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Progress in Australian Regions



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Progress in Australian Regions



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Foreword



This is the fourth edition of the *Progress in Australian Regions – Yearbook*.

The Yearbook charts the development of Australia's regions over time. The aim is to provide governments, planners, community leaders, academics and other stakeholders with information to answer the question of how our regions are progressing against economic, social, environmental and governance measures.

This fourth edition provides updated information on previous Yearbooks (where available), and incorporates new indicators, to provide a consistent measure of progress in Australia's regions over time.

In this edition, new data from the 2016 Census of Population and Housing has been included which will provide significant additional insight into the changing nature of Australia's regions.

This data will be available on both the Australian Government data site (data.gov.au) and the Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics website (bitre.gov.au), to provide easy access – including data by Local Government Areas (LGA). We anticipate this will be a useful tool for those working at smaller geographic scales.

We trust that this edition continues to be of value to regional stakeholders around the country.

Gary Dolman

Head of Bureau

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics

December 2017

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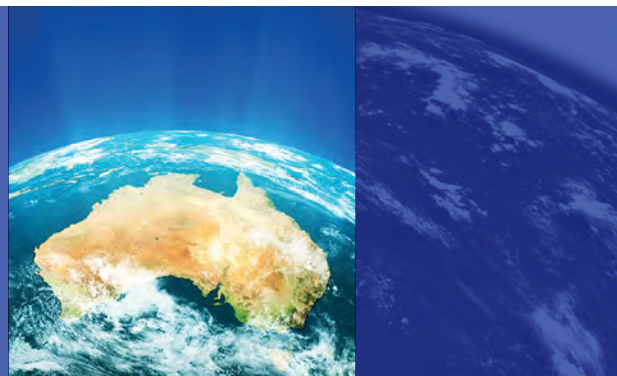
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Introduction



The 2017 Yearbook is the fourth in a series of statistical reports that are designed to help answer the question of how our regions are progressing against social, economic, environmental and governance indicators. This information will enable governments, private investors and the community to identify trends that are important for policy development, investment decisions and planning. Understanding these issues is particularly important when making decisions in relation to infrastructure needs and government services, as both are influenced by the geographic distribution of people, economic activity and natural resources. This edition builds on previous Yearbooks by updating data sources wherever possible and most notably through the inclusion of data from the 2016 Census of Population and Housing.

The framework

The information in this Yearbook is organised according to a framework that groups indicators into domains corresponding to different aspects of socio-economic progress (Table 1). This approach builds on a framework that was originally developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for the *Measures of Australia's Progress* (MAP) publication. The MAP framework has been adjusted to incorporate data sources which are available across a wide range of geographies. It has also been extended to include contextual indicators that are not related to progress, but which are nonetheless important for forming a well-rounded understanding of the characteristics of each region.

Progress indicators

Most of the indicators in this Yearbook are based on the concept of societal progress. Progress is about improvements in the wellbeing of people and households over time. This requires looking beyond the economy of a region to include the wider range of people's experiences and living conditions.¹

Internationally, measuring wellbeing and progress of societies forms part of the process of understanding countries and regions. Projects like the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress² and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Global Project on Measuring the Progress of Societies have highlighted the importance of broader measures of economic, environmental, and social sustainability. Multilateral agencies have developed methods for comparing the progress of different nations, including the UN Human Development Index³, the OECD Better Life Index⁴ and the related OECD Regional Well-Being initiative⁵.

¹ OECD 2013, *Measuring Well-Being and Progress*, OECD.

² Stiglitz, Sen and Fitoussi 2009, *Report of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress*, CMEPSR.

³ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2014, *Human Development Report 2014: Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience*, UNDP.

⁴ OECD 2016, *Better Life Index*, OECD.

⁵ OECD 2016, *Regional Well-Being*, OECD.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has measured progress at the national scale in its MAP publication.⁶ The themes measured by MAP were selected through extensive national consultation to identify what Australians considered most important to them for national progress. In the Yearbook the MAP themes are examined at a regional scale uncovering the variation in rates of progress below the national level.

When measuring progress at a regional level, this Yearbook seeks to answer the question:

“Is life in your region getting better?”

Rather than make comparisons between regions, the information on progress in this Yearbook is intended to be used to look at how individual regions are doing over time, and if these changes are in line with the broader national trend.

The concept of progress is multidimensional and a range of indicators have been selected to show whether progress is being made across four domains. The Progress section of the Yearbook has been divided into four sections (Table 1), each focusing on one of the four domains of progress:

- Part P1, Society;
- Part P2, Economy;
- Part P3, Environment; and
- Part P4, Governance.

Each domain consists of a set of themes, reflecting the aspirations that Australians have for their nation. Each theme is represented by one or more **progress indicators** (Table 1), which are summary statistics that signal whether that aspect of life is moving in a ‘good’ direction (progress) or a ‘bad’ direction (regress) (Box 1).

Many of the progress indicators in this Yearbook have been adapted directly from MAP. Some indicators use the same data source as the relevant MAP indicator. For other indicators, the MAP data source could only provide information at the national or state level, and not at the more detailed geographic level required to provide acceptable regional coverage. In these cases, the MAP data source has been replaced in favour of related data sources which provide information on the same concept but at a more detailed geographic level.

In addition, some themes from MAP are based on indicators that are not available below the national or state level. These themes represent gaps in the regional evidence base. However each year, the Yearbook attempts to fill these gaps. This year, 10 new indicators have been included in the 2017 Yearbook and are outlined below in Table 2.

Contextual indicators

The Yearbook provides an overview of how Australia’s regions are progressing over time. While the main focus is on progress, these indicators have also been supplemented with **contextual indicators** that provide background information to help interpret changes in a region.

The contextual indicators part of the Yearbook has been divided into three sections (Table 1), each focusing on one of three contextual domains:

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

Like the progress indicators, each domain consists of a set of themes that are represented by one or more statistical indicators.

⁶ ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia’s Progress*, Canberra.

Table 1 Indicator framework

| Regions – Remoteness Classes, Major Urban Areas, Sub-State Regions | Progress Indicators | | Contextual Indicators | |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| | Society | Economy | Population and Demographics | Transport and Infrastructure |
| | Health and wellbeing Close relationships Home Safety Learning and knowledge Community connections Fair opportunities Enriched lives | Opportunities Jobs A resilient economy Enhanced living standards Fair outcomes International economic engagement | Population Age structure Housing Social characteristics | Moving people Moving freight Communications and utilities Land use |
| | Environment | Governance | Industry and Innovation | |
| | Healthy natural environment Appreciating the environment Protecting the environment Sustaining the environment Healthy built environments | Trust Participation | Industry Business activity Innovation | |

Source: Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra

Box 1 Some key terms

Statistical indicators are measures that provide users with a summary of the state of play with respect to a topic. For example, median income is a statistical indicator that provides an easily interpreted summary measure of the distribution of income in a region. This would otherwise be a detailed set of data items relating to the number of people in different income groups.

Progress indicators are a particular type of statistical indicator. Progress indicators are chosen on the basis that most people would agree that an increase (or decrease) in the indicator can be unambiguously associated with either progress or regress. For example, *life expectancy* is a commonly used indicator of progress in the theme of Health. An increase in *life expectancy* is directly related to progress in the health of people living in the region.

In comparison, *population growth* does not qualify as a progress indicator, as there is considerable disagreement as to whether population growth in a region represents progress.

Table 2 Additions to the 2017 Yearbook

| Progress Indicators | | | Contextual Indicators |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Society | Economy | Environment | Population and Demographics |
| Suicide rate | Youth unemployment | Solar panels | Working age population |
| Year 5 and 9 numeracy standards | Long term unemployment | | Dwelling approvals (number) |
| | Labour force underutilisation | | Single parent families |
| | Building approvals (value) | | |

Geographic and regional variation

A statistical geography is a system for organising data according to location. Statistical geographies divide a large geographic area (such as a country) into smaller geographic areas. The smaller areas can then be grouped together in different combinations to represent regions of interest.

The indicators in this Yearbook are viewed through a geographic lens providing the ability to track the progress of regions at several scales. For the most part, the Yearbook uses the geographic classification in the ABS 2016 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) to define the boundaries of the statistical regions presented.

Where available, each indicator has been compiled at the following geographic scales:

- Remoteness classes;
- Major urban areas;
- Capital city and balance of state; and
- Sub-state regions.

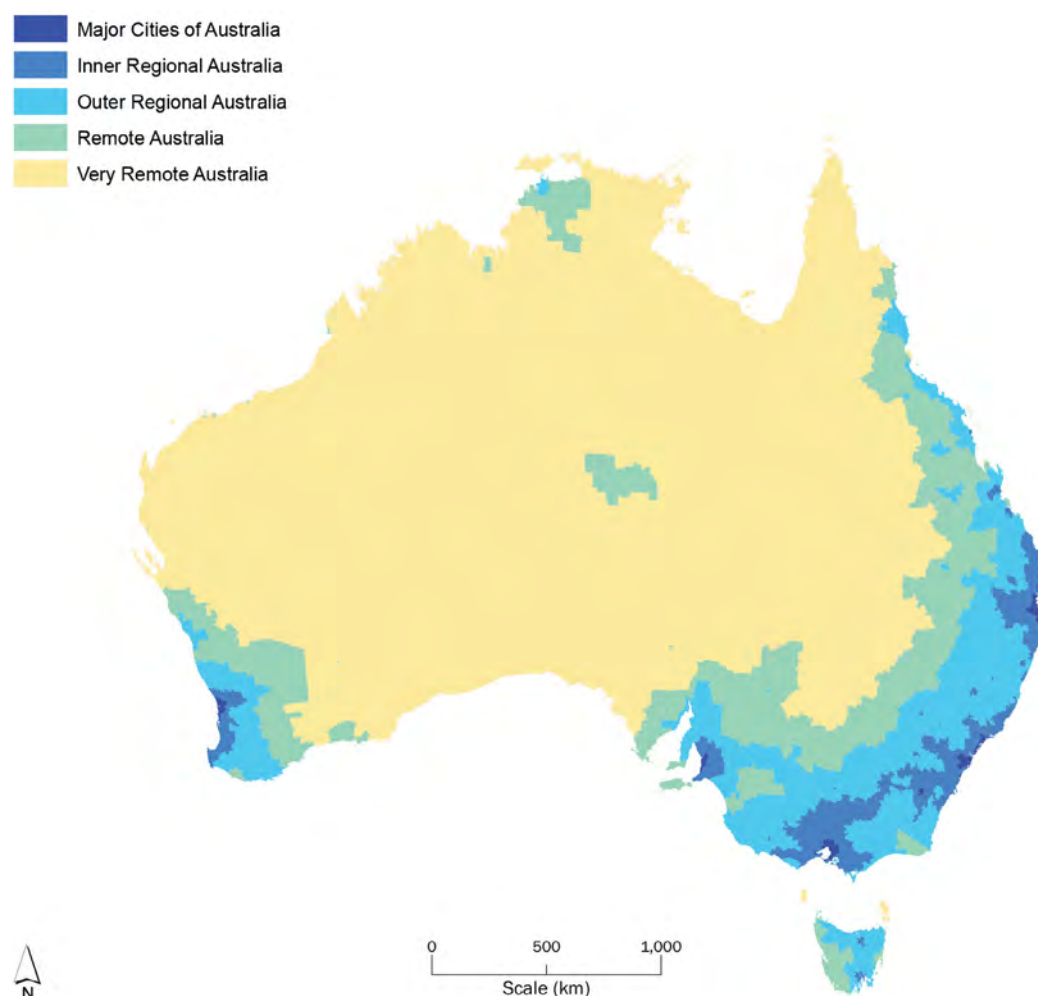
Remoteness classes

The remoteness classes are from the 2011 ABS Remoteness Area classification, which divides Australia into five regions (Map 1). Remoteness classes provide a summary geographic classification to compare how outcomes vary between large regions that share common characteristics of remoteness. In this publication the 2011 remoteness classes are retained as the 2016 update is not yet available. These remoteness classes are:

- Major cities of Australia;
- Inner regional Australia;
- Outer regional Australia;
- Remote Australia; and
- Very remote Australia.

As this geography is based on 2011 ASGS, the sum of data in remoteness classes may not sum to the 2016 Australian total.

Figure 1 Remoteness classes, 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS)



Source: ABS 2011 ASGS

Major urban areas

The major urban areas⁷ (MUA) of Australia are identified as the large urban cores and surrounding built-up urban areas with a population of more than 85,000 residents in 2016 (Map 2). Throughout the Yearbook the major urban areas are presented in order of population, with the most populated areas at the top of the tables and the least populated areas at the bottom. In total, Australia's 20 largest cities have been included in the Yearbook (Table 3).

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

| Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSAs) | Significant Urban Areas (SUAs) | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Greater Sydney | Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | Cairns |
| Greater Melbourne | Newcastle - Maitland | Toowoomba |
| Greater Brisbane | Canberra - Queanbeyan | Ballarat |
| Greater Perth | Sunshine Coast | Bendigo |
| Greater Adelaide | Wollongong | Albury - Wodonga |
| Greater Hobart | Geelong | Launceston |
| Greater Darwin | Townsville | |

⁷ Note that while major urban areas are not themselves an ABS geography they were developed using existing ABS geographies.

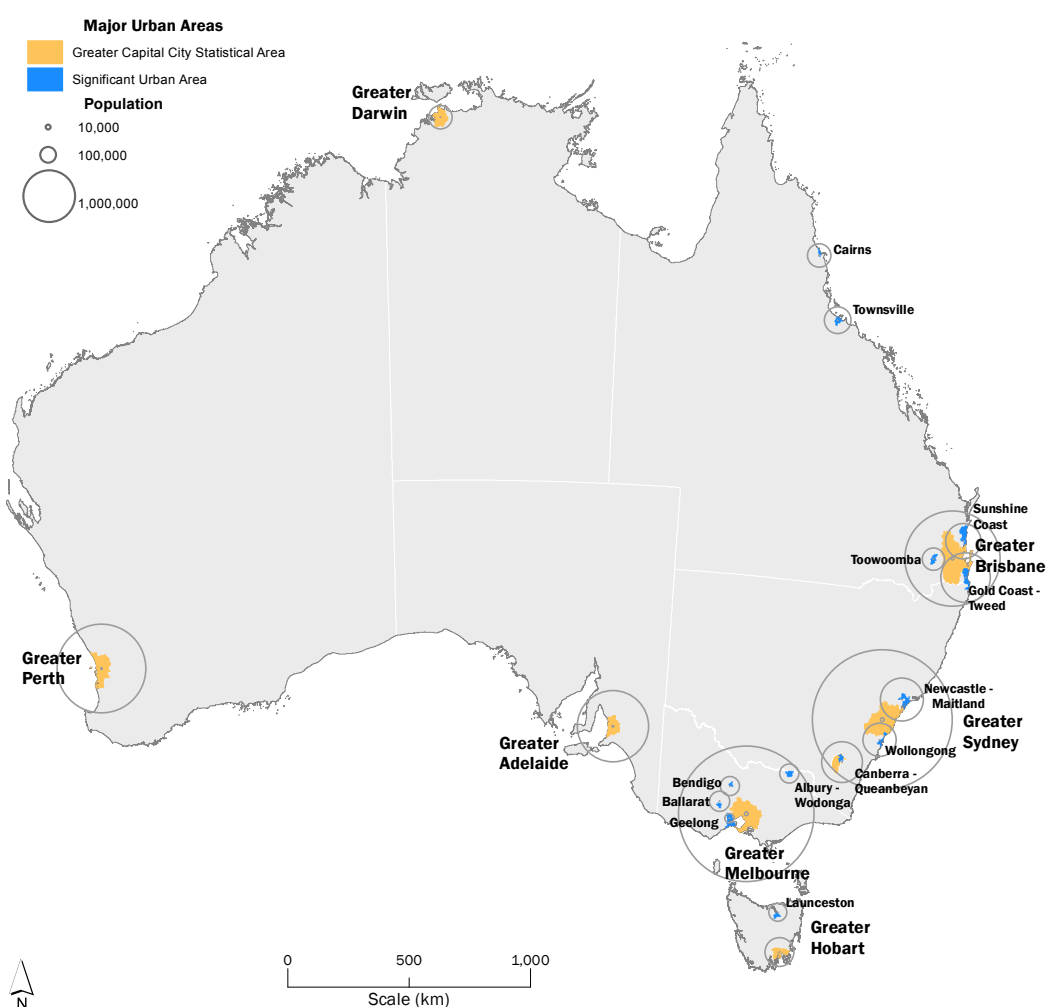
For the seven capital cities (excluding Canberra), the ABS-defined Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSAs) have been used to represent the major urban area. These regions represent the functional socio-economic extent of each of the state and territory capitals. The boundaries cover people who regularly socialise, shop or work within each city, including those who live in small towns and rural areas surrounding the city.

The remaining 13 major urban areas are based on the ABS-defined Significant Urban Areas (SUAs). SUA regions are concentrations of urban development with a population of 10,000 people or greater, which include a dense urban core and some surrounding hinterland. SUAs do not represent the functional labour market zone of a major city, as many people who live outside the urban area may still travel to work inside the urban area.

Canberra has been defined by the SUA of Canberra - Queanbeyan, which crosses the New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory border and so includes a wider urban extent than the GCCSA of the ACT. While Canberra is still a capital city, the SUA used to define the major urban area of Canberra - Queanbeyan is a better approximation of the wider urban core that crosses the state border. Similarly two other SUAs cross state boundaries: the Gold Coast - Tweed Heads SUA crosses the Queensland and New South Wales border; and the SUA of Albury-Wodonga crosses the New South Wales and Victoria border.

In some cases the names of major urban areas are the same as those for the larger sub-state regions in which they are located (see sub-state regions below). For example, the major urban area of Cairns is located within the sub-state region of the same name. In these cases the major urban area is always smaller than the wider sub-state region, which often includes a significant amount of the surrounding hinterland.

Figure 2 Major urban areas – Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSA) and Significant Urban Areas (SUA)



Source: ABS 2016 ASGS

Capital city and balance of state

For some of the indicators, data for remoteness classes or major urban areas is unavailable. In these cases the indicator is presented for the capital city and balance of the state (using the ABS' GCCSA geography). Each state is divided into the region which represents the socio-economic extent of each of the eight state and territory capital cities and the regions that represent the remaining area of the state or territory. These capital cities are the same geographic regions defined in the major urban areas geography (with the exception of Canberra - Queanbeyan), which are based on the GCCSA territory boundary.

Sub-state regions

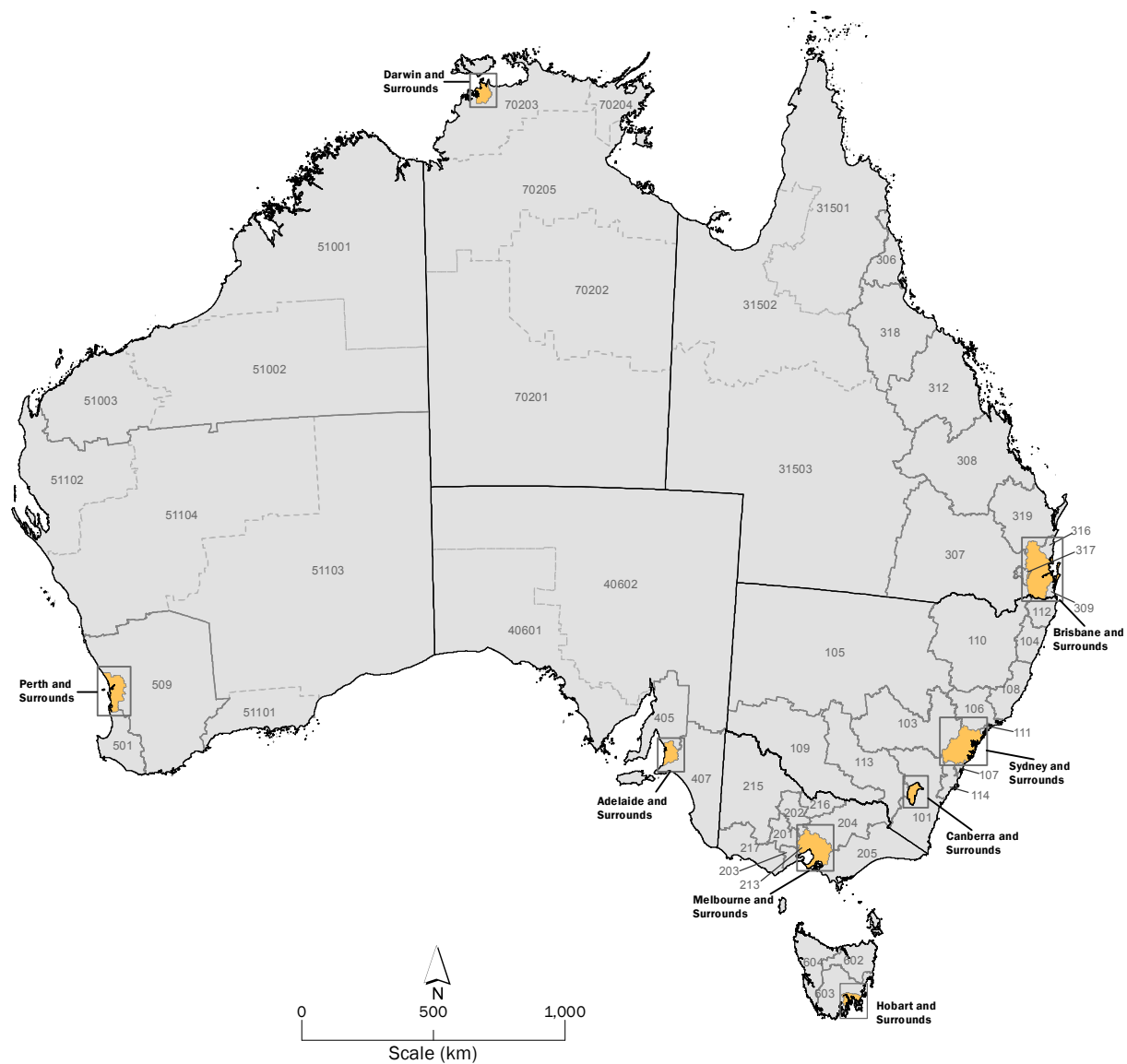
The sub-state regions in the Yearbook are geographic areas within the states and territories (Map 3, Table 4). Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4s) are informed by labour market catchment areas, the population of the region, state and territory boundaries and sample design of the ABS Labour Force Survey.

These regions have a minimum population of 100,000, with some exceptions for sparsely populated remote areas. In regional areas, SA4s tend to have populations closer to the minimum (100,000 - 300,000). In metropolitan areas, SA4s tend to have larger populations (300,000 - 500,000).

The sub-state regions aggregate to the capital cities and the balance of the states (the GCCSA classification). For example, the GCCSA of Greater Sydney is made up of 15 SA4s and the remaining 13 SA4s in New South Wales make up the balance of the state.

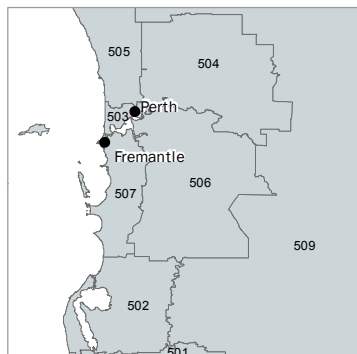
In addition, based on user feedback, since 2016 the Yearbook has included data for Statistical Areas Level 3 (SA3s), where available, for outback regions in Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory within the data tables for sub-state regions.

Figure 3 Sub-state regions – Greater Capital City Statistical Areas and Statistical Areas Level 3 (in Outback areas) and Level 4, 2016 ASGS

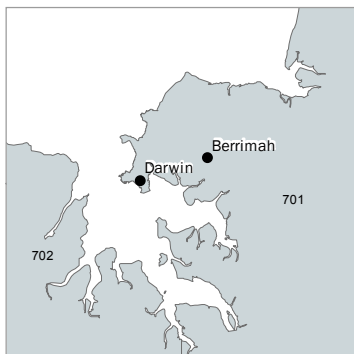


Sub-state regions – Greater Capital City Statistical Areas and Statistical Areas Level 3 (in Outback areas) and Level 4, 2016 ASGS (continued)

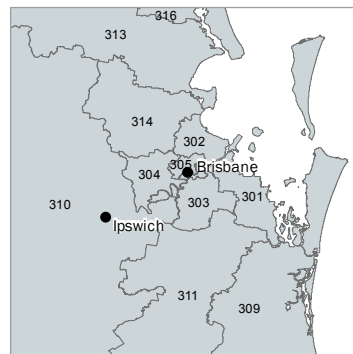
Perth and Surrounds



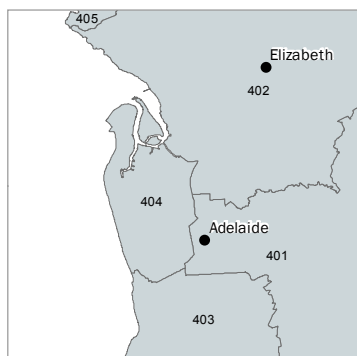
Darwin and Surrounds



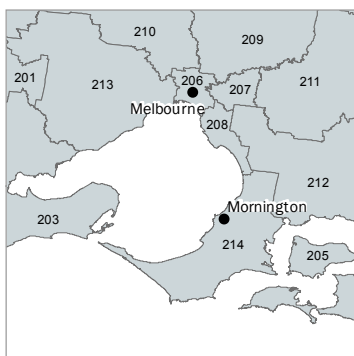
Brisbane and Surrounds



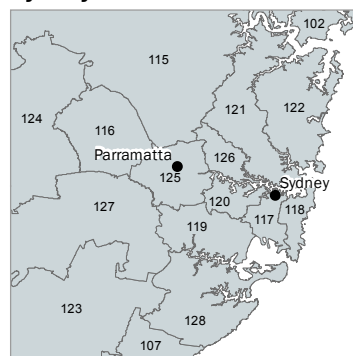
Adelaide and Surrounds



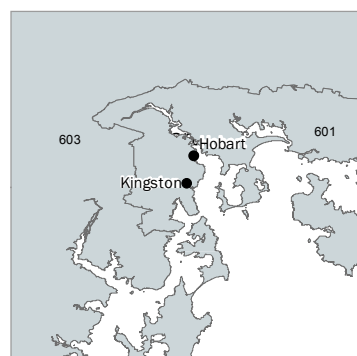
Melbourne and Surrounds



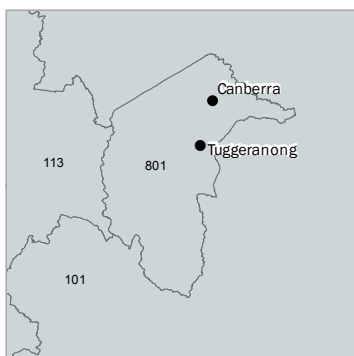
Sydney and Surrounds



Hobart and Surrounds



Canberra and Surrounds



Source: ABS 2016 ASGS

Table 4 List of sub-state regions based on 2016 ASGS

| | |
|--|---|
| New South Wales | |
| Greater Sydney | Rest of New South Wales |
| 102 Central Coast | 101 Capital Region |
| 115 Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 103 Central West |
| 116 Sydney - Blacktown | 104 Coffs Harbour - Grafton |
| 117 Sydney - City and Inner South | 105 Far West and Orana |
| 118 Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 106 Hunter Valley exc Newcastle |
| 119 Sydney - Inner South West | 107 Illawarra |
| 120 Sydney - Inner West | 108 Mid North Coast |
| 121 Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 109 Murray |
| 122 Sydney - Northern Beaches | 110 New England and North West |
| 123 Sydney - Outer South West | 111 Newcastle and Lake Macquarie |
| 124 Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 112 Richmond - Tweed |
| 125 Sydney - Parramatta | 113 Riverina |
| 126 Sydney - Ryde | 114 Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven |
| 127 Sydney - South West | |
| 128 Sydney - Sutherland | |
| Victoria | |
| Greater Melbourne | Rest of Victoria |
| 206 Melbourne - Inner | 201 Ballarat |
| 207 Melbourne - Inner East | 202 Bendigo |
| 208 Melbourne - Inner South | 203 Geelong |
| 209 Melbourne - North East | 204 Hume |
| 210 Melbourne - North West | 205 Latrobe - Gippsland |
| 211 Melbourne - Outer East | 215 North West |
| 212 Melbourne - South East | 216 Shepparton |
| 213 Melbourne - West | 217 Warrnambool and South West |
| 214 Mornington Peninsula | |
| Queensland | |
| Greater Brisbane | Rest of Queensland |
| 301 Brisbane - East | 306 Cairns |
| 302 Brisbane - North | 307 Darling Downs - Maranoa |
| 303 Brisbane - South | 308 Central Queensland |
| 304 Brisbane - West | 309 Gold Coast |
| 305 Brisbane Inner City | 312 Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday |
| 310 Ipswich | 315 Queensland - Outback |
| 311 Logan - Beaudesert | 316 Sunshine Coast |
| 313 Moreton Bay - North | 317 Toowoomba |
| 314 Moreton Bay - South | 318 Townsville |
| | 319 Wide Bay |
| South Australia | |
| Greater Adelaide | Rest of South Australia |
| 401 Adelaide - Central and Hills | 405 Barossa - Yorke - Mid North |
| 402 Adelaide - North | 406 South Australia - Outback |
| 403 Adelaide - South | 407 South Australia - South East |
| 404 Adelaide - West | |
| Western Australia | |
| Greater Perth | Rest of Western Australia |
| 502 Mandurah | 501 Bunbury |
| 503 Perth - Inner | 509 Western Australia - Wheat Belt |
| 504 Perth - North East | 510 Western Australia - Outback (North) |
| 505 Perth - North West | 511 Western Australia - Outback (South) |
| 506 Perth - South East | |
| 507 Perth - South West | |
| Tasmania | |
| 601 Greater Hobart | Northern Territory |
| Rest of Tasmania | 701 Greater Darwin |
| 602 Launceston and North East | Rest of Northern Territory |
| 603 South East | 702 Northern Territory - Outback |
| 604 West and North West | Australian Capital Territory |
| | 801 Australian Capital Territory |

Source: ABS 2016 ASGS

Reading the tables



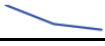
This Yearbook presents data on the changes to indicators for regions across time. These tables include both the values for the indicators as well as a visual representation of the change in the indicator and the trend over time. Table 5 provides guidance on reading Yearbook tables and an explanation of key features.

Trend lines are used to provide a visual representation of progress over time for a specific region, rather than to compare the rate of change between regions. It is important to note that the trend lines do not use a consistent scale, either within an individual table, or across different tables.

The change bars represent the change in the indicator from the first reference period to the last reference period. The size of the bar corresponds to the size of the change. The change bars use a consistent scale within a single table, however, the scales may vary between tables, including using a separate scale for a single indicator across the different geographic levels.

When this change is indicative of progress in the region, the bar is coloured blue. When the change is indicative of regression in the region, the bar is coloured pink. The colour of the bar does not always correspond to the direction of the sign of the value. For the contextual indicators, the change bars are coloured grey irrespective of the direction of the change because these changes are not related to the concepts of progress or regress.

Table 5 Example table with guidance for interpretation

| Remoteness Class | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006-2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|
| 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 |  |

Geographic regions

Based on the ABS Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Significance test

[^] The difference between the first period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail t-test at 10 per cent.

Standard errors

* Indicates that the estimate has a standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

Change

Presents the change in the indicator from the first reference period to the last reference period. The size of the bar corresponds to the size of the change. When the change is indicative of progress in the region, the bar is coloured blue. When the change is indicative of regression in the region, the bar is coloured pink. The colour of the bar does not always correspond to the direction of the sign of the value.

Trend Line

Presents the change in the indicator over time and is based on the three reference periods included in the table. The indicator may be available at greater frequency than included in the table, but the trend line is only based on the information in the table.

Source: BITRE analysis

Data quality and availability

Data quality

The indicators selected for inclusion in this Yearbook have met criteria that set a benchmark for the statistical quality of the data. These criteria are:

- Regional availability – indicators should be available for at least one, but preferably two or more geographic scales.
- Time series – progress indicators should be available as a consistent time series, with data frequency that supports assessment of medium-term trends. This also means that there should be firm plans for the data to be collected again in the short or medium term.
- Authoritative – indicators should be collected by an official or government organisation, or a private organisation with a recognised history of high quality data provision.
- Nationally consistent – indicators should be available on a nationally consistent basis. In cases where the data is collected by individual jurisdictions, it should use a consistent set of concepts and methods across regions.

However, some geographies are very small and data presented at this scale will be subject to volatility over time, particularly those presented at the Statistical Area Level 3 scale.

There will be some variations in the data from previous Yearbooks for some indicators due to:

- Changes in statistical geographies;
- ABS data perturbation that randomly adjust cell values to minimise the risk of identifying individuals in aggregate statistics; and
- Changes in methods of calculations – for example, the exclusion of Not Stated from the denominator of rates.

Significance testing

Significance testing for trend analysis has been completed for this edition of the Yearbook for the ABS survey-based progress indicators where possible. It is based on a 2-tail t test at the 10 per cent level of significance ($t=1.65$). All differences and changes mentioned have been tested for statistical significance with a 90 per cent level of confidence that there is a real difference between the two populations being tested. To determine whether there is a statistical difference between any other two estimates, significance testing should be undertaken.

A statistical significance test for a comparison between estimates can be performed to determine whether it is likely that there is a difference between the corresponding population characteristics. The standard error of the difference between two corresponding estimates (x and y) is calculated. This standard error is then used to calculate the test statistic:

$$\left(\frac{x - y}{SE(x - y)} \right)$$

Equation: x minus y divided by the standard error of x minus y .

If the value of this test statistic is greater than 1.65 then there is good evidence, with a 90 per cent level of confidence, of a statistically significant difference in the two populations with respect to that characteristic. Otherwise, it cannot be stated with confidence (at the 90 per cent confidence level) that there is a real difference between the populations.

Data gaps

When developing the MAP publication, the ABS identified several progress themes that did not have any current data sources to support the measurement of progress at a national level. These themes are not represented in this Yearbook and represent current gaps in our ability to measure progress on key elements of societal progress.

Regional data

Developing this publication has highlighted where availability of regional data is limited. Some indicators included in this publication are only available at a limited number of geographic scales, are available on geographic scales that do not allow for easy comparisons to other indicators, or must be built from alternative data sources.

Some indicators which have high quality and timely data sources at the national level cannot be disaggregated to smaller geographic regions and therefore proxy indicators have been used. These indicators may not exactly match those presented in the ABS MAP publication, but broadly capture the same concepts of progress. Care should be taken when comparing the national data included in this Yearbook with the data presented in the MAP publication.

In other cases, there is extensive information published at the national and state level by government departments and agencies. Australian Government sites which may prove particularly useful in accessing regional data are nationalmap.gov.au and data.gov.au

Online access

The online datasets will provide a more detailed geographic breakdown of data, allowing users to search for their region according to Local Government Area boundaries (2017) and Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2), where data is available. This more detailed data will provide the opportunity to develop better insights at the sub-state level.

The web data will be available from both the Australian Government data site data.gov.au and the Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) web site bitre.gov.au

For further development

In 2016 and 2017, a comprehensive assessment of the Indicator Framework for the Yearbook was conducted in consultation with a wide range of Commonwealth, state and territory departments and the university sector, and in partnership with the ABS. This involved reviewing existing data sources to ensure indicator quality is maintained over time and that information can continue to be presented in a consistent format, as well as seeking feedback on the usefulness and relevance of existing indicators, and potential new indicators and data sources.

As a result of this review, some improvements to the Framework have been identified, and are reflected in the inclusion of 10 new indicators (Table 2).

Another key change in this Yearbook is the availability of data from the 2016 Census. Census data underpins a significant proportion of the Yearbook and this new data enables meaningful updates to a number of indicators.

Finally, it's important to acknowledge that the existing set of indicators have some gaps. Data to be released in the next few years may help fill some of those gaps. Some examples are provided below:

- A significant number of indicators rely on data from the ABS, which is available less frequently than yearly. In the future, there may be potential to improve the frequency of available data through statistical techniques such as data pooling to provide rolling annual estimates.
- Some data is still only available for capital city and balance of state; lower level geography is currently not available but is highly desirable. In the future, there may be potential to improve the level of geographic disaggregation through small area estimation techniques that are becoming increasingly standard methods for production of data at the ABS.

Readers are encouraged to provide feedback or suggestions for further development by email to Regional.Progress@infrastructure.gov.au

Progress





Progress 1: Society



The society domain primarily concerns measures of human health, wellbeing and quality of life. Individuals value these qualities, and seek to achieve high levels for themselves, families and communities.

Governments, community groups, private organisations and individuals work to create better living conditions. Social progress is measured by improvements in health, reductions in threats to social cohesion, and increased access to social goods and opportunities.⁸

| Society | | | |
|--|-------|--|-------|
| Health and wellbeing | | Safety | |
| Life expectancy at birth | p. 18 | Victims of physical assault | p. 57 |
| Psychological distress | p. 22 | Victims of malicious property damage | p. 59 |
| Suicide rate | p. 24 | Road fatalities | p. 61 |
| Overweight or obese | p. 26 | Learning and knowledge | |
| Physical activity | p. 31 | Vocational or higher educational qualifications | p. 63 |
| Smoking rates | p. 36 | Year 5 and 9 reading standards | p. 68 |
| Close relationships | | Year 5 and 9 numeracy standards | p. 69 |
| Children developmentally vulnerable due to physical health and wellbeing | p. 41 | Community connections | |
| Home | | Voluntary work | p. 70 |
| Homelessness | p. 42 | Fair opportunities | |
| Overcrowded conditions | p. 46 | Disposable household income for low and middle income households | p. 75 |
| Households that own their own home | p. 51 | Enriched lives | |
| Recognising traditional country | p. 56 | Unpaid help | p. 80 |
| | | Attendance at cultural venues and events | p. 82 |

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

P 1.1 Health and wellbeing

P 1.1.1 Life expectancy at birth

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

Continuous improvements in life expectancy at birth indicate that an increasing proportion of people in a region are living long and healthy lives. Good health improves the wellbeing of individuals and the community. For individuals, good health means a life free of the burdens of illness and the associated financial and social costs. For a region, a healthy population is more able to contribute to society through participation in employment, education and social activities. A good level of health also brings about reduced direct costs to the region through lower health care costs.⁹

- Life expectancy in Australia increased by 1.5 years from 81.0 years in 2006 to 82.5 years in 2016.

Life expectancy at birth across sub-state regions

- In 2016, of the capital city and rest of state regions, Greater Melbourne recorded the highest life expectancy of 83.7 years. In contrast, rest of Northern Territory recorded the lowest life expectancy of 74.0 years.
- In 2016, Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby had the highest life expectancy of 86.4 years.
- Life expectancy increased across all sub-state regions between 2006 and 2016, with the exception of Tasmania - West and North West, where the life expectancy was the same in 2006 and 2016 (79.6 years).
- The largest increase was in Northern Territory - Outback, where the life expectancy rose by 2.9 years from 71.1 years in 2006 to 74.0 years in 2016.

⁹ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 years | 2011 years | 2016 years | 2006-2016 change years | Trend |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|-------|
| New South Wales | 81.0 | 82.0 | 82.4 | 1.4 | |
| Greater Sydney | 81.8 | 82.9 | 83.6 | 1.8 | |
| Central Coast | 79.9 | 81.0 | 81.2 | 1.3 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 83.2 | 84.2 | 85.4 | 2.2 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 79.8 | 81.2 | 81.8 | 2.0 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 79.8 | 81.6 | 82.5 | 2.7 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 82.7 | 83.6 | 84.6 | 1.9 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 81.8 | 83.1 | 83.8 | 2.0 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 82.0 | 83.4 | 84.7 | 2.7 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 83.9 | 85.2 | 86.4 | 2.5 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 83.1 | 83.9 | 85.1 | 2.0 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 80.4 | 81.1 | 82.1 | 1.7 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 80.8 | 81.6 | 81.9 | 1.1 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 81.7 | 82.2 | 83.2 | 1.5 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 83.3 | 84.3 | 85.6 | 2.3 | |
| Sydney - South West | 81.3 | 82.4 | 83.0 | 1.7 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 83.2 | 84.2 | 85.0 | 1.8 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 80.2 | 80.9 | 81.1 | 0.9 | |
| Capital Region | 80.4 | 81.3 | 81.3 | 0.9 | |
| Central West | 79.5 | 80.2 | 80.8 | 1.3 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 79.9 | 81.0 | 80.9 | 1.0 | |
| Far West and Orana | 78.2 | 78.8 | 78.7 | 0.5 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 80.4 | 80.8 | 81.3 | 0.9 | |
| Illawarra | 80.9 | 81.7 | 81.9 | 1.0 | |
| Mid North Coast | 80.3 | 80.5 | 80.4 | 0.1 | |
| Murray | 79.9 | 80.6 | 80.2 | 0.3 | |
| New England and North West | 79.1 | 80.3 | 80.5 | 1.4 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 80.4 | 81.3 | 81.5 | 1.1 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 80.4 | 81.2 | 81.1 | 0.7 | |
| Riverina | 80.4 | 81.1 | 80.9 | 0.5 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 80.5 | 80.9 | 81.4 | 0.9 | |
| Victoria | 81.5 | 82.3 | 82.9 | 1.4 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 82.0 | 83.0 | 83.7 | 1.7 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 81.7 | 82.8 | 84.0 | 2.3 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 83.8 | 85.1 | 85.6 | 1.8 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 82.5 | 83.2 | 84.4 | 1.9 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 81.7 | 82.6 | 83.7 | 2.0 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 81.8 | 82.7 | 83.2 | 1.4 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 82.0 | 83.1 | 83.8 | 1.8 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 81.9 | 82.9 | 83.5 | 1.6 | |
| Melbourne - West | 81.2 | 82.2 | 83.1 | 1.9 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 81.3 | 81.7 | 82.1 | 0.8 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 80.4 | 80.9 | 81.3 | 0.9 | |
| Ballarat | 79.9 | 80.2 | 81.1 | 1.2 | |
| Bendigo | 80.6 | 81.2 | 81.2 | 0.6 | |
| Geelong | 81.2 | 81.6 | 81.8 | 0.6 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 years | 2011 years | 2016 years | 2006-2016 change years | Trend |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|-------|
| Hume | 80.6 | 80.8 | 81.6 | 1.0 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 80.1 | 80.4 | 80.7 | 0.6 | |
| North West | 79.9 | 80.3 | 81.3 | 1.4 | |
| Shepparton | 80.1 | 81.0 | 81.1 | 1.0 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 80.0 | 80.8 | 81.1 | 1.1 | |
| Queensland | 80.9 | 81.7 | 82.2 | 1.3 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 81.4 | 82.2 | 83.0 | 1.6 | |
| Brisbane - East | 81.4 | 82.6 | 83.3 | 1.9 | |
| Brisbane - North | 81.0 | 81.9 | 83.2 | 2.2 | |
| Brisbane - South | 82.0 | 83.1 | 83.6 | 1.6 | |
| Brisbane - West | 84.0 | 83.7 | 85.6 | 1.6 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 81.2 | 83.4 | 83.8 | 2.6 | |
| Ipswich | 80.3 | 80.4 | 81.6 | 1.3 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 80.5 | 80.9 | 82.0 | 1.5 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 80.4 | 80.8 | 81.3 | 0.9 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 82.2 | 83.3 | 84.2 | 2.0 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 80.7 | 81.3 | 82.0 | 1.3 | |
| Cairns | 79.8 | 80.2 | 80.9 | 1.1 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 80.3 | 81.2 | 81.1 | 0.8 | |
| Central Queensland | 80.8 | 80.7 | 81.9 | 1.1 | |
| Gold Coast | 81.6 | 82.8 | 83.1 | 1.5 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 80.5 | 80.5 | 82.2 | 1.7 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 75.3 | 74.6 | 78.0 | 2.7 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 82.0 | 82.8 | 83.2 | 1.2 | |
| Toowoomba | 81.2 | 81.3 | 82.7 | 1.5 | |
| Townsville | 80.1 | 80.7 | 81.3 | 1.2 | |
| Wide Bay | 80.1 | 80.9 | 80.6 | 0.5 | |
| South Australia | 81.1 | 81.8 | 82.4 | 1.3 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 81.2 | 82.0 | 82.8 | 1.6 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 82.3 | 83.0 | 84.3 | 2.0 | |
| Adelaide - North | 80.0 | 81.2 | 81.5 | 1.5 | |
| Adelaide - South | 82.0 | 82.8 | 83.3 | 1.3 | |
| Adelaide - West | 80.4 | 80.7 | 82.3 | 1.9 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 80.2 | 81.2 | 81.6 | 1.4 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 79.9 | 81.0 | 81.9 | 2.0 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 78.5 | 79.3 | 80.3 | 1.8 | |
| South Australia - South East | 81.1 | 82.3 | 81.9 | 0.8 | |
| Western Australia | 81.4 | 82.3 | 82.5 | 1.1 | |
| Greater Perth | 82.0 | 82.9 | 83.4 | 1.4 | |
| Mandurah | 81.4 | 81.7 | 82.0 | 0.6 | |
| Perth - Inner | 83.0 | 83.6 | 84.0 | 1.0 | |
| Perth - North East | 81.1 | 82.2 | 82.7 | 1.6 | |
| Perth - North West | 82.3 | 83.3 | 84.5 | 2.2 | |
| Perth - South East | 81.9 | 82.7 | 82.8 | 0.9 | |
| Perth - South West | 81.8 | 83.0 | 83.2 | 1.4 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 80.0 | 80.9 | 81.1 | 1.1 | |
| Bunbury | 82.0 | 82.5 | 82.4 | 0.4 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 years | 2011 years | 2016 years | 2006-2016 change years | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|-------|
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 81.1 | 81.2 | 81.7 | 0.6 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | n.a. | 77.6 | 78.5 | n.a. | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | n.a. | 79.5 | 80.0 | n.a. | |
| Tasmania | 79.8 | 80.3 | 80.8 | 1.0 | |
| Greater Hobart | 80.0 | 80.7 | 81.3 | 1.3 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 79.5 | 80.2 | 80.4 | 0.9 | |
| Launceston and North East | 79.2 | 80.2 | 80.9 | 1.7 | |
| South East | 79.6 | 81.0 | 80.8 | 1.2 | |
| West and North West | 79.6 | 79.9 | 79.6 | 0.0 | |
| Northern Territory | 75.0 | 77.6 | 77.1 | 2.1 | |
| Greater Darwin | 78.9 | 81.1 | 81.1 | 2.2 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 71.1 | 74.1 | 74.0 | 2.9 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 71.1 | 74.1 | 74.0 | 2.9 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 81.9 | 82.8 | 83.2 | 1.3 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 81.7 | 82.6 | 83.3 | 1.6 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 80.1 | 80.9 | 81.3 | 1.2 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 81.0 | 81.9 | 82.5 | 1.5 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2014-2016 (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001)

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS).

Population estimates are final for 2006 and 2011 and preliminary for 2016.

Life expectancy has been calculated using data for the three years ending in the reference year.

n.a. Not available.

P 1.1.2 Psychological distress

Health is multidimensional, relating not just to someone's physical condition but also to their mental, emotional and social wellbeing. Mental health is a fundamental aspect of general health. Levels of psychological distress measure a person's current emotional state. This is an indicator of general mental health, given that there is an association between high psychological distress and mental health conditions.¹⁰

- At a national level, the proportion of adults experiencing high or very high levels of psychological distress fell by 0.3 percentage points between 2007-08 and 2014-15.

Psychological distress across remoteness classes

- Similar to the national trend, rates of psychological distress fell in three out of four of the reported remoteness classes, with the largest fall being in remote Australia (down 4.0 percentage points).
- A slight increase (0.6 percentage points) was recorded for inner regional areas.

Table P 1.1.2.a Adults with high or very high levels of psychological distress by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2007-08 per cent | 2011-12 per cent | 2014-15 per cent | 2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points | Trend |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-------|
| Major Cities [^] | 12.1 | 10.6 | 11.7 | -0.4 | |
| Inner Regional [^] | 11.9 | 11.4 | 12.5 | 0.6 | |
| Outer Regional [^] | 11.7 | 10.4 | 10.5 | -1.2 | |
| Remote [^] | 13.8 | 11.9 | 9.8 | -4.0 | |
| AUSTRALIA [^] | 12.0 | 10.8 | 11.7 | -0.3 | |

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals are based on the 2011 ASGS.

Excludes very remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates, and will only have a minor effect on aggregate estimates produced for individual states and territories, excepting the Northern Territory where the population living in very remote areas accounts for around 23% of persons.

Proportion of adults (18 years and over) with a score of 22 or more on the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10).

[^] Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance ($t=1.65$).

Psychological distress across capital cities and balance of state

- Four of the eight capital cities across Australia recorded progress against the measure of psychological distress, with the largest decrease in the rate of psychological distress being in Greater Darwin¹¹, down 7.9 percentage points between 2007-08 and 2014-15. Greater Hobart recorded the highest increase in the same period (4.7 percentage points).
- All regions outside of capital cities (balance of state) recorded progress against the measure of psychological distress between 2007-08 and 2014-15, with the exception of rest of Victoria and rest of Tasmania.
- In 2014-15, of the regions outside of the capital cities, rest of Victoria was the region with the highest rate of psychological distress (15.1 per cent), closely followed by rest of South Australia (14.9 per cent).
- The changes reported for New South Wales and Greater Sydney were the only statistically significant declines in Australia over this period. Statistically significant increases were recorded for Tasmania as a whole and for Greater Hobart, which recorded the greatest increases of psychological distress across Australia.

¹⁰ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

¹¹ 2007-08 estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Table P 1.1.2.b Adults with high or very high levels of psychological distress by capital city/balance of state

| | 2007-08 | 2011-12 | 2014-15 | 2007-08 - 2014-15 | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Capital City / Balance of State** | per cent | per cent | per cent | change percentage points | Trend |
| New South Wales | 12.8 | 10.5 | 11.0 | -1.8 | |
| Greater Sydney | 13.3 | 10.1 | 10.5 | -2.8 | |
| Rest of New South Wales^ | 12.1 | 11.1 | 11.8 | -0.3 | |
| Victoria^ | 11.9 | 11.4 | 12.5 | 0.6 | |
| Greater Melbourne^ | 11.9 | 10.6 | 11.8 | -0.1 | |
| Rest of Victoria^ | 11.8 | 14.0 | 15.1 | 3.3 | |
| Queensland^ | 11.6 | 10.7 | 11.9 | 0.3 | |
| Greater Brisbane^ | 12.5 | 11.4 | 14.1 | 1.6 | |
| Rest of Queensland^ | 10.9 | 10.1 | 10.0 | -0.9 | |
| South Australia^ | 12.9 | 11.3 | 13.7 | 0.8 | |
| Greater Adelaide^ | 11.8 | 10.3 | 13.5 | 1.7 | |
| Rest of South Australia^ | 16.7 | 15.1 | 14.9 | -1.8 | |
| Western Australia^ | 10.0 | 10.6 | 9.9 | -0.1 | |
| Greater Perth^ | 10.0 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 0.3 | |
| Rest of Western Australia^ | 10.3 | 9.6 | *8.4 | -1.9 | |
| Tasmania | 11.0 | 8.9 | 13.5 | 2.5 | |
| Greater Hobart | 9.5 | 8.8 | 14.2 | 4.7 | |
| Rest of Tasmania^ | 12.2 | 9.1 | 13.1 | 0.9 | |
| Northern Territory | n.p. | 9.0 | 7.8 | n.a. | |
| Greater Darwin^ | *14.7 | 9.2 | 6.8 | -7.9 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | np | *8.4 | 9.1 | n.a. | |
| Australian Capital Territory^ | 10.9 | 9.2 | 10.8 | -0.1 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 12.1 | 10.5 | 11.7 | -0.5 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 11.8 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 0.0 | |

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

Australian Capital Cities and Australian Rest of State are calculated using weighted Greater Capital City Statistical Area proportions. Care should be taken when comparing this data to other data in the table. The weighted average for 2007-08 Australian Rest of State excludes Rest of Northern Territory in calculation.

Proportion of adults (18 years and over) with a score of 22 or more on the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10).

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

** Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

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

n.a. Not available.

P 1.1.3 Suicide rate

Suicide is a leading cause of premature mortality in Australia. There are several causes of suicide such as depression, social isolation or a personal stressor (unemployment or relationship breakdown). Suicide is classed as an external cause of death, which in this case is from instances of intentional harm. To understand how the number of deaths due to suicide has changed in Australia over time, age standardised death rates are used, as they enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures.¹²

- In 2016, 11.7 deaths per 100,000 persons were due to suicide. Between 2006 and 2016, the suicide rate in Australia grew by 1.5 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons.

Suicide rate across capital cities and balance of state

- Suicide rates varied between capital and rest of state regions. In 2016, regions outside capital cities recorded 15.3 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons compared to 10.0 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons in capital cities. From 2006 to 2016, the rate of change for suicides grew by 3.1 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons in regions outside capital cities and 0.8 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons for capital cities.
- In 2016, the highest incidence of suicides in Australia for capital and rest of state areas occurred in the rest of Western Australia (22 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons), Greater Darwin (21.3 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons) and rest of Tasmania (18.4 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons). The lowest incidence was recorded in the Australian Capital Territory (7.2 deaths per 100,000 persons).
- From 2006 and 2016 suicide rates increased across capital cities and rest of state regions, with the exception of the Australian Capital Territory with a decline of 2.2 deaths per 100,000 persons and Greater Sydney where the rate remained unchanged. The highest growth in suicide rates between 2006 and 2016 occurred in the rest of New South Wales (5.3 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons) and in the rest of Western Australia (5.0 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons).
- The Northern Territory recorded the highest growth in the rate of suicides of all Australian states and territories over the 10 year period from 2006, with an increase of 4.1 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons.

¹² ABS 2017, *Causes of Death, Australia, 2016* (cat. no. 3303.0), Canberra.

Table P 1.1.3.a Suicide rate by capital city/balance of state

| Capital City / Balance of State | 2006 rate per 100,000 population | 2011 rate per 100,000 population | 2016 rate per 100,000 population | 2006 - 2016 change in rate | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------------|-------|
| New South Wales | 8.4 | 8.4 | 10.3 | 1.9 | |
| Greater Sydney | 7.9 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 0.0 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 9.6 | 10.1 | 14.9 | 5.3 | |
| Victoria | 9.4 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 0.5 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 0.2 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 11.2 | 11.5 | 13.1 | 1.9 | |
| Queensland | 12.3 | 12.9 | 13.9 | 1.6 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 10.4 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 1.8 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 13.9 | 13.6 | 15.4 | 1.5 | |
| South Australia | 11.4 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 1.9 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 11.0 | 12.5 | 13.3 | 2.3 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 12.4 | 14.4 | 13.5 | 1.1 | |
| Western Australia | 11.9 | 12.9 | 14.4 | 2.5 | |
| Greater Perth | 10.4 | 10.8 | 12.1 | 1.7 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 17.0 | 20.4 | 22.0 | 5.0 | |
| Tasmania | 14.6 | 14.1 | 17.0 | 2.4 | |
| Greater Hobart | 13.7 | 13.7 | 15.2 | 1.5 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 15.3 | 14.4 | 18.4 | 3.1 | |
| Northern Territory | 15.2 | 18.5 | 19.3 | 4.1 | |
| Greater Darwin | n.p. | n.p. | 21.3 | n.a. | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | n.p. | 28.0 | n.p. | n.a. | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 9.4 | 9.3 | 7.2 | -2.2 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 9.2 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 0.8 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 12.2 | 12.9 | 15.3 | 3.1 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 10.2 | 10.5 | 11.7 | 1.5 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Causes of Death, 2016 (cat. no. 3303.0)

Geographical classification is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Population estimates are final for 2006 and 2011, and preliminary for 2016.

Age-standardised death rates (SDRs) enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures. The SDRs in this table are presented on a per 100,000 population basis, using the estimated mid-year population (30 June). Some rates are unreliable due to small numbers of deaths over the reference period. This can result in greater volatility of rates. As such, age-standardised death rates based on a death count of fewer than 20 have not been published, and appear as 'np'. See Explanatory Notes 42-45 and the Glossary in Causes of Death, Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3303.0) for further information.

n.p. Not published.

n.a. Not available.

P 1.1.4 Overweight or obese

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

Good health reduces the burdens of illness, with an associated reduction in the financial and social costs of ill health. Healthy lifestyles, therefore, improve the wellbeing of both individuals and the community.¹³

- The proportion of adults in Australia who are overweight or obese increased by 2.2 percentage points between 2007-08 and 2014-15.

Adults overweight or obese across remoteness classes

- The proportion of adults who are overweight or obese increased across all reported remoteness classes between 2007-08 and 2014-15, with the exception of the rate in remote Australia, which decreased by 2.3 percentage points.
- The largest increase was in outer regional Australia (2.9 percentage points).
- Major cities was the only remoteness class which recorded a statistically significant change over the period.

Table P 1.1.4.a Adults who are overweight or obese by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2007-08 per cent | 2011-12 per cent | 2014-15 per cent | 2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points | Trend |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-------|
| Major Cities | 58.6 | 60.2 | 61.1 | 2.5 | |
| Inner Regional [^] | 67.1 | 69.1 | 69.2 | 2.1 | |
| Outer Regional [^] | 66.5 | 69.3 | 69.4 | 2.9 | |
| Remote [^] | 69.2 | 69.5 | 66.9 | -2.3 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 61.2 | 62.8 | 63.4 | 2.2 | |

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals are based on the 2011 ASGS.

Excludes very remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates, and will only have a minor effect on aggregate estimates produced for individual states and territories, excepting the Northern Territory where the population living in very remote areas accounts for around 23% of persons.

Persons 18 years and over.

[^] Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance ($t=1.65$).

Adults overweight or obese across major urban areas

- Of the major urban areas, the largest increase between 2007-08 and 2014-15 was observed in Townsville, with a 20 percentage point increase. Wollongong, Launceston and Newcastle - Maitland also had relatively high increases, recording 8.9, 8.4 and 8.2 percentage points respectively.
- Eight of the 20 major urban areas experienced decreases in the proportion of adults who are overweight or obese. Of these, Toowoomba had the largest and only statistically significant decrease (21.9 percentage points) between 2007-08 and 2014-15.

¹³ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

Table P 1.1.4.b Adults who are overweight or obese by major urban area

| | 2007-08 | 2011-12 | 2014-15 | 2007-08 - 2014-15 | |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Major Urban Area** | per cent | per cent | per cent | change percentage points | Trend |
| Greater Sydney^ | 57.3 | 57.8 | 59.8 | 2.5 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 58.3 | 58.4 | 61.8 | 3.5 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 55.7 | 62.5 | 62.9 | 7.2 | |
| Greater Perth^ | 60.3 | 63.6 | 58.8 | -1.5 | |
| Greater Adelaide^ | 61.6 | 65.2 | 63.6 | 2.0 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads^ | 61.4 | 60.7 | 64.1 | 2.7 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland^ | 63.5 | 70.5 | 71.7 | 8.2 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan^ | 61.3 | 62.5 | 63.0 | 1.7 | |
| Sunshine Coast^ | 63.6 | 60.4 | 59.1 | -4.5 | |
| Wollongong^ | 59.2 | 62.7 | 68.1 | 8.9 | |
| Geelong^ | 61.7 | 63.3 | 55.7 | -6.0 | |
| Greater Hobart^ | 59.5 | 62.5 | 59.5 | 0.0 | |
| Townsville | 43.6 | 71.1 | 63.6 | 20.0 | |
| Cairns^ | 56.8 | 59.8 | 48.3 | -8.5 | |
| Greater Darwin^ | 58.3 | 61.5 | 64.3 | 6.0 | |
| Toowoomba | 82.4 | 67.5 | 60.5 | -21.9 | |
| Ballarat^ | 67.1 | 75.3 | *62.4 | -4.7 | |
| Bendigo^ | 60.1 | 64.5 | 58.5 | -1.6 | |
| Albury - Wodonga^ | 74.7 | 55.0 | *71.5 | -3.2 | |
| Launceston | 63.4 | 63.1 | 71.8 | 8.4 | |

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2011 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2011 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Persons 18 years and over.

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

** Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance ($t=1.65$).

Adults overweight or obese across sub-state regions

- The proportion of adults who are overweight or obese increased in the majority of sub-state regions across Australia between 2007-08 and 2014-15.
- The sub-state regions of Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven, Brisbane - West, Logan - Beaudesert, Townsville and Barossa - Yorke - Mid North all recorded increases of greater than 15 percentage points.
- The largest decreases in the proportion of adults who are overweight or obese were in Darling Downs - Maranoa (19.9 percentage points), Mandurah (16.5 percentage points) and Sydney - Northern Beaches (16.3 percentage points), all of which were statistically significant.

Table P 1.1.4.c Adults who are overweight or obese by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region*** | 2007-08 per cent | 2011-12 per cent | 2014-15 per cent | 2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points | Trend |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-------|
| New South Wales[^] | 61.1 | 61.1 | 63.2 | 2.1 | |
| Greater Sydney[^] | 57.3 | 57.8 | 59.8 | 2.5 | |
| Central Coast [^] | 65.7 | 66.4 | 63.8 | -1.9 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury [^] | 55.8 | 75.5 | 64.2 | 8.4 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown [^] | 69.2 | 65.3 | 75.6 | 6.4 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South [^] | 48.2 | 49.9 | 45.0 | -3.2 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 45.8 | 49.6 | 59.1 | 13.3 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West [^] | 57.8 | 62.0 | 63.3 | 5.5 | |
| Sydney - Inner West [^] | 54.3 | 54.4 | 56.0 | 1.7 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby [^] | 51.9 | 55.1 | 57.4 | 5.5 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 65.5 | 52.7 | 49.2 | -16.3 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West [^] | 62.9 | 62.6 | 60.2 | -2.7 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 54.3 | 64.7 | 67.2 | 12.9 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta [^] | 56.1 | 49.8 | 61.7 | 5.6 | |
| Sydney - Ryde [^] | 45.2 | 50.9 | 47.0 | 1.8 | |
| Sydney - South West [^] | 60.3 | 57.0 | 62.9 | 2.6 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland [^] | 65.2 | 58.7 | 52.8 | -12.4 | |
| Rest of New South Wales[^] | 66.9 | 67.1 | 69.8 | 2.9 | |
| Capital Region [^] | 70.6 | 68.0 | 65.0 | -5.6 | |
| Central West [^] | 60.8 | 80.3 | 66.8 | 6.0 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton [^] | 57.0 | 59.0 | 57.4 | 0.4 | |
| Far West and Orana | n.p. | n.p. | 73.2 | n.a. | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle [^] | 67.4 | 74.1 | 67.0 | -0.4 | |
| Illawarra [^] | 59.5 | 59.5 | 68.1 | 8.6 | |
| Mid North Coast [^] | 76.5 | 68.2 | 69.0 | -7.5 | |
| Murray [^] | 77.3 | 70.5 | 80.4 | 3.1 | |
| New England and North West [^] | 74.3 | 64.8 | 67.8 | -6.5 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie [^] | 65.4 | 66.6 | 72.6 | 7.2 | |
| Richmond - Tweed [^] | 52.9 | 56.9 | 63.9 | 11.0 | |
| Riverina [^] | 84.2 | 67.1 | 84.8 | 0.6 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 69.4 | 75.9 | 88.7 | 19.3 | |
| Victoria[^] | 60.9 | 61.0 | 63.3 | 2.4 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 58.3 | 58.4 | 61.8 | 3.5 | |
| Melbourne - Inner [^] | 44.0 | 45.6 | 47.3 | 3.3 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East [^] | 56.2 | 55.8 | 64.1 | 7.9 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South [^] | 51.1 | 54.7 | 51.5 | 0.4 | |
| Melbourne - North East [^] | 60.4 | 63.4 | 63.8 | 3.4 | |
| Melbourne - North West [^] | 70.6 | 64.5 | 62.2 | -8.4 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East [^] | 60.6 | 57.1 | 68.0 | 7.4 | |
| Melbourne - South East [^] | 68.2 | 57.8 | 64.4 | -3.8 | |
| Melbourne - West | 58.8 | 65.6 | 68.6 | 9.8 | |
| Mornington Peninsula [^] | 64.1 | 66.8 | 71.9 | 7.8 | |
| Rest of Victoria[^] | 68.1 | 68.9 | 68.5 | 0.4 | |
| Ballarat [^] | 67.6 | 70.7 | 70.4 | 2.8 | |

(continued)

Adults who are overweight or obese by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region*** | 2007-08 per cent | 2011-12 per cent | 2014-15 per cent | 2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points | Trend |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-------|
| Bendigo [^] | 61.5 | 67.4 | 63.2 | 1.7 | |
| Geelong [^] | 61.6 | 68.7 | 65.0 | 3.4 | |
| Hume [^] | 64.3 | 66.9 | 63.5 | -0.8 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland [^] | 68.9 | 75.2 | 68.7 | -0.2 | |
| North West [^] | 78.0 | 57.9 | 74.4 | -3.6 | |
| Shepparton [^] | 66.8 | 72.8 | 69.8 | 3.0 | |
| Warrnambool and South West [^] | 81.2 | 65.2 | 78.9 | -2.3 | |
| Queensland[^] | 60.8 | 64.7 | 63.6 | 2.8 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 55.7 | 62.5 | 62.9 | 7.2 | |
| Brisbane - East | 48.7 | 65.3 | 60.5 | 11.8 | |
| Brisbane - North [^] | 51.8 | 60.3 | 58.2 | 6.4 | |
| Brisbane - South [^] | 53.0 | 58.7 | 55.7 | 2.7 | |
| Brisbane - West | *35.3 | 57.0 | 56.9 | 21.6 | |
| Brisbane Inner City [^] | 55.5 | 57.7 | 52.4 | -3.1 | |
| Ipswich [^] | 71.7 | 73.3 | 78.3 | 6.6 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 53.5 | 65.8 | 69.8 | 16.3 | |
| Moreton Bay - North [^] | 73.5 | 65.3 | 66.4 | -7.1 | |
| Moreton Bay - South [^] | 60.1 | 58.1 | 65.4 | 5.3 | |
| Rest of Queensland[^] | 64.9 | 67.2 | 64.3 | -0.6 | |
| Cairns [^] | 55.7 | 62.8 | 51.1 | -4.6 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 78.9 | 77.3 | 59.0 | -19.9 | |
| Fitzroy [^] | 73.0 | 69.1 | 73.1 | 0.1 | |
| Gold Coast [^] | 62.9 | 63.7 | 61.6 | -1.3 | |
| Mackay [^] | 71.6 | 76.8 | 83.4 | 11.8 | |
| Queensland - Outback | n.p. | n.p. | **43.3 | n.a. | |
| Sunshine Coast [^] | 65.6 | 59.7 | 60.3 | -5.3 | |
| Toowoomba [^] | 76.9 | 69.9 | 63.3 | -13.6 | |
| Townsville | 49.4 | 74.2 | 64.6 | 15.2 | |
| Wide Bay [^] | 60.4 | 65.5 | 70.1 | 9.7 | |
| South Australia | 61.6 | 65.7 | 65.8 | 4.2 | |
| Greater Adelaide[^] | 61.6 | 65.2 | 63.6 | 2.0 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills [^] | 55.6 | 60.7 | 59.5 | 3.9 | |
| Adelaide - North [^] | 67.0 | 69.0 | 66.7 | -0.3 | |
| Adelaide - South [^] | 62.8 | 64.9 | 61.4 | -1.4 | |
| Adelaide - West | 58.3 | 64.9 | 66.4 | 8.1 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 61.3 | 71.4 | 73.7 | 12.4 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North [^] | 53.2 | 63.6 | 71.2 | 18.0 | |
| South Australia - Outback | n.p. | n.p. | 74.7 | n.a. | |
| South Australia - South East | 62.9 | 74.7 | 74.9 | 12.0 | |
| Western Australia[^] | 62.7 | 65.6 | 60.3 | -2.4 | |
| Greater Perth[^] | 60.3 | 63.6 | 58.8 | -1.5 | |
| Mandurah | 78.0 | 74.5 | 61.5 | -16.5 | |
| Perth - Inner [^] | 53.0 | 50.9 | 42.0 | -11.0 | |
| Perth - North East [^] | 60.6 | 67.6 | 61.4 | 0.8 | |
| Perth - North West [^] | 57.9 | 62.3 | 59.4 | 1.5 | |

(continued)

Adults who are overweight or obese by sub-state region (continued)

| | 2007-08 | 2011-12 | 2014-15 | 2007-08 - 2014-15 | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Sub-State Region*** | per cent | per cent | per cent | change percentage points | Trend |
| Perth - South East [^] | 61.8 | 65.3 | 60.1 | -1.7 | |
| Perth - South West [^] | 61.7 | 64.5 | 63.8 | 2.1 | |
| Rest of Western Australia[^] | 70.9 | 71.7 | 67.5 | -3.4 | |
| Bunbury [^] | 74.5 | 72.2 | 66.0 | -8.5 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt [^] | 68.0 | 71.2 | 69.1 | 1.1 | |
| Western Australia - Outback | n.p. | n.p. | 68.0 | n.a. | |
| Tasmania | 64.0 | 63.3 | 67.5 | 3.5 | |
| Greater Hobart[^] | 59.5 | 62.5 | 59.5 | 0.0 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 66.9 | 66.4 | 74.0 | 7.1 | |
| Launceston and North East [^] | 67.3 | 64.4 | 73.4 | 6.1 | |
| South East | 62.5 | 73.9 | 77.2 | 14.7 | |
| West and North West [^] | 67.9 | 66.7 | 74.0 | 6.1 | |
| Northern Territory | n.p. | 62.9 | 64.3 | n.a. | |
| Greater Darwin[^] | 58.3 | 61.5 | 64.3 | 6.0 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | n.p. | n.p. | 65.6 | n.a. | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | n.p. | n.p. | 65.6 | n.a. | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 57.8 | 63.0 | 63.5 | 5.7 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 58.1 | 60.2 | 61.1 | 3.0 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 66.5 | 67.9 | 68.0 | 1.5 | |

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

Australian Capital Cities and Australian Rest of State are calculated using weighted Greater Capital City Statistical Area proportions. Care should be taken when comparing this data to other data in the table.

Persons 18 years and over.

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

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

*** Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

[^] Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance ($t=1.65$).

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

n.a. Not available.

P 1.1.5 Physical activity






Physical activity is an important contributor to maintaining good overall health. A low level of physical activity is identified as a risk factor for a range of health conditions, including cardiovascular disease, diabetes and cancer.¹⁴ The dangers of high levels of sedentary behaviour to overall health have also been recognised in relation to chronic disease and obesity.

- Across Australia, there was a 0.5 percentage point increase between 2007-08 and 2014-15 in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines by spending 150 minutes exercising a week.

Physical activity across remoteness class

- The proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines fell across three of the four remoteness classes for which data was available between 2007-08 and 2014-15.
- The largest decline was a 5.3 percentage point decrease in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines in remote areas of Australia.
- There was a 1.1 percentage point increase in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines in major cities.

Table P 1.1.5.a Adults who met physical activity guidelines by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2007-08 per cent | 2011-12 per cent | 2014-15 per cent | 2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points | Trend |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|---|
| Major Cities [^] | 54.3 | 52.9 | 55.4 | 1.1 |  |
| Inner Regional [^] | 48.2 | 45.8 | 47.6 | -0.6 |  |
| Outer Regional [^] | 47.0 | 45.6 | 43.5 | -3.5 |  |
| Remote [^] | 50.3 | 40.1 | 45.0 | -5.3 |  |
| AUSTRALIA [^] | 52.3 | 50.8 | 52.8 | 0.5 |  |

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals are based on the 2011 ASGS.

Excludes very remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates, and will only have a minor effect on aggregate estimates produced for individual states and territories, except the Northern Territory where the population living in very remote areas accounts for around 23% of persons.

Persons 18 years or over.

Physical activity guideline is defined as 150 minutes of physical activity a week including walking for fitness/transport, moderate and/or vigorous physical activity.

[^] Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance ($t=1.65$).

Physical activity across major urban areas

- Rates of physical activity increased between 2007-08 and 2014-15 in nine of the 20 major urban areas of Australia, with the largest increases in Cairns and Greater Darwin. Statistically significant increases occurred in Greater Melbourne and Greater Adelaide at 4.5 and 3.3 percentage points respectively.
- The largest decreases in the proportion of adults meeting physical activity guidelines were in Geelong, Ballarat and Albury-Wodonga¹⁵.

¹⁴ World Health Organization (WHO) 2017, *Physical Activity*, Fact sheet, accessed on 7 November 2017 from <www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs385/en/>.

¹⁵ The estimate for Albury - Wodonga in 2014-15 has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Table P 1.1.5.b Adults who met physical activity guidelines by major urban area

| Major Urban Area** | 2007-08 per cent | 2011-12 per cent | 2014-15 per cent | 2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points | Trend |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-------|
| Greater Sydney^ | 54.4 | 56.1 | 55.8 | 1.4 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 52.7 | 52.8 | 57.2 | 4.5 | |
| Greater Brisbane^ | 53.5 | 49.4 | 50.8 | -2.7 | |
| Greater Perth^ | 55.3 | 52.3 | 57.2 | 1.9 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 50.5 | 51.1 | 53.8 | 3.3 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads^ | 55.7 | 56.7 | 57.3 | 1.6 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland^ | 58.0 | 45.3 | 48.6 | -9.4 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan^ | 57.3 | 55.9 | 58.1 | 0.8 | |
| Sunshine Coast^ | 57.7 | 51.0 | 52.0 | -5.7 | |
| Wollongong^ | 51.2 | 45.6 | 46.8 | -4.4 | |
| Geelong^ | 57.3 | 36.5 | 45.0 | -12.3 | |
| Greater Hobart^ | 59.8 | 52.9 | 54.8 | -5.0 | |
| Townsville^ | 51.4 | 48.2 | 47.2 | -4.2 | |
| Cairns^ | 53.9 | 49.3 | 66.4 | 12.5 | |
| Greater Darwin^ | 48.3 | 50.6 | 54.5 | 6.2 | |
| Toowoomba^ | 36.7 | 27.1 | 37.1 | 0.4 | |
| Ballarat^ | 56.9 | 34.3 | 46.1 | -10.8 | |
| Bendigo^ | 61.4 | 67.5 | 57.3 | -4.1 | |
| Albury - Wodonga^ | 56.4 | 55.5 | *46.9 | -9.5 | |
| Launceston^ | 51.8 | 50.0 | 49.4 | -2.4 | |

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2011 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2011 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Persons 18 years or over.

Physical activity guideline is defined as 150 minutes of physical activity per week including walking for fitness/transport, moderate and/or vigorous physical activity.

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

** Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance ($t=1.65$).

Physical activity across sub-state regions

- The largest increases in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines were recorded in Sydney - Outer South West and Sydney - City and Inner South.
- Approximately half of Australia's sub-state regions recorded decreases in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines. The largest (and statistically significant) decreases occurred in Geelong, Mackay and the Riverina, which recorded falling rates of physical activity of 20.5 percentage points or more.

Table P 1.1.5.c Adults who met physical activity guidelines by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region** | 2007-08 per cent | 2011-12 per cent | 2014-15 per cent | 2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points | Trend |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-------|
| New South Wales[^] | 52.7 | 52.1 | 53.2 | 0.5 | |
| Greater Sydney[^] | 54.4 | 56.1 | 55.8 | 1.4 | |
| Central Coast [^] | 45.8 | 40.7 | 46.8 | 1.0 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury [^] | 50.7 | 51.1 | 48.6 | -2.1 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown [^] | 49.8 | 51.6 | 40.1 | -9.7 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 56.4 | 75.6 | 77.0 | 20.6 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs [^] | 69.3 | 68.6 | 77.8 | 8.5 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West [^] | 54.3 | 52.8 | 50.9 | -3.4 | |
| Sydney - Inner West [^] | 65.0 | 66.8 | 62.2 | -2.8 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby [^] | 67.9 | 63.2 | 73.6 | 5.7 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches [^] | 61.0 | 64.8 | 59.9 | -1.1 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 31.4 | 57.5 | 57.3 | 25.9 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 53.7 | 37.4 | 39.3 | -14.4 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta [^] | 45.5 | 58.7 | 50.1 | 4.6 | |
| Sydney - Ryde [^] | 42.0 | 58.8 | 51.2 | 9.2 | |
| Sydney - South West [^] | 43.7 | 36.6 | 43.1 | -0.6 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland [^] | 68.1 | 67.0 | 68.0 | -0.1 | |
| Rest of New South Wales[^] | 49.6 | 45.1 | 48.9 | -0.7 | |
| Capital Region [^] | 43.4 | 45.9 | 44.2 | 0.8 | |
| Central West [^] | 48.9 | 47.0 | 49.3 | 0.4 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton [^] | *48.9 | 58.5 | 47.2 | -1.7 | |
| Far West and Orana | n.p. | n.p. | 54.3 | n.a. | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle [^] | 43.1 | 48.0 | 49.7 | 6.6 | |
| Illawarra [^] | 52.0 | 46.1 | 46.8 | -5.2 | |
| Mid North Coast [^] | 51.7 | 45.4 | 55.1 | 3.4 | |
| Murray [^] | 57.1 | 48.1 | 49.8 | -7.3 | |
| New England and North West [^] | 37.6 | 31.8 | 34.5 | -3.1 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie [^] | 60.1 | 43.4 | 50.7 | -9.4 | |
| Richmond - Tweed [^] | 54.6 | 50.1 | 65.9 | 11.3 | |
| Riverina | 55.8 | 41.7 | 35.3 | -20.5 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven [^] | 39.1 | 48.8 | 46.0 | 6.9 | |
| Victoria[^] | 53.4 | 51.4 | 54.6 | 1.2 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 52.7 | 52.8 | 57.2 | 4.5 | |
| Melbourne - Inner [^] | 71.1 | 65.0 | 70.3 | -0.8 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East [^] | 60.7 | 60.1 | 66.2 | 5.5 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South [^] | 64.2 | 65.0 | 60.8 | -3.4 | |
| Melbourne - North East [^] | 44.8 | 55.0 | 50.9 | 6.1 | |
| Melbourne - North West [^] | 42.3 | 50.8 | 42.5 | 0.2 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East [^] | 54.8 | 49.3 | 59.8 | 5.0 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 39.0 | 44.3 | 49.6 | 10.6 | |
| Melbourne - West [^] | 49.4 | 43.5 | 54.9 | 5.5 | |
| Mornington Peninsula [^] | 46.8 | 48.3 | 53.5 | 6.7 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 55.3 | 47.2 | 47.0 | -8.3 | |
| Ballarat [^] | 56.0 | 40.8 | 48.1 | -7.9 | |

(continued)

Adults who met physical activity guidelines by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region** | 2007-08 per cent | 2011-12 per cent | 2014-15 per cent | 2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-------|
| Bendigo [^] | 55.0 | 60.4 | 55.3 | 0.3 | |
| Geelong | 63.3 | 42.1 | 40.2 | -23.1 | |
| Hume [^] | 56.3 | 56.1 | *46.9 | -9.4 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland [^] | 51.9 | 54.2 | 49.8 | -2.1 | |
| North West [^] | 43.7 | 49.3 | *44.2 | 0.5 | |
| Shepparton [^] | 56.5 | 39.4 | 54.2 | -2.3 | |
| Warrnambool and South West [^] | 50.4 | 38.1 | 39.1 | -11.3 | |
| Queensland[^] | 50.1 | 48.3 | 48.7 | -1.4 | |
| Greater Brisbane[^] | 53.5 | 49.4 | 50.8 | -2.7 | |
| Brisbane - East [^] | 53.3 | 53.6 | 50.6 | -2.7 | |
| Brisbane - North [^] | 57.8 | 56.6 | 54.6 | -3.2 | |
| Brisbane - South [^] | 47.2 | 46.7 | 45.9 | -1.3 | |
| Brisbane - West [^] | 66.9 | 49.6 | 68.2 | 1.3 | |
| Brisbane Inner City [^] | 68.6 | 62.6 | 74.0 | 5.4 | |
| Ipswich [^] | 34.2 | 37.3 | 35.6 | 1.4 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert [^] | 50.2 | 34.7 | 43.3 | -6.9 | |
| Moreton Bay - North [^] | 48.3 | 49.8 | 48.7 | 0.4 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 61.3 | 58.3 | 43.7 | -17.6 | |
| Rest of Queensland[^] | 47.1 | 47.4 | 46.7 | -0.4 | |
| Cairns [^] | 49.5 | 52.6 | 58.1 | 8.6 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa [^] | 24.5 | *34.4 | *36.4 | 11.9 | |
| Fitzroy | 28.1 | 35.1 | 46.8 | 18.7 | |
| Gold Coast [^] | 56.0 | 57.8 | 55.2 | -0.8 | |
| Mackay | 56.6 | 47.4 | 35.1 | -21.5 | |
| Queensland - Outback | n.p. | n.p. | *22.9 | n.a. | |
| Sunshine Coast [^] | 57.7 | 50.8 | 49.8 | -7.9 | |
| Toowoomba [^] | 41.3 | 32.4 | 39.0 | -2.3 | |
| Townsville [^] | 45.9 | 46.1 | 41.7 | -4.2 | |
| Wide Bay [^] | 42.5 | 48.0 | 36.7 | -5.8 | |
| South Australia[^] | 48.9 | 47.9 | 50.1 | 1.2 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 50.5 | 51.1 | 53.8 | 3.3 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills [^] | 56.9 | 60.5 | 61.2 | 4.3 | |
| Adelaide - North [^] | 44.6 | 42.7 | 49.2 | 4.6 | |
| Adelaide - South [^] | 52.8 | 56.7 | 57.0 | 4.2 | |
| Adelaide - West [^] | 49.3 | 45.4 | 47.5 | -1.8 | |
| Rest of South Australia[^] | 43.2 | 36.5 | 36.1 | -7.1 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North [^] | 41.7 | 33.3 | 39.6 | -2.1 | |
| South Australia - Outback | n.p. | n.p. | 39.2 | n.a. | |
| South Australia - South East [^] | 36.5 | 39.3 | 33.1 | -3.4 | |
| Western Australia[^] | 54.5 | 51.5 | 56.0 | 1.5 | |
| Greater Perth[^] | 55.3 | 52.3 | 57.2 | 1.9 | |
| Mandurah [^] | 69.5 | 52.3 | 64.4 | -5.1 | |
| Perth - Inner | 61.0 | 63.3 | 77.1 | 16.1 | |
| Perth - North East [^] | 43.7 | 49.8 | 52.3 | 8.6 | |
| Perth - North West [^] | 57.0 | 52.0 | 52.0 | -5.0 | |

(continued)

Adults who met physical activity guidelines by sub-state region (continued)

| | 2007-08 | 2011-12 | 2014-15 | 2007-08 - 2014-15 | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Sub-State Region** | per cent | per cent | per cent | change percentage points | Trend |
| Perth - South East [^] | 55.0 | 44.2 | 55.5 | 0.5 | |
| Perth - South West [^] | 55.6 | 58.3 | 56.8 | 1.2 | |
| Rest of Western Australia[^] | 51.6 | 48.4 | 50.4 | -1.2 | |
| Bunbury [^] | 49.0 | 48.2 | 57.6 | 8.6 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt [^] | 45.4 | 41.9 | 54.6 | 9.2 | |
| Western Australia - Outback | n.p. | n.p. | 34.1 | n.a. | |
| Tasmania | 53.2 | 49.0 | 48.8 | -4.4 | |
| Greater Hobart[^] | 59.8 | 52.9 | 54.8 | -5.0 | |
| Rest of Tasmania[^] | 48.1 | 46.0 | 44.3 | -3.8 | |
| Launceston and North East [^] | 48.6 | 49.8 | 45.5 | -3.1 | |
| South East [^] | 58.4 | 44.8 | 47.5 | -10.9 | |
| West and North West [^] | 43.6 | 42.0 | 42.2 | -1.4 | |
| Northern Territory[^] | 50.9 | 50.7 | 53.7 | 2.8 | |
| Greater Darwin[^] | 48.3 | 50.6 | 54.5 | 6.2 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | n.p. | n.p. | 51.5 | n.a. | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | n.p. | n.p. | 51.5 | n.a. | |
| Australian Capital Territory[^] | 59.3 | 56.3 | 58.9 | -0.4 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 53.7 | 53.2 | 55.5 | 1.8 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 49.7 | 46.1 | 47.2 | -2.5 | |

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

Australian Capital Cities and Australian Rest of State are calculated using weighted Greater Capital City Statistical Area proportions. Care should be taken when comparing this data to other data in the table.

Persons 18 years or over.

Physical activity guideline is defined as 150 minutes of physical activity a week including walking for fitness/transport, moderate and/or vigorous physical activity.

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

** Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

[^] Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

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

n.a. Not available.

P 1.1.6 Smoking rates

The proportion of adults who are current daily smokers is an indicator of healthy lifestyles and has a significant effect on overall life expectancy. Healthy lifestyles are important and contribute to longevity and a person's physical and mental wellbeing.¹⁶

- Between 2007-08 and 2014-15, the rate of daily smokers across Australia fell from 18.9 per cent to 14.5 per cent of the adult population.

Smoking rates across remoteness classes

- Daily smoking rates fell across all four of the reported remoteness classes at statistically significant levels between 2007-08 and 2014-15.
- The largest change in this period was an 8.9 percentage point reduction in the smoking rate for adults in remote areas, compared to the smallest change which was a 3.4 percentage point reduction in inner regional areas.

Table P 1.1.6.a Adults who are current daily smokers by remoteness class

| | 2007-08 | 2011-12 | 2014-15 | 2007-08 - 2014-15 | |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Remoteness Class | per cent | per cent | per cent | change percentage points | Trend |
| Major Cities | 17.5 | 14.7 | 13.1 | -4.4 | |
| Inner Regional | 20.1 | 18.3 | 16.7 | -3.4 | |
| Outer Regional | 25.8 | 21.7 | 21.0 | -4.8 | |
| Remote | 27.8 | 26.2 | 18.9 | -8.9 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 18.9 | 16.1 | 14.5 | -4.4 | |

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals are based on the 2011 ASGS.

Excludes very remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates, and will only have a minor effect on aggregate estimates produced for individual states and territories, excepting the Northern Territory where the population living in very remote areas accounts for around 23% of persons.

Persons 18 years and over.

Smoking rates across major urban areas

- The proportion of adults who are daily smokers declined in almost all major urban areas.
- The largest statistically significant decline in the rate of adult smoking was recorded in Townsville, with a fall of 16.3 percentage points.¹⁷

¹⁶ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

¹⁷ 2014-15 estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

Table P 1.1.6.b Adults who are current daily smokers by major urban area

| | 2007-08 | 2011-12 | 2014-15 | 2007-08 - 2014-15 | |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Major Urban Area*** | per cent | per cent | per cent | change percentage points | Trend |
| Greater Sydney | 17.4 | 13.2 | 12.1 | -5.3 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 16.7 | 14.9 | 12.8 | -3.9 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 19.0 | 16.6 | 13.8 | -5.2 | |
| Greater Perth | 16.4 | 16.5 | 13.5 | -2.9 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 17.5 | 15.0 | 11.6 | -5.9 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads^ | 17.3 | 16.0 | 19.6 | 2.3 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland^ | 20.5 | 14.8 | 15.9 | -4.6 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan^ | 16.4 | 13.0 | 13.9 | -2.5 | |
| Sunshine Coast^ | 19.4 | 13.4 | 18.4 | -1.0 | |
| Wollongong^ | 27.4 | 16.6 | *21.3 | -6.1 | |
| Geelong^ | *19.2 | *13.9 | *14.8 | -4.4 | |
| Greater Hobart^ | 19.4 | 18.4 | 16.8 | -2.6 | |
| Townsville | 28.5 | 20.7 | *12.2 | -16.3 | |
| Cairns^ | *26.5 | 29.1 | **13.3 | | |
| Greater Darwin^ | *22.8 | 22.7 | 19.5 | -3.3 | |
| Toowoomba^ | *22.3 | 18.6 | *17.5 | -4.8 | |
| Ballarat^ | *20.4 | *24.0 | **17.2 | | |
| Bendigo^ | *14.7 | *24.9 | **24.6 | | |
| Albury - Wodonga^ | *33.1 | *17.4 | **15.0 | | |
| Launceston^ | 22.9 | 15.8 | 18.2 | -4.7 | |

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2011 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2011 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Persons 18 years and over.

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

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

***Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

Smoking rates across sub-state regions

- Both Australian capital cities and rest of states recorded a decline in smokers by 4.6 and 3.9 percentage points respectively.
- All states have had declines in adult smoking between 2007-08 and 2014-15.

Table P 1.1.6.c Adults who are current daily smokers by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region*** | 2007-08 per cent | 2011-12 per cent | 2014-15 per cent | 2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points | Trend |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-------|
| New South Wales | 18.9 | 14.3 | 14.2 | -4.7 | |
| Greater Sydney | 17.4 | 13.2 | 12.1 | -5.3 | |
| Central Coast^ | 19.3 | 17.5 | 17.0 | -2.3 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury^ | *14.7 | *7.7 | *9.0 | -5.7 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown^ | 19.7 | 15.8 | 18.1 | -1.6 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 27.7 | 11.4 | *7.8 | -19.9 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs^ | *9.7 | 10.5 | *6.3 | -3.4 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West^ | 21.5 | 12.9 | 14.7 | -6.8 | |
| Sydney - Inner West^ | 15.5 | 11.5 | *9.4 | -6.1 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby^ | *10.9 | 8.1 | *7.0 | -3.9 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 17.0 | *6.2 | *6.0 | -11.0 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 27.2 | *16.1 | *14.0 | -13.2 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains^ | 20.6 | 19.9 | 22.0 | 1.4 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta^ | 16.2 | 18.1 | 12.4 | -3.8 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | n.p. | 14.5 | **4.2 | n.a. | |
| Sydney - South West^ | 15.1 | 16.0 | *10.7 | -4.4 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland^ | *10.9 | 13.3 | *16.3 | 5.4 | |
| Rest of New South Wales^ | 21.4 | 16.1 | 17.9 | -3.5 | |
| Capital Region^ | *20.6 | *14.9 | *29.6 | 9.0 | |
| Central West^ | 26.5 | *22.1 | *18.7 | -7.8 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton^ | *19.5 | *14.9 | *17.6 | -1.9 | |
| Far West and Orana | n.p. | n.p. | 25.7 | n.a. | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle^ | 22.0 | *11.4 | *13.4 | -8.6 | |
| Illawarra^ | 27.3 | 16.3 | *21.3 | -6.0 | |
| Mid North Coast^ | *23.1 | 14.5 | *21.8 | -1.3 | |
| Murray | n.p. | *12.7 | **8.1 | n.a. | |
| New England and North West^ | 23.7 | 20.9 | *17.4 | -6.3 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie^ | 21.4 | 15.7 | *13.2 | -8.2 | |
| Richmond - Tweed^ | *11.6 | 12.9 | *16.2 | 4.6 | |
| Riverina^ | *15.0 | *14.3 | **10.8 | | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven^ | *19.9 | 27.8 | **16.7 | | |
| Victoria | 17.1 | 16.3 | 13.7 | -3.4 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 16.7 | 14.9 | 12.8 | -3.9 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 17.9 | 10.9 | 9.5 | -8.4 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East^ | 13.5 | *7.6 | *8.5 | -5.0 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | *5.8 | 10.6 | 14.8 | 9.0 | |
| Melbourne - North East^ | 15.5 | 17.2 | *13.1 | -2.4 | |
| Melbourne - North West^ | 18.1 | 18.2 | *15.6 | -2.5 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East^ | 13.8 | 15.7 | 12.9 | -0.9 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 20.5 | 12.6 | 14.0 | -6.5 | |
| Melbourne - West | 22.1 | 23.0 | 12.9 | -9.2 | |
| Mornington Peninsula^ | 25.7 | 19.4 | 16.1 | -9.6 | |
| Rest of Victoria^ | 18.4 | 20.3 | 17.2 | -1.2 | |
| Ballarat^ | *19.0 | 28.1 | **17.5 | | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region*** | 2007-08 per cent | 2011-12 per cent | 2014-15 per cent | 2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-------|
| Bendigo [^] | 17.3 | *16.7 | *18.0 | 0.7 | |
| Geelong [^] | 16.7 | *13.6 | *11.9 | -4.8 | |
| Hume [^] | *14.3 | 27.2 | **12.6 | | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland [^] | 18.6 | 14.9 | *20.5 | 1.9 | |
| North West [^] | *23.6 | 24.4 | *13.2 | -10.4 | |
| Shepparton [^] | 19.9 | 25.3 | 28.8 | 8.9 | |
| Warrnambool and South West [^] | *19.8 | 19.6 | *15.7 | -4.1 | |
| Queensland | 21.5 | 17.8 | 16.1 | -5.4 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 19.0 | 16.6 | 13.8 | -5.2 | |
| Brisbane - East [^] | 20.3 | 16.9 | *12.9 | -7.4 | |
| Brisbane - North [^] | *17.1 | 14.2 | *10.8 | -6.3 | |
| Brisbane - South [^] | *13.0 | 11.6 | *9.4 | -3.6 | |
| Brisbane - West [^] | *7.7 | *7.6 | *8.1 | 0.4 | |
| Brisbane Inner City [^] | 11.6 | 12.4 | *9.7 | -1.9 | |
| Ipswich [^] | 24.8 | 19.0 | 18.8 | -6.0 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 31.6 | 23.3 | 19.7 | -11.9 | |
| Moreton Bay - North [^] | 21.6 | 23.9 | 18.1 | -3.5 | |
| Moreton Bay - South [^] | 20.2 | *17.5 | *15.1 | -5.1 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 23.6 | 18.9 | 18.4 | -5.2 | |
| Cairns [^] | 27.9 | 26.0 | *17.3 | -10.6 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 24.0 | 22.3 | *7.1 | -16.9 | |
| Fitzroy [^] | 24.5 | 22.4 | 22.6 | -1.9 | |
| Gold Coast [^] | 18.6 | 14.8 | 18.8 | 0.2 | |
| Mackay [^] | 24.8 | 25.9 | 25.4 | 0.6 | |
| Queensland - Outback | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.a. | |
| Sunshine Coast [^] | 19.2 | 13.2 | 18.1 | -1.1 | |
| Toowoomba [^] | *20.4 | 20.3 | *14.4 | -6.0 | |
| Townsville | 31.2 | 21.5 | *14.6 | -16.6 | |
| Wide Bay [^] | 25.9 | 17.4 | *21.0 | -4.9 | |
| South Australia | 19.4 | 16.1 | 13.1 | -6.3 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 17.5 | 15.0 | 11.6 | -5.9 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 15.5 | 9.5 | 7.2 | -8.3 | |
| Adelaide - North [^] | 19.1 | 17.8 | 16.2 | -2.9 | |
| Adelaide - South | 17.4 | 13.4 | 9.1 | -8.3 | |
| Adelaide - West [^] | 17.4 | 19.3 | 13.1 | -4.3 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 26.4 | 20.3 | 18.4 | -8.0 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North [^] | *17.2 | 23.3 | 22.8 | 5.6 | |
| South Australia - Outback | n.p. | n.p. | *7.9 | n.a. | |
| South Australia - South East | 30.1 | 16.9 | 18.5 | -11.6 | |
| Western Australia | 17.3 | 17.7 | 14.3 | -3.0 | |
| Greater Perth | 16.4 | 16.5 | 13.5 | -2.9 | |
| Mandurah [^] | *19.5 | 21.0 | *14.6 | -4.9 | |
| Perth - Inner [^] | *9.7 | 9.9 | *5.6 | -4.1 | |
| Perth - North East [^] | 18.7 | 19.6 | 22.5 | 3.8 | |
| Perth - North West [^] | 14.4 | 16.5 | 13.3 | -1.1 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region*** | 2007-08 per cent | 2011-12 per cent | 2014-15 per cent | 2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-------|
| Perth - South East [^] | 18.6 | 19.4 | 13.1 | -5.5 | |
| Perth - South West [^] | 18.1 | 13.5 | 13.2 | -4.9 | |
| Rest of Western Australia[^] | 20.9 | 22.3 | 18.6 | -2.3 | |
| Bunbury [^] | *14.1 | 21.6 | *10.7 | -3.4 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt [^] | 19.6 | 18.3 | *19.0 | -0.6 | |
| Western Australia - Outback | n.p. | n.p. | 30.4 | n.a. | |
| Tasmania | 23.3 | 20.6 | 17.9 | -5.4 | |
| Greater Hobart[^] | 19.4 | 18.4 | 16.8 | -2.6 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 26.3 | 22.2 | 18.8 | -7.5 | |
| Launceston and North East [^] | 23.1 | 17.9 | 19.0 | -4.1 | |
| South East [^] | 32.2 | 25.8 | *19.8 | -12.4 | |
| West and North West | 28.3 | 26.7 | 18.3 | -10.0 | |
| Northern Territory[^] | 23.4 | 23.7 | 20.9 | -2.5 | |
| Greater Darwin[^] | *22.8 | 22.7 | 19.5 | -3.3 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | n.p. | n.p. | 23.9 | n.a. | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | n.p. | n.p. | 23.9 | n.a. | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 16.3 | 12.6 | 12.4 | -3.9 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 17.4 | 14.9 | 12.8 | -4.6 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 22.0 | 18.7 | 18.1 | -3.9 | |

Source: ABS 2015, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

Australian Capital Cities and Australian Rest of State are calculated using weighted Greater Capital City Statistical Area proportions. Care should be taken when comparing this data to other data in the table.

