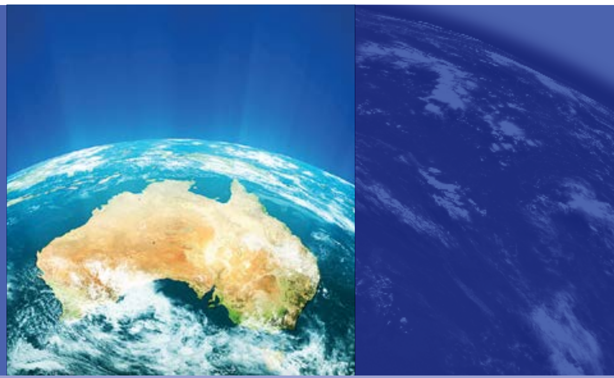
Progress 2: Economy



The economy is a system that enables society to decide what is produced, how it is produced, and for whom. Growth in the economy enables more goods and services to be produced per head of population and raises the well-being of individuals and society as a whole.

P 2.1 Opportunities

P 2.1.1 Having a qualification or working in a skilled occupation

The proportion of people who have at least a Certificate III qualification or who are employed in a skilled occupation provides an indication of the capacity of people in a region to capitalise on job opportunities. Having a skilled qualification gives people the opportunity to enter into a skilled occupation, which in turn, is likely to give people the means and opportunity to earn a higher income and achieve a reasonable standard of living.[32]

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

Qualified or employed in a skilled occupation across remoteness classes

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

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

Remoteness Class	*2001* 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

Persons aged 25–64 years.

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

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

In 2001 'Technicians and trades workers' includes Engineering, Information and Communications Technology and Science Technicians and Tradespersons.

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

Qualified or employed in a skilled occupation across major urban areas

- The proportion of people qualified or employed in a skilled occupation increased in all major urban areas.
- The largest increase was in Queensland's Sunshine Coast, with a 12.5 percentage point increase.
- Greater Darwin had the smallest increase in the proportion of people qualified or employed in a skilled occupation of any major urban area, with a 6.3 percentage point increase over the decade.

Table P 2.1.1.b People with a Certificate III or above, or employed in a skilled occupation by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001–2011 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	53.8	57.5	63.0	9.2	
Greater Melbourne	52.7	57.2	63.2	10.5	
Greater Brisbane	49.8	54.9	60.7	10.9	
Greater Perth	52.1	56.3	61.6	9.5	
Greater Adelaide	49.2	53.9	59.3	10.1	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	46.8	52.2	58.1	11.3	
Newcastle - Maitland	47.5	52.5	58.6	11.1	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	62.3	67.7	72.4	10.1	
Sunshine Coast	47.9	54.3	60.4	12.5	
Wollongong	47.7	52.7	58.6	10.9	
Greater Hobart	48.4	53.5	58.6	10.2	
Geelong	46.6	51.3	57.3	10.8	
Townsville	47.8	51.9	56.3	8.5	
Cairns	49.5	52.3	56.3	6.8	
Greater Darwin	52.0	54.7	58.3	6.3	
Toowoomba	47.0	51.5	56.6	9.6	
Ballarat	47.8	53.0	58.6	10.8	
Bendigo	47.0	52.5	57.6	10.6	
Albury - Wodonga	47.7	52.8	57.5	9.8	
Launceston	45.3	50.2	56.2	10.8	

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

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

Persons aged 25–64 years.

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

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

In 2001 'Technicians and trades workers' includes Engineering, Information and Communications Technology and Science Technicians and Tradespersons.

Qualified or employed in a skilled occupation across sub-state regions

- All regions had an increase in the proportion of people qualified or employed in a skilled occupation.
- The regions with the largest increase were North Brisbane and West Melbourne, both having an increase of more than 13 percentage points between 2001 and 2011.
- The lowest increases occurred in the Western Australian Wheatbelt (up 3.6 percentage points) and the North West region of Victoria (up by 4.8 percentage points).

Table P 2.1.1.c People with a Certificate III or above, or employed in a skilled occupation by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001–2011 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	**53.8**	**57.5**	**63.0**	**9.2**	
Central Coast	46.6	51.1	56.4	9.8	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	63.6	67.5	71.8	8.2	
Sydney - Blacktown	42.5	47.6	54.3	11.8	
Sydney - City and Inner South	56.4	58.2	69.1	12.6	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	65.3	66.9	72.9	7.6	
Sydney - Inner South West	46.3	50.5	56.3	10.0	
Sydney - Inner West	62.1	66.4	72.0	9.9	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	72.8	75.7	79.7	6.9	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	63.9	68.4	73.8	9.9	
Sydney - Outer South West	43.6	48.1	53.2	9.6	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	48.6	52.3	56.4	7.9	
Sydney - Parramatta	46.8	51.2	57.4	10.6	
Sydney - Ryde	66.6	69.7	75.3	8.7	
Sydney - South West	37.8	40.6	44.7	6.8	
Sydney - Sutherland	59.2	62.9	67.8	8.5	
Rest of New South Wales	**46.4**	**51.0**	**55.9**	**9.4**	
Capital Region	48.8	53.7	58.5	9.6	
Central West	46.2	50.0	54.1	7.8	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	44.1	49.4	54.5	10.3	
Far West and Orana	42.9	46.4	50.5	7.6	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	43.8	48.2	53.1	9.3	
Illawarra	48.0	53.1	58.9	10.9	
Mid North Coast	42.9	47.4	52.1	9.2	
Murray	48.7	52.2	55.9	7.2	
New England and North West	46.5	50.3	53.9	7.3	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	48.1	53.2	59.4	11.4	
Richmond - Tweed	46.6	51.9	57.3	10.7	
Riverina	46.8	50.6	54.4	7.5	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	47.9	52.4	56.9	9.0	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	**52.7**	**57.2**	**63.2**	**10.5**	
Melbourne - Inner	62.8	67.1	74.0	11.2	
Melbourne - Inner East	66.9	71.7	76.0	9.2	
Melbourne - Inner South	63.2	67.9	73.5	10.2	
Melbourne - North East	48.8	54.1	60.6	11.9	
Melbourne - North West	42.4	46.9	53.2	10.8	
Melbourne - Outer East	54.3	58.6	64.6	10.2	
Melbourne - South East	46.7	51.1	57.5	10.8	
Melbourne - West	40.9	46.7	54.0	13.1	
Mornington Peninsula	49.0	52.8	59.0	10.0	

(continued)

People with a Certificate III or above, or employed in a skilled occupation by sub-state region (continued)

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	57.2	10.1	
Bendigo	48.4	53.0	58.4	10.0	
Geelong	49.1	53.9	60.1	10.9	
Hume	48.7	53.4	57.8	9.1	
Latrobe - Gippsland	47.1	50.7	55.2	8.1	
North West	48.1	50.1	52.9	4.8	
Shepparton	46.7	49.3	52.2	5.5	
Warrnambool and South West	50.2	53.4	57.4	7.2	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	**49.8**	**54.9**	**60.7**	**10.9**	
Brisbane - East	48.6	53.9	60.4	11.8	
Brisbane - North	49.0	55.7	62.7	13.7	
Brisbane - South	54.7	60.7	66.8	12.1	
Brisbane - West	66.7	70.7	75.7	9.0	
Brisbane Inner City	64.5	67.5	74.3	9.8	
Ipswich	39.1	44.1	49.5	10.4	
Logan - Beaudesert	40.1	44.7	49.5	9.4	
Moreton Bay - North	39.6	44.7	49.8	10.2	
Moreton Bay - South	49.9	55.8	62.0	12.1	
Rest of Queensland	**45.3**	**49.6**	**54.4**	**9.0**	
Cairns	47.3	50.2	54.1	6.8	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	45.3	47.9	50.8	5.4	
Fitzroy	43.7	46.7	50.9	7.2	
Gold Coast	47.6	52.8	58.6	11.0	
Mackay	43.6	46.5	51.4	7.9	
Queensland - Outback	41.4	43.9	47.0	5.6	
Far North	33.8	39.6	42.9	9.1	
Outback - North	42.6	43.8	47.4	4.8	
Outback - South	48.7	50.1	52.3	3.7	
Sunshine Coast	47.9	54.1	60.2	12.3	
Toowoomba	46.7	51.3	56.4	9.7	
Townsville	46.2	50.1	54.2	8.0	
Wide Bay	39.2	43.2	47.4	8.2	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	**49.2**	**53.9**	**59.3**	**10.1**	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	61.7	66.0	70.5	8.8	
Adelaide - North	40.5	44.7	50.5	10.0	
Adelaide - South	51.5	56.6	61.7	10.2	
Adelaide - West	44.7	50.2	57.0	12.3	
Rest of South Australia	**44.4**	**47.2**	**50.8**	**6.4**	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	45.1	48.4	52.1	7.0	

(continued)

People with a Certificate III or above, or employed in a skilled occupation by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	*2001 per cent*	*2006 per cent*	*2011 per cent*	*2001–2011 change percentage points*	*Trend*
South Australia - Outback	42.7	46.0	49.7	6.9	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	45.5	48.1	51.6	6.0	
Outback - North and East	37.6	41.9	46.1	8.5	
South Australia - South East	44.7	47.1	50.5	5.8	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	**52.1**	**56.3**	**61.6**	**9.5**	
Mandurah	40.0	44.6	50.2	10.2	
Perth - Inner	68.4	70.4	75.5	7.1	
Perth - North East	48.2	52.2	57.0	8.7	
Perth - North West	52.6	57.5	62.8	10.2	
Perth - South East	49.4	53.8	59.5	10.1	
Perth - South West	51.7	55.8	61.5	9.8	
Rest of Western Australia	**47.3**	**49.4**	**52.6**	**5.3**	
Bunbury	48.0	50.8	55.5	7.5	
Western Australia - Outback	44.3	46.2	49.5	5.2	
Esperance	48.8	52.0	54.1	5.3	
Gascoyne	45.0	49.2	50.4	5.3	
Goldfields	43.2	44.3	47.2	4.1	
Kimberley	38.6	42.5	45.8	7.1	
Mid West	45.2	47.6	50.9	5.6	
Pilbara	46.9	46.3	50.7	3.9	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	51.0	52.7	54.6	3.6	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	**48.4**	**53.5**	**58.6**	**10.2**	
Rest of Tasmania	**41.5**	**46.2**	**51.5**	**10.0**	
Launceston and North East	43.6	48.1	53.4	9.8	
South East	39.7	44.9	50.4	10.6	
West and North West	39.5	44.2	49.5	10.0	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	**52.0**	**54.7**	**58.3**	**6.3**	
Northern Territory - Outback	37.3	38.6	44.4	7.0	
Alice Springs	44.1	45.5	50.7	6.6	
Barkly	30.2	30.7	35.4	5.2	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	26.7	28.4	36.6	9.9	
East Arnhem	32.8	34.2	41.2	8.4	
Katherine	35.1	37.2	42.4	7.4	
Australian Capital Territory	**63.7**	**68.8**	**73.4**	**9.7**	

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

Persons aged 25–64 years.

