i>	<i>2006–2010 change percentage points</i>
Greater Sydney	44.1	41.0	-3.1
Rest of New South Wales	47.5	54.1	6.6
Greater Melbourne	47.1	47.9	0.8
Rest of Victoria	54.4	50.6	-3.8
Greater Brisbane	53.6	53.2	-0.4
Rest of Queensland	54.9	50.5	-4.4
Greater Adelaide	47.3	52.4	5.1
Rest of South Australia	41.9	51.8	9.9
Greater Perth	53.0	50.1	-2.9
Rest of Western Australia	55.0	50.0	-5.0
Greater Hobart	50.9	51.7	0.8
Rest of Tasmania	46.3	50.7	4.4
Greater Darwin	52.0	54.0	2.0
Rest of Northern Territory	50.3	52.0	1.7
Australian Capital Territory	55.1	53.2	-1.9

Source: ABS, General Social Survey, 2006 and 2010, (cat. no. 4159.0), custom data request

Persons aged 18 years and over.

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

a) Excludes Very Remote areas.

P 1.8.2 Attendance at cultural venues and events

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.

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.³⁰

- The attendance rate for cultural venues and events for Australians increased by 1.0 percentage points between 2005–06 and 2009–10.

Attendance at cultural events across capital cities and balance of state

- The attendance rate at cultural venues and events increased in six of the seven capital city regions and three of the six regions outside the capital cities.
- The largest increase in the attendance rate for cultural venues and events was in areas outside of the capital city in South Australia (up 5.9 percentage points), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (3.2 percentage points) and the areas of Tasmania outside the capital (3.1 percentage points).
- Across both the capital city of Perth and the other areas of Western Australia, the attendance rate at cultural venues and events fell (down 1.2 and 2.2 percentage points respectively).

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

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>2005–06 per cent</i>	<i>2009–10 per cent</i>	<i>2005–06 to 2009–10 change percentage points</i>
Greater Sydney	84.4	85.0	0.6
Rest of New South Wales	80.2	80.0	-0.2
Greater Melbourne	85.5	88.3	2.8
Rest of Victoria	83.3	84.1	0.8
Greater Brisbane	88.4	90.3	1.9
Rest of Queensland	84.4	84.3	-0.1
Greater Adelaide	87.6	88.9	1.3
Rest of South Australia	78.0	83.9	5.9
Greater Perth	88.9	87.7	-1.2
Rest of Western Australia	83.5	81.3	-2.2
Greater Hobart	86.6	87.9	1.3
Rest of Tasmania	77.8	80.9	3.1
Greater Darwin	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Australian Capital Territory	89.8	93.0	3.2
AUSTRALIA	84.8	85.8	1.0

Source: ABS, Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia (cat no. 4114.0)

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.

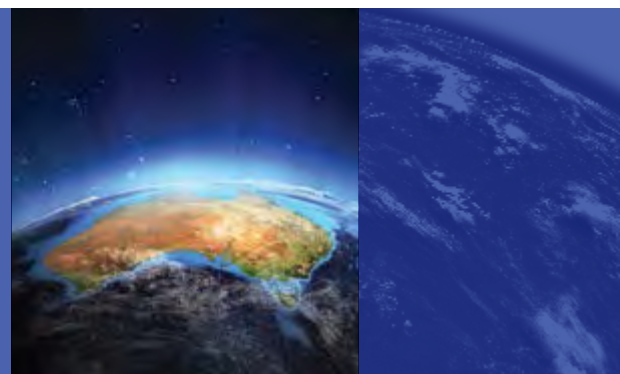
Data not available for Northern Territory.

n.p. Not published.

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



Progress 2: Economy



The economy is a system that enables society to decide what gets produced, how it is produced, and for whom. Its growth 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. 76	Real median weekly household income	p. 110
Employment rate	p. 81	Real household net worth	p. 115
New business entry rate	p. 86	Labour force participation rate	p. 117
Young people earning or learning	p. 91	Fair Outcomes	
Jobs		Inequality in household income	p. 122
Unemployment rate	p. 96	International Economic Engagement	
Employed persons	p. 101	International visits to residents ratio	p. 127
A Resilient Economy		Value of international freight through ports and airports	p. 133
Average duration of unemployment	p. 106		

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, as well as the potential to engage in skilled occupations. Working in a skilled occupation is likely to give people the means and opportunity (through income, skills and knowledge) to have a reasonable standard of living, while a skilled qualification gives people the opportunity to enter into a skilled occupation.³¹

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

Qualified or employed in a skilled occupation across remoteness classes

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

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

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

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

Persons aged 25-64 years.

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

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

In 2001 'Technicians and Trades Workers' includes Engineering, Information and Communications Technology and Science Technicians and Tradespersons.

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

Qualified or employed in a skilled occupation across major urban areas

- All major urban areas had increased the proportion of people qualified or employed in a skilled occupation.
- The largest increase in the proportion of people qualified or employed in a skilled occupation 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	62.4	67.7	72.4	10.0	
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	57.4	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	52.4	57.6	10.6	
Albury - Wodonga	47.7	52.8	57.5	9.8	
Launceston	45.3	50.2	56.2	10.9	

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.

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 West Australian Wheatbelt (up 3.6 percentage points) and the North West region of Victoria (up 4.8 percentage points) both increasing by less than half the national figure.

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	12.7	
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	7.8	
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	6.9	
Sydney - Sutherland	59.2	62.9	67.8	8.6	
Rest of New South Wales	46.4	51.0	55.9	9.5	
Capital Region	48.8	53.7	58.5	9.7	
Central West	46.2	50.0	54.1	7.9	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	44.1	49.4	54.5	10.4	
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	7.4	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	48.1	53.2	59.4	11.3	
Richmond - Tweed	46.6	51.9	57.3	10.7	
Riverina	46.8	50.6	54.4	7.6	
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	9.1	
Melbourne - Inner South	63.2	67.9	73.5	10.3	
Melbourne - North East	48.8	54.1	60.7	11.9	
Melbourne - North West	42.4	46.9	53.2	10.8	
Melbourne - Outer East	54.3	58.6	64.6	10.3	
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)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Rest of Victoria	48.2	52.0	56.7	8.5	
Ballarat	47.1	51.9	57.3	10.2	
Bendigo	48.4	53.0	58.4	10.0	
Geelong	49.1	53.9	60.1	11.0	
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	9.1	
Cairns	47.3	50.2	54.1	6.8	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	45.3	47.9	50.8	5.5	
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	7.8	
Queensland - Outback	41.4	43.9	47.0	5.6	
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	
South Australia - Outback	42.7	46.0	49.7	7.0	
South Australia - South East	44.7	47.1	50.5	5.8	

(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
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	8.8	
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	
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	10.7	
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	7.1	
Australian Capital Territory	63.7	68.8	73.4	9.7	

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

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

- Australia's employment rate increased 1.7 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 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
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	1.7	

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



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

Employment rate across major urban areas

- The largest increase in the employment rate in a major urban area was in the Newcastle - Maitland region of New South Wales, an increase of 4.6 percentage points.
- Greater Sydney had the lowest increase 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	1.0	
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.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

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 and Grafton region of New South Wales, both having increases of more than five 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 decrease in the employment rate in Outback Northern Territory (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	95.4	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	1.0	
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	2.2	
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	92.6	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	
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	
South Australia - Outback	91.4	94.2	94.4	3.1	
South Australia - South East	94.0	94.9	94.3	0.3	

(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
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	96.0	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	
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	3.9	
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	
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

Persons aged 15 years and over.

P 2.1.3 New business entry rate

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







A supportive business environment may promote the development of new or innovative products to meet evolving consumer demand. Changes in the new business entry rate can also reflect barriers to entry, such as business regulation and economies of scale.

- Across Australia, the rate of new business entries fell 1.8 percentage points between 2007–08 and 2011–12 to 13.5 per cent.

New business entry rate across remoteness classes

- The new business entry rate declined across each of the remoteness classes between 2007–08 and 2011–12.
- Between 2007–08 and 2011–12 there was a 2.0 percentage point decrease in the new business entry rate in major cities and a decrease of 1.6 percentage points in inner regional, remote and very remote areas.

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

<i>Remoteness Class</i>	<i>2007–08</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>^a 2009–10</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>2011–12</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>2007–08 to</i> <i>2011–12</i> <i>change</i> <i>percentage</i> <i>points</i>	<i>Trend</i>
Major Cities	16.7	18.5	14.7	-2.0	
Inner Regional	12.7	13.5	11.1	-1.6	
Outer Regional	12.2	12.3	10.4	-1.8	
Remote	12.8	13.1	11.2	-1.6	
Very Remote	13.9	14.2	12.2	-1.6	
AUSTRALIA	15.3	16.7	13.5	-1.8	

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, Including Entries and Exits (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 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.

a) A change in methodology in 2009–10 has resulted in a noticeable and identifiable increase in business entries. Users should exercise care when interpreting the 2010 business counts.

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

New business entry rate across major urban areas

- Bendigo was the only major urban area that had an increase in the new business entry rate between 2007–08 and 2011–12, up 0.7 percentage points to 13.4 per cent.
- The three major urban areas with the largest decreases in the new business entry rate were all in Queensland. The Sunshine Coast, Cairns and Gold Coast - Tweed Heads all had a decrease of more than four percentage points between 2007–08 and 2011–12.

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

Major Urban Area	2007–08 per cent	^a 2009–10 per cent	2011–12 per cent	2007–08 to 2011–12 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	16.0	18.0	14.7	-1.3	
Greater Melbourne	16.3	17.9	14.8	-1.5	
Greater Brisbane	17.7	17.8	14.5	-3.2	
Greater Perth	17.8	17.4	14.4	-3.4	
Greater Adelaide	14.9	15.4	12.4	-2.4	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	19.2	19.2	14.7	-4.5	
Newcastle - Maitland	13.8	15.4	13.1	-0.6	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	16.4	18.7	15.7	-0.6	
Sunshine Coast	17.1	16.8	12.4	-4.7	
Wollongong	14.6	17.0	13.2	-1.5	
Greater Hobart	14.0	15.1	12.0	-2.0	
Geelong	14.5	15.5	13.7	-0.8	
Townsville	18.9	16.5	15.2	-3.6	
Cairns	17.4	16.2	12.8	-4.6	
Greater Darwin	18.2	18.9	16.0	-2.2	
Toowoomba	15.1	15.2	12.4	-2.7	
Ballarat	14.2	15.7	13.2	-1.0	
Bendigo	12.7	13.9	13.4	0.7	
Albury - Wodonga	12.4	13.5	11.8	-0.6	
Launceston	13.4	14.0	11.4	-2.0	

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, Including Entries and Exits (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 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.

a) A change in methodology in 2009–10 has resulted in a noticeable and identifiable increase in business entries. Users should exercise care when interpreting the 2010 business counts.

New business entry rate across sub-state regions

- All sub-state regions bar one showed a decrease in the new business entry rate between 2007–08 and 2011–12. The Far West and Orana region of New South Wales recorded no change in the new business entry rate between 2007–08 and 2011–12.
- The rate of decline for regions across Queensland and Western Australia tended to be higher than that in other states and territories.
- Mandurah in Perth had the largest decrease in the new business entry rate, decreasing by 4.5 percentage points. Other regions with a decrease of more than 4.0 percentage points were the Logan - Beaudesert region of Brisbane, the Gold Coast region, the Sunshine Coast region and the North West region of Perth.

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

Sub-State Region	2007-08 per cent	^a 2009-10 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2007-08 to 2011-12 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	16.0	18.0	14.7	-1.3	
Central Coast	14.6	15.3	12.7	-1.9	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	14.6	16.1	13.1	-1.5	
Sydney - Blacktown	17.9	20.5	16.2	-1.7	
Sydney - City and Inner South	16.8	17.4	15.1	-1.7	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	16.2	18.2	14.5	-1.6	
Sydney - Inner South West	17.7	20.1	16.4	-1.3	
Sydney - Inner West	16.8	20.0	16.0	-0.9	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	14.1	16.6	12.6	-1.5	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	13.4	15.6	12.6	-0.8	
Sydney - Outer South West	16.7	17.7	14.5	-2.1	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	14.3	15.6	13.1	-1.3	
Sydney - Parramatta	19.0	22.5	18.6	-0.4	
Sydney - Ryde	15.3	18.5	14.4	-0.9	
Sydney - South West	17.8	18.6	15.7	-2.1	
Sydney - Sutherland	13.8	15.1	13.0	-0.8	
Rest of New South Wales	12.3	12.8	10.9	-1.4	
Capital Region	11.9	12.4	10.5	-1.4	
Central West	10.3	11.0	10.0	-0.4	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	12.5	12.7	10.8	-1.8	
Far West and Orana	10.3	11.6	10.3	0.0	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	13.3	13.7	12.4	-0.9	
Illawarra	14.8	16.3	13.2	-1.6	
Mid North Coast	11.5	12.0	9.7	-1.9	
Murray	10.1	11.4	10.2	0.1	
New England and North West	11.1	10.7	9.1	-2.1	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	14.2	15.3	13.0	-1.2	
Richmond - Tweed	13.8	13.3	10.4	-3.4	
Riverina	11.2	11.7	10.3	-0.9	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	11.9	12.4	11.1	-0.8	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	16.3	17.9	14.8	-1.5	
Melbourne - Inner	16.5	17.5	14.9	-1.6	
Melbourne - Inner East	15.5	17.4	13.4	-2.1	
Melbourne - Inner South	15.5	16.7	13.2	-2.3	
Melbourne - North East	15.9	18.2	15.0	-0.9	
Melbourne - North West	17.0	19.1	15.6	-1.4	
Melbourne - Outer East	14.1	15.3	12.7	-1.4	
Melbourne - South East	17.1	18.9	15.7	-1.5	
Melbourne - West	19.7	22.1	18.6	-1.1	
Mornington Peninsula	15.0	16.1	13.4	-1.6	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2007-08 per cent	^a 2009-10 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2007-08 to 2011-12 change percentage points	Trend
Rest of Victoria	11.6	12.2	10.8	-0.8	
Ballarat	13.4	14.0	12.0	-1.5	
Bendigo	12.1	12.7	11.9	-0.1	
Geelong	14.4	15.0	13.2	-1.3	
Hume	10.7	11.8	9.8	-0.9	
Latrobe - Gippsland	11.4	11.9	10.3	-1.1	
North West	9.3	9.7	9.3	-0.1	
Shepparton	11.3	11.5	10.3	-1.0	
Warrnambool and South West	10.2	10.9	9.8	-0.4	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	17.7	17.8	14.5	-3.2	
Brisbane - East	17.0	16.5	14.0	-3.0	
Brisbane - North	17.1	18.1	14.1	-3.0	
Brisbane - South	18.4	19.5	15.7	-2.7	
Brisbane - West	16.6	17.7	13.4	-3.1	
Brisbane Inner City	17.8	17.5	15.2	-2.6	
Ipswich	17.7	17.1	13.9	-3.8	
Logan - Beaudesert	18.2	17.5	13.8	-4.4	
Moreton Bay - North	17.6	17.4	14.2	-3.5	
Moreton Bay - South	17.5	17.4	13.9	-3.6	
Rest of Queensland	16.2	15.6	13.0	-3.2	
Cairns	15.7	14.6	11.9	-3.7	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	10.7	11.4	9.5	-1.2	
Fitzroy	15.1	14.7	13.7	-1.5	
Gold Coast	19.1	18.8	15.0	-4.1	
Mackay	16.7	15.2	14.2	-2.6	
Queensland - Outback	14.8	14.2	11.9	-2.9	
Sunshine Coast	16.6	16.3	12.5	-4.1	
Toowoomba	14.4	14.7	12.6	-1.9	
Townsville	16.4	14.4	13.5	-3.0	
Wide Bay	13.6	12.9	10.6	-3.0	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	14.9	15.4	12.4	-2.4	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	13.9	14.4	11.4	-2.5	
Adelaide - North	16.3	17.5	14.1	-2.2	
Adelaide - South	14.6	15.2	12.3	-2.3	
Adelaide - West	15.5	15.5	13.0	-2.5	
Rest of South Australia	10.1	10.5	9.0	-1.1	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	10.0	10.3	9.1	-0.9	
South Australia - Outback	11.4	11.5	9.9	-1.6	
South Australia - South East	9.5	10.2	8.6	-1.0	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2007-08 per cent	^a 2009-10 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2007-08 to 2011-12 change percentage points	Trend
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	17.8	17.4	14.4	-3.4	
Mandurah	19.6	17.3	15.1	-4.5	
Perth - Inner	16.3	15.4	12.9	-3.4	
Perth - North East	17.4	17.0	14.3	-3.1	
Perth - North West	18.8	18.3	14.8	-4.0	
Perth - South East	17.5	17.9	15.0	-2.5	
Perth - South West	18.2	17.8	14.8	-3.4	
Rest of Western Australia	13.9	13.5	10.8	-3.1	
Bunbury	13.8	13.6	10.8	-2.9	
Western Australia - Outback	17.0	16.4	13.1	-3.8	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	11.2	10.7	8.4	-2.7	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	14.0	15.1	12.0	-2.0	
Rest of Tasmania	12.0	12.4	10.1	-2.0	
Launceston and North East	11.9	12.4	9.8	-2.0	
South East	12.2	11.7	10.4	-1.7	
West and North West	11.7	12.1	9.6	-2.1	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	18.2	18.9	16.0	-2.2	
Northern Territory - Outback	17.2	16.7	13.5	-3.8	
Australian Capital Territory	16.1	17.5	15.5	-0.7	

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, Including Entries and Exits (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 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.

a) A change in methodology in 2009-10 has resulted in a noticeable and identifiable increase in business entries. Users should exercise care when interpreting the 2010 business counts.

P 2.1.4 Young people earning or learning







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 as they transition from school to work. For a substantial number of young people, however, the transition to work is more difficult, leading to long-term unemployment and, over the longer term, disengagement from the labour market and the social and economic opportunities which gainful employment provides.

- The proportion of young people fully engaged in work or study remained relatively the same between 2001 and 2011, increasing only 0.3 percentage points to 73.1 per cent.

Earning or learning across remoteness classes

- Very remote areas were the only 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 to 43.6 per cent in 2011.
- Despite this comparatively high increase, the proportion of people in very remote locations earning or learning remained well below that in all other remoteness classes, with only 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	40.8	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

(<http://www.coagreformcouncil.gov.au/reports/education/national-partnership-agreement-youth-attainment-and-transitions-assessment.html>).

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 which declined by 3.7 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	79.0	79.8	80.2	1.2	
Sunshine Coast	64.5	68.1	68.1	3.6	
Wollongong	72.6	71.1	74.4	1.8	
Greater Hobart	70.1	71.8	71.4	1.3	
Geelong	74.0	73.7	74.6	0.6	
Townsville	72.6	73.3	71.3	-1.3	
Cairns	63.2	66.1	63.1	-0.2	
Greater Darwin	66.9	66.8	65.8	-1.1	
Toowoomba	74.9	74.4	71.2	-3.7	
Ballarat	74.9	74.5	74.5	-0.4	
Bendigo	74.1	72.6	74.1	0.0	
Albury - Wodonga	73.1	73.9	72.7	-0.4	
Launceston	71.3	71.7	72.3	1.0	

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

(<http://www.coagreformcouncil.gov.au/reports/education/national-partnership-agreement-youth-attainment-and-transitions-assessment.html>).

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 5.0 percentage point increase to 65.6 per cent in 2011.
- The largest decrease in the proportion of people earning or learning occurred in the North West region of Victoria, down four 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	0.4	
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	1.5	
Sydney - Sutherland	82.3	80.5	82.0	-0.3	
Rest of New South Wales	69.1	69.0	70.1	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	-0.4	
Far West and Orana	62.5	60.9	63.0	0.5	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	65.9	67.4	69.3	3.5	
Illawarra	72.6	71.4	74.5	1.9	
Mid North Coast	64.8	63.5	63.7	-1.0	
Murray	72.8	72.7	71.6	-1.1	
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	-0.1	
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	-0.8	
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	-0.9	
Melbourne - Outer East	80.1	79.2	80.1	-0.1	
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	-0.4	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001–2011 change percentage points	Trend
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	71.1	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	74.7	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	74.2	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	-0.1	
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	-1.5	
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	66.0	-1.7	
Fitzroy	68.5	69.4	67.3	-1.1	
Gold Coast	65.6	68.2	67.8	2.1	
Mackay	67.7	68.8	68.6	0.9	
Queensland - Outback	53.4	54.4	53.1	-0.3	
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	-2.2	
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	1.0	
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	
South Australia - Outback	58.0	60.1	61.1	3.1	
South Australia - South East	68.8	66.6	66.2	-2.6	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001–2011 change percentage points	Trend
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	-0.1	
Perth - South West	72.9	74.1	73.6	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	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	65.0	66.6	64.3	-0.8	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	70.1	71.8	71.4	1.3	
Rest of Tasmania	65.9	68.2	68.9	2.9	
Launceston and North East	69.8	70.2	71.0	1.2	
South East	60.6	65.5	65.6	5.0	
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	
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 (<http://www.coagreformcouncil.gov.au/reports/education/national-partnership-agreement-youth-attainment-and-transitions-assessment.html>).

P 2.2 Jobs

P 2.2.1 Unemployment rate

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

This unemployment rate indicator is based on the same concepts as Australia's official estimate of unemployment from the Labour Force Survey, however it uses the censuses of population and housing as a data source to provide information at 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.³⁵

- The unemployment rate in Australia fell by 2.2 percentage points between 2001 and 2006. However it rose by 0.4 percentage points between 2006 and 2011.

Unemployment rate across remoteness classes

- The unemployment rate fell for all remoteness classes except for the very remote areas of Australia.
- In 2001, the unemployment rate was lowest in very remote areas, at 4.9 per cent. In 2011 very remote areas had the highest unemployment rate, at 6.0 per cent.
- Inner regional areas had the largest decrease in the unemployment rate, down 2.7 percentage points to 5.7 per cent and marginally above the national average.

Table P 2.2.1.a Unemployment rate by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	7.0	5.1	5.6	-1.4	
Inner Regional	8.4	5.9	5.7	-2.7	
Outer Regional	7.9	5.3	5.4	-2.5	
Remote	5.9	4.1	4.3	-1.6	
Very Remote	4.9	4.8	6.0	1.1	
AUSTRALIA	7.4	5.2	5.6	-1.7	

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

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Unemployment rate across major urban areas

- All of the major urban areas had a decrease in their unemployment rate between 2001 and 2011.
- The largest decrease in the unemployment rate occurred in Newcastle - Maitland, which had a 4.6 percentage point decrease, from 10.1 per cent in 2001 to 5.5 per cent in 2011.
- Greater Sydney had the smallest decrease in the unemployment rate, decreasing by 0.3 percentage points to 5.7 per cent in 2011.

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

³⁵ ABS, Fact sheet: Differences between the LFS and the Census, 2012 <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/fact-sheets/fsc?opendocument&navpos=450>

Table P 2.2.1.b Unemployment 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	6.0	5.3	5.7	-0.3	
Greater Melbourne	6.5	5.3	5.5	-1.0	
Greater Brisbane	7.7	4.4	5.9	-1.8	
Greater Perth	7.7	3.7	4.8	-2.9	
Greater Adelaide	7.7	5.2	5.8	-1.9	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	9.9	5.4	7.5	-2.4	
Newcastle - Maitland	10.1	7.0	5.5	-4.6	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	5.1	3.3	3.5	-1.6	
Sunshine Coast	11.5	5.8	7.1	-4.3	
Wollongong	8.9	7.3	6.8	-2.1	
Greater Hobart	9.1	5.9	5.7	-3.4	
Geelong	8.8	6.5	5.7	-3.1	
Townsville	8.3	4.4	5.1	-3.2	
Cairns	8.0	4.4	6.8	-1.3	
Greater Darwin	6.4	3.5	3.6	-2.8	
Toowoomba	7.4	4.8	5.1	-2.3	
Ballarat	9.4	6.4	5.9	-3.5	
Bendigo	8.8	6.6	5.2	-3.5	
Albury - Wodonga	8.0	5.8	5.8	-2.2	
Launceston	9.5	6.3	6.6	-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.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Unemployment rate across sub-state regions

- The largest decrease in the unemployment rate occurred in the Mandurah region, where there was a decline of 5.2 percentage points from 12.1 in 2001 to 6.9 per cent in 2011.
- The largest increase in the unemployment rate was in the outback region of the Northern Territory, rising 2.7 percentage points to 8.0 per cent in 2011.
- Western Australia and Tasmania were the only states where all regions had an above average decrease in the unemployment rate between 2001 and 2011.

Table P 2.2.1.c Unemployment 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	6.0	5.3	5.7	-0.3	
Central Coast	8.4	7.1	6.9	-1.5	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	3.3	3.2	4.1	0.8	
Sydney - Blacktown	7.5	6.8	7.1	-0.4	
Sydney - City and Inner South	6.8	5.3	5.6	-1.1	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	4.8	3.8	4.7	-0.1	
Sydney - Inner South West	7.1	6.6	6.9	-0.2	
Sydney - Inner West	5.1	4.4	5.2	0.1	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	3.7	3.2	4.2	0.6	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	3.4	2.7	3.5	0.1	
Sydney - Outer South West	7.0	6.2	6.1	-0.9	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	5.7	5.1	5.3	-0.4	
Sydney - Parramatta	7.9	7.1	7.3	-0.6	
Sydney - Ryde	4.3	4.3	5.5	1.2	
Sydney - South West	10.2	8.6	8.1	-2.1	
Sydney - Sutherland	3.4	2.9	3.5	0.1	
Rest of New South Wales	9.2	7.0	6.1	-3.1	
Capital Region	7.1	5.2	4.6	-2.5	
Central West	7.5	6.3	5.2	-2.2	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	13.6	9.4	8.5	-5.1	
Far West and Orana	8.6	7.0	6.3	-2.2	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	9.1	6.5	5.3	-3.9	
Illawarra	8.9	7.3	6.7	-2.1	
Mid North Coast	12.7	10.1	8.2	-4.5	
Murray	6.2	5.1	5.0	-1.2	
New England and North West	8.6	7.2	6.2	-2.5	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	10.1	7.0	5.5	-4.6	
Richmond - Tweed	12.4	8.1	8.0	-4.5	
Riverina	6.2	5.4	4.9	-1.3	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	8.7	7.5	6.4	-2.3	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	6.5	5.3	5.5	-1.0	
Melbourne - Inner	7.3	5.3	5.4	-1.9	
Melbourne - Inner East	4.7	4.3	5.0	0.2	
Melbourne - Inner South	4.9	3.9	4.3	-0.6	
Melbourne - North East	6.4	5.1	5.2	-1.2	
Melbourne - North West	7.5	6.0	5.9	-1.6	
Melbourne - Outer East	4.9	4.0	4.3	-0.6	
Melbourne - South East	7.0	6.1	6.4	-0.7	
Melbourne - West	9.2	7.1	6.8	-2.4	
Mornington Peninsula	6.5	5.3	5.1	-1.4	

(continued)

Unemployment 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	7.4	5.7	5.2	-2.2	
Ballarat	9.2	6.7	5.8	-3.4	
Bendigo	8.3	6.3	5.0	-3.2	
Geelong	8.2	5.9	5.3	-2.9	
Hume	6.3	4.7	4.8	-1.5	
Latrobe - Gippsland	8.8	6.3	5.7	-3.1	
North West	5.5	5.0	4.9	-0.6	
Shepparton	6.3	5.3	5.1	-1.2	
Warrnambool and South West	5.8	4.7	4.1	-1.7	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	7.7	4.4	5.9	-1.8	
Brisbane - East	6.8	4.0	5.2	-1.6	
Brisbane - North	6.8	3.6	4.8	-1.9	
Brisbane - South	7.2	4.3	5.7	-1.4	
Brisbane - West	6.0	3.6	5.1	-0.9	
Brisbane Inner City	7.0	3.8	4.9	-2.2	
Ipswich	8.7	5.2	7.1	-1.6	
Logan - Beaudesert	9.7	5.5	7.1	-2.6	
Moreton Bay - North	10.6	6.0	7.4	-3.2	
Moreton Bay - South	5.7	3.3	4.8	-0.9	
Rest of Queensland	8.7	5.0	6.2	-2.5	
Cairns	7.8	4.4	7.0	-0.8	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	5.9	4.2	3.9	-1.9	
Fitzroy	8.1	4.6	4.4	-3.6	
Gold Coast	9.6	5.2	7.4	-2.2	
Mackay	7.3	3.5	3.6	-3.7	
Queensland - Outback	5.5	3.8	5.3	-0.1	
Sunshine Coast	11.3	5.8	7.1	-4.2	
Toowoomba	7.1	4.5	5.0	-2.2	
Townsville	7.8	4.4	5.1	-2.7	
Wide Bay	11.6	7.5	8.8	-2.8	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	7.7	5.2	5.8	-1.9	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	5.6	4.2	4.9	-0.7	
Adelaide - North	9.1	5.8	6.8	-2.3	
Adelaide - South	7.0	5.0	5.4	-1.7	
Adelaide - West	9.2	5.7	5.9	-3.3	
Rest of South Australia	7.0	5.4	5.4	-1.6	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	7.5	5.6	4.9	-2.6	
South Australia - Outback	8.6	5.8	5.6	-3.1	
South Australia - South East	6.0	5.1	5.7	-0.3	

(continued)

Unemployment rate by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	7.7	3.7	4.8	-2.9	
Mandurah	12.1	5.4	6.9	-5.2	
Perth - Inner	6.6	3.4	4.0	-2.5	
Perth - North East	7.6	3.5	4.6	-3.0	
Perth - North West	7.3	3.4	4.4	-2.9	
Perth - South East	7.8	3.8	5.1	-2.7	
Perth - South West	8.0	3.8	4.9	-3.1	
Rest of Western Australia	6.7	3.9	4.4	-2.3	
Bunbury	7.3	3.7	4.7	-2.6	
Western Australia - Outback	6.4	4.1	4.1	-2.3	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	6.6	4.0	4.6	-2.0	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	9.1	5.9	5.7	-3.4	
Rest of Tasmania	10.7	7.1	6.8	-3.9	
Launceston and North East	9.7	6.4	6.7	-3.0	
South East	11.1	7.1	6.7	-4.3	
West and North West	11.8	7.9	7.0	-4.9	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	6.4	3.5	3.6	-2.8	
Northern Territory - Outback	5.3	5.7	8.0	2.7	
Australian Capital Territory	5.0	3.4	3.6	-1.5	

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

Persons aged 15 years and over.

