

Progress 4: Governance



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

Governance is the authority of the different levels in the system of government to manage a country's affairs. It includes the mechanisms, processes and institutions that regulate individuals' activities, as well as the way individuals are included in making decisions about aspects that affect their lives.⁵⁵

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

Governance			
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⁵⁵ United Nations 2006, Committee of Experts on Public Administration (UNPAN), *Definition of Basic Concepts and Terminologies in Governance and Public Administration* (E/C.16/2006/4), New York.

P 4.1 Trust

P 4.1.1 Generalised trust

Generalised trust measures the degree to which people in a community feel they can trust one another. Generalised trust is considered a measure of progress for trust in the integrity of governments and private institutions, for example, whether or not the police, one's doctor and hospital could be generally trusted or be trusted to do 'the right thing' for the individual. While there are many personal and circumstantial factors that influence the level of trust people have for one another, governance systems in society are likely to also play a role due to the significant influence they have over many aspects of people's lives.⁵⁶

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

Generalised trust across remoteness classes

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

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

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

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

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

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

Persons aged 18 years and over.

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

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

⁵⁶ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

Generalised trust across capital cities and the balance of state

- Generally, levels of generalised trust increased in Australian capital cities while levels decreased in rest of state areas.
- The largest increases among capital cities and rest of state regions were in Greater Melbourne (5.8 percentage points), Greater Sydney (3.5 percentage points) and Greater Hobart (3.3 percentage points).
- Nine of the 15 capital and rest of state regions saw a decline in generalised trust between 2006 and 2014. The largest significant decline was in the rest of South Australia, where trust fell by 15.5 percentage points.

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

Capital City / Balance of State	2006 per cent	2010 per cent	2014 per cent	2006 - 2014 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales[^]	52.1	52.4	55.5	3.4	
Greater Sydney [^]	52.1	49.9	55.6	3.5	
Rest of New South Wales [^]	56.6	56.5	55.4	-1.2	
Victoria[^]	53.3	56.4	56.7	3.4	
Greater Melbourne	51.7	54.9	57.5	5.8	
Rest of Victoria [^]	57.6	60.7	54.0	-3.6	
Queensland[^]	53.9	50.8	51.5	-2.4	
Greater Brisbane [^]	54.6	50.8	52.6	-2.0	
Rest of Queensland [^]	53.4	50.8	50.7	-2.7	
South Australia[^]	53.8	56.4	50.8	-3.0	
Greater Adelaide [^]	50.6	57.2	51.2	0.6	
Rest of South Australia	63.2	53.8	47.7	-15.5	
Western Australia	56.8	56.3	51.7	-5.1	
Greater Perth	57.6	56.3	52.1	-5.5	
Rest of Western Australia [^]	54.1	55.9	52.7	-1.4	
Tasmania[^]	54.7	60.9	57.1	2.4	
Greater Hobart [^]	55.0	62.2	58.3	3.3	
Rest of Tasmania [^]	54.5	59.9	55.7	1.2	
Northern Territory[^]	53.2	50.5	52.5	-0.7	
Greater Darwin [^]	51.7	51.5	50.0	-1.7	
Rest of Northern Territory [^]	57.0	46.5	57.4	0.4	
Australian Capital Territory[^]	61.5	61.5	61.0	-0.5	
Australian Capital Cities[^]	53.1	53.4	54.9	1.8	
Australian Rest of States[^]	55.9	55.3	53.3	-2.6	

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

Persons aged 18 years and over.

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

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

P 4.1.2 Informal votes

Informal votes in Australian federal elections are an indicator of trust in governance processes and systems. An informal vote is a ballot paper which has been incorrectly completed or not filled in at all. Informal votes are not counted towards any candidate. The rate of informal voting is the proportion of informal votes cast as a proportion of the total number of votes in a federal election. This is calculated separately for each house of Parliament. The proportion of informal votes cast can indicate whether citizen engagement in this democratic process is improving.⁵⁷

- Nationally there was a decline in the rate of informal voting for the House of Representatives between 2010 and 2016 (down from 5.6 per cent to 5.1 per cent).
- There was an overall increase in the rate of informal Senate votes cast between 2010 and 2016 (from 3.7 per cent to 3.9 per cent).