Occupation was coded to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) First Edition, Revision 1 released in 2009. Data for 2001 and 2006 have been 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 industry, government and other organisations within a region are providing opportunities for employment to those who want to work. A high proportion also indicates that the productive potential of a region is being harnessed to support economic production. For the region, work is critical in ensuring that the goods, services and wider social conditions that benefit all members of the community are generated.[33]

- Australia's employment rate increased 1.8 percentage points between 2001 and 2011 to 94.4 per cent.

Employment rate across remoteness classes

- The largest increase in the employment rate was in inner regional areas, where there was an increase of 2.7 percentage points, followed by a 2.5 percentage point increase in outer regional areas.
- In very remote areas there was a 1.1 percentage point decrease in the employment rate, down from 95.1 per cent in 2001 to 94.0 per cent in 2011.

Table P 2.1.2.a Employment rate by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	***2001*** ***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	1.8	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request
As a proportion of persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed.

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

Employment rate across major urban areas

- The largest increase in the employment rate in a major urban area was in the Newcastle - Maitland region of New South Wales, up by 4.6 percentage points.
- Greater Sydney had the lowest change in the employment rate, with a 0.3 percentage point increase between 2001 and 2011.

Table P 2.1.2.b Employment rate by major urban area

Major Urban Area	***2001*** *per cent*	***2006*** *per cent*	***2011*** *per cent*	***2001–2011*** *change percentage points*	***Trend***
Greater Sydney	94.0	94.7	94.3	0.3	
Greater Melbourne	93.5	94.7	94.5	1.1	
Greater Brisbane	92.3	95.6	94.1	1.8	
Greater Perth	92.3	96.3	95.2	2.9	
Greater Adelaide	92.3	94.8	94.2	1.9	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	90.1	94.6	92.5	2.4	
Newcastle - Maitland	89.9	93.0	94.5	4.6	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	94.9	96.7	96.5	1.6	
Sunshine Coast	88.5	94.2	92.9	4.3	
Wollongong	91.1	92.7	93.2	2.1	
Greater Hobart	90.9	94.1	94.3	3.4	
Geelong	91.2	93.5	94.3	3.1	
Townsville	91.7	95.6	94.9	3.2	
Cairns	92.0	95.6	93.2	1.3	
Greater Darwin	93.6	96.5	96.4	2.8	
Toowoomba	92.6	95.2	94.9	2.3	
Ballarat	90.6	93.6	94.1	3.5	
Bendigo	91.2	93.4	94.8	3.5	
Albury - Wodonga	92.0	94.2	94.2	2.2	
Launceston	90.5	93.7	93.4	3.0	

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

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

As a proportion of persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed.

Employment rate across sub-state regions

- The largest increase in the employment rate was in the Mandurah region of Western Australia, followed by the Coffs Harbour - Grafton region of New South Wales, both having increases of more than 5 percentage points.
- Other regions with relatively large increases (more than 4.5 percentage points) include the West and North West region of Tasmania, Newcastle and Lake Macquarie region, Richmond - Tweed region and the Mid North Coast region of New South Wales.
- The employment rate fell in eight of the sub-state regions, with the largest decline in Northern Territory - Outback (down 2.7 percentage points).

Table P 2.1.2.c Employment rate by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	*2001* *per cent*	*2006* *per cent*	*2011* *per cent*	*2001–2011* *change percentage points*	*Trend*
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	**94.0**	**94.7**	**94.3**	**0.3**	
Central Coast	91.6	92.9	93.1	1.5	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	96.7	96.8	95.9	-0.8	
Sydney - Blacktown	92.5	93.2	92.9	0.4	
Sydney - City and Inner South	93.2	94.7	94.4	1.1	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	95.2	96.2	95.3	0.1	
Sydney - Inner South West	92.9	93.4	93.1	0.2	
Sydney - Inner West	94.9	95.6	94.8	-0.1	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	96.3	96.8	95.8	-0.6	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	96.6	97.3	96.5	-0.1	
Sydney - Outer South West	93.0	93.8	93.9	0.9	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	94.3	94.9	94.7	0.4	
Sydney - Parramatta	92.1	92.9	92.7	0.6	
Sydney - Ryde	95.7	95.7	94.5	-1.2	
Sydney - South West	89.8	91.4	91.9	2.1	
Sydney - Sutherland	96.6	97.1	96.5	-0.1	
Rest of New South Wales	**90.8**	**93.0**	**93.9**	**3.1**	
Capital Region	92.9	94.8	95.5	2.5	
Central West	92.5	93.7	94.8	2.2	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	86.4	90.6	91.5	5.1	
Far West and Orana	91.4	93.0	93.7	2.2	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	90.9	93.5	94.7	3.9	
Illawarra	91.1	92.7	93.3	2.1	
Mid North Coast	87.3	89.9	91.8	4.5	
Murray	93.8	94.9	95.0	1.2	
New England and North West	91.4	92.8	93.8	2.5	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	89.9	93.0	94.5	4.6	
Richmond - Tweed	87.6	91.9	92.0	4.5	
Riverina	93.8	94.6	95.1	1.3	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	91.3	92.5	93.6	2.3	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	**93.5**	**94.7**	**94.5**	**1.1**	
Melbourne - Inner	92.7	94.7	94.6	1.9	
Melbourne - Inner East	95.3	95.7	95.0	-0.2	
Melbourne - Inner South	95.1	96.1	95.7	0.6	
Melbourne - North East	93.6	94.9	94.8	1.2	
Melbourne - North West	92.5	94.0	94.1	1.6	
Melbourne - Outer East	95.1	96.0	95.7	0.6	
Melbourne - South East	93.0	93.9	93.6	0.7	
Melbourne - West	90.8	92.9	93.2	2.4	
Mornington Peninsula	93.5	94.7	94.9	1.4	

(continued)

Employment rate by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	*2001* *per cent*	*2006* *per cent*	*2011* *per cent*	*2001–2011* *change percentage points*	*Trend*
Rest of Victoria	**92.6**	**94.3**	**94.8**	**2.3**	
Ballarat	90.8	93.3	94.2	3.4	
Bendigo	91.7	93.7	95.0	3.2	
Geelong	91.8	94.1	94.7	2.9	
Hume	93.7	95.3	95.2	1.5	
Latrobe - Gippsland	91.2	93.7	94.3	3.1	
North West	94.5	95.0	95.1	0.6	
Shepparton	93.7	94.7	94.9	1.2	
Warrnambool and South West	94.2	95.3	95.9	1.7	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	**92.3**	**95.6**	**94.1**	**1.8**	
Brisbane - East	93.2	96.0	94.8	1.6	
Brisbane - North	93.2	96.4	95.2	1.9	
Brisbane - South	92.8	95.7	94.3	1.4	
Brisbane - West	94.0	96.4	94.9	0.9	
Brisbane Inner City	93.0	96.2	95.1	2.2	
Ipswich	91.3	94.8	92.9	1.6	
Logan - Beaudesert	90.3	94.5	92.9	2.6	
Moreton Bay - North	89.4	94.0	92.5	3.2	
Moreton Bay - South	94.3	96.7	95.2	0.9	
Rest of Queensland	**91.3**	**95.0**	**93.8**	**2.5**	
Cairns	92.2	95.6	93.0	0.8	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	94.1	95.8	96.1	1.9	
Fitzroy	91.9	95.4	95.6	3.6	
Gold Coast	90.4	94.8	92.6	2.2	
Mackay	92.7	96.5	96.4	3.7	
Queensland - Outback	94.5	96.2	94.7	0.1	
Far North	93.7	95.6	92.1	-1.6	
Outback - North	94.3	96.3	95.3	1.0	
Outback - South	95.7	96.8	96.7	1.0	
Sunshine Coast	88.7	94.2	92.9	4.2	
Toowoomba	92.9	95.5	95.0	2.2	
Townsville	92.2	95.6	94.9	2.7	
Wide Bay	88.4	92.5	91.2	2.8	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	**92.3**	**94.8**	**94.2**	**1.9**	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	94.4	95.8	95.1	0.7	
Adelaide - North	90.9	94.2	93.2	2.3	
Adelaide - South	93.0	95.0	94.6	1.7	
Adelaide - West	90.8	94.3	94.1	3.3	
Rest of South Australia	**93.0**	**94.6**	**94.6**	**1.6**	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	92.5	94.4	95.1	2.6	

(continued)

Employment rate by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	***2001*** *per cent*	***2006*** *per cent*	***2011*** *per cent*	***2001–2011*** *change percentage points*	***Trend***
South Australia - Outback	91.4	94.2	94.4	3.1	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	91.1	94.1	94.2	3.1	
Outback - North and East	91.9	94.4	94.9	3.0	
South Australia - South East	94.0	94.9	94.3	0.3	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	**92.3**	**96.3**	**95.2**	**2.9**	
Mandurah	87.9	94.6	93.1	5.2	
Perth - Inner	93.4	96.6	95.9	2.5	
Perth - North East	92.4	96.5	95.4	3.0	
Perth - North West	92.7	96.6	95.6	2.9	
Perth - South East	92.2	96.2	94.9	2.7	
Perth - South West	92.0	96.2	95.1	3.1	
Rest of Western Australia	**93.3**	**96.1**	**95.6**	**2.3**	
Bunbury	92.7	96.3	95.3	2.6	
Western Australia - Outback	93.6	95.9	95.9	2.3	
Esperance	92.9	96.1	95.8	2.9	
Gascoyne	93.8	96.9	95.6	1.8	
Goldfields	94.5	96.4	95.6	1.1	
Kimberley	95.1	96.2	94.6	-0.5	
Mid West	90.3	94.4	94.8	4.5	
Pilbara	95.4	96.8	97.5	2.1	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	93.4	96.0	95.4	2.0	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	**90.9**	**94.1**	**94.3**	**3.4**	
Rest of Tasmania	**89.3**	**92.9**	**93.2**	**3.8**	
Launceston and North East	90.3	93.6	93.3	3.0	
South East	88.9	92.9	93.3	4.3	
West and North West	88.2	92.1	93.0	4.9	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	**93.6**	**96.5**	**96.4**	**2.8**	
Northern Territory - Outback	94.7	94.3	92.0	-2.7	
Alice Springs	95.7	95.2	94.9	-0.8	
Barkly	94.7	93.7	91.3	-3.5	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	92.6	93.6	87.6	-4.9	
East Arnhem	95.5	92.1	89.8	-5.7	
Katherine	93.2	94.3	90.4	-2.8	
Australian Capital Territory	**95.0**	**96.6**	**96.4**	**1.5**	

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

As a proportion of persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed.