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 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 2,644 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	6,375,347	7,185,132	1,532,448	
Inner Regional	1,562,624	1,679,753	1,753,443	190,819	
Outer Regional	807,848	831,552	879,645	71,797	
Remote	141,275	137,354	143,919	2,644	
Very Remote	67,522	65,134	80,976	13,454	
AUSTRALIA ^a	8,231,953	9,089,140	10,043,115	1,811,162	

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, which saw an increase of over 350,000 employed persons, over 100,000 more than the next closest area Greater Brisbane, which had an increase of 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	2,063,268	241,964	
Greater Melbourne	1,571,253	1,711,886	1,927,927	356,674	
Greater Brisbane	764,854	899,710	1,010,616	245,762	
Greater Perth	632,677	729,572	857,632	224,955	
Greater Adelaide	490,402	534,619	576,823	86,421	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	175,791	222,507	255,554	79,763	
Newcastle - Maitland	147,157	164,284	182,543	35,386	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	175,201	193,302	214,975	39,774	
Sunshine Coast	80,782	105,934	119,460	38,678	
Wollongong	101,735	107,875	116,182	14,447	
Greater Hobart	80,013	90,100	96,871	16,858	
Geelong	64,762	71,676	79,093	14,331	
Townsville	60,196	70,818	81,108	20,912	
Cairns	49,692	57,895	64,076	14,384	
Greater Darwin	50,037	54,234	63,046	13,009	
Toowoomba	40,569	45,701	48,085	7,516	
Ballarat	32,489	37,030	41,475	8,986	
Bendigo	30,140	34,710	39,203	9,063	
Albury - Wodonga	32,318	36,888	38,649	6,331	
Launceston	31,124	34,730	37,194	6,070	

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

Employed across sub-state regions

- The region with the largest increase in employed persons was West Melbourne, with an increase in employed persons of 93,518, 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	2,063,268	241,964	
Central Coast	111,439	120,714	131,012	19,573	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	93,942	104,153	108,578	14,636	
Sydney - Blacktown	110,264	119,144	134,940	24,676	
Sydney - City and Inner South	107,681	121,168	145,696	38,015	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	119,392	117,441	126,576	7,184	
Sydney - Inner South West	195,811	204,083	221,026	25,215	
Sydney - Inner West	116,010	122,479	135,064	19,054	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	176,650	180,946	191,142	14,492	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	114,367	115,361	121,632	7,265	
Sydney - Outer South West	96,789	102,829	110,158	13,369	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	131,431	134,321	139,238	7,807	
Sydney - Parramatta	138,608	147,278	167,043	28,435	
Sydney - Ryde	74,182	74,505	79,216	5,034	
Sydney - South West	127,883	131,895	141,816	13,933	
Sydney - Sutherland	106,854	107,202	110,120	3,266	
Rest of New South Wales	913,094	1,002,379	1,071,374	158,280	
Capital Region	76,570	87,625	94,665	18,095	
Central West	77,186	81,062	85,663	8,477	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	41,043	47,099	50,537	9,494	
Far West and Orana	46,486	47,182	48,088	1,602	
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	67,120	71,304	12,223	
Murray	45,927	49,861	49,890	3,963	
New England and North West	70,176	72,665	75,585	5,409	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	128,099	140,946	155,658	27,559	
Richmond - Tweed	73,290	86,338	91,884	18,594	
Riverina	63,566	66,938	68,339	4,773	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	44,456	49,478	53,046	8,590	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	1,571,253	1,711,886	1,927,927	356,674	
Melbourne - Inner	213,634	239,490	276,866	63,232	
Melbourne - Inner East	154,288	158,696	164,214	9,926	
Melbourne - Inner South	164,377	173,599	187,982	23,605	
Melbourne - North East	170,821	183,707	208,622	37,801	
Melbourne - North West	113,393	122,490	139,161	25,768	
Melbourne - Outer East	226,427	234,255	244,594	18,167	
Melbourne - South East	237,193	262,493	300,604	63,411	
Melbourne - West	188,164	225,192	281,682	93,518	
Mornington Peninsula	102,954	111,969	124,208	21,254	

(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	560,033	600,186	90,933	
Ballarat	52,105	58,218	64,556	12,451	
Bendigo	50,605	57,436	63,225	12,620	
Geelong	90,487	101,815	114,377	23,890	
Hume	63,658	70,195	73,669	10,011	
Latrobe - Gippsland	89,789	99,571	109,696	19,907	
North West	62,487	64,806	63,911	1,424	
Shepparton	49,825	53,054	54,222	4,397	
Warrnambool and South West	50,299	54,936	56,533	6,234	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	764,854	899,710	1,010,616	245,762	
Brisbane - East	79,387	93,427	104,707	25,320	
Brisbane - North	78,114	86,954	97,908	19,794	
Brisbane - South	125,617	145,026	159,095	33,478	
Brisbane - West	75,266	84,130	87,725	12,459	
Brisbane Inner City	94,611	114,050	129,482	34,871	
Ipswich	86,137	105,048	122,701	36,564	
Logan - Beaudesert	104,649	120,557	132,462	27,813	
Moreton Bay - North	61,392	77,270	89,858	28,466	
Moreton Bay - South	59,681	73,245	86,690	27,009	
Rest of Queensland	774,465	921,112	1,024,832	250,367	
Cairns	85,788	95,644	102,880	17,092	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	49,062	52,703	55,503	6,441	
Fitzroy	76,652	89,758	101,131	24,479	
Gold Coast	163,877	207,511	237,687	73,810	
Mackay	58,509	72,759	84,877	26,368	
Queensland - Outback	36,082	36,421	37,375	1,293	
Sunshine Coast	91,617	119,626	135,076	43,459	
Toowoomba	51,670	58,948	64,143	12,473	
Townsville	83,028	94,374	105,992	22,964	
Wide Bay	78,180	93,372	100,167	21,987	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	490,402	534,619	576,823	86,421	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	120,145	129,633	137,002	16,857	
Adelaide - North	145,035	160,935	175,251	30,216	
Adelaide - South	141,945	154,042	164,433	22,488	
Adelaide - West	83,277	90,011	100,134	16,857	
Rest of South Australia	142,512	154,348	161,620	19,108	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	39,252	43,273	45,983	6,731	
South Australia - Outback	33,116	35,762	38,048	4,932	
South Australia - South East	70,144	75,314	77,592	7,448	

(continued)

Employed persons by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 persons	2006 persons	2011 persons	2001-2011 change persons	Trend
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	632,677	729,572	857,632	224,955	
Mandurah	19,054	25,368	33,200	14,146	
Perth - Inner	63,490	70,636	81,725	18,235	
Perth - North East	83,231	95,308	109,614	26,383	
Perth - North West	181,627	210,245	245,474	63,847	
Perth - South East	162,100	184,489	214,944	52,844	
Perth - South West	123,175	143,524	172,674	49,499	
Rest of Western Australia	187,112	204,015	237,323	50,211	
Bunbury	54,769	64,436	73,860	19,091	
Western Australia - Outback	79,750	83,124	104,191	24,441	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	52,593	56,460	59,277	6,684	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	80,013	90,100	96,871	16,858	
Rest of Tasmania	101,504	114,293	120,049	18,545	
Launceston and North East	51,325	56,990	59,762	8,437	
South East	11,873	13,538	14,469	2,596	
West and North West	38,306	43,767	45,817	7,511	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	50,037	54,234	63,046	13,009	
Northern Territory - Outback	31,871	32,279	34,771	2,900	
Australian Capital Territory	160,545	175,977	195,620	35,075	

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 economic 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

Regional labour force estimates from the ABS Labour Force Survey are highly variable and are subject to greater levels of error compared with the estimates for larger geographic scales. Many of the figures for sub-state regions are subject to high levels of sampling error. In particular, this high degree of error is most evident in regions that have had large changes. Therefore, the changes outlined below should be used with caution.

- The average duration of unemployment for Australia has fallen by 10 weeks over the 10 years to 2013, to 37 weeks.

Average duration of unemployment across sub-state regions

- The average duration of unemployment decreased or remained the same across all reported capital cities, with the largest decrease occurring in Greater Hobart, down 38 weeks between 2003 and 2013.
- Other large decreases occurred in the areas of Tasmania outside the capital city (down 27 weeks) and the areas of New South Wales outside the capital city (down 23 weeks).
- Of the regions outside the capital cities, the average duration of unemployment only increased in the Outback of Northern Territory, up by 26 weeks to 44 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

Sub-State Region	2003 weeks	2008 weeks	2013 weeks	2003-2013 change weeks	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	39	36	39	0	
Central Coast	40	38	51	11	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	*16	*12	26	10	
Sydney - Blacktown	51	38	48	-3	
Sydney - City and Inner South	30	*26	42	12	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	*25	*22	*32	7	
Sydney - Inner South West	51	38	44	-7	
Sydney - Inner West	*38	*28	*25	-13	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	19	*22	19	0	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	*20	*16	*26	6	
Sydney - Outer South West	41	41	*43	2	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	38	33	50	12	
Sydney - Parramatta	35	36	33	-2	
Sydney - Ryde	*21	*41	*31	10	
Sydney - South West	62	60	55	-7	
Sydney - Sutherland	*16	*30	*23	7	
Rest of New South Wales	73	49	50	-23	
Capital Region	*50	*22	*45	-5	
Central West	93	*59	*45	-48	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	69	*99	*47	-22	
Far West and Orana	*59	*33	*54	-5	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	83	55	*24	-59	
Illawarra	66	50	60	-6	
Mid North Coast	90	57	*54	-36	
Murray	*56	*13	*67	11	
New England and North West	70	*58	*44	-26	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	80	51	35	-45	
Richmond - Tweed	70	40	69	-1	
Riverina	*80	*49	*61	-19	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	*49	*14	*52	3	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	43	28	32	-11	
Melbourne - Inner	63	38	28	-35	
Melbourne - Inner East	36	11	39	3	
Melbourne - Inner South	30	39	26	-4	
Melbourne - North East	44	27	29	-15	
Melbourne - North West	50	31	31	-19	
Melbourne - Outer East	36	18	32	-4	
Melbourne - South East	35	26	29	-6	
Melbourne - West	48	36	37	-11	
Mornington Peninsula	42	16	39	-3	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2003 weeks	2008 weeks	2013 weeks	2003-2013 change weeks	Trend
Rest of Victoria	46	41	38	-8	
Ballarat	40	*44	34	-6	
Bendigo	25	53	37	12	
Geelong	58	36	29	-29	
Hume	31	65	31	0	
Latrobe - Gippsland	59	37	58	-1	
North West	26	*44	30	4	
Shepparton	*78	*29	*37	-41	
Warrnambool and South West	*39	*30	*48	9	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	38	17	35	-3	
Brisbane - East	43	11	34	-9	
Brisbane - North	41	*22	*40	-1	
Brisbane - South	30	14	28	-2	
Brisbane - West	28	*10	*28	0	
Brisbane Inner City	33	*10	29	-4	
Ipswich	46	20	38	-8	
Logan - Beaudesert	42	27	36	-6	
Moreton Bay - North	34	*21	52	18	
Moreton Bay - South	33	*13	*37	4	
Rest of Queensland	44	24	35	-9	
Cairns	40	21	41	1	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	54	56	21	-33	
Fitzroy	40	55	37	-3	
Gold Coast	42	20	27	-15	
Mackay	70	*12	*17	-53	
Queensland - Outback	*34	*24	*77	43	
Sunshine Coast	44	14	35	-9	
Toowoomba	36	*16	*32	-4	
Townsville	35	*12	37	2	
Wide Bay	53	20	40	-13	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	52	37	39	-13	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	50	48	38	-12	
Adelaide - North	56	26	41	-15	
Adelaide - South	40	37	36	-4	
Adelaide - West	60	53	37	-23	
Rest of South Australia	68	50	49	-19	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	68	72	53	-15	
South Australia - Outback	101	*54	53	-48	
South Australia - South East	35	35	43	8	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2003 weeks	2008 weeks	2013 weeks	2003-2013 change weeks	Trend
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	38	16	23	-15	
Mandurah	61	*12	21	-40	
Perth - Inner	40	*27	*22	-18	
Perth - North East	45	*10	21	-24	
Perth - North West	39	19	18	-21	
Perth - South East	26	14	27	1	
Perth - South West	39	14	26	-13	
Rest of Western Australia	43	28	34	-9	
Bunbury	40	24	21	-19	
Western Australia - Outback	26	38	41	15	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	63	*26	*27	-36	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	77	37	39	-38	
Rest of Tasmania	80	63	53	-27	
Launceston and North East	86	78	46	-40	
South East	*140	*39	*67	-73	
West and North West	58	58	55	-3	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Northern Territory - Outback	18	10	44	26	
Australian Capital Territory	35	23	23	-12	
AUSTRALIA	47	33	37	-10	

Source: ABS, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, May 2014 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

These data may differ from previously published estimates, as the timeseries data were revised and updated for the May 2014 edition of Labour Force.

Average is calculated based on the 12 months preceeding December of the reference year.

n.p. Not published.

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

P 2.4 Enhanced Living Standards

P 2.4.1 Real median weekly household income






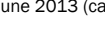
The real median weekly household income represents the middle of the income distribution for households. It is an indicator of Australians' capacity to consume goods and services and is a key measure of Australia's economic well-being. An increase in the measure indicates not only a greater capacity 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 the real median weekly household income increased by \$197 between 2001 and 2011.

Real median weekly household income across remoteness classes

- All remoteness classes had an increase in real median weekly household income between 2001 and 2011.
- The largest increase occurred in remote Australia which had an increase of \$245 in real median weekly household income, to \$1,233.
- The major cities of Australia were the only other class to record an increase above the national figure, increasing by \$208 to \$1,351.
- Outer regional Australia had the lowest increase in real median weekly income, up \$124, and the lowest real median weekly income of all remoteness classes.

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

Remoteness Class	2001 real \$	2006 real \$	2011 real \$	2001–2011 change real \$	Trend
Major Cities	1,143	1,248	1,351	208	
Inner Regional	865	983	992	127	
Outer Regional	852	968	976	124	
Remote	988	1,155	1,233	245	
Very Remote	1,011	1,124	1,181	170	
AUSTRALIA	1,037	1,182	1,234	197	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request; ABS, Consumer Price Index, Australia, June 2013 (cat. no. 6401.0)

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2010–11.

Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.

Based on place of usual residence.

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

Real median weekly household income across sub-state regions

- All sub-state regions had an increase in the real 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 real median weekly income occurred in Inner Perth where household incomes rose by \$630 to \$1,816.
- Mackay and Inner Brisbane were the only other sub-state regions where the real median weekly household income increased by more than \$500.
- Income growth across the regions of Greater Darwin, Greater Perth and Greater Brisbane were also consistently high.
- In contrast, the Shepparton region had the lowest increase in real median weekly household income rising by only \$17 from \$897 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 all had less than a \$50 increase in real median weekly household incomes between 2001 and 2011.



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

Sub-State Region	2001 real \$	2006 real \$	2011 real \$	2001-2011 change real \$	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	1,306	1,328	1,447	141	
Central Coast	897	986	1,003	106	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	1,864	1,920	1,994	130	
Sydney - Blacktown	1,225	1,272	1,388	163	
Sydney - City and Inner South	1,260	1,334	1,568	308	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	1,466	1,630	1,806	340	
Sydney - Inner South West	1,090	1,129	1,169	79	
Sydney - Inner West	1,413	1,477	1,662	249	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	1,908	2,012	2,111	203	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	1,546	1,679	1,812	266	
Sydney - Outer South West	1,268	1,303	1,389	121	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	1,258	1,295	1,347	89	
Sydney - Parramatta	1,132	1,172	1,237	105	
Sydney - Ryde	1,454	1,472	1,603	149	
Sydney - South West	1,132	1,159	1,171	39	
Sydney - Sutherland	1,523	1,580	1,672	149	
Rest of New South Wales	836	915	961	125	
Capital Region	868	994	1,032	164	
Central West	873	917	973	100	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	703	758	835	132	
Far West and Orana	804	844	893	89	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	909	1,078	1,158	249	
Illawarra	996	1,099	1,116	120	
Mid North Coast	663	726	774	111	
Murray	872	953	921	49	
New England and North West	827	867	902	75	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	880	1,036	1,133	253	
Richmond - Tweed	715	820	865	150	
Riverina	927	995	994	67	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	803	860	896	93	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	1,176	1,243	1,333	157	
Melbourne - Inner	1,203	1,295	1,506	303	
Melbourne - Inner East	1,394	1,433	1,561	167	
Melbourne - Inner South	1,234	1,321	1,491	257	
Melbourne - North East	1,176	1,238	1,323	147	
Melbourne - North West	1,104	1,162	1,210	106	
Melbourne - Outer East	1,244	1,284	1,353	109	
Melbourne - South East	1,139	1,196	1,232	93	
Melbourne - West	1,102	1,190	1,278	176	
Mornington Peninsula	971	1,075	1,098	127	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2001 real \$	2006 real \$	2011 real \$	2001-2011 change real \$	Trend
Rest of Victoria	848	927	945	97	
Ballarat	826	895	935	109	
Bendigo	832	918	963	131	
Geelong	918	1,049	1,079	161	
Hume	871	964	942	71	
Latrobe - Gippsland	793	862	908	115	
North West	818	853	854	36	
Shepparton	897	945	914	17	
Warrnambool and South West	849	956	951	102	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	1,081	1,265	1,388	307	
Brisbane - East	1,108	1,279	1,417	309	
Brisbane - North	1,040	1,235	1,396	356	
Brisbane - South	1,128	1,303	1,463	335	
Brisbane - West	1,408	1,617	1,805	397	
Brisbane Inner City	1,186	1,426	1,763	577	
Ipswich	952	1,152	1,190	238	
Logan - Beaudesert	1,015	1,207	1,246	231	
Moreton Bay - North	823	988	1,022	199	
Moreton Bay - South	1,296	1,422	1,601	305	
Rest of Queensland	886	1,102	1,107	221	
Cairns	927	1,127	1,057	130	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	838	915	955	117	
Fitzroy	984	1,218	1,406	422	
Gold Coast	911	1,178	1,173	262	
Mackay	992	1,310	1,572	580	
Queensland - Outback	1,044	1,168	1,216	172	
Sunshine Coast	802	1,018	1,010	208	
Toowoomba	921	1,095	1,095	174	
Townsville	1,041	1,213	1,295	254	
Wide Bay	695	777	801	106	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	925	1,071	1,106	181	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	1,079	1,228	1,290	211	
Adelaide - North	904	1,020	1,039	135	
Adelaide - South	950	1,098	1,130	180	
Adelaide - West	803	902	996	193	
Rest of South Australia	801	862	881	80	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	757	821	862	105	
South Australia - Outback	823	935	989	166	
South Australia - South East	814	858	855	41	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2001 real \$	2006 real \$	2011 real \$	2001-2011 change real \$	Trend
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	1,052	1,241	1,459	407	
Mandurah	771	941	992	221	
Perth - Inner	1,186	1,379	1,816	630	
Perth - North East	1,021	1,209	1,395	374	
Perth - North West	1,110	1,279	1,518	408	
Perth - South East	1,024	1,207	1,406	382	
Perth - South West	1,038	1,243	1,477	439	
Rest of Western Australia	975	1,176	1,253	278	
Bunbury	935	1,158	1,193	258	
Western Australia - Outback	1,197	1,333	1,611	414	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	819	963	973	154	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	882	1,039	1,065	183	
Rest of Tasmania	771	853	876	105	
Launceston and North East	795	874	896	101	
South East	724	790	826	102	
West and North West	757	846	866	109	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	1,342	1,475	1,806	464	
Northern Territory - Outback	1,217	1,271	1,450	233	
Australian Capital Territory	1,456	1,736	1,920	464	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request; ABS, Consumer Price Index, Australia, June 2013 (cat. no. 6401.0)

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2010-11.

Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.

Based on place of usual residence.

P 2.4.2 Real household net worth

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 \$64,059 from 2005–06 to 2011–12, however growth appears to have slowed as there was a decrease between 2009–10 and 2011–12.

Real household net worth across remoteness classes

- Household net worth increased across all of the remoteness classes between 2005–06 and 2011–12, except inner regional Australia which recorded a decline of \$53,063.
- The largest increase in average household net worth occurred in outer regional Australia, increasing by \$224,265, which was more than three times the average increase for Australia.
- Apart from outer regional Australia, all other remoteness classes saw a decline between 2009–10 and 2011–12.

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

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	
Remote and Very Remote	548,064	607,924	574,043	25,979	
AUSTRALIA	647,709	736,500	711,768	64,059	

Source: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2011–12, 2009–10 and 2005–06 (cat. no. 6523.0), and ABS Consumer Price Index, Australia, June 2013 (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 \$774,912.
- The Australia Capital Territory was the only other region to have an increase of more than \$200,000 in the average net worth of households. The Australian Capital Territory also had the highest average household net worth in 2011–12 at \$908,880.
- The parts of South Australia outside of the capital city had the largest decrease in household net worth, declining by \$64,108 to an average of \$596,943 in 2011–12.
- Greater Sydney and the parts of Victoria outside of the capital were the only other regions to have a decrease average household net worth, declining by \$16,528 and \$7,903 respectively.

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

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>2005–06</i>	<i>2009–10</i>	<i>2011–12</i>	<i>2005–06 to 2011–12 change \$ real</i>	<i>Trend</i>
	<i>\$ real</i>	<i>\$ real</i>	<i>\$ real</i>		
Greater Sydney	802,258	784,795	785,730	-16,528	
Rest of New South Wales	610,417	662,485	667,129	56,712	
Greater Melbourne	686,472	886,411	795,129	108,657	
Rest of Victoria	568,146	574,034	560,243	-7,903	
Greater Brisbane	576,214	681,486	689,409	113,195	
Rest of Queensland	573,567	655,590	615,812	42,245	
Greater Adelaide	547,265	585,911	671,142	123,877	
Rest of South Australia	661,052	635,150	596,943	-64,108	
Greater Perth	615,452	873,487	771,244	155,792	
Rest of Western Australia	689,185	738,516	689,265	80	
Greater Hobart	524,398	619,228	653,150	128,751	
Rest of Tasmania	428,983	585,483	539,473	110,490	
Greater Darwin	473,612	644,410	774,912	301,300	
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Australian Capital Territory	659,524	863,223	908,880	249,356	

Source: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2011–12, 2009–10 and 2005–06 (cat. no. 6523.0), and ABS Consumer Price Index, Australia, June 2013 (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

This labour force participation rate indicator is based on the same concepts as Australia's official estimate of labour force participation from the Labour Force Survey; however it uses the censuses of population and housing as a data source to provide information at 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

- Across the remoteness classes, participation rates increased in major cities of Australia, inner regional and very remote Australia between 2001 and 2011.
- The largest increase, of 1.2 percentage points, occurred in major cities, up from 61.4 per cent to 62.6 per cent.
- Remote Australia had the largest decline in participation rates, 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 across the classes in 2011.

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

Remoteness Class	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001–2011 change percentage points	Trend
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.

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/factsheetslfsc?opendocument&navpos=450>

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.
- Gold Coast - Tweed Heads, the Sunshine Coast and Newcastle - Maitland had the largest increases in labour force participation, each increasing 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.

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	0.2	
Greater Melbourne	61.6	61.1	62.5	0.9	
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	-2.4	
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	59.1	59.8	2.1	
Albury - Wodonga	62.5	63.6	62.7	0.2	
Launceston	57.4	58.6	59.6	2.2	

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.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Labour force participation across sub-state regions

- Over two thirds of sub-state regions had an increase in their labour force participation rate 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	0.2	
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	4.3	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	62.8	60.5	62.7	-0.1	
Sydney - Inner South West	55.4	55.5	56.4	1.0	
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	0.9	
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	0.6	
Far West and Orana	57.7	57.3	57.5	-0.2	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	56.5	57.8	58.9	2.4	
Illawarra	56.5	56.8	57.3	0.8	
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	-0.7	
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	-0.6	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	50.7	51.0	50.6	-0.1	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	61.6	61.1	62.5	0.9	
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	-0.6	
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	1.3	
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	0.9	
Cairns	64.8	63.0	62.6	-2.2	
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	
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	-1.3	
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	2.3	
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	
South Australia - Outback	58.3	59.3	59.8	1.5	
South Australia - South East	59.4	58.2	57.0	-2.4	

(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
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	1.6	
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	
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	
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.




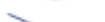


Increases in income are one of the major components of economic growth. An equitable distribution of the benefits of economic progress will ensure that all Australians have opportunities to improve their well-being, regardless of differences in education, socioeconomic background or other factors.⁴³

- 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 middle 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 the 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 nine percentage points from 2001.
- Other regions that had comparatively high increases in income inequality were Fitzroy in Queensland, Mandurah in Perth and Outback Northern Territory. In each of these regions the proportion earned by low income households compared to that of middle income households had decreased by eight percentage points between 2001 and 2011.
- With the exception of Mandurah, each of these regions also had above average levels of income inequality. Outback Northern Territory had the most unequal income across all regions (low income households in this region had 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 households 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 middle 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 middle 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	
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	
South Australia - Outback	0.47	0.38	0.41	-0.06	
South Australia - South East	0.52	0.42	0.48	-0.04	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2001 ratio	2006 ratio	2011 ratio	2001-2011 change ratio	Trend
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	
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	
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 the 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 culture, values and attitudes between countries. Changes in this tourism-based indicator—as well as changes in the international trade indicator—together 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 2012, down by 78 visits per 1,000 residents from 707 to 629.

International visits to residents ratio across remoteness classes

- All of the remoteness classes had a decline in the number of international visits relative to the total population between 2006 and 2012. There was also a clear trend toward larger decreases for the more remote classes.
- The largest decrease occurred in very remote Australia where the number of visits per 1,000 residents decreased by 1,431, down to 2,221 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	2009	2012	2006–2012	Trend
	visits per '000 residents	visits per '000 residents	visits per '000 residents	change visits per '000 residents	
Major Cities	616.5	596.4	587.6	-28.8	
Inner Regional	499.4	530.9	434.0	-65.3	
Outer Regional	1,254.0	1,174.8	970.6	-283.4	
Remote	2,301.9	2,231.7	1,583.7	-718.2	
Very Remote	3,652.0	3,289.1	2,221.4	-1,430.6	
AUSTRALIA	706.9	685.8	628.9	-78.0	

Source: BITRE estimates based on Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey, Unit record file data, 2013; ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012–13 (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 2.5 per cent 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.

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

International visits to residents ratio across major urban areas

- Fourteen of the 20 major urban areas had a decline in the number of international visits per 1,000 residents between 2006 and 2012.
- Cairns had the largest decrease with a decline of over 2,400 visits per 1,000 residents, down from over 7,300 to approximately 4,900. Despite this large decline Cairns still had over double the rate of international visits per 1,000 residents of any other major urban area in 2012.
- 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 Bendigo, up by 68 visits per 1,000 residents.

Table P 2.6.1.b International visits by major urban area

Major Urban Area a	2006 visits per '000 residents	2009 visits per '000 residents	2012 visits per '000 residents	2006-2012 change visits per '000 residents	Trend
Greater Sydney	765.5	717.9	724.0	-41.5	
Greater Melbourne	453.9	452.0	497.7	43.9	
Greater Brisbane	619.1	590.3	570.6	-48.6	
Greater Perth	525.1	534.4	501.1	-24.0	
Greater Adelaide	334.8	332.6	290.3	-44.5	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	1,698.1	1,603.3	1,369.4	-328.7	
Newcastle - Maitland	262.4	282.2	242.3	-20.0	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	446.4	445.1	457.8	11.3	
Sunshine Coast	1,139.4	1,096.0	842.3	-297.0	
Wollongong	178.3	214.8	206.8	28.4	
Greater Hobart	721.2	651.9	603.3	-117.8	
Geelong	190.3	208.9	219.1	28.8	
Townsville	722.4	700.8	570.9	-151.4	
Cairns	7,334.8	5,248.4	4,895.6	-2,439.2	
Greater Darwin	1,654.7	1,604.3	1,037.4	-617.4	
Toowoomba	236.1	241.8	229.2	-6.8	
Ballarat	252.8	203.9	257.9	5.1	
Bendigo	125.9	146.8	194.0	68.1	
Albury - Wodonga	270.5	200.6	176.9	-93.6	
Launceston	612.3	598.1	562.4	-50.0	

Source: BITRE estimates based on Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey, Unit record file data, 2013; ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012-13 (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 2.5 per cent of visits, the destination could be coded to a tourism region, but not a specific SA2 within that tourism region. These visits have been allocated to SA2s using a weighted correspondence based on the distribution of the destination of other visits to that tourism region. Visits for which no destination tourism region could be identified have been excluded.

International visits to residents ratio across sub-state regions

- There was a relatively even split between sub-state regions that had an increase and decrease in international visitors between 2006 and 2012. 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 3,200 trips per 1,000 residents.
- In Sydney, City and Inner South, and Cairns were the only other sub-state regions to have a decrease in international visitors of more than 1,000 trips per 1,000 residents.
- The largest increase in international visitors was in North Brisbane, where visitation had risen by 128 trips per 1,000 residents.



