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Department of Infrastructure, Regional Development and Cities

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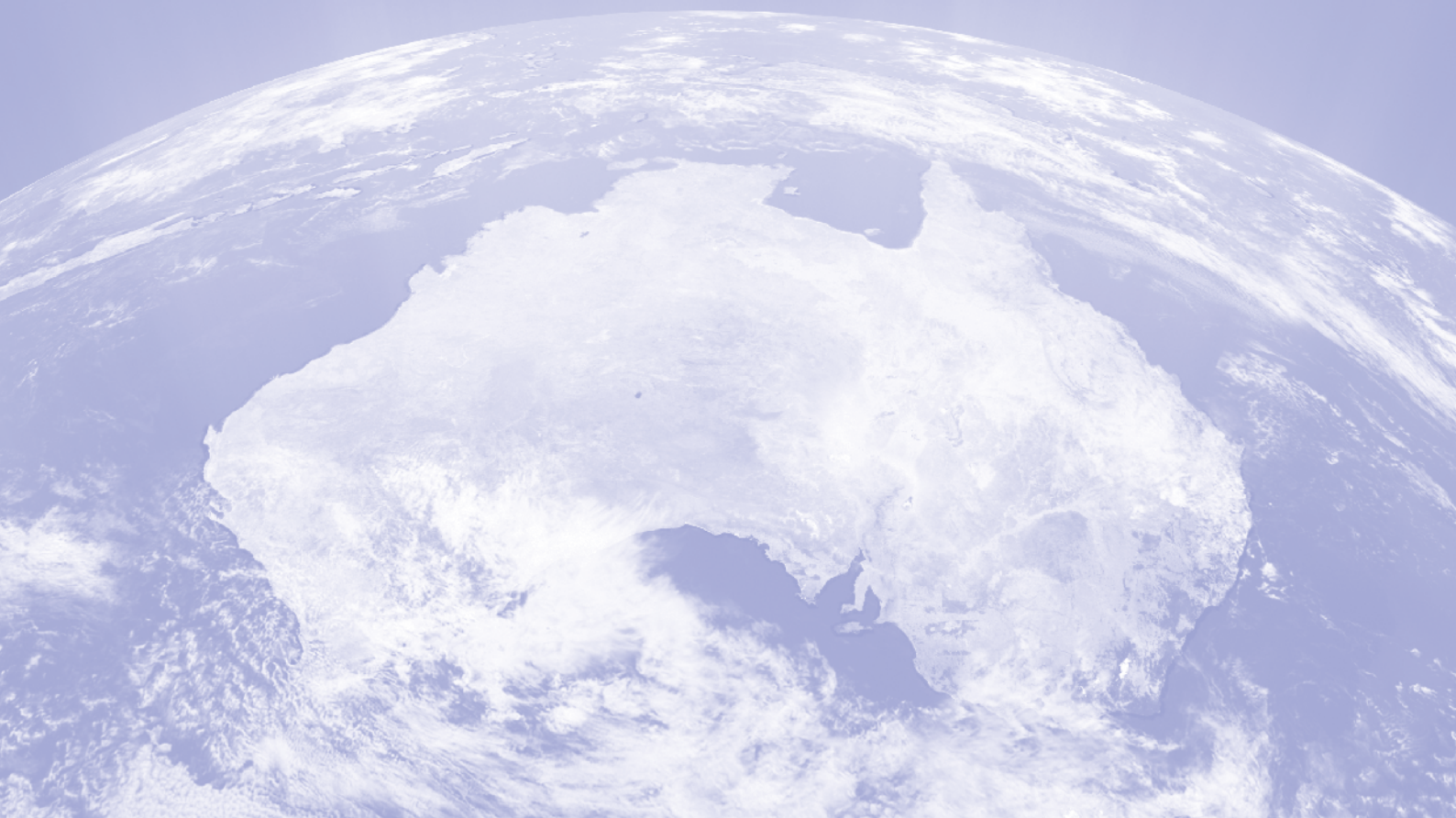
Yearbook 2018

Progress in Australian Regions



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Director — Publishing and Communications Section
Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development
GPO Box 594, Canberra ACT 2601 Australia

Email: publishing@infrastructure.gov.au

Website: www.infrastructure.gov.au

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Foreword



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

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

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

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

Gary Dolman

Head of Bureau

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics

November 2018

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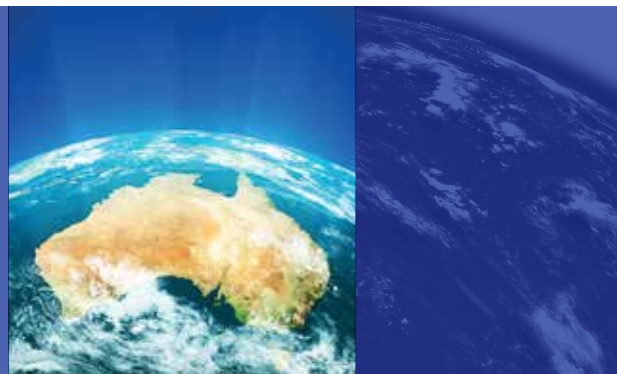
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Introduction



The 2018 Yearbook is the fifth in a series of statistical reports that are designed to help answer the question of how our regions are progressing against social, economic, environmental and governance indicators. This information will enable governments, private investors and the community to identify trends that are important for policy development, investment decisions and planning. Understanding these issues is particularly important when making decisions in relation to infrastructure needs and government services, as both are influenced by the geographic distribution of people, economic activity and natural resources. This edition builds on previous Yearbooks by updating data sources wherever possible.

The framework

The information in this Yearbook is organised according to a framework that groups indicators into domains corresponding to different aspects of socio-economic progress (Table 1). This approach builds on a framework that was originally developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for the *Measures of Australia's Progress* (MAP) publication¹. The MAP framework has been adjusted to incorporate data sources which are available across a wide range of geographies. It has also been extended to include contextual indicators that are not related to progress, but which are nonetheless important for forming a well-rounded understanding of the characteristics of each region.

Progress indicators

Most of the indicators in this Yearbook are based on the concept of societal progress. Progress is about improvements in the wellbeing of people and households over time. This requires looking beyond the economy of a region to include the wider range of people's experiences and living conditions.²

Internationally, measuring wellbeing and progress of societies forms part of the process of understanding countries and regions. Projects like the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress³ and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Global Project on Measuring the Progress of Societies have highlighted the importance of broader measures of economic, environmental, and social sustainability. Multilateral agencies have developed methods for comparing the progress of different nations, including the UN Human Development Index⁴, the OECD Better Life Index⁵ and the related OECD Regional Well-Being initiative⁶.

¹ ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

² OECD 2013, *Measuring Well-Being and Progress*, Paris.

³ Stiglitz, Sen and Fitoussi 2009, *Report of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress*.

⁴ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2014, *Human Development Report 2014: Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience*.

⁵ OECD 2016, *Better Life Index*, Paris.

⁶ OECD 2016, *Regional Well-Being*, Paris.

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

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

“Is life in your region getting better?”

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

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

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

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

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

In addition, some themes from MAP are based on indicators that are not available below the national or state level. These themes represent gaps in the regional evidence base. However each year, the Yearbook attempts to fill these gaps.

Contextual indicators

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

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

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

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

Table 2 presents those indicators that have been updated for the 2018 Yearbook.

Table 1 Indicator framework

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

Source: Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0)

Box 1 Some key terms

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

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

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

Table 2 Indicators updated in the 2018 Yearbook

Update indicators	Table number	Nature of update
Society		
Homelessness	P 1.3.1	Complete update
Overcrowded conditions	P 1.3.2	Remoteness Area update
Households that own their own home	P 1.3.3	Remoteness Area update
Victims of physical assault	P 1.4.1	Complete update
Victims of malicious property damage	P 1.4.2	Complete update
Road fatalities	P 1.4.3	Complete update
Vocational or higher educational qualifications	P 1.5.1	Remoteness Area update
Year 5 and 9 reading standards	P 1.5.2	Complete update
Year 5 and 9 numeracy standards	P 1.5.3	Complete update
Voluntary work	P 1.6.1	Remoteness Area update
Equivalised disposable household income for low and middle income households	P 1.7.1	Remoteness Area update
Economy		
Having a qualification or working in a skilled occupation	P 2.1.1	Definition update
Young people earning or learning	P 2.1.2	Remoteness Area update
Net business entry rate	P 2.1.3	Definition update
Employed persons	P 2.2.1	Complete update
Unemployment rate	P 2.2.2	Complete update
Youth unemployment rate	P 2.2.3	Complete update
Proportion of unemployed persons unemployed for 12 months or more	P 2.3.1	Complete update
Labour force underutilisation rate	P 2.3.2	Complete update
Value of new building approvals	P 2.3.3	Complete update
Real median weekly household income	P 2.4.1	Complete update
Labour force participation	P 2.4.3	Complete update
Inequality in household income	P 2.5.1	Remoteness Area update
International visits to resident ratio	P 2.6.1	Complete update
Environment		
Air pollution	P 3.1.1	Complete update
Domestic trips involving nature activities	P 3.2.1	Complete update
Protected areas of land	P 3.3.1	Remoteness Area update
Average commuting time	P 3.5.1	Complete update
Active travel	P 3.5.2	Remoteness Area update
Governance		
Uptake of Australian citizenship	P 4.2.3	Remoteness Area update
Population and Demographics		
Estimated resident population	C 1.1.1	Complete update
Internal migration	C 1.1.3	Remoteness Area update
Overseas arrivals	C 1.1.4	Remoteness Area update
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	C 1.1.5	Remoteness Area update

(continued)

Indicators updated in the 2018 Yearbook (continued)

Update indicators	Table number	Nature of update
Population and Demographics (<i>continued</i>)		
Average household size	C 1.3.1	Definition update
Multi-unit dwellings	C 1.3.2	Remoteness Area update
Residential property prices	C 1.3.3	Complete update
Dwelling approvals	C 1.3.4	Complete update
People who speak a language other than English at home	C 1.4.1	Remoteness Area update
Single parent families	C 1.4.3	Remoteness Area update
Transport and Infrastructure		
Transport mode for journey to work	C 2.1.1	Remoteness Area update
Passengers through airports	C 2.1.2	Complete update
Dwellings with no motor vehicle	C 2.1.3	Remoteness Area update
Road freight activity	C 2.2.1	Complete update
Value of international freight through ports	C 2.2.3	Complete update
Dwellings with an internet connection	C 2.3.1	Remoteness Area update
Residential water supply	C 2.3.2	Complete update
Land area and land use	C 2.4.1	Remoteness Area update
Industry and Innovation		
Top employing industry	C 3.1.1	Complete update
Main growth and decline industry	C 3.1.2	Complete update
Structural change index	C 3.1.3	Complete update
Actively trading business	C 3.2.1	Complete update
Business size	C 3.2.2	Complete update
Employment in knowledge-intensive service industries	C 3.3.1	Definition update

Geographic and regional variation

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

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

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

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

Remoteness classes

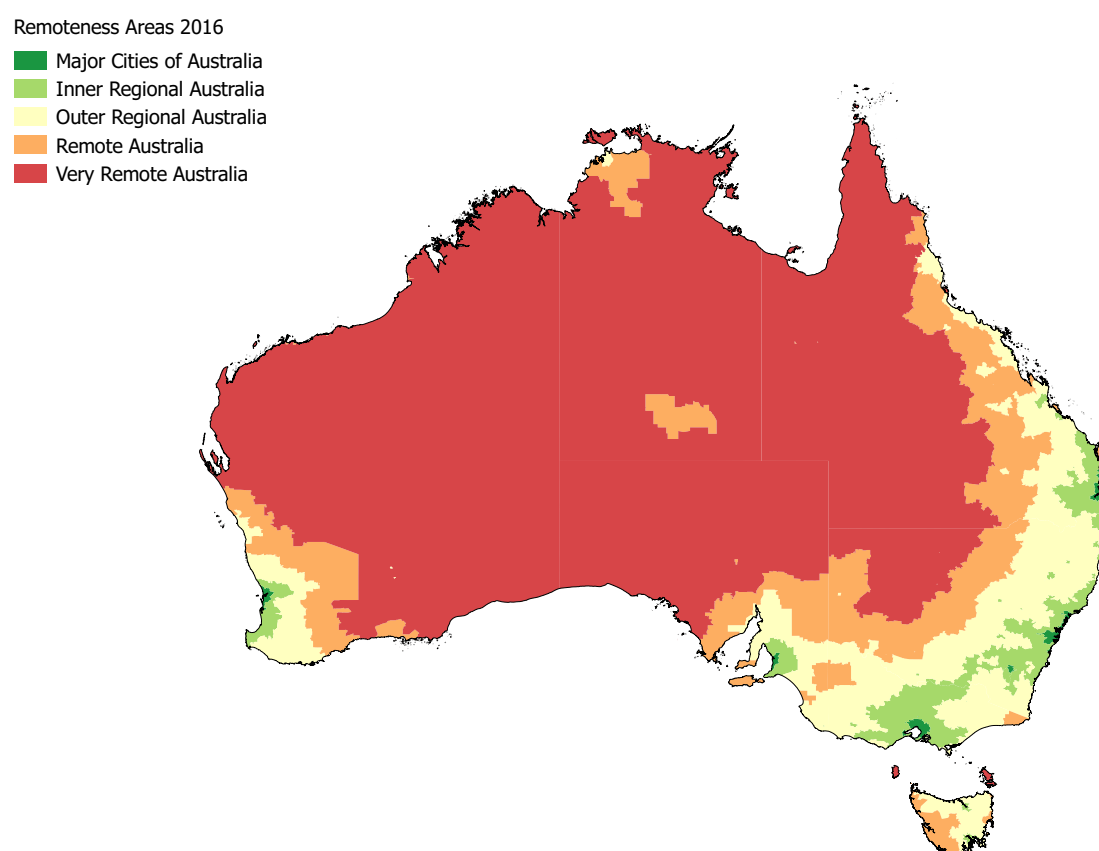
The remoteness classes are from the ABS Remoteness Area classification, which divides Australia into five classes based on relative access to services (Figure 1). This classification enables comparisons of how outcomes vary between large regions that share common characteristics of remoteness. These remoteness classes are:

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

As examples, Dubbo (NSW) and Bunbury (WA) are in Inner Regional Australia, Darwin (NT) and Port Pirie (SA) are in Outer Regional Australia, and Christmas Island, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island are in Very Remote Australia.