Informal votes by remoteness class⁵⁸

- Inner and outer metropolitan regions showed declines above the national trend for informal votes in the House of Representatives between 2010 and 2016.
- In the 2016 election, rural regions saw an increase in informal votes in the House of Representatives from 2010.
- Provincial and rural areas had the largest increases above the national trend for informal votes for the Senate.

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

Remoteness	2010 per cent	2013 per cent	2016 per cent	2010-2016 change percentage points	Trend
House of Representatives					
Inner Metropolitan	5.6	6.0	4.7	-0.9	
Outer Metropolitan	6.1	6.3	5.2	-0.9	
Provincial	5.4	5.7	5.1	-0.3	
Rural	5.1	5.5	5.3	0.2	
AUSTRALIA	5.6	5.9	5.1	-0.5	
Senate					
Inner Metropolitan	3.6	3.1	3.6	-0.1	
Outer Metropolitan	4.1	3.2	4.2	0.1	
Provincial	3.6	2.6	3.9	0.3	
Rural	3.5	2.8	4.0	0.5	
AUSTRALIA	3.7	3.0	3.9	0.2	

Source: AEC 2016, Virtual Tally Room, 2010, 2013, 2016

Commonwealth electoral divisions (CEDs) have been classified according to the 2016 AEC demographic classification system. This is broadly comparable to the 2011 ASGS Remoteness Structure.

Boundary changes to the 2016 AEC demographic classification system may affect data from previous yearbook publications.

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

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

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

⁵⁸ Commonwealth electoral divisions (CEDs) have been classified according to the 2016 AEC demographic classification system. This is broadly comparable to the 2011 ASGS Remoteness Structure.

P 4.2 Participation

P 4.2.1 Voter turnout

Voter turnout as a proportion of registered voters at federal elections indicates the involvement of Australians in the political process. Voting is a significant activity people can undertake to influence the systems that govern them. When voter turnout at federal elections is high, it indicates that people are actively involved in making decisions that affect both themselves and the wider community. Voter turnout can be different for the House of Representatives and the Senate, as it is based on ballots cast separately for each house. The level of voter turnout in Australia is also heavily influenced by compulsory voting laws which should be taken into account when interpreting this indicator.⁵⁹

- Nationally voter turnout for the House of Representatives decreased between 2010 and 2016 election (down 2.2 percentage points to 91.0 per cent). Voter turnout for Senate elections showed a similar pattern (decreasing by 1.9 percentage points to 91.9 per cent).

Voter turnout by remoteness class⁶⁰

- Voter turnout across all remoteness levels decreased in line with the national trends for both the House of Representatives and the Senate.
- Inner and outer metropolitan regions had decreases greater than the national average between 2010 and 2016.
- Provincial and rural regions had smaller decreases in voter turnout and also maintained the highest levels of voter turnout in 2016 for both the House of Representatives and Senate.

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

Remoteness	2010 per cent	2013 per cent	2016 per cent	2010-2016 change percentage points	Trend
<i>House of Representatives</i>					
Inner Metropolitan	92.3	92.2	89.8	-2.4	
Outer Metropolitan	93.4	93.4	91.0	-2.4	
Provincial	94.0	94.2	92.3	-1.7	
Rural	93.7	93.7	91.6	-2.1	
AUSTRALIA	93.2	93.2	91.0	-2.2	
<i>Senate</i>					
Inner Metropolitan	93.0	93.0	90.9	-2.1	
Outer Metropolitan	94.1	94.1	92.0	-2.0	
Provincial	94.5	94.7	93.0	-1.5	
Rural	94.1	94.2	92.3	-1.8	
AUSTRALIA	93.8	93.9	91.9	-1.9	

Source: AEC 2016, Virtual Tally Room, 2010, 2013, 2016

Commonwealth electoral divisions (CEDs) have been classified according to the 2016 AEC demographic classification system. This is broadly comparable to the 2011 ASGS Remoteness Structure.