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

Sub-State Region a	2006 visits per '000 residents	2009 visits per '000 residents	2012 visits per '000 residents	2006-2012 change visits per '000 residents	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	765.5	717.9	724.0	-41.5	
Central Coast	127.7	120.6	123.6	-4.1	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	142.6	118.2	129.5	-13.2	
Sydney - Blacktown	106.4	75.3	122.9	16.5	
Sydney - City and Inner South	9,456.4	8,617.5	7,818.6	-1,637.8	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	636.9	573.3	704.8	67.9	
Sydney - Inner South West	121.2	135.1	177.2	56.0	
Sydney - Inner West	230.1	276.7	337.0	106.9	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	327.3	299.5	397.1	69.8	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	370.0	370.6	407.8	37.9	
Sydney - Outer South West	93.1	92.1	88.9	-4.3	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	254.5	300.5	323.3	68.8	
Sydney - Parramatta	167.9	158.4	268.3	100.4	
Sydney - Ryde	302.3	265.3	367.2	64.9	
Sydney - South West	66.0	60.8	108.9	43.0	
Sydney - Sutherland	110.9	120.1	120.0	9.2	
Rest of New South Wales	365.5	388.9	330.9	-34.7	
Capital Region	342.4	397.2	333.1	-9.2	
Central West	155.2	176.5	181.2	25.9	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	737.5	750.4	600.1	-137.4	
Far West and Orana	282.5	310.0	279.7	-2.8	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	200.7	216.0	224.3	23.6	
Illawarra	177.7	216.5	220.6	42.9	
Mid North Coast	526.8	530.9	413.5	-113.2	
Murray	275.0	207.7	191.9	-83.1	
New England and North West	354.8	331.2	219.8	-135.1	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	294.2	315.0	275.0	-19.2	
Richmond - Tweed	1,037.9	1,137.2	940.6	-97.3	
Riverina	183.3	184.2	172.7	-10.6	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	197.9	229.1	179.2	-18.7	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	453.9	452.0	497.7	43.9	
Melbourne - Inner	2,773.0	2,476.4	2,716.6	-56.3	
Melbourne - Inner East	187.6	243.4	265.9	78.3	
Melbourne - Inner South	131.5	196.0	194.7	63.2	
Melbourne - North East	83.0	108.0	131.4	48.5	
Melbourne - North West	101.2	162.8	177.4	76.2	
Melbourne - Outer East	105.5	114.6	119.6	14.1	
Melbourne - South East	127.5	176.9	197.3	69.8	
Melbourne - West	70.2	105.9	150.0	79.8	
Mornington Peninsula	132.8	155.6	137.0	4.2	

(continued)

International visits by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region a	2006 visits per '000 residents	2009 visits per '000 residents	2012 visits per '000 residents	2006-2012 change visits per '000 residents	Trend
Rest of Victoria	354.3	380.0	351.4	-2.9	
Ballarat	221.0	170.4	210.7	-10.2	
Bendigo	132.2	141.5	155.2	23.0	
Geelong	337.4	362.3	322.9	-14.5	
Hume	226.1	230.3	227.8	1.8	
Latrobe - Gippsland	351.4	439.5	334.5	-16.9	
North West	342.0	354.9	379.9	37.9	
Shepparton	179.7	181.5	169.2	-10.5	
Warrnambool and South West	1,147.8	1,240.8	1,171.7	23.9	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	619.1	590.3	570.6	-48.6	
Brisbane - East	221.9	259.0	240.3	18.4	
Brisbane - North	119.8	178.2	247.9	128.1	
Brisbane - South	121.7	257.9	242.4	120.7	
Brisbane - West	161.2	228.2	241.9	80.7	
Brisbane Inner City	4,370.5	3,750.2	3,613.5	-757.1	
Ipswich	95.8	128.3	130.9	35.0	
Logan - Beaudesert	197.2	168.9	157.4	-39.8	
Moreton Bay - North	163.7	204.7	175.7	12.0	
Moreton Bay - South	*77.4	129.3	132.1	54.7	
Rest of Queensland	1,637.8	1,534.7	1,221.3	-416.4	
Cairns	5,321.8	4,126.1	3,709.2	-1,612.5	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	266.3	276.0	290.5	24.2	
Fitzroy	777.6	833.4	632.3	-145.4	
Gold Coast	1,860.6	1,743.5	1,490.5	-370.1	
Mackay	2,290.6	2,544.5	1,617.2	-673.5	
Queensland - Outback	871.9	1,041.2	699.6	-172.3	
Sunshine Coast	1,038.2	1,009.8	777.8	-260.4	
Toowoomba	217.5	216.2	217.5	0.0	
Townsville	819.5	822.6	637.2	-182.3	
Wide Bay	1,417.9	1,479.9	926.8	-491.2	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	334.8	332.6	290.3	-44.5	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	1,365.6	1,196.9	1,046.7	-318.9	
Adelaide - North	*11.0	44.1	41.3	30.3	
Adelaide - South	*43.3	110.7	92.0	48.7	
Adelaide - West	*24.9	76.9	77.7	52.8	
Rest of South Australia	638.7	690.2	570.2	-68.5	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	269.7	268.4	232.9	-36.9	
South Australia - Outback	1,186.1	1,231.1	910.9	-275.1	
South Australia - South East	595.9	682.1	608.3	12.5	

(continued)

International visits by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region a	2006 visits per '000 residents	2009 visits per '000 residents	2012 visits per '000 residents	2006–2012 change visits per '000 residents	Trend
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	525.1	534.4	501.1	-24.0	
Mandurah	271.4	287.7	256.9	-14.5	
Perth - Inner	3,421.8	3,175.7	2,932.1	-489.7	
Perth - North East	113.2	175.3	170.7	57.5	
Perth - North West	201.6	227.3	226.1	24.5	
Perth - South East	229.6	267.0	300.6	71.0	
Perth - South West	294.2	355.7	306.0	11.8	
Rest of Western Australia	1,384.0	1,352.9	1,069.4	-314.6	
Bunbury	975.0	1,039.0	814.3	-160.6	
Western Australia - Outback	2,008.6	1,909.9	1,465.6	-543.0	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	879.8	821.3	715.1	-164.7	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	721.2	651.9	603.3	-117.8	
Rest of Tasmania	703.9	678.3	545.2	-158.7	
Launceston and North East	521.2	494.8	441.5	-79.7	
South East	1,690.1	1,678.2	1,151.3	-538.7	
West and North West	620.1	584.6	475.8	-144.3	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	1,654.7	1,604.3	1,037.4	-617.4	
Northern Territory - Outback	7,143.7	6,218.2	3,944.2	-3,199.5	
Australian Capital Territory	488.6	484.6	498.3	9.7	

Source: BITRE estimates based on Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey, Unit record file data, 2013; ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012–13 (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 2.5 per cent of visits, the destination could be coded to a tourism region, but not a specific SA2 within that tourism region. These visits have been allocated to SA2s using a weighted correspondence based on the distribution of the destination of other visits to that tourism region. Visits for which no destination tourism region could be identified have been excluded.

* The estimate of visitors to this SA4 has a relative standard error of between 25 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 the 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 more than \$140 billion between 2006–07 and 2012–13.

Value of international freight across remoteness classes

- The value of international freight increased between 2006–07 and 2012–13 across all of the remoteness classes.
- The largest increase of approximately \$66 billion occurred in major cities, up from \$287 billion to \$353 billion.
- Remote areas had the next largest increase of almost \$31 billion, more than doubling from \$15 billion in 2006–07 to \$45 billion in 2012–13.
- The value of international freight through ports and airports in very remote areas also doubled, increasing by more than \$21 billion from 2006–07 to 2012–13.

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

Remoteness Class	2006-07 \$ million	2009-10 \$ million	2012-13 \$ million	2006-07 to 2012-13 change \$ million	Trend
Major Cities	286,701	297,334	353,204	66,504	
Inner Regional	12,123	14,790	18,982	6,859	
Outer Regional	31,715	43,326	47,401	15,686	
Remote	14,750	28,897	45,289	30,539	
Very Remote	19,741	36,615	41,338	21,597	
AUSTRALIA	365,031	420,962	506,215	141,184	

Source: ABS, International cargo statistics (unpublished data), 2006–07, 2009–10 and 2012–13

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 71 per cent and 96 per cent of the respective totals in 2012–13.

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

Value of international freight across major urban areas

- Of the major urban areas that had an air or sea port, all except Greater Hobart had an increase in the value of international freight between 2006–07 and 2012–13.
- Greater Sydney had the largest increase with the value of freight rising by almost \$18 billion. Sydney also had the highest value of freight at over \$113 billion in 2012–13.
- Greater Perth was the only other major urban area to have an increase of over \$10 billion.
- Newcastle - Maitland had an increase of under \$10 billion in the value of international freight, but this represented more than a doubling of the 2006–07 value.

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

Major Urban Area	2006-07 \$ million	2009-10 \$ million	2012-13 \$ million	2006-07 to 2012-13 change \$ million	Trend
Greater Sydney	95,936	97,555	113,477	17,541	
Greater Melbourne	79,341	77,429	86,492	7,151	
Greater Brisbane	41,758	35,626	47,266	5,508	
Greater Perth	44,653	49,028	56,067	11,414	
Greater Adelaide	9,550	9,587	13,954	4,404	
Newcastle - Maitland	7,184	12,276	16,772	9,589	
Wollongong	4,236	11,985	13,269	9,033	
Greater Hobart	303	302	264	-39	
Geelong	4,044	3,849	5,906	1,862	
Townsville	6,783	8,999	10,045	3,262	
Cairns	1,090	1,256	1,340	250	
Greater Darwin	5,770	8,637	10,143	4,374	

Source: ABS, International cargo statistics (unpublished data), 2006-07, 2009-10 and 2012-13

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.

Value of international freight across sub-state regions

- Twenty-two of the 30 sub-state regions that had an air or sea port had an increase in the value of international freight between 2006–07 and 2012–13.
- The largest increase in the value of international freight was in the Outback region of Western Australia, up almost \$54 billion to \$88 billion.
- The City and Inner South region of Sydney, the South West region of Perth and the East region of Brisbane were the only other regions to have more than a \$10 billion increase in the value of international freight across the period.
- Of the eight sub-state regions that had a decrease in the value of international freight, the largest decrease of approximately \$5 billion was recorded in North Brisbane.
- The Launceston and North East region had the next largest decrease, with international freight down by \$913 million between 2006–07 and 2012–13.

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

Sub-State Region	2006-07 \$ million	2009-10 \$ million	2012-13 \$ million	2006-07 to 2012-13 change \$ million	Trend
New South Wales					
Sydney - City and Inner South	95,936	97,555	113,477	17,541	
Capital Region	156	111	87	-70	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	2	1	1	-1	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	6	0	0	-6	
Illawarra	4,236	11,985	13,269	9,033	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	7,184	12,276	16,772	9,589	
Victoria					
Melbourne - Inner	61,198	61,513	67,422	6,224	
Melbourne - North West	17,633	15,392	17,953	320	
Mornington Peninsula	510	524	1,117	607	
Geelong	4,044	3,849	5,906	1,862	
Warrnambool and South West	1,387	1,300	2,069	682	
Queensland					
Brisbane - East	30,927	30,945	41,711	10,784	
Brisbane - North	10,831	4,681	5,555	-5,276	
Cairns	1,298	1,503	1,520	223	
Fitzroy	7,275	9,704	12,010	4,735	
Mackay	11,991	18,378	17,671	5,680	
Queensland - Outback	1,144	538	789	-355	
Townsville	7,030	9,316	10,156	3,125	
Wide Bay	64	86	92	28	
South Australia					
Adelaide - West	9,550	9,587	13,954	4,404	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	409	255	647	238	
South Australia - Outback	624	1,163	1,951	1,326	
Western Australia					
Perth - South West	44,653	49,028	56,067	11,414	
Bunbury	3,596	3,706	4,963	1,368	
Western Australia - Outback	34,357	66,087	88,316	53,959	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	599	656	1,073	474	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	303	302	264	-39	
Launceston and North East	1,560	1,299	647	-913	
West and North West	758	585	612	-146	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	5,770	8,637	10,143	4,374	

Source: ABS, International cargo statistics (unpublished data), 2006-07, 2009-10 and 2012-13

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 combined accounting for 82 per cent of the total in 2012-13.



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. Despite this, there has been a tendency until recently to take clean water, clean air and natural attractions, such as the Great Barrier Reef, for granted. As Australians seek to preserve the environment for future generations while fostering growing populations and thriving economies, people have become increasingly concerned about the state of the environment and its long-term health, both in Australia and globally.⁴⁶

Environment			
Healthy Natural Environment		Sustaining the Environment	
Air pollution	p. 138	Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport	p. 149
Appreciating the Environment		Healthy Built Environments	
Domestic trips involving nature activities	p. 139	Perceptions of traffic congestion	p. 150
Protecting the Environment		Average commuting time	p. 151
Protected areas of land	p. 144	Satisfaction with water quality	p. 152
		Active travel	p. 153

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, with both Adelaide and Townsville increasing by three index points between 2005 and 2011.
- The remaining seven airsheds had improvements in air pollution over the same period, with the largest decreases in Canberra and the Illawarra, both down five index points.

Table P 3.1.1.a Air pollution

Airshed	2005 air quality index	2008 air quality index	2011 air quality index	2005-2011 change air quality index	Trend
Sydney	25	22	21	-4	
Melbourne	25	25	23	-2	
South-East Queensland	21	20	21	0	
Adelaide	18	17	21	3	
Perth	28	23	24	-4	
Hobart	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.		
Darwin	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.		
Canberra	32	33	27	-5	
Lower Hunter	25	22	21	-4	
Illawarra	23	20	18	-5	
Townsville	14	15	17	3	

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. Through activities focusing on appreciating the environment people have access to the opportunities it provides for enjoyment, reflection and inspiration.⁴⁸

- Australians have taken the same number of domestic trips involving nature activities in 2012 compared with 2006, averaging 2.9 trips per person per year.

Domestic trips involving nature activities across remoteness classes

- The number of domestic trips involving nature activities increased in both Inner Regional (0.4 more trips) and Outer Regional Australia (0.3 more trips), and these remoteness classes had the highest per capita trip rates in 2012.
- People living in Very Remote Australia took the fewest number of trips per person in 2012 (1.3 trips), which was half the number of trips that they took in 2006 (2.6 trips).

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

Remoteness Class^{a b}	2006 visits per resident	2009 visits per resident	2012 visits per resident	2006–2012 change visits per resident	Trend
Major Cities	2.9	2.6	2.8	-0.1	
Inner Regional	3.0	3.0	3.4	0.4	
Outer Regional	2.7	2.6	2.9	0.3	
Remote	2.6	2.3	2.0	-0.6	
Very Remote	2.6	1.3	1.3	-1.3	
AUSTRALIA	2.9	2.6	2.9	-0.0	

Source: BITRE estimates based on Tourism Research Australia, National Visitor Survey, Unit record file data, 2013; ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012–13 (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. 2.0 per cent 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

- Six of the 20 major urban areas had an increase in the number of domestic trips per person that involved nature activities between 2006 and 2012.
- The highest increase in the number of trips involving nature activities by residents were in Toowoomba (up 1.5 trips) followed by Wollongong (0.7 trips) and the Sunshine Coast (0.5 trips).
- Of the people living in capital city urban areas, those living in Brisbane took the greatest number of trips involving nature activities per person (4.0 trips), despite a fall of 0.2 trips per year since 2006.

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

Major Urban Area ^a	2006 visits per resident	2009 visits per resident	2012 visits per resident	2006-2012 change visits per resident	Trend
Greater Sydney	2.7	2.4	2.2	-0.4	
Greater Melbourne	2.7	2.6	2.8	0.1	
Greater Brisbane	4.2	3.8	4.0	-0.2	
Greater Perth	2.7	1.9	2.1	-0.6	
Greater Adelaide	2.8	2.5	2.5	-0.3	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	2.2	2.0	1.9	-0.3	
Newcastle - Maitland	3.6	2.7	2.6	-1.0	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	2.5	2.3	2.5	0.0	
Sunshine Coast	3.1	2.6	3.6	0.5	
Wollongong	2.3	2.5	3.0	0.7	
Greater Hobart	4.2	3.8	3.7	-0.5	
Geelong	2.7	2.7	2.3	-0.4	
Townsville	3.6	2.4	2.5	-1.1	
Cairns	3.1	3.6	3.8	0.7	
Greater Darwin	3.5	3.8	3.5	0.0	
Toowoomba	3.5	3.4	5.0	1.5	
Ballarat	3.9	3.3	2.8	-1.1	
Bendigo	3.0	2.0	3.3	0.3	
Albury - Wodonga	2.9	3.0	2.8	-0.1	
Launceston	3.9	3.8	4.0	0.0	

Source: BITRE estimates based on Tourism Research Australia, National Visitor Survey, Unit record file data, 2013; ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012-13 (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. 2.0 per cent 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

- Of the 87 sub-state regions, 37 had an increase in the number of trips involving nature activities by residents.
- The largest decrease in the number of trips involving nature activities was in the Inner City of Brisbane (3.4 fewer trips), compared to increases in the other four regions in Brisbane, including the largest increase in the nation in North Brisbane (1.8 more trips).
- Other large decreases in the number of trips involving nature activities were in Outback Queensland (3.0 fewer trips) and Inner Perth (2.1 fewer trips).

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

Sub-State Region ^a	2006 visits per resident	2009 visits per resident	2012 visits per resident	2006-2012 change visits per resident	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	2.7	2.4	2.2	-0.4	
Central Coast	2.7	2.2	2.1	-0.6	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	3.3	3.5	3.6	0.3	
Sydney - Blacktown	2.3	2.4	2.4	0.1	
Sydney - City and Inner South	2.7	2.6	1.4	-1.3	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	2.3	1.9	1.6	-0.7	
Sydney - Inner South West	2.2	2.0	1.6	-0.6	
Sydney - Inner West	3.1	2.0	2.2	-0.9	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	3.6	3.0	2.7	-0.8	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	2.8	2.2	2.0	-0.8	
Sydney - Outer South West	2.4	3.0	3.0	0.6	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	3.4	3.0	3.3	-0.2	
Sydney - Parramatta	2.2	2.2	2.2	-0.1	
Sydney - Ryde	3.2	3.1	2.3	-0.9	
Sydney - South West	1.6	1.5	1.5	-0.1	
Sydney - Sutherland	3.0	2.8	2.7	-0.3	
Rest of New South Wales	3.0	2.6	2.7	-0.2	
Capital Region	2.9	2.6	3.0	0.1	
Central West	2.4	2.0	2.0	-0.4	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	3.5	3.3	4.0	0.5	
Far West and Orana	2.1	1.6	1.7	-0.4	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	3.2	3.3	3.4	0.2	
Illawarra	2.3	2.7	2.9	0.7	
Mid North Coast	3.8	3.3	3.2	-0.6	
Murray	3.0	2.1	1.9	-1.1	
New England and North West	2.8	2.4	1.9	-0.9	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	3.6	2.3	2.4	-1.2	
Richmond - Tweed	3.2	3.1	3.7	0.5	
Riverina	2.1	1.8	2.0	-0.1	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	3.4	2.9	2.7	-0.6	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	2.7	2.6	2.8	0.1	
Melbourne - Inner	2.9	2.4	2.2	-0.7	
Melbourne - Inner East	3.3	3.3	3.9	0.6	
Melbourne - Inner South	2.8	2.9	2.8	0.0	
Melbourne - North East	2.6	2.6	2.8	0.2	
Melbourne - North West	2.3	1.5	3.0	0.7	
Melbourne - Outer East	3.2	3.8	3.7	0.4	
Melbourne - South East	2.2	2.5	2.6	0.4	
Melbourne - West	2.3	2.3	2.0	-0.2	
Mornington Peninsula	2.6	2.4	2.8	0.2	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region ^a	2006 visits per resident	2009 visits per resident	2012 visits per resident	2006-2012 change visits per resident	Trend
Rest of Victoria	2.5	2.5	2.9	0.3	
Ballarat	3.2	3.3	2.6	-0.6	
Bendigo	2.3	1.9	3.2	1.0	
Geelong	2.9	2.8	2.3	-0.5	
Hume	2.2	2.1	3.3	1.1	
Latrobe - Gippsland	2.9	2.5	3.8	0.9	
North West	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.2	
Shepparton	2.1	2.5	2.0	-0.2	
Warrnambool and South West	2.0	2.7	3.1	1.2	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	4.2	3.8	4.0	-0.2	
Brisbane - East	3.4	4.7	4.3	0.9	
Brisbane - North	3.2	3.4	5.0	1.8	
Brisbane - South	4.1	3.4	4.9	0.8	
Brisbane - West	4.4	5.5	5.0	0.6	
Brisbane Inner City	7.0	5.3	3.5	-3.4	
Ipswich	3.6	3.7	3.5	-0.2	
Logan - Beaudesert	3.8	2.7	2.7	-1.1	
Moreton Bay - North	3.0	2.4	3.6	0.6	
Moreton Bay - South	5.5	4.1	4.2	-1.2	
Rest of Queensland	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.2	
Cairns	2.7	3.7	3.9	1.2	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.2	
Fitzroy	2.4	3.4	3.4	1.0	
Gold Coast	2.3	1.9	1.9	-0.4	
Mackay	3.4	3.5	3.3	-0.1	
Queensland - Outback	4.1	*1.6	*1.1	-3.0	
Sunshine Coast	3.3	2.6	3.6	0.2	
Toowoomba	3.3	3.2	4.3	1.0	
Townsville	3.1	2.5	2.5	-0.6	
Wide Bay	2.6	3.4	3.9	1.2	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	2.8	2.5	2.5	-0.3	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	3.9	3.0	3.3	-0.6	
Adelaide - North	2.5	2.3	2.0	-0.4	
Adelaide - South	2.7	2.6	3.0	0.3	
Adelaide - West	2.1	2.1	1.5	-0.7	
Rest of South Australia	2.7	2.5	2.9	0.3	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	2.0	1.9	2.9	0.9	
South Australia - Outback	3.1	2.4	3.2	0.1	
South Australia - South East	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region ^a	2006 visits per resident	2009 visits per resident	2012 visits per resident	2006–2012 change visits per resident	Trend
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	2.7	1.9	2.1	-0.6	
Mandurah	3.0	2.5	2.0	-0.9	
Perth - Inner	4.6	2.3	2.5	-2.1	
Perth - North East	2.4	1.9	2.2	-0.2	
Perth - North West	2.4	1.7	1.9	-0.5	
Perth - South East	2.4	1.9	2.0	-0.4	
Perth - South West	2.6	1.7	2.1	-0.5	
Rest of Western Australia	2.8	2.3	2.6	-0.2	
Bunbury	3.5	2.8	3.0	-0.6	
Western Australia - Outback	2.4	2.1	2.1	-0.3	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	2.4	2.1	3.0	0.6	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	4.2	3.8	3.7	-0.5	
Rest of Tasmania	2.8	3.0	2.9	0.1	
Launceston and North East	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.2	
South East	*1.8	*2.3	*3.0	1.2	
West and North West	2.5	2.8	2.2	-0.3	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	3.5	3.8	3.5	0.0	
Northern Territory - Outback	*1.8	2.2	1.9	0.1	
Australian Capital Territory	2.7	2.4	2.6	-0.1	

Source: BITRE estimates based on Tourism Research Australia, National Visitor Survey, Unit record file data, 2013; ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012–13 (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. 2.0 per cent 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/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.⁴⁹

- The area of land protected in Australia was 15.4 per cent in 2012, which was an increase of 5.2 percentage points on 2004.

Protected areas of land across remoteness class

- The proportion of land area that is protected is larger in the more remote areas of Australia, with as much as 16.4 per cent of very remote Australia protected.
- The very remote areas of Australia also had the largest increase in proportion of protected land area, with 6.2 percentage points more land protected between 2004 and 2012 – almost three times as much as any other remoteness class.

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

Remoteness Class	2004 per cent	2008 per cent	2012 per cent	2004–2012 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	4.0	5.2	5.4	1.5	
Inner Regional	9.4	10.3	10.8	1.4	
Outer Regional	10.4	11.7	12.6	2.2	
Remote	10.7	11.5	12.9	2.2	
Very Remote	10.2	11.6	16.4	6.2	
AUSTRALIA	10.2	11.5	15.4	5.2	

Source: Department of the Environment, Collaborative Australian Protected Area Databases, 2004, 2008, and 2012

Overlapping areas have been filtered from the original data source.

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

Protected areas of land across major urban areas

- The largest increase in the proportion of protected land area across the major urban areas was in Newcastle - Maitland which had an increase of 5.1 percentage points between 2004 and 2012. Other large increases occurred in Greater Perth (3.2 percentage points) and Cairns (2.6 percentage points).
- Some major urban areas had little or no change in the amount of protected land, including Toowoomba and Greater Darwin that had no increase in protected land, and Bendigo and Ballarat which both had less than 0.2 percentage point increases between 2004 and 2012.

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

Major Urban Area	2004 per cent	2008 per cent	2012 per cent	2004-2012 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	48.2	48.9	49.7	1.5	
Greater Melbourne	8.2	9.0	9.0	0.9	
Greater Brisbane	8.2	9.4	10.4	2.2	
Greater Perth	5.4	8.5	8.6	3.2	
Greater Adelaide	4.0	4.2	4.7	0.6	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	5.6	6.0	6.3	0.8	
Newcastle - Maitland	3.4	7.0	8.6	5.1	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	9.1	10.3	10.4	1.2	
Sunshine Coast	14.8	15.8	17.5	2.6	
Wollongong	11.5	12.8	13.0	1.6	
Greater Hobart	10.3	11.1	12.2	1.9	
Geelong	2.9	3.1	4.1	1.2	
Townsville	4.7	4.8	4.8	0.1	
Cairns	12.4	12.4	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	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.2	
Launceston	2.1	2.7	2.9	0.7	

Source: Department of the Environment, Collaborative Australian Protected Area Databases, 2004, 2008, and 2012

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

- The largest increase in protected land across the sub-states regions was in the East of Brisbane, with a 16.6 percentage point increase.
- Many of the other larger increases in protected land were in sub-state regions outside of the capital cities, including a 15.0 percentage point increase in Illawarra, a 14.0 percentage point increase in the Outback of the Northern Territory and a 13.6 percentage point increase in Bunbury.
- Brisbane - West was the only sub-state region in which the area of protected land had decreased between 2004 and 2012 (down by 0.1 percentage points).

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

Sub-State Region	2004 per cent	2008 per cent	2012 per cent	2004-2012 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	48.2	48.9	49.7	1.5	
Central Coast	27.1	27.5	30.8	3.7	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	61.2	62.0	62.9	1.7	
Sydney - Blacktown	0.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	
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	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.1	
Sydney - Inner West	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	31.8	38.3	38.3	6.5	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	44.7	44.7	44.7	0.0	
Sydney - Outer South West	15.3	15.6	15.7	0.4	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	73.9	74.3	74.9	0.9	
Sydney - Parramatta	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	
Sydney - Ryde	5.9	7.6	8.3	2.4	
Sydney - South West	0.7	1.8	0.9	0.2	
Sydney - Sutherland	56.8	57.8	57.8	1.0	
Rest of New South Wales	6.8	7.8	8.7	1.8	
Capital Region	18.4	18.9	19.6	1.2	
Central West	6.7	7.0	7.5	0.8	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	20.9	22.1	25.2	4.3	
Far West and Orana	3.4	4.1	4.8	1.5	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	19.2	20.4	21.3	2.1	
Illawarra	8.8	23.1	23.9	15.0	
Mid North Coast	20.6	21.9	23.9	3.4	
Murray	2.3	3.4	4.7	2.4	
New England and North West	5.7	8.2	8.7	3.0	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	7.9	12.5	14.4	6.5	
Richmond - Tweed	14.0	14.1	15.2	1.2	
Riverina	8.9	9.2	10.4	1.5	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	39.7	40.7	41.7	2.0	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	8.2	9.0	9.0	0.9	
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	12.7	12.9	12.9	0.2	
Melbourne - North West	0.9	2.9	2.9	2.0	
Melbourne - Outer East	18.8	19.7	19.7	0.9	
Melbourne - South East	8.0	8.1	8.3	0.2	
Melbourne - West	1.2	3.1	3.1	1.9	
Mornington Peninsula	4.6	5.1	5.2	0.6	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2004 per cent	2008 per cent	2012 per cent	2004-2012 change percentage points	Trend
Rest of Victoria	16.4	16.9	17.6	1.2	
Ballarat	4.7	4.8	4.8	0.0	
Bendigo	5.3	5.3	5.5	0.1	
Geelong	8.1	10.1	10.3	2.3	
Hume	16.7	16.7	16.7	0.1	
Latrobe - Gippsland	22.6	23.1	24.1	1.6	
North West	21.8	21.9	22.9	1.0	
Shepparton	3.4	3.4	6.0	2.6	
Warrnambool and South West	6.8	9.4	9.5	2.8	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	8.2	9.4	10.4	2.2	
Brisbane - East	22.2	23.1	38.8	16.6	
Brisbane - North	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Brisbane - South	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.8	
Brisbane - West	15.1	15.2	15.0	-0.1	
Brisbane Inner City	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ipswich	6.7	8.4	8.6	1.9	
Logan - Beaudesert	4.6	4.8	4.9	0.3	
Moreton Bay - North	9.5	10.7	10.7	1.2	
Moreton Bay - South	13.8	16.8	17.3	3.5	
Rest of Queensland	4.7	5.4	7.5	2.7	
Cairns	34.8	32.7	41.0	6.2	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.4	
Fitzroy	5.5	6.0	7.2	1.6	
Gold Coast	17.6	18.3	18.9	1.2	
Mackay	2.6	3.0	3.5	0.9	
Queensland - Outback	4.6	5.4	8.0	3.4	
Sunshine Coast	18.2	18.9	19.9	1.7	
Toowoomba	7.7	8.0	8.2	0.4	
Townsville	3.9	5.3	5.8	1.9	
Wide Bay	9.0	9.1	9.4	0.4	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	4.0	4.2	4.7	0.6	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	4.4	4.5	5.1	0.6	
Adelaide - North	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.1	
Adelaide - South	6.1	6.1	6.7	0.7	
Adelaide - West	0.4	3.6	3.6	3.2	
Rest of South Australia	25.0	24.9	29.9	4.8	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	1.1	1.1	1.9	0.8	
South Australia - Outback	27.2	27.0	32.3	5.1	
South Australia - South East	9.7	9.8	13.7	4.0	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2004 per cent	2008 per cent	2012 per cent	2004-2012 change percentage points	Trend
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	5.4	8.5	8.6	3.2	
Mandurah	7.9	8.1	8.2	0.2	
Perth - Inner	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	
Perth - North East	6.4	9.6	10.0	3.6	
Perth - North West	6.9	6.9	6.8	0.0	
Perth - South East	3.9	10.0	10.1	6.2	
Perth - South West	2.3	4.3	4.3	2.0	
Rest of Western Australia	10.7	11.9	14.5	3.8	
Bunbury	12.5	25.7	26.1	13.6	
Western Australia - Outback	10.9	11.9	14.7	3.8	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	8.7	10.2	10.3	1.7	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	10.3	11.1	12.2	1.9	
Rest of Tasmania	37.9	39.3	40.9	3.0	
Launceston and North East	19.3	20.2	22.3	3.0	
South East	41.3	42.3	43.4	2.1	
West and North West	50.7	53.0	54.8	4.1	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	11.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	
Northern Territory - Outback	4.9	8.5	18.9	14.0	
Australian Capital Territory	54.3	54.9	55.0	0.7	

Source: Department of the Environment, Collaborative Australian Protected Area Databases, 2004, 2008, and 2012

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.⁵⁰

Due to limits in the availability of data at the small geographic scale, the information on greenhouse gas emissions from road transport has been derived using modelling and coarse estimation techniques. The resulting values are only approximate and should be used with caution.

Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport across capital cities

- Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport increased in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth, combining to a net increase of 5,138 gigagrams of CO₂ equivalent from a base of 40,682 gigagrams.
- Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport decreased slightly in Adelaide and remained relatively stable in Hobart, Darwin and Canberra, each with less than a 100 gigagram increase between 2002–03 and 2012–13.