The Yearbook 2017 used the 2011 ABS Remoteness Area classification, which was the latest at the time. Since then, the ABS has released the 2016 ABS Remoteness Area classification. Therefore, this edition of the Yearbook reclassifies the Census data from the 2011 ABS Remoteness Area classification to the 2016 ABS Remoteness Area classification. Updates to indicators which use other data sources have also been provided in 2016 ABS Remoteness Area classification where possible. Where the 2011 ABS Remoteness Area classification has been retained, this has been indicated in the footnotes of the tables.

Figure 1 Remoteness classes, 2016 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS)



Source: ABS 2018, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 5 – Remoteness Structure, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.005)

Major urban areas

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

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

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

Source: ABS 2017, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 4 - Significant Urban Areas, Urban Centres and Localities, Section of State, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.004), ABS 2016, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001)

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

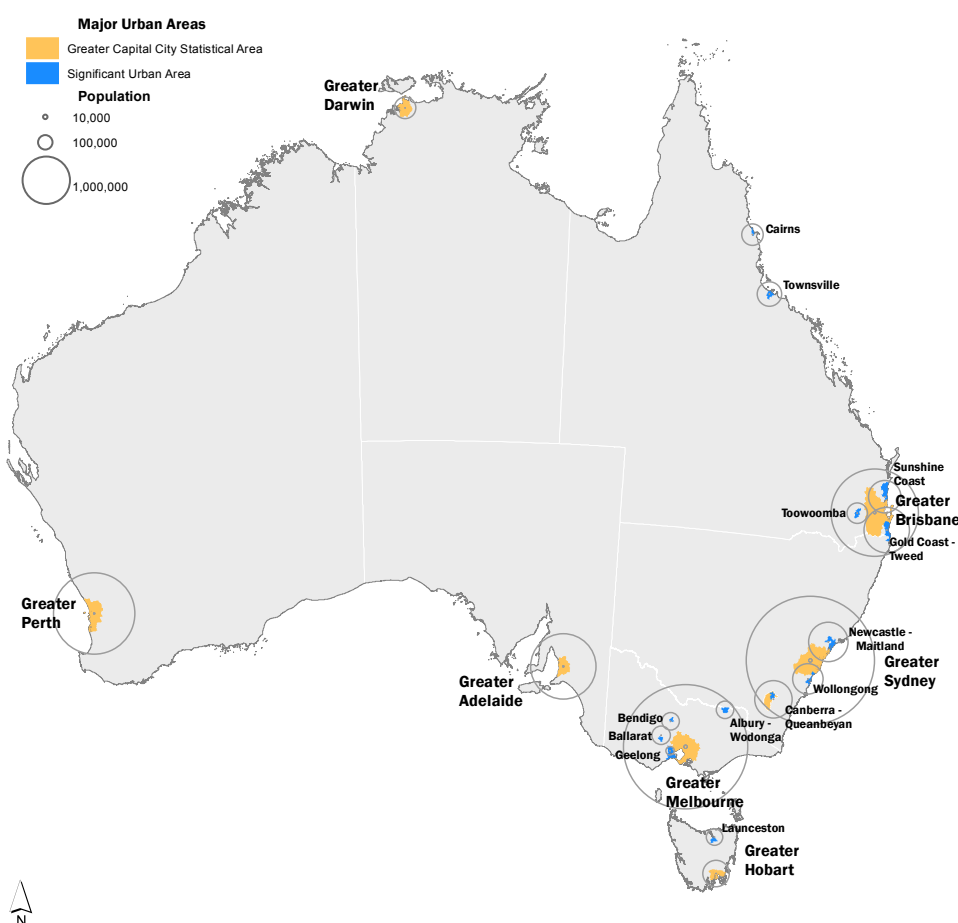
For the seven capital cities (excluding Canberra), the ABS-defined Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSAs) have been used to represent the major urban area. These regions represent the functional socio-economic extent of each of the state and territory capitals. The boundaries cover people who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

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

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

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

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



Source: ABS 2017, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 4 - Significant Urban Areas, Urban Centres and Localities, Section of State, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.004); and ABS 2016, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001)

Capital city and balance of state

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

Sub-state regions

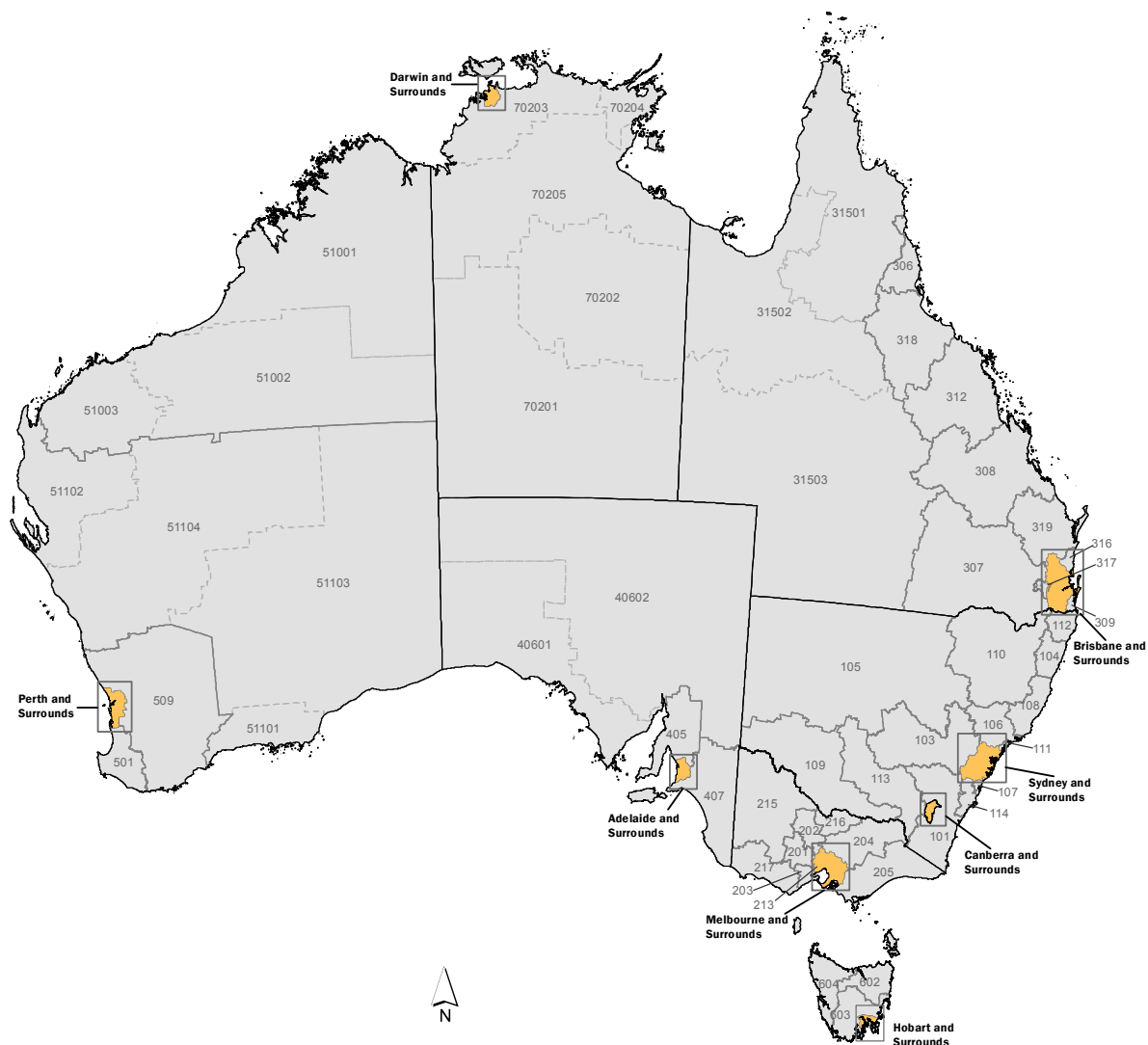
The sub-state regions in the Yearbook are geographic areas within the states and territories (Figure 3). Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4s) are informed by labour market catchment areas, the population of the region, state and territory boundaries and sample design of the ABS Labour Force Survey.

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

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

In addition, based on user feedback, since 2016 the Yearbook has included data for Statistical Areas Level 3 (SA3s), where available, for outback regions in Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory within the data tables for sub-state regions. The SA3s provide an indication of the variation within these sub-state regions. However, because only selected SA3s have been included in the tables, they are not considered in the discussions in the accompanying text, for example in relation to the largest changes.

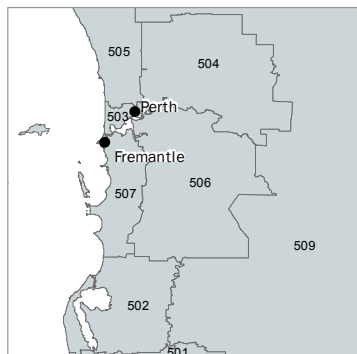
Figure 3 Sub-state regions – Greater Capital City Statistical Areas and Statistical Areas Level 3 (in Outback areas) and Level 4, 2016 ASGS



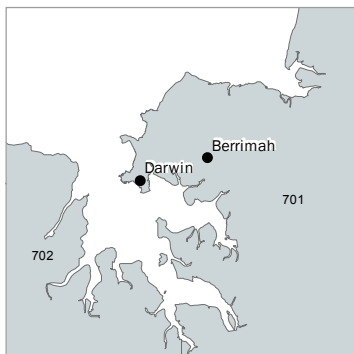
Source: ABS 2016, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001)

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

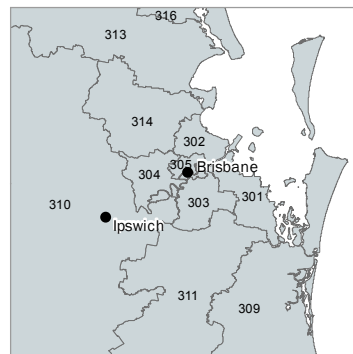
Perth and Surrounds



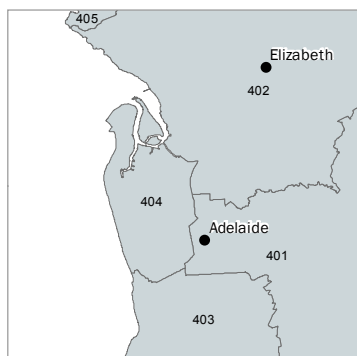
Darwin and Surrounds



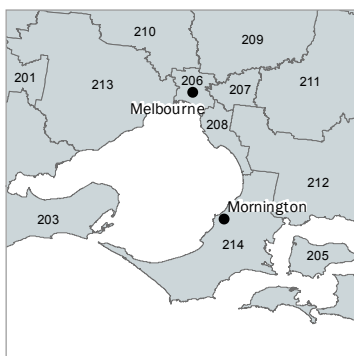
Brisbane and Surrounds



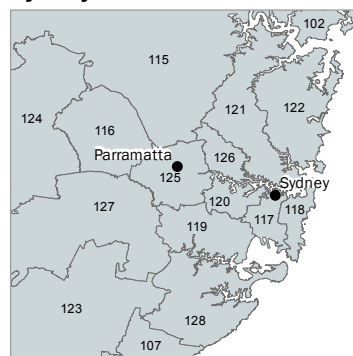
Adelaide and Surrounds



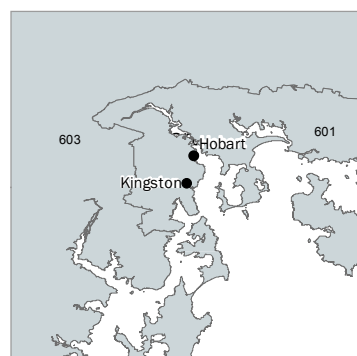
Melbourne and Surrounds



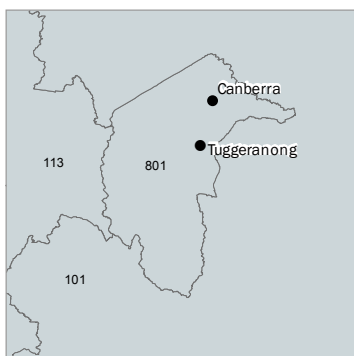
Sydney and Surrounds



Hobart and Surrounds



Canberra and Surrounds



Source: ABS 2016, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001)

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

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

Source: ABS 2016, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001)

Reading the tables

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

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

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

In some cases changes over time have been calculated before the rounding of table data. In these cases, the figure published for change over time may not sum with the rest of the data published for that region.

Table 5 Example table with guidance for interpretation

Remoteness Class	2006 <i>per cent</i>	2011 <i>per cent</i>	2016 <i>per cent</i>	2006-2016 <i>change percentage points</i>
Major Cities	53.2	54.0	55.6	2.4
Inner Regional	*56.3	55.7	52.3	-52.3
Outer Regional and Remote	55.4	51.9	50.8	-4.6

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

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

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

Source: BITRE analysis

Data quality and availability

Data quality

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

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

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

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

- Changes in statistical geographies;
- ABS data perturbation that randomly adjust cell values to minimise the risk of identifying individuals in aggregate statistics; and
- Changes in methods of calculations or data sources – for example, changing sources from the Census to the ABS Labour Force Survey for labour market indicators.

Data gaps

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

Regional data

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

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

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

Online access

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

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

For further development

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

- A considerable number of indicators rely on data from the ABS that is available less frequently than yearly. In the future, there may be potential to improve the frequency of available data through statistical techniques such as data pooling to provide rolling annual estimates.
- Some data is still only available for capital city and balance of state; lower level geography is currently not available but is highly desirable. In the future, there may be potential to improve the level of geographic disaggregation through small area estimation techniques that are becoming increasingly standard methods for production of data at the ABS.
- Data collection methods for traffic data and environmental indicators are constantly being improved. In the future, there may be potential to review the sources being used for the Yearbook's traffic and environmental indicators, to ensure the most reliable data available is being used.

In 2016 and 2017, a comprehensive assessment of the Indicator Framework for the Yearbook was conducted in consultation with a wide range of Commonwealth, state and territory departments and the university sector, and in partnership with the ABS. This involved reviewing existing data sources to ensure indicator quality is maintained over time and that information can continue to be presented in a consistent format, as well as seeking feedback on the usefulness and relevance of existing indicators, and potential new indicators and data sources. This review led to the inclusion of 10 new indicators in the 2017 edition of the Yearbook.