P 2.1.3 New business entry rate

The new business entry rate measures the rate at which new businesses are entering the market relative to existing businesses. New business can arise from improvements in economic conditions or reduced barriers to entry in a region.[34]

Evolving consumer demand may promote the development of new or innovative products, encouraging the entry of new businesses into a regional economy. Changes in the new business entry rate can also reflect barriers to entry, such as business regulation and economies of scale.

The ABS has revised the method used to code business entry and exit information to small geographic areas. As a result, regional estimates are no longer available for years prior to 2012–13.

- Across Australia, the rate of new business entries increased by 2.5 percentage points between 2012–13 and 2013–14.

New business entry rate across remoteness classes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New business entry rate across major urban areas

- The business entry rate increased in all major urban areas. The largest increases were in Greater Sydney and Gold Coast - Tweed Heads, both up by more than 3 percentage points.
- The smallest increases were in Launceston and Bendigo, where the change was less than 1.0 percentage point.

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

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

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

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

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

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

New business entry rate across sub-state regions

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

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

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

(continued)

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

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

(continued)

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

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

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

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

P 2.1.4 Young people earning or learning

The proportion of young people who are fully engaged in either work or study is an indicator of the availability of, and access to, economic and educational opportunities within a region.

Young people between 15 and 24 years of age generally have higher rates of unemployment than the rest of the labour force, as the transition from school to work can take some time. While many eventually find a job, securing an entry level position can be very difficult for a substantial number of young people. Young people who remain unemployed and are disengaged from education have a high risk of falling into long-term unemployment and consequently, may fail to benefit from the social and economic opportunities which gainful employment provides.

- The proportion of young people fully engaged in work or study remained relatively constant between 2001 and 2011, increasing by only 0.3 percentage points.

Earning or learning across remoteness classes

- Very remote areas were the only remoteness class to show an increase in the proportion of the population aged 15 to 24 years who were earning or learning, increasing by 5.9 percentage points.
- Despite this comparatively high increase, the proportion of people in very remote locations earning or learning remained well below that of all other remoteness classes, at 43.6 per cent in 2011.

Table P 2.1.4.a People aged 15–24 years who are earning or learning by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	*2001* *per cent*	*2006* *per cent*	*2011* *per cent*	*2001–2011* *change percentage points*	*Trend*
Major Cities	75.3	74.3	75.2	-0.1	
Inner Regional	70.2	70.7	69.9	-0.3	
Outer Regional	67.3	67.7	66.9	-0.4	
Remote	61.1	60.3	61.0	-0.1	
Very Remote	37.7	40.7	43.6	5.9	
AUSTRALIA	72.8	72.6	73.1	0.3	

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

Based on an indicator from the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) National Partnership Agreement on Youth Attainment (https://www.coag.gov.au/node/146).

Earning or learning across major urban areas

- Just over half of the major urban areas had an increase in the proportion of people aged 15 to 24 years who were earning or learning between 2001 and 2011.
- The largest increase of 3.7 percentage points was in Newcastle - Maitland, closely followed by the Sunshine Coast with a 3.6 percentage point increase.
- Of the eight urban areas that have had a decline in the proportion of people earning or learning, the largest decrease was in Toowoomba, down by 3.6 percentage points to 71.2 per cent.

Table P 2.1.4.b People aged 15–24 years who are earning or learning by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001–2011 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	75.9	74.1	76.1	0.2	
Greater Melbourne	78.2	76.3	77.5	-0.7	
Greater Brisbane	73.2	73.5	72.5	-0.7	
Greater Perth	73.8	74.4	74.1	0.3	
Greater Adelaide	72.9	73.3	73.9	1.0	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	65.4	67.8	67.6	2.2	
Newcastle - Maitland	69.7	70.2	73.4	3.7	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	78.9	79.8	80.2	1.3	
Sunshine Coast	64.5	68.0	68.1	3.6	
Wollongong	72.5	71.2	74.4	1.9	
Greater Hobart	70.1	71.8	71.4	1.3	
Geelong	74.0	73.6	74.6	0.6	
Townsville	72.5	73.3	71.3	-1.2	
Cairns	63.4	66.0	63.1	-0.3	
Greater Darwin	66.9	66.8	65.8	-1.1	
Toowoomba	74.8	74.4	71.2	-3.6	
Ballarat	74.8	74.5	74.5	-0.3	
Bendigo	74.3	72.6	74.1	-0.2	
Albury - Wodonga	73.1	74.0	72.7	-0.4	
Launceston	71.2	71.7	72.3	1.1	

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

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

Based on an indicator from the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) National Partnership Agreement on Youth Attainment (https://www.coag.gov.au/node/146).

Earning or learning across sub-state regions

- The largest increase in the proportion of people earning or learning occurred in the South East region of Tasmania, which had a 5.1 percentage point increase to 65.7 per cent in 2011.
- The largest decrease in the proportion of people earning or learning occurred in the North West region of Victoria, down 4.0 percentage points to 69.0 per cent in 2011, moving it from slightly above the national average in 2001 to below in 2011.

Table P 2.1.4.c People aged 15–24 years who are earning or learning by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001–2011 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	**75.9**	**74.1**	**76.1**	**0.2**	
Central Coast	68.3	67.6	69.7	1.4	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	84.1	83.7	84.2	0.1	
Sydney - Blacktown	69.7	69.2	71.4	1.7	
Sydney - City and Inner South	72.6	65.7	72.6	0.0	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	78.8	75.8	78.7	-0.1	
Sydney - Inner South West	74.4	73.2	74.5	0.1	
Sydney - Inner West	78.9	77.3	78.9	0.0	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	84.8	83.6	84.2	-0.6	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	78.8	79.4	81.6	2.8	
Sydney - Outer South West	71.0	70.5	71.5	0.5	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	72.6	71.8	72.8	0.2	
Sydney - Parramatta	73.4	71.1	72.6	-0.8	
Sydney - Ryde	85.1	82.7	84.3	-0.8	
Sydney - South West	72.5	70.9	74.1	1.6	
Sydney - Sutherland	82.3	80.5	82.0	-0.3	
Rest of New South Wales	**69.1**	**69.0**	**70.2**	**1.1**	
Capital Region	68.2	69.4	71.7	3.5	
Central West	71.2	70.2	70.5	-0.7	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	65.7	65.1	65.4	-0.3	
Far West and Orana	62.5	60.9	63.0	0.5	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	65.9	67.4	69.3	3.4	
Illawarra	72.6	71.4	74.5	1.9	
Mid North Coast	64.8	63.5	63.7	-1.1	
Murray	72.8	72.7	71.6	-1.2	
New England and North West	69.6	69.0	68.5	-1.1	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	70.2	70.7	73.9	3.7	
Richmond - Tweed	67.5	68.3	67.5	0.0	
Riverina	73.5	73.0	73.0	-0.5	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	67.7	68.3	67.7	0.0	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	**78.2**	**76.3**	**77.5**	**-0.7**	
Melbourne - Inner	77.7	74.5	78.0	0.3	
Melbourne - Inner East	86.0	84.3	85.1	-0.9	
Melbourne - Inner South	81.5	80.4	81.7	0.2	
Melbourne - North East	78.7	77.2	77.8	-0.9	
Melbourne - North West	74.5	73.2	73.7	-0.8	
Melbourne - Outer East	80.1	79.2	80.1	0.0	
Melbourne - South East	78.1	75.9	77.2	-0.9	
Melbourne - West	73.1	71.9	72.2	-0.9	
Mornington Peninsula	73.0	70.8	72.7	-0.3	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	*2001 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	71.0	69.9	-1.3	
North West	73.0	71.4	69.0	-4.0	
Shepparton	71.6	70.7	70.0	-1.6	
Warrnambool and South West	74.8	74.6	73.8	-1.0	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	**73.2**	**73.5**	**72.5**	**-0.7**	
Brisbane - East	72.8	73.8	73.7	0.9	
Brisbane - North	74.3	75.7	73.9	-0.4	
Brisbane - South	77.9	78.5	78.3	0.4	
Brisbane - West	84.9	82.8	83.5	-1.4	
Brisbane Inner City	77.3	74.4	78.3	1.0	
Ipswich	65.3	67.4	65.1	-0.2	
Logan - Beaudesert	66.5	67.5	64.7	-1.8	
Moreton Bay - North	63.3	65.0	62.2	-1.1	
Moreton Bay - South	74.8	76.4	73.2	-1.6	
Rest of Queensland	**66.4**	**68.0**	**66.4**	**0.0**	
Cairns	63.4	65.4	61.7	-1.7	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	67.7	68.7	66.1	-1.6	
Fitzroy	68.5	69.4	67.3	-1.2	
Gold Coast	65.6	68.2	67.8	2.2	
Mackay	67.7	68.8	68.6	0.9	
Queensland - Outback	53.4	54.4	53.1	-0.3	
Far North	38.4	41.8	40.6	2.2	
Outback - North	56.1	57.7	57.6	1.5	
Outback - South	68.7	67.8	66.8	-2.0	
Sunshine Coast	64.6	67.9	67.9	3.3	
Toowoomba	75.0	74.7	71.9	-3.1	
Townsville	71.6	72.5	70.8	-0.8	
Wide Bay	62.4	63.6	60.1	-2.3	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	**72.9**	**73.3**	**73.9**	**1.0**	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	80.1	79.5	81.0	0.9	
Adelaide - North	67.6	68.3	68.5	0.9	
Adelaide - South	73.9	74.1	74.0	0.1	
Adelaide - West	71.7	72.6	74.1	2.4	
Rest of South Australia	**66.5**	**65.8**	**65.8**	**-0.7**	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	70.9	69.6	69.6	-1.3	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	***2001*** *per cent*	***2006*** *per cent*	***2011*** *per cent*	***2001–2011*** *change percentage points*	***Trend***
South Australia - Outback	58.0	60.1	61.1	3.1	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	64.5	63.7	62.8	-1.7	
Outback - North and East	47.2	53.2	58.0	10.8	
South Australia - South East	68.8	66.6	66.2	-2.6	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	**73.8**	**74.4**	**74.1**	**0.3**	
Mandurah	59.9	65.9	63.2	3.3	
Perth - Inner	80.1	77.7	80.0	-0.1	
Perth - North East	71.4	72.3	72.1	0.7	
Perth - North West	74.7	75.7	75.6	0.9	
Perth - South East	73.8	74.0	73.6	-0.2	
Perth - South West	72.9	74.1	73.5	0.6	
Rest of Western Australia	**60.5**	**63.0**	**61.9**	**1.4**	
Bunbury	67.1	69.7	67.0	-0.1	
Western Australia - Outback	53.6	56.4	57.5	3.9	
Esperance	60.1	67.2	65.6	5.6	
Gascoyne	51.8	58.3	54.4	2.6	
Goldfields	57.4	59.7	58.8	1.4	
Kimberley	37.1	40.7	42.6	5.5	
Mid West	58.5	62.6	64.9	6.4	
Pilbara	58.2	55.0	57.8	-0.4	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	65.0	66.6	64.3	-0.7	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	**70.1**	**71.8**	**71.4**	**1.3**	
Rest of Tasmania	**65.9**	**68.2**	**68.9**	**3.0**	
Launceston and North East	69.8	70.1	71.0	1.2	
South East	60.6	65.5	65.7	5.1	
West and North West	62.0	66.3	66.7	4.7	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	**66.9**	**66.8**	**65.8**	**-1.1**	
Northern Territory - Outback	37.9	38.7	42.8	4.9	
Alice Springs	46.5	46.7	50.0	3.6	
Barkly	34.8	30.1	31.2	-3.6	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	25.5	27.4	35.6	10.1	
East Arnhem	31.5	33.9	40.1	8.6	
Katherine	36.2	38.4	41.6	5.4	
Australian Capital Territory	**79.5**	**80.4**	**80.6**	**1.0**	