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

<i>Capital Cities</i>	<i>2002–03</i>	<i>2007–08</i>	<i>2012–13</i>	<i>2002–03 to 2012–13</i>	<i>Trend</i>
	<i>gigagrams CO₂ equivalent</i>	<i>gigagrams CO₂ equivalent</i>	<i>gigagrams CO₂ equivalent</i>	<i>change gigagrams CO₂ equivalent</i>	
Sydney	12,394	13,053	13,665	1,271	
Melbourne	11,841	12,676	13,393	1,552	
Brisbane	6,242	7,135	7,562	1,320	
Adelaide	3,404	3,363	3,396	-9	
Perth	5,066	5,607	6,062	995	
Hobart	638	666	647	9	
Darwin	313	349	369	57	
Canberra	1,102	1,153	1,193	91	

Source: Unpublished BITRE estimates

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

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

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

P 3.5 Healthy Built Environment

P 3.5.1 Perceptions of traffic congestion

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

Perceptions of traffic congestion across selected major urban areas

- An increasing proportion of people agreed that their city had a good road network and minimal traffic congestion in six of the eight major urban areas presented, with the largest increases in Greater Hobart, Canberra-Queanbeyan and Greater Brisbane.
- A lower portion of people agreed that their city had a good road network and minimal traffic congestion between 2010 to 2012 in Greater Adelaide (down 7.0 percentage points) and Greater Perth (down 4.0 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	2010 per cent	2011 per cent	2012 per cent	2010–2012 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	13.0	15.0	17.0	4.0	
Greater Melbourne	22.0	24.0	23.0	1.0	
Greater Brisbane	21.0	21.0	27.0	6.0	
Greater Perth	30.0	33.0	26.0	-4.0	
Greater Adelaide	44.0	43.0	37.0	-7.0	
Newcastle - Maitland	n.a.	38.0	44.0	n.a.	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	64.0	72.0	72.0	8.0	
Wollongong	n.a.	49.0	48.0	n.a.	
Greater Hobart	44.0	48.0	55.0	11.0	
Geelong	n.a.	n.a.	46.0	n.a.	
Greater Darwin	72.0	68.0	73.0	1.0	

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

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

a) Selected Major Urban Areas.

n.a. Not available.

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

P 3.5.2 Average commuting time

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

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

Average commuting time across capital cities and balance of state

- Across Australia, average commuting times were higher in capital cities compared with the areas outside the capital cities in the same state or territory. The largest difference was between Sydney and the other areas of New South Wales, where average commuting times in the capital were 12.9 minutes longer in 2010.
- While travel times increased in all regions across Australia, the areas of Western Australia outside the capital city, Greater Melbourne and the Northern Territory all had relatively small increases in average commuting times (all less than a three minute increase).
- The largest increase in average commuting times between 2002 to 2010 was in the Australian Capital Territory, up by 7.9 minutes, followed by Greater Brisbane, up by 7.3 minutes. There was also a large increase in the non-capital city areas of South Australia, up by seven minutes.

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

Capital City / Balance of State	2002 minutes	2006 minutes	2010 minutes	2002–2010 change minutes	Trend
Greater Sydney	34.7	37.0	38.5	3.8	
Rest of New South Wales	21.8	22.9	25.6	3.8	
Greater Melbourne	31.4	32.5	34.1	2.7	
Rest of Victoria	21.5	23.1	25.9	4.4	
Greater Brisbane	26.6	32.6	33.9	7.3	
Rest of Queensland	19.6	20.1	23.0	3.5	
Greater Adelaide	24.1	26.2	28.9	4.8	
Rest of South Australia	14.9	17.4	22.0	7.0	
Greater Perth	26.9	28.5	32.7	5.8	
Rest of Western Australia	20.0	21.7	22.3	2.3	
Tasmania ^a	22.8	22.3	26.8	4.0	
Northern Territory ^a	15.1	18.6	17.9	2.8	
Australian Capital Territory ^a	15.4	21.5	23.2	7.9	

Source: HILDA customised data, provided by the National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling (NATSEM)

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 Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) project was initiated and is funded by the Australian Government through the Department of Social Services (DSS) and is managed by the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research (MIAESR). The findings and views reported here, however, are those of the authors and should not be attributed to either DSS or the MIAESR.

More recent data from later waves of the HILDA Survey are available but have not been included in this version of the Yearbook.

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

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

P 3.5.3 Satisfaction with water quality

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

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

Satisfaction with water quality across capital cities and balance of state

- There were large increases in the satisfaction with water quality in the areas of New South Wales outside the capital city (9.4 percentage points), the areas of Tasmania outside the capital city (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

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

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

a) No regional split between capital city and balance of state/territory for NT and ACT as the sample does not support any breakdown beyond the whole territory.

b) Data from 2007 is based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). This is broadly comparable to the Greater Capital City Statistical Areas of the ASGS.

n.p. Not published.

⁵³ Department of Environment, National Water Quality Management Strategy: Policies and principles – A reference document, 1994

P 3.5.4 Active travel

Increasing rates of active travel have health benefits for individuals and positive impacts for the environment and communities. More people using active travel for short trips increases their levels of physical activity and can help reduce road congestion and transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. The planning and design of built environments affects the rates of walking and cycling for transport. Specific features of neighbourhoods, towns and cities, such as road networks, footpaths, cycleways, quality open space, density and land use mix that offers good accessibility to a range of goods and services, are associated with an increased rate of walking and cycling for transport.⁵⁴

While active travel includes both walking and travel by bicycle, only the data on walking has been addressed below, as walking forms the majority of such trips and data for bicycling is subject to higher rates of sampling error.

- Australians are using active travel by walking (for non-work transport) less in 2012 compared to 2009 (down 2.5 percentage points).

Active travel across remoteness classes

- Although the proportion of people actively travelling by walking in the major cities fell between 2009 and 2012 (1.4 percentage points lower), there is still a much larger proportion of people actively travelling in the cities than 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. The proportions for these modes of transport are not additive because more than one form of transport may be specified by a single person.

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.

Active travel across capital cities and balance of state

- Across many of the capital city regions the rate of active travel by walking was higher than in areas outside the capital cities; with the largest difference, in 2012, being the proportion for Greater Sydney compared with the rest of New South Wales (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 the capital city had a decrease of 3.3 percentage points over the same period.

⁵⁴ Giles-Corti B., Ryan K., Foster S., 2012, Increasing density in Australia: maximising the health benefits and minimising the harm, report to the National Heart Foundation of Australia, Melbourne, <http://www.heartfoundation.org.au/density>

- The largest decreases 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 2006–2012 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. The proportions for these modes of transport are not additive because more than one form of transport may be specified by a single person.

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. Based on the values of religious tolerance, freedom of speech and association, and the rule of law, 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 the way individuals are included in making decisions about aspects that affect their lives.⁵⁵

Characteristics of good governance include approaches that are participatory, accountable, transparent, efficient and equitable.

Governance			
Trust		Participation	
Generalised trust	p. 156	Voter turnout	p. 159
Informal votes	p. 158	Participation in a civic or political group	p. 160
		Uptake of Australian citizenship	p. 162

⁵⁵ United Nations, Committee of Experts on Public Administration (UNPAN), Definition of basic concepts and terminologies in governance and public administration, 2006 (E/C.16/2006/4), New York

P 4.1 Trust

P 4.1.1 Generalised trust

Generalised trust measures the degree that people in a community feel they can trust one another. Generalised trust is considered a measure of progress for trust in the integrity of governments and private institutions, for example, whether or not the police, one's doctor and hospital could be generally trusted or be trusted to do 'the right thing' for the individual. While there are many personal and circumstantial factors that influence the level of trust people have for one another, governance systems in society are likely to also play a role due to the significant influence they have over many aspects of people's lives.⁵⁶

- Overall there has been no change between 2006 and 2010 in the level of generalised trust reported by Australians, with just over 54 per cent agreeing or strongly agreeing that most people can be trusted.

Generalised trust across remoteness classes

- Across the remoteness classes there was a slight increase in generalised trust in major cities (up from 53.2 per cent to 54.0 per cent) compared to a decrease in the remaining classes.
- While there was a slight decrease in trust across inner regional Australia (down from 56.3 per cent to 55.7 per cent), people living in inner regional Australia still had the highest generalised trust.
- The decline in outer regional and remote Australia was much larger, decreasing by 3.5 percentage points to 51.9 per cent.
- In 2006 the major cities of Australia were the only remoteness class where generalised trust was below the national average. However, in 2010 generalised trust in the major cities was comparable to the national average and the level of trust in the three most remote classes had dropped below the national average.

Table P 4.1.1.a Levels of generalised trust by remoteness class

<i>Remoteness Class</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2010 per cent</i>	<i>2006–2010 change percentage points</i>
Major Cities	53.2	54.0	0.8
Inner Regional	56.3	55.7	-0.6
Outer Regional and Remote	55.4	51.9	-3.5
AUSTRALIA	54.1	54.1	0.0

Source: ABS, General Social Survey, Australia 2006 and 2010

Persons aged 18 years and over.

Proportion of persons who agree or strongly agree that most people can be trusted.

Remoteness area estimates exclude very remote areas as the General Social Survey was not conducted in very remote parts of Australia.

⁵⁶ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Generalised trust across capital cities and the balance of state

- Only three regions (the ACT, areas of NSW outside the capital, and Greater Darwin) had no or limited change in generalised trust between 2006 and 2010. The remaining regions were evenly split, six recording higher trust in 2011 and six lower.
- The highest increases in trust occurred in Greater Hobart, Greater Adelaide and the areas of Tasmania outside the capital, all increasing by more than five percentage points and all having above the national average level of trust in 2011.
- The largest decreases in trust were observed in the areas outside of the Northern Territory outside the capital (10.5 percentage points), the areas of South Australia outside the capital (9.3 percentage points) and Greater Brisbane (3.7 percentage points). All three of these regions had shifted from generalised trust at or above the national average in 2006 to levels below the national average in 2010.

Table P 4.1.1.b Levels of generalised trust by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Rest of State	2006 per cent	2010 per cent	2006–2010 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	52.0	50.0	-2.0
Rest of New South Wales	56.6	56.5	-0.1
Greater Melbourne	51.7	54.9	3.2
Rest of Victoria	57.7	60.7	3.0
Greater Brisbane	54.5	50.8	-3.7
Rest of Queensland	53.4	50.8	-2.6
Greater Adelaide	50.7	57.3	6.6
Rest of South Australia	63.1	53.8	-9.3
Greater Perth	57.6	56.3	-1.3
Rest of Western Australia	54.1	55.9	1.8
Greater Hobart	55.0	62.2	7.2
Rest of Tasmania	54.5	59.9	5.4
Greater Darwin	51.7	51.5	-0.2
Rest of Northern Territory	57.0	46.5	-10.5
Australian Capital Territory	61.5	61.5	0.0

Source: ABS, General Social Survey, Australia 2006 and 2010

Persons aged 18 years and over.

Proportion of persons who agree or strongly agree that most people can be trusted.

P 4.1.2 Informal votes

Informal votes in Australian federal elections are an indicator of trust in governance processes and systems. An informal vote is a ballot paper which has been incorrectly completed or not filled in at all. Informal votes are not counted towards any candidate. The rate of informal voting is the proportion of informal votes cast as a proportion of the total number of votes in a federal election. This is calculated separately for each house of the Parliament.

If trust in governance systems in Australia was low, then this could be reflected by the community through a high rate of informal voting at federal elections. This measure intends to capture some of this likely effect.⁵⁷

- Nationally there has been an increase in the rate of informal voting for the House of Representatives between 2007 and 2013 (up from 4.0 per cent to 5.9 per cent).
- While there was an overall increase in the rate of informal Senate votes cast between the 2007 and 2013 elections, there was a much larger increase between 2007 and 2010 which was followed by a moderate decline between 2010 and 2013.

Informal votes by remoteness⁵⁸

- 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

Remoteness	2007 per cent	2010 per cent	2013 per cent	2007–2013 change percentage points	Trend
House of Representatives					
Inner Metropolitan	4.2	5.6	6.0	1.8	
Outer Metropolitan	4.0	5.9	6.3	2.4	
Provincial	3.7	5.5	5.7	2.0	
Rural	3.8	5.1	5.5	1.7	
AUSTRALIA	4.0	5.6	5.9	2.0	
Senate					
Inner Metropolitan	2.6	3.6	3.1	0.5	
Outer Metropolitan	2.8	4.1	3.2	0.3	
Provincial	2.3	3.6	2.7	0.4	
Rural	2.3	3.6	2.8	0.4	
AUSTRALIA	2.5	3.7	3.0	0.4	

Source: AEC, Virtual Tally Room, 2007, 2010, 2013

Commonwealth electoral divisions (CEDs) have been classified according to the AEC demographic classification system. This is broadly comparable to the ASGS Remoteness Structure.

Informal votes as a proportion of total votes at each election.

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

⁵⁸ Commonwealth electoral divisions (CEDs) have been classified according to the Australian Electoral Commission 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 can undertake to influence the systems that govern them. When voter turnout at federal elections is high, it indicates that people are actively involved in making decisions that affect both themselves and the wider community. Voter turnout can be different for the House of Representatives and the Senate, as it is based on ballots cast separately for each house. The level of voter turnout in Australia is also heavily influenced by compulsory voting laws which should be taken into account when interpreting this indicator.⁵⁹

- Nationally voter turnout for the House of Representatives decreased between 2007 and 2013 (down 1.5 percentage points to 93.2 per cent). Voter turnout for Senate elections showed a similar pattern (decreasing by 1.3 percentage points to 93.9 per cent).
- In both the House of Representatives and 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 remoteness⁶⁰

- 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 Senate.

Table P 4.2.1.a Voter turnout at federal elections by remoteness

Remoteness	2007 per cent	2010 per cent	2013 per cent	2007-2013 change percentage points	Trend
House of Representatives					
Inner Metropolitan	94.1	92.2	92.2	-1.9	
Outer Metropolitan	95.1	93.4	93.4	-1.7	
Provincial	95.2	93.9	94.1	-1.0	
Rural	94.9	93.7	93.7	-1.2	
AUSTRALIA	94.8	93.2	93.2	-1.5	
Senate					
Inner Metropolitan	94.6	93.0	93.0	-1.6	
Outer Metropolitan	95.5	94.1	94.1	-1.4	
Provincial	95.5	94.4	94.6	-0.9	
Rural	95.2	94.1	94.2	-1.0	
AUSTRALIA	95.2	93.8	93.9	-1.3	

Source: AEC, Virtual Tally Room, 2007, 2010, 2013

Commonwealth electoral divisions (CEDs) have been classified according to the AEC demographic classification system. This is broadly comparable to the ASGS remoteness classes.

⁵⁹ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

⁶⁰ Commonwealth electoral divisions (CEDs) have been classified according to the Australian Electoral Commission 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 measure of progress in terms of the opportunity to contribute to decision making. When participation in civic or political groups is high, it indicates that there are sufficient opportunities for people to get involved and contribute to organisations that affect social governance systems. However, if active participation in civic or political groups is low this suggests there are few opportunities to get involved.⁶¹

- Nationally, there has been little change in the level of participation in a civic or political group between 2006 and 2010, increasing marginally from 18.6 per cent to 18.7 per cent.

Participation in a civic or political group across remoteness classes

- Major cities and inner regional areas showed very little change, both decreasing by 0.1 percentage point.
- At the same time, the level of participation in a civic or political group increased by 2.80 percentage points in outer regional and remote areas.

Table P 4.2.2.a People who have actively participated in a civic or political group in the last 12 months by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2010 per cent	2006–2010 change percentage points
Major Cities	18.1	18.0	-0.1
Inner Regional	19.9	19.8	-0.1
Outer Regional and Remote	18.8	21.6	2.8
AUSTRALIA	18.6	18.7	0.1

Source: ABS, General Social Survey, 2006, 2010

Persons aged 18 years and over.

Remoteness area estimates exclude very remote areas as the General Social Survey was not conducted in very remote parts of Australia.



⁶¹ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Participation in a civic or political group across capital cities and the balance of state

- The proportion of people actively involved in a civic or political group increased in eight regions, was unchanged in one region (the areas of Tasmania outside the capital) and decreased in six regions.
- The largest increase in participation occurred in the areas of the Northern Territory outside the capital,⁶² Greater Darwin, the areas of South Australia outside the capital, and Greater Adelaide, with all having participation rates above the national average in both 2006 and 2010.
- In contrast, the largest decreases in civic or political group participation were in Greater Perth and areas of New South Wales outside the capital, all decreasing by more than 1.5 percentage points.

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

<i>Capital City/Balance of State</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2010 per cent</i>	<i>2006–2010 change percentage points</i>
Greater Sydney	18.0	16.3	-1.7
Rest of New South Wales	18.9	17.0	-1.9
Greater Melbourne	17.2	16.8	-0.4
Rest of Victoria	19.9	22.5	2.6
Greater Brisbane	19.5	21.6	2.1
Rest of Queensland	19.2	21.1	1.9
Greater Adelaide	16.6	20.2	3.6
Rest of South Australia	15.5	20.1	4.6
Greater Perth	20.9	18.7	-2.2
Rest of Western Australia	18.2	21.7	3.5
Greater Hobart	19.8	19.1	-0.7
Rest of Tasmania	17.5	17.5	0.0
Greater Darwin	25.9	31.1	5.2
Rest of Northern Territory	22.9	*32.6	9.7
Australian Capital Territory	23.9	23.5	-0.4

Source: ABS, General Social Survey, 2006, 2010

Persons aged 18 years and over.

Remoteness area estimates exclude very remote areas as the General Social Survey was not conducted in very remote parts of Australia.

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

⁶² Estimate for 2010 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. In order to access a number of rights, including the right to vote or to stand for public office, it is necessary that new migrants take up Australian citizenship. In this context, an increase in the uptake of Australian citizenship can be interpreted, at least indirectly, as an indication of people's willingness to take responsibility for being an active participant in societal decision making.⁶³

- Across the nation there was an increase in the uptake of Australian Citizenship for new eligible migrants, up by 2.2 percentage points from 77.5 per cent in 2001 to 79.7 per cent in 2011.

Uptake of Australian citizenship across remoteness classes

- An increase was observed across all of the remoteness classes, with the exception of very remote areas.
- The largest increase, 4.0 percentage points, occurred in inner regional Australia, which was also the only remoteness class to increase at a rate above the national average. Notwithstanding this increase, the total uptake of citizenship in inner regional locations trailed that of major cities.
- Very remote areas were the only category where there was a decrease in the uptake of citizenship between 2001 and 2011, decreasing by 1.4 percentage points from 68.4 per cent to 67.0 per cent.

Table P 4.2.3.a Uptake of Australian citizenship by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001–2011 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	78.9	80.4	80.6	1.7	
Inner Regional	70.8	73.8	74.8	4.0	
Outer Regional	72.4	74.3	74.3	1.9	
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 still below the national average.
- Greater Darwin was the only major urban area to record a decrease in the uptake of citizenship, with a 0.2 percentage point decline between 2001 and 2011. However, Greater Darwin still had the third highest take-up rate at 81.3 per cent in 2011.

⁶³ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Table P 4.2.3.b Uptake of Australian citizenship by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	81.1	82.3	82.8	1.7	
Greater Melbourne	79.2	80.8	81.2	2.0	
Greater Brisbane	74.2	76.1	74.9	0.7	
Greater Perth	76.7	79.6	80.1	3.4	
Greater Adelaide	76.0	78.8	79.8	3.8	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	68.2	70.6	68.8	0.6	
Newcastle - Maitland	76.5	78.2	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	77.4	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	75.4	76.6	3.3	
Ballarat	73.4	74.5	74.9	1.5	
Bendigo	68.6	71.3	74.1	5.5	
Albury - Wodonga	78.2	79.3	79.7	1.5	
Launceston	71.8	75.9	77.0	5.2	

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 sub-state regions

- Of the 88 sub-state regions, 74 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 points 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	81.0	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	69.0	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	
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	
South Australia - Outback	69.6	72.5	73.4	3.8	
South Australia - South East	72.6	74.7	75.7	3.1	

(continued)

Table P 4.2.3.d Uptake of Australian citizenship by sub-state region

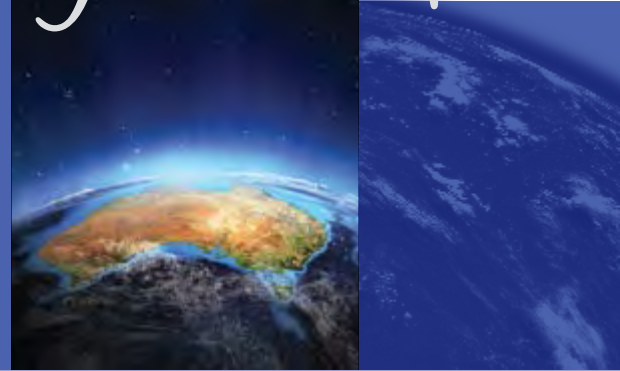
Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	76.7	79.6	80.1	3.4	
Mandurah	72.2	77.1	77.3	5.1	
Perth - Inner	79.7	81.8	81.6	1.9	
Perth - North East	77.8	80.7	80.9	3.1	
Perth - North West	78.8	81.8	83.1	4.3	
Perth - 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	
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	
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 characteristics of Australia's population (such as its size and composition) influence, and in turn are influenced by, many aspects of progress. Population factors such as births and migration result from individual and government choices, made in a social and economic context. The population and demography domain provides information about the Australian population, to provide context for interpreting and analysing Australia's progress.

Population and Demographics			
Population		Housing	
Estimated resident population	p. 170	Average household size	p. 205
Population projections	p. 177	Multi-unit dwellings	p. 210
Net internal migration	p. 184	Residential property prices	p. 216
Overseas arrivals	p. 189	Social Characteristics	
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	p. 194	People who speak a language other than English at home	p. 225
Age Structure		People on selected pensions or allowances	p. 229
Age profile	p. 200		

C 1.1 Population

C 1.1.1 Estimated resident population

The estimated resident population refers to the number of usual residents in a region. The definition of usual residence in the Census, and associated population statistics, is the location where a person spends more than six months out of the year.⁶⁴ It provides a measure of the growth or decline of a region and also provides context to help interpret progress indicators.

Table C 1.1.1.a Estimated resident population by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2003 persons	2008 persons	2013 persons	2008-2013 growth persons	2008-2013 growth per cent average annual	Trend
Major Cities	13,650,431	14,839,990	16,319,144	1,479,154	2.0	
Inner Regional	3,696,557	3,940,141	4,217,079	276,938	1.4	
Outer Regional	1,887,543	1,970,473	2,066,961	96,488	1.0	
Remote	303,492	307,316	322,749	15,433	1.0	
Very Remote	182,714	191,279	209,348	18,069	1.9	
AUSTRALIA	19,720,737	21,249,199	23,135,281	1,886,082	1.8	

Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012-13 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Population estimates are final for 2003 and 2008, and preliminary for 2013.

⁶⁴ ABS, Australian Labour Market Statistics, July 2013, (cat. no. 6105.0)

Table C 1.1.1.b Estimated resident population by major urban area

Major Urban Areas	2003 persons	2008 persons	2013 persons	2008-2013 growth persons	2008-2013 growth per cent average annual	Trend
Greater Sydney	4,162,593	4,409,562	4,757,083	347,521	1.6	
Greater Melbourne	3,594,031	3,931,438	4,347,955	416,517	2.1	
Greater Brisbane	1,780,650	2,012,204	2,238,394	226,190	2.2	
Greater Perth	1,496,016	1,682,860	1,972,358	289,498	3.2	
Greater Adelaide	1,162,250	1,219,523	1,291,666	72,143	1.2	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	467,546	544,361	605,134	60,773	2.3	
Newcastle - Maitland	384,608	401,436	425,895	24,459	1.2	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	360,449	383,922	418,856	34,934	1.7	
Sunshine Coast	230,216	265,622	292,354	26,732	2.1	
Wollongong	264,312	272,289	286,581	14,292	1.1	
Greater Hobart	199,788	209,166	217,973	8,807	0.9	
Geelong	163,517	170,736	181,853	11,117	1.3	
Townsville	136,591	156,346	176,035	19,689	2.5	
Cairns	110,165	130,197	145,003	14,806	2.5	
Greater Darwin	108,433	121,210	136,245	15,035	2.6	
Toowoomba	99,861	106,559	112,588	6,029	1.1	
Ballarat	82,642	87,893	96,940	9,047	2.0	
Bendigo	78,372	83,313	90,280	6,967	1.6	
Albury - Wodonga	78,284	81,540	86,274	4,734	1.1	
Launceston	80,553	84,049	86,188	2,139	0.6	

Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012-13 (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 2003 and 2008, and preliminary for 2013.

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

Economic Region	2003 persons	2008 persons	2013 persons	2008-2013 growth persons	2008-2013 growth per cent average annual	Trend
New South Wales						
Greater Sydney	4,162,593	4,409,562	4,757,083	347,521	1.6	
Central Coast	299,319	312,338	328,110	15,772	1.1	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	195,288	210,711	224,981	14,270	1.4	
Sydney - Blacktown	270,427	294,596	327,792	33,196	2.2	
Sydney - City and Inner South	236,782	268,910	295,339	26,429	2.0	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	244,816	256,749	276,218	19,469	1.5	
Sydney - Inner South West	499,078	529,587	567,417	37,830	1.5	
Sydney - Inner West	243,476	263,725	288,552	24,827	1.9	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	363,415	377,775	407,055	29,280	1.5	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	230,208	239,842	258,938	19,096	1.5	
Sydney - Outer South West	226,521	234,580	252,161	17,581	1.5	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	287,744	291,650	305,046	13,396	1.0	
Sydney - Parramatta	351,914	387,247	436,174	48,927	2.5	
Sydney - Ryde	157,800	165,195	177,006	11,811	1.4	
Sydney - South West	343,601	360,925	389,699	28,774	1.6	
Sydney - Sutherland	212,204	215,732	222,595	6,863	0.8	
Rest of New South Wales	2,458,122	2,533,899	2,653,316	119,417	0.9	
Capital Region	197,379	208,145	219,311	11,166	1.1	
Central West	195,436	196,880	207,810	10,930	1.0	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	125,788	131,179	135,696	4,517	0.7	
Far West and Orana	120,764	117,345	118,986	1,641	0.3	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	224,991	240,209	260,442	20,233	1.6	
Illawarra	271,098	279,265	294,083	14,818	1.1	
Mid North Coast	192,540	201,687	211,111	9,424	1.0	
Murray	111,771	113,241	114,888	1,647	0.3	
New England and North West	178,138	178,270	185,214	6,944	0.7	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	336,442	346,685	364,673	17,988	1.0	

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

Economic Region	2003 persons	2008 persons	2013 persons	2008-2013 growth persons	2008-2013 growth per cent average annual	Trend
Richmond - Tweed	220,174	230,740	239,985	9,245	0.8	
Riverina	151,575	153,480	156,651	3,171	0.4	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	132,026	136,773	144,466	7,693	1.1	
Victoria						
Greater Melbourne	3,594,031	3,931,438	4,347,955	416,517	2.1	
Melbourne - Inner	450,686	505,194	568,352	63,158	2.4	
Melbourne - Inner East	335,411	348,379	363,067	14,688	0.9	
Melbourne - Inner South	359,054	382,949	405,932	22,983	1.3	
Melbourne - North East	394,116	424,488	478,330	53,842	2.4	
Melbourne - North West	286,867	312,323	344,796	32,473	2.0	
Melbourne - Outer East	473,213	486,118	500,379	14,261	0.6	
Melbourne - South East	566,134	635,453	716,447	80,994	2.5	
Melbourne - West	477,447	567,442	684,832	117,390	3.9	
Mornington Peninsula	251,103	269,092	285,820	16,728	1.3	
Rest of Victoria	1,279,778	1,324,937	1,391,386	66,449	1.0	
Ballarat	135,729	141,666	152,805	11,139	1.5	
Bendigo	130,693	137,368	146,424	9,056	1.3	
Geelong	229,493	243,415	264,873	21,458	1.7	
Hume	154,097	157,809	163,569	5,760	0.7	
Latrobe - Gippsland	238,011	248,334	263,858	15,524	1.2	
North West	150,662	150,139	149,425	-714	-0.1	
Shepparton	120,763	124,340	128,353	4,013	0.7	
Warrnambool and South West	120,330	121,866	122,079	213	0.1	
Queensland						
Greater Brisbane	1,780,650	2,012,204	2,238,394	226,190	2.2	
Brisbane - East	184,993	207,135	225,676	18,541	1.9	
Brisbane - North	173,761	187,187	205,865	18,678	2.0	

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

Economic Region	2003 persons	2008 persons	2013 persons	2008-2013 growth persons	2008-2013 growth per cent average annual	Trend
Brisbane - South	279,984	310,887	340,514	29,627	1.9	
Brisbane - West	158,944	172,219	183,145	10,926	1.3	
Brisbane Inner City	194,818	224,713	246,646	21,933	2.0	
Ipswich	227,481	265,597	308,580	42,983	3.1	
Logan - Beaudesert	254,525	282,435	313,842	31,407	2.2	
Moreton Bay - North	175,081	205,201	230,833	25,632	2.6	
Moreton Bay - South	131,063	156,830	183,293	26,463	3.3	
Rest of Queensland	1,962,471	2,207,301	2,418,409	211,108	2.0	
Cairns	197,786	221,566	240,184	18,618	1.8	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	115,410	120,349	128,315	7,966	1.3	
Fitzroy	188,281	206,990	229,485	22,495	2.1	
Gold Coast	422,113	494,599	551,705	57,106	2.4	
Mackay	141,183	161,613	180,200	18,587	2.2	
Queensland - Outback	82,178	83,698	88,308	4,610	1.2	
Sunshine Coast	260,994	300,400	330,498	30,098	2.1	
Toowoomba	126,712	138,302	149,102	10,800	1.6	
Townsville	191,955	212,343	233,907	21,564	2.1	
Wide Bay	235,859	267,441	286,705	19,264	1.6	
South Australia						
Greater Adelaide	1,162,250	1,219,523	1,291,666	72,143	1.2	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	265,359	280,355	292,814	12,459	0.9	
Adelaide - North	360,923	384,890	413,356	28,466	1.5	
Adelaide - South	326,453	338,732	356,282	17,550	1.0	
Adelaide - West	209,515	215,546	229,214	13,668	1.2	
Rest of South Australia	358,149	369,142	379,161	10,019	0.6	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	103,131	106,198	109,188	2,990	0.6	
South Australia - Outback	84,520	85,553	87,703	2,150	0.5	
South Australia - South East	170,498	177,391	182,270	4,879	0.6	

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

Economic Region	2003 persons	2008 persons	2013 persons	2008-2013 growth persons	2008-2013 growth per cent average annual	Trend
Western Australia						
Greater Perth	1,496,016	1,682,860	1,972,358	289,498	3.2	
Mandurah	62,721	77,689	96,118	18,429	4.6	
Perth - Inner	143,105	157,632	177,799	20,167	2.5	
Perth - North East	196,020	216,232	249,152	32,920	2.9	
Perth - North West	413,753	471,205	550,130	78,925	3.2	
Perth - South East	377,528	418,787	495,598	76,811	3.4	
Perth - South West	302,889	341,315	403,561	62,246	3.4	
Rest of Western Australia	456,725	488,840	546,963	58,123	2.3	
Bunbury	135,514	151,495	173,525	22,030	2.8	
Western Australia - Outback	192,334	207,662	235,918	28,256	2.6	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	128,877	129,683	137,520	7,837	1.1	
Tasmania						
Greater Hobart	199,788	209,166	217,973	8,807	0.9	
Rest of Tasmania	278,746	289,402	295,186	5,784	0.5	
Launceston and North East	136,236	141,194	143,544	2,350	0.4	
South East	34,187	36,134	37,641	1,507	0.9	
West and North West	108,323	112,074	114,001	1,927	0.5	
Northern Territory						
Greater Darwin	108,433	121,210	136,245	15,035	2.6	
Northern Territory - Outback	93,292	98,664	104,514	5,850	1.3	
Australian Capital Territory	327,357	348,368	381,488	33,120	1.8	

Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012-13 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Population estimates are final for 2003 and 2008, and preliminary for 2013.