Persons 18 years and over.

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

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

*** Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

[^] Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

n.p. Not published.

n.a. Not available.

P 1.2 Close relationships

P 1.2.1 Children developmentally vulnerable due to physical health and wellbeing

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

The physical health and wellbeing of children refers to their physical readiness for the school day, physical independence and gross fine motor skills.¹⁸

- Across Australia, there was a 0.4 percentage point increase in the proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable due to their physical health and wellbeing between 2009 and 2015.

Children who are developmentally vulnerable due to physical health and wellbeing across remoteness classes

- The proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable increased across four of the five remoteness classes between 2009 and 2015. Remote Australia was the only class which showed a decrease.
- The largest increase in the proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable occurred in very remote Australia. It had a 1.6 percentage point increase from 21.8 per cent to 23.4 per cent between 2009 and 2015.
- The next largest increase was in inner regional Australia, which had a 0.7 percentage point rise to 10.5 percent of all children.
- Remote Australia was the only area to have a decrease in the proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable, down from 13.2 per cent to 13.1 per cent of all children.

Table P 1.2.1.a Children who are developmentally vulnerable due to their physical health and wellbeing by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2009 per cent | 2012 per cent | 2015 per cent | 2009 - 2015 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------|
| Major Cities | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 0.3 | |
| Inner Regional | 9.8 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 0.7 | |
| Outer Regional | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 0.1 | |
| Remote | 13.2 | 11.2 | 13.1 | -0.1 | |
| Very Remote | 21.8 | 20.7 | 23.4 | 1.6 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 0.4 | |

Source: Department of Education and Training 2016, Australian Early Development Census (AEDC), National Report 2015: A Snapshot of Early Childhood Development in Australia

Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals are based on the 2011 ASGS.

The AEDC geography was updated in order to match the 2011 ASGS. Revised boundaries were used for the 2015 collection and applied retrospectively to the 2009 and 2012 collections to allow trend analysis over all three cycles.

Children who score in the lowest 10 per cent of the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) population are classified as 'developmentally vulnerable'. However due to the distribution of results, natural breaks closest to the 10th percentile were used. The actual cut-off for vulnerability was 9.3 per cent.

¹⁸ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

P 1.3 Home

P 1.3.1 Homelessness

The homelessness rate is an indicator of the absence of core parts of a 'home', like shelter from the elements, privacy, safety from harm, and the essential infrastructure needed for living with dignity. This definition of homelessness also includes those people living in severely overcrowded housing.

A home needs to be affordable and appropriate for those living in it. It should cater for the different needs of people at different stages of life, their physical abilities, and their cultural context. A home can also contribute to a sense of belonging, of being settled and engender feelings of pride, security and ownership. In this way, homes can be central to building positive relationships and communities.¹⁹

- There was a slight increase in the national homelessness rate, up from 45.3 persons per 10,000 in 2006 to 49.0 persons per 10,000 in 2011.

Homelessness across remoteness classes

- The homelessness rate varied considerably across remoteness classes and decreased in three of the five classes between 2006 and 2011.
- Very remote areas of Australia recorded the largest reduction in the homelessness rate between 2006 and 2011, with 152.2 fewer homeless per 10,000 persons.
- Outer regional and remote areas of Australia also recorded reductions in the rate of homelessness.
- The homelessness rate increased in both the major cities (up 6.2 persons per 10,000) and inner regional areas (up 3.2 persons per 10,000).

Table P 1.3.1.a Homelessness by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2006 persons per 10,000 | 2011 persons per 10,000 | 2006 - 2011 change persons per 10,000 |
|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Major Cities | 34.5 | 40.7 | 6.2 |
| Inner Regional | 29.4 | 32.6 | 3.2 |
| Outer Regional | 53.2 | 49.1 | -4.1 |
| Remote | 175.2 | 142.7 | -32.5 |
| Very Remote | 1,069.3 | 917.0 | -152.2 |
| AUSTRALIA | 45.3 | 49.0 | 3.7 |

Source: ABS 2014, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals are based on the 2011 ASGS.

Presents estimates of the prevalence of homelessness on Census night, using the ABS definition of homelessness.

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

Homelessness across sub-state regions

- At the Statistical Area Level 4 scale, the largest increase was a 42.2 per 10,000 person rise in the rate of homelessness in the Sydney - City and Inner South region.
- In contrast, at the same scale there was a decrease in the rate of homelessness in Queensland - Outback, with a 50 per 10,000 person decrease, down from 307.3 to 257.3 homeless people per 10,000 persons.

¹⁹ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

Table P 1.3.1.b Homelessness by sub-state region

| <i>Sub-State Region*</i> | 2006 <i>persons per 10,000</i> | 2011 <i>persons per 10,000</i> | 2006 – 2011 <i>change persons per 10,000</i> |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| New South Wales | 33.9 | 40.8 | 6.9 |
| Greater Sydney | 37.3 | 46.1 | 8.8 |
| Central Coast | 18.4 | 24.5 | 6.1 |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 10.7 | 11.2 | 0.5 |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 30.2 | 46.6 | 16.4 |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 127.0 | 169.2 | 42.2 |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 50.3 | 50.0 | -0.3 |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 32.6 | 43.0 | 10.4 |
| Sydney - Inner West | 58.5 | 72.7 | 14.2 |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 22.3 | 22.9 | 0.6 |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 18.3 | 17.1 | -1.2 |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 21.6 | 32.9 | 11.4 |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 21.3 | 35.5 | 14.3 |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 65.3 | 54.2 | -11.1 |
| Sydney - Ryde | 18.6 | 18.5 | -0.2 |
| Sydney - South West | 40.5 | 58.4 | 17.9 |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 10.9 | 15.6 | 4.7 |
| Rest of New South Wales | 28.2 | 31.6 | 3.4 |
| Capital Region | 31.9 | 30.1 | -1.8 |
| Central West | 21.9 | 22.3 | 0.4 |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 28.9 | 40.4 | 11.5 |
| Far West and Orana | 56.1 | 34.5 | -21.6 |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 17.0 | 20.1 | 3.1 |
| Illawarra | 20.3 | 35.3 | 15.0 |
| Mid North Coast | 26.9 | 37.0 | 10.1 |
| Murray | 26.5 | 20.9 | -5.6 |
| New England and North West | 36.4 | 34.7 | -1.7 |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 24.0 | 31.3 | 7.3 |
| Richmond - Tweed | 47.6 | 51.7 | 4.2 |
| Riverina | 21.5 | 24.0 | 2.5 |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 20.6 | 22.3 | 1.8 |
| Victoria | 35.3 | 42.6 | 7.3 |
| Greater Melbourne | 37.5 | 46.3 | 8.8 |
| Melbourne - Inner | 89.3 | 98.2 | 8.9 |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 22.9 | 32.4 | 9.5 |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 27.2 | 29.9 | 2.7 |
| Melbourne - North East | 29.5 | 40.5 | 11.0 |
| Melbourne - North West | 32.6 | 42.0 | 9.4 |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 22.3 | 25.8 | 3.4 |
| Melbourne - South East | 38.6 | 53.3 | 14.6 |
| Melbourne - West | 37.1 | 45.1 | 8.0 |
| Mornington Peninsula | 21.6 | 27.7 | 6.1 |

(continued)

Homelessness by sub-state region (continued)

| <i>Sub-State Region*</i> | <i>2006 persons per 10,000</i> | <i>2011 persons per 10,000</i> | <i>2006 - 2011 change persons per 10,000</i> |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Rest of Victoria | 29.1 | 31.1 | 2.0 |
| Ballarat | 33.3 | 35.5 | 2.2 |
| Bendigo | 25.9 | 31.3 | 5.4 |
| Geelong | 20.0 | 26.5 | 6.4 |
| Hume | 35.4 | 34.3 | -1.1 |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 25.3 | 26.0 | 0.6 |
| North West | 38.0 | 40.3 | 2.2 |
| Shepparton | 37.7 | 38.7 | 1.0 |
| Warrnambool and South West | 25.2 | 23.2 | -2.0 |
| Queensland | 48.3 | 45.8 | -2.5 |
| Greater Brisbane | 35.5 | 35.3 | -0.2 |
| Brisbane - East | 21.6 | 16.4 | -5.2 |
| Brisbane - North | 27.6 | 30.8 | 3.3 |
| Brisbane - South | 30.0 | 38.6 | 8.5 |
| Brisbane - West | 12.4 | 12.9 | 0.5 |
| Brisbane Inner City | 102.9 | 86.9 | -16.0 |
| Ipswich | 34.0 | 41.1 | 7.1 |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 29.2 | 36.7 | 7.5 |
| Moreton Bay - North | 33.7 | 24.2 | -9.5 |
| Moreton Bay - South | 20.0 | 13.9 | -6.1 |
| Rest of Queensland | 60.4 | 55.7 | -4.7 |
| Cairns | 97.7 | 102.4 | 4.8 |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 32.1 | 25.0 | -7.1 |
| Fitzroy | 58.5 | 63.7 | 5.3 |
| Gold Coast | 27.4 | 28.1 | 0.7 |
| Mackay | 77.1 | 53.5 | -23.6 |
| Queensland - Outback | 307.3 | 257.3 | -50.0 |
| <i>Far North</i> | 468.9 | 347.1 | -121.8 |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | 331.6 | 283.1 | -48.5 |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | 39.2 | 79.9 | 40.6 |
| Sunshine Coast | 29.9 | 24.7 | -5.2 |
| Toowoomba | 34.6 | 36.5 | 1.9 |
| Townsville | 74.6 | 72.9 | -1.8 |
| Wide Bay | 51.5 | 46.9 | -4.6 |
| South Australia | 37.0 | 37.5 | 0.5 |
| Greater Adelaide | 32.6 | 34.2 | 1.6 |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 45.5 | 39.1 | -6.5 |
| Adelaide - North | 28.3 | 37.0 | 8.7 |
| Adelaide - South | 22.4 | 23.9 | 1.5 |
| Adelaide - West | 39.6 | 39.3 | -0.3 |
| Rest of South Australia | 51.6 | 49.1 | -2.4 |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 19.0 | 20.3 | 1.3 |

(continued)

Homelessness by sub-state region (continued)

| <i>Sub-State Region*</i> | 2006 <i>persons per 10,000</i> | 2011 <i>persons per 10,000</i> | 2006 – 2011 <i>change persons per 10,000</i> |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| South Australia - Outback | 130.2 | 123.3 | -7.0 |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | 45.4 | 59.6 | 14.2 |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | 303.0 | 250.5 | -52.5 |
| South Australia - South East | 33.4 | 31.1 | -2.3 |
| Western Australia | 42.3 | 42.8 | 0.5 |
| Greater Perth | 26.3 | 28.4 | 2.1 |
| Mandurah | 18.8 | 25.0 | 6.1 |
| Perth - Inner | 60.4 | 63.0 | 2.6 |
| Perth - North East | 24.3 | 23.5 | -0.8 |
| Perth - North West | 18.0 | 18.2 | 0.2 |
| Perth - South East | 22.9 | 29.7 | 6.8 |
| Perth - South West | 28.9 | 29.3 | 0.4 |
| Rest of Western Australia | 97.2 | 93.5 | -3.7 |
| Bunbury | 24.5 | 26.1 | 1.6 |
| Western Australia - Outback | 198.1 | 180.1 | -18.0 |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 34.2 | 27.5 | -6.6 |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 138.3 | 173.3 | 35.0 |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 143.3 | 151.9 | 8.5 |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 635.2 | 540.1 | -95.2 |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 71.7 | 61.3 | -10.4 |
| <i>Pilbara</i> | 157.3 | 137.7 | -19.6 |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 31.4 | 31.8 | 0.4 |
| Tasmania | 24.0 | 31.9 | 7.9 |
| Greater Hobart | 22.1 | 35.2 | 13.1 |
| Rest of Tasmania | 25.6 | 29.6 | 4.0 |
| Launceston and North East | 21.9 | 27.3 | 5.5 |
| South East | 24.5 | 24.9 | 0.4 |
| West and North West | 30.7 | 34.0 | 3.3 |
| Northern Territory | 791.7 | 730.7 | -61.0 |
| Greater Darwin | 152.2 | 112.9 | -39.3 |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 1,609.7 | 1,579.9 | -29.8 |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 912.8 | 752.0 | -160.9 |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 1,228.2 | 1,447.3 | 219.1 |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 2,726.9 | 2,322.5 | -404.4 |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 2,775.0 | 3,008.6 | 233.6 |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 1,365.5 | 1,517.2 | 151.7 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 29.3 | 50.0 | 20.7 |

Source: ABS 2014, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

* Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2011 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2011 ASGS).

Presents estimates of the prevalence of homelessness on Census night, using the ABS definition of homelessness.

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

P 1.3.2 Overcrowded conditions

The proportion of households living in overcrowded conditions is an indicator of whether Australians have access to housing options that are appropriate to their circumstances. Living in overcrowded conditions affects people's ability to have privacy and to control space in their homes. It is therefore likely to have a variety of effects on both health and wellbeing.²⁰

- The proportion of households living in overcrowded conditions in Australia increased from 3.2 per cent in 2006 to 4.0 per cent in 2016.

Overcrowded conditions across remoteness classes

- Overcrowding remained relatively steady across all remoteness classes, with only marginal increases and decreases observed.
- Overcrowded conditions increased from 2006 to 2016 in major cities and very remote Australia. The largest increase was seen in major cities, where the proportion of households living in overcrowded conditions increased from 3.4 per cent in 2006 to 4.5 per cent in 2016.
- Overcrowding decreased marginally in inner regional, outer regional and remote Australia. The largest decrease was seen in remote Australia, with a decrease from 4.5 per cent to 4.2 cent between 2006 and 2016.

Table P 1.3.2.a Houses with overcrowded conditions by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Major Cities | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 1.1 | |
| Inner Regional | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| Outer Regional | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | -0.1 | |
| Remote | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.2 | -0.3 | |
| Very Remote | 14.1 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 0.4 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 0.8 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

For the purposes of this indicator overcrowded conditions are defined as dwellings requiring one or more bedrooms.

Dwellings requiring one or more bedrooms is determined using criteria based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard, which takes into account a series of household demographics, such as the number of usual residents, their relationship to each other, age and sex.

Overcrowded conditions across major urban areas

- Overcrowded conditions increased across most major urban areas, with the biggest increase observed in Greater Sydney.
- Townsville, Toowoomba and Ballarat were the only major urban areas which had a decrease in overcrowded conditions, with Townsville experiencing the largest decrease of 0.4 percentage points between 2006 and 2016.
- The rates of overcrowding in Bendigo, the Sunshine Coast, Newcastle - Maitland, and Albury - Wodonga remained relatively steady over the decade.

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

Table P 1.3.2.b Houses with overcrowded conditions by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 5.1 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 1.9 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 1.0 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 0.6 | |
| Greater Perth | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 0.8 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 0.7 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 0.6 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 0.0 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 0.9 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | |
| Wollongong | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 0.8 | |
| Geelong | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.1 | |
| Greater Hobart | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 0.1 | |
| Townsville | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.6 | -0.4 | |
| Cairns | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 0.3 | |
| Greater Darwin | 5.5 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 0.9 | |
| Toowoomba | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | -0.1 | |
| Ballarat | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | -0.3 | |
| Bendigo | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 0.0 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | |
| Launceston | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.1 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of enumeration.

For the purposes of this indicator overcrowded conditions are defined as dwellings requiring one or more bedrooms.

Dwellings requiring one or more bedrooms is determined using criteria based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard, which takes into account a series of household demographics, such as the number of usual residents, their relationship to each other, age and sex.

Overcrowded conditions across sub-state regions

- Overcrowded conditions increased across most sub-state regions across Australia from 2006 to 2016.
- The largest increases across the sub-state regions were experienced in areas located in Greater Sydney. The largest increase occurred in Sydney - Parramatta with an increase of 3.7 percentage points from 8.4 per cent in 2006 to 12.1 per cent in 2016.
- The largest decrease across the sub-state regions was in Western Australia - Outback (North) with a decline of 2.3 percentage points, driven by a decline in the Kimberley (3.9 percentage points).

Table P 1.3.2.c Houses with overcrowded conditions by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 4.1 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 1.3 | |
| Greater Sydney | 5.1 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 1.9 | |
| Central Coast | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 0.5 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 0.5 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 5.5 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 1.8 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 7.6 | 8.7 | 10.6 | 3.0 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 4.4 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 1.8 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 8.4 | 9.7 | 11.4 | 3.0 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 5.9 | 6.8 | 8.6 | 2.7 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 2.9 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 1.6 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 1.0 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 0.9 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 0.5 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 8.4 | 9.9 | 12.1 | 3.7 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 4.1 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 2.2 | |
| Sydney - South West | 8.4 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 1.9 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 0.4 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.1 | |
| Capital Region | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 0.1 | |
| Central West | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | -0.1 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 0.3 | |
| Far West and Orana | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | -0.2 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 0.0 | |
| Illawarra | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 0.8 | |
| Mid North Coast | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 0.2 | |
| Murray | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 0.1 | |
| New England and North West | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | -0.1 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 0.1 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 | -0.3 | |
| Riverina | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 0.3 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.2 | |
| Victoria | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 0.7 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 1.0 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 4.4 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 1.6 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 0.7 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.4 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 0.1 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 1.1 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 0.3 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 4.3 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 1.3 | |
| Melbourne - West | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 0.8 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.1 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | -0.1 | |
| Ballarat | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | -0.2 | |
| Bendigo | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | -0.2 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Geelong | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | |
| Hume | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | -0.2 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | -0.2 | |
| North West | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| Shepparton | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 0.3 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | |
| Queensland | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 0.2 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 0.6 | |
| Brisbane - East | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | |
| Brisbane - North | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 0.5 | |
| Brisbane - South | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 1.1 | |
| Brisbane - West | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 0.5 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 3.1 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 1.3 | |
| Ipswich | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 0.3 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 1.0 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 0.2 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 0.1 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | -0.2 | |
| Cairns | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | -0.1 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | -0.2 | |
| Central Queensland | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.6 | -0.9 | |
| Gold Coast | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 0.6 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.4 | -1.3 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.4 | -0.3 | |
| <i>Far North</i> | 15.5 | 15.0 | 14.3 | -1.2 | |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | 7.5 | 7.9 | 6.9 | -0.6 | |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | 3.0 | 3.3 | 2.5 | -0.5 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | -0.1 | |
| Toowoomba | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 0.1 | |
| Townsville | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.8 | -0.5 | |
| Wide Bay | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | -0.4 | |
| South Australia | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 0.4 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 0.7 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 0.5 | |
| Adelaide - North | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 1.1 | |
| Adelaide - South | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.3 | |
| Adelaide - West | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 0.6 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | -0.1 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | -0.4 | |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.9 | -0.3 | |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.6 | -0.3 | |
| South Australia - South East | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | -0.1 | |
| Western Australia | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 0.6 | |
| Greater Perth | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 0.8 | |
| Mandurah | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.2 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Perth - Inner | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 1.1 | |
| Perth - North East | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 0.8 | |
| Perth - North West | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.7 | |
| Perth - South East | 1.9 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 1.2 | |
| Perth - South West | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 0.5 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.9 | -0.2 | |
| Bunbury | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 0.3 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 9.6 | 9.8 | 7.3 | -2.3 | |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 15.5 | 14.6 | 11.6 | -3.9 | |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 6.5 | 7.6 | 5.4 | -1.1 | |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 5.0 | 5.2 | 3.5 | -1.5 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | -0.2 | |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | -0.7 | |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.2 | -0.2 | |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 0.4 | |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.4 | -0.4 | |
| Tasmania | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | |
| Greater Hobart | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 0.1 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| Launceston and North East | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| South East | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.7 | -0.7 | |
| West and North West | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | -0.1 | |
| Northern Territory | 10.7 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 0.4 | |
| Greater Darwin | 5.5 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 0.9 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 19.6 | 19.9 | 20.4 | 0.8 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 19.6 | 19.9 | 20.4 | 0.8 | |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 12.1 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 0.2 | |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 21.1 | 25.1 | 21.8 | 0.7 | |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 30.8 | 32.0 | 31.9 | 1.1 | |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 30.6 | 28.5 | 33.2 | 2.6 | |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 23.8 | 21.0 | 22.2 | -1.6 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 0.9 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 1.1 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | -0.1 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of enumeration.

For the purposes of this indicator overcrowded conditions are defined as dwellings requiring one or more bedrooms.

Dwellings requiring one or more bedrooms is determined using criteria based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard, which takes into account a series of household demographics, such as the number of usual residents, their relationship to each other, age and sex.

P 1.3.3 Households that own their own home

The proportion of households that own their home, with or without a mortgage, is an important indicator of progress because it captures a substantial group of those who have tenure in the housing market in Australia.

While renters also hold a form of tenure in the housing market, their tenure is less secure. Changes in tenure patterns over time – between ownership and renting for example – may reflect the opportunities Australians have to choose their housing and investment options.²¹

- The proportion of households that own their own home, with or without a mortgage, decreased across Australia by 2.7 percentage points from 69.8 per cent in 2006 to 67.1 per cent in 2016.

Households that own their own home across remoteness classes

- The rate of home ownership declined across all remoteness classes. The largest decrease was observed in remote Australia with a decline of 4.2 percentage points from 60.4 per cent in 2006 to 56.2 per cent in 2016.
- The smallest decline was recorded in very remote Australia, with a decline of 1.3 percentage points from 43.5 per cent in 2006 to 42.2 per cent in 2016.

Table P 1.3.3.a Households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage) by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------|
| Major Cities | 69.3 | 68.0 | 66.2 | -3.1 | |
| Inner Regional | 73.4 | 72.0 | 71.7 | -1.7 | |
| Outer Regional | 69.9 | 68.3 | 68.0 | -1.9 | |
| Remote | 60.4 | 57.6 | 56.2 | -4.2 | |
| Very Remote | 43.5 | 42.9 | 42.2 | -1.3 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 69.8 | 68.5 | 67.1 | -2.7 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Owner occupied dwellings.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Households that own their own home across major urban areas

- The rate of home ownership declined across all major urban areas with the exception of the Sunshine Coast, where home ownership increased by 1.2 percentage points from 66.2 per cent in 2006 to 67.4 per cent in 2016.
- The largest decline was observed in Greater Darwin, where the rate of home ownership fell by 5.1 percentage points, from 58.9 per cent in 2006 to 53.8 per cent in 2016. This was closely followed by Greater Melbourne where home ownership fell by 5.0 percentage points from 73.1 per cent in 2006 to 68.1 in 2016.
- Only three major urban areas – Greater Perth, Wollongong and Cairns – experienced a decline of less than 1.0 percentage point between 2006 and 2016.

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

Table P 1.3.3.b Households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage)
by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 66.8 | 66.6 | 63.9 | -2.9 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 73.1 | 71.1 | 68.1 | -5.0 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 67.5 | 65.3 | 63.6 | -3.9 | |
| Greater Perth | 72.3 | 70.4 | 71.4 | -0.9 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 71.4 | 69.5 | 68.6 | -2.8 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 64.0 | 63.1 | 62.7 | -1.3 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 70.9 | 70.1 | 68.8 | -2.1 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 68.9 | 67.7 | 66.2 | -2.7 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 66.2 | 67.0 | 67.4 | 1.2 | |
| Wollongong | 70.1 | 69.5 | 69.3 | -0.8 | |
| Geelong | 74.3 | 72.4 | 71.0 | -3.3 | |
| Greater Hobart | 72.4 | 70.9 | 69.7 | -2.7 | |
| Townsville | 62.0 | 59.3 | 58.0 | -4.0 | |
| Cairns | 58.4 | 57.4 | 58.0 | -0.4 | |
| Greater Darwin | 58.9 | 56.5 | 53.8 | -5.1 | |
| Toowoomba | 68.2 | 66.6 | 65.0 | -3.2 | |
| Ballarat | 70.5 | 68.6 | 66.5 | -4.0 | |
| Bendigo | 70.5 | 69.3 | 67.6 | -2.9 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 65.3 | 64.1 | 63.1 | -2.2 | |
| Launceston | 68.9 | 67.5 | 66.2 | -2.7 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Owner occupied dwellings.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Households that own their own home across sub-state regions

- The rate of home ownership declined in a majority of sub-state regions across Australia from 2006 to 2016.
- At the Statistical Area Level 4 scale, the single largest decline was observed in Western Australia - Outback (North), with a fall of 10.5 percentage points from 42.3 per cent in 2006 to 31.8 per cent in 2016. For smaller areas within this region, there was a large variation in changes in the home ownership rate, ranging from declines of 3.3 percentage points to 23.3 percentage points.
- Very few regions experienced an increase in home ownership. The largest increase among the Statistical Area Level 4 regions was recorded in the Sunshine Coast, with a rise of 1.1 percentage points from 67.5 per cent in 2006 to 68.6 per cent in 2016. This was followed by Bunbury and Cairns rising 0.5 and 0.4 percentage points respectively. At the smaller regional scale, some outback areas of South Australia, the Northern Territory, Queensland and Western Australia also experienced small rises in the home ownership rate in this period.

Table P 1.3.3.c Households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage)
by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 68.5 | 68.1 | 66.2 | -2.3 | |
| Greater Sydney | 66.8 | 66.6 | 63.9 | -2.9 | |
| Central Coast | 71.8 | 70.8 | 70.8 | -1.0 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 84.1 | 84.2 | 81.9 | -2.2 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 67.7 | 68.5 | 66.2 | -1.5 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 43.5 | 44.1 | 40.4 | -3.1 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 54.2 | 53.9 | 52.6 | -1.6 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 67.1 | 67.2 | 62.8 | -4.3 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 60.9 | 61.4 | 58.0 | -2.9 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 68.1 | 68.2 | 66.1 | -2.0 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 72.0 | 71.9 | 71.7 | -0.3 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 71.8 | 72.9 | 71.1 | -0.7 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 73.2 | 73.3 | 71.3 | -1.9 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 61.6 | 61.7 | 56.6 | -5.0 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 69.2 | 68.1 | 64.3 | -4.9 | |
| Sydney - South West | 68.4 | 68.2 | 65.5 | -2.9 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 77.6 | 78.0 | 77.6 | 0.0 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 71.2 | 70.3 | 70.0 | -1.2 | |
| Capital Region | 72.9 | 72.7 | 72.5 | -0.4 | |
| Central West | 71.7 | 70.6 | 70.2 | -1.5 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 70.6 | 69.5 | 70.0 | -0.6 | |
| Far West and Orana | 69.1 | 67.9 | 67.0 | -2.1 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 72.5 | 70.9 | 69.8 | -2.7 | |
| Illawarra | 70.4 | 69.7 | 69.5 | -0.9 | |
| Mid North Coast | 72.2 | 71.2 | 71.7 | -0.5 | |
| Murray | 70.8 | 70.2 | 69.5 | -1.3 | |
| New England and North West | 69.2 | 67.9 | 66.5 | -2.7 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 70.8 | 70.3 | 69.7 | -1.1 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 69.8 | 69.2 | 69.9 | 0.1 | |
| Riverina | 70.1 | 69.1 | 68.0 | -2.1 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 75.2 | 74.5 | 74.6 | -0.6 | |
| Victoria | 73.6 | 71.7 | 69.4 | -4.2 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 73.1 | 71.1 | 68.1 | -5.0 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 49.3 | 48.5 | 44.7 | -4.6 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 75.6 | 73.4 | 70.1 | -5.5 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 72.9 | 71.3 | 69.4 | -3.5 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 78.2 | 76.4 | 73.5 | -4.7 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 80.5 | 78.1 | 74.5 | -6.0 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 82.2 | 80.8 | 79.3 | -2.9 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 76.8 | 74.3 | 72.0 | -4.8 | |
| Melbourne - West | 75.7 | 72.4 | 69.5 | -6.2 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 76.4 | 74.2 | 73.3 | -3.1 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 75.0 | 73.6 | 73.0 | -2.0 | |
| Ballarat | 75.8 | 73.9 | 72.5 | -3.3 | |

(continued)

Households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage) by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Bendigo | 75.2 | 74.3 | 73.4 | -1.8 | |
| Geelong | 75.3 | 73.4 | 72.2 | -3.1 | |
| Hume | 73.5 | 73.0 | 72.8 | -0.7 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 76.6 | 74.9 | 74.9 | -1.7 | |
| North West | 74.4 | 72.4 | 72.1 | -2.3 | |
| Shepparton | 73.4 | 71.9 | 71.9 | -1.5 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 74.8 | 73.7 | 73.6 | -1.2 | |
| Queensland | 66.6 | 64.9 | 63.9 | -2.7 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 67.5 | 65.3 | 63.6 | -3.9 | |
| Brisbane - East | 72.6 | 71.9 | 72.1 | -0.5 | |
| Brisbane - North | 69.2 | 66.1 | 63.6 | -5.6 | |
| Brisbane - South | 66.2 | 64.9 | 63.8 | -2.4 | |
| Brisbane - West | 72.3 | 70.8 | 70.3 | -2.0 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 50.3 | 49.6 | 48.0 | -2.3 | |
| Ipswich | 68.8 | 64.1 | 62.0 | -6.8 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 69.0 | 67.2 | 64.9 | -4.1 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 67.5 | 64.3 | 63.9 | -3.6 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 79.7 | 75.5 | 70.2 | -9.5 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 65.8 | 64.6 | 64.2 | -1.6 | |
| Cairns | 61.6 | 61.2 | 62.0 | 0.4 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 70.0 | 67.8 | 66.8 | -3.2 | |
| Central Queensland | 66.8 | 65.0 | 64.0 | -2.8 | |
| Gold Coast | 63.6 | 62.8 | 62.1 | -1.5 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 65.5 | 63.1 | 62.1 | -3.4 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 52.2 | 52.0 | 50.8 | -1.4 | |
| Far North | 36.5 | 39.1 | 37.2 | 0.7 | |
| Outback - North | 55.5 | 53.4 | 52.0 | -3.5 | |
| Outback - South | 64.8 | 64.1 | 65.6 | 0.8 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 67.5 | 68.1 | 68.6 | 1.1 | |
| Toowoomba | 68.9 | 67.0 | 65.7 | -3.2 | |
| Townsville | 64.7 | 62.5 | 61.5 | -3.2 | |
| Wide Bay | 72.0 | 69.5 | 69.5 | -2.5 | |
| South Australia | 71.4 | 69.7 | 69.0 | -2.4 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 71.4 | 69.5 | 68.6 | -2.8 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 70.5 | 68.9 | 68.8 | -1.7 | |
| Adelaide - North | 72.6 | 69.9 | 68.4 | -4.2 | |
| Adelaide - South | 74.6 | 73.0 | 72.1 | -2.5 | |
| Adelaide - West | 65.6 | 64.4 | 63.4 | -2.2 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 71.4 | 70.1 | 70.3 | -1.1 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 77.5 | 75.7 | 75.4 | -2.1 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 61.7 | 60.8 | 61.5 | -0.2 | |
| Eyre Peninsula and South West | 64.4 | 64.2 | 64.8 | 0.4 | |
| Outback - North and East | 55.8 | 53.5 | 53.4 | -2.4 | |
| South Australia - South East | 72.2 | 71.0 | 71.1 | -1.1 | |
| Western Australia | 70.7 | 68.7 | 69.7 | -1.0 | |
| Greater Perth | 72.3 | 70.4 | 71.4 | -0.9 | |

(continued)

Households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage) by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Mandurah | 70.4 | 66.2 | 70.2 | -0.2 | |
| Perth - Inner | 62.0 | 58.5 | 59.6 | -2.4 | |
| Perth - North East | 75.4 | 73.8 | 75.0 | -0.4 | |
| Perth - North West | 74.4 | 73.1 | 73.7 | -0.7 | |
| Perth - South East | 71.5 | 69.8 | 70.5 | -1.0 | |
| Perth - South West | 74.0 | 72.2 | 73.0 | -1.0 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 65.2 | 62.8 | 63.4 | -1.8 | |
| Bunbury | 71.0 | 69.4 | 71.5 | 0.5 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 72.0 | 70.4 | 71.4 | -0.6 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 42.3 | 35.9 | 31.8 | -10.5 | |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 47.3 | 45.0 | 44.0 | -3.3 | |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 41.6 | 27.9 | 18.3 | -23.3 | |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 35.4 | 27.8 | 23.5 | -11.9 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 63.5 | 62.4 | 63.4 | -0.1 | |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 63.8 | 63.1 | 65.1 | 1.3 | |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 61.9 | 64.2 | 64.9 | 3.0 | |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 59.5 | 56.0 | 56.6 | -2.9 | |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 66.6 | 65.9 | 66.9 | 0.3 | |
| Tasmania | 73.1 | 71.9 | 70.8 | -2.3 | |
| Greater Hobart | 72.4 | 70.9 | 69.7 | -2.7 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 73.7 | 72.6 | 71.7 | -2.0 | |
| Launceston and North East | 72.5 | 71.3 | 70.2 | -2.3 | |
| South East | 80.7 | 80.2 | 80.4 | -0.3 | |
| West and North West | 73.0 | 71.8 | 70.6 | -2.4 | |
| Northern Territory | 50.6 | 49.2 | 48.0 | -2.6 | |
| Greater Darwin | 58.9 | 56.5 | 53.8 | -5.1 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 37.5 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 0.0 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 37.5 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 0.0 | |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 46.8 | 47.0 | 45.6 | -1.2 | |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 34.1 | 32.2 | 33.1 | -1.0 | |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 29.4 | 30.5 | 32.5 | 3.1 | |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | -0.8 | |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 40.9 | 42.1 | 42.0 | 1.1 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 69.2 | 67.9 | 66.6 | -2.6 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 69.9 | 68.5 | 66.6 | -3.3 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 69.8 | 68.5 | 68.2 | -1.6 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of enumeration.

Owner occupied dwellings.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

P 1.3.4 Recognising traditional country

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who recognise an area as homelands or traditional country measures an important aspect of belonging: the idea of feeling connected to a particular area or place.

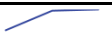

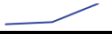

Homelands give Aboriginal people a sense of belonging and bring communities together, thereby making it possible for individuals to contribute to the cultural responsibility of caring for their country. The recognition of homelands or traditional country also encompasses those who don't live in those places, highlighting the fact that a person may not live in a place to which they feel a sense of belonging. For these people and a great many others, belonging may include places where they currently reside, as well as other places to which they feel an emotional or cultural connection.²²

- There has been an increase in the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who recognise an area as a homeland or traditional country across Australia, up by 4.5 percentage points from 69.6 per cent in 2002 to 74.1 per cent in 2014-15.

Recognising traditional country across remoteness classes

- The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who recognise an area as a homeland or traditional country has increased across all reported remoteness classes.
- The highest rise occurred in the combined inner and outer regional Australia, with an increase of 8.4 percentage points from 2002 to 2014-15.
- Remote and very remote Australia had the highest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who recognise an area as a homeland or traditional country, with 88.5 per cent identifying as such in 2014-15.

Table P 1.3.4.a Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who recognise an area as homelands or traditional country by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2002 per cent | 2008 per cent | 2014-15 per cent | 2002 - 2014-15 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|---|
| Major Cities [^] | 62.5 | 67.1 | 67.4 | 4.9 |  |
| Inner and Outer Regional | 64.1 | 66.7 | 72.5 | 8.4 |  |
| Remote and Very Remote [^] | 85.8 | 86.1 | 88.5 | 2.7 |  |
| AUSTRALIA | 69.6 | 71.7 | 74.1 | 4.5 |  |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised request, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4714.0)

Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals are based on the 2011 ASGS.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 15 years and over.

[^] Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

²² Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

P 1.4 Safety

P 1.4.1 Victims of physical assault

The victimisation rate for physical assault is based on the number of individuals who indicate they have been a victim of this crime. This is an indicator of personal safety which is an important aspect of the overall level of community safety. This indicator also includes crimes that may not have been reported to, or detected by, police and should be viewed as a complement to published police statistics on crime.

Crimes committed against individuals can directly affect the physical, financial and emotional wellbeing of the victim, as well as having an indirect impact on the people around them. It is important to note that personal safety is only one dimension of safety.²³

- There was a 0.5 percentage point decrease in the physical assault rate in Australia, from 2.9 per cent in 2009-10 to 2.4 per cent in 2015-16.

Victims of physical assault across remoteness classes

- Between 2009-10 and 2015-16, the physical assault victimisation rate decreased in major cities (by 0.7 percentage points), and in outer regional, remote and very remote Australia (by 0.2 percentage points). The decrease in major cities is statistically significant.
- The victimisation rate in inner regional Australia increased marginally, up by 0.1 percentage points.

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

| | 2009-10 | 2012-13 | 2015-16 | 2009-10 - 2015-16 | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|--------------|
| Remoteness Class | per cent | per cent | per cent | change percentage points | Trend |
| Major Cities | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 | -0.7 | |
| Inner Regional [^] | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 0.1 | |
| Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote [^] | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.2 | -0.2 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.4 | -0.5 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2010-11 to 2015-16 (cat. no. 4530.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

[^] Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

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

Victims of physical assault across capital cities and balance of state

- The physical assault victimisation rate fell across all reported capital cities between 2009-10 and 2015-16. Statistically significant decreases in the rate of physical assault were recorded in Greater Sydney, Greater Brisbane and Greater Adelaide.
- Across all capital city and balance of state areas, the largest decrease in the physical assault victimisation rate between 2009-10 and 2015-16 occurred in Greater Adelaide, with a fall of 1.7 percentage points.
- Among the balance of state areas, the rest of Tasmania recorded the largest and only statistically significant decrease in the rate of physical assault (1.1 percentage points).
- Four out of seven balance of state areas saw an increase in rates of physical assault. Rest of Western Australia experienced the largest increase (1.1 percentage points), followed by equivalent increases in rest of New South Wales (0.8 percentage points) and rest of Northern Territory²⁴ (0.8 percentage points). The increase in rest of New South Wales over this period is statistically significant.

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

| Capital City / Balance of State | 2009-10 per cent | 2012-13 per cent | 2015-16 per cent | 2009-10 - 2015-16 change percentage points | Trend |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-------|
| New South Wales[^] | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | -0.4 | |
| Greater Sydney | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 | -0.8 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 0.8 | |
| Victoria[^] | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | -0.1 | |
| Greater Melbourne [^] | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 | -0.1 | |
| Rest of Victoria [^] | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | -0.4 | |
| Queensland | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.6 | -0.9 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 3.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -1.0 | |
| Rest of Queensland [^] | 3.6 | 3.7 | 2.6 | -1.0 | |
| South Australia | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.0 | -1.3 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 3.7 | 2.4 | 2.0 | -1.7 | |
| Rest of South Australia [^] | *2.0 | 3.1 | *2.3 | 0.3 | |
| Western Australia[^] | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.6 | -0.3 | |
| Greater Perth [^] | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.0 | -0.5 | |
| Rest of Western Australia [^] | 5.2 | 3.6 | 6.3 | 1.1 | |
| Tasmania | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.1 | -0.8 | |
| Greater Hobart [^] | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.1 | -0.1 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.6 | -1.1 | |
| Northern Territory[^] | 5.3 | 4.6 | 5.0 | -0.3 | |
| Greater Darwin | n.a. | 4.7 | 4.7 | n.a. | |
| Rest of Northern Territory [^] | 5.3 | 4.2 | *6.1 | 0.8 | |
| Australian Capital Territory[^] | 2.7 | 2.6 | *1.5 | -1.2 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.3 | -0.6 | |
| Australian Rest of States[^] | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 0.0 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2010-11 to 2015-16 (cat. no. 4530.0)

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

[^] Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

n.a. Not available.

²⁴ 2015-16 estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

P 1.4.2 Victims of malicious property damage

Crime takes many forms and can have a major impact on the wellbeing of victims, their families and friends, along with the wider community. Those most directly affected may suffer financially, physically, psychologically or emotionally. Household crimes may affect an individual or family's feelings of safety or security, and may result in property damage and financial loss.²⁵





Malicious property damage is the intentional damage, defacement or destruction to a part of a person's home or anything usually kept at home.²⁶ The victimisation rate for malicious property damage is based on the number of individuals who indicate they have been a victim of this crime. This indicator is compiled through a household survey. It collects information on individuals' experiences of crime, and whether or not these were reported to police. This means it includes crimes that may not have been reported to or detected by police, and should be viewed as a complement to published police statistics on crime.

- The rate of malicious property damage in Australia fell by 4.3 percentage points between 2009-10 and 2015-16.

Victims of malicious property damage by remoteness classes

- The rate of malicious property damage fell across all reported remoteness class groupings, with the largest decline in major cities, down 4.8 percentage points between 2009-10 and 2015-16.

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

| | 2009-10 | 2012-13 | 2015-16 | 2009-10 - 2015-16 | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|---|
| Remoteness Class | per cent | per cent | per cent | change percentage points | Trend |
| Major Cities | 9.9 | 6.6 | 5.1 | -4.8 |  |
| Inner Regional | 7.2 | 5.3 | 4.1 | -3.1 |  |
| Outer Regional, Remote, and Very Remote | 8.1 | 5.9 | 4.2 | -3.9 |  |
| AUSTRALIA | 9.1 | 6.3 | 4.8 | -4.3 |  |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Crime Victimization, Australia, 2015-16 (cat. no. 4530.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Households that have experienced malicious property damage in the last 12 months.

[^] Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

²⁵ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

²⁶ ABS 2017, *Crime Victimization, Australia, 2015-16* (cat. no. 4530.0), Canberra.

Victims of malicious property damage by capital cities and balance of state

- Capital cities and rest of state regions experienced falls in the victimisation rate for malicious property damage between 2009-10 and 2015-16. All falls were statistically significant, with the exception of the rest of Northern Territory and rest of South Australia.
- Over the period from 2009-10 to 2015-16, the largest fall in the malicious property damage victimisation rate occurred in the Australian Capital Territory (a decrease of 6.9 percentage points), followed by Greater Adelaide (decrease of 6.5 percentage points).
- Between 2009-10 and 2015-16 the malicious property damage victimisation rate decreased by 4.5 percentage points for all capital cities, while it decreased by 4.1 percentage points for rest of state areas.
- In 2015-16, the highest rate of victimisation of malicious property damage occurred in the rest of Northern Territory (10.3 per cent). The lowest rate was recorded in the rest of Queensland (2.4 per cent).

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

| Capital City / Balance of State | 2009-10 per cent | 2012-13 per cent | 2015-16 per cent | 2009-10 - 2015-16 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-------|
| New South Wales | 8.5 | 6.0 | 4.4 | -4.1 | |
| Greater Sydney | 8.7 | 6.2 | 4.0 | -4.7 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 8.0 | 5.8 | 4.6 | -3.4 | |
| Victoria | 9.4 | 6.5 | 5.5 | -3.9 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 10.0 | 6.6 | 6.2 | -3.8 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 7.8 | 6.4 | 3.5 | -4.3 | |
| Queensland | 7.3 | 4.5 | 2.9 | -4.4 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 7.6 | 5.1 | 3.3 | -4.3 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 7.0 | 4.1 | 2.4 | -4.6 | |
| South Australia | 10.4 | 6.3 | 5.6 | -4.8 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 12.3 | 6.9 | 5.8 | -6.5 | |
| Rest of South Australia^ | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.8 | -0.4 | |
| Western Australia | 12.2 | 9.2 | 7.2 | -5.0 | |
| Greater Perth | 12.2 | 9.5 | 7.4 | -4.8 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 12.0 | 8.5 | 6.4 | -5.6 | |
| Tasmania | 9.7 | 6.7 | 5.7 | -4.0 | |
| Greater Hobart | 11.3 | 8.2 | 6.6 | -4.7 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 8.6 | 5.5 | 5.0 | -3.6 | |
| Northern Territory | 13.4 | 8.7 | 8.1 | -5.3 | |
| Greater Darwin | n.a | n.a | 7.2 | n.a | |
| Rest of Northern Territory^ | 13.4 | 8.7 | 10.3 | -3.1 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 12.9 | 7.2 | 6.0 | -6.9 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 9.8 | 6.7 | 5.3 | -4.5 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 8.1 | 5.7 | 4.0 | -4.1 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2015-16 (cat. no. 4530.0)

Households that have experienced malicious property damage in the last 12 months.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

n.a. Not available.

P 1.4.3 Road fatalities

Road crashes impact on the safety of people and property. The damage, injury and death caused by road crashes negatively affects individual health and community wellbeing, and also has a detrimental economic impact in terms of healthcare costs and lost productivity.

The proportion of road crash deaths per 100,000 people has been identified as the best available indicator of road safety because:

- Road fatality data is currently more reliable than available sources of road injury data.
- The use of a population ratio takes into account variations in the size of populations across regions.
- Trauma resulting from road crash deaths is more significant than that from property damage caused by road crashes.

This indicator measures the overall decline in road crash deaths. However, outcomes may vary for specific groups of road users. For example, older people, children, pedestrians and cyclists are regarded as more vulnerable road users. Rates of road crash deaths also vary according to the types of vehicle involved, such as heavy vehicles or motorcycles.

- Nationally road fatalities fell from a rate of 5.7 fatalities per 100,000 people in 2012 to 5.4 fatalities per 100,000 people in 2016, representing a 0.3 decline in fatalities per 100,000 people over the period.

Road fatalities across remoteness classes

- Road fatalities in inner regional areas declined by 1.0 fatalities per 100,000 people between 2012 and 2016, whereas major cities declined at the same rate as the national average (down 0.3 fatalities per 100,000).
- Remote areas and very remote areas continue to have higher road fatality rates per 100,000 people year on year compared to all other classes.
- Road fatalities in outer regional areas increased by 0.1 fatalities per 100,000 people between 2012 and 2016.

Table P 1.4.3.a Road fatalities by remoteness class

| Remoteness Area | 2012 people per 100,000 | 2014 people per 100,000 | 2016 people per 100,000 | 2012-2016 change people per 100,000 | Trend |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Major Cities | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.6 | -0.3 |  |
| Inner Regional | 10.8 | 9.2 | 9.8 | -1.0 |  |
| Outer Regional | 13.8 | 11.7 | 13.9 | 0.1 |  |
| Remote* | 16.1 | 19.9 | 17.9 | n.a. | |
| Very Remote* | 27.8 | 32.6 | 35.6 | n.a. | |
| AUSTRALIA | 5.7 | 4.9 | 5.4 | -0.3 |  |

Source: BITRE 2017, Unpublished data, National Crash Database; BITRE 2016, Road Trauma Australia; and ABS 2016, Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

The road safety agencies in each jurisdiction use detailed criteria to define road crashes and road deaths. Broadly, a death is classified as resulting from a road crash if the crash occurred on a public road, is unintentional and the death occurred within 30 days from injuries sustained in the crash.

Up to two and seven fatalities in each year were unable to be allocated to a remoteness class and as such, have been excluded from remoteness class figures. They are however included in the total for Australia. The unallocated fatalities represent less than 0.01 per cent of total road fatalities.























* Due to year on year data variation, change and trend comparisons over time have not been reported for remote and very remote areas.

n.a. Not available.

Road fatalities across capital cities and balance of state

- Overall there was a decrease in road fatality rates for all Australian capital cities and rest of state areas. However, regions outside capital cities still have higher rates of road fatalities compared to capital city areas.
- The largest declines in road fatality rates between 2012 and 2016 were in the Northern Territory (down 2.5 fatalities per 100,000 people), Greater Darwin (down 2.4 fatalities per 100,000 people), and the Rest of Queensland (down 2.2 fatalities per 100,000 people).
- Increases in the rate of road fatalities between 2012 and 2016 were reported in Greater Hobart (up 3.0 fatalities per 100,000 people), Tasmania (up 1.0 fatalities per 100,000 people) and Greater Brisbane (up 0.5 fatalities per 100,000 people).

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

| Capital City / Balance of State | 2012 people per 100,000 | 2014 people per 100,000 | 2016 people per 100,000 | 2012-2016 change people per 100,000 | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| New South Wales | 5.0 | 4.1 | 4.9 | -0.1 |  |
| Greater Sydney | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.5 | -0.1 |  |
| Rest of New South Wales | 9.5 | 7.7 | 9.4 | -0.1 |  |
| Victoria | 5.0 | 4.2 | 4.7 | -0.3 |  |
| Greater Melbourne | 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.0 | -0.2 |  |
| Rest of Victoria | 10.5 | 9.2 | 10.1 | -0.4 |  |
| Queensland | 6.1 | 4.7 | 5.2 | -0.9 |  |
| Greater Brisbane | 3.2 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 0.5 |  |
| Rest of Queensland | 8.8 | 6.8 | 6.6 | -2.2 |  |
| South Australia | 5.7 | 6.4 | 5.0 | -0.7 |  |
| Greater Adelaide | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.6 | -0.8 |  |
| Rest of South Australia | 13.2 | 18.2 | 13.4 | 0.2 |  |
| Western Australia | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.4 | -0.1 |  |
| Greater Perth | 4.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 | -1.2 |  |
| Rest of Western Australia* | 17.1 | 18.9 | 22.5 | n.a. | |
| Tasmania | 6.1 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 1.0 |  |
| Greater Hobart | 2.3 | 3.2 | 5.3 | 3.0 |  |
| Rest of Tasmania | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.5 | -0.3 |  |
| Northern Territory | 20.8 | 16.0 | 18.3 | -2.5 |  |
| Greater Darwin | 12.0 | 7.1 | 9.6 | -2.4 |  |
| Rest of Northern Territory* | 32.0 | 28.2 | 31.1 | n.a. | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.7 | -0.5 |  |
| Australian Capital Cities | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.1 | -0.2 |  |
| Australian Rest of States | 10.4 | 9.3 | 10.0 | -0.4 |  |

Source: BITRE 2017, Unpublished data, National Crash Database; BITRE 2016, Road Trauma Australia; and ABS 2016, Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0)

The road safety agencies in each jurisdiction use detailed criteria to define road crashes and road deaths. Broadly, a death is classified as resulting from a road crash if the crash occurred on a public road, is unintentional and the death occurred within 30 days from injuries sustained in the crash.

* Due to year on year data variation, change and trend comparisons over time have not been reported for Rest of Western Australia, or Rest of Northern Territory.

Comparison with the ACT value in 2016 Road Trauma Australia shows an increase from the published value. Advice was received of two fatalities being subsequently added to the 2016 count.

This table reports road fatalities for Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. As such, figures in this table do not accord exactly with the figures published by the Western Australia Police, which use a slightly different geographic definition of Metropolitan Perth.

n.a. Not available.

P 1.5 Learning and knowledge

P 1.5.1 Vocational or higher educational qualifications

Vocational and higher education helps people to develop knowledge and skills that may be used to enhance their own wellbeing and that of the broader community. For an individual, education is widely regarded as a key factor in developing a rewarding career. For the nation, a skilled workforce supports ongoing economic development and improves overall living conditions.²⁷

The proportion of people aged 25 to 64 years with a vocational (Certificate III or above) or higher education qualification is an indicator of the level of knowledge and skills available.

- Across Australia, 56.9 per cent of people aged 25 to 64 had a vocational or higher educational qualification in 2016, which represents an increase of 12.1 percentage points from 2006.

Vocational or higher educational qualifications across remoteness classes

- The proportion of 25 to 64 year olds with a vocational or higher education qualification increased across all remoteness classes between 2006 and 2016.
- Changes in the proportion varied across the classes, with smaller increases recorded in remote and very remote Australia (9.7 and 8.1 percentage points respectively), compared to major cities (12.4 percentage points).
- In 2016 there was a marked difference (21.4 percentage points) between the national proportion of people with a vocational or higher education qualification (56.9 per cent) and for people in very remote Australia (35.5 per cent).

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

| Remoteness Class | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Major Cities | 47.4 | 54.3 | 59.8 | 12.4 | |
| Inner Regional | 41.1 | 47.2 | 52.2 | 11.1 | |
| Outer Regional | 36.7 | 42.5 | 47.2 | 10.5 | |
| Remote | 34.2 | 40.2 | 43.9 | 9.7 | |
| Very Remote | 27.4 | 32.9 | 35.5 | 8.1 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 44.8 | 51.5 | 56.9 | 12.1 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 25 to 64 years.

Includes Doctoral degree, Master degree, Graduate diploma, Graduate certificate and Bachelor degree, Advanced diplomas, Diplomas, and Certificates III to IV.

Excludes: Certificates I and II; level of education inadequately described; not stated; and certificates not further defined.

Vocational or higher educational qualifications across major urban areas

- All major urban areas have progressed on this indicator between 2006 and 2016.
- The strongest growth in the proportion of people with a vocational or higher education qualification occurred in the Sunshine Coast and Geelong (both up 14.0 percentage points) and the Gold Coast - Tweed Heads region (up 13.7 percentage points).
- The smallest increase was recorded in Launceston, with an increase of 9.8 percentage points.

²⁷ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

Table P 1.5.1.b People with a vocational or higher education qualification by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 48.6 | 55.3 | 60.4 | 11.8 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 48.0 | 55.1 | 60.7 | 12.7 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 45.7 | 52.8 | 58.6 | 12.9 | |
| Greater Perth | 46.5 | 52.9 | 58.2 | 11.7 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 44.3 | 51.0 | 56.9 | 12.6 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 41.8 | 49.2 | 55.5 | 13.7 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 44.4 | 51.0 | 57.1 | 12.7 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 57.5 | 63.9 | 67.8 | 10.3 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 44.6 | 52.1 | 58.6 | 14.0 | |
| Wollongong | 45.7 | 52.5 | 58.4 | 12.7 | |
| Geelong | 45.0 | 52.5 | 59.0 | 14.0 | |
| Greater Hobart | 44.8 | 51.3 | 55.8 | 11.0 | |
| Townsville | 43.6 | 48.7 | 54.2 | 10.6 | |
| Cairns | 42.7 | 48.5 | 54.0 | 11.3 | |
| Greater Darwin | 44.4 | 49.5 | 55.1 | 10.7 | |
| Toowoomba | 43.3 | 49.8 | 56.3 | 13.0 | |
| Ballarat | 44.2 | 51.1 | 57.0 | 12.8 | |
| Bendigo | 43.8 | 50.2 | 55.0 | 11.2 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 44.0 | 50.1 | 55.6 | 11.6 | |
| Launceston | 41.7 | 48.4 | 51.5 | 9.8 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 25 to 64 years.

Includes Doctoral degree, Master degree, Graduate diploma, Graduate certificate and Bachelor degree, Advanced diplomas, Diplomas, and Certificates III to IV.

Excludes: Certificates I and II; level of education inadequately described; not stated; and certificates not further defined.

Vocational or higher educational qualifications across sub-state regions

- Between 2006 and 2016, the largest increase in the proportion of people with a vocational or higher educational qualification across the sub-state regions occurred in capital city regions: Brisbane - North (up 15.9 percentage points), followed by Melbourne - West (up 15.5 percentage points) and Sydney - City and Inner South (up 15.3 percentage points).
- The lowest levels of growth in the proportion of people with a vocational or higher education qualification at the Statistical Area Level 4 scale was Northern Territory - Outback where just a 4.9 percentage point increase was recorded.
- In 2016, Statistical Area Level 4 regions that recorded the highest proportions of persons with vocational or higher education qualifications above 70 per cent were in capital cities: Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby (75.8 per cent), followed by Brisbane - West (73.4 per cent), Sydney - Ryde (72.3 per cent), Melbourne - Inner East (71.9 per cent) and Perth - Inner (71.8 per cent). Conversely, the lowest proportions occurred in Northern Territory - Outback (35.3 per cent) and Queensland - Outback (40.2 per cent).

Table P 1.5.1.c People with a vocational or higher education qualification by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 46.2 | 52.7 | 57.9 | 11.7 | |
| Greater Sydney | 48.6 | 55.3 | 60.4 | 11.8 | |
| Central Coast | 42.3 | 48.6 | 54.9 | 12.6 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 56.5 | 62.5 | 68.2 | 11.7 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 39.8 | 47.4 | 54.4 | 14.6 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 50.2 | 61.3 | 65.5 | 15.3 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 58.4 | 65.5 | 69.8 | 11.4 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 41.9 | 48.7 | 54.6 | 12.7 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 57.3 | 64.1 | 67.8 | 10.5 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 66.5 | 72.2 | 75.8 | 9.3 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 57.6 | 64.5 | 69.3 | 11.7 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 39.5 | 45.6 | 52.2 | 12.7 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 43.2 | 48.5 | 54.1 | 10.9 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 43.2 | 50.4 | 55.3 | 12.1 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 61.1 | 68.1 | 72.3 | 11.2 | |
| Sydney - South West | 31.9 | 36.9 | 42.3 | 10.4 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 53.0 | 59.3 | 65.1 | 12.1 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 41.7 | 47.9 | 53.0 | 11.3 | |
| Capital Region | 43.0 | 49.2 | 53.8 | 10.8 | |
| Central West | 39.1 | 45.1 | 49.8 | 10.7 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 41.0 | 47.3 | 52.0 | 11.0 | |
| Far West and Orana | 34.0 | 39.9 | 44.9 | 10.9 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 40.4 | 46.1 | 51.0 | 10.6 | |
| Illawarra | 46.1 | 52.8 | 58.7 | 12.6 | |
| Mid North Coast | 39.1 | 45.3 | 50.1 | 11.0 | |
| Murray | 39.2 | 45.4 | 50.6 | 11.4 | |
| New England and North West | 37.9 | 43.7 | 48.2 | 10.3 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 46.2 | 53.1 | 59.5 | 13.3 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 43.1 | 49.7 | 54.3 | 11.2 | |
| Riverina | 38.4 | 44.1 | 48.6 | 10.2 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 44.0 | 49.8 | 54.5 | 10.5 | |
| Victoria | 46.2 | 53.2 | 58.9 | 12.7 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 48.0 | 55.1 | 60.7 | 12.7 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 58.7 | 66.6 | 69.6 | 10.9 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 62.6 | 68.3 | 71.9 | 9.3 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 58.0 | 65.1 | 70.0 | 12.0 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 44.9 | 52.5 | 59.0 | 14.1 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 37.9 | 45.0 | 52.4 | 14.5 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 48.0 | 55.4 | 61.9 | 13.9 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 41.9 | 49.2 | 55.4 | 13.5 | |
| Melbourne - West | 38.3 | 46.5 | 53.8 | 15.5 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 42.8 | 49.8 | 56.5 | 13.7 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 40.8 | 47.3 | 52.6 | 11.8 | |
| Ballarat | 42.3 | 49.0 | 54.6 | 12.3 | |
| Bendigo | 43.4 | 50.2 | 54.9 | 11.5 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Geelong | 45.0 | 52.6 | 58.9 | 13.9 | |
| Hume | 42.4 | 48.4 | 53.1 | 10.7 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 40.2 | 46.4 | 50.8 | 10.6 | |
| North West | 35.0 | 40.7 | 45.0 | 10.0 | |
| Shepparton | 35.8 | 41.4 | 47.0 | 11.2 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 38.9 | 45.6 | 50.3 | 11.4 | |
| Queensland | 42.2 | 49.1 | 54.9 | 12.7 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 45.7 | 52.8 | 58.6 | 12.9 | |
| Brisbane - East | 44.1 | 51.8 | 58.3 | 14.2 | |
| Brisbane - North | 46.3 | 54.7 | 62.2 | 15.9 | |
| Brisbane - South | 51.5 | 59.2 | 65.1 | 13.6 | |
| Brisbane - West | 62.2 | 68.7 | 73.4 | 11.2 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 58.5 | 67.0 | 70.0 | 11.5 | |
| Ipswich | 35.2 | 41.9 | 47.8 | 12.6 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 34.9 | 41.2 | 47.5 | 12.6 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 35.7 | 41.9 | 48.4 | 12.7 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 46.0 | 53.4 | 59.8 | 13.8 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 39.1 | 45.7 | 51.4 | 12.3 | |
| Cairns | 40.0 | 45.9 | 50.9 | 10.9 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 31.5 | 37.8 | 43.6 | 12.1 | |
| Central Queensland | 36.8 | 42.7 | 47.6 | 10.8 | |
| Gold Coast | 42.2 | 49.5 | 55.7 | 13.5 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 36.5 | 42.9 | 47.4 | 10.9 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 30.5 | 35.6 | 40.2 | 9.7 | |
| <i>Far North</i> | 28.8 | 33.4 | 37.3 | 8.5 | |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | 32.3 | 37.7 | 42.9 | 10.6 | |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | 29.9 | 35.3 | 40.5 | 10.6 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 44.2 | 51.9 | 58.2 | 14.0 | |
| Toowoomba | 42.1 | 48.6 | 54.8 | 12.7 | |
| Townsville | 40.7 | 46.0 | 51.6 | 10.9 | |
| Wide Bay | 33.9 | 39.8 | 44.8 | 10.9 | |
| South Australia | 41.6 | 48.3 | 54.0 | 12.4 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 44.3 | 51.0 | 56.9 | 12.6 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 56.0 | 62.3 | 67.2 | 11.2 | |
| Adelaide - North | 35.3 | 42.3 | 48.6 | 13.3 | |
| Adelaide - South | 46.7 | 53.3 | 59.5 | 12.8 | |
| Adelaide - West | 41.1 | 49.0 | 55.4 | 14.3 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 32.9 | 38.8 | 43.7 | 10.8 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 33.6 | 39.6 | 44.9 | 11.3 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 33.2 | 38.7 | 42.4 | 9.2 | |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | 33.6 | 39.3 | 43.6 | 10.0 | |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | 32.4 | 37.5 | 40.0 | 7.6 | |
| South Australia - South East | 32.4 | 38.4 | 43.5 | 11.1 | |
| Western Australia | 44.1 | 50.4 | 55.6 | 11.5 | |
| Greater Perth | 46.5 | 52.9 | 58.2 | 11.7 | |
| Mandurah | 35.3 | 41.9 | 48.8 | 13.5 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Perth - Inner | 62.1 | 68.3 | 71.8 | 9.7 | |
| Perth - North East | 42.0 | 47.7 | 53.6 | 11.6 | |
| Perth - North West | 47.2 | 53.6 | 59.2 | 12.0 | |
| Perth - South East | 44.1 | 50.9 | 56.6 | 12.5 | |
| Perth - South West | 46.4 | 53.0 | 58.1 | 11.7 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 36.2 | 41.9 | 46.3 | 10.1 | |
| Bunbury | 39.3 | 46.0 | 50.5 | 11.2 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 34.3 | 39.3 | 43.2 | 8.9 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 36.0 | 41.7 | 46.6 | 10.6 | |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 32.8 | 37.4 | 41.9 | 9.1 | |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 33.9 | 42.7 | 45.7 | 11.8 | |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 41.5 | 44.8 | 51.1 | 9.6 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 34.7 | 39.4 | 43.5 | 8.8 | |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 35.5 | 40.1 | 42.4 | 6.9 | |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 34.4 | 38.2 | 42.5 | 8.1 | |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 34.8 | 38.9 | 43.0 | 8.2 | |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 34.4 | 39.8 | 44.3 | 9.9 | |
| Tasmania | 40.2 | 46.7 | 50.9 | 10.7 | |
| Greater Hobart | 44.8 | 51.3 | 55.8 | 11.0 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 36.7 | 43.3 | 47.1 | 10.4 | |
| Launceston and North East | 38.7 | 45.1 | 48.4 | 9.7 | |
| South East | 34.4 | 41.9 | 46.4 | 12.0 | |
| West and North West | 35.1 | 41.4 | 45.7 | 10.6 | |
| Northern Territory | 38.5 | 44.1 | 47.5 | 9.0 | |
| Greater Darwin | 44.4 | 49.5 | 55.1 | 10.7 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 30.4 | 36.2 | 35.3 | 4.9 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 30.4 | 36.2 | 35.3 | 4.9 | |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 36.6 | 42.6 | 43.9 | 7.3 | |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 21.3 | 27.0 | 32.2 | 10.9 | |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 20.5 | 27.1 | 22.8 | 2.3 | |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 28.6 | 34.0 | 28.3 | -0.3 | |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 28.8 | 34.3 | 33.9 | 5.1 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 58.8 | 65.0 | 68.7 | 9.9 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 47.6 | 54.4 | 59.8 | 12.2 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 39.6 | 45.9 | 51.1 | 11.5 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 25 to 64 years.

Includes Doctoral degree, Master degree, Graduate diploma, Graduate certificate and Bachelor degree, Advanced diplomas, Diplomas, and Certificates III to IV.

Excludes: Certificates I and II; level of education inadequately described; not stated; and certificates not further defined.

P 1.5.2 Year 5 and 9 reading standards

The proportion of students that reach a minimum reading standard in Year 5 and Year 9 provides a measure of the number of students who achieve a level of literacy appropriate to their age. Educational attainment contributes to overall living standards by enabling people to contribute to society.

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

Year 5 and 9 reading standards across remoteness classes

- Due to a change in the definition of geography used to present NAPLAN results (which now uses the ABS Remoteness Structure), it is not possible to present change over time.
- For both Year 5 and Year 9 students, the proportion of students at or above the national minimum standard was progressively lower according to the remoteness of regions.

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

| Remoteness Class | 2016 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | per cent |
| Year 5 students | |
| Major Cities | 94.5 |
| Inner Regional | 92.7 |
| Outer Regional | 89.5 |
| Remote | 81.4 |
| Very Remote | 46.0 |
| AUSTRALIA | 93.0 |
| Year 9 students | |
| Major Cities | 93.9 |
| Inner Regional | 92.3 |
| Outer Regional | 89.8 |
| Remote | 82.0 |
| Very Remote | 49.7 |
| AUSTRALIA | 92.8 |

Source: Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2016, National Assessment Program, Literacy and Numeracy, National Report

From 2016, the ABS 2011 ASGS Remoteness Area classification replaces the previous geolocation classification categories. As a result, the geolocation results obtained from the 2016 NAPLAN are not comparable to those of previous cycles.

Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals are based on the 2011 ASGS.

Remoteness Areas reflect the location of individual schools rather than students.

P 1.5.3 Year 5 and 9 numeracy standards

The proportion of students that reach a minimum numeracy standard in Year 5 and Year 9 provides a measure of the number of students who achieve a level of numeracy appropriate to their age. Educational attainment contributes to overall living standards by enabling people to contribute to society.

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

Year 5 and 9 reading standards across remoteness classes

- Due to a change in the definition of geography used to present NAPLAN results (which now uses the ABS Remoteness Structure), it is not possible to present change over time.
- For both Year 5 and Year 9 students, the proportion of students at or above the national minimum standard was progressively lower according to the remoteness of regions.

Table P 1.5.3.a Students at or above national minimum numeracy standards by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2016 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | per cent |
| Year 5 students | |
| Major Cities | 95.4 |
| Inner Regional | 94.0 |
| Outer Regional | 92.0 |
| Remote | 85.0 |
| Very Remote | 57.9 |
| AUSTRALIA | 94.3 |
| Year 9 students | |
| Major Cities | 96.1 |
| Inner Regional | 94.3 |
| Outer Regional | 93.4 |
| Remote | 86.4 |
| Very Remote | 61.0 |
| AUSTRALIA | 95.2 |

Source: Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2016, National Assessment Program, Literacy and Numeracy, National Report

From 2016, the ABS 2011 ASGS Remoteness Area classification replaces the previous geolocation classification categories. As a result, the geolocation results obtained from the 2016 NAPLAN are not comparable to those of previous cycles.

Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals are based on the 2011 ASGS.

Remoteness Areas reflect the location of individual schools rather than students.

P 1.6 Community connections

P 1.6.1 Voluntary work

The proportion of people aged 15 years and over who are involved in voluntary work provides information about those who are connected to their local communities through involvement in social and community groups.

Voluntary work is an important part of the aspiration for community connections and diversity. Therefore, this measure is an illuminating, if partial, indicator of the level of social and community connectedness amongst Australians.²⁸

- In 2016, 20.7 per cent of people had participated in voluntary work within the previous 12 month period. Across Australia, between 2006 and 2016 there has been an increase in the participation of Australians in voluntary work (up 0.9 percentage points).

Voluntary work across remoteness classes

- Across the three time periods, voluntary work in major cities was always below the national average. In contrast, volunteering in regional and remote areas of Australia was consistently higher than the national average, with remote Australia recording the highest rate across Australia in 2016 of 29.5 per cent.
- The rate of people who do voluntary work increased in major cities, rising from 17.5 per cent in 2006 to 19.0 per cent in 2016.
- The volunteering rate in outer regional and very remote Australia fell marginally (by less than 1.0 percentage point).

Table P 1.6.1.a People who do voluntary work through an organisation or group by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Major Cities | 17.5 | 17.6 | 19.0 | 1.5 | |
| Inner Regional | 24.2 | 23.0 | 24.2 | 0.0 | |
| Outer Regional | 26.3 | 25.1 | 26.1 | -0.2 | |
| Remote | 29.4 | 27.6 | 29.5 | 0.1 | |
| Very Remote | 24.1 | 21.5 | 23.5 | -0.6 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 19.8 | 19.4 | 20.7 | 0.9 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Voluntary work across major urban areas

- In 2016, the highest rates of volunteering amongst Australia's major urban areas occurred in Bendigo (24.7 per cent) and Canberra - Queanbeyan (24.5 per cent). In contrast, the lowest rate of volunteering was recorded in Gold Coast - Tweed Heads (16.6 per cent).
- Greater Perth had the largest increase in the rate of volunteering across the 20 major urban areas, increasing 2.7 percentage points, from 16.7 per cent in 2006 to 19.4 per cent in 2016.
- A marginal decrease in volunteering occurred in Toowoomba (down 0.4 percentage points).

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

Table P 1.6.1.b People who do voluntary work through an organisation or group by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 16.6 | 16.5 | 18.0 | 1.4 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 17.3 | 17.2 | 19.0 | 1.7 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 19.3 | 20.3 | 20.1 | 0.8 | |
| Greater Perth | 16.7 | 17.0 | 19.4 | 2.7 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 19.6 | 19.0 | 20.8 | 1.2 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 15.7 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 0.9 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 17.2 | 16.3 | 18.4 | 1.2 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 23.3 | 22.0 | 24.5 | 1.2 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 21.8 | 21.3 | 22.0 | 0.2 | |
| Wollongong | 17.9 | 17.7 | 19.3 | 1.4 | |
| Geelong | 20.8 | 20.6 | 22.9 | 2.1 | |
| Greater Hobart | 21.3 | 20.4 | 22.6 | 1.3 | |
| Townsville | 19.7 | 18.3 | 20.3 | 0.6 | |
| Cairns | 19.3 | 19.5 | 20.5 | 1.2 | |
| Greater Darwin | 20.3 | 19.7 | 20.3 | 0.0 | |
| Toowoomba | 23.4 | 22.5 | 23.0 | -0.4 | |
| Ballarat | 23.1 | 22.1 | 23.8 | 0.7 | |
| Bendigo | 24.2 | 22.8 | 24.7 | 0.5 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 22.3 | 22.2 | 23.3 | 1.0 | |
| Launceston | 20.6 | 19.3 | 22.0 | 1.4 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Voluntary work across sub-state regions

- In 2016, the capital cities collectively recorded lower levels of volunteering than in the rest of state regions, with volunteering rates of 19.3 per cent and 23.7 per cent respectively.
- The predominant trend across states and territories between 2006 and 2016 is towards increased rates of volunteering.
- The sub-state region with the largest increase in the rate of volunteering was Perth - Inner (up 4.6 percentage points). Among Statistical Area Levels 4, the largest decrease in the rate of volunteering occurred in Wide Bay in Queensland with a decline of 1.7 percentage points.

Table P 1.6.1.c People who do voluntary work through an organisation or group by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 19.0 | 18.4 | 19.7 | 0.7 | |
| Greater Sydney | 16.6 | 16.5 | 18.0 | 1.4 | |
| Central Coast | 18.4 | 17.3 | 18.7 | 0.3 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 21.1 | 20.9 | 22.8 | 1.7 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 12.4 | 12.6 | 15.1 | 2.7 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 15.8 | 16.6 | 18.1 | 2.3 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 18.7 | 19.7 | 21.4 | 2.7 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 11.9 | 11.8 | 13.2 | 1.3 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 16.7 | 16.9 | 18.6 | 1.9 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 24.0 | 24.4 | 26.0 | 2.0 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 21.4 | 21.5 | 23.5 | 2.1 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 15.4 | 14.6 | 16.0 | 0.6 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 17.4 | 16.5 | 18.1 | 0.7 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 13.4 | 13.3 | 14.5 | 1.1 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 21.5 | 21.3 | 22.4 | 0.9 | |
| Sydney - South West | 9.4 | 9.2 | 10.8 | 1.4 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 18.7 | 18.6 | 20.1 | 1.4 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 22.9 | 21.8 | 22.9 | 0.0 | |
| Capital Region | 25.6 | 24.6 | 25.6 | 0.0 | |
| Central West | 25.3 | 24.0 | 25.2 | -0.1 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 24.5 | 22.5 | 23.0 | -1.5 | |
| Far West and Orana | 25.4 | 24.2 | 24.4 | -1.0 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 19.5 | 17.8 | 19.3 | -0.2 | |
| Illawarra | 18.3 | 18.0 | 19.6 | 1.3 | |
| Mid North Coast | 23.6 | 22.2 | 22.8 | -0.8 | |
| Murray | 27.1 | 26.8 | 27.9 | 0.8 | |
| New England and North West | 27.7 | 26.5 | 27.4 | -0.3 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 17.8 | 17.1 | 19.5 | 1.7 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 24.1 | 23.1 | 23.7 | -0.4 | |
| Riverina | 26.1 | 25.0 | 26.1 | 0.0 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 24.4 | 22.9 | 23.3 | -1.1 | |
| Victoria | 19.7 | 19.3 | 20.8 | 1.1 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 17.3 | 17.2 | 19.0 | 1.7 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 19.4 | 20.4 | 22.2 | 2.8 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 22.3 | 22.3 | 24.4 | 2.1 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 20.3 | 20.3 | 22.9 | 2.6 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 15.4 | 15.5 | 17.2 | 1.8 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 13.0 | 13.1 | 14.7 | 1.7 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 20.3 | 20.2 | 22.1 | 1.8 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 15.1 | 14.6 | 16.2 | 1.1 | |
| Melbourne - West | 12.6 | 12.6 | 14.8 | 2.2 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 18.4 | 17.8 | 19.4 | 1.0 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 26.7 | 25.5 | 26.9 | 0.2 | |
| Ballarat | 25.0 | 24.0 | 25.4 | 0.4 | |
| Bendigo | 26.8 | 25.7 | 27.6 | 0.8 | |

(continued)

People who do voluntary work through an organisation or group by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Geelong | 21.6 | 21.2 | 23.5 | 1.9 | |
| Hume | 28.5 | 27.7 | 28.7 | 0.2 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 27.0 | 24.9 | 26.1 | -0.9 | |
| North West | 31.5 | 30.2 | 31.0 | -0.5 | |
| Shepparton | 25.7 | 24.5 | 25.4 | -0.3 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 31.0 | 29.8 | 31.6 | 0.6 | |
| Queensland | 20.3 | 20.4 | 20.6 | 0.3 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 19.3 | 20.3 | 20.1 | 0.8 | |
| Brisbane - East | 18.8 | 19.8 | 19.7 | 0.9 | |
| Brisbane - North | 19.4 | 20.4 | 20.2 | 0.8 | |
| Brisbane - South | 19.5 | 21.0 | 20.8 | 1.3 | |
| Brisbane - West | 24.8 | 26.6 | 26.5 | 1.7 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 21.4 | 24.0 | 23.4 | 2.0 | |
| Ipswich | 18.1 | 19.0 | 18.5 | 0.4 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 15.5 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 0.6 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 18.1 | 17.3 | 17.4 | -0.7 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 20.2 | 20.4 | 20.5 | 0.3 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 21.2 | 20.5 | 21.2 | 0.0 | |
| Cairns | 21.1 | 20.8 | 21.8 | 0.7 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 28.5 | 27.5 | 28.3 | -0.2 | |
| Central Queensland | 23.4 | 22.0 | 23.2 | -0.2 | |
| Gold Coast | 15.8 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 0.8 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 20.4 | 18.7 | 21.5 | 1.1 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 26.3 | 24.4 | 25.6 | -0.7 | |
| <i>Far North</i> | 24.6 | 22.5 | 22.1 | -2.5 | |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | 22.3 | 21.1 | 23.2 | 0.9 | |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | 33.8 | 31.9 | 34.8 | 1.0 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 22.3 | 21.8 | 22.4 | 0.1 | |
| Toowoomba | 23.6 | 22.9 | 23.1 | -0.5 | |
| Townsville | 20.6 | 19.3 | 21.1 | 0.5 | |
| Wide Bay | 23.2 | 21.5 | 21.5 | -1.7 | |
| South Australia | 22.1 | 21.2 | 23.0 | 0.9 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 19.6 | 19.0 | 20.8 | 1.2 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 24.7 | 24.2 | 26.3 | 1.6 | |
| Adelaide - North | 15.9 | 15.3 | 16.9 | 1.0 | |
| Adelaide - South | 21.4 | 20.4 | 22.4 | 1.0 | |
| Adelaide - West | 16.3 | 16.2 | 18.2 | 1.9 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 30.8 | 29.1 | 30.6 | -0.2 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 33.2 | 30.9 | 32.8 | -0.4 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 28.8 | 26.6 | 28.8 | 0.0 | |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | 31.4 | 29.0 | 31.4 | 0.0 | |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | 23.2 | 21.5 | 22.7 | -0.5 | |
| South Australia - South East | 30.3 | 29.1 | 30.1 | -0.2 | |
| Western Australia | 18.7 | 18.6 | 20.8 | 2.1 | |
| Greater Perth | 16.7 | 17.0 | 19.4 | 2.7 | |
| Mandurah | 16.9 | 16.4 | 18.0 | 1.1 | |

(continued)

People who do voluntary work through an organisation or group by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Perth - Inner | 22.8 | 23.7 | 27.4 | 4.6 | |
| Perth - North East | 15.8 | 15.9 | 18.0 | 2.2 | |
| Perth - North West | 15.6 | 16.0 | 18.5 | 2.9 | |
| Perth - South East | 16.1 | 16.5 | 18.9 | 2.8 | |
| Perth - South West | 16.7 | 16.8 | 19.0 | 2.3 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 25.9 | 24.4 | 26.6 | 0.7 | |
| Bunbury | 23.8 | 23.6 | 25.9 | 2.1 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 32.2 | 30.8 | 32.0 | -0.2 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 21.6 | 19.2 | 21.6 | 0.0 | |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 21.7 | 20.5 | 22.9 | 1.2 | |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 20.0 | 16.9 | 19.3 | -0.7 | |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 22.8 | 19.7 | 22.1 | -0.7 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 23.7 | 22.0 | 24.6 | 0.9 | |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 29.3 | 29.5 | 32.9 | 3.6 | |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 27.5 | 25.9 | 28.7 | 1.2 | |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 17.9 | 16.9 | 19.0 | 1.1 | |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 25.3 | 22.9 | 25.4 | 0.1 | |
| Tasmania | 22.0 | 21.0 | 23.1 | 1.1 | |
| Greater Hobart | 21.3 | 20.4 | 22.6 | 1.3 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 22.6 | 21.4 | 23.5 | 0.9 | |
| Launceston and North East | 22.4 | 21.0 | 23.4 | 1.0 | |
| South East | 23.7 | 23.1 | 24.8 | 1.1 | |
| West and North West | 22.4 | 21.3 | 23.2 | 0.8 | |
| Northern Territory | 19.8 | 19.2 | 20.3 | 0.5 | |
| Greater Darwin | 20.3 | 19.7 | 20.3 | 0.0 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 19.3 | 18.7 | 20.3 | 1.0 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 19.3 | 18.7 | 20.3 | 1.0 | |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 21.9 | 21.3 | 22.4 | 0.5 | |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 15.4 | 14.8 | 18.7 | 3.3 | |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 12.7 | 12.9 | 14.5 | 1.8 | |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 21.3 | 20.9 | 24.8 | 3.5 | |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 18.5 | 17.9 | 18.5 | 0.0 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 23.9 | 22.5 | 24.9 | 1.0 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 17.8 | 17.8 | 19.3 | 1.5 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 23.7 | 22.6 | 23.7 | 0.1 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

P 1.7 Fair opportunity

P 1.7.1 Disposable household income for low and middle income households

The disposable household income of low and middle income households is an indicator of material living standards. The amount of disposable household income that low and middle income households have to spend is an important part of the aspiration for a fair go.

Disposable household income may be spent on the consumption of goods and services or may be set aside as savings for future consumption or investment. For most people, the level of income that they and other family members receive is a major part of a household's economic resources. People living in households with low income will be less likely to have sufficient economic resources to support an acceptable material standard of household living.²⁹

This indicator has been adjusted to take into account household size and composition (equivalised),³⁰ and has been converted to real terms.

- Disposable weekly household incomes for low and middle income households in Australia increased by \$35 between 2007-08 and 2015-16.

Disposable household income for low and middle income households across remoteness classes

- Disposable weekly household incomes increased across all reported remoteness classes and grew the most strongly in remote Australia by \$48 per week between 2007-08 and 2015-16.
- Disposable weekly household income grew the least in inner regional Australia, by \$26 per week.

Table P 1.7.1.a Disposable household income for low and middle income households by remoteness class

| | 2007-08 | 2011-12 | 2015-16 | 2007-08 - 2015-16 | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------|
| Remoteness Class | \$ weekly (real) | \$ weekly (real) | \$ weekly (real) | change \$ weekly (real) | Trend |
| Major Cities | 491 | 516 | 528 | 37 | |
| Inner Regional | 493 | 516 | 519 | 26 | |
| Outer Regional | 487 | 509 | 527 | 40 | |
| Remote | 480 | 525 | 529 | 48 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 491 | 514 | 526 | 35 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised request, Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2015-16 (cat no. 6523.0) and ABS, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2017 (cat. no. 6401.0)

Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals are based on the 2011 ASGS.

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2015-16.

Low and middle income households are those that fall in the second and third deciles of the income distribution. This is a measure of equivalised disposable household income, calculated by adjusting disposable income using an equivalence scale—this adjustment reflects the requirement for a larger household to have a higher level of income to achieve the same standard of living as a smaller household.

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

³⁰ ABS 2013, *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2011-12* (cat. no. 6523.0), Canberra.

Disposable household income for low and middle income households by sub-state region

- In 2016, of the states and territories, the Australia Capital Territory had the highest disposable weekly income for low and middle income households (\$549), while New South Wales had the lowest (\$519). Of the sub-state regions, Brisbane - West had the highest (\$564) while the Mid North Coast in New South Wales had the lowest (\$476).
- Disposable weekly incomes for low and middle income households grew across all Australian states and territories between 2007-08 and 2015-16, with growth strongest in the Australian Capital Territory (an additional \$55 per week), followed by the Northern Territory (\$51) and South Australia (\$49). The smallest increase occurred in Western Australia (\$26) followed by New South Wales (\$28).
- Across the sub-state regions, growth in disposable weekly income for low and middle income households displayed substantial variability between 2007-08 and 2015-16. The largest increases occurred in Brisbane - West (an additional \$110 per week), followed by Melbourne - Inner South (\$99).
- Twelve sub-state regions experienced declines over this period. While these changes were not statistically significant, the largest drops occurred in Brisbane - South (a decline of \$32 per week) followed by Sydney - City and Inner South (\$30).

Table P 1.7.1.b Disposable household income for low and middle income households
by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region* | 2007-08 \$ weekly (real) | 2011-12 \$ weekly (real) | 2015-16 \$ weekly (real) | 2007-08 - 2015-16 change \$ weekly (real) | Trend |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 491 | 508 | 519 | 28 | |
| Greater Sydney | 493 | 508 | 524 | 31 | |
| Central Coast | 470 | 512 | 527 | 57 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury^ | 535 | 512 | 525 | -10 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown^ | 493 | 497 | 524 | 31 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South^ | 531 | 472 | 501 | -30 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs^ | 511 | 510 | 522 | 11 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 479 | 513 | 526 | 47 | |
| Sydney - Inner West^ | 518 | 489 | 502 | -15 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby^ | 519 | 528 | 508 | -11 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches^ | 474 | 536 | 525 | 50 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West^ | 492 | 519 | 529 | 37 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains^ | 499 | 504 | 521 | 22 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 455 | 502 | 532 | 77 | |
| Sydney - Ryde^ | 494 | 527 | 551 | 57 | |
| Sydney - South West^ | 502 | 512 | 511 | 9 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland^ | 492 | 504 | 529 | 37 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 489 | 508 | 512 | 24 | |
| Capital Region^ | 528 | 496 | 526 | -2 | |
| Central West | 463 | 524 | 523 | 60 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | n.p. | 506 | 547 | n.a | |
| Far West and Orana^ | 509 | 501 | 483 | -27 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle^ | 479 | 505 | 510 | 30 | |
| Illawarra^ | 504 | 511 | 499 | -5 | |
| Mid North Coast^ | 481 | 500 | 476 | -6 | |
| Murray^ | 486 | 474 | 533 | 47 | |
| New England and North West | 471 | 493 | 534 | 63 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie^ | 501 | 512 | 528 | 27 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 444 | 526 | 507 | 63 | |
| Riverina^ | 501 | 491 | 521 | 20 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven^ | 495 | 535 | 526 | 31 | |
| Victoria | 489 | 521 | 528 | 39 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 487 | 520 | 532 | 45 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 477 | 520 | 521 | 44 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 463 | 533 | 527 | 64 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 456 | 505 | 555 | 99 | |
| Melbourne - North East^ | 481 | 494 | 505 | 24 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 475 | 543 | 542 | 66 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East^ | 509 | 516 | 540 | 30 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 503 | 519 | 541 | 38 | |
| Melbourne - West | 500 | 524 | 527 | 27 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 483 | 506 | 518 | 35 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 495 | 524 | 520 | 25 | |

(continued)

Disposable household income for low and middle income households by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region* | 2007-08 \$ weekly (real) | 2011-12 \$ weekly (real) | 2015-16 \$ weekly (real) | 2007-08 - 2015-16 change \$ weekly (real) | Trend |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------|
| Ballarat^ | 502 | 533 | 518 | 16 | |
| Bendigo^ | 507 | 521 | 526 | 19 | |
| Geelong^ | 487 | 530 | 519 | 33 | |
| Hume^ | 527 | 527 | 507 | -19 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 471 | 520 | 525 | 54 | |
| North West^ | 506 | 518 | 535 | 28 | |
| Shepparton^ | 500 | 514 | 519 | 19 | |
| Warrnambool and South West^ | 484 | 526 | 512 | 28 | |
| Queensland | 495 | 512 | 530 | 35 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 511 | 513 | 529 | 17 | |
| Brisbane - East^ | 522 | 504 | 539 | 18 | |
| Brisbane - North^ | 491 | 516 | 525 | 34 | |
| Brisbane - South^ | 523 | 531 | 491 | -32 | |
| Brisbane - West | 455 | 501 | 564 | 110 | |
| Brisbane Inner City^ | 520 | 474 | 551 | 31 | |
| Ipswich | 490 | 512 | 539 | 49 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert^ | 510 | 526 | 535 | 24 | |
| Moreton Bay - North^ | 512 | 503 | 525 | 13 | |
| Moreton Bay - South^ | 538 | 464 | 511 | -27 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 487 | 511 | 530 | 44 | |
| Cairns | 484 | 527 | 534 | 50 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 490 | 508 | 541 | 52 | |
| Fitzroy^ | 478 | 517 | 545 | 67 | |
| Gold Coast | 474 | 502 | 539 | 64 | |
| Mackay | 496 | 485 | 550 | 54 | |
| Queensland - Outback | n.p. | 550 | n.p. | n.a. | |
| Sunshine Coast | 488 | 509 | 527 | 39 | |
| Toowoomba | 488 | 522 | 545 | 57 | |
| Townsville | 454 | 509 | 538 | 84 | |
| Wide Bay^ | 494 | 509 | 514 | 20 | |
| South Australia | 476 | 519 | 525 | 49 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 476 | 522 | 526 | 50 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 471 | 534 | 530 | 59 | |
| Adelaide - North | 461 | 509 | 522 | 61 | |
| Adelaide - South | 486 | 537 | 533 | 47 | |
| Adelaide - West^ | 493 | 512 | 521 | 28 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 474 | 512 | 524 | 50 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 471 | 507 | 532 | 61 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 460 | 537 | 517 | 57 | |
| South Australia - South East | 485 | 506 | 521 | 36 | |
| Western Australia | 503 | 518 | 529 | 26 | |
| Greater Perth | 504 | 516 | 529 | 24 | |
| Mandurah^ | 502 | 492 | 542 | 40 | |
| Perth - Inner^ | 512 | 520 | 505 | -8 | |
| Perth - North East^ | 509 | 516 | 537 | 27 | |

(continued)

Disposable household income for low and middle income households by sub-state region (continued)

| | 2007-08 | 2011-12 | 2015-16 | 2007-08 - 2015-16 | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Sub-State Region* | \$ weekly (real) | \$ weekly (real) | \$ weekly (real) | change \$ weekly (real) | Trend |
| Perth - North West | 499 | 491 | 528 | 29 | |
| Perth - South East^ | 517 | 523 | 520 | 3 | |
| Perth - South West^ | 497 | 544 | 516 | 19 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 498 | 525 | 532 | 34 | |
| Bunbury^ | 489 | 526 | 524 | 35 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 497 | 522 | 528 | 31 | |
| Western Australia - Outback^ | 514 | 530 | 544 | 30 | |
| Tasmania | 487 | 518 | 524 | 38 | |
| Greater Hobart | 486 | 522 | 529 | 43 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 488 | 516 | 522 | 34 | |
| Launceston and North East | 475 | 518 | 520 | 45 | |
| South East^ | 509 | 520 | 519 | 10 | |
| West and North West | 491 | 512 | 523 | 32 | |
| Northern Territory | 486 | 527 | 536 | 51 | |
| Greater Darwin | 478 | 524 | 534 | 56 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory^ | 510 | 551 | 550 | 39 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback^ | 510 | 551 | 550 | 39 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 494 | 529 | 549 | 55 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 492 | 516 | 529 | 37 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 489 | 513 | 521 | 32 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised request, Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2015-16 (cat no. 6523.0) and ABS 2017, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2017 (cat. no. 6401.0)

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2015-16.

Low and middle income households are those that fall in the second and third deciles of the income distribution. This is a measure of equivalised disposable household income, calculated by adjusting disposable income using an equivalence scale—this adjustment reflects the requirement for a larger household to have a higher level of income to achieve the same standard of living as a smaller household.

* Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance ($t=1.65$).

n.p. Not published.

n.a. Not available.

P 1.8 Enriched lives

P 1.8.1 Unpaid help

The proportion of people who provided unpaid help to others living outside the household is an indicator for progress because helping others and being concerned for others' wellbeing are important aspects of enriched lives.

Measuring the proportion of people who provide unpaid help goes some way to revealing how people are helping and showing kindness to others. Some of the other measures of participating in society, such as volunteering, are also indicators in the society domain.³¹

- Between 2006 and 2014, the proportion of Australians that provided unpaid help fell 2.7 percentage points from 49.1 per cent to 46.4 per cent.

Unpaid help across remoteness classes

- All reported remoteness classes saw a decline in the rate of unpaid help between 2006 and 2014.
- The largest decline was in the combined outer regional and remote areas, down by 6.5 percentage points. Major cities on the other hand experienced a relatively small decline in the rate of unpaid help, down by 2.5 percentage points.

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

| Remoteness Class | 2006 per cent | 2010 per cent | 2014 per cent | 2006-2014 change percentage points | Trend |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Major Cities | 48.2 | 47.8 | 45.7 | -2.5 | |
| Inner Regional [^] | 51.2 | 53.2 | 47.5 | -3.7 | |
| Outer Regional and Remote | 50.7 | 48.4 | 44.2 | -6.5 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 49.1 | 48.9 | 46.4 | -2.7 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2014 (cat. no. 4159.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

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

Persons 18 years or over who provided unpaid help outside the household in the last four weeks prior to interview.

[^] Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

Unpaid help across the capital cities and balance of state

- There have been declining rates of unpaid help across about half of Australian capital cities from 2006 to 2014, with a decline of 2.0 percentage points overall.
- The largest declines among capital city and rest of state areas were recorded in Greater Darwin (down by 13.1 percentage points) followed by rest of Queensland and Greater Brisbane (down by 11.2 and 10.0 percentage points respectively). These declines were all statistically significant.
- The rate of unpaid help did increase in some parts of Australia. For example, the rate increased in both the capital and rest of state areas of South Australia and Tasmania.

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

Table P 1.8.1.b People who provided unpaid help to others living outside the household 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 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales[^] | 45.4 | 45.9 | 44.8 | -0.6 | |
| Greater Sydney [^] | 44.1 | 41.0 | 42.8 | -1.3 | |
| Rest of New South Wales [^] | 47.5 | 54.1 | 48.0 | 0.5 | |
| Victoria[^] | 49.1 | 48.6 | 49.5 | 0.4 | |
| Greater Melbourne [^] | 47.1 | 47.9 | 49.2 | 2.1 | |
| Rest of Victoria [^] | 54.4 | 50.6 | 51.2 | -3.2 | |
| Queensland | 54.3 | 51.7 | 43.4 | -10.9 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 53.6 | 53.2 | 43.6 | -10.0 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 54.9 | 50.5 | 43.7 | -11.2 | |
| South Australia | 46.0 | 52.2 | 49.8 | 3.8 | |
| Greater Adelaide [^] | 47.3 | 52.4 | 50.5 | 3.2 | |
| Rest of South Australia [^] | 41.9 | 51.8 | 46.2 | 4.3 | |
| Western Australia | 53.4 | 50.1 | 46.7 | -6.7 | |
| Greater Perth | 53.0 | 50.1 | 45.5 | -7.5 | |
| Rest of Western Australia [^] | 55.0 | 50.0 | 51.4 | -3.6 | |
| Tasmania[^] | 48.2 | 51.1 | 50.6 | 2.4 | |
| Greater Hobart [^] | 50.9 | 51.7 | 52.1 | 1.2 | |
| Rest of Tasmania [^] | 46.3 | 50.7 | 48.8 | 2.5 | |
| Northern Territory | 51.5 | 53.6 | 40.9 | -10.6 | |
| Greater Darwin | 52.0 | 54.0 | 38.9 | -13.1 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory [^] | 50.3 | 52.0 | 46.4 | -3.9 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 55.1 | 53.2 | 49.9 | -5.2 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 48.0 | 47.4 | 46.0 | -2.0 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 51.1 | 51.8 | 47.2 | -3.9 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2014 (cat. no. 4159.0)

Persons 18 years or over who provided unpaid help outside the household in the last four weeks prior to interview.

[^] Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

P 1.8.2 Attendance at cultural venues and events

Participation in cultural activities can bring depth and joy to people's lives, and clarify our values and identity as individuals and as a nation.

The attendance rates at cultural venues and events is an indicator of progress in enriched lives because, by directly measuring people's involvement in these recreational activities, it provides an insight into how important these activities are to Australians.³²

- The attendance rate at cultural venues and events for Australia overall increased by 1.4 percentage points between 2005-06 and 2013-14. The increase was driven by Australian capital cities which recorded an increase of 1.9 percentage points, compared to rest of state areas with an increase of 0.4 percentage points.

Attendance at cultural events across capital cities and balance of state

- Among the states and territories, the largest fall in the attendance rate for cultural venues and events was recorded in the Northern Territory (down 8.9 percentage points), while the Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest increase (up 3.8 percentage points).
- The attendance rate increased in most capital cities and rest of state areas of Australia. The few exceptions were Greater Brisbane (down by 1.1 percentage points), the rest of Queensland (down by 0.8 percentage points) and Greater Perth (down by 1.0 percentage point).
- Attendance at cultural events increased in all remaining capital and rest of state regions. These changes were statistically significant in Greater Melbourne and the Australian Capital Territory. The largest increase occurred in Greater Melbourne (up by 4.1 percentage points), followed by the rest of Tasmania (up 3.9 percentage points).

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

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

| Capital City / Balance of State | 2005-06 per cent | 2009-10 per cent | 2013-14 per cent | 2005-06 - 2013-14 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-------|
| New South Wales[^] | 82.9 | 83.2 | 84.6 | 1.7 | |
| Greater Sydney [^] | 84.4 | 85.0 | 86.5 | 2.1 | |
| Rest of New South Wales [^] | 80.2 | 80.0 | 81.2 | 1.0 | |
| Victoria | 84.9 | 87.2 | 88.5 | 3.6 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 85.5 | 88.3 | 89.6 | 4.1 | |
| Rest of Victoria [^] | 83.3 | 84.1 | 86.3 | 3.0 | |
| Queensland[^] | 86.3 | 87.0 | 85.0 | -1.3 | |
| Greater Brisbane [^] | 88.4 | 90.3 | 87.3 | -1.1 | |
| Rest of Queensland [^] | 84.4 | 84.3 | 83.6 | -0.8 | |
| South Australia[^] | 85.1 | 87.6 | 87.0 | 1.9 | |
| Greater Adelaide [^] | 87.6 | 88.9 | 89.0 | 1.4 | |
| Rest of South Australia [^] | 78.0 | 83.9 | 80.3 | 2.3 | |
| Western Australia[^] | 87.6 | 86.2 | 87.8 | 0.2 | |
| Greater Perth [^] | 88.9 | 87.7 | 87.9 | -1.0 | |
| Rest of Western Australia [^] | 83.5 | 81.3 | 86.8 | 3.3 | |
| Tasmania[^] | 81.5 | 83.9 | 84.4 | 2.9 | |
| Greater Hobart [^] | 86.6 | 87.9 | 88.1 | 1.5 | |
| Rest of Tasmania [^] | 77.8 | 80.9 | 81.7 | 3.9 | |
| Northern Territory | 89.2 | 91.4 | 80.3 | -8.9 | |
| Greater Darwin | n.a. | n.a. | 78.0 | n.a. | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | n.a. | n.a. | 80.9 | n.a. | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 89.8 | 93.0 | 93.6 | 3.8 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 86.1 | 87.5 | 88.0 | 1.9 | |
| Australian Rest of States[^] | 82.5 | 83.1 | 82.9 | 0.4 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 84.8 | 85.8 | 86.2 | 1.4 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised request, Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia (cat no. 4114.0)

The cultural venues and events asked about in the survey included cinemas, zoological parks and aquariums, botanical gardens, libraries, art galleries, museums, music concerts, musicals and operas, and theatre and dance performances.