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

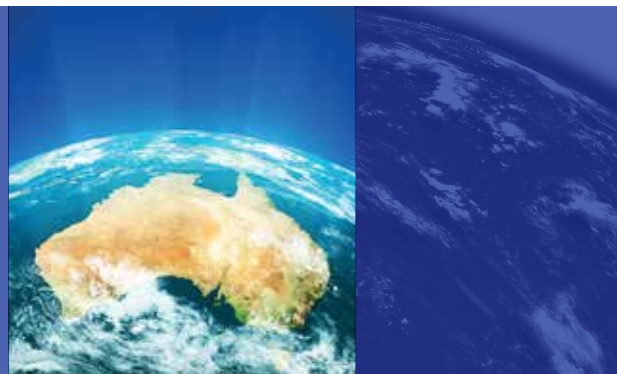


Progress





Progress 1: Society



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

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

Society			
Health and wellbeing		Safety	
Life expectancy at birth	p. 20	Victims of physical assault	p. 60
Psychological distress	p. 24	Victims of malicious property damage	p. 62
Suicide rate	p. 26	Road fatalities	p. 64
Overweight or obese	p. 28	Learning and knowledge	
Physical activity	p. 33	Vocational or higher educational qualifications	p. 66
Smoking rates	p. 38	Year 5 and 9 reading standards	p. 71
Close relationships		Year 5 and 9 numeracy standards	p. 72
Children developmentally vulnerable due to physical health and wellbeing	p. 43	Community connections	
Home		Voluntary work	p. 73
Homelessness	p. 44	Fair opportunities	
Overcrowded conditions	p. 49	Equivalentised disposable household income for low and middle income households	p. 78
Households that own their own home	p. 54	Enriched lives	
Recognising traditional country	p. 59	Unpaid help	p. 83
		Attendance at cultural venues and events	p. 85

⁸ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

P 1.1 Health and wellbeing

P 1.1.1 Life expectancy at birth

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

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

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

Life expectancy at birth across sub-state regions

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

⁹ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

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

(continued)

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

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

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 years</i>	<i>2011 years</i>	<i>2016 years</i>	<i>2006-2016 change years</i>
Bunbury	82.0	82.5	82.4	0.4
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	81.1	81.2	81.7	0.6
Western Australia - Outback (North)	n.a.	77.6	78.5	n.a.
Western Australia - Outback (South)	n.a.	79.5	80.0	n.a.
Tasmania	79.8	80.3	80.8	1.0
Greater Hobart	80.0	80.7	81.3	1.3
Rest of Tasmania	79.5	80.2	80.4	0.9
Launceston and North East	79.2	80.2	80.9	1.7
South East	79.6	81.0	80.8	1.2
West and North West	79.6	79.9	79.6	0.0
Northern Territory	75.0	77.6	77.1	2.1
Greater Darwin	78.9	81.1	81.1	2.2
Rest of Northern Territory	71.1	74.1	74.0	2.9
Northern Territory - Outback	71.1	74.1	74.0	2.9
Australian Capital Territory	81.9	82.8	83.2	1.3
Australian Capital Cities	81.7	82.6	83.3	1.6
Australian Rest of States	80.1	80.9	81.3	1.2
AUSTRALIA	81.0	81.9	82.5	1.5

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

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS).

Population estimates are final up to 2011, and preliminary from 2012 onwards.

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

n.a. Not available.

P 1.1.2 Psychological distress

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

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

Psychological distress across remoteness classes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Psychological distress across capital cities and balance of state

- Four of the eight capital cities across Australia recorded progress against the measure of psychological distress, with the largest decrease in the rate of psychological distress being in Greater Darwin¹¹, down 7.9 percentage points between 2007-08 and 2014-15. Greater Hobart recorded the highest increase in the same period (4.7 percentage points).
- All regions outside of capital cities (balance of state) recorded progress against the measure of psychological distress between 2007-08 and 2014-15, with the exception of rest of Victoria and rest of Tasmania.
- In 2014-15, of the regions outside of the capital cities, rest of Victoria was the region with the highest rate of psychological distress (15.1 per cent), closely followed by rest of South Australia (14.9 per cent).

¹⁰ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

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

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

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

Geographies are based on 2016 ASGS classification.

Australian capital cities and Australian rest of state are calculated using weighted Greater Capital City Statistical Area proportions.

Care should be taken when comparing this data to other data in the table. The weighted average for 2007-08 Australian rest of state excludes rest of Northern Territory in calculation.

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

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

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

n.a. Not available.

P 1.1.3 Suicide rate

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

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

Suicide rate across capital cities and balance of state

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

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

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

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

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

Geographical classification is based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

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

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

n.a. Not available.

P 1.1.4 Overweight or obese

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

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

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

Adults overweight or obese across remoteness classes

- The proportion of adults who are overweight or obese increased across all reported remoteness classes between 2007-08 and 2014-15, with the exception of remote Australia, which decreased by 2.3 percentage points.
- The largest increase was in outer regional Australia (rising by 2.9 percentage points).

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

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

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

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

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

Persons 18 years and over.

Adults overweight or obese across major urban areas

- Of the major urban areas, the largest increase between 2007-08 and 2014-15 was observed in Townsville, with a 20.0 percentage point increase. Wollongong, Launceston and Newcastle - Maitland also had relatively high increases, recording 8.9, 8.4 and 8.2 percentage points respectively.
- Eight of the 20 major urban areas experienced decreases in the proportion of adults who are overweight or obese. Of these, Toowoomba had the largest decrease (21.9 percentage points) between 2007-08 and 2014-15.

¹³ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

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

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

Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

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

Persons 18 years and over.

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

Adults overweight or obese across sub-state regions

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

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

Sub-State Region	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points
New South Wales	61.1	61.1	63.2	2.1
Greater Sydney	57.3	57.8	59.8	2.5
Central Coast	65.7	66.4	63.8	-1.9
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	55.8	75.5	64.2	8.4
Sydney - Blacktown	69.2	65.3	75.6	6.4
Sydney - City and Inner South	48.2	49.9	45.0	-3.2
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	45.8	49.6	59.1	13.3
Sydney - Inner South West	57.8	62.0	63.3	5.5
Sydney - Inner West	54.3	54.4	56.0	1.7
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	51.9	55.1	57.4	5.5
Sydney - Northern Beaches	65.5	52.7	49.2	-16.3
Sydney - Outer South West	62.9	62.6	60.2	-2.7
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	54.3	64.7	67.2	12.9
Sydney - Parramatta	56.1	49.8	61.7	5.6
Sydney - Ryde	45.2	50.9	47.0	1.8
Sydney - South West	60.3	57.0	62.9	2.6
Sydney - Sutherland	65.2	58.7	52.8	-12.4
Rest of New South Wales	66.9	67.1	69.8	2.9
Capital Region	70.6	68.0	65.0	-5.6
Central West	60.8	80.3	66.8	6.0
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	57.0	59.0	57.4	0.4
Far West and Orana	n.p.	n.p.	73.2	n.a.
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	67.4	74.1	67.0	-0.4
Illawarra	59.5	59.5	68.1	8.6
Mid North Coast	76.5	68.2	69.0	-7.5
Murray	77.3	70.5	80.4	3.1
New England and North West	74.3	64.8	67.8	-6.5
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	65.4	66.6	72.6	7.2
Richmond - Tweed	52.9	56.9	63.9	11.0
Riverina	84.2	67.1	84.8	0.6
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	69.4	75.9	88.7	19.3
Victoria	60.9	61.0	63.3	2.4
Greater Melbourne	58.3	58.4	61.8	3.5
Melbourne - Inner	44.0	45.6	47.3	3.3
Melbourne - Inner East	56.2	55.8	64.1	7.9
Melbourne - Inner South	51.1	54.7	51.5	0.4
Melbourne - North East	60.4	63.4	63.8	3.4
Melbourne - North West	70.6	64.5	62.2	-8.4
Melbourne - Outer East	60.6	57.1	68.0	7.4
Melbourne - South East	68.2	57.8	64.4	-3.8
Melbourne - West	58.8	65.6	68.6	9.8
Mornington Peninsula	64.1	66.8	71.9	7.8
Rest of Victoria	68.1	68.9	68.5	0.4
Ballarat	67.6	70.7	70.4	2.8
Bendigo	61.5	67.4	63.2	1.7

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2007-08 - 2014-15</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>change percentage points</i>
Geelong	61.6	68.7	65.0	3.4
Hume	64.3	66.9	63.5	-0.8
Latrobe - Gippsland	68.9	75.2	68.7	-0.2
North West	78.0	57.9	74.4	-3.6
Shepparton	66.8	72.8	69.8	3.0
Warrnambool and South West	81.2	65.2	78.9	-2.3
Queensland	60.8	64.7	63.6	2.8
Greater Brisbane	55.7	62.5	62.9	7.2
Brisbane - East	48.7	65.3	60.5	11.8
Brisbane - North	51.8	60.3	58.2	6.4
Brisbane - South	53.0	58.7	55.7	2.7
Brisbane - West	*35.3	57.0	56.9	21.6
Brisbane Inner City	55.5	57.7	52.4	-3.1
Ipswich	71.7	73.3	78.3	6.6
Logan - Beaudesert	53.5	65.8	69.8	16.3
Moreton Bay - North	73.5	65.3	66.4	-7.1
Moreton Bay - South	60.1	58.1	65.4	5.3
Rest of Queensland	64.9	67.2	64.3	-0.6
Cairns	55.7	62.8	51.1	-4.6
Darling Downs - Maranoa	78.9	77.3	59.0	-19.9
Fitzroy	73.0	69.1	73.1	0.1
Gold Coast	62.9	63.7	61.6	-1.3
Mackay	71.6	76.8	83.4	11.8
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	**43.3	n.a.
Sunshine Coast	65.6	59.7	60.3	-5.3
Toowoomba	76.9	69.9	63.3	-13.6
Townsville	49.4	74.2	64.6	15.2
Wide Bay	60.4	65.5	70.1	9.7
South Australia	61.6	65.7	65.8	4.2
Greater Adelaide	61.6	65.2	63.6	2.0
Adelaide - Central and Hills	55.6	60.7	59.5	3.9
Adelaide - North	67.0	69.0	66.7	-0.3
Adelaide - South	62.8	64.9	61.4	-1.4
Adelaide - West	58.3	64.9	66.4	8.1
Rest of South Australia	61.3	71.4	73.7	12.4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	53.2	63.6	71.2	18.0
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	74.7	n.a.
South Australia - South East	62.9	74.7	74.9	12.0
Western Australia	62.7	65.6	60.3	-2.4
Greater Perth	60.3	63.6	58.8	-1.5
Mandurah	78.0	74.5	61.5	-16.5
Perth - Inner	53.0	50.9	42.0	-11.0
Perth - North East	60.6	67.6	61.4	0.8
Perth - North West	57.9	62.3	59.4	1.5
Perth - South East	61.8	65.3	60.1	-1.7

(continued)

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

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

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

Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

Australian capital cities and Australian rest of state are calculated using weighted Greater Capital City Statistical Area proportions.

Care should be taken when comparing this data to other data in the table.

Persons 18 years and over.

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

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

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

n.a. Not available.

P 1.1.5 Physical activity

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

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

Physical activity across remoteness class

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

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

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

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

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

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

Persons 18 years or over.

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

Physical activity across major urban areas

- Rates of physical activity increased between 2007-08 and 2014-15 in nine of the 20 major urban areas of Australia, with the largest increases in Cairns and Greater Darwin at 12.5 and 6.2 percentage points respectively.
- The largest decreases in the proportion of adults meeting physical activity guidelines were in Geelong, Ballarat and Albury-Wodonga¹⁵.

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

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

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

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

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

Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

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

Persons 18 years or over.

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

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

Physical activity across sub-state regions

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

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

Sub-State Region	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points
New South Wales	52.7	52.1	53.2	0.5
Greater Sydney	54.4	56.1	55.8	1.4
Central Coast	45.8	40.7	46.8	1.0
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	50.7	51.1	48.6	-2.1
Sydney - Blacktown	49.8	51.6	40.1	-9.7
Sydney - City and Inner South	56.4	75.6	77.0	20.6
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	69.3	68.6	77.8	8.5
Sydney - Inner South West	54.3	52.8	50.9	-3.4
Sydney - Inner West	65.0	66.8	62.2	-2.8
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	67.9	63.2	73.6	5.7
Sydney - Northern Beaches	61.0	64.8	59.9	-1.1
Sydney - Outer South West	31.4	57.5	57.3	25.9
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	53.7	37.4	39.3	-14.4
Sydney - Parramatta	45.5	58.7	50.1	4.6
Sydney - Ryde	42.0	58.8	51.2	9.2
Sydney - South West	43.7	36.6	43.1	-0.6
Sydney - Sutherland	68.1	67.0	68.0	-0.1
Rest of New South Wales	49.6	45.1	48.9	-0.7
Capital Region	43.4	45.9	44.2	0.8
Central West	48.9	47.0	49.3	0.4
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	*48.9	58.5	47.2	-1.7
Far West and Orana	n.p.	n.p.	54.3	n.a.
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	43.1	48.0	49.7	6.6
Illawarra	52.0	46.1	46.8	-5.2
Mid North Coast	51.7	45.4	55.1	3.4
Murray	57.1	48.1	49.8	-7.3
New England and North West	37.6	31.8	34.5	-3.1
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	60.1	43.4	50.7	-9.4
Richmond - Tweed	54.6	50.1	65.9	11.3
Riverina	55.8	41.7	35.3	-20.5
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	39.1	48.8	46.0	6.9
Victoria	53.4	51.4	54.6	1.2
Greater Melbourne	52.7	52.8	57.2	4.5
Melbourne - Inner	71.1	65.0	70.3	-0.8
Melbourne - Inner East	60.7	60.1	66.2	5.5
Melbourne - Inner South	64.2	65.0	60.8	-3.4
Melbourne - North East	44.8	55.0	50.9	6.1
Melbourne - North West	42.3	50.8	42.5	0.2
Melbourne - Outer East	54.8	49.3	59.8	5.0
Melbourne - South East	39.0	44.3	49.6	10.6
Melbourne - West	49.4	43.5	54.9	5.5
Mornington Peninsula	46.8	48.3	53.5	6.7
Rest of Victoria	55.3	47.2	47.0	-8.3
Ballarat	56.0	40.8	48.1	-7.9
Bendigo	55.0	60.4	55.3	0.3

