

Progress 4: Governance



Australia's system of government is founded in the liberal democratic tradition. Australia's institutions and practices of government reflect British and North American models.

Governance is the authority of the different levels in the system of government to manage a country's affairs. It includes the mechanisms, processes and institutions that regulate individuals activities, as well as the way individuals are included in making decisions about aspects that affect their lives.⁵⁶

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

Governance			
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⁵⁶ United Nations, Committee of Experts on Public Administration (UNPAN), Definition of basic concepts and terminologies in governance and public administration, 2006 (E/C.16/2006/4), New York.

P 4.1 Trust

P 4.1.1 Generalised trust

Generalised trust measures the degree that people in a community feel they can trust one another. Generalised trust is considered a measure of progress for trust in the integrity of governments and private institutions. For example, one aspect of trust relates to whether or not the police, one's doctor and hospital could be generally trusted, or be trusted to do 'the right thing' for the individual. While there are many personal and circumstantial factors that influence the level of trust people have for one another, governance systems in society are likely to also play a role due to the significant influence they have over many aspects of people's lives.⁵⁷

- At the national level, the proportion of people agreeing or strongly agreeing that most people can be trusted remained relatively unchanged between 2006 and 2014, at just over 54 per cent.

Generalised trust across remoteness classes

- Between 2006 and 2014, generalised trust in major cities increased moderately, while trust fell notably in regional and remote areas of Australia.
- As a result, the level of generalised trust is now highest in major cities. This contrasts starkly with conditions in 2006, when major cities had the lowest level of generalised trust.

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

Remoteness Class	2006	2010	2014	2006-2014	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	53.2	54.0	55.6	2.4	
Inner Regional	56.3	55.7	52.3	-4.0	
Outer Regional and Remote	55.4	51.9	50.8	-4.6	
AUSTRALIA	54.1	54.1	54.3	0.2	

Source: ABS, General Social Survey, Australia 2006, 2010 and 2014

Persons aged 18 years and over.

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

Remoteness area estimates exclude very remote areas.

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

Generalised trust across capital cities and the balance of state

- Nine of the fifteen capital and rest of state areas saw a decline in generalised trust between 2006 and 2014. The largest decline was in non-capital areas of South Australia, where trust fell by 15.5 percentage points. The second largest decline was in Greater Perth, where trust fell by 5.5 percentage points.
- Trust increased in the remaining six regions, although only three of these recorded any significant change. These were Greater Melbourne (5.8 percentage points), Greater Sydney (3.5 percentage points) and Greater Hobart (3.3 percentage points).

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

Capital City / Balance of State	2006 per cent	2010 per cent	2014 per cent	2006-2014 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	52.1	49.9	55.6	3.5	
Rest of New South Wales	56.6	56.5	55.4	-1.2	
Greater Melbourne	51.7	54.9	57.5	5.8	
Rest of Victoria	57.6	60.7	54.0	-3.6	
Greater Brisbane	54.6	50.8	52.6	-2.0	
Rest of Queensland	53.4	50.8	50.7	-2.7	
Greater Adelaide	50.6	57.2	51.2	0.6	
Rest of South Australia	63.2	53.8	47.7	-15.5	
Greater Perth	57.6	56.3	52.1	-5.5	
Rest of Western Australia	54.1	55.9	52.7	-1.4	
Greater Hobart	55.0	62.2	58.3	3.3	
Rest of Tasmania	54.5	59.9	55.7	1.2	
Greater Darwin	51.7	51.5	50.0	-1.7	
Rest of Northern Territory	57.0	46.5	57.4	0.4	
Australian Capital Territory	61.5	61.5	61.0	-0.5	

Source: ABS, General Social Survey, Australia 2006, 2010 and 2014

Persons aged 18 years and over.

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

Remoteness area estimates exclude very remote areas.