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

Capital City / Balance of State	2003 persons	2008 persons	2013 persons	2008-2013 growth persons	2008-2013 growth per cent average annual	Trend
Greater Sydney	4,162,593	4,409,562	4,757,083	347,521	1.6	
Rest of New South Wales	2,458,122	2,533,899	2,653,316	119,417	0.9	
Greater Melbourne	3,594,031	3,931,438	4,347,955	416,517	2.1	
Rest of Victoria	1,279,778	1,324,937	1,391,386	66,449	1.0	
Greater Brisbane	1,780,650	2,012,204	2,238,394	226,190	2.2	
Rest of Queensland	1,962,471	2,207,301	2,418,409	211,108	2.0	
Greater Adelaide	1,162,250	1,219,523	1,291,666	72,143	1.2	
Rest of South Australia	358,149	369,142	379,161	10,019	0.6	
Greater Perth	1,496,016	1,682,860	1,972,358	289,498	3.2	
Rest of Western Australia	456,725	488,840	546,963	58,123	2.3	
Greater Hobart	199,788	209,166	217,973	8,807	0.9	
Rest of Tasmania	278,746	289,402	295,186	5,784	0.5	
Greater Darwin	108,433	121,210	136,245	15,035	2.6	
Rest of Northern Territory	93,292	98,664	104,514	5,850	1.3	
Australian Capital Territory	327,357	348,368	381,488	33,120	1.8	

Source: ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012-13 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Population estimates are final for 2003 and 2008, and preliminary for 2013.

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)

	2011	2016	2021	2026
Remoteness Class	persons	persons	persons	persons
Projected Population				
Major Cities	15,672,707	17,149,848	18,662,825	20,139,067
Inner Regional	4,102,211	4,364,688	4,624,351	4,869,526
Outer Regional	2,027,021	2,187,241	2,344,391	2,494,132
Remote	315,866	344,440	371,688	397,175
Very Remote	206,005	223,235	239,832	255,599
AUSTRALIA	22,323,809	24,269,452	26,243,086	28,155,499

Population projections by remoteness class (population growth)

	2011–2026	2011–2026	
Remoteness Class	growth persons	growth average annual	Trend
Projected Population Growth			
Major Cities	4,466,360	1.7	
Inner Regional	767,315	1.1	
Outer Regional	467,111	1.4	
Remote	81,309	1.5	
Very Remote	49,594	1.4	
AUSTRALIA	5,831,690	1.6	

Source: Department of Health, Statistical Local Area Population Projections, 2011 (base) to 2026, Preliminary

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)

	2011	2016	2021	2026
<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>
Projected Population				
New South Wales				
Central Coast	321,757	336,960	355,093	375,616
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	218,772	223,099	227,689	232,200
Sydney - Blacktown	315,009	345,009	375,574	405,945
Sydney - City and Inner South	284,334	306,123	328,455	347,127
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	267,991	286,965	306,715	324,159
Sydney - Inner South West	550,171	590,591	632,719	673,992
Sydney - Inner West	279,031	299,962	320,309	337,819
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	396,222	417,020	438,877	461,022
Sydney - Northern Beaches	250,410	264,996	279,159	293,480
Sydney - Outer South West	243,582	264,005	285,934	308,339
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	297,889	320,090	343,881	368,080
Sydney - Parramatta	414,167	449,830	485,414	518,255
Sydney - Ryde	170,972	180,779	191,381	201,978
Sydney - South West	376,484	406,932	439,041	471,433
Sydney - Sutherland	219,153	232,131	246,198	261,188
Capital Region	215,061	224,766	233,544	241,329
Central West	203,306	214,486	225,044	234,717
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	135,054	140,309	145,348	150,028
Far West and Orana	118,680	125,834	132,440	138,527
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	251,196	266,036	279,574	291,503
Illawarra	287,941	302,759	316,860	329,134
Mid North Coast	207,703	208,550	209,121	209,333
Murray	113,775	118,345	122,713	126,594
New England and North West	183,139	193,192	202,689	211,284
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	355,994	373,082	389,822	404,112
Richmond - Tweed	236,617	245,043	252,884	260,161
Riverina	155,133	164,224	173,124	181,311
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	141,921	145,966	149,739	153,200
Victoria				
Melbourne - Inner	534,181	585,078	637,772	684,919
Melbourne - Inner East	356,268	416,868	487,467	557,443
Melbourne - Inner South	395,643	424,458	453,852	484,225
Melbourne - North East	453,420	495,797	537,620	578,832
Melbourne - North West	332,459	365,043	397,470	429,782
Melbourne - Outer East	494,810	541,132	589,086	638,229
Melbourne - South East	684,102	750,666	817,467	884,302
Melbourne - West	638,871	711,908	781,401	847,141
Mornington Peninsula	279,254	300,239	321,657	344,249
Ballarat	148,162	156,924	165,899	173,946
Bendigo	142,458	150,360	158,532	165,994
Geelong	255,573	270,081	284,493	297,091

(continued)

Population projections by sub-state region (total population) (continued)

	2011	2016	2021	2026
<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>
Projected Population				
Hume	161,475	169,981	178,632	186,626
Latrobe - Gippsland	259,228	273,119	286,858	298,918
North West	149,492	157,152	165,118	172,702
Shepparton	126,909	134,298	141,789	148,735
Warrnambool and South West	122,232	128,749	135,519	141,908
Queensland				
Brisbane - East	219,083	239,759	261,158	283,041
Brisbane - North	198,554	217,871	237,330	256,024
Brisbane - South	328,813	364,596	401,211	435,928
Brisbane - West	178,031	194,085	211,227	229,103
Brisbane Inner City	236,634	260,720	286,056	309,400
Ipswich	290,704	326,917	363,612	399,606
Logan - Beaudesert	300,224	338,713	377,923	416,821
Moreton Bay - North	222,074	243,774	266,282	289,092
Moreton Bay - South	172,571	192,177	211,722	231,301
Cairns	233,507	261,641	289,115	315,591
Darling Downs - Maranoa	125,182	139,460	153,920	168,535
Fitzroy	217,100	243,840	270,005	295,208
Gold Coast	527,412	581,851	635,469	686,372
Mackay	171,282	192,495	212,992	232,257
Queensland - Outback	87,802	98,904	109,853	120,501
Sunshine Coast	316,814	344,870	372,755	400,172
Toowoomba	143,871	160,210	176,772	192,980
Townsville	225,137	252,798	280,411	307,042
Wide Bay	279,207	305,274	331,578	357,560
South Australia				
Adelaide - Central and Hills	287,558	299,465	312,501	325,157
Adelaide - North	401,601	432,348	462,310	490,081
Adelaide - South	349,775	367,822	386,262	404,082
Adelaide - West	223,934	235,319	246,779	257,269
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	108,010	111,907	115,883	119,518
South Australia - Outback	87,219	93,177	98,807	103,702
South Australia - South East	180,158	187,709	195,090	201,597
Western Australia				
Mandurah	87,506	96,531	105,450	113,781
Perth - Inner	168,565	195,235	223,481	251,446
Perth - North East	231,966	271,091	310,988	350,634
Perth - North West	512,068	602,558	695,320	787,941
Perth - South East	458,662	539,777	623,543	706,359
Perth - South West	373,368	438,420	505,447	573,115
Bunbury	162,222	181,459	200,474	218,961
Western Australia - Outback	225,056	255,201	284,501	312,155
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	132,834	145,291	157,845	170,139

(continued)

Population projections by sub-state region (total population) (continued)

	2011	2016	2021	2026
<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>
<i>Projected Population</i>				
Tasmania				
Hobart	216,282	226,431	236,028	244,464
Launceston and North East	143,460	146,367	148,743	149,993
South East	37,398	38,065	38,425	38,571
West and North West	114,020	116,326	118,208	119,477
Northern Territory				
Darwin	129,081	142,272	155,462	168,427
Northern Territory - Outback	102,251	103,875	105,041	105,916
Australian Capital Territory	367,689	400,660	433,772	465,781
Other Territories	3,116	3,241	3,356	3,478

(continued)



Population projections by sub-state region (population growth) (continued)

	2011-2026		2011-2026	
Sub-State Region	growth persons		growth average annual	Trend
Projected Population Growth				
New South Wales				
Central Coast	53,859		1.0	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	13,428		0.4	
Sydney - Blacktown	90,937		1.7	
Sydney - City and Inner South	62,793		1.3	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	56,168		1.3	
Sydney - Inner South West	123,821		1.4	
Sydney - Inner West	58,789		1.3	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	64,801		1.0	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	43,070		1.1	
Sydney - Outer South West	64,757		1.6	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	70,191		1.4	
Sydney - Parramatta	104,088		1.5	
Sydney - Ryde	31,007		1.1	
Sydney - South West	94,949		1.5	
Sydney - Sutherland	42,034		1.2	
Capital Region	26,267		0.8	
Central West	31,411		1.0	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	14,974		0.7	
Far West and Orana	19,847		1.0	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	40,307		1.0	
Illawarra	41,193		0.9	
Mid North Coast	1,630		0.1	
Murray	12,819		0.7	
New England and North West	28,145		1.0	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	48,118		0.8	
Richmond - Tweed	23,544		0.6	
Riverina	26,178		1.0	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	11,279		0.5	
Victoria				
Melbourne - Inner	150,739		1.7	
Melbourne - Inner East	201,174		3.0	
Melbourne - Inner South	88,582		1.4	
Melbourne - North East	125,412		1.6	
Melbourne - North West	97,323		1.7	
Melbourne - Outer East	143,419		1.7	
Melbourne - South East	200,201		1.7	
Melbourne - West	208,270		1.9	
Mornington Peninsula	64,995		1.4	
Ballarat	25,784		1.1	
Bendigo	23,536		1.0	
Geelong	41,518		1.0	

















(continued)

Population projections by sub-state region (population growth) (continued)

	2011-2026		2011-2026	
Sub-State Region	growth persons	growth average annual		Trend
	Projected Population Growth			
Hume	25,151	<div></div>	1.0	<div></div>
Latrobe - Gippsland	39,690	<div></div>	1.0	<div></div>
North West	23,210	<div></div>	1.0	<div></div>
Shepparton	21,826	<div></div>	1.1	<div></div>
Warrnambool and South West	19,677	<div></div>	1.0	<div></div>
Queensland				
Brisbane - East	63,959	<div></div>	1.7	<div></div>
Brisbane - North	57,470	<div></div>	1.7	<div></div>
Brisbane - South	107,115	<div></div>	1.9	<div></div>
Brisbane - West	51,072	<div></div>	1.7	<div></div>
Brisbane Inner City	72,766	<div></div>	1.8	<div></div>
Ipswich	108,903	<div></div>	2.1	<div></div>
Logan - Beaudesert	116,597	<div></div>	2.2	<div></div>
Moreton Bay - North	67,018	<div></div>	1.8	<div></div>
Moreton Bay - South	58,730	<div></div>	2.0	<div></div>
Cairns	82,084	<div></div>	2.0	<div></div>
Darling Downs - Maranoa	43,354	<div></div>	2.0	<div></div>
Fitzroy	78,108	<div></div>	2.1	<div></div>
Gold Coast	158,960	<div></div>	1.8	<div></div>
Mackay	60,975	<div></div>	2.1	<div></div>
Queensland - Outback	32,699	<div></div>	2.1	<div></div>
Sunshine Coast	83,358	<div></div>	1.6	<div></div>
Toowoomba	49,108	<div></div>	2.0	<div></div>
Townsville	81,905	<div></div>	2.1	<div></div>
Wide Bay	78,353	<div></div>	1.7	<div></div>
South Australia				
Adelaide - Central and Hills	37,599	<div></div>	0.8	<div></div>
Adelaide - North	88,480	<div></div>	1.3	<div></div>
Adelaide - South	54,307	<div></div>	1.0	<div></div>
Adelaide - West	33,335	<div></div>	0.9	<div></div>
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	11,508	<div></div>	0.7	<div></div>
South Australia - Outback	16,483	<div></div>	1.2	<div></div>
South Australia - South East	21,439	<div></div>	0.8	<div></div>
Western Australia				
Mandurah	26,274	<div></div>	1.8	<div></div>
Perth - Inner	82,881	<div></div>	2.7	<div></div>
Perth - North East	118,668	<div></div>	2.8	<div></div>
Perth - North West	275,873	<div></div>	2.9	<div></div>
Perth - South East	247,697	<div></div>	2.9	<div></div>
Perth - South West	199,746	<div></div>	2.9	<div></div>
Bunbury	56,739	<div></div>	2.0	<div></div>
Western Australia - Outback	87,099	<div></div>	2.2	<div></div>
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	37,305	<div></div>	1.7	<div></div>

(continued)

Population projections by sub-state region (population growth) (continued)

	2011–2026	2011–2026	
Sub-State Region	growth persons	growth average annual	Trend
Projected Population Growth			
Tasmania			
Hobart	28,182 	0.8	
Launceston and North East	6,533 	0.3	
South East	1,173 	0.2	
West and North West	5,457 	0.3	
Northern Territory			
Darwin	39,346 	1.8	
Northern Territory - Outback	3,665 	0.2	
Australian Capital Territory	98,092 	1.6	
Other Territories	362 	0.7	

Source: Department of Health, Statistical Local Area Population Projections, 2011 (base) to 2026, Preliminary

More recent population projections data for Australia and the Greater Capital City Statistical Areas is available in ABS, Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101 (cat. no. 3222.0).

C 1.1.3 Net internal migration

Net internal migration is a measure of the movement of people between different regions of Australia. Net internal migration is measured by the difference between the number of people who moved into and the number of people who moved out of a region over a period of time. Net internal migration is one of three components to population change, the others being a natural increase through births and deaths and overseas migration. The movement of people between areas in Australia has been a major driver of the changes in the demographic profile of regions.

Table C 1.1.3.a Net internal migration by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	Residents who remained persons	Residents who moved in persons	Residents who moved out persons	Net-internal migration persons
2006 to 2011				
Major Cities	11,536,292	490,535	552,224	-61,689
Inner Regional	2,791,437	601,488	516,382	85,106
Outer Regional	1,291,364	333,100	345,702	-12,602
Remote	139,609	92,569	101,832	-9,263
Very Remote	101,249	42,710	44,262	-1,553

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)

Excludes all people who lived in undefined areas; migratory, offshore, and shipping areas; or had no usual address at the time of either census.

Based on the place of usual residence five years ago (2006).



Table C 1.1.3.b Net internal migration by major urban area

Major Urban Area	Residents who remained persons	Residents who moved in persons	Residents who moved out persons	Net-internal migration persons
2006 to 2011				
Greater Sydney	3,385,683	118,046	200,715	-82,669
Greater Melbourne	3,075,681	143,735	155,260	-11,525
Greater Brisbane	1,484,081	157,960	146,596	11,364
Greater Perth	1,246,117	93,282	87,411	5,871
Greater Adelaide	961,029	56,667	68,438	-11,771
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	364,232	73,463	55,922	17,541
Newcastle - Maitland	304,751	38,575	33,488	5,087
Canberra - Queanbeyan	273,758	46,408	43,335	3,073
Sunshine Coast	179,836	44,926	34,728	10,198
Wollongong	208,681	21,639	20,888	751
Greater Hobart	161,250	18,157	16,457	1,700
Geelong	128,134	19,564	16,751	2,813
Townsville	99,921	29,392	24,912	4,480
Cairns	80,661	22,292	20,008	2,284
Greater Darwin	65,790	21,175	22,366	-1,191
Toowoomba	68,586	18,182	18,339	-157
Ballarat	63,560	14,403	9,808	4,595
Bendigo	61,197	12,481	9,677	2,804
Albury - Wodonga	56,691	12,509	11,688	821
Launceston	59,348	10,587	10,221	366

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.

Excludes all people who lived in undefined areas; migratory, offshore, and shipping areas; or had no usual address at the time of either census.

Based on the place of usual residence five years ago (2006).

Table C 1.1.3.c Net internal migration by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	Residents who remained persons	Residents who moved in persons	Residents who moved out persons	Net-internal migration persons
2006 to 2011				
New South Wales				
Greater Sydney	3,385,683	118,046	200,715	-82,669
Central Coast	233,293	35,637	28,732	6,905
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	150,178	31,065	32,882	-1,817
Sydney - Blacktown	207,556	37,402	39,528	-2,126
Sydney - City and Inner South	127,681	55,668	56,480	-812
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	145,929	33,712	41,660	-7,948
Sydney - Inner South West	372,599	45,684	58,884	-13,200
Sydney - Inner West	158,102	44,054	49,809	-5,755
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	247,444	48,223	53,403	-5,180
Sydney - Northern Beaches	169,922	22,901	26,902	-4,001
Sydney - Outer South West	175,929	24,004	25,688	-1,684
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	214,336	32,321	37,159	-4,838
Sydney - Parramatta	249,813	48,846	58,984	-10,138
Sydney - Ryde	104,903	26,034	29,952	-3,918
Sydney - South West	269,258	26,997	36,889	-9,892
Sydney - Sutherland	162,080	20,620	23,756	-3,136
Rest of New South Wales	1,958,053	187,446	171,443	16,003
Capital Region	146,533	32,244	27,580	4,664
Central West	144,601	23,793	21,681	2,112
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	94,630	18,722	16,056	2,666
Far West and Orana	83,381	12,374	15,586	-3,212
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	176,541	32,090	26,320	5,770
Illawarra	214,448	23,171	21,140	2,031
Mid North Coast	147,067	28,960	21,703	7,257
Murray	79,272	16,079	16,370	-291
New England and North West	129,330	21,455	20,814	641
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	260,501	36,602	31,222	5,380
Richmond - Tweed	165,642	30,672	26,769	3,903
Riverina	111,548	16,236	18,652	-2,416
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	98,735	20,534	16,581	3,953
Victoria				
Greater Melbourne	3,075,681	143,735	155,260	-11,525
Melbourne - Inner	273,222	95,854	98,347	-2,493
Melbourne - Inner East	235,064	44,165	55,075	-10,910
Melbourne - Inner South	260,214	48,690	53,013	-4,323
Melbourne - North East	316,332	46,585	40,632	5,953
Melbourne - North West	229,470	33,902	33,891	11
Melbourne - Outer East	369,094	46,119	55,688	-9,569
Melbourne - South East	462,259	62,707	66,498	-3,791
Melbourne - West	415,755	65,339	44,759	20,580
Mornington Peninsula	194,740	36,237	29,580	6,657

(continued)

Net internal migration by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Residents who remained persons	Residents who moved in persons	Residents who moved out persons	Net-internal migration persons
2006 to 2011				
Rest of Victoria	1,042,524	114,172	94,408	19,764
Ballarat	107,166	19,612	13,565	6,047
Bendigo	103,354	18,571	14,057	4,514
Geelong	188,635	27,252	18,122	9,130
Hume	116,391	23,327	21,111	2,216
Latrobe - Gippsland	191,710	30,057	20,740	9,317
North West	111,701	15,451	18,451	-3,000
Shepparton	93,147	13,604	14,215	-611
Warrnambool and South West	93,961	11,490	12,237	-747
Queensland				
Greater Brisbane	1,484,081	157,960	146,596	11,364
Brisbane - East	143,428	32,964	29,218	3,746
Brisbane - North	119,166	36,462	34,789	1,673
Brisbane - South	193,669	50,660	58,742	-8,082
Brisbane - West	104,220	33,651	36,852	-3,201
Brisbane Inner City	109,275	57,660	54,438	3,222
Ipswich	180,729	45,219	35,314	9,905
Logan - Beaudesert	190,749	43,410	44,142	-732
Moreton Bay - North	138,321	39,463	28,176	11,287
Moreton Bay - South	103,100	35,819	28,608	7,211
Rest of Queensland	1,609,071	206,776	162,403	44,373
Cairns	149,876	30,765	26,680	4,085
Darling Downs - Maranoa	82,399	20,391	19,210	1,181
Fitzroy	141,509	29,992	26,228	3,764
Gold Coast	327,423	72,446	53,034	19,412
Mackay	107,043	26,844	23,418	3,426
Queensland - Outback	50,442	14,458	17,468	-3,010
Sunshine Coast	207,496	50,943	36,227	14,716
Toowoomba	93,383	23,844	19,787	4,057
Townsville	145,119	33,777	27,294	6,483
Wide Bay	187,758	46,624	33,268	13,356
South Australia				
Greater Adelaide	961,029	56,667	68,438	-11,771
Adelaide - Central and Hills	190,256	38,725	41,492	-2,767
Adelaide - North	288,205	38,105	40,189	-2,084
Adelaide - South	254,065	34,631	36,321	-1,690
Adelaide - West	151,568	27,282	28,552	-1,270
Rest of South Australia	277,895	37,695	35,378	2,317
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	78,752	16,020	12,828	3,192
South Australia - Outback	60,760	10,037	10,645	-608
South Australia - South East	131,514	22,436	19,310	3,126

(continued)

Net internal migration by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Residents who remained persons	Residents who moved in persons	Residents who moved out persons	Net-internal migration persons
2006 to 2011				
Western Australia				
Greater Perth	1,246,117	93,282	87,411	5,871
Mandurah	51,026	16,294	8,673	7,621
Perth - Inner	87,384	27,321	29,069	-1,748
Perth - North East	143,631	32,919	32,688	231
Perth - North West	326,047	49,870	51,427	-1,557
Perth - South East	279,061	52,406	52,847	-441
Perth - South West	233,222	47,007	40,261	6,746
Rest of Western Australia	328,942	63,722	59,190	4,532
Bunbury	108,598	22,266	16,688	5,578
Western Australia - Outback	115,953	42,007	37,165	4,842
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	89,770	19,135	20,781	-1,646
Tasmania				
Greater Hobart	161,250	18,157	16,457	1,700
Rest of Tasmania	221,109	23,099	22,787	312
Launceston and North East	106,800	12,795	12,128	667
South East	24,626	6,491	5,897	594
West and North West	85,367	10,060	9,538	522
Northern Territory				
Greater Darwin	65,790	21,175	22,366	-1,191
Northern Territory - Outback	56,561	13,731	14,403	-672
Australian Capital Territory	247,030	45,914	40,941	4,973

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)

Excludes all people who lived in undefined areas; migratory, offshore, and shipping areas; or had no usual address at the time of either census.

Based on the place of usual residence five years ago (2006).

Table C 1.1.3.d Net internal migration by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	Residents who remained persons	Residents who moved in persons	Residents who moved out persons	Net-internal migration persons
2006 to 2011				
Greater Sydney	3,385,683	118,046	200,715	-82,669
Rest of New South Wales	1,958,053	187,446	171,443	16,003
Greater Melbourne	3,075,681	143,735	155,260	-11,525
Rest of Victoria	1,042,524	114,172	94,408	19,764
Greater Brisbane	1,484,081	157,960	146,596	11,364
Rest of Queensland	1,609,071	206,776	162,403	44,373
Greater Adelaide	961,029	56,667	68,438	-11,771
Rest of South Australia	277,895	37,695	35,378	2,317
Greater Perth	1,246,117	93,282	87,411	5,871
Rest of Western Australia	328,942	63,722	59,190	4,532
Greater Hobart	161,250	18,157	16,457	1,700
Rest of Tasmania	221,109	23,099	22,787	312
Greater Darwin	65,790	21,175	22,366	-1,191
Rest of Northern Territory	56,562	11,392	14,250	-2,858
Australian Capital Territory	247,030	45,914	40,941	4,973

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)

Excludes all people who lived in undefined areas; migratory, offshore, and shipping areas; or had no usual address at the time of either census.

Based on the place of usual residence five years ago (2006).

C 1.1.4 Overseas arrivals

The number 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 persons	^b 2011 persons	2006–2011 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 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) 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

Major Urban Area	^a 2006 persons	^b 2011 persons	2006–2011 change persons
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 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.

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

Sub-State Region	^a 2006 persons	^b 2011 persons	2006–2011 change persons
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)

Sub-State Region	^a 2006 persons	^b 2011 persons	2006–2011 change persons
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
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
South Australia - Outback	807	1,572	765
South Australia - South East	1,837	3,499	1,662

(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>
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
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
Australian Capital Territory	11,057	19,675	8,618

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) 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 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) 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	1.32	1.14	-0.18
Inner Regional	3.19	2.72	-0.47
Outer Regional	6.38	5.68	-0.71
Remote	15.04	14.58	-0.46
Very Remote	42.95	44.91	1.96
AUSTRALIA	2.43	2.68	0.25

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)

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	1.31	1.11	-0.20
Greater Melbourne	0.47	0.39	-0.08
Greater Brisbane	2.12	1.89	-0.23
Greater Perth	1.66	1.55	-0.11
Greater Adelaide	1.32	1.15	-0.18
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	1.64	1.42	-0.22
Newcastle - Maitland	3.18	2.54	-0.64
Canberra - Queanbeyan	1.65	1.40	-0.25
Sunshine Coast	1.53	1.27	-0.26
Wollongong	2.44	1.90	-0.54
Greater Hobart	3.41	3.09	-0.32
Geelong	0.93	0.77	-0.16
Townsville	6.79	6.20	-0.59
Cairns	9.83	8.65	-1.18
Greater Darwin	10.26	10.90	0.63
Toowoomba	3.88	3.18	-0.70
Ballarat	1.27	1.06	-0.21
Bendigo	1.53	1.23	-0.31
Albury - Wodonga	2.30	1.85	-0.45
Launceston	2.92	2.77	-0.15

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.

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	1.31	1.11	-0.20
Central Coast	3.03	2.31	-0.72
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	0.57	0.38	-0.20
Sydney - Blacktown	2.82	2.75	-0.07
Sydney - City and Inner South	1.55	1.71	0.16
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	0.96	0.77	-0.19
Sydney - Inner South West	0.65	0.57	-0.08
Sydney - Inner West	0.64	0.57	-0.07
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	0.24	0.17	-0.07
Sydney - Northern Beaches	0.42	0.29	-0.13
Sydney - Outer South West	2.97	2.44	-0.53
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	2.86	2.19	-0.67
Sydney - Parramatta	0.81	0.78	-0.02
Sydney - Ryde	0.33	0.23	-0.11
Sydney - South West	1.16	1.01	-0.15
Sydney - Sutherland	0.85	0.61	-0.24
Rest of New South Wales	4.87	4.12	-0.75
Capital Region	3.16	2.66	-0.50
Central West	5.60	4.54	-1.06
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	4.81	4.14	-0.67
Far West and Orana	16.62	14.51	-2.11
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	4.10	3.12	-0.98
Illawarra	2.43	1.88	-0.55
Mid North Coast	5.61	4.56	-1.05
Murray	3.12	2.68	-0.44
New England and North West	9.43	8.34	-1.09
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	2.98	2.42	-0.56
Richmond - Tweed	3.92	3.50	-0.42
Riverina	4.91	4.24	-0.66
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	3.91	3.16	-0.75
Victoria			
Greater Melbourne	0.47	0.39	-0.08
Melbourne - Inner	0.40	0.33	-0.07
Melbourne - Inner East	0.16	0.11	-0.05
Melbourne - Inner South	0.21	0.14	-0.07
Melbourne - North East	0.70	0.62	-0.08
Melbourne - North West	0.55	0.52	-0.03
Melbourne - Outer East	0.45	0.37	-0.08
Melbourne - South East	0.43	0.38	-0.05
Melbourne - West	0.60	0.48	-0.12
Mornington Peninsula	0.76	0.57	-0.19

(continued)

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
Rest of Victoria	1.53	1.26	-0.27
Ballarat	1.14	0.90	-0.24
Bendigo	1.33	1.03	-0.29
Geelong	0.83	0.68	-0.14
Hume	1.27	0.98	-0.29
Latrobe - Gippsland	1.56	1.34	-0.22
North West	2.59	2.08	-0.51
Shepparton	2.77	2.39	-0.38
Warrnambool and South West	1.37	1.09	-0.27
Queensland			
Greater Brisbane	2.12	1.89	-0.23
Brisbane - East	2.02	1.74	-0.28
Brisbane - North	1.96	1.80	-0.15
Brisbane - South	1.29	1.29	0.00
Brisbane - West	0.79	0.70	-0.09
Brisbane Inner City	0.98	1.06	0.07
Ipswich	3.72	3.36	-0.36
Logan - Beaudesert	3.04	2.67	-0.37
Moreton Bay - North	2.95	2.33	-0.61
Moreton Bay - South	1.60	1.44	-0.16
Rest of Queensland	5.33	4.96	-0.37
Cairns	11.03	9.94	-1.09
Darling Downs - Maranoa	4.99	4.41	-0.59
Fitzroy	5.34	4.99	-0.35
Gold Coast	1.33	1.10	-0.23
Mackay	4.45	4.10	-0.34
Queensland - Outback	32.74	32.46	-0.28
Sunshine Coast	1.56	1.29	-0.28
Toowoomba	3.52	2.94	-0.58
Townsville	7.53	7.03	-0.50
Wide Bay	4.16	3.49	-0.66
South Australia			
Greater Adelaide	1.32	1.15	-0.18
Adelaide - Central and Hills	0.58	0.48	-0.09
Adelaide - North	1.94	1.70	-0.24
Adelaide - South	1.06	0.84	-0.22
Adelaide - West	1.59	1.51	-0.08
Rest of South Australia	4.16	3.73	-0.43
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	1.93	1.55	-0.38
South Australia - Outback	10.87	10.17	-0.69
South Australia - South East	2.37	1.98	-0.39

(continued)

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
Western Australia			
Greater Perth	1.66	1.55	-0.11
Mandurah	2.01	1.55	-0.46
Perth - Inner	0.52	0.46	-0.06
Perth - North East	2.61	2.36	-0.25
Perth - North West	1.18	1.12	-0.06
Perth - South East	2.05	2.08	0.03
Perth - South West	1.64	1.46	-0.19
Rest of Western Australia	9.07	8.92	-0.14
Bunbury	2.30	2.08	-0.22
Western Australia - Outback	17.29	17.99	0.70
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	4.50	4.08	-0.43
Tasmania			
Greater Hobart	3.41	3.09	-0.32
Rest of Tasmania	4.64	4.24	-0.41
Launceston and North East	3.03	2.77	-0.26
South East	6.36	6.29	-0.08
West and North West	6.12	5.42	-0.70
Northern Territory			
Greater Darwin	10.26	10.90	0.63
Northern Territory - Outback	53.93	54.70	0.77
Australian Capital Territory	1.49	1.25	-0.25

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)

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	1.31	1.11	-0.20
Rest of New South Wales	4.87	4.12	-0.75
Greater Melbourne	0.47	0.39	-0.08
Rest of Victoria	1.53	1.26	-0.27
Greater Brisbane	2.12	1.89	-0.23
Rest of Queensland	5.33	4.96	-0.37
Greater Adelaide	1.32	1.15	-0.18
Rest of South Australia	4.16	3.73	-0.43
Greater Perth	1.66	1.55	-0.11
Rest of Western Australia	9.07	8.92	-0.14
Greater Hobart	3.41	3.09	-0.32
Rest of Tasmania	4.64	4.24	-0.41
Greater Darwin	10.26	10.90	0.63
Rest of Northern Territory	53.93	54.70	0.77
Australian Capital Territory	1.49	1.25	-0.25

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)

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 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
2012					
Major Cities	18.5	14.0	54.1	11.5	1.9
Inner Regional	19.5	12.6	50.7	15.1	2.1
Outer Regional	20.1	12.2	52.1	13.8	1.7
Remote	21.3	12.2	55.8	9.7	1.0
Very Remote	23.2	13.9	55.9	6.4	0.5
AUSTRALIA	18.9	13.6	53.4	12.3	1.9

Source: ABS, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2012 (cat. no. 3235.0)

Population estimates are preliminary for 2012.