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points
Geelong	63.3	42.1	40.2	-23.1
Hume	56.3	56.1	*46.9	-9.4
Latrobe - Gippsland	51.9	54.2	49.8	-2.1
North West	43.7	49.3	*44.2	0.5
Shepparton	56.5	39.4	54.2	-2.3
Warrnambool and South West	50.4	38.1	39.1	-11.3
Queensland	50.1	48.3	48.7	-1.4
Greater Brisbane	53.5	49.4	50.8	-2.7
Brisbane - East	53.3	53.6	50.6	-2.7
Brisbane - North	57.8	56.6	54.6	-3.2
Brisbane - South	47.2	46.7	45.9	-1.3
Brisbane - West	66.9	49.6	68.2	1.3
Brisbane Inner City	68.6	62.6	74.0	5.4
Ipswich	34.2	37.3	35.6	1.4
Logan - Beaudesert	50.2	34.7	43.3	-6.9
Moreton Bay - North	48.3	49.8	48.7	0.4
Moreton Bay - South	61.3	58.3	43.7	-17.6
Rest of Queensland	47.1	47.4	46.7	-0.4
Cairns	49.5	52.6	58.1	8.6
Darling Downs - Maranoa	24.5	*34.4	*36.4	11.9
Fitzroy	28.1	35.1	46.8	18.7
Gold Coast	56.0	57.8	55.2	-0.8
Mackay	56.6	47.4	35.1	-21.5
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	*22.9	n.a.
Sunshine Coast	57.7	50.8	49.8	-7.9
Toowoomba	41.3	32.4	39.0	-2.3
Townsville	45.9	46.1	41.7	-4.2
Wide Bay	42.5	48.0	36.7	-5.8
South Australia	48.9	47.9	50.1	1.2
Greater Adelaide	50.5	51.1	53.8	3.3
Adelaide - Central and Hills	56.9	60.5	61.2	4.3
Adelaide - North	44.6	42.7	49.2	4.6
Adelaide - South	52.8	56.7	57.0	4.2
Adelaide - West	49.3	45.4	47.5	-1.8
Rest of South Australia	43.2	36.5	36.1	-7.1
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	41.7	33.3	39.6	-2.1
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	39.2	n.a.
South Australia - South East	36.5	39.3	33.1	-3.4
Western Australia	54.5	51.5	56.0	1.5
Greater Perth	55.3	52.3	57.2	1.9
Mandurah	69.5	52.3	64.4	-5.1
Perth - Inner	61.0	63.3	77.1	16.1
Perth - North East	43.7	49.8	52.3	8.6
Perth - North West	57.0	52.0	52.0	-5.0
Perth - South East	55.0	44.2	55.5	0.5

(continued)

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

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

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

Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

Australian capital cities and Australian rest of state are calculated using weighted Greater Capital City Statistical Area proportions.

Care should be taken when comparing this data to other data in the table.

Persons 18 years or over.

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

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

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

n.a. Not available.

P 1.1.6 Smoking rates

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

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

Smoking rates across remoteness classes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Persons 18 years and over.

Smoking rates across major urban areas

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

¹⁶ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

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

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

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

Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

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

Persons 18 years and over.

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

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

Smoking rates across sub-state regions

- Both Australian capital cities and rest of states recorded a decline in smokers by 4.6 and 3.9 percentage points respectively between 2007-08 and 2014-15.
- All states have recorded declines in adult smoking over the same period.
- The largest declines in smokers across the Statistical Area Level 4 regions were recorded in Sydney - City and Inner South, Darling Downs - Maranoa and Townsville, with declines of 19.9 percentage points, 16.9 percentage points and 16.6 percentage points respectively. The largest increases across the Statistical Area Level 4 regions were recorded in Melbourne - Inner South and Capital Region, both with increases of 9.0 percentage points. This was followed by Shepparton with an increase of 8.9 percentage points.

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

Sub-State Region	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points
New South Wales	18.9	14.3	14.2	-4.7
Greater Sydney	17.4	13.2	12.1	-5.3
Central Coast	19.3	17.5	17.0	-2.3
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	*14.7	*7.7	*9.0	-5.7
Sydney - Blacktown	19.7	15.8	18.1	-1.6
Sydney - City and Inner South	27.7	11.4	*7.8	-19.9
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	*9.7	10.5	*6.3	-3.4
Sydney - Inner South West	21.5	12.9	14.7	-6.8
Sydney - Inner West	15.5	11.5	*9.4	-6.1
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	*10.9	8.1	*7.0	-3.9
Sydney - Northern Beaches	17.0	*6.2	*6.0	-11.0
Sydney - Outer South West	27.2	*16.1	*14.0	-13.2
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	20.6	19.9	22.0	1.4
Sydney - Parramatta	16.2	18.1	12.4	-3.8
Sydney - Ryde	n.p.	14.5	**4.2	n.a.
Sydney - South West	15.1	16.0	*10.7	-4.4
Sydney - Sutherland	*10.9	13.3	*16.3	5.4
Rest of New South Wales	21.4	16.1	17.9	-3.5
Capital Region	*20.6	*14.9	*29.6	9.0
Central West	26.5	*22.1	*18.7	-7.8
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	*19.5	*14.9	*17.6	-1.9
Far West and Orana	n.p.	n.p.	25.7	n.a.
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	22.0	*11.4	*13.4	-8.6
Illawarra	27.3	16.3	*21.3	-6.0
Mid North Coast	*23.1	14.5	*21.8	-1.3
Murray	n.p.	*12.7	**8.1	n.a.
New England and North West	23.7	20.9	*17.4	-6.3
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	21.4	15.7	*13.2	-8.2
Richmond - Tweed	*11.6	12.9	*16.2	4.6
Riverina	*15.0	*14.3	**10.8	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	*19.9	27.8	**16.7	
Victoria	17.1	16.3	13.7	-3.4
Greater Melbourne	16.7	14.9	12.8	-3.9
Melbourne - Inner	17.9	10.9	9.5	-8.4
Melbourne - Inner East	13.5	*7.6	*8.5	-5.0
Melbourne - Inner South	*5.8	10.6	14.8	9.0
Melbourne - North East	15.5	17.2	*13.1	-2.4
Melbourne - North West	18.1	18.2	*15.6	-2.5
Melbourne - Outer East	13.8	15.7	12.9	-0.9
Melbourne - South East	20.5	12.6	14.0	-6.5
Melbourne - West	22.1	23.0	12.9	-9.2
Mornington Peninsula	25.7	19.4	16.1	-9.6
Rest of Victoria	18.4	20.3	17.2	-1.2
Ballarat	*19.0	28.1	**17.5	
Bendigo	17.3	*16.7	*18.0	0.7

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points
Geelong	16.7	*13.6	*11.9	-4.8
Hume	*14.3	27.2	**12.6	
Latrobe - Gippsland	18.6	14.9	*20.5	1.9
North West	*23.6	24.4	*13.2	-10.4
Shepparton	19.9	25.3	28.8	8.9
Warrnambool and South West	*19.8	19.6	*15.7	-4.1
Queensland	21.5	17.8	16.1	-5.4
Greater Brisbane	19.0	16.6	13.8	-5.2
Brisbane - East	20.3	16.9	*12.9	-7.4
Brisbane - North	*17.1	14.2	*10.8	-6.3
Brisbane - South	*13.0	11.6	*9.4	-3.6
Brisbane - West	*7.7	*7.6	*8.1	0.4
Brisbane Inner City	11.6	12.4	*9.7	-1.9
Ipswich	24.8	19.0	18.8	-6.0
Logan - Beaudesert	31.6	23.3	19.7	-11.9
Moreton Bay - North	21.6	23.9	18.1	-3.5
Moreton Bay - South	20.2	*17.5	*15.1	-5.1
Rest of Queensland	23.6	18.9	18.4	-5.2
Cairns	27.9	26.0	*17.3	-10.6
Darling Downs - Maranoa	24.0	22.3	*7.1	-16.9
Fitzroy	24.5	22.4	22.6	-1.9
Gold Coast	18.6	14.8	18.8	0.2
Mackay	24.8	25.9	25.4	0.6
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.
Sunshine Coast	19.2	13.2	18.1	-1.1
Toowoomba	*20.4	20.3	*14.4	-6.0
Townsville	31.2	21.5	*14.6	-16.6
Wide Bay	25.9	17.4	*21.0	-4.9
South Australia	19.4	16.1	13.1	-6.3
Greater Adelaide	17.5	15.0	11.6	-5.9
Adelaide - Central and Hills	15.5	9.5	7.2	-8.3
Adelaide - North	19.1	17.8	16.2	-2.9
Adelaide - South	17.4	13.4	9.1	-8.3
Adelaide - West	17.4	19.3	13.1	-4.3
Rest of South Australia	26.4	20.3	18.4	-8.0
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	*17.2	23.3	22.8	5.6
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	**7.9	n.a.
South Australia - South East	30.1	16.9	18.5	-11.6
Western Australia	17.3	17.7	14.3	-3.0
Greater Perth	16.4	16.5	13.5	-2.9
Mandurah	*19.5	21.0	*14.6	-4.9
Perth - Inner	*9.7	9.9	*5.6	-4.1
Perth - North East	18.7	19.6	22.5	3.8
Perth - North West	14.4	16.5	13.3	-1.1
Perth - South East	18.6	19.4	13.1	-5.5

(continued)

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

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

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

Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

Australian capital cities and Australian rest of state are calculated using weighted Greater Capital City Statistical Area proportions.

Care should be taken when comparing this data to other data in the table.

Persons 18 years and over.

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

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

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

n.a. Not available.

P 1.2 Close relationships

P 1.2.1 Children developmentally vulnerable due to physical health and wellbeing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The actual cut-off for vulnerability was 9.3 per cent.

¹⁸ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

P 1.3 Home

P 1.3.1 Homelessness

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

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

- The homelessness rate increased across Australia by 4.6 persons per 10,000 people between 2006 and 2016, from 45.2 persons in 2006 to 49.8 persons in 2016.

Homelessness across remoteness classes

- Between 2006 and 2016, homelessness decreased across most of the remoteness classes. The largest decrease was observed in very remote Australia with a decline of 225.5 persons per 10,000. The smallest decline was recorded in outer regional with a decline of 3.9 homeless per 10,000.
- Major Cities recorded the largest increase of 11.0 homeless per 10,000 between 2006 and 2016, from 34.5 homeless per 10,000 to 45.5 homeless per 10,000.

Table P 1.3.1.a Homelessness by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 rate per 10,000	2011 rate per 10,000	2016 rate per 10,000	2006-2016 change in rate
Major Cities	34.5	39.8	45.5	11.0
Inner Regional	29.9	32.1	31.4	1.5
Outer Regional	52.0	44.8	48.1	-3.9
Remote	130.1	121.6	110.8	-19.3
Very Remote	819.4	705.8	593.9	-225.5
AUSTRALIA	45.2	47.7	49.8	4.6

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia - Estimating Homelessness, 2016 (cat. no. 2049.0)

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.

Homelessness across major urban areas

- In 2016, Greater Darwin recorded the greatest rate of homelessness among the major urban areas, with a rate of 119.6 homeless per 10,000. The lowest rate of 24.2 homeless per 10,000 was recorded in the Sunshine Coast.
- Homelessness increased across most major urban areas between 2006 and 2016. The highest increase was recorded in Greater Sydney, with an increase of 22.7 homeless per 10,000. The largest decline was recorded in Greater Darwin with a decline of 21.0 homeless per 10,000.

¹⁹ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

Table P 1.3.1.b Homelessness by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 rate per 10,000	2011 rate per 10,000	2016 rate per 10,000	2006-2016 change in rate
Greater Sydney	37.5	45.1	60.2	22.7
Greater Melbourne	37.8	45.6	46.1	8.3
Greater Brisbane	35.5	34.2	41.5	6.0
Greater Perth	26.6	27.7	27.7	1.1
Greater Adelaide	32.9	33.6	36.1	3.2
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	26.6	26.3	31.8	5.2
Newcastle - Maitland	22.2	29.2	28.9	6.7
Canberra - Queanbeyan	28.6	47.2	38.8	10.2
Sunshine Coast	27.6	24.5	24.2	-3.4
Wollongong	21.9	35.6	35.5	13.6
Geelong	21.3	29.4	31.7	10.4
Greater Hobart	22.4	35.0	38.6	16.2
Townsville	62.6	52.8	43.7	-18.9
Cairns	75.7	61.3	85.0	9.3
Toowoomba	34.0	34.9	33.0	-1.0
Greater Darwin	140.6	99.6	119.6	-21.0
Ballarat	37.0	43.4	41.1	4.1
Bendigo	27.4	33.2	28.5	1.1
Albury - Wodonga	42.2	39.3	34.1	-8.1
Launceston	26.8	29.3	32.9	6.1

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia - Estimating Homelessness, (cat. no. 2049.0)

Geographies are based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Homelessness across sub-state regions

- In 2016, the homelessness rate for Australian capital cities was 47.2 homeless per 10,000 persons and the Australian rest of states was 54.9 homeless per 10,000. Between 2006 and 2016, the Australian capital cities recorded an increase in homelessness of 11.1 per 10,000, while the rest of state areas recorded a decline of 7.0 per 10,000.
- In 2016, the lowest homeless rate at the Statistical Area Level 4 scale was recorded in Sydney - Sutherland with a rate of 12.4 homeless per 10,000. This was followed by Moreton Bay - South with a rate of 14.9 homeless per 10,000. The highest homelessness rate among the Statistical Area Level 4 areas was recorded in Northern Territory - Outback (1166.4 homeless per 10,000), driven by high rates in East Arnhem and Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem.
- Between 2006 and 2016, Northern Territory - Outback recorded the largest decline in rates of homelessness at the Statistical Area Level 4 scale, with a decline of 271.6 homeless per 10,000. This decline was driven by declines in Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem and Alice Springs. The greatest increase among the Statistical Area Level 4 areas was recorded in Sydney - City and Inner South with a rate of 64.0 homeless per 10,000.