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

Based on an indicator from the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) National Partnership Agreement on Youth Attainment (https://www.coag.gov.au/node/146).

P 2.2 Jobs

P 2.2.1 Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate, or the percentage of people in the labour force who are unemployed, measures the ability of a region's economy to provide jobs. This is a popular measure around the world for monitoring the economic health of nations as it excludes all the people who are not participating in the labour force, such as those who are retired. The unemployment rate only measures those people who are ready to enter into paid work and have recently taken active steps to find a job. Paid employment is closely linked with economic growth and is the basis of societal productivity and resourcefulness.[35]

The unemployment rate data presented below is based on the same concepts as Australia's official estimate of unemployment from the Labour Force Survey. However this particular data set has been constructed using unemployment estimates from the Small Area Labour Markets publication that is produced by the Department of Employment. The Small Area Labour Markets publication combines information from various sources—including the Labour Force Survey, the Australian Census of Population and Housing, and welfare recipient data—to estimate quarterly unemployment and labour force participation at the SA2 and LGA level. This allows for the construction of an unemployment indicator that is both timelier than the Census and more geographically detailed than the Labour Force Survey.

- The national unemployment rate increased by 0.9 percentage points between 2010 and 2014, up from 5.2 per cent to 6.1 per cent.

Unemployment rate across remoteness classes

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

Table P 2.2.1.a Unemployment rate by remoteness class

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

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

As a proportion of persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed.

Estimates derived by aggregating SA2 level unemployment and labour force figures. The annual figures are calculated as a four quarter average across the calendar year.

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

Unemployment rate across major urban areas

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

Table P 2.2.1.b Unemployment rate by major urban area

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

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

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

As a proportion of persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed.

Estimates derived by aggregating SA2 level unemployment and labour force figures. The annual figures are calculated as a four quarter average across the calendar year.

Unemployment rate across sub-state regions

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

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

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

(continued)

Unemployment rate by sub-state region (continued)

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

(continued)

Unemployment rate by sub-state region (continued)

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

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

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Estimates derived by aggregating SA2 level unemployment and labour force figures. The annual figures are calculated as a four quarter average across the calendar year.

P 2.2.2 Employed persons

Growth in employment is an indicator of the job opportunities for individuals in a region and the associated input into economic growth. An increase in the number of employed persons provides an indication of increases in local economic activity or changes in the structure of the economy in a region. This indicator is based on the place of usual residence of the employed person and not the location at which they work. This is an indirect measure of economic growth overall but is a useful guide to a region's expansion and provides an indication of the income, security and well-being of residents.[36]

- The number of people employed in Australia increased to 10.0 million in 2011, an increase of almost 1.8 million since 2001.

Employed persons across remoteness classes

- The total number of employed persons increased across each of the remoteness classes between 2001 and 2011.
- Of the almost 1.8 million additional employed persons, just over 1.5 million (87 per cent) were located in major cities.
- The smallest increase in the number of employed persons occurred in remote areas, with an increase of 2,646 persons between 2001 and 2011.

Table P 2.2.2.a Employed persons by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	***2001*** ***persons***	***2006*** ***persons***	***2011*** ***persons***	***2001–2011*** ***change persons***	***Trend***
Major Cities	5,652,684	6,375,348	7,185,131	1,532,447	
Inner Regional	1,562,624	1,679,743	1,753,437	190,813	
Outer Regional	807,848	831,557	879,650	71,802	
Remote	141,275	137,351	143,921	2,646	
Very Remote	67,522	65,130	80,980	13,458	
AUSTRALIA [a]	8,298,606	9,104,187	10,058,325	1,759,719	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, custom data request
Persons aged 15 years and over.
a) Excludes Migratory – Offshore – Shipping regions.

[36] Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Employed persons across major urban areas

- All of the major urban areas had an increase in the total number of employed persons between 2001 and 2011.
- The largest increase was in Greater Melbourne, up by more than 350,000 employed persons between 2001 and 2011. This increase is more than 100,000 people larger than the increase seen in the next closest area (Greater Brisbane, up by nearly 250,000).

Table P 2.2.2.b Employed persons by major urban area

Major Urban Area	*2001* *persons*	*2006* *persons*	*2011* *persons*	*2001–2011* *change* *persons*	*Trend*
Greater Sydney	1,821,304	1,903,529	2,063,269	241,965	
Greater Melbourne	1,571,253	1,711,885	1,927,927	356,674	
Greater Brisbane	764,854	899,708	1,010,616	245,762	
Greater Perth	632,677	729,572	857,632	224,955	
Greater Adelaide	490,402	534,618	576,823	86,421	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	175,791	222,508	255,555	79,764	
Newcastle - Maitland	147,158	164,285	182,544	35,386	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	175,202	193,280	214,976	39,774	
Sunshine Coast	80,782	105,944	119,459	38,677	
Wollongong	101,735	107,873	116,182	14,447	
Greater Hobart	80,013	90,099	96,871	16,858	
Geelong	64,762	71,676	79,094	14,332	
Townsville	60,196	70,829	81,108	20,912	
Cairns	49,692	57,885	64,077	14,385	
Greater Darwin	50,037	54,235	63,044	13,007	
Toowoomba	40,569	45,702	48,086	7,517	
Ballarat	32,489	37,043	41,476	8,987	
Bendigo	30,140	34,703	39,203	9,063	
Albury - Wodonga	32,318	36,890	38,649	6,331	
Launceston	31,124	34,746	37,193	6,069	

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

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

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Employed persons across sub-state regions

- The region with the largest increase in employed persons was West Melbourne, with an increase of 93,517 persons, followed by the Gold Coast with an increase of just under 74,000.
- The region with the smallest increase in employed persons was Outback Queensland, with an increase of 1,293 employed persons between 2001 and 2011.

Table P 2.2.2.c Employed persons by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2001 persons	2006 persons	2011 persons	2001–2011 change persons	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	1,821,304	1,903,529	2,063,269	241,965	
Central Coast	111,439	120,714	131,014	19,575	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	93,942	104,154	108,577	14,635	
Sydney - Blacktown	110,264	119,143	134,940	24,676	
Sydney - City and Inner South	107,681	121,169	145,695	38,014	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	119,392	117,441	126,577	7,185	
Sydney - Inner South West	195,811	204,083	221,027	25,216	
Sydney - Inner West	116,010	122,480	135,063	19,053	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	176,650	180,946	191,143	14,493	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	114,367	115,360	121,632	7,265	
Sydney - Outer South West	96,789	102,829	110,157	13,368	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	131,431	134,321	139,237	7,806	
Sydney - Parramatta	138,608	147,277	167,043	28,435	
Sydney - Ryde	74,182	74,504	79,216	5,034	
Sydney - South West	127,883	131,896	141,816	13,933	
Sydney - Sutherland	106,854	107,201	110,120	3,266	
Rest of New South Wales	913,094	1,002,379	1,071,376	158,282	
Capital Region	76,570	87,624	94,664	18,094	
Central West	77,186	81,063	85,665	8,479	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	41,043	47,099	50,536	9,493	
Far West and Orana	46,486	47,182	48,089	1,603	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	82,750	95,187	107,285	24,535	
Illawarra	104,463	110,871	119,423	14,960	
Mid North Coast	59,081	67,121	71,303	12,222	
Murray	45,927	49,862	49,889	3,962	
New England and North West	70,176	72,667	75,586	5,410	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	128,099	140,945	155,658	27,559	
Richmond - Tweed	73,290	86,338	91,884	18,594	
Riverina	63,566	66,939	68,340	4,774	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	44,456	49,478	53,047	8,591	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	1,571,253	1,711,885	1,927,927	356,674	
Melbourne - Inner	213,634	239,489	276,866	63,232	
Melbourne - Inner East	154,288	158,696	164,214	9,926	
Melbourne - Inner South	164,377	173,599	187,980	23,603	
Melbourne - North East	170,821	183,707	208,620	37,799	
Melbourne - North West	113,393	122,490	139,162	25,769	
Melbourne - Outer East	226,427	234,255	244,595	18,168	
Melbourne - South East	237,193	262,492	300,602	63,409	
Melbourne - West	188,164	225,192	281,681	93,517	
Mornington Peninsula	102,954	111,969	124,209	21,255	

(continued)