Attendance at least once in the 12 months prior to interview.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Changes in methodology between surveys may affect the validity of comparisons.

[^] Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

n.a. Not available.



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 wellbeing of individuals and society as a whole.

| Economy | | | |
|---|--------|---|--------|
| Opportunities | | Enhanced living standards | |
| Having a qualification or working in a skilled occupation | p. 86 | Real median weekly household income | p. 127 |
| Young people earning or learning | p. 91 | Real household net worth | p. 132 |
| New business entry rate | p. 96 | Labour force participation | p. 136 |
| Jobs | | Fair outcomes | |
| Employed persons | p. 101 | Inequality in household income | p. 141 |
| Unemployment rate | p. 106 | International economic engagement | |
| Youth unemployment rate | p. 111 | International visits to residents ratio | p. 147 |
| A resilient economy | | | |
| Proportion of unemployed persons unemployed for 12 months or more | p. 116 | | |
| Labour force underutilisation rate | p. 118 | | |
| Value of new building approvals | p. 122 | | |

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.³³

- The proportion of people with at least a Certificate III qualification, or who are employed in a skilled occupation in Australia, increased by 9.3 percentage points between 2006 and 2016.

Qualified or employed in a skilled occupation across remoteness classes

- The proportion of people with at least a Certificate III qualification, or who are employed in a skilled occupation, increased across all remoteness classes between 2006 and 2016.
- The largest increase was recorded in major cities, which increased by 9.9 percentage points from 56.5 per cent in 2006 to 66.4 per cent in 2016.
- Very remote Australia experienced the lowest increase, with a rise of 4.0 percentage points from 40.0 per cent in 2006 to 44.0 per cent in 2016.

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

| Remoteness Class | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006-2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|---|
| Major Cities | 56.5 | 62.2 | 66.4 | 9.9 |  |
| Inner Regional | 50.9 | 55.5 | 58.9 | 8.0 |  |
| Outer Regional | 49.0 | 52.7 | 55.2 | 6.3 |  |
| Remote | 49.7 | 52.9 | 54.3 | 4.6 |  |
| Very Remote | 40.0 | 43.3 | 44.0 | 4.0 |  |
| AUSTRALIA | 54.5 | 59.8 | 63.8 | 9.3 |  |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 25 to 64 years.

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

Occupation was coded to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) First Edition, Revision 1.

Calculation excludes Inadequately Described and Not Stated categories from the denominator.

Qualified or employed in a skilled occupation across major urban areas

- The proportion of people with a Certificate III or above, or who are employed in a skilled occupation, increased across all major urban areas between 2006 and 2016.
- The largest increase was recorded in Geelong, with an increase of 11.6 percentage points from 53.6 per cent in 2006 to 65.1 per cent in 2016.
- The lowest increase was recorded in the Canberra - Queanbeyan region, where there was an increase of 7.1 percent points from 67.6 per cent in 2006 to 74.7 per cent in 2016.

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

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 | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006-2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 57.5 | 63.0 | 67.1 | 9.5 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 57.2 | 63.2 | 67.5 | 10.3 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 54.9 | 60.7 | 65.0 | 10.1 | |
| Greater Perth | 56.3 | 61.6 | 65.2 | 8.9 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 53.9 | 59.3 | 63.6 | 9.7 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 52.2 | 58.1 | 63.0 | 10.8 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 51.4 | 57.3 | 62.3 | 11.0 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 67.6 | 72.4 | 74.7 | 7.1 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 54.3 | 60.4 | 65.4 | 11.1 | |
| Wollongong | 52.7 | 58.6 | 63.7 | 11.0 | |
| Geelong | 53.6 | 59.8 | 65.1 | 11.6 | |
| Greater Hobart | 53.5 | 58.6 | 61.9 | 8.4 | |
| Townsville | 52.2 | 56.3 | 60.0 | 7.7 | |
| Cairns | 52.3 | 56.3 | 60.3 | 8.0 | |
| Greater Darwin | 54.7 | 58.3 | 62.3 | 7.6 | |
| Toowoomba | 52.3 | 57.4 | 62.1 | 9.8 | |
| Ballarat | 52.9 | 58.6 | 63.0 | 10.0 | |
| Bendigo | 52.3 | 57.6 | 61.0 | 8.7 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 52.8 | 57.5 | 61.4 | 8.5 | |
| Launceston | 50.2 | 56.2 | 57.6 | 7.4 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 25 to 64 years.

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

Occupation was coded to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) First Edition, Revision 1.

Calculation excludes Inadequately Described and Not Stated categories from the denominator.

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

- All sub-state regions recorded an increase in the proportion of people with at least a Certificate III or who are employed in a skilled occupation between 2006 and 2016. Overall, the capital cities experienced higher growth in the proportion of skilled and qualified people than the rest of state areas of Australia (9.7 percentage points and 8.1 percentage points respectively).
- At the Statistical Area Level 4 scale, the highest increase was recorded in Sydney - City and Inner South, with an increase of 14.0 percentage points from 58.2 per cent to 72.2 per cent between 2006 and 2016. Western Australia - Wheat Belt had the smallest increase between 2006 and 2016, with a rise of 2.4 percentage points.
- Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby had the highest proportion of qualified and skilled people overall in 2016 (82.1 per cent). Northern Territory - Outback had the lowest proportion (41.8 per cent), with variation within this geography.

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 | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006-2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 55.2 | 60.5 | 64.5 | 9.3 | |
| Greater Sydney | 57.5 | 63.0 | 67.1 | 9.5 | |
| Central Coast | 51.1 | 56.4 | 61.8 | 10.7 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 67.5 | 71.8 | 75.8 | 8.3 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 47.6 | 54.3 | 60.2 | 12.6 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 58.2 | 69.1 | 72.2 | 14.0 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 66.9 | 72.9 | 76.4 | 9.5 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 50.6 | 56.3 | 61.2 | 10.7 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 66.4 | 72.0 | 74.6 | 8.2 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 75.7 | 79.7 | 82.1 | 6.4 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 68.4 | 73.8 | 77.3 | 8.9 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 48.0 | 53.2 | 58.7 | 10.7 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 52.4 | 56.4 | 60.8 | 8.4 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 51.2 | 57.4 | 61.8 | 10.6 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 69.7 | 75.3 | 78.3 | 8.6 | |
| Sydney - South West | 40.5 | 44.7 | 49.0 | 8.5 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 62.9 | 67.8 | 72.3 | 9.4 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 51.0 | 55.9 | 59.5 | 8.5 | |
| Capital Region | 53.7 | 58.5 | 61.3 | 7.6 | |
| Central West | 50.0 | 54.1 | 56.9 | 6.9 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 49.4 | 54.4 | 57.9 | 8.5 | |
| Far West and Orana | 46.4 | 50.5 | 53.0 | 6.6 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 48.2 | 53.1 | 56.6 | 8.4 | |
| Illawarra | 53.1 | 58.9 | 63.9 | 10.8 | |
| Mid North Coast | 47.4 | 52.1 | 55.8 | 8.4 | |
| Murray | 52.4 | 55.9 | 58.7 | 6.4 | |
| New England and North West | 50.3 | 53.9 | 56.1 | 5.9 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 53.3 | 59.4 | 64.8 | 11.5 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 51.9 | 57.3 | 60.6 | 8.6 | |
| Riverina | 50.5 | 54.4 | 56.6 | 6.2 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 52.4 | 56.9 | 60.6 | 8.2 | |
| Victoria | 55.9 | 61.6 | 65.8 | 9.8 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 57.2 | 63.2 | 67.5 | 10.3 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 67.1 | 74.0 | 75.9 | 8.8 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 71.7 | 76.0 | 78.3 | 6.6 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 67.9 | 73.5 | 77.1 | 9.2 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 54.1 | 60.6 | 65.8 | 11.6 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 46.9 | 53.2 | 59.2 | 12.4 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 58.6 | 64.6 | 69.4 | 10.8 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 51.1 | 57.5 | 62.4 | 11.3 | |
| Melbourne - West | 46.7 | 54.0 | 60.0 | 13.3 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 52.8 | 59.0 | 64.3 | 11.4 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 52.0 | 56.7 | 59.9 | 7.9 | |
| Ballarat | 51.9 | 57.2 | 61.2 | 9.3 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006-2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Bendigo | 53.0 | 58.4 | 61.5 | 8.4 | |
| Geelong | 53.9 | 60.1 | 65.2 | 11.3 | |
| Hume | 53.4 | 57.8 | 60.5 | 7.1 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 50.7 | 55.2 | 57.8 | 7.1 | |
| North West | 50.1 | 52.9 | 54.4 | 4.4 | |
| Shepparton | 49.3 | 52.2 | 55.6 | 6.3 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 53.4 | 57.4 | 59.3 | 5.9 | |
| Queensland | 52.1 | 57.4 | 61.6 | 9.5 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 54.9 | 60.7 | 65.0 | 10.1 | |
| Brisbane - East | 53.9 | 60.4 | 65.6 | 11.7 | |
| Brisbane - North | 55.7 | 62.7 | 68.7 | 13.0 | |
| Brisbane - South | 60.7 | 66.8 | 71.2 | 10.4 | |
| Brisbane - West | 70.7 | 75.7 | 79.0 | 8.3 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 67.5 | 74.3 | 76.2 | 8.6 | |
| Ipswich | 44.1 | 49.5 | 54.0 | 9.9 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 44.7 | 49.5 | 54.3 | 9.7 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 44.7 | 49.8 | 55.0 | 10.3 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 55.8 | 62.0 | 66.7 | 11.0 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 49.6 | 54.4 | 58.4 | 8.9 | |
| Cairns | 50.2 | 54.1 | 57.6 | 7.4 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 47.9 | 50.7 | 53.5 | 5.6 | |
| Central Queensland | 46.7 | 50.9 | 54.2 | 7.5 | |
| Gold Coast | 52.8 | 58.6 | 63.3 | 10.5 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 46.5 | 51.4 | 54.1 | 7.6 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 43.9 | 47.0 | 49.5 | 5.6 | |
| <i>Far North</i> | 39.7 | 42.9 | 44.6 | 4.9 | |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | 43.8 | 47.4 | 51.1 | 7.3 | |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | 50.1 | 52.3 | 55.6 | 5.5 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 54.1 | 60.2 | 65.1 | 11.0 | |
| Toowoomba | 51.3 | 56.4 | 60.9 | 9.6 | |
| Townsville | 50.1 | 54.2 | 57.9 | 7.7 | |
| Wide Bay | 43.2 | 47.4 | 51.0 | 7.8 | |
| South Australia | 52.3 | 57.3 | 61.3 | 9.0 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 53.9 | 59.3 | 63.6 | 9.7 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 66.0 | 70.5 | 73.9 | 7.9 | |
| Adelaide - North | 44.8 | 50.5 | 55.3 | 10.5 | |
| Adelaide - South | 56.6 | 61.7 | 66.2 | 9.6 | |
| Adelaide - West | 50.2 | 57.0 | 62.1 | 11.9 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 47.2 | 50.8 | 53.3 | 6.1 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 48.4 | 52.1 | 55.0 | 6.6 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 46.0 | 49.6 | 51.4 | 5.4 | |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | 48.1 | 51.6 | 53.6 | 5.5 | |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | 41.9 | 46.0 | 46.9 | 5.0 | |
| South Australia - South East | 47.1 | 50.5 | 53.3 | 6.2 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006-2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Western Australia | 54.7 | 59.5 | 62.9 | 8.2 | |
| Greater Perth | 56.3 | 61.6 | 65.2 | 8.9 | |
| Mandurah | 44.5 | 50.2 | 55.4 | 10.8 | |
| Perth - Inner | 70.5 | 75.5 | 77.3 | 6.8 | |
| Perth - North East | 52.2 | 57.0 | 61.1 | 8.8 | |
| Perth - North West | 57.5 | 62.8 | 66.6 | 9.1 | |
| Perth - South East | 53.7 | 59.5 | 63.4 | 9.6 | |
| Perth - South West | 55.8 | 61.5 | 64.8 | 9.0 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 49.4 | 52.6 | 54.8 | 5.4 | |
| Bunbury | 50.8 | 55.5 | 58.0 | 7.2 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 52.7 | 54.6 | 55.1 | 2.4 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 44.8 | 49.1 | 52.9 | 8.2 | |
| Kimberley | 42.4 | 45.7 | 49.2 | 6.8 | |
| East Pilbara | 41.4 | 49.3 | 51.6 | 10.2 | |
| West Pilbara | 50.3 | 52.0 | 57.1 | 6.8 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 47.2 | 49.9 | 51.7 | 4.5 | |
| Esperance | 52.0 | 54.1 | 53.4 | 1.4 | |
| Gascoyne | 49.1 | 50.4 | 53.0 | 4.0 | |
| Goldfields | 44.3 | 47.2 | 49.7 | 5.3 | |
| Mid West | 47.6 | 50.9 | 52.7 | 5.0 | |
| Tasmania | 49.2 | 54.5 | 57.3 | 8.1 | |
| Greater Hobart | 53.5 | 58.6 | 61.9 | 8.4 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 46.2 | 51.5 | 53.8 | 7.6 | |
| Launceston and North East | 48.1 | 53.4 | 55.2 | 7.1 | |
| South East | 44.9 | 50.4 | 53.8 | 8.8 | |
| West and North West | 44.2 | 49.5 | 52.0 | 7.8 | |
| Northern Territory | 47.9 | 52.6 | 54.3 | 6.4 | |
| Greater Darwin | 54.7 | 58.3 | 62.3 | 7.6 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 38.6 | 44.4 | 41.8 | 3.2 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 38.6 | 44.4 | 41.8 | 3.2 | |
| Alice Springs | 45.5 | 50.7 | 50.4 | 4.9 | |
| Barkly | 30.5 | 35.6 | 38.7 | 8.3 | |
| Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem | 28.5 | 36.7 | 29.5 | 1.1 | |
| East Arnhem | 34.2 | 41.1 | 34.3 | 0.0 | |
| Katherine | 37.2 | 42.4 | 40.4 | 3.2 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 68.8 | 73.4 | 75.5 | 6.7 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 56.8 | 62.4 | 66.5 | 9.7 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 50.1 | 54.7 | 58.2 | 8.1 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 25 to 64 years.

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

Occupation was coded to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) First Edition, Revision 1.

Calculation excludes Inadequately Described and Not Stated categories from the denominator.

Percentage point change may vary from annual figures due to rounding.

P 2.1.2 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 in a region. This indicator includes persons studying full-time, employed full-time, and those who are studying part-time and are employed.

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.

- Across Australia, the proportion of young people fully engaged in work or study declined between 2006 and 2016 by 1.0 percentage point.

Earning or learning across remoteness classes

- The proportion of young people earning or learning declined across most remoteness classes between 2006 and 2016. Declines were most pronounced in inner regional Australia (3.4 percentage points) and outer regional Australia (2.6 percentage points).
- Very remote Australia was the only class to show an increase in the proportion of young people earning or learning, increasing by 0.2 percentage points. Despite this increase, the proportion of young people in very remote regions earning or learning remains well below all other remoteness classes at 48.5 per cent compared to the national average of 77.3 per cent in 2016.
- In 2016, the highest proportion of young people earning and learning was recorded in major cities at 79.6 per cent, which was above the national average.

Table P 2.1.2.a People aged 15-24 years who are earning or learning by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------|
| Major Cities | 80.2 | 80.0 | 79.6 | -0.6 | |
| Inner Regional | 75.3 | 74.2 | 71.9 | -3.4 | |
| Outer Regional | 73.3 | 72.3 | 70.7 | -2.6 | |
| Remote | 69.5 | 69.4 | 67.4 | -2.1 | |
| Very Remote | 48.3 | 50.4 | 48.5 | 0.2 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 78.3 | 77.9 | 77.3 | -1.0 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Earning or learning refers to persons who were employed full-time and/or studying full-time or studying part-time and employed part-time.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Earning or learning across major urban areas

- In 2016, Canberra - Queanbeyan recorded the highest rate of young people earning or learning among the major urban areas (84.1 per cent), while the lowest rate was in Cairns (69.6 per cent).
- Just three of Australia's 20 major urban areas recorded increases in the proportion of young people earning or learning between 2006 and 2016. The largest increase occurred in Wollongong (2.0 percentage points).
- The majority of major urban areas recorded declines, with the largest declines in Toowoomba (down 5.4 percentage points), Cairns (down 4.9 percentage points), Albury - Wodonga (down 4.6 percentage points) and Townsville (down 4.5 percentage points).

Table P 2.1.2.b People aged 15-24 years who are earning or learning by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 80.9 | 81.4 | 82.1 | 1.2 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 82.2 | 82.2 | 81.7 | -0.5 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 79.0 | 77.0 | 76.1 | -2.9 | |
| Greater Perth | 80.6 | 79.3 | 77.2 | -3.4 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 77.6 | 77.6 | 76.9 | -0.7 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 74.9 | 73.0 | 74.4 | -0.5 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 73.8 | 76.2 | 73.4 | -0.4 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 84.1 | 85.0 | 84.1 | 0.0 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 72.8 | 71.7 | 73.0 | 0.2 | |
| Wollongong | 76.1 | 78.2 | 78.1 | 2.0 | |
| Geelong | 78.4 | 79.2 | 77.9 | -0.5 | |
| Greater Hobart | 76.8 | 75.4 | 74.2 | -2.6 | |
| Townsville | 79.0 | 77.1 | 74.5 | -4.5 | |
| Cairns | 74.5 | 69.8 | 69.6 | -4.9 | |
| Greater Darwin | 76.9 | 76.3 | 76.4 | -0.5 | |
| Toowoomba | 78.9 | 75.7 | 73.5 | -5.4 | |
| Ballarat | 78.6 | 78.5 | 74.3 | -4.3 | |
| Bendigo | 76.2 | 77.6 | 73.2 | -3.0 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 77.6 | 76.4 | 73.0 | -4.6 | |
| Launceston | 75.8 | 75.4 | 72.5 | -3.3 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Earning or learning refers to persons who were employed full-time and/or studying full-time or studying part-time and employed part-time.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Earning or learning across sub-state regions

- In 2016, the Statistical Area Level 4 regions which recorded the highest rates of earning or learning among young people were Sydney - Eastern Suburbs and Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby (both 89.1 per cent). The lowest rates of earning or learning were recorded in the Northern Territory - Outback (47.3 per cent) and Queensland - Outback (58.1 per cent).
- The largest increases at the Statistical Area Level 4 scale between 2006 and 2016 occurred in Sydney - Blacktown and Sydney - City and Inner South, which recorded increases of 3.0 and 2.8 percentage points respectively.
- The largest decreases occurred in Central Queensland (down 7.4 percentage points), Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday (down 6.4 percentage points) and Wide Bay (down 5.9 percentage points).

Table P 2.1.2.c People aged 15-24 years who are earning or learning by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 78.3 | 78.9 | 78.9 | 0.6 | |
| Greater Sydney | 80.9 | 81.4 | 82.1 | 1.2 | |
| Central Coast | 72.5 | 73.5 | 73.0 | 0.5 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 87.0 | 87.0 | 87.6 | 0.6 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 74.6 | 76.2 | 77.6 | 3.0 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 83.7 | 83.7 | 86.5 | 2.8 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 86.9 | 87.5 | 89.1 | 2.2 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 79.7 | 79.9 | 80.8 | 1.1 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 85.1 | 84.9 | 85.3 | 0.2 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 89.0 | 88.7 | 89.1 | 0.1 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 85.0 | 85.5 | 85.6 | 0.6 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 75.4 | 75.8 | 76.9 | 1.5 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 76.5 | 77.2 | 77.1 | 0.6 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 78.6 | 79.1 | 79.3 | 0.7 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 88.4 | 88.5 | 88.6 | 0.2 | |
| Sydney - South West | 76.6 | 78.8 | 78.4 | 1.8 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 85.0 | 84.9 | 85.2 | 0.2 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 73.5 | 74.5 | 72.6 | -0.9 | |
| Capital Region | 74.5 | 76.4 | 74.2 | -0.3 | |
| Central West | 74.8 | 75.8 | 73.3 | -1.5 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 69.2 | 69.2 | 66.9 | -2.3 | |
| Far West and Orana | 66.8 | 68.7 | 66.7 | -0.1 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 71.8 | 73.6 | 69.2 | -2.6 | |
| Illawarra | 76.4 | 78.3 | 78.1 | 1.7 | |
| Mid North Coast | 67.6 | 67.9 | 66.7 | -0.9 | |
| Murray | 77.0 | 76.2 | 73.0 | -4.0 | |
| New England and North West | 72.8 | 73.3 | 71.8 | -1.0 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 75.1 | 77.5 | 75.2 | 0.1 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 72.9 | 71.7 | 70.4 | -2.5 | |
| Riverina | 77.6 | 77.8 | 75.1 | -2.5 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 72.4 | 72.7 | 71.1 | -1.3 | |
| Victoria | 80.9 | 80.8 | 80.0 | -0.9 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 82.2 | 82.2 | 81.7 | -0.5 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 85.2 | 85.3 | 85.8 | 0.6 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 88.4 | 88.7 | 88.5 | 0.1 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 86.0 | 85.9 | 86.3 | 0.3 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 82.2 | 82.0 | 80.6 | -1.6 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 78.4 | 78.5 | 77.3 | -1.1 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 82.8 | 82.7 | 81.3 | -1.5 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 81.1 | 81.4 | 80.9 | -0.2 | |
| Melbourne - West | 77.9 | 77.9 | 77.4 | -0.5 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 76.4 | 76.9 | 76.2 | -0.2 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 77.0 | 76.4 | 74.1 | -2.9 | |
| Ballarat | 78.1 | 78.1 | 73.8 | -4.3 | |
| Bendigo | 76.6 | 77.7 | 74.0 | -2.6 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Geelong | 78.6 | 79.3 | 77.8 | -0.8 | |
| Hume | 77.5 | 76.2 | 74.8 | -2.7 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 75.5 | 74.1 | 71.4 | -4.1 | |
| North West | 75.7 | 73.3 | 72.4 | -3.3 | |
| Shepparton | 75.1 | 74.4 | 73.2 | -1.9 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 78.5 | 77.3 | 73.2 | -5.3 | |
| Queensland | 76.5 | 74.3 | 73.4 | -3.1 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 79.0 | 77.0 | 76.1 | -2.9 | |
| Brisbane - East | 77.7 | 76.7 | 75.7 | -2.0 | |
| Brisbane - North | 80.0 | 77.9 | 77.5 | -2.5 | |
| Brisbane - South | 83.3 | 82.5 | 81.4 | -1.9 | |
| Brisbane - West | 87.3 | 86.8 | 86.6 | -0.7 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 84.6 | 84.6 | 84.2 | -0.4 | |
| Ipswich | 73.1 | 70.4 | 69.1 | -4.0 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 72.6 | 69.3 | 68.3 | -4.3 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 70.2 | 67.0 | 66.6 | -3.6 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 79.7 | 76.1 | 74.4 | -5.3 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 74.0 | 71.7 | 70.5 | -3.5 | |
| Cairns | 72.9 | 67.7 | 68.0 | -4.9 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 73.1 | 70.9 | 69.1 | -4.0 | |
| Central Queensland | 75.0 | 73.2 | 67.6 | -7.4 | |
| Gold Coast | 75.5 | 73.3 | 74.7 | -0.8 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 76.5 | 74.8 | 70.1 | -6.4 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 61.7 | 60.8 | 58.1 | -3.6 | |
| Far North | 47.6 | 47.2 | 47.0 | -0.6 | |
| Outback - North | 67.8 | 67.6 | 63.3 | -4.5 | |
| Outback - South | 72.2 | 71.4 | 71.7 | -0.5 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 72.8 | 71.6 | 72.8 | 0.0 | |
| Toowoomba | 78.8 | 75.8 | 73.7 | -5.1 | |
| Townsville | 77.9 | 76.2 | 73.2 | -4.7 | |
| Wide Bay | 68.0 | 64.1 | 62.1 | -5.9 | |
| South Australia | 76.1 | 76.0 | 75.3 | -0.8 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 77.6 | 77.6 | 76.9 | -0.7 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 84.7 | 84.8 | 84.7 | 0.0 | |
| Adelaide - North | 72.6 | 72.4 | 71.4 | -1.2 | |
| Adelaide - South | 77.3 | 77.1 | 76.3 | -1.0 | |
| Adelaide - West | 77.2 | 78.0 | 77.3 | 0.1 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 70.2 | 69.7 | 68.4 | -1.8 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 73.1 | 72.5 | 70.5 | -2.6 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 65.9 | 66.6 | 63.1 | -2.8 | |
| Eyre Peninsula and South West | 68.7 | 67.1 | 65.5 | -3.2 | |
| Outback - North and East | 60.3 | 65.5 | 58.4 | -1.9 | |
| South Australia - South East | 70.8 | 69.8 | 69.7 | -1.1 | |
| Western Australia | 78.5 | 77.4 | 75.6 | -2.9 | |
| Greater Perth | 80.6 | 79.3 | 77.2 | -3.4 | |
| Mandurah | 72.1 | 68.0 | 66.6 | -5.5 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Perth - Inner | 87.6 | 86.4 | 85.9 | -1.7 | |
| Perth - North East | 78.5 | 77.6 | 74.7 | -3.8 | |
| Perth - North West | 81.0 | 80.2 | 78.0 | -3.0 | |
| Perth - South East | 80.1 | 79.2 | 77.5 | -2.6 | |
| Perth - South West | 79.9 | 78.1 | 75.9 | -4.0 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 69.9 | 69.3 | 68.0 | -1.9 | |
| Bunbury | 74.5 | 71.6 | 70.0 | -4.5 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 71.5 | 69.5 | 70.4 | -1.1 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 59.7 | 65.0 | 61.2 | 1.5 | |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 48.6 | 51.8 | 51.2 | 2.6 | |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 64.6 | 70.8 | 67.4 | 2.8 | |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 72.6 | 76.6 | 69.6 | -3.0 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 69.1 | 69.5 | 67.6 | -1.5 | |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 72.0 | 71.1 | 72.1 | 0.1 | |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 66.0 | 61.7 | 62.1 | -3.9 | |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 68.2 | 68.3 | 66.8 | -1.4 | |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 69.4 | 70.9 | 67.7 | -1.7 | |
| Tasmania | 74.1 | 73.5 | 71.7 | -2.4 | |
| Greater Hobart | 76.8 | 75.4 | 74.2 | -2.6 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 72.1 | 72.2 | 69.7 | -2.4 | |
| Launceston and North East | 74.5 | 74.2 | 71.1 | -3.4 | |
| South East | 70.8 | 69.0 | 69.2 | -1.6 | |
| West and North West | 69.2 | 70.1 | 67.8 | -1.4 | |
| Northern Territory | 62.4 | 63.8 | 64.1 | 1.7 | |
| Greater Darwin | 76.9 | 76.3 | 76.4 | -0.5 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 45.9 | 48.6 | 47.3 | 1.4 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 45.9 | 48.6 | 47.3 | 1.4 | |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 54.0 | 59.3 | 59.4 | 5.4 | |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 38.5 | 38.8 | 41.6 | 3.1 | |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 31.8 | 38.2 | 32.7 | 0.9 | |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 40.9 | 43.1 | 40.9 | 0.0 | |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 46.8 | 46.9 | 47.8 | 1.0 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 84.9 | 85.3 | 84.5 | -0.4 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 80.7 | 80.3 | 79.9 | -0.8 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 73.5 | 73.0 | 71.3 | -2.2 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of usual residence.

Earning or learning refers to persons who were employed full-time and/or studying full-time or studying part-time and employed part-time.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Scheme, a former Indigenous employment program, can influence employment measures for regions which had CDEP participation. CDEP participants were classified as employed in both the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, but the scheme was phased out from 2009, so there were fewer participants in 2011. Participants in a replacement scheme were not classified as employed in the 2016 Census (for more details see ABS 2012, Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2011 (cat. no. 6287.0); ABS 2013, Australian Social Trends, Nov 2013 (cat. no. 4102.0); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

P 2.1.3 New business entry rate

The new business entry rate measures the rate at which businesses are entering the market. This indicator reflects changes in economic conditions as well as barriers to entry in a region, such as business regulation and economies of scale.³⁴ Evolving consumer demand may promote the development of new or innovative products, encouraging the entry of new businesses into a regional economy.

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 marginally by 0.9 percentage points between 2013-14 and 2015-16.

New business entry rate across remoteness classes

- Between 2013-14 and 2015-16, the new business entry rate increased for major cities and inner regional areas, and declined for outer regional, remote and very remote areas.
- The largest increase was in major cities (1.3 percentage points).
- Remote and very remote areas experienced the largest decreases in the new business entry rate over this period (2.2 percentage points and 2.0 percentage points respectively).

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

| | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2013-14 - 2015-16 | |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Remoteness Class | per cent | per cent | per cent | change percentage points | Trend |
| Major Cities | 14.9 | 14.9 | 16.2 | 1.3 | |
| Inner Regional | 11.1 | 10.6 | 11.3 | 0.2 | |
| Outer Regional | 10.6 | 9.2 | 9.9 | -0.7 | |
| Remote | 11.9 | 9.2 | 9.7 | -2.2 | |
| Very Remote | 12.5 | 9.5 | 10.5 | -2.0 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 13.7 | 13.4 | 14.6 | 0.9 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2012 to Jun 2016 (cat. 8165.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

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 under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register.

New business entry rate across major urban areas

- Business entry rates between 2013-14 and 2015-16 increased for 14 of the 20 major urban areas. The largest increases were in Launceston (2.1 percentage points), as well as Gold Coast - Tweed Heads, Newcastle - Maitland and Wollongong, which all recorded an increase of 1.7 percentage points.
- An increase was observed between 2013-14 and 2015-16 for all capital cities with the exception of Greater Darwin, which recorded a decline of 1.4 percentage points.
- The business entry rate also fell in Townsville, Toowoomba, Ballarat, Bendigo and Albury - Wodonga, with the largest decline recorded in Albury - Wodonga (1.4 percentage points).

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

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

| Major Urban Area | 2013-14 per cent | 2014-15 per cent | 2015-16 per cent | 2013-14 - 2015-16 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 15.4 | 15.4 | 17.0 | 1.6 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 14.8 | 15.0 | 16.3 | 1.5 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 15.0 | 14.4 | 16.2 | 1.2 | |
| Greater Perth | 15.0 | 14.7 | 15.5 | 0.5 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 0.7 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 16.0 | 15.3 | 17.7 | 1.7 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 13.0 | 13.1 | 14.7 | 1.7 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 14.9 | 14.4 | 15.9 | 1.0 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 13.4 | 13.7 | 14.8 | 1.4 | |
| Wollongong | 13.7 | 14.5 | 15.4 | 1.7 | |
| Geelong | 12.9 | 13.6 | 13.9 | 1.0 | |
| Greater Hobart | 11.7 | 11.4 | 12.4 | 0.7 | |
| Townsville | 14.0 | 12.5 | 13.0 | -1.0 | |
| Cairns | 12.5 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 0.6 | |
| Greater Darwin | 15.9 | 14.5 | 14.5 | -1.4 | |
| Toowoomba | 13.3 | 12.2 | 13.1 | -0.2 | |
| Ballarat | 12.8 | 12.2 | 12.1 | -0.7 | |
| Bendigo | 12.0 | 11.4 | 11.5 | -0.5 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 12.5 | 11.1 | 11.1 | -1.4 | |
| Launceston | 9.6 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 2.1 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2012 to Jun 2016 (cat. 8165.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

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 under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register.

New business entry rate across sub-state regions

- All states and territories recorded a modest increase in the new business entry rate between 2013-14 and 2015-16, with the exception of the Northern Territory which recorded a decline of 0.2 percentage points. Increases ranged from 0.3 percentage points in Western Australia to 1.3 percentage points in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory.
- The biggest gains were made in capital city regions: Sydney - Blacktown (4.0 percentage points), Sydney - Parramatta (3.0 percentage points), Melbourne - West (2.9 percentage points) and Sydney - South West (2.7 percentage points).
- The largest declines in the rate were in Queensland - Outback (3.6 percentage points), and in Western Australia - Outback (North) (3.2 percentage points), both with some variation within them.

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

| Sub-State Region | 2013-14 per cent | 2014-15 per cent | 2015-16 per cent | 2013-14 - 2015-16 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-------|
| New South Wales | 14.0 | 13.8 | 15.3 | 1.3 | |
| Greater Sydney | 15.4 | 15.4 | 17.0 | 1.6 | |
| Central Coast | 13.8 | 13.0 | 14.7 | 0.9 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 14.3 | 14.0 | 15.6 | 1.3 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 16.1 | 17.2 | 20.1 | 4.0 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 15.9 | 15.5 | 16.7 | 0.8 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 15.2 | 15.1 | 16.1 | 0.9 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 17.4 | 17.4 | 19.4 | 2.0 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 17.0 | 17.2 | 17.9 | 0.9 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 12.9 | 14.0 | 14.2 | 1.3 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 0.2 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 14.8 | 15.0 | 17.4 | 2.6 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 12.8 | 13.0 | 14.9 | 2.1 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 19.8 | 19.7 | 22.8 | 3.0 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 15.5 | 15.7 | 17.4 | 1.9 | |
| Sydney - South West | 16.2 | 16.8 | 18.9 | 2.7 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 13.0 | 12.5 | 14.1 | 1.1 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 11.3 | 10.6 | 11.7 | 0.4 | |
| Capital Region | 10.7 | 9.6 | 10.7 | 0.0 | |
| Central West | 10.6 | 9.4 | 10.6 | 0.0 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 10.7 | 10.1 | 11.5 | 0.8 | |
| Far West and Orana | 10.6 | 9.2 | 10.1 | -0.5 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 12.2 | 11.9 | 13.0 | 0.8 | |
| Illawarra | 13.6 | 14.3 | 15.2 | 1.6 | |
| Mid North Coast | 10.5 | 10.1 | 10.6 | 0.1 | |
| Murray | 11.7 | 9.6 | 9.2 | -2.5 | |
| New England and North West | 10.0 | 8.5 | 8.9 | -1.1 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 12.9 | 13.1 | 14.8 | 1.9 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 11.3 | 10.9 | 12.3 | 1.0 | |
| Riverina | 10.1 | 8.5 | 10.2 | 0.1 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 10.8 | 11.1 | 12.7 | 1.9 | |
| Victoria | 13.7 | 13.8 | 14.9 | 1.2 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 14.8 | 15.0 | 16.3 | 1.5 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 15.1 | 14.9 | 15.8 | 0.7 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 14.2 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 1.1 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 12.8 | 13.2 | 14.2 | 1.4 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 14.9 | 14.9 | 16.4 | 1.5 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 15.6 | 16.4 | 17.8 | 2.2 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 12.1 | 12.3 | 13.4 | 1.3 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 16.1 | 16.4 | 17.6 | 1.5 | |
| Melbourne - West | 18.9 | 18.8 | 21.8 | 2.9 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 12.6 | 12.9 | 14.1 | 1.5 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 10.4 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 0.1 | |
| Ballarat | 12.5 | 11.3 | 11.6 | -0.9 | |

(continued)

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

| <i>Sub-State Region</i> | <i>2013-14</i> <i>per cent</i> | <i>2014-15</i> <i>per cent</i> | <i>2015-16</i> <i>per cent</i> | <i>2013-14 -</i> <i>2015-16</i> <i>change</i> <i>percentage</i> <i>points</i> | <i>Trend</i> |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------|
| Bendigo | 10.9 | 10.5 | 10.6 | -0.3 | |
| Geelong | 12.6 | 13.3 | 13.5 | 0.9 | |
| Hume | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 0.6 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 9.3 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 0.6 | |
| North West | 9.9 | 8.8 | 9.0 | -0.9 | |
| Shepparton | 10.1 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 0.4 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 8.8 | 8.2 | 8.0 | -0.8 | |
| Queensland | 13.9 | 13.1 | 14.6 | 0.7 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 15.0 | 14.4 | 16.2 | 1.2 | |
| Brisbane - East | 13.6 | 13.7 | 14.4 | 0.8 | |
| Brisbane - North | 14.9 | 14.5 | 16.6 | 1.7 | |
| Brisbane - South | 16.9 | 16.0 | 18.4 | 1.5 | |
| Brisbane - West | 14.3 | 13.6 | 14.4 | 0.1 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 15.1 | 14.0 | 16.1 | 1.0 | |
| Ipswich | 14.6 | 14.6 | 15.9 | 1.3 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 15.3 | 14.5 | 16.4 | 1.1 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 14.1 | 13.7 | 15.0 | 0.9 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 14.9 | 14.4 | 16.3 | 1.4 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 13.2 | 12.1 | 13.3 | 0.1 | |
| Cairns | 11.7 | 10.9 | 11.7 | 0.0 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 10.7 | 8.0 | 8.8 | -1.9 | |
| Central Queensland | 12.4 | 10.9 | 11.4 | -1.0 | |
| Gold Coast | 16.0 | 15.4 | 17.8 | 1.8 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 12.9 | 10.1 | 10.8 | -2.1 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 14.0 | 10.0 | 10.4 | -3.6 | |
| Far North | 12.3 | 11.5 | 13.5 | 1.2 | |
| Outback - North | 17.9 | 10.2 | 11.2 | -6.7 | |
| Outback - South | 12.2 | 9.2 | 8.0 | -4.2 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 13.1 | 13.4 | 14.7 | 1.6 | |
| Toowoomba | 13.0 | 12.2 | 12.9 | -0.1 | |
| Townsville | 12.2 | 10.9 | 11.6 | -0.6 | |
| Wide Bay | 11.2 | 9.9 | 10.2 | -1.0 | |
| South Australia | 11.4 | 11.0 | 11.8 | 0.4 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 0.7 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 0.5 | |
| Adelaide - North | 13.5 | 14.1 | 15.0 | 1.5 | |
| Adelaide - South | 12.4 | 12.1 | 12.6 | 0.2 | |
| Adelaide - West | 12.7 | 12.5 | 13.6 | 0.9 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 9.5 | 7.8 | 8.7 | -0.8 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 9.9 | 7.8 | 8.4 | -1.5 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 9.5 | 8.1 | 8.7 | -0.8 | |
| Eyre Peninsula and South West | 9.4 | 7.8 | 8.4 | -1.0 | |
| Outback - North and East | 10.0 | 9.2 | 10.3 | 0.3 | |
| South Australia - South East | 9.3 | 7.6 | 8.9 | -0.4 | |
| Western Australia | 14.1 | 13.6 | 14.4 | 0.3 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2013-14 per cent | 2014-15 per cent | 2015-16 per cent | 2013-14 - 2015-16 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-------|
| Greater Perth | 15.0 | 14.7 | 15.5 | 0.5 | |
| Mandurah | 14.8 | 15.1 | 15.8 | 1.0 | |
| Perth - Inner | 13.1 | 12.8 | 12.6 | -0.5 | |
| Perth - North East | 14.3 | 14.1 | 15.7 | 1.4 | |
| Perth - North West | 15.8 | 15.5 | 16.5 | 0.7 | |
| Perth - South East | 16.0 | 15.3 | 17.1 | 1.1 | |
| Perth - South West | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.1 | -0.1 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 11.4 | 9.9 | 10.3 | -1.1 | |
| Bunbury | 11.0 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 0.2 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 10.1 | 8.3 | 8.4 | -1.7 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 16.8 | 13.4 | 13.6 | -3.2 | |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 12.4 | 10.5 | 10.5 | -1.9 | |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 22.8 | 17.4 | 18.0 | -4.8 | |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 20.3 | 15.8 | 15.9 | -4.4 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 11.5 | 9.7 | 10.6 | -0.9 | |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 10.0 | 7.8 | 9.2 | -0.8 | |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 10.9 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 2.2 | |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 12.2 | 10.8 | 12.3 | 0.1 | |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 11.7 | 9.4 | 9.9 | -1.8 | |
| Tasmania | 10.3 | 10.2 | 11.0 | 0.7 | |
| Greater Hobart | 11.7 | 11.4 | 12.4 | 0.7 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 9.3 | 9.5 | 10.2 | 0.9 | |
| Launceston and North East | 9.1 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 1.9 | |
| South East | 8.6 | 9.0 | 10.1 | 1.5 | |
| West and North West | 9.9 | 9.3 | 9.2 | -0.7 | |
| Northern Territory | 14.4 | 13.4 | 14.2 | -0.2 | |
| Greater Darwin | 15.9 | 14.5 | 14.5 | -1.4 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 11.2 | 11.0 | 13.2 | 2.0 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 11.2 | 11.0 | 13.2 | 2.0 | |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 11.4 | 10.6 | 13.0 | 1.6 | |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 12.9 | 13.8 | 12.4 | -0.5 | |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 8.5 | 14.4 | 12.2 | 3.7 | |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 9.5 | 14.7 | 15.3 | 5.8 | |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 11.1 | 9.9 | 14.3 | 3.2 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 15.0 | 14.5 | 16.3 | 1.3 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 14.8 | 14.8 | 16.1 | 1.3 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 11.6 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 0.1 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2012 to Jun 2016 (cat. 8165.0)

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

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 under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register.

P 2.2 Jobs

P 2.2.1 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 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 wellbeing of residents.³⁵

- The number of employed persons across Australia increased by just under 1.6 million people between 2006 and 2016 from a base of 9.1 million.

Employed persons across remoteness classes

- Between 2006 and 2016, the number of employed persons increased in major cities, inner regional Australia and outer regional Australia. The largest increase was recorded in major cities, with an increase of approximately 1.3 million people from 6.4 million people in 2006.
- The number of employed persons decreased in remote and very remote Australia between 2006 and 2016. The largest decrease was recorded in remote Australia, with a decline of 5,177 people from 136,948 people in 2006.

Table P 2.2.1.a *Employed persons by remoteness class*

| Remoteness Class | 2006 persons | 2011 persons | 2016 persons | 2006 - 2016 change persons | Trend |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Major Cities | 6,435,438 | 7,185,131 | 7,764,423 | 1,328,985 |  |
| Inner Regional | 1,609,868 | 1,753,443 | 1,822,958 | 213,090 |  |
| Outer Regional | 834,088 | 879,644 | 877,156 | 43,068 |  |
| Remote | 136,948 | 143,919 | 131,771 | -5,177 |  |
| Very Remote | 72,791 | 80,976 | 71,990 | -801 |  |
| AUSTRALIA* | 9,104,187 | 10,058,325 | 10,683,842 | 1,579,655 |  |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness areas are based on 2011 ASGS geographical classification.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

*Excludes Migratory - Offshore - Shipping regions.

The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Scheme, a former Indigenous employment program, can influence employment measures for regions which had CDEP participation. CDEP participants were classified as employed in both the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, but the scheme was phased out from 2009, so there were fewer participants in 2011. Participants in a replacement scheme were not classified as employed in the 2016 Census (for more details see ABS 2012, Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2011 (cat. no. 6287.0); ABS 2013, Australian Social Trends, Nov 2013 (cat. no. 4102.0); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

Aggregations may not sum from lower spatial units.

³⁵ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

Employed persons across major urban areas

- The number of employed persons increased across all major urban areas between 2006 and 2016, with the highest increase of 404,119 people from a base of 1.7 million people recorded in Greater Melbourne.
- The smallest increase between 2006 and 2016 was in Launceston, with an increase of 1,599 people from a base of 34,874 people.

Table P 2.2.1.b Employed persons by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2006 persons | 2011 persons | 2016 persons | 2006 - 2016 change persons | Trend |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 1,903,045 | 2,063,269 | 2,272,718 | 369,673 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 1,711,374 | 1,927,928 | 2,115,493 | 404,119 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 899,710 | 1,010,616 | 1,073,778 | 174,068 | |
| Greater Perth | 729,405 | 857,632 | 920,196 | 190,791 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 534,620 | 576,823 | 587,060 | 52,440 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 222,507 | 255,554 | 287,079 | 64,572 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 176,442 | 196,881 | 204,697 | 28,255 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 192,635 | 215,001 | 224,464 | 31,829 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 105,351 | 119,461 | 134,972 | 29,621 | |
| Wollongong | 107,560 | 116,180 | 123,844 | 16,284 | |
| Geelong | 90,988 | 101,960 | 111,234 | 20,246 | |
| Greater Hobart | 90,100 | 96,870 | 98,883 | 8,783 | |
| Townsville | 70,631 | 81,108 | 80,793 | 10,162 | |
| Cairns | 57,839 | 64,078 | 66,979 | 9,140 | |
| Greater Darwin | 54,234 | 63,045 | 71,357 | 17,123 | |
| Toowoomba | 52,182 | 56,283 | 58,198 | 6,016 | |
| Ballarat | 36,185 | 41,474 | 43,841 | 7,656 | |
| Bendigo | 34,338 | 39,204 | 41,593 | 7,255 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 36,847 | 38,650 | 40,346 | 3,499 | |
| Launceston | 34,874 | 37,193 | 36,473 | 1,599 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Employed persons across sub-state regions

- Most sub-state regions across Australia experienced an increase in the number of employed persons between 2006 and 2016.
- The largest increase in employed persons at the Statistical Area Level 4 scale was recorded in Melbourne - West, with an increase of 101,164 people from a base of 225,051 people in 2006.
- The largest decline in the number of employed persons was recorded in Queensland - Outback, with an overall decline of 2,786 people from a base of 36,551 in 2006.

Table P 2.2.1.c Employed persons by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2006 persons | 2011 persons | 2016 persons | 2006 - 2016 change persons | Trend |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| New South Wales | 2,909,444 | 3,138,332 | 3,380,332 | 470,888 | |
| Greater Sydney | 1,903,045 | 2,063,269 | 2,272,718 | 369,673 | |
| Central Coast | 120,714 | 131,011 | 139,593 | 18,879 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 103,310 | 108,578 | 115,320 | 12,010 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 119,145 | 134,941 | 152,682 | 33,537 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 121,889 | 145,698 | 174,465 | 52,576 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 117,061 | 126,577 | 135,879 | 18,818 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 203,749 | 221,024 | 247,411 | 43,662 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 122,689 | 135,063 | 150,117 | 27,428 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 180,947 | 191,143 | 205,722 | 24,775 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 115,362 | 121,635 | 129,685 | 14,323 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 101,657 | 110,158 | 121,806 | 20,149 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 135,025 | 139,239 | 147,331 | 12,306 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 147,108 | 167,044 | 191,445 | 44,337 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 74,806 | 79,217 | 88,601 | 13,795 | |
| Sydney - South West | 132,071 | 141,817 | 160,218 | 28,147 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 107,507 | 110,119 | 112,434 | 4,927 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 1,002,857 | 1,071,373 | 1,104,163 | 101,306 | |
| Capital Region | 87,731 | 94,663 | 97,339 | 9,608 | |
| Central West | 81,158 | 85,662 | 86,287 | 5,129 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 47,099 | 50,539 | 52,076 | 4,977 | |
| Far West and Orana | 47,088 | 48,088 | 46,707 | -381 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 95,426 | 107,286 | 110,966 | 15,540 | |
| Illawarra | 111,511 | 119,425 | 127,331 | 15,820 | |
| Mid North Coast | 67,153 | 71,304 | 74,160 | 7,007 | |
| Murray | 50,203 | 49,891 | 50,100 | -103 | |
| New England and North West | 72,666 | 75,583 | 75,985 | 3,319 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 140,675 | 155,658 | 160,447 | 19,772 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 86,339 | 91,883 | 96,427 | 10,088 | |
| Riverina | 66,596 | 68,338 | 69,453 | 2,857 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 49,205 | 53,047 | 56,899 | 7,694 | |
| Victoria | 2,274,447 | 2,530,635 | 2,736,125 | 461,678 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 1,711,374 | 1,927,928 | 2,115,493 | 404,119 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 239,491 | 276,865 | 320,165 | 80,674 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 158,695 | 164,215 | 168,603 | 9,908 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 173,911 | 187,981 | 198,179 | 24,268 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 183,503 | 208,621 | 231,609 | 48,106 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 122,322 | 139,162 | 156,400 | 34,078 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 234,112 | 244,593 | 247,729 | 13,617 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 262,321 | 300,603 | 335,693 | 73,372 | |
| Melbourne - West | 225,051 | 281,683 | 326,215 | 101,164 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 111,967 | 124,210 | 130,907 | 18,940 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 560,543 | 600,187 | 618,583 | 58,040 | |
| Ballarat | 58,301 | 64,554 | 67,396 | 9,095 | |
| Bendigo | 57,539 | 63,226 | 66,444 | 8,905 | |
| Geelong | 101,814 | 114,376 | 125,026 | 23,212 | |


































(continued)

Employed persons by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 persons | 2011 persons | 2016 persons | 2006 - 2016 change persons | Trend |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| Hume | 70,398 | 73,668 | 75,545 | 5,147 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 99,573 | 109,695 | 110,486 | 10,913 | |
| North West | 64,925 | 63,911 | 63,374 | -1,551 | |
| Shepparton | 53,053 | 54,223 | 54,705 | 1,652 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 54,936 | 56,532 | 55,609 | 673 | |
| Queensland | 1,824,998 | 2,039,275 | 2,136,455 | 311,457 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 899,710 | 1,010,616 | 1,073,778 | 174,068 | |
| Brisbane - East | 93,279 | 104,590 | 108,128 | 14,849 | |
| Brisbane - North | 86,955 | 97,906 | 104,609 | 17,654 | |
| Brisbane - South | 144,641 | 159,095 | 167,703 | 23,062 | |
| Brisbane - West | 84,128 | 87,726 | 87,898 | 3,770 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 114,431 | 129,484 | 140,263 | 25,832 | |
| Ipswich | 104,877 | 122,702 | 135,965 | 31,088 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 120,576 | 132,461 | 137,317 | 16,741 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 77,564 | 89,974 | 95,216 | 17,652 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 73,246 | 86,690 | 96,668 | 23,422 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 921,111 | 1,024,830 | 1,059,525 | 138,414 | |
| Cairns | 95,515 | 102,879 | 106,148 | 10,633 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 52,756 | 55,503 | 54,865 | 2,109 | |
| Central Queensland | 89,703 | 101,130 | 97,655 | 7,952 | |
| Gold Coast | 207,510 | 237,688 | 266,886 | 59,376 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 72,758 | 84,877 | 78,391 | 5,633 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 36,551 | 37,374 | 33,765 | -2,786 | |
| Far North | 11,958 | 11,431 | 10,997 | -961 | |
| Outback - North | 14,573 | 15,751 | 13,884 | -689 | |
| Outback - South | 10,028 | 10,197 | 8,881 | -1,147 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 119,626 | 135,074 | 151,648 | 32,022 | |
| Toowoomba | 58,948 | 64,142 | 66,386 | 7,438 | |
| Townsville | 94,377 | 105,991 | 103,917 | 9,540 | |
| Wide Bay | 93,373 | 100,169 | 99,867 | 6,494 | |
| South Australia | 689,897 | 739,359 | 746,105 | 56,208 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 534,620 | 576,823 | 587,060 | 52,440 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 129,634 | 137,001 | 137,691 | 8,057 | |
| Adelaide - North | 160,937 | 175,249 | 180,185 | 19,248 | |
| Adelaide - South | 154,043 | 164,435 | 164,500 | 10,457 | |
| Adelaide - West | 90,010 | 100,135 | 104,681 | 14,671 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 154,347 | 161,620 | 158,308 | 3,961 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 43,272 | 45,985 | 45,980 | 2,708 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 35,763 | 38,034 | 34,650 | -1,113 | |
| Eyre Peninsula and South West | 23,981 | 25,308 | 23,874 | -107 | |
| Outback - North and East | 11,788 | 12,724 | 10,779 | -1,009 | |
| South Australia - South East | 75,314 | 77,607 | 77,675 | 2,361 | |
| Western Australia | 936,130 | 1,097,879 | 1,157,735 | 221,605 | |
| Greater Perth | 729,405 | 857,632 | 920,196 | 190,791 | |
| Mandurah | 25,283 | 33,201 | 37,124 | 11,841 | |
| Perth - Inner | 70,008 | 81,726 | 85,035 | 15,027 | |
| Perth - North East | 95,308 | 109,614 | 119,988 | 24,680 | |

(continued)

Employed persons by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 persons | 2011 persons | 2016 persons | 2006 - 2016 change persons | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Perth - North West | 210,872 | 245,473 | 261,941 | 51,069 |  |
| Perth - South East | 184,406 | 214,944 | 228,089 | 43,683 |  |
| Perth - South West | 143,523 | 172,675 | 188,023 | 44,500 |  |
| Rest of Western Australia | 204,184 | 237,325 | 235,431 | 31,247 |  |
| Bunbury | 64,438 | 73,860 | 77,663 | 13,225 |  |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 56,627 | 59,275 | 59,053 | 2,426 |  |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 32,359 | 46,772 | 45,541 | 13,182 |  |
| Kimberley | 12,827 | 14,404 | 13,639 | 812 |  |
| East Pilbara | 8,210 | 14,399 | 12,899 | 4,689 |  |
| West Pilbara | 11,318 | 17,973 | 18,999 | 7,681 |  |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 50,765 | 57,417 | 53,172 | 2,407 |  |
| Esperance | 7,163 | 7,442 | 7,154 | -9 |  |
| Gascoyne | 4,268 | 4,339 | 4,252 | -16 |  |
| Goldfields | 18,064 | 20,657 | 18,451 | 387 |  |
| Mid West | 21,271 | 24,976 | 23,322 | 2,051 |  |
| Tasmania | 204,739 | 217,295 | 216,583 | 11,844 |  |
| Greater Hobart | 90,100 | 96,870 | 98,883 | 8,783 |  |
| Rest of Tasmania | 114,292 | 120,048 | 117,405 | 3,113 |  |
| Launceston and North East | 56,992 | 59,761 | 58,458 | 1,466 |  |
| South East | 13,537 | 14,470 | 14,607 | 1,070 |  |
| West and North West | 43,767 | 45,818 | 44,336 | 569 |  |
| Northern Territory | 87,179 | 98,479 | 102,708 | 15,529 |  |
| Greater Darwin | 54,234 | 63,045 | 71,357 | 17,123 |  |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 32,279 | 34,772 | 30,752 | -1,527 |  |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 32,279 | 34,772 | 30,752 | -1,527 |  |
| Alice Springs | 15,318 | 16,157 | 15,351 | 33 |  |
| Barkly | 1,747 | 1,838 | 1,762 | 15 |  |
| Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem | 4,195 | 5,066 | 3,956 | -239 |  |
| East Arnhem | 4,712 | 4,880 | 3,543 | -1,169 |  |
| Katherine | 6,308 | 6,826 | 6,140 | -168 |  |
| Australian Capital Territory | 176,286 | 195,891 | 205,626 | 29,340 |  |
| Australian Capital Cities | 6,098,464 | 6,791,803 | 7,344,904 | 1,246,440 |  |
| Australian Rest of States | 2,989,613 | 3,250,155 | 3,324,167 | 334,554 |  |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Scheme, a former Indigenous employment program, can influence employment measures for regions which had CDEP participation. CDEP participants were classified as employed in both the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, but the scheme was phased out from 2009, so there were fewer participants in 2011. Participants in a replacement scheme were not classified as employed in the 2016 Census (for more details see ABS 2012, Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2011 (cat. no. 6287.0); ABS 2013, Australian Social Trends, Nov 2013 (cat. no. 4102.0); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

Aggregations may not sum from lower spatial units.

P 2.2.2 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.³⁶

- The national unemployment rate was 6.9 per cent in 2016, up 1.7 percentage points from 5.2 per cent in 2006.

Unemployment rate across remoteness classes

- The unemployment rate increased across all remoteness classes between 2006 and 2016.
- The highest increase was recorded in very remote Australia, where the unemployment rate grew by 4.7 percentage points (from 4.8 per cent in 2006 to 9.5 per cent in 2016). Inner regional Australia recorded the lowest increase in the unemployment rate, rising 0.8 percentage points from 5.9 per cent in 2006 to 6.7 per cent in 2016.

Table P 2.2.2.a Unemployment rate by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|---|
| Major Cities | 5.1 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 1.8 |  |
| Inner Regional | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 0.8 |  |
| Outer Regional | 5.3 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 1.4 |  |
| Remote | 4.0 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 1.5 |  |
| Very Remote | 4.8 | 6.0 | 9.5 | 4.7 |  |
| AUSTRALIA | 5.2 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 1.7 |  |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Scheme, a former Indigenous employment program, can influence employment measures for regions which had CDEP participation. CDEP participants were classified as employed in both the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, but the scheme was phased out from 2009, so there were fewer participants in 2011. Participants in a replacement scheme were not classified as employed in the 2016 Census (for more details see ABS 2012, Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2011 (cat. no. 6287.0); ABS 2013, Australian Social Trends, Nov 2013 (cat. no. 4102.0); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

Unemployment rate across major urban areas

- In 2016, Townsville recorded the highest unemployment rate of all major urban areas at 8.9 per cent, while Greater Darwin recorded the lowest at 4.6 per cent. Townsville also recorded the largest increase between 2006 and 2016 (4.5 percentage points).
- The unemployment rate increased in the vast majority of major urban areas between 2006 and 2016, with Bendigo and Wollongong being the only two to record improvements.
- Wollongong recorded the largest decline in the unemployment rate of 0.4 percentage points, from 7.4 per cent in 2006 to 7.0 per cent in 2016.

³⁶ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

Table P 2.2.2.b Unemployment rate by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 5.3 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 0.7 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 5.3 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 1.5 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 4.4 | 5.9 | 7.4 | 3.0 | |
| Greater Perth | 3.7 | 4.8 | 8.1 | 4.4 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 5.2 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 2.5 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 5.4 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 1.6 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 7.1 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 0.3 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 1.4 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 5.8 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 1.3 | |
| Wollongong | 7.4 | 6.8 | 7.0 | -0.4 | |
| Geelong | 6.1 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 0.0 | |
| Greater Hobart | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 0.5 | |
| Townsville | 4.4 | 5.1 | 8.9 | 4.5 | |
| Cairns | 4.4 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 3.3 | |
| Greater Darwin | 3.5 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 1.1 | |
| Toowoomba | 4.5 | 4.9 | 7.0 | 2.5 | |
| Ballarat | 6.5 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 0.6 | |
| Bendigo | 6.7 | 5.3 | 6.6 | -0.1 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 0.7 | |
| Launceston | 6.3 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 1.3 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Unemployment rate across sub-state regions

- In 2016, the highest unemployment rate among Statistical Area Level 4 regions was recorded in the Northern Territory - Outback (11.9 per cent), followed by Mandurah in Western Australia (10.7 per cent). Conversely, Sydney - Sutherland and Sydney - Northern Beaches had the lowest unemployment rates, both with 3.5 per cent.
- The unemployment rate increased across most sub-state regions between 2006 and 2016. Over this period, the unemployment rate for Australian capital cities increased by 1.9 percentage points, while the increase for Australian rest of states was lower at 1.0 percentage point.
- Even though the capital cities experienced a greater increase, by 2016 the unemployment rates for capital cities and rest of state areas were very similar (6.8 per cent for capital cities and 6.9 per cent for rest of state areas).

Table P 2.2.2.c Unemployment rate by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 0.4 | |
| Greater Sydney | 5.3 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 0.7 | |
| Central Coast | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.8 | -0.3 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 3.2 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 1.2 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 0.5 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 0.4 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 0.8 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 0.8 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 4.4 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 1.1 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 3.2 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 1.3 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 0.8 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 0.1 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 0.3 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 7.1 | 7.3 | 8.3 | 1.2 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 4.3 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 1.8 | |
| Sydney - South West | 8.7 | 8.1 | 8.5 | -0.2 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 0.6 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 7.0 | 6.1 | 6.6 | -0.4 | |
| Capital Region | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.9 | -0.3 | |
| Central West | 6.3 | 5.2 | 6.2 | -0.1 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 9.4 | 8.5 | 7.9 | -1.5 | |
| Far West and Orana | 7.0 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 0.0 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 6.5 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 0.7 | |
| Illawarra | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.9 | -0.3 | |
| Mid North Coast | 10.1 | 8.2 | 8.1 | -2.0 | |
| Murray | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 0.6 | |
| New England and North West | 7.2 | 6.2 | 6.4 | -0.8 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 7.0 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 0.2 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.0 | -1.1 | |
| Riverina | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.2 | -0.2 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 7.5 | 6.4 | 5.6 | -1.9 | |
| Victoria | 5.4 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 1.2 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 5.3 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 1.5 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 5.3 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 1.3 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 4.3 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 2.1 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 3.9 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 1.4 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 5.2 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 1.3 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 6.0 | 5.9 | 7.5 | 1.5 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 4.0 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 1.2 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 6.1 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 1.6 | |
| Melbourne - West | 7.1 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 1.3 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 0.4 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 5.7 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 0.3 | |
| Ballarat | 6.6 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 0.2 | |
| Bendigo | 6.3 | 5.0 | 6.0 | -0.3 | |

(continued)

Unemployment rate by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Geelong | 5.9 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 0.1 | |
| Hume | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 0.3 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 6.3 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 0.6 | |
| North West | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 0.8 | |
| Shepparton | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 0.4 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 4.7 | 4.1 | 4.6 | -0.1 | |
| Queensland | 4.7 | 6.1 | 7.6 | 2.9 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 4.4 | 5.9 | 7.4 | 3.0 | |
| Brisbane - East | 4.0 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 2.0 | |
| Brisbane - North | 3.6 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 2.5 | |
| Brisbane - South | 4.3 | 5.7 | 7.4 | 3.1 | |
| Brisbane - West | 3.6 | 5.1 | 6.9 | 3.3 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 3.8 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 2.4 | |
| Ipswich | 5.2 | 7.1 | 8.9 | 3.7 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 5.5 | 7.1 | 8.8 | 3.3 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 6.0 | 7.4 | 9.0 | 3.0 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 3.3 | 4.8 | 6.4 | 3.1 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 5.0 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 2.8 | |
| Cairns | 4.4 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 3.4 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 4.2 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 1.3 | |
| Central Queensland | 4.6 | 4.4 | 8.7 | 4.1 | |
| Gold Coast | 5.2 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 1.8 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 3.5 | 3.6 | 7.8 | 4.3 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 3.8 | 5.3 | 7.9 | 4.1 | |
| Far North | 4.5 | 7.9 | 12.4 | 7.9 | |
| Outback - North | 3.7 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 2.8 | |
| Outback - South | 3.3 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 0.7 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 5.8 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 1.3 | |
| Toowoomba | 4.5 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 2.5 | |
| Townsville | 4.4 | 5.1 | 8.7 | 4.3 | |
| Wide Bay | 7.5 | 8.8 | 10.4 | 2.9 | |
| South Australia | 5.2 | 5.7 | 7.5 | 2.3 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 5.2 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 2.5 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 4.2 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 2.1 | |
| Adelaide - North | 5.8 | 6.8 | 9.4 | 3.6 | |
| Adelaide - South | 5.0 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 2.0 | |
| Adelaide - West | 5.7 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 2.0 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 5.4 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 1.2 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 5.6 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 0.9 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 5.8 | 5.6 | 8.0 | 2.2 | |
| Eyre Peninsula and South West | 5.9 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 1.8 | |
| Outback - North and East | 5.6 | 5.1 | 8.6 | 3.0 | |
| South Australia - South East | 5.1 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 0.9 | |
| Western Australia | 3.8 | 4.7 | 7.8 | 4.0 | |
| Greater Perth | 3.7 | 4.8 | 8.1 | 4.4 | |
| Mandurah | 5.4 | 6.9 | 10.7 | 5.3 | |

(continued)

Unemployment rate by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Perth - Inner | 3.3 | 4.0 | 6.6 | 3.3 | |
| Perth - North East | 3.5 | 4.6 | 7.9 | 4.4 | |
| Perth - North West | 3.4 | 4.4 | 7.6 | 4.2 | |
| Perth - South East | 3.8 | 5.1 | 8.9 | 5.1 | |
| Perth - South West | 3.8 | 4.9 | 8.3 | 4.5 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 3.9 | 4.4 | 6.4 | 2.5 | |
| Bunbury | 3.7 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 3.3 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 3.9 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 1.6 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 3.4 | 3.4 | 5.8 | 2.4 | |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 3.8 | 5.4 | 8.7 | 4.9 | |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 4.0 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 0.8 | |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 2.7 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 1.6 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 4.4 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 2.6 | |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 0.8 | |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 3.1 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 2.7 | |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 3.6 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 3.0 | |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 5.6 | 5.2 | 8.2 | 2.6 | |
| Tasmania | 6.6 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 0.4 | |
| Greater Hobart | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 0.5 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 7.1 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 0.4 | |
| Launceston and North East | 6.4 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 1.2 | |
| South East | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.3 | -0.8 | |
| West and North West | 7.9 | 7.0 | 7.6 | -0.3 | |
| Northern Territory | 4.4 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 2.6 | |
| Greater Darwin | 3.5 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 1.1 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 5.7 | 8.0 | 11.9 | 6.2 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 5.7 | 8.0 | 11.9 | 6.2 | |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 4.8 | 5.1 | 9.6 | 4.8 | |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 6.3 | 8.7 | 14.0 | 7.7 | |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 6.4 | 12.4 | 21.2 | 14.8 | |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 7.9 | 10.2 | 13.7 | 5.8 | |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 5.7 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 3.0 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 1.3 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 4.9 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 1.9 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 1.0 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of usual residence.

The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Scheme, a former Indigenous employment program, can influence employment measures for regions which had CDEP participation. CDEP participants were classified as employed in both the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, but the scheme was phased out from 2009, so there were fewer participants in 2011. Participants in a replacement scheme were not classified as employed in the 2016 Census (for more details see ABS 2012, Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2011 (cat. no. 6287.0); ABS 2013, Australian Social Trends, Nov 2013 (cat. no. 4102.0); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

P 2.2.3 Youth unemployment rate

The youth unemployment rate is the percentage of people in the labour force aged 15 to 24 who are unemployed. It measures those young people who are ready to enter into paid work and have recently taken active steps to find a job. Employment is an important factor that contributes to both individuals and their societies. It provides individuals with an opportunity to build networks, cultivate skills and develop a sense of identity. It is also closely linked with economic growth, and contributes to societal productivity and resourcefulness.³⁷

This measure provides an indication of a region's ability to provide jobs to its youth, and its ability to attract or retain young people in regional labour markets.

- In 2016, 14.9 per cent of Australians aged between 15 and 24 years old were unemployed. Between 2006 and 2016, youth unemployment in Australia increased by 4.7 percentage points.

Youth unemployment rate across remoteness classes

- For all remoteness classes, youth unemployment rates increased between 2006 and 2016.
- The largest increase occurred in very remote Australia (12.6 percentage points) from 8.3 per cent in 2006 to 20.9 per cent in 2016.

Table P 2.2.3.a Youth unemployment rate by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Major Cities | 10.0 | 12.4 | 15.3 | 5.3 | |
| Inner Regional | 11.3 | 12.0 | 14.1 | 2.8 | |
| Outer Regional | 9.9 | 11.1 | 13.4 | 3.5 | |
| Remote | 7.3 | 9.0 | 11.0 | 3.7 | |
| Very Remote | 8.3 | 12.9 | 20.9 | 12.6 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 10.2 | 12.2 | 14.9 | 4.7 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Proportion of persons aged 15 to 24 years who are either employed or unemployed.

The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Scheme, a former Indigenous employment program, can influence employment measures for regions which had CDEP participation. CDEP participants were classified as employed in both the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, but the scheme was phased out from 2009, so there were fewer participants in 2011. Participants in a replacement scheme were not classified as employed in the 2016 Census (for more details see ABS 2012, Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2011 (cat. no. 6287.0); ABS 2013, Australian Social Trends, Nov 2013 (cat. no. 4102.0); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

Youth unemployment rate across major urban areas

- In 2016 the major urban areas with the highest youth unemployment rates were Greater Adelaide (17.2 per cent) and Launceston (17.1 per cent). Greater Darwin had the lowest rate (9.6 per cent).
- The youth unemployment rate rose across all major urban areas from 2006 to 2016.
- The largest increases occurred in Greater Perth (9.2 percentage points) and Townsville (8.6 percentage points), while the smallest increase occurred in Bendigo (0.6 percentage points).

³⁷ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

Table P 2.2.3.b Youth unemployment rate by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 10.4 | 12.6 | 13.3 | 2.9 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 10.8 | 12.3 | 15.9 | 5.1 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 8.8 | 13.0 | 16.2 | 7.4 | |
| Greater Perth | 7.0 | 10.1 | 16.2 | 9.2 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 10.6 | 12.8 | 17.2 | 6.6 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 9.5 | 15.1 | 14.7 | 5.2 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 14.0 | 12.0 | 16.2 | 2.2 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 7.3 | 8.5 | 11.6 | 4.3 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 10.3 | 14.6 | 15.2 | 4.9 | |
| Wollongong | 14.8 | 15.6 | 16.0 | 1.2 | |
| Geelong | 11.4 | 11.7 | 13.4 | 2.0 | |
| Greater Hobart | 12.6 | 13.3 | 15.6 | 3.0 | |
| Townsville | 7.7 | 10.2 | 16.3 | 8.6 | |
| Cairns | 8.1 | 13.5 | 15.3 | 7.2 | |
| Greater Darwin | 6.5 | 7.7 | 9.6 | 3.1 | |
| Toowoomba | 8.6 | 10.7 | 15.3 | 6.7 | |
| Ballarat | 13.0 | 12.5 | 15.1 | 2.1 | |
| Bendigo | 13.4 | 10.5 | 14.0 | 0.6 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 10.9 | 11.4 | 13.3 | 2.4 | |
| Launceston | 12.7 | 14.0 | 17.1 | 4.4 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Proportion of persons aged 15 to 24 years who are either employed or unemployed.

Youth unemployment rate across sub-state regions

- In 2016 the highest youth unemployment rate among the Statistical Area Level 4 regions was in Northern Territory - Outback (24.0 per cent). This represented an increase of 13.8 percentage points over the previous 10 years.
- From 2006 to 2016 the youth unemployment rate increased by 5.4 percentage points for Australian capital cities and by 3.4 percentage points for regions outside capital cities.
- Over the 10 year period from 2006 to 2016, the youth unemployment rate increased across Australia in all but three sub-state regions in New South Wales. Declines occurred in the Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven (down by 2.9 percentage points), the Mid North Coast (down by 1.5 percentage points) and New England and North West (down by 0.5 percentage points).

Table P 2.2.3.c Youth unemployment rate by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 11.5 | 12.8 | 13.6 | 2.1 | |
| Greater Sydney | 10.4 | 12.6 | 13.3 | 2.9 | |
| Central Coast | 13.5 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 1.1 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 7.0 | 9.4 | 10.1 | 3.1 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 13.4 | 15.2 | 15.7 | 2.3 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 10.6 | 12.8 | 13.8 | 3.2 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 8.6 | 12.7 | 13.4 | 4.8 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 11.6 | 14.0 | 14.9 | 3.3 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 9.6 | 12.0 | 12.6 | 3.0 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 7.2 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 2.9 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 5.8 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 2.3 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 12.1 | 13.6 | 13.4 | 1.3 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 10.1 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 1.7 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 12.5 | 14.3 | 16.1 | 3.6 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 9.9 | 13.6 | 13.9 | 4.0 | |
| Sydney - South West | 13.5 | 15.6 | 16.3 | 2.8 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 5.9 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 2.3 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 13.5 | 12.9 | 14.3 | 0.8 | |
| Capital Region | 9.9 | 9.5 | 10.1 | 0.2 | |
| Central West | 13.0 | 11.5 | 13.3 | 0.3 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 16.0 | 16.9 | 16.5 | 0.5 | |
| Far West and Orana | 13.5 | 13.0 | 14.5 | 1.0 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 12.2 | 10.9 | 15.2 | 3.0 | |
| Illawarra | 14.7 | 15.4 | 15.8 | 1.1 | |
| Mid North Coast | 17.7 | 16.4 | 16.2 | -1.5 | |
| Murray | 10.4 | 10.8 | 11.9 | 1.5 | |
| New England and North West | 14.5 | 13.3 | 14.0 | -0.5 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 14.1 | 12.1 | 16.2 | 2.1 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 14.3 | 16.0 | 14.7 | 0.4 | |
| Riverina | 10.6 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 0.4 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 14.4 | 13.4 | 11.5 | -2.9 | |
| Victoria | 11.0 | 12.1 | 15.2 | 4.2 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 10.8 | 12.3 | 15.9 | 5.1 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 11.6 | 13.3 | 17.3 | 5.7 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 9.9 | 11.9 | 15.3 | 5.4 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 8.8 | 10.6 | 13.9 | 5.1 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 10.5 | 12.3 | 15.4 | 4.9 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 11.8 | 12.4 | 16.6 | 4.8 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 8.5 | 9.9 | 12.5 | 4.0 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 11.7 | 13.8 | 17.5 | 5.8 | |
| Melbourne - West | 13.1 | 13.7 | 18.1 | 5.0 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 10.5 | 10.6 | 12.1 | 1.6 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 11.2 | 11.2 | 12.7 | 1.5 | |
| Ballarat | 13.1 | 12.5 | 14.4 | 1.3 | |
| Bendigo | 12.9 | 10.5 | 13.3 | 0.4 | |

(continued)

Youth unemployment rate by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Geelong | 11.3 | 11.6 | 13.2 | 1.9 | |
| Hume | 9.7 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 0.8 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 12.1 | 11.9 | 14.0 | 1.9 | |
| North West | 10.4 | 10.6 | 11.9 | 1.5 | |
| Shepparton | 10.3 | 11.4 | 12.5 | 2.2 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 9.2 | 9.3 | 10.1 | 0.9 | |
| Queensland | 8.9 | 12.8 | 15.8 | 6.9 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 8.8 | 13.0 | 16.2 | 7.4 | |
| Brisbane - East | 8.2 | 12.0 | 14.0 | 5.8 | |
| Brisbane - North | 7.5 | 10.8 | 13.5 | 6.0 | |
| Brisbane - South | 8.4 | 12.8 | 16.3 | 7.9 | |
| Brisbane - West | 8.5 | 12.5 | 16.3 | 7.8 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 7.2 | 10.0 | 12.4 | 5.2 | |
| Ipswich | 10.0 | 15.0 | 19.3 | 9.3 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 10.3 | 15.2 | 19.1 | 8.8 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 11.6 | 15.7 | 18.2 | 6.6 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 7.6 | 11.9 | 15.3 | 7.7 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 8.9 | 12.5 | 15.4 | 6.5 | |
| Cairns | 8.1 | 14.0 | 15.0 | 6.9 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 8.1 | 8.7 | 11.6 | 3.5 | |
| Central Queensland | 8.2 | 8.8 | 15.8 | 7.6 | |
| Gold Coast | 9.2 | 14.9 | 14.7 | 5.5 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 6.6 | 7.3 | 14.6 | 8.0 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 6.4 | 10.8 | 14.2 | 7.8 | |
| Far North | 7.7 | 17.3 | 23.1 | 15.4 | |
| Outback - North | 5.7 | 8.8 | 11.8 | 6.1 | |
| Outback - South | 5.5 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 0.2 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 10.3 | 14.6 | 15.1 | 4.8 | |
| Toowoomba | 8.5 | 10.7 | 15.1 | 6.6 | |
| Townsville | 7.7 | 10.3 | 16.0 | 8.3 | |
| Wide Bay | 13.1 | 17.3 | 20.0 | 6.9 | |
| South Australia | 10.6 | 12.6 | 16.5 | 5.9 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 10.6 | 12.8 | 17.2 | 6.6 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 9.7 | 12.0 | 15.2 | 5.5 | |
| Adelaide - North | 11.7 | 14.3 | 19.9 | 8.2 | |
| Adelaide - South | 10.1 | 12.0 | 16.0 | 5.9 | |
| Adelaide - West | 10.8 | 12.3 | 16.2 | 5.4 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 10.4 | 11.8 | 13.4 | 3.0 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 10.8 | 10.9 | 14.1 | 3.3 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 10.3 | 11.5 | 15.5 | 5.2 | |
| Eyre Peninsula and South West | 11.3 | 12.4 | 15.4 | 4.1 | |
| Outback - North and East | 8.4 | 9.7 | 15.3 | 6.9 | |
| South Australia - South East | 10.3 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 1.8 | |
| Western Australia | 7.1 | 10.0 | 15.7 | 8.6 | |
| Greater Perth | 7.0 | 10.1 | 16.2 | 9.2 | |
| Mandurah | 8.6 | 12.9 | 19.9 | 11.3 | |

(continued)

Youth unemployment rate by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Perth - Inner | 7.1 | 9.0 | 14.2 | 7.1 | |
| Perth - North East | 6.7 | 9.9 | 16.5 | 9.8 | |
| Perth - North West | 6.3 | 9.2 | 15.6 | 9.3 | |
| Perth - South East | 7.3 | 10.8 | 17.0 | 9.7 | |
| Perth - South West | 7.4 | 10.6 | 16.1 | 8.7 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 7.3 | 9.4 | 12.9 | 5.6 | |
| Bunbury | 6.6 | 9.9 | 13.3 | 6.7 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 7.9 | 10.4 | 11.5 | 3.6 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 6.4 | 7.8 | 13.7 | 7.3 | |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 6.7 | 12.5 | 18.2 | 11.5 | |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 8.2 | 6.4 | 10.4 | 2.2 | |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 4.4 | 4.6 | 11.8 | 7.4 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 8.4 | 9.3 | 13.2 | 4.8 | |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 8.7 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 0.5 | |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 6.4 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 4.9 | |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 6.3 | 8.3 | 13.4 | 7.1 | |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 10.7 | 10.0 | 14.8 | 4.1 | |
| Tasmania | 13.0 | 13.7 | 15.7 | 2.7 | |
| Greater Hobart | 12.6 | 13.3 | 15.6 | 3.0 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 13.3 | 13.8 | 15.8 | 2.5 | |
| Launceston and North East | 12.5 | 13.9 | 16.6 | 4.1 | |
| South East | 12.4 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 1.4 | |
| West and North West | 14.5 | 13.8 | 15.0 | 0.5 | |
| Northern Territory | 7.9 | 10.8 | 14.1 | 6.2 | |
| Greater Darwin | 6.5 | 7.7 | 9.6 | 3.1 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 10.2 | 16.4 | 24.0 | 13.8 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 10.2 | 16.4 | 24.0 | 13.8 | |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 9.3 | 11.3 | 20.1 | 10.8 | |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 8.1 | 15.4 | 23.1 | 15.0 | |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 8.8 | 27.5 | 45.5 | 36.7 | |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 17.2 | 23.3 | 31.4 | 14.2 | |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 8.6 | 16.6 | 14.7 | 6.1 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 7.7 | 8.8 | 11.9 | 4.2 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 9.7 | 12.1 | 15.1 | 5.4 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 11.0 | 12.3 | 14.4 | 3.4 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of usual residence.

Proportion of persons aged 15 to 24 years who are either employed or unemployed.

The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Scheme, a former Indigenous employment program, can influence employment measures for regions which had CDEP participation. CDEP participants were classified as employed in both the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, but the scheme was phased out from 2009, so there were fewer participants in 2011. Participants in a replacement scheme were not classified as employed in the 2016 Census (for more details see ABS 2012, Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2011 (cat. no. 6287.0); ABS 2013, Australian Social Trends, Nov 2013 (cat. no. 4102.0); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

P 2.3 A resilient economy

P 2.3.1 Proportion of unemployed persons unemployed for 12 months or more

This indicator measures the number of persons who have been unemployed for 12 months or more as a proportion of all unemployed persons. It provides an indication of how quickly or slowly individuals are able to transition back into paid work after a period of unemployment. At a regional level, it provides an indication of broader labour market health, levels of disadvantage associated with prolonged unemployment, and wellbeing of Australians.³⁸

An increase in the indicator means that a greater proportion of unemployed persons remain unemployed for 12 months or longer, while a decrease means that fewer unemployed people are experiencing prolonged unemployment. The indicator is based on data that has been smoothed to remove seasonal effects on employment.

- The proportion of unemployed persons who have been unemployed for 12 months or more declined across Australia by 1.7 percentage points from 22.9 per cent in 2006 to 21.2 per cent in 2016.

Proportion of unemployed persons unemployed for 12 months or more across capital cities and balance of state

- The proportion of unemployed persons who have been unemployed for 12 months or more declined across all capital cities with the exception of Greater Hobart. The largest declines among the capital cities were recorded in the Australian Capital Territory and Greater Darwin, both with declines of 9.8 percentage points between 2006 and 2016.
- All rest of state areas, with the exception of rest of New South Wales and rest of Victoria, recorded declines over this period. The largest decline was recorded in the rest of Northern Territory (down 9.2 percentage points), while the largest increase was recorded in the rest of Victoria (up 8.2 percentage points).

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

Table P 2.3.1.a Proportion of unemployed persons unemployed for 12 months or more by capital city/balance of state

| Sub-State Region* | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 26.7 | 19.7 | 26.4 | -0.3 | |
| Greater Sydney | 24.3 | 19.6 | 20.9 | -3.4 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 30.5 | 20.0 | 34.2 | 3.7 | |
| Victoria | 19.3 | 19.9 | 18.4 | -0.9 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 19.6 | 19.5 | 15.4 | -4.2 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 18.1 | 21.0 | 26.3 | 8.2 | |
| Queensland | 22.3 | 18.9 | 18.0 | -4.3 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 18.2 | 13.3 | 12.6 | -5.6 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 25.5 | 22.5 | 22.5 | -3.0 | |
| South Australia | 28.9 | 25.2 | 22.4 | -6.5 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 28.4 | 25.1 | 20.7 | -7.7 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 30.8 | 25.4 | 28.9 | -1.9 | |
| Western Australia | 18.4 | 13.6 | 14.3 | -4.1 | |
| Greater Perth | 18.2 | 14.1 | 14.4 | -3.8 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 19.4 | 12.2 | 14.0 | -5.4 | |
| Tasmania | 29.9 | 18.8 | 27.7 | -2.2 | |
| Greater Hobart | 21.4 | 5.8 | 29.7 | 8.3 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 35.3 | 26.6 | 26.5 | -8.8 | |
| Northern Territory | 22.2 | 16.7 | 12.7 | -9.5 | |
| Greater Darwin | 17.0 | 5.1 | 7.2 | -9.8 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 26.2 | 20.9 | 17.0 | -9.2 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 20.9 | 18.0 | 11.1 | -9.8 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 21.3 | 18.3 | 17.4 | -3.9 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 26.0 | 21.1 | 27.7 | 1.7 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 22.9 | 19.4 | 21.2 | -1.7 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Aug 2017 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

Annual figure is calculated as a weighted average across the 12-months of the calendar year of seasonally adjusted labour force data.

* Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

P 2.3.2 Labour force underutilisation rate

The labour force underutilisation rate is the ratio of people who are employed but would like more hours of work (underemployed) and people who are unemployed, to the entire labour force.

The labour force underutilisation rate is a broader measure of the labour market than the unemployment rate, as changes in the underutilisation rate capture both changes in unemployment and underemployment.³⁹ It is a useful indicator of available labour resources which are currently not being used in the economy. The indicator accounts for employed people who would like to work more hours, and also reflects structural trends in employment including shifts to part-time and casual work.

An increase in the underutilisation rate indicates that proportionately more people in the labour force are either unemployed, or are employed but are working fewer hours than they would like. Conversely, a decrease in the underutilisation rate indicates that either proportionately fewer people are unemployed, or proportionately more employed people are satisfied with their hours of work. The indicator is based on data which has been smoothed to remove seasonal effects on employment.

- The underutilisation rate across Australia increased by 2.7 percentage points between 2006 and 2016, from 11.4 per cent in 2006 to 14.1 per cent in 2016.

Labour force underutilisation rate across sub-state regions

- The underutilisation rate increased across the majority of sub-state regions between 2006 and 2016.
- Among states and territories, Western Australia recorded the highest increase in the labour force underutilisation rate (6.1 percentage points), followed by South Australia (4.2 percentage points). The Northern Territory recorded the lowest increase (0.8 percentage points), followed by New South Wales (1.3 percentage points).
- Across the sub-state regions, the highest increase in the underutilisation rate between 2006 and 2016 was recorded in Mandurah in Western Australia, with an increase of 12.0 percentage points. Conversely, the largest declines were recorded in the Mid North Coast in New South Wales and the Sunshine Coast, both with a decline of 3.6 percentage points over the same period.
- In 2016, Greater Darwin and the Australian Capital Territory were the only regions among the capital cities and balance of states to have labour force underutilisation rates below 10.0 per cent. Apart from these regions, only four Statistical Area Level 4 regions (all in Greater Sydney) had underutilisation rates below 10.0 per cent.
- In 2016, Mandurah had the highest labour force underutilisation rate among the Statistical Area Level 4 regions (21.7 per cent), followed by Latrobe - Gippsland (20.0 per cent) and Townsville (19.3 per cent).

³⁹ ABS 2012, *Labour Force, Australia, Feb 2012 (cat. no. 6202.0)*, Canberra.

Table P 2.3.2.a Labour force underutilisation rate by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region* | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006-2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 11.7 | 12.6 | 13.0 | 1.3 | |
| Greater Sydney | 10.1 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 1.4 | |
| Central Coast | 16.3 | 14.5 | 16.6 | 0.3 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 6.3 | 9.2 | 10.0 | 3.7 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 9.2 | 12.5 | 14.3 | 5.1 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 7.7 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 2.7 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 6.9 | 10.0 | 7.5 | 0.6 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 11.1 | 14.7 | 11.9 | 0.9 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 8.2 | 12.2 | 9.6 | 1.3 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 7.7 | 7.7 | 9.7 | 2.0 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 7.1 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 2.4 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 14.3 | 9.5 | 11.5 | -2.8 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 12.7 | 14.5 | 10.7 | -2.0 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 11.7 | 11.5 | 12.2 | 0.6 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 9.0 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 3.9 | |
| Sydney - South West | 13.9 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 0.7 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 7.6 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 2.6 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 14.8 | 14.2 | 16.0 | 1.2 | |
| Capital Region | 10.6 | 11.7 | 13.2 | 2.6 | |
| Central West | 10.8 | 13.4 | 15.2 | 4.4 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 18.6 | 16.3 | 18.7 | 0.2 | |
| Far West and Orana | 12.3 | 12.2 | 11.4 | -0.9 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 12.3 | 10.7 | 15.7 | 3.4 | |
| Illawarra | 15.1 | 12.8 | 14.3 | -0.8 | |
| Mid North Coast | 22.0 | 15.7 | 18.4 | -3.6 | |
| Murray | 12.7 | 12.7 | 15.5 | 2.8 | |
| New England and North West | 12.5 | 17.3 | 16.7 | 4.2 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 16.2 | 13.0 | 17.9 | 1.7 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 18.2 | 17.5 | 18.7 | 0.6 | |
| Riverina | 12.8 | 15.3 | 12.3 | -0.5 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 20.7 | 20.0 | 18.5 | -2.3 | |
| Victoria | 11.8 | 11.9 | 14.7 | 2.8 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 11.2 | 11.4 | 14.3 | 3.1 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 10.4 | 9.1 | 12.2 | 1.8 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 10.9 | 8.7 | 14.6 | 3.7 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 9.9 | 9.2 | 11.9 | 2.0 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 11.3 | 10.9 | 13.3 | 2.0 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 13.6 | 13.4 | 16.2 | 2.6 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 10.5 | 12.0 | 11.2 | 0.6 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 9.8 | 12.1 | 17.0 | 7.2 | |
| Melbourne - West | 14.6 | 14.2 | 17.2 | 2.6 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 10.3 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 2.9 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 13.7 | 13.5 | 15.8 | 2.2 | |
| Ballarat | 18.2 | 15.1 | 16.2 | -2.0 | |
| Bendigo | 12.2 | 11.7 | 16.5 | 4.3 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region* | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006-2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Geelong | 13.2 | 11.7 | 15.0 | 1.7 | |
| Hume | 14.8 | 14.8 | 15.1 | 0.2 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 15.3 | 13.8 | 20.0 | 4.7 | |
| North West | 12.8 | 12.0 | 13.1 | 0.3 | |
| Shepparton | 9.1 | 16.1 | 15.5 | 6.5 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 12.5 | 14.2 | 12.9 | 0.5 | |
| Queensland | 11.3 | 13.0 | 14.1 | 2.8 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 11.0 | 11.6 | 13.4 | 2.3 | |
| Brisbane - East | 11.4 | 15.0 | 13.5 | 2.0 | |
| Brisbane - North | 11.5 | 10.4 | 11.6 | 0.0 | |
| Brisbane - South | 9.7 | 10.0 | 14.2 | 4.5 | |
| Brisbane - West | 8.6 | 8.6 | 12.7 | 4.1 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 8.4 | 9.0 | 10.5 | 2.1 | |
| Ipswich | 14.1 | 11.9 | 15.8 | 1.7 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 11.9 | 16.1 | 15.0 | 3.1 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 15.0 | 13.7 | 13.7 | -1.3 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 9.5 | 8.3 | 12.3 | 2.9 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 11.6 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 3.2 | |
| Cairns | 13.8 | 19.4 | 16.8 | 3.0 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 10.0 | 7.4 | 12.7 | 2.7 | |
| Fitzroy | 9.6 | 10.9 | 13.9 | 4.4 | |
| Gold Coast | 9.5 | 15.2 | 13.3 | 3.9 | |
| Mackay | 7.3 | 9.7 | 13.7 | 6.4 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 5.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 7.9 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 18.2 | 18.4 | 14.6 | -3.6 | |
| Toowoomba | 10.0 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 2.0 | |
| Townsville | 12.9 | 13.9 | 19.3 | 6.4 | |
| Wide Bay | 14.2 | 16.1 | 18.6 | 4.4 | |
| South Australia | 12.7 | 13.1 | 16.9 | 4.2 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 12.8 | 13.2 | 17.3 | 4.5 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 9.3 | 12.7 | 15.3 | 6.0 | |
| Adelaide - North | 15.6 | 16.4 | 18.9 | 3.3 | |
| Adelaide - South | 12.6 | 10.9 | 18.0 | 5.5 | |
| Adelaide - West | 13.3 | 12.3 | 16.3 | 3.0 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 12.4 | 12.7 | 15.2 | 2.8 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 12.9 | 11.4 | 12.9 | 0.0 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 12.7 | 13.4 | 16.4 | 3.6 | |
| South Australia - South East | 12.0 | 13.2 | 16.0 | 4.0 | |
| Western Australia | 9.0 | 10.0 | 15.1 | 6.1 | |
| Greater Perth | 9.1 | 10.1 | 15.2 | 6.1 | |
| Mandurah | 9.8 | 11.8 | 21.7 | 12.0 | |
| Perth - Inner | 8.4 | 9.4 | 10.7 | 2.3 | |
| Perth - North East | 9.2 | 10.7 | 13.7 | 4.5 | |
| Perth - North West | 9.1 | 9.1 | 15.8 | 6.7 | |
| Perth - South East | 9.5 | 10.3 | 14.5 | 5.0 | |
| Perth - South West | 8.7 | 10.9 | 17.1 | 8.4 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region* | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006-2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Rest of Western Australia | 8.6 | 9.8 | 14.7 | 6.1 | |
| Bunbury | 9.2 | 13.2 | 15.1 | 5.9 | |
| Western Australia - Outback | 8.1 | 7.0 | 12.7 | 4.6 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 8.7 | 10.3 | 18.7 | 9.9 | |
| Tasmania | 13.6 | 14.9 | 16.1 | 2.6 | |
| Greater Hobart | 11.2 | 13.1 | 15.4 | 4.2 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 15.3 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 1.3 | |
| Launceston and North East | 13.2 | 15.9 | 17.7 | 4.5 | |
| South East | 15.8 | 18.5 | 15.3 | -0.5 | |
| West and North West | 17.8 | 16.3 | 15.8 | -2.1 | |
| Northern Territory | 8.3 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 0.8 | |
| Greater Darwin | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 0.3 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 9.2 | 8.0 | 10.9 | 1.7 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 9.2 | 8.0 | 10.9 | 1.7 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 8.2 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 1.5 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 10.6 | 11.4 | 13.5 | 2.9 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 13.0 | 13.8 | 15.4 | 2.4 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 11.4 | 12.2 | 14.1 | 2.7 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Labour Force, Australia, Sept 2017 (cat no. 6202.0)

Population estimates are final for 2006 and 2011, and preliminary for 2016.

Annual figure is calculated as a weighted average across the four quarter months of the calendar year.

The underutilisation rate is the sum of the number of persons unemployed and underemployed, expressed as a proportion of the labour force. It can also be viewed as the sum of the unemployment rate and the underemployment rate.

* Based on 2011 ASGS geographical classification.

P 2.3.3 Value of new building approvals

The value of new building approvals provides an indication of growth in the construction and development industries in Australia. It can be a useful indication of a region's broader economic conditions including business and consumer confidence, population growth and lending conditions. This indicator measures the total value of buildings approved per calendar year, and includes approvals for the construction of new buildings as well as alterations, additions and conversions to existing buildings. An increase in the indicator suggests activity in the construction sector and in property prices.

- Across Australia, the value of new building approvals rose by 30.6 per cent from \$89.0 billion in 2010-11 to \$116.3 billion in 2016-17.

Value of new building approvals across remoteness classes

- The value of new building approvals increased in more populated areas of Australia, with increases observed in major cities and inner regional Australia between 2010-11 and 2016-17. The largest increase was observed in major cities with an increase of 44 per cent from \$65.8 billion in 2010-11 to \$94.8 billion in 2016-17.
- The value of new building approvals declined across outer regional, remote and very remote Australia between 2010-11 and 2016-17. The largest decline was observed in remote Australia with a decline of 65.4 per cent from \$2.0 billion in 2010-11 to \$715 million in 2016-17.

Table P 2.3.3.a Value of new building approvals by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2010-11 \$ million (real) | 2013-14 \$ million (real) | 2016-17 (p) \$ million (real) | 2010-11 - 2016-17 (p) change per cent | Trend |
|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------|
| Major Cities | 65,837 | 77,184 | 94,781 | 44.0 | |
| Inner Regional | 13,382 | 14,316 | 15,135 | 13.1 | |
| Outer Regional | 6,581 | 6,375 | 4,911 | -25.4 | |
| Remote | 2,065 | 1,376 | 715 | -65.4 | |
| Very Remote | 1,201 | 1,058 | 578 | -51.9 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 89,052 | 100,323 | 116,313 | 30.6 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Aug 2017 (cat. no. 8731.0) and ABS 2017, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2017 (cat. no. 6401.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Figures are aggregated using original values of total buildings approved across a financial year.

Data converted to real dollars using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2016-17, with annual CPI figures calculated as a four quarter average across the financial year.

Figures may be slightly understated for some regions due to components of these regions being suppressed.

(p) The figures for 2016-17 should be considered preliminary, subject to revision.

Value of new building approvals across major urban areas

- The largest increase across major urban areas was observed in Gold Coast - Tweed Heads, with a rise of 176.3 per cent from \$1.6 billion in 2010-11 to \$4.5 billion in 2016-17. Greater Sydney had the highest value overall in 2016-17, with the value of building approvals totalling \$30.6 billion.
- The largest decline was observed in Launceston (44.1 per cent) from \$220 million in 2010-11 down to \$123 million in 2016-17. Launceston also had the lowest value of building approvals overall in 2016-17.

Table P 2.3.3.b Value of new building approvals by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2010-11 \$ million (real) | 2013-14 \$ million (real) | 2016-17 (p) \$ million (real) | 2010-11 - 2016-17 (p) change per cent | Trend |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 15,160 | 23,508 | 30,616 | 102.0 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 22,162 | 22,114 | 29,936 | 35.1 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 10,507 | 9,540 | 11,438 | 8.9 | |
| Greater Perth | 7,869 | 11,514 | 9,024 | 14.7 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 4,009 | 3,523 | 4,547 | 13.4 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 1,630 | 2,809 | 4,503 | 176.3 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 1,316 | 1,184 | 1,450 | 10.2 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 2,802 | 2,144 | 2,289 | -18.3 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 1,065 | 1,108 | 2,185 | 105.2 | |
| Wollongong | 433 | 808 | 741 | 71.1 | |
| Geelong | 1,072 | 1,554 | 1,528 | 42.5 | |
| Greater Hobart | 653 | 799 | 547 | -16.2 | |
| Townsville | 796 | 609 | 508 | -36.2 | |
| Cairns | 659 | 381 | 467 | -29.1 | |
| Greater Darwin | 858 | 1,242 | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Toowoomba | 329 | 498 | 514 | 56.2 | |
| Ballarat | 452 | 380 | 417 | -7.7 | |
| Bendigo | 411 | 393 | 334 | -18.7 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 327 | 344 | 303 | -7.3 | |
| Launceston | 220 | 170 | 123 | -44.1 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Aug 2017 (cat. no. 8731.0) and ABS, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2017 (cat. no. 6401.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Figures are aggregated using original values of total buildings approved across a financial year.