Table P 1.3.1.c Homelessness by sub-state region

Sub-state Region	2,006 rate per 10,000	2,011 rate per 10,000	2,016 rate per 10,000	2006-2016 change in rate
New South Wales	34.0	39.9	50.5	16.5
Greater Sydney	37.5	45.1	60.2	22.7
Central Coast	18.8	24.8	31.9	13.1
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	10.9	11.4	17.0	6.1
Sydney - Blacktown	30.4	46.3	45.9	15.5
Sydney - City and Inner South	122.0	149.7	186.0	64.0
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	50.7	48.5	55.7	5.0
Sydney - Inner South West	32.8	43.2	65.1	32.3
Sydney - Inner West	58.8	73.1	88.6	29.8
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	22.5	22.1	25.7	3.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches	18.4	15.8	24.3	5.9
Sydney - Outer South West	21.8	32.9	40.1	18.3
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	21.4	34.9	40.1	18.7
Sydney - Parramatta	65.3	54.1	96.7	31.4
Sydney - Ryde	19.0	18.6	26.7	7.7
Sydney - South West	40.4	58.4	75.8	35.4
Sydney - Sutherland	11.0	15.3	12.4	1.4
Rest of New South Wales	28.1	30.8	32.8	4.7
Capital Region	30.2	24.2	28.5	-1.7
Central West	22.1	22.2	22.3	0.2
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	28.6	39.1	44.2	15.6
Far West and Orana	55.6	33.5	43.1	-12.5
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	17.0	20.3	20.6	3.6
Illawarra	20.5	35.7	34.9	14.4
Mid North Coast	26.9	37.1	32.1	5.2
Murray	26.6	20.9	20.0	-6.6
New England and North West	36.4	34.4	42.6	6.2
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	24.4	31.5	34.1	9.7
Richmond - Tweed	46.8	48.0	52.1	5.3
Riverina	21.3	24.3	25.0	3.7
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	20.7	22.3	25.0	4.3
Victoria	35.7	41.9	42.3	6.6
Greater Melbourne	37.8	45.6	46.1	8.3
Melbourne - Inner	87.2	87.5	79.5	-7.7
Melbourne - Inner East	23.2	32.8	33.1	9.9
Melbourne - Inner South	27.7	30.3	30.9	3.2
Melbourne - North East	29.7	40.8	36.1	6.4
Melbourne - North West	32.9	42.3	39.7	6.8
Melbourne - Outer East	22.7	26.2	25.8	3.1
Melbourne - South East	39.0	53.7	58.2	19.2
Melbourne - West	37.3	45.4	50.1	12.8
Mornington Peninsula	22.2	28.0	29.9	7.7
Rest of Victoria	29.5	31.1	30.4	0.9
Ballarat	33.7	36.0	34.2	0.5
Bendigo	26.5	31.7	29.1	2.6
Geelong	20.2	27.0	29.9	9.7

(continued)

Homelessness by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-state Region</i>	<i>2,006 rate per 10,000</i>	<i>2,011 rate per 10,000</i>	<i>2,016 rate per 10,000</i>	<i>2006-2016 change in rate</i>
Hume	34.1	31.8	28.8	-5.3
Latrobe - Gippsland	25.8	25.9	26.0	0.2
North West	38.5	40.5	29.9	-8.6
Shepparton	38.5	39.1	42.3	3.8
Warrnambool and South West	25.6	23.1	27.9	2.3
Queensland	47.5	43.4	45.6	-1.9
Greater Brisbane	35.5	34.2	41.5	6.0
Brisbane - East	21.9	15.7	20.1	-1.8
Brisbane - North	27.7	30.4	25.7	-2.0
Brisbane - South	30.0	38.7	45.2	15.2
Brisbane - West	12.4	13.1	17.1	4.7
Brisbane Inner City	98.7	74.0	114.1	15.4
Ipswich	34.2	41.5	38.2	4.0
Logan - Beaudesert	29.4	37.1	39.2	9.8
Moreton Bay - North	34.0	24.4	38.1	4.1
Moreton Bay - South	20.2	13.8	14.9	-5.3
Rest of Queensland	58.0	51.5	49.4	-8.6
Cairns	90.9	83.0	91.1	0.2
Darling Downs - Maranoa	32.3	20.7	27.0	-5.3
Central Queensland	56.5	60.6	40.8	-15.7
Gold Coast	26.2	26.1	29.4	3.2
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	72.3	47.6	38.3	-34.0
Queensland - Outback	274.3	219.3	206.6	-67.7
<i>Far North</i>	432.9	305.9	304.1	-128.8
<i>Outback - North</i>	287.2	238.1	208.0	-79.2
<i>Outback - South</i>	35.5	66.1	32.9	-2.6
Sunshine Coast	28.8	23.8	25.1	-3.7
Toowoomba	34.8	37.1	35.7	0.9
Townsville	72.9	71.0	63.5	-9.4
Wide Bay	50.4	45.8	52.0	1.6
South Australia	37.3	36.8	37.4	0.1
Greater Adelaide	32.9	33.6	36.1	3.2
Adelaide - Central and Hills	45.6	35.4	37.1	-8.5
Adelaide - North	28.6	37.3	38.7	10.1
Adelaide - South	22.7	24.3	28.2	5.5
Adelaide - West	40.0	39.4	42.1	2.1
Rest of South Australia	51.6	47.5	41.6	-10.0
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	19.3	20.7	21.7	2.4
South Australia - Outback	123.8	112.6	79.3	-44.5
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	44.4	53.9	41.6	-2.8
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	268.4	214.5	153.1	-115.3
South Australia - South East	33.9	30.1	35.2	1.3
Western Australia	42.1	40.9	36.3	-5.8
Greater Perth	26.6	27.7	27.7	1.1
Mandurah	19.4	25.9	27.4	8.0
Perth - Inner	58.9	51.6	54.6	-4.3

(continued)

Homelessness by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-state Region	2,006 rate per 10,000	2,011 rate per 10,000	2,016 rate per 10,000	2006-2016 change in rate
Perth - North East	24.5	23.7	29.6	5.1
Perth - North West	18.2	18.5	18.2	0.0
Perth - South East	23.3	29.7	30.1	6.8
Perth - South West	29.5	29.6	24.7	-4.8
Rest of Western Australia	91.4	82.3	65.1	-26.3
Bunbury	24.9	24.2	25.8	0.9
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	31.9	31.5	31.7	-0.2
Western Australia - Outback (North)	273.1	202.2	142.3	-130.8
<i>Kimberley</i>	457.2	373.9	259.3	-197.9
<i>East Pilbara</i>	165.8	170.5	133.0	-32.8
<i>West Pilbara</i>	93.3	40.0	39.9	-53.4
Western Australia - Outback (South)	86.8	82.6	73.2	-13.6
<i>Esperance</i>	31.0	30.3	27.6	-3.4
<i>Gascoyne</i>	83.5	87.2	77.9	-5.6
<i>Goldfields</i>	131.4	131.6	108.4	-23.0
<i>Mid West</i>	68.0	55.3	57.0	-11.0
Tasmania	24.5	31.5	32.3	7.8
Greater Hobart	22.4	35.0	38.6	16.2
Rest of Tasmania	25.9	28.9	27.3	1.4
Launceston and North East	22.4	27.1	27.3	4.9
South East	23.7	25.9	17.6	-6.1
West and North West	31.1	32.5	30.5	-0.6
Northern Territory	728.6	673.5	549.3	-179.3
Greater Darwin	140.6	99.6	119.6	-21.0
Rest of Northern Territory	1,438.0	1,401.6	1,166.4	-271.6
Northern Territory - Outback	1,438.0	1,401.6	1,166.4	-271.6
<i>Alice Springs</i>	838.1	671.3	515.4	-322.7
<i>Barkly</i>	1,056.4	1,289.9	973.3	-83.1
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	2,367.9	1,983.5	1,432.8	-935.1
<i>East Arnhem</i>	2,574.5	2,877.5	2,968.0	393.5
<i>Katherine</i>	1,163.0	1,283.7	1,093.5	-69.5
Australian Capital Territory	29.5	48.7	40.4	10.9
Australian Capital Cities	36.1	40.9	47.2	11.1
Australian Rest of State	61.9	60.3	54.9	-7.0

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia – Estimating Homelessness, 2016 (cat. no. 2049.0)

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

P 1.3.2 Overcrowded conditions

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

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

Overcrowded conditions across remoteness classes

- Overcrowding remained relatively steady across all remoteness classes, with only marginal increases and decreases observed.
- Overcrowded conditions increased from 2006 to 2016 in major cities and very remote Australia. The largest increase was seen in major cities, where the proportion of households living in overcrowded conditions increased from 3.4 per cent in 2006 to 4.5 per cent in 2016.
- Overcrowding decreased marginally in inner regional, outer regional and remote Australia. The largest decrease was seen in remote Australia, with a decrease from 4.6 per cent to 4.2 per cent between 2006 and 2016.

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

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Major Cities	3.4	3.9	4.5	1.1
Inner Regional	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1
Outer Regional	3.0	2.9	2.9	-0.1
Remote	4.6	4.7	4.2	-0.4
Very Remote	13.9	14.1	14.0	0.1
AUSTRALIA	3.2	3.6	4.0	0.8

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

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

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

Overcrowded conditions across major urban areas

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

²⁰ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

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

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

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

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

Overcrowded conditions across sub-state regions

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

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

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

(continued)

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

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

(continued)

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

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

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

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

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

P 1.3.3 Households that own their own home

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

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

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

Households that own their own home across remoteness classes

- The rate of home ownership declined across all remoteness classes. The largest decrease was observed in remote Australia with a decline of 3.6 percentage points from 59.7 per cent in 2006 to 56.1 per cent in 2016.
- The smallest decline was recorded in very remote Australia, with a decline of 1.4 percentage points from 44.3 per cent in 2006 to 42.9 per cent in 2016.

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

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Major Cities	69.3	68.0	66.2	-3.1
Inner Regional	73.3	71.9	71.6	-1.7
Outer Regional	70.0	68.4	68.0	-2.0
Remote	59.7	57.1	56.1	-3.6
Very Remote	44.3	43.8	42.9	-1.4
AUSTRALIA	69.8	68.5	67.1	-2.7

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Owner occupied dwellings.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Households that own their own home across major urban areas

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

²¹ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

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

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Owner occupied dwellings.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Households that own their own home across sub-state regions

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

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

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

(continued)

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

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

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Western Australia	70.7	68.7	69.7	-1.0
Greater Perth	72.3	70.4	71.4	-0.9
Mandurah	70.4	66.2	70.2	-0.2
Perth - Inner	62.0	58.5	59.6	-2.4
Perth - North East	75.4	73.8	75.0	-0.4
Perth - North West	74.4	73.1	73.7	-0.7
Perth - South East	71.5	69.8	70.5	-1.0
Perth - South West	74.0	72.2	73.0	-1.0
Rest of Western Australia	65.2	62.8	63.4	-1.8
Bunbury	71.0	69.4	71.5	0.5
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	72.0	70.4	71.4	-0.6
Western Australia - Outback (North)	42.3	35.9	31.8	-10.5
<i>Kimberley</i>	47.3	45.0	44.0	-3.3
<i>East Pilbara</i>	41.6	27.9	18.3	-23.3
<i>West Pilbara</i>	35.4	27.8	23.5	-11.9
Western Australia - Outback (South)	63.5	62.4	63.4	-0.1
<i>Esperance</i>	63.8	63.1	65.1	1.3
<i>Gascoyne</i>	61.9	64.2	64.9	3.0
<i>Goldfields</i>	59.5	56.0	56.6	-2.9
<i>Mid West</i>	66.6	65.9	66.9	0.3
Tasmania	73.1	71.9	70.8	-2.3
Greater Hobart	72.4	70.9	69.7	-2.7
Rest of Tasmania	73.7	72.6	71.7	-2.0
Launceston and North East	72.5	71.3	70.2	-2.3
South East	80.7	80.2	80.4	-0.3
West and North West	73.0	71.8	70.6	-2.4
Northern Territory	50.6	49.2	48.0	-2.6
Greater Darwin	58.9	56.5	53.8	-5.1
Rest of Northern Territory	37.5	37.5	37.5	0.0
Northern Territory - Outback	37.5	37.5	37.5	0.0
<i>Alice Springs</i>	46.8	47.0	45.6	-1.2
<i>Barkly</i>	34.1	32.2	33.1	-1.0
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	29.4	30.5	32.5	3.1
<i>East Arnhem</i>	4.4	3.6	3.6	-0.8
<i>Katherine</i>	40.9	42.1	42.0	1.1
Australian Capital Territory	69.2	67.9	66.6	-2.6
Australian Capital Cities	69.9	68.5	66.6	-3.3
Australian Rest of States	69.8	68.5	68.2	-1.6

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Owner occupied dwellings.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

P 1.3.4 Recognising traditional country

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

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

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

Recognising traditional country across remoteness classes

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

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

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

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

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

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

²² Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

P 1.4 Safety

P 1.4.1 Victims of physical assault

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

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

- There was a 0.7 percentage point decrease in the physical assault rate in Australia, from 3.1 per cent in 2008-09 to 2.4 per cent in 2016-17.

Victims of physical assault across remoteness classes

- Between 2008-09 and 2016-17, the rate of physical assault decreased across all remoteness areas, with the largest decrease recorded in inner regional Australia (1.0 percentage points).

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

Remoteness Class	2008-09 per cent	2012-13 per cent	2016-17 per cent	2008-09 - 2016-17 change percentage points
Major Cities	2.9	2.4	2.2	-0.7
Inner Regional	3.5	3.1	2.5	-1.0
Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote	3.6	3.8	3.0	-0.6
AUSTRALIA	3.1	2.7	2.4	-0.7

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Crime Victimisation, Australia (cat. no. 4530.0)

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

²³ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

Victims of physical assault across capital cities and balance of state

- All capital cities recorded declines in the rate of physical assault between 2008-09 and 2016-17. The largest decline was recorded in Greater Hobart with a decline of 1.4 percentage points.
- All rest of state areas also recorded declines in the rate of physical assault. The largest decline was recorded in the rest of Tasmania (2.8 percentage points).

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

Capital City / Balance of State	2008-09 per cent	2012-13 per cent	2016-17 per cent	2008-09 - 2016-17 change percentage points
New South Wales	2.8	2.3	2.1	-0.7
Greater Sydney	2.7	1.9	1.7	-1.0
Rest of New South Wales	3.0	2.9	2.7	-0.3
Victoria	3.3	2.6	2.4	-0.9
Greater Melbourne	3.3	2.7	2.5	-0.8
Rest of Victoria	3.5	2.5	1.8	-1.7
Queensland	3.0	3.1	2.4	-0.6
Greater Brisbane	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1
Rest of Queensland	3.5	3.7	2.5	-1.0
South Australia	2.8	2.6	2.2	-0.6
Greater Adelaide	2.8	2.4	2.4	-0.4
Rest of South Australia	*2.7	3.1	*1.7	-1.0
Western Australia	3.8	3.5	2.9	-0.9
Greater Perth	3.6	3.4	2.6	-1.0
Rest of Western Australia	4.5	3.6	4.1	-0.4
Tasmania	4.1	2.6	2.0	-2.1
Greater Hobart	4.0	3.4	2.6	-1.4
Rest of Tasmania	4.1	2.0	1.3	-2.8
Northern Territory	5.7	4.5	4.9	-0.8
Greater Darwin	n.a	4.7	3.7	n.a
Rest of Northern Territory	n.a	4.2	*8.3	n.a
Australian Capital Territory	2.8	2.6	*2.2	-0.6
Australian Capital Cities	2.9	2.5	2.3	-0.6
Australian Rest of States	3.4	3.1	2.5	-0.9

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Crime Victimisation, Australia (cat. no. 4530.0)

Geographical classification is based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

n.a. Not available.