Boundary changes to the 2016 AEC demographic classification system may affect data from previous yearbook publications.

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

⁵⁹ Adapted from ABS 2003, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

⁶⁰ Commonwealth electoral divisions (CEDs) have been classified according to the 2016 AEC demographic classification system. This is broadly comparable to the ASGS Remoteness Structure.

P 4.2.2 Participation in a civic or political group

This indicator measures the proportion of the population aged 18 years and over who actively participated in a civic or political group in the last 12 months. Active participation in civic and political groups is a measure of progress in terms of the opportunity to contribute to decision making. When participation in civic or political groups is high, it indicates that there are sufficient opportunities for people to get involved and contribute to organisations that affect Australia's social and political fabric. However, if active participation in civic or political groups is low this suggests there are few opportunities to contribute in these ways.⁶¹

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

Participation in a civic or political group across remoteness classes

- Participation in a civic or political group fell across all reported remoteness classes between 2006 and 2014.
- The largest decline was recorded in outer regional and remote Australia, with a fall of 6.4 percentage points between 2006 and 2014.

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

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

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

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

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

Persons aged 18 years and over.

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

- The proportion of people actively involved in a civic or political group fell in all capital and rest of state regions of Australia between 2006 and 2014.
- Between 2006 and 2014 the largest declines in participation occurred in the areas of South Australia outside the capital (down 9.4 percentage points)⁶², Greater Darwin (down 8.8 percentage points) and the Australian Capital Territory (down 8.0 percentage points).
- In 2014, rest of Northern Territory was the region with the highest overall level of participation in a civic or political group, at 20.5 per cent.

⁶¹ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

⁶² The 2014 estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

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

Capital City / Balance of State	2006 per cent	2010 per cent	2014 per cent	2006-2014 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales	18.3	16.5	13.6	-4.7	
Greater Sydney	18.0	16.3	14.3	-3.7	
Rest of New South Wales	18.9	17.0	13.4	-5.5	
Victoria	17.9	18.2	14.5	-3.4	
Greater Melbourne^	17.2	16.8	14.5	-2.7	
Rest of Victoria^	19.9	22.5	15.3	-4.6	
Queensland	19.4	21.3	12.6	-6.8	
Greater Brisbane	19.5	21.6	12.7	-6.8	
Rest of Queensland	19.2	21.1	12.3	-6.9	
South Australia	16.3	20.2	11.5	-4.8	
Greater Adelaide	16.6	20.2	12.7	-3.9	
Rest of South Australia	15.5	20.1	*6.1	-9.4	
Western Australia	20.3	19.4	14.9	-5.4	
Greater Perth	20.9	18.7	14.9	-6.0	
Rest of Western Australia^	18.2	21.7	15.9	-2.3	
Tasmania	18.4	18.2	12.8	-5.6	
Greater Hobart	19.8	19.1	12.8	-7.0	
Rest of Tasmania	17.5	17.5	12.0	-5.5	
Northern Territory	25.1	31.4	18.7	-6.4	
Greater Darwin	25.9	31.1	17.1	-8.8	
Rest of Northern Territory^	22.9	*32.6	20.5	-2.4	
Australian Capital Territory	23.9	23.5	15.9	-8.0	
Australian Capital Cities	18.4	18.1	13.9	-4.5	
Australian Rest of States	18.9	19.8	13.4	-5.5	

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

Persons aged 18 years and over.