P 4.1.2 Informal votes

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

If trust in governance systems in Australia was low, then this could be reflected by the community through a high rate of informal voting at federal elections. This measure intends to capture some of this likely effect.⁵⁸

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

Informal votes by remoteness class⁵⁹

- Consistent with the national trend, all levels of remoteness showed an increase in the rate of informal voting between 2007 and 2013. The largest increase in informal voting in the House of Representatives occurred in outer metropolitan regions, up 2.4 percentage points to 6.3 per cent (also the highest rate of informal voting across the remoteness classes).
- The lowest increase for informal voting for the House of Representatives was in rural regions where informal votes increased by 1.7 percentage points to 5.5 per cent between 2007 and 2013 (the lowest rate of informal voting across the remoteness levels).
- There was less variation across remoteness levels for changes in the rate of informal voting in the Senate, with all areas having an increase of between 0.3 and 0.5 percentage points between 2007 and 2013.

Table P 4.1.2.a Informal votes in Australian federal elections by remoteness class

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

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

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

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

⁵⁸ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

⁵⁹ Commonwealth electoral divisions (CEDs) have been classified according to the AEC demographic classification system. This is broadly comparable to the ASGS Remoteness Structure.

P 4.2 Participation

P 4.2.1 Voter turnout

Voter turnout at federal elections indicates the involvement of Australians in the decision making process. Voting is a significant activity people undertake to influence the systems that govern them. When voter turnout at federal elections is high, it indicates that people are actively involved in making decisions that affect both themselves and the wider community. Voter turnout can be different for the House of Representatives and the Senate, as it is based on ballots cast separately for each house. The level of voter turnout in Australia is also heavily influenced by compulsory voting laws which should be taken into account when interpreting this indicator.⁶⁰

- Nationally voter turnout for the House of Representatives decreased between 2007 and 2013 (down 1.5 percentage points to 93.2 per cent). Voter turnout for Senate elections showed a similar pattern (decreasing by 1.3 percentage points to 93.9 per cent).
- In both the House of Representatives and the Senate, the reduction in voter turnout occurred between the 2007 and 2010 elections, with voter turnout at the 2013 election similar to 2010 levels.

Voter turnout by remoteness class⁶¹

- Voter turnout across all remoteness levels decreased in line with the national trends for both the House of Representatives and the Senate.
- Inner metropolitan regions had the largest decrease in voter turnout and also the lowest rates of turnout for both the House of Representatives and the Senate. Outer metropolitan regions also had decreases larger than the national average.
- Provincial and rural regions had smaller decreases in voter turnout and also maintained the highest levels of voter turnout between 2007 and 2013 for both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

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

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

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

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

⁶⁰ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

⁶¹ Commonwealth electoral divisions (CEDs) have been classified according to the AEC demographic classification system. This is broadly comparable to the ASGS Remoteness Structure.

P 4.2.2 Participation in a civic or political group

This indicator measures the proportion of the population aged 18 years and over who actively participated in a civic or political group in the last 12 months. Active participation in civic and political groups is a measure of progress in terms of the opportunity to contribute to decision making. When participation in civic or political groups is high, it indicates that there are sufficient opportunities for people to get involved and contribute to organisations that affect social governance systems. However, if active participation in civic or political groups is low, this suggests there are few opportunities to get involved.⁶²

- Nationally, there was a notable fall in the level of participation in a civic or political group, down from 18.6 per cent in 2006 to 13.5 per cent in 2014.

Participation in a civic or political group across remoteness classes

- Participation in a civic or political group fell across all remoteness classes between 2006 and 2014.
- The rate of participation across remoteness classes now ranges in a relatively narrow band of between 12.4 and 13.8 per cent.

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

Remoteness Class	2006	2010	2014	2006-2014	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	18.1	18.0	13.6	-4.5	
Inner Regional	19.9	19.8	13.8	-6.1	
Outer Regional and Remote	18.8	21.6	12.4	-6.4	
AUSTRALIA	18.6	18.7	13.5	-5.1	

Source: ABS, General Social Survey, 2006, 2010, 2014

Persons aged 18 years and over.