P 1.4.2 Victims of malicious property damage

Crime takes many forms and can have a major impact on the wellbeing of victims, their families and friends, along with the wider community. Those most directly affected may suffer financially, physically, psychologically or emotionally. Household crimes may affect an individual or family's feelings of safety or security, and may result in property damage and financial loss.²⁴

Malicious property damage is the intentional damage, defacement or destruction to a part of a person's home or anything usually kept at home.²⁵ The victimisation rate for malicious property damage is based on the number of individuals who indicate they have been a victim of this crime. This indicator is compiled through a household survey. It collects information on individuals' experiences of crime, whether or not these were reported to police. This means it includes crimes that may not have been reported to or detected by police, and should be viewed as a complement to published police statistics on crime.

- The rate of malicious property damage in Australia fell by 6.1 percentage points between 2008-09 and 2016-17.

Victims of malicious property damage by remoteness classes

- The rate of malicious property damage fell across all reported remoteness classes, with the largest decline in major cities, down 6.8 percentage points between 2008-09 and 2016-17.

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

Remoteness Class	2008-09 per cent	2012-13 per cent	2016-17 per cent	2008-09 - 2016-17 change percentage points
Major Cities	12.1	6.6	5.3	-6.8
Inner Regional	9.0	5.3	3.7	-5.3
Outer Regional, Remote, and Very Remote	9.0	5.9	5.5	-3.5
AUSTRALIA	11.1	6.3	5.0	-6.1

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Crime Victimisation, Australia (cat. no. 4530.0)

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

²⁴ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

²⁵ ABS 2017, *Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2015-16* (cat. no. 4530.0), Canberra.

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

- All reported capital cities and rest of state regions experienced falls in the rate for malicious property damage between 2008-09 and 2016-17.
- The largest decline among the capital cities was recorded in Greater Perth, with a decline of 9.2 percentage points. The largest decline in the rest of state areas was recorded in the rest of Tasmania, with a decline of 6.1 percentage points.

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

Capital City / Balance of State	2008-09 per cent	2012-13 per cent	2016-17 per cent	2008-09 - 2016-17 change percentage points
New South Wales	10.8	6.0	4.4	-6.4
Greater Sydney	11.6	6.2	4.3	-7.3
Rest of New South Wales	9.6	5.8	4.5	-5.1
Victoria	10.7	6.5	5.6	-5.1
Greater Melbourne	11.4	6.6	6.0	-5.4
Rest of Victoria	8.9	6.4	4.3	-4.6
Queensland	9.5	4.5	4.0	-5.5
Greater Brisbane	11.3	5.1	3.5	-7.8
Rest of Queensland	8.1	4.1	4.5	-3.6
South Australia	11.8	6.3	4.3	-7.5
Greater Adelaide	13.6	6.9	4.8	-8.8
Rest of South Australia	6.8	4.8	3.2	-3.6
Western Australia	14.7	9.2	7.7	-7.0
Greater Perth	16.2	9.5	7.0	-9.2
Rest of Western Australia	10.1	8.5	9.7	-0.4
Tasmania	11.1	6.7	4.3	-6.8
Greater Hobart	12.7	8.2	5.5	-7.2
Rest of Tasmania	10.0	5.5	3.9	-6.1
Northern Territory	19.5	8.7	7.3	-12.2
Greater Darwin	n.a	n.a	6.7	n.a
Rest of Northern Territory	n.a	8.7	9.2	n.a
Australian Capital Territory	15.3	7.2	6.3	-9.0
Australian Capital Cities	12.3	6.7	5.2	-7.1
Australian Rest of States	9.4	5.7	4.7	-4.7

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Crime Victimisation, Australia (cat. no. 4530.0)

Geographical classification is based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

n.a. Not available.

P 1.4.3 Road fatalities

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

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

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

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

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

Road fatalities across remoteness classes

- Road fatalities in inner regional areas declined by 1.1 fatalities per 100,000 people between 2012 and 2016, whereas major cities declined at a slower rate than the national average (down 0.2 fatalities per 100,000).
- Road fatalities in outer regional areas increased by 0.5 fatalities per 100,000 people between 2012 and 2016.
- Remote and very remote areas continue to have higher road fatality rates per 100,000 people compared to all other classes.

Table P 1.4.3.a Road fatalities by remoteness class

Remoteness Area	2012 people per 100,000	2014 people per 100,000	2016 people per 100,000	2012 - 2016 change people per 100,000
Major Cities	2.8	2.3	2.6	-0.2
Inner Regional	11.0	9.3	9.9	-1.1
Outer Regional	13.7	11.9	14.2	0.5
Remote*	14.8	20.2	16.7	n.p.
Very Remote*	27.3	32.0	34.6	n.p.
AUSTRALIA	5.7	4.9	5.4	-0.3

Source: BITRE 2018, Unpublished data, National Crash Database; and ABS 2018, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2016-17 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

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

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

Road fatalities across capital cities and balance of state

- Overall, there was a collective decrease in road fatality rates for Australian capital cities and rest of state areas. However, regions outside capital cities still have higher rates of road fatalities compared to capital city areas.
- In 2016, the highest rate of road fatalities recorded across the capital cities and rest of state areas occurred in the rest of Northern Territory with 31.1 fatalities per 100,000 people, while the lowest rate recorded was in Greater Sydney at 2.5 fatalities per 100,000 people.
- The largest decline in road fatality rates between 2012 and 2016 was in the Northern Territory (down 2.5 fatalities per 100,000 people). Other large declines occurred in the rest of Queensland (down 2.2 fatalities per 100,000 people), and Greater Perth (down 1.2 fatalities per 100,000 people).
- The highest increases in road fatality rates between 2012 and 2016 were reported in Greater Hobart (up 3.0 fatalities per 100,000 people, which is reflected in the state's increase) and Greater Brisbane (up 0.5 fatalities per 100,000 people).

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

Capital City / Balance of State	2012 people per 100,000	2014 people per 100,000	2016 people per 100,000	2012 - 2016 change people per 100,000
New South Wales	5.0	4.1	4.9	-0.1
Greater Sydney	2.5	2.1	2.5	0.0
Rest of New South Wales	9.5	7.7	9.4	-0.1
Victoria	5.0	4.2	4.7	-0.3
Greater Melbourne	3.2	2.6	3.0	-0.2
Rest of Victoria	10.5	9.2	10.1	-0.4
Queensland	6.1	4.7	5.2	-0.9
Greater Brisbane	3.2	2.5	3.7	0.5
Rest of Queensland	8.8	6.8	6.6	-2.2
South Australia	5.7	6.4	5.0	-0.7
Greater Adelaide	3.4	2.9	2.6	-0.8
Rest of South Australia	13.2	18.2	13.4	0.2
Western Australia	7.5	7.2	7.4	-0.1
Greater Perth	4.9	4.0	3.7	-1.2
Rest of Western Australia*	17.1	18.9	22.5	n.p.
Tasmania	6.1	6.4	7.1	1.0
Greater Hobart	2.3	3.2	5.3	3.0
Rest of Tasmania	8.8	8.9	8.5	-0.3
Northern Territory	20.8	16.0	18.3	-2.5
Greater Darwin	12.0	7.1	9.6	-2.4
Rest of Northern Territory*	32.0	28.2	31.1	n.p.
Australian Capital Territory	3.2	2.6	2.7	-0.5
Australian Capital Cities	3.3	2.7	3.1	-0.2
Australian Rest of States	10.4	9.3	10.0	-0.4

Source: BITRE 2018, Unpublished data, National Crash Database; and ABS 2018, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2016-17 (cat. no. 3218.0)
Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Area (GCCSA) geographical classifications.

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

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

Figures in this table may differ from those published in Yearbook 2017 due to periodic updates to previously released data.

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

n.p. Not published.

P 1.5 Learning and knowledge

P 1.5.1 Vocational or higher educational qualifications

Vocational and higher education helps people to develop knowledge and skills that may be used to enhance their own wellbeing and that of the broader community. For an individual, education is widely regarded as a key factor in developing a rewarding career. For the nation, a skilled workforce supports ongoing economic development and improves overall living conditions.²⁶

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

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

Vocational or higher educational qualifications across remoteness classes

- The proportion of 25 to 64 year olds with a vocational or higher education qualification increased across all remoteness classes between 2006 and 2016.
- Changes in the proportion varied across the classes, with smaller increases recorded in remote and very remote Australia (9.7 and 8.1 percentage points respectively), compared to major cities (12.4 percentage points).
- In 2016 there was a marked difference (20.9 percentage points) between the national proportion of people with a vocational or higher education qualification (56.9 per cent) and for people in very remote Australia (36.0 per cent).

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

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Major Cities	47.4	54.3	59.8	12.4
Inner Regional	41.0	47.1	52.1	11.1
Outer Regional	36.8	42.5	47.2	10.4
Remote	34.1	40.2	43.8	9.7
Very Remote	27.9	33.4	36.0	8.1
AUSTRALIA	44.8	51.5	56.9	12.1

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 25 to 64 years.

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

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

Vocational or higher educational qualifications across major urban areas

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

²⁶ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

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

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 25 to 64 years.

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

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

Vocational or higher educational qualifications across sub-state regions

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

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

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

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Bendigo	43.4	50.2	54.9	11.5
Geelong	45.0	52.6	58.9	13.9
Hume	42.4	48.4	53.1	10.7
Latrobe - Gippsland	40.2	46.4	50.8	10.6
North West	35.0	40.7	45.0	10.0
Shepparton	35.8	41.4	47.0	11.2
Warrnambool and South West	38.9	45.6	50.3	11.4
Queensland	42.2	49.1	54.9	12.7
Greater Brisbane	45.7	52.8	58.6	12.9
Brisbane - East	44.1	51.8	58.3	14.2
Brisbane - North	46.3	54.7	62.2	15.9
Brisbane - South	51.5	59.2	65.1	13.6
Brisbane - West	62.2	68.7	73.4	11.2
Brisbane Inner City	58.5	67.0	70.0	11.5
Ipswich	35.2	41.9	47.8	12.6
Logan - Beaudesert	34.9	41.2	47.5	12.6
Moreton Bay - North	35.7	41.9	48.4	12.7
Moreton Bay - South	46.0	53.4	59.8	13.8
Rest of Queensland	39.1	45.7	51.4	12.3
Cairns	40.0	45.9	50.9	10.9
Darling Downs - Maranoa	31.5	37.8	43.6	12.1
Central Queensland	36.8	42.7	47.6	10.8
Gold Coast	42.2	49.5	55.7	13.5
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	36.5	42.9	47.4	10.9
Queensland - Outback	30.5	35.6	40.2	9.7
<i>Far North</i>	28.8	33.4	37.3	8.5
<i>Outback - North</i>	32.3	37.7	42.9	10.6
<i>Outback - South</i>	29.9	35.3	40.5	10.6
Sunshine Coast	44.2	51.9	58.2	14.0
Toowoomba	42.1	48.6	54.8	12.7
Townsville	40.7	46.0	51.6	10.9
Wide Bay	33.9	39.8	44.8	10.9
South Australia	41.6	48.3	54.0	12.4
Greater Adelaide	44.3	51.0	56.9	12.6
Adelaide - Central and Hills	56.0	62.3	67.2	11.2
Adelaide - North	35.3	42.3	48.6	13.3
Adelaide - South	46.7	53.3	59.5	12.8
Adelaide - West	41.1	49.0	55.4	14.3
Rest of South Australia	32.9	38.8	43.7	10.8
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	33.6	39.6	44.9	11.3
South Australia - Outback	33.2	38.7	42.4	9.2
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	33.6	39.3	43.6	10.0
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	32.4	37.5	40.0	7.6
South Australia - South East	32.4	38.4	43.5	11.1

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Western Australia	44.1	50.4	55.6	11.5
Greater Perth	46.5	52.9	58.2	11.7
Mandurah	35.3	41.9	48.8	13.5
Perth - Inner	62.1	68.3	71.8	9.7
Perth - North East	42.0	47.7	53.6	11.6
Perth - North West	47.2	53.6	59.2	12.0
Perth - South East	44.1	50.9	56.6	12.5
Perth - South West	46.4	53.0	58.1	11.7
Rest of Western Australia	36.2	41.9	46.3	10.1
Bunbury	39.3	46.0	50.5	11.2
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	34.3	39.3	43.2	8.9
Western Australia - Outback (North)	36.0	41.7	46.6	10.6
<i>Kimberley</i>	32.8	37.4	41.9	9.1
<i>East Pilbara</i>	33.9	42.7	45.7	11.8
<i>West Pilbara</i>	41.5	44.8	51.1	9.6
Western Australia - Outback (South)	34.7	39.4	43.5	8.8
<i>Esperance</i>	35.5	40.1	42.4	6.9
<i>Gascoyne</i>	34.4	38.2	42.5	8.1
<i>Goldfields</i>	34.8	38.9	43.0	8.2
<i>Mid West</i>	34.4	39.8	44.3	9.9
Tasmania	40.2	46.7	50.9	10.7
Greater Hobart	44.8	51.3	55.8	11.0
Rest of Tasmania	36.7	43.3	47.1	10.4
Launceston and North East	38.7	45.1	48.4	9.7
South East	34.4	41.9	46.4	12.0
West and North West	35.1	41.4	45.7	10.6
Northern Territory	38.5	44.1	47.5	9.0
Greater Darwin	44.4	49.5	55.1	10.7
Rest of Northern Territory	30.4	36.2	35.3	4.9
Northern Territory - Outback	30.4	36.2	35.3	4.9
<i>Alice Springs</i>	36.6	42.6	43.9	7.3
<i>Barkly</i>	21.3	27.0	32.2	10.9
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	20.5	27.1	22.8	2.3
<i>East Arnhem</i>	28.6	34.0	28.3	-0.3
<i>Katherine</i>	28.8	34.3	33.9	5.1
Australian Capital Territory	58.8	65.0	68.7	9.9
Australian Capital Cities	47.6	54.4	59.8	12.2
Australian Rest of States	39.6	45.9	51.1	11.5

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 25 to 64 years.

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

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

P 1.5.2 Year 5 and 9 reading standards

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

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

- Due to a change in the definition of geography used to present NAPLAN results in 2016 (to the ABS 2011 Remoteness Area classification), it is not possible to present change for periods prior to 2016.
- Across Australia, reading standards for Year 5 students increased (0.9 percentage points) between 2016 and 2017, while reading standards for Year 9 students declined (1.1 percentage points).

