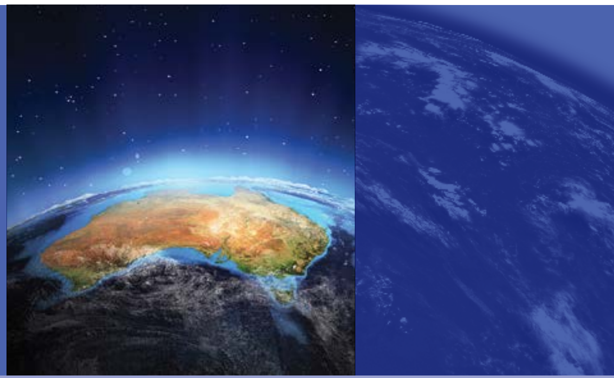
Progress 2: Economy



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.

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 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.

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

	2007–08	*[a] 2009–10*	*2011–12*	*2007–08 to 2011–12*	
Remoteness Class	*per cent*	*per cent*	*per cent*	*change percentage points*	***Trend***
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/factsheetslfsc?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 outside (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 calcuate 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.

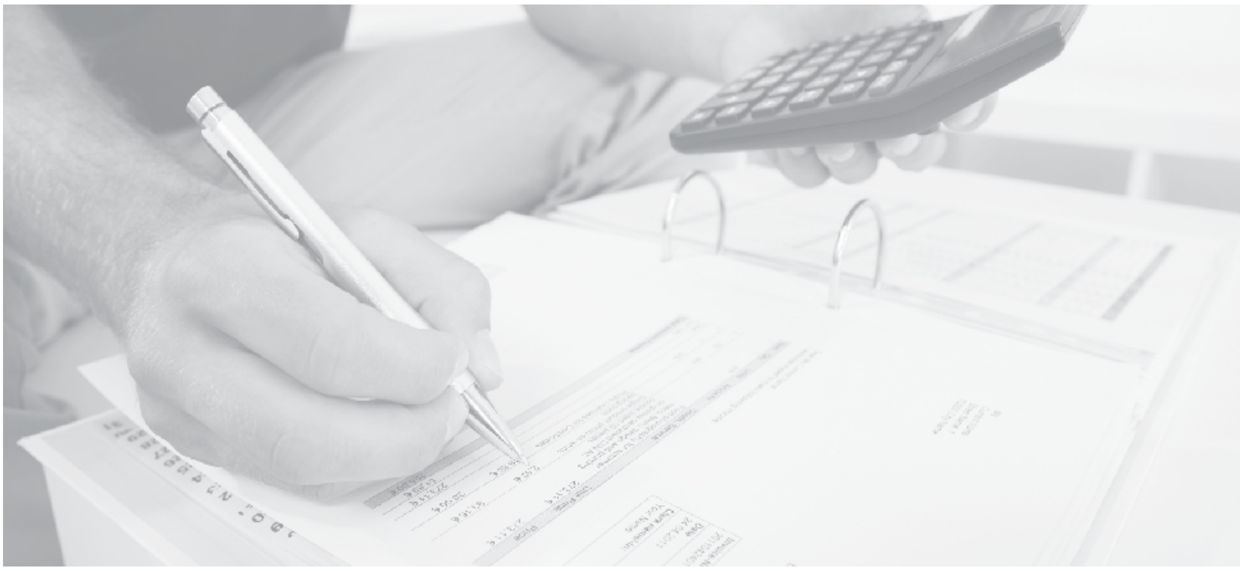


Table P 2.4.1.b Real median weekly household income by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	*2001 real $*	*2006 real $*	*2011 real $*	*2001–2011 change real $*
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

Capital City / Balance of State	2005–06 $ real	2009–10 $ real	2011–12 $ real	2005–06 to 2011–12 change $ real	Trend
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* visits per '000 residents	*2009* visits per '000 residents	*2012* visits per '000 residents	*2006–2012* change visits per '000 residents	*Trend*
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.