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

⁶² Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

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

- The proportion of people actively involved in a civic or political group fell in all capital and non-capital regions of Australia between 2006 and 2014.
- The largest declines in participation occurred in the areas of South Australia outside Greater Adelaide,⁶³ Greater Darwin and the Australian Capital Territory.
- As of 2014, non-capital Northern Territory was the region with the highest overall level of participation in a civic or political group, at 20.5 per cent. Non-capital South Australia has the lowest level of participation at 6.1 per cent.⁶³

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

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2010 per cent</i>	<i>2014 per cent</i>	<i>2006–2014 change percentage points</i>	<i>Trend</i>
Greater Sydney	18.0	16.3	14.3	-3.7	
Rest of New South Wales	18.9	17.0	13.4	-5.5	
Greater Melbourne	17.2	16.8	14.5	-2.7	
Rest of Victoria	19.9	22.5	15.3	-4.6	
Greater Brisbane	19.5	21.6	12.7	-6.8	
Rest of Queensland	19.2	21.1	12.3	-6.9	
Greater Adelaide	16.6	20.2	12.7	-3.9	
Rest of South Australia	15.5	20.1	*6.1	-9.4	
Greater Perth	20.9	18.7	14.9	-6.0	
Rest of Western Australia	18.2	21.7	15.9	-2.3	
Greater Hobart	19.8	19.1	12.8	-7.0	
Rest of Tasmania	17.5	17.5	12.0	-5.5	
Greater Darwin	25.9	31.1	17.1	-8.8	
Rest of Northern Territory	22.9	*32.6	20.5	-2.4	
Australian Capital Territory	23.9	23.5	15.9	-8.0	

Source: ABS, General Social Survey, 2006, 2010, 2014

Persons aged 18 years and over.

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

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

⁶³ Estimate has a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

P 4.2.3 Uptake of Australian citizenship

Uptake of Australian citizenship indicates whether new migrants to Australia are adopting the rights and responsibilities of being an Australian citizen. This contrasts with migrants who choose to stay in Australia as permanent residents. In order to access a number of rights, including the right to vote or to stand for public office, it is necessary that new migrants take up Australian citizenship. In this context, an increase in the uptake of Australian citizenship can be interpreted, at least indirectly, as an indication of people's willingness to take responsibility for being an active participant in societal decision making.⁶⁴

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

Uptake of Australian citizenship across remoteness classes

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

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

Remoteness Class	2001	2006	2011	2001-2011	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	78.8	80.4	80.6	1.8	
Inner Regional	70.8	73.8	74.8	4.0	
Outer Regional	72.4	74.3	74.3	2.0	
Remote	69.7	71.5	70.5	0.8	
Very Remote	68.4	69.7	67.0	-1.4	
AUSTRALIA	77.5	79.4	79.7	2.2	

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

Persons must be overseas-born residents who have lived in Australia for five or more years who are also Australian citizens.

Uptake of Australian citizenship across major urban areas

- Every major urban area with the exception of Greater Darwin saw an increase in the uptake of citizenship for new migrants between 2001 and 2011.
- The largest increases occurred in Bendigo, Launceston, Greater Hobart, and Wollongong, with each of these cities having an increase of 4.0 percentage points or more. The uptake of citizenship in Bendigo and Launceston was however still below the national average.
- Greater Darwin was the only major urban area to record a decrease in the uptake of citizenship, with a 0.2 percentage point decline between 2001 and 2011. However, Greater Darwin still had the third highest take up rate at 81.3 per cent in 2011.

⁶⁴ Adapted from ABS, Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013.

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

Major Urban Area	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	81.1	82.3	82.8	1.7	
Greater Melbourne	79.2	80.8	81.2	2.0	
Greater Brisbane	74.2	76.1	74.9	0.7	
Greater Perth	76.7	79.6	80.1	3.4	
Greater Adelaide	76.0	78.8	79.8	3.8	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	68.2	70.6	68.8	0.6	
Newcastle - Maitland	76.5	78.3	78.7	2.2	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	85.8	87.4	88.4	2.6	
Sunshine Coast	71.0	72.8	73.2	2.2	
Wollongong	75.8	78.4	79.8	4.0	
Greater Hobart	75.6	78.8	79.7	4.1	
Geelong	74.8	77.5	78.4	3.6	
Townsville	75.0	76.0	75.6	0.6	
Cairns	71.2	72.6	72.0	0.8	
Greater Darwin	81.5	82.5	81.3	-0.2	
Toowoomba	73.3	75.5	76.6	3.3	
Ballarat	73.4	74.5	74.9	1.5	
Bendigo	68.6	71.4	74.1	5.5	
Albury - Wodonga	78.2	79.3	79.7	1.5	
Launceston	71.8	75.8	77.0	5.2	

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.