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

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

P 4.2.3 Uptake of Australian citizenship

Uptake of Australian citizenship indicates whether new migrants to Australia are adopting the rights and responsibilities of being an Australian citizen. This contrasts with migrants who choose to stay in Australia as permanent residents. To access a number of rights, including the right to vote or to stand for public office, it is necessary that new migrants take up Australian citizenship. In this context, an increase in the uptake of Australian citizenship can be interpreted, at least indirectly, as an indication of people's willingness to be an active participant in societal decision making.⁶³

- Across Australia there was a decline in the uptake of Australian citizenship for new eligible migrants, with a decrease of 4.7 percentage points from 78.3 per cent in 2006 to 73.6 per cent in 2016.

Uptake of Australian citizenship across remoteness classes

- There was a decline in the uptake of Australian citizenship across all remoteness classes. The largest decline was observed in very remote Australia, with a decline of 8.6 percentage points from 68.3 per cent in 2006 to 59.7 per cent in 2016.
- In 2016, major cities had the highest proportion of Australian citizenship uptake among new eligible migrants at 74.1 per cent, while very remote Australia had the lowest uptake at 59.7 per cent.

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

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	79.2	78.7	74.1	-5.1	
Inner Regional	73.1	73.6	71.7	-1.4	
Outer Regional	73.6	72.8	70.2	-3.4	
Remote	70.9	68.4	64.2	-6.7	
Very Remote	68.3	64.3	59.7	-8.6	
AUSTRALIA	78.3	77.8	73.6	-4.7	

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons must be overseas-born residents who have lived in Australia for five or more years who are also Australian citizens. This number is slightly different to the previous publication as an earlier year was chosen as the base year.

Uptake of Australian citizenship across major urban areas

- Between 2006 and 2016, uptake of Australian citizenship fell across all major urban areas with the exception of Launceston, which returned to the 2006 proportion of 75.0 per cent in 2016 following a negligible rise in 2011.
- The largest decline was observed in Greater Darwin, with a decline of 9.0 percentage points from 81.6 per cent in 2006 to 72.6 per cent in 2016.

⁶³ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

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

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	80.9	81.0	76.6	-4.3	
Greater Melbourne	79.7	79.2	73.9	-5.8	
Greater Brisbane	74.9	72.8	68.2	-6.7	
Greater Perth	78.7	78.1	73.4	-5.3	
Greater Adelaide	78.1	78.3	76.2	-1.9	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	69.2	66.6	63.3	-5.9	
Newcastle - Maitland	77.0	76.9	73.4	-3.6	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	86.4	86.8	82.8	-3.6	
Sunshine Coast	71.9	71.5	69.8	-2.1	
Wollongong	77.9	78.9	77.5	-0.4	
Geelong	75.9	76.5	73.2	-2.7	
Greater Hobart	78.1	78.4	76.7	-1.4	
Townsville	75.1	73.1	71.2	-3.9	
Cairns	71.3	69.9	66.8	-4.5	
Greater Darwin	81.6	79.2	72.6	-9.0	
Toowoomba	74.9	75.0	71.2	-3.7	
Ballarat	73.6	73.1	70.1	-3.5	
Bendigo	70.6	72.5	69.4	-1.2	
Albury - Wodonga	78.6	77.4	73.3	-5.3	
Launceston	75.0	75.5	75.0	0.0	

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

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

This number is slightly different to the previous publication as an earlier year was chosen as the base year.

Uptake of Australian citizenship across sub-state regions

- A decline in the uptake of Australian citizenship was observed in most of the sub-state regions across Australia between 2006 and 2016.
- At the Statistical Area Level 4 scale, the largest decline was observed in Western Australia - Outback (North), with a decline of 13.5 percentage points overall from 70.6 per cent in 2006 to 57.1 per cent in 2016.
- Modest increases in citizenship uptake were observed in a handful of sub-state regions, with the largest increase in South East, in Tasmania (2.5 percentage points).