Year 5 and 9 reading standards across remoteness classes

- For both Year 5 and Year 9 students, the proportion of students at or above the national minimum standard was progressively lower according to the remoteness of regions in 2017.
- In 2017, there was a marked difference (41.2 percentage points) between the proportion of Year 5 students at or above minimum reading standards nationally (93.9 per cent) and in very remote Australia (52.7 per cent).
- The disparity between reading standards for Year 9 students nationally (91.7 per cent) and those in very remote Australia (41.5 per cent) was more pronounced (50.2 percentage points), than those of Year 5 students.

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

Remoteness Class	2016 per cent	2017 per cent	2016 - 2017 change per cent
Year 5 students			
Major Cities	94.5	95.0	0.5
Inner Regional	92.7	93.7	1.0
Outer Regional	89.5	91.7	2.2
Remote	81.4	84.3	2.9
Very Remote	46.0	52.7	6.7
AUSTRALIA	93.0	93.9	0.9
Year 9 students			
Major Cities	93.9	93.1	-0.8
Inner Regional	92.3	90.6	-1.7
Outer Regional	89.8	87.3	-2.5
Remote	82.0	79.3	-2.7
Very Remote	49.7	41.5	-8.2
AUSTRALIA	92.8	91.7	-1.1

Source: Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2017, NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2017, ACARA, Sydney; and Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2016, NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2016, ACARA, Sydney

The national minimum standard is the agreed minimum acceptable standard of knowledge and skills without which a student will have difficulty making sufficient progress at school.

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

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

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

P 1.5.3 Year 5 and 9 numeracy standards

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

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

- Due to a change in the definition of geography used to present NAPLAN results in 2016 (to the ABS 2011 Remoteness Area classification), it is not possible to present change for periods prior to 2016.
- Across Australia numeracy standards for Year 5 students increased (1.1 percentage points) between 2016 and 2017, with numeracy standards for Year 9 students also increased (0.6 percentage points).

Year 5 and 9 numeracy standards across remoteness classes

- For both Year 5 and Year 9 students, the proportion of students at or above the national minimum standard was progressively lower according to the remoteness of regions.
- In 2017, there was a marked difference (34.7 percentage points) between the national proportion of Year 5 students at or above minimum numeracy standards (95.4 per cent), and students in very remote Australia (60.7 per cent).
- In 2017, the difference in the national proportion of students at or above minimum numeracy standards for Year 9 students (95.8 per cent) and those in very remote Australia (66.4 per cent) was less pronounced (29.4 percentage points), than those for Year 5 students.

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

Remoteness Class	2016 per cent	2017 per cent	2016 - 2017 change per cent
Year 5 students			
Major Cities	95.4	96.2	0.8
Inner Regional	94.0	95.2	1.2
Outer Regional	92.0	93.8	1.8
Remote	85.0	87.1	2.1
Very Remote	57.9	60.7	2.8
AUSTRALIA	94.3	95.4	1.1
Year 9 students			
Major Cities	96.1	96.4	0.3
Inner Regional	94.3	95.2	0.9
Outer Regional	93.4	94.5	1.1
Remote	86.4	90.3	3.9
Very Remote	61.0	66.4	5.4
AUSTRALIA	95.2	95.8	0.6

Source: Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2017, NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2017, ACARA, Sydney; and Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2016, NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2016, ACARA, Sydney.

The national minimum standard is the agreed minimum acceptable standard of knowledge and skills without which a student will have difficulty making sufficient progress at school.

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

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

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

P 1.6 Community connections

P 1.6.1 Voluntary work

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

Voluntary work is an important part of the aspiration for community connections and diversity. Therefore, this measure is an illuminating, if partial, indicator of the level of social and community connectedness amongst Australians.²⁷

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

Voluntary work across remoteness classes

- Across the three time periods, voluntary work in major cities was always below the national average. In contrast, volunteering in regional and remote areas of Australia was consistently higher than the national average, with remote Australia recording the highest rate across Australia in 2016 (29.2 per cent).
- The rate of people who do voluntary work increased in major cities, rising from 17.5 per cent in 2006 to 19.0 per cent in 2016.
- The volunteering rate in outer regional and very remote Australia fell marginally (by less than 1.0 percentage point) over the same period.

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

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Major Cities	17.5	17.6	19.0	1.5
Inner Regional	24.3	23.1	24.3	0.0
Outer Regional	26.4	25.1	26.2	-0.2
Remote	28.9	27.4	29.2	0.3
Very Remote	24.0	21.8	23.6	-0.4
AUSTRALIA	19.8	19.4	20.7	0.9

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Voluntary work across major urban areas

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

²⁷ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

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

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Voluntary work across sub-state regions

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

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

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

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
Bendigo	26.8	25.7	27.6	0.8
Geelong	21.6	21.2	23.5	1.9
Hume	28.5	27.7	28.7	0.2
Latrobe - Gippsland	27.0	24.9	26.1	-0.9
North West	31.5	30.2	31.0	-0.5
Shepparton	25.7	24.5	25.4	-0.3
Warrnambool and South West	31.0	29.8	31.6	0.6
Queensland	20.3	20.4	20.6	0.3
Greater Brisbane	19.3	20.3	20.1	0.8
Brisbane - East	18.8	19.8	19.7	0.9
Brisbane - North	19.4	20.4	20.2	0.8
Brisbane - South	19.5	21.0	20.8	1.3
Brisbane - West	24.8	26.6	26.5	1.7
Brisbane Inner City	21.4	24.0	23.4	2.0
Ipswich	18.1	19.0	18.5	0.4
Logan - Beaudesert	15.5	16.0	16.1	0.6
Moreton Bay - North	18.1	17.3	17.4	-0.7
Moreton Bay - South	20.2	20.4	20.5	0.3
Rest of Queensland	21.2	20.5	21.2	0.0
Cairns	21.1	20.8	21.8	0.7
Darling Downs - Maranoa	28.5	27.5	28.3	-0.2
Central Queensland	23.4	22.0	23.2	-0.2
Gold Coast	15.8	16.7	16.6	0.8
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	20.4	18.7	21.5	1.1
Queensland - Outback	26.3	24.4	25.6	-0.7
<i>Far North</i>	24.6	22.5	22.1	-2.5
<i>Outback - North</i>	22.3	21.1	23.2	0.9
<i>Outback - South</i>	33.8	31.9	34.8	1.0
Sunshine Coast	22.3	21.8	22.4	0.1
Toowoomba	23.6	22.9	23.1	-0.5
Townsville	20.6	19.3	21.1	0.5
Wide Bay	23.2	21.5	21.5	-1.7
South Australia	22.1	21.2	23.0	0.9
Greater Adelaide	19.6	19.0	20.8	1.2
Adelaide - Central and Hills	24.7	24.2	26.3	1.6
Adelaide - North	15.9	15.3	16.9	1.0
Adelaide - South	21.4	20.4	22.4	1.0
Adelaide - West	16.3	16.2	18.2	1.9
Rest of South Australia	30.8	29.1	30.6	-0.2
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	33.2	30.9	32.8	-0.4
South Australia - Outback	28.8	26.6	28.8	0.0
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	31.4	29.0	31.4	0.0
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	23.2	21.5	22.7	-0.5
South Australia - South East	30.3	29.1	30.1	-0.2

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
Western Australia	18.7	18.6	20.8	2.1
Greater Perth	16.7	17.0	19.4	2.7
Mandurah	16.9	16.4	18.0	1.1
Perth - Inner	22.8	23.7	27.4	4.6
Perth - North East	15.8	15.9	18.0	2.2
Perth - North West	15.6	16.0	18.5	2.9
Perth - South East	16.1	16.5	18.9	2.8
Perth - South West	16.7	16.8	19.0	2.3
Rest of Western Australia	25.9	24.4	26.6	0.7
Bunbury	23.8	23.6	25.9	2.1
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	32.2	30.8	32.0	-0.2
Western Australia - Outback (North)	21.6	19.2	21.6	0.0
<i>Kimberley</i>	21.7	20.5	22.9	1.2
<i>East Pilbara</i>	20.0	16.9	19.3	-0.7
<i>West Pilbara</i>	22.8	19.7	22.1	-0.7
Western Australia - Outback (South)	23.7	22.0	24.6	0.9
<i>Esperance</i>	29.3	29.5	32.9	3.6
<i>Gascoyne</i>	27.5	25.9	28.7	1.2
<i>Goldfields</i>	17.9	16.9	19.0	1.1
<i>Mid West</i>	25.3	22.9	25.4	0.1
Tasmania	22.0	21.0	23.1	1.1
Greater Hobart	21.3	20.4	22.6	1.3
Rest of Tasmania	22.6	21.4	23.5	0.9
Launceston and North East	22.4	21.0	23.4	1.0
South East	23.7	23.1	24.8	1.1
West and North West	22.4	21.3	23.2	0.8
Northern Territory	19.8	19.2	20.3	0.5
Greater Darwin	20.3	19.7	20.3	0.0
Rest of Northern Territory	19.3	18.7	20.3	1.0
Northern Territory - Outback	19.3	18.7	20.3	1.0
<i>Alice Springs</i>	21.9	21.3	22.4	0.5
<i>Barkly</i>	15.4	14.8	18.7	3.3
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	12.7	12.9	14.5	1.8
<i>East Arnhem</i>	21.3	20.9	24.8	3.5
<i>Katherine</i>	18.5	17.9	18.5	0.0
Australian Capital Territory	23.9	22.5	24.9	1.0
Australian Capital Cities	17.8	17.8	19.3	1.5
Australian Rest of States	23.7	22.6	23.7	0.1

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

P 1.7 Fair opportunity

P 1.7.1 Equivalised disposable household income for low and middle income households

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

Disposable household income may be spent on the consumption of goods and services or may be set aside as savings for future consumption or investment. For most people, the level of income that they and other family members receive is a major part of a household's economic resources. People living in households with low income will be less likely to have sufficient economic resources to support an acceptable material standard of household living.²⁸

This indicator has been adjusted to take into account household size and composition (equivalised),²⁹ and has been converted to real terms.

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

Equivalised disposable household income for low and middle income households by remoteness areas

- Disposable weekly household incomes increased across all reported remoteness classes and grew most strongly in remote Australia, by \$52 per week between 2007-08 and 2015-16.
- Disposable weekly household income grew the least in inner regional Australia, by \$26 per week.

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

Remoteness Class	2007-08(a) \$ weekly (real)	2011-12(b) \$ weekly (real)	2015-16(c) \$ weekly (real)	2007-08 - 2015-16 change \$ weekly (real)
Major Cities	491	515	528	37
Inner Regional	492	515	519	26
Outer Regional	487	510	528	41
Remote	481	515	532	52
AUSTRALIA	491	515	526	35

Source: ABS 2018, 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 is based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

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

(a) Total includes very remote areas that were previously classified as remote under Remoteness Areas 2006 (concordance to Remoteness Areas 2016 using Census Collection District (CCD) 2006). The Survey of Income and Housing sample design excludes households in areas defined as very remote.

(b) Total includes very remote areas that were previously classified as remote under Remoteness Areas 2011 (concordance to Remoteness Areas 2016 using ASGS 2011). The Survey of Income and Housing sample design excludes households in areas defined as very remote.

(c) Cells in this table containing 2015-16 data have been randomly adjusted (by perturbation) to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. See Explanatory Notes of Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2015-16 (cat no. 6523.0) for more information.

²⁸ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

²⁹ ABS 2013, *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2011-12* (cat. no. 6523.0), Canberra.

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

- In 2015-16, of the states and territories, the Australia Capital Territory had the highest disposable weekly income for low and middle income households (\$549), while New South Wales had the lowest (\$519). Of the sub-state regions, Brisbane - West had the highest (\$564) while the Mid North Coast in New South Wales had the lowest (\$476).
- Disposable weekly incomes for low and middle income households grew across all Australian states and territories between 2007-08 and 2015-16, with growth strongest in the Australian Capital Territory (an additional \$55 per week), followed by the Northern Territory (\$51) and South Australia (\$49). The smallest increase occurred in Western Australia (\$26) followed by New South Wales (\$28).
- Across the sub-state regions, growth in disposable weekly income for low and middle income households displayed substantial variability between 2007-08 and 2015-16. The largest increases occurred in Brisbane - West (an additional \$110 per week), followed by Melbourne - Inner South (\$99).
- Twelve sub-state regions experienced declines over this period. The largest drops occurred in Brisbane - South (a decline of \$32 per week) followed by Sydney - City and Inner South (\$30).

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

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

(continued)

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

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

(continued)

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

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

Source: ABS 2017, Customised 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)

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

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

Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

n.p. Not published.

n.a. Not available.

P 1.8 Enriched lives

P 1.8.1 Unpaid help

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

Measuring the proportion of people who provide unpaid help goes some way to revealing how people are helping and showing kindness to others. Some of the other measures of participating in society, such as volunteering, are also indicators in the society domain.³⁰

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

Unpaid help across remoteness classes

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

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

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

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

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

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

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

Unpaid help across the capital cities and balance of state

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

³⁰ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

Table P 1.8.1.b People who provided unpaid help to others living outside the household by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2006 per cent	2010 per cent	2014 per cent	2006 - 2014 change percentage points
New South Wales	45.4	45.9	44.8	-0.6
Greater Sydney	44.1	41.0	42.8	-1.3
Rest of New South Wales	47.5	54.1	48.0	0.5
Victoria	49.1	48.6	49.5	0.4
Greater Melbourne	47.1	47.9	49.2	2.1
Rest of Victoria	54.4	50.6	51.2	-3.2
Queensland	54.3	51.7	43.4	-10.9
Greater Brisbane	53.6	53.2	43.6	-10.0
Rest of Queensland	54.9	50.5	43.7	-11.2
South Australia	46.0	52.2	49.8	3.8
Greater Adelaide	47.3	52.4	50.5	3.2
Rest of South Australia	41.9	51.8	46.2	4.3
Western Australia	53.4	50.1	46.7	-6.7
Greater Perth	53.0	50.1	45.5	-7.5
Rest of Western Australia	55.0	50.0	51.4	-3.6
Tasmania	48.2	51.1	50.6	2.4
Greater Hobart	50.9	51.7	52.1	1.2
Rest of Tasmania	46.3	50.7	48.8	2.5
Northern Territory	51.5	53.6	40.9	-10.6
Greater Darwin	52.0	54.0	38.9	-13.1
Rest of Northern Territory	50.3	52.0	46.4	-3.9
Australian Capital Territory	55.1	53.2	49.9	-5.2
Australian Capital Cities	48.0	47.4	46.0	-2.0
Australian Rest of States	51.1	51.8	47.2	-3.9

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

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

P 1.8.2 Attendance at cultural venues and events

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

The attendance rates at cultural venues and events is an indicator of progress in enriched lives because, by directly measuring people's involvement in these recreational activities, it provides an insight into how important these activities are to Australians.³¹

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

Attendance at cultural events across capital cities and balance of state

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

³¹ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

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

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

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

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

Persons aged 15 years and over.