Data converted to real dollars using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2016-17, with annual CPI figures calculated as a four quarter average across the financial year.

Figures may be slightly understated for some regions due to components of these regions being suppressed.

(p) The figures for 2016-17 should be considered preliminary, subject to revision.

n.a. Not available.

Value of new building approvals across sub-state regions

- In 2016, of the Statistical Area Level 4 regions, Melbourne - Inner had the highest value of new building approvals (\$9.3 billion), while South East in Tasmania had the lowest (\$102 million).
- The value of new building approvals grew much faster in Australian capital cities than in rest of state areas between 2010-11 and 2016-17, with increases of 38.2 per cent and 7.4 per cent respectively.
- At the Statistical Area Level 4 scale, the largest increase was observed in Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury, with an increase of 395.8 per cent from \$520 million in 2010-11 to \$2.6 billion in 2016-17. Western Australia - Outback (South) and Western Australia - Outback (North) experienced the largest declines (81.5 per cent and 72.4 per cent respectively).

Table P 2.3.3.c Value of new building approvals by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2010-11 \$ million (real) | 2013-14 \$ million (real) | 2016-17 (p) \$ million (real) | 2010-11 - 2016-17 (p) change per cent | Trend |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------|
| New South Wales | 21,048 | 30,392 | 38,432 | 82.6 | |
| Greater Sydney | 15,160 | 23,508 | 30,616 | 102.0 | |
| Central Coast | 521 | 576 | 815 | 56.4 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 520 | 723 | 2,578 | 395.8 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 953 | 1,267 | 1,814 | 90.3 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 3,649 | 6,978 | 6,603 | 81.0 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 1,042 | 1,454 | 1,644 | 57.8 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 1,081 | 1,995 | 1,870 | 73.0 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 680 | 1,099 | 1,350 | 98.5 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 1,366 | 2,523 | 2,876 | 110.5 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 763 | 540 | 928 | 21.6 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 613 | 859 | 1,036 | 69.0 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 551 | 1,006 | 1,229 | 123.0 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 1,569 | 1,778 | 2,472 | 57.6 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 622 | 680 | 1,206 | 93.9 | |
| Sydney - South West | 800 | 1,514 | 2,924 | 265.5 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 429 | 516 | 1,272 | 196.5 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 5,887 | 6,884 | 7,816 | 32.8 | |
| Capital Region | 543 | 591 | 557 | 2.6 | |
| Central West | 403 | 559 | 469 | 16.4 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 256 | 185 | 263 | 2.7 | |
| Far West and Orana | 218 | 287 | 388 | 78.0 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 950 | 763 | 1,166 | 22.7 | |
| Illawarra | 441 | 825 | 833 | 88.9 | |
| Mid North Coast | 376 | 427 | 558 | 48.4 | |
| Murray | 292 | 359 | 358 | 22.6 | |
| New England and North West | 330 | 369 | 362 | 9.7 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 903 | 870 | 1,044 | 15.6 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 470 | 526 | 695 | 47.9 | |
| Riverina | 367 | 501 | 472 | 28.6 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 338 | 623 | 649 | 92.0 | |
| Victoria | 27,386 | 27,096 | 35,283 | 28.8 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 22,162 | 22,114 | 29,936 | 35.1 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 6,897 | 6,586 | 9,324 | 35.2 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 1,545 | 1,824 | 2,418 | 56.5 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 1,571 | 1,550 | 2,861 | 82.1 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 2,086 | 1,643 | 2,129 | 2.1 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 1,293 | 2,032 | 1,931 | 49.3 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 1,089 | 1,677 | 1,427 | 31.0 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 2,991 | 2,816 | 4,344 | 45.2 | |
| Melbourne - West | 3,467 | 2,913 | 4,215 | 21.6 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 1,225 | 1,073 | 1,286 | 5.0 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 5,224 | 4,982 | 5,347 | 2.4 | |
| Ballarat | 602 | 536 | 569 | -5.5 | |
| Bendigo | 605 | 572 | 526 | -13.1 | |

(continued)

Value of new building approvals by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2010-11 \$ million (real) | 2013-14 \$ million (real) | 2016-17 (p) \$ million (real) | 2010-11 - 2016-17 (p) change per cent | Trend |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------|
| Geelong | 1,264 | 1,704 | 1,776 | 40.5 | |
| Hume | 545 | 497 | 501 | -8.1 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 1,002 | 756 | 867 | -13.5 | |
| North West | 508 | 351 | 388 | -23.6 | |
| Shepparton | 338 | 272 | 371 | 9.8 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 357 | 293 | 349 | -2.2 | |
| Queensland | 18,138 | 18,373 | 21,712 | 19.7 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 10,507 | 9,540 | 11,438 | 8.9 | |
| Brisbane - East | 545 | 575 | 546 | 0.2 | |
| Brisbane - North | 757 | 799 | 1,111 | 46.8 | |
| Brisbane - South | 1,177 | 1,130 | 1,517 | 28.9 | |
| Brisbane - West | 636 | 570 | 721 | 13.4 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 4,043 | 3,253 | 3,472 | -14.1 | |
| Ipswich | 1,115 | 1,269 | 1,596 | 43.1 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 1,015 | 642 | 855 | -15.8 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 616 | 541 | 900 | 46.1 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 604 | 761 | 720 | 19.2 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 7,631 | 8,834 | 10,274 | 34.6 | |
| Cairns | 906 | 605 | 668 | -26.3 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 332 | 471 | 340 | 2.4 | |
| Central Queensland | 863 | 848 | 313 | -63.7 | |
| Gold Coast | 1,568 | 2,722 | 4,396 | 180.4 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 659 | 856 | 200 | -69.7 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 207 | 180 | 190 | -8.2 | |
| <i>Far North</i> | 90 | 57 | 140 | 55.6 | |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | 73 | 107 | 35 | -52.1 | |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | 44 | 17 | 16 | -63.6 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 1,170 | 1,187 | 2,348 | 100.7 | |
| Toowoomba | 373 | 552 | 562 | 50.7 | |
| Townsville | 902 | 725 | 634 | -29.7 | |
| Wide Bay | 651 | 687 | 623 | -4.3 | |
| South Australia | 5,262 | 4,539 | 5,590 | 6.2 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 4,009 | 3,523 | 4,547 | 13.4 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 1,279 | 1,300 | 1,998 | 56.2 | |
| Adelaide - North | 1,205 | 956 | 809 | -32.9 | |
| Adelaide - South | 840 | 671 | 836 | -0.5 | |
| Adelaide - West | 685 | 595 | 903 | 31.8 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 1,253 | 1,016 | 1,043 | -16.8 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 366 | 273 | 293 | -19.9 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 197 | 218 | 215 | 9.1 | |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | 124 | 145 | 89 | -28.2 | |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | 72 | 74 | 125 | 73.6 | |
| South Australia - South East | 690 | 526 | 536 | -22.3 | |
| Western Australia | 11,872 | 15,015 | 10,877 | -8.4 | |
| Greater Perth | 7,869 | 11,514 | 9,024 | 14.7 | |
| Mandurah | 343 | 575 | 345 | 0.6 | |

(continued)

Value of new building approvals by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2010-11 \$ million (real) | 2013-14 \$ million (real) | 2016-17 (p) \$ million (real) | 2010-11 - 2016-17 (p) change per cent | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------|
| Perth - Inner | 1,477 | 2,375 | 2,087 | 41.3 | |
| Perth - North East | 864 | 1,089 | 1,080 | 25.0 | |
| Perth - North West | 1,756 | 2,300 | 1,747 | -0.5 | |
| Perth - South East | 1,760 | 2,911 | 2,072 | 17.7 | |
| Perth - South West | 1,667 | 2,264 | 1,694 | 1.6 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 4,004 | 3,496 | 1,852 | -53.7 | |
| Bunbury | 739 | 912 | 704 | -4.7 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 635 | 405 | 556 | -12.4 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 1,159 | 1,523 | 320 | -72.4 | |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 490 | 252 | 110 | -77.6 | |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 694 | 604 | 100 | -85.6 | |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 846 | 667 | 110 | -87.0 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 1,472 | 657 | 272 | -81.5 | |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 36 | 43 | 36 | 0.0 | |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 80 | 50 | 80 | 0.0 | |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 162 | 296 | 38 | -76.5 | |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 320 | 267 | 119 | -62.8 | |
| Tasmania | 1,432 | 1,349 | 1,151 | -19.6 | |
| Greater Hobart | 653 | 799 | 547 | -16.2 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 780 | 550 | 604 | -22.6 | |
| Launceston and North East | 412 | 274 | 221 | -46.4 | |
| South East | 104 | 79 | 102 | -1.9 | |
| West and North West | 264 | 197 | 281 | 6.4 | |
| Northern Territory | 1,151 | 1,441 | 943 | -18.1 | |
| Greater Darwin | 858 | 1,242 | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 294 | 200 | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 294 | 200 | n.a. | n.a. | |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 214 | 64 | n.a. | n.a. | |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 8 | 10 | n.a. | n.a. | |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 21 | 26 | n.a. | n.a. | |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 10 | 26 | n.a. | n.a. | |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 39 | 73 | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 2,763 | 2,118 | 2,325 | -15.9 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 63,981 | 74,357 | 88,433 | 38.2 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 25,073 | 25,962 | 26,936 | 7.4 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Aug 2017 (cat. no. 8731.0) and ABS, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2017 (cat. no. 6401.0)

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Figures are aggregated using original values of total buildings approved across a financial year.

Data converted to real dollars using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2016-17, with annual CPI figures calculated as a four quarter average across the financial year.

Figures may be slightly understated for some regions due to components of these regions being suppressed.

(p) The figures for 2016-17 should be considered preliminary, subject to revision.

n.a. Not available.

P 2.4 Enhanced living standards

P 2.4.1 Real median weekly household income

The real median weekly household income represents the middle of the income distribution for households. It is an indicator of Australians' capacity to consume goods and services and is a key measure of Australia's economic wellbeing. 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.⁴⁰

- Median weekly household income increased across Australia by \$135 from 2006 to 2016. Much of this increase occurred from 2011 onwards.

Real median weekly household income across remoteness classes

- All remoteness classes experienced an increase in median weekly household income between 2006 and 2016.
- The largest increase was observed in major cities, with a rise of \$192 between 2006 and 2016 to \$1,566.
- Very remote Australia had the smallest increase, with a rise of \$54 between 2006 and 2016 to \$1,268.

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

| Remoteness Class | 2006 \$ (real) | 2011 \$ (real) | 2016 \$ (real) | 2006 - 2016 change \$ (real) | Trend |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| Major Cities | 1,374 | 1,482 | 1,566 | 192 | |
| Inner Regional | 1,086 | 1,094 | 1,185 | 99 | |
| Outer Regional | 1,068 | 1,076 | 1,162 | 94 | |
| Remote | 1,281 | 1,343 | 1,438 | 157 | |
| Very Remote | 1,214 | 1,286 | 1,268 | 54 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 1,303 | 1,355 | 1,438 | 135 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia; and ABS 2017, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2017 (cat. no. 6401.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average. Reference year is 2016, with annual CPI figures calculated as a four quarter average across the calendar year. Minor adjustments to the CPI have resulted in small differences between the income figures presented in the 2016 edition and the current edition.

Real median weekly household income across major urban areas

- Median weekly household income rose across all major urban areas in Australia between 2006 and 2016, although for some areas the increase was negligible.
- The largest increase was observed in Greater Darwin, which experienced an increase of \$547 from \$1,615 in 2006 to \$2,162 in 2016. This is four times greater than the national increase.
- Greater Sydney and Greater Perth are the only other major urban areas which experienced an increase of over \$200, with increases of \$283 and \$273 respectively, between 2006 and 2016.
- The lowest increase was observed in Cairns, where median weekly household incomes rose by only \$1 from \$1,339 in 2006 to \$1,340 in 2016, following a dip in 2011.

⁴⁰ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

Table P 2.4.1.b Real median weekly household income by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2006 | 2011 | 2016 | 2006 - 2016 | Trend |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-------|
| | \$ (real) | \$ (real) | \$ (real) | change \$ (real) | |
| Greater Sydney | 1,463 | 1,587 | 1,746 | 283 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 1,370 | 1,463 | 1,541 | 171 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 1,395 | 1,522 | 1,560 | 165 | |
| Greater Perth | 1,369 | 1,602 | 1,642 | 273 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 1,183 | 1,217 | 1,266 | 83 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 1,253 | 1,237 | 1,359 | 106 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 1,151 | 1,259 | 1,324 | 173 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 1,864 | 2,015 | 2,035 | 171 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 1,130 | 1,118 | 1,268 | 138 | |
| Wollongong | 1,204 | 1,225 | 1,349 | 145 | |
| Geelong | 1,162 | 1,195 | 1,291 | 129 | |
| Greater Hobart | 1,150 | 1,172 | 1,236 | 86 | |
| Townsville | 1,407 | 1,532 | 1,442 | 35 | |
| Cairns | 1,339 | 1,280 | 1,340 | 1 | |
| Greater Darwin | 1,615 | 1,916 | 2,162 | 547 | |
| Toowoomba | 1,222 | 1,210 | 1,308 | 86 | |
| Ballarat | 1,061 | 1,089 | 1,163 | 102 | |
| Bendigo | 1,056 | 1,096 | 1,181 | 125 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 1,205 | 1,147 | 1,216 | 11 | |
| Launceston | 1,015 | 1,052 | 1,091 | 76 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia; and ABS 2017, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2017 (cat. no. 6401.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification. Data based on place of usual residence.

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average. Reference year is 2016, with annual CPI figures calculated as a four quarter average across the calendar year. Minor adjustments to the CPI have resulted in small differences between the income figures presented in the 2016 edition and the current edition.

Real median weekly household income across sub-state regions

- Median weekly household income increased across the vast majority of sub-state regions in Australia, with capital city sub-state regions experiencing the greatest increases.
- The largest increase was observed in Greater Darwin, where the median weekly household income rose by \$547. This was followed by Perth - Inner (a rise of \$488) and Sydney - City and Inner South (\$416).
- Among Statistical Area Level 4 regions, only Cairns experienced a decline, with a decrease of \$16 from \$1,245 in 2006 to \$1,229 in 2016.

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 \$ (real) | 2011 \$ (real) | 2016 \$ (real) | 2006 - 2016 change \$ (real) | Trend |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| New South Wales | 1,315 | 1,358 | 1,486 | 171 | |
| Greater Sydney | 1,463 | 1,587 | 1,746 | 283 | |
| Central Coast | 1,090 | 1,106 | 1,259 | 169 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 2,100 | 2,171 | 2,254 | 154 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 1,399 | 1,520 | 1,703 | 304 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 1,467 | 1,695 | 1,883 | 416 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 1,790 | 1,894 | 2,154 | 364 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 1,246 | 1,282 | 1,428 | 182 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 1,617 | 1,779 | 1,951 | 334 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 2,204 | 2,298 | 2,322 | 118 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 1,843 | 1,940 | 2,168 | 325 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 1,432 | 1,520 | 1,631 | 199 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 1,424 | 1,475 | 1,581 | 157 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 1,289 | 1,355 | 1,515 | 226 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 1,619 | 1,733 | 1,910 | 291 | |
| Sydney - South West | 1,275 | 1,285 | 1,427 | 152 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 1,734 | 1,806 | 1,968 | 234 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 1,016 | 1,060 | 1,172 | 156 | |
| Capital Region | 1,102 | 1,141 | 1,233 | 131 | |
| Central West | 1,017 | 1,075 | 1,169 | 152 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 843 | 923 | 1,019 | 176 | |
| Far West and Orana | 937 | 985 | 1,114 | 177 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 1,189 | 1,270 | 1,284 | 95 | |
| Illawarra | 1,213 | 1,229 | 1,353 | 140 | |
| Mid North Coast | 806 | 860 | 944 | 138 | |
| Murray | 1,056 | 1,017 | 1,121 | 65 | |
| New England and North West | 962 | 997 | 1,113 | 151 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 1,147 | 1,246 | 1,332 | 185 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 910 | 955 | 1,074 | 164 | |
| Riverina | 1,103 | 1,096 | 1,234 | 131 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 955 | 988 | 1,099 | 144 | |
| Victoria | 1,297 | 1,335 | 1,419 | 122 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 1,370 | 1,463 | 1,541 | 171 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 1,428 | 1,648 | 1,694 | 266 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 1,571 | 1,700 | 1,748 | 177 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 1,454 | 1,632 | 1,783 | 329 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 1,363 | 1,449 | 1,521 | 158 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 1,279 | 1,325 | 1,418 | 139 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 1,413 | 1,481 | 1,555 | 142 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 1,317 | 1,352 | 1,441 | 124 | |
| Melbourne - West | 1,311 | 1,400 | 1,483 | 172 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 1,187 | 1,207 | 1,303 | 116 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 1,029 | 1,042 | 1,127 | 98 | |
| Ballarat | 996 | 1,031 | 1,102 | 106 | |
| Bendigo | 1,014 | 1,062 | 1,164 | 150 | |
| Geelong | 1,160 | 1,188 | 1,289 | 129 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 \$ (real) | 2011 \$ (real) | 2016 \$ (real) | 2006 - 2016 change \$ (real) | Trend |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| Hume | 1,071 | 1,039 | 1,128 | 57 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 958 | 1,002 | 1,054 | 96 | |
| North West | 947 | 942 | 1,020 | 73 | |
| Shepparton | 1,044 | 1,007 | 1,108 | 64 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 1,062 | 1,049 | 1,106 | 44 | |
| Queensland | 1,311 | 1,356 | 1,402 | 91 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 1,395 | 1,522 | 1,560 | 165 | |
| Brisbane - East | 1,407 | 1,553 | 1,593 | 186 | |
| Brisbane - North | 1,360 | 1,528 | 1,617 | 257 | |
| Brisbane - South | 1,434 | 1,602 | 1,672 | 238 | |
| Brisbane - West | 1,772 | 1,919 | 1,961 | 189 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 1,568 | 1,855 | 1,911 | 343 | |
| Ipswich | 1,270 | 1,307 | 1,361 | 91 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 1,330 | 1,365 | 1,396 | 66 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 1,093 | 1,124 | 1,189 | 96 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 1,560 | 1,741 | 1,732 | 172 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 1,217 | 1,219 | 1,273 | 56 | |
| Cairns | 1,245 | 1,165 | 1,229 | -16 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 1,016 | 1,055 | 1,133 | 117 | |
| Central Queensland | 1,341 | 1,538 | 1,419 | 78 | |
| Gold Coast | 1,299 | 1,289 | 1,404 | 105 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 1,440 | 1,708 | 1,466 | 26 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 1,287 | 1,327 | 1,351 | 64 | |
| Far North | 1,105 | 1,142 | 1,181 | 76 | |
| Outback - North | 1,587 | 1,782 | 1,804 | 217 | |
| Outback - South | 1,028 | 1,093 | 1,123 | 95 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 1,128 | 1,114 | 1,262 | 134 | |
| Toowoomba | 1,211 | 1,207 | 1,300 | 89 | |
| Townsville | 1,340 | 1,423 | 1,364 | 24 | |
| Wide Bay | 865 | 887 | 942 | 77 | |
| South Australia | 1,128 | 1,149 | 1,208 | 80 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 1,183 | 1,217 | 1,266 | 83 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 1,353 | 1,415 | 1,470 | 117 | |
| Adelaide - North | 1,126 | 1,142 | 1,180 | 54 | |
| Adelaide - South | 1,213 | 1,243 | 1,286 | 73 | |
| Adelaide - West | 997 | 1,096 | 1,194 | 197 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 956 | 972 | 1,032 | 76 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 913 | 951 | 1,031 | 118 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 1,036 | 1,086 | 1,113 | 77 | |
| Eyre Peninsula and South West | 987 | 1,027 | 1,077 | 90 | |
| Outback - North and East | 1,158 | 1,278 | 1,202 | 44 | |
| South Australia - South East | 952 | 944 | 1,003 | 51 | |
| Western Australia | 1,353 | 1,553 | 1,595 | 242 | |
| Greater Perth | 1,369 | 1,602 | 1,642 | 273 | |
| Mandurah | 1,047 | 1,095 | 1,175 | 128 | |
| Perth - Inner | 1,542 | 1,891 | 2,030 | 488 | |
| Perth - North East | 1,334 | 1,530 | 1,585 | 251 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 \$ (real) | 2011 \$ (real) | 2016 \$ (real) | 2006 - 2016 change \$ (real) | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| Perth - North West | 1,407 | 1,662 | 1,709 | 302 | |
| Perth - South East | 1,331 | 1,544 | 1,561 | 230 | |
| Perth - South West | 1,371 | 1,621 | 1,666 | 295 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 1,296 | 1,371 | 1,411 | 115 | |
| Bunbury | 1,279 | 1,314 | 1,322 | 43 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 1,070 | 1,074 | 1,194 | 124 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 1,984 | 2,441 | 2,160 | 176 | |
| Kimberley | 1,336 | 1,565 | 1,579 | 243 | |
| East Pilbara | 2,340 | 2,955 | 2,399 | 59 | |
| West Pilbara | 2,519 | 3,002 | 2,475 | -44 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 1,337 | 1,474 | 1,482 | 145 | |
| Esperance | 1,192 | 1,281 | 1,353 | 161 | |
| Gascoyne | 1,165 | 1,278 | 1,332 | 167 | |
| Goldfields | 1,812 | 1,965 | 1,953 | 141 | |
| Mid West | 1,174 | 1,243 | 1,282 | 108 | |
| Tasmania | 1,023 | 1,045 | 1,104 | 81 | |
| Greater Hobart | 1,150 | 1,172 | 1,236 | 86 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 947 | 967 | 1,005 | 58 | |
| Launceston and North East | 970 | 989 | 1,022 | 52 | |
| South East | 880 | 917 | 970 | 90 | |
| West and North West | 939 | 959 | 996 | 57 | |
| Northern Territory | 1,506 | 1,794 | 1,967 | 461 | |
| Greater Darwin | 1,615 | 1,916 | 2,162 | 547 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 1,394 | 1,579 | 1,553 | 159 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 1,394 | 1,579 | 1,553 | 159 | |
| Alice Springs | 1,438 | 1,645 | 1,701 | 263 | |
| Barkly | 1,095 | 1,306 | 1,362 | 267 | |
| Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem | 1,140 | 1,223 | 1,130 | -10 | |
| East Arnhem | 1,943 | 2,175 | 1,916 | -27 | |
| Katherine | 1,315 | 1,480 | 1,471 | 156 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 1,902 | 2,058 | 2,062 | 160 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 1,390 | 1,510 | 1,596 | 206 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 1,089 | 1,102 | 1,193 | 104 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia; and ABS 2017, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2017 (cat. no. 6401.0)

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of usual residence.

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average. Reference year is 2016, with annual CPI figures calculated as a four quarter average across the calendar year. Minor adjustments to the CPI have resulted in small differences between the income figures presented in the 2016 edition and the current edition.

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. Growth in real net worth per household indicates that the value of household economic resources in a region have increased.

Household wealth contributes to economic wellbeing and living standards by generating increased consumption opportunities, income flows and economic security, and protecting against financial stress and poverty.⁴¹ Household wealth and household income indicators can together provide a useful guide to how living standards differ across regions and over time.⁴²

- The average net worth of Australian households increased by \$107,409 between 2009-10 and 2015-16.

Real household net worth across remoteness classes

- Between 2009-10 and 2015-16, household net worth increased in major cities, outer regional areas and remote areas, but declined in inner regional Australia.
- In 2015-16 the highest average household net worth occurred in remote Australia.⁴³

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

| Remoteness Class | 2009-10 \$ mean (real) | 2013-14 \$ mean (real) | 2015-16 \$ mean (real) | 2009-10 - 2015-16 change \$ mean (real) | Trend |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------|
| Major Cities | 861,064 | 880,536 | 1,007,136 | 146,072 | |
| Inner Regional [^] | 743,336 | 708,785 | 681,944 | -61,392 | |
| Outer Regional [^] | 717,526 | 767,103 | 795,143 | 77,617 | |
| Remote [^] | 717,351 | 662,154 | 1,018,958 | 301,607 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 822,030 | 835,116 | 929,439 | 107,409 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2015-16 (cat no. 6523.0) and ABS 2017, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2017 (cat. no. 6401.0)

Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals are based on the 2011 ASGS.

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2015-16. Year ending 30 June.

Timeseries intervals between years are unequally distributed due to changes in the ABS Household Income and Wealth 2007-08 data collection. Additional information can be found at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/6523.0Explanatory%20Notes12007-08?OpenDocument>

[^] Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

⁴¹ BITRE 2009, Information Paper 63, *Household Wealth*, Canberra.


























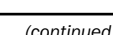



⁴² Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

⁴³ This estimate is volatile with a relative standard error of 24 per cent and should be used with caution.

Real mean household net worth across sub-state regions

- Both Australian capital cities and rest of states had an increase in household net worth.
- The average net worth of households increased across four of the eight capital cities (Greater Sydney, Greater Brisbane, Greater Adelaide and Greater Darwin) and three of the rest of state regions (New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland) between 2009-10 and 2015-16.

Table P 2.4.2.b Real mean household net worth by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region*** | 2009-10 \$ mean (real) | 2013-14 \$ mean (real) | 2015-16 \$ mean (real) | 2009-10 - 2015-16 change \$ mean (real) | Trend |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|
| New South Wales | 823,992 | 879,220 | 1,170,539 | 346,547 |  |
| Greater Sydney | 875,934 | 1,001,987 | 1,428,211 | 552,277 |  |
| Central Coast^ | 623,531 | 558,549 | 738,517 | 114,986 |  |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 1,331,484 | 1,776,196 | 2,347,237 | 1,015,753 |  |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 495,189 | 420,222 | 688,612 | 193,423 |  |
| Sydney - City and Inner South^ | 600,712 | 682,415 | *1,098,951 | 498,239 |  |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs^ | 1,357,445 | 1,789,974 | *1,962,227 | 604,782 |  |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 638,818 | 815,012 | 992,907 | 354,089 |  |
| Sydney - Inner West | 877,048 | 1,006,433 | 1,542,245 | 665,197 |  |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby^ | 1,916,384 | 1,780,306 | *3,038,412 | 1,122,028 |  |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 1,281,747 | 1,808,935 | 2,070,243 | 788,496 |  |
| Sydney - Outer South West^ | 590,142 | 499,446 | 763,468 | 173,326 |  |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains^ | 586,268 | 846,794 | *689,086 | 102,818 |  |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 620,340 | 640,824 | 1,038,155 | 417,815 |  |
| Sydney - Ryde | 948,664 | 984,695 | *2,496,774 | 1,548,110 |  |
| Sydney - South West^ | 529,103 | 550,656 | 608,107 | 79,004 |  |
| Sydney - Sutherland^ | 1,081,456 | 1,086,863 | 1,203,746 | 122,290 |  |
| Rest of New South Wales^ | 739,419 | 681,194 | 763,347 | 23,928 |  |
| Capital Region^ | 759,567 | 804,163 | 613,670 | -145,897 |  |
| Central West^ | *1,099,673 | 617,834 | **964,275 | |  |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 442,252 | 528,296 | 889,996 | 447,744 |  |
| Far West and Orana^ | *815,038 | 439,743 | 413,495 | -401,543 |  |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle^ | 695,332 | 593,745 | 622,326 | -73,006 |  |
| Illawarra^ | 680,146 | 724,622 | 802,025 | 121,879 |  |
| Mid North Coast^ | 609,527 | 586,190 | 689,213 | 79,686 |  |
| Murray^ | 1,083,734 | 510,328 | *738,656 | -345,078 |  |
| New England and North West^ | *715,676 | *1,054,054 | **999,056 | |  |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie^ | 791,540 | 680,445 | 698,256 | -93,284 |  |
| Richmond - Tweed^ | 841,280 | 652,886 | 687,961 | -153,319 |  |

(continued)

Real mean household net worth by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region*** | 2009-10 \$ mean (real) | 2013-14 \$ mean (real) | 2015-16 \$ mean (real) | 2009-10 - 2015-16 change \$ mean (real) | Trend |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------|
| Riverina [^] | 601,436 | 895,156 | 875,506 | 274,070 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven [^] | 566,304 | 687,870 | 806,875 | 240,571 | |
| Victoria[^] | 890,238 | 862,429 | 893,733 | 3,495 | |
| Greater Melbourne[^] | 988,273 | 901,475 | 963,078 | -25,195 | |
| Melbourne - Inner [^] | *1,980,404 | 922,781 | 838,036 | -1,142,368 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East [^] | 1,685,344 | 1,412,221 | 2,053,973 | 368,629 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South [^] | 1,221,628 | 1,434,441 | 1,476,325 | 254,697 | |
| Melbourne - North East [^] | 949,167 | 845,215 | 716,144 | -233,023 | |
| Melbourne - North West [^] | 696,817 | 793,230 | 721,535 | 24,718 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 685,915 | 971,634 | 900,130 | 214,215 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 607,731 | 607,326 | 832,977 | 225,246 | |
| Melbourne - West [^] | 570,520 | 666,101 | 703,872 | 133,352 | |
| Mornington Peninsula [^] | 710,342 | 604,170 | 781,916 | 71,574 | |
| Rest of Victoria[^] | 636,912 | 749,840 | 695,997 | 59,085 | |
| Ballarat [^] | 518,431 | *644,277 | 569,713 | 51,282 | |
| Bendigo [^] | 545,457 | *778,787 | 683,886 | 138,429 | |
| Geelong [^] | 558,413 | 642,108 | 581,823 | 23,410 | |
| Hume [^] | 601,148 | 728,157 | 625,469 | 24,321 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland [^] | 773,188 | 860,900 | 661,510 | -111,678 | |
| North West | 569,698 | *1,085,985 | 978,050 | 408,352 | |
| Shepparton [^] | 686,096 | *613,485 | *644,505 | -41,591 | |
| Warrnambool and South West [^] | 817,485 | *740,602 | *997,000 | 179,515 | |
| Queensland[^] | 744,499 | 745,700 | 792,844 | 48,345 | |
| Greater Brisbane[^] | 777,006 | 816,090 | 863,625 | 86,619 | |
| Brisbane - East [^] | 574,725 | 681,367 | 856,844 | 282,119 | |
| Brisbane - North [^] | 828,815 | 633,156 | *688,711 | -140,104 | |
| Brisbane - South [^] | 817,764 | *1,472,065 | 954,657 | 136,893 | |
| Brisbane - West [^] | 1,219,180 | 1,066,301 | 1,264,159 | 44,979 | |
| Brisbane Inner City [^] | *999,278 | 854,119 | *1,586,424 | 587,146 | |
| Ipswich [^] | 594,675 | 582,633 | 477,223 | -117,452 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert [^] | 714,207 | 556,738 | 549,220 | -164,987 | |
| Moreton Bay - North [^] | 552,915 | 518,491 | 842,422 | 289,507 | |
| Moreton Bay - South [^] | 754,606 | 785,106 | 555,627 | -198,979 | |
| Rest of Queensland[^] | 715,954 | 680,928 | 727,239 | 11,285 | |
| Cairns [^] | 476,207 | 507,399 | 616,598 | 140,391 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa [^] | 566,908 | *1,002,583 | *1,137,949 | 571,041 | |
| Fitzroy [^] | 780,462 | 588,233 | 623,709 | -156,753 | |
| Gold Coast [^] | 656,218 | 645,083 | 807,831 | 151,613 | |
| Mackay [^] | 795,056 | 634,519 | *791,324 | -3,732 | |
| Queensland - Outback | **404,725 | 338,464 | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Sunshine Coast [^] | 966,331 | 739,646 | 774,712 | -191,619 | |
| Toowoomba [^] | 795,376 | 606,859 | *899,388 | 104,012 | |
| Townsville [^] | 681,964 | *953,293 | 638,418 | -43,546 | |
| Wide Bay [^] | 658,748 | 600,960 | 446,329 | -212,419 | |
| South Australia[^] | 668,532 | 672,124 | 678,885 | 10,353 | |
| Greater Adelaide[^] | 665,039 | 662,234 | 690,172 | 25,133 | |

(continued)

Real mean household net worth by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region*** | 2009-10 \$ mean (real) | 2013-14 \$ mean (real) | 2015-16 \$ mean (real) | 2009-10 - 2015-16 change \$ mean (real) | Trend |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------|
| Adelaide - Central and Hills [^] | 1,010,697 | 930,227 | 969,999 | -40,698 | |
| Adelaide - North [^] | 457,130 | 472,566 | 448,915 | -8,215 | |
| Adelaide - South [^] | 645,560 | 691,227 | 758,027 | 112,467 | |
| Adelaide - West [^] | 622,099 | 656,299 | 617,542 | -4,557 | |
| Rest of South Australia[^] | 679,918 | 706,189 | 659,904 | -20,014 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North [^] | 982,134 | 688,234 | 689,927 | -292,207 | |
| South Australia - Outback [^] | 482,416 | 728,526 | *666,301 | 183,885 | |
| South Australia - South East [^] | 544,246 | 711,214 | 643,923 | 99,677 | |
| Western Australia[^] | 939,227 | 982,209 | 850,021 | -89,206 | |
| Greater Perth[^] | 965,365 | 1,007,801 | 866,650 | -98,715 | |
| Mandurah [^] | 727,728 | 609,097 | 705,826 | -21,902 | |
| Perth - Inner [^] | *2,640,818 | *2,544,596 | 1,738,433 | -902,385 | |
| Perth - North East [^] | 766,842 | 666,199 | 696,993 | -69,849 | |
| Perth - North West | 733,296 | 1,167,329 | 934,240 | 200,944 | |
| Perth - South East [^] | 856,650 | 727,811 | 700,297 | -156,353 | |
| Perth - South West [^] | 808,340 | 775,346 | 776,398 | -31,942 | |
| Rest of Western Australia[^] | 838,635 | 876,068 | 800,938 | -37,697 | |
| Bunbury [^] | 860,165 | 978,905 | 974,037 | 113,872 | |
| Western Australia - Outback [^] | 596,959 | 668,895 | 531,569 | -65,390 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt [^] | 1,086,067 | 996,349 | 918,475 | -167,592 | |
| Tasmania | 669,764 | 581,908 | 554,518 | -115,246 | |
| Greater Hobart[^] | 687,842 | 614,189 | 633,561 | -54,281 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 655,709 | 559,216 | 498,268 | -157,441 | |
| Launceston and North East | 670,316 | 499,703 | 467,837 | -202,479 | |
| South East [^] | 729,127 | 756,724 | 636,398 | -92,729 | |
| West and North West [^] | 618,055 | 574,805 | 505,452 | -112,603 | |
| Northern Territory[^] | 710,167 | 689,407 | 738,511 | 28,344 | |
| Greater Darwin[^] | 719,246 | 701,989 | 773,268 | 54,022 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory[^] | 678,076 | *614,515 | 614,935 | -63,141 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback [^] | 678,076 | *614,515 | 614,935 | -63,141 | |
| Australian Capital Territory[^] | 963,470 | 917,807 | 875,482 | -87,988 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 854,879 | 905,151 | 1,032,850 | 177,971 | |
| Australian Rest of States[^] | 696,398 | 701,578 | 737,131 | 40,733 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2015-16 (cat no. 6523.0) and ABS, Consumer Price Index 2017, Australia, Jun 2017 (cat. no. 6401.0)

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2015-16. Year ending 30 June.

Timeseries intervals between years are unequally distributed due to changes in the ABS Household Income and Wealth 2007-08 data collection. Additional information can be found at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/6523.0Explanatory%20Notes12007-08?OpenDocument>

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

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

***Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

[^] Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

n.a. Not available.

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 are available to work, expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over.

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.⁴⁴

This labour force participation rate indicator is based on the same concepts as Australia's official estimate of labour force participation from the Labour Force Survey; however it uses Census of Population and Housing data to provide information at a wider range of geographic scales. There may be some differences between national and regional estimates presented here and those from the Labour Force Survey.⁴⁵

- The labour force participation rate for Australia in 2016 returned to the 2006 rate (64.6 per cent) after rising slightly in 2011.

Labour force participation across remoteness classes

- Remote areas of Australia had the highest participation rate overall in 2016, with a rate of 69.5 per cent, followed by major cities (65.8 per cent).
- The labour force participation rate declined across four of five remoteness classes between 2006 and 2016. The largest decline was recorded in very remote Australia, with a decrease of 3.0 percentage points from 67.6 per cent in 2006 to 64.6 per cent in 2016.
- Major cities was the only remoteness class to experience an increase in the participation rate between 2006 and 2016, with an increase of 0.3 percentage points from 65.5 per cent in 2006 to 65.8 per cent in 2016.

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

| Remoteness Class | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Major Cities | 65.5 | 66.1 | 65.8 | 0.3 | |
| Inner Regional | 61.1 | 61.2 | 60.3 | -0.8 | |
| Outer Regional | 63.9 | 63.6 | 62.5 | -1.4 | |
| Remote | 70.6 | 70.8 | 69.5 | -1.1 | |
| Very Remote | 67.6 | 66.6 | 64.6 | -3.0 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 64.6 | 65.0 | 64.6 | 0.0 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons age 15 years and over.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Scheme, a former Indigenous employment program, can influence employment measures for regions which had CDEP participation. CDEP participants were classified as employed in both the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, but the scheme was phased out from 2009, so there were fewer participants in 2011. Participants in a replacement scheme were not classified as employed in the 2016 Census (for more details see ABS 2012, Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2011 (cat. no. 6287.0); ABS 2013, Australian Social Trends, Nov 2013 (cat. no. 4102.0); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

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

⁴⁵ ABS 2012, *Fact sheet: Differences between the LFS and the Census*, Canberra.

Labour force participation across major urban areas

- Trends in the labour force participation rate varied across major urban areas of Australia, with seven of 20 major urban areas recording declines between 2006 and 2016.
- The largest decline was recorded in Cairns, with a decrease of 3.6 percentage points from 73.3 per cent in 2006 to 69.7 per cent in 2016.
- The largest increase was in Newcastle - Maitland, where the participation rate rose by 2.0 percentage points from 60.1 per cent in 2006 to 62.1 per cent in 2016.
- Labour force participation rates in Greater Sydney and Greater Adelaide remained unchanged over this period.

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

| Major Urban Area | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 65.6 | 65.6 | 65.6 | 0.0 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 65.4 | 66.0 | 65.8 | 0.4 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 68.0 | 68.5 | 67.6 | -0.4 | |
| Greater Perth | 66.7 | 68.5 | 68.1 | 1.4 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 62.6 | 63.5 | 62.6 | 0.0 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 64.0 | 65.3 | 65.4 | 1.4 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 60.1 | 61.9 | 62.1 | 2.0 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 73.3 | 73.3 | 71.1 | -2.2 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 60.7 | 61.5 | 61.4 | 0.7 | |
| Wollongong | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.3 | 0.3 | |
| Geelong | 61.6 | 62.4 | 62.5 | 0.9 | |
| Greater Hobart | 62.1 | 62.6 | 61.5 | -0.6 | |
| Townsville | 71.2 | 71.8 | 69.4 | -1.8 | |
| Cairns | 73.3 | 71.5 | 69.7 | -3.6 | |
| Greater Darwin | 76.7 | 77.0 | 77.4 | 0.7 | |
| Toowoomba | 64.2 | 64.8 | 64.7 | 0.5 | |
| Ballarat | 62.0 | 62.8 | 62.3 | 0.3 | |
| Bendigo | 62.4 | 62.9 | 62.7 | 0.3 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 66.8 | 65.7 | 64.8 | -2.0 | |
| Launceston | 62.0 | 62.2 | 61.1 | -0.9 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons age 15 years and over.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Labour force participation across sub-state regions

- Trends in the labour force participation rates varied across sub-state regions. Overall, the capital cities as a group experienced a slight increase in labour force participation between 2006 and 2016 (0.2 percentage points), while rest of state areas experienced a decline (0.7 percentage points).
- At the Statistical Area Level 4 scale, the largest increase in labour force participation was recorded in Adelaide - West (up 3.2 percentage points). The largest decline was recorded in Queensland - Outback (down 4.4 percentage points).

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 63.2 | 63.3 | 63.3 | 0.1 | |
| Greater Sydney | 65.6 | 65.6 | 65.6 | 0.0 | |
| Central Coast | 58.7 | 59.2 | 59.6 | 0.9 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 71.8 | 70.6 | 69.5 | -2.3 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 65.7 | 65.9 | 66.1 | 0.4 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 71.9 | 73.2 | 72.9 | 1.0 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 68.9 | 69.2 | 69.1 | 0.2 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 59.9 | 60.1 | 61.0 | 1.1 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 68.3 | 69.1 | 68.8 | 0.5 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 68.8 | 68.7 | 68.7 | -0.1 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 69.6 | 69.4 | 70.0 | 0.4 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 68.7 | 67.6 | 67.4 | -1.3 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 68.7 | 67.9 | 67.3 | -1.4 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 60.3 | 60.8 | 61.8 | 1.5 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 64.6 | 64.7 | 65.1 | 0.5 | |
| Sydney - South West | 59.9 | 58.3 | 58.1 | -1.8 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 70.4 | 69.8 | 68.8 | -1.6 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 59.2 | 59.4 | 59.1 | -0.1 | |
| Capital Region | 62.0 | 62.5 | 61.6 | -0.4 | |
| Central West | 61.0 | 61.4 | 60.9 | -0.1 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 54.6 | 54.7 | 54.4 | -0.2 | |
| Far West and Orana | 61.6 | 61.4 | 60.9 | -0.7 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 60.9 | 62.1 | 61.0 | 0.1 | |
| Illawarra | 60.1 | 60.0 | 60.3 | 0.2 | |
| Mid North Coast | 50.4 | 49.6 | 49.1 | -1.3 | |
| Murray | 63.9 | 62.3 | 61.6 | -2.3 | |
| New England and North West | 61.1 | 61.2 | 61.1 | 0.0 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 59.5 | 61.4 | 61.7 | 2.2 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 56.6 | 56.9 | 57.2 | 0.6 | |
| Riverina | 64.4 | 64.0 | 63.8 | -0.6 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 54.0 | 53.6 | 53.0 | -1.0 | |
| Victoria | 64.4 | 64.8 | 64.5 | 0.1 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 65.4 | 66.0 | 65.8 | 0.4 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 70.1 | 72.0 | 71.8 | 1.7 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 64.1 | 63.8 | 62.9 | -1.2 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 65.9 | 66.9 | 67.0 | 1.1 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 64.5 | 65.5 | 65.6 | 1.1 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 61.1 | 61.9 | 62.3 | 1.2 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 68.6 | 68.2 | 67.0 | -1.6 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 63.9 | 63.9 | 63.5 | -0.4 | |
| Melbourne - West | 64.7 | 66.1 | 66.2 | 1.5 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 62.5 | 62.9 | 62.4 | -0.1 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 61.5 | 61.3 | 60.5 | -1.0 | |
| Ballarat | 60.5 | 60.9 | 60.3 | -0.2 | |
| Bendigo | 61.3 | 61.6 | 61.2 | -0.1 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Geelong | 61.3 | 62.2 | 62.2 | 0.9 | |
| Hume | 63.7 | 62.8 | 61.7 | -2.0 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 58.9 | 59.0 | 57.7 | -1.2 | |
| North West | 61.6 | 60.0 | 59.6 | -2.0 | |
| Shepparton | 62.7 | 60.9 | 59.9 | -2.8 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 64.3 | 63.9 | 62.7 | -1.6 | |
| Queensland | 66.3 | 66.8 | 65.7 | -0.6 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 68.0 | 68.5 | 67.6 | -0.4 | |
| Brisbane - East | 67.3 | 68.4 | 67.3 | 0.0 | |
| Brisbane - North | 67.4 | 69.1 | 69.4 | 2.0 | |
| Brisbane - South | 68.5 | 68.9 | 68.3 | -0.2 | |
| Brisbane - West | 70.4 | 69.5 | 68.2 | -2.2 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 74.8 | 76.0 | 75.7 | 0.9 | |
| Ipswich | 63.8 | 64.5 | 64.2 | 0.4 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 68.3 | 67.7 | 65.5 | -2.8 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 59.2 | 60.5 | 59.1 | -0.1 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 73.5 | 73.4 | 72.0 | -1.5 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 65.0 | 65.3 | 64.1 | -0.9 | |
| Cairns | 69.2 | 67.8 | 66.2 | -3.0 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 65.8 | 64.9 | 63.5 | -2.3 | |
| Central Queensland | 67.9 | 69.6 | 67.7 | -0.2 | |
| Gold Coast | 65.9 | 66.8 | 66.7 | 0.8 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 71.2 | 73.2 | 70.5 | -0.7 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 71.6 | 69.6 | 67.2 | -4.4 | |
| Far North | 66.6 | 61.2 | 58.4 | -8.2 | |
| Outback - North | 75.5 | 75.6 | 74.3 | -1.2 | |
| Outback - South | 72.6 | 72.2 | 70.9 | -1.7 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 60.8 | 61.4 | 61.2 | 0.4 | |
| Toowoomba | 64.1 | 64.8 | 64.5 | 0.4 | |
| Townsville | 68.6 | 69.5 | 67.3 | -1.3 | |
| Wide Bay | 54.3 | 53.3 | 51.1 | -3.2 | |
| South Australia | 62.2 | 62.7 | 61.6 | -0.6 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 62.6 | 63.5 | 62.6 | 0.0 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 64.7 | 64.9 | 63.6 | -1.1 | |
| Adelaide - North | 62.4 | 62.6 | 61.5 | -0.9 | |
| Adelaide - South | 63.6 | 64.5 | 63.2 | -0.4 | |
| Adelaide - West | 58.8 | 61.5 | 62.0 | 3.2 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 61.0 | 60.3 | 58.5 | -2.5 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 58.2 | 58.1 | 57.4 | -0.8 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 63.6 | 64.2 | 61.8 | -1.8 | |
| Eyre Peninsula and South West | 63.0 | 63.2 | 61.5 | -1.5 | |
| Outback - North and East | 64.8 | 66.1 | 62.6 | -2.2 | |
| South Australia - South East | 61.5 | 59.8 | 57.7 | -3.8 | |
| Western Australia | 67.0 | 68.5 | 67.8 | 0.8 | |
| Greater Perth | 66.7 | 68.5 | 68.1 | 1.4 | |
| Mandurah | 53.6 | 56.7 | 56.4 | 2.8 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Perth - Inner | 67.4 | 69.8 | 69.4 | 2.0 | |
| Perth - North East | 67.6 | 69.1 | 68.8 | 1.2 | |
| Perth - North West | 68.9 | 70.3 | 69.9 | 1.0 | |
| Perth - South East | 67.1 | 68.4 | 67.7 | 0.6 | |
| Perth - South West | 65.3 | 68.0 | 68.0 | 2.7 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 68.4 | 68.7 | 66.9 | -1.5 | |
| Bunbury | 66.0 | 66.1 | 64.4 | -1.6 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 65.2 | 64.2 | 62.3 | -2.9 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 77.1 | 78.1 | 77.7 | 0.6 | |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 72.2 | 64.8 | 66.4 | -5.8 | |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 79.6 | 85.6 | 82.7 | 3.1 | |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 81.5 | 86.6 | 85.2 | 3.7 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 70.3 | 70.5 | 68.3 | -2.0 | |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 69.7 | 68.7 | 66.8 | -2.9 | |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 70.7 | 69.6 | 68.9 | -1.8 | |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 76.5 | 76.5 | 74.1 | -2.4 | |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 66.0 | 66.9 | 64.8 | -1.2 | |
| Tasmania | 60.5 | 60.5 | 59.3 | -1.2 | |
| Greater Hobart | 62.1 | 62.6 | 61.5 | -0.6 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 59.3 | 59.0 | 57.6 | -1.7 | |
| Launceston and North East | 60.1 | 59.9 | 58.7 | -1.4 | |
| South East | 57.0 | 56.1 | 54.6 | -2.4 | |
| West and North West | 59.0 | 58.8 | 57.2 | -1.8 | |
| Northern Territory | 71.1 | 71.4 | 70.6 | -0.5 | |
| Greater Darwin | 76.7 | 77.0 | 77.4 | 0.7 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 63.9 | 63.9 | 60.0 | -3.9 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 63.9 | 63.9 | 60.0 | -3.9 | |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 67.6 | 69.4 | 69.5 | 1.9 | |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 57.4 | 56.9 | 55.5 | -1.9 | |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 53.8 | 54.9 | 48.5 | -5.3 | |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 63.3 | 59.4 | 50.0 | -13.3 | |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 66.0 | 66.4 | 58.9 | -7.1 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 73.1 | 73.1 | 70.9 | -2.2 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 66.0 | 66.5 | 66.2 | 0.2 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 62.0 | 62.2 | 61.3 | -0.7 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of usual residence. Persons age 15 years and over.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

P 2.5 Fair outcomes

P 2.5.1 Inequality in household income

The income of low income households as a percentage of middle income households provides an indication of the level of household income inequality, in particular at the lower end of the income scale. Increases in this measure indicate falling income inequality, while decreases indicate growing income inequality within a region. This measure uses the 10th percentile of the household income distribution to represent low income households, and the median household income (50th percentile) to represent middle income households, within the region.

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 wellbeing, regardless of differences in education, socioeconomic background or other factors.⁴⁶

- The inequality of low income households as a percentage of middle income households decreased in Australia between 2006 and 2016.

Inequality in household income across remoteness classes

- Between 2006 and 2016, household income inequality decreased in all remoteness classes, except for very remote Australia. In 2006, low income households in very remote Australia received 35 per cent of the income of middle-income earners, while in 2016 this decreased to 33 per cent.
- Inner regional and outer regional areas recorded the greatest improvements in reducing income inequality between 2006 and 2016.

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

| Remoteness Class | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Major Cities | 35 | 38 | 37 | 2 | |
| Inner Regional | 41 | 46 | 45 | 4 | |
| Outer Regional | 40 | 43 | 44 | 4 | |
| Remote | 34 | 36 | 35 | 1 | |
| Very Remote | 35 | 33 | 33 | -2 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 37 | 40 | 39 | 2 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.

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.

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.

⁴⁶ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

Inequality in household income across major urban areas

- Household income inequality decreased across all major urban areas from 2006 and 2016, with the exception of Greater Perth which was unchanged.
- The largest improvements occurred in Greater Adelaide, Wollongong, Bendigo and Albury - Wodonga, where the income of low income households expressed as a proportion of the incomes of middle income households increased by 4 percentage points.

Table P 2.5.1.b Ratio of household income for low income households to median income households by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 32 | 36 | 35 | 3 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 35 | 38 | 36 | 1 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 39 | 39 | 40 | 1 | |
| Greater Perth | 36 | 36 | 36 | 0 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 38 | 42 | 42 | 4 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 41 | 43 | 43 | 2 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 40 | 43 | 43 | 3 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 32 | 32 | 34 | 2 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 43 | 46 | 46 | 3 | |
| Wollongong | 38 | 42 | 42 | 4 | |
| Geelong | 40 | 44 | 43 | 3 | |
| Greater Hobart | 40 | 43 | 43 | 3 | |
| Townsville | 38 | 38 | 39 | 1 | |
| Cairns | 38 | 40 | 40 | 2 | |
| Greater Darwin | 33 | 33 | 34 | 1 | |
| Toowoomba | 43 | 45 | 45 | 2 | |
| Ballarat | 42 | 46 | 45 | 3 | |
| Bendigo | 42 | 46 | 46 | 4 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 39 | 43 | 43 | 4 | |
| Launceston | 42 | 45 | 45 | 3 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.

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.

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.

Inequality in household income across sub-state regions

- Between 2006 and 2016, the majority of sub-state regions recorded improvements in reducing inequality between the incomes of low to middle income households. Regions outside capital cities recorded the greatest progress. The largest decrease in income inequality at the Statistical Area Level 4 scale occurred in South Australia - South East, where the incomes of low income households, expressed as a proportion of the incomes of middle income households, increased by 7 percentage points.
- The largest increase in income inequality among Statistical Area Level 4 regions occurred in Northern Territory - Outback (4 percentage points).
- Perth - South West, Melbourne - Inner and Melbourne - Inner East were the only regions based in capital cities that recorded increases in inequality.

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 36 | 40 | 38 | 2 | |
| Greater Sydney | 32 | 36 | 35 | 3 | |
| Central Coast | 42 | 47 | 46 | 4 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 35 | 35 | 37 | 2 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 35 | 39 | 38 | 3 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 24 | 26 | 25 | 1 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 27 | 28 | 27 | 0 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 35 | 38 | 38 | 3 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 29 | 31 | 31 | 2 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 29 | 30 | 30 | 1 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 34 | 34 | 35 | 1 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 36 | 40 | 40 | 4 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 37 | 40 | 41 | 4 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 33 | 36 | 36 | 3 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 30 | 32 | 32 | 2 | |
| Sydney - South West | 36 | 39 | 39 | 3 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 35 | 36 | 37 | 2 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 41 | 46 | 45 | 4 | |
| Capital Region | 39 | 44 | 43 | 4 | |
| Central West | 39 | 44 | 44 | 5 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 46 | 49 | 50 | 4 | |
| Far West and Orana | 40 | 44 | 44 | 4 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 40 | 43 | 44 | 4 | |
| Illawarra | 38 | 42 | 42 | 4 | |
| Mid North Coast | 47 | 52 | 52 | 5 | |
| Murray | 40 | 45 | 45 | 5 | |
| New England and North West | 41 | 45 | 45 | 4 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 40 | 43 | 43 | 3 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 44 | 49 | 49 | 5 | |
| Riverina | 39 | 44 | 43 | 4 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 43 | 49 | 48 | 5 | |
| Victoria | 37 | 40 | 38 | 1 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 35 | 38 | 36 | 1 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 25 | 27 | 24 | -1 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 33 | 33 | 31 | -2 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 34 | 34 | 34 | 0 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 37 | 40 | 39 | 2 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 37 | 40 | 39 | 2 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 40 | 41 | 41 | 1 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 38 | 42 | 40 | 2 | |
| Melbourne - West | 36 | 39 | 38 | 2 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 41 | 44 | 43 | 2 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 41 | 46 | 45 | 4 | |
| Ballarat | 42 | 47 | 46 | 4 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Bendigo | 42 | 47 | 46 | 4 | |
| Geelong | 40 | 44 | 43 | 3 | |
| Hume | 41 | 45 | 46 | 5 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 42 | 46 | 46 | 4 | |
| North West | 42 | 47 | 48 | 6 | |
| Shepparton | 42 | 46 | 46 | 4 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 42 | 47 | 45 | 3 | |
| Queensland | 39 | 41 | 41 | 2 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 39 | 39 | 40 | 1 | |
| Brisbane - East | 40 | 40 | 42 | 2 | |
| Brisbane - North | 39 | 38 | 40 | 1 | |
| Brisbane - South | 36 | 36 | 36 | 0 | |
| Brisbane - West | 35 | 34 | 35 | 0 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 30 | 30 | 31 | 1 | |
| Ipswich | 41 | 43 | 43 | 2 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 41 | 43 | 43 | 2 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 44 | 47 | 48 | 4 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 41 | 40 | 42 | 1 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 40 | 43 | 43 | 3 | |
| Cairns | 39 | 42 | 43 | 4 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 41 | 45 | 46 | 5 | |
| Central Queensland | 37 | 37 | 38 | 1 | |
| Gold Coast | 40 | 42 | 42 | 2 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 37 | 36 | 38 | 1 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 35 | 36 | 35 | 0 | |
| <i>Far North</i> | 41 | 41 | 38 | -3 | |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | 31 | 30 | 30 | -1 | |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | 37 | 40 | 41 | 4 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 43 | 46 | 46 | 3 | |
| Toowoomba | 43 | 45 | 45 | 2 | |
| Townsville | 39 | 40 | 40 | 1 | |
| Wide Bay | 46 | 50 | 52 | 6 | |
| South Australia | 39 | 44 | 43 | 4 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 38 | 42 | 42 | 4 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 34 | 37 | 37 | 3 | |
| Adelaide - North | 40 | 44 | 44 | 4 | |
| Adelaide - South | 40 | 43 | 43 | 3 | |
| Adelaide - West | 38 | 43 | 42 | 4 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 41 | 47 | 48 | 7 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 43 | 49 | 48 | 5 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 38 | 41 | 42 | 4 | |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | 38 | 43 | 44 | 6 | |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | 36 | 36 | 38 | 2 | |
| South Australia - South East | 42 | 48 | 49 | 7 | |
| Western Australia | 36 | 36 | 36 | 0 | |
| Greater Perth | 36 | 36 | 36 | 0 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Mandurah | 41 | 45 | 44 | 3 | |
| Perth - Inner | 27 | 28 | 28 | 1 | |
| Perth - North East | 38 | 37 | 38 | 0 | |
| Perth - North West | 37 | 36 | 37 | 0 | |
| Perth - South East | 37 | 37 | 37 | 0 | |
| Perth - South West | 37 | 36 | 36 | -1 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 36 | 38 | 38 | 2 | |
| Bunbury | 39 | 41 | 41 | 2 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 39 | 41 | 43 | 4 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 25 | 25 | 25 | 0 | |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 30 | 27 | 40 | 10 | |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 29 | 30 | 35 | 6 | |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 35 | 41 | 36 | 1 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 34 | 36 | 35 | 1 | |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 39 | 40 | 40 | 1 | |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 36 | 36 | 35 | -1 | |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 29 | 29 | 31 | 2 | |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 37 | 40 | 39 | 2 | |
| Tasmania | 42 | 46 | 46 | 4 | |
| Greater Hobart | 40 | 43 | 43 | 3 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 43 | 47 | 49 | 6 | |
| Launceston and North East | 43 | 47 | 48 | 5 | |
| South East | 44 | 49 | 50 | 6 | |
| West and North West | 44 | 48 | 50 | 6 | |
| Northern Territory | 30 | 30 | 29 | -1 | |
| Greater Darwin | 33 | 33 | 34 | 1 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 30 | 27 | 26 | -4 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 30 | 27 | 26 | -4 | |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 31 | 28 | 30 | -1 | |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 36 | 30 | 29 | -7 | |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 43 | 26 | 31 | -12 | |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 23 | 24 | 23 | 0 | |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 34 | 31 | 27 | -7 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 32 | 32 | 34 | 2 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 35 | 37 | 37 | 2 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 40 | 45 | 44 | 4 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of enumeration.

Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.

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.

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 on whether international economic engagement has improved for a region.⁴⁷

- National figures show an increase in the number of international visits relative to the total population between 2006 and 2016, up by 91.1 visits per 1,000 residents.

International visits to residents ratio across sub-state regions

- The majority of sub-state regions recorded an increase in international visits per 1,000 residents between 2006 and 2016.
- The largest decline in international visits was recorded in Northern Territory - Outback, where there was a decrease of 2,277.4 visits per 1,000 residents since 2006.
- The largest increase in international visits was in South East Tasmania, where visitations have increased by 1,319.3 visits per 1,000 residents since 2006.

⁴⁷ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 visits per 1,000 residents | 2011 visits per 1,000 residents | 2016 visits per 1,000 residents | 2006-2016 change visits per 1,000 residents | Trend |
|--|--|--|--|--|-------|
| New South Wales | 618.0 | 580.4 | 740.6 | 122.6 | |
| Greater Sydney | 765.5 | 707.2 | 918.9 | 153.4 | |
| Central Coast | 127.7 | 141.1 | 168.2 | 40.5 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 142.6 | 140.4 | 196.5 | 53.9 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 106.4 | 133.1 | 205.9 | 99.5 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 9,456.4 | 7,760.7 | 8,539.3 | -917.1 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 636.9 | 657.4 | 994.2 | 357.3 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 121.2 | 161.8 | 268.1 | 146.9 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 230.1 | 334.0 | 464.0 | 234.0 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 327.3 | 375.9 | 580.2 | 252.8 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 370.0 | 390.5 | 451.9 | 81.9 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 93.1 | 108.8 | 179.5 | 86.3 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 254.7 | 306.9 | 457.3 | 202.6 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 167.9 | 215.6 | 422.9 | 255.0 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 302.3 | 380.0 | 662.2 | 359.9 | |
| Sydney - South West | 66.0 | 84.2 | 140.5 | 74.6 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 110.9 | 135.1 | 175.0 | 64.2 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 365.5 | 356.3 | 409.6 | 44.0 | |
| Capital Region | 340.9 | 413.6 | 428.0 | 87.1 | |
| Central West | 155.2 | 186.6 | 166.1 | 10.8 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 737.5 | 630.6 | 779.2 | 41.6 | |
| Far West and Orana | 282.5 | 337.2 | 268.1 | -14.5 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 201.8 | 244.7 | 231.7 | 29.8 | |
| Illawarra | 177.7 | 225.9 | 286.8 | 109.0 | |
| Mid North Coast | 530.4 | 419.7 | 488.9 | -41.6 | |
| Murray | 275.0 | 240.5 | 314.1 | 39.0 | |
| New England and North West | 354.8 | 237.4 | 227.4 | -127.5 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 291.2 | 300.1 | 371.9 | 80.7 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 1,037.9 | 926.0 | 1,166.1 | 128.1 | |
| Riverina | 184.3 | 194.8 | 226.4 | 42.1 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 199.0 | 252.6 | 299.5 | 100.5 | |
| Victoria | 428.3 | 457.2 | 650.0 | 221.6 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 453.9 | 485.1 | 696.8 | 242.8 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 2,773.2 | 2,638.9 | 3,603.3 | 830.1 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 187.6 | 254.6 | 397.7 | 210.1 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 131.5 | 192.1 | 275.9 | 144.4 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 83.0 | 137.8 | 195.6 | 112.6 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 101.2 | 233.1 | 295.2 | 194.0 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 105.5 | 113.3 | 174.5 | 69.0 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 127.5 | 190.1 | 252.2 | 124.7 | |
| Melbourne - West | 70.2 | 127.1 | 210.1 | 139.9 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 132.8 | 155.7 | 218.4 | 85.6 | |

(continued)

International visits by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 visits per 1,000 residents | 2011 visits per 1,000 residents | 2016 visits per 1,000 residents | 2006-2016 change visits per 1,000 residents | Trend |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|-------|
| Rest of Victoria | 354.3 | 372.5 | 498.0 | 143.6 | |
| Ballarat | 222.0 | 213.1 | 308.1 | 86.1 | |
| Bendigo | 132.3 | 144.3 | 162.2 | 29.9 | |
| Geelong | 330.8 | 329.6 | 411.8 | 81.1 | |
| Hume | 226.1 | 207.7 | 265.8 | 39.8 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 351.4 | 411.6 | 489.4 | 137.9 | |
| North West | 341.2 | 344.3 | 537.7 | 196.5 | |
| Shepparton | 179.7 | 182.3 | 256.2 | 76.5 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 1,160.7 | 1,286.2 | 1,906.1 | 745.4 | |
| Queensland | 1,152.8 | 899.3 | 1,070.7 | -82.1 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 621.5 | 558.8 | 638.3 | 16.8 | |
| Brisbane - East | 218.3 | 293.7 | 247.4 | 29.1 | |
| Brisbane - North | 119.8 | 268.6 | 233.3 | 113.5 | |
| Brisbane - South | 121.7 | 252.0 | 210.1 | 88.3 | |
| Brisbane - West | 161.2 | 296.1 | 236.5 | 75.3 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 4,370.6 | 3,364.8 | 4,203.8 | -166.8 | |
| Ipswich | 95.8 | 116.9 | 118.8 | 23.0 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 213.8 | 160.6 | 164.3 | -49.5 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 167.5 | 176.5 | 167.3 | -0.2 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | *77.4 | 166.1 | 153.2 | 75.8 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 1,635.6 | 1,213.2 | 1,480.8 | -154.9 | |
| Cairns | 5,321.0 | 3,372.7 | 4,549.0 | -772.0 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 266.6 | 280.1 | 235.9 | -30.8 | |
| Central Queensland | 777.7 | 651.8 | 644.2 | -133.4 | |
| Gold Coast | 1,850.9 | 1,477.6 | 1,865.5 | 14.6 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 2,290.7 | 1,752.1 | 2,231.4 | -59.3 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 874.0 | 652.9 | 879.1 | 5.1 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 1,041.4 | 830.9 | 877.4 | -164.0 | |
| Toowoomba | 217.2 | 252.0 | 225.9 | 8.7 | |
| Townsville | 819.6 | 638.6 | 655.5 | -164.1 | |
| Wide Bay | 1,414.4 | 1,005.4 | 1,079.2 | -335.2 | |
| South Australia | 405.9 | 403.3 | 432.5 | 26.6 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 334.7 | 324.7 | 359.9 | 25.2 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 1,365.6 | 1,081.1 | 1,287.4 | -78.2 | |
| Adelaide - North | *10.8 | 59.4 | 42.8 | 31.9 | |
| Adelaide - South | *43.5 | 138.4 | 125.7 | 82.3 | |
| Adelaide - West | *24.9 | 121.4 | 125.5 | 100.7 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 638.8 | 668.2 | 679.7 | 40.9 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 270.5 | 254.2 | 267.9 | -2.6 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 1,184.6 | 1,165.9 | 1,126.9 | -57.7 | |
| South Australia - South East | 596.4 | 676.7 | 722.9 | 126.5 | |
| Western Australia | 723.5 | 696.0 | 840.4 | 116.9 | |
| Greater Perth | 525.1 | 535.7 | 632.5 | 107.4 | |

(continued)

International visits by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 visits per 1,000 residents | 2011 visits per 1,000 residents | 2016 visits per 1,000 residents | 2006-2016 change visits per 1,000 residents | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|-------|
| Mandurah | 271.4 | 340.7 | 324.4 | 52.9 | |
| Perth - Inner | 3,421.8 | 3,089.5 | 3,544.8 | 123.0 | |
| Perth - North East | 113.2 | 158.6 | 245.9 | 132.7 | |
| Perth - North West | 201.6 | 243.4 | 303.6 | 102.0 | |
| Perth - South East | 229.6 | 301.5 | 380.6 | 151.0 | |
| Perth - South West | 294.2 | 356.8 | 444.7 | 150.5 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 1,384.0 | 1,261.6 | 1,623.5 | 239.5 | |
| Bunbury | 975.0 | 1,001.0 | 1,339.0 | 364.0 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 879.8 | 781.9 | 1,194.1 | 314.4 | |
| Western Australia - Outback | 2,008.6 | 1,739.6 | 2,126.3 | 117.7 | |
| Tasmania | 712.1 | 721.4 | 1,130.5 | 418.4 | |
| Greater Hobart | 722.2 | 674.4 | 1,018.8 | 296.6 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 704.9 | 755.9 | 1,216.1 | 511.2 | |
| Launceston and North East | 521.9 | 552.3 | 933.8 | 411.9 | |
| South East | 1,692.5 | 1,673.1 | 3,011.7 | 1,319.3 | |
| West and North West | 621.0 | 710.8 | 967.3 | 346.3 | |
| Northern Territory | 4,165.5 | 2,853.9 | 2,638.9 | -1,526.6 | |
| Greater Darwin | 1,655.1 | 1,278.4 | 1,114.1 | -541.0 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 7,145.1 | 4,844.3 | 4,867.7 | -2,277.4 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 7,145.1 | 4,844.3 | 4,867.7 | -2,277.4 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 488.6 | 522.6 | 593.1 | 104.5 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 590.3 | 568.5 | 727.2 | 137.0 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 926.0 | 775.8 | 942.2 | 16.2 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 706.9 | 639.1 | 798.0 | 91.1 | |

Source: BITRE 2016, Estimates based on Tourism Research Australia 2016, Unit record file custom report, International Visitor Survey (IVS); and ABS 2017, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3218.0)

International visit estimates are defined at the SA2 scale (based on overnight stays). These visit counts have then been aggregated to produce estimates at broader ASGS geographic scales. As an international visitor may have visited more than one or multiple SA2 regions during their trip, the regional and national visitor counts used here will generally exceed published IVS totals.

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 to 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.

Western Australia - Outback combines Western Australia - Outback (North) and Western Australia - Outback (South).

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

Progress 3: Environment



The environment, both natural and built, is fundamental to the quality of life and sense of wellbeing of Australians, as well as providing key inputs to the economy. Australians have always valued the benefits provided by our environment, such as clean air, water and natural attractions such as the Great Barrier Reef, and most people would like to be able to pass on a healthy environment to future generations. Over recent times, people have become even more interested in monitoring the state of our environment.⁴⁸

| Environment | | | |
|--|--------|--|--------|
| Healthy natural environment | | Sustaining the environment | |
| Air pollution | p. 152 | Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport | p. 162 |
| Appreciating the environment | | Healthy built environments | |
| Domestic trips involving nature activities | p. 153 | Average commuting time | p. 163 |
| Protecting the environment | | Active travel | p. 165 |
| Protected areas of land | p. 157 | Number of solar panel systems | p. 175 |

⁴⁸ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

P 3.1 Healthy natural environment

P 3.1.1 Air pollution









The air quality index summarises the average level of several pollutants across major city 'airsheds' relative to their recommended levels. Airsheds can be impacted by several factors such as a lack of wind (to blow pollutants away), high levels of vehicle activity, industrial activity or natural causes such as bush fires.

Poor air quality can have a range of negative impacts on the community, causing health problems, damage to infrastructure, reducing crop yields and harming flora, fauna and wildlife.

Air pollution across major airsheds

- The largest improvement in air quality between 2005 and 2015 was seen in Adelaide, decreasing 10 points in the air quality index, followed by Illawarra, down 2 points in the air quality index.
- The largest increase in air pollutants between 2005 and 2015 was in Perth, where the air quality index increased by 12 points, followed by Sydney, where the air quality index increased by 5 points.

Table P 3.1.1.a Air pollution

| Airshed | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2005 - 2015 | Trend |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | air quality index | air quality index | air quality index | change air quality index | |
| Sydney | 19 | 22 | 24 | 5 |  |
| Illawarra | 25 | 20 | 23 | -2 |  |
| Lower Hunter | 24 | 21 | 24 | 0 |  |
| Melbourne | 23 | 20 | 27 | 4 |  |
| South East Queensland | 20 | 21 | 21 | 1 |  |
| Townsville | 14 | 14 | 17 | 3 |  |
| Adelaide | 26 | 24 | 16 | -10 |  |
| Perth | 17 | 25 | 29 | 12 |  |
| Hobart | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | | |
| Darwin | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | | |
| Canberra | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | | |

Source: National Sustainability Council 2013, Sustainable Australia Report 2013, Conversations with the Future, Canberra; and BITRE 2017, Analysis of State and Territory Government annual reports (averages and indexing) under the National Environment Protection Measure for Ambient Air Quality (Air NEPM)

The figures presented in this table are the averaged Air Quality Indices of median concentrations for all measured pollutants (mean values are used for NO₂ (nitrogen dioxide) and SO₂ (sulfur dioxide) where no median is available). Excludes lead pollution.

The air quality index is calculated by dividing pollutant concentrations reported by the standard of maximum allowable concentrations set in the National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure (NEPM) and multiplying by 100. Full NEPM standards can be obtained from <http://www.environment.gov.au/protection/air-quality/air-quality-standards> or; <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2016C00215>

n.p. Not published as not all pollutants measured in these region.

P 3.2 Appreciating the environment

P 3.2.1 Domestic trips involving nature activities

The number of domestic trips involving nature activities indicates how often Australians are taking up opportunities to appreciate the environment. However, this indicator does have some limitations. For example, it is only looking at trips (both overnight and day trips), so nature activities enjoyed closer to home are excluded.

Australia's national landscapes include places of great cultural, natural and spiritual significance and many include World Heritage-listed sites. These natural assets provide unique opportunities for enjoyment, reflection and inspiration.⁴⁹

- The rate at which Australians engaged in domestic nature trips increased slightly between 2006 and 2016, from 2.9 to 3.4 trips per person per year.

Domestic trips involving nature activities by sub-state regions

- There is very little variation between Australia's capital cities and the total rest of state regions for people taking trips involving nature activities.
- A minority of sub-state regions saw a decline in the number of domestic nature trips taken by residents between 2006 and 2016.
- The largest increase in the number of trips involving nature activities by residents was in Warrnambool and South West⁵⁰ taking 2.7 additional trips per resident in 2016 compared to 2006. This was followed by Brisbane - East, increasing 2.4 trips per resident.

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

⁵⁰ The 2006 estimate has a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 visits per person | 2011 visits per person | 2016 visits per person | 2006-2016 change visits per person | Trend |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 2.8 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 0.2 | |
| Greater Sydney | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 0.2 | |
| Central Coast | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 | -0.5 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 0.1 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 0.3 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 2.7 | *1.1 | 3.7 | 1.0 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 2.3 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 0.9 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.9 | -0.3 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 3.1 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 0.5 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 0.3 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.4 | -0.4 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 0.7 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 0.4 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 0.2 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.2 | -1.0 | |
| Sydney - South West | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 0.4 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 0.6 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 0.2 | |
| Capital Region | 2.9 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 0.4 | |
| Central West | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 0.0 | |
| Far West and Orana | *2.1 | *1.6 | *2.3 | 0.2 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 3.1 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 0.6 | |
| Illawarra | 2.3 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 1.4 | |
| Mid North Coast | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.7 | -0.1 | |
| Murray | *3.0 | *2.4 | *3.3 | 0.3 | |
| New England and North West | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.2 | -0.7 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 3.7 | 2.5 | 2.8 | -0.9 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 0.1 | |
| Riverina | *2.1 | *2.0 | 2.6 | 0.5 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 1.1 | |
| Victoria | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 0.6 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 0.4 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 2.9 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 1.4 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 0.3 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 1.1 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 0.6 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.2 | -0.1 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 3.2 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 0.8 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | -0.1 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 visits per person | 2011 visits per person | 2016 visits per person | 2006-2016 change visits per person | Trend |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------|
| Melbourne - West | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 0.0 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 2.6 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 0.2 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 1.0 | |
| Ballarat | 3.2 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 0.8 | |
| Bendigo | *2.3 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 2.1 | |
| Geelong | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 0.4 | |
| Hume | *2.2 | *2.4 | 3.4 | 1.2 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 1.0 | |
| North West | *2.1 | *1.0 | *2.4 | 0.3 | |
| Shepparton | *2.1 | *1.0 | *1.9 | -0.2 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | *2.0 | *2.6 | 4.6 | 2.7 | |
| Queensland | 3.5 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 0.7 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 4.2 | 3.3 | 4.9 | 0.8 | |
| Brisbane - East | 3.4 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 2.4 | |
| Brisbane - North | 3.2 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 1.1 | |
| Brisbane - South | 4.1 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 0.9 | |
| Brisbane - West | 4.4 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 1.2 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 7.0 | 3.1 | 7.2 | 0.2 | |
| Ipswich | 3.6 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 0.1 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 0.0 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 3.0 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 1.5 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 5.5 | 3.5 | 5.3 | -0.2 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 2.9 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 0.6 | |
| Cairns | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 1.0 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | *2.3 | *1.7 | 3.8 | 1.5 | |
| Central Queensland | 2.4 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 1.6 | |
| Gold Coast | 2.4 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 0.9 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 3.4 | 2.6 | 3.0 | -0.4 | |
| Queensland - Outback | *4.1 | **0.6 | *1.7 | | |
| Sunshine Coast | 3.3 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 0.4 | |
| Toowoomba | 3.3 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 0.8 | |
| Townsville | 3.1 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 0.5 | |
| Wide Bay | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 0.3 | |
| South Australia | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 0.1 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 0.0 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 3.9 | 2.9 | 3.6 | -0.3 | |
| Adelaide - North | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.4 | -0.1 | |
| Adelaide - South | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 0.4 | |
| Adelaide - West | 2.1 | *1.6 | 2.1 | -0.1 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 0.3 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | *2.0 | *2.0 | *2.5 | 0.5 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 visits per person | 2011 visits per person | 2016 visits per person | 2006-2016 change visits per person | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------|
| South Australia - Outback | *3.1 | *2.5 | *3.9 | 0.8 | |
| South Australia - South East | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.8 | -0.1 | |
| Western Australia | 2.7 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 0.7 | |
| Greater Perth | 2.7 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 0.6 | |
| Mandurah | *3.0 | *1.9 | *3.1 | 0.2 | |
| Perth - Inner | 4.6 | *2.0 | 4.2 | -0.4 | |
| Perth - North East | 2.4 | *1.9 | 3.5 | 1.1 | |
| Perth - North West | 2.4 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 0.6 | |
| Perth - South East | 2.4 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 1.0 | |
| Perth - South West | 2.6 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 0.6 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 2.8 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 1.0 | |
| Bunbury | 3.5 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 0.9 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | *2.4 | *2.1 | 3.5 | 1.0 | |
| Western Australia - Outback | 2.4 | *1.5 | 3.3 | 0.9 | |
| Tasmania | 3.4 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 1.0 | |
| Greater Hobart | 4.2 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 0.2 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 2.8 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 1.6 | |
| Launceston and North East | 3.3 | *2.7 | 4.7 | 1.5 | |
| South East | **1.8 | **1.5 | **2.7 | | |
| West and North West | *2.5 | *2.3 | 4.4 | 1.9 | |
| Northern Territory | 2.7 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 1.4 | |
| Greater Darwin | *3.5 | *3.2 | 4.5 | 1.0 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | *1.8 | *1.9 | *3.5 | 1.7 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | *1.8 | *1.9 | *3.5 | 1.7 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 2.7 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 0.9 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 2.9 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 0.4 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 0.6 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 2.9 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 0.5 | |

Source: BITRE 2016, estimates based on Tourism Research Australia 2016, Unit record file custom report, National Visitor Survey; and ABS 2016, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS).

Western Australia - Outback combines Western Australia - Outback (North) and Western Australia - Outback (South).

Australian Rest of States includes other territories.

Domestic visits involving nature activities estimates are defined at the SA2 scale (based on day and overnight stays) which contains the respondent's home region. This geographical allocation is not relative to the destination of the visit. These visit counts have then been aggregated to produce estimates at broader ASGS geographic scales.

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

Change may vary from annual figures due to rounding.

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

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

P 3.3 Protecting the environment

P 3.3.1 Protected areas of land

The amount of land that is classed as a protected area, for example national parks or reserves, provides a measure of the direct protection of the natural environment. This indicator shows changes in the area protected, without showing how well these protected areas are managed to achieve their conservation/protection objectives.

Protecting the natural environment through the creation of protected areas is an important part of efforts to protect native flora, fauna, and wilderness areas and support the management and restoration of natural habitat.⁵¹

- As of 2016, 20.0 per cent of land in Australia was protected, reflecting an increase of 8.5 percentage points since 2008.

Protected areas of land across remoteness class

- The proportion of land area that is protected is larger in the more remote areas of Australia. For example, 22.3 per cent of the land in very remote Australia is currently protected.
- The very remote areas of Australia also had the largest increase in the proportion of protected land area between 2008 and 2016, up by 10.7 percentage points.

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

| Remoteness Class | 2008 per cent | 2012 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2008–2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------|
| Major Cities | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 0.5 | |
| Inner Regional | 10.3 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 0.7 | |
| Outer Regional | 11.7 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 1.5 | |
| Remote | 11.5 | 12.9 | 13.7 | 2.2 | |
| Very Remote | 11.6 | 16.4 | 22.3 | 10.7 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 11.5 | 15.4 | 20.0 | 8.5 | |

Source: Department of the Environment 2016, Collaborative Australian Protected Area Databases, 2008, 2012 and 2016, Canberra

Protected areas outlined in the Collaborative Australian Protected Area Database have been corresponded to the 2011 ASGS remoteness area geographical classification.

Overlapping areas have been filtered from the original data source.

Percentage point change may vary from annual figures due to rounding.

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

Protected areas of land across major urban areas

- The largest increase in the proportion of protected land area across the major urban areas was in Cairns which had an increase of 2.9 percentage points between 2008 and 2016. Other large increases occurred in Newcastle – Maitland (2.3 percentage points) and the Sunshine Coast (1.9 percentage points).
- Compared to other urban areas, Greater Sydney has a very high proportion of protected land, at 50.2 per cent as of 2016.

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

| Major Urban Area* | 2008 per cent | 2012 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2008–2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 48.9 | 49.7 | 50.2 | 1.3 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 0.1 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 9.4 | 10.4 | 11.1 | 1.7 | |
| Greater Perth | 8.5 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 0.8 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 0.4 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 0.5 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 7.0 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 2.3 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 0.3 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 15.8 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 1.9 | |
| Wollongong | 12.8 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 0.1 | |
| Geelong | 3.1 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 1.3 | |
| Greater Hobart | 11.1 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 1.5 | |
| Townsville | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 0.0 | |
| Cairns | 12.4 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 2.9 | |
| Greater Darwin | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 0.3 | |
| Toowoomba | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Ballarat | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | |
| Bendigo | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 0.0 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | |
| Launceston | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 0.4 | |

Source: Department of the Environment 2016, Collaborative Australian Protected Area Databases, 2008, 2012 and 2016, Canberra
Protected areas outlined in the Collaborative Australian Protected Area Database and have been corresponded to 2016 ASGS geographical classifications.

* The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2011 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Overlapping areas have been filtered from the original data source.

Percentage point change may vary from annual figures due to rounding.

Protected areas of land across sub-state regions

- In the majority of sub-state regions there has been an increase in protected land areas.

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

| Sub-State Region* | 2008 per cent | 2012 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2008-2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 8.4 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 1.4 | |
| Greater Sydney | 48.9 | 49.7 | 50.2 | 1.3 | |
| Central Coast | 27.5 | 30.8 | 32.6 | 5.1 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 62.0 | 62.9 | 63.1 | 1.1 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 0.8 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 1.3 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.1 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.4 | 0.1 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 44.7 | 44.7 | 45.0 | 0.2 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 15.6 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 0.1 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 74.3 | 74.9 | 75.4 | 1.1 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 7.6 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 0.6 | |
| Sydney - South West | 1.8 | 0.9 | n.p. | | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 57.8 | 57.8 | 57.8 | 0.0 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 7.8 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 1.4 | |
| Capital Region | 18.9 | 19.6 | 20.0 | 1.0 | |
| Central West | 7.0 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 0.6 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 22.1 | 25.2 | 31.2 | 9.2 | |
| Far West and Orana | 4.1 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 0.8 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 20.4 | 21.3 | 22.7 | 2.3 | |
| Illawarra | 23.1 | 23.9 | 24.5 | 1.3 | |
| Mid North Coast | 21.9 | 23.9 | 26.3 | 4.4 | |
| Murray | 3.4 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 2.3 | |
| New England and North West | 8.2 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 1.4 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 12.5 | 14.4 | 15.8 | 3.3 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 14.1 | 15.2 | 16.3 | 2.1 | |
| Riverina | 9.2 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 1.2 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 40.7 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 1.2 | |
| Victoria | 16.6 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 0.8 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 0.1 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 0.1 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 0.0 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 19.7 | 19.7 | 19.5 | -0.2 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 0.0 | |
| Melbourne - West | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 0.0 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 5.1 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 1.3 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region* | 2008 per cent | 2012 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2008-2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Rest of Victoria | 16.9 | 17.6 | 17.8 | 0.9 | |
| Ballarat | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 0.0 | |
| Bendigo | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 0.2 | |
| Geelong | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 0.3 | |
| Hume | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 0.1 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 23.1 | 24.1 | 24.8 | 1.8 | |
| North West | 21.9 | 22.9 | 22.9 | 1.1 | |
| Shepparton | 3.4 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 2.4 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 0.1 | |
| Queensland | 5.5 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 2.9 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 9.4 | 10.4 | 11.1 | 1.7 | |
| Brisbane - East | 23.1 | 38.8 | n.p. | | |
| Brisbane - North | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Brisbane - South | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | |
| Brisbane - West | 15.2 | 15.0 | n.p. | | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Ipswich | 8.4 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 0.6 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 0.3 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 10.7 | 10.7 | n.p. | | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 16.8 | 17.3 | 18.0 | 1.1 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 5.4 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 3.0 | |
| Cairns | 32.7 | 41.0 | 43.2 | 10.6 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.3 | |
| Fitzroy | 6.0 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 1.1 | |
| Gold Coast | 18.3 | 18.9 | 19.5 | 1.2 | |
| Mackay | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 0.8 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 5.4 | 8.0 | 9.3 | 3.9 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 18.9 | 19.9 | 20.1 | 1.3 | |
| Toowoomba | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 0.1 | |
| Townsville | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 0.6 | |
| Wide Bay | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 0.4 | |
| South Australia | 24.8 | 29.8 | 31.1 | 6.3 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 0.4 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 0.6 | |
| Adelaide - North | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 0.1 | |
| Adelaide - South | 6.1 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 0.6 | |
| Adelaide - West | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 0.1 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 24.9 | 29.9 | 31.2 | 6.3 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 1.1 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.9 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 27.0 | 32.3 | 33.8 | 6.7 | |
| South Australia - South East | 9.8 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 3.9 | |
| Western Australia | 11.9 | 14.5 | 23.3 | 11.4 | |
| Greater Perth | 8.5 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 0.8 | |
| Mandurah | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 0.3 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region* | 2008 per cent | 2012 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2008-2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Perth - Inner | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | |
| Perth - North East | 9.6 | 10.0 | 11.5 | 1.9 | |
| Perth - North West | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 0.0 | |
| Perth - South East | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.9 | 0.8 | |
| Perth - South West | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 0.0 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 11.9 | 14.5 | 23.3 | 11.4 | |
| Bunbury | 25.7 | 26.1 | 26.3 | 0.6 | |
| Western Australia - Outback | 11.9 | 14.7 | 24.4 | 12.4 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 0.5 | |
| Tasmania | 38.6 | 40.2 | 42.5 | 3.9 | |
| Greater Hobart | 11.1 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 1.5 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 39.3 | 40.9 | 43.3 | 4.0 | |
| Launceston and North East | 20.2 | 22.3 | 23.2 | 3.1 | |
| South East | 42.3 | 43.4 | 48.6 | 6.3 | |
| West and North West | 53.0 | 54.8 | 55.4 | 2.5 | |
| Northern Territory | 8.5 | 18.8 | 25.7 | 17.2 | |
| Greater Darwin | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 0.3 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 8.5 | 18.9 | 25.8 | 17.3 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 8.5 | 18.9 | 25.8 | 17.3 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 54.9 | 55.0 | 55.7 | 0.8 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 19.9 | 20.4 | 20.9 | 1.0 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 11.5 | 15.4 | 20.0 | 8.5 | |

Source: Department of the Environment 2016, Collaborative Australian Protected Area Databases, 2008, 2012 and 2016, Canberra
Protected areas outlined in the Collaborative Australian Protected Area Database and have been corresponded to 2016 ASGS geographical classifications.

* Based on 2011 ASGS geographical classification.

Overlapping areas have been filtered from the original data source.

Percentage point change may vary from annual figures due to rounding.

n.p. not published.

P 3.4 Sustaining the environment

P 3.4.1 Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport

Changes in greenhouse gas emissions from road transport can be linked to changes in vehicle use or fuel efficiency. As some areas have relatively high through traffic or visitor traffic, this is not a direct indicator of greenhouse gas emissions attributable to residents of each region.

Reductions in greenhouse emissions are likely to reflect increased efforts to combat the human impact that Australia is contributing towards climate change. Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport are a significant component of total emissions and reducing them is an important part of managing the environment sustainably.⁵²

Due to limits in the availability of data at the small geographic scale, the information on greenhouse gas emissions from road transport has been derived using modelling and coarse estimation techniques. The resulting values are only approximate and should be used with caution. It has not been possible to test the statistical significance of trends.

Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport across capital cities

- Between 2006 and 2016, greenhouse gas emissions from road transport in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth and Darwin increased by over 10 per cent. Emissions in Adelaide and Canberra increased by less than 10 per cent.
- The net result across all capitals was an increase of 5,408 gigagrams of CO₂-equivalent (carbon dioxide equivalent) emissions, representing a rise of roughly 12.5 per cent over a 10 year period. The largest increase in emissions occurred in Melbourne followed by Sydney.

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

| Capital Cities | 2006 gigagrams CO ₂ equivalent | 2011 gigagrams CO ₂ equivalent | 2016 gigagrams CO ₂ equivalent | 2006- 2016 change gigagrams CO ₂ equivalent | Trend |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--|---|-------|
| Sydney | 12,871 | 13,616 | 14,272 | 1,401 | |
| Melbourne | 12,281 | 13,134 | 13,943 | 1,662 | |
| Brisbane | 7,147 | 7,854 | 8,433 | 1,286 | |
| Adelaide | 3,373 | 3,366 | 3,428 | 55 | |
| Perth | 5,346 | 5,783 | 6,214 | 868 | |
| Hobart | 662 | 664 | 654 | -8 | |
| Darwin | 335 | 372 | 392 | 57 | |
| Canberra | 1,135 | 1,181 | 1,222 | 87 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 43,151 | 45,970 | 48,559 | 5,408 | |

Source: BITRE 2017, Unpublished estimates of gigagrams of full fuel cycle (FFC) CO₂-equivalent emissions (for direct gases CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) from road vehicles operating within each capital city, Canberra

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

For the calculation of city-based emissions, basic source data (such as on-road fuel consumption) are rarely available at smaller geographic scales than state or territory level. These estimates have been derived using modelling and/or rough estimation techniques sourced from late-2016. The resulting values are only approximate.

⁵² Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

P 3.5 Healthy built environments

P 3.5.1 Average commuting time

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

Travel times illustrate the impact of transport infrastructure on individuals. More time spent commuting can impact negatively on the health and wellbeing of people who live in cities, as longer commutes are associated with higher stress levels, less time spent with family and reduced life satisfaction.⁵³

Average commuting time across remoteness classes

- Major city areas saw the largest increase in average commuting times by 4.3 minutes between 2005 and 2015 (from 28.6 minutes to 32.9 minutes). Likewise, major cities continue to have higher average commuting times than inner or outer regional areas.

Table P 3.5.1.a Average commuting time by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2005 minutes | 2010 minutes | 2015 minutes | 2005–2015 change minutes | Trend |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------|
| Major Cities | 28.6 | 31.8 | 32.9 | 4.3 | |
| Inner Regional | 22.8 | 23.8 | 23.9 | 1.1 | |
| Outer Regional | 20.5 | 20.8 | 20.9 | 0.4 | |
| Remote | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | |
| Very Remote | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | |

Source: BITRE 2017, Analysis of Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey unit record data.

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

The HILDA survey sample stratification of its reference population excludes people living in remote and sparsely populated areas. Data is not available for remote and very remote areas. http://melbourneinstitute.unimelb.edu.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/2194342/HILDA_User_Manual_Release_15.0.pdf

Average commuting trip duration is calculated for each employed individual by dividing the time spent commuting to and from work in a typical week by the estimated number of commuting trips in a typical week (which is estimated based on reported work schedules and days of work). This is an average one-way commuting time for all employed persons who reported a non-zero commuting time. Commuting trip durations of more than 240 minutes were top-coded to 240 minutes. Data has been weighted so as to be representative of total in-scope population.

n.p. Not published.

The HILDA survey was initiated, and is funded, by the Australian Government through the Department of Social Services (DSS). Responsibility for the design and management of the survey rests with the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research (University of Melbourne).

⁵³ Victoria Health Promotion Foundation 2012, *Commute time, Indicator Overview*, VicHealth Indicators Survey, Melbourne.

Average commuting time across capital cities and balance of state

- Across most of Australia average commuting times were higher in capital cities compared with the rest of the state.
- The largest difference between a capital city and the other areas of the state was in New South Wales, where average commuting times in the capital were around 14 minutes longer in 2015.
- Adelaide saw the lowest increase in average commuting time of 0.4 minutes between 2005 and 2015.
- The largest improvement in average commuting times between 2005 and 2015 was seen in the Rest of Western Australia (down 6.7 minutes). By contrast, the largest increase in average commute times was in the Australian Capital Territory (up by 6.8 minutes).

Table P 3.5.1.b Average commuting time by capital city/balance of state

| Capital City / Balance of State | 2005 minutes | 2010 minutes | 2015 minutes | 2005–2015 change minutes | Trend |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 33.0 | 36.6 | 38.9 | 5.9 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 21.3 | 24.6 | 24.9 | 3.6 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 30.2 | 33.4 | 34.8 | 4.6 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 20.9 | 21.5 | 23.5 | 2.6 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 27.8 | 31.0 | 32.7 | 4.9 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 21.5 | 23.6 | 22.9 | 1.4 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 26.6 | 27.8 | 27.0 | 0.4 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 16.3 | 20.0 | 21.9 | 5.6 | |
| Greater Perth | 26.4 | 29.0 | 28.4 | 1.9 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 21.8 | 18.7 | 15.1 | -6.7 | |
| Tasmania* | 24.9 | 26.3 | 26.3 | 1.3 | |
| Northern Territory*^ | 22.3 | 17.8 | 19.7 | -2.7 | |
| Australian Capital Territory* | 18.2 | 21.7 | 24.9 | 6.8 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 29.3 | 32.3 | 33.6 | 4.3 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 21.2 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 1.9 | |

Source: BITRE 2017, Analysis of Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey unit record data.

Average commute times are based on the 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Greater Capital City Statistical Areas.

Average commuting trip duration is calculated for each employed individual by dividing the time spent commuting to and from work in a typical week by the estimated number of commuting trips in a typical week (which is estimated based on reported work schedules and days of work). This is an average one-way commuting time for all employed persons who reported a non-zero commuting time. Commuting trip durations of more than 240 minutes were top-coded to 240 minutes. Data in table is weighted so as to be representative of total in-scope population.

* Data available only at the state or territory level.

^ Northern Territory results based on sample of less than 100 per year, and should be treated with caution.

Hobart and Darwin are included in the Australian capital city total, and are based on postcode aggregation to ASGS GCCSAs.

The HILDA survey was initiated, and is funded, by the Australian Government through the Department of Social Services (DSS). Responsibility for the design and management of the survey rests with the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research (University of Melbourne).

P 3.5.2 Active travel

Increasing rates of active travel have health benefits for individuals and positive impacts for the environment and communities. People using active travel for short trips increase their levels of physical activity, while also helping reduce road congestion and transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. For this indicator, active travel has been defined as exclusively walking or cycling as a journey to work mode.

The planning and design of built environments affects the rates of walking and cycling for transport. Specific features of neighbourhoods, towns and cities, such as road networks, footpaths, cycle ways, quality open space, density and land use mix that offers good accessibility to a range of goods and services are associated with an increased rate of walking and cycling for transport.⁵⁴

- Australians are using active travel by walking slightly less in 2016 compared to 2006, with a 0.7 percentage point decline in the proportion of people walking to work (3.9 per cent), while the proportion of people cycling remained unchanged over this period at 1.1 per cent.

Active travel across remoteness classes

- Between 2006 and 2016 active travel by bicycle and walking declined for all remote classes with the exception of major cities, where the proportion of cycling as a journey to work mode increased marginally by 0.1 percentage points.
- The largest declines in walking occurred in very remote Australia, which was down by 9.1 percentage points over the decade. While this decline was large, very remote regions have the highest walking rates in Australia (21.4 per cent in 2016).

Table P 3.5.2.a Active travel by bicycle or walking by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Bicycle Only | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 | |
| Inner Regional | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 | -0.4 | |
| Outer Regional | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | -0.4 | |
| Remote | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | -0.2 | |
| Very Remote | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | -0.3 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | |
| Walked Only | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | -0.2 | |
| Inner Regional | 5.1 | 4.5 | 3.9 | -1.2 | |
| Outer Regional | 6.9 | 5.9 | 5.2 | -1.7 | |
| Remote | 11.3 | 10.1 | 9.0 | -2.3 | |
| Very Remote | 30.5 | 25.6 | 21.4 | -9.1 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 4.6 | 4.2 | 3.9 | -0.7 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Yearbook 2017 has been sourced data from the ABS Census of Population and Housing, which may impact the comparability between 2016 Yearbook published data, which was sourced from ABS, Waste Management, Transport and Motor Vehicle Survey.

⁵⁴ Giles-Corti B., Ryan K., Foster S. 2012, *Increasing density in Australia: maximising the health benefits and minimising harm*, Report to the National Heart Foundation of Australia, Melbourne, accessed 6 November 2017 from <<http://www.heartfoundation.org.au/density>>.

Active travel across major urban areas

- The Canberra - Queanbeyan region had the highest rate of cycling in 2016 at 2.7 per cent, while Wollongong had the lowest at 0.6 per cent.
- The proportion of people cycling to work increased across five of eight capital city regions between 2006 and 2016, with the largest increase recorded in the Canberra - Queanbeyan urban area. In contrast, almost universal declines for cycling in non-capital major urban areas occurred between 2006 and 2016, with the largest fall occurring in Townsville (1.3 percentage points).
- In 2016, Greater Hobart had the highest rate of travel to work by walking (6.3 per cent). Greater Perth was the least active urban population in terms of walking (2.3 per cent).
- The only increase in the rate of travel to work by walking between 2006 and 2016 occurred in the Canberra - Queanbeyan region (an increase of 0.3 percentage points over the decade). The most pronounced decreases in the rate of walking occurred in Bendigo (1.3 percentage points) and Townsville (1.2 percentage points).