Persons must be overseas-born residents who have lived in Australia for five or more years who are also Australian citizens.

Uptake of Australian citizenship across sub-state regions

- Almost all sub-state regions had an increase in the uptake of citizenship for new migrants between 2001 and 2011.
- A further 48 (65 per cent) of these sub-state regions had an increase at or above the average national increase of 2.2 percentage points.
- The largest increases occurred in the Mornington Peninsula, Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven, Outer South West Sydney, and Outer East Melbourne regions, all having an increase of 6.0 percentage points or more.
- Of the 14 sub-state regions that had a decrease in the uptake of citizenship for new migrants, only five regions had a decrease of 1.0 percentage point or more.
- The largest decreases were observed in City and Inner South Sydney (3.2 percentage points), Inner Melbourne (3.2 percentage points) and Outback Northern Territory (1.7 percentage points).
- The decreases for City and Inner South Sydney and Inner Melbourne meant these regions went from above the national average in 2001 to below in 2011. Outback Northern Territory was below the national average in both 2001 and 2011.

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

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales					
Greater Sydney	81.1	82.3	82.8	1.7	
Central Coast	69.2	72.4	73.8	4.6	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	78.5	82.3	84.4	5.9	
Sydney - Blacktown	80.8	83.2	84.6	3.8	
Sydney - City and Inner South	78.5	76.7	75.3	-3.2	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	79.1	79.4	79.4	0.3	
Sydney - Inner South West	86.8	86.5	86.0	-0.8	
Sydney - Inner West	81.0	80.2	79.9	-1.1	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	78.0	79.3	80.3	2.3	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	74.5	76.0	77.4	2.9	
Sydney - Outer South West	74.2	78.1	80.3	6.1	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	72.0	75.4	77.3	5.3	
Sydney - Parramatta	84.8	85.1	85.3	0.5	
Sydney - Ryde	81.2	82.3	82.0	0.8	
Sydney - South West	88.7	90.3	91.0	2.3	
Sydney - Sutherland	77.2	79.8	81.0	3.8	
Rest of New South Wales	73.4	75.8	77.0	3.6	
Capital Region	76.2	78.4	80.7	4.5	
Central West	69.0	71.3	73.7	4.7	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	69.8	73.4	75.3	5.5	
Far West and Orana	69.1	72.7	74.0	4.9	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	70.8	73.4	74.0	3.2	
Illawarra	75.7	78.3	79.8	4.1	
Mid North Coast	71.0	73.9	75.9	4.9	
Murray	72.5	73.9	74.4	1.9	
New England and North West	69.8	71.3	73.0	3.2	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	76.4	78.1	78.6	2.2	
Richmond - Tweed	70.9	73.8	73.7	2.8	
Riverina	76.7	77.0	77.0	0.3	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	70.9	75.2	77.5	6.6	
Victoria					
Greater Melbourne	79.2	80.8	81.2	2.0	
Melbourne - Inner	79.8	78.3	76.6	-3.2	
Melbourne - Inner East	80.6	81.7	81.6	1.0	
Melbourne - Inner South	79.8	80.9	81.5	1.7	
Melbourne - North East	81.9	83.3	83.3	1.4	
Melbourne - North West	82.6	84.6	85.0	2.4	
Melbourne - Outer East	71.2	75.2	77.2	6.0	
Melbourne - South East	80.4	82.0	82.5	2.1	
Melbourne - West	82.6	84.2	83.8	1.2	
Mornington Peninsula	64.9	69.5	72.3	7.4	

(continued)