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

n.a. Not available.

Progress 2: Economy



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

Economy			
Opportunities		Enhanced living standards	
Having a qualification or working in a skilled occupation	p. 88	Real median weekly household income	p. 126
Young people earning or learning	p. 93	Real household net worth	p. 131
Net business entry rate	p. 98	Labour force participation	p. 135
Jobs		Fair outcomes	
Employed persons	p. 103	Inequality in household income	p. 139
Unemployment rate	p. 107	International economic engagement	
Youth unemployment rate	p. 111	International visits to residents ratio	p. 145
A resilient economy			
Proportion of unemployed persons unemployed for 12 months or more	p. 115		
Labour force underutilisation rate	p. 117		
Value of new building approvals	p. 121		

P 2.1 Opportunities

P 2.1.1 Having a qualification or working in a skilled occupation

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

- The proportion of people with at least a Certificate III qualification, or who are employed in a skilled occupation in Australia, increased by 8.5 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 9.1 percentage points from 58.9 per cent in 2006 to 68.0 per cent in 2016.
- Very remote Australia experienced the smallest increase, with a rise of 3.4 percentage points from 42.6 per cent in 2006 to 46.0 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
Major Cities	58.9	64.2	68.0	9.1
Inner Regional	53.2	57.4	60.4	7.2
Outer Regional	51.4	54.8	56.9	5.5
Remote	51.6	54.7	55.6	4.0
Very Remote	42.6	45.6	46.0	3.4
AUSTRALIA	56.9	61.8	65.4	8.5

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 25 to 64 years.

Occupation skill level was coded to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) First Edition for 2006 figures, ANZSCO First Edition, Revision 1 for 2011 figures and ANZSCO Version 1.2 for 2016 figures.

This is a methodological change from the calculation for the 2017 Yearbook, which classified broader occupational groups as skilled.

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, up by 10.9 percentage points from 55.8 per cent in 2006 to 66.7 per cent in 2016.
- The smallest increase (5.9 percentage points) was recorded in the Canberra - Queanbeyan region, where the proportion rose from 70.8 per cent in 2006 to 76.7 per cent in 2016. However, this region had the highest rate among major urban areas across all three years.

³² Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), 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
Greater Sydney	59.7	64.9	68.6	8.9
Greater Melbourne	59.4	65.0	68.9	9.5
Greater Brisbane	57.6	63.0	66.8	9.2
Greater Perth	58.9	63.8	66.9	8.0
Greater Adelaide	56.5	61.4	65.3	8.8
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	55.1	60.6	65.1	10.0
Newcastle - Maitland	53.6	59.2	63.9	10.3
Canberra - Queanbeyan	70.8	75.1	76.7	5.9
Sunshine Coast	57.1	62.9	67.4	10.3
Wollongong	54.9	60.3	65.2	10.3
Geelong	55.8	61.7	66.7	10.9
Greater Hobart	56.1	60.8	63.6	7.5
Townsville	55.8	59.3	62.4	6.6
Cairns	55.2	58.9	62.3	7.1
Greater Darwin	58.1	61.5	64.4	6.3
Toowoomba	55.0	59.7	63.8	8.8
Ballarat	55.1	60.5	64.5	9.4
Bendigo	54.8	59.7	62.5	7.7
Albury - Wodonga	55.2	59.5	62.9	7.7
Launceston	52.7	58.3	59.5	6.8

Source: ABS 2018, 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.

Occupation skill level was coded to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) First Edition for 2006 figures, ANZSCO First Edition, Revision 1 for 2011 figures and ANZSCO Version 1.2 for 2016 figures.

This is a methodological change from the calculation for the 2017 Yearbook, which classified broader occupational groups as skilled.

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

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

- All regions at the Statistical Area Level 4 scale 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 combined rest of state areas (with increases of 8.9 percentage points and 7.4 percentage points respectively).
- At the Statistical Area Level 4 scale, the largest increase between 2006 and 2016 was recorded in Sydney - City and Inner South (a rise of 13.7 percentage points from 59.8 per cent to 73.5 per cent). Western Australia - Wheat Belt had the smallest increase between 2006 and 2016, with a rise of 1.7 percentage points.
- At the Statistical Area Level 4 scale, Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby had the highest proportion of qualified and skilled people overall in 2016 (83.4 per cent). Northern Territory - Outback had the lowest proportion (43.8 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
New South Wales	57.4	62.4	66.0	8.6
Greater Sydney	59.7	64.9	68.6	8.9
Central Coast	53.7	58.6	63.6	9.9
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	70.6	74.4	77.9	7.3
Sydney - Blacktown	49.4	55.8	61.4	12.0
Sydney - City and Inner South	59.8	70.6	73.5	13.7
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	69.1	74.8	78.0	8.9
Sydney - Inner South West	52.4	57.9	62.5	10.1
Sydney - Inner West	68.5	73.7	76.1	7.6
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	77.9	81.5	83.4	5.5
Sydney - Northern Beaches	71.3	76.2	79.3	8.0
Sydney - Outer South West	50.5	55.5	60.5	10.0
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	55.0	58.7	62.8	7.8
Sydney - Parramatta	52.8	58.7	62.7	9.9
Sydney - Ryde	71.9	77.1	79.7	7.8
Sydney - South West	42.2	46.1	50.2	8.0
Sydney - Sutherland	66.7	71.2	75.1	8.4
Rest of New South Wales	53.3	57.8	61.0	7.7
Capital Region	56.3	60.8	63.2	6.9
Central West	52.2	55.9	58.3	6.1
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	51.6	56.4	59.4	7.8
Far West and Orana	48.6	52.5	54.4	5.8
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	50.4	54.9	58.1	7.7
Illawarra	55.4	60.7	65.5	10.1
Mid North Coast	49.5	53.9	57.1	7.6
Murray	54.6	57.8	60.2	5.6
New England and North West	52.6	55.8	57.6	5.0
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	55.6	61.4	66.4	10.8
Richmond - Tweed	54.1	59.2	62.1	8.0
Riverina	52.9	56.5	58.3	5.4
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	54.7	58.9	62.2	7.5
Victoria	58.1	63.4	67.2	9.1
Greater Melbourne	59.4	65.0	68.9	9.5
Melbourne - Inner	69.0	75.6	77.1	8.1
Melbourne - Inner East	73.7	77.7	79.5	5.8
Melbourne - Inner South	70.3	75.5	78.8	8.5
Melbourne - North East	56.4	62.7	67.4	11.0
Melbourne - North West	49.1	55.1	60.8	11.7
Melbourne - Outer East	61.2	66.8	71.2	10.0
Melbourne - South East	52.9	58.9	63.6	10.7
Melbourne - West	48.5	55.5	61.2	12.7
Mornington Peninsula	55.3	61.1	66.1	10.8
Rest of Victoria	54.2	58.5	61.4	7.2
Ballarat	54.0	59.1	62.7	8.7

(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
Bendigo	55.4	60.3	63.0	7.6
Geelong	56.0	61.9	66.7	10.7
Hume	55.8	59.9	62.2	6.4
Latrobe - Gippsland	52.8	56.9	59.2	6.4
North West	52.3	54.7	55.9	3.6
Shepparton	51.4	54.0	57.0	5.6
Warrnambool and South West	55.6	59.2	60.8	5.2
Queensland	54.7	59.7	63.4	8.7
Greater Brisbane	57.6	63.0	66.8	9.2
Brisbane - East	57.0	63.1	67.8	10.8
Brisbane - North	58.8	65.4	70.9	12.1
Brisbane - South	63.3	68.9	72.8	9.5
Brisbane - West	73.7	78.1	80.8	7.1
Brisbane Inner City	70.1	76.4	77.9	7.8
Ipswich	46.4	51.6	55.6	9.2
Logan - Beaudesert	47.0	51.7	56.0	9.0
Moreton Bay - North	47.0	52.0	56.7	9.7
Moreton Bay - South	58.9	65.0	69.1	10.2
Rest of Queensland	52.1	56.6	60.3	8.2
Cairns	52.8	56.5	59.5	6.7
Darling Downs - Maranoa	49.9	52.6	55.0	5.1
Central Queensland	49.2	53.0	55.8	6.6
Gold Coast	55.8	61.1	65.5	9.7
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	48.5	53.4	55.6	7.1
Queensland - Outback	46.0	48.8	51.1	5.1
<i>Far North</i>	41.7	44.6	46.0	4.3
<i>Outback - North</i>	45.9	49.1	52.9	7.0
<i>Outback - South</i>	52.3	54.4	57.3	5.0
Sunshine Coast	56.8	62.6	67.1	10.3
Toowoomba	53.9	58.7	62.6	8.7
Townsville	53.2	56.9	60.2	7.0
Wide Bay	45.1	49.2	52.4	7.3
South Australia	54.9	59.4	63.0	8.1
Greater Adelaide	56.5	61.4	65.3	8.8
Adelaide - Central and Hills	68.6	72.7	75.6	7.0
Adelaide - North	47.3	52.5	56.9	9.6
Adelaide - South	59.4	64.0	68.0	8.6
Adelaide - West	52.8	59.2	64.0	11.2
Rest of South Australia	49.4	52.6	54.8	5.4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	50.4	53.8	56.3	5.9
South Australia - Outback	48.4	51.7	53.1	4.7
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	50.5	53.5	55.3	4.8
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	44.2	48.1	48.6	4.4
South Australia - South East	49.3	52.4	54.7	5.4

(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
Western Australia	57.2	61.6	64.6	7.4
Greater Perth	58.9	63.8	66.9	8.0
Mandurah	47.1	52.2	57.0	9.9
Perth - Inner	72.7	77.2	78.6	5.9
Perth - North East	55.0	59.3	62.8	7.8
Perth - North West	60.4	65.2	68.6	8.2
Perth - South East	56.4	61.6	64.9	8.5
Perth - South West	58.4	63.7	66.6	8.2
Rest of Western Australia	51.7	54.4	56.3	4.6
Bunbury	53.2	57.3	59.5	6.3
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	54.9	56.5	56.6	1.7
Western Australia - Outback (North)	47.1	50.8	54.3	7.2
<i>Kimberley</i>	45.2	48.0	51.2	6.0
<i>East Pilbara</i>	43.5	50.6	52.5	9.0
<i>West Pilbara</i>	52.3	53.5	58.0	5.7
Western Australia - Outback (South)	49.7	52.0	53.5	3.8
<i>Esperance</i>	54.5	56.5	54.9	0.4
<i>Gascoyne</i>	51.9	52.6	55.1	3.2
<i>Goldfields</i>	46.9	49.3	51.5	4.6
<i>Mid West</i>	49.9	52.8	54.3	4.4
Tasmania	51.6	56.5	59.0	7.4
Greater Hobart	56.1	60.8	63.6	7.5
Rest of Tasmania	48.3	53.3	55.3	7.0
Launceston and North East	50.3	55.3	56.8	6.5
South East	46.6	51.8	55.1	8.5
West and North West	46.4	51.3	53.6	7.2
Northern Territory	50.9	55.5	56.4	5.5
Greater Darwin	58.1	61.5	64.4	6.3
Rest of Northern Territory	41.3	46.9	43.8	2.5
Northern Territory - Outback	41.3	46.9	43.8	2.5
<i>Alice Springs</i>	48.2	53.2	52.5	4.3
<i>Barkly</i>	33.7	38.3	40.6	6.9
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	30.7	38.6	31.2	0.5
<i>East Arnhem</i>	36.3	43.1	36.1	-0.2
<i>Katherine</i>	40.3	45.8	42.5	2.2
Australian Capital Territory	71.9	76.0	77.4	5.5
Australian Capital Cities	59.2	64.4	68.1	8.9
Australian Rest of States	52.4	56.7	59.8	7.4

Source: ABS 2018, 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.

Occupation skill level was coded to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) First Edition for 2006 figures, ANZSCO First Edition, Revision 1 for 2011 figures and ANZSCO Version 1.2 for 2016 figures.

This is a methodological change from the calculation for the 2017 Yearbook, which classified broader occupational groups as skilled.

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

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 points.

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 (2.7 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 in 2016 remained well below all other remoteness classes at 49.1 per cent compared to the national average of 77.3 per cent.
- In 2016, the highest proportion of young people earning or learning was recorded in major cities at 79.6 per cent, which was above the national average.

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

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Major Cities	80.2	79.9	79.6	-0.6
Inner Regional	75.2	74.2	71.8	-3.4
Outer Regional	73.5	72.4	70.8	-2.7
Remote	69.1	69.0	67.1	-2.0
Very Remote	48.9	51.2	49.1	0.2
AUSTRALIA	78.3	77.9	77.3	-1.0

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Geography 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
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
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)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
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

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
Mandurah	72.1	68.0	66.6	-5.5
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); and ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

P 2.1.3 Net business entry rate

The net business entry rate captures the net rate at which businesses are entering and exiting 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.³³ Evolving consumer demand may encourage or discourage the entry of new businesses into a regional economy.

- Across Australia, the number of businesses increased by 4.5 per cent between June 2012 and June 2017.

Net business entry rate across remoteness classes

- Between June 2012 and June 2017, the number of businesses increased in major cities and inner regional Australia, while the number of business decreased in outer regional, remote and very remote Australia.
- The largest increase in the number of businesses was recorded in major cities with an increase of 7.4 per cent, while the largest decrease was recorded in very remote Australia with a decrease of 6.1 per cent.

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

Remoteness Class	2012-13 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2016-17 per cent	2012 - 2017 per cent
Major Cities	-2.9	1.7	3.8	7.4
Inner Regional	-3.0	0.4	1.6	0.4
Outer Regional	-2.4	-0.4	0.6	-1.5
Remote	-2.0	-1.0	0.4	-3.0
Very Remote	-1.7	-2.4	-1.3	-6.1
AUSTRALIA	-2.9	1.0	3.1	4.5

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2013 to Jun 2017 (cat. no. 8165.0)
Geography is based on the 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 because they are under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register.

Net business entry rate is calculated as the difference between the number of businesses active at the end