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
2012					
Greater Sydney	18.7	13.5	54.7	11.2	1.8
Greater Melbourne	18.1	14.0	54.7	11.4	1.8
Greater Brisbane	19.7	14.8	53.6	10.4	1.5
Greater Perth	18.8	14.4	54.3	10.9	1.6
Greater Adelaide	17.4	13.9	53.0	13.3	2.4
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	18.0	13.4	52.7	13.8	2.1
Newcastle - Maitland	18.4	13.9	51.6	13.8	2.3
Canberra - Queanbeyan	18.4	15.2	55.5	9.6	1.4
Sunshine Coast	18.5	11.6	51.2	16.3	2.4
Wollongong	18.7	14.2	50.8	14.2	2.1
Greater Hobart	18.5	13.5	52.3	13.5	2.2
Geelong	18.1	14.0	51.6	13.8	2.4
Townsville	21.0	16.9	52.4	8.6	1.1
Cairns	21.6	12.9	55.6	8.9	1.0
Greater Darwin	20.2	14.5	58.5	6.4	0.3
Toowoomba	20.5	14.9	49.0	13.3	2.2
Ballarat	19.2	15.8	49.7	13.1	2.1
Bendigo	19.4	14.9	49.8	13.5	2.3
Albury - Wodonga	19.8	15.3	50.5	12.4	2.0
Launceston	18.3	15.1	50.5	13.8	2.4

Source: ABS, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2012 (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 2012.

Table C 1.2.1.c Age profile by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	0–14 years per cent	15–24 years per cent	25–64 years per cent	65–84 years per cent	85 years and over per cent
2012					
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	18.7	13.5	54.7	11.2	1.8
Central Coast	19.0	12.6	49.1	16.3	2.9
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	20.5	14.5	52.5	11.0	1.5
Sydney - Blacktown	23.1	14.4	53.3	8.3	0.9
Sydney - City and Inner South	10.1	14.3	66.2	8.3	1.0
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	14.9	13.2	58.5	11.3	2.2
Sydney - Inner South West	19.2	13.2	53.3	12.1	2.2
Sydney - Inner West	16.0	12.2	58.9	11.0	1.9
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	17.9	12.0	55.4	12.3	2.4
Sydney - Northern Beaches	19.4	11.0	54.0	13.1	2.5
Sydney - Outer South West	22.0	15.0	53.0	9.0	1.1
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	20.5	14.3	53.3	10.5	1.4
Sydney - Parramatta	19.5	13.7	55.0	10.1	1.7
Sydney - Ryde	16.6	14.8	53.8	12.3	2.5
Sydney - South West	21.1	15.1	52.9	9.7	1.1
Sydney - Sutherland	18.7	13.0	53.0	13.0	2.2
Rest of New South Wales	19.1	12.6	50.0	15.9	2.4
Capital Region	18.7	11.4	51.8	15.9	2.1
Central West	20.6	13.1	49.2	15.0	2.1
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	18.7	11.7	49.8	17.3	2.6
Far West and Orana	21.1	12.5	49.6	14.8	2.0
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	20.6	13.0	50.9	13.6	1.8
Illawarra	18.7	14.2	50.8	14.2	2.1
Mid North Coast	17.6	10.3	47.5	21.4	3.2
Murray	18.7	12.7	49.6	16.6	2.4
New England and North West	20.4	13.3	48.9	15.4	2.0
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	17.6	13.9	51.3	14.6	2.5
Richmond - Tweed	18.3	11.4	50.8	16.7	2.9
Riverina	20.9	14.1	49.2	13.7	2.2
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	17.9	11.1	47.7	20.5	2.8
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	18.1	14.0	54.7	11.4	1.8
Melbourne - Inner	11.8	14.8	62.8	9.1	1.5
Melbourne - Inner East	16.3	15.1	51.5	14.4	2.8
Melbourne - Inner South	18.1	12.5	53.6	12.8	3.0
Melbourne - North East	18.9	13.8	54.3	11.2	1.7
Melbourne - North West	20.3	14.1	52.4	11.7	1.6
Melbourne - Outer East	18.5	13.7	53.6	12.4	1.8
Melbourne - South East	19.5	14.8	52.9	11.2	1.6
Melbourne - West	20.7	13.6	56.1	8.5	1.1
Mornington Peninsula	18.4	12.4	50.9	15.8	2.4

(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
2012					
Rest of Victoria	18.9	12.6	50.6	15.5	2.4
Ballarat	18.8	13.7	50.8	14.6	2.1
Bendigo	18.8	13.3	50.8	14.8	2.3
Geelong	18.7	13.0	51.6	14.4	2.4
Hume	18.7	12.2	50.9	15.9	2.3
Latrobe - Gippsland	18.5	11.9	50.5	16.8	2.3
North West	19.2	12.1	49.5	16.4	2.8
Shepparton	20.1	12.4	49.6	15.5	2.4
Warrnambool and South West	19.3	12.4	50.2	15.6	2.5
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	19.7	14.8	53.6	10.4	1.5
Brisbane - East	20.0	13.0	52.9	12.1	1.9
Brisbane - North	17.9	13.3	54.3	12.1	2.4
Brisbane - South	17.7	15.8	54.9	9.9	1.7
Brisbane - West	18.5	17.5	51.6	10.6	1.9
Brisbane Inner City	13.7	16.6	60.8	7.6	1.4
Ipswich	22.8	14.6	51.8	9.7	1.2
Logan - Beaudesert	22.6	15.0	52.1	9.3	1.0
Moreton Bay - North	20.5	13.0	50.2	14.5	1.8
Moreton Bay - South	22.8	13.7	53.9	8.6	1.0
Rest of Queensland	20.1	13.0	52.3	13.0	1.7
Cairns	21.1	12.3	54.1	11.3	1.3
Darling Downs - Maranoa	21.9	11.6	50.1	14.6	1.8
Fitzroy	21.8	13.7	53.0	10.3	1.2
Gold Coast	18.2	13.6	53.4	12.9	1.8
Mackay	21.0	13.3	55.6	9.1	1.0
Queensland - Outback	23.7	13.8	53.6	8.2	0.7
Sunshine Coast	18.5	11.5	51.4	16.3	2.3
Toowoomba	21.1	14.7	49.4	12.9	2.0
Townsville	20.7	15.6	52.2	10.2	1.3
Wide Bay	19.4	11.1	49.1	18.3	2.1
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	17.4	13.9	53.0	13.3	2.4
Adelaide - Central and Hills	16.1	14.6	52.8	13.8	2.8
Adelaide - North	19.4	14.2	52.8	11.9	1.6
Adelaide - South	17.4	13.3	52.9	13.7	2.6
Adelaide - West	15.7	13.2	53.8	14.3	3.0
Rest of South Australia	18.7	11.4	51.2	16.5	2.4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	18.6	10.6	50.4	17.8	2.7
South Australia - Outback	19.9	12.8	53.0	12.6	1.7
South Australia - South East	18.1	11.1	50.7	17.5	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
2012					
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	18.8	14.4	54.3	10.9	1.6
Mandurah	18.9	12.1	48.6	18.3	2.1
Perth - Inner	14.8	14.8	57.2	11.1	2.2
Perth - North East	19.3	13.9	55.0	10.4	1.4
Perth - North West	19.6	14.1	54.4	10.4	1.5
Perth - South East	18.4	15.6	54.3	10.3	1.5
Perth - South West	19.5	14.2	53.6	11.1	1.6
Rest of Western Australia	20.8	12.0	55.4	10.6	1.2
Bunbury	20.9	11.8	53.1	12.6	1.6
Western Australia - Outback	21.0	13.1	58.8	6.6	0.6
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	20.3	10.6	52.5	14.8	1.8
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	18.5	13.5	52.3	13.5	2.2
Rest of Tasmania	18.7	12.3	51.5	15.5	2.0
Launceston and North East	18.4	13.1	51.2	15.2	2.1
South East	18.6	9.4	54.1	16.6	1.4
West and North West	19.1	12.2	51.0	15.6	2.1
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	20.2	14.5	58.5	6.4	0.3
Northern Territory - Outback	25.7	15.7	53.7	4.6	0.3
Australian Capital Territory	18.3	15.4	55.3	9.7	1.4

Source: ABS, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2012 (cat. no. 3235.0)

Population estimates are preliminary for 2012.

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
	2012				
Greater Sydney	18.7	13.5	54.7	11.2	1.8
Rest of New South Wales	19.1	12.6	50.0	15.9	2.4
Greater Melbourne	18.1	14.0	54.7	11.4	1.8
Rest of Victoria	18.9	12.6	50.6	15.5	2.4
Greater Brisbane	19.7	14.8	53.6	10.4	1.5
Rest of Queensland	20.1	13.0	52.3	13.0	1.7
Greater Adelaide	17.4	13.9	53.0	13.3	2.4
Rest of South Australia	18.7	11.4	51.2	16.5	2.4
Greater Perth	18.8	14.4	54.3	10.9	1.6
Rest of Western Australia	20.8	12.0	55.4	10.6	1.2
Greater Hobart	18.5	13.5	52.3	13.5	2.2
Rest of Tasmania	18.7	12.3	51.5	15.5	2.0
Greater Darwin	20.2	14.5	58.5	6.4	0.3
Rest of Northern Territory	25.7	15.7	53.7	4.6	0.3
Australian Capital Territory	18.3	15.4	55.3	9.7	1.4

Source: ABS, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2012 (cat. no. 3235.0)

Population estimates are preliminary for 2012.

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 of a region provides useful contextual information to interpret other household-based 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





















Remoteness Class	2006 <i>persons</i>	2011 <i>persons</i>	2006–2011 <i>change percentage points</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

Major Urban Area	2006	2011	2006–2011	
	persons	persons	change	percentage points
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 percentage points
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)

Sub-State Region	2006 persons	2011 persons	2006–2011 change percentage points
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
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
South Australia - Outback	2.3	2.3	-0.04
South Australia - South East	2.4	2.3	-0.07

(continued)

Average household size by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 persons	2011 persons	2006–2011 change percentage points
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
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
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 percentage points
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)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
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
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
South Australia - Outback	19.9	17.3	-2.6
South Australia - South East	9.7	9.3	-0.4

(continued)

Multi-unit dwellings by sub-state region (continued)

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

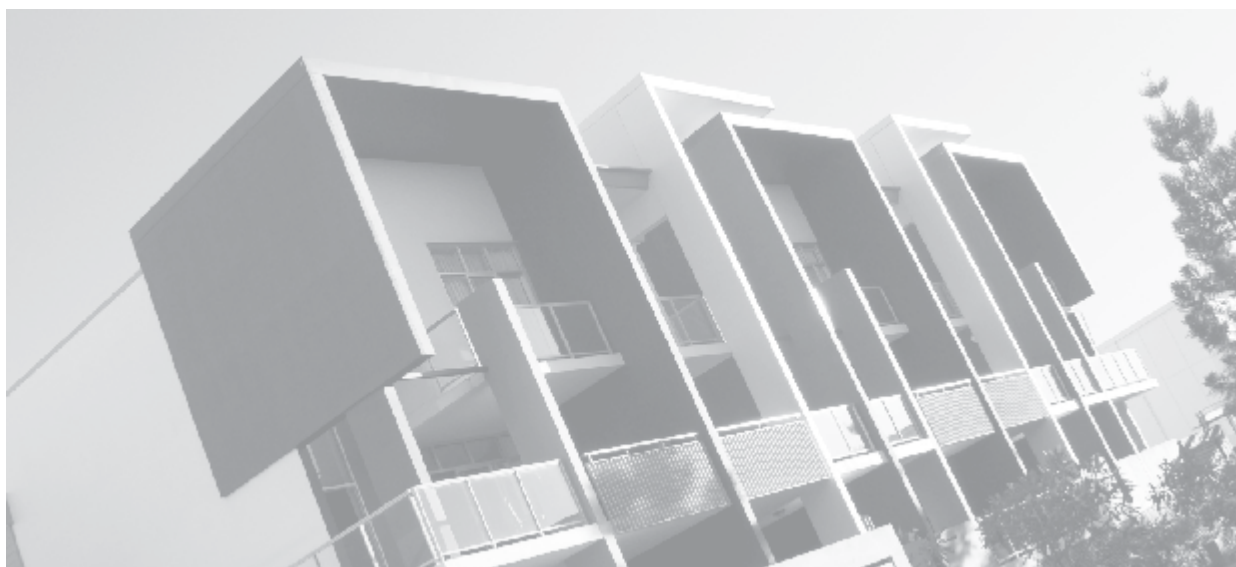
Table C 1.3.2.d Multi-unit dwellings by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
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 depend on dwelling type and dwelling characteristics, but also depend on locational characteristics (e.g. proximity to CBD or coast, access to services and infrastructure) and so 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
<i>Houses</i>					
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
Houses					
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	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2009 \$	2011 \$	2013 \$	2009-2013 change \$	Trend
Units					
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 change \$	Trend
<i>Units</i>					
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
Units					
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 a language other than English at home by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
Major Cities	22.2	24.9	2.7
Inner Regional	3.4	4.4	1.0
Outer Regional	4.6	5.9	1.3
Remote	6.1	8.3	2.2
Very Remote	30.2	32.0	1.9
AUSTRALIA	16.8	19.2	2.4

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Table C 1.4.1.b People who speak a language other than English at home by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	31.4	34.3	2.8
Greater Melbourne	27.6	30.5	2.9
Greater Brisbane	11.0	13.9	2.9
Greater Perth	14.3	17.6	3.3
Greater Adelaide	15.4	18.0	2.6
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	8.6	10.1	1.5
Newcastle - Maitland	4.7	5.5	0.8
Canberra - Queanbeyan	15.1	18.6	3.5
Sunshine Coast	3.6	4.4	0.8
Wollongong	15.0	15.3	0.3
Greater Hobart	5.3	6.7	1.4
Geelong	10.8	11.3	0.6
Townsville	5.0	6.6	1.6
Cairns	10.4	12.6	2.2
Greater Darwin	14.0	17.8	3.8
Toowoomba	4.3	6.0	1.7
Ballarat	3.2	4.3	1.1
Bendigo	2.1	3.4	1.4
Albury - Wodonga	3.8	5.3	1.5
Launceston	3.9	5.4	1.5

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

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

Table C 1.4.1.c People who speak a 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 a language other than English at home by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
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
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
South Australia - Outback	6.6	7.6	1.0
South Australia - South East	4.1	5.1	1.0

(continued)

People who speak a language other than English at home by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
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
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
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 a language other than English at home by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	31.4	34.3	2.8
Rest of New South Wales	4.5	5.3	0.8
Greater Melbourne	27.6	30.5	2.9
Rest of Victoria	4.7	5.5	0.8
Greater Brisbane	11.0	13.9	2.9
Rest of Queensland	5.6	7.0	1.4
Greater Adelaide	15.4	18.0	2.6
Rest of South Australia	4.0	4.9	0.9
Greater Perth	14.3	17.6	3.3
Rest of Western Australia	5.8	7.8	2.1
Greater Hobart	5.3	6.7	1.4
Rest of Tasmania	2.3	3.1	0.8
Greater Darwin	14.0	17.8	3.8
Rest of Northern Territory	41.7	46.0	4.3
Australian Capital Territory	15.3	18.9	3.6

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

C 1.4.2 People on selected pensions or allowances

This indicator provides an estimate of the extent to which residents of a region are in receipt of government benefits. This indicator focuses on the main types of pensions and allowances which can represent the main source of income for a recipient.

The primary focus of Australia's income support system is the provision of a minimum adequate standard of living to people who are unable to fully or regularly support themselves. People may rely on government benefits because the regions in which they live lack the social and economic opportunities available in other regions.

Table C 1.4.2.a Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by remoteness class

	2011
Remoteness Class	ratio (per 1000 persons)
Major Cities	190.2
Inner Regional	258.9
Outer Regional	238.0
Remote	176.2
Very Remote	179.8
AUSTRALIA	206.9

Source: ABS, National Regional Profile, 2007 to 2011 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001)

Selected pensions include the Age Pension; Service Pensions; Disability Support Pension; Newstart; Parenting Payment; Youth Allowance.

Service Pension data is only published at the LGA level. These were concorded to SA4s, GCCSA and Remoteness Areas using ABS correspondence tables.

Newstart, Parenting Payment and Youth Allowance data is published at the SA3 level. These were summed to calculate SA4 and GCCSA data.



Table C 1.4.2.b Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2011 ratio (per 1000 persons)</i>
New South Wales	
Greater Sydney	177.4
Central Coast	282.1
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	115.6
Sydney - Blacktown	193.2
Sydney - City and Inner South	155.4
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	118.8
Sydney - Inner South West	217.3
Sydney - Inner West	147.7
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	91.6
Sydney - Northern Beaches	123.6
Sydney - Outer South West	190.5
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	191.3
Sydney - Parramatta	207.8
Sydney - Ryde	140.6
Sydney - South West	247.9
Sydney - Sutherland	152.4
Rest of New South Wales	270.7
Capital Region	236.2
Central West	257.1
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	332.3
Far West and Orana	276.0
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	242.7
Illawarra	256.8
Mid North Coast	373.7
Murray	262.8
New England and North West	272.7
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	268.1
Richmond - Tweed	316.9
Riverina	228.5
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	301.4
Victoria	
Greater Melbourne	188.9
Melbourne - Inner	157.5
Melbourne - Inner East	151.0
Melbourne - Inner South	154.3
Melbourne - North East	199.6
Melbourne - North West	228.2
Melbourne - Outer East	182.0
Melbourne - South East	199.2
Melbourne - West	200.5
Mornington Peninsula	242.6

(continued)

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

	2011
<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>ratio (per 1000 persons)</i>
Rest of Victoria	269.5
Ballarat	288.1
Bendigo	275.1
Geelong	248.9
Hume	253.9
Latrobe - Gippsland	280.4
North West	289.1
Shepparton	277.0
Warrnambool and South West	249.5
Queensland	
Greater Brisbane	184.3
Brisbane - East	186.8
Brisbane - North	185.6
Brisbane - South	163.6
Brisbane - West	124.4
Brisbane Inner City	132.9
Ipswich	222.2
Logan - Beaudesert	207.4
Moreton Bay - North	262.7
Moreton Bay - South	145.9
Rest of Queensland	222.9
Cairns	219.8
Darling Downs - Maranoa	228.8
Fitzroy	178.6
Gold Coast	210.2
Mackay	143.2
Queensland - Outback	174.8
Sunshine Coast	248.3
Toowoomba	221.3
Townsville	192.0
Wide Bay	341.7
South Australia	
Greater Adelaide	242.1
Adelaide - Central and Hills	184.1
Adelaide - North	265.3
Adelaide - South	237.9
Adelaide - West	281.3
Rest of South Australia	281.1
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	295.6
South Australia - Outback	252.5
South Australia - South East	286.3

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2011 ratio (per 1000 persons)</i>
Western Australia	
Greater Perth	162.8
Mandurah	263.9
Perth - Inner	117.3
Perth - North East	169.0
Perth - North West	153.0
Perth - South East	165.2
Perth - South West	166.3
Rest of Western Australia	173.6
Bunbury	191.4
Western Australia - Outback	140.9
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	206.5
Tasmania	
Greater Hobart	260.6
Rest of Tasmania	290.8
Launceston and North East	285.3
South East	298.4
West and North West	295.1
Northern Territory	
Greater Darwin	115.6
Northern Territory - Outback	198.0
Australian Capital Territory	124.3

Source: ABS, National Regional Profile, 2007 to 2011 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001)

Selected pensions include the Age Pension; Service Pensions; Disability Support Pension; Newstart; Parenting Payment; Youth Allowance.

Service Pension data is only published at the LGA level. These were concorded to SA4s, GCCSA and Remoteness Areas using ABS correspondence tables.

Newstart, Parenting Payment and Youth Allowance data is published at the SA3 level. These were summed to calculate SA4 and GCCSA data.

Table C 1.4.2.c Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances

	2011
<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>ratio (per 1000 persons)</i>
Greater Sydney	177.4
Rest of New South Wales	270.7
Greater Melbourne	188.9
Rest of Victoria	269.5
Greater Brisbane	184.3
Rest of Queensland	222.9
Greater Adelaide	242.1
Rest of South Australia	281.1
Greater Perth	162.8
Rest of Western Australia	173.6
Greater Hobart	260.6
Rest of Tasmania	290.8
Greater Darwin	115.6
Rest of Northern Territory	198.0
Australian Capital Territory	124.3

Source: ABS, National Regional Profile, 2007 to 2011 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001)

Selected pensions include the Age Pension; Service Pensions; Disability Support Pension; Newstart; Parenting Payment; Youth Allowance.

Service Pension data is only published at the LGA level. These were concorded to SA4s, GCCSA and Remoteness Areas using ABS correspondence tables.

Newstart, Parenting Payment and Youth Allowance data is published at the SA3 level. These were summed to calculate SA4 and GCCSA data.



Context 2: Transport and Infrastructure



Infrastructure is a key enabler of progress across regions. By providing the right infrastructure, governments and private organisations 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. Other types of infrastructure provide the basic services and utilities that Australians require to maintain and enhance their standard of living.

The infrastructure information in the contextual section of this Yearbook can be used to provide context 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. 236	Dwellings with an internet connection	p. 258
Passengers through airports	p. 245	Residential electricity supply	p. 264
Dwellings with no motor vehicle	p. 248	Residential water supply	p. 269
Kilometres travelled by passenger vehicles	p. 253	Land Use	
Network delay due to congestion	p. 254	Land area and land use	p. 270
Moving Freight			
Road freight activity	p. 255		
Volume of freight through ports	p. 256		

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 commuter. Modes have been classified as public transport (e.g. bus, train or ferry), private vehicle (e.g. car, truck or motorbike), active travel (e.g. bicycle or walking), and working from home.⁶⁵

Table C 2.1.1.a Transport mode shares for journey to work by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	Public per cent	Private per cent	Active per cent	Other per cent	Work From Home 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, motorbike/scooter.

Public transport includes train, bus, ferry, tram, taxi.

Active travel includes bicycle and walking.

⁶⁵ BITRE, Research Report 132, Population growth, jobs growth and commuting flows in Sydney, 2012

Table C 2.1.1.b Transport mode shares for journey to work by major urban area

Major Urban Area	Public per cent	Private per cent	Active per cent	Other per cent	Work From Home 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, motorbike/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)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Work From Home</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
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
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
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
South Australia - South East	0.6	80.0	7.5	1.2	10.7

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Work From Home</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
	2006				
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
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
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)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Work From Home</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
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
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
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
South Australia - South East	0.8	82.7	6.3	1.1	9.1

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Work From Home</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
	2011				
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
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
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, motorbike/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, motorbike/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. Many regions are excluded as no airport that offers RPT services is available.









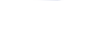










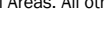
Table C 2.1.2.a Number of passengers through airports by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2009 passengers (‘000)	2011 passengers (‘000)	2013 passengers (‘000)	2009–2013 change passengers (‘000)	Trend
Major Cities	101,971.7	111,454.7	119,709.2	17,737.4	
Inner Regional	8,187.1	8,500.9	9,248.8	1,061.7	
Outer Regional	8,142.5	9,237.4	9,996.7	1,854.2	
Remote	3,015.4	3,451.2	3,653.7	638.3	
Very Remote	1,114.7	1,431.6	1,561.4	446.6	
AUSTRALIA	122,431.4	134,075.8	144,169.7	21,738.3	

Source: BITRE Airport Traffic Data

Regular public transport operations.

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

Major Urban Area	2009 passengers (‘000)	2011 passengers (‘000)	2013 passengers (‘000)	2009–2013 change passengers (‘000)	Trend
Greater Sydney	32,998.0	35,673.9	38,150.5	5,152.5	
Greater Melbourne	24,912.9	27,697.2	30,247.4	5,334.5	
Greater Brisbane	18,713.1	20,333.9	21,444.8	2,731.7	
Greater Perth	9,615.8	11,365.5	12,902.0	3,286.3	
Greater Adelaide	6,841.7	7,021.4	7,373.9	532.1	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	4,882.8	5,297.2	5,767.5	884.7	
Newcastle - Maitland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	3,148.4	3,208.2	2,956.4	-192.0	
Sunshine Coast	859.0	857.4	866.5	7.5	
Wollongong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Greater Hobart	1,874.5	1,844.7	2,091.7	217.2	
Geelong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Townsville	1,482.2	1,616.9	1,556.6	74.3	
Cairns	3,538.2	3,865.2	4,246.4	708.2	
Greater Darwin	1,523.8	1,890.1	2,005.4	481.7	
Toowoomba	0.0	3.3	19.2	19.2	
Ballarat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Bendigo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Albury - Wodonga	282.2	280.5	259.4	-22.8	
Launceston	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Source: BITRE Airport Traffic Data

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.

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

Sub-State Region	2009 passengers ('000)	2011 passengers ('000)	2013 passengers ('000)	2009-2013 change passengers ('000)	Trend
New South Wales					
Sydney - City and Inner South	32,998	35,673.9	38,150.5	5,152.5	
Capital Region	73	69.7	64.3	-8.5	
Central West	106	131.2	112.8	6.5	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	339	353.6	400.8	61.4	
Far West and Orana	224	240.1	247.8	23.4	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	1,138	1,191.2	1,206.5	68.8	
Mid North Coast	256	263.5	279.2	23.1	
Murray	282	280.5	259.4	-22.8	
New England and North West	264	308.0	305.7	41.4	
Richmond - Tweed	375	357.3	415.4	40.0	
Riverina	280	287.2	283.4	3.3	
Victoria					
Melbourne - Inner South	12	9.7	9.8	-2.1	
Melbourne - North West	24,901	27,687.4	30,237.7	5,336.6	
North West	198	199.0	218.0	20.0	
Warrnambool and South West	11	11.1	7.6	-3.5	
Queensland					
Brisbane - North	18,713	20,333.9	21,444.8	2,731.7	
Cairns	3,538	3,865.2	4,246.4	708.2	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	44	77.4	214.6	171.0	
Fitzroy	1,058	1,212.2	1,493.2	434.9	
Gold Coast	4,883	5,297.2	5,767.5	884.7	
Mackay	1,608	1,819.0	1,977.2	368.8	
Queensland - Outback	363	485.4	504.3	141.5	
Sunshine Coast	859	857.4	866.5	7.5	
Toowoomba	-	3.3	19.2	19.2	
Townsville	1,502	1,643.4	1,582.6	80.6	
Wide Bay	278	277.7	303.8	25.6	
South Australia					
Adelaide - West	6,842	7,021.4	7,373.9	532.1	
South Australia - Outback	319	393.5	374.1	55.3	
South Australia - South East	151	134.8	119.1	-32.0	
Western Australia					
Perth - South East	9,616	11,365.5	12,902.0	3,286.3	
Western Australia - Outback	2,033	2,718.7	3,050.1	1,016.7	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	50	58.4	58.9	8.5	
Tasmania					
Hobart	1,874	1,844.7	2,091.7	217.2	
Launceston and North East	1,156	1,144.8	1,277.1	121.5	
West and North West	232	236.9	229.8	-2.1	

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2009 passengers ('000)</i>	<i>2011 passengers ('000)</i>	<i>2013 passengers ('000)</i>	<i>2009-2013 change passengers ('000)</i>	<i>Trend</i>
Northern Territory					
Darwin	1,524	1,890.1	2,005.4	481.7	
Northern Territory - Outback	1,165	1,079.2	1,067.9	-97.1	
Australian Capital Territory	3,148	3,208.2	2,956.4	-192.0	

Source: BITRE Airport Traffic Data

Regular public transport operations.

Excludes many small airports with charter flights.

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

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>2009 passengers ('000)</i>	<i>2011 passengers ('000)</i>	<i>2013 passengers ('000)</i>	<i>2009-2013 change passengers ('000)</i>	<i>Trend</i>
Greater Sydney	32,998.0	35,673.9	38,150.5	5,152.5	
Rest of New South Wales	3,338.7	3,482.1	3,575.4	236.6	
Greater Melbourne	24,912.9	27,697.2	30,247.4	5,334.5	
Rest of Victoria	209.1	210.1	225.6	16.5	
Greater Brisbane	18,713.1	20,333.9	21,444.8	2,731.7	
Rest of Queensland	14,133.5	15,538.1	16,975.3	2,841.9	
Greater Adelaide	6,841.7	7,021.4	7,373.9	532.1	
Rest of South Australia	469.8	528.3	493.2	23.4	
Greater Perth	9,615.8	11,365.5	12,902.0	3,286.3	
Rest of Western Australia	2,083.7	2,777.1	3,109.0	1,025.3	
Greater Hobart	1,874.5	1,844.7	2,091.7	217.2	
Rest of Tasmania	1,387.5	1,381.6	1,506.9	119.4	
Greater Darwin	1,523.8	1,890.1	2,005.4	481.7	
Rest of Northern Territory	1,165.0	1,079.2	1,067.9	-97.1	
Australian Capital Territory	3,148.4	3,208.2	2,956.4	-192.0	

Source: BITRE Airport Traffic Data

Regular public transport operations.