Table P 3.5.2.b Active travel by bicycle or walking by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Bicycle Only | | | | | |
| Greater Sydney | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.2 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.3 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | |
| Greater Perth | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | -0.1 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | -0.2 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | -0.1 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 0.4 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | -0.3 | |
| Wollongong | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | -0.3 | |
| Geelong | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | -0.3 | |
| Greater Hobart | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.2 | |
| Townsville | 3.0 | 2.3 | 1.7 | -1.3 | |
| Cairns | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.2 | -0.8 | |
| Greater Darwin | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.3 | -0.8 | |
| Toowoomba | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 | -0.4 | |
| Ballarat | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.8 | -0.7 | |
| Bendigo | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | -0.7 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | -0.7 | |
| Launceston | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | |
| Walked Only | | | | | |
| Greater Sydney | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.4 | -0.3 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | -0.1 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 | -0.3 | |
| Greater Perth | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.3 | -0.2 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.5 | -0.6 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.9 | -0.4 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.7 | -0.7 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 0.3 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 3.8 | 3.6 | 2.8 | -1.0 | |
| Wollongong | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.9 | -0.5 | |
| Geelong | 3.8 | 3.4 | 2.9 | -0.9 | |
| Greater Hobart | 7.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | -1.0 | |
| Townsville | 4.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | -1.2 | |
| Cairns | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.6 | -0.4 | |
| Greater Darwin | 5.4 | 5.5 | 4.3 | -1.1 | |
| Toowoomba | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.4 | -1.0 | |
| Ballarat | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.4 | -1.0 | |
| Bendigo | 4.9 | 4.0 | 3.6 | -1.3 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.0 | -1.0 | |
| Launceston | 6.2 | 5.5 | 5.3 | -0.9 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification. Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Yearbook 2017 has been sourced data from the ABS Census of Population and Housing, which may impact the comparability between 2016 Yearbook published data, which was sourced from ABS, Waste Management, Transport and Motor Vehicle Survey.

Active travel across sub-state regions

- Across the sub-state regions, the majority of the increases in the cycling rate occurred in a small number of urban areas, particularly in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane. Over the 10 years from 2006 and 2016, the largest increase in cycling occurred in Melbourne - Inner (1.7 percentage points), which also recorded the highest proportion of people cycling to work in 2016 (6.2 per cent).
- Regional areas recorded the largest declines in cycling, with the largest drop among Statistical Area Level 4 regions occurring in Shepparton and Townsville (1.0 percentage points). However, several sub-state areas in Greater Sydney recorded the lowest rates of cycling in 2016, with just 0.2 percent of the population cycling to work (Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury; Sydney - Blacktown; Sydney - Outer South West; and Sydney - South West).
- Across the sub-state regions the proportion of people walking to work predominantly declined between 2006 and 2016. The biggest declines among the Statistical Area Level 4 regions were in Western Australia - Outback (North) (down 6.9 percentage points), Queensland - Outback (down 6.1 percentage points), and Northern Territory - Outback (6.1 percentage points).
- Across the sub-state regions, just five regions recorded slight increases in rates of people walking between 2006 and 2016, with increases in Perth - Inner (0.8 percentage points), Melbourne - Inner (0.7 percentage points), Brisbane Inner City (0.5 percentage points), Melbourne - Inner East (0.2 percentage points), and Australian Capital Territory (0.2 percentage points).

Table P 3.5.2.c Active travel by bicycle or walking by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Bicycle Only | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | |
| Greater Sydney | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.2 | |
| Central Coast | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | -0.2 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | -0.2 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 2.0 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 1.1 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 0.9 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | -0.1 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 0.4 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.3 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -0.1 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | -0.3 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | -0.1 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | |
| Sydney - South West | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | -0.2 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | -0.1 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | -0.3 | |
| Capital Region | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | -0.1 | |
| Central West | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | -0.4 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.0 | -0.6 | |
| Far West and Orana | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | -0.4 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | -0.2 | |
| Illawarra | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | -0.3 | |
| Mid North Coast | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | -0.4 | |
| Murray | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.8 | -0.7 | |
| New England and North West | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | -0.3 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | -0.2 | |
| Riverina | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | -0.4 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | -0.2 | |
| Victoria | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.1 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.3 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 4.5 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 1.7 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.2 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.2 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.1 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | -0.2 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | -0.2 | |
| Melbourne - West | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.1 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | -0.1 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 | -0.5 | |
| Ballarat | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | -0.5 | |
| Bendigo | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 | -0.4 | |
| Geelong | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | -0.2 | |
| Hume | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | -0.7 | |

(continued)

Active travel by bicycle or walking by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Bicycle Only | | | | | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | -0.3 | |
| North West | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 | -0.7 | |
| Shepparton | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.9 | -1.0 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.8 | -0.6 | |
| Queensland | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | -0.2 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | |
| Brisbane - East | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | |
| Brisbane - North | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | -0.1 | |
| Brisbane - South | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.5 | |
| Brisbane - West | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 1.0 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 1.1 | |
| Ipswich | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | -0.1 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | -0.2 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | -0.3 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | -0.1 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.0 | -0.5 | |
| Cairns | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.8 | -0.7 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 | -0.5 | |
| Central Queensland | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | -0.8 | |
| Gold Coast | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | -0.2 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.9 | -0.6 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.4 | -0.5 | |
| Far North | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.3 | -0.8 | |
| Outback - North | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.3 | -0.6 | |
| Outback - South | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | -0.1 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | -0.2 | |
| Toowoomba | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | -0.4 | |
| Townsville | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.5 | -1.0 | |
| Wide Bay | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.8 | -0.8 | |
| South Australia | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | -0.2 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | -0.1 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 0.3 | |
| Adelaide - North | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | -0.2 | |
| Adelaide - South | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | -0.2 | |
| Adelaide - West | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 | -0.5 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | -0.4 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | -0.5 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | -0.4 | |
| Eyre Peninsula and South West | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.8 | -0.7 | |
| Outback - North and East | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | -0.1 | |
| South Australia - South East | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | -0.5 | |
| Western Australia | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | |
| Greater Perth | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | |
| Mandurah | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | -0.3 | |
| Perth - Inner | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 0.8 | |
| Perth - North East | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | |
| Perth - North West | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | |
| Perth - South East | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | -0.1 | |
| Perth - South West | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 | |

(continued)

Active travel by bicycle or walking by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Bicycle Only | | | | | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | -0.2 | |
| Bunbury | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | -0.2 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | -0.8 | |
| Kimberley | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.2 | -0.1 | |
| East Pilbara | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | -1.2 | |
| West Pilbara | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | -0.6 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | -0.3 | |
| Esperance | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | -0.4 | |
| Gascoyne | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 0.2 | |
| Goldfields | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | -0.5 | |
| Mid West | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | -0.1 | |
| Tasmania | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 | |
| Greater Hobart | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.2 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | -0.2 | |
| Launceston and North East | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | |
| South East | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | -0.1 | |
| West and North West | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | -0.2 | |
| Northern Territory | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.7 | -0.7 | |
| Greater Darwin | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.3 | -0.8 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.7 | -0.1 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.7 | -0.1 | |
| Alice Springs | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 0.0 | |
| Barkly | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 0.7 | |
| Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.4 | -0.2 | |
| East Arnhem | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 0.6 | |
| Katherine | 3.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 | -1.1 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 0.5 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 | -0.4 | |

(continued)

Active travel by bicycle or walking by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Walked Only | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.3 | -0.7 | |
| Greater Sydney | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.4 | -0.3 | |
| Central Coast | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.9 | -0.6 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | -0.4 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 | -0.7 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 19.5 | 20.4 | 19.3 | -0.2 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.6 | -0.1 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.7 | -0.6 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.2 | -0.4 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.1 | -0.7 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | -0.4 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.3 | -0.6 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.0 | -0.8 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.1 | -0.8 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 0.0 | |
| Sydney - South West | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.0 | -0.5 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | -0.3 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 5.5 | 4.7 | 4.0 | -1.5 | |
| Capital Region | 6.1 | 5.1 | 4.5 | -1.6 | |
| Central West | 6.9 | 5.7 | 4.9 | -2.0 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.1 | -1.5 | |
| Far West and Orana | 9.2 | 7.7 | 6.4 | -2.8 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 4.1 | 3.4 | 2.8 | -1.3 | |
| Illawarra | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.9 | -0.5 | |
| Mid North Coast | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.1 | -1.4 | |
| Murray | 7.0 | 5.6 | 5.1 | -1.9 | |
| New England and North West | 7.4 | 6.1 | 5.2 | -2.2 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 3.6 | 3.0 | 2.9 | -0.7 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 4.9 | 4.5 | 3.8 | -1.1 | |
| Riverina | 7.4 | 6.3 | 5.2 | -2.2 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.6 | -1.1 | |
| Victoria | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.6 | -0.5 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | -0.1 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 0.7 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 0.2 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | -0.3 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | -0.4 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | -0.4 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.4 | -0.5 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.4 | -0.5 | |
| Melbourne - West | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | -0.3 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 | -0.5 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 6.0 | 5.2 | 4.5 | -1.5 | |
| Ballarat | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.6 | -0.9 | |
| Bendigo | 5.3 | 4.5 | 4.0 | -1.3 | |
| Geelong | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.0 | -0.8 | |
| Hume | 7.2 | 6.5 | 5.8 | -1.4 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 5.6 | 4.8 | 4.1 | -1.5 | |
| North West | 8.4 | 7.3 | 6.3 | -2.1 | |

(continued)

Active travel by bicycle or walking by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Walked Only | | | | | |
| Shepparton | 7.0 | 5.5 | 4.9 | -2.1 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 7.6 | 6.9 | 6.2 | -1.4 | |
| Queensland | 4.6 | 4.2 | 3.7 | -0.9 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 | -0.3 | |
| Brisbane - East | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.7 | -0.6 | |
| Brisbane - North | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.3 | -0.3 | |
| Brisbane - South | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 | -0.1 | |
| Brisbane - West | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.5 | -0.1 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 10.5 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 0.5 | |
| Ipswich | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.7 | -0.9 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.3 | -0.5 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.2 | -0.6 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | -0.3 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 5.6 | 4.8 | 4.1 | -1.5 | |
| Cairns | 5.9 | 5.1 | 4.5 | -1.4 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 8.2 | 7.4 | 6.4 | -1.8 | |
| Central Queensland | 5.6 | 4.7 | 4.0 | -1.6 | |
| Gold Coast | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.9 | -0.4 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 6.1 | 5.4 | 5.1 | -1.0 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 22.1 | 18.8 | 16.0 | -6.1 | |
| Far North | 36.9 | 30.1 | 23.0 | -13.9 | |
| Outback - North | 13.8 | 12.7 | 11.6 | -2.2 | |
| Outback - South | 16.3 | 15.5 | 14.2 | -2.1 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 3.9 | 3.7 | 2.9 | -1.0 | |
| Toowoomba | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.3 | -1.0 | |
| Townsville | 4.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 | -1.2 | |
| Wide Bay | 5.4 | 4.6 | 4.0 | -1.4 | |
| South Australia | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.1 | -1.1 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.5 | -0.6 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.0 | -0.6 | |
| Adelaide - North | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | -0.4 | |
| Adelaide - South | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.8 | -0.6 | |
| Adelaide - West | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.2 | -0.8 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 7.8 | 6.6 | 5.6 | -2.2 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 7.9 | 6.6 | 5.6 | -2.3 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 10.4 | 8.6 | 7.6 | -2.8 | |
| Eyre Peninsula and South West | 8.1 | 6.4 | 5.8 | -2.3 | |
| Outback - North and East | 15.0 | 12.8 | 11.5 | -3.5 | |
| South Australia - South East | 6.6 | 5.6 | 4.7 | -1.9 | |
| Western Australia | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.1 | -0.8 | |
| Greater Perth | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.3 | -0.2 | |
| Mandurah | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.1 | -0.5 | |
| Perth - Inner | 7.8 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 0.8 | |
| Perth - North East | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.7 | -0.4 | |
| Perth - North West | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | -0.2 | |
| Perth - South East | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.7 | -0.4 | |
| Perth - South West | 2.4 | 2.3 | 1.9 | -0.5 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 8.7 | 7.6 | 6.1 | -2.6 | |
| Bunbury | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.4 | -0.7 | |

(continued)

Active travel by bicycle or walking by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Walked Only | | | | | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 8.9 | 7.8 | 7.0 | -1.9 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 16.0 | 12.4 | 9.1 | -6.9 | |
| Kimberley | 26.0 | 19.9 | 14.8 | -11.2 | |
| East Pilbara | 12.9 | 9.2 | 7.3 | -5.6 | |
| West Pilbara | 6.6 | 8.8 | 6.1 | -0.5 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 9.3 | 7.9 | 6.6 | -2.7 | |
| Esperance | 7.9 | 6.2 | 5.8 | -2.1 | |
| Gascoyne | 18.6 | 15.4 | 14.9 | -3.7 | |
| Goldfields | 9.6 | 8.1 | 6.0 | -3.6 | |
| Mid West | 7.6 | 7.1 | 5.8 | -1.8 | |
| Tasmania | 6.7 | 5.8 | 5.5 | -1.2 | |
| Greater Hobart | 7.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | -1.0 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 6.1 | 5.3 | 4.8 | -1.3 | |
| Launceston and North East | 6.2 | 5.5 | 5.3 | -0.9 | |
| South East | 6.3 | 5.0 | 4.6 | -1.7 | |
| West and North West | 6.0 | 5.2 | 4.3 | -1.7 | |
| Northern Territory | 13.5 | 12.3 | 9.3 | -4.2 | |
| Greater Darwin | 5.4 | 5.5 | 4.3 | -1.1 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 26.5 | 24.4 | 20.4 | -6.1 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 26.5 | 24.4 | 20.4 | -6.1 | |
| Alice Springs | 16.0 | 14.3 | 13.8 | -2.2 | |
| Barkly | 37.6 | 34.1 | 31.6 | -6.0 | |
| Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem | 46.6 | 42.6 | 33.5 | -13.1 | |
| East Arnhem | 32.9 | 32.7 | 29.2 | -3.7 | |
| Katherine | 30.2 | 26.2 | 20.2 | -10.0 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 0.2 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.5 | -0.3 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 6.2 | 5.4 | 4.5 | -1.7 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Yearbook 2017 has been sourced data from the ABS Census of Population and Housing, which may impact the comparability between 2016 Yearbook published data, which was sourced from ABS, Waste Management, Transport and Motor Vehicle Survey.

P 3.5.3 Number of solar panel systems

Increased uptake of clean energy sources in Australian households, including solar energy, is likely to reduce Australia's contribution towards environmental degradation and climate change. It reflects efforts to improve environmental sustainability.

This indicator measures the number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations across regions. It is expressed as the number of solar panel systems up to 100kW and solar water heater installations per 100 dwellings. A number of factors can influence uptake of solar energy systems in households, including household income, regional climate and government schemes designed to subsidise or encourage the installation of solar systems.

- Across Australia, there were 25 solar installations per 100 dwellings by 2016.

Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations across remoteness classes

- The uptake of solar technologies was strongest in inner regional Australia both in terms of the number (32 installations per 100 dwellings), and growth.
- Very remote Australia recorded both the lowest levels of installation and growth in solar technology adoption.

Table P 3.5.3.a Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2001 - 2014 | 2001 - 2015 | 2001 - 2016 | 2001 - 2014 - 2001 - 2016 | Trend |
|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-------|
| | Installations per 100 dwellings | Installations per 100 dwellings | Installations per 100 dwellings | change in Installations per 100 dwellings | |
| Major Cities | 19 | 21 | 22 | 3 | |
| Inner Regional | 27 | 30 | 32 | 5 | |
| Outer Regional | 23 | 25 | 27 | 4 | |
| Remote | 21 | 22 | 24 | 3 | |
| Very Remote | 14 | 15 | 16 | 2 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 21 | 23 | 25 | 4 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Clean Energy Regulator, Data by Region (cat. no. 1410.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Based on number of dwellings as at 2016 Census (excluding Migratory, Offshore and Shipping).

Total number of installations can include those installed in non-dwelling buildings e.g. businesses. Note that these are not included in the total number of dwellings used to calculate this indicator.

2016 figures will continue to rise due to the 12 month creation period allowed for registered persons to create their certificates.

Decommissioning of solar installations over time is not reflected in the cumulative totals presented.

Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar heater installations across major urban areas

- As of 2016 the Sunshine Coast recorded the highest number of solar technologies per 100 dwellings, with 41 per 100 dwellings installing small systems.
- In contrast, as of 2016 Greater Sydney and Launceston had the lowest rates of small scale solar technologies (12 and 13 installations per 100 dwellings respectively).
- Major urban areas with the largest increase in small scale solar panels and water heater technologies per 100 dwellings were Greater Darwin and Greater Perth.

Table P 3.5.3.b Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2001 - 2014 installations per 100 dwellings | 2001 - 2015 installations per 100 dwellings | 2001 - 2016 installations per 100 dwellings | 2001 - 2014 - 2001 - 2016 change in installations per 100 dwellings | Trend |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 10 | 11 | 12 | 2 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 15 | 17 | 19 | 4 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 32 | 34 | 37 | 5 | |
| Greater Perth | 29 | 32 | 35 | 6 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 28 | 29 | 31 | 3 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 28 | 30 | 32 | 4 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 19 | 20 | 21 | 2 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 14 | 15 | 16 | 2 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 36 | 38 | 41 | 5 | |
| Wollongong | 16 | 17 | 18 | 2 | |
| Geelong | 20 | 23 | 25 | 5 | |
| Greater Hobart | 13 | 14 | 15 | 2 | |
| Townsville | 25 | 27 | 29 | 4 | |
| Cairns | 21 | 23 | 25 | 4 | |
| Greater Darwin | 22 | 24 | 28 | 6 | |
| Toowoomba | 24 | 26 | 27 | 3 | |
| Ballarat | 16 | 18 | 19 | 3 | |
| Bendigo | 23 | 26 | 28 | 5 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 18 | 20 | 22 | 4 | |
| Launceston | 11 | 12 | 13 | 2 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Clean Energy Regulator, Data by Region (cat. no. 1410.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Based on number of dwellings as at 2016 Census (excluding Migratory, Offshore and Shipping).

Total number of installations can include those installed in non-dwelling buildings e.g. businesses. Note that these are not included in the total number of dwellings used to calculate this indicator.

2016 figures will continue to rise due to the 12 month creation period allowed for registered persons to create their certificates.

Decommissioning of solar installations over time is not reflected in the cumulative totals presented.

Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations across sub-state regions

- As at 2016, the sub-state regions with the highest number of small scale solar installations per 100 dwellings were Richmond - Tweed in New South Wales and Mandurah in Western Australia. The lowest rate of solar installations was recorded in Sydney - City and Inner South.
- The sub-state regions with the largest increase in the number of solar panel and water heaters per 100 dwellings were: Moreton Bay - South; Mandurah; Perth - North East; Perth - South West; and Bunbury.
- Ten sub-state regions, largely in Greater Sydney, recorded increases of just one installation per 100 dwellings.

Table P 3.5.3.c Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2001 - 2014 Installations per 100 dwellings | 2001 - 2015 Installations per 100 dwellings | 2001 - 2016 Installations per 100 dwellings | 2001 - 2014 - 2001 - 2016 change in Installations per 100 dwellings | Trend |
|--|---|---|---|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 15 | 17 | 18 | 3 | |
| Greater Sydney | 10 | 11 | 12 | 2 | |
| Central Coast | 17 | 18 | 19 | 2 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 18 | 20 | 21 | 3 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 17 | 18 | 19 | 2 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 8 | 8 | 9 | 1 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 5 | 5 | 6 | 1 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 7 | 7 | 8 | 1 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 8 | 9 | 9 | 1 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 20 | 22 | 23 | 3 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 17 | 18 | 20 | 3 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 9 | 10 | 10 | 1 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 8 | 9 | 9 | 1 | |
| Sydney - South West | 15 | 16 | 17 | 2 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 12 | 13 | 13 | 1 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 23 | 25 | 27 | 4 | |
| Capital Region | 19 | 21 | 22 | 3 | |
| Central West | 16 | 18 | 19 | 3 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 36 | 38 | 40 | 4 | |
| Far West and Orana | 26 | 28 | 31 | 5 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 22 | 23 | 25 | 3 | |
| Illawarra | 16 | 17 | 18 | 2 | |
| Mid North Coast | 35 | 38 | 40 | 5 | |
| Murray | 18 | 21 | 23 | 5 | |
| New England and North West | 21 | 23 | 25 | 4 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 19 | 20 | 21 | 2 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 42 | 44 | 47 | 5 | |
| Riverina | 14 | 16 | 18 | 4 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 22 | 23 | 25 | 3 | |
| Victoria | 17 | 19 | 21 | 4 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 15 | 17 | 19 | 4 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 4 | 5 | 6 | 2 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 9 | 10 | 11 | 2 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 9 | 10 | 11 | 2 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 19 | 21 | 24 | 5 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 18 | 20 | 23 | 5 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 14 | 15 | 17 | 3 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 20 | 23 | 26 | 6 | |
| Melbourne - West | 24 | 28 | 30 | 6 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 16 | 17 | 19 | 3 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 22 | 25 | 27 | 5 | |

(continued)

Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations by sub-state region
(continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2001 - 2014 Installations per 100 dwellings | 2001 - 2015 Installations per 100 dwellings | 2001 - 2016 Installations per 100 dwellings | 2001 - 2014 - 2001 - 2016 change in Installations per 100 dwellings | Trend |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Ballarat | 19 | 21 | 23 | 4 | |
| Bendigo | 26 | 29 | 32 | 6 | |
| Geelong | 21 | 24 | 27 | 6 | |
| Hume | 25 | 27 | 29 | 4 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 23 | 25 | 27 | 4 | |
| North West | 22 | 24 | 26 | 4 | |
| Shepparton | 27 | 29 | 32 | 5 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 16 | 17 | 19 | 3 | |
| Queensland | 30 | 32 | 34 | 4 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 32 | 34 | 37 | 5 | |
| Brisbane - East | 40 | 43 | 46 | 6 | |
| Brisbane - North | 26 | 28 | 30 | 4 | |
| Brisbane - South | 30 | 32 | 34 | 4 | |
| Brisbane - West | 31 | 34 | 36 | 5 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 10 | 11 | 12 | 2 | |
| Ipswich | 36 | 39 | 41 | 5 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 40 | 43 | 46 | 6 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 40 | 43 | 45 | 5 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 38 | 42 | 45 | 7 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 28 | 30 | 33 | 5 | |
| Cairns | 22 | 24 | 26 | 4 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 26 | 29 | 31 | 5 | |
| Central Queensland | 28 | 30 | 32 | 4 | |
| Gold Coast | 27 | 30 | 32 | 5 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 20 | 22 | 24 | 4 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 15 | 16 | 18 | 3 | |
| Far North | 12 | 13 | 14 | 2 | |
| Outback - North | 16 | 17 | 19 | 3 | |
| Outback - South | 16 | 18 | 20 | 4 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 37 | 40 | 43 | 6 | |
| Toowoomba | 26 | 28 | 30 | 4 | |
| Townsville | 25 | 27 | 29 | 4 | |
| Wide Bay | 37 | 40 | 42 | 5 | |
| South Australia | 29 | 31 | 32 | 3 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 28 | 29 | 31 | 3 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 24 | 26 | 27 | 3 | |
| Adelaide - North | 30 | 32 | 34 | 4 | |
| Adelaide - South | 31 | 33 | 34 | 3 | |
| Adelaide - West | 22 | 23 | 25 | 3 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 32 | 34 | 36 | 4 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 36 | 38 | 40 | 4 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 29 | 31 | 33 | 4 | |
| Eyre Peninsula and South West | 31 | 33 | 35 | 4 | |
| Outback - North and East | 25 | 27 | 29 | 4 | |
| South Australia - South East | 31 | 33 | 35 | 4 | |

(continued)

Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations by sub-state region
(continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2001 - 2014 Installations per 100 dwellings | 2001 - 2015 Installations per 100 dwellings | 2001 - 2016 Installations per 100 dwellings | 2001 - 2014 - 2001 - 2016 change in Installations per 100 dwellings | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Western Australia | 28 | 31 | 34 | 6 | |
| Greater Perth | 29 | 32 | 35 | 6 | |
| Mandurah | 40 | 43 | 47 | 7 | |
| Perth - Inner | 12 | 13 | 14 | 2 | |
| Perth - North East | 32 | 35 | 39 | 7 | |
| Perth - North West | 28 | 31 | 34 | 6 | |
| Perth - South East | 31 | 34 | 37 | 6 | |
| Perth - South West | 31 | 34 | 38 | 7 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 26 | 28 | 30 | 4 | |
| Bunbury | 31 | 35 | 38 | 7 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 29 | 32 | 35 | 6 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 13 | 14 | 14 | 1 | |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 18 | 18 | 18 | 0 | |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 7 | 7 | 7 | 0 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 23 | 24 | 26 | 3 | |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 18 | 18 | 18 | 0 | |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 21 | 22 | 23 | 2 | |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 11 | 13 | 14 | 3 | |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 32 | 34 | 37 | 5 | |
| Tasmania | 13 | 14 | 15 | 2 | |
| Greater Hobart | 13 | 14 | 15 | 2 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 12 | 13 | 15 | 3 | |
| Launceston and North East | 13 | 14 | 16 | 3 | |
| South East | 14 | 15 | 16 | 2 | |
| West and North West | 10 | 12 | 13 | 3 | |
| Northern Territory | 19 | 22 | 24 | 5 | |
| Greater Darwin | 22 | 24 | 28 | 6 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 15 | 17 | 19 | 4 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 15 | 17 | 19 | 4 | |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 23 | 25 | 27 | 4 | |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 8 | 9 | 10 | 2 | |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 7 | 9 | 11 | 4 | |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 10 | 11 | 13 | 3 | |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 11 | 13 | 16 | 5 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 14 | 15 | 16 | 2 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 19 | 21 | 23 | 4 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 25 | 27 | 29 | 4 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Clean Energy Regulator, Data by Region (cat. no. 1410.0)

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Based on number of dwellings as at 2016 Census (excluding Migratory, Offshore and Shipping).

Total number of installations can include those installed in non-dwelling buildings e.g. businesses. Note that these are not included in the total number of dwellings used to calculate this indicator.

2016 figures will continue to rise due to the 12 month creation period allowed for registered persons to create their certificates.

Decommissioning of solar installations over time is not reflected in the cumulative totals presented.



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.⁵⁵

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

| Governance | | | |
|-------------------|--------|---|--------|
| Trust | | Participation | |
| Generalised trust | p. 182 | Voter turnout | p. 185 |
| Informal votes | p. 184 | Participation in a civic or political group | p. 186 |
| | | Uptake of Australian citizenship | p. 188 |

⁵⁵ United Nations 2006, Committee of Experts on Public Administration (UNPAN), *Definition of Basic Concepts and Terminologies in Governance and Public Administration* (E/C.16/2006/4), New York.

P 4.1 Trust

P 4.1.1 Generalised trust

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

- 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, and 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 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 per cent | 2010 per cent | 2014 per cent | 2006 - 2014 change percentage points | Trend |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| 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 2017, Customised report, General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2014 (cat no. 4159.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

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

Persons aged 18 years and over.

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

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance ($t=1.65$).

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

Generalised trust across capital cities and the balance of state

- Generally, levels of generalised trust increased in Australian capital cities while levels decreased in rest of state areas.
- The largest increases among capital cities and rest of state regions were in Greater Melbourne (5.8 percentage points), Greater Sydney (3.5 percentage points) and Greater Hobart (3.3 percentage points).
- Nine of the 15 capital and rest of state regions saw a decline in generalised trust between 2006 and 2014. The largest significant decline was in the rest of South Australia, where trust fell by 15.5 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 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales[^] | 52.1 | 52.4 | 55.5 | 3.4 | |
| Greater Sydney [^] | 52.1 | 49.9 | 55.6 | 3.5 | |
| Rest of New South Wales [^] | 56.6 | 56.5 | 55.4 | -1.2 | |
| Victoria[^] | 53.3 | 56.4 | 56.7 | 3.4 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 51.7 | 54.9 | 57.5 | 5.8 | |
| Rest of Victoria [^] | 57.6 | 60.7 | 54.0 | -3.6 | |
| Queensland[^] | 53.9 | 50.8 | 51.5 | -2.4 | |
| Greater Brisbane [^] | 54.6 | 50.8 | 52.6 | -2.0 | |
| Rest of Queensland [^] | 53.4 | 50.8 | 50.7 | -2.7 | |
| South Australia[^] | 53.8 | 56.4 | 50.8 | -3.0 | |
| Greater Adelaide [^] | 50.6 | 57.2 | 51.2 | 0.6 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 63.2 | 53.8 | 47.7 | -15.5 | |
| Western Australia | 56.8 | 56.3 | 51.7 | -5.1 | |
| Greater Perth | 57.6 | 56.3 | 52.1 | -5.5 | |
| Rest of Western Australia [^] | 54.1 | 55.9 | 52.7 | -1.4 | |
| Tasmania[^] | 54.7 | 60.9 | 57.1 | 2.4 | |
| Greater Hobart [^] | 55.0 | 62.2 | 58.3 | 3.3 | |
| Rest of Tasmania [^] | 54.5 | 59.9 | 55.7 | 1.2 | |
| Northern Territory[^] | 53.2 | 50.5 | 52.5 | -0.7 | |
| 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 | |
| Australian Capital Cities[^] | 53.1 | 53.4 | 54.9 | 1.8 | |
| Australian Rest of States[^] | 55.9 | 55.3 | 53.3 | -2.6 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2014 (cat no. 4159.0)

Persons aged 18 years and over.

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

[^] Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

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 Parliament. The proportion of informal votes cast can indicate whether citizen engagement in this democratic process is improving.⁵⁷

- Nationally there was a decline in the rate of informal voting for the House of Representatives between 2010 and 2016 (down from 5.6 per cent to 5.1 per cent).
- There was an overall increase in the rate of informal Senate votes cast between 2010 and 2016 (from 3.7 per cent to 3.9 per cent).

Informal votes by remoteness class⁵⁸

- Inner and outer metropolitan regions showed declines above the national trend for informal votes in the House of Representatives between 2010 and 2016.
- In the 2016 election, rural regions saw an increase in informal votes in the House of Representatives from 2010.
- Provincial and rural areas had the largest increases above the national trend for informal votes for the Senate.

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

| Remoteness | 2010 per cent | 2013 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2010-2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| House of Representatives | | | | | |
| Inner Metropolitan | 5.6 | 6.0 | 4.7 | -0.9 | |
| Outer Metropolitan | 6.1 | 6.3 | 5.2 | -0.9 | |
| Provincial | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.1 | -0.3 | |
| Rural | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 0.2 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.1 | -0.5 | |
| Senate | | | | | |
| Inner Metropolitan | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.6 | -0.1 | |
| Outer Metropolitan | 4.1 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 0.1 | |
| Provincial | 3.6 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 0.3 | |
| Rural | 3.5 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 0.5 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 0.2 | |

Source: AEC 2016, Virtual Tally Room, 2010, 2013, 2016

Commonwealth electoral divisions (CEDs) have been classified according to the 2016 AEC demographic classification system. This is broadly comparable to the 2011 ASGS Remoteness Structure.

Boundary changes to the 2016 AEC demographic classification system may affect data from previous yearbook publications.

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

Percentage point change may vary from annual figures due to rounding.

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

⁵⁸ Commonwealth electoral divisions (CEDs) have been classified according to the 2016 AEC demographic classification system. This is broadly comparable to the 2011 ASGS Remoteness Structure.

P 4.2 Participation

P 4.2.1 Voter turnout

Voter turnout as a proportion of registered voters at federal elections indicates the involvement of Australians in the political process. Voting is a significant activity people can undertake to influence the systems that govern them. When voter turnout at federal elections is high, it indicates that people are actively involved in making decisions that affect both themselves and the wider community. Voter turnout can be different for the House of Representatives and the Senate, as it is based on ballots cast separately for each house. The level of voter turnout in Australia is also heavily influenced by compulsory voting laws which should be taken into account when interpreting this indicator.⁵⁹

- Nationally voter turnout for the House of Representatives decreased between 2010 and 2016 election (down 2.2 percentage points to 91.0 per cent). Voter turnout for Senate elections showed a similar pattern (decreasing by 1.9 percentage points to 91.9 per cent).

Voter turnout by remoteness class⁶⁰

- Voter turnout across all remoteness levels decreased in line with the national trends for both the House of Representatives and the Senate.
- Inner and outer metropolitan regions had decreases greater than the national average between 2010 and 2016.
- Provincial and rural regions had smaller decreases in voter turnout and also maintained the highest levels of voter turnout in 2016 for both the House of Representatives and Senate.

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

| Remoteness | 2010 per cent | 2013 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2010-2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| <i>House of Representatives</i> | | | | | |
| Inner Metropolitan | 92.3 | 92.2 | 89.8 | -2.4 | |
| Outer Metropolitan | 93.4 | 93.4 | 91.0 | -2.4 | |
| Provincial | 94.0 | 94.2 | 92.3 | -1.7 | |
| Rural | 93.7 | 93.7 | 91.6 | -2.1 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 93.2 | 93.2 | 91.0 | -2.2 | |
| <i>Senate</i> | | | | | |
| Inner Metropolitan | 93.0 | 93.0 | 90.9 | -2.1 | |
| Outer Metropolitan | 94.1 | 94.1 | 92.0 | -2.0 | |
| Provincial | 94.5 | 94.7 | 93.0 | -1.5 | |
| Rural | 94.1 | 94.2 | 92.3 | -1.8 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 93.8 | 93.9 | 91.9 | -1.9 | |

Source: AEC 2016, Virtual Tally Room, 2010, 2013, 2016

Commonwealth electoral divisions (CEDs) have been classified according to the 2016 AEC demographic classification system. This is broadly comparable to the 2011 ASGS Remoteness Structure.

Boundary changes to the 2016 AEC demographic classification system may affect data from previous yearbook publications.

Percentage point change may vary from annual figures due to rounding.

⁵⁹ Adapted from ABS 2003, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

⁶⁰ Commonwealth electoral divisions (CEDs) have been classified according to the 2016 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 Australia's social and political fabric. However, if active participation in civic or political groups is low this suggests there are few opportunities to contribute in these ways.⁶¹

- Nationally, there was a 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 reported remoteness classes between 2006 and 2014.
- The largest decline was recorded in outer regional and remote Australia, with a fall of 6.4 percentage points between 2006 and 2014.

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

| Remoteness Class | 2006 per cent | 2010 per cent | 2014 per cent | 2006-2014 change percentage points | Trend |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| 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 2017, Customised report, General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2014 (cat. no. 4159.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

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

Persons aged 18 years and over.

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 rest of state regions of Australia between 2006 and 2014.
- Between 2006 and 2014 the largest declines in participation occurred in the areas of South Australia outside the capital (down 9.4 percentage points)⁶², Greater Darwin (down 8.8 percentage points) and the Australian Capital Territory (down 8.0 percentage points).
- In 2014, rest of Northern Territory was the region with the highest overall level of participation in a civic or political group, at 20.5 per cent.

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

⁶² The 2014 estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

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

| Capital City / Balance of State | 2006 per cent | 2010 per cent | 2014 per cent | 2006-2014 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 18.3 | 16.5 | 13.6 | -4.7 | |
| Greater Sydney | 18.0 | 16.3 | 14.3 | -3.7 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 18.9 | 17.0 | 13.4 | -5.5 | |
| Victoria | 17.9 | 18.2 | 14.5 | -3.4 | |
| Greater Melbourne^ | 17.2 | 16.8 | 14.5 | -2.7 | |
| Rest of Victoria^ | 19.9 | 22.5 | 15.3 | -4.6 | |
| Queensland | 19.4 | 21.3 | 12.6 | -6.8 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 19.5 | 21.6 | 12.7 | -6.8 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 19.2 | 21.1 | 12.3 | -6.9 | |
| South Australia | 16.3 | 20.2 | 11.5 | -4.8 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 16.6 | 20.2 | 12.7 | -3.9 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 15.5 | 20.1 | *6.1 | -9.4 | |
| Western Australia | 20.3 | 19.4 | 14.9 | -5.4 | |
| Greater Perth | 20.9 | 18.7 | 14.9 | -6.0 | |
| Rest of Western Australia^ | 18.2 | 21.7 | 15.9 | -2.3 | |
| Tasmania | 18.4 | 18.2 | 12.8 | -5.6 | |
| Greater Hobart | 19.8 | 19.1 | 12.8 | -7.0 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 17.5 | 17.5 | 12.0 | -5.5 | |
| Northern Territory | 25.1 | 31.4 | 18.7 | -6.4 | |
| 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 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 18.4 | 18.1 | 13.9 | -4.5 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 18.9 | 19.8 | 13.4 | -5.5 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2014 (cat. no. 4159.0)

Persons aged 18 years and over.

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

^ Difference between first time period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail test at 10% level of significance (t=1.65).

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. 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 be an active participant in societal decision making.⁶³

- Across Australia there was a decline in the uptake of Australian citizenship for new eligible migrants, with a decrease of 4.7 percentage points from 78.3 per cent in 2006 to 73.6 per cent in 2016.

Uptake of Australian citizenship across remoteness classes

- There was a decline in the uptake of Australian citizenship across all remoteness classes. The largest decline was observed in very remote Australia, with a decline of 8.6 percentage points from 68.3 per cent in 2006 to 59.7 per cent in 2016.
- In 2016, major cities had the highest proportion of Australian citizenship uptake among new eligible migrants at 74.1 per cent, while very remote Australia had the lowest uptake at 59.7 per cent.

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

| Remoteness Class | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Major Cities | 79.2 | 78.7 | 74.1 | -5.1 | |
| Inner Regional | 73.1 | 73.6 | 71.7 | -1.4 | |
| Outer Regional | 73.6 | 72.8 | 70.2 | -3.4 | |
| Remote | 70.9 | 68.4 | 64.2 | -6.7 | |
| Very Remote | 68.3 | 64.3 | 59.7 | -8.6 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 78.3 | 77.8 | 73.6 | -4.7 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons must be overseas-born residents who have lived in Australia for five or more years who are also Australian citizens. This number is slightly different to the previous publication as an earlier year was chosen as the base year.

Uptake of Australian citizenship across major urban areas

- Between 2006 and 2016, uptake of Australian citizenship fell across all major urban areas with the exception of Launceston, which returned to the 2006 proportion of 75.0 per cent in 2016 following a negligible rise in 2011.
- The largest decline was observed in Greater Darwin, with a decline of 9.0 percentage points from 81.6 per cent in 2006 to 72.6 per cent in 2016.

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

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

| Major Urban Area | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 80.9 | 81.0 | 76.6 | -4.3 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 79.7 | 79.2 | 73.9 | -5.8 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 74.9 | 72.8 | 68.2 | -6.7 | |
| Greater Perth | 78.7 | 78.1 | 73.4 | -5.3 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 78.1 | 78.3 | 76.2 | -1.9 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 69.2 | 66.6 | 63.3 | -5.9 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 77.0 | 76.9 | 73.4 | -3.6 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 86.4 | 86.8 | 82.8 | -3.6 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 71.9 | 71.5 | 69.8 | -2.1 | |
| Wollongong | 77.9 | 78.9 | 77.5 | -0.4 | |
| Geelong | 75.9 | 76.5 | 73.2 | -2.7 | |
| Greater Hobart | 78.1 | 78.4 | 76.7 | -1.4 | |
| Townsville | 75.1 | 73.1 | 71.2 | -3.9 | |
| Cairns | 71.3 | 69.9 | 66.8 | -4.5 | |
| Greater Darwin | 81.6 | 79.2 | 72.6 | -9.0 | |
| Toowoomba | 74.9 | 75.0 | 71.2 | -3.7 | |
| Ballarat | 73.6 | 73.1 | 70.1 | -3.5 | |
| Bendigo | 70.6 | 72.5 | 69.4 | -1.2 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 78.6 | 77.4 | 73.3 | -5.3 | |
| Launceston | 75.0 | 75.5 | 75.0 | 0.0 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of usual residence.

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

This number is slightly different to the previous publication as an earlier year was chosen as the base year.

Uptake of Australian citizenship across sub-state regions

- A decline in the uptake of Australian citizenship was observed in most of the sub-state regions across Australia between 2006 and 2016.
- At the Statistical Area Level 4 scale, the largest decline was observed in Western Australia - Outback (North), with a decline of 13.5 percentage points overall from 70.6 per cent in 2006 to 57.1 per cent in 2016.
- Modest increases in citizenship uptake were observed in a handful of sub-state regions, with the largest increase in South East, in Tasmania (2.5 percentage points).

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 79.9 | 80.2 | 76.2 | -3.7 | |
| Greater Sydney | 80.9 | 81.0 | 76.6 | -4.3 | |
| Central Coast | 71.8 | 73.0 | 72.6 | 0.8 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 81.4 | 83.3 | 80.1 | -1.3 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 82.3 | 83.1 | 79.2 | -3.1 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 74.2 | 72.1 | 66.7 | -7.5 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 77.2 | 76.9 | 74.2 | -3.0 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 85.2 | 84.1 | 77.6 | -7.6 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 78.2 | 77.4 | 71.8 | -6.4 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 77.6 | 78.4 | 75.0 | -2.6 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 74.4 | 75.7 | 74.8 | 0.4 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 77.5 | 79.3 | 77.2 | -0.3 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 74.9 | 76.5 | 75.6 | 0.7 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 83.3 | 83.1 | 75.7 | -7.6 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 80.6 | 79.8 | 73.5 | -7.1 | |
| Sydney - South West | 89.6 | 90.0 | 86.3 | -3.3 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 78.9 | 79.9 | 78.1 | -0.8 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 75.2 | 76.0 | 73.8 | -1.4 | |
| Capital Region | 78.0 | 80.0 | 77.8 | -0.2 | |
| Central West | 70.8 | 72.6 | 69.9 | -0.9 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 72.9 | 74.5 | 73.1 | 0.2 | |
| Far West and Orana | 72.3 | 72.7 | 64.6 | -7.7 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 72.8 | 72.6 | 71.1 | -1.7 | |
| Illawarra | 77.8 | 78.9 | 77.4 | -0.4 | |
| Mid North Coast | 73.5 | 75.3 | 74.7 | 1.2 | |
| Murray | 73.1 | 72.5 | 69.4 | -3.7 | |
| New England and North West | 70.7 | 71.6 | 68.2 | -2.5 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 77.3 | 77.4 | 73.9 | -3.4 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 73.0 | 72.7 | 71.9 | -1.1 | |
| Riverina | 76.4 | 75.2 | 70.4 | -6.0 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 74.7 | 77.0 | 76.1 | 1.4 | |
| Victoria | 78.9 | 78.6 | 73.6 | -5.3 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 79.7 | 79.2 | 73.9 | -5.8 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 75.8 | 73.2 | 66.9 | -8.9 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 80.2 | 79.4 | 73.3 | -6.9 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 79.7 | 79.6 | 75.8 | -3.9 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 82.5 | 81.6 | 75.5 | -7.0 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 83.9 | 83.7 | 78.1 | -5.8 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 74.6 | 76.2 | 72.5 | -2.1 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 80.8 | 80.5 | 74.9 | -5.9 | |
| Melbourne - West | 83.3 | 81.7 | 74.9 | -8.4 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 69.0 | 71.4 | 71.1 | 2.1 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 72.9 | 73.4 | 70.8 | -2.1 | |
| Ballarat | 70.8 | 71.6 | 69.6 | -1.2 | |
| Bendigo | 70.2 | 71.8 | 70.4 | 0.2 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Geelong | 75.7 | 76.2 | 73.1 | -2.6 | |
| Hume | 75.6 | 76.0 | 73.8 | -1.8 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 72.5 | 73.3 | 71.9 | -0.6 | |
| North West | 72.3 | 72.8 | 68.1 | -4.2 | |
| Shepparton | 70.8 | 71.0 | 66.8 | -4.0 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 65.7 | 65.6 | 63.2 | -2.5 | |
| Queensland | 73.3 | 71.3 | 67.5 | -5.8 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 74.9 | 72.8 | 68.2 | -6.7 | |
| Brisbane - East | 72.2 | 71.4 | 69.1 | -3.1 | |
| Brisbane - North | 75.6 | 74.3 | 69.1 | -6.5 | |
| Brisbane - South | 79.6 | 76.6 | 69.2 | -10.4 | |
| Brisbane - West | 79.1 | 78.8 | 75.9 | -3.2 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 75.9 | 72.8 | 68.8 | -7.1 | |
| Ipswich | 75.2 | 72.1 | 67.6 | -7.6 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 69.2 | 67.5 | 62.7 | -6.5 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 71.4 | 69.2 | 65.9 | -5.5 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 73.5 | 71.3 | 68.0 | -5.5 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 71.2 | 69.4 | 66.6 | -4.6 | |
| Cairns | 73.2 | 71.8 | 68.5 | -4.7 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 73.4 | 71.4 | 67.6 | -5.8 | |
| Central Queensland | 68.0 | 65.2 | 63.0 | -5.0 | |
| Gold Coast | 68.9 | 66.3 | 62.9 | -6.0 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 68.8 | 65.1 | 62.8 | -6.0 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 71.2 | 66.9 | 63.8 | -7.4 | |
| Far North | 79.5 | 74.9 | 72.5 | -7.0 | |
| Outback - North | 67.2 | 63.7 | 57.0 | -10.2 | |
| Outback - South | 65.1 | 60.6 | 65.2 | 0.1 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 71.9 | 71.6 | 69.9 | -2.0 | |
| Toowoomba | 74.3 | 74.7 | 70.7 | -3.6 | |
| Townsville | 76.2 | 74.1 | 72.0 | -4.2 | |
| Wide Bay | 73.7 | 73.8 | 72.0 | -1.7 | |
| South Australia | 77.5 | 77.7 | 75.8 | -1.7 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 78.1 | 78.3 | 76.2 | -1.9 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 78.3 | 77.1 | 74.0 | -4.3 | |
| Adelaide - North | 76.5 | 78.0 | 76.5 | 0.0 | |
| Adelaide - South | 76.5 | 77.4 | 76.3 | -0.2 | |
| Adelaide - West | 82.6 | 81.6 | 78.2 | -4.4 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 73.2 | 73.6 | 73.2 | 0.0 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 72.4 | 73.1 | 73.1 | 0.7 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 72.3 | 72.5 | 72.0 | -0.3 | |
| Eyre Peninsula and South West | 71.0 | 71.6 | 72.3 | 1.3 | |
| Outback - North and East | 76.1 | 75.5 | 71.2 | -4.9 | |
| South Australia - South East | 74.0 | 74.3 | 73.7 | -0.3 | |
| Western Australia | 78.0 | 77.2 | 72.6 | -5.4 | |
| Greater Perth | 78.7 | 78.1 | 73.4 | -5.3 | |
| Mandurah | 76.5 | 75.7 | 71.8 | -4.7 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Perth - Inner | 80.3 | 79.1 | 75.0 | -5.3 | |
| Perth - North East | 80.0 | 79.1 | 74.0 | -6.0 | |
| Perth - North West | 80.9 | 81.2 | 76.9 | -4.0 | |
| Perth - South East | 75.7 | 74.7 | 69.3 | -6.4 | |
| Perth - South West | 77.8 | 77.1 | 72.7 | -5.1 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 73.0 | 70.7 | 67.0 | -6.0 | |
| Bunbury | 75.9 | 74.3 | 71.6 | -4.3 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 73.5 | 73.1 | 71.6 | -1.9 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 70.6 | 64.2 | 57.1 | -13.5 | |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 68.8 | 68.8 | 63.1 | -5.7 | |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 70.9 | 62.4 | 54.6 | -16.3 | |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 71.6 | 62.7 | 55.6 | -16.0 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 68.9 | 66.2 | 61.2 | -7.7 | |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 67.3 | 65.8 | 64.2 | -3.1 | |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 76.7 | 75.2 | 68.8 | -7.9 | |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 61.0 | 58.0 | 50.5 | -10.5 | |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 74.1 | 71.6 | 70.1 | -4.0 | |
| Tasmania | 75.3 | 76.2 | 75.4 | 0.1 | |
| Greater Hobart | 78.1 | 78.4 | 76.7 | -1.4 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 72.9 | 74.3 | 74.2 | 1.3 | |
| Launceston and North East | 73.5 | 74.7 | 74.6 | 1.1 | |
| South East | 73.0 | 74.8 | 75.5 | 2.5 | |
| West and North West | 72.2 | 73.4 | 73.2 | 1.0 | |
| Northern Territory | 78.9 | 76.8 | 71.4 | -7.5 | |
| Greater Darwin | 81.6 | 79.2 | 72.6 | -9.0 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 70.5 | 69.4 | 66.9 | -3.6 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 70.5 | 69.4 | 66.9 | -3.6 | |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 67.9 | 67.4 | 65.9 | -2.0 | |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 74.3 | 75.2 | 67.8 | -6.5 | |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 73.8 | 66.6 | 67.7 | -6.1 | |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 73.1 | 71.7 | 64.7 | -8.4 | |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 75.9 | 75.0 | 72.2 | -3.7 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 86.6 | 87.0 | 83.1 | -3.5 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 79.5 | 79.1 | 74.5 | -5.0 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 73.0 | 72.5 | 69.8 | -3.2 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of usual residence.

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

This number is slightly different to the previous publication as an earlier year was chosen as the base year

Context





Context 1: Population and Demographics



The population and demography domain provides information about the Australian population as context for interpreting and analysing Australia's progress. The characteristics of Australia's population influence many aspects of progress, including the demand and supply of labour in the economy, demand for services and infrastructure, and various aspects of social life. At the same time, economic and social factors influence the size and demographic makeup of the population. For example, conditions in the labour market can influence migration choices, while general levels of wellbeing can influence people's decisions to have children and raise a family.







| Population and Demographics | | | |
|--|--------|--|--------|
| Population | | Housing | |
| Estimated resident population | p. 196 | Average household size | p. 229 |
| Population projections | p. 203 | Multi-unit dwellings | p. 234 |
| Internal migration | p. 207 | Residential property prices | p. 239 |
| Overseas arrivals | p. 210 | Dwelling approvals | p. 247 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people | p. 215 | Social characteristics | |
| Age structure | | People who speak a language other than English at home | p. 251 |
| Age profile | p. 220 | People on selected pensions or allowances | p. 256 |
| Proportion of people who are working age | p. 224 | Single parent families | p. 260 |

C 1.1 Population

C 1.1.1 Estimated resident population

The estimated resident population refers to the number of usual residents in a region. It provides a measure of the growth or decline of a region and also provides context to help interpret progress indicators.

Table C 1.1.1.a Estimated resident population by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2006 persons | 2011 persons | 2016pr persons | 2011-2016 growth | 2011-2016 average annual growth rate per cent | Trend |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Major Cities | 14,209,061 | 15,684,582 | 17,232,190 | 1,547,608 | 1.9 |  |
| Inner Regional | 3,828,009 | 4,111,011 | 4,386,461 | 275,450 | 1.3 |  |
| Outer Regional | 1,927,105 | 2,026,464 | 2,088,964 | 62,500 | 0.6 |  |
| Remote | 303,515 | 314,641 | 307,780 | -6,861 | -0.4 |  |
| Very Remote | 183,276 | 203,326 | 193,658 | -9,668 | -1.0 |  |
| AUSTRALIA | 20,450,966 | 22,340,024 | 24,210,809 | 1,870,785 | 1.6 |  |





















Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Regional Population Growth, 2016 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Population estimates are final for 2006 and 2011, and preliminary for 2016.

pr Preliminary rebased estimates.

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

| Major Urban Area | 2006 | | 2011 | | 2016 ^{pr} | | 2011-2016 | | 2011-2016 | | Trend |
|--------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|--|--------------------|--|-----------|-------------------------------------|--|--|-------|
| | persons | | persons | | persons | | growth | average annual growth rate per cent | | | |
| Greater Sydney | 4,256,161 | | 4,608,949 | | 5,029,768 | | 420,819 | 1.8 |  | | |
| Greater Melbourne | 3,760,760 | | 4,169,366 | | 4,725,316 | | 555,950 | 2.5 |  | | |
| Greater Brisbane | 1,908,265 | | 2,147,436 | | 2,360,241 | | 212,805 | 1.9 |  | | |
| Greater Perth | 1,576,912 | | 1,833,567 | | 2,022,044 | | 188,477 | 2.0 |  | | |
| Greater Adelaide | 1,189,243 | | 1,264,091 | | 1,324,279 | | 60,188 | 0.9 |  | | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 509,972 | | 581,036 | | 646,983 | | 65,947 | 2.2 |  | | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 426,711 | | 453,265 | | 476,654 | | 23,389 | 1.0 |  | | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 369,874 | | 405,014 | | 440,543 | | 35,529 | 1.7 |  | | |
| Sunshine Coast | 251,703 | | 281,005 | | 317,404 | | 36,399 | 2.5 |  | | |
| Wollongong | 265,898 | | 281,700 | | 295,669 | | 13,969 | 1.0 |  | | |
| Geelong | 210,899 | | 227,957 | | 253,269 | | 25,312 | 2.1 |  | | |
| Greater Hobart | 204,753 | | 216,273 | | 224,462 | | 8,189 | 0.7 |  | | |
| Townsville | 147,714 | | 167,561 | | 178,860 | | 11,299 | 1.3 |  | | |
| Cairns | 121,276 | | 139,212 | | 150,041 | | 10,829 | 1.5 |  | | |
| Greater Darwin | 113,461 | | 129,106 | | 145,916 | | 16,810 | 2.5 |  | | |
| Toowoomba | 118,145 | | 126,426 | | 134,037 | | 7,611 | 1.2 |  | | |
| Ballarat | 84,971 | | 93,470 | | 101,588 | | 8,118 | 1.7 |  | | |
| Bendigo | 80,804 | | 87,340 | | 95,587 | | 8,247 | 1.8 |  | | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 80,119 | | 84,195 | | 90,576 | | 6,381 | 1.5 |  | | |
| Launceston | 82,395 | | 86,051 | | 86,335 | | 284 | 0.1 |  | | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Regional Population Growth, 2016 (cat. no. 3218.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Population estimates are final for 2006 and 2011, and preliminary for 2016.

pr Preliminary rebased estimates.

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 persons | 2011 persons | 2016pr persons | 2011-2016 growth | 2011-2016 average annual growth rate per cent | Trend |
|--|------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 6,742,690 | 7,218,529 | 7,739,274 | 520,745 | 1.4 | |
| Greater Sydney | 4,256,161 | 4,608,949 | 5,029,768 | 420,819 | 1.8 | |
| Central Coast | 303,051 | 322,657 | 335,309 | 12,652 | 0.8 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 204,320 | 218,866 | 235,083 | 16,217 | 1.4 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 281,151 | 314,875 | 350,356 | 35,481 | 2.2 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 256,524 | 283,784 | 337,069 | 53,285 | 3.5 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 247,692 | 268,144 | 285,418 | 17,274 | 1.3 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 508,879 | 551,692 | 598,454 | 46,762 | 1.6 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 252,768 | 278,878 | 308,268 | 29,390 | 2.0 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 367,060 | 395,154 | 424,906 | 29,752 | 1.5 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 233,600 | 251,696 | 266,344 | 14,648 | 1.1 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 228,215 | 243,751 | 269,272 | 25,521 | 2.0 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 285,219 | 297,862 | 314,848 | 16,986 | 1.1 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 367,682 | 413,886 | 467,161 | 53,275 | 2.5 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 160,049 | 171,350 | 190,161 | 18,811 | 2.1 | |
| Sydney - South West | 349,240 | 376,717 | 421,692 | 44,975 | 2.3 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 210,711 | 219,637 | 225,427 | 5,790 | 0.5 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 2,486,529 | 2,609,580 | 2,709,506 | 99,926 | 0.8 | |
| Capital Region | 203,447 | 215,828 | 224,288 | 8,460 | 0.8 | |
| Central West | 194,397 | 203,399 | 210,762 | 7,363 | 0.7 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 128,522 | 135,182 | 138,904 | 3,722 | 0.5 | |
| Far West and Orana | 117,318 | 117,991 | 116,795 | -1,196 | -0.2 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 232,414 | 251,805 | 269,668 | 17,863 | 1.4 | |
| Illawarra | 272,703 | 289,027 | 303,701 | 14,674 | 1.0 | |
| Mid North Coast | 197,017 | 208,090 | 216,002 | 7,912 | 0.7 | |
| Murray | 112,569 | 113,795 | 117,783 | 3,988 | 0.7 | |
| New England and North West | 176,770 | 182,559 | 185,787 | 3,228 | 0.4 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 339,782 | 357,562 | 370,182 | 12,620 | 0.7 | |

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 | | 2011 | | 2016pr | | 2011-2016 | | Trend |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|---------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| | persons | persons | persons | persons | persons | persons | growth | average annual growth rate per cent | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 225,750 | 236,498 | 245,164 | 8,666 | 0.7 | | | | |
| Riverina | 151,875 | 155,720 | 159,794 | 4,074 | 0.5 | | | | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 133,965 | 142,124 | 150,676 | 8,552 | 1.2 | | | | |
| Victoria | 5,061,266 | 5,537,817 | 6,179,249 | 641,432 | 2.2 | | | | |
| Greater Melbourne | 3,760,760 | 4,169,366 | 4,725,316 | 555,950 | 2.5 | | | | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 480,345 | 532,351 | 635,933 | 103,582 | 3.6 | | | | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 339,937 | 356,245 | 380,210 | 23,965 | 1.3 | | | | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 370,194 | 395,206 | 426,081 | 30,875 | 1.5 | | | | |
| Melbourne - North East | 406,937 | 454,330 | 520,295 | 65,965 | 2.7 | | | | |
| Melbourne - North West | 299,857 | 331,282 | 382,072 | 50,790 | 2.9 | | | | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 477,402 | 495,565 | 520,754 | 25,189 | 1.0 | | | | |
| Melbourne - South East | 602,481 | 684,430 | 793,612 | 109,182 | 3.0 | | | | |
| Melbourne - West | 524,142 | 640,336 | 765,986 | 125,650 | 3.6 | | | | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 259,465 | 279,621 | 300,373 | 20,752 | 1.4 | | | | |
| Rest of Victoria | 1,300,506 | 1,368,451 | 1,453,933 | 85,482 | 1.2 | | | | |
| Ballarat | 138,051 | 148,656 | 159,785 | 11,129 | 1.5 | | | | |
| Bendigo | 133,945 | 142,693 | 154,885 | 12,192 | 1.7 | | | | |
| Geelong | 236,055 | 256,580 | 285,371 | 28,791 | 2.1 | | | | |
| Hume | 156,105 | 161,335 | 171,651 | 10,316 | 1.2 | | | | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 242,747 | 259,952 | 274,627 | 14,675 | 1.1 | | | | |
| North West | 150,211 | 149,634 | 151,591 | 1,957 | 0.3 | | | | |
| Shepparton | 122,334 | 127,002 | 131,776 | 4,774 | 0.7 | | | | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 121,058 | 122,599 | 124,247 | 1,648 | 0.3 | | | | |
| Queensland | 4,007,992 | 4,476,778 | 4,848,877 | 372,099 | 1.6 | | | | |
| Greater Brisbane | 1,908,265 | 2,147,436 | 2,360,241 | 212,805 | 1.9 | | | | |
| Brisbane - East | 196,655 | 218,728 | 230,746 | 12,018 | 1.1 | | | | |
| Brisbane - North | 179,218 | 198,482 | 214,404 | 15,922 | 1.6 | | | | |
| Brisbane - South | 296,979 | 328,774 | 356,666 | 27,892 | 1.6 | | | | |
| Brisbane - West | 166,667 | 178,105 | 187,137 | 9,032 | 1.0 | | | | |

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 persons | 2011 persons | 2016pr persons | 2011-2016 growth | 2011-2016 average annual growth rate per cent | Trend |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---|-------|
| Brisbane Inner City | 213,613 | 236,750 | 265,256 | 28,506 | 2.3 | |
| Ipswich | 248,415 | 291,052 | 333,748 | 42,696 | 2.8 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 270,430 | 300,179 | 328,027 | 27,848 | 1.8 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 191,855 | 222,579 | 242,629 | 20,050 | 1.7 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 144,433 | 172,787 | 201,628 | 28,841 | 3.1 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 2,099,727 | 2,329,342 | 2,488,636 | 159,294 | 1.3 | |
| Cairns | 209,763 | 232,781 | 247,762 | 14,981 | 1.3 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 117,110 | 125,260 | 128,622 | 3,362 | 0.5 | |
| Central Queensland | 198,975 | 217,123 | 226,314 | 9,191 | 0.8 | |
| Gold Coast | 462,573 | 528,766 | 591,570 | 62,804 | 2.3 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 154,194 | 171,564 | 173,892 | 2,328 | 0.3 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 81,082 | 86,631 | 82,452 | -4,179 | -1.0 | |
| Far North | 28,862 | 31,624 | 33,772 | 2,148 | 1.3 | |
| Outback - North | 32,049 | 34,541 | 30,688 | -3,853 | -2.3 | |
| Outback - South | 20,171 | 20,466 | 17,992 | -2,474 | -2.5 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 284,736 | 318,279 | 357,422 | 39,143 | 2.3 | |
| Toowoomba | 133,932 | 144,258 | 153,201 | 8,943 | 1.2 | |
| Townsville | 202,542 | 224,678 | 235,037 | 10,359 | 0.9 | |
| Wide Bay | 254,820 | 280,002 | 292,364 | 12,362 | 0.9 | |
| South Australia | 1,552,529 | 1,639,614 | 1,713,054 | 73,440 | 0.9 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 1,189,243 | 1,264,091 | 1,324,279 | 60,188 | 0.9 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 274,150 | 287,515 | 297,752 | 10,237 | 0.7 | |
| Adelaide - North | 372,190 | 402,307 | 430,776 | 28,469 | 1.4 | |
| Adelaide - South | 331,722 | 350,017 | 362,232 | 12,215 | 0.7 | |
| Adelaide - West | 211,181 | 224,252 | 233,519 | 9,267 | 0.8 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 363,286 | 375,523 | 388,775 | 13,252 | 0.7 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 104,755 | 108,115 | 113,163 | 5,048 | 0.9 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 84,204 | 86,850 | 85,842 | -1,008 | -0.2 | |
| Eyre Peninsula and South West | 56,478 | 57,707 | 58,473 | 766 | 0.3 | |

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 persons | 2011 persons | 2016pr persons | 2011-2016 growth | 2011-2016 average annual growth rate per cent | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---|-------|
| Outback - North and East | 27,726 | 29,143 | 27,369 | -1,774 | -1.2 | |
| South Australia - South East | 174,327 | 180,558 | 189,770 | 9,212 | 1.0 | |
| Western Australia | 2,050,581 | 2,353,409 | 2,558,951 | 205,542 | 1.7 | |
| Greater Perth | 1,576,912 | 1,833,567 | 2,022,044 | 188,477 | 2.0 | |
| Mandurah | 70,623 | 87,424 | 99,405 | 11,981 | 2.6 | |
| Perth - Inner | 149,886 | 167,974 | 178,859 | 10,885 | 1.3 | |
| Perth - North East | 204,322 | 232,384 | 259,908 | 27,524 | 2.3 | |
| Perth - North West | 439,108 | 513,107 | 557,581 | 44,474 | 1.7 | |
| Perth - South East | 393,581 | 458,751 | 506,665 | 47,914 | 2.0 | |
| Perth - South West | 319,392 | 373,927 | 419,626 | 45,699 | 2.3 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 473,669 | 519,842 | 536,907 | 17,065 | 0.6 | |
| Bunbury | 145,440 | 163,450 | 180,142 | 16,692 | 2.0 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 128,927 | 133,414 | 137,448 | 4,034 | 0.6 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 83,475 | 98,568 | 97,827 | -741 | -0.2 | |
| Kimberley | 34,062 | 36,791 | 36,392 | -399 | -0.2 | |
| East Pilbara | 21,751 | 27,916 | 26,001 | -1,915 | -1.4 | |
| West Pilbara | 27,662 | 33,861 | 35,434 | 1,573 | 0.9 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 115,827 | 124,410 | 121,490 | -2,920 | -0.5 | |
| Esperance | 15,710 | 16,069 | 16,289 | 220 | 0.3 | |
| Gascoyne | 9,469 | 9,674 | 9,757 | 83 | 0.2 | |
| Goldfields | 39,205 | 43,356 | 40,317 | -3,039 | -1.4 | |
| Mid West | 51,443 | 55,311 | 55,127 | -184 | -0.1 | |
| Tasmania | 489,302 | 511,483 | 517,588 | 6,105 | 0.2 | |
| Greater Hobart | 204,753 | 216,273 | 224,462 | 8,189 | 0.7 | |
| Hobart | 204,753 | 216,273 | 224,462 | 8,189 | 0.7 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 284,549 | 295,210 | 293,126 | -2,084 | -0.1 | |
| Launceston and North East | 139,284 | 143,631 | 143,537 | -94 | 0.0 | |
| South East | 35,167 | 37,495 | 38,023 | 528 | 0.3 | |
| West and North West | 110,098 | 114,084 | 111,566 | -2,518 | -0.4 | |

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 persons | 2011 persons | 2016pr persons | 2011-2016 growth | 2011-2016 average annual growth rate per cent | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---|-------|
| Northern Territory | 209,057 | 231,292 | 245,740 | 14,448 | 1.2 | |
| Greater Darwin | 113,461 | 129,106 | 145,916 | 16,810 | 2.5 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 95,596 | 102,186 | 99,824 | -2,362 | -0.5 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 95,596 | 102,186 | 99,824 | -2,362 | -0.5 | |
| Alice Springs | 39,727 | 41,023 | 39,718 | -1,305 | -0.6 | |
| Barkly | 6,110 | 6,563 | 6,241 | -322 | -1.0 | |
| Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem | 15,651 | 18,099 | 18,216 | 117 | 0.1 | |
| East Arnhem | 14,872 | 16,101 | 14,802 | -1,299 | -1.7 | |
| Katherine | 19,236 | 20,400 | 20,847 | 447 | 0.4 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 335,170 | 367,985 | 403,468 | 35,483 | 1.9 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 13,344,725 | 14,736,773 | 16,235,494 | 1,498,721 | 2.0 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 7,103,862 | 7,600,134 | 7,970,707 | 370,573 | 1.0 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Regional Population Growth, 2016 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Population estimates are final for 2006 and 2011, and preliminary for 2016.

pr Preliminary rebased estimates.

C 1.1.2 Population projections

Population projections provide a measure of the expected population growth trajectory for a region. Substantial increases in population can create pressures on existing services and infrastructure, and generate demand for new services and infrastructure. Population growth projections are a key input into the prioritisation of infrastructure investment.

Table C 1.1.2.a Population projections by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2012* | 2017 | 2022 | 2027 |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | persons | persons | persons | persons |
| Major Cities | 15,976,612 | 17,653,123 | 19,349,566 | 21,021,981 |
| Inner Regional | 4,161,029 | 4,401,124 | 4,625,009 | 4,825,339 |
| Outer Regional | 2,047,585 | 2,186,054 | 2,318,326 | 2,439,370 |
| Remote | 319,029 | 351,443 | 385,464 | 419,346 |
| Very Remote | 206,108 | 229,103 | 251,884 | 274,208 |
| AUSTRALIA | 22,710,363 | 24,820,847 | 26,930,249 | 28,980,243 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, National Aged Care Data Clearing House, Population projections, 2012 (base) to 2027 for all states and territories at Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) by sex and age.

Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals are based on the 2011 ASGS.

Population projections use medium growth scenario.

* 2012 base year for this dataset has been superseded by more recent population estimates (refer to ABS 3218.0).

Table C 1.1.2.b Population projections by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2012* | 2017 | 2022 | 2027 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | persons | persons | persons | persons |
| New South Wales | 7,301,134 | 7,812,546 | 8,313,246 | 8,788,971 |
| Greater Sydney | 4,672,619 | 5,083,303 | 5,498,029 | 5,903,269 |
| Central Coast | 325,295 | 341,838 | 356,704 | 369,224 |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 221,496 | 236,489 | 250,205 | 263,039 |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 320,133 | 353,126 | 384,833 | 415,361 |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 289,300 | 316,485 | 346,637 | 377,613 |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 271,242 | 298,735 | 330,925 | 364,935 |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 558,918 | 610,019 | 661,621 | 711,807 |
| Sydney - Inner West | 282,881 | 311,463 | 342,647 | 373,981 |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 400,256 | 433,982 | 469,431 | 504,979 |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 254,847 | 276,830 | 300,514 | 324,541 |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 247,361 | 268,874 | 287,955 | 305,382 |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 300,540 | 325,418 | 349,285 | 371,807 |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 423,523 | 469,250 | 515,743 | 561,823 |
| Sydney - Ryde | 174,148 | 187,188 | 200,364 | 212,969 |
| Sydney - South West | 382,129 | 415,305 | 445,229 | 472,875 |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 220,550 | 238,301 | 255,936 | 272,933 |
| Rest of New South Wales | 2,628,515 | 2,729,243 | 2,815,217 | 2,885,702 |
| Capital Region | 217,513 | 227,182 | 235,018 | 241,594 |
| Central West | 205,599 | 216,107 | 225,551 | 233,702 |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 135,155 | 137,400 | 138,927 | 139,669 |
| Far West and Orana | 118,293 | 122,773 | 126,593 | 129,645 |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 256,399 | 274,032 | 290,792 | 306,369 |
| Illawarra | 290,616 | 299,869 | 307,869 | 314,467 |
| Mid North Coast | 209,415 | 212,989 | 214,445 | 214,553 |
| Murray | 114,169 | 119,836 | 124,906 | 128,860 |
| New England and North West | 183,756 | 192,044 | 200,230 | 207,440 |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 360,882 | 376,212 | 390,660 | 403,251 |
| Richmond - Tweed | 237,544 | 243,323 | 247,482 | 250,346 |
| Riverina | 156,057 | 162,438 | 168,074 | 172,621 |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 143,116 | 145,037 | 144,669 | 143,184 |
| Victoria | 5,629,122 | 6,157,359 | 6,682,490 | 7,187,419 |
| Greater Melbourne | 4,248,344 | 4,707,842 | 5,169,169 | 5,619,988 |
| Melbourne - Inner | 545,199 | 609,545 | 680,856 | 754,319 |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 358,634 | 389,469 | 420,148 | 449,674 |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 399,419 | 436,130 | 474,760 | 512,925 |
| Melbourne - North East | 465,125 | 518,400 | 572,685 | 625,859 |
| Melbourne - North West | 336,754 | 374,240 | 410,647 | 445,469 |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 497,077 | 545,678 | 592,208 | 636,001 |
| Melbourne - South East | 700,454 | 776,795 | 848,676 | 916,867 |
| Melbourne - West | 663,361 | 750,115 | 836,718 | 922,470 |
| Mornington Peninsula | 282,319 | 307,468 | 332,469 | 356,402 |
| Rest of Victoria | 1,380,778 | 1,449,517 | 1,513,321 | 1,567,431 |
| Ballarat | 150,788 | 158,332 | 165,633 | 172,179 |
| Bendigo | 144,535 | 152,176 | 159,074 | 164,620 |
| Geelong | 260,228 | 274,796 | 289,224 | 302,528 |
| Hume | 162,625 | 170,845 | 178,342 | 184,441 |

(continued)

Population projections by sub-state region (continued)

| <i>Sub-State Region</i> | 2012* | 2017 | 2022 | 2027 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | <i>persons</i> | <i>persons</i> | <i>persons</i> | <i>persons</i> |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 262,285 | 273,255 | 282,691 | 290,184 |
| North West | 149,840 | 157,390 | 164,690 | 170,708 |
| Shepparton | 127,982 | 134,464 | 140,177 | 144,964 |
| Warrnambool and South West | 122,495 | 128,259 | 133,490 | 137,807 |
| Queensland | 4,565,529 | 5,048,596 | 5,536,277 | 6,016,912 |
| Greater Brisbane | 2,192,065 | 2,442,852 | 2,700,010 | 2,956,952 |
| Brisbane - East | 221,958 | 243,326 | 264,342 | 284,780 |
| Brisbane - North | 201,802 | 225,740 | 252,071 | 279,141 |
| Brisbane - South | 334,548 | 375,759 | 420,711 | 466,912 |
| Brisbane - West | 180,733 | 199,509 | 218,975 | 238,413 |
| Brisbane Inner City | 241,264 | 269,534 | 300,768 | 333,295 |
| Ipswich | 299,955 | 337,174 | 374,026 | 410,147 |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 306,375 | 344,047 | 380,263 | 415,369 |
| Moreton Bay - North | 227,127 | 247,153 | 266,027 | 283,780 |
| Moreton Bay - South | 178,293 | 200,599 | 222,815 | 245,101 |
| Rest of Queensland | 2,373,464 | 2,605,744 | 2,836,267 | 3,059,960 |
| Cairns | 236,328 | 260,417 | 283,181 | 304,717 |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 126,530 | 139,195 | 151,402 | 162,689 |
| Central Queensland | 223,187 | 248,647 | 274,975 | 301,504 |
| Gold Coast | 539,890 | 590,056 | 639,626 | 687,861 |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 176,079 | 196,348 | 217,490 | 238,904 |
| Queensland - Outback | 87,573 | 99,019 | 110,776 | 122,603 |
| <i>Far North</i> | 31,928 | 36,501 | 41,005 | 45,377 |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | 35,143 | 39,593 | 44,360 | 49,371 |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | 20,506 | 22,930 | 25,416 | 27,860 |
| Sunshine Coast | 324,266 | 349,904 | 374,874 | 398,787 |
| Toowoomba | 146,547 | 162,334 | 178,684 | 194,629 |
| Townsville | 229,210 | 254,100 | 278,965 | 303,365 |
| Wide Bay | 283,833 | 305,701 | 326,271 | 344,875 |
| South Australia | 1,656,299 | 1,738,553 | 1,818,290 | 1,890,958 |
| Greater Adelaide | 1,278,432 | 1,351,567 | 1,423,590 | 1,491,229 |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 290,487 | 303,608 | 316,445 | 328,209 |
| Adelaide - North | 407,945 | 436,524 | 463,674 | 489,168 |
| Adelaide - South | 353,243 | 372,950 | 392,119 | 410,125 |
| Adelaide - West | 226,757 | 238,485 | 251,352 | 263,727 |
| Rest of South Australia | 377,867 | 386,986 | 394,700 | 399,729 |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 108,819 | 111,250 | 113,569 | 115,138 |
| South Australia - Outback | 87,333 | 90,488 | 93,734 | 96,687 |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | 58,071 | 60,067 | 62,114 | 63,866 |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | 29,262 | 30,421 | 31,619 | 32,821 |
| South Australia - South East | 181,714 | 185,247 | 187,396 | 187,903 |
| Western Australia | 2,432,706 | 2,862,002 | 3,300,055 | 3,741,901 |
| Greater Perth | 1,899,999 | 2,272,962 | 2,654,699 | 3,042,195 |
| Mandurah | 91,211 | 106,989 | 122,392 | 137,450 |
| Perth - Inner | 172,072 | 204,210 | 238,878 | 274,996 |
| Perth - North East | 240,616 | 288,160 | 335,822 | 383,508 |
| Perth - North West | 531,430 | 638,413 | 748,546 | 861,211 |
| Perth - South East | 476,469 | 571,529 | 668,745 | 767,273 |

(continued)

Population projections by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2012* persons | 2017 persons | 2022 persons | 2027 persons |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Perth - South West | 388,201 | 463,661 | 540,316 | 617,757 |
| Rest of Western Australia | 532,707 | 589,040 | 645,356 | 699,706 |
| Bunbury | 168,189 | 183,658 | 198,428 | 212,190 |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 135,339 | 148,851 | 162,582 | 175,566 |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 101,905 | 114,880 | 128,061 | 141,329 |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 37,957 | 43,014 | 48,024 | 53,013 |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 28,820 | 32,388 | 36,071 | 39,802 |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 35,128 | 39,478 | 43,966 | 48,514 |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 127,272 | 141,648 | 156,282 | 170,618 |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 16,361 | 17,926 | 19,457 | 20,859 |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 9,826 | 11,037 | 12,345 | 13,621 |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 44,648 | 50,420 | 56,345 | 62,293 |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 56,437 | 62,265 | 68,135 | 73,845 |
| Tasmania | 512,333 | 524,091 | 537,089 | 547,299 |
| Greater Hobart | 216,981 | 223,878 | 232,048 | 239,178 |
| Rest of Tasmania | 295,352 | 300,213 | 305,041 | 308,121 |
| Launceston and North East | 143,584 | 145,778 | 147,748 | 148,851 |
| South East | 37,657 | 38,386 | 39,106 | 39,660 |
| West and North West | 114,111 | 116,049 | 118,187 | 119,610 |
| Northern Territory | 235,182 | 260,493 | 285,950 | 311,187 |
| Greater Darwin | 131,938 | 145,331 | 158,281 | 170,791 |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 103,244 | 115,162 | 127,669 | 140,396 |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 103,244 | 115,162 | 127,669 | 140,396 |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 41,271 | 45,869 | 50,851 | 56,040 |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 6,659 | 7,308 | 7,882 | 8,380 |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 18,334 | 20,682 | 23,153 | 25,671 |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 16,200 | 17,893 | 19,582 | 21,279 |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 20,780 | 23,410 | 26,201 | 29,026 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 374,912 | 413,945 | 453,474 | 492,096 |
| Australian Capital Cities | 15,015,290 | 16,641,680 | 18,289,300 | 19,915,698 |
| Australian Rest of States | 7,691,927 | 8,175,905 | 8,637,571 | 9,061,045 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, National Aged Care Data Clearing House, Population projections, 2012 (base) to 2027 for all states and territories at Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) by sex and age.

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Population projections use medium growth scenario.

* 2012 base year for this dataset has been superseded by more recent population estimates (refer to ABS 3218.0).

C 1.1.3 Internal migration

Internal migration is a measure of the movement of people between different regions of Australia. Internal migration is an important component of population change, alongside natural increase through births and deaths and overseas migration. The movement of people between areas in Australia has been a major driver of the changes in the demographic profile of regions.

Table C 1.1.3.a Internal migration matrix by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class (Usual Residence 2016) | Remoteness Class (Usual Residence Five Years Ago) | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|---------|-------------|
| | Major Cities | Inner Regional | Outer Regional | Remote | Very Remote |
| | persons | persons | persons | persons | persons |
| Major Cities | 12,603,705 | 334,398 | 129,353 | 25,989 | 11,113 |
| Inner Regional | 444,154 | 2,967,789 | 145,832 | 14,860 | 6,992 |
| Outer Regional | 111,097 | 150,990 | 1,346,667 | 29,806 | 11,837 |
| Remote | 20,647 | 10,021 | 40,665 | 140,698 | 7,538 |
| Very Remote | 13,362 | 5,592 | 8,069 | 12,733 | 99,673 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence, and place of usual residence five years ago.

Table C 1.1.3.b Internal migration by sub-state region

| <i>Sub-State Region (Usual Residence 2016)</i> | <i>Arrivals</i> | <i>Departures</i> | <i>Net Internal Migration</i> |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| | <i>persons</i> | <i>persons</i> | <i>persons</i> |
| Central Coast | 38,626 | 31,412 | 7,214 |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 37,792 | 35,558 | 2,234 |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 45,351 | 49,363 | -4,012 |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 62,532 | 66,651 | -4,119 |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 35,172 | 45,078 | -9,906 |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 50,262 | 74,370 | -24,108 |
| Sydney - Inner West | 49,208 | 58,952 | -9,744 |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 54,249 | 60,548 | -6,299 |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 25,260 | 27,896 | -2,636 |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 33,680 | 29,269 | 4,411 |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 39,165 | 39,222 | -57 |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 53,194 | 77,827 | -24,633 |
| Sydney - Ryde | 31,182 | 34,626 | -3,444 |
| Sydney - South West | 36,879 | 41,967 | -5,088 |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 22,688 | 24,928 | -2,240 |
| Capital Region | 32,026 | 28,906 | 3,120 |
| Central West | 22,412 | 21,884 | 528 |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 17,289 | 15,954 | 1,335 |
| Far West and Orana | 10,801 | 14,937 | -4,136 |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 35,284 | 29,039 | 6,245 |
| Illawarra | 27,113 | 22,539 | 4,574 |
| Mid North Coast | 29,700 | 21,883 | 7,817 |
| Murray | 16,669 | 15,739 | 930 |
| New England and North West | 19,118 | 21,249 | -2,131 |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 40,603 | 35,291 | 5,312 |
| Richmond - Tweed | 31,598 | 26,129 | 5,469 |
| Riverina | 15,774 | 18,423 | -2,649 |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 23,894 | 17,584 | 6,310 |
| Melbourne - Inner | 113,417 | 108,989 | 4,428 |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 50,654 | 61,543 | -10,889 |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 55,886 | 58,038 | -2,152 |
| Melbourne - North East | 56,131 | 47,661 | 8,470 |
| Melbourne - North West | 41,940 | 37,463 | 4,477 |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 50,382 | 59,309 | -8,927 |
| Melbourne - South East | 73,812 | 77,412 | -3,600 |
| Melbourne - West | 69,148 | 61,885 | 7,263 |
| Mornington Peninsula | 39,843 | 32,453 | 7,390 |
| Ballarat | 19,394 | 14,420 | 4,974 |
| Bendigo | 18,698 | 14,481 | 4,217 |
| Geelong | 31,507 | 19,817 | 11,690 |
| Hume | 24,338 | 21,290 | 3,048 |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 28,786 | 23,605 | 5,181 |
| North West | 13,887 | 17,399 | -3,512 |
| Shepparton | 12,743 | 14,527 | -1,784 |
| Warrnambool and South West | 10,528 | 12,397 | -1,869 |
| Brisbane - East | 33,582 | 31,261 | 2,321 |

(continued)

Internal migration by sub-state region (continued)

| | Arrivals | Departures | Net Internal Migration |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Sub-State Region (Usual Residence 2016) | | | |
| | <i>persons</i> | <i>persons</i> | <i>persons</i> |
| Brisbane - North | 41,887 | 39,204 | 2,683 |
| Brisbane - South | 55,757 | 65,135 | -9,378 |
| Brisbane - West | 36,260 | 38,551 | -2,291 |
| Brisbane Inner City | 64,580 | 59,852 | 4,728 |
| Ipswich | 48,654 | 40,217 | 8,437 |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 45,665 | 45,726 | -61 |
| Moreton Bay - North | 40,670 | 32,488 | 8,182 |
| Moreton Bay - South | 42,288 | 33,407 | 8,881 |
| Cairns | 27,891 | 30,230 | -2,339 |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 18,401 | 21,150 | -2,749 |
| Central Queensland | 26,395 | 32,177 | -5,782 |
| Gold Coast | 76,569 | 57,697 | 18,872 |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 20,258 | 29,070 | -8,812 |
| Queensland - Outback | 11,261 | 18,148 | -6,887 |
| Sunshine Coast | 58,168 | 36,780 | 21,388 |
| Toowoomba | 22,260 | 20,731 | 1,529 |
| Townsville | 30,596 | 31,516 | -920 |
| Wide Bay | 40,436 | 37,417 | 3,019 |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 40,235 | 45,936 | -5,701 |
| Adelaide - North | 40,750 | 42,950 | -2,200 |
| Adelaide - South | 35,898 | 37,004 | -1,106 |
| Adelaide - West | 30,235 | 32,042 | -1,807 |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 13,793 | 12,723 | 1,070 |
| South Australia - Outback | 7,405 | 11,324 | -3,919 |
| South Australia - South East | 20,846 | 19,684 | 1,162 |
| Mandurah | 18,552 | 12,058 | 6,494 |
| Perth - Inner | 31,838 | 34,749 | -2,911 |
| Perth - North East | 40,843 | 36,817 | 4,026 |
| Perth - North West | 54,427 | 60,330 | -5,903 |
| Perth - South East | 57,304 | 63,504 | -6,200 |
| Perth - South West | 54,874 | 46,994 | 7,880 |
| Bunbury | 22,732 | 17,992 | 4,740 |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 18,412 | 20,254 | -1,842 |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 22,793 | 23,500 | -707 |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 14,750 | 21,120 | -6,370 |
| Hobart | 18,749 | 17,971 | 778 |
| Launceston and North East | 11,302 | 12,556 | -1,254 |
| South East | 6,277 | 6,099 | 178 |
| West and North West | 8,249 | 10,190 | -1,941 |
| Darwin | 24,489 | 26,225 | -1,736 |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 10,182 | 15,977 | -5,795 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 47,026 | 43,276 | 3,750 |
| Other Territories | 588 | 797 | -209 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of usual residence, and place of usual residence five years ago.

C 1.1.4 Overseas arrivals

The number of overseas born arrivals in the last five years provides a measure of the inward migration of people from overseas. This does not include people leaving Australia. Overseas migration is an important component of population change, alongside natural increase and net internal migration.

Some regions of Australia receive a greater share of recent overseas arrivals than other regions. As a result these regions may have a growing demand for services and infrastructure, and may also receive a greater share of the skills and diversity that recent overseas migrants bring.

Table C 1.1.4.a Number of overseas born recent arrivals by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2006 persons | 2011 persons | 2016 persons | 2006 - 2016 change persons | Trend |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| Major Cities | 673,957 | 1,046,864 | 1,182,708 | 508,751 | |
| Inner Regional | 44,907 | 74,344 | 76,030 | 31,123 | |
| Outer Regional | 26,035 | 48,480 | 46,917 | 20,882 | |
| Remote | 5,318 | 10,520 | 9,749 | 4,431 | |
| Very Remote | 2,076 | 5,047 | 4,400 | 2,324 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 756,054 | 1,190,322 | 1,324,426 | 568,372 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Counts provided for Census years include the previous five calendar years, and the months in a Census year prior to the date of the Census. Therefore, a portion of counts provided for Census years have been included in two periods.

Table C 1.1.4.b Number of overseas born recent arrivals by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2006 persons | 2011 persons | 2016 persons | 2006 - 2016 change persons | Trend |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 233,974 | 301,462 | 379,584 | 145,610 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 182,486 | 292,680 | 356,641 | 174,155 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 82,838 | 138,976 | 133,124 | 50,286 | |
| Greater Perth | 83,398 | 159,932 | 160,405 | 77,007 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 38,997 | 71,817 | 69,756 | 30,759 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 24,323 | 36,459 | 31,704 | 7,381 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 4,883 | 7,649 | 8,842 | 3,959 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 11,203 | 21,164 | 27,291 | 16,088 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 8,438 | 11,364 | 9,496 | 1,058 | |
| Wollongong | 4,990 | 7,599 | 8,883 | 3,893 | |
| Geelong | 3,526 | 5,711 | 6,767 | 3,241 | |
| Greater Hobart | 3,795 | 5,922 | 6,445 | 2,650 | |
| Townsville | 3,259 | 6,266 | 5,059 | 1,800 | |
| Cairns | 4,121 | 6,753 | 6,447 | 2,326 | |
| Greater Darwin | 3,113 | 7,869 | 10,944 | 7,831 | |
| Toowoomba | 3,126 | 4,025 | 4,340 | 1,214 | |
| Ballarat | 1,130 | 1,668 | 1,778 | 648 | |
| Bendigo | 649 | 1,401 | 1,550 | 901 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 780 | 1,802 | 1,789 | 1,009 | |
| Launceston | 1,526 | 2,480 | 2,673 | 1,147 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Counts provided for Census years include the previous five calendar years, and the months in a Census year prior to the date of the Census. Therefore, a portion of counts provided for Census years have been included in two periods.

Table C 1.1.4.c Number of overseas born recent arrivals by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2006 persons | 2011 persons | 2016 persons | 2006 - 2016 change persons | Trend |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| New South Wales | 260,561 | 341,459 | 424,733 | 164,172 | |
| Greater Sydney | 233,974 | 301,462 | 379,584 | 145,610 | |
| Central Coast | 3,604 | 4,574 | 4,684 | 1,080 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 6,551 | 8,098 | 9,477 | 2,926 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 15,632 | 21,372 | 23,021 | 7,389 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 24,645 | 34,517 | 53,284 | 28,639 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 19,989 | 25,615 | 31,295 | 11,306 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 31,302 | 39,934 | 52,101 | 20,799 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 19,436 | 25,053 | 32,046 | 12,610 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 25,375 | 31,570 | 35,021 | 9,646 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 11,130 | 13,590 | 13,580 | 2,450 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 4,807 | 6,614 | 8,171 | 3,364 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 4,440 | 5,431 | 6,475 | 2,035 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 33,429 | 44,355 | 57,613 | 24,184 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 11,737 | 14,868 | 20,308 | 8,571 | |
| Sydney - South West | 18,265 | 21,484 | 28,006 | 9,741 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 3,646 | 4,394 | 4,494 | 848 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 25,630 | 38,883 | 43,888 | 18,258 | |
| Capital Region | 1,767 | 2,938 | 3,074 | 1,307 | |
| Central West | 1,168 | 1,922 | 2,227 | 1,059 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 1,215 | 2,062 | 2,398 | 1,183 | |
| Far West and Orana | 684 | 1,110 | 1,396 | 712 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 1,819 | 3,095 | 2,692 | 873 | |
| Illawarra | 5,034 | 7,679 | 8,943 | 3,909 | |
| Mid North Coast | 1,191 | 1,451 | 1,594 | 403 | |
| Murray | 811 | 1,692 | 1,828 | 1,017 | |
| New England and North West | 1,375 | 2,208 | 3,154 | 1,779 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 4,456 | 6,758 | 7,945 | 3,489 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 2,935 | 3,646 | 3,216 | 281 | |
| Riverina | 2,016 | 3,152 | 3,888 | 1,872 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 1,159 | 1,180 | 1,532 | 373 | |
| Victoria | 196,856 | 316,242 | 381,130 | 184,274 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 182,486 | 292,680 | 356,641 | 174,155 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 40,670 | 57,384 | 83,166 | 42,496 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 19,451 | 26,722 | 32,543 | 13,092 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 18,140 | 25,315 | 27,291 | 9,151 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 13,408 | 24,790 | 30,403 | 16,995 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 9,781 | 17,622 | 24,215 | 14,434 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 10,716 | 16,509 | 18,358 | 7,642 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 39,880 | 64,696 | 72,726 | 32,846 | |
| Melbourne - West | 25,338 | 52,407 | 61,922 | 36,584 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 5,098 | 7,238 | 5,999 | 901 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 13,631 | 22,556 | 23,608 | 9,977 | |
| Ballarat | 1,363 | 2,028 | 2,126 | 763 | |
| Bendigo | 943 | 1,798 | 2,065 | 1,122 | |
| Geelong | 3,659 | 5,995 | 6,986 | 3,327 | |

(continued)

Number of overseas born recent arrivals by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 persons | 2011 persons | 2016 persons | 2006 - 2016 change persons | Trend |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| Hume | 1,329 | 1,904 | 1,955 | 626 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 1,988 | 3,419 | 2,829 | 841 | |
| North West | 1,619 | 2,893 | 2,763 | 1,144 | |
| Shepparton | 1,636 | 2,926 | 3,237 | 1,601 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 1,105 | 1,594 | 1,636 | 531 | |
| Queensland | 139,689 | 230,164 | 212,468 | 72,779 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 82,838 | 138,976 | 133,124 | 50,286 | |
| Brisbane - East | 7,383 | 10,770 | 7,288 | -95 | |
| Brisbane - North | 5,493 | 11,938 | 10,629 | 5,136 | |
| Brisbane - South | 20,227 | 32,725 | 32,936 | 12,709 | |
| Brisbane - West | 10,200 | 13,643 | 13,345 | 3,145 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 14,120 | 24,089 | 26,990 | 12,870 | |
| Ipswich | 7,007 | 14,027 | 13,788 | 6,781 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 9,721 | 15,574 | 14,931 | 5,210 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 4,132 | 7,608 | 5,966 | 1,834 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 4,559 | 8,605 | 7,248 | 2,689 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 55,851 | 89,830 | 78,087 | 22,236 | |
| Cairns | 5,292 | 8,779 | 8,464 | 3,172 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 868 | 2,045 | 1,978 | 1,110 | |
| Central Queensland | 3,056 | 6,681 | 5,777 | 2,721 | |
| Gold Coast | 23,663 | 35,439 | 30,825 | 7,162 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 2,983 | 6,477 | 4,664 | 1,681 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 972 | 2,097 | 1,706 | 734 | |
| Far North | 177 | 365 | 370 | 193 | |
| Outback - North | 624 | 1,394 | 1,075 | 451 | |
| Outback - South | 180 | 340 | 259 | 79 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 9,043 | 12,077 | 10,010 | 967 | |
| Toowoomba | 3,467 | 4,950 | 5,441 | 1,974 | |
| Townsville | 3,703 | 6,960 | 5,570 | 1,867 | |
| Wide Bay | 2,801 | 4,319 | 3,662 | 861 | |
| South Australia | 42,494 | 77,988 | 75,264 | 32,770 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 38,997 | 71,817 | 69,756 | 30,759 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 12,358 | 20,104 | 20,739 | 8,381 | |
| Adelaide - North | 8,802 | 19,610 | 20,792 | 11,990 | |
| Adelaide - South | 9,665 | 16,676 | 14,200 | 4,535 | |
| Adelaide - West | 8,170 | 15,433 | 14,018 | 5,848 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 3,251 | 5,936 | 5,269 | 2,018 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 574 | 878 | 807 | 233 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 830 | 1,562 | 1,087 | 257 | |
| Eyre Peninsula and South West | 477 | 896 | 632 | 155 | |
| Outback - North and East | 352 | 667 | 449 | 97 | |
| South Australia - South East | 1,847 | 3,492 | 3,371 | 1,524 | |
| Western Australia | 93,527 | 183,158 | 179,579 | 86,052 | |
| Greater Perth | 83,398 | 159,932 | 160,405 | 77,007 | |
| Mandurah | 1,840 | 4,794 | 4,752 | 2,912 | |
| Perth - Inner | 10,767 | 19,000 | 19,502 | 8,735 | |
| Perth - North East | 6,629 | 14,298 | 15,571 | 8,942 | |

(continued)

Number of overseas born recent arrivals by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 persons | 2011 persons | 2016 persons | 2006 - 2016 change persons | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| Perth - North West | 28,449 | 48,404 | 43,570 | 15,121 | |
| Perth - South East | 21,929 | 46,224 | 49,372 | 27,443 | |
| Perth - South West | 13,777 | 27,219 | 27,637 | 13,860 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 9,513 | 22,204 | 18,628 | 9,115 | |
| Bunbury | 2,768 | 6,339 | 5,494 | 2,726 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 2,032 | 3,842 | 3,174 | 1,142 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 1,867 | 5,659 | 5,064 | 3,197 | |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 397 | 1,187 | 1,207 | 810 | |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 692 | 1,916 | 1,555 | 863 | |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 779 | 2,561 | 2,300 | 1,521 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 2,842 | 6,370 | 4,895 | 2,053 | |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 286 | 477 | 350 | 64 | |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 194 | 297 | 367 | 173 | |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 1,714 | 3,740 | 2,569 | 855 | |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 645 | 1,857 | 1,613 | 968 | |
| Tasmania | 6,825 | 10,408 | 10,763 | 3,938 | |
| Greater Hobart | 3,795 | 5,922 | 6,445 | 2,650 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 2,997 | 4,410 | 4,265 | 1,268 | |
| Launceston and North East | 1,889 | 2,888 | 3,016 | 1,127 | |
| South East | 239 | 395 | 295 | 56 | |
| West and North West | 870 | 1,124 | 958 | 88 | |
| Northern Territory | 4,855 | 11,049 | 14,331 | 9,476 | |
| Greater Darwin | 3,113 | 7,869 | 10,944 | 7,831 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 1,639 | 2,995 | 3,194 | 1,555 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 1,639 | 2,995 | 3,194 | 1,555 | |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 1,166 | 2,163 | 2,250 | 1,084 | |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 45 | 97 | 158 | 113 | |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 99 | 160 | 233 | 134 | |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 181 | 262 | 151 | -30 | |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 147 | 318 | 402 | 255 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 11,187 | 19,759 | 25,973 | 14,786 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 639,788 | 998,417 | 1,142,872 | 503,084 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 112,512 | 186,814 | 176,939 | 64,427 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of usual residence.

Counts provided for Census years include the previous five calendar years, and the months in a Census year prior to the date of the Census. Therefore, a portion of counts provided for Census years have been included in two periods.

C 1.1.5 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the total population is measured by comparing the number of people who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander to those who do not.

Information on the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders living in a region can provide important context to interpret regional variation in progress indicators where there is a recognised gap between the outcomes for Indigenous and non-indigenous Australians, for example on health outcomes and living conditions.

Table C 1.1.5.a Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Major Cities | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.3 | |
| Inner Regional | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 1.2 | |
| Outer Regional | 5.6 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 1.4 | |
| Remote | 13.5 | 14.5 | 15.6 | 2.1 | |
| Very Remote | 45.6 | 44.0 | 47.3 | 1.7 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 0.6 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 1.1.5.b Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.4 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 0.6 | |
| Greater Perth | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.1 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.3 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 0.7 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 2.6 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 2.2 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 0.5 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 0.7 | |
| Wollongong | 1.9 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 1.1 | |
| Geelong | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.4 | |
| Greater Hobart | 3.0 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 1.1 | |
| Townsville | 5.8 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 2.0 | |
| Cairns | 8.4 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 1.4 | |
| Greater Darwin | 10.7 | 10.2 | 9.8 | -0.9 | |
| Toowoomba | 3.0 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 1.2 | |
| Ballarat | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.4 | |
| Bendigo | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 0.7 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 1.0 | |
| Launceston | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 0.6 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 1.1.5.c Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 2.2 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 0.9 | |
| Greater Sydney | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.4 | |
| Central Coast | 2.3 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 1.7 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.4 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 0.2 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | -0.2 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.3 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 1.2 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 2.2 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 1.7 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | |
| Sydney - South West | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.6 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 4.1 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 1.8 | |
| Capital Region | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 1.2 | |
| Central West | 4.5 | 5.6 | 7.0 | 2.5 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 4.1 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 1.7 | |
| Far West and Orana | 14.5 | 16.6 | 18.4 | 3.9 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 3.1 | 4.1 | 6.1 | 3.0 | |
| Illawarra | 1.9 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 1.1 | |
| Mid North Coast | 4.5 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 2.2 | |
| Murray | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 1.0 | |
| New England and North West | 8.2 | 9.4 | 11.1 | 2.9 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 2.4 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 1.6 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 1.0 | |
| Riverina | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 1.6 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 3.1 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 1.6 | |
| Victoria | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.3 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | |
| Melbourne - West | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.4 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 0.5 | |
| Ballarat | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.6 | |
| Bendigo | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.6 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Geelong | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.3 | |
| Hume | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.7 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.4 | |
| North West | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 0.8 | |
| Shepparton | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 0.6 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.5 | |
| Queensland | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 0.7 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 0.6 | |
| Brisbane - East | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 0.7 | |
| Brisbane - North | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 0.4 | |
| Brisbane - South | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | |
| Brisbane - West | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.3 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | |
| Ipswich | 3.3 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 1.0 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 0.9 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 1.6 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 0.8 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 1.0 | |
| Cairns | 9.8 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 1.2 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 4.4 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 1.5 | |
| Central Queensland | 4.9 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 1.3 | |
| Gold Coast | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 0.7 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 4.0 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 1.4 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 32.5 | 32.8 | 36.5 | 4.0 | |
| <i>Far North</i> | 55.4 | 55.0 | 57.9 | 2.5 | |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | 25.3 | 24.7 | 27.4 | 2.1 | |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | 10.2 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 1.7 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 0.7 | |
| Toowoomba | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 1.2 | |
| Townsville | 6.9 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 1.6 | |
| Wide Bay | 3.4 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 1.6 | |
| South Australia | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.3 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.3 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | |
| Adelaide - North | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.4 | |
| Adelaide - South | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | |
| Adelaide - West | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.2 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 0.7 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 0.7 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 10.2 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 1.1 | |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | 5.3 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 0.8 | |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | 20.3 | 21.0 | 22.8 | 2.5 | |
| South Australia - South East | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 0.6 | |
| Western Australia | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 0.1 | |
| Greater Perth | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.1 | |
| Mandurah | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 0.7 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Perth - Inner | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | |
| Perth - North East | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.2 | |
| Perth - North West | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | |
| Perth - South East | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | -0.1 | |
| Perth - South West | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 0.3 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 8.9 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 0.4 | |
| Bunbury | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 0.4 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 0.4 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 29.9 | 26.1 | 27.7 | -2.2 | |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 47.7 | 43.5 | 46.2 | -1.5 | |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 22.3 | 19.5 | 21.4 | -0.9 | |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 12.2 | 11.0 | 12.8 | 0.6 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 10.7 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 0.4 | |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 0.0 | |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 16.8 | 16.2 | 15.2 | -1.6 | |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 13.0 | 12.8 | 13.7 | 0.7 | |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 9.8 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 0.7 | |
| Tasmania | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 1.2 | |
| Greater Hobart | 3.0 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 1.1 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 4.2 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 1.4 | |
| Launceston and North East | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 0.8 | |
| South East | 6.2 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 1.2 | |
| West and North West | 5.3 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 2.4 | |
| Northern Territory | 30.4 | 29.2 | 28.3 | -2.1 | |
| Greater Darwin | 10.7 | 10.2 | 9.8 | -0.9 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 54.6 | 53.9 | 56.0 | 1.4 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 54.6 | 53.9 | 56.0 | 1.4 | |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 41.1 | 38.9 | 40.1 | -1.0 | |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 66.8 | 68.7 | 67.7 | 0.9 | |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 74.7 | 72.0 | 73.6 | -1.1 | |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 62.5 | 63.5 | 71.1 | 8.6 | |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 56.5 | 55.1 | 56.3 | -0.2 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 0.4 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.3 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 1.1 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

C 1.2 Age structure

C 1.2.1 Age profile

The age profiles of Australia's regions are quite different, with some regions having older age profiles than others. This indicator provides a guide to the differences in the age makeup of regions, which can influence the demand for infrastructure and services into the future.

Table C 1.2.1.a Age profile by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 0-14 years | 15-24 years | 25-64 years | 65-84 years | 85 years and over |
|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | per cent | per cent | per cent | per cent | per cent |
| 2016 | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 18.7 | 13.6 | 53.7 | 12.1 | 1.9 |
| Inner Regional | 19.1 | 11.9 | 49.8 | 16.7 | 2.3 |
| Outer Regional | 19.4 | 11.6 | 51.6 | 15.6 | 1.9 |
| Remote | 21.3 | 11.0 | 54.5 | 11.4 | 1.2 |
| Very Remote | 23.0 | 13.5 | 55.9 | 7.1 | 0.6 |
| AUSTRALIA | 18.9 | 13.1 | 52.8 | 13.2 | 2.0 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0)
Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.
Population estimates are preliminary for 2016.

Table C 1.2.1.b Age profile by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 0-14 years | 15-24 years | 25-64 years | 65-84 years | 85 years and over |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | per cent | per cent | per cent | per cent | per cent |
| 2016 | | | | | |
| Greater Sydney | 18.8 | 13.3 | 54.3 | 11.7 | 1.9 |
| Greater Melbourne | 18.4 | 13.7 | 54.2 | 11.7 | 1.9 |
| Greater Brisbane | 19.7 | 14.3 | 53.0 | 11.3 | 1.6 |
| Greater Perth | 19.1 | 13.3 | 54.1 | 11.7 | 1.7 |
| Greater Adelaide | 17.7 | 13.4 | 52.2 | 14.2 | 2.5 |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 18.2 | 12.9 | 51.9 | 14.7 | 2.3 |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 19.0 | 13.3 | 50.9 | 14.4 | 2.4 |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 18.9 | 14.3 | 54.6 | 10.6 | 1.5 |
| Sunshine Coast | 18.2 | 11.3 | 50.4 | 17.5 | 2.6 |
| Wollongong | 18.7 | 14.0 | 50.3 | 14.7 | 2.4 |
| Geelong | 18.8 | 13.1 | 50.7 | 14.8 | 2.5 |
| Greater Hobart | 18.4 | 12.8 | 51.6 | 14.9 | 2.3 |
| Townsville | 20.7 | 16.5 | 51.7 | 9.9 | 1.2 |
| Cairns | 20.6 | 12.4 | 55.0 | 10.8 | 1.2 |
| Greater Darwin | 20.0 | 12.5 | 59.9 | 7.2 | 0.4 |
| Toowoomba | 20.7 | 13.8 | 49.0 | 14.1 | 2.3 |
| Ballarat | 19.5 | 14.4 | 49.5 | 14.3 | 2.3 |
| Bendigo | 19.6 | 14.2 | 49.3 | 14.4 | 2.5 |
| Albury - Wodonga | 19.9 | 13.8 | 50.1 | 13.8 | 2.3 |
| Launceston | 18.1 | 14.5 | 49.8 | 15.1 | 2.5 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0)
The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.
Population estimates are preliminary for 2016.

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

| Sub-State Region | 0-14 years | 15-24 years | 25-64 years | 65-84 years | 85 years and over |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | per cent | per cent | per cent | per cent | per cent |
| 2016 | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 18.8 | 12.9 | 52.6 | 13.6 | 2.1 |
| Greater Sydney | 18.8 | 13.3 | 54.3 | 11.7 | 1.9 |
| Central Coast | 18.9 | 12.0 | 49.0 | 17.1 | 3.0 |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 20.9 | 13.8 | 51.3 | 12.4 | 1.7 |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 23.0 | 13.9 | 53.1 | 9.0 | 1.0 |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 9.7 | 16.3 | 64.6 | 8.4 | 1.1 |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 15.2 | 13.5 | 57.3 | 11.7 | 2.3 |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 18.7 | 13.6 | 53.5 | 12.0 | 2.2 |
| Sydney - Inner West | 15.8 | 12.8 | 58.2 | 11.2 | 2.0 |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 18.5 | 11.5 | 54.7 | 12.8 | 2.4 |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 19.7 | 10.9 | 53.1 | 13.7 | 2.6 |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 22.4 | 14.0 | 52.0 | 10.3 | 1.2 |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 20.6 | 13.5 | 52.5 | 12.0 | 1.4 |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 19.7 | 13.0 | 55.7 | 9.9 | 1.6 |
| Sydney - Ryde | 17.1 | 14.1 | 54.1 | 12.1 | 2.6 |
| Sydney - South West | 21.2 | 14.8 | 52.4 | 10.3 | 1.3 |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 19.3 | 12.1 | 52.2 | 13.8 | 2.6 |
| Rest of New South Wales | 18.8 | 12.0 | 49.5 | 17.2 | 2.6 |
| Capital Region | 18.1 | 10.8 | 51.2 | 17.5 | 2.3 |
| Central West | 20.4 | 12.3 | 48.7 | 16.3 | 2.4 |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 18.0 | 10.7 | 49.1 | 19.3 | 2.9 |
| Far West and Orana | 20.4 | 11.8 | 49.8 | 15.6 | 2.3 |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 20.7 | 12.3 | 50.2 | 14.9 | 1.9 |
| Illawarra | 18.6 | 14.0 | 50.2 | 14.8 | 2.4 |
| Mid North Coast | 16.9 | 9.8 | 46.5 | 23.2 | 3.6 |
| Murray | 19.0 | 11.8 | 48.7 | 17.9 | 2.7 |
| New England and North West | 20.2 | 12.5 | 48.5 | 16.5 | 2.3 |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 18.0 | 13.3 | 50.7 | 15.3 | 2.6 |
| Richmond - Tweed | 17.6 | 10.5 | 50.3 | 18.5 | 3.2 |
| Riverina | 20.4 | 13.1 | 49.2 | 14.8 | 2.5 |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 17.2 | 10.4 | 47.1 | 22.3 | 3.0 |
| Victoria | 18.5 | 13.3 | 53.2 | 13.0 | 2.1 |
| Greater Melbourne | 18.4 | 13.7 | 54.2 | 11.7 | 1.9 |
| Melbourne - Inner | 11.5 | 16.1 | 61.7 | 9.2 | 1.5 |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 16.6 | 15.0 | 51.2 | 14.3 | 2.9 |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 18.4 | 12.3 | 53.1 | 13.2 | 3.0 |
| Melbourne - North East | 19.5 | 13.0 | 54.0 | 11.7 | 1.7 |
| Melbourne - North West | 20.7 | 13.4 | 52.7 | 11.5 | 1.7 |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 18.6 | 12.8 | 53.0 | 13.5 | 2.0 |
| Melbourne - South East | 20.0 | 14.7 | 52.4 | 11.2 | 1.7 |
| Melbourne - West | 21.4 | 13.1 | 55.3 | 9.1 | 1.1 |
| Mornington Peninsula | 18.3 | 11.7 | 50.5 | 17.0 | 2.6 |
| Rest of Victoria | 18.6 | 11.9 | 49.9 | 17.0 | 2.6 |
| Ballarat | 18.8 | 12.8 | 50.0 | 16.1 | 2.3 |
| Bendigo | 18.9 | 12.5 | 50.1 | 16.0 | 2.5 |

(continued)

Age profile by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 0-14 years | 15-24 years | 25-64 years | 65-84 years | 85 years and over |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | per cent | per cent | per cent | per cent | per cent |
| 2016 | | | | | |
| Geelong | 18.9 | 12.8 | 50.7 | 15.2 | 2.5 |
| Hume | 18.3 | 11.3 | 50.0 | 17.8 | 2.6 |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 18.1 | 11.0 | 49.5 | 18.9 | 2.6 |
| North West | 18.3 | 11.6 | 49.4 | 17.6 | 3.1 |
| Shepparton | 19.2 | 11.9 | 48.9 | 17.3 | 2.7 |
| Warrnambool and South West | 18.4 | 11.8 | 49.6 | 17.4 | 2.8 |
| Queensland | 19.7 | 13.4 | 52.2 | 13.0 | 1.8 |
| Greater Brisbane | 19.7 | 14.3 | 53.0 | 11.3 | 1.6 |
| Brisbane - East | 19.7 | 12.4 | 52.0 | 13.9 | 2.0 |
| Brisbane - North | 18.2 | 12.7 | 54.5 | 12.3 | 2.4 |
| Brisbane - South | 18.0 | 15.4 | 54.7 | 10.1 | 1.8 |
| Brisbane - West | 19.1 | 17.2 | 50.2 | 11.6 | 1.9 |
| Brisbane Inner City | 13.9 | 16.9 | 59.7 | 8.2 | 1.3 |
| Ipswich | 22.8 | 14.1 | 51.6 | 10.3 | 1.2 |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 22.7 | 14.2 | 51.2 | 10.8 | 1.1 |
| Moreton Bay - North | 19.7 | 12.5 | 49.5 | 16.3 | 2.1 |
| Moreton Bay - South | 23.1 | 13.3 | 52.5 | 10.0 | 1.1 |
| Rest of Queensland | 19.6 | 12.5 | 51.5 | 14.5 | 1.9 |
| Cairns | 20.2 | 11.8 | 53.4 | 13.2 | 1.5 |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 20.9 | 11.5 | 49.2 | 16.3 | 2.1 |
| Central Queensland | 22.0 | 12.8 | 52.6 | 11.2 | 1.4 |
| Gold Coast | 18.4 | 13.1 | 52.5 | 14.0 | 2.0 |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 21.1 | 12.1 | 54.8 | 10.8 | 1.2 |
| Queensland - Outback | 23.7 | 13.5 | 52.8 | 9.2 | 0.8 |
| <i>Far North</i> | 25.8 | 14.5 | 51.4 | 7.8 | 0.5 |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | 24.0 | 13.6 | 54.3 | 7.7 | 0.4 |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | 19.5 | 11.3 | 52.9 | 14.5 | 1.8 |
| Sunshine Coast | 18.1 | 11.2 | 50.5 | 17.6 | 2.5 |
| Toowoomba | 20.6 | 14.0 | 49.2 | 14.0 | 2.2 |
| Townsville | 20.3 | 15.2 | 51.3 | 11.7 | 1.4 |
| Wide Bay | 18.1 | 10.6 | 48.0 | 20.9 | 2.3 |
| South Australia | 17.8 | 12.8 | 51.7 | 15.1 | 2.6 |
| Greater Adelaide | 17.7 | 13.4 | 52.2 | 14.2 | 2.5 |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 16.2 | 14.3 | 51.5 | 15.0 | 2.9 |
| Adelaide - North | 19.8 | 13.6 | 52.2 | 12.6 | 1.8 |
| Adelaide - South | 17.6 | 12.8 | 51.8 | 15.1 | 2.7 |
| Adelaide - West | 15.5 | 13.1 | 53.7 | 14.5 | 3.1 |
| Rest of South Australia | 18.1 | 10.8 | 50.0 | 18.4 | 2.6 |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 17.8 | 10.4 | 49.6 | 19.4 | 2.8 |
| South Australia - Outback | 19.9 | 11.6 | 52.5 | 14.1 | 1.9 |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | 19.9 | 11.3 | 51.3 | 15.2 | 2.3 |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | 19.9 | 12.2 | 54.9 | 11.8 | 1.2 |
| South Australia - South East | 17.5 | 10.7 | 49.2 | 19.7 | 2.9 |
| Western Australia | 19.4 | 12.9 | 54.2 | 11.9 | 1.6 |
| Greater Perth | 19.1 | 13.3 | 54.1 | 11.7 | 1.7 |
| Mandurah | 18.4 | 11.6 | 48.3 | 19.3 | 2.4 |

(continued)

Age profile by sub-state region (continued)

| <i>Sub-State Region</i> | 0-14 years | 15-24 years | 25-64 years | 65-84 years | 85 years and over |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> |
| 2016 | | | | | |
| Perth - Inner | 15.3 | 13.8 | 56.7 | 12.1 | 2.2 |
| Perth - North East | 19.4 | 13.0 | 55.0 | 11.1 | 1.4 |
| Perth - North West | 19.7 | 13.1 | 54.3 | 11.4 | 1.6 |
| Perth - South East | 19.1 | 14.1 | 54.3 | 11.0 | 1.6 |
| Perth - South West | 19.8 | 13.2 | 53.6 | 11.7 | 1.8 |
| Rest of Western Australia | 20.6 | 11.1 | 54.4 | 12.5 | 1.4 |
| Bunbury | 20.6 | 11.0 | 51.9 | 14.7 | 1.8 |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 19.0 | 10.1 | 51.8 | 17.1 | 2.0 |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 22.3 | 11.3 | 62.7 | 3.6 | 0.2 |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 25.0 | 13.2 | 56.0 | 5.5 | 0.3 |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 20.5 | 10.7 | 65.9 | 2.7 | 0.1 |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 20.8 | 9.8 | 67.2 | 2.2 | 0.1 |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 21.1 | 12.0 | 54.5 | 11.2 | 1.1 |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 20.6 | 11.7 | 51.6 | 14.5 | 1.6 |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 21.0 | 10.1 | 56.2 | 12.0 | 0.8 |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 22.7 | 13.0 | 57.5 | 6.4 | 0.4 |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 20.2 | 11.8 | 52.9 | 13.6 | 1.5 |
| Tasmania | 18.1 | 12.3 | 50.9 | 16.5 | 2.2 |
| Greater Hobart | 18.4 | 12.8 | 51.6 | 14.9 | 2.3 |
| Rest of Tasmania | 17.8 | 12.0 | 50.3 | 17.7 | 2.2 |
| Launceston and North East | 17.7 | 12.8 | 50.0 | 17.1 | 2.3 |
| South East | 17.1 | 9.4 | 52.2 | 19.8 | 1.5 |
| West and North West | 18.2 | 11.8 | 50.1 | 17.8 | 2.2 |
| Northern Territory | 21.8 | 13.6 | 57.7 | 6.5 | 0.4 |
| Greater Darwin | 20.0 | 12.5 | 59.9 | 7.2 | 0.4 |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 24.5 | 15.1 | 54.6 | 5.5 | 0.3 |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 24.5 | 15.1 | 54.6 | 5.5 | 0.3 |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 21.5 | 14.2 | 57.6 | 6.3 | 0.4 |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 25.3 | 16.6 | 52.3 | 5.7 | 0.1 |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 25.8 | 15.1 | 53.6 | 5.2 | 0.3 |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 28.7 | 16.7 | 51.7 | 2.8 | 0.0 |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 25.8 | 15.3 | 52.2 | 6.2 | 0.4 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 18.9 | 14.4 | 54.5 | 10.7 | 1.5 |
| Australian Capital Cities | 18.8 | 13.6 | 53.9 | 11.8 | 1.9 |
| Australian Rest of States | 19.1 | 12.1 | 50.6 | 15.9 | 2.2 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0)

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Population estimates are preliminary for 2016.

C 1.2.2 Proportion of people who are working age

This indicator measures the proportion of a region's population that is of working age. The measure is defined as those who are between the ages of 15 and 64, expressed as a percentage of the population.⁶⁴ It can provide an indication of a region's current and future labour capacity, and can be used to compare the demographic make-up of a region over time. While the measure only considers those who are of ages 15 to 64 as 'working age', those below 15 and above 64 also participate in the labour force.

Table C 1.2.2.a Proportion of people who are working age by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006-2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Major Cities | 68.5 | 68.4 | 67.3 | -1.2 | |
| Inner Regional | 64.4 | 63.6 | 61.7 | -2.7 | |
| Outer Regional | 65.2 | 64.7 | 63.2 | -2.0 | |
| Remote | 66.7 | 68.0 | 65.5 | -1.2 | |
| Very Remote | 67.2 | 68.5 | 69.4 | 2.2 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 67.4 | 67.2 | 65.9 | -1.5 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Population estimates are final for 2006 and 2011, and preliminary for 2016.

Working age is defined as between 15 and 64 years old, inclusive.

⁶⁴ ABS 2015, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Jun 2015 (cat. no. 3101.0), Canberra.

Table C 1.2.2.b Proportion of people who are working age by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006-2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 68.8 | 68.5 | 67.7 | -1.1 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 68.9 | 69.0 | 68.0 | -0.9 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 68.9 | 68.7 | 67.3 | -1.6 | |
| Greater Perth | 68.8 | 68.9 | 67.5 | -1.3 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 67.4 | 67.3 | 65.6 | -1.8 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 66.8 | 66.5 | 64.8 | -2.0 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 65.8 | 65.6 | 64.2 | -1.6 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 71.5 | 71.2 | 69.0 | -2.5 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 64.5 | 63.3 | 61.7 | -2.8 | |
| Wollongong | 65.5 | 65.3 | 64.3 | -1.2 | |
| Geelong | 65.3 | 65.3 | 63.8 | -1.5 | |
| Greater Hobart | 66.8 | 66.4 | 64.4 | -2.4 | |
| Townsville | 69.5 | 69.6 | 68.2 | -1.3 | |
| Cairns | 70.0 | 69.0 | 67.4 | -2.6 | |
| Greater Darwin | 72.6 | 73.5 | 72.4 | -0.2 | |
| Toowoomba | 65.2 | 64.1 | 62.9 | -2.3 | |
| Ballarat | 65.8 | 65.9 | 63.9 | -1.9 | |
| Bendigo | 65.0 | 65.1 | 63.4 | -1.6 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 66.8 | 66.1 | 64.0 | -2.8 | |
| Launceston | 65.8 | 65.8 | 64.3 | -1.5 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Population estimates are final for 2006 and 2011, and preliminary for 2016.

Working age is defined as between 15 and 64 years old, inclusive.

Table C 1.2.2.c Proportion of people who are working age by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006-2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 66.9 | 66.5 | 65.5 | -1.4 | |
| Greater Sydney | 68.8 | 68.5 | 67.7 | -1.1 | |
| Central Coast | 61.9 | 62.0 | 61.0 | -0.9 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 69.0 | 67.5 | 65.1 | -3.9 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 67.7 | 67.8 | 67.0 | -0.7 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 80.8 | 80.9 | 80.9 | 0.1 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 72.8 | 72.1 | 70.8 | -2.0 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 66.4 | 66.7 | 67.1 | 0.7 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 71.8 | 71.4 | 71.0 | -0.8 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 69.1 | 67.8 | 66.3 | -2.8 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 66.8 | 65.4 | 64.0 | -2.8 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 68.4 | 68.2 | 66.1 | -2.3 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 68.4 | 68.0 | 66.0 | -2.4 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 68.6 | 69.0 | 68.7 | 0.1 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 68.4 | 68.6 | 68.2 | -0.2 | |
| Sydney - South West | 67.7 | 68.1 | 67.2 | -0.5 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 67.9 | 66.6 | 64.3 | -3.6 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 63.7 | 63.0 | 61.4 | -2.3 | |
| Capital Region | 64.6 | 63.7 | 62.1 | -2.5 | |
| Central West | 63.7 | 62.5 | 61.0 | -2.7 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 62.6 | 61.9 | 59.8 | -2.8 | |
| Far West and Orana | 62.8 | 62.4 | 61.6 | -1.2 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 64.7 | 64.3 | 62.5 | -2.2 | |
| Illawarra | 65.4 | 65.2 | 64.2 | -1.2 | |
| Mid North Coast | 59.8 | 58.3 | 56.4 | -3.4 | |
| Murray | 63.5 | 62.6 | 60.5 | -3.0 | |
| New England and North West | 63.5 | 62.5 | 61.1 | -2.4 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 65.7 | 65.4 | 64.0 | -1.7 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 63.1 | 62.4 | 60.7 | -2.4 | |
| Riverina | 63.9 | 63.5 | 62.3 | -1.6 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 60.7 | 59.4 | 57.6 | -3.1 | |
| Victoria | 67.6 | 67.6 | 66.5 | -1.1 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 68.9 | 69.0 | 68.0 | -0.9 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 77.5 | 77.8 | 77.8 | 0.3 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 67.1 | 66.8 | 66.1 | -1.0 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 66.4 | 66.4 | 65.4 | -1.0 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 68.4 | 68.5 | 67.0 | -1.4 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 66.2 | 66.8 | 66.1 | -0.1 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 68.3 | 67.7 | 65.8 | -2.5 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 68.0 | 68.0 | 67.0 | -1.0 | |
| Melbourne - West | 69.5 | 70.1 | 68.4 | -1.1 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 64.2 | 63.8 | 62.2 | -2.0 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 64.0 | 63.6 | 61.8 | -2.2 | |
| Ballarat | 65.2 | 64.9 | 62.8 | -2.4 | |
| Bendigo | 64.5 | 64.4 | 62.6 | -1.9 | |

(continued)

Proportion of people who are working age by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006-2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Geelong | 65.1 | 65.0 | 63.4 | -1.7 | |
| Hume | 64.4 | 63.6 | 61.3 | -3.1 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 63.6 | 63.0 | 60.4 | -3.2 | |
| North West | 62.2 | 61.9 | 61.0 | -1.2 | |
| Shepparton | 62.9 | 62.3 | 60.9 | -2.0 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 63.2 | 63.0 | 61.4 | -1.8 | |
| Queensland | 67.5 | 67.1 | 65.6 | -1.9 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 68.9 | 68.7 | 67.3 | -1.6 | |
| Brisbane - East | 66.6 | 66.2 | 64.3 | -2.3 | |
| Brisbane - North | 67.0 | 67.8 | 67.2 | 0.2 | |
| Brisbane - South | 70.1 | 71.0 | 70.1 | 0.0 | |
| Brisbane - West | 70.8 | 69.6 | 67.3 | -3.5 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 77.4 | 77.6 | 76.6 | -0.8 | |
| Ipswich | 66.3 | 66.6 | 65.7 | -0.6 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 68.4 | 67.6 | 65.4 | -3.0 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 64.0 | 63.6 | 61.9 | -2.1 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 68.9 | 68.0 | 65.8 | -3.1 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 66.2 | 65.6 | 64.0 | -2.2 | |
| Cairns | 67.8 | 66.9 | 65.2 | -2.6 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 63.1 | 62.0 | 60.7 | -2.4 | |
| Central Queensland | 66.6 | 66.8 | 65.4 | -1.2 | |
| Gold Coast | 68.0 | 67.5 | 65.7 | -2.3 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 68.8 | 69.1 | 66.9 | -1.9 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 66.5 | 67.2 | 66.3 | -0.2 | |
| <i>Far North</i> | 65.7 | 66.8 | 66.0 | 0.3 | |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | 67.9 | 69.2 | 67.9 | 0.0 | |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | 65.5 | 64.6 | 64.2 | -1.3 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 64.5 | 63.3 | 61.7 | -2.8 | |
| Toowoomba | 65.3 | 64.3 | 63.2 | -2.1 | |
| Townsville | 67.9 | 68.0 | 66.6 | -1.3 | |
| Wide Bay | 62.4 | 60.7 | 58.6 | -3.8 | |
| South Australia | 66.6 | 66.3 | 64.5 | -2.1 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 67.4 | 67.3 | 65.6 | -1.8 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 68.4 | 67.9 | 65.8 | -2.6 | |
| Adelaide - North | 67.5 | 67.4 | 65.7 | -1.8 | |
| Adelaide - South | 67.2 | 66.8 | 64.6 | -2.6 | |
| Adelaide - West | 66.2 | 67.2 | 66.8 | 0.6 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 63.9 | 63.0 | 60.8 | -3.1 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 62.7 | 61.6 | 60.0 | -2.7 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 66.0 | 65.9 | 64.0 | -2.0 | |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | 64.8 | 64.4 | 62.6 | -2.2 | |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | 68.5 | 68.9 | 67.1 | -1.4 | |
| South Australia - South East | 63.5 | 62.4 | 59.9 | -3.6 | |
| Western Australia | 68.3 | 68.6 | 67.1 | -1.2 | |
| Greater Perth | 68.8 | 68.9 | 67.5 | -1.3 | |
| Mandurah | 61.3 | 61.3 | 59.9 | -1.4 | |

(continued)

Proportion of people who are working age by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006-2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Perth - Inner | 71.8 | 72.2 | 70.5 | -1.3 | |
| Perth - North East | 68.6 | 69.0 | 68.0 | -0.6 | |
| Perth - North West | 68.9 | 68.8 | 67.4 | -1.5 | |
| Perth - South East | 69.8 | 70.1 | 68.4 | -1.4 | |
| Perth - South West | 67.6 | 67.9 | 66.7 | -0.9 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 66.8 | 67.5 | 65.5 | -1.3 | |
| Bunbury | 65.9 | 65.3 | 62.9 | -3.0 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 64.5 | 63.5 | 61.9 | -2.6 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 71.3 | 75.9 | 74.0 | 2.7 | |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 69.2 | 70.8 | 69.2 | 0.0 | |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 73.1 | 79.3 | 76.6 | 3.5 | |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 72.4 | 78.7 | 76.9 | 4.5 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 67.5 | 68.0 | 66.5 | -1.0 | |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 66.0 | 64.3 | 63.3 | -2.7 | |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.3 | -0.4 | |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 70.5 | 72.2 | 70.5 | 0.0 | |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 65.8 | 66.1 | 64.6 | -1.2 | |
| Tasmania | 65.7 | 65.2 | 63.2 | -2.5 | |
| Greater Hobart | 66.8 | 66.4 | 64.4 | -2.4 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 65.0 | 64.3 | 62.3 | -2.7 | |
| Launceston and North East | 65.2 | 64.8 | 62.9 | -2.3 | |
| South East | 66.3 | 64.1 | 61.6 | -4.7 | |
| West and North West | 64.2 | 63.6 | 61.9 | -2.3 | |
| Northern Territory | 70.9 | 71.7 | 71.3 | 0.4 | |
| Greater Darwin | 72.6 | 73.5 | 72.4 | -0.2 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 68.8 | 69.5 | 69.7 | 0.9 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 68.8 | 69.5 | 69.7 | 0.9 | |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 71.2 | 72.0 | 71.8 | 0.6 | |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 69.0 | 68.3 | 68.9 | -0.1 | |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 65.7 | 68.0 | 68.7 | 3.0 | |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 68.9 | 68.2 | 68.4 | -0.5 | |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 66.4 | 67.0 | 67.6 | 1.2 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 71.7 | 71.2 | 68.9 | -2.8 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 68.8 | 68.7 | 67.5 | -1.3 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 64.8 | 64.4 | 62.7 | -2.1 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0)

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Population estimates are final for 2006 and 2011, and preliminary for 2016.

Working age is defined as between 15 and 64 years old, inclusive.

C 1.3 Housing

C 1.3.1 Average household size

There are notable differences in the average number of people who live in a household across different regions. The indicator is based on the number of persons in occupied dwellings, rather than being based only on a family unit.

The average household size in a region provides useful contextual information to interpret other household-based characteristics that can vary based on the number of people typically living in households, such as average household income or net worth per household.

Table C 1.3.1.a Average household size by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2006 <i>persons per dwelling</i> | 2011 <i>persons per dwelling</i> | 2016 <i>persons per dwelling</i> | 2006 - 2016 <i>change persons per dwelling</i> | Trend |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------------|
| Major Cities | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.1 | |
| Inner Regional | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| Outer Regional | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| Remote | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| Very Remote | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | -0.2 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 0.1 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Based on occupied private dwellings, place of usual residence. This indicator varies marginally from the average household size estimate published by the ABS as it does not include an estimate of those residents temporarily absent at the time of the Census.

Table C 1.3.1.b Average household size by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2006 persons per dwelling | 2011 persons per dwelling | 2016 persons per dwelling | 2006 - 2016 change persons per dwelling | Trend |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 0.1 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | |
| Greater Perth | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | -0.1 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| Wollongong | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | |
| Geelong | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| Greater Hobart | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| Townsville | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | |
| Cairns | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| Greater Darwin | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 0.1 | |
| Toowoomba | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| Ballarat | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| Bendigo | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| Launceston | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Based on occupied private dwellings, place of usual residence. This indicator varies marginally from the average household size estimate published by the ABS as it does not include an estimate of those residents temporarily absent at the time of the Census.

Table C 1.3.1.c Average household size by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2006 persons per dwelling | 2011 persons per dwelling | 2016 persons per dwelling | 2006 - 2016 change persons per dwelling | Trend |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-------|
| New South Wales | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | |
| Greater Sydney | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 0.1 | |
| Central Coast | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 0.2 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.1 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 0.1 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.1 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 0.1 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 0.1 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 0.1 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 0.0 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 0.2 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.1 | |
| Sydney - South West | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 0.1 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| Capital Region | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| Central West | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| Far West and Orana | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | |
| Illawarra | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | |
| Mid North Coast | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | -0.1 | |
| Murray | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | -0.1 | |
| New England and North West | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | |
| Riverina | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | -0.1 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | |
| Victoria | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.0 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.1 | |
| Melbourne - West | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 0.1 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| Ballarat | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| Bendigo | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |

(continued)

Average household size by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 persons per dwelling | 2011 persons per dwelling | 2016 persons per dwelling | 2006 - 2016 change persons per dwelling | Trend |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-------|
| Geelong | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| Hume | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | |
| North West | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| Shepparton | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | -0.1 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| Queensland | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | |
| Brisbane - East | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | |
| Brisbane - North | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| Brisbane - South | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.1 | |
| Brisbane - West | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.1 | |
| Ipswich | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.0 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | -0.1 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | -0.1 | |
| Cairns | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | -0.1 | |
| Central Queensland | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | |
| Gold Coast | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 0.1 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | -0.1 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | -0.1 | |
| <i>Far North</i> | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | -0.1 | |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | -0.1 | |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | -0.1 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| Toowoomba | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | -0.1 | |
| Townsville | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | -0.1 | |
| Wide Bay | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| South Australia | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | |
| Adelaide - North | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | |
| Adelaide - South | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | |
| Adelaide - West | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 0.1 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | -0.1 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | -0.1 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | -0.1 | |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| South Australia - South East | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | -0.1 | |
| Western Australia | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | |
| Greater Perth | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | |
| Mandurah | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | |

(continued)

Average household size by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 persons per dwelling | 2011 persons per dwelling | 2016 persons per dwelling | 2006 - 2016 change persons per dwelling | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-------|
| Perth - Inner | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.1 | |
| Perth - North East | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | |
| Perth - North West | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 0.1 | |
| Perth - South East | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 0.2 | |
| Perth - South West | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | -0.1 | |
| Bunbury | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | -0.1 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 | -0.2 | |
| Kimberley | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 | -0.1 | |
| East Pilbara | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | -0.1 | |
| West Pilbara | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | -0.1 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | -0.1 | |
| Esperance | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| Gascoyne | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | |
| Goldfields | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | -0.1 | |
| Mid West | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| Tasmania | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| Greater Hobart | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | -0.2 | |
| Launceston and North East | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -0.1 | |
| South East | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | -0.1 | |
| West and North West | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | -0.2 | |
| Northern Territory | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.0 | |
| Greater Darwin | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 0.1 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | -0.1 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | -0.1 | |
| Alice Springs | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | -0.1 | |
| Barkly | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.2 | -0.1 | |
| Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.6 | -0.3 | |
| East Arnhem | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | -0.1 | |
| Katherine | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | -0.1 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | -0.1 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.1 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Based on occupied private dwellings, place of usual residence. This indicator varies marginally from the average household size estimate published by the ABS as it does not include an estimate of those residents temporarily absent at the time of the Census.

C 1.3.2 Multi-unit dwellings

This measure provides an indication of the mix of different types of housing stock in a region. It captures the extent to which the dwelling stock is comprised of higher-density multi-unit dwellings—such as semi-detached dwellings, flats, units and apartments—rather than separate (standalone) houses, caravans or cabins.

The composition of the local dwelling stock, particularly between inner city areas and regional locations, is linked to differences in the housing market and provides an indication of the range of living conditions of people within a region.

Table C 1.3.2.a Multi-unit dwellings by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Major Cities | 30.0 | 30.8 | 34.3 | 4.3 | |
| Inner Regional | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 0.2 | |
| Outer Regional | 12.9 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 0.3 | |
| Remote | 13.0 | 13.4 | 13.3 | 0.3 | |
| Very Remote | 8.6 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 1.8 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 24.3 | 24.8 | 27.4 | 3.1 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Multi-unit dwellings include:

- Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.;
- Flat or apartment; and
- House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 1.3.2.b Multi-unit dwellings by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 38.8 | 40.7 | 44.5 | 5.7 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 28.1 | 28.6 | 33.4 | 5.3 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 20.4 | 21.7 | 24.6 | 4.2 | |
| Greater Perth | 21.9 | 22.8 | 24.9 | 3.0 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 23.5 | 23.9 | 26.5 | 3.0 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 43.6 | 42.6 | 43.4 | -0.2 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 17.3 | 18.6 | 20.0 | 2.7 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 26.7 | 29.8 | 35.5 | 8.8 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 32.1 | 27.0 | 29.3 | -2.8 | |
| Wollongong | 26.2 | 26.6 | 28.6 | 2.4 | |
| Geelong | 15.1 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 0.1 | |
| Greater Hobart | 17.7 | 18.5 | 16.1 | -1.6 | |
| Townsville | 20.8 | 21.6 | 21.7 | 0.9 | |
| Cairns | 32.9 | 32.6 | 31.6 | -1.3 | |
| Greater Darwin | 31.9 | 34.3 | 36.3 | 4.4 | |
| Toowoomba | 17.4 | 17.5 | 20.7 | 3.3 | |
| Ballarat | 15.2 | 14.7 | 18.6 | 3.4 | |
| Bendigo | 13.7 | 12.1 | 12.2 | -1.5 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 22.2 | 21.6 | 18.8 | -3.4 | |
| Launceston | 17.5 | 18.0 | 19.3 | 1.8 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Multi-unit dwellings include:

- Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.;
- Flat or apartment; and
- House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 1.3.2.c Multi-unit dwellings by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 29.8 | 31.1 | 33.8 | 4.0 | |
| Greater Sydney | 38.8 | 40.7 | 44.5 | 5.7 | |
| Central Coast | 19.6 | 20.9 | 22.0 | 2.4 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 12.7 | 13.1 | 15.9 | 3.2 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 16.0 | 17.4 | 22.0 | 6.0 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 84.1 | 86.2 | 89.9 | 5.8 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 74.0 | 75.7 | 79.1 | 5.1 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 41.2 | 42.9 | 47.7 | 6.5 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 55.4 | 58.3 | 67.5 | 12.1 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 47.5 | 49.2 | 53.2 | 5.7 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 39.4 | 41.8 | 43.6 | 4.2 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 14.8 | 15.4 | 16.7 | 1.9 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 13.3 | 16.1 | 16.3 | 3.0 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 39.0 | 42.8 | 49.2 | 10.2 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 39.6 | 41.5 | 46.6 | 7.0 | |
| Sydney - South West | 23.0 | 25.3 | 25.5 | 2.5 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 34.0 | 34.6 | 37.4 | 3.4 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 16.1 | 16.6 | 17.3 | 1.2 | |
| Capital Region | 15.5 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 1.2 | |
| Central West | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.8 | 0.9 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 18.1 | 16.8 | 17.9 | -0.2 | |
| Far West and Orana | 9.2 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 1.0 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 12.9 | 13.9 | 14.8 | 1.9 | |
| Illawarra | 25.5 | 26.1 | 28.1 | 2.6 | |
| Mid North Coast | 19.6 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 0.0 | |
| Murray | 15.7 | 15.2 | 14.5 | -1.2 | |
| New England and North West | 10.2 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 0.8 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 18.9 | 19.9 | 21.6 | 2.7 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 22.8 | 24.0 | 23.8 | 1.0 | |
| Riverina | 11.9 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 0.0 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 8.6 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 0.6 | |
| Victoria | 23.2 | 23.6 | 27.2 | 4.0 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 28.1 | 28.6 | 33.4 | 5.3 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 71.1 | 72.0 | 79.8 | 8.7 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 30.0 | 31.2 | 38.8 | 8.8 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 38.4 | 39.7 | 46.5 | 8.1 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 17.0 | 16.8 | 21.3 | 4.3 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 14.7 | 15.8 | 19.9 | 5.2 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 13.8 | 14.5 | 13.0 | -0.8 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 16.4 | 17.4 | 19.1 | 2.7 | |
| Melbourne - West | 18.3 | 17.1 | 23.2 | 4.9 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 12.4 | 14.7 | 16.4 | 4.0 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 10.9 | 11.0 | 10.6 | -0.3 | |
| Ballarat | 10.8 | 10.4 | 13.3 | 2.5 | |
| Bendigo | 9.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | -1.0 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Geelong | 13.9 | 13.9 | 13.8 | -0.1 | |
| Hume | 10.8 | 11.3 | 9.9 | -0.9 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 8.6 | 9.9 | 8.2 | -0.4 | |
| North West | 10.3 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 0.0 | |
| Shepparton | 12.4 | 11.7 | 10.2 | -2.2 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 10.5 | 10.5 | 9.8 | -0.7 | |
| Queensland | 22.0 | 21.9 | 23.8 | 1.8 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 20.4 | 21.7 | 24.6 | 4.2 | |
| Brisbane - East | 14.6 | 14.4 | 16.1 | 1.5 | |
| Brisbane - North | 19.5 | 23.2 | 28.3 | 8.8 | |
| Brisbane - South | 21.9 | 24.8 | 27.8 | 5.9 | |
| Brisbane - West | 19.7 | 21.9 | 22.6 | 2.9 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 54.3 | 56.0 | 61.0 | 6.7 | |
| Ipswich | 6.6 | 8.1 | 10.5 | 3.9 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 12.5 | 12.2 | 14.2 | 1.7 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 15.0 | 17.0 | 18.7 | 3.7 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 8.1 | 10.5 | 15.2 | 7.1 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 23.3 | 22.1 | 23.2 | -0.1 | |
| Cairns | 25.5 | 23.9 | 23.1 | -2.4 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 6.7 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 0.7 | |
| Central Queensland | 10.5 | 10.8 | 12.7 | 2.2 | |
| Gold Coast | 43.2 | 41.7 | 43.0 | -0.2 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 15.7 | 15.4 | 15.8 | 0.1 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 11.3 | 12.3 | 13.2 | 1.9 | |
| Far North | 6.6 | 14.7 | 11.6 | 5.0 | |
| Outback - North | 18.1 | 15.5 | 19.9 | 1.8 | |
| Outback - South | 7.2 | 5.9 | 5.9 | -1.3 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 29.2 | 24.7 | 26.7 | -2.5 | |
| Toowoomba | 16.2 | 16.2 | 19.4 | 3.2 | |
| Townsville | 17.0 | 18.0 | 17.9 | 0.9 | |
| Wide Bay | 10.0 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 0.7 | |
| South Australia | 20.2 | 20.3 | 22.3 | 2.1 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 23.5 | 23.9 | 26.5 | 3.0 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 30.7 | 32.1 | 34.1 | 3.4 | |
| Adelaide - North | 15.6 | 16.3 | 17.9 | 2.3 | |
| Adelaide - South | 20.4 | 20.5 | 22.7 | 2.3 | |
| Adelaide - West | 31.2 | 31.4 | 36.9 | 5.7 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 11.2 | 10.3 | 10.9 | -0.3 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.4 | -0.5 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 20.0 | 17.3 | 20.5 | 0.5 | |
| Eyre Peninsula and South West | 23.9 | 19.8 | 23.1 | -0.8 | |
| Outback - North and East | 12.1 | 12.1 | 15.0 | 2.9 | |
| South Australia - South East | 9.7 | 9.3 | 9.4 | -0.3 | |
| Western Australia | 19.3 | 19.8 | 21.5 | 2.2 | |
| Greater Perth | 21.9 | 22.8 | 24.9 | 3.0 | |
| Mandurah | 15.8 | 17.7 | 17.4 | 1.6 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Perth - Inner | 44.6 | 49.0 | 53.5 | 8.9 | |
| Perth - North East | 15.8 | 16.9 | 18.6 | 2.8 | |
| Perth - North West | 21.7 | 22.2 | 25.0 | 3.3 | |
| Perth - South East | 20.5 | 20.9 | 22.4 | 1.9 | |
| Perth - South West | 17.5 | 17.5 | 19.8 | 2.3 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 10.9 | 10.6 | 10.6 | -0.3 | |
| Bunbury | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 0.2 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 6.7 | 6.7 | 5.3 | -1.4 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 17.1 | 17.2 | 18.0 | 0.9 | |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 14.6 | 12.3 | 14.8 | 0.2 | |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 18.9 | 23.5 | 22.1 | 3.2 | |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 19.1 | 19.0 | 18.9 | -0.2 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 13.7 | 12.3 | 12.7 | -1.0 | |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 10.5 | 12.7 | 9.5 | -1.0 | |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 16.1 | 9.5 | 7.1 | -9.0 | |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 15.6 | 16.2 | 17.5 | 1.9 | |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 12.6 | 10.3 | 12.0 | -0.6 | |
| Tasmania | 13.1 | 13.6 | 12.3 | -0.8 | |
| Greater Hobart | 17.7 | 18.5 | 16.1 | -1.6 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 9.9 | 10.2 | 9.7 | -0.2 | |
| Launceston and North East | 11.5 | 12.3 | 12.6 | 1.1 | |
| South East | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.0 | -0.4 | |
| West and North West | 11.0 | 10.7 | 9.3 | -1.7 | |
| Northern Territory | 26.2 | 28.6 | 30.8 | 4.6 | |
| Greater Darwin | 31.9 | 34.3 | 36.3 | 4.4 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 18.1 | 20.1 | 21.9 | 3.8 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 18.1 | 20.1 | 21.9 | 3.8 | |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 28.1 | 28.2 | 32.3 | 4.2 | |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 13.3 | 13.6 | 16.4 | 3.1 | |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 5.2 | 8.0 | 10.5 | 5.3 | |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 13.9 | 22.0 | 19.0 | 5.1 | |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 9.8 | 13.3 | 12.4 | 2.6 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 25.9 | 29.1 | 34.9 | 9.0 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 28.9 | 30.0 | 33.5 | 4.6 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 16.4 | 16.2 | 16.7 | 0.3 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of enumeration.

Multi-unit dwellings include:

- Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.;
- Flat or apartment; and
- House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.













Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

C 1.3.3 Residential property prices

This indicator measures the average sale price of residential properties sold in a region over a calendar year. Different average prices are presented for houses (covering separate houses and semi-detached dwellings) and units (covering flats, units and apartments). Rural, agricultural and broadacre property sales have been excluded.

The value of residential property is an important component of household wealth. Property prices vary according to dwelling type and dwelling characteristics, but are also influenced by locational characteristics (e.g. proximity to CBD or coast, access to services and infrastructure). As such, property prices display a great deal of spatial variation.

Table C 1.3.3.a Average residential property prices by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2008 \$ (nominal) | 2012 \$ (nominal) | 2016 \$ (nominal) | 2008-2016 change \$ (nominal) | Trend |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Houses</i> | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 533,988 | 600,231 | 818,598 | 284,610 |  |
| Inner Regional | 336,959 | 369,469 | 438,700 | 101,741 |  |
| Outer Regional | 310,636 | 331,987 | 334,822 | 24,186 |  |
| Remote | 327,785 | 386,646 | 308,596 | -19,189 |  |
| Very Remote | 199,217 | 269,711 | 226,807 | 27,590 |  |
| AUSTRALIA | 461,974 | 519,543 | 679,345 | 217,371 |  |
| <i>Units</i> | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 431,508 | 481,735 | 605,391 | 173,883 |  |
| Inner Regional | 292,998 | 304,626 | 334,261 | 41,263 |  |
| Outer Regional | 314,391 | 308,739 | 296,822 | -17,569 |  |
| Remote | 298,661 | 368,164 | 271,661 | -27,000 |  |
| Very Remote | 222,342 | 436,144 | 361,941 | 139,599 |  |
| AUSTRALIA | 413,301 | 457,889 | 566,577 | 153,276 |  |

Source: CoreLogic 2017, Custom report, RP Data, Average Prices 2016

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Data unavailable for SA2s in which there were less than 10 sales.

Nominal prices.

Table C 1.3.3.b Average residential property prices by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2008 \$ (nominal) | 2012 \$ (nominal) | 2016 \$ (nominal) | 2008-2016 change \$ (nominal) | Trend |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Houses | | | | | |
| Greater Sydney | 667,611 | 764,276 | 1,250,201 | 582,590 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 509,882 | 606,484 | 851,721 | 341,839 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 485,745 | 494,082 | 586,015 | 100,270 | |
| Greater Perth | 525,709 | 571,895 | 625,460 | 99,751 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 423,066 | 465,115 | 508,180 | 85,114 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 640,051 | 566,031 | 738,122 | 98,071 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 356,269 | 423,535 | 537,032 | 180,763 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 517,217 | 579,141 | 678,080 | 160,863 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 579,399 | 533,873 | 661,617 | 82,218 | |
| Wollongong | 411,568 | 483,288 | 702,916 | 291,348 | |
| Geelong | 341,489 | 428,364 | 512,169 | 170,680 | |
| Greater Hobart | 343,963 | 368,347 | 420,441 | 76,478 | |
| Townsville | 393,387 | 383,368 | 368,592 | -24,795 | |
| Cairns | 405,602 | 391,113 | 447,953 | 42,351 | |
| Greater Darwin | 415,424 | 523,741 | 652,389 | 236,965 | |
| Toowoomba | 325,204 | 354,966 | 426,383 | 101,179 | |
| Ballarat | 255,508 | 311,677 | 352,934 | 97,426 | |
| Bendigo | 243,991 | 316,023 | 359,264 | 115,273 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 283,019 | 296,280 | 348,327 | 65,308 | |
| Launceston | 271,619 | 293,017 | 311,997 | 40,378 | |
| Units | | | | | |
| Greater Sydney | 456,286 | 545,960 | 811,130 | 354,844 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 402,545 | 481,377 | 571,208 | 168,663 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 426,083 | 426,698 | 452,033 | 25,950 | |
| Greater Perth | 471,446 | 468,698 | 486,887 | 15,441 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 335,099 | 404,892 | 389,295 | 54,196 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 487,626 | 434,241 | 487,211 | -415 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 352,422 | 362,022 | 440,871 | 88,449 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 428,767 | 442,057 | 444,834 | 16,067 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 485,600 | 424,412 | 495,049 | 9,449 | |
| Wollongong | 320,192 | 362,635 | 522,679 | 202,487 | |
| Geelong | 284,376 | 312,931 | 372,242 | 87,866 | |
| Greater Hobart | 374,111 | 344,864 | 315,857 | -58,254 | |
| Townsville | 365,508 | 330,407 | 318,299 | -47,209 | |
| Cairns | 299,976 | 247,921 | 299,816 | -160 | |
| Greater Darwin | 359,768 | 438,227 | 446,223 | 86,455 | |
| Toowoomba | 245,194 | 258,670 | 316,438 | 71,244 | |
| Ballarat | 199,735 | 260,275 | 241,100 | 41,365 | |
| Bendigo | 196,774 | 239,661 | 287,791 | 91,017 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 177,964 | 194,044 | 205,001 | 27,037 | |
| Launceston | 217,904 | 263,903 | 230,864 | 12,960 | |

Source: CoreLogic 2017, Custom report, RP Data, Average Prices 2016

Residential property prices have been corresponded to 2016 ASGS geographical classification.

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data unavailable for SA2s in which there were less than 10 sales.










































Nominal prices.

Table C 1.3.3.c Average residential property prices by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2008 \$ (nominal) | 2012 \$ (nominal) | 2016 \$ (nominal) | 2008-2016 change \$ (nominal) | Trend |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Houses</i> | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 521,135 | 593,333 | 874,997 | 353,862 | |
| Greater Sydney | 667,611 | 764,276 | 1,250,201 | 582,590 | |
| Central Coast | 411,818 | 438,461 | 666,777 | 254,959 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 705,778 | 816,611 | 1,418,599 | 712,821 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 360,303 | 451,687 | 799,694 | 439,391 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 734,548 | 906,460 | 1,611,042 | 876,494 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 1,896,638 | 1,853,242 | 3,119,158 | 1,222,520 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 565,450 | 716,644 | 1,163,498 | 598,048 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 912,424 | 1,092,870 | 1,878,808 | 966,384 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 1,302,951 | 1,390,153 | 2,296,771 | 993,820 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 1,138,429 | 1,187,385 | 1,957,328 | 818,899 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 359,302 | 428,270 | 695,854 | 336,552 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 374,804 | 438,335 | 680,708 | 305,904 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 459,979 | 588,999 | 1,002,103 | 542,124 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 901,326 | 1,043,919 | 1,824,791 | 923,465 | |
| Sydney - South West | 400,351 | 501,509 | 863,219 | 462,868 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 732,125 | 880,617 | 1,344,841 | 612,716 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 346,866 | 386,590 | 493,558 | 146,692 | |
| Capital Region | 352,146 | 391,991 | 471,492 | 119,346 | |
| Central West | 255,196 | 321,592 | 359,997 | 104,801 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 367,794 | 379,116 | 468,712 | 100,918 | |
| Far West and Orana | 188,491 | 243,394 | 297,681 | 109,190 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 346,802 | 393,147 | 466,615 | 119,813 | |
| Illawarra | 417,979 | 490,662 | 714,878 | 296,899 | |
| Mid North Coast | 349,264 | 365,244 | 451,197 | 101,933 | |
| Murray | 270,436 | 276,307 | 316,560 | 46,124 | |
| New England and North West | 290,386 | 301,046 | 397,829 | 107,443 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 379,125 | 459,820 | 587,193 | 208,068 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 498,180 | 486,861 | 613,571 | 115,391 | |
| Riverina | 249,685 | 276,108 | 313,210 | 63,525 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 427,776 | 451,488 | 653,821 | 226,045 | |
| Victoria | 436,305 | 521,638 | 708,567 | 272,262 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 509,882 | 606,484 | 851,721 | 341,839 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 893,624 | 983,806 | 1,548,394 | 654,770 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 938,504 | 1,075,719 | 1,692,757 | 754,253 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 915,930 | 1,003,454 | 1,551,249 | 635,319 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 427,876 | 506,456 | 677,593 | 249,717 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 352,346 | 437,439 | 566,557 | 214,211 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 423,228 | 491,042 | 736,995 | 313,767 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 384,884 | 467,470 | 657,538 | 272,654 | |
| Melbourne - West | 348,721 | 429,349 | 549,610 | 200,889 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 454,953 | 494,672 | 690,091 | 235,138 | |



























(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2008 \$ (nominal) | 2012 \$ (nominal) | 2016 \$ (nominal) | 2008-2016 change \$ (nominal) | Trend |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Houses</i> | | | | | |
| Rest of Victoria | 261,377 | 307,081 | 355,709 | 94,332 |  |
| Ballarat | 244,299 | 299,150 | 343,026 | 98,727 |  |
| Bendigo | 243,153 | 321,725 | 367,287 | 124,134 |  |
| Geelong | 350,759 | 437,520 | 520,290 | 169,531 |  |
| Hume | 245,824 | 268,128 | 307,137 | 61,313 |  |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 245,034 | 274,367 | 310,431 | 65,397 |  |
| North West | 180,326 | 191,814 | 222,398 | 42,072 |  |
| Shepparton | 249,917 | 252,353 | 286,817 | 36,900 |  |
| Warrnambool and South West | 260,166 | 280,361 | 302,779 | 42,613 |  |
| Queensland | 454,066 | 452,901 | 545,557 | 91,491 |  |
| Greater Brisbane | 485,745 | 494,082 | 586,015 | 100,270 |  |
| Brisbane - East | 532,252 | 514,864 | 599,487 | 67,235 |  |
| Brisbane - North | 468,515 | 486,219 | 611,505 | 142,990 |  |
| Brisbane - South | 531,505 | 552,208 | 735,189 | 203,684 |  |
| Brisbane - West | 632,778 | 652,065 | 782,532 | 149,754 |  |
| Brisbane Inner City | 867,814 | 856,571 | 1,108,437 | 240,623 |  |
| Ipswich | 351,659 | 337,337 | 377,019 | 25,360 |  |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 388,945 | 381,322 | 447,623 | 58,678 |  |
| Moreton Bay - North | 403,071 | 383,640 | 448,062 | 44,991 |  |
| Moreton Bay - South | 461,029 | 453,053 | 533,683 | 72,654 |  |
| Rest of Queensland | 426,449 | 419,501 | 503,310 | 76,861 |  |
| Cairns | 398,302 | 370,423 | 413,471 | 15,169 |  |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 244,189 | 290,415 | 282,493 | 38,304 |  |
| Central Queensland | 353,950 | 397,789 | 331,252 | -22,698 |  |
| Gold Coast | 640,713 | 570,406 | 740,635 | 99,922 |  |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 414,781 | 460,067 | 339,515 | -75,266 |  |
| Queensland - Outback | 262,151 | 289,540 | 228,001 | -34,150 |  |
| Sunshine Coast | 571,000 | 526,078 | 646,554 | 75,554 |  |
| Toowoomba | 324,132 | 351,328 | 417,820 | 93,688 |  |
| Townsville | 372,983 | 364,090 | 352,033 | -20,950 |  |
| Wide Bay | 314,885 | 303,347 | 312,726 | -2,159 |  |
| South Australia | 392,899 | 431,353 | 455,485 | 62,586 |  |
| Greater Adelaide | 423,066 | 465,115 | 508,180 | 85,114 |  |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 612,928 | 645,616 | 755,909 | 142,981 |  |
| Adelaide - North | 318,606 | 369,007 | 366,512 | 47,906 |  |
| Adelaide - South | 417,162 | 446,862 | 478,811 | 61,649 |  |
| Adelaide - West | 443,180 | 481,157 | 540,865 | 97,685 |  |
| Rest of South Australia | 303,014 | 321,001 | 281,303 | -21,711 |  |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 240,122 | 406,762 | 267,946 | 27,824 |  |
| South Australia - Outback | 268,122 | 260,411 | 246,082 | -22,040 |  |
| South Australia - South East | 355,714 | 290,197 | 297,671 | -58,043 |  |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2008 \$ (nominal) | 2012 \$ (nominal) | 2016 \$ (nominal) | 2008-2016 change \$ (nominal) | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Houses</i> | | | | | |
| Western Australia | 498,359 | 546,230 | 578,283 | 79,924 |  |
| Greater Perth | 525,709 | 571,895 | 625,460 | 99,751 |  |
| Mandurah | 461,746 | 425,739 | 446,992 | -14,754 |  |
| Perth - Inner | 1,387,452 | 1,319,015 | 1,418,126 | 30,674 |  |
| Perth - North East | 445,696 | 492,314 | 513,629 | 67,933 |  |
| Perth - North West | 516,841 | 559,916 | 600,769 | 83,928 |  |
| Perth - South East | 447,476 | 500,932 | 554,339 | 106,863 |  |
| Perth - South West | 504,404 | 551,239 | 599,344 | 94,940 |  |
| Rest of Western Australia | 389,206 | 427,332 | 381,358 | -7,848 |  |
| Bunbury | 420,464 | 436,657 | 457,179 | 36,715 |  |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 313,615 | 318,756 | 329,920 | 16,305 |  |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 623,690 | 781,704 | 355,266 | -268,424 |  |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 326,404 | 353,474 | 315,947 | -10,457 |  |
| Tasmania | 284,591 | 306,156 | 339,453 | 54,862 |  |
| Greater Hobart | 343,963 | 368,347 | 420,441 | 76,478 |  |
| Rest of Tasmania | 250,000 | 266,788 | 287,067 | 37,067 |  |
| Launceston and North East | 263,963 | 280,791 | 295,162 | 31,199 |  |
| South East | 245,349 | 274,089 | 317,602 | 72,253 |  |
| West and North West | 236,205 | 246,153 | 262,765 | 26,560 |  |
| Northern Territory | 385,133 | 498,256 | 621,075 | 235,942 |  |
| Greater Darwin | 415,424 | 523,741 | 652,389 | 236,965 |  |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 298,455 | 412,194 | 522,282 | 223,827 |  |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 298,455 | 412,194 | 522,282 | 223,827 |  |
| Australian Capital Territory | 522,796 | 579,964 | 688,432 | 165,636 |  |
| Australian Capital Cities | 532,035 | 605,678 | 830,297 | 298,262 |  |
| Australian Rest of States | 355,984 | 383,606 | 454,001 | 98,017 |  |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2008 \$ (nominal) | 2012 \$ (nominal) | 2016 \$ (nominal) | 2008-2016 change \$ (nominal) | Trend |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Units | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 431,188 | 504,172 | 713,180 | 281,992 | |
| Greater Sydney | 456,286 | 545,960 | 811,130 | 354,844 | |
| Central Coast | 345,939 | 333,763 | 500,114 | 154,175 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 429,994 | 515,406 | 788,165 | 358,171 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 279,979 | 331,210 | 495,386 | 215,407 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 553,966 | 645,975 | 935,732 | 381,766 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 654,950 | 792,607 | 1,216,446 | 561,496 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 336,395 | 440,854 | 635,285 | 298,890 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 472,347 | 600,135 | 865,167 | 392,820 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 586,702 | 690,325 | 1,033,234 | 446,532 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 567,216 | 640,650 | 951,950 | 384,734 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 218,650 | 290,036 | 424,407 | 205,757 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 249,622 | 289,817 | 450,639 | 201,017 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 331,105 | 407,952 | 579,812 | 248,707 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 424,939 | 551,017 | 788,205 | 363,266 | |
| Sydney - South West | 234,394 | 301,973 | 464,669 | 230,275 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 422,188 | 536,348 | 785,283 | 363,095 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 313,436 | 325,644 | 392,434 | 78,998 | |
| Capital Region | 259,722 | 281,146 | 280,980 | 21,258 | |
| Central West | 212,610 | 251,919 | 251,736 | 39,126 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 280,105 | 321,683 | 344,377 | 64,272 | |
| Far West and Orana | 189,321 | 199,905 | 412,287 | 222,966 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 321,927 | 296,978 | 354,759 | 32,832 | |
| Illawarra | 320,354 | 362,733 | 523,507 | 203,153 | |
| Mid North Coast | 289,895 | 291,153 | 351,002 | 61,107 | |
| Murray | 183,663 | 212,903 | 195,779 | 12,116 | |
| New England and North West | 201,323 | 222,264 | 251,575 | 50,252 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 374,743 | 384,406 | 467,524 | 92,781 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 393,931 | 361,367 | 440,788 | 46,857 | |
| Riverina | 212,595 | 216,459 | 212,956 | 361 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 298,956 | 346,100 | 445,660 | 146,704 | |
| Victoria | 383,642 | 453,690 | 541,074 | 157,432 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 402,545 | 481,377 | 571,208 | 168,663 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 477,731 | 556,765 | 629,076 | 151,345 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 489,374 | 584,154 | 738,225 | 248,851 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 456,813 | 548,004 | 706,756 | 249,943 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 347,618 | 411,998 | 474,751 | 127,133 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 312,351 | 380,164 | 424,490 | 112,139 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 331,903 | 393,920 | 530,956 | 199,053 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 316,102 | 387,951 | 493,921 | 177,819 | |
| Melbourne - West | 288,990 | 355,199 | 411,203 | 122,213 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 293,641 | 360,085 | 431,395 | 137,754 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2008 \$ (nominal) | 2012 \$ (nominal) | 2016 \$ (nominal) | 2008-2016 change \$ (nominal) | Trend |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Units | | | | | |
| Rest of Victoria | 238,539 | 265,658 | 301,685 | 63,146 | |
| Ballarat | 200,372 | 263,512 | 252,405 | 52,033 | |
| Bendigo | 196,363 | 246,753 | 304,745 | 108,382 | |
| Geelong | 300,168 | 319,780 | 381,997 | 81,829 | |
| Hume | 205,184 | 226,698 | 253,137 | 47,953 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 220,495 | 253,416 | 276,932 | 56,437 | |
| North West | 178,099 | 185,368 | 223,769 | 45,670 | |
| Shepparton | 223,154 | 236,256 | 219,575 | -3,579 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 241,254 | 249,035 | 289,805 | 48,551 | |
| Queensland | 434,611 | 408,996 | 454,378 | 19,767 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 426,083 | 426,698 | 452,033 | 25,950 | |
| Brisbane - East | 421,147 | 454,556 | 430,440 | 9,293 | |
| Brisbane - North | 367,978 | 382,016 | 411,339 | 43,361 | |
| Brisbane - South | 390,830 | 393,359 | 458,565 | 67,735 | |
| Brisbane - West | 455,771 | 445,845 | 466,496 | 10,725 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 542,345 | 513,617 | 557,492 | 15,147 | |
| Ipswich | 308,647 | 326,738 | 401,724 | 93,077 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 281,856 | 281,455 | 292,270 | 10,414 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 342,737 | 339,387 | 345,651 | 2,914 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 349,245 | 353,541 | 382,211 | 32,966 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 440,444 | 394,368 | 455,784 | 15,340 | |
| Cairns | 313,861 | 253,719 | 300,655 | -13,206 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 236,320 | 258,197 | 223,846 | -12,474 | |
| Central Queensland | 343,137 | 351,277 | 315,638 | -27,499 | |
| Gold Coast | 494,039 | 444,986 | 494,931 | 892 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 388,912 | 375,938 | 292,169 | -96,743 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 247,051 | 290,255 | 407,231 | 160,180 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 482,726 | 423,736 | 493,443 | 10,717 | |
| Toowoomba | 244,856 | 258,670 | 312,981 | 68,125 | |
| Townsville | 365,260 | 323,868 | 311,322 | -53,938 | |
| Wide Bay | 317,483 | 284,464 | 268,839 | -48,644 | |
| South Australia | 328,216 | 388,002 | 373,852 | 45,636 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 335,099 | 404,892 | 389,295 | 54,196 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 388,484 | 469,579 | 462,627 | 74,143 | |
| Adelaide - North | 231,605 | 284,466 | 234,248 | 2,643 | |
| Adelaide - South | 344,055 | 418,950 | 402,219 | 58,164 | |
| Adelaide - West | 343,902 | 387,986 | 384,163 | 40,261 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 258,592 | 221,640 | 184,532 | -74,060 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 186,812 | 229,185 | 123,952 | -62,860 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 200,177 | 184,649 | 173,120 | -27,057 | |
| South Australia - South East | 343,101 | 275,597 | 195,003 | -148,098 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2008 \$ (nomlnal) | 2012 \$ (nomlnal) | 2016 \$ (nomlnal) | 2008-2016 change \$ (nomlnal) | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Units | | | | | |
| Western Australia | 463,381 | 463,785 | 469,449 | 6,068 | |
| Greater Perth | 471,446 | 468,698 | 486,887 | 15,441 | |
| Mandurah | 489,523 | 474,647 | 405,337 | -84,186 | |
| Perth - Inner | 519,963 | 535,523 | 555,724 | 35,761 | |
| Perth - North East | 302,176 | 349,974 | 372,421 | 70,245 | |
| Perth - North West | 391,217 | 396,067 | 439,918 | 48,701 | |
| Perth - South East | 463,897 | 473,037 | 485,067 | 21,170 | |
| Perth - South West | 557,711 | 470,994 | 484,540 | -73,171 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 380,598 | 412,643 | 313,014 | -67,584 | |
| Bunbury | 406,354 | 361,993 | 381,255 | -25,099 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 355,968 | 399,000 | 238,198 | -117,770 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 481,573 | 551,827 | 234,838 | -246,735 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 279,616 | 342,119 | 232,739 | -46,877 | |
| Tasmania | 315,015 | 311,201 | 282,382 | -32,633 | |
| Greater Hobart | 374,111 | 344,864 | 315,857 | -58,254 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 211,454 | 249,886 | 225,272 | 13,818 | |
| Launceston and North East | 216,701 | 271,217 | 229,768 | 13,067 | |
| South East | 213,808 | 239,750 | 245,550 | 31,742 | |
| West and North West | 204,455 | 211,344 | 216,727 | 12,272 | |
| Northern Territory | 332,835 | 422,127 | 415,367 | 82,532 | |
| Greater Darwin | 359,768 | 438,227 | 446,223 | 86,455 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 229,833 | 344,845 | 303,709 | 73,876 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 229,833 | 344,845 | 303,709 | 73,876 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 447,762 | 456,712 | 464,798 | 17,036 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 425,365 | 492,634 | 634,489 | 209,124 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 381,896 | 365,430 | 415,474 | 33,578 | |

Source: CoreLogic 2017, Custom report, RP Data, Average Prices 2016

Residential property prices have been corresponded to 2016 ASGS geographical classification.

Data unavailable for SA2s in which there were less than 10 sales.

Nominal prices.

C 1.3.4 Dwelling approvals

This indicator measures the number of dwelling approvals in a region. The measure can provide an indication of a region's population trend, as well as broader economic conditions such as consumer confidence, disposable income, household debt and lending conditions.

Table C 1.3.4.a Total number of dwelling approvals by remoteness class

| | 2010-11 | 2013-14 | 2016-17 | 2010-11 - 2016-17 | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Remoteness Class | dwellings | dwellings | dwellings | change percentage points | Trend |
| Major Cities | 119,931 | 150,279 | 179,851 | 50.0 | |
| Inner Regional | 28,754 | 31,753 | 31,021 | 7.9 | |
| Outer Regional | 10,303 | 11,764 | 7,638 | -25.9 | |
| Remote | 1,961 | 1,896 | 812 | -58.6 | |
| Very Remote | 457 | 763 | 524 | 14.7 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 168,103 | 199,712 | 219,846 | 30.8 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Aug 2017 (cat. no. 8731.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Table C 1.3.4.b Total number of dwelling approvals by major urban area

| | 2010-11 | 2013-14 | 2016-17 | 2010-11 - 2016-17 | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Major Urban Area | dwellings | dwellings | dwellings | change percentage points | Trend |
| Greater Sydney | 23,566 | 40,394 | 56,620 | 140.3 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 49,214 | 44,600 | 55,363 | 12.5 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 15,927 | 21,220 | 24,004 | 50.7 | |
| Greater Perth | 16,048 | 25,550 | 17,582 | 9.6 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 8,784 | 9,008 | 9,798 | 11.5 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 2,928 | 4,715 | 7,213 | 146.3 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 2,114 | 3,117 | 2,874 | 36.0 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 6,046 | 4,706 | 5,293 | -12.5 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 2,075 | 2,666 | 4,378 | 111.0 | |
| Wollongong | 779 | 1,491 | 1,637 | 110.1 | |
| Geelong | 2,156 | 2,667 | 2,822 | 30.9 | |
| Greater Hobart | 1,415 | 847 | 1,031 | -27.1 | |
| Townsville | 1,277 | 1,566 | 767 | -39.9 | |
| Cairns | 455 | 630 | 489 | 7.5 | |
| Greater Darwin | 1,258 | 1,878 | 668 | -46.9 | |
| Toowoomba | 656 | 1,238 | 1,067 | 62.7 | |
| Ballarat | 1,015 | 898 | 797 | -21.5 | |
| Bendigo | 881 | 947 | 636 | -27.8 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 567 | 729 | 689 | 21.5 | |
| Launceston | 413 | 362 | 277 | -32.9 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Aug 2017 (cat. no. 8731.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Table C 1.3.4.c Total number of dwelling approvals by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2010-11 dwellings | 2013-14 dwellings | 2016-17 dwellings | 2010-11 - 2016-17 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|-------|
| New South Wales | 34,631 | 54,095 | 71,709 | 107.1 | |
| Greater Sydney | 23,566 | 40,394 | 56,620 | 140.3 | |
| Central Coast | 1,128 | 1,305 | 1,590 | 41.0 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 864 | 1,652 | 3,941 | 356.1 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 1,588 | 2,876 | 4,507 | 183.8 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 2,814 | 5,096 | 6,646 | 136.2 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 1,279 | 1,244 | 1,340 | 4.8 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 2,199 | 5,881 | 5,070 | 130.6 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 1,509 | 2,037 | 3,149 | 108.7 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 1,777 | 4,451 | 4,404 | 147.8 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 866 | 717 | 1,157 | 33.6 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 1,440 | 2,090 | 2,808 | 95.0 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 1,009 | 2,007 | 3,152 | 212.4 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 3,600 | 4,837 | 5,964 | 65.7 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 1,174 | 1,604 | 3,067 | 161.2 | |
| Sydney - South West | 1,843 | 3,931 | 7,165 | 288.8 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 476 | 666 | 2,660 | 458.8 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 11,065 | 13,701 | 15,089 | 36.4 | |
| Capital Region | 1,108 | 1,034 | 1,352 | 22.0 | |
| Central West | 843 | 1,064 | 1,059 | 25.6 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 497 | 425 | 666 | 34.0 | |
| Far West and Orana | 307 | 522 | 441 | 43.6 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 1,678 | 2,064 | 1,674 | -0.2 | |
| Illawarra | 802 | 1,530 | 1,779 | 121.8 | |
| Mid North Coast | 927 | 943 | 1,263 | 36.2 | |
| Murray | 490 | 661 | 668 | 36.3 | |
| New England and North West | 644 | 766 | 661 | 2.6 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 1,291 | 2,117 | 2,299 | 78.1 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 972 | 1,004 | 1,482 | 52.5 | |
| Riverina | 563 | 640 | 641 | 13.9 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 943 | 931 | 1,104 | 17.1 | |
| Victoria | 60,516 | 54,842 | 65,547 | 8.3 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 49,214 | 44,600 | 55,363 | 12.5 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 13,620 | 12,043 | 12,011 | -11.8 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 2,497 | 3,360 | 4,170 | 67.0 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 2,847 | 2,805 | 4,580 | 60.9 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 5,784 | 4,637 | 4,744 | -18.0 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 2,996 | 3,702 | 5,604 | 87.0 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 2,143 | 2,861 | 2,676 | 24.9 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 7,190 | 6,954 | 9,431 | 31.2 | |
| Melbourne - West | 9,383 | 6,315 | 9,907 | 5.6 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 2,754 | 1,923 | 2,240 | -18.7 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 11,302 | 10,242 | 10,184 | -9.9 | |
| Ballarat | 1,375 | 1,254 | 1,154 | -16.1 | |

(continued)

Total number of dwelling approvals by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2010-11 dwellings | 2013-14 dwellings | 2016-17 dwellings | 2010-11 - 2016-17 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|-------|
| Bendigo | 1,265 | 1,364 | 991 | -21.7 | |
| Geelong | 2,597 | 2,992 | 3,222 | 24.1 | |
| Hume | 1,274 | 1,121 | 1,140 | -10.5 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 2,718 | 1,893 | 2,121 | -22.0 | |
| North West | 622 | 600 | 526 | -15.4 | |
| Shepparton | 765 | 490 | 504 | -34.1 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 686 | 528 | 526 | -23.3 | |
| Queensland | 29,596 | 39,271 | 42,191 | 42.6 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 15,927 | 21,220 | 24,004 | 50.7 | |
| Brisbane - East | 1,239 | 1,384 | 1,489 | 20.2 | |
| Brisbane - North | 1,297 | 2,030 | 2,153 | 66.0 | |
| Brisbane - South | 1,428 | 2,735 | 2,944 | 106.2 | |
| Brisbane - West | 713 | 838 | 1,257 | 76.3 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 1,935 | 6,163 | 4,267 | 120.5 | |
| Ipswich | 3,062 | 2,574 | 4,675 | 52.7 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 2,822 | 1,878 | 2,597 | -8.0 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 1,673 | 1,493 | 2,486 | 48.6 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 1,758 | 2,125 | 2,136 | 21.5 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 13,669 | 18,051 | 18,187 | 33.1 | |
| Cairns | 859 | 1,064 | 956 | 11.3 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 616 | 922 | 351 | -43.0 | |
| Central Queensland | 1,765 | 2,117 | 643 | -63.6 | |
| Gold Coast | 2,776 | 4,493 | 7,004 | 152.3 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 1,272 | 1,634 | 253 | -80.1 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 187 | 262 | 283 | 51.3 | |
| Far North | 64 | 145 | 223 | 248.4 | |
| Outback - North | 79 | 93 | 49 | -38.0 | |
| Outback - South | 44 | 24 | 11 | -75.0 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 2,348 | 2,835 | 4,916 | 109.4 | |
| Toowoomba | 774 | 1,357 | 1,187 | 53.4 | |
| Townsville | 1,468 | 1,769 | 890 | -39.4 | |
| Wide Bay | 1,604 | 1,598 | 1,704 | 6.2 | |
| South Australia | 11,836 | 11,651 | 11,528 | -2.6 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 8,784 | 9,008 | 9,798 | 11.5 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 1,831 | 1,845 | 2,477 | 35.3 | |
| Adelaide - North | 3,212 | 3,209 | 2,642 | -17.7 | |
| Adelaide - South | 2,174 | 2,128 | 2,134 | -1.8 | |
| Adelaide - West | 1,567 | 1,826 | 2,545 | 62.4 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 3,052 | 2,643 | 1,730 | -43.3 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 995 | 737 | 513 | -48.4 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 396 | 571 | 175 | -55.8 | |
| Eyre Peninsula and South West | 304 | 440 | 126 | -58.6 | |
| Outback - North and East | 92 | 131 | 49 | -46.7 | |
| South Australia - South East | 1,661 | 1,335 | 1,042 | -37.3 | |
| Western Australia | 20,998 | 30,895 | 20,315 | -3.3 | |

(continued)

Total number of dwelling approvals by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2010-11 dwellings | 2013-14 dwellings | 2016-17 dwellings | 2010-11 - 2016-17 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|-------|
| Greater Perth | 16,048 | 25,550 | 17,582 | 9.6 | |
| Mandurah | 1,072 | 1,725 | 999 | -6.8 | |
| Perth - Inner | 793 | 1,576 | 1,878 | 136.8 | |
| Perth - North East | 2,087 | 3,531 | 2,571 | 23.2 | |
| Perth - North West | 4,486 | 6,281 | 4,034 | -10.1 | |
| Perth - South East | 3,957 | 6,587 | 4,325 | 9.3 | |
| Perth - South West | 3,653 | 5,850 | 3,775 | 3.3 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 4,950 | 5,345 | 2,733 | -44.8 | |
| Bunbury | 1,742 | 2,089 | 1,482 | -14.9 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 995 | 878 | 724 | -27.2 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 974 | 1,571 | 224 | -77.0 | |
| Kimberley | 440 | 347 | 186 | -57.7 | |
| East Pilbara | 421 | 721 | 20 | -95.2 | |
| West Pilbara | 514 | 503 | 18 | -96.5 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 1,239 | 807 | 303 | -75.5 | |
| Esperance | 94 | 107 | 69 | -26.6 | |
| Gascoyne | 68 | 43 | 35 | -48.5 | |
| Goldfields | 115 | 103 | 36 | -68.7 | |
| Mid West | 561 | 554 | 163 | -70.9 | |
| Tasmania | 3,124 | 2,184 | 2,216 | -29.1 | |
| Greater Hobart | 1,415 | 847 | 1,031 | -27.1 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 1,709 | 1,337 | 1,185 | -30.7 | |
| Launceston and North East | 732 | 624 | 514 | -29.8 | |
| South East | 317 | 244 | 242 | -23.7 | |
| West and North West | 660 | 469 | 429 | -35.0 | |
| Northern Territory | 1,536 | 2,138 | 913 | -40.6 | |
| Greater Darwin | 1,258 | 1,878 | 668 | -46.9 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 278 | 260 | 245 | -11.9 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 278 | 260 | 245 | -11.9 | |
| Alice Springs | 215 | 102 | 80 | -62.8 | |
| Barkly | 5 | 36 | 24 | 380.0 | |
| Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem | 17 | 28 | 44 | 158.8 | |
| East Arnhem | 16 | 4 | 31 | 93.8 | |
| Katherine | 25 | 90 | 66 | 164.0 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 5,866 | 4,636 | 5,427 | -7.5 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 122,078 | 148,133 | 170,493 | 39.7 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 46,025 | 51,579 | 49,353 | 7.2 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Aug 2017 (cat. no. 8731.0)

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

C 1.4 Social characteristics

C 1.4.1 People who speak a language other than English at home

This indicator provides a broad summary measure of cultural and linguistic diversity within a region. The distribution of linguistic capabilities and cultural heritage across the country indicates the diverse cultural landscape of Australia.

Table C 1.4.1.a People who speak a language other than English at home by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Major Cities | 22.2 | 24.9 | 28.4 | 6.2 | |
| Inner Regional | 3.5 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 2.0 | |
| Outer Regional | 4.7 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 2.5 | |
| Remote | 5.9 | 7.9 | 9.8 | 3.9 | |
| Very Remote | 29.7 | 32.6 | 36.1 | 6.4 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 16.8 | 19.2 | 22.3 | 5.5 | |





















Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

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

| Major Urban Area | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|---|
| Greater Sydney | 31.4 | 34.3 | 38.0 | 6.6 |  |
| Greater Melbourne | 27.5 | 30.5 | 34.3 | 6.8 |  |
| Greater Brisbane | 11.0 | 13.9 | 17.1 | 6.1 |  |
| Greater Perth | 14.3 | 17.6 | 21.5 | 7.2 |  |
| Greater Adelaide | 15.4 | 18.0 | 20.7 | 5.3 |  |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 8.6 | 10.1 | 12.3 | 3.7 |  |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 4.5 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 1.7 |  |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 15.0 | 18.6 | 22.6 | 7.6 |  |
| Sunshine Coast | 3.7 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 1.9 |  |
| Wollongong | 14.9 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 0.6 |  |
| Geelong | 9.2 | 9.6 | 10.9 | 1.7 |  |
| Greater Hobart | 5.3 | 6.7 | 8.1 | 2.8 |  |
| Townsville | 5.1 | 6.6 | 8.1 | 3.0 |  |
| Cairns | 10.4 | 12.6 | 15.4 | 5.0 |  |
| Greater Darwin | 14.0 | 17.8 | 23.0 | 9.0 |  |
| Toowoomba | 4.1 | 5.4 | 7.8 | 3.7 |  |
| Ballarat | 3.4 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 2.4 |  |
| Bendigo | 2.3 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 3.1 |  |
| Albury - Wodonga | 4.0 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 3.0 |  |
| Launceston | 4.1 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 2.9 |  |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

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

| | 2006 | 2011 | 2016 | 2006 - 2016 | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Sub-State Region | per cent | per cent | per cent | change percentage points | Trend |
| New South Wales | 21.3 | 23.7 | 26.9 | 5.6 | |
| Greater Sydney | 31.4 | 34.3 | 38.0 | 6.6 | |
| Central Coast | 4.1 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 2.1 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 20.9 | 23.9 | 28.9 | 8.0 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 34.3 | 38.7 | 43.5 | 9.2 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 35.5 | 36.2 | 40.3 | 4.8 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 24.5 | 25.8 | 28.1 | 3.6 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 55.5 | 59.0 | 61.4 | 5.9 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 40.0 | 41.7 | 44.8 | 4.8 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 21.0 | 24.8 | 30.2 | 9.2 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 12.8 | 14.0 | 15.9 | 3.1 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 17.3 | 19.1 | 23.0 | 5.7 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 10.5 | 11.4 | 13.6 | 3.1 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 52.7 | 58.1 | 62.9 | 10.2 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 34.5 | 40.0 | 47.0 | 12.5 | |
| Sydney - South West | 59.9 | 62.2 | 62.9 | 3.0 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 10.8 | 11.9 | 13.5 | 2.7 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 4.7 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 1.5 | |
| Capital Region | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 1.2 | |
| Central West | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 1.4 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 3.2 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 2.3 | |
| Far West and Orana | 2.1 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 1.8 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 1.1 | |
| Illawarra | 14.6 | 14.9 | 15.2 | 0.6 | |
| Mid North Coast | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 1.0 | |
| Murray | 2.9 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 2.0 | |
| New England and North West | 2.0 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 2.0 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 5.2 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 1.9 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 1.2 | |
| Riverina | 5.6 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 2.7 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 1.1 | |
| Victoria | 21.5 | 24.2 | 27.6 | 6.1 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 27.5 | 30.5 | 34.3 | 6.8 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 29.6 | 30.1 | 33.0 | 3.4 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 28.9 | 32.5 | 37.5 | 8.6 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 20.3 | 22.6 | 24.5 | 4.2 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 30.1 | 32.1 | 34.6 | 4.5 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 35.9 | 38.9 | 41.8 | 5.9 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 13.0 | 15.7 | 19.6 | 6.6 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 35.5 | 39.8 | 44.8 | 9.3 | |
| Melbourne - West | 37.8 | 40.8 | 44.7 | 6.9 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 6.6 | 7.8 | 8.7 | 2.1 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 4.8 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 1.7 | |
| Ballarat | 3.2 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 1.8 | |

(continued)

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

| | 2006 | 2011 | 2016 | 2006 - 2016 | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Sub-State Region | per cent | per cent | per cent | change percentage points | Trend |
| Bendigo | 2.4 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 2.3 | |
| Geelong | 8.6 | 9.0 | 10.1 | 1.5 | |
| Hume | 4.1 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 0.9 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 4.1 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 0.9 | |
| North West | 5.2 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 2.0 | |
| Shepparton | 6.6 | 8.2 | 9.9 | 3.3 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 1.9 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 1.5 | |
| Queensland | 8.2 | 10.3 | 12.7 | 4.5 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 11.0 | 13.9 | 17.1 | 6.1 | |
| Brisbane - East | 5.8 | 7.0 | 8.3 | 2.5 | |
| Brisbane - North | 9.0 | 12.8 | 16.3 | 7.3 | |
| Brisbane - South | 22.3 | 28.3 | 34.3 | 12.0 | |
| Brisbane - West | 12.2 | 14.8 | 17.6 | 5.4 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 12.4 | 15.9 | 19.8 | 7.4 | |
| Ipswich | 11.1 | 13.8 | 16.8 | 5.7 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 10.4 | 13.0 | 16.4 | 6.0 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 4.1 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 2.1 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 4.5 | 6.3 | 8.7 | 4.2 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 5.7 | 7.0 | 8.6 | 2.9 | |
| Cairns | 9.1 | 10.8 | 12.7 | 3.6 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 2.2 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 1.8 | |
| Central Queensland | 2.7 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 3.0 | |
| Gold Coast | 9.2 | 10.8 | 13.0 | 3.8 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 3.2 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 2.9 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 16.7 | 18.9 | 20.6 | 3.9 | |
| <i>Far North</i> | 40.8 | 43.4 | 43.0 | 2.2 | |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | 4.4 | 6.8 | 7.9 | 3.5 | |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | 1.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 1.1 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 3.6 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 1.8 | |
| Toowoomba | 4.1 | 5.7 | 8.1 | 4.0 | |
| Townsville | 5.3 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 2.1 | |
| Wide Bay | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 1.1 | |
| South Australia | 12.7 | 15.0 | 17.3 | 4.6 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 15.4 | 18.0 | 20.7 | 5.3 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 17.8 | 20.6 | 22.9 | 5.1 | |
| Adelaide - North | 13.7 | 17.3 | 21.8 | 8.1 | |
| Adelaide - South | 8.8 | 10.3 | 12.0 | 3.2 | |
| Adelaide - West | 25.8 | 28.2 | 29.5 | 3.7 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 1.1 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 0.5 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 6.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 1.1 | |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 1.0 | |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | 12.6 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 1.8 | |
| South Australia - South East | 4.2 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 1.7 | |
| Western Australia | 12.4 | 15.5 | 19.0 | 6.6 | |

(continued)

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

| | 2006 | 2011 | 2016 | 2006 - 2016 | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|--------------|
| <i>Sub-State Region</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>change percentage points</i> | <i>Trend</i> |
| Greater Perth | 14.3 | 17.6 | 21.5 | 7.2 | |
| Mandurah | 3.0 | 4.8 | 6.6 | 3.6 | |
| Perth - Inner | 15.7 | 19.2 | 22.0 | 6.3 | |
| Perth - North East | 15.3 | 17.8 | 21.6 | 6.3 | |
| Perth - North West | 15.8 | 18.6 | 21.3 | 5.5 | |
| Perth - South East | 14.9 | 21.1 | 28.0 | 13.1 | |
| Perth - South West | 12.5 | 14.3 | 17.0 | 4.5 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 5.9 | 7.8 | 9.3 | 3.4 | |
| Bunbury | 4.1 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 2.6 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 3.4 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 2.3 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 14.3 | 16.3 | 18.9 | 4.6 | |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 17.6 | 20.7 | 23.2 | 5.6 | |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 17.2 | 16.3 | 19.4 | 2.2 | |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 8.0 | 11.4 | 14.2 | 6.2 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 6.0 | 8.2 | 9.9 | 3.9 | |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 2.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 1.1 | |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 7.9 | 8.9 | 11.0 | 3.1 | |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 9.6 | 13.1 | 16.0 | 6.4 | |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 3.9 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 3.3 | |
| Tasmania | 3.7 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 2.0 | |
| Greater Hobart | 5.3 | 6.7 | 8.1 | 2.8 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 1.3 | |
| Launceston and North East | 3.1 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 2.0 | |
| South East | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 0.9 | |
| West and North West | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 0.7 | |
| Northern Territory | 26.0 | 29.9 | 33.7 | 7.7 | |
| Greater Darwin | 14.0 | 17.8 | 23.0 | 9.0 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 41.4 | 46.0 | 50.7 | 9.3 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 41.4 | 46.0 | 50.7 | 9.3 | |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 32.3 | 34.6 | 38.4 | 6.1 | |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 40.6 | 41.7 | 48.0 | 7.4 | |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 61.6 | 64.3 | 67.2 | 5.6 | |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 57.5 | 63.6 | 71.6 | 14.1 | |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 31.7 | 38.9 | 45.0 | 13.3 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 15.2 | 18.9 | 23.1 | 7.9 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 22.9 | 25.8 | 29.5 | 6.6 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 5.4 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 2.1 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of usual residence.







Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

C 1.4.2 People on selected pensions or allowances

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

The primary focus of Australia's income support system is the provision of a minimum adequate standard of living to people who are unable to fully or regularly support themselves.

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

| Remoteness Class | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2014-2016 | Trend |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | ratio (per 1000 persons) | ratio (per 1000 persons) | ratio (per 1000 persons) | change ratio (per 1000 persons) | |
| Major Cities | 189.3 | 189.3 | 183.9 | -5.4 |  |
| Inner Regional | 263.6 | 267.2 | 265.6 | 2.0 |  |
| Outer Regional | 245.9 | 251.4 | 252.6 | 6.7 |  |
| Remote | 186.1 | 193.2 | 197.1 | 11.0 |  |
| Very Remote | 199.8 | 209.5 | 209.9 | 10.1 |  |
| AUSTRALIA | 208.9 | 213.7 | 209.5 | 0.6 |  |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Data by Region, 2011-16 (cat. no. 1410.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

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

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

| Sub-State Region | 2014 ratio (per 1000 persons) | 2015 ratio (per 1000 persons) | 2016 ratio (per 1000 persons) | 2014-2016 change ratio (per 1000 persons) | Trend |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------|
| New South Wales | 214.5 | 213.5 | 206.4 | -8.1 | |
| Greater Sydney | 176.9 | 173.8 | 166.1 | -10.8 | |
| Central Coast | 285.2 | 284.4 | 276.2 | -9.0 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 117.8 | 116.5 | 112.7 | -5.1 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 191.8 | 188.2 | 179.8 | -12.0 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 145.7 | 137.4 | 126.5 | -19.2 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 114.7 | 110.4 | 103.8 | -10.9 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 211.2 | 207.0 | 197.7 | -13.5 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 140.0 | 136.8 | 129.4 | -10.6 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 92.7 | 89.9 | 86.3 | -6.4 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 123.0 | 121.2 | 115.9 | -7.1 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 194.7 | 194.7 | 187.4 | -7.3 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 199.1 | 200.2 | 193.8 | -5.3 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 199.8 | 193.6 | 181.5 | -18.3 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 136.7 | 133.2 | 126.7 | -10.0 | |
| Sydney - South West | 252.1 | 249.2 | 239.7 | -12.4 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 155.9 | 154.6 | 149.8 | -6.1 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 282.4 | 284.4 | 280.3 | -2.1 | |
| Capital Region | 242.4 | 244.3 | 242.8 | 0.4 | |
| Central West | 261.2 | 263.5 | 260.3 | -0.9 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 336.7 | 341.0 | 335.1 | -1.6 | |
| Far West and Orana | 287.6 | 290.5 | 288.5 | 0.9 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 247.4 | 253.6 | 252.8 | 5.4 | |
| Illawarra | 258.8 | 258.6 | 252.0 | -6.8 | |
| Mid North Coast | 382.1 | 385.4 | 381.2 | -0.9 | |
| Murray | 273.8 | 276.6 | 272.2 | -1.6 | |
| New England and North West | 280.1 | 282.2 | 280.2 | 0.1 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 270.3 | 271.3 | 263.9 | -6.4 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 321.3 | 321.7 | 316.0 | -5.3 | |
| Riverina | 236.9 | 236.9 | 235.2 | -1.7 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 308.9 | 309.6 | 304.7 | -4.2 | |
| Victoria | 207.8 | 206.2 | 199.4 | -8.4 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 186.7 | 183.9 | 176.4 | -10.3 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 145.6 | 140.3 | 131.6 | -14.0 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 148.8 | 144.3 | 137.4 | -11.4 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 150.8 | 147.6 | 142.3 | -8.5 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 198.0 | 195.9 | 188.3 | -9.7 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 225.9 | 222.2 | 213.3 | -12.6 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 188.8 | 188.7 | 184.4 | -4.4 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 199.1 | 195.3 | 186.4 | -12.7 | |
| Melbourne - West | 195.6 | 192.9 | 183.9 | -11.7 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 245.5 | 247.0 | 241.1 | -4.4 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 274.0 | 274.8 | 272.9 | -1.1 | |
| Ballarat | 286.4 | 287.6 | 286.4 | 0.0 | |
| Bendigo | 275.8 | 274.7 | 270.9 | -4.9 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2014 ratio (per 1000 persons) | 2015 ratio (per 1000 persons) | 2016 ratio (per 1000 persons) | 2014-2016 change ratio (per 1000 persons) | Trend |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------|
| Geelong | 249.7 | 247.7 | 241.9 | -7.8 | |
| Hume | 262.5 | 264.0 | 262.7 | 0.2 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 291.2 | 294.9 | 295.5 | 4.3 | |
| North West | 292.9 | 295.3 | 294.7 | 1.8 | |
| Shepparton | 283.9 | 283.9 | 282.2 | -1.7 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 254.8 | 255.7 | 256.3 | 1.5 | |
| Queensland | 209.8 | 214.1 | 212.5 | 2.7 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 188.2 | 189.1 | 186.7 | -1.5 | |
| Brisbane - East | 193.8 | 197.8 | 197.1 | 3.3 | |
| Brisbane - North | 188.3 | 187.8 | 183.5 | -4.8 | |
| Brisbane - South | 162.6 | 160.4 | 156.7 | -5.9 | |
| Brisbane - West | 130.0 | 126.2 | 126.1 | -3.9 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 121.7 | 115.2 | 114.4 | -7.3 | |
| Ipswich | 223.8 | 226.8 | 221.7 | -2.1 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 216.5 | 221.9 | 220.8 | 4.3 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 282.7 | 286.9 | 285.5 | 2.8 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 148.3 | 152.6 | 150.1 | 1.8 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 229.5 | 235.5 | 235.9 | 6.4 | |
| Cairns | 233.5 | 239.3 | 236.1 | 2.6 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 232.1 | 242.0 | 248.3 | 16.2 | |
| Central Queensland | 179.9 | 188.7 | 199.7 | 19.8 | |
| Gold Coast | 212.0 | 212.1 | 205.1 | -6.9 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 151.9 | 164.2 | 176.4 | 24.5 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 188.2 | 193.7 | 193.6 | 5.4 | |
| Far North | 221.8 | 222.6 | 206.5 | -15.3 | |
| Outback - North | 155.1 | 163.9 | 170.6 | 15.5 | |
| Outback - South | 188.1 | 193.2 | 208.5 | 20.4 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 249.6 | 251.9 | 247.6 | -2.0 | |
| Toowoomba | 222.0 | 228.9 | 230.1 | 8.1 | |
| Townsville | 206.5 | 214.8 | 217.8 | 11.3 | |
| Wide Bay | 356.5 | 368.0 | 371.6 | 15.1 | |
| South Australia | 253.7 | 256.0 | 253.8 | 0.1 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 243.2 | 244.0 | 241.8 | -1.4 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 183.4 | 182.2 | 180.6 | -2.8 | |
| Adelaide - North | 269.3 | 271.5 | 269.2 | -0.1 | |
| Adelaide - South | 242.8 | 245.2 | 243.9 | 1.1 | |
| Adelaide - West | 272.7 | 270.7 | 266.0 | -6.7 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 288.8 | 292.5 | 293.0 | 4.2 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 299.0 | 300.7 | 301.3 | 2.3 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 262.5 | 269.6 | 269.0 | 6.5 | |
| Eyre Peninsula and South West | 266.6 | 271.5 | 272.1 | 5.5 | |
| Outback - North and East | 254.1 | 265.8 | 262.4 | 8.3 | |
| South Australia - South East | 294.9 | 298.1 | 298.8 | 3.9 | |
| Western Australia | 164.6 | 168.8 | 172.5 | 7.9 | |
| Greater Perth | 158.6 | 161.0 | 165.0 | 6.4 | |
| Mandurah | 264.0 | 271.1 | 280.6 | 16.6 | |
| Perth - Inner | 109.5 | 108.2 | 110.5 | 1.0 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2014 ratio (per 1000 persons) | 2015 ratio (per 1000 persons) | 2016 ratio (per 1000 persons) | 2014-2016 change ratio (per 1000 persons) | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------|
| Perth - North East | 164.6 | 167.7 | 171.6 | 7.0 | |
| Perth - North West | 150.3 | 153.0 | 156.8 | 6.5 | |
| Perth - South East | 160.5 | 163.4 | 166.5 | 6.0 | |
| Perth - South West | 159.9 | 161.4 | 165.9 | 6.0 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 185.1 | 191.2 | 197.8 | 12.7 | |
| Bunbury | 199.2 | 204.4 | 212.2 | 13.0 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 219.8 | 224.5 | 231.8 | 12.0 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 151.2 | 124.9 | 126.4 | -24.8 | |
| Kimberley | 216.8 | 231.5 | 232.7 | 15.9 | |
| East Pilbara | 66.9 | 87.5 | 88.9 | 22.0 | |
| West Pilbara | 62.2 | 43.2 | 44.6 | -17.6 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 154.8 | 188.5 | 195.3 | 40.5 | |
| Esperance | 179.6 | 180.4 | 185.8 | 6.2 | |
| Gascoyne | 210.1 | 207.1 | 209.9 | -0.2 | |
| Goldfields | 132.5 | 144.1 | 153.2 | 20.7 | |
| Mid West | 209.8 | 220.9 | 226.4 | 16.6 | |
| Tasmania | 288.7 | 291.9 | 289.9 | 1.2 | |
| Greater Hobart | 266.1 | 266.8 | 262.4 | -3.7 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 305.3 | 308.1 | 310.2 | 4.9 | |
| Launceston and North East | 296.5 | 299.5 | 300.0 | 3.5 | |
| South East | 311.9 | 313.8 | 318.1 | 6.2 | |
| West and North West | 314.4 | 317.2 | 320.6 | 6.2 | |
| Northern Territory | 157.5 | 161.8 | 156.8 | -0.7 | |
| Greater Darwin | 109.9 | 105.0 | 111.0 | 1.1 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 220.8 | 227.4 | 219.3 | -1.5 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 220.8 | 227.4 | 219.3 | -1.5 | |
| Alice Springs | 200.4 | 199.8 | 198.2 | -2.2 | |
| Barkly | 285.6 | 291.0 | 273.4 | -12.2 | |
| Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem | 248.9 | 271.7 | 260.0 | 11.1 | |
| East Arnhem | 205.3 | 222.5 | 213.1 | 7.8 | |
| Katherine | 227.7 | 225.8 | 212.3 | -15.4 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 127.9 | 128.9 | 125.0 | -2.9 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 184.0 | 182.5 | 177.9 | -6.1 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 258.1 | 261.6 | 260.5 | 2.4 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Data by Region, 2011-16 (cat. no. 1410.0)

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

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

C 1.4.3 Single parent families

This indicator measures the proportion of families which are single parent in a region. The distribution of single parent families in a region can provide useful contextual information on the demographic and socio-economic make-up of an area, as well as other trends such as the changing structure of families.

Table C 1.4.3.a Proportion of families that are single parent by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Major Cities | 16.1 | 15.8 | 15.7 | -0.4 | |
| Inner Regional | 15.8 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 0.6 | |
| Outer Regional | 14.8 | 15.4 | 15.7 | 0.9 | |
| Remote | 13.0 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 1.2 | |
| Very Remote | 18.2 | 19.6 | 20.3 | 2.1 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 15.8 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 0.0 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 1.4.3.b Proportion of families that are single parent by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 15.8 | 15.7 | 15.2 | -0.6 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 15.4 | 15.3 | 15.0 | -0.4 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 16.2 | 16.1 | 16.3 | 0.1 | |
| Greater Perth | 15.2 | 14.6 | 14.5 | -0.7 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 16.9 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 0.1 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 16.8 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 0.5 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 18.4 | 18.3 | 18.6 | 0.2 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 15.4 | 14.8 | 14.1 | -1.3 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 16.0 | 15.6 | 15.6 | -0.4 | |
| Wollongong | 17.1 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 0.5 | |
| Geelong | 16.8 | 17.0 | 16.8 | 0.0 | |
| Greater Hobart | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.7 | 0.3 | |
| Townsville | 16.8 | 17.3 | 18.5 | 1.7 | |
| Cairns | 18.8 | 19.7 | 20.0 | 1.2 | |
| Greater Darwin | 17.9 | 15.9 | 14.1 | -3.8 | |
| Toowoomba | 15.5 | 16.1 | 16.5 | 1.0 | |
| Ballarat | 19.0 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 0.1 | |
| Bendigo | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 0.0 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 18.4 | 18.7 | 18.4 | 0.0 | |
| Launceston | 18.5 | 18.5 | 18.8 | 0.3 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 1.4.3.c Proportion of families that are single parent by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 16.2 | 16.3 | 16.0 | -0.2 | |
| Greater Sydney | 15.8 | 15.7 | 15.2 | -0.6 | |
| Central Coast | 18.7 | 19.6 | 19.2 | 0.5 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 10.0 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 0.2 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 20.0 | 19.5 | 18.0 | -2.0 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 14.7 | 13.4 | 12.0 | -2.7 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 14.0 | 13.4 | 12.8 | -1.2 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 16.9 | 16.9 | 16.7 | -0.2 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 14.4 | 13.9 | 13.4 | -1.0 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.0 | -0.2 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 12.3 | 12.0 | 11.6 | -0.7 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 19.5 | 19.1 | 18.6 | -0.9 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 17.9 | 18.6 | 18.5 | 0.6 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 17.0 | 16.1 | 15.1 | -1.9 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 12.9 | 12.4 | 11.9 | -1.0 | |
| Sydney - South West | 19.8 | 20.2 | 20.1 | 0.3 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 13.0 | 13.4 | 13.2 | 0.2 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 16.8 | 17.2 | 17.4 | 0.6 | |
| Capital Region | 14.7 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 0.1 | |
| Central West | 15.6 | 16.2 | 17.1 | 1.5 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 18.7 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 0.1 | |
| Far West and Orana | 18.5 | 19.6 | 20.4 | 1.9 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 16.5 | 16.8 | 17.5 | 1.0 | |
| Illawarra | 16.9 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 0.5 | |
| Mid North Coast | 17.0 | 17.9 | 18.1 | 1.1 | |
| Murray | 14.8 | 15.1 | 15.4 | 0.6 | |
| New England and North West | 16.5 | 17.3 | 18.0 | 1.5 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 18.0 | 17.9 | 17.8 | -0.2 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 19.0 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 0.1 | |
| Riverina | 15.4 | 15.7 | 16.2 | 0.8 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 15.7 | 16.5 | 15.9 | 0.2 | |
| Victoria | 15.5 | 15.5 | 15.3 | -0.2 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 15.4 | 15.3 | 15.0 | -0.4 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 13.7 | 12.7 | 12.0 | -1.7 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.9 | 0.2 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 13.4 | 13.2 | 13.0 | -0.4 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 15.7 | 15.5 | 15.3 | -0.4 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 16.7 | 16.8 | 16.4 | -0.3 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 14.8 | 15.0 | 14.7 | -0.1 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 15.9 | 15.8 | 15.6 | -0.3 | |
| Melbourne - West | 18.1 | 17.5 | 17.0 | -1.1 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 17.5 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 0.2 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 15.5 | 16.1 | 16.2 | 0.7 | |
| Ballarat | 16.9 | 17.4 | 17.3 | 0.4 | |
| Bendigo | 17.2 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 0.1 | |

(continued)

Proportion of families that are single parent by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Geelong | 16.0 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 0.2 | |
| Hume | 14.9 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 0.7 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 15.4 | 15.8 | 16.1 | 0.7 | |
| North West | 14.0 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 1.4 | |
| Shepparton | 14.8 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 1.5 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 14.3 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 0.6 | |
| Queensland | 15.9 | 16.1 | 16.5 | 0.6 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 16.2 | 16.1 | 16.3 | 0.1 | |
| Brisbane - East | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 0.2 | |
| Brisbane - North | 17.2 | 16.4 | 15.5 | -1.7 | |
| Brisbane - South | 15.4 | 14.7 | 14.2 | -1.2 | |
| Brisbane - West | 12.9 | 12.2 | 12.5 | -0.4 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 13.1 | 11.9 | 11.3 | -1.8 | |
| Ipswich | 18.9 | 19.2 | 20.0 | 1.1 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 19.3 | 19.3 | 20.0 | 0.7 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 17.8 | 18.7 | 19.3 | 1.5 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 13.2 | 13.9 | 15.0 | 1.8 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 15.7 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 1.0 | |
| Cairns | 17.5 | 18.6 | 18.9 | 1.4 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 13.0 | 13.6 | 14.4 | 1.4 | |
| Central Queensland | 14.6 | 14.5 | 15.6 | 1.0 | |
| Gold Coast | 16.6 | 16.9 | 17.1 | 0.5 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 12.5 | 12.7 | 14.5 | 2.0 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 17.2 | 17.7 | 19.3 | 2.1 | |
| Far North | 21.8 | 22.7 | 23.4 | 1.6 | |
| Outback - North | 16.3 | 16.0 | 18.4 | 2.1 | |
| Outback - South | 13.0 | 13.5 | 14.3 | 1.3 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 15.9 | 15.5 | 15.5 | -0.4 | |
| Toowoomba | 15.4 | 15.9 | 16.3 | 0.9 | |
| Townsville | 16.1 | 16.5 | 17.6 | 1.5 | |
| Wide Bay | 15.8 | 16.7 | 17.3 | 1.5 | |
| South Australia | 16.1 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 0.4 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 16.9 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 0.1 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 13.4 | 13.0 | 13.0 | -0.4 | |
| Adelaide - North | 19.1 | 19.5 | 19.8 | 0.7 | |
| Adelaide - South | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 0.3 | |
| Adelaide - West | 18.4 | 18.0 | 17.7 | -0.7 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 13.6 | 14.4 | 14.7 | 1.1 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 12.5 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 1.1 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 16.4 | 16.6 | 17.1 | 0.7 | |
| Eyre Peninsula and South West | 15.9 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 0.5 | |
| Outback - North and East | 17.3 | 17.0 | 18.7 | 1.4 | |
| South Australia - South East | 13.1 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 1.3 | |
| Western Australia | 14.9 | 14.5 | 14.5 | -0.4 | |
| Greater Perth | 15.2 | 14.6 | 14.5 | -0.7 | |
| Mandurah | 14.0 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 1.9 | |

(continued)

Proportion of families that are single parent by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Perth - Inner | 12.3 | 10.6 | 10.3 | -2.0 | |
| Perth - North East | 16.3 | 15.9 | 15.8 | -0.5 | |
| Perth - North West | 14.9 | 14.2 | 14.2 | -0.7 | |
| Perth - South East | 16.2 | 15.2 | 14.6 | -1.6 | |
| Perth - South West | 15.1 | 14.9 | 15.0 | -0.1 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 13.7 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 0.9 | |
| Bunbury | 14.1 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 0.5 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 12.4 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 0.8 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 14.6 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 1.2 | |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 21.3 | 22.8 | 22.2 | 0.9 | |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 12.9 | 11.6 | 12.2 | -0.7 | |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 8.7 | 9.5 | 10.7 | 2.0 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 14.3 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 1.1 | |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 13.7 | 13.3 | 13.5 | -0.2 | |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 13.4 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 1.7 | |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 14.7 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 0.5 | |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 14.5 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 1.7 | |
| Tasmania | 16.7 | 17.0 | 17.4 | 0.7 | |
| Greater Hobart | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.7 | 0.3 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 15.5 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 1.0 | |
| Launceston and North East | 16.2 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 0.5 | |
| South East | 12.4 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 1.1 | |
| West and North West | 15.7 | 16.6 | 17.3 | 1.6 | |
| Northern Territory | 19.2 | 17.9 | 16.6 | -2.6 | |
| Greater Darwin | 17.9 | 15.9 | 14.1 | -3.8 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 21.5 | 21.0 | 20.9 | -0.6 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 21.5 | 21.0 | 20.9 | -0.6 | |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 20.0 | 19.5 | 18.8 | -1.2 | |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 23.5 | 24.6 | 23.5 | 0.0 | |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 24.7 | 22.6 | 22.3 | -2.4 | |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 22.7 | 23.7 | 26.0 | 3.3 | |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 21.4 | 19.7 | 19.1 | -2.3 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 15.2 | 14.6 | 13.8 | -1.4 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 15.8 | 15.6 | 15.4 | -0.4 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 15.9 | 16.3 | 16.6 | 0.7 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of enumeration.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.



Context 2: Transport and Infrastructure



Infrastructure is a key enabler of progress across regions. The right infrastructure can help regions capitalise on their comparative and competitive advantages, help people access work and other community services, and facilitate the movement of freight between locations. Infrastructure is also important in providing the basic services and utilities that Australians require to maintain and enhance their standard of living.

The infrastructure information in the Context section of this Yearbook can be used to provide background information to the progress that we see across regions, and how infrastructure capacity constraints may be hampering the development of regions. This information can inform decisions on strategic investment in transport infrastructure and the development of policies and programs across the regions of Australia.

| Transport and Infrastructure | | | |
|--|--------|--|--------|
| Moving people | | Moving freight | |
| Transport mode for journey to work | p. 266 | Road freight activity | p. 286 |
| Passengers through airports | p. 278 | Volume of freight through ports | p. 287 |
| Dwellings with no motor vehicle | p. 280 | Value of international freight through ports | p. 289 |
| Kilometres travelled by passenger vehicles | p. 284 | Communication and utilities | |
| Network delay due to congestion | p. 285 | Dwellings with an internet connection | p. 290 |
| | | Residential water supply | p. 295 |
| | | Land use | |
| | | Land area and land use | p. 296 |

C 2.1 Moving people

C 2.1.1 Transport mode for journey to work

Many commuters use more than one mode of transport to get to work. This indicator provides a summary of the primary mode used by commuters, prioritised in the order of public transport, private vehicle, active travel and working from home. Modes have been classified as:

- private vehicle (e.g. car as driver, car as passenger, truck or motorbike);
- public transport (e.g. bus, train, ferry, tram or taxi);
- active travel (e.g. exclusively walking or cycling); and
- working from home.

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

| Remoteness Class | Public per cent | Private per cent | Active per cent | Other per cent | Work from home per cent |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2006 | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 14.1 | 76.3 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 4.2 |
| Inner Regional | 2.2 | 83.7 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 7.1 |
| Outer Regional | 2.0 | 78.6 | 8.3 | 1.3 | 9.8 |
| Remote | 3.0 | 70.0 | 13.2 | 1.9 | 12.0 |
| Very Remote | 4.9 | 50.3 | 32.2 | 2.6 | 10.0 |
| AUSTRALIA | 10.7 | 77.5 | 5.8 | 0.7 | 5.4 |
| 2011 | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 15.7 | 74.7 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 4.1 |
| Inner Regional | 2.6 | 84.9 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 6.4 |
| Outer Regional | 2.2 | 81.0 | 7.1 | 1.3 | 8.4 |
| Remote | 3.8 | 72.7 | 11.7 | 1.9 | 9.9 |
| Very Remote | 9.9 | 51.3 | 27.1 | 4.1 | 7.6 |
| AUSTRALIA | 12.1 | 76.7 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 5.0 |
| 2016 | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 16.8 | 73.2 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 4.6 |
| Inner Regional | 2.7 | 85.6 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 6.5 |
| Outer Regional | 2.5 | 82.4 | 6.2 | 1.1 | 7.8 |
| Remote | 3.0 | 75.1 | 10.7 | 1.8 | 9.4 |
| Very Remote | 12.0 | 53.6 | 22.8 | 4.0 | 7.5 |
| AUSTRALIA | 13.1 | 75.9 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 5.3 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Private vehicle includes car as driver, car as passenger, truck, motorbike/scooter.

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

Active travel includes bicycle and walking.

Other includes all other forms of transport not listed above.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

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

| Major Urban Area | Public per cent | Private per cent | Active per cent | Other per cent | Work from home per cent |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2006 | | | | | |
| Greater Sydney | 20.8 | 68.9 | 5.4 | 0.5 | 4.4 |
| Greater Melbourne | 13.7 | 76.9 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 4.2 |
| Greater Brisbane | 13.3 | 77.0 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 4.7 |
| Greater Perth | 10.0 | 81.2 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 4.1 |
| Greater Adelaide | 9.7 | 81.5 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 3.7 |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 3.6 | 85.3 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 6.1 |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 3.6 | 88.0 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 3.6 |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 7.5 | 82.0 | 6.8 | 0.4 | 3.3 |
| Sunshine Coast | 2.5 | 84.0 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 7.9 |
| Wollongong | 6.5 | 85.5 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 3.3 |
| Geelong | 4.6 | 86.0 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 4.0 |
| Greater Hobart | 6.6 | 80.5 | 8.4 | 0.6 | 3.9 |
| Townsville | 2.6 | 85.9 | 7.2 | 1.5 | 2.7 |
| Cairns | 3.1 | 84.7 | 7.0 | 1.2 | 4.0 |
| Greater Darwin | 5.0 | 82.2 | 8.5 | 1.3 | 3.0 |
| Toowoomba | 1.4 | 88.3 | 5.7 | 0.6 | 4.0 |
| Ballarat | 2.5 | 87.6 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 3.6 |
| Bendigo | 1.8 | 87.3 | 6.6 | 0.4 | 3.9 |
| Albury - Wodonga | 1.3 | 88.2 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 3.3 |
| Launceston | 2.4 | 86.8 | 7.0 | 0.5 | 3.3 |
| 2011 | | | | | |
| Greater Sydney | 22.7 | 67.0 | 5.4 | 0.5 | 4.4 |
| Greater Melbourne | 15.9 | 74.7 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 4.1 |
| Greater Brisbane | 14.7 | 75.5 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 4.6 |
| Greater Perth | 12.4 | 78.5 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 3.9 |
| Greater Adelaide | 10.1 | 81.4 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 3.7 |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 4.5 | 84.6 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 6.0 |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 3.5 | 88.8 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 3.3 |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 7.5 | 82.0 | 7.0 | 0.5 | 3.0 |
| Sunshine Coast | 2.5 | 84.1 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 7.9 |
| Wollongong | 6.8 | 85.5 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 3.3 |
| Geelong | 6.0 | 85.0 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 4.1 |
| Greater Hobart | 6.7 | 81.2 | 7.4 | 0.6 | 4.1 |
| Townsville | 2.6 | 88.2 | 5.5 | 1.1 | 2.6 |
| Cairns | 3.2 | 84.6 | 6.6 | 1.4 | 4.2 |
| Greater Darwin | 4.9 | 82.3 | 8.4 | 1.3 | 3.0 |
| Toowoomba | 1.3 | 89.3 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 3.9 |
| Ballarat | 4.0 | 86.9 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 3.7 |
| Bendigo | 2.8 | 87.9 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 3.6 |
| Albury - Wodonga | 1.3 | 89.3 | 5.7 | 0.6 | 3.2 |
| Launceston | 2.8 | 86.9 | 6.2 | 0.6 | 3.5 |

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by major urban area (continued)

| Major Urban Area | Public | Private | Active | Other | Work from home |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | per cent | per cent | per cent | per cent | per cent |
| 2016 | | | | | |
| Greater Sydney | 25.3 | 64.1 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 4.8 |
| Greater Melbourne | 17.6 | 72.4 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 4.6 |
| Greater Brisbane | 13.2 | 76.6 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 5.1 |
| Greater Perth | 11.8 | 79.0 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 4.3 |
| Greater Adelaide | 10.2 | 81.3 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 4.0 |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 4.6 | 84.2 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 6.6 |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 3.2 | 88.8 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 3.9 |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 7.7 | 80.9 | 7.5 | 0.6 | 3.3 |
| Sunshine Coast | 2.7 | 84.1 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 8.4 |
| Wollongong | 7.3 | 84.8 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 3.9 |
| Geelong | 6.3 | 84.6 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 4.7 |
| Greater Hobart | 6.4 | 80.8 | 7.6 | 0.6 | 4.5 |
| Townsville | 2.1 | 89.4 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 2.8 |
| Cairns | 3.1 | 85.7 | 5.8 | 1.3 | 4.1 |
| Greater Darwin | 8.9 | 80.7 | 6.7 | 1.1 | 2.7 |
| Toowoomba | 1.2 | 89.6 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 4.4 |
| Ballarat | 4.0 | 87.3 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 4.2 |
| Bendigo | 2.6 | 88.8 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 3.6 |
| Albury - Wodonga | 1.2 | 90.0 | 5.0 | 0.5 | 3.3 |
| Launceston | 2.5 | 87.3 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 3.5 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Private vehicle includes car as driver, car as passenger, truck, motorbike/scooter.

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

Active travel includes bicycle and walking.

Other includes all other forms of transport not listed above.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 2.1.1.c Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region

| <i>Sub-State Region</i> | <i>Public</i> | <i>Private</i> | <i>Active</i> | <i>Other</i> | <i>Work from home</i> |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> |
| 2006 | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 14.5 | 73.7 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 5.4 |
| Greater Sydney | 20.8 | 68.9 | 5.4 | 0.5 | 4.4 |
| Central Coast | 10.5 | 80.8 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 5.3 |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 10.0 | 80.6 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 7.0 |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 17.7 | 77.3 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 2.3 |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 32.7 | 40.9 | 21.5 | 0.9 | 4.0 |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 30.3 | 54.3 | 9.0 | 0.7 | 5.6 |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 24.0 | 69.3 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 2.7 |
| Sydney - Inner West | 31.4 | 58.2 | 5.6 | 0.5 | 4.3 |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 29.8 | 55.4 | 7.4 | 0.5 | 6.9 |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 17.0 | 70.6 | 5.0 | 0.5 | 6.9 |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 14.4 | 79.9 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 3.2 |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 11.5 | 80.4 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 4.2 |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 21.8 | 70.7 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 2.7 |
| Sydney - Ryde | 23.5 | 67.0 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 4.9 |
| Sydney - South West | 13.4 | 80.3 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 2.9 |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 15.6 | 76.5 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 4.3 |
| Rest of New South Wales | 2.2 | 83.2 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 7.4 |
| Capital Region | 1.5 | 82.8 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 8.1 |
| Central West | 1.2 | 80.6 | 7.7 | 0.9 | 9.6 |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 1.1 | 83.1 | 7.2 | 0.7 | 7.9 |
| Far West and Orana | 1.2 | 77.5 | 10.1 | 1.2 | 10.1 |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 1.8 | 87.2 | 4.6 | 0.5 | 5.8 |
| Illawarra | 6.4 | 85.4 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 3.6 |
| Mid North Coast | 1.0 | 83.6 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 8.1 |
| Murray | 0.9 | 79.8 | 8.5 | 0.8 | 10.0 |
| New England and North West | 1.1 | 78.3 | 8.1 | 1.0 | 11.6 |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 4.0 | 87.2 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 3.7 |
| Richmond - Tweed | 1.3 | 83.0 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 8.7 |
| Riverina | 1.0 | 80.8 | 8.3 | 1.2 | 8.6 |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 1.9 | 83.6 | 5.6 | 0.8 | 8.2 |
| Victoria | 10.9 | 78.0 | 5.3 | 0.5 | 5.3 |
| Greater Melbourne | 13.7 | 76.9 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 4.2 |
| Melbourne - Inner | 26.4 | 52.9 | 15.7 | 0.5 | 4.5 |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 17.3 | 72.4 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 5.7 |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 16.7 | 73.4 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 5.3 |
| Melbourne - North East | 11.9 | 81.2 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 3.6 |
| Melbourne - North West | 10.4 | 84.0 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 2.9 |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 8.7 | 83.9 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 4.7 |
| Melbourne - South East | 9.8 | 83.6 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 3.8 |
| Melbourne - West | 12.6 | 81.9 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 2.6 |
| Mornington Peninsula | 5.0 | 86.0 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 5.3 |
| Rest of Victoria | 1.9 | 81.5 | 7.3 | 0.7 | 8.6 |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | Public per cent | Private per cent | Active per cent | Other per cent | Work from home per cent |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2006 | | | | | |
| Ballarat | 2.3 | 85.2 | 5.6 | 0.6 | 6.4 |
| Bendigo | 2.2 | 83.5 | 6.6 | 0.5 | 7.2 |
| Geelong | 4.4 | 85.5 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 4.8 |
| Hume | 1.3 | 80.1 | 8.8 | 0.8 | 8.9 |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 1.4 | 82.2 | 6.5 | 0.9 | 9.0 |
| North West | 1.0 | 76.6 | 9.7 | 1.1 | 11.6 |
| Shepparton | 0.6 | 79.3 | 8.9 | 0.7 | 10.4 |
| Warrnambool and South West | 0.8 | 76.4 | 9.0 | 0.9 | 13.0 |
| Queensland | 7.9 | 79.6 | 5.9 | 0.7 | 5.9 |
| Greater Brisbane | 13.3 | 77.0 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 4.7 |
| Brisbane - East | 9.7 | 81.8 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 5.0 |
| Brisbane - North | 16.9 | 75.2 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 3.8 |
| Brisbane - South | 17.2 | 74.2 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 4.4 |
| Brisbane - West | 17.9 | 70.9 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 5.7 |
| Brisbane Inner City | 21.6 | 60.1 | 12.9 | 0.5 | 4.9 |
| Ipswich | 8.2 | 83.6 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 4.6 |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 6.8 | 86.1 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 4.3 |
| Moreton Bay - North | 7.6 | 83.1 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 5.1 |
| Moreton Bay - South | 12.1 | 80.7 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 4.6 |
| Rest of Queensland | 2.6 | 82.2 | 7.1 | 1.0 | 7.0 |
| Cairns | 2.8 | 81.7 | 8.4 | 1.2 | 5.9 |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 1.0 | 72.7 | 9.4 | 1.2 | 15.7 |
| Central Queensland | 2.7 | 83.4 | 7.1 | 0.8 | 6.0 |
| Gold Coast | 3.7 | 85.0 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 6.3 |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 3.3 | 82.0 | 7.5 | 1.1 | 6.0 |
| Queensland - Outback | 2.2 | 61.5 | 24.0 | 2.3 | 10.0 |
| <i>Far North</i> | 1.8 | 48.7 | 38.8 | 2.6 | 8.2 |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | 3.6 | 71.9 | 15.8 | 2.0 | 6.7 |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | 0.6 | 61.9 | 18.1 | 2.5 | 16.9 |
| Sunshine Coast | 2.5 | 83.5 | 4.9 | 0.7 | 8.4 |
| Toowoomba | 1.4 | 88.0 | 5.5 | 0.6 | 4.5 |
| Townsville | 2.9 | 83.9 | 7.4 | 1.5 | 4.3 |
| Wide Bay | 1.5 | 82.6 | 6.9 | 0.8 | 8.1 |
| South Australia | 7.8 | 80.8 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 5.2 |
| Greater Adelaide | 9.7 | 81.5 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 3.7 |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 9.5 | 76.8 | 7.7 | 0.6 | 5.3 |
| Adelaide - North | 9.4 | 84.7 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 2.7 |
| Adelaide - South | 9.8 | 82.3 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 3.7 |
| Adelaide - West | 10.4 | 80.9 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 2.9 |
| Rest of South Australia | 1.2 | 78.5 | 8.8 | 1.2 | 10.4 |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 1.1 | 76.5 | 8.9 | 1.3 | 12.3 |
| South Australia - Outback | 2.1 | 77.9 | 11.6 | 1.1 | 7.3 |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | 1.5 | 79.2 | 9.6 | 1.0 | 8.7 |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | 3.2 | 75.3 | 15.8 | 1.2 | 4.5 |

(continued)

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

| <i>Sub-State Region</i> | <i>Public</i> | <i>Private</i> | <i>Active</i> | <i>Other</i> | <i>Work from home</i> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> |
| 2006 | | | | | |
| South Australia - South East | 0.8 | 79.8 | 7.5 | 1.1 | 10.7 |
| Western Australia | 8.6 | 80.1 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 5.1 |
| Greater Perth | 10.0 | 81.2 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 4.1 |
| Mandurah | 3.2 | 87.1 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 5.0 |
| Perth - Inner | 14.1 | 68.5 | 10.6 | 0.7 | 6.0 |
| Perth - North East | 9.4 | 82.7 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 4.0 |
| Perth - North West | 10.6 | 82.4 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 3.8 |
| Perth - South East | 10.6 | 81.6 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 3.8 |
| Perth - South West | 8.1 | 83.2 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 3.9 |
| Rest of Western Australia | 3.3 | 76.5 | 10.0 | 1.5 | 8.7 |
| Bunbury | 1.8 | 85.0 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 7.3 |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 1.5 | 71.6 | 9.8 | 2.0 | 15.1 |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 8.0 | 68.2 | 18.5 | 1.8 | 3.5 |
| Kimberley | 3.3 | 59.0 | 29.2 | 2.8 | 5.7 |
| East Pilbara | 6.8 | 74.8 | 15.2 | 1.3 | 1.9 |
| West Pilbara | 14.6 | 74.2 | 8.2 | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 4.1 | 76.8 | 10.8 | 1.6 | 6.6 |
| Esperance | 3.1 | 74.7 | 9.2 | 1.4 | 11.7 |
| Gascoyne | 3.2 | 63.5 | 22.4 | 2.2 | 8.7 |
| Goldfields | 6.3 | 79.1 | 10.9 | 1.2 | 2.4 |
| Mid West | 2.7 | 78.3 | 8.9 | 1.9 | 8.2 |
| Tasmania | 3.8 | 82.5 | 7.5 | 0.7 | 5.5 |
| Greater Hobart | 6.6 | 80.5 | 8.4 | 0.6 | 3.9 |
| Rest of Tasmania | 1.5 | 84.1 | 6.8 | 0.9 | 6.8 |
| Launceston and North East | 1.8 | 84.5 | 6.9 | 0.7 | 6.0 |
| South East | 1.7 | 79.0 | 6.7 | 1.2 | 11.4 |
| West and North West | 1.1 | 85.0 | 6.6 | 0.9 | 6.3 |
| Northern Territory | 5.1 | 73.2 | 16.8 | 1.4 | 3.5 |
| Greater Darwin | 5.0 | 82.2 | 8.5 | 1.3 | 3.0 |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 5.2 | 59.0 | 30.3 | 1.3 | 4.3 |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 5.2 | 59.0 | 30.3 | 1.3 | 4.3 |
| Alice Springs | 4.5 | 69.8 | 20.8 | 1.0 | 3.8 |
| Barkly | 3.1 | 47.8 | 40.5 | 3.1 | 5.4 |
| Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem | 5.7 | 37.3 | 49.3 | 1.3 | 6.4 |
| East Arnhem | 12.6 | 49.0 | 34.9 | 1.0 | 2.5 |
| Katherine | 1.8 | 57.7 | 33.9 | 1.7 | 4.8 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 8.0 | 80.9 | 7.2 | 0.5 | 3.4 |
| Australian Capital Cities | 14.8 | 75.5 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 4.2 |
| Australian Rest of States | 2.3 | 81.6 | 7.5 | 0.9 | 7.7 |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | Public per cent | Private per cent | Active per cent | Other per cent | Work from home per cent |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2011 | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 15.9 | 73.0 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 5.1 |
| Greater Sydney | 22.7 | 67.0 | 5.4 | 0.5 | 4.4 |
| Central Coast | 10.4 | 81.3 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 5.2 |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 12.9 | 78.0 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 6.8 |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 19.8 | 75.7 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 2.3 |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 34.8 | 36.9 | 23.6 | 0.7 | 4.0 |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 31.3 | 52.7 | 9.5 | 0.6 | 5.8 |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 26.0 | 67.6 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 2.7 |
| Sydney - Inner West | 33.5 | 55.8 | 5.6 | 0.5 | 4.6 |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 32.2 | 53.0 | 7.3 | 0.6 | 6.9 |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 18.6 | 68.7 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 7.3 |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 14.3 | 80.6 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 3.0 |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 11.9 | 80.7 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 4.2 |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 25.0 | 68.1 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 2.6 |
| Sydney - Ryde | 27.2 | 63.3 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 4.7 |
| Sydney - South West | 14.2 | 80.1 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 2.7 |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 16.8 | 75.5 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 4.5 |
| Rest of New South Wales | 2.3 | 84.9 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 6.6 |
| Capital Region | 1.5 | 84.7 | 5.6 | 0.8 | 7.3 |
| Central West | 1.5 | 83.3 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 8.2 |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 1.1 | 84.6 | 6.4 | 0.7 | 7.2 |
| Far West and Orana | 1.2 | 80.5 | 8.4 | 1.0 | 8.9 |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 1.8 | 88.9 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 4.9 |
| Illawarra | 6.7 | 85.5 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 3.4 |
| Mid North Coast | 1.1 | 85.3 | 5.6 | 0.7 | 7.4 |
| Murray | 1.0 | 83.0 | 6.7 | 0.9 | 8.4 |
| New England and North West | 1.0 | 81.5 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 9.9 |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 3.9 | 87.8 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 3.6 |
| Richmond - Tweed | 1.5 | 83.5 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 8.3 |
| Riverina | 0.9 | 83.6 | 7.0 | 1.2 | 7.3 |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 2.0 | 84.9 | 4.9 | 0.7 | 7.4 |
| Victoria | 12.9 | 76.6 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 4.9 |
| Greater Melbourne | 15.9 | 74.7 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 4.1 |
| Melbourne - Inner | 29.9 | 47.8 | 17.2 | 0.6 | 4.6 |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 20.0 | 69.3 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 5.7 |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 19.1 | 70.9 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 5.5 |
| Melbourne - North East | 14.0 | 79.2 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 3.6 |
| Melbourne - North West | 12.5 | 82.1 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 3.0 |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 9.9 | 83.0 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 4.6 |
| Melbourne - South East | 11.6 | 82.5 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 3.5 |
| Melbourne - West | 15.0 | 79.4 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 2.7 |
| Mornington Peninsula | 5.4 | 86.1 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 5.1 |
| Rest of Victoria | 2.7 | 83.0 | 6.1 | 0.8 | 7.3 |
| Ballarat | 3.6 | 85.0 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 5.9 |

(continued)

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

| <i>Sub-State Region</i> | <i>Public</i> | <i>Private</i> | <i>Active</i> | <i>Other</i> | <i>Work from home</i> |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> |
| 2011 | | | | | |
| Bendigo | 3.8 | 83.8 | 5.5 | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| Geelong | 5.7 | 84.8 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 4.6 |
| Hume | 1.7 | 81.7 | 7.6 | 0.8 | 8.1 |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 2.0 | 83.7 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 7.7 |
| North West | 1.1 | 80.2 | 8.2 | 1.2 | 9.3 |
| Shepparton | 0.9 | 83.7 | 6.7 | 0.6 | 8.0 |
| Warrnambool and South West | 1.0 | 79.5 | 8.0 | 1.0 | 10.6 |
| Queensland | 8.9 | 79.4 | 5.4 | 0.8 | 5.5 |
| Greater Brisbane | 14.7 | 75.5 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 4.6 |
| Brisbane - East | 10.7 | 81.1 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 5.1 |
| Brisbane - North | 19.0 | 73.0 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 3.8 |
| Brisbane - South | 19.6 | 71.6 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 4.2 |
| Brisbane - West | 19.8 | 68.0 | 5.8 | 0.5 | 5.9 |
| Brisbane Inner City | 23.6 | 56.6 | 14.2 | 0.6 | 5.0 |
| Ipswich | 8.9 | 83.7 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 4.1 |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 7.9 | 85.5 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 4.0 |
| Moreton Bay - North | 8.3 | 82.9 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 4.8 |
| Moreton Bay - South | 12.8 | 79.9 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 4.7 |
| Rest of Queensland | 3.1 | 83.3 | 6.1 | 1.0 | 6.5 |
| Cairns | 2.8 | 82.7 | 7.3 | 1.4 | 5.8 |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 0.9 | 76.6 | 8.3 | 1.2 | 13.0 |
| Central Queensland | 3.6 | 84.6 | 5.7 | 0.7 | 5.4 |
| Gold Coast | 4.6 | 84.3 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 6.2 |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 4.0 | 83.3 | 6.5 | 1.1 | 5.1 |
| Queensland - Outback | 2.6 | 65.2 | 20.5 | 2.3 | 9.3 |
| <i>Far North</i> | 3.3 | 54.1 | 31.9 | 2.1 | 8.5 |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | 3.5 | 74.2 | 14.3 | 2.4 | 5.6 |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | 0.6 | 64.0 | 17.2 | 2.4 | 15.8 |
| Sunshine Coast | 2.7 | 83.6 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 8.3 |
| Toowoomba | 1.3 | 89.1 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 4.3 |
| Townsville | 2.9 | 86.2 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 3.8 |
| Wide Bay | 1.7 | 84.3 | 5.8 | 0.9 | 7.3 |
| South Australia | 8.2 | 81.4 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 4.8 |
| Greater Adelaide | 10.1 | 81.4 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 3.7 |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 10.3 | 76.0 | 7.6 | 0.7 | 5.4 |
| Adelaide - North | 9.4 | 85.1 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 2.6 |
| Adelaide - South | 9.6 | 82.6 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 3.8 |
| Adelaide - West | 11.6 | 80.4 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 3.0 |
| Rest of South Australia | 1.5 | 81.2 | 7.3 | 1.2 | 8.8 |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 1.1 | 80.1 | 7.2 | 1.3 | 10.2 |
| South Australia - Outback | 3.3 | 79.5 | 9.6 | 1.4 | 6.3 |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | 2.4 | 81.3 | 7.6 | 1.1 | 7.6 |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | 5.1 | 75.8 | 13.5 | 1.9 | 3.7 |
| South Australia - South East | 0.9 | 82.6 | 6.2 | 1.1 | 9.1 |

(continued)

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

| <i>Sub-State Region</i> | <i>Public</i> | <i>Private</i> | <i>Active</i> | <i>Other</i> | <i>Work from home</i> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> |
| 2011 | | | | | |
| Western Australia | 11.0 | 77.9 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 4.6 |
| Greater Perth | 12.4 | 78.5 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 3.9 |
| Mandurah | 8.4 | 81.9 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 4.5 |
| Perth - Inner | 17.7 | 63.7 | 12.2 | 1.0 | 5.4 |
| Perth - North East | 10.5 | 81.5 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 3.8 |
| Perth - North West | 12.1 | 80.4 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 3.8 |
| Perth - South East | 12.5 | 79.5 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 3.5 |
| Perth - South West | 12.1 | 79.2 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 3.8 |
| Rest of Western Australia | 5.9 | 76.2 | 8.7 | 2.3 | 6.9 |
| Bunbury | 3.7 | 83.9 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 6.4 |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 2.4 | 74.2 | 8.6 | 2.3 | 12.6 |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 14.6 | 65.1 | 14.2 | 3.7 | 2.5 |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 3.9 | 65.6 | 23.4 | 2.5 | 4.5 |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 16.0 | 67.5 | 10.4 | 4.7 | 1.5 |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 22.1 | 62.8 | 9.8 | 3.7 | 1.6 |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 5.1 | 77.8 | 9.3 | 2.4 | 5.5 |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 3.2 | 77.6 | 7.2 | 1.7 | 10.2 |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 3.9 | 65.8 | 18.6 | 2.4 | 9.3 |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 7.2 | 79.7 | 9.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 4.2 | 78.2 | 8.3 | 2.9 | 6.4 |
| Tasmania | 4.0 | 83.5 | 6.5 | 0.8 | 5.2 |
| Greater Hobart | 6.7 | 81.2 | 7.4 | 0.6 | 4.1 |
| Rest of Tasmania | 1.9 | 85.4 | 5.8 | 0.8 | 6.1 |
| Launceston and North East | 2.1 | 85.4 | 6.1 | 0.7 | 5.7 |
| South East | 2.2 | 81.6 | 5.3 | 1.1 | 9.8 |
| West and North West | 1.4 | 86.6 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 5.4 |
| Northern Territory | 4.9 | 75.1 | 15.4 | 1.5 | 3.1 |
| Greater Darwin | 4.9 | 82.3 | 8.4 | 1.3 | 3.0 |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 4.8 | 62.6 | 27.8 | 1.5 | 3.4 |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 4.8 | 62.6 | 27.8 | 1.5 | 3.4 |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 4.4 | 72.7 | 18.7 | 1.3 | 2.9 |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 1.1 | 55.8 | 37.0 | 1.9 | 4.1 |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 6.7 | 43.2 | 44.3 | 1.7 | 4.2 |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 9.7 | 51.7 | 35.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 1.8 | 62.8 | 29.2 | 1.5 | 4.8 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 8.0 | 81.0 | 7.4 | 0.5 | 3.1 |
| Australian Capital Cities | 16.4 | 73.8 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 4.2 |
| Australian Rest of States | 2.9 | 83.0 | 6.4 | 1.0 | 6.8 |

(continued)

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

| <i>Sub-State Region</i> | <i>Public</i> | <i>Private</i> | <i>Active</i> | <i>Other</i> | <i>Work from home</i> |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> |
| 2016 | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 18.0 | 71.0 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 5.3 |
| Greater Sydney | 25.3 | 64.1 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 4.8 |
| Central Coast | 10.1 | 81.4 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 5.8 |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 16.1 | 74.8 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 7.0 |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 21.8 | 73.5 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 2.8 |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 39.7 | 32.8 | 22.4 | 0.9 | 4.2 |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 33.3 | 49.9 | 9.7 | 0.7 | 6.4 |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 29.4 | 63.8 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 3.2 |
| Sydney - Inner West | 37.9 | 51.1 | 5.6 | 0.6 | 4.8 |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 36.3 | 49.1 | 6.9 | 0.6 | 7.2 |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 20.2 | 66.5 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 7.8 |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 14.7 | 80.0 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 3.5 |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 12.2 | 80.6 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 4.4 |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 27.9 | 64.9 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 3.1 |
| Sydney - Ryde | 31.5 | 58.6 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 5.1 |
| Sydney - South West | 15.3 | 79.0 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 3.1 |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 19.0 | 72.8 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 5.0 |
| Rest of New South Wales | 2.3 | 85.7 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 6.6 |
| Capital Region | 1.5 | 85.6 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 7.1 |
| Central West | 1.1 | 85.0 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 7.9 |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 0.9 | 86.4 | 5.1 | 0.8 | 6.9 |
| Far West and Orana | 1.0 | 83.0 | 6.9 | 1.0 | 8.1 |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 1.6 | 89.6 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 5.1 |
| Illawarra | 7.1 | 84.8 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 4.1 |
| Mid North Coast | 1.0 | 86.6 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 7.0 |
| Murray | 0.9 | 84.8 | 5.9 | 0.9 | 7.5 |
| New England and North West | 1.1 | 83.1 | 5.7 | 0.8 | 9.4 |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 3.6 | 87.6 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 4.2 |
| Richmond - Tweed | 1.4 | 83.9 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 8.8 |
| Riverina | 0.8 | 85.8 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 6.7 |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 2.1 | 85.0 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 7.9 |
| Victoria | 14.3 | 75.0 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 5.2 |
| Greater Melbourne | 17.6 | 72.4 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 4.6 |
| Melbourne - Inner | 32.5 | 43.8 | 18.1 | 0.7 | 5.1 |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 21.7 | 66.9 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 6.4 |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 20.4 | 68.8 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 6.3 |
| Melbourne - North East | 15.9 | 77.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 4.1 |
| Melbourne - North West | 14.2 | 80.0 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 3.6 |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 11.0 | 81.9 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 4.9 |
| Melbourne - South East | 12.1 | 81.7 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 3.9 |
| Melbourne - West | 17.4 | 76.5 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 3.3 |
| Mornington Peninsula | 4.9 | 86.4 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 5.7 |
| Rest of Victoria | 2.8 | 84.2 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 7.1 |
| Ballarat | 3.7 | 85.5 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 6.1 |

(continued)

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

| <i>Sub-State Region</i> | <i>Public</i> | <i>Private</i> | <i>Active</i> | <i>Other</i> | <i>Work from home</i> |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> |
| 2016 | | | | | |
| Bendigo | 3.7 | 84.6 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 6.4 |
| Geelong | 5.9 | 84.5 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 5.2 |
| Hume | 1.7 | 83.3 | 6.7 | 0.8 | 7.6 |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 1.9 | 85.2 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 7.3 |
| North West | 0.8 | 82.6 | 7.1 | 1.0 | 8.5 |
| Shepparton | 0.8 | 85.4 | 5.8 | 0.7 | 7.3 |
| Warrnambool and South West | 0.9 | 81.3 | 7.0 | 0.9 | 9.9 |
| Queensland | 8.2 | 80.3 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 5.9 |
| Greater Brisbane | 13.2 | 76.6 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 5.1 |
| Brisbane - East | 9.5 | 81.9 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 5.6 |
| Brisbane - North | 17.5 | 74.2 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 4.4 |
| Brisbane - South | 17.8 | 72.8 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 4.8 |
| Brisbane - West | 17.4 | 69.3 | 5.9 | 0.6 | 6.8 |
| Brisbane Inner City | 21.7 | 57.2 | 14.5 | 0.8 | 5.8 |
| Ipswich | 8.1 | 84.8 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 4.3 |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 6.5 | 86.9 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 4.4 |
| Moreton Bay - North | 7.0 | 84.4 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 5.2 |
| Moreton Bay - South | 10.7 | 81.5 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 5.3 |
| Rest of Queensland | 3.1 | 84.0 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 6.7 |
| Cairns | 3.0 | 83.9 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 5.5 |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 0.8 | 78.2 | 7.1 | 1.2 | 12.7 |
| Central Queensland | 4.6 | 84.1 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 5.7 |
| Gold Coast | 4.8 | 83.9 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 6.7 |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 3.7 | 83.8 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 5.4 |
| Queensland - Outback | 1.8 | 69.7 | 17.4 | 2.1 | 8.9 |
| <i>Far North</i> | 2.4 | 63.0 | 24.2 | 2.8 | 7.7 |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | 2.3 | 77.7 | 13.0 | 1.5 | 5.4 |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | 0.5 | 65.3 | 15.9 | 2.3 | 16.1 |
| Sunshine Coast | 2.8 | 83.8 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 8.7 |
| Toowoomba | 1.1 | 89.6 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 4.6 |
| Townsville | 2.2 | 87.6 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 3.9 |
| Wide Bay | 1.6 | 85.5 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 7.2 |
| South Australia | 8.4 | 81.6 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 5.0 |
| Greater Adelaide | 10.2 | 81.3 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 4.0 |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 10.4 | 75.5 | 7.4 | 0.7 | 6.0 |
| Adelaide - North | 9.4 | 85.3 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 2.8 |
| Adelaide - South | 9.9 | 82.4 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 4.3 |
| Adelaide - West | 12.0 | 80.2 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 3.3 |
| Rest of South Australia | 1.4 | 83.0 | 6.1 | 1.1 | 8.4 |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 1.1 | 81.9 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 9.7 |
| South Australia - Outback | 2.8 | 81.3 | 8.3 | 1.2 | 6.3 |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | 2.6 | 82.8 | 6.6 | 0.9 | 7.1 |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | 3.4 | 77.9 | 12.2 | 1.9 | 4.6 |
| South Australia - South East | 0.9 | 84.3 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 8.5 |

(continued)

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

| <i>Sub-State Region</i> | <i>Public</i> | <i>Private</i> | <i>Active</i> | <i>Other</i> | <i>Work from home</i> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> |
| 2016 | | | | | |
| Western Australia | 10.6 | 78.8 | 4.2 | 1.5 | 4.8 |
| Greater Perth | 11.8 | 79.0 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 4.3 |
| Mandurah | 8.3 | 82.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 4.8 |
| Perth - Inner | 17.6 | 62.9 | 12.2 | 1.1 | 6.3 |
| Perth - North East | 10.3 | 81.6 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 4.0 |
| Perth - North West | 11.5 | 80.8 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 4.3 |
| Perth - South East | 11.5 | 80.8 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 3.7 |
| Perth - South West | 11.8 | 79.4 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 4.3 |
| Rest of Western Australia | 5.8 | 78.2 | 7.3 | 2.1 | 6.7 |
| Bunbury | 2.8 | 84.8 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 6.5 |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 2.0 | 76.9 | 7.7 | 1.9 | 11.5 |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 17.2 | 66.2 | 10.7 | 3.6 | 2.2 |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 2.1 | 74.2 | 18.0 | 1.8 | 3.8 |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 14.9 | 69.7 | 8.4 | 5.8 | 1.3 |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 29.7 | 58.0 | 7.1 | 3.5 | 1.6 |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 4.6 | 80.4 | 7.8 | 1.8 | 5.4 |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 2.5 | 79.4 | 6.7 | 1.3 | 10.0 |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 2.7 | 68.5 | 18.9 | 2.2 | 7.7 |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 7.2 | 82.5 | 6.8 | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 3.4 | 81.1 | 7.0 | 2.2 | 6.4 |
| Tasmania | 3.8 | 83.7 | 6.4 | 0.7 | 5.4 |
| Greater Hobart | 6.4 | 80.8 | 7.6 | 0.6 | 4.5 |
| Rest of Tasmania | 1.6 | 86.1 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 6.1 |
| Launceston and North East | 1.8 | 85.9 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 5.6 |
| South East | 1.9 | 82.2 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 10.0 |
| West and North West | 1.2 | 87.7 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 5.4 |
| Northern Territory | 7.4 | 76.5 | 12.0 | 1.3 | 2.8 |
| Greater Darwin | 8.9 | 80.7 | 6.7 | 1.1 | 2.7 |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 3.7 | 67.4 | 24.1 | 1.6 | 3.2 |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 3.7 | 67.4 | 24.1 | 1.6 | 3.2 |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 3.8 | 73.9 | 18.6 | 1.1 | 2.6 |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 1.1 | 56.3 | 35.0 | 2.3 | 5.3 |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 6.4 | 50.3 | 36.1 | 2.4 | 4.8 |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 5.4 | 60.7 | 31.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 1.6 | 69.0 | 22.9 | 2.3 | 4.2 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 8.2 | 79.9 | 7.9 | 0.6 | 3.4 |
| Australian Capital Cities | 17.6 | 72.3 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 4.6 |
| Australian Rest of States | 2.8 | 84.1 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 6.7 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of usual residence.

Private vehicle includes car as driver, car as passenger, truck, motorbike/scooter.

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

Active travel includes bicycle and walking.

Other includes all other forms of transport not listed above.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

C 2.1.2 Passengers through airports

This indicator provides a measure of how many people are travelling through the top 50 airports, including both domestic and international travellers. Data reflects passengers travelling on regular public transport (RPT) services including both arrivals and departures. In this context, regular public transport refers to airline services open to the general public with fixed schedules over specific routes.

Table C 2.1.2.a Number of passengers through top 50 airports

| Airport | Remoteness Class | Sub State Region Class | 2006 | 2011 | 2016 | 2006-2016 |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | passengers ('000) | passengers ('000) | passengers ('000) | change passengers ('000) |
| Sydney | Major Cities | Sydney - City and Inner South | 29,985 | 35,674 | 42,003 | 12,018 |
| Melbourne | Major Cities | Melbourne - North West | 21,568 | 27,668 | 34,375 | 12,807 |
| Brisbane | Major Cities | Brisbane - North | 16,706 | 20,334 | 22,506 | 5,800 |
| Perth | Major Cities | Perth - South East | 7,465 | 11,366 | 12,504 | 5,039 |
| Adelaide | Major Cities | Adelaide - West | 5,993 | 7,021 | 7,920 | 1,927 |
| Gold Coast | Major Cities | Gold Coast | 3,617 | 5,297 | 6,411 | 2,794 |
| Cairns | Outer Regional | Cairns | 3,759 | 3,865 | 4,851 | 1,092 |
| Canberra | Major Cities | Australian Capital Territory | 2,613 | 3,208 | 2,893 | 280 |
| Hobart | Inner Regional | Hobart | 1,618 | 1,845 | 2,378 | 760 |
| Darwin | Outer Regional | Darwin | 1,313 | 1,887 | 2,075 | 762 |
| Townsville | Outer Regional | Townsville | 1,246 | 1,617 | 1,529 | 283 |
| Launceston | Inner Regional | Launceston and North East | 963 | 1,126 | 1,331 | 368 |
| Williamtown | Major Cities | Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 893 | 1,191 | 1,179 | 286 |
| Sunshine Coast | Major Cities | Sunshine Coast | 847 | 857 | 1,010 | 163 |
| Mackay | Inner Regional | Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 709 | 1,083 | 768 | 59 |
| Alice Springs | Remote | Northern Territory - Outback | 619 | 599 | 612 | -7 |
| Rockhampton | Inner Regional | Central Queensland | 613 | 701 | 584 | -29 |
| Hamilton Island | Outer Regional | Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 461 | 452 | 550 | 89 |
| Karratha | Remote | Western Australia - Outback (North) | 291 | 740 | 495 | 204 |
| Ballina | Inner Regional | Richmond - Tweed | 310 | 310 | 481 | 171 |
| Coffs Harbour | Inner Regional | Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 324 | 336 | 395 | 71 |
| Broome | Remote | Western Australia - Outback (North) | 325 | 405 | 371 | 46 |
| Port Hedland | Remote | Western Australia - Outback (North) | 137 | 400 | 364 | 227 |
| Ayers Rock | Very Remote | Northern Territory - Outback | 384 | 298 | 359 | -25 |
| Proserpine | Outer Regional | Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 237 | 205 | 343 | 106 |
| Gladstone | Inner Regional | Central Queensland | 173 | 298 | 331 | 158 |
| Newman | Very Remote | Western Australia - Outback (North) | 110 | 252 | 309 | 199 |
| Albury | Inner Regional | Murray | 204 | 280 | 251 | 47 |
| Kalgoorlie | Outer Regional | Western Australia - Outback (South) | 198 | 266 | 240 | 42 |

(continued)

Number of passengers through top 50 airports (continued)

| Airport | Remoteness Class | Sub State Region Class | 2006 | 2011 | 2016 | 2006-2016 |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | passengers ('000) | passengers ('000) | passengers ('000) | change passengers ('000) |
| Wagga Wagga | Inner Regional | Riverina | 186 | 207 | 214 | 28 |
| Emerald | Outer Regional | Central Queensland | 89 | 193 | 199 | 110 |
| Dubbo | Inner Regional | Far West and Orana | 163 | 170 | 194 | 31 |
| Mount Isa | Remote | Queensland - Outback | 144 | 226 | 182 | 38 |
| Port Lincoln | Remote | South Australia - Outback | 144 | 197 | 179 | 35 |
| Tamworth | Inner Regional | New England and North West | 95 | 154 | 176 | 81 |
| Bundaberg | Inner Regional | Wide Bay | 102 | 128 | 173 | 71 |
| Hervey Bay | Inner Regional | Wide Bay | 171 | 149 | 170 | -1 |
| Paraburdoo | Very Remote | Western Australia - Outback (North) | 96 | 247 | 164 | 68 |
| Devonport | Outer Regional | West and North West | 90 | 137 | 147 | 57 |
| Armidale | Inner Regional | New England and North West | 95 | 104 | 129 | 34 |
| Moranbah | Outer Regional | Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 10 | 79 | 117 | 107 |
| Geraldton | Outer Regional | Western Australia - Outback (South) | 89 | 108 | 117 | 28 |
| Wellcamp | Inner Regional | Toowoomba | - | - | 112 | 112 |
| Thursday Island | Very Remote | Queensland - Outback | 53 | 97 | 97 | 44 |
| Learmonth | Very Remote | Western Australia - Outback (South) | 33 | 69 | 85 | 52 |
| Roma | Outer Regional | Darling Downs - Maranoa | 19 | 77 | 79 | 60 |
| Mount Gambier | Outer Regional | South Australia - South East | 105 | 89 | 76 | -29 |
| Kununurra | Remote | Western Australia - Outback (North) | 59 | 89 | 73 | 14 |

Source: BITRE 2017, Airport Traffic Data, <bitre.gov.au/publications/ongoing/airport_traffic_data.aspx>

Regular public transport (RPT) operations only.

Data is compiled for International and Domestic (including Regional) airline RPT services, and does not include charter or other non-scheduled activity. Data is presented on Australian airports with more than 7,000 revenue passenger movements during 2016, except for Avalon Airport which is excluded for commercial-in-confidence reasons.

Each of the top 50 airports has been classified into remoteness class and sub state class. These geographies are comparable to 2011 ASGS Remoteness Areas and 2016 ASGS SA4 classifications.

C 2.1.3 Dwellings with no motor vehicle

This indicator measures the proportion of dwellings with no passenger vehicle (other than a motorbike or scooter). It can provide some indication of the extent to which households in a region may encounter access difficulties through a lack of private transport. This also provides an indication of the extent to which households in a region may rely on public transport, bicycle and footpath infrastructure for travel.

Table C 2.1.3.a Dwellings with no motor vehicle by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Major Cities | 10.9 | 9.8 | 8.8 | -2.1 | |
| Inner Regional | 7.7 | 6.7 | 5.5 | -2.2 | |
| Outer Regional | 7.8 | 6.9 | 5.7 | -2.1 | |
| Remote | 8.3 | 7.9 | 7.0 | -1.3 | |
| Very Remote | 19.8 | 18.3 | 18.4 | -1.4 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 10.0 | 9.0 | 7.9 | -2.1 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Motor vehicles includes vans and company vehicles kept at home but excludes motorcycles and scooters.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 2.1.3.b Dwellings with no motor vehicle by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 13.9 | 12.7 | 11.6 | -2.3 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 10.1 | 9.6 | 9.2 | -0.9 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 9.1 | 8.1 | 6.8 | -2.3 | |
| Greater Perth | 7.3 | 6.5 | 5.1 | -2.2 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 10.7 | 9.7 | 8.4 | -2.3 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 8.5 | 7.0 | 5.6 | -2.9 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 11.5 | 9.1 | 7.3 | -4.2 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 7.3 | 6.5 | 5.7 | -1.6 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 7.7 | 6.3 | 4.7 | -3.0 | |
| Wollongong | 12.3 | 10.6 | 8.4 | -3.9 | |
| Geelong | 8.5 | 7.4 | 6.3 | -2.2 | |
| Greater Hobart | 10.4 | 9.4 | 8.3 | -2.1 | |
| Townsville | 7.7 | 6.6 | 5.9 | -1.8 | |
| Cairns | 11.1 | 9.6 | 7.7 | -3.4 | |
| Greater Darwin | 8.4 | 7.3 | 5.9 | -2.5 | |
| Toowoomba | 8.6 | 7.9 | 6.5 | -2.1 | |
| Ballarat | 9.6 | 8.3 | 7.1 | -2.5 | |
| Bendigo | 9.2 | 7.9 | 6.4 | -2.8 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 9.5 | 8.7 | 7.2 | -2.3 | |
| Launceston | 10.6 | 9.9 | 8.9 | -1.7 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Motor vehicles includes vans and company vehicles kept at home but excludes motorcycles and scooters.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 2.1.3.c Dwellings with no motor vehicle by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 12.2 | 10.9 | 9.7 | -2.5 | |
| Greater Sydney | 13.9 | 12.7 | 11.6 | -2.3 | |
| Central Coast | 11.1 | 9.4 | 7.3 | -3.8 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | -0.5 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 11.6 | 9.5 | 7.3 | -4.3 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 33.9 | 34.0 | 34.3 | 0.4 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 20.8 | 19.4 | 18.3 | -2.5 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 15.6 | 13.5 | 12.4 | -3.2 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 17.3 | 15.5 | 14.8 | -2.5 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 11.8 | 11.0 | 10.6 | -1.2 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 9.3 | 8.1 | 6.9 | -2.4 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 9.1 | 7.3 | 5.8 | -3.3 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 9.3 | 7.9 | 6.4 | -2.9 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 15.8 | 13.5 | 11.9 | -3.9 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 11.9 | 11.4 | 10.3 | -1.6 | |
| Sydney - South West | 12.2 | 10.8 | 8.9 | -3.3 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 8.0 | 6.9 | 5.9 | -2.1 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 9.6 | 8.1 | 6.5 | -3.1 | |
| Capital Region | 7.3 | 6.2 | 5.1 | -2.2 | |
| Central West | 9.6 | 8.0 | 6.5 | -3.1 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 9.1 | 7.8 | 6.1 | -3.0 | |
| Far West and Orana | 11.8 | 10.1 | 8.4 | -3.4 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 7.9 | 6.2 | 4.9 | -3.0 | |
| Illawarra | 12.0 | 10.4 | 8.3 | -3.7 | |
| Mid North Coast | 9.5 | 8.2 | 6.4 | -3.1 | |
| Murray | 8.4 | 8.0 | 6.6 | -1.8 | |
| New England and North West | 9.5 | 8.1 | 6.6 | -2.9 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 11.8 | 9.4 | 7.6 | -4.2 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 9.2 | 7.9 | 6.0 | -3.2 | |
| Riverina | 8.7 | 7.5 | 5.9 | -2.8 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 7.4 | 6.3 | 4.7 | -2.7 | |
| Victoria | 9.4 | 8.9 | 8.3 | -1.1 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 10.1 | 9.6 | 9.2 | -0.9 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 22.9 | 23.4 | 25.4 | 2.5 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 8.5 | 8.2 | 7.8 | -0.7 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 10.1 | 9.0 | 7.8 | -2.3 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 8.2 | 7.4 | 6.4 | -1.8 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 7.7 | 7.1 | 6.0 | -1.7 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.1 | -1.2 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 7.3 | 6.6 | 5.6 | -1.7 | |
| Melbourne - West | 9.3 | 8.0 | 6.6 | -2.7 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 7.3 | 6.2 | 5.2 | -2.1 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 7.5 | 6.8 | 5.7 | -1.8 | |
| Ballarat | 7.9 | 6.9 | 6.0 | -1.9 | |
| Bendigo | 7.8 | 6.8 | 5.5 | -2.3 | |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Geelong | 8.0 | 6.9 | 5.9 | -2.1 | |
| Hume | 6.9 | 6.2 | 5.1 | -1.8 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 7.4 | 6.7 | 5.6 | -1.8 | |
| North West | 8.2 | 8.0 | 6.5 | -1.7 | |
| Shepparton | 7.1 | 6.9 | 5.5 | -1.6 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 6.7 | 6.2 | 5.2 | -1.5 | |
| Queensland | 8.6 | 7.5 | 6.3 | -2.3 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 9.1 | 8.1 | 6.8 | -2.3 | |
| Brisbane - East | 7.1 | 6.3 | 4.9 | -2.2 | |
| Brisbane - North | 10.3 | 9.2 | 7.8 | -2.5 | |
| Brisbane - South | 9.9 | 8.7 | 7.1 | -2.8 | |
| Brisbane - West | 7.6 | 7.3 | 6.4 | -1.2 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 16.5 | 14.8 | 13.5 | -3.0 | |
| Ipswich | 8.0 | 6.9 | 5.5 | -2.5 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 6.7 | 6.1 | 5.1 | -1.6 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 8.7 | 7.9 | 6.4 | -2.3 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.2 | -0.8 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 8.2 | 7.0 | 5.8 | -2.4 | |
| Cairns | 10.5 | 8.8 | 7.2 | -3.3 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 6.7 | 5.8 | 4.9 | -1.8 | |
| Central Queensland | 7.4 | 6.3 | 5.4 | -2.0 | |
| Gold Coast | 8.1 | 6.6 | 5.3 | -2.8 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 6.9 | 5.6 | 5.3 | -1.6 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 15.2 | 14.6 | 13.2 | -2.0 | |
| Far North | 25.1 | 24.6 | 21.9 | -3.2 | |
| Outback - North | 11.3 | 10.9 | 9.8 | -1.5 | |
| Outback - South | 9.6 | 8.6 | 7.2 | -2.4 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 7.2 | 5.9 | 4.5 | -2.7 | |
| Toowoomba | 8.3 | 7.7 | 6.3 | -2.0 | |
| Townsville | 8.0 | 6.8 | 6.1 | -1.9 | |
| Wide Bay | 7.8 | 7.3 | 6.1 | -1.7 | |
| South Australia | 10.0 | 9.1 | 7.8 | -2.2 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 10.7 | 9.7 | 8.4 | -2.3 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 10.8 | 10.2 | 9.3 | -1.5 | |
| Adelaide - North | 9.9 | 9.1 | 7.7 | -2.2 | |
| Adelaide - South | 9.1 | 8.0 | 6.9 | -2.2 | |
| Adelaide - West | 14.5 | 12.6 | 10.5 | -4.0 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 7.5 | 7.1 | 6.1 | -1.4 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.0 | -1.2 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 10.9 | 10.2 | 9.4 | -1.5 | |
| Eyre Peninsula and South West | 10.3 | 9.6 | 8.8 | -1.5 | |
| Outback - North and East | 12.1 | 11.6 | 10.7 | -1.4 | |
| South Australia - South East | 6.7 | 6.3 | 5.3 | -1.4 | |
| Western Australia | 7.2 | 6.4 | 5.2 | -2.0 | |
| Greater Perth | 7.3 | 6.5 | 5.1 | -2.2 | |
| Mandurah | 5.9 | 5.7 | 4.4 | -1.5 | |

(continued)

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

| <i>Sub-State Region</i> | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Perth - Inner | 12.7 | 11.8 | 9.6 | -3.1 | |
| Perth - North East | 7.1 | 6.1 | 4.8 | -2.3 | |
| Perth - North West | 6.0 | 5.2 | 4.2 | -1.8 | |
| Perth - South East | 7.4 | 6.4 | 5.0 | -2.4 | |
| Perth - South West | 6.9 | 6.1 | 4.8 | -2.1 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 6.9 | 6.4 | 5.5 | -1.4 | |
| Bunbury | 5.2 | 4.8 | 3.9 | -1.3 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.2 | -1.4 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 11.2 | 10.8 | 10.6 | -0.6 | |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 16.3 | 15.6 | 15.6 | -0.7 | |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 9.4 | 8.5 | 7.5 | -1.9 | |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 0.1 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 7.8 | 7.0 | 6.1 | -1.7 | |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.2 | -0.6 | |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 8.6 | 6.7 | 6.8 | -1.8 | |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 9.2 | 8.5 | 7.0 | -2.2 | |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 7.2 | 6.5 | 5.5 | -1.7 | |
| Tasmania | 9.0 | 8.2 | 7.3 | -1.7 | |
| Greater Hobart | 10.4 | 9.4 | 8.3 | -2.1 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 8.1 | 7.2 | 6.5 | -1.6 | |
| Launceston and North East | 8.7 | 8.0 | 7.1 | -1.6 | |
| South East | 4.7 | 4.0 | 3.3 | -1.4 | |
| West and North West | 8.3 | 7.3 | 6.7 | -1.6 | |
| Northern Territory | 14.5 | 12.6 | 11.5 | -3.0 | |
| Greater Darwin | 8.4 | 7.3 | 5.9 | -2.5 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 24.1 | 21.0 | 21.3 | -2.8 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 24.1 | 21.0 | 21.3 | -2.8 | |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 17.4 | 14.2 | 15.8 | -1.6 | |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 27.0 | 26.6 | 24.0 | -3.0 | |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 36.0 | 33.7 | 31.4 | -4.6 | |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 34.4 | 28.6 | 32.9 | -1.5 | |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 24.3 | 19.8 | 18.8 | -5.5 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 7.2 | 6.4 | 5.7 | -1.5 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 10.8 | 9.8 | 8.8 | -2.0 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 8.6 | 7.5 | 6.2 | -2.4 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of enumeration.

Motor vehicles includes vans and company vehicles kept at home but excludes motorcycles and scooters.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

C 2.1.4 Kilometres travelled by passenger vehicles

This indicator measures road passenger vehicle use within the vehicle's state of registration. Vehicle travel outside the vehicle's state of registration is not presented in the ABS *Survey of Motor Vehicle Use*, but was around 4 per cent of the total in 2011-12. This measure includes passenger vehicles, motorcycles, light commercial vehicles and buses.⁶⁵

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

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

| Capital City / Balance of State | 2006-07 billion kilometres | 2011-12 billion kilometres | 2016-17* billion kilometres | 2006-07 - 2016-17* change billion kilometres | Trend |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 35.3 | 37.3 | 40.3 | 5.0 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 27.1 | 28.5 | 31.2 | 4.2 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 34.2 | 36.6 | 40.3 | 6.1 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 19.0 | 20.3 | 22.1 | 3.1 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 18.8 | 20.5 | 22.6 | 3.8 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 24.8 | 25.7 | 27.7 | 2.9 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 9.6 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 0.6 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 0.4 | |
| Greater Perth | 15.0 | 16.2 | 17.9 | 2.9 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 7.4 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 1.2 | |
| Greater Hobart | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.1 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 0.1 | |
| Greater Darwin | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 0.5 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 119.1 | 126.6 | 138.3 | 19.2 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 87.5 | 92.1 | 99.5 | 11.9 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 206.6 | 218.7 | 237.8 | 31.1 | |

Source: BITRE 2017, Unpublished data, Road vehicle-kilometres travelled, Canberra

Vehicle kilometres travelled (VKT) estimates are based on the ABS, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) and have been aggregated to Greater Capital Cities geographical classifications.

The total for Australia, Australian capital cities and rest of states may differ from summations of GCCSA classifications due to rounding.

Includes cars, motorcycles, light commercial vehicles and buses. Excludes articulated trucks, rigid and other trucks.

Estimates are based on the location of the road, not the start point or destination of the driver or goods.

Change may vary from annual figures due to rounding.

BITRE estimates are based on the ABS Survey of Motor Vehicle Use and Census of Motor Vehicles by smoothing VKT values with relation to location and vehicle types, and adjusted using annual fuels sales volumes from the Australian Petroleum Statistics (Department of Industry, Innovation and Science) and BITRE fleet fuel efficiency data. For more information see BTCE 1995, Report 88; Cosgrove & Mitchell 2001; BTRE 2007, Working Paper 71; BITRE 2009, Working Paper 73; and BITRE 2010, Long-term Projections of Australian Transport Emissions: Base Case 2010.

* 2016-17 estimates are preliminary.

⁶⁵ BITRE 2012, Research Report 127, *Traffic Growth in Australia*, Canberra.

C 2.1.5 Network delays due to congestion

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

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

| Major Urban Area | 2003-04 <i>minutes per kilometre</i> | 2008-09 <i>minutes per kilometre</i> | 2013-14 <i>minutes per kilometre</i> |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Greater Sydney | 0.73 | 0.90 | 0.58 |
| Greater Melbourne | 0.70 | 0.84 | 0.96 |
| Greater Brisbane | 0.55 | 0.90 | n.a. |
| Greater Adelaide | 0.72 | 0.80 | 0.80 |
| Greater Perth | 0.42 | 0.63 | 0.75 |
| Australian Capital Territory | n.a. | 1.21 | n.a. |

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

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth presented in this table are broadly comparable to ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Areas.

Represents the difference between actual and nominal travel time: the delay from traffic conditions which do not permit travel at the posted speed limit.

Data refers to the weekday morning peak congestion time, in each direction.

Due to data variability change comparisons over time have not been reported.

Darwin and Hobart have not been reported due to insufficient data.

Yearbook 2016 reported incorrect data for South Australia and Western Australia; and 2012-13 Sydney data. This data should not be used and is superseded by this publication.

n.a. Not available.

C 2.2 Moving freight

C 2.2.1 Road freight activity

This indicator measures road freight activity by region. Freight use represents a major component of the total road transport task. Changes over time in road freight tonne kilometres (alongside trends in the passenger vehicle task) are important for assessing the extent of growth in the overall transport task in a region.⁶⁶

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

| Capital City / Balance of State | 2004-05 billion tonne kilometres | 2009-10 billion tonne kilometres | 2014-15 billion tonne kilometres | 2004-05 to 2014-15 change billion tonne kilometres | Trend |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|-------|
| Sydney | 10.4 | 11.0 | 12.7 | 2.2 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 48.4 | 52.5 | 53.0 | 4.5 | |
| Melbourne | 10.3 | 11.4 | 12.7 | 2.4 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 24.6 | 26.2 | 26.8 | 2.2 | |
| Brisbane | 6.8 | 8.3 | 9.4 | 2.6 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 22.0 | 24.9 | 30.8 | 8.8 | |
| Adelaide | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 0.7 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 10.1 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 0.5 | |
| Perth | 4.1 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 2.7 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 20.2 | 25.5 | 40.0 | 19.8 | |
| Hobart | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.0 | |
| Darwin | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.1 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 34.9 | 39.8 | 45.9 | 10.9 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 130.2 | 144.4 | 166.1 | 35.9 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 165.2 | 184.3 | 212.0 | 46.8 | |

Source: BITRE 2016, Statistical report, Australian Infrastructure Statistics - Yearbook 2016, Canberra

Estimates are based on the location of the road, not the start point or destination of the driver or goods.

BITRE road freight estimates are based on the ABS Survey of Motor Vehicle Use (SMVU).

A detailed description of BITRE modelling techniques for freight estimation is provided in Freight Measurement and Modelling (BITRE 2006),

Change may vary from annual figures due to rounding.

⁶⁶ BITRE 2006, Research Report 112, *Freight Measurement and Modelling in Australia*, Canberra.

C 2.2.2 Volume of freight through ports

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

Table C 2.2.2.a Volume of freight through top 50 ports

| Port | Remoteness Class | Sub State Region Class | 2005-06 tonne (million) | 2010-11 tonne (million) | 2015-16 tonne (million) | 2005-06 to 2015-16 change tonne (million) |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Port Hedland | Remote | Western Australia - Outback (North) | 111.0 | 198.4 | 457.4 | 346.5 |
| Port Walcott | Remote | Western Australia - Outback (North) | 55.3 | 81.0 | 187.7 | 132.4 |
| Dampier | Very Remote | Western Australia - Outback (North) | 112.7 | 167.7 | 171.1 | 58.5 |
| Newcastle | Major Cities | Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 85.9 | 115.0 | 164.8 | 79.0 |
| Hay Point | Outer Regional | Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 80.4 | 87.8 | 115.6 | 35.2 |
| Gladstone | Inner Regional | Central Queensland | 67.3 | 76.4 | 115.4 | 48.0 |
| Fremantle | Major Cities | Perth - South West | 25.2 | 25.9 | 34.7 | 9.5 |
| Weipa | Very Remote | Queensland - Outback | 17.9 | 22.4 | 33.3 | 15.5 |
| Melbourne | Major Cities | Melbourne - Inner | 29.0 | 31.8 | 33.1 | 4.0 |
| Brisbane | Major Cities | Brisbane - East | 26.5 | 32.6 | 29.6 | 3.0 |
| Abbot Point | Outer Regional | Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 12.0 | 15.0 | 26.4 | 14.4 |
| Sydney | Major Cities | Sydney - City and Inner South | 26.5 | 28.1 | 26.2 | -0.3 |
| Port Kembla | Major Cities | Illawarra | 25.3 | 29.8 | 20.1 | -5.2 |
| Geraldton | Outer Regional | Western Australia - Outback (South) | 5.1 | 10.1 | 16.2 | 11.1 |
| Bunbury | Inner Regional | Bunbury | 10.3 | 13.5 | 15.8 | 5.5 |
| Esperance | Remote | Western Australia - Outback (South) | 8.3 | 11.3 | 15.1 | 6.8 |
| Adelaide | Major Cities | Adelaide - West | 11.5 | 12.5 | 13.4 | 2.0 |
| Darwin | Outer Regional | Darwin | 3.1 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 8.8 |
| Geelong | Major Cities | Geelong | 11.5 | 11.9 | 11.2 | -0.4 |
| Whyalla | Outer Regional | South Australia - Outback | 4.0 | 7.8 | 10.4 | 6.4 |
| Townsville | Outer Regional | Townsville | 10.2 | 10.5 | 7.7 | -2.5 |
| Portland | Outer Regional | Warrnambool and South West | 3.6 | 3.7 | 6.8 | 3.1 |
| Burnie | Outer Regional | West and North West | 4.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 |
| Albany | Outer Regional | Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 2.8 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 2.0 |
| Devonport | Inner Regional | West and North West | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 0.4 |
| Bell Bay | Outer Regional | Launceston and North East | 5.2 | 4.0 | 3.3 | -1.8 |
| Thevenard | Very Remote | South Australia - Outback | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 0.8 |
| Port Latta | Outer Regional | West and North West | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 0.2 |
| Mackay | Inner Regional | Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.4 | -1.1 |
| Port Lincoln | Remote | South Australia - Outback | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 0.5 |
| Hobart | Inner Regional | Hobart | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.0 | -0.6 |
| Gove | Very Remote | Northern Territory - Outback | n.a. | 0.0 | 1.8 | n.a. |
| Port Bonython | Outer Regional | South Australia - Outback | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 0.7 |
| Yampi Sound | Very Remote | Western Australia - Outback (North) | 1.1 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| Klein Point | Remote | Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.4 | -0.4 |
| Hastings | Major Cities | Mornington Peninsula | 4.5 | 2.3 | 1.3 | -3.1 |
| Port Pirie | Outer Regional | Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | -0.1 |
| Cairns | Outer Regional | Cairns | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | -0.6 |
| Broome | Remote | Western Australia - Outback (North) | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 |

(continued)

Volume of freight through top 50 ports (continued)

| Port | Remoteness Class | Sub State Region Class | 2005-06 | 2010-11 | 2015-16 | 2005-06 to 2015-16 |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | tonne (million) | tonne (million) | tonne (million) | change tonne (million) |
| Eden | Outer Regional | Capital Region | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.6 | -0.5 |
| Port Giles | Remote | Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Karumba | Very Remote | Queensland - Outback | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | -0.6 |
| Milner Bay | Very Remote | Northern Territory - Outback | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Walleroo | Outer Regional | Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Ardrossan | Outer Regional | Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | -0.1 |
| Barrow Island | Very Remote | Western Australia - Outback (North) | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Wyndham | Very Remote | Western Australia - Outback (North) | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -0.2 |
| Carnarvon | Remote | Western Australia - Outback (South) | 3.7 | 3.9 | 0.2 | -3.6 |
| Bundaberg | Inner Regional | Wide Bay | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | -0.3 |
| Rockhampton | Inner Regional | Central Queensland | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, International Merchandise Trade, Australia (cat. no. 5422.0); and BITRE 2017, Unpublished data, Australian Coastal Freight.

Each top 50 port has been classified into 2011 ASGS Remoteness Areas and 2016 ASGS SA4s.

The statistics of some ports include data for other associated ports, terminals or facilities. For a full list of ports and grouped port/terminals/facilities, more information can be obtained from BITRE, Australian Sea Freight statistical report, Appendix A: bitre.gov.au/statistics/maritime/australian_sea_freight.aspx.

Ports listed only include international and coastal volumes that have not been confidentialised by the ABS. This is because indicating port of origin or destination for cargo may lead to the disclosure of commercially sensitive information. More information can be obtained from ABS Information Paper: International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Australia: Data Confidentiality (cat. no. 5487.0).

Calculation of international and coastal export volumes exclude ship stores. In particular, this removes bunker fuel from the trade statistics. n.a. Not available.

C 2.2.3 Value of international freight through ports

The value of international freight shows the value of imports and exports that move through 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 in a region does not necessarily mean the goods were produced in that same region.

Table C 2.2.3.a Value of international freight through top 30 ports

| Port | Remoteness Class | Sub State Region Class | 2005-06 \$ million (real) | 2010-11 \$ million (real) | 2015-16 \$ million (real) | 2005-06 to 2015-16 change \$ million (real) |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Melbourne | Major Cities | Melbourne - Inner | 73,716 | 73,779 | 82,240 | 8,524 |
| Sydney | Major Cities | Sydney - City and Inner South | 65,404 | 61,588 | 68,296 | 2,892 |
| Brisbane | Major Cities | Brisbane - East | 35,814 | 37,790 | 40,120 | 4,306 |
| Dampier | Very Remote | Western Australia - Outback (North) | 20,771 | 44,792 | 39,723 | 18,952 |
| Port Hedland | Remote | Western Australia - Outback (North) | 8,157 | 32,359 | 28,097 | 19,940 |
| Fremantle | Major Cities | Perth - South West | 26,284 | 30,348 | 28,035 | 1,752 |
| Gladstone | Inner Regional | Central Queensland | 10,994 | 13,352 | 15,691 | 4,697 |
| Newcastle | Major Cities | Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 10,117 | 17,070 | 15,244 | 5,127 |
| Adelaide | Major Cities | Adelaide - West | 10,852 | 10,923 | 15,041 | 4,189 |
| Port Kembla | Major Cities | Illawarra | 5,384 | 14,916 | 14,304 | 8,920 |
| Hay Point | Outer Regional | Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 14,792 | 20,766 | 12,304 | -2,488 |
| Port Walcott | Remote | Western Australia - Outback (North) | 3,296 | 11,196 | 11,258 | 7,962 |
| Townsville | Outer Regional | Townsville | 7,190 | 8,999 | 7,427 | 237 |
| Darwin | Outer Regional | Darwin | 2,900 | 9,818 | 7,214 | 4,314 |
| Bunbury | Inner Regional | Bunbury | 3,801 | 4,984 | 6,010 | 2,209 |
| Broome | Remote | Western Australia - Outback (North) | 147 | 706 | 5,358 | 5,211 |
| Geelong | Major Cities | Geelong | 4,951 | 5,860 | 3,908 | -1,043 |
| Geraldton | Outer Regional | Western Australia - Outback (South) | 1,901 | 2,611 | 2,735 | 834 |
| Abbot Point | Outer Regional | Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 1,225 | 2,206 | 2,414 | 1,189 |
| Esperance | Remote | Western Australia - Outback (South) | 2,097 | 3,164 | 2,321 | 224 |
| Portland | Outer Regional | Warrnambool and South West | 2,221 | 1,744 | 1,943 | -277 |
| Albany | Outer Regional | Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 614 | 754 | 1,171 | 557 |
| Mackay | Inner Regional | Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 1,262 | 1,080 | 1,017 | -245 |
| Weipa | Very Remote | Queensland - Outback | 265 | 278 | 886 | 620 |
| Port Lincoln | Remote | South Australia - Outback | 598 | 1,081 | 829 | 231 |
| Bell Bay | Outer Regional | Launceston and North East | 1,742 | 1,457 | 736 | -1,006 |
| Cairns | Outer Regional | Cairns | 1,284 | 829 | 656 | -628 |
| Hastings | Major Cities | Mornington Peninsula | 947 | 751 | 652 | -295 |
| Port Pirie | Outer Regional | Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 249 | 379 | 473 | 224 |
| Whyalla | Outer Regional | South Australia - Outback | 209 | 958 | 470 | 261 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, International Merchandise Trade, Australia (cat. no. 5422.0); ABS 2017, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2017 (cat. no. 6401.0); and BITRE 2017, Unpublished data, Australian Coastal Freight.

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2016-17.

The top 30 ports are ranked in descending order by the largest combined value of free-on-board imports and exports of Australia's international freight, over the 2015-16 financial year.

Each top 30 ports has been classified into 2011 ASGS Remoteness Areas and 2016 ASGS SA4s.

The statistics of some ports include data for other associated ports, terminals or facilities. For a full list of ports and grouped port/terminals/facilities, more information can be obtained from BITRE, Australian Sea Freight statistical report, Appendix A: <bitre.gov.au/statistics/maritime/australian_sea_freight.aspx>.

Locations listed only include international values that have not been confidentialised by the ABS. This is because indicating port of origin or destination for cargo may lead to the disclosure of commercially sensitive information. More information can be obtained from ABS Information Paper: International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Australia: Data Confidentiality (cat. no. 5487.0).

Calculation of international values exclude ship stores. In particular, this removes bunker fuel from the trade statistics.

C 2.3 Communications and utilities

C 2.3.1 Dwellings with an internet connection

This indicator provides a measure of the proportion of dwellings from which internet can be accessed. This includes access through an ADSL, fibre, cable or wireless connection to the dwelling, as well as other means such as 3G or 4G mobile broadband.⁶⁷ Some dwellings may have access to an internet connection even if it is not paid for by the household, for example those who have an internet connection provided by their employer.

Internet access can vary based on the characteristics of people living in the dwelling and the type and cost of internet access available in a region. Access to the internet can benefit households by enabling improved communications, access to online services, greater consumer choice through e-commerce and savings from reduced travel.

Table C 2.3.1.a Dwellings with an internet connection by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Major Cities | 66.3 | 82.1 | 87.6 | 21.3 | |
| Inner Regional | 57.9 | 75.2 | 81.8 | 23.9 | |
| Outer Regional | 55.2 | 72.6 | 78.6 | 23.4 | |
| Remote | 56.7 | 73.7 | 78.6 | 21.9 | |
| Very Remote | 46.6 | 61.3 | 69.6 | 23.0 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 63.4 | 79.6 | 85.5 | 22.1 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Occupied private dwellings. Includes any type of internet connection that can be accessed from the dwelling via any method (computers, mobile or smart phones, gaming consoles, etc).

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

⁶⁷ ABS 2016, *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016* (cat. no. 2901.0), Canberra.

Table C 2.3.1.b Dwellings with an internet connection by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Greater Sydney | 68.3 | 82.8 | 88.0 | 19.7 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 66.0 | 82.0 | 87.9 | 21.9 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 68.3 | 83.9 | 88.6 | 20.3 | |
| Greater Perth | 66.8 | 83.0 | 88.6 | 21.8 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 60.2 | 77.5 | 84.2 | 24.0 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 66.2 | 83.0 | 87.3 | 21.1 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 58.0 | 75.5 | 82.5 | 24.5 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 74.2 | 87.2 | 91.2 | 17.0 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 66.2 | 82.4 | 87.8 | 21.6 | |
| Wollongong | 59.7 | 76.4 | 82.7 | 23.0 | |
| Geelong | 59.3 | 77.4 | 83.9 | 24.6 | |
| Greater Hobart | 58.0 | 75.6 | 82.5 | 24.5 | |
| Townsville | 65.2 | 81.8 | 85.7 | 20.5 | |
| Cairns | 65.6 | 81.3 | 85.1 | 19.5 | |
| Greater Darwin | 66.0 | 83.4 | 87.9 | 21.9 | |
| Toowoomba | 60.6 | 77.5 | 83.8 | 23.2 | |
| Ballarat | 56.4 | 75.4 | 82.8 | 26.4 | |
| Bendigo | 57.1 | 75.3 | 82.4 | 25.3 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 58.8 | 76.0 | 82.2 | 23.4 | |
| Launceston | 55.6 | 73.2 | 81.2 | 25.6 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Occupied private dwellings. Includes any type of internet connection that can be accessed from the dwelling via any method (computers, mobile or smart phones, gaming consoles, etc).

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 2.3.1.c Dwellings with an internet connection by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| New South Wales | 63.6 | 79.2 | 84.9 | 21.3 | |
| Greater Sydney | 68.3 | 82.8 | 88.0 | 19.7 | |
| Central Coast | 59.4 | 76.2 | 83.1 | 23.7 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 81.3 | 90.3 | 93.4 | 12.1 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 64.3 | 81.4 | 87.4 | 23.1 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 69.4 | 85.0 | 89.0 | 19.6 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 72.3 | 85.9 | 90.2 | 17.9 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 61.3 | 77.7 | 84.3 | 23.0 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 71.2 | 84.6 | 89.2 | 18.0 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 79.7 | 90.1 | 93.4 | 13.7 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 74.8 | 87.0 | 91.2 | 16.4 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 65.9 | 82.0 | 86.7 | 20.8 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 66.6 | 81.8 | 87.0 | 20.4 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 63.7 | 80.5 | 86.3 | 22.6 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 74.5 | 85.8 | 90.6 | 16.1 | |
| Sydney - South West | 59.8 | 76.9 | 83.7 | 23.9 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 71.7 | 84.6 | 89.6 | 17.9 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 56.4 | 73.3 | 79.9 | 23.5 | |
| Capital Region | 59.1 | 75.4 | 80.8 | 21.7 | |
| Central West | 53.8 | 70.8 | 76.9 | 23.1 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 56.1 | 73.8 | 80.5 | 24.4 | |
| Far West and Orana | 49.9 | 66.6 | 72.9 | 23.0 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 58.1 | 75.8 | 81.7 | 23.6 | |
| Illawarra | 60.1 | 76.5 | 82.9 | 22.8 | |
| Mid North Coast | 52.6 | 69.8 | 77.2 | 24.6 | |
| Murray | 54.5 | 71.2 | 78.1 | 23.6 | |
| New England and North West | 51.7 | 68.7 | 75.0 | 23.3 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 58.9 | 76.0 | 83.1 | 24.2 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 57.6 | 74.6 | 81.1 | 23.5 | |
| Riverina | 54.4 | 71.0 | 77.4 | 23.0 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 58.7 | 75.0 | 82.0 | 23.3 | |
| Victoria | 63.1 | 79.7 | 86.0 | 22.9 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 66.0 | 82.0 | 87.9 | 21.9 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 68.5 | 84.7 | 89.5 | 21.0 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 72.9 | 85.1 | 90.1 | 17.2 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 69.1 | 83.3 | 89.3 | 20.2 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 63.3 | 80.1 | 86.5 | 23.2 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 60.0 | 78.1 | 85.0 | 25.0 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 69.6 | 84.2 | 89.5 | 19.9 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 64.8 | 81.4 | 87.8 | 23.0 | |
| Melbourne - West | 61.5 | 79.7 | 86.5 | 25.0 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 61.9 | 79.5 | 86.1 | 24.2 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 55.3 | 73.2 | 80.4 | 25.1 | |
| Ballarat | 55.8 | 73.8 | 81.2 | 25.4 | |
| Bendigo | 57.5 | 75.1 | 82.2 | 24.7 | |

(continued)

Dwellings with an internet connection by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Geelong | 59.5 | 77.5 | 84.0 | 24.5 | |
| Hume | 55.9 | 73.7 | 80.3 | 24.4 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 55.4 | 73.1 | 80.1 | 24.7 | |
| North West | 50.3 | 67.5 | 75.2 | 24.9 | |
| Shepparton | 52.1 | 70.4 | 78.3 | 26.2 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 52.4 | 70.6 | 78.1 | 25.7 | |
| Queensland | 64.8 | 81.2 | 86.1 | 21.3 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 68.3 | 83.9 | 88.6 | 20.3 | |
| Brisbane - East | 68.5 | 83.9 | 88.8 | 20.3 | |
| Brisbane - North | 65.0 | 81.6 | 87.4 | 22.4 | |
| Brisbane - South | 70.7 | 85.1 | 90.1 | 19.4 | |
| Brisbane - West | 80.1 | 90.3 | 93.7 | 13.6 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 73.1 | 88.0 | 91.7 | 18.6 | |
| Ipswich | 61.1 | 79.4 | 84.9 | 23.8 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 65.6 | 82.6 | 86.6 | 21.0 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 59.7 | 78.2 | 84.1 | 24.4 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 75.2 | 88.5 | 91.9 | 16.7 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 61.5 | 78.7 | 83.8 | 22.3 | |
| Cairns | 61.2 | 77.3 | 82.2 | 21.0 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 51.2 | 70.4 | 76.6 | 25.4 | |
| Central Queensland | 60.5 | 77.9 | 82.5 | 22.0 | |
| Gold Coast | 68.1 | 84.4 | 88.2 | 20.1 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 62.3 | 79.8 | 83.3 | 21.0 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 49.3 | 66.9 | 75.2 | 25.9 | |
| Far North | 40.2 | 58.0 | 73.5 | 33.3 | |
| Outback - North | 55.4 | 72.9 | 78.0 | 22.6 | |
| Outback - South | 51.1 | 68.7 | 73.5 | 22.4 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 66.4 | 82.5 | 87.8 | 21.4 | |
| Toowoomba | 60.1 | 77.1 | 83.4 | 23.3 | |
| Townsville | 61.5 | 78.9 | 83.1 | 21.6 | |
| Wide Bay | 53.7 | 72.1 | 78.5 | 24.8 | |
| South Australia | 58.2 | 75.7 | 82.6 | 24.4 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 60.2 | 77.5 | 84.2 | 24.0 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 66.1 | 81.1 | 86.8 | 20.7 | |
| Adelaide - North | 58.3 | 76.7 | 83.3 | 25.0 | |
| Adelaide - South | 62.8 | 79.4 | 85.9 | 23.1 | |
| Adelaide - West | 52.3 | 71.8 | 80.0 | 27.7 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 51.3 | 69.6 | 77.1 | 25.8 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 51.2 | 69.2 | 77.1 | 25.9 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 50.1 | 68.8 | 75.0 | 24.9 | |
| Eyre Peninsula and South West | 50.3 | 69.5 | 76.5 | 26.2 | |
| Outback - North and East | 49.6 | 67.2 | 71.5 | 21.9 | |
| South Australia - South East | 51.9 | 70.2 | 78.0 | 26.1 | |
| Western Australia | 65.2 | 81.6 | 87.2 | 22.0 | |
| Greater Perth | 66.8 | 83.0 | 88.6 | 21.8 | |
| Mandurah | 59.6 | 78.2 | 84.7 | 25.1 | |

(continued)

Dwellings with an internet connection by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2016 per cent | 2006 - 2016 change percentage points | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| Perth - Inner | 72.0 | 86.2 | 90.7 | 18.7 | |
| Perth - North East | 64.7 | 81.6 | 87.7 | 23.0 | |
| Perth - North West | 68.4 | 84.2 | 89.4 | 21.0 | |
| Perth - South East | 65.4 | 82.3 | 88.2 | 22.8 | |
| Perth - South West | 66.5 | 82.8 | 88.4 | 21.9 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 59.4 | 76.4 | 81.7 | 22.3 | |
| Bunbury | 60.2 | 78.1 | 84.0 | 23.8 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 57.0 | 74.0 | 79.7 | 22.7 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 64.7 | 78.6 | 81.2 | 16.5 | |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 51.9 | 67.5 | 73.7 | 21.8 | |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 68.7 | 83.3 | 83.9 | 15.2 | |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 76.7 | 89.3 | 88.4 | 11.7 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 58.6 | 75.7 | 80.8 | 22.2 | |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 59.0 | 75.9 | 81.8 | 22.8 | |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 53.9 | 72.9 | 77.7 | 23.8 | |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 61.1 | 78.3 | 82.2 | 21.1 | |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 57.6 | 74.4 | 80.3 | 22.7 | |
| Tasmania | 54.9 | 72.9 | 80.0 | 25.1 | |
| Greater Hobart | 58.0 | 75.6 | 82.5 | 24.5 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 52.7 | 70.9 | 78.1 | 25.4 | |
| Launceston and North East | 54.1 | 71.8 | 79.3 | 25.2 | |
| South East | 50.3 | 69.9 | 77.1 | 26.8 | |
| West and North West | 51.5 | 70.0 | 77.0 | 25.5 | |
| Northern Territory | 60.2 | 76.6 | 82.4 | 22.2 | |
| Greater Darwin | 66.0 | 83.4 | 87.9 | 21.9 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 50.2 | 64.6 | 71.5 | 21.3 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 50.2 | 64.6 | 71.5 | 21.3 | |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 57.6 | 73.1 | 75.7 | 18.1 | |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 36.4 | 53.1 | 63.9 | 27.5 | |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 31.2 | 45.7 | 63.1 | 31.9 | |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 54.7 | 65.0 | 72.1 | 17.4 | |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 46.4 | 62.2 | 70.3 | 23.9 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 75.2 | 87.9 | 91.8 | 16.6 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 66.7 | 82.3 | 87.8 | 21.1 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 57.4 | 74.7 | 81.0 | 23.6 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of enumeration.

Occupied private dwellings. Includes any type of internet connection that can be accessed from the dwelling via any method (computers, mobile or smart phones, gaming consoles, etc).

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

C 2.3.2 Residential water supply

Urban water utilities with over 10,000 customers provide water to about 85 per cent of Australia's population. Residential water supply is influenced by climate, rainfall, any government restrictions on domestic and commercial water use, water conservation measures, the available water supply, housing density and the price of water.⁶⁸

Table C 2.3.2.a Average annual residential water supplied by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2009-10 kL per property | 2012-13 kL per property | 2015-16 kL per property |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Adelaide | n.a | 193 | 206 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 199 | 199 | 195 |
| Cairns | 262 | 258 | 244 |
| Darwin | 458 | 454 | 405 |
| Geelong | 150 | 160 | 170 |
| Melbourne | 142 | 152 | 154 |
| Newcastle-Maitland | 184 | 176 | 166 |
| Perth | 276 | 249 | 240 |
| South East Queensland | n.a | *156 | 159 |
| Sydney | 205 | 198 | 201 |
| Toowoomba | n.a | 130 | 145 |
| Townsville | 434 | 383 | 369 |

Source: Bureau of Meteorology 2017, National Performance Report 2015-16 – Urban Water Utilities

Major urban areas have been classified according to boundaries outlined in the National Performance Report. This is broadly comparable to the ASGS Significant Urban Area and Greater Capital City Statistical Area classifications.

Average annual residential water supply is calculated on major utilities (with greater than) 100,000 customers with the exception of Darwin, Cairns, Townsville and Toowoomba (with between 20,000 and 100,000 customers).

Due to year on year data variation, change and trend comparisons over time have not been reported.

* Note that calculations use incomplete figures due to lack of data availability.

n.a. not available.

⁶⁸ National Water Commission 2014, *National Performance Report 2012-13: urban water utilities*, Canberra.

C 2.4 Land use

C 2.4.1 Land area and land use

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

The land cover indicators provide information on how land is being used. This includes land that is covered by vegetation as parkland or public open space, land that is part of a built-up urban area, and land that is agricultural. This information provides the foundation for regional and urban development planning.

Table C 2.4.1.a Land area by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | Land area |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | hectare |
| | 2016 |
| Major Cities | 1,889,050 |
| Inner Regional | 24,639,671 |
| Outer Regional | 78,398,791 |
| Remote | 92,233,280 |
| Very Remote | 571,620,069 |
| AUSTRALIA | 768,812,632 |

Source: ABS 2016, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Volume 1 – Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001); and ABS 2011, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Volume 5 – Remoteness Structure, July 2011 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.005)

Land use data consistent with the 2016 ASGS is not available for 2011 Remoteness Areas.

Data has been sourced from ASGS meshblock land use classifications. This is different from Yearbook 2016, where land use was sourced from ABS, National Regional Profile, 2007 to 2011 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001).

Table C 2.4.1.b Land area and land use by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | Land area hectare | Built-up area per cent | Agricultural per cent | Vegetation per cent | Other per cent |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 2016 | | | | | |
| Greater Sydney | 1,236,819 | 15.2 | 9.5 | 57.1 | 18.3 |
| Greater Melbourne | 999,251 | 25.1 | 44.7 | 20.6 | 9.7 |
| Greater Brisbane | 1,584,196 | 14.1 | 58.8 | 18.0 | 9.1 |
| Greater Perth | 641,622 | 30.6 | 22.0 | 37.8 | 9.5 |
| Greater Adelaide | 325,984 | 22.7 | 55.1 | 10.8 | 11.4 |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 140,504 | 36.7 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 21.1 |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 117,913 | 26.1 | 30.8 | 22.8 | 20.3 |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 49,934 | 48.2 | 17.2 | 29.3 | 5.3 |
| Sunshine Coast | 163,310 | 19.7 | 29.3 | 23.9 | 27.1 |
| Wollongong | 57,232 | 25.6 | 21.9 | 24.8 | 27.7 |
| Geelong | 132,901 | 19.4 | 68.3 | 8.3 | 3.9 |
| Greater Hobart | 169,536 | 20.8 | 25.7 | 22.0 | 31.4 |
| Townsville | 69,329 | 28.1 | 42.3 | 22.0 | 7.5 |
| Cairns | 25,405 | 47.3 | 12.6 | 35.0 | 5.1 |
| Greater Darwin | 316,391 | 38.7 | 26.5 | 14.0 | 20.8 |
| Toowoomba | 72,860 | 26.3 | 69.4 | 3.8 | 0.5 |
| Ballarat | 34,362 | 25.9 | 32.2 | 10.7 | 31.2 |
| Bendigo | 28,744 | 41.8 | 8.7 | 29.2 | 20.4 |
| Albury - Wodonga | 62,825 | 15.7 | 66.6 | 9.8 | 7.9 |
| Launceston | 43,541 | 21.8 | 68.2 | 6.6 | 3.4 |

Source: ABS 2016, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Volume 1 – Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data has been sourced from ASGS meshblock land use classifications. This is different from Yearbook 2016, where land use was sourced from ABS, National Regional Profile, 2007 to 2011 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001).

Table C 2.4.1.c Land area and land use by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | Land area hectare | Built-up area per cent | Agricultural per cent | Vegetation per cent | Other per cent |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 2016 | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 80,081,078 | 0.8 | 83.7 | 10.0 | 5.5 |
| Greater Sydney | 1,236,819 | 15.2 | 9.5 | 57.1 | 18.3 |
| Central Coast | 168,107 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 53.4 | 26.2 |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 325,150 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 64.8 | 27.2 |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 24,209 | 54.9 | 22.8 | 13.7 | 8.5 |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 6,553 | 85.9 | 0.0 | 13.1 | 0.9 |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 5,773 | 72.4 | 0.0 | 27.1 | 0.4 |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 16,394 | 82.9 | 0.0 | 17.0 | 0.1 |
| Sydney - Inner West | 6,455 | 87.1 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 0.1 |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 27,510 | 44.9 | 0.0 | 55.1 | 0.0 |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 25,421 | 37.6 | 0.0 | 57.9 | 4.5 |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 127,845 | 13.2 | 32.0 | 29.6 | 25.2 |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 396,813 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 74.5 | 14.2 |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 16,164 | 83.0 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 0.2 |
| Sydney - Ryde | 6,934 | 79.5 | 0.0 | 20.5 | 0.0 |
| Sydney - South West | 53,907 | 55.7 | 29.4 | 12.2 | 2.6 |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 29,587 | 26.5 | 0.0 | 73.4 | 0.0 |
| Rest of New South Wales | 78,844,259 | 0.6 | 84.9 | 9.2 | 5.3 |
| Capital Region | 5,189,556 | 1.0 | 61.1 | 24.9 | 13.0 |
| Central West | 7,029,706 | 1.0 | 83.9 | 10.8 | 4.3 |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 1,322,976 | 1.6 | 34.6 | 41.4 | 22.4 |
| Far West and Orana | 33,936,369 | 0.1 | 95.8 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 2,149,129 | 1.8 | 58.4 | 17.5 | 22.3 |
| Illawarra | 153,892 | 9.8 | 15.7 | 42.0 | 32.5 |
| Mid North Coast | 1,885,150 | 1.4 | 35.4 | 34.7 | 28.4 |
| Murray | 9,779,768 | 0.3 | 94.0 | 3.9 | 1.7 |
| New England and North West | 9,914,592 | 0.4 | 82.0 | 11.4 | 6.1 |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 87,061 | 27.0 | 8.5 | 36.5 | 28.1 |
| Richmond - Tweed | 1,027,114 | 2.5 | 56.4 | 21.6 | 19.5 |
| Riverina | 5,698,502 | 0.5 | 85.5 | 13.2 | 0.8 |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 670,444 | 2.9 | 24.9 | 45.4 | 26.9 |
| Victoria | 22,749,563 | 2.4 | 63.3 | 31.0 | 3.4 |
| Greater Melbourne | 999,251 | 25.1 | 44.7 | 20.6 | 9.7 |
| Melbourne - Inner | 14,236 | 82.3 | 0.0 | 16.8 | 0.9 |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 14,674 | 83.6 | 0.0 | 16.4 | 0.0 |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 16,150 | 80.7 | 0.0 | 16.6 | 2.7 |
| Melbourne - North East | 185,126 | 15.6 | 36.0 | 30.9 | 17.6 |
| Melbourne - North West | 161,969 | 23.9 | 60.8 | 9.6 | 5.6 |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 187,856 | 17.5 | 40.7 | 38.8 | 2.9 |
| Melbourne - South East | 192,228 | 23.3 | 51.6 | 13.1 | 12.0 |
| Melbourne - West | 141,635 | 29.6 | 50.1 | 13.0 | 7.2 |
| Mornington Peninsula | 85,377 | 30.7 | 40.7 | 10.1 | 18.5 |
| Rest of Victoria | 21,750,312 | 1.3 | 64.2 | 31.4 | 3.1 |
| Ballarat | 1,028,748 | 3.0 | 73.0 | 18.1 | 5.8 |
| Bendigo | 1,184,191 | 2.6 | 77.4 | 10.7 | 9.3 |
| Geelong | 442,870 | 7.7 | 76.4 | 14.2 | 1.8 |

(continued)

Land area and land use by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | Land area hectare | Built-up area per cent | Agricultural per cent | Vegetation per cent | Other per cent |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 2016 | | | | | |
| Hume | 3,400,554 | 1.8 | 49.3 | 46.6 | 2.4 |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 4,155,375 | 1.2 | 36.3 | 59.1 | 3.5 |
| North West | 7,807,274 | 0.4 | 72.4 | 25.6 | 1.6 |
| Shepparton | 1,093,411 | 1.8 | 90.4 | 6.0 | 1.8 |
| Warrnambool and South West | 2,637,891 | 1.2 | 80.5 | 13.5 | 4.8 |
| Queensland | 173,017,208 | 0.6 | 89.7 | 7.3 | 2.5 |
| Greater Brisbane | 1,584,196 | 14.1 | 58.8 | 18.0 | 9.1 |
| Brisbane - East | 65,313 | 31.1 | 2.0 | 55.1 | 11.8 |
| Brisbane - North | 18,695 | 73.8 | 0.7 | 25.1 | 0.4 |
| Brisbane - South | 26,534 | 61.2 | 0.5 | 19.0 | 19.3 |
| Brisbane - West | 26,965 | 42.5 | 1.9 | 33.7 | 21.9 |
| Brisbane Inner City | 8,174 | 84.9 | 0.0 | 15.1 | 0.0 |
| Ipswich | 668,115 | 7.9 | 73.3 | 10.5 | 8.3 |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 258,615 | 19.4 | 68.7 | 8.4 | 3.5 |
| Moreton Bay - North | 434,446 | 6.3 | 58.7 | 28.3 | 6.8 |
| Moreton Bay - South | 77,339 | 31.5 | 9.4 | 18.6 | 40.4 |
| Rest of Queensland | 171,433,012 | 0.5 | 89.9 | 7.2 | 2.4 |
| Cairns | 2,133,797 | 2.3 | 51.3 | 39.6 | 6.7 |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 16,634,006 | 0.5 | 95.8 | 3.5 | 0.2 |
| Central Queensland | 11,758,800 | 1.1 | 85.5 | 12.4 | 1.0 |
| Gold Coast | 185,789 | 29.2 | 13.9 | 32.4 | 24.6 |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 9,014,011 | 0.6 | 92.9 | 5.3 | 1.3 |
| Queensland - Outback | 118,318,272 | 0.1 | 90.9 | 6.1 | 2.9 |
| <i>Far North</i> | 25,087,759 | 0.5 | 75.1 | 11.1 | 13.3 |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | 30,708,218 | 0.1 | 97.8 | 2.1 | 0.1 |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | 62,522,295 | 0.0 | 93.9 | 6.1 | 0.0 |
| Sunshine Coast | 308,591 | 12.9 | 35.5 | 29.2 | 22.4 |
| Toowoomba | 225,880 | 19.7 | 66.4 | 3.8 | 10.1 |
| Townsville | 8,003,610 | 0.9 | 91.7 | 5.9 | 1.5 |
| Wide Bay | 4,850,258 | 2.0 | 73.5 | 22.3 | 2.2 |
| South Australia | 98,427,491 | 0.3 | 71.6 | 2.1 | 26.1 |
| Greater Adelaide | 325,984 | 22.7 | 55.1 | 10.8 | 11.4 |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 149,727 | 11.1 | 67.7 | 9.5 | 11.7 |
| Adelaide - North | 93,999 | 26.8 | 49.9 | 12.4 | 10.9 |
| Adelaide - South | 66,308 | 28.7 | 47.3 | 10.1 | 13.9 |
| Adelaide - West | 15,949 | 82.5 | 0.0 | 16.8 | 0.7 |
| Rest of South Australia | 98,101,507 | 0.2 | 71.6 | 2.1 | 26.1 |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 3,771,635 | 0.6 | 95.7 | 3.1 | 0.6 |
| South Australia - Outback | 87,781,598 | 0.2 | 69.4 | 1.5 | 28.9 |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | 23,530,548 | 0.3 | 18.1 | 3.8 | 77.8 |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | 64,251,050 | 0.1 | 88.2 | 0.7 | 11.0 |
| South Australia - South East | 6,548,274 | 0.6 | 87.5 | 8.4 | 3.5 |
| Western Australia | 252,664,624 | 0.2 | 83.0 | 8.1 | 8.7 |
| Greater Perth | 641,622 | 30.6 | 22.0 | 37.8 | 9.5 |
| Mandurah | 103,286 | 14.1 | 72.7 | 12.1 | 1.2 |
| Perth - Inner | 9,224 | 67.3 | 0.0 | 29.9 | 2.7 |
| Perth - North East | 176,243 | 20.0 | 21.1 | 38.7 | 20.2 |

(continued)

Land area and land use by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | Land area hectare | Built-up area per cent | Agricultural per cent | Vegetation per cent | Other per cent |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 2016 | | | | | |
| Perth - North West | 88,400 | 32.1 | 10.4 | 46.1 | 11.4 |
| Perth - South East | 202,399 | 36.4 | 8.7 | 52.0 | 3.0 |
| Perth - South West | 62,070 | 62.4 | 3.7 | 21.3 | 12.5 |
| Rest of Western Australia | 252,023,002 | 0.1 | 83.1 | 8.1 | 8.7 |
| Bunbury | 2,480,241 | 2.3 | 33.6 | 57.9 | 6.1 |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 19,734,538 | 0.4 | 83.0 | 13.8 | 2.9 |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 92,604,966 | 0.1 | 80.8 | 6.0 | 13.1 |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 41,925,979 | 0.1 | 66.7 | 6.4 | 26.7 |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 39,072,378 | 0.1 | 94.3 | 3.3 | 2.3 |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 11,606,609 | 0.2 | 86.2 | 13.6 | 0.0 |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 137,203,257 | 0.1 | 85.6 | 7.7 | 6.6 |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 5,566,066 | 0.2 | 69.9 | 24.4 | 5.6 |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 13,506,408 | 0.0 | 90.0 | 6.0 | 3.9 |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 71,451,308 | 0.0 | 77.5 | 11.3 | 11.2 |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 46,679,475 | 0.1 | 98.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Tasmania | 6,801,750 | 1.7 | 27.3 | 56.0 | 14.9 |
| Greater Hobart | 169,536 | 20.8 | 25.7 | 22.0 | 31.4 |
| Rest of Tasmania | 6,632,214 | 1.3 | 27.4 | 56.9 | 14.5 |
| Launceston and North East | 1,997,534 | 1.8 | 52.7 | 35.6 | 10.0 |
| South East | 2,382,202 | 1.1 | 17.9 | 58.1 | 22.9 |
| West and North West | 2,252,479 | 1.0 | 15.0 | 74.6 | 9.5 |
| Northern Territory | 134,809,433 | 0.4 | 51.9 | 7.7 | 40.0 |
| Greater Darwin | 316,391 | 38.7 | 26.5 | 14.0 | 20.8 |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 134,493,042 | 0.3 | 51.9 | 7.7 | 40.1 |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 134,493,042 | 0.3 | 51.9 | 7.7 | 40.1 |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 56,956,473 | 0.2 | 41.9 | 9.0 | 48.9 |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 30,321,398 | 0.0 | 71.0 | 0.0 | 29.0 |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 11,229,485 | 0.4 | 23.5 | 19.2 | 56.8 |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 3,360,659 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 97.0 |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 32,625,027 | 0.7 | 66.9 | 9.1 | 23.3 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 235,817 | 10.3 | 18.5 | 69.3 | 1.9 |
| Australian Capital Cities | 5,509,616 | 20.2 | 36.1 | 31.2 | 12.5 |
| Australian Rest of States | 763,302,980 | 0.3 | 76.8 | 8.2 | 14.6 |

Source: ABS 2016, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001)

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Rest of Australia includes other territories.

Data has been sourced from ASGS meshblock land use classifications. This is different from Yearbook 2016, where land use was sourced from ABS, National Regional Profile, 2007 to 2011 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001).

Context 3: Industry and Innovation



The industries within a region provide the foundation of its economic activity. Businesses operating across a range of industries capitalise on a region's comparative and competitive advantage, generating income, providing jobs for locals and using the natural and human capital of the region.

To remain competitive, both domestically and internationally, and to lay the foundations for future growth, all industries are dependent on a variety of forms of innovation, both technological adaptation and process improvements. These different forms of innovation help ensure that an industry's needs can be met into the future, and that long term viability can be strengthened.

| Industry and Innovation | |
|--|--------|
| Industry | |
| Top employing industry | p. 302 |
| Main growth and decline industry | p. 310 |
| Structural change index | p. 318 |
| Business activity | |
| Actively trading businesses | p. 323 |
| Business size | p. 328 |
| Innovation | |
| Employment in knowledge-intensive industries | p. 333 |

C 3.1 Industry

C 3.1.1 Top employing industry

The industry that employs the most people in a region provides some useful context about the economic underpinnings of that region. This indicator presents the proportion of the top employing industry's employment to the region's total employment. This indicator is based on the place of usual residence of the employed person and not the work location.

Table C 3.1.1.a Top employing industry by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | Top employing industry | Employment per cent |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2006 | | |
| Major Cities | Retail Trade | 11.6 |
| Inner Regional | Retail Trade | 12.6 |
| Outer Regional | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 14.0 |
| Remote | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 20.4 |
| Very Remote | Public Administration and Safety | 18.6 |
| AUSTRALIA | Retail Trade | 11.7 |
| 2011 | | |
| Major Cities | Health Care and Social Assistance | 11.9 |
| Inner Regional | Health Care and Social Assistance | 12.8 |
| Outer Regional | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 11.7 |
| Remote | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 16.5 |
| Very Remote | Mining | 17.5 |
| AUSTRALIA | Health Care and Social Assistance | 11.9 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Inadequately Described and Not Stated categories from the denominator.

The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Scheme, a former Indigenous employment program, can influence employment measures for regions which had CDEP participation. CDEP participants were classified as employed in both the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, but the scheme was phased out from 2009, so there were fewer participants in 2011. Participants in a replacement scheme were not classified as employed in the 2016 Census (for more details see ABS 2012, Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2011 (cat. no. 6287.0); ABS 2013, Australian Social Trends, Nov 2013 (cat. no. 4102.0); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

Table C 3.1.1.b Top employing industry by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | Top employing industry | Employment per cent |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2006 | | |
| Greater Sydney | Retail Trade | 10.8 |
| Greater Melbourne | Manufacturing | 13.3 |
| Greater Brisbane | Retail Trade | 11.5 |
| Greater Perth | Retail Trade | 11.7 |
| Greater Adelaide | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.4 |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | Retail Trade | 14.1 |
| Newcastle - Maitland | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.4 |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | Public Administration and Safety | 30.4 |
| Sunshine Coast | Retail Trade | 14.6 |
| Wollongong | Manufacturing | 12.7 |
| Geelong | Manufacturing | 14.3 |
| Greater Hobart | Health Care and Social Assistance | 12.7 |
| Townsville | Public Administration and Safety | 13.4 |
| Cairns | Retail Trade | 13.4 |
| Greater Darwin | Public Administration and Safety | 21.7 |
| Toowoomba | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.2 |
| Ballarat | Health Care and Social Assistance | 14.3 |
| Bendigo | Retail Trade | 14.7 |
| Albury - Wodonga | Manufacturing | 15.1 |
| Launceston | Retail Trade | 13.8 |
| 2011 | | |
| Greater Sydney | Health Care and Social Assistance | 11.2 |
| Greater Melbourne | Health Care and Social Assistance | 11.4 |
| Greater Brisbane | Health Care and Social Assistance | 12.7 |
| Greater Perth | Health Care and Social Assistance | 11.2 |
| Greater Adelaide | Health Care and Social Assistance | 14.5 |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | Retail Trade | 12.8 |
| Newcastle - Maitland | Health Care and Social Assistance | 14.5 |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | Public Administration and Safety | 32.8 |
| Sunshine Coast | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.8 |
| Wollongong | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.6 |
| Geelong | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.9 |
| Greater Hobart | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.1 |
| Townsville | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.0 |
| Cairns | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.2 |
| Greater Darwin | Public Administration and Safety | 21.9 |
| Toowoomba | Health Care and Social Assistance | 14.9 |
| Ballarat | Health Care and Social Assistance | 15.6 |
| Bendigo | Health Care and Social Assistance | 15.9 |
| Albury - Wodonga | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.6 |
| Launceston | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.2 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Inadequately Described and Not Stated categories from the denominator.

The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Scheme, a former Indigenous employment program, can influence employment measures for regions which had CDEP participation. CDEP participants were classified as employed in both the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, but the scheme was phased out from 2009, so there were fewer participants in 2011. Participants in a replacement scheme were not classified as employed in the 2016 Census (for more details see ABS 2012, Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2011 (cat. no. 6287.0); ABS 2013, Australian Social Trends, Nov 2013 (cat. no. 4102.0); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

Table C 3.1.1.c Top employing industry by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | Top employing industry | Employment |
|--|---|------------|
| | | per cent |
| 2006 | | |
| New South Wales | Retail Trade | 11.4 |
| Greater Sydney | Retail Trade | 10.8 |
| Central Coast | Retail Trade | 14.0 |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | Retail Trade | 11.6 |
| Sydney - Blacktown | Manufacturing | 15.2 |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 13.0 |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 13.9 |
| Sydney - Inner South West | Retail Trade | 11.6 |
| Sydney - Inner West | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 11.9 |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 17.2 |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 12.3 |
| Sydney - Outer South West | Manufacturing | 14.8 |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | Manufacturing | 11.8 |
| Sydney - Parramatta | Manufacturing | 12.4 |
| Sydney - Ryde | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 12.4 |
| Sydney - South West | Manufacturing | 18.4 |
| Sydney - Sutherland | Retail Trade | 11.0 |
| Rest of New South Wales | Retail Trade | 12.6 |
| Capital Region | Public Administration and Safety | 12.7 |
| Central West | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 12.4 |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | Retail Trade | 14.9 |
| Far West and Orana | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 15.7 |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | Retail Trade | 12.3 |
| Illawarra | Manufacturing | 12.6 |
| Mid North Coast | Retail Trade | 14.8 |
| Murray | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 14.7 |
| New England and North West | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 17.3 |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | Health Care and Social Assistance | 14.3 |
| Richmond - Tweed | Retail Trade | 14.2 |
| Riverina | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 13.5 |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | Retail Trade | 13.7 |
| Victoria | Manufacturing | 13.0 |
| Greater Melbourne | Manufacturing | 13.3 |
| Melbourne - Inner | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 14.7 |
| Melbourne - Inner East | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 12.9 |
| Melbourne - Inner South | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 11.9 |
| Melbourne - North East | Manufacturing | 13.7 |
| Melbourne - North West | Manufacturing | 15.2 |
| Melbourne - Outer East | Manufacturing | 14.5 |
| Melbourne - South East | Manufacturing | 19.4 |
| Melbourne - West | Manufacturing | 16.1 |
| Mornington Peninsula | Manufacturing | 14.3 |

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

| <i>Sub-State Region</i> | <i>Top employing industry</i> | <i>Employment per cent</i> |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 2006 | | |
| Rest of Victoria | Retail Trade | 12.6 |
| Ballarat | Manufacturing | 13.4 |
| Bendigo | Retail Trade | 13.3 |
| Geelong | Manufacturing | 14.0 |
| Hume | Manufacturing | 13.3 |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | Retail Trade | 12.8 |
| North West | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 19.9 |
| Shepparton | Manufacturing | 14.8 |
| Warrnambool and South West | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 17.7 |
| Queensland | Retail Trade | 12.0 |
| Greater Brisbane | Retail Trade | 11.5 |
| Brisbane - East | Manufacturing | 13.0 |
| Brisbane - North | Health Care and Social Assistance | 12.0 |
| Brisbane - South | Health Care and Social Assistance | 11.7 |
| Brisbane - West | Education and Training | 12.6 |
| Brisbane Inner City | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 13.8 |
| Ipswich | Manufacturing | 17.1 |
| Logan - Beaudesert | Manufacturing | 16.1 |
| Moreton Bay - North | Retail Trade | 13.2 |
| Moreton Bay - South | Retail Trade | 12.3 |
| Rest of Queensland | Retail Trade | 12.5 |
| Cairns | Retail Trade | 12.7 |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 24.2 |
| Fitzroy | Manufacturing | 10.9 |
| Gold Coast | Retail Trade | 13.9 |
| Mackay | Mining | 12.0 |
| Queensland - Outback | Public Administration and Safety | 18.5 |
| <i>Far North</i> | Public Administration and Safety | 35.1 |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | Mining | 20.5 |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 28.8 |
| Sunshine Coast | Retail Trade | 14.3 |
| Toowoomba | Health Care and Social Assistance | 12.7 |
| Townsville | Public Administration and Safety | 11.5 |
| Wide Bay | Retail Trade | 13.1 |
| South Australia | Manufacturing | 13.1 |
| Greater Adelaide | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.4 |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | Health Care and Social Assistance | 14.8 |
| Adelaide - North | Manufacturing | 17.4 |
| Adelaide - South | Health Care and Social Assistance | 14.8 |
| Adelaide - West | Manufacturing | 14.0 |
| Rest of South Australia | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 17.2 |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 17.9 |
| South Australia - Outback | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 12.7 |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 16.6 |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | Mining | 13.3 |

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | Top employing industry | Employment |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|
| | | per cent |
| | 2006 | |
| South Australia - South East | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 19.0 |
| Western Australia | Retail Trade | 11.5 |
| Greater Perth | Retail Trade | 11.7 |
| Mandurah | Construction | 14.4 |
| Perth - Inner | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 14.5 |
| Perth - North East | Retail Trade | 12.0 |
| Perth - North West | Retail Trade | 12.1 |
| Perth - South East | Retail Trade | 11.8 |
| Perth - South West | Manufacturing | 12.2 |
| Rest of Western Australia | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 12.5 |
| Bunbury | Manufacturing | 13.0 |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 26.0 |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | Mining | 20.2 |
| Kimberley | Health Care and Social Assistance | 15.8 |
| East Pilbara | Mining | 28.4 |
| West Pilbara | Mining | 31.7 |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | Mining | 12.6 |
| Esperance | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 19.9 |
| Gascoyne | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 14.1 |
| Goldfields | Mining | 24.7 |
| Mid West | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 12.8 |
| Tasmania | Retail Trade | 12.2 |
| Greater Hobart | Health Care and Social Assistance | 12.7 |
| Rest of Tasmania | Manufacturing | 12.5 |
| Launceston and North East | Retail Trade | 12.5 |
| South East | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 18.8 |
| West and North West | Manufacturing | 14.7 |
| Northern Territory | Public Administration and Safety | 22.3 |
| Greater Darwin | Public Administration and Safety | 21.7 |
| Rest of Northern Territory | Public Administration and Safety | 23.8 |
| Northern Territory - Outback | Public Administration and Safety | 23.8 |
| Alice Springs | Public Administration and Safety | 18.7 |
| Barkly | Public Administration and Safety | 24.9 |
| Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem | Public Administration and Safety | 30.4 |
| East Arnhem | Public Administration and Safety | 23.9 |
| Katherine | Public Administration and Safety | 31.9 |
| Australian Capital Territory | Public Administration and Safety | 30.7 |
| Australian Capital Cities | Retail Trade | 11.4 |
| Australian Rest of States | Retail Trade | 12.3 |

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

| <i>Sub-State Region</i> | <i>Top employing industry</i> | <i>Employment per cent</i> |
|--|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>2011</i> | | |
| New South Wales | Health Care and Social Assistance | 11.9 |
| Greater Sydney | Health Care and Social Assistance | 11.2 |
| Central Coast | Health Care and Social Assistance | 14.5 |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | Retail Trade | 11.1 |
| Sydney - Blacktown | Manufacturing | 13.0 |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 14.8 |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 15.3 |
| Sydney - Inner South West | Retail Trade | 10.9 |
| Sydney - Inner West | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 12.7 |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 18.1 |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 13.5 |
| Sydney - Outer South West | Manufacturing | 13.3 |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | Health Care and Social Assistance | 11.6 |
| Sydney - Parramatta | Health Care and Social Assistance | 11.7 |
| Sydney - Ryde | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 13.3 |
| Sydney - South West | Manufacturing | 16.2 |
| Sydney - Sutherland | Health Care and Social Assistance | 10.6 |
| Rest of New South Wales | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.3 |
| Capital Region | Public Administration and Safety | 14.5 |
| Central West | Health Care and Social Assistance | 12.2 |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | Health Care and Social Assistance | 15.1 |
| Far West and Orana | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 13.9 |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | Retail Trade | 11.0 |
| Illawarra | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.5 |
| Mid North Coast | Health Care and Social Assistance | 16.0 |
| Murray | Health Care and Social Assistance | 12.1 |
| New England and North West | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 15.1 |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | Health Care and Social Assistance | 15.5 |
| Richmond - Tweed | Health Care and Social Assistance | 15.4 |
| Riverina | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 11.9 |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.6 |
| Victoria | Health Care and Social Assistance | 11.8 |
| Greater Melbourne | Health Care and Social Assistance | 11.4 |
| Melbourne - Inner | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 16.0 |
| Melbourne - Inner East | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 13.5 |
| Melbourne - Inner South | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 12.9 |
| Melbourne - North East | Health Care and Social Assistance | 12.7 |
| Melbourne - North West | Manufacturing | 12.2 |
| Melbourne - Outer East | Manufacturing | 12.4 |
| Melbourne - South East | Manufacturing | 16.6 |
| Melbourne - West | Manufacturing | 13.0 |
| Mornington Peninsula | Construction | 12.6 |

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | Top employing industry | Employment per cent |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 2011 | | |
| Rest of Victoria | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.4 |
| Ballarat | Health Care and Social Assistance | 14.6 |
| Bendigo | Health Care and Social Assistance | 14.7 |
| Geelong | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.6 |
| Hume | Health Care and Social Assistance | 12.6 |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | Health Care and Social Assistance | 12.4 |
| North West | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 17.0 |
| Shepparton | Manufacturing | 13.9 |
| Warrnambool and South West | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 15.4 |
| Queensland | Health Care and Social Assistance | 12.2 |
| Greater Brisbane | Health Care and Social Assistance | 12.7 |
| Brisbane - East | Health Care and Social Assistance | 11.9 |
| Brisbane - North | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.9 |
| Brisbane - South | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.6 |
| Brisbane - West | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 13.8 |
| Brisbane Inner City | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 15.7 |
| Ipswich | Manufacturing | 13.9 |
| Logan - Beaudesert | Manufacturing | 13.9 |
| Moreton Bay - North | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.2 |
| Moreton Bay - South | Health Care and Social Assistance | 12.8 |
| Rest of Queensland | Health Care and Social Assistance | 11.7 |
| Cairns | Health Care and Social Assistance | 12.2 |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 20.8 |
| Fitzroy | Construction | 10.0 |
| Gold Coast | Retail Trade | 12.6 |
| Mackay | Mining | 14.8 |
| Queensland - Outback | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 14.2 |
| <i>Far North</i> | Public Administration and Safety | 18.3 |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | Mining | 25.1 |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 26.4 |
| Sunshine Coast | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.6 |
| Toowoomba | Health Care and Social Assistance | 14.2 |
| Townsville | Health Care and Social Assistance | 12.4 |
| Wide Bay | Health Care and Social Assistance | 14.4 |
| South Australia | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.9 |
| Greater Adelaide | Health Care and Social Assistance | 14.5 |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | Health Care and Social Assistance | 15.4 |
| Adelaide - North | Manufacturing | 14.2 |
| Adelaide - South | Health Care and Social Assistance | 15.9 |
| Adelaide - West | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.4 |
| Rest of South Australia | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 14.6 |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 14.9 |
| South Australia - Outback | Health Care and Social Assistance | 11.7 |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 13.6 |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | Mining | 18.2 |

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | Top employing industry | Employment per cent |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 2011 | | |
| South Australia - South East | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 16.5 |
| Western Australia | Health Care and Social Assistance | 10.6 |
| Greater Perth | Health Care and Social Assistance | 11.2 |
| Mandurah | Construction | 14.1 |
| Perth - Inner | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 16.1 |
| Perth - North East | Retail Trade | 11.0 |
| Perth - North West | Construction | 11.9 |
| Perth - South East | Retail Trade | 10.6 |
| Perth - South West | Health Care and Social Assistance | 11.5 |
| Rest of Western Australia | Mining | 11.5 |
| Bunbury | Construction | 13.1 |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 20.7 |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | Mining | 26.9 |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.1 |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | Mining | 40.9 |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | Mining | 32.3 |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | Mining | 14.7 |
| <i>Esperance</i> | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 17.1 |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 10.8 |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | Mining | 26.7 |
| <i>Mid West</i> | Construction | 10.9 |
| Tasmania | Health Care and Social Assistance | 12.2 |
| Greater Hobart | Health Care and Social Assistance | 13.1 |
| Rest of Tasmania | Health Care and Social Assistance | 11.5 |
| Launceston and North East | Health Care and Social Assistance | 12.2 |
| South East | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 15.6 |
| West and North West | Manufacturing | 12.4 |
| Northern Territory | Public Administration and Safety | 21.3 |
| Greater Darwin | Public Administration and Safety | 21.9 |
| Rest of Northern Territory | Public Administration and Safety | 20.5 |
| Northern Territory - Outback | Public Administration and Safety | 20.5 |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | Public Administration and Safety | 19.0 |
| <i>Barkly</i> | Public Administration and Safety | 26.4 |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | Public Administration and Safety | 18.8 |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | Public Administration and Safety | 14.8 |
| <i>Katherine</i> | Public Administration and Safety | 27.9 |
| Australian Capital Territory | Public Administration and Safety | 33.2 |
| Australian Capital Cities | Health Care and Social Assistance | 11.7 |
| Australian Rest of States | Health Care and Social Assistance | 12.3 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Inadequately Described and Not Stated categories from the denominator.

The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Scheme, a former Indigenous employment program, can influence employment measures for regions which had CDEP participation. CDEP participants were classified as employed in both the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, but the scheme was phased out from 2009, so there were fewer participants in 2011. Participants in a replacement scheme were not classified as employed in the 2016 Census (for more details see ABS 2012, Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2011 (cat. no. 6287.0); ABS 2013, Australian Social Trends, Nov 2013 (cat. no. 4102.0); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

C 3.1.2 Main growth and decline industry

The industry sector that accounts for the largest increase (or decrease) in employed persons in a region provides useful context about the recent drivers of economic change in the region. This is a very high-level summary of changes in the industry base of the regions and how these changes are distributed across the 19 broad industry sectors.⁶⁹ This indicator is based on the place of usual residence of the employed person and not the location at which they work.

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

| Remoteness Class | 2006 - 2011 | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Industry | change persons |
| Growth | | |
| Major Cities | Health Care and Social Assistance | 155,978 |
| Inner Regional | Health Care and Social Assistance | 39,443 |
| Outer Regional | Health Care and Social Assistance | 15,484 |
| Remote | Mining | 3,539 |
| Very Remote | Mining | 7,471 |
| AUSTRALIA | Health Care and Social Assistance | 211,484 |
| Decline | | |
| Major Cities | Manufacturing | -38,539 |
| Inner Regional | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | -9,437 |
| Outer Regional | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | -13,492 |
| Remote | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | -3,922 |
| Very Remote | Public Administration and Safety | -3,574 |
| AUSTRALIA | Manufacturing | -49,187 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Aggregations may not sum from lower spatial units.

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

⁶⁹ ABS 2013, Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 2.0) (cat. no. 1292.0), Canberra.

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

| Major Urban Area | Industry | 2006 - 2011 | change persons |
|--------------------------|--|-------------|----------------|
| | | Growth | |
| Greater Sydney | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 35,651 |
| Greater Melbourne | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 41,715 |
| Greater Brisbane | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 28,204 |
| Greater Perth | Construction | | 19,183 |
| Greater Adelaide | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 11,518 |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 8,415 |
| Newcastle - Maitland | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 4,782 |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | Public Administration and Safety | | 12,162 |
| Sunshine Coast | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 4,451 |
| Wollongong | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 3,006 |
| Geelong | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 3,189 |
| Greater Hobart | Education and Training | | 1,361 |
| Townsville | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 2,473 |
| Cairns | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 2,582 |
| Greater Darwin | Public Administration and Safety | | 2,133 |
| Toowoomba | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 1,497 |
| Ballarat | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 1,252 |
| Bendigo | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 1,323 |
| Albury - Wodonga | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 1,072 |
| Launceston | Public Administration and Safety | | 508 |
| | | Decline | |
| Greater Sydney | Manufacturing | | -9,632 |
| Greater Melbourne | Manufacturing | | -12,071 |
| Greater Brisbane | Manufacturing | | -6,211 |
| Greater Perth | Information Media and Telecommunications | | -709 |
| Greater Adelaide | Manufacturing | | -9,046 |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | Manufacturing | | -839 |
| Newcastle - Maitland | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -411 |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | Manufacturing | | -810 |
| Sunshine Coast | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -373 |
| Wollongong | Manufacturing | | -1,694 |
| Geelong | Manufacturing | | -1,549 |
| Greater Hobart | Manufacturing | | -1,040 |
| Townsville | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -83 |
| Cairns | Construction | | -270 |
| Greater Darwin | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -150 |
| Toowoomba | Manufacturing | | -991 |
| Ballarat | Manufacturing | | -204 |
| Bendigo | Information Media and Telecommunications | | -332 |
| Albury - Wodonga | Manufacturing | | -416 |
| Launceston | Wholesale Trade | | -220 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Aggregations may not sum from lower spatial units.

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

Table C 3.1.2.c Main growth and decline industries by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | Industry | 2006 - 2011 | change persons |
|--|---|-------------|----------------|
| | | Growth | |
| New South Wales | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 59,981 |
| Greater Sydney | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 35,651 |
| Central Coast | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 3,142 |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 1,324 |
| Sydney - Blacktown | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 3,718 |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | | 5,654 |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | | 3,088 |
| Sydney - Inner South West | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 4,257 |
| Sydney - Inner West | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | | 2,489 |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | | 3,631 |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | | 2,138 |
| Sydney - Outer South West | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 2,269 |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 1,940 |
| Sydney - Parramatta | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 4,004 |
| Sydney - Ryde | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | | 1,234 |
| Sydney - South West | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 2,669 |
| Sydney - Sutherland | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 1,280 |
| Rest of New South Wales | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 24,282 |
| Capital Region | Public Administration and Safety | | 2,565 |
| Central West | Mining | | 2,198 |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 1,581 |
| Far West and Orana | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 792 |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | Mining | | 3,324 |
| Illawarra | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 3,023 |
| Mid North Coast | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 2,309 |
| Murray | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 960 |
| New England and North West | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 1,401 |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 3,972 |
| Richmond - Tweed | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 2,572 |
| Riverina | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 1,154 |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 1,452 |
| Victoria | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 55,865 |
| Greater Melbourne | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 41,715 |
| Melbourne - Inner | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | | 8,946 |
| Melbourne - Inner East | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 2,175 |
| Melbourne - Inner South | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | | 3,523 |
| Melbourne - North East | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 5,281 |
| Melbourne - North West | Construction | | 3,343 |
| Melbourne - Outer East | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 3,956 |
| Melbourne - South East | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 7,867 |
| Melbourne - West | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 8,067 |
| Mornington Peninsula | Construction | | 2,820 |
| Rest of Victoria | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 14,115 |
| Ballarat | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 1,784 |
| Bendigo | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 1,708 |
| Geelong | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 3,467 |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | Industry | 2006 - 2011 | change persons |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------------|----------------|
| | | Growth | |
| Hume | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 1,441 |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 2,274 |
| North West | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 1,092 |
| Shepparton | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 1,257 |
| Warrnambool and South West | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 1,080 |
| Queensland | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 56,225 |
| Greater Brisbane | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 28,204 |
| Brisbane - East | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 2,756 |
| Brisbane - North | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 3,207 |
| Brisbane - South | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 4,629 |
| Brisbane - West | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | | 1,724 |
| Brisbane Inner City | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | | 4,531 |
| Ipswich | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 3,248 |
| Logan - Beaudesert | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 3,482 |
| Moreton Bay - North | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 3,101 |
| Moreton Bay - South | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 2,988 |
| Rest of Queensland | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 28,060 |
| Cairns | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 3,366 |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | Mining | | 1,060 |
| Central Queensland | Mining | | 2,891 |
| Gold Coast | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 7,546 |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | Mining | | 3,746 |
| Queensland - Outback | Mining | | 1,647 |
| <i>Far North</i> | Mining | | 599 |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | Mining | | 971 |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | Construction | | 306 |
| Sunshine Coast | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 4,885 |
| Toowoomba | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 1,610 |
| Townsville | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 2,734 |
| Wide Bay | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 3,570 |
| South Australia | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 14,382 |
| Greater Adelaide | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 11,518 |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 1,988 |
| Adelaide - North | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 3,684 |
| Adelaide - South | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 3,422 |
| Adelaide - West | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 2,424 |
| Rest of South Australia | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 2,846 |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 778 |
| South Australia - Outback | Mining | | 1,218 |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | Mining | | 473 |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | Mining | | 751 |
| South Australia - South East | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 1,665 |
| Western Australia | Mining | | 27,862 |
| Greater Perth | Construction | | 19,183 |
| Mandurah | Mining | | 1,102 |
| Perth - Inner | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | | 3,032 |
| Perth - North East | Construction | | 2,096 |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | Industry | 2006 - 2011 | change persons |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|----------------|
| | | Growth | |
| Perth - North West | Construction | | 6,214 |
| Perth - South East | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | | 4,393 |
| Perth - South West | Construction | | 4,535 |
| Rest of Western Australia | Mining | | 10,346 |
| Bunbury | Construction | | 1,820 |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | Mining | | 1,168 |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | Mining | | 5,967 |
| Kimberley | Education and Training | | 613 |
| East Pilbara | Mining | | 3,493 |
| West Pilbara | Construction | | 2,320 |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | Mining | | 2,041 |
| Esperance | Mining | | 251 |
| Gascoyne | Construction | | 117 |
| Goldfields | Mining | | 1,052 |
| Mid West | Construction | | 836 |
| Tasmania | Construction | | 2,862 |
| Greater Hobart | Education and Training | | 1,361 |
| Rest of Tasmania | Construction | | 1,579 |
| Launceston and North East | Construction | | 691 |
| South East | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 287 |
| West and North West | Mining | | 753 |
| Northern Territory | Construction | | 1,960 |
| Greater Darwin | Public Administration and Safety | | 2,133 |
| Rest of Northern Territory | Other Services | | 1,265 |
| Northern Territory - Outback | Other Services | | 1,265 |
| Alice Springs | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 317 |
| Barkly | Education and Training | | 79 |
| Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem | Other Services | | 568 |
| East Arnhem | Other Services | | 415 |
| Katherine | Other Services | | 236 |
| Australian Capital Territory | Public Administration and Safety | | 11,026 |
| Australian Capital Cities | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 138,254 |
| Australian Rest of States | Health Care and Social Assistance | | 73,132 |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | Industry | 2006 - 2011 | change persons |
|--|--|-------------|----------------|
| | | Decline | |
| New South Wales | Manufacturing | | -13,118 |
| Greater Sydney | Manufacturing | | -9,632 |
| Central Coast | Manufacturing | | -250 |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | Manufacturing | | -526 |
| Sydney - Blacktown | Manufacturing | | -469 |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | Manufacturing | | -178 |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | Manufacturing | | -225 |
| Sydney - Inner South West | Manufacturing | | -2,065 |
| Sydney - Inner West | Manufacturing | | -278 |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | Retail Trade | | -1,050 |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | Manufacturing | | -723 |
| Sydney - Outer South West | Manufacturing | | -342 |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | Manufacturing | | -1,032 |
| Sydney - Parramatta | Manufacturing | | -437 |
| Sydney - Ryde | Retail Trade | | -338 |
| Sydney - South West | Manufacturing | | -1,234 |
| Sydney - Sutherland | Manufacturing | | -1,242 |
| Rest of New South Wales | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -8,373 |
| Capital Region | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -740 |
| Central West | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -1,276 |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -198 |
| Far West and Orana | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -685 |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -543 |
| Illawarra | Manufacturing | | -1,826 |
| Mid North Coast | Manufacturing | | -498 |
| Murray | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -1,531 |
| New England and North West | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -1,066 |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -219 |
| Richmond - Tweed | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -704 |
| Riverina | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -874 |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -74 |
| Victoria | Manufacturing | | -16,057 |
| Greater Melbourne | Manufacturing | | -12,071 |
| Melbourne - Inner | Manufacturing | | -705 |
| Melbourne - Inner East | Manufacturing | | -1,464 |
| Melbourne - Inner South | Manufacturing | | -1,730 |
| Melbourne - North East | Manufacturing | | -1,792 |
| Melbourne - North West | Manufacturing | | -1,457 |
| Melbourne - Outer East | Manufacturing | | -3,297 |
| Melbourne - South East | Manufacturing | | -1,088 |
| Melbourne - West | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -14 |
| Mornington Peninsula | Manufacturing | | -880 |
| Rest of Victoria | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -6,466 |
| Ballarat | Manufacturing | | -590 |
| Bendigo | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -356 |
| Geelong | Manufacturing | | -1,506 |
| Hume | Manufacturing | | -762 |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | Industry | 2006 - 2011 | change persons |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------------|----------------|
| | | Decline | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -872 |
| North West | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -2,034 |
| Shepparton | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -1,376 |
| Warrnambool and South West | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -948 |
| Queensland | Manufacturing | | -8,545 |
| Greater Brisbane | Manufacturing | | -6,211 |
| Brisbane - East | Manufacturing | | -528 |
| Brisbane - North | Manufacturing | | -786 |
| Brisbane - South | Manufacturing | | -1,309 |
| Brisbane - West | Retail Trade | | -913 |
| Brisbane Inner City | Manufacturing | | -879 |
| Ipswich | Manufacturing | | -775 |
| Logan - Beaudesert | Manufacturing | | -973 |
| Moreton Bay - North | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -290 |
| Moreton Bay - South | Information Media and Telecommunications | | -139 |
| Rest of Queensland | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -5,283 |
| Cairns | Manufacturing | | -418 |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -1,208 |
| Central Queensland | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -464 |
| Gold Coast | Manufacturing | | -892 |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -730 |
| Queensland - Outback | Public Administration and Safety | | -2,104 |
| <i>Far North</i> | Public Administration and Safety | | -1,968 |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -80 |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -9 |
| Sunshine Coast | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -633 |
| Toowoomba | Manufacturing | | -938 |
| Townsville | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -439 |
| Wide Bay | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -1,204 |
| South Australia | Manufacturing | | -10,599 |
| Greater Adelaide | Manufacturing | | -9,046 |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | Manufacturing | | -1,069 |
| Adelaide - North | Manufacturing | | -3,052 |
| Adelaide - South | Manufacturing | | -3,654 |
| Adelaide - West | Manufacturing | | -1,271 |
| Rest of South Australia | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -2,808 |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -872 |
| South Australia - Outback | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -519 |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -512 |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | Public Administration and Safety | | -196 |
| South Australia - South East | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -1,426 |
| Western Australia | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -4,455 |
| Greater Perth | Information Media and Telecommunications | | -709 |
| Mandurah | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -7 |
| Perth - Inner | Manufacturing | | -67 |
| Perth - North East | Information Media and Telecommunications | | -194 |
| Perth - North West | Information Media and Telecommunications | | -269 |

(continued)

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

| Sub-State Region | Industry | 2006 - 2011 | change persons |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------|----------------|
| | | Decline | |
| Perth - South East | Information Media and Telecommunications | | -268 |
| Perth - South West | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -166 |
| Rest of Western Australia | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -3,748 |
| Bunbury | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -637 |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -2,320 |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | Public Administration and Safety | | -235 |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | Public Administration and Safety | | -408 |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | Information Media and Telecommunications | | -6 |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | Retail Trade | | -33 |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -793 |
| <i>Esperance</i> | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -138 |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -123 |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | Health Care and Social Assistance | | -120 |
| <i>Mid West</i> | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -498 |
| Tasmania | Manufacturing | | -2,207 |
| Greater Hobart | Manufacturing | | -1,040 |
| Rest of Tasmania | Manufacturing | | -1,153 |
| Launceston and North East | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -482 |
| South East | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -258 |
| West and North West | Manufacturing | | -674 |
| Northern Territory | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -195 |
| Greater Darwin | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -150 |
| Rest of Northern Territory | Public Administration and Safety | | -390 |
| Northern Territory - Outback | Public Administration and Safety | | -390 |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | Accommodation and Food Services | | -202 |
| <i>Barkly</i> | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -64 |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | Public Administration and Safety | | -238 |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | Public Administration and Safety | | -350 |
| <i>Katherine</i> | Health Care and Social Assistance | | -100 |
| Australian Capital Territory | Manufacturing | | -664 |
| Australian Capital Cities | Manufacturing | | -37,952 |
| Australian Rest of States | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | | -27,814 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of usual residence.

Aggregations may not sum from lower spatial units.

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

C 3.1.3 Structural change index

The Structural Change Index is a measure of the extent of structural change occurring in a region, based on the change in the industry mix of employment between two points in time. The index provides contextual information on the distribution of economic activity within a region, and how this changes over time.⁷⁰ Relatively high index values will be evident for regions that are going through a very pronounced phase of industry transition, irrespective of whether that transition relates to major industry decline or growth. This indicator is based on the place of usual residence of the employed person and not the location at which they work.

Table C 3.1.3.a Structural change index by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2006 - 2011 |
|------------------|-------------|
| | index |
| Major Cities | 3.6 |
| Inner Regional | 4.0 |
| Outer Regional | 4.4 |
| Remote | 6.1 |
| Very Remote | 15.7 |
| AUSTRALIA | 3.8 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Inadequately Described and Not Stated categories from the denominator.

Structural change index is based on the Productivity Commission 1998, Aspects of structural change in Australia, research paper, Melbourne.

The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Scheme, a former Indigenous employment program, can influence employment measures for regions which had CDEP participation. CDEP participants were classified as employed in both the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, but the scheme was phased out from 2009, so there were fewer participants in 2011. Participants in a replacement scheme were not classified as employed in the 2016 Census (for more details see ABS 2012, Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2011 (cat. no. 6287.0); ABS 2013, Australian Social Trends, Nov 2013 (cat. no. 4102.0); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

⁷⁰ Productivity Commission 2013, *Looking Back on Structural Change in Australia: 2002–2012, Supplement to Annual Report 2011-12*, Canberra.

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

| Major Urban Area | 2006 - 2011 |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| | index |
| Greater Sydney | 2.7 |
| Greater Melbourne | 3.9 |
| Greater Brisbane | 4.6 |
| Greater Perth | 4.5 |
| Greater Adelaide | 4.4 |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 5.5 |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 3.4 |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 3.7 |
| Sunshine Coast | 5.6 |
| Wollongong | 4.5 |
| Geelong | 5.4 |
| Greater Hobart | 3.8 |
| Townsville | 3.0 |
| Cairns | 6.5 |
| Greater Darwin | 4.6 |
| Toowoomba | 5.2 |
| Ballarat | 4.7 |
| Bendigo | 4.2 |
| Albury - Wodonga | 4.7 |
| Launceston | 4.4 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Structural change index is based on the Productivity Commission 1998, Aspects of structural change in Australia, research paper, Melbourne.

Calculation excludes Inadequately Described and Not Stated categories from the denominator.

Data based on place of usual residence.

The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Scheme, a former Indigenous employment program, can influence employment measures for regions which had CDEP participation. CDEP participants were classified as employed in both the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, but the scheme was phased out from 2009, so there were fewer participants in 2011. Participants in a replacement scheme were not classified as employed in the 2016 Census (for more details see ABS 2012, Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2011 (cat. no. 6287.0); ABS 2013, Australian Social Trends, Nov 2013 (cat. no. 4102.0); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

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

| Sub-State Region | 2006 - 2011 index |
|--|------------------------------|
| New South Wales | 3.1 |
| Greater Sydney | 2.7 |
| Central Coast | 3.5 |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 2.5 |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 3.6 |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 3.5 |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 3.4 |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 3.4 |
| Sydney - Inner West | 2.6 |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 2.6 |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 2.9 |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 3.1 |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 2.6 |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 3.2 |
| Sydney - Ryde | 2.8 |
| Sydney - South West | 3.5 |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 3.5 |
| Rest of New South Wales | 3.9 |
| Capital Region | 4.5 |
| Central West | 5.3 |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 4.5 |
| Far West and Orana | 3.9 |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 4.3 |
| Illawarra | 4.5 |
| Mid North Coast | 4.7 |
| Murray | 4.9 |
| New England and North West | 3.5 |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 3.2 |
| Richmond - Tweed | 4.4 |
| Riverina | 3.7 |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 3.9 |
| Victoria | 4.1 |
| Greater Melbourne | 3.9 |
| Melbourne - Inner | 3.5 |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 2.9 |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 3.8 |
| Melbourne - North East | 4.4 |
| Melbourne - North West | 4.7 |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 4.4 |
| Melbourne - South East | 4.4 |
| Melbourne - West | 4.6 |
| Mornington Peninsula | 3.9 |
| Rest of Victoria | 4.5 |
| Ballarat | 4.8 |
| Bendigo | 4.5 |
| Geelong | 5.2 |
| Hume | 4.0 |

(continued)

Structural change index by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 - 2011 index |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 4.3 |
| North West | 4.6 |
| Shepparton | 5.0 |
| Warrnambool and South West | 3.9 |
| Queensland | 4.4 |
| Greater Brisbane | 4.6 |
| Brisbane - East | 4.8 |
| Brisbane - North | 5.2 |
| Brisbane - South | 5.3 |
| Brisbane - West | 5.0 |
| Brisbane Inner City | 5.4 |
| Ipswich | 4.8 |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 4.7 |
| Moreton Bay - North | 4.5 |
| Moreton Bay - South | 4.7 |
| Rest of Queensland | 4.8 |
| Cairns | 5.1 |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 6.1 |
| Central Queensland | 4.9 |
| Gold Coast | 5.6 |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 5.2 |
| Queensland - Outback | 10.5 |
| <i>Far North</i> | 22.3 |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | 6.5 |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | 4.7 |
| Sunshine Coast | 5.5 |
| Toowoomba | 4.7 |
| Townsville | 3.1 |
| Wide Bay | 5.5 |
| South Australia | 4.5 |
| Greater Adelaide | 4.4 |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 3.3 |
| Adelaide - North | 4.9 |
| Adelaide - South | 4.8 |
| Adelaide - West | 4.8 |
| Rest of South Australia | 4.8 |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 4.5 |
| South Australia - Outback | 5.8 |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | 5.3 |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | 8.2 |
| South Australia - South East | 5.4 |
| Western Australia | 5.0 |
| Greater Perth | 4.5 |
| Mandurah | 5.5 |
| Perth - Inner | 5.5 |
| Perth - North East | 4.3 |
| Perth - North West | 4.7 |
| Perth - South East | 4.5 |

(continued)

Structural change index by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 - 2011 index |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Perth - South West | 5.1 |
| Rest of Western Australia | 6.8 |
| Bunbury | 4.7 |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 6.5 |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 13.0 |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 10.1 |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 14.2 |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 12.2 |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 5.3 |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 7.6 |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 8.9 |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 4.8 |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 6.5 |
| Tasmania | 4.5 |
| Greater Hobart | 3.8 |
| Rest of Tasmania | 5.0 |
| Launceston and North East | 4.7 |
| South East | 6.0 |
| West and North West | 5.1 |
| Northern Territory | 4.6 |
| Greater Darwin | 4.6 |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 8.6 |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 8.6 |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 5.3 |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 13.2 |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 21.4 |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 17.5 |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 9.0 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 3.8 |
| Australian Capital Cities | 3.6 |
| Australian Rest of States | 4.3 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Structural change index is based on the Productivity Commission 1998, Aspects of structural change in Australia, research paper, Melbourne.

Calculation excludes Inadequately Described and Not Stated categories from the denominator.

Data based on place of usual residence.

The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Scheme, a former Indigenous employment program, can influence employment measures for regions which had CDEP participation. CDEP participants were classified as employed in both the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, but the scheme was phased out from 2009, so there were fewer participants in 2011. Participants in a replacement scheme were not classified as employed in the 2016 Census (for more details see ABS 2012, Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2011 (cat. no. 6287.0); ABS 2013, Australian Social Trends, Nov 2013 (cat. no. 4102.0); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

C 3.2 Business activity

C 3.2.1 Actively trading businesses

This is a count of the number of businesses which actively traded in goods or services over the financial year. The number of businesses operating in a region, and changes in business counts over time, can provide useful context for understanding processes of economic change in a region.

Table C 3.2.1.a Actively trading businesses by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2012 businesses | 2014 businesses | 2016 businesses | 2012 - 2016 change businesses | Trend |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Major Cities | 1,496,071 | 1,473,142 | 1,543,172 | 47,101 | |
| Inner Regional | 365,265 | 357,239 | 361,420 | -3,845 | |
| Outer Regional | 205,885 | 201,558 | 199,385 | -6,500 | |
| Remote | 31,982 | 31,608 | 30,815 | -1,167 | |
| Very Remote | 12,048 | 11,970 | 11,776 | -272 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 2,141,283 | 2,100,163 | 2,171,544 | 30,261 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2012 to Jun 2016, (cat. no. 8165.0)
Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

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.

Entities not considered to be actively trading in the market sector are not considered to be businesses and, as such, are also excluded from these business counts.

Multiple location businesses are included, but it is currently only possible to account for their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia.

Australian and state/territory data includes businesses whose location is "currently unknown" at the finer spatial level.

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

| Major Urban Area | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2012 - 2016 | Trend |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|-------|
| | businesses | businesses | businesses | change businesses | |
| Greater Sydney | 478,822 | 470,756 | 497,587 | 18,765 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 413,719 | 411,295 | 433,587 | 19,868 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 189,819 | 184,733 | 191,383 | 1,564 | |
| Greater Perth | 171,251 | 169,889 | 176,383 | 5,132 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 109,017 | 105,923 | 107,200 | -1,817 | |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 65,101 | 62,909 | 66,031 | 930 | |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 29,706 | 29,565 | 30,791 | 1,085 | |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 28,086 | 27,504 | 28,323 | 237 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 31,570 | 30,909 | 32,340 | 770 | |
| Wollongong | 16,041 | 15,702 | 16,570 | 529 | |
| Geelong | 17,306 | 17,425 | 18,249 | 943 | |
| Greater Hobart | 15,246 | 14,763 | 14,871 | -375 | |
| Townsville | 11,248 | 10,970 | 10,726 | -522 | |
| Cairns | 12,655 | 12,230 | 12,280 | -375 | |
| Greater Darwin | 10,348 | 10,288 | 10,362 | 14 | |
| Toowoomba | 10,268 | 10,444 | 10,671 | 403 | |
| Ballarat | 7,346 | 7,509 | 7,792 | 446 | |
| Bendigo | 6,286 | 6,267 | 6,311 | 25 | |
| Albury - Wodonga | 6,968 | 6,897 | 7,069 | 101 | |
| Launceston | 6,497 | 6,155 | 6,218 | -279 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2012 to Jun 2016, (cat. no. 8165.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

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.

Entities not considered to be actively trading in the market sector are not considered to be businesses and, as such, are also excluded from these business counts.

Multiple location businesses are included, but it is currently only possible to account for their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia.

Australian and state/territory data includes businesses whose location is "currently unknown" at the finer spatial level.

Table C 3.2.1.c Actively trading businesses by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2012 businesses | 2014 businesses | 2016 businesses | 2012 - 2016 change businesses | Trend |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| New South Wales | 710,780 | 697,009 | 727,433 | 16,653 | |
| Greater Sydney | 478,822 | 470,756 | 497,587 | 18,765 | |
| Central Coast | 21,827 | 21,280 | 21,907 | 80 | |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 25,636 | 25,529 | 27,248 | 1,612 | |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 18,283 | 17,906 | 19,531 | 1,248 | |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 73,264 | 72,175 | 75,538 | 2,274 | |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 31,066 | 30,631 | 32,117 | 1,051 | |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 49,519 | 48,759 | 52,333 | 2,814 | |
| Sydney - Inner West | 31,201 | 30,948 | 33,000 | 1,799 | |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 55,093 | 54,251 | 56,520 | 1,427 | |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 30,982 | 30,597 | 31,283 | 301 | |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 16,027 | 15,497 | 16,516 | 489 | |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 21,136 | 20,233 | 21,062 | -74 | |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 38,392 | 38,111 | 41,932 | 3,540 | |
| Sydney - Ryde | 17,081 | 16,934 | 18,078 | 997 | |
| Sydney - South West | 28,384 | 27,429 | 29,557 | 1,173 | |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 20,930 | 20,479 | 20,961 | 31 | |
| Rest of New South Wales | 220,254 | 216,233 | 219,661 | -593 | |
| Capital Region | 20,779 | 20,258 | 20,401 | -378 | |
| Central West | 19,528 | 19,429 | 19,529 | 1 | |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 10,860 | 10,514 | 10,472 | -388 | |
| Far West and Orana | 11,709 | 11,586 | 11,522 | -187 | |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 17,974 | 17,646 | 18,266 | 292 | |
| Illawarra | 16,725 | 16,368 | 17,263 | 538 | |
| Mid North Coast | 16,266 | 15,837 | 15,930 | -336 | |
| Murray | 11,957 | 11,825 | 11,882 | -75 | |
| New England and North West | 20,101 | 20,013 | 19,729 | -372 | |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 24,176 | 23,917 | 24,837 | 661 | |
| Richmond - Tweed | 22,132 | 21,437 | 22,027 | -105 | |
| Riverina | 16,120 | 15,848 | 15,859 | -261 | |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 11,932 | 11,566 | 11,946 | 14 | |
| Victoria | 551,205 | 545,936 | 570,071 | 18,866 | |
| Greater Melbourne | 413,719 | 411,295 | 433,587 | 19,868 | |
| Melbourne - Inner | 94,348 | 95,961 | 100,729 | 6,381 | |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 42,611 | 42,537 | 44,699 | 2,088 | |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 46,691 | 45,977 | 47,486 | 795 | |
| Melbourne - North East | 36,376 | 36,037 | 37,642 | 1,266 | |
| Melbourne - North West | 26,623 | 26,184 | 28,449 | 1,826 | |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 44,582 | 42,891 | 43,338 | -1,244 | |
| Melbourne - South East | 57,272 | 56,804 | 61,054 | 3,782 | |
| Melbourne - West | 41,490 | 41,665 | 46,068 | 4,578 | |
| Mornington Peninsula | 23,733 | 23,238 | 24,105 | 372 | |
| Rest of Victoria | 132,077 | 130,075 | 131,746 | -331 | |
| Ballarat | 12,428 | 12,673 | 13,043 | 615 | |
| Bendigo | 12,004 | 11,900 | 12,060 | 56 | |
| Geelong | 20,303 | 20,374 | 21,298 | 995 | |

(continued)

Actively trading businesses by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2012 businesses | 2014 businesses | 2016 businesses | 2012 - 2016 change businesses | Trend |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Hume | 17,697 | 17,179 | 17,447 | -250 | |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 24,479 | 23,901 | 24,155 | -324 | |
| North West | 17,074 | 16,726 | 16,654 | -420 | |
| Shepparton | 13,825 | 13,479 | 13,500 | -325 | |
| Warrnambool and South West | 14,279 | 13,843 | 13,596 | -683 | |
| Queensland | 428,549 | 416,780 | 425,570 | -2,979 | |
| Greater Brisbane | 189,819 | 184,733 | 191,383 | 1,564 | |
| Brisbane - East | 18,466 | 17,922 | 18,417 | -49 | |
| Brisbane - North | 15,377 | 15,010 | 15,763 | 386 | |
| Brisbane - South | 31,396 | 30,837 | 32,648 | 1,252 | |
| Brisbane - West | 14,661 | 14,340 | 14,591 | -70 | |
| Brisbane Inner City | 43,174 | 43,090 | 44,177 | 1,003 | |
| Ipswich | 17,352 | 16,713 | 17,357 | 5 | |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 22,170 | 20,858 | 21,704 | -466 | |
| Moreton Bay - North | 14,618 | 13,754 | 14,008 | -610 | |
| Moreton Bay - South | 12,601 | 12,210 | 12,721 | 120 | |
| Rest of Queensland | 232,651 | 227,255 | 229,377 | -3,274 | |
| Cairns | 22,872 | 22,129 | 22,041 | -831 | |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 18,452 | 18,788 | 18,580 | 128 | |
| Central Queensland | 18,267 | 17,931 | 17,412 | -855 | |
| Gold Coast | 61,863 | 59,832 | 62,772 | 909 | |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 16,484 | 15,927 | 15,014 | -1,470 | |
| Queensland - Outback | 7,222 | 7,259 | 7,126 | -96 | |
| <i>Far North</i> | 1,711 | 1,690 | 1,741 | 30 | |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | 2,321 | 2,342 | 2,227 | -94 | |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | 3,192 | 3,231 | 3,162 | -30 | |
| Sunshine Coast | 35,506 | 34,512 | 36,031 | 525 | |
| Toowoomba | 11,949 | 12,135 | 12,408 | 459 | |
| Townsville | 17,351 | 16,930 | 16,441 | -910 | |
| Wide Bay | 22,671 | 21,809 | 21,561 | -1,110 | |
| South Australia | 148,137 | 143,586 | 144,514 | -3,623 | |
| Greater Adelaide | 109,017 | 105,923 | 107,200 | -1,817 | |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 46,579 | 46,252 | 46,684 | 105 | |
| Adelaide - North | 21,600 | 20,342 | 20,978 | -622 | |
| Adelaide - South | 22,752 | 21,757 | 21,724 | -1,028 | |
| Adelaide - West | 18,084 | 17,571 | 17,821 | -263 | |
| Rest of South Australia | 36,946 | 36,042 | 35,728 | -1,218 | |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 11,191 | 11,032 | 10,991 | -200 | |
| South Australia - Outback | 6,860 | 6,653 | 6,441 | -419 | |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | 5,461 | 5,345 | 5,189 | -272 | |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | 1,406 | 1,314 | 1,254 | -152 | |
| South Australia - South East | 18,900 | 18,359 | 18,292 | -608 | |
| Western Australia | 221,901 | 218,783 | 225,005 | 3,104 | |
| Greater Perth | 171,251 | 169,889 | 176,383 | 5,132 | |
| Mandurah | 5,700 | 5,487 | 5,704 | 4 | |
| Perth - Inner | 35,625 | 35,485 | 35,940 | 315 | |
| Perth - North East | 19,642 | 19,251 | 19,941 | 299 | |

(continued)

Actively trading businesses by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2012 businesses | 2014 businesses | 2016 businesses | 2012 - 2016 change businesses | Trend |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Perth - North West | 43,105 | 43,093 | 45,215 | 2,110 | |
| Perth - South East | 37,599 | 37,128 | 38,777 | 1,178 | |
| Perth - South West | 29,582 | 29,447 | 30,801 | 1,219 | |
| Rest of Western Australia | 48,608 | 47,515 | 47,250 | -1,358 | |
| Bunbury | 15,721 | 15,439 | 15,695 | -26 | |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 17,019 | 16,776 | 16,690 | -329 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 4,960 | 4,755 | 4,458 | -502 | |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 2,513 | 2,362 | 2,266 | -247 | |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 1,082 | 1,020 | 953 | -129 | |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 1,367 | 1,366 | 1,236 | -131 | |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 10,915 | 10,543 | 10,401 | -514 | |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 2,046 | 2,025 | 2,021 | -25 | |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 999 | 981 | 1,011 | 12 | |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 2,582 | 2,391 | 2,307 | -275 | |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 5,289 | 5,151 | 5,057 | -232 | |
| Tasmania | 38,630 | 37,028 | 37,046 | -1,584 | |
| Greater Hobart | 15,246 | 14,763 | 14,871 | -375 | |
| Rest of Tasmania | 23,004 | 21,986 | 21,910 | -1,094 | |
| Launceston and North East | 11,769 | 11,226 | 11,283 | -486 | |
| South East | 3,128 | 3,000 | 2,965 | -163 | |
| West and North West | 8,109 | 7,764 | 7,665 | -444 | |
| Northern Territory | 14,657 | 14,277 | 14,312 | -345 | |
| Greater Darwin | 10,348 | 10,288 | 10,362 | 14 | |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 3,929 | 3,649 | 3,629 | -300 | |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 3,929 | 3,649 | 3,629 | -300 | |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 2,224 | 2,071 | 2,006 | -218 | |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 218 | 203 | 198 | -20 | |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 331 | 312 | 344 | 13 | |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 255 | 197 | 190 | -65 | |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 904 | 866 | 889 | -15 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 25,822 | 25,322 | 26,183 | 361 | |
| Australian Capital Cities | 1,414,044 | 1,392,969 | 1,457,556 | 43,512 | |
| Australian Rest of States | 697,469 | 682,755 | 689,301 | -8,168 | |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2012 to Jun 2016, (cat. no. 8165.0)
Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

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.

Entities not considered to be actively trading in the market sector are not considered to be businesses and, as such, are also excluded from these business counts.

Multiple location businesses are included, but it is currently only possible to account for their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia.

Australian and state/territory data includes businesses whose location is "currently unknown" at the finer spatial level.

C 3.2.2 Business size

This indicator provides a summary profile of business size for a region, based on those businesses which actively traded in goods or services during 2015-16. It places businesses into size categories according to the number of employees. Information on the numbers of small, medium or large businesses in a region provides useful context about the nature of regional economic activity.

Table C 3.2.2.a Business size by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | Non-employing | 1-4 employees | 5-19 employees | 20 or more employees |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | per cent | per cent | per cent | per cent |
| 2016 | | | | |
| Major Cities | 60.8 | 27.9 | 8.8 | 2.4 |
| Inner Regional | 60.7 | 27.4 | 9.9 | 2.0 |
| Outer Regional | 61.0 | 26.8 | 10.2 | 2.0 |
| Remote | 60.0 | 27.1 | 10.7 | 2.2 |
| Very Remote | 61.4 | 26.9 | 9.7 | 2.0 |
| AUSTRALIA | 60.7 | 27.6 | 9.2 | 2.5 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2012 to Jun 2016 (cat. no. 8165.0)
Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

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.

Entities not considered to be actively trading in the market sector are not considered to be businesses and, as such, are also excluded from these business counts.

Multiple location businesses are included, but it is currently only possible to account for their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia.

Australian and state/territory rates are based on data that includes businesses whose location is "currently unknown" at the finer spatial level. These are disproportionately in the '20 or more employees' category, hence why the Australian rate for this category appears higher than those of component regions.

Table C 3.2.2.b Business size by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | Non-employing | 1-4 employees | 5-19 employees | 20 or more employees |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | per cent | per cent | per cent | per cent |
| 2016 | | | | |
| Greater Sydney | 58.6 | 30.9 | 8.2 | 2.3 |
| Greater Melbourne | 61.9 | 27.4 | 8.3 | 2.3 |
| Greater Brisbane | 60.8 | 27.2 | 9.4 | 2.5 |
| Greater Perth | 63.0 | 24.7 | 9.4 | 2.9 |
| Greater Adelaide | 66.6 | 22.1 | 8.9 | 2.4 |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 62.9 | 26.3 | 8.6 | 2.2 |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 54.4 | 30.8 | 12.0 | 2.9 |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 57.1 | 29.2 | 10.7 | 2.9 |
| Sunshine Coast | 61.0 | 27.5 | 9.5 | 2.0 |
| Wollongong | 54.0 | 33.0 | 10.8 | 2.1 |
| Geelong | 59.5 | 28.5 | 9.7 | 2.3 |
| Greater Hobart | 60.1 | 25.6 | 11.4 | 2.9 |
| Townsville | 56.2 | 27.0 | 13.6 | 3.2 |
| Cairns | 57.7 | 27.8 | 11.6 | 2.9 |
| Greater Darwin | 59.4 | 24.6 | 11.9 | 4.1 |
| Toowoomba | 60.1 | 26.0 | 11.1 | 2.8 |
| Ballarat | 59.4 | 27.0 | 11.0 | 2.5 |
| Bendigo | 55.0 | 29.6 | 12.4 | 2.9 |
| Albury - Wodonga | 59.1 | 27.0 | 11.1 | 2.8 |
| Launceston | 57.2 | 26.6 | 13.2 | 2.9 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2012 to Jun 2016 (cat. no. 8165.0)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

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.

Entities not considered to be actively trading in the market sector are not considered to be businesses and, as such, are also excluded from these business counts.

Multiple location businesses are included, but it is currently only possible to account for their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia.

Table C 3.2.2.c Business size by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | Non-employed | 1-4 employees | 5-19 employees | 20 or more employees |
|--|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | per cent | per cent | per cent | per cent |
| 2016 | | | | |
| New South Wales | 58.5 | 30.2 | 8.9 | 2.4 |
| Greater Sydney | 58.6 | 30.9 | 8.2 | 2.3 |
| Central Coast | 54.2 | 33.8 | 9.9 | 2.0 |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 57.1 | 32.8 | 8.3 | 1.8 |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 57.3 | 32.0 | 8.4 | 2.3 |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 58.8 | 27.0 | 9.9 | 4.2 |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 64.3 | 27.6 | 6.5 | 1.6 |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 60.3 | 31.4 | 6.9 | 1.4 |
| Sydney - Inner West | 60.7 | 30.5 | 7.2 | 1.6 |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 61.1 | 28.8 | 7.7 | 2.4 |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 58.8 | 31.4 | 7.9 | 1.9 |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 54.0 | 34.8 | 9.2 | 2.0 |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 54.7 | 34.1 | 9.4 | 1.9 |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 58.4 | 31.4 | 7.9 | 2.3 |
| Sydney - Ryde | 60.1 | 30.4 | 7.1 | 2.4 |
| Sydney - South West | 53.4 | 36.8 | 7.9 | 1.9 |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 56.4 | 33.1 | 8.9 | 1.6 |
| Rest of New South Wales | 58.7 | 28.9 | 10.4 | 1.9 |
| Capital Region | 56.7 | 30.9 | 10.8 | 1.6 |
| Central West | 58.8 | 28.8 | 10.7 | 1.7 |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 59.0 | 28.5 | 10.6 | 1.9 |
| Far West and Orana | 60.4 | 27.2 | 10.7 | 1.7 |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 58.2 | 28.7 | 10.7 | 2.4 |
| Illawarra | 54.2 | 33.0 | 10.7 | 2.1 |
| Mid North Coast | 60.7 | 28.0 | 9.5 | 1.8 |
| Murray | 59.4 | 27.6 | 10.7 | 2.3 |
| New England and North West | 62.6 | 26.8 | 9.4 | 1.3 |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 54.3 | 31.1 | 11.8 | 2.8 |
| Richmond - Tweed | 64.0 | 25.3 | 8.9 | 1.8 |
| Riverina | 59.5 | 28.2 | 10.4 | 1.9 |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 56.2 | 31.9 | 10.3 | 1.7 |
| Victoria | 61.6 | 27.4 | 8.6 | 2.4 |
| Greater Melbourne | 61.9 | 27.4 | 8.3 | 2.3 |
| Melbourne - Inner | 63.0 | 24.4 | 9.4 | 3.3 |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 63.5 | 27.5 | 7.4 | 1.6 |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 64.0 | 26.5 | 7.6 | 1.9 |
| Melbourne - North East | 61.8 | 28.8 | 7.5 | 1.9 |
| Melbourne - North West | 62.6 | 26.7 | 8.3 | 2.4 |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 57.9 | 31.1 | 8.9 | 2.1 |
| Melbourne - South East | 60.4 | 28.2 | 8.8 | 2.6 |
| Melbourne - West | 62.6 | 28.3 | 7.3 | 1.9 |
| Mornington Peninsula | 59.6 | 30.2 | 8.6 | 1.6 |
| Rest of Victoria | 60.9 | 27.8 | 9.5 | 1.9 |
| Ballarat | 60.0 | 28.8 | 9.2 | 2.0 |
| Bendigo | 59.1 | 28.4 | 10.2 | 2.2 |

(continued)

Business size by sub-state region (continued)

| <i>Sub-State Region</i> | <i>Non-employed</i> | <i>1-4 employees</i> | <i>5-19 employees</i> | <i>20 or more employees</i> |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> |
| Geelong | 60.0 | 28.4 | 9.5 | 2.1 |
| Hume | 63.7 | 26.0 | 8.8 | 1.5 |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 63.4 | 26.2 | 8.8 | 1.6 |
| North West | 57.9 | 30.4 | 9.9 | 1.8 |
| Shepparton | 61.9 | 26.2 | 9.9 | 2.1 |
| Warrnambool and South West | 59.5 | 28.6 | 10.1 | 1.8 |
| Queensland | 61.4 | 26.5 | 9.6 | 2.6 |
| Greater Brisbane | 60.8 | 27.2 | 9.4 | 2.5 |
| Brisbane - East | 58.1 | 29.5 | 10.0 | 2.5 |
| Brisbane - North | 60.2 | 26.7 | 10.0 | 3.0 |
| Brisbane - South | 60.9 | 27.1 | 9.6 | 2.4 |
| Brisbane - West | 61.0 | 29.3 | 7.8 | 1.9 |
| Brisbane Inner City | 63.2 | 23.9 | 9.6 | 3.3 |
| Ipswich | 62.3 | 26.4 | 8.9 | 2.4 |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 60.8 | 27.8 | 9.3 | 2.1 |
| Moreton Bay - North | 58.3 | 29.9 | 9.5 | 2.3 |
| Moreton Bay - South | 57.6 | 31.2 | 9.2 | 2.0 |
| Rest of Queensland | 62.1 | 26.0 | 9.6 | 2.3 |
| Cairns | 59.6 | 26.6 | 11.1 | 2.8 |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 68.7 | 22.2 | 7.4 | 1.7 |
| Central Queensland | 62.4 | 25.1 | 10.3 | 2.2 |
| Gold Coast | 63.0 | 26.3 | 8.4 | 2.2 |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 59.8 | 26.4 | 10.9 | 2.8 |
| Queensland - Outback | 62.7 | 25.4 | 9.8 | 2.0 |
| <i>Far North</i> | 62.6 | 22.4 | 11.6 | 3.4 |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | 59.1 | 26.0 | 12.1 | 2.7 |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | 65.1 | 26.6 | 7.2 | 1.1 |
| Sunshine Coast | 61.1 | 27.5 | 9.4 | 2.0 |
| Toowoomba | 60.5 | 26.1 | 10.7 | 2.7 |
| Townsville | 58.3 | 26.9 | 12.1 | 2.7 |
| Wide Bay | 62.5 | 25.1 | 10.1 | 2.3 |
| South Australia | 65.0 | 23.2 | 9.4 | 2.4 |
| Greater Adelaide | 66.6 | 22.1 | 8.9 | 2.4 |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 68.4 | 21.0 | 8.4 | 2.3 |
| Adelaide - North | 65.9 | 23.3 | 8.6 | 2.3 |
| Adelaide - South | 66.1 | 23.3 | 8.6 | 2.0 |
| Adelaide - West | 63.5 | 21.9 | 11.2 | 3.3 |
| Rest of South Australia | 60.7 | 26.8 | 10.8 | 1.8 |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 61.4 | 27.5 | 9.6 | 1.5 |
| South Australia - Outback | 57.6 | 28.3 | 12.0 | 2.1 |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | 58.2 | 28.4 | 11.5 | 1.9 |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | 54.9 | 27.9 | 14.2 | 3.0 |
| South Australia - South East | 61.3 | 25.8 | 11.0 | 1.8 |
| Western Australia | 62.2 | 25.1 | 9.7 | 3.0 |
| Greater Perth | 63.0 | 24.7 | 9.4 | 2.9 |
| Mandurah | 61.2 | 26.3 | 9.9 | 2.6 |

(continued)

Business size by sub-state region (continued)

| <i>Sub-State Region</i> | <i>Non-employed</i> | <i>1-4 employees</i> | <i>5-19 employees</i> | <i>20 or more employees</i> |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> | <i>per cent</i> |
| Perth - Inner | 63.2 | 23.7 | 9.4 | 3.7 |
| Perth - North East | 61.8 | 25.3 | 9.9 | 2.9 |
| Perth - North West | 64.2 | 25.0 | 8.5 | 2.3 |
| Perth - South East | 62.9 | 24.6 | 9.7 | 2.9 |
| Perth - South West | 62.4 | 24.8 | 9.8 | 2.9 |
| Rest of Western Australia | 59.9 | 26.7 | 10.7 | 2.6 |
| Bunbury | 62.6 | 23.6 | 10.9 | 2.9 |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 60.2 | 29.0 | 9.1 | 1.7 |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 56.5 | 25.2 | 13.6 | 4.7 |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 55.6 | 25.1 | 14.2 | 5.1 |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 59.8 | 24.0 | 12.1 | 4.1 |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 55.5 | 26.1 | 13.8 | 4.6 |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 56.9 | 28.4 | 11.9 | 2.9 |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 57.9 | 30.0 | 10.3 | 1.7 |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 56.1 | 24.8 | 14.4 | 4.7 |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 52.7 | 29.0 | 14.2 | 4.1 |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 58.5 | 28.2 | 10.9 | 2.4 |
| Tasmania | 59.5 | 25.9 | 11.6 | 2.9 |
| Greater Hobart | 60.1 | 25.6 | 11.4 | 2.9 |
| Rest of Tasmania | 59.5 | 26.2 | 11.8 | 2.5 |
| Launceston and North East | 59.7 | 26.1 | 11.8 | 2.4 |
| South East | 62.0 | 24.2 | 10.9 | 3.0 |
| West and North West | 58.0 | 27.1 | 12.3 | 2.6 |
| Northern Territory | 57.9 | 24.4 | 13.0 | 4.7 |
| Greater Darwin | 59.4 | 24.6 | 11.9 | 4.1 |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 55.4 | 24.2 | 15.4 | 5.1 |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 55.4 | 24.2 | 15.4 | 5.1 |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 56.1 | 22.8 | 15.8 | 5.4 |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 49.8 | 30.5 | 16.7 | 3.0 |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 65.0 | 19.7 | 10.7 | 4.6 |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 53.7 | 24.7 | 13.2 | 8.4 |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 51.6 | 27.6 | 16.2 | 4.6 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 57.0 | 29.3 | 10.7 | 3.0 |
| Australian Capital Cities | 61.0 | 27.9 | 8.7 | 2.4 |
| Australian Rest of States | 60.4 | 27.4 | 10.1 | 2.1 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2012 to Jun 2016 (cat. no. 8165.0)
Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

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.

Entities not considered to be actively trading in the market sector are not considered to be businesses and, as such, are also excluded from these business counts.

Multiple location businesses are included, but it is currently only possible to account for their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia.

Australian and state/territory rates are based on data that includes businesses whose location is "currently unknown" at the finer spatial level. These are disproportionately in the '20 or more employees' category, hence why the Australian rate for this category appears higher than those of component regions.

C 3.3 Innovation

C 3.3.1 Employment in knowledge-intensive industries

Employment in knowledge-intensive industries indicates the number of people working in high and medium-high technology manufacturing sectors such as communication equipment manufacturing, or knowledge-oriented services such as education, medical services and banking. These industries tend to be concentrated in certain regions since investment, infrastructure and human capital tend to be geographically clustered.⁷¹ Knowledge-intensive industries are important for regional economies because of their links to innovative products, new production processes, productivity and the creation of well-paying jobs. This indicator is based on the place of usual residence of the employed person and not the location at which they work.

Table C 3.3.1.a Employment in knowledge intensive industries by remoteness class

| Remoteness Class | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2006 - 2011 change percentage points |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| Major Cities | 33.7 | 34.9 | 1.2 |
| Inner Regional | 25.9 | 26.8 | 0.9 |
| Outer Regional | 21.7 | 22.9 | 1.2 |
| Remote | 19.0 | 19.9 | 0.9 |
| Very Remote | 15.6 | 18.2 | 2.6 |
| AUSTRALIA | 30.8 | 32.1 | 1.3 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Includes high and medium-high technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive services, based on the OECD publication Regions at a Glance 2009 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2009-en>.

Calculation excludes Inadequately Described and Not Stated categories from the denominator.

The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Scheme, a former Indigenous employment program, can influence employment measures for regions which had CDEP participation. CDEP participants were classified as employed in both the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, but the scheme was phased out from 2009, so there were fewer participants in 2011. Participants in a replacement scheme were not classified as employed in the 2016 Census (for more details see ABS 2012, Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2011 (cat. no. 6287.0); ABS 2013, Australian Social Trends, Nov 2013 (cat. no. 4102.0); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

⁷¹ OECD 2009, *Regions at a Glance, Employment in Knowledge-Oriented Sectors*, Paris.

Table C 3.3.1.b Employment in knowledge intensive industries by major urban area

| Major Urban Area | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2006 - 2011 change percentage points |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| Greater Sydney | 35.3 | 36.8 | 1.5 |
| Greater Melbourne | 35.6 | 36.6 | 1.0 |
| Greater Brisbane | 32.1 | 34.2 | 2.1 |
| Greater Perth | 31.0 | 32.3 | 1.3 |
| Greater Adelaide | 33.5 | 33.1 | -0.4 |
| Gold Coast - Tweed Heads | 24.6 | 27.9 | 3.3 |
| Newcastle - Maitland | 31.3 | 32.5 | 1.2 |
| Canberra - Queanbeyan | 29.1 | 28.5 | -0.6 |
| Sunshine Coast | 25.9 | 29.5 | 3.6 |
| Wollongong | 30.2 | 31.3 | 1.1 |
| Geelong | 31.2 | 32.0 | 0.8 |
| Greater Hobart | 28.6 | 29.7 | 1.1 |
| Townsville | 26.9 | 28.9 | 2.0 |
| Cairns | 24.9 | 28.2 | 3.3 |
| Greater Darwin | 25.5 | 25.4 | -0.1 |
| Toowoomba | 31.6 | 32.7 | 1.1 |
| Ballarat | 34.2 | 34.7 | 0.5 |
| Bendigo | 31.7 | 32.5 | 0.8 |
| Albury - Wodonga | 27.2 | 27.8 | 0.6 |
| Launceston | 30.2 | 29.9 | -0.3 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Includes high and medium-high technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive services, based on the OECD publication Regions at a Glance 2009 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2009-en>.

Calculation excludes Inadequately Described and Not Stated categories from the denominator.

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

Table C 3.3.1.c Employment in knowledge intensive industries by sub-state region

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2006 - 2011 change percentage points |
|--|------------------|------------------|--|
| New South Wales | 32.1 | 33.4 | 1.3 |
| Greater Sydney | 35.3 | 36.8 | 1.5 |
| Central Coast | 28.4 | 29.3 | 0.9 |
| Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury | 35.7 | 36.9 | 1.2 |
| Sydney - Blacktown | 30.8 | 32.1 | 1.3 |
| Sydney - City and Inner South | 39.7 | 42.4 | 2.7 |
| Sydney - Eastern Suburbs | 42.7 | 45.0 | 2.3 |
| Sydney - Inner South West | 31.4 | 32.4 | 1.0 |
| Sydney - Inner West | 40.9 | 42.3 | 1.4 |
| Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby | 48.1 | 50.0 | 1.9 |
| Sydney - Northern Beaches | 36.5 | 38.7 | 2.2 |
| Sydney - Outer South West | 29.3 | 29.8 | 0.5 |
| Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains | 29.5 | 30.0 | 0.5 |
| Sydney - Parramatta | 33.8 | 35.3 | 1.5 |
| Sydney - Ryde | 42.5 | 44.7 | 2.2 |
| Sydney - South West | 26.6 | 28.3 | 1.7 |
| Sydney - Sutherland | 33.9 | 35.2 | 1.3 |
| Rest of New South Wales | 26.0 | 27.0 | 1.0 |
| Capital Region | 22.2 | 22.8 | 0.6 |
| Central West | 23.7 | 24.9 | 1.2 |
| Coffs Harbour - Grafton | 25.2 | 25.9 | 0.7 |
| Far West and Orana | 23.2 | 23.6 | 0.4 |
| Hunter Valley exc Newcastle | 23.3 | 24.3 | 1.0 |
| Illawarra | 30.2 | 31.3 | 1.1 |
| Mid North Coast | 25.0 | 26.1 | 1.1 |
| Murray | 22.5 | 23.8 | 1.3 |
| New England and North West | 24.8 | 25.2 | 0.4 |
| Newcastle and Lake Macquarie | 33.0 | 34.1 | 1.1 |
| Richmond - Tweed | 26.2 | 27.7 | 1.5 |
| Riverina | 22.8 | 23.6 | 0.8 |
| Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven | 25.7 | 26.2 | 0.5 |
| Victoria | 33.3 | 34.3 | 1.0 |
| Greater Melbourne | 35.6 | 36.6 | 1.0 |
| Melbourne - Inner | 44.6 | 46.0 | 1.4 |
| Melbourne - Inner East | 44.1 | 45.1 | 1.0 |
| Melbourne - Inner South | 40.8 | 42.3 | 1.5 |
| Melbourne - North East | 34.3 | 35.2 | 0.9 |
| Melbourne - North West | 30.7 | 31.4 | 0.7 |
| Melbourne - Outer East | 32.6 | 33.8 | 1.2 |
| Melbourne - South East | 31.6 | 32.1 | 0.5 |
| Melbourne - West | 31.5 | 32.8 | 1.3 |
| Mornington Peninsula | 27.8 | 28.7 | 0.9 |
| Rest of Victoria | 26.1 | 27.0 | 0.9 |
| Ballarat | 31.0 | 31.8 | 0.8 |
| Bendigo | 30.0 | 30.8 | 0.8 |

(continued)

Employment in knowledge intensive industries by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2006 - 2011 change percentage points |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| Geelong | 30.6 | 31.4 | 0.8 |
| Hume | 24.0 | 24.7 | 0.7 |
| Latrobe - Gippsland | 24.0 | 24.3 | 0.3 |
| North West | 23.3 | 23.8 | 0.5 |
| Shepparton | 22.4 | 24.2 | 1.8 |
| Warrnambool and South West | 22.0 | 23.1 | 1.1 |
| Queensland | 27.9 | 30.3 | 2.4 |
| Greater Brisbane | 32.1 | 34.2 | 2.1 |
| Brisbane - East | 28.7 | 31.2 | 2.5 |
| Brisbane - North | 32.5 | 35.2 | 2.7 |
| Brisbane - South | 35.6 | 38.2 | 2.6 |
| Brisbane - West | 42.0 | 44.4 | 2.4 |
| Brisbane Inner City | 41.2 | 43.2 | 2.0 |
| Ipswich | 26.6 | 28.4 | 1.8 |
| Logan - Beaudesert | 24.7 | 26.7 | 2.0 |
| Moreton Bay - North | 24.5 | 26.3 | 1.8 |
| Moreton Bay - South | 31.3 | 33.3 | 2.0 |
| Rest of Queensland | 23.9 | 26.4 | 2.5 |
| Cairns | 22.6 | 25.6 | 3.0 |
| Darling Downs - Maranoa | 19.7 | 20.7 | 1.0 |
| Central Queensland | 23.4 | 24.3 | 0.9 |
| Gold Coast | 24.7 | 28.1 | 3.4 |
| Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday | 20.9 | 22.8 | 1.9 |
| Queensland - Outback | 17.4 | 20.8 | 3.4 |
| <i>Far North</i> | 14.9 | 23.6 | 8.7 |
| <i>Outback - North</i> | 18.4 | 20.1 | 1.7 |
| <i>Outback - South</i> | 18.8 | 18.8 | 0.0 |
| Sunshine Coast | 25.6 | 29.1 | 3.5 |
| Toowoomba | 30.8 | 31.6 | 0.8 |
| Townsville | 25.4 | 27.3 | 1.9 |
| Wide Bay | 23.1 | 26.0 | 2.9 |
| South Australia | 30.6 | 30.5 | -0.1 |
| Greater Adelaide | 33.5 | 33.1 | -0.4 |
| Adelaide - Central and Hills | 38.8 | 38.8 | 0.0 |
| Adelaide - North | 29.6 | 29.0 | -0.6 |
| Adelaide - South | 34.5 | 34.0 | -0.5 |
| Adelaide - West | 31.3 | 31.2 | -0.1 |
| Rest of South Australia | 20.5 | 21.1 | 0.6 |
| Barossa - Yorke - Mid North | 21.5 | 21.7 | 0.2 |
| South Australia - Outback | 22.2 | 22.1 | -0.1 |
| <i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i> | 21.9 | 22.1 | 0.2 |
| <i>Outback - North and East</i> | 22.8 | 22.2 | -0.6 |
| South Australia - South East | 19.2 | 20.3 | 1.1 |
| Western Australia | 28.6 | 29.9 | 1.3 |
| Greater Perth | 31.0 | 32.3 | 1.3 |
| Mandurah | 20.5 | 22.3 | 1.8 |
| Perth - Inner | 43.6 | 43.8 | 0.2 |

(continued)

Employment in knowledge intensive industries by sub-state region (continued)

| Sub-State Region | 2006 per cent | 2011 per cent | 2006 - 2011 change percentage points |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| Perth - North East | 28.4 | 29.4 | 1.0 |
| Perth - North West | 31.8 | 33.1 | 1.3 |
| Perth - South East | 29.0 | 30.7 | 1.7 |
| Perth - South West | 29.6 | 31.4 | 1.8 |
| Rest of Western Australia | 20.4 | 21.3 | 0.9 |
| Bunbury | 20.6 | 22.3 | 1.7 |
| Western Australia - Wheat Belt | 19.8 | 21.1 | 1.3 |
| Western Australia - Outback (North) | 19.6 | 19.2 | -0.4 |
| <i>Kimberley</i> | 19.9 | 25.6 | 5.7 |
| <i>East Pilbara</i> | 19.5 | 17.1 | -2.4 |
| <i>West Pilbara</i> | 19.2 | 15.7 | -3.5 |
| Western Australia - Outback (South) | 21.3 | 22.0 | 0.7 |
| <i>Esperance</i> | 18.5 | 19.5 | 1.0 |
| <i>Gascoyne</i> | 19.9 | 19.5 | -0.4 |
| <i>Goldfields</i> | 21.3 | 22.3 | 1.0 |
| <i>Mid West</i> | 22.5 | 22.8 | 0.3 |
| Tasmania | 26.3 | 26.8 | 0.5 |
| Greater Hobart | 28.6 | 29.7 | 1.1 |
| Rest of Tasmania | 24.4 | 24.5 | 0.1 |
| Launceston and North East | 26.3 | 26.4 | 0.1 |
| South East | 18.7 | 19.9 | 1.2 |
| West and North West | 23.8 | 23.5 | -0.3 |
| Northern Territory | 23.6 | 24.8 | 1.2 |
| Greater Darwin | 25.5 | 25.4 | -0.1 |
| Rest of Northern Territory | 20.6 | 23.8 | 3.2 |
| Northern Territory - Outback | 20.6 | 23.8 | 3.2 |
| <i>Alice Springs</i> | 25.6 | 28.1 | 2.5 |
| <i>Barkly</i> | 17.2 | 22.1 | 4.9 |
| <i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i> | 15.3 | 19.0 | 3.7 |
| <i>East Arnhem</i> | 13.6 | 19.3 | 5.7 |
| <i>Katherine</i> | 17.5 | 20.6 | 3.1 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 29.8 | 29.2 | -0.6 |
| Australian Capital Cities | 33.9 | 35.0 | 1.1 |
| Australian Rest of States | 24.6 | 26.0 | 1.4 |

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of usual residence.

Includes high and medium-high technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive services, based on the OECD publication Regions at a Glance 2009 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2009-en>.

Calculation excludes Inadequately Described and Not Stated categories from the denominator.

The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Scheme, a former Indigenous employment program, can influence employment measures for regions which had CDEP participation. CDEP participants were classified as employed in both the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, but the scheme was phased out from 2009, so there were fewer participants in 2011. Participants in a replacement scheme were not classified as employed in the 2016 Census (for more details see ABS 2012, Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2011 (cat. no. 6287.0); ABS 2013, Australian Social Trends, Nov 2013 (cat. no. 4102.0); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

Abbreviations and acronyms

| | |
|--------|---|
| ABN | Australian Business Number |
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| AEC | Australian Electoral Commission |
| AEDC | Australian Early Development Census |
| ASGS | Australian Statistical Geography Standard |
| BITRE | Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics |
| CED | Commonwealth Electoral Divisions |
| CDEP | Community Development Employment Project |
| CPI | Consumer Price Index |
| GCCSA | Greater Capital City Statistical Area |
| GST | Goods and Service Tax |
| HILDA | Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia |
| LGA | Local Government Area |
| MAP | Measures of Australia's Progress |
| MIAESR | Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research |
| MUA | Major Urban Areas |
| NAPLAN | National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy |
| NEPM | National Environment Protection Measure |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| SA2 | Statistical Area Level 2 |
| SA3 | Statistical Area Level 3 |
| SA4 | Statistical Area Level 4 |
| SUA | Significant Urban Area |
| UN | United Nations |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

Endnotes and definitions

Place of usual residence

Place of usual residence is the place where a person usually lives. It may, or may not be, the place where the person was counted on Census night. Each person is required to state their address of usual residence on the Census form.

2011 ASGS and 2016 ASGS

The 2016 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), which was introduced in 2016, updates the 2011 ASGS, with some minor boundary changes. This includes the addition of Norfolk Island in the collection of data from July 2016 onwards, and the splitting of the Western Australia - Outback SA4 into two SA4 regions; Western Australia - Outback (North) and Western Australia - Outback (South). There were no changes made to the Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSA).

In this publication, remoteness areas are based on 2011 ASGS for all indicators, as a 2016 remoteness area classification is not yet available. Because 2011 ASGS does not include Norfolk Island, this may result in slight discrepancies between the sum of remoteness area data, and the 2016 total for Australia data published in tables.

Australian Capital Territory classifications

The GCCSA classification and Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4) for the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) are equivalent. However, there are minor differences between the GCCSA and SA4 classifications of the ACT, and the state and territory classification of the ACT.

Depending on the indicator, data for the ACT has been published in sub-state tables either using the GCCSA or state and territory definition. Depending on which classification has been used, the totals for Australian Capital Cities may vary slightly from the sum of individual capital cities presented in the table.

Rounding of data

In this publication, table data has been rounded to one decimal place. In most instances, changes in an indicator over time have been calculated using the rounded data published in the tables. However, in some cases changes over time have been calculated before rounding. In these cases, the figure published for change over time may not sum with the rest of the data published for that region.

Changes over time

Where commentary refers to the largest increase or decrease in an indicator, the change is measured in the units specified in the indicator's table. For example, changes in an indicator for a region may be measured in absolute terms, in percentage points or in percentages, as specified by the table.

Equivalent classifications

The GCCSA geographies for Greater Hobart, Greater Darwin and the ACT are equivalent to their respective SA4 geographies. Data presented for these areas at the SA4 scale is equivalent to data for these areas at the GCCSA scale. Further, the rest of state geography for the Northern Territory (rest of Northern Territory) is equivalent to the SA4 region Northern Territory - Outback.

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