Uptake of Australian citizenship by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
Rest of Victoria	71.2	73.5	74.5	3.3	
Ballarat	69.9	71.5	72.8	2.9	
Bendigo	67.4	70.9	73.0	5.6	
Geelong	73.1	76.2	77.4	4.3	
Hume	74.7	76.3	76.7	2.0	
Latrobe - Gippsland	69.7	72.9	74.1	4.4	
North West	72.5	73.5	74.0	1.5	
Shepparton	70.5	71.7	72.8	2.3	
Warrnambool and South West	66.2	66.5	67.0	0.8	
Queensland					
Greater Brisbane	74.2	76.1	74.9	0.7	
Brisbane - East	71.9	73.3	73.0	1.1	
Brisbane - North	75.5	76.9	76.4	0.9	
Brisbane - South	79.7	81.1	79.4	-0.3	
Brisbane - West	78.8	80.5	80.9	2.1	
Brisbane Inner City	76.5	77.9	76.2	-0.3	
Ipswich	74.3	76.2	74.2	-0.1	
Logan - Beaudesert	67.6	70.1	69.1	1.5	
Moreton Bay - North	70.1	72.2	70.8	0.7	
Moreton Bay - South	72.3	74.7	73.1	0.8	
Rest of Queensland	70.6	72.3	71.5	0.9	
Cairns	73.8	74.5	73.6	-0.2	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	72.7	74.2	72.9	0.2	
Fitzroy	68.7	68.9	68.1	-0.6	
Gold Coast	68.0	70.3	68.6	0.6	
Mackay	68.9	69.9	67.7	-1.2	
Queensland - Outback	70.7	71.6	69.7	-1.0	
<i>Far North</i>	79.5	80.0	76.3	-3.2	
<i>Outback - North</i>	68.1	68.0	66.8	-1.3	
<i>Outback - South</i>	62.6	66.1	64.3	1.7	
Sunshine Coast	70.9	72.8	73.2	2.3	
Toowoomba	73.5	75.2	76.4	2.9	
Townsville	76.2	77.1	76.4	0.2	
Wide Bay	70.8	74.2	74.8	4.0	
South Australia					
Greater Adelaide	76.0	78.8	79.8	3.8	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	77.1	79.3	79.1	2.0	
Adelaide - North	73.8	77.1	79.1	5.3	
Adelaide - South	73.5	77.0	78.8	5.3	
Adelaide - West	82.1	83.5	83.3	1.2	
Rest of South Australia	70.9	73.7	74.7	3.8	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	69.3	72.8	73.8	4.5	

(continued)

Uptake of Australian citizenship by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 per cent	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2001-2011 change percentage points	Trend
South Australia - Outback	69.6	72.5	73.4	3.8	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	67.6	71.2	72.5	4.9	
Outback - North and East	75.8	76.6	76.3	0.5	
South Australia - South East	72.6	74.7	75.7	3.1	
Western Australia					
Greater Perth	76.7	79.6	80.1	3.4	
Mandurah	72.2	77.1	77.3	5.1	
Perth - Inner	79.7	81.8	81.6	1.9	
Perth - North East	77.8	80.7	80.9	3.1	
Perth - North West	78.8	81.8	83.1	4.3	
Perth - South East	74.5	76.8	76.9	2.4	
Perth - South West	75.1	78.5	79.0	3.9	
Rest of Western Australia	70.1	73.7	72.8	2.7	
Bunbury	72.2	76.5	75.9	3.7	
Western Australia - Outback	68.2	70.4	67.9	-0.3	
Esperance	62.5	67.8	67.3	4.8	
Gascoyne	74.9	77.3	77.0	2.1	
Goldfields	60.0	62.3	61.0	1.0	
Kimberley	72.2	70.5	71.4	-0.8	
Mid West	70.2	75.0	73.2	3.0	
Pilbara	71.6	71.9	66.0	-5.6	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	70.2	74.0	74.8	4.6	
Tasmania					
Greater Hobart	75.6	78.8	79.7	4.1	
Rest of Tasmania	70.0	73.5	75.2	5.2	
Launceston and North East	70.4	74.1	75.6	5.2	
South East	71.7	73.4	75.7	4.0	
West and North West	68.8	72.6	74.3	5.5	
Northern Territory					
Greater Darwin	81.5	82.5	81.3	-0.2	
Northern Territory - Outback	73.3	72.2	71.6	-1.7	
Alice Springs	71.0	69.8	70.2	-0.8	
Barkly	81.0	75.6	76.8	-4.2	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	77.5	75.2	67.7	-9.8	
East Arnhem	74.1	73.9	73.8	-0.3	
Katherine	75.9	77.2	75.7	-0.2	
Australian Capital Territory	86.0	87.6	88.6	2.6	

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

Persons must be overseas-born residents who have lived in Australia for five or more years who are also Australian citizens.