C 2.1.3 Dwellings with no motor vehicle

This indicator measures the proportion of dwellings with no passenger vehicle (other than a motorbike 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, 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	-0.83
Inner Regional	7.2	6.3	-0.85
Outer Regional	7.2	6.4	-0.75
Remote	7.6	7.2	-0.35
Very Remote	17.1	15.7	-1.42
AUSTRALIA	9.2	8.4	-0.82

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 motorbikes 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	-0.85
Greater Melbourne	9.4	9.0	-0.38
Greater Brisbane	8.4	7.7	-0.79
Greater Perth	6.8	6.0	-0.73
Greater Adelaide	10.1	9.2	-0.94
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	7.6	6.4	-1.14
Newcastle - Maitland	10.8	8.7	-2.13
Canberra - Queanbeyan	6.9	6.2	-0.76
Sunshine Coast	7.1	6.0	-1.15
Wollongong	11.4	10.0	-1.38
Greater Hobart	9.8	8.9	-0.83
Geelong	9.0	8.0	-0.96
Townsville	7.1	6.1	-1.02
Cairns	9.8	8.7	-1.05
Greater Darwin	7.2	6.5	-0.75
Toowoomba	8.8	8.4	-0.46
Ballarat	8.9	7.8	-1.12
Bendigo	8.5	7.4	-1.06
Albury - Wodonga	8.9	8.1	-0.71
Launceston	10.0	9.4	-0.64

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 motorbikes 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	-0.85
Central Coast	10.3	9.4	-0.95
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	2.8	2.7	-0.15
Sydney - Blacktown	10.7	9.5	-1.27
Sydney - City and Inner South	26.8	34.0	7.26
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	18.0	19.4	1.39
Sydney - Inner South West	14.2	13.5	-0.68
Sydney - Inner West	15.7	15.5	-0.14
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	11.0	11.0	0.06
Sydney - Northern Beaches	8.6	8.1	-0.48
Sydney - Outer South West	8.5	7.3	-1.15
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	8.8	7.9	-0.90
Sydney - Parramatta	14.3	13.5	-0.77
Sydney - Ryde	11.1	11.4	0.31
Sydney - South West	11.0	10.8	-0.20
Sydney - Sutherland	7.6	6.9	-0.62
Rest of New South Wales	8.9	7.6	-1.36
Capital Region	6.7	6.2	-0.50
Central West	9.1	7.9	-1.12
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	8.5	7.8	-0.73
Far West and Orana	10.8	10.1	-0.71
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	7.4	6.2	-1.16
Illawarra	11.1	10.4	-0.73
Mid North Coast	8.9	8.1	-0.80
Murray	7.7	8.0	0.21
New England and North West	8.8	8.1	-0.69
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	11.0	9.4	-1.60
Richmond - Tweed	8.5	7.9	-0.61
Riverina	8.0	7.5	-0.52
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	6.9	6.3	-0.57
Victoria			
Greater Melbourne	9.4	9.0	-0.38
Melbourne - Inner	20.1	23.4	3.30
Melbourne - Inner East	8.0	8.2	0.26
Melbourne - Inner South	9.4	9.0	-0.42
Melbourne - North East	7.6	7.4	-0.28
Melbourne - North West	7.2	7.1	-0.09
Melbourne - Outer East	5.1	4.9	-0.21
Melbourne - South East	6.7	6.6	-0.13
Melbourne - West	8.6	8.0	-0.59
Mornington Peninsula	6.6	6.2	-0.40

(continued)

Dwellings with no motor vehicle by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
Rest of Victoria	7.0	6.4	-0.61
Ballarat	7.4	6.9	-0.42
Bendigo	7.3	6.8	-0.46
Geelong	7.5	6.9	-0.58
Hume	6.4	6.2	-0.22
Latrobe - Gippsland	6.8	6.7	-0.17
North West	7.7	8.0	0.31
Shepparton	6.5	6.9	0.41
Warrnambool and South West	6.2	6.2	-0.06
Queensland			
Greater Brisbane	8.4	7.7	-0.79
Brisbane - East	6.7	6.3	-0.41
Brisbane - North	9.7	9.2	-0.49
Brisbane - South	9.3	8.7	-0.54
Brisbane - West	7.2	7.3	0.16
Brisbane Inner City	14.5	14.9	0.36
Ipswich	7.4	6.9	-0.50
Logan - Beaudesert	6.2	6.1	-0.09
Moreton Bay - North	8.1	7.9	-0.25
Moreton Bay - South	3.8	3.7	-0.05
Rest of Queensland	7.5	6.5	-0.96
Cairns	9.4	8.8	-0.56
Darling Downs - Maranoa	6.3	5.8	-0.48
Fitzroy	6.8	6.3	-0.47
Gold Coast	7.2	6.6	-0.60
Mackay	6.2	5.6	-0.51
Queensland - Outback	13.5	14.6	1.15
Sunshine Coast	7.2	5.9	-1.28
Toowoomba	8.2	7.8	-0.41
Townsville	8.0	6.8	-1.19
Wide Bay	7.9	7.3	-0.60
South Australia			
Greater Adelaide	10.1	9.2	-0.94
Adelaide - Central and Hills	10.9	10.3	-0.60
Adelaide - North	10.0	9.1	-0.88
Adelaide - South	9.1	8.0	-1.09
Adelaide - West	14.6	12.6	-1.97
Rest of South Australia	6.9	6.7	-0.25
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	6.1	6.1	-0.09
South Australia - Outback	10.8	10.2	-0.52
South Australia - South East	6.6	6.3	-0.37

(continued)

Dwellings with no motor vehicle 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>
Western Australia			
Greater Perth	6.8	6.0	-0.73
Mandurah	5.9	5.7	-0.22
Perth - Inner	12.6	11.8	-0.78
Perth - North East	7.1	6.1	-1.01
Perth - North West	6.0	5.2	-0.85
Perth - South East	7.4	6.4	-1.01
Perth - South West	6.9	6.1	-0.86
Rest of Western Australia	6.1	5.8	-0.33
Bunbury	5.1	4.8	-0.32
Western Australia - Outback	9.1	8.4	-0.65
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	5.4	5.1	-0.33
Tasmania			
Greater Hobart	9.8	8.9	-0.83
Rest of Tasmania	7.6	6.9	-0.71
Launceston and North East	8.7	8.0	-0.70
South East	4.8	4.1	-0.79
West and North West	8.3	7.4	-0.97
Northern Territory			
Greater Darwin	7.2	6.5	-0.75
Northern Territory - Outback	24.4	21.1	-3.29
Australian Capital Territory	7.3	6.4	-0.85

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 motorbikes and scooters.

Table C 2.1.3.d Dwellings with no motor vehicle by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	12.6	11.8	-0.85
Rest of New South Wales	8.9	7.6	-1.36
Greater Melbourne	9.4	9.0	-0.38
Rest of Victoria	7.0	6.4	-0.61
Greater Brisbane	8.4	7.7	-0.79
Rest of Queensland	7.5	6.5	-0.96
Greater Adelaide	10.1	9.2	-0.94
Rest of South Australia	6.9	6.7	-0.25
Greater Perth	6.8	6.0	-0.73
Rest of Western Australia	6.1	5.8	-0.33
Greater Hobart	9.8	8.9	-0.83
Rest of Tasmania	7.6	6.9	-0.71
Greater Darwin	7.2	6.5	-0.75
Rest of Northern Territory	20.9	18.5	-2.32
Australian Capital Territory	7.3	6.4	-0.85

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 motorbikes 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 four per cent of the total in 2011–12. This measure includes passenger vehicles, motor cycles, light commercial vehicles, and buses.⁶⁶

Passenger vehicle use is a major component of the total road transport task. Changes in passenger vehicle kilometres travelled over time (alongside trends in the freight task) are important for assessing the extent of growth in the overall transport task in a region.

Table C 2.1.4.a Passenger vehicle kilometres travelled (on road) by capital city/balance of state

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2001-02 to 2011-12</i>	<i>Trend</i>
	<i>billion kilometres</i>	<i>billion kilometres</i>	<i>billion kilometres</i>	<i>change billion kilometres</i>	
Sydney	33.0	35.3	37.3	4.3	
Rest of New South Wales	25.4	27.1	28.6	3.3	
Melbourne	32.2	34.2	36.7	4.6	
Rest of Victoria	17.7	19.0	20.4	2.7	
Brisbane	16.1	18.4	19.4	3.3	
Rest of Queensland	21.7	25.2	26.9	5.2	
Adelaide	9.4	9.6	9.5	0.1	
Rest of South Australia	5.1	5.4	5.4	0.3	
Perth	13.4	15.0	16.2	2.8	
Rest of Western Australia	6.7	7.4	8.2	1.5	
Hobart	1.7	1.9	1.9	0.1	
Rest of Tasmania	2.8	3.0	3.1	0.3	
Darwin	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.1	
Rest of Northern Territory	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.1	
Australian Capital Territory	3.2	3.5	3.7	0.5	
AUSTRALIA	189.9	206.7	219.2	29.3	

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.

⁶⁶ BITRE, Research Report 127, Traffic Growth in Australia, 2012

C 2.1.5 Network delay due to congestion

This indicator measures the average minutes per kilometre travelled lost due to congestion, for each capital city. As well as impacting productivity, higher congestion reduces well-being through longer travel times, and reduced accessibility.

Table C 2.1.5.a Average network delay due to congestion by selected major urban area

	2002-03	2006-07	2010-11	2002-03 to 2010-11	
Major Urban Area	minutes per kilometre	minutes per kilometre	minutes per kilometre	change minutes per kilometre	Trend
Greater Sydney	0.77	0.82	0.89	0.12	
Greater Melbourne	0.73	0.82	0.72	-0.01	
Greater Brisbane	0.78	0.70	0.77	-0.01	
Greater Adelaide	0.66	0.81	0.84	0.18	
Greater Perth	0.44	0.59	0.75	0.31	

Source: Austroads, National Performance Indicators Data, Graph 7.3.1 AM peak congestion indicator (urban)

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.



C 2.2 Moving Freight

C 2.2.1 Road freight activity

This indicator measures road freight activity by region. Freight use represents a major component of the total road transport task. Changes over time in road freight tonne kilometres (alongside trends in the passenger vehicle task) are important for assessing the extent of growth in the overall transport task in a region.⁶⁷

Table C 2.2.1.a Road freight tonne kilometres by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2001-02 billion tonne kilometres	2006-07 billion tonne kilometres	2011-12 billion tonne kilometres	2001-02 to 2011-12 change billion tonne kilometres	Trend
Sydney	9.7	11.2	12.5	2.8	
Rest of New South Wales	41.4	49.4	57.6	16.2	
Melbourne	9.8	11.2	12.5	2.7	
Rest of Victoria	22.4	28.2	32.2	9.8	
Brisbane	5.7	7.5	8.6	2.9	
Rest of Queensland	19.7	26.0	29.1	9.4	
Adelaide	2.1	2.6	2.9	0.8	
Rest of South Australia	8.3	11.7	13.7	5.4	
Perth	3.6	5.1	5.8	2.2	
Rest of Western Australia	18.1	23.9	26.1	8.0	
Hobart	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	
Rest of Tasmania	2.4	3.0	3.3	0.9	
Darwin	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	
Rest of Northern Territory	2.2	1.7	2.2	0.0	
Australian Capital Territory	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	
AUSTRALIA	146.1	182.4	207.5	61.4	

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.

⁶⁷ BITRE, Research Report 112, Freight Measurement and Modelling in Australia, 2006

C 2.2.2 Volume of freight through ports

This indicator measures the volume of freight, both international and domestic, being loaded and unloaded at ports. The indicator is only presented for those regions that contain a port with significant and ongoing freight activity. The volume of freight through ports is associated with freight infrastructure needs in the regions near ports, and employment at ports and related industries.













Table C 2.2.2.a Volume of freight through ports by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2008-09 to 2012-13	Trend
	tonnes (million)	tonnes (million)	tonnes (million)	change tonnes (million)	
Major Cities	253.2	288.0	329.4	76.1	
Inner Regional	102.4	101.1	111.9	9.4	
Outer Regional	156.9	166.1	187.8	30.9	
Remote	233.4	300.0	395.1	161.7	
Very Remote	170.9	197.4	220.7	49.8	
AUSTRALIA	916.9	1,052.6	1,244.8	327.9	

Source: ABS, International cargo statistics (unpublished data), 2008-09, 2010-11 and 2012-13

Combined volume of Coastal and International weight.

Table C 2.2.2.b Volume of freight through ports by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2008-09 to 2012-13	Trend
	tonnes (million)	tonnes (million)	tonnes (million)	change tonnes (million)	
Greater Sydney	25.3	28.4	28.2	2.9	
Greater Melbourne	32.7	34.3	36.0	3.3	
Greater Brisbane	31.3	32.6	37.9	6.6	
Greater Perth	28.1	26.0	30.3	2.1	
Greater Adelaide	9.2	12.5	14.7	5.5	
Newcastle - Maitland	95.6	115.0	148.7	53.1	
Wollongong	24.1	29.8	23.5	-0.5	
Greater Hobart	2.7	2.3	1.7	-1.0	
Geelong	9.7	11.9	12.8	3.1	
Townsville	9.0	10.5	12.0	3.1	
Cairns	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.5	
Greater Darwin	12.3	12.7	13.1	0.8	

Source: ABS, International cargo statistics (unpublished data), 2008-09, 2010-11 and 2012-13

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.

Table C 2.2.2.c Volume of freight through ports by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2008-09 tonnes (million)	2010-11 tonnes (million)	2012-13 tonnes (million)	2008-09 to 2012-13 change tonnes (million)	Trend
New South Wales					
Sydney - City and Inner South	25.3	28.4	28.2	2.9	
Capital Region	1.2	1.1	1.0	-0.2	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Illawarra	24.1	29.8	23.5	-0.5	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	95.6	115.0	148.7	53.1	
Victoria					
Melbourne - Inner	29.5	31.9	33.9	4.3	
Mornington Peninsula	3.2	2.3	2.2	-1.0	
Geelong	9.7	11.9	12.8	3.1	
Latrobe - Gippsland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Warrnambool and South West	2.7	3.8	4.9	2.2	
Queensland					
Brisbane - East	31.3	32.6	37.9	6.6	
Cairns	1.3	1.0	1.6	0.3	
Fitzroy	79.1	76.6	86.1	7.0	
Mackay	99.2	105.4	116.4	17.2	
Queensland - Outback	21.6	23.1	29.7	8.0	
Townsville	9.6	10.9	12.3	2.7	
Wide Bay	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	
South Australia					
Adelaide - West	9.2	12.5	14.7	5.5	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	3.4	3.5	3.8	0.4	
South Australia - Outback	12.4	15.2	15.7	3.2	
Western Australia					
Perth - South West	28.1	26.0	30.3	2.1	
Bunbury	11.9	13.5	15.1	3.2	
Western Australia - Outback	384.3	476.4	595.8	211.5	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	4.1	3.0	4.0	-0.1	
Tasmania					
Hobart	2.7	2.3	1.7	-1.0	
Launceston and North East	4.7	4.0	2.4	-2.3	
West and North West	9.6	9.3	8.9	-0.7	
Northern Territory					
Darwin	12.3	12.7	13.1	0.8	
Northern Territory - Outback	0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.5	

Source: ABS, International cargo statistics (unpublished data), 2008-09, 2010-11 and 2012-13

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.

C 2.3 Communication and Utilities

C 2.3.1 Dwellings with an internet connection

People living in a dwelling have access to the internet when their dwelling has an active internet connection, whether based on broadband, dialup, 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 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
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

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
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>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2006–2011 change 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
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
South Australia - Outback	48.8	68.1	19.3
South Australia - South East	51.5	70.0	18.5

(continued)

Dwellings with an internet connection 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>
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
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
Australian Capital Territory	74.9	87.8	12.9

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Internet connections include broadband, dial-up, and other types of connection.

Table C 2.3.1.d Dwellings with an internet connection by capital city/balance of state

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	2006 <i>per cent</i>	2011 <i>per cent</i>	2006–2011 <i>change 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) as well as those that do not. Average electricity supply varies with climate zone, household income, and other household and dwelling characteristics.

Electricity is the dominant type of household energy supply, with almost every Australian household (99.8 per cent) using mains electricity as a source of energy inside their dwelling.⁶⁸ This indicator provides a guide to the average amount of electricity supplied to households in each region. The type 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	2006–2011 change kWh	Trend
Greater Sydney	6,861.4	6,678.8	6,237.0	-624.4	
Greater Melbourne	5,143.0	4,702.6	4,589.4	-553.6	
Greater Brisbane	6,754.5	6,507.9	6,242.2	-512.3	
Greater Perth	6,084.0	5,403.8	5,110.3	-973.7	
Greater Adelaide	5,308.7	4,857.2	4,723.2	-585.5	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	6,237.8	6,114.7	5,686.5	-551.3	
Newcastle - Maitland	6,998.5	6,756.1	6,465.2	-533.3	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Sunshine Coast	5,960.6	5,818.1	5,499.1	-461.6	
Wollongong	6,934.4	6,222.8	5,971.3	-963.1	
Greater Hobart	9,393.7	8,242.5	7,721.0	-1,672.6	
Geelong	9,376.8	8,221.5	8,254.5	-1,122.3	
Townsville	6,415.0	6,134.0	5,707.3	-707.7	
Cairns	9,178.8	8,850.3	8,642.9	-536.0	
Greater Darwin	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Toowoomba	8,442.9	7,960.1	7,698.1	-744.7	
Ballarat	5,257.4	4,453.6	4,685.5	-571.9	
Bendigo	5,865.5	5,093.3	5,210.4	-655.1	
Albury - Wodonga	7,495.0	6,454.7	6,208.7	-1,286.2	
Launceston	8,924.0	7,529.1	7,129.7	-1,794.3	

Source: ABS, Household Energy Consumption Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 2012 (cat. no. 4670.0)

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

Mean electricity supplied was calculated by taking the mean across three classes of meter: gross, net and non-generating meters. In cases where data for gross and net meters is unavailable, the average for non-generating meters has been taken as the average for the region.

For dwellings with net meters, electricity generated is consumed by the dwelling in the first instance, with any excess generation exported to the electricity grid. This indicator only includes the shortfall of electricity that is imported to the dwelling (i.e. the energy supplied from the grid).

n.p. not published.

⁶⁸ ABS, Environmental Issues: Energy Use and Conservation, Mar 2011 (cat. no. 4602.0.55.001)

Table C 2.3.2.b Average electricity supplied from the distributor network grid per residential meter by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2010 kWh	2011 kWh	2012 kWh	2010–2012 change kWh	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	6,861.4	6,678.8	6,237.0	-624.4	
Central Coast	6,754.5	6,618.9	6,280.9	-473.6	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	10,268.5	9,661.0	9,005.9	-1,262.6	
Sydney - Blacktown	7,214.1	6,905.3	6,465.3	-748.7	
Sydney - City and Inner South	4,571.7	4,517.9	4,173.0	-398.7	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	6,043.8	5,953.9	5,541.0	-502.9	
Sydney - Inner South West	6,229.6	6,193.1	5,781.0	-448.6	
Sydney - Inner West	5,621.3	5,406.9	5,060.3	-561.0	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	7,434.5	7,260.9	6,777.0	-657.5	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	6,821.0	6,696.3	6,315.1	-505.9	
Sydney - Outer South West	7,966.4	7,573.6	7,149.6	-816.8	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	8,024.9	7,660.9	7,168.6	-856.3	
Sydney - Parramatta	6,271.8	6,027.5	5,679.0	-592.8	
Sydney - Ryde	6,968.7	7,233.7	6,233.7	-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)*

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2010 kWh</i>	<i>2011 kWh</i>	<i>2012 kWh</i>	<i>2010–2012 change kWh</i>	<i>Trend</i>
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	2006–2011 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, the prevailing water restriction policies, water conservation measures, the available water supply, housing density and the price of water.⁶⁹

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

Major Urban Area	2006-07 kL/property	2009-10 kL/property	2012-13 kL/property	2006-07 to 2012-13 change kL/property	Trend
Sydney	199.0	204.6	198.0	-1.0	
Melbourne	170.4	142.3	152.0	-18.4	
South East Queensland	n.a.	n.a.	156.4	n.a.	
Perth	281.0	275.9	248.5	-32.5	
Adelaide	235.0	191.5	193.1	-41.9	
Newcastle - Maitland	195.0	184.0	175.8	-19.2	
Australian Capital Territory	240.0	198.6	198.7	-41.3	
Geelong	169.0	149.9	159.6	-9.4	
Townsville	n.a.	434.1	382.6	n.a.	
Cairns	n.a.	262.0	257.6	n.a.	
Darwin	483.0	458.2	454.0	-29.0	
Toowoomba	n.a.	n.a.	130.3	n.a.	

Source: National Water Commission, National Performance Report 2012-13 - Urban Water Utilities

Major urban areas have been classified according to the National Water Commission's Urban Water Utilities Boundaries. This is broadly comparable to the ASGS Significant Urban Area and Greater Capital City Area classification.

Includes only major utilities with 100,000+ customers.

n.a. not available.

⁶⁹ National Water Commission, National Performance Report 2012-13: urban water, 2014

C 2.4 Land Use

C 2.4.1 Land area and land use

Land area for each region is based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), and provides a context for understanding the distribution and density of settlement, industry and infrastructure.

Land cover indicators identify changes to the extent of vegetation cover which highlight green space and tree cover within built up areas and of reserves of vegetation within larger regions. Land use indicators also identify the extent of agricultural and urban areas. 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

Major Urban Area	Land area hectare	Built up area per cent	Agricultural per cent	Tree/Shrub cover per cent
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 hectare	Built up area per cent	Agricultural per cent	Tree/Shrub cover 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)

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

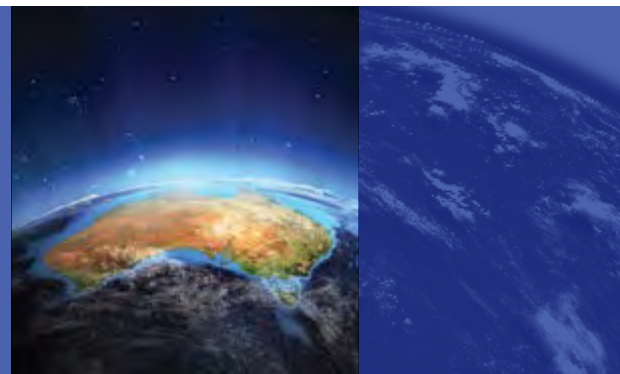
<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>Land area hectare</i>	<i>Built up area per cent</i>	<i>Agricultural per cent</i>	<i>Tree/Shrub cover per cent</i>
2011				
Greater Sydney	1,236,774	11.8	4.9	81.6
Rest of New South Wales	78,844,103	0.2	25.4	56.2
Greater Melbourne	999,052	17.0	32.0	49.7
Rest of 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. 278
Main growth and decline industry	p. 287
Structural change index	p. 296
Business Activity	
Actively trading businesses	p. 301
Business size	p. 306
Innovation	
Employment in knowledge-intensive industries	p. 311

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

<i>Remoteness Class</i>		<i>Employment</i>
	<i>Top employing industry</i>	<i>per cent</i>
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)

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.

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
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
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
South Australia - South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	19.1

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Top employing industry</i>	<i>Employment per cent</i>
		2006
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
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
Australian Capital Territory	Public Administration and Safety	30.3

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Top employing industry	Employment per cent
2011		
New South Wales		
Greater Sydney	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.0
Central Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.4
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Retail Trade	10.9
Sydney - Blacktown	Manufacturing	12.8
Sydney - City and Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	14.6
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	15.1
Sydney - Inner South West	Retail Trade	10.8
Sydney - Inner West	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.5
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	17.9
Sydney - Northern Beaches	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.3
Sydney - Outer South West	Manufacturing	13.2
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.5
Sydney - Parramatta	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.5
Sydney - Ryde	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.1
Sydney - South West	Manufacturing	16.0
Sydney - Sutherland	Health Care and Social Assistance	10.4
Rest of New South Wales	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.1
Capital Region	Public Administration and Safety	14.4
Central West	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.0
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.0
Far West and Orana	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13.7
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	Retail Trade	10.9
Illawarra	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.4
Mid North Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.8
Murray	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.9
New England and North West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15.0
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.3
Richmond - Tweed	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.2
Riverina	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	11.7
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.5
Victoria		
Greater Melbourne	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.2
Melbourne - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	15.8
Melbourne - Inner East	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.4
Melbourne - Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.7
Melbourne - North East	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.5
Melbourne - North West	Manufacturing	12.1
Melbourne - Outer East	Manufacturing	12.3
Melbourne - South East	Manufacturing	16.3
Melbourne - West	Manufacturing	12.8
Mornington Peninsula	Construction	12.5

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Top employing industry</i>	<i>Employment per cent</i>
<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
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
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
South Australia - South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	16.3

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Top employing industry	Employment per cent
2011		
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
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
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)

Includes Inadequately Described responses.

Table C 3.1.1.d Top employing industry by capital city/balance of state

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>Top employing industry</i>	<i>Employment per cent</i>
<i>2006</i>		
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
<i>2011</i>		
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)

Includes Inadequately Described responses.

C 3.1.2 Main growth and decline industries

The industry sector that accounts for the largest increase (or decrease) in employed persons in a region provides useful context about the recent drivers of economic growth in the region. This is a very high-level summary of changes in the industry base of the regions and how these changes are distributed across the 19 broad industry sectors.⁷⁰ This indicator is based on the place of usual residence of the employed person and not the location at which they work.

Table C 3.1.2.a Main growth and decline industries by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006–2011	2006–2011
	industry	change persons
	Growth	
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
	Decline	
Major Cities	Manufacturing	-38,691
Inner Regional	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-13,134
Outer Regional	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-14,974
Remote	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-3,156
Very Remote	Public Administration and Safety	-3,286
AUSTRALIA	Manufacturing	-48,935

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)



⁷⁰ ABS, Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 2.0) (cat. no. 1292.0)

Table C 3.1.2.b Main growth and decline industries by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006-2011	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	2006-2011
	industry	change persons
Growth		
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
Growth		
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
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
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
South Australia - South East	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,729

(continued)

Main growth and decline industries by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006-2011	2006-2011
	industry	change persons
	Growth	
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
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
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)

Sub-State Region	2006–2011 industry	2006–2011 change persons
	<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
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
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
South Australia - South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-1,655

(continued)

Main growth and decline industries by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006-2011 industry	2006-2011 change persons
<i>Decline</i>		
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
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
Australian Capital Territory	Manufacturing	-667

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

a) No industries within this region declined. The smallest increase was in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, an increase of 154 people.

Table C 3.1.2.d Main growth and decline industries by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2006-2011	2006-2011
	industry	change persons
Growth		
Greater Sydney	Health Care and Social Assistance	35,723
Rest of New South Wales	Health Care and Social Assistance	23,877
Greater Melbourne	Health Care and Social Assistance	42,032
Rest of Victoria	Health Care and Social Assistance	13,914
Greater Brisbane	Health Care and Social Assistance	28,376
Rest of Queensland	Health Care and Social Assistance	28,083
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance	11,351
Rest of South Australia	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,872
Greater Perth	Construction	19,411
Rest of Western Australia	Mining	9,934
Greater Hobart	Education and Training	1,425
Rest of Tasmania	Construction	1,545
Greater Darwin	Public Administration and Safety	2,114
Rest of Northern Territory	Other Services	1,234
Australian Capital Territory	Public Administration and Safety	11,091
Decline		
Greater Sydney	Manufacturing	-9,173
Rest of New South Wales	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-9,600
Greater Melbourne	Manufacturing	-12,085
Rest of Victoria	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-7,159
Greater Brisbane	Manufacturing	-6,162
Rest of Queensland	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-5,985
Greater Adelaide	Manufacturing	-9,100
Rest of South Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-3,195
Greater Perth	Information Media and Telecommunications	-686
Rest of Western Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-4,195
Greater Hobart	Manufacturing	-1,055
Rest of Tasmania	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-1,351
Greater Darwin	Information Media and Telecommunications	-134
Rest of Northern Territory	Public Administration and Safety	-402
Australian Capital Territory	Manufacturing	-667

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

C 3.1.3 Structural change index

The structural change index is a measure of the extent of structural change occurring in a region, based on the change in the industry mix of employment between two points in time. The index can be thought of as the total number of percentage points of economic activity that has moved between industries within a given time period.⁷¹ Relatively high index values will be evident for regions that are going through a very pronounced phase of industry transition, irrespective of whether that transition relates to major industry decline or growth.

The index provides useful contextual information on the extent to which a region's economy is impacted by a changing industry base. This indicator is based on the place of usual residence of the employed person and not the location at which they work.

Table C 3.1.3.a Structural change index by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006–2011
	index
Major Cities	3.6
Inner Regional	4.1
Outer Regional	4.3
Remote	6.2
Very Remote	15.5
AUSTRALIA	3.8

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

Structural change index based on methodology used in Productivity Commission, Aspects of Structural Change in Australia, Research Paper, 1998.



⁷¹ Productivity Commission, Looking Back on Structural Change in Australia: 2002–2012, Supplement to Annual Report 2011–12, 2013

Table C 3.1.3.b Structural change index by major urban area

<i>Major Urban Area</i>	<i>2006–2011 index</i>
Greater Sydney	2.7
Greater Melbourne	3.9
Greater Brisbane	4.6
Greater Perth	4.5
Greater Adelaide	4.4
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	5.6
Newcastle - Maitland	3.3
Canberra - Queanbeyan	4.0
Sunshine Coast	5.7
Wollongong	4.4
Greater Hobart	3.9
Geelong	5.4
Townsville	2.8
Cairns	6.6
Greater Darwin	4.7
Toowoomba	5.3
Ballarat	4.6
Bendigo	4.4
Albury - Wodonga	4.8
Launceston	4.4

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0)

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

Structural change index based on methodology used in Productivity Commission, Aspects of Structural Change in Australia, Research Paper, 1998.

