

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
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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	
<i>Kimberley</i>	42.4	45.7	49.2	6.8	
<i>East Pilbara</i>	41.4	49.3	51.6	10.2	
<i>West Pilbara</i>	50.3	52.0	57.1	6.8	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	47.2	49.9	51.7	4.5	
<i>Esperance</i>	52.0	54.1	53.4	1.4	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	49.1	50.4	53.0	4.0	
<i>Goldfields</i>	44.3	47.2	49.7	5.3	
<i>Mid West</i>	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	
<i>Alice Springs</i>	45.5	50.7	50.4	4.9	
<i>Barkly</i>	30.5	35.6	38.7	8.3	
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	28.5	36.7	29.5	1.1	
<i>East Arnhem</i>	34.2	41.1	34.3	0.0	
<i>Katherine</i>	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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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	
<i>Far North</i>	47.6	47.2	47.0	-0.6	
<i>Outback - North</i>	67.8	67.6	63.3	-4.5	
<i>Outback - South</i>	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	
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	68.7	67.1	65.5	-3.2	
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016		Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change	percentage points	
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*

Remoteness Class	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14 - 2015-16	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14 - 2015-16	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14 - 2015-16	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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)

Sub-State Region	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14 - 2015-16	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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	
<i>Far North</i>	12.3	11.5	13.5	1.2	
<i>Outback - North</i>	17.9	10.2	11.2	-6.7	
<i>Outback - South</i>	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	
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	9.4	7.8	8.4	-1.0	
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	persons	persons	persons	change persons	
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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	persons	persons	persons	change persons	
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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 persons</i>	<i>2011 persons</i>	<i>2016 persons</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change persons</i>	<i>Trend</i>
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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	persons	persons	persons	change persons	
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	
<i>Far North</i>	11,958	11,431	10,997	-961	
<i>Outback - North</i>	14,573	15,751	13,884	-689	
<i>Outback - South</i>	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	
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	23,981	25,308	23,874	-107	
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	persons	persons	persons	change persons	
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	
<i>Kimberley</i>	12,827	14,404	13,639	812	
<i>East Pilbara</i>	8,210	14,399	12,899	4,689	
<i>West Pilbara</i>	11,318	17,973	18,999	7,681	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	50,765	57,417	53,172	2,407	
<i>Esperance</i>	7,163	7,442	7,154	-9	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	4,268	4,339	4,252	-16	
<i>Goldfields</i>	18,064	20,657	18,451	387	
<i>Mid West</i>	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	
<i>Alice Springs</i>	15,318	16,157	15,351	33	
<i>Barkly</i>	1,747	1,838	1,762	15	
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	4,195	5,066	3,956	-239	
<i>East Arnhem</i>	4,712	4,880	3,543	-1,169	
<i>Katherine</i>	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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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	
<i>Far North</i>	4.5	7.9	12.4	7.9	
<i>Outback - North</i>	3.7	4.7	6.5	2.8	
<i>Outback - South</i>	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	
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	5.9	5.8	7.7	1.8	
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	
	per cent	per cent	per cent	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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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)

<i>Sub-State Region*</i>	<i>2006</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>2016</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>2006-2016</i> <i>change</i> <i>percentage</i> <i>points</i>	<i>Trend</i>
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	2013-14	2016-17 (p)	2010-11 - 2016-17 (p)	Trend
	\$ million (real)	\$ million (real)	\$ million (real)	change per cent	
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	2013-14	2016-17 (p)	2010-11 - 2016-17 (p)	Trend
	\$ million (real)	\$ million (real)	\$ million (real)	change per cent	
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	2013-14	2016-17 (p)	2010-11 - 2016-17 (p)	Trend
	\$ million (real)	\$ million (real)	\$ million (real)	change per cent	
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	2013-14	2016-17 (p)	2010-11 - 2016-17 (p)	Trend
	\$ million (real)	\$ million (real)	\$ million (real)	change per cent	
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	2013-14	2016-17 (p)	2010-11 - 2016-17 (p)	Trend
	\$ million (real)	\$ million (real)	\$ million (real)	change per cent	
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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	\$ (real)	\$ (real)	\$ (real)	change \$ (real)	
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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	\$ (real)	\$ (real)	\$ (real)	change \$ (real)	
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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	\$ (real)	\$ (real)	\$ (real)	change \$ (real)	
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	
<i>Kimberley</i>	1,336	1,565	1,579	243	
<i>East Pilbara</i>	2,340	2,955	2,399	59	
<i>West Pilbara</i>	2,519	3,002	2,475	-44	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	1,337	1,474	1,482	145	
<i>Esperance</i>	1,192	1,281	1,353	161	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	1,165	1,278	1,332	167	
<i>Goldfields</i>	1,812	1,965	1,953	141	
<i>Mid West</i>	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	
<i>Alice Springs</i>	1,438	1,645	1,701	263	
<i>Barkly</i>	1,095	1,306	1,362	267	
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	1,140	1,223	1,130	-10	
<i>East Arnhem</i>	1,943	2,175	1,916	-27	
<i>Katherine</i>	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	2013-14	2015-16	2009-10 - 2015-16	Trend
	\$ mean (real)	\$ mean (real)	\$ mean (real)	change \$ mean (real)	
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	2013-14	2015-16	2009-10 - 2015-16	Trend
	\$ mean (real)	\$ mean (real)	\$ mean (real)	change \$ mean (real)	
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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
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	2011	2016	2006-2016	Trend
	visits per 1,000 residents	visits per 1,000 residents	visits per 1,000 residents	change visits per 1,000 residents	
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	2011	2016	2006-2016	Trend
	visits per 1,000 residents	visits per 1,000 residents	visits per 1,000 residents	change visits per 1,000 residents	
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	2011	2016	2006-2016	Trend
	visits per 1,000 residents	visits per 1,000 residents	visits per 1,000 residents	change visits per 1,000 residents	
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.