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales	79.9	80.2	76.2	-3.7	
Greater Sydney	80.9	81.0	76.6	-4.3	
Central Coast	71.8	73.0	72.6	0.8	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	81.4	83.3	80.1	-1.3	
Sydney - Blacktown	82.3	83.1	79.2	-3.1	
Sydney - City and Inner South	74.2	72.1	66.7	-7.5	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	77.2	76.9	74.2	-3.0	
Sydney - Inner South West	85.2	84.1	77.6	-7.6	
Sydney - Inner West	78.2	77.4	71.8	-6.4	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	77.6	78.4	75.0	-2.6	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	74.4	75.7	74.8	0.4	
Sydney - Outer South West	77.5	79.3	77.2	-0.3	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	74.9	76.5	75.6	0.7	
Sydney - Parramatta	83.3	83.1	75.7	-7.6	
Sydney - Ryde	80.6	79.8	73.5	-7.1	
Sydney - South West	89.6	90.0	86.3	-3.3	
Sydney - Sutherland	78.9	79.9	78.1	-0.8	
Rest of New South Wales	75.2	76.0	73.8	-1.4	
Capital Region	78.0	80.0	77.8	-0.2	
Central West	70.8	72.6	69.9	-0.9	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	72.9	74.5	73.1	0.2	
Far West and Orana	72.3	72.7	64.6	-7.7	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	72.8	72.6	71.1	-1.7	
Illawarra	77.8	78.9	77.4	-0.4	
Mid North Coast	73.5	75.3	74.7	1.2	
Murray	73.1	72.5	69.4	-3.7	
New England and North West	70.7	71.6	68.2	-2.5	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	77.3	77.4	73.9	-3.4	
Richmond - Tweed	73.0	72.7	71.9	-1.1	
Riverina	76.4	75.2	70.4	-6.0	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	74.7	77.0	76.1	1.4	
Victoria	78.9	78.6	73.6	-5.3	
Greater Melbourne	79.7	79.2	73.9	-5.8	
Melbourne - Inner	75.8	73.2	66.9	-8.9	
Melbourne - Inner East	80.2	79.4	73.3	-6.9	
Melbourne - Inner South	79.7	79.6	75.8	-3.9	
Melbourne - North East	82.5	81.6	75.5	-7.0	
Melbourne - North West	83.9	83.7	78.1	-5.8	
Melbourne - Outer East	74.6	76.2	72.5	-2.1	
Melbourne - South East	80.8	80.5	74.9	-5.9	
Melbourne - West	83.3	81.7	74.9	-8.4	
Mornington Peninsula	69.0	71.4	71.1	2.1	
Rest of Victoria	72.9	73.4	70.8	-2.1	
Ballarat	70.8	71.6	69.6	-1.2	
Bendigo	70.2	71.8	70.4	0.2	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Geelong	75.7	76.2	73.1	-2.6	
Hume	75.6	76.0	73.8	-1.8	
Latrobe - Gippsland	72.5	73.3	71.9	-0.6	
North West	72.3	72.8	68.1	-4.2	
Shepparton	70.8	71.0	66.8	-4.0	
Warrnambool and South West	65.7	65.6	63.2	-2.5	
Queensland	73.3	71.3	67.5	-5.8	
Greater Brisbane	74.9	72.8	68.2	-6.7	
Brisbane - East	72.2	71.4	69.1	-3.1	
Brisbane - North	75.6	74.3	69.1	-6.5	
Brisbane - South	79.6	76.6	69.2	-10.4	
Brisbane - West	79.1	78.8	75.9	-3.2	
Brisbane Inner City	75.9	72.8	68.8	-7.1	
Ipswich	75.2	72.1	67.6	-7.6	
Logan - Beaudesert	69.2	67.5	62.7	-6.5	
Moreton Bay - North	71.4	69.2	65.9	-5.5	
Moreton Bay - South	73.5	71.3	68.0	-5.5	
Rest of Queensland	71.2	69.4	66.6	-4.6	
Cairns	73.2	71.8	68.5	-4.7	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	73.4	71.4	67.6	-5.8	
Central Queensland	68.0	65.2	63.0	-5.0	