Table C 3.1.3.c Structural change index by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006-2011 index
New South Wales	
Greater Sydney	2.7
Central Coast	3.5
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	2.6
Sydney - Blacktown	3.5
Sydney - City and Inner South	3.5
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	3.4
Sydney - Inner South West	3.5
Sydney - Inner West	2.8
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	2.6
Sydney - Northern Beaches	3.0
Sydney - Outer South West	3.1
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	2.7
Sydney - Parramatta	3.1
Sydney - Ryde	2.8
Sydney - South West	3.4
Sydney - Sutherland	3.6
Rest of New South Wales	4.0
Capital Region	4.6
Central West	5.4
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	4.6
Far West and Orana	3.9
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	4.3
Illawarra	4.4
Mid North Coast	4.9
Murray	5.1
New England and North West	3.7
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	3.1
Richmond - Tweed	4.7
Riverina	3.8
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	3.9
Victoria	
Greater Melbourne	3.9
Melbourne - Inner	3.8
Melbourne - Inner East	3.0
Melbourne - Inner South	3.8
Melbourne - North East	4.3
Melbourne - North West	4.6
Melbourne - Outer East	4.4
Melbourne - South East	4.5
Melbourne - West	4.6
Mornington Peninsula	3.8

(continued)

Structural change index by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006–2011 index</i>
Rest of Victoria	4.7
Ballarat	5.0
Bendigo	4.8
Geelong	5.2
Hume	4.1
Latrobe - Gippsland	4.3
North West	4.9
Shepparton	5.1
Warrnambool and South West	4.3
Queensland	
Greater Brisbane	4.6
Brisbane - East	4.9
Brisbane - North	5.3
Brisbane - South	5.3
Brisbane - West	5.1
Brisbane Inner City	5.7
Ipswich	4.8
Logan - Beaudesert	4.5
Moreton Bay - North	4.6
Moreton Bay - South	4.7
Rest of Queensland	4.8
Cairns	5.1
Darling Downs - Maranoa	6.6
Fitzroy	4.7
Gold Coast	5.7
Mackay	5.0
Queensland - Outback	10.5
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
South Australia - Outback	6.1
South Australia - South East	5.5

(continued)

Structural change index by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006–2011 index</i>
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
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
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	2007 businesses	2010 businesses	2013 businesses	2007-2013 change businesses	Trend
Major Cities	1,397,482	1,455,382	1,451,700	54,217	
Inner Regional	368,877	364,610	355,612	-13,265	
Outer Regional	206,610	205,244	200,343	-6,267	
Remote	31,422	31,521	31,281	-142	
Very Remote	11,775	11,868	11,963	188	
AUSTRALIA	2,016,166	2,068,625	2,050,898	34,732	

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2009 to Jun 2013 (cat. no. 8165.0)

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

Data in this table has been constructed from business counts at the SA2 level. Data at this small geographic scale is subject to issues relating to geocoding multi-location business locations and may have been confidentialised so as not to release the identity of any business units. This will result in small differences in the counts of businesses published for larger sub-state regions like SA4s and GCCSAs.



Table C 3.2.1.b Actively trading businesses by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2007 businesses	2010 businesses	2013 businesses	2007-2013 change businesses	Trend
Greater Sydney	455,765	470,055	463,789	8,024	
Greater Melbourne	378,023	400,094	404,689	26,666	
Greater Brisbane	180,713	189,505	182,455	1,742	
Greater Perth	160,527	169,418	166,853	6,326	
Greater Adelaide	105,613	108,406	105,359	-254	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	65,368	66,624	61,996	-3,372	
Newcastle - Maitland	28,189	27,638	27,816	-373	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	25,919	26,343	26,823	904	
Sunshine Coast	31,870	32,379	30,680	-1,190	
Wollongong	16,588	16,442	15,670	-918	
Greater Hobart	15,049	15,209	14,795	-254	
Geelong	13,018	12,998	12,855	-163	
Townsville	10,810	11,138	10,970	160	
Cairns	12,803	12,812	12,074	-729	
Greater Darwin	9,497	9,838	10,074	577	
Toowoomba	8,636	8,806	8,804	168	
Ballarat	6,614	6,964	7,262	648	
Bendigo	6,048	6,006	6,162	114	
Albury - Wodonga	6,980	6,925	6,793	-187	
Launceston	6,288	6,415	6,253	-35	

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2009 to Jun 2013 (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.

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.

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 3.2.1.c Actively trading businesses by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2007 businesses	2010 businesses	2013 businesses	2007-2013 change businesses	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	455,765	470,055	463,789	8,024	
Central Coast	23,681	22,183	21,026	-2,655	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	24,733	25,242	24,750	17	
Sydney - Blacktown	17,223	18,158	17,743	520	
Sydney - City and Inner South	65,773	69,903	71,455	5,682	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	29,500	30,567	30,184	684	
Sydney - Inner South West	46,172	48,991	47,717	1,545	
Sydney - Inner West	28,544	30,116	30,122	1,578	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	52,603	54,049	53,955	1,352	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	30,347	30,542	30,204	-143	
Sydney - Outer South West	16,218	16,132	15,364	-854	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	22,282	21,493	20,324	-1,958	
Sydney - Parramatta	33,888	37,093	36,887	2,999	
Sydney - Ryde	15,834	16,596	16,551	717	
Sydney - South West	27,717	28,017	27,040	-677	
Sydney - Sutherland	21,250	20,973	20,467	-783	
Rest of New South Wales	225,818	220,565	214,894	-10,924	
Capital Region	21,272	20,827	20,151	-1,121	
Central West	19,596	19,271	19,154	-442	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	11,524	10,996	10,567	-957	
Far West and Orana	11,620	11,504	11,600	-20	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	18,138	17,627	17,604	-534	
Illawarra	17,330	17,165	16,320	-1,010	
Mid North Coast	17,988	16,851	15,716	-2,272	
Murray	12,078	11,835	11,675	-403	
New England and North West	19,878	19,916	19,744	-134	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	24,480	23,892	23,685	-795	
Richmond - Tweed	23,128	22,703	21,378	-1,750	
Riverina	15,897	15,866	15,733	-164	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	12,889	12,112	11,567	-1,322	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	378,023	400,094	404,689	26,666	
Melbourne - Inner	83,335	89,481	93,714	10,379	
Melbourne - Inner East	39,058	41,320	41,619	2,561	
Melbourne - Inner South	43,697	45,701	45,661	1,964	
Melbourne - North East	33,188	35,289	35,435	2,247	
Melbourne - North West	24,126	25,908	25,910	1,784	
Melbourne - Outer East	44,156	44,369	43,222	-934	
Melbourne - South East	51,491	55,006	55,560	4,069	
Melbourne - West	35,158	39,548	40,438	5,280	
Mornington Peninsula	23,814	23,472	23,130	-684	

(continued)

Actively trading businesses by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007 businesses	2010 businesses	2013 businesses	2007-2013 change businesses	Trend
Rest of Victoria	132,301	130,802	129,411	-2,890	
Ballarat	11,742	12,009	12,304	562	
Bendigo	11,796	11,637	11,763	-33	
Geelong	20,033	20,039	20,095	62	
Hume	17,773	17,496	17,064	-709	
Latrobe - Gippsland	24,879	24,521	23,867	-1,012	
North West	17,943	17,313	16,907	-1,036	
Shepparton	14,055	13,820	13,525	-530	
Warrnambool and South West	14,080	13,967	13,886	-194	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	180,713	189,505	182,455	1,742	
Brisbane - East	18,364	18,745	17,823	-541	
Brisbane - North	14,873	15,695	14,703	-170	
Brisbane - South	27,976	30,635	30,127	2,151	
Brisbane - West	14,245	14,886	14,208	-37	
Brisbane Inner City	37,749	40,887	42,421	4,672	
Ipswich	17,178	17,599	16,471	-707	
Logan - Beaudesert	22,945	23,191	20,836	-2,109	
Moreton Bay - North	15,306	15,158	13,862	-1,444	
Moreton Bay - South	12,077	12,709	12,004	-73	
Rest of Queensland	230,634	233,717	224,522	-6,112	
Cairns	23,344	23,174	21,959	-1,385	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	17,849	18,140	18,393	544	
Fitzroy	17,162	17,558	17,791	629	
Gold Coast	61,975	63,295	58,952	-3,023	
Mackay	15,469	16,023	15,746	277	
Queensland - Outback	6,900	7,156	7,116	216	
Sunshine Coast	35,946	36,406	34,305	-1,641	
Toowoomba	11,609	11,787	11,812	203	
Townsville	16,640	16,998	16,822	182	
Wide Bay	23,740	23,180	21,626	-2,114	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	105,613	108,406	105,359	-254	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	44,250	46,089	45,601	1,351	
Adelaide - North	21,353	21,727	20,489	-864	
Adelaide - South	22,951	22,727	21,743	-1,208	
Adelaide - West	17,059	17,863	17,526	467	
Rest of South Australia	37,733	37,275	36,146	-1,587	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	11,203	11,189	10,998	-205	
South Australia - Outback	6,972	6,826	6,713	-259	
South Australia - South East	19,558	19,260	18,435	-1,123	

(continued)

Actively trading businesses by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007 businesses	2010 businesses	2013 businesses	2007-2013 change businesses	Trend
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	160,527	169,418	166,853	6,326	
Mandurah	5,894	5,719	5,412	-482	
Perth - Inner	33,384	36,019	35,137	1,753	
Perth - North East	18,576	19,423	19,054	478	
Perth - North West	39,752	42,309	42,088	2,336	
Perth - South East	35,073	36,722	36,370	1,297	
Perth - South West	27,848	29,226	28,792	944	
Rest of Western Australia	48,823	49,036	47,512	-1,311	
Bunbury	15,859	15,788	15,299	-560	
Western Australia - Outback	15,265	15,750	15,470	205	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	17,699	17,498	16,743	-956	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	15,049	15,209	14,795	-254	
Rest of Tasmania	23,650	23,281	22,203	-1,447	
Launceston and North East	11,923	11,835	11,368	-555	
South East	3,317	3,194	3,015	-302	
West and North West	8,410	8,252	7,820	-590	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	9,497	9,838	10,074	577	
Northern Territory - Outback	3,815	3,831	3,632	-183	
Australian Capital Territory	23,940	24,363	24,507	567	

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2009 to Jun 2013 (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 3.2.1.d Actively trading businesses by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2007 businesses	2010 businesses	2013 businesses	2007-2013 change businesses	Trend
Greater Sydney	455,765	470,055	463,789	8,024	
Rest of New South Wales	225,818	220,565	214,894	-10,924	
Greater Melbourne	378,023	400,094	404,689	26,666	
Rest of Victoria	132,301	130,802	129,411	-2,890	
Greater Brisbane	180,713	189,505	182,455	1,742	
Rest of Queensland	230,634	233,717	224,522	-6,112	
Greater Adelaide	105,613	108,406	105,359	-254	
Rest of South Australia	37,733	37,275	36,146	-1,587	
Greater Perth	160,527	169,418	166,853	6,326	
Rest of Western Australia	48,823	49,036	47,512	-1,311	
Greater Hobart	15,049	15,209	14,795	-254	
Rest of Tasmania	23,650	23,281	22,203	-1,447	
Greater Darwin	9,497	9,838	10,074	577	
Rest of Northern Territory	3,815	3,831	3,632	-183	
Australian Capital Territory	23,940	24,363	24,507	567	

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2009 to Jun 2013 (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 3.2.2 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 2012–13. It is based on business size categories based on 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 employing per cent	1–4 employees per cent	5–19 employees per cent	20–199 employees per cent	200+ employees per cent
2012–13					
Major Cities	60.9	27.3	9.1	2.5	0.1
Inner Regional	60.8	26.9	10.1	2.1	0.1
Outer Regional	60.8	26.4	10.5	2.2	0.0
Remote	59.2	27.4	11.1	2.4	0.0
Very Remote	60.6	26.9	10.4	2.1	0.0
AUSTRALIA	60.9	27.2	9.5	2.4	0.1

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2009 to Jun 2013 (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 employing per cent	1–4 employees per cent	5–19 employees per cent	20–199 employees per cent	200+ employees per cent
2012–13					
Greater Sydney	59.2	29.8	8.5	2.3	0.2
Greater Melbourne	61.1	27.5	8.8	2.4	0.2
Greater Brisbane	61.2	26.6	9.6	2.6	0.1
Greater Perth	63.0	24.2	9.6	3.0	0.2
Greater Adelaide	66.4	21.8	9.2	2.5	0.1
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	63.8	25.5	8.4	2.1	0.1
Newcastle - Maitland	53.7	30.3	12.5	3.4	0.1
Canberra - Queanbeyan	58.2	27.7	11.5	2.6	0.1
Sunshine Coast	62.5	26.1	9.5	1.8	0.1
Wollongong	53.7	32.3	11.1	2.7	0.2
Greater Hobart	60.4	24.6	12.0	2.9	0.1
Geelong	58.9	27.5	10.9	2.5	0.1
Townsville	56.2	27.3	12.8	3.6	0.0
Cairns	58.9	26.6	11.5	2.9	0.1
Greater Darwin	62.1	23.6	10.7	3.5	0.1
Toowoomba	59.7	26.0	10.9	3.2	0.1
Ballarat	57.8	27.8	11.6	2.7	0.1
Bendigo	54.2	30.3	12.5	3.0	0.0
Albury - Wodonga	58.5	26.7	12.1	2.6	0.2
Launceston	57.2	26.4	13.8	2.5	0.1

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2009 to Jun 2013 (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 employing per cent	1-4 employees per cent	5-19 employees per cent	20-199 employees per cent	200+ employees per cent
2012-13					
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	59.2	29.8	8.5	2.3	0.2
Central Coast	55.2	32.6	10.0	2.1	0.1
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	57.5	32.2	8.4	1.8	0.1
Sydney - Blacktown	59.0	30.1	8.5	2.3	0.1
Sydney - City and Inner South	59.1	25.9	10.4	4.2	0.4
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	64.7	27.0	6.6	1.5	0.1
Sydney - Inner South West	61.0	30.2	7.2	1.5	0.1
Sydney - Inner West	60.7	29.8	7.7	1.7	0.1
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	60.6	28.7	8.1	2.4	0.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches	59.4	30.8	7.9	1.9	0.1
Sydney - Outer South West	56.2	32.9	8.8	2.0	0.0
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	56.2	32.3	9.5	2.0	0.1
Sydney - Parramatta	59.1	29.9	8.3	2.5	0.2
Sydney - Ryde	59.7	30.1	7.6	2.3	0.3
Sydney - South West	55.5	34.3	8.2	2.1	0.1
Sydney - Sutherland	57.4	31.7	9.4	1.5	0.0
Rest of New South Wales	58.7	28.3	10.9	2.1	0.1
Capital Region	57.4	29.5	11.3	1.8	0.0
Central West	58.7	28.1	11.3	1.9	0.0
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	59.8	28.0	10.5	1.6	0.1
Far West and Orana	58.6	28.0	11.4	1.9	0.1
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	58.0	27.4	11.6	2.9	0.1
Illawarra	53.9	32.3	11.0	2.7	0.2
Mid North Coast	61.9	26.6	9.8	1.5	0.1
Murray	59.3	27.3	11.2	2.1	0.1
New England and North West	61.7	26.4	10.2	1.7	0.0
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	53.8	30.7	12.4	3.0	0.1
Richmond - Tweed	64.3	25.0	9.1	1.5	0.1
Riverina	58.9	27.8	11.2	2.0	0.1
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	56.9	30.9	10.3	1.9	0.1
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	61.1	27.5	8.8	2.4	0.2
Melbourne - Inner	61.7	24.7	9.9	3.4	0.3
Melbourne - Inner East	63.1	27.3	7.8	1.6	0.2
Melbourne - Inner South	63.3	26.7	8.0	2.0	0.1
Melbourne - North East	61.3	29.1	7.9	1.7	0.0
Melbourne - North West	61.2	27.0	9.1	2.5	0.2
Melbourne - Outer East	57.9	30.5	9.2	2.3	0.1
Melbourne - South East	59.6	28.0	9.3	2.8	0.2
Melbourne - West	61.7	28.3	7.8	2.1	0.1
Mornington Peninsula	59.5	30.2	8.6	1.7	0.1

(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>
2012-13					
Rest of Victoria	60.6	27.5	10.0	1.9	0.0
Ballarat	58.9	29.0	10.0	2.1	0.0
Bendigo	58.4	29.2	10.4	2.0	0.0
Geelong	59.9	28.0	9.8	2.1	0.1
Hume	62.9	26.4	9.2	1.5	0.1
Latrobe - Gippsland	63.2	25.8	9.3	1.7	0.0
North West	57.0	29.8	11.1	2.0	0.0
Shepparton	62.5	25.5	9.8	2.1	0.0
Warrnambool and South West	60.6	27.0	10.6	1.9	0.0
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	61.2	26.6	9.6	2.6	0.1
Brisbane - East	58.1	29.2	9.9	2.7	0.0
Brisbane - North	60.4	26.2	10.2	3.0	0.1
Brisbane - South	61.0	26.3	10.2	2.4	0.1
Brisbane - West	61.8	28.5	7.8	1.9	0.0
Brisbane Inner City	63.1	23.6	9.8	3.3	0.2
Ipswich	62.1	26.0	9.3	2.5	0.2
Logan - Beaudesert	61.1	27.2	9.5	2.1	0.1
Moreton Bay - North	60.3	28.1	9.5	2.1	0.0
Moreton Bay - South	59.1	29.7	9.4	1.8	0.0
Rest of Queensland	62.2	25.6	9.7	2.4	0.1
Cairns	60.0	26.0	11.1	2.8	0.1
Darling Downs - Maranoa	67.5	22.7	8.1	1.7	0.0
Fitzroy	61.3	25.3	10.6	2.8	0.1
Gold Coast	63.9	25.5	8.3	2.2	0.1
Mackay	58.2	27.0	11.2	3.5	0.1
Queensland - Outback	61.2	26.5	10.0	2.3	0.0
Sunshine Coast	62.6	26.2	9.3	1.8	0.1
Toowoomba	60.8	26.0	10.2	2.9	0.1
Townsville	58.4	26.7	12.0	3.0	0.0
Wide Bay	62.7	25.1	10.0	2.1	0.1
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	66.4	21.8	9.2	2.5	0.1
Adelaide - Central and Hills	67.8	20.9	8.7	2.4	0.1
Adelaide - North	66.5	22.7	8.5	2.2	0.1
Adelaide - South	66.1	23.0	8.8	2.0	0.1
Adelaide - West	63.0	21.5	11.7	3.6	0.3
Rest of South Australia	59.8	26.8	11.5	1.8	0.1
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	60.4	27.6	10.5	1.5	0.1
South Australia - Outback	57.2	28.1	12.7	1.9	0.0
South Australia - South East	60.4	25.9	11.6	2.0	0.1

(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>
2012-13					
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	63.0	24.2	9.6	3.0	0.2
Mandurah	60.4	27.3	9.3	3.0	0.0
Perth - Inner	61.6	24.2	10.2	3.7	0.3
Perth - North East	62.0	24.3	10.3	3.2	0.2
Perth - North West	65.3	23.8	8.4	2.3	0.1
Perth - South East	62.8	23.9	9.9	3.2	0.2
Perth - South West	62.8	24.4	9.6	3.0	0.2
Rest of Western Australia	60.2	26.4	10.5	2.8	0.0
Bunbury	62.9	23.7	10.2	3.1	0.1
Western Australia - Outback	56.8	26.9	12.5	3.7	0.1
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	60.9	28.3	9.0	1.8	0.0
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	60.4	24.6	12.0	2.9	0.1
Rest of Tasmania	59.7	25.8	12.2	2.3	0.1
Launceston and North East	60.0	25.8	12.0	2.1	0.1
South East	62.5	24.6	10.5	2.3	0.1
West and North West	58.1	26.1	13.0	2.7	0.0
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	62.1	23.6	10.7	3.5	0.1
Northern Territory - Outback	56.6	23.8	15.3	4.4	0.0
Australian Capital Territory	58.3	27.7	11.5	2.5	0.1

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2009 to Jun 2013 (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

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</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>
2012-13					
Greater Sydney	59.2	29.8	8.5	2.3	0.2
Rest of New South Wales	58.7	28.3	10.9	2.1	0.1
Greater Melbourne	61.1	27.5	8.8	2.4	0.2
Rest of Victoria	60.6	27.5	10.0	1.9	0.0
Greater Brisbane	61.2	26.6	9.6	2.6	0.1
Rest of Queensland	62.2	25.6	9.7	2.4	0.1
Greater Adelaide	66.4	21.8	9.2	2.5	0.1
Rest of South Australia	59.8	26.8	11.5	1.8	0.1
Greater Perth	63.0	24.2	9.6	3.0	0.2
Rest of Western Australia	60.2	26.4	10.5	2.8	0.0
Greater Hobart	60.4	24.6	12.0	2.9	0.1
Rest of Tasmania	59.7	25.8	12.2	2.3	0.1
Greater Darwin	62.1	23.6	10.7	3.5	0.1
Rest of Northern Territory	56.6	23.8	15.3	4.4	0.0
Australian Capital Territory	58.3	27.7	11.5	2.5	0.1

Source: ABS, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2009 to Jun 2013 (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 investments, infrastructure and human capital tend to be geographically clustered.⁷² Knowledge-intensive industries are important for regional economies because of their links to innovative products and new production processes, productivity, and creation of well-paying jobs.

Table C 3.3.1.a Knowledge-intensive industries by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
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 Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, TableBuilder, 2006 (cat. no. 2065.0); Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 - Correspondence Tables (cat. no. 1292.0.55.005) Includes high and medium-high technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive services, based on the OECD publication Regions at a Glance 2009 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2009-en).



⁷² OECD, Regions at a Glance, Employment in Knowledge-Oriented Sectors, 2009

Table C 3.3.1.b Knowledge-intensive industries by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	34.9	36.3	1.5
Greater Melbourne	35.2	36.1	0.9
Greater Brisbane	31.7	33.8	2.2
Greater Perth	30.5	31.8	1.4
Greater Adelaide	33.2	32.8	-0.4
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	24.2	27.4	3.2
Newcastle - Maitland	31.8	32.9	1.1
Canberra - Queanbeyan	28.8	28.5	-0.3
Sunshine Coast	25.4	29.1	3.7
Wollongong	29.9	30.8	0.9
Greater Hobart	28.1	29.5	1.4
Geelong	31.0	31.4	0.4
Townsville	26.6	28.6	2.1
Cairns	24.5	27.8	3.4
Greater Darwin	25.2	25.3	0.1
Toowoomba	31.5	32.6	1.1
Ballarat	33.8	34.3	0.5
Bendigo	31.5	32.2	0.7
Albury - Wodonga	27.0	27.3	0.3
Launceston	29.9	29.6	-0.3

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, 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)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
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
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
South Australia - Outback	21.8	21.8	0.0
South Australia - South East	18.9	19.9	1.0

(continued)

Knowledge-intensive industries by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
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
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
Australian Capital Territory	29.4	29.1	-0.3

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); 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

Capital City / Balance of State	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006–2011 change percentage points
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 Census of Population and Housing, retrieved using TableBuilder Pro, 2011, Third Release (cat. no. 2073.0) and ABS, 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 subnational 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 subnational 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

References

- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 1995, *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, 1994* (cat. no. 4190.0), Canberra
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2002, *National Health Survey, 2001*, Canberra
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2004, *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002* (cat. no. 4714.0), Canberra
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2006, *National Health Survey, 2004–05*, Canberra
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2007, *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia, 2005–06* (cat. no. 4114.0), Canberra
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2007, *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, Mar 2007* (cat. no. 4602.0.5.001), Canberra
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2007, *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2005–06* (cat. no. 6523.0), Canberra
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2009, *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008* (cat. no. 4714.0), Canberra
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2009, *National Health Survey, 2007–08*, Canberra
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2009, *TableBuilder, 2006* (cat. no. 2065.0), Canberra
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2010, *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia, 2009–10* (cat. no. 4114.0), Canberra
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2010, *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), 2011* (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001), Canberra
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2010, *Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2008–09* (cat. no. 4530.0), Canberra
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2010, *Environmental Issues: Water use and Conservation, Mar 2010* (cat. no. 4602.0.55.003), Canberra
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2011, *Census of Population and Housing, 2001, 2006 and 2011*, custom data request, Canberra
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2011, *Environmental Issues: Energy Use and Conservation, Mar 2011* (cat. no. 4602.0.55.001), Canberra
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2012, *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Correspondences, July 2011* (cat. no. 1270.0.55.006), Canberra
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2012, *Fact sheet: Differences between the LFS and the Census, 2012*, Canberra, <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/factsheetslfsc?opendocument&navpos=450>
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2013, *2011 TableBuilder Pro, 2011 Third Release* (cat. no. 2073.0), Canberra
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2013, *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 2.0)* (cat. no. 1292.0), Canberra

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2013, *Australian Labour Market Statistics, July 2013* (cat. no. 6105.0), Canberra

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2013, *Consumer Price Index, Australia, June 2013* (cat. no. 6401.0), Canberra

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2013, *Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2011–12* (cat. no. 4530.0), Canberra

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2013, *Deaths, Australia, 2012* (cat. no. 3302.0), Canberra

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2013, *Environmental Issues: Water use and Conservation, Mar 2013* (cat. no. 4602.0.55.003), Canberra

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2013, *Household Energy Consumption Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 2012: Business Survey of Residential Electricity Distribution (experimental estimates)* (cat. no. 4670.0), Canberra

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2013, *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2011–12* (cat. no. 6523.0), Canberra

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2013, *Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2010–2012* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003), Canberra

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2013, *National Regional Profile, 2007 to 2011* (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001), Canberra

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2013, *Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia, 12 months ended 30 June 2012* (cat. no. 9208.0), Canberra

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2014, *Counts of Australian Businesses, Including Entries and Exits, Jun 2009 to Jun 2013* (cat. no. 8165.0), Canberra

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2014, *General Social Survey, 2006 and 2010*, custom data request, Canberra

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2014, *International cargo statistics (unpublished data), 2006–07, 2009–10 and 2012–13*, Canberra

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2014, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery, May 2014* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001), Canberra

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2014, *Australian Health Survey 2011–12 (National Health Survey component and core component)*, custom data request, Canberra

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2014, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2013* (cat. no. 3235.0), Canberra

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2014, *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012–13* (cat. no. 3218.0), Canberra

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2014, *Survey of Income and Housing, 2006 and 2010*, custom data request, Canberra

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2014, *Waste Management, Transport and Motor Vehicle Usage Survey, 2009 and 2012*, custom data request, Canberra

Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority (ACARA) 2009, *National Assessment Program, Literacy and Numeracy, National Report, 2009*, Sydney

Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority (ACARA) 2011, *National Assessment Program, Literacy and Numeracy, National Report, 2011*, Sydney

Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority (ACARA) 2013, *National Assessment Program, Literacy and Numeracy, National Report, 2013*, Sydney

- Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) 2011, *A Snapshot of Early Childhood Development in Australia, Australian Early Development Index (AEDI), National Report 2009* (Re-issue – March 2011), Melbourne
- Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) 2013, *A Snapshot of Early Childhood Development in Australia, Australian Early Development Index (AEDI), National Report 2012*, Melbourne
- Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) 2014, *Virtual Tally Room, 2007, 2010, 2013*, Canberra, <http://results.aec.gov.au/>
- Australian Institute of Health and Wellbeing (AIHW) 2011, *Young Australians: their health and well-being, 2011* (cat. no. PHE 140), Canberra
- Austrroads 2014, *National Performance Indicators Data*, Graph 7.3.1 AM peak congestion indicator (urban), Canberra, <http://algin.net/austrroads/site/Index.asp?id=70>
- Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) 2006, *Research Report 112, Freight Measurement and Modelling in Australia*, Canberra
- Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) 2009, *Household Wealth, Information Paper 63*, Canberra
- Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) 2012, *Research Report 127, Traffic Growth in Australia*, Canberra
- Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) 2012, *Research Report 132, Population growth, jobs growth and commuting flows in Sydney*, Canberra
- Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) 2013, *Australian Sea Freight, 2011–2012*, Canberra, http://www.bitre.gov.au/publications/2013/asf_2011_12.aspx
- Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) 2014, *Airport Traffic Data, website release, 2014*, Canberra, https://www.bitre.gov.au/publications/ongoing/airport_traffic_data.aspx
- Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) 2014, *Australian Road Deaths Database, June 2014*, Canberra, www.bitre.gov.au/statistics/safety/fatal_road_crash_database.aspx
- Department of Environment 1994, *National Water Quality Management Strategy: Policies and principles – A reference document*, Canberra, <http://www.environment.gov.au/water/publications/quality/nwqms-policies-principles.html>
- Department of the Environment 2004, *Collaborative Australian Protected Area Databases, 2004*, Canberra
- Department of the Environment 2008, *Collaborative Australian Protected Area Databases, 2008*, Canberra
- Department of the Environment 2012, *Collaborative Australian Protected Area Databases, 2012*, Canberra
- Department of Health 2013, *Statistical Local Area Population Projections, 2011 (base) to 2026, Preliminary*, Canberra, <http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/ageing-stats-lapp.htm>
- Department of Social Services (DSS) 2012, *Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) customised data*, provided by the National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling (NATSEM), Canberra
- Giles-Corti, B., Ryan, K. and 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>
- Kent, J., Thompson, S.M. and Jalaludin, B. 2011, *Healthy Built Environments: A review of the literature, Healthy Built Environments Program, City Futures Research Centre, UNSW, Sydney*, <http://www.be.unsw.edu.au/programs/healthy-built-environments-program/literature-review>
- National Sustainability Council 2013, *Sustainable Australia Report 2013, Conversations with the future*, Canberra
- National Water Commission 2012, *National Performance Report 2012–13 – Urban Water Utilities*, Canberra
- Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) 2009, *Regions at a Glance, Employment in Knowledge-Oriented Sectors, 2009*, Paris

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) 2013, *Better Life Index 2013*, Paris, <http://www.oecd.org/statistics/measuringwell-beingandprogress.htm>

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) 2013, *Measuring Wellbeing and Progress: Understanding the issue*, 2013, Paris, <http://www.oecd.org/statistics/measuringwell-beingandprogress.htm>

Productivity Commission 2013, *Looking Back on Structural Change in Australia: 2002–2012, Supplement to Annual Report 2011–12*, Canberra

Property Council of Australia 2012, *My City: The People's Verdict 2012*, Sydney, www.propertyoz.com.au/library/B%20-%20FULL%20REPORT.pdf

RP Data-Rismark 2014, *Daily Home Value Index Back Series* (custom data request), Canberra

Stiglitz, J.E., Sen, A and Fitoussi, J.P. 2009, *Report of the commission on the measurement of economic performance and social progress*, Paris, <http://www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr/en/index.htm>

Tourism Research Australia (TRA) 2013, *International Visitor Survey*, Unit record file data, 2013, Canberra

Tourism Research Australia (TRA) 2013, *National Visitor Survey*, Unit record file data, 2013, Canberra

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2014, *Human Development Report 2014, Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience*, 2014, New York

United Nations, Committee of Experts on Public Administration (UNPAN) 2006, *Definition of basic concepts and terminologies in governance and public administration*, 2006 (E/C.16/2006/4), New York

Victoria Health Promotion Foundation 2012, *Commute time, Indicator Overview, VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2012*, Melbourne