Employed persons by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	*2001 persons*	*2006 persons*	*2011 persons*	*2001–2011 change persons*	*Trend*
Rest of Victoria	**509,253**	**560,034**	**600,186**	**90,933**	
Ballarat	52,105	58,218	64,556	12,451	
Bendigo	50,605	57,435	63,224	12,619	
Geelong	90,487	101,816	114,377	23,890	
Hume	63,658	70,197	73,669	10,011	
Latrobe - Gippsland	89,789	99,572	109,695	19,906	
North West	62,487	64,805	63,913	1,426	
Shepparton	49,825	53,052	54,223	4,398	
Warrnambool and South West	50,299	54,936	56,533	6,234	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	**764,854**	**899,708**	**1,010,616**	**245,762**	
Brisbane - East	79,387	93,428	104,708	25,321	
Brisbane - North	78,114	86,954	97,908	19,794	
Brisbane - South	125,617	145,027	159,094	33,477	
Brisbane - West	75,266	84,129	87,726	12,460	
Brisbane Inner City	94,611	114,049	129,481	34,870	
Ipswich	86,137	105,048	122,700	36,563	
Logan - Beaudesert	104,649	120,556	132,461	27,812	
Moreton Bay - North	61,392	77,271	89,858	28,466	
Moreton Bay - South	59,681	73,244	86,689	27,008	
Rest of Queensland	**774,465**	**921,113**	**1,024,831**	**250,366**	
Cairns	85,788	95,645	102,881	17,093	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	49,062	52,702	55,503	6,441	
Fitzroy	76,652	89,758	101,131	24,479	
Gold Coast	163,877	207,509	237,688	73,811	
Mackay	58,509	72,761	84,877	26,368	
Queensland - Outback	36,082	36,419	37,375	1,293	
Far North	10,124	11,826	11,430	1,306	
Outback - North	15,370	14,571	15,751	381	
Outback - South	10,588	10,025	10,197	-391	
Sunshine Coast	91,617	119,627	135,076	43,459	
Toowoomba	51,670	58,948	64,142	12,472	
Townsville	83,028	94,375	105,993	22,965	
Wide Bay	78,180	93,372	100,168	21,988	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	**490,402**	**534,618**	**576,823**	**86,421**	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	120,145	129,632	137,002	16,857	
Adelaide - North	145,035	160,935	175,252	30,217	
Adelaide - South	141,945	154,041	164,432	22,487	
Adelaide - West	83,277	90,012	100,133	16,856	
Rest of South Australia	**142,512**	**154,347**	**161,621**	**19,109**	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	39,252	43,271	45,982	6,730	

(continued)

Employed persons by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	***2001*** *persons*	***2006*** *persons*	***2011*** *persons*	***2001–2011*** *change persons*	***Trend***
South Australia - Outback	33,116	35,763	38,046	4,930	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	22,027	23,981	25,310	3,283	
Outback - North and East	11,089	11,787	12,737	1,648	
South Australia - South East	70,144	75,315	77,592	7,448	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	**632,677**	**729,572**	**857,632**	**224,955**	
Mandurah	19,054	25,366	33,200	14,146	
Perth - Inner	63,490	70,636	81,726	18,236	
Perth - North East	83,231	95,310	109,615	26,384	
Perth - North West	181,627	210,247	245,472	63,845	
Perth - South East	162,100	184,488	214,945	52,845	
Perth - South West	123,175	143,522	172,676	49,501	
Rest of Western Australia	**187,112**	**204,016**	**237,323**	**50,211**	
Bunbury	54,769	64,435	73,859	19,090	
Western Australia - Outback	79,750	83,125	104,190	24,440	
Esperance	6,109	7,163	7,443	1,334	
Gascoyne	4,372	4,267	4,337	-35	
Goldfields	18,171	18,063	20,658	2,487	
Kimberley	12,791	12,826	14,404	1,613	
Mid West	19,860	21,271	24,976	5,116	
Pilbara	18,447	19,530	32,370	13,923	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	52,593	56,458	59,277	6,684	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	**80,013**	**90,099**	**96,871**	**16,858**	
Rest of Tasmania	**101,504**	**114,294**	**120,049**	**18,545**	
Launceston and North East	51,325	56,992	59,763	8,438	
South East	11,873	13,537	14,471	2,598	
West and North West	38,306	43,767	45,816	7,510	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	**50,037**	**54,235**	**63,044**	**13,007**	
Northern Territory - Outback	31,871	32,280	34,771	2,900	
Alice Springs	15,761	15,319	16,158	397	
Barkly	1,827	1,748	1,838	11	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	3,871	4,195	5,067	1,196	
East Arnhem	3,949	4,712	4,879	930	
Katherine	6,463	6,307	6,827	364	
Australian Capital Territory	**160,545**	**175,978**	**195,619**	**35,074**	

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

P 2.3 A Resilient Economy

P 2.3.1 Average duration of unemployment

Average duration of unemployment is an indicator of economic flexibility because it provides an understanding of how rapidly the economy responds to changing circumstances. It also provides an indication of how quickly or slowly individuals are able to transition back into paid work or out of the labour force after a period of unemployment.

Economic flexibility is important as it ensures the economy remains resilient and can cope with unexpected changes. It is also important from the individual perspective because it ensures that people do not suffer from entrenched disadvantage, often associated with prolonged unemployment.[37]

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

Average duration of unemployment across sub-state regions

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

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

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

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

(continued)

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

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

(continued)

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

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

Source: ABS, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery, July 2015 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)
Annual figure is calculated as a weighted average across the 12-months of the calendar year.

P 2.4 Enhanced Living Standards

P 2.4.1 Real median weekly household income

Real median weekly household income represents the middle of the income distribution for households. It is an indicator of Australians' capacity to consume goods and services and is a key measure of Australia's economic well-being. An increase in the measure indicates not only a greater capacity for current consumption, but also an increased capacity to accumulate wealth which may be used to generate income to support future consumption. Increasing real income allows Australian residents to purchase a greater quantity of food, clothing, housing, utilities, health care, education and other goods and services.[38]

- Across Australia, real median weekly household income increased by $190 between 2001 and 2011.

Real median household income across remoteness classes

- All remoteness classes had an increase in median weekly household income between 2001 and 2011.
- The largest increase occurred in remote Australia, which had an increase of $238 in median weekly household income to stand at $1,233.
- The major cities of Australia were the only other class to have an increase above the national average, increasing by $200 to $1,351.
- Outer regional Australia had the lowest increase in median weekly income, up $118, closely followed by inner regional Australia which had an increase of $121.

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

Remoteness Class	***2001*** ***$***	***2006*** ***$***	***2011*** ***$***	***2001–2011*** ***change real $***	***Trend***
Major Cities	1,151	1,253	1,351	200	
Inner Regional	871	987	992	121	
Outer Regional	858	972	976	118	
Remote	995	1,160	1,233	238	
Very Remote	1,018	1,129	1,181	163	
AUSTRALIA	1,044	1,187	1,234	190	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, and ABS Consumer Price Index, Australia, June 2015 (cat. no. 6401.0)
Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2010–11, with annual CPI figures calculated as a four quarter average across the financial year. Minor adjustments to the CPI deflator have resulted in small differences between the income figures presented in the 2014 edition and the current edition.
Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.
Based on place of usual residence.

Real median household income across sub-state regions

- All sub-state regions had an increase in median weekly household income between 2001 and 2011. At the same time, there was considerable variation in the level of increase across regions.
- The highest increase in median weekly income occurred in Inner Perth, where household incomes had risen by $621 from $1,195 to $1,816.
- Mackay and Inner Brisbane were the only other sub-state regions where the median weekly household income had increased by more than $500.
- Income growth across the regions of Greater Darwin, Greater Perth and Greater Brisbane was also consistently high.
- In contrast, the Shepparton region had the lowest increase in median weekly household income, rising by only $11 from $903 in 2001 to $914 in 2011.
- The North West region of Victoria, South West Sydney, the South East region of South Australia, and the Murray region also had less than a $50 increase in median weekly household incomes between 2001 and 2011. Median incomes in these regions were also lower than the national median.

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

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

Sub-State Region	2001 $	2006 $	2011 $	2001–2011 change real $	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	**1,316**	**1,333**	**1,447**	**131**	
Central Coast	903	989	1,003	100	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	1,877	1,928	1,994	117	
Sydney - Blacktown	1,233	1,277	1,388	155	
Sydney - City and Inner South	1,269	1,339	1,568	299	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	1,477	1,637	1,806	329	
Sydney - Inner South West	1,098	1,133	1,169	71	
Sydney - Inner West	1,423	1,483	1,662	239	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	1,921	2,020	2,111	190	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	1,556	1,685	1,812	256	
Sydney - Outer South West	1,277	1,309	1,389	112	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	1,266	1,300	1,347	81	
Sydney - Parramatta	1,140	1,176	1,237	97	
Sydney - Ryde	1,465	1,478	1,603	138	
Sydney - South West	1,140	1,163	1,171	31	
Sydney - Sutherland	1,534	1,586	1,672	138	
Rest of New South Wales	**842**	**919**	**961**	**119**	
Capital Region	874	998	1,032	158	
Central West	879	921	973	94	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	708	761	835	127	
Far West and Orana	810	847	893	83	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	915	1,083	1,158	243	
Illawarra	1,003	1,103	1,116	113	
Mid North Coast	668	729	774	106	
Murray	878	957	921	43	
New England and North West	833	870	902	69	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	886	1,040	1,133	247	
Richmond - Tweed	720	824	865	145	
Riverina	934	999	994	60	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	809	864	896	87	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	**1,184**	**1,248**	**1,333**	**149**	
Melbourne - Inner	1,212	1,301	1,506	294	
Melbourne - Inner East	1,403	1,438	1,561	158	
Melbourne - Inner South	1,243	1,327	1,491	248	
Melbourne - North East	1,184	1,243	1,323	139	
Melbourne - North West	1,112	1,166	1,210	98	
Melbourne - Outer East	1,253	1,289	1,353	100	
Melbourne - South East	1,147	1,200	1,232	85	
Melbourne - West	1,109	1,195	1,278	169	
Mornington Peninsula	978	1,080	1,098	120	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	*2001 $*	*2006 $*	*2011 $*	*2001–2011 change real $*	*Trend*
Rest of Victoria	**854**	**931**	**945**	**91**	
Ballarat	831	899	935	104	
Bendigo	838	921	963	125	
Geelong	925	1,053	1,079	154	
Hume	877	968	942	65	
Latrobe - Gippsland	798	865	908	110	
North West	823	856	854	31	
Shepparton	903	949	914	11	
Warrnambool and South West	855	960	951	96	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	**1,088**	**1,270**	**1,388**	**300**	
Brisbane - East	1,116	1,284	1,417	301	
Brisbane - North	1,047	1,240	1,396	349	
Brisbane - South	1,136	1,309	1,463	327	
Brisbane - West	1,418	1,624	1,805	387	
Brisbane Inner City	1,195	1,431	1,763	568	
Ipswich	959	1,156	1,190	231	
Logan - Beaudesert	1,022	1,212	1,246	224	
Moreton Bay - North	829	992	1,022	193	
Moreton Bay - South	1,305	1,428	1,601	296	
Rest of Queensland	**893**	**1,106**	**1,107**	**214**	
Cairns	934	1,131	1,057	123	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	843	919	955	112	
Fitzroy	991	1,222	1,406	415	
Gold Coast	918	1,183	1,173	255	
Mackay	999	1,315	1,572	573	
Queensland - Outback	1,051	1,173	1,216	165	
Far North	873	1,006	1,044	171	
Outback - North	1,349	1,472	1,690	341	
Outback - South	910	916	987	77	
Sunshine Coast	808	1,022	1,010	202	
Toowoomba	927	1,100	1,095	168	
Townsville	1,048	1,218	1,295	247	
Wide Bay	700	780	801	101	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	**931**	**1,075**	**1,106**	**175**	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	1,087	1,233	1,290	203	
Adelaide - North	910	1,025	1,039	129	
Adelaide - South	956	1,103	1,130	174	
Adelaide - West	809	906	996	187	
Rest of South Australia	**806**	**865**	**881**	**75**	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	762	824	862	100	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	*2001* *$*	*2006* *$*	*2011* *$*	*2001–2011* *change* *real $*	*Trend*
South Australia - Outback	829	939	989	160	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	796	892	933	137	
Outback - North and East	909	1,061	1,171	262	
South Australia - South East	819	862	855	36	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	**1,059**	**1,246**	**1,459**	**400**	
Mandurah	777	945	992	215	
Perth - Inner	1,195	1,385	1,816	621	
Perth - North East	1,028	1,214	1,395	367	
Perth - North West	1,117	1,284	1,518	401	
Perth - South East	1,031	1,212	1,406	375	
Perth - South West	1,046	1,248	1,477	431	
Rest of Western Australia	**982**	**1,181**	**1,253**	**271**	
Bunbury	942	1,162	1,193	251	
Western Australia - Outback	1,205	1,339	1,611	406	
Esperance	877	1,085	1,158	281	
Gascoyne	966	1,055	1,168	202	
Goldfields	1,453	1,677	1,873	420	
Kimberley	1,102	1,214	1,437	335	
Mid West	885	1,063	1,129	244	
Pilbara	1,796	2,274	2,788	992	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	825	967	973	148	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	**889**	**1,043**	**1,065**	**176**	
Rest of Tasmania	**777**	**856**	**876**	**99**	
Launceston and North East	801	878	896	95	
South East	729	793	826	97	
West and North West	762	849	866	104	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	**1,352**	**1,481**	**1,806**	**454**	
Northern Territory - Outback	1,225	1,276	1,450	225	
Alice Springs	1,278	1,315	1,514	236	
Barkly	967	985	1,207	240	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	975	1,040	1,113	138	
East Arnhem	1,632	1,826	2,007	375	
Katherine	1,141	1,204	1,369	228	
Australian Capital Territory	**1,466**	**1,743**	**1,920**	**454**	

Source: ABS, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing, and ABS Consumer Price Index, Australia, June 2015 (cat. no. 6401.0)

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2010–11, with annual CPI figures calculated as a four quarter average across the financial year. Minor adjustments to the CPI deflator have resulted in small differences between the income figures presented in the 2014 edition and the current edition.

Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.

Based on place of usual residence.

P 2.4.2 Real household net worth

Real net worth per household is an indicator of the average value of assets owned by households (e.g. owner occupied and investment housing, shares, superannuation, vehicles, bank deposits, owner operated businesses) after deducting liabilities. Changes in real net worth per household indicate that the value of household economic resources in a region have increased.

Household wealth contributes to economic well-being and living standards by generating increased consumption opportunities, income flows and economic security, and protecting against financial stress and poverty.[39] The household wealth and household income indicators can together provide a useful guide to how living standards differ across regions and over time.[40]

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

Real household net worth across remoteness classes

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

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

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

Source: ABS, Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2005–06 and 2011–12, (cat. no. 6523.0), and ABS Consumer Price Index, Australia, June 2015 (cat. no. 6401.0).

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

Year ending 30 June.

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

[40] Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

Real mean household net worth across capital cities and balance of state

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

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

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

Source: ABS, Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2005–06 and 2011–12, (cat. no. 6523.0), and ABS Consumer Price Index, Australia, June 2015 (cat. no. 6401.0).

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

Year ending 30 June.

n.p. Not published.

Estimates for Rest of Northern Territory are not considered reliable.

P 2.4.3 Labour force participation

The labour force participation rate indicates the size of the labour force relative to the population in a region. This measure is defined as the total number of people in a region who are employed or actively looking for work and available to work, expressed as a percentage of the population.

Human resources are an integral part of enhancing living standards. An economy's labour force is composed of a diverse range of individuals who each possess particular skills and knowledge. These human resources are developed over time and represent years of accumulated education, training and experience across a wide range of occupations and jobs. A sustainable economy depends on the presence and availability of these resources to ensure continued economic progress and development.[41]

The labour force participation rate data presented below is based on the same concepts as Australia's official estimate of labour force participation from the Labour Force Survey. However, this particular data set is based on information from the censuses of population and housing, which offers a wider range of geographic scales. There may be some differences between national and regional estimates presented here and those from the Labour Force Survey.[42]

- Australia's labour force participation rate increased over the decade to 2011, up 1.1 percentage points from 60.3 to 61.4 per cent.

Labour force participation across remoteness classes

- Between 2001 and 2011, labour force participation rates increased in major cities, inner regional and very remote areas of Australia.
- The largest increase occurred in major cities, up 1.2 percentage points from 61.4 per cent to 62.6 per cent.
- Remote Australia had the largest decline, down 1.7 percentage points, from 65.6 per cent to 63.9 per cent. Despite this decrease, remote Australia still had the highest participation rate of all remoteness classes in 2011.

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

Remoteness Class	***2001*** *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.

Labour force participation across major urban areas

- The labour force participation rate increased across all major urban areas between 2001 and 2011, with the exception of Cairns and Greater Darwin.
- Newcastle - Maitland, Gold Coast - Tweed Heads, and the Sunshine Coast had the largest increases in labour force participation, each up by more than 3.0 percentage points over the decade.
- Cairns and Greater Darwin both had decreases in labour force participation of approximately 2.0 percentage points, although both still had participation rates well above the national average in 2011.

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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

Table P 2.4.3.b Labour force participation rate by major urban area

Major Urban Area	*2001* *per cent*	*2006* *per cent*	*2011* *per cent*	*2001–2011* *change percentage points*	*Trend*
Greater Sydney	61.5	60.6	61.7	0.1	
Greater Melbourne	61.6	61.1	62.5	1.0	
Greater Brisbane	63.1	63.8	65.0	1.9	
Greater Perth	62.2	62.2	64.5	2.3	
Greater Adelaide	58.8	59.5	60.7	1.9	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	57.5	58.5	60.7	3.2	
Newcastle - Maitland	56.3	57.5	59.6	3.3	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	69.1	69.6	70.0	0.9	
Sunshine Coast	55.3	57.0	58.5	3.2	
Wollongong	56.4	56.7	57.3	0.9	
Greater Hobart	57.7	58.7	59.8	2.1	
Geelong	57.5	58.2	59.3	1.8	
Townsville	66.4	66.2	67.0	0.6	
Cairns	68.1	66.2	65.7	-2.5	
Greater Darwin	70.6	68.5	68.7	-1.9	
Toowoomba	59.5	60.1	60.5	1.0	
Ballarat	58.2	58.6	59.6	1.4	
Bendigo	57.7	59.0	59.8	2.2	
Albury - Wodonga	62.5	63.6	62.7	0.2	
Launceston	57.4	58.6	59.6	2.3	

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

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

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Labour force participation across sub-state regions

- Approximately two thirds of sub-state regions saw an increase in labour force participation between 2001 and 2011.
- The largest increases (over 4.0 percentage points) occurred in West Adelaide and the City and Inner South of Sydney.
- Outside of the capital cities the largest increases in labour force participation occurred in the Mackay region, the Newcastle and Lake Macquarie region, and the Sunshine Coast region (each having an increase of 3.0 percentage points or more).
- The largest decrease in labour force participation was in Outback Queensland, decreasing by 3.2 percentage points to 62.9 per cent in 2011.
- Western Australia was the only state or territory where all regions outside of the capital city experienced a decrease in labour force participation rates while all regions within the greater capital had an increase.

Table P 2.4.3.c Labour force participation rate by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001–2011 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	**61.5**	**60.6**	**61.7**	**0.1**	
Central Coast	54.4	54.8	55.9	1.5	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	70.0	69.1	68.2	-1.8	
Sydney - Blacktown	61.9	61.9	62.8	0.9	
Sydney - City and Inner South	60.8	58.2	65.1	4.2	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	62.8	60.5	62.7	-0.1	
Sydney - Inner South West	55.4	55.5	56.4	0.9	
Sydney - Inner West	63.3	62.7	64.5	1.2	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	65.9	64.5	65.3	-0.6	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	66.2	65.0	66.2	0.0	
Sydney - Outer South West	64.6	64.7	64.3	-0.3	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	65.6	65.3	64.7	-0.9	
Sydney - Parramatta	56.5	55.8	57.0	0.5	
Sydney - Ryde	62.6	60.8	62.1	-0.5	
Sydney - South West	57.2	55.7	54.8	-2.4	
Sydney - Sutherland	68.1	66.9	67.1	-1.0	
Rest of New South Wales	**55.5**	**56.0**	**56.4**	**0.8**	
Capital Region	57.5	58.5	59.0	1.5	
Central West	58.2	58.1	58.1	-0.1	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	51.6	51.8	52.2	0.5	
Far West and Orana	57.7	57.3	57.5	-0.3	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	56.5	57.8	58.9	2.4	
Illawarra	56.5	56.8	57.3	0.9	
Mid North Coast	47.3	47.7	47.0	-0.3	
Murray	60.3	60.4	59.0	-1.3	
New England and North West	58.3	57.9	57.6	-0.6	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	55.3	56.4	58.6	3.3	
Richmond - Tweed	51.8	53.2	53.9	2.1	
Riverina	61.4	61.3	60.8	-0.7	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	50.7	51.0	50.6	-0.1	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	**61.6**	**61.1**	**62.5**	**1.0**	
Melbourne - Inner	62.9	62.5	66.3	3.4	
Melbourne - Inner East	61.1	61.0	61.1	0.0	
Melbourne - Inner South	61.5	61.6	63.7	2.2	
Melbourne - North East	61.3	60.9	62.3	1.0	
Melbourne - North West	58.3	57.4	58.5	0.2	
Melbourne - Outer East	66.4	65.6	65.8	-0.5	
Melbourne - South East	61.1	60.2	60.9	-0.2	
Melbourne - West	60.1	60.5	62.1	2.0	
Mornington Peninsula	58.3	57.8	59.4	1.1	

(continued)

Labour force participation rate by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001–2011 change percentage points	Trend
Rest of Victoria	**57.7**	**58.2**	**58.2**	**0.5**	
Ballarat	56.6	57.1	57.9	1.2	
Bendigo	57.0	58.1	58.5	1.5	
Geelong	57.4	58.2	59.5	2.1	
Hume	59.6	60.5	60.0	0.4	
Latrobe - Gippsland	55.0	55.5	56.0	1.0	
North West	58.8	58.2	56.7	-2.1	
Shepparton	60.0	59.3	57.5	-2.5	
Warrnambool and South West	59.8	61.1	60.8	1.0	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	**63.1**	**63.8**	**65.0**	**1.9**	
Brisbane - East	63.4	64.1	65.7	2.3	
Brisbane - North	62.0	63.4	65.7	3.7	
Brisbane - South	63.6	64.8	65.6	2.0	
Brisbane - West	66.6	66.7	66.9	0.3	
Brisbane Inner City	66.9	66.9	70.6	3.7	
Ipswich	58.4	60.0	61.0	2.6	
Logan - Beaudesert	64.5	64.1	63.9	-0.6	
Moreton Bay - North	54.1	55.7	56.9	2.8	
Moreton Bay - South	70.7	70.7	70.9	0.2	
Rest of Queensland	**60.0**	**60.1**	**60.9**	**1.0**	
Cairns	64.8	63.0	62.6	-2.1	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	62.3	62.1	60.7	-1.6	
Fitzroy	62.4	63.0	64.3	1.9	
Gold Coast	59.2	60.1	62.1	2.9	
Mackay	63.5	64.3	67.1	3.6	
Queensland - Outback	66.1	65.0	62.9	-3.2	
Far North	60.0	61.7	56.4	-3.6	
Outback - North	68.1	66.1	65.5	-2.6	
Outback - South	70.1	67.7	67.9	-2.2	
Sunshine Coast	55.4	57.1	58.4	3.0	
Toowoomba	60.4	60.7	61.3	0.9	
Townsville	64.3	64.2	65.0	0.7	
Wide Bay	51.4	51.0	50.1	-1.2	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	**58.8**	**59.5**	**60.7**	**1.9**	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	61.1	61.1	62.1	1.0	
Adelaide - North	58.9	59.2	59.8	0.9	
Adelaide - South	59.8	61.1	62.1	2.2	
Adelaide - West	54.2	55.4	58.4	4.2	
Rest of South Australia	**57.8**	**57.6**	**57.3**	**-0.5**	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	54.8	55.4	55.8	1.0	

(continued)

Labour force participation rate by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	*2001* *per cent*	*2006* *per cent*	*2011* *per cent*	*2001–2011* *change percentage points*	*Trend*
South Australia - Outback	58.3	59.3	59.8	1.5	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	59.1	59.2	59.9	0.7	
Outback - North and East	56.7	59.5	59.8	3.1	
South Australia - South East	59.4	58.2	57.0	-2.4	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	**62.2**	**62.2**	**64.5**	**2.3**	
Mandurah	50.1	49.4	52.8	2.7	
Perth - Inner	61.2	60.7	64.3	3.1	
Perth - North East	63.2	63.4	65.2	2.0	
Perth - North West	64.9	64.9	66.5	1.7	
Perth - South East	62.5	62.7	64.3	1.8	
Perth - South West	60.5	61.0	64.4	3.9	
Rest of Western Australia	**64.0**	**62.5**	**62.8**	**-1.2**	
Bunbury	63.1	62.0	62.3	-0.8	
Western Australia - Outback	65.9	63.9	64.5	-1.4	
Esperance	64.0	65.2	64.0	0.0	
Gascoyne	64.1	63.9	62.2	-1.9	
Goldfields	69.4	67.5	67.0	-2.4	
Kimberley	61.5	61.6	58.0	-3.5	
Mid West	62.3	60.4	62.4	0.2	
Pilbara	71.9	66.2	68.7	-3.3	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	62.2	61.1	60.5	-1.7	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	**57.7**	**58.7**	**59.8**	**2.1**	
Rest of Tasmania	**55.5**	**56.3**	**56.4**	**0.9**	
Launceston and North East	56.3	56.8	57.4	1.1	
South East	54.0	53.9	53.6	-0.4	
West and North West	55.0	56.3	56.0	1.0	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	**70.6**	**68.5**	**68.7**	**-1.9**	
Northern Territory - Outback	56.6	55.8	57.5	0.9	
Alice Springs	61.8	60.6	61.4	-0.4	
Barkly	50.5	47.1	47.8	-2.7	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	46.3	46.9	51.2	4.9	
East Arnhem	50.6	55.0	55.7	5.2	
Katherine	58.9	55.7	59.2	0.2	
Australian Capital Territory	**69.4**	**69.6**	**69.9**	**0.5**	

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

Persons aged 15 years and over.

P 2.5 Fair Outcomes

P 2.5.1 Inequality in household income

A ratio of income received by low income households to the income received by middle income households provides an indicator of the level of household income inequality, in particular at the lower end of the income scale. If the ratio was to decrease, this would suggest movement towards greater income disparity, whereas an increase in the ratio demonstrates a decline in inequality. This ratio uses percentiles based on the level of income received by individual households rather than the aggregate level of income received by all households in the income group.

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

- Household income inequality increased between 2001 and 2011, with low income households having only 40 per cent of the income of middle income households, down from 43 per cent in 2001. Despite this overall increase in inequality across the last decade, there was a small decrease between 2006 and 2011.

Inequality in household income across remoteness classes

- Household income disparity increased in all remoteness classes between 2001 and 2011.
- Major cities had the smallest increase in income inequality, with low income households earning 38 per cent of the income of middle income households in 2011 (down from approximately 40 per cent in 2001).

Table P 2.5.1.a Ratio of household income for low income households to median income households by remoteness class

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

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

Ratio of equivalised weekly household income for low income households (10th percentile) to median income households (50th percentile). Equivalised household income was calculated by adjusting household income using an equivalence scale—this adjustment reflects the requirement for a larger household to have a higher level of income to achieve the same standard of living as a smaller household.

Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.

Census data is collected based on income brackets, which creates the potential for stepwise (rather than incremental) shifts in the ratio indicator. Movements in the indicator over time may be affected by changes in the income brackets across censuses.

Percentile and median values may be affected by confidentiality in small areas. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. As such numbers may differ slightly to other outputs from ABS website.

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

Inequality in household income across sub-state regions

- All sub-state regions bar one (Outer South Western Sydney) experienced an increase in income inequality between 2001 and 2011.
- The largest increase in income inequality occurred in the Mackay region, where low income households earned approximately 35 per cent of the income of middle income households in 2011 (down approximately 9 percentage points from 2001).
- Other regions that had comparatively high increases in income inequality were Fitzroy in Queensland, Mandurah in Western Australia and Outback Northern Territory. In each of these regions the proportion earned by low income households compared to that of middle income households decreased by 8 percentage points between 2001 and 2011.
- With the exception of Mandurah, each of these regions also had above average levels of income inequality. Outback Northern Territory had the most unequal income across all regions, with low income households in this region having just 27 per cent of the income of middle income households in 2011.
- Outer South West Sydney was the only region where income inequality had not changed between 2001 and 2011, with lower income household earning 40 per cent of the income of middle income households.

Table P 2.5.1.b Ratio of household income for low income households to median income households by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	*2001 ratio*	*2006 ratio*	*2011 ratio*	*2001–2011 change ratio*	*Trend*
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	**0.37**	**0.32**	**0.36**	**-0.02**	
Central Coast	0.49	0.42	0.47	-0.02	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	0.37	0.35	0.35	-0.02	
Sydney - Blacktown	0.40	0.35	0.39	-0.02	
Sydney - City and Inner South	0.30	0.24	0.26	-0.04	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	0.30	0.27	0.28	-0.03	
Sydney - Inner South West	0.42	0.35	0.38	-0.04	
Sydney - Inner West	0.33	0.29	0.31	-0.02	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	0.31	0.29	0.30	-0.01	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	0.36	0.34	0.34	-0.01	
Sydney - Outer South West	0.40	0.36	0.40	0.00	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	0.41	0.38	0.40	-0.01	
Sydney - Parramatta	0.39	0.33	0.36	-0.03	
Sydney - Ryde	0.34	0.30	0.32	-0.02	
Sydney - South West	0.42	0.36	0.39	-0.02	
Sydney - Sutherland	0.37	0.35	0.36	-0.01	
Rest of New South Wales	**0.50**	**0.41**	**0.46**	**-0.05**	
Capital Region	0.48	0.39	0.44	-0.04	
Central West	0.48	0.39	0.44	-0.04	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	0.56	0.46	0.49	-0.07	
Far West and Orana	0.48	0.40	0.44	-0.04	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	0.48	0.40	0.43	-0.05	
Illawarra	0.45	0.38	0.42	-0.03	
Mid North Coast	0.58	0.47	0.52	-0.06	
Murray	0.48	0.40	0.45	-0.03	
New England and North West	0.49	0.41	0.45	-0.04	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	0.49	0.40	0.43	-0.06	
Richmond - Tweed	0.55	0.44	0.49	-0.06	
Riverina	0.47	0.39	0.44	-0.03	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	0.53	0.43	0.49	-0.04	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	**0.40**	**0.35**	**0.38**	**-0.02**	
Melbourne - Inner	0.32	0.25	0.27	-0.05	
Melbourne - Inner East	0.36	0.33	0.33	-0.02	
Melbourne - Inner South	0.38	0.34	0.34	-0.04	
Melbourne - North East	0.42	0.37	0.40	-0.03	
Melbourne - North West	0.44	0.37	0.40	-0.04	
Melbourne - Outer East	0.42	0.40	0.41	-0.01	
Melbourne - South East	0.43	0.38	0.42	-0.01	
Melbourne - West	0.43	0.36	0.39	-0.04	
Mornington Peninsula	0.46	0.41	0.44	-0.02	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	*2001 ratio*	*2006 ratio*	*2011 ratio*	*2001–2011 change ratio*	*Trend*
Rest of Victoria	**0.50**	**0.41**	**0.46**	**-0.04**	
Ballarat	0.52	0.42	0.47	-0.04	
Bendigo	0.51	0.42	0.47	-0.04	
Geelong	0.47	0.40	0.44	-0.03	
Hume	0.49	0.41	0.45	-0.04	
Latrobe - Gippsland	0.51	0.42	0.46	-0.04	
North West	0.51	0.42	0.47	-0.04	
Shepparton	0.48	0.42	0.46	-0.02	
Warrnambool and South West	0.51	0.42	0.47	-0.04	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	**0.43**	**0.39**	**0.39**	**-0.05**	
Brisbane - East	0.45	0.40	0.40	-0.05	
Brisbane - North	0.44	0.39	0.38	-0.05	
Brisbane - South	0.41	0.36	0.36	-0.05	
Brisbane - West	0.37	0.35	0.33	-0.04	
Brisbane Inner City	0.35	0.30	0.30	-0.05	
Ipswich	0.48	0.41	0.43	-0.05	
Logan - Beaudesert	0.46	0.41	0.43	-0.03	
Moreton Bay - North	0.54	0.44	0.47	-0.06	
Moreton Bay - South	0.44	0.41	0.40	-0.04	
Rest of Queensland	**0.49**	**0.40**	**0.43**	**-0.05**	
Cairns	0.45	0.39	0.42	-0.03	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	0.49	0.41	0.45	-0.04	
Fitzroy	0.45	0.37	0.37	-0.08	
Gold Coast	0.47	0.40	0.42	-0.05	
Mackay	0.45	0.37	0.35	-0.09	
Queensland - Outback	0.40	0.35	0.36	-0.05	
Far North	0.47	0.41	0.41	-0.07	
Outback - North	0.36	0.31	0.30	-0.07	
Outback - South	0.45	0.37	0.40	-0.05	
Sunshine Coast	0.53	0.43	0.46	-0.07	
Toowoomba	0.49	0.43	0.45	-0.04	
Townsville	0.44	0.39	0.40	-0.04	
Wide Bay	0.57	0.46	0.50	-0.07	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	**0.45**	**0.38**	**0.42**	**-0.03**	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	0.40	0.34	0.37	-0.03	
Adelaide - North	0.48	0.40	0.44	-0.03	
Adelaide - South	0.46	0.40	0.43	-0.03	
Adelaide - West	0.48	0.38	0.43	-0.05	
Rest of South Australia	**0.51**	**0.41**	**0.47**	**-0.04**	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	0.53	0.43	0.49	-0.05	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	*2001 ratio*	*2006 ratio*	*2011 ratio*	*2001–2011 change ratio*	*Trend*
South Australia - Outback	0.47	0.38	0.41	-0.06	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	0.48	0.38	0.43	-0.06	
Outback - North and East	0.43	0.36	0.36	-0.07	
South Australia - South East	0.52	0.42	0.48	-0.04	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	**0.42**	**0.36**	**0.36**	**-0.07**	
Mandurah	0.53	0.41	0.45	-0.08	
Perth - Inner	0.33	0.27	0.28	-0.05	
Perth - North East	0.44	0.38	0.37	-0.07	
Perth - North West	0.42	0.37	0.36	-0.06	
Perth - South East	0.43	0.37	0.36	-0.07	
Perth - South West	0.43	0.37	0.36	-0.07	
Rest of Western Australia	**0.42**	**0.36**	**0.38**	**-0.04**	
Bunbury	0.46	0.39	0.41	-0.05	
Western Australia - Outback	0.36	0.31	0.31	-0.06	
Esperance	0.46	0.39	0.40	-0.06	
Gascoyne	0.43	0.36	0.36	-0.07	
Goldfields	0.34	0.29	0.29	-0.05	
Kimberley	0.37	0.30	0.27	-0.10	
Mid West	0.43	0.37	0.40	-0.03	
Pilbara	0.33	0.32	0.36	0.03	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	0.46	0.39	0.41	-0.05	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	**0.47**	**0.40**	**0.43**	**-0.04**	
Rest of Tasmania	**0.53**	**0.43**	**0.47**	**-0.05**	
Launceston and North East	0.52	0.43	0.47	-0.05	
South East	0.54	0.44	0.49	-0.05	
West and North West	0.53	0.44	0.48	-0.06	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	**0.35**	**0.33**	**0.33**	**-0.02**	
Northern Territory - Outback	0.35	0.30	0.27	-0.08	
Alice Springs	0.33	0.31	0.28	-0.05	
Barkly	0.49	0.36	0.29	-0.19	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	0.52	0.43	0.26	-0.26	
East Arnhem	0.34	0.23	0.24	-0.09	
Katherine	0.37	0.34	0.31	-0.07	
Australian Capital Territory	**0.35**	**0.32**	**0.32**	**-0.03**	

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

Ratio of equivalised weekly household income for low income households (10th percentile) to median income households (50th percentile). Equivalised household income was calculated by adjusting household income using an equivalence scale—this adjustment reflects the requirement for a larger household to have a higher level of income to achieve the same standard of living as a smaller household.

Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.

Census data is collected based on income brackets, which creates the potential for stepwise (rather than incremental) shifts in the ratio indicator. Movements in the indicator over time may be affected by changes in the income brackets across censuses.

Percentile and median values may be affected by confidentiality in small areas. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. As such numbers may differ slightly to other outputs from ABS website.

P 2.6 International Economic Engagement

P 2.6.1 International visits to residents ratio

The ratio of overseas visits to residents indicates the extent of economic engagement with international visitors in that region. Overseas visitors are those people visiting Australia for less than 12 months for holidays, business, visiting friends and relatives, and education.

An important aspect of international economic engagement is the exchange achieved through tourism. International tourism is a significant economic contributor to many Australian regions, and also facilitates the exchange of cultures, values and attitudes between countries. Changes in this tourism-based indicator, together with changes in the international trade indicator, provide a guide to whether international economic engagement has improved for a region.[44]

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

International visits to residents ratio across remoteness classes

- Major cities were the only remoteness class in which international visits relative to the total population increased between 2006 and 2014.
- Across the other remoteness classes, there was a clear trend of larger decreases in visits per capita with increasing remoteness.
- The largest decrease occurred in very remote Australia where the number of visits per 1,000 residents had decreased by 1,305, down to 2,319 visits. Despite this large decline relative to the population, international visitation to very remote Australia was still higher than that in all other remoteness classes.

Table P 2.6.1.a International visits by remoteness class

Remoteness Class [a b]	*2006 visits per '000 residents*	*2010 visits per '000 residents*	*2014 visits per '000 residents*	*2006–2014 change visits per '000 residents*	*Trend*
Major Cities	616.3	607.7	634.3	18.0	
Inner Regional	499.1	515.4	472.4	-26.7	
Outer Regional	1,255.2	1,131.7	1,038.3	-216.9	
Remote	2,332.2	1,977.4	1,658.4	-673.8	
Very Remote	3,623.6	2,817.2	2,318.5	-1,305.1	
AUSTRALIA	706.8	678.1	669.9	-37.0	

Source: BITRE estimates based on Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey, Unit record file data, 2014; ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013–14 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Visits were defined at the SA2 scale (based on overnight stays), and the SA2 visit counts were then summed to produce estimates at the more aggregated geographic scales. As an international visitor may have visited more than one SA2 during their trip, and could visit multiple SA2s within a city or region, the regional and national visitor counts used here will generally exceed published IVS totals.

a) Visits have been allocated to destination SA2s, wherever possible. For a small proportion of visits, the destination could be coded to a tourism region, but not a specific SA2 within that tourism region. These visits have been allocated to SA2s using a weighted correspondence based on the distribution of the destination of other visits to that tourism region. Visits for which no destination tourism region could be identified have been excluded.

b) Estimates have been calculated using a population weighted correspondence from SA2s to Remoteness Classes.

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

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

International visits to residents ratio across major urban areas

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

Table P 2.6.1.b International visits by major urban area

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

Source: BITRE estimates based on Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey, Unit record file data, 2014; ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013–14 (cat. no. 3218.0)

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

Visits were defined at the SA2 scale (based on overnight stays), and the SA2 visit counts were then summed to produce estimates at the more aggregated geographic scales. As an international visitor may have visited more than one SA2 during their trip, and could visit multiple SA2s within a city or region, the regional and national visitor counts used here will generally exceed published IVS totals.

a) Visits have been allocated to destination SA2s, wherever possible. For a small proportion of visits, the destination could be coded to a tourism region, but not a specific SA2 within that tourism region. These visits have been allocated to SA2s using a weighted correspondence based on the distribution of the destination of other visits to that tourism region. Visits for which no destination tourism region could be identified have been excluded.

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

International visits to residents ratio across sub-state regions

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

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

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

(continued)

International visits by sub-state region (continued)

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

(continued)

International visits by sub-state region (continued)

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

Source: BITRE estimates based on Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey, Unit record file data, 2014; ABS, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013–14 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Visits were defined at the SA2 scale (based on overnight stays), and the SA2 visit counts were then summed to produce estimates at the more aggregated geographic scales. As an international visitor may have visited more than one SA2 during their trip, and could visit multiple SA2s within a city or region, the regional and national visitor counts used here will generally exceed published IVS totals.

a) Visits have been allocated to destination SA2s, wherever possible. For a small proportion of visits, the destination could be coded to a tourism region, but not a specific SA2 within that tourism region. These visits have been allocated to SA2s using a weighted correspondence based on the distribution of the destination of other visits to that tourism region. Visits for which no destination tourism region could be identified have been excluded.

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

* The estimate of visitors to this SA4 has a relative standard error of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

P 2.6.2 Value of international freight through ports and airports

The value of international freight shows the value of imports and exports that move through air and sea ports in a region. This provides an indication of the relative impact of international economic engagement on the economy of that region.

Due to the structure of transport networks, the value of freight through ports and airports in a region does not necessarily mean the goods were produced in that same region.

In an internationally engaged economy, goods and services consumed are composed of a diverse range of products produced domestically or imported from other countries. The value of international freight is concerned with measuring the flow of internationally exchanged goods and services and quantifying the relative influence of international trade on the Australian economy.[45]

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

Value of international freight across remoteness classes

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

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

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

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

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

The value of international freight in Remote and Very Remote Australia is highly concentrated, with iron ore ports in Port Hedland and Dampier accounting for 68 per cent and 96 per cent of the respective totals in 2013–14.

The export values in this edition of Progress in Australian Regions exclude the cost of ship and aircraft stores. In particular, this removes the cost of fuelling ships and aircraft from the trade statistics. In the 2014 edition, this value was included.

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

Value of international freight across major urban areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

The export values in this edition of Progress in Australian Regions exclude the cost of ship and aircraft stores. In particular, this removes the cost of fuelling ships and aircraft from the trade statistics. In the 2014 edition, this value was included.

Value of international freight across sub-state regions

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

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

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

(continued)

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

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

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

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

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

The export values in this edition of Progress in Australian Regions exclude the cost of ship and aircraft stores. In particular, this removes the cost of fuelling ships and aircraft from the trade statistics. In the 2014 edition, this value was included.