Gold Coast	68.9	66.3	62.9	-6.0	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	68.8	65.1	62.8	-6.0	
Queensland - Outback	71.2	66.9	63.8	-7.4	
Far North	79.5	74.9	72.5	-7.0	
Outback - North	67.2	63.7	57.0	-10.2	
Outback - South	65.1	60.6	65.2	0.1	
Sunshine Coast	71.9	71.6	69.9	-2.0	
Toowoomba	74.3	74.7	70.7	-3.6	
Townsville	76.2	74.1	72.0	-4.2	
Wide Bay	73.7	73.8	72.0	-1.7	
South Australia	77.5	77.7	75.8	-1.7	
Greater Adelaide	78.1	78.3	76.2	-1.9	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	78.3	77.1	74.0	-4.3	
Adelaide - North	76.5	78.0	76.5	0.0	
Adelaide - South	76.5	77.4	76.3	-0.2	
Adelaide - West	82.6	81.6	78.2	-4.4	
Rest of South Australia	73.2	73.6	73.2	0.0	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	72.4	73.1	73.1	0.7	
South Australia - Outback	72.3	72.5	72.0	-0.3	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	71.0	71.6	72.3	1.3	
Outback - North and East	76.1	75.5	71.2	-4.9	
South Australia - South East	74.0	74.3	73.7	-0.3	
Western Australia	78.0	77.2	72.6	-5.4	
Greater Perth	78.7	78.1	73.4	-5.3	
Mandurah	76.5	75.7	71.8	-4.7	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Perth - Inner	80.3	79.1	75.0	-5.3	
Perth - North East	80.0	79.1	74.0	-6.0	
Perth - North West	80.9	81.2	76.9	-4.0	
Perth - South East	75.7	74.7	69.3	-6.4	
Perth - South West	77.8	77.1	72.7	-5.1	
Rest of Western Australia	73.0	70.7	67.0	-6.0	
Bunbury	75.9	74.3	71.6	-4.3	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	73.5	73.1	71.6	-1.9	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	70.6	64.2	57.1	-13.5	
<i>Kimberley</i>	68.8	68.8	63.1	-5.7	
<i>East Pilbara</i>	70.9	62.4	54.6	-16.3	
<i>West Pilbara</i>	71.6	62.7	55.6	-16.0	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	68.9	66.2	61.2	-7.7	
<i>Esperance</i>	67.3	65.8	64.2	-3.1	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	76.7	75.2	68.8	-7.9	
<i>Goldfields</i>	61.0	58.0	50.5	-10.5	
<i>Mid West</i>	74.1	71.6	70.1	-4.0	
Tasmania	75.3	76.2	75.4	0.1	
Greater Hobart	78.1	78.4	76.7	-1.4	
Rest of Tasmania	72.9	74.3	74.2	1.3	
Launceston and North East	73.5	74.7	74.6	1.1	
South East	73.0	74.8	75.5	2.5	
West and North West	72.2	73.4	73.2	1.0	
Northern Territory	78.9	76.8	71.4	-7.5	
Greater Darwin	81.6	79.2	72.6	-9.0	
Rest of Northern Territory	70.5	69.4	66.9	-3.6	
Northern Territory - Outback	70.5	69.4	66.9	-3.6	
<i>Alice Springs</i>	67.9	67.4	65.9	-2.0	
<i>Barkly</i>	74.3	75.2	67.8	-6.5	
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	73.8	66.6	67.7	-6.1	
<i>East Arnhem</i>	73.1	71.7	64.7	-8.4	
<i>Katherine</i>	75.9	75.0	72.2	-3.7	
Australian Capital Territory	86.6	87.0	83.1	-3.5	
Australian Capital Cities	79.5	79.1	74.5	-5.0	
Australian Rest of States	73.0	72.5	69.8	-3.2	

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

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

This number is slightly different to the previous publication as an earlier year was chosen as the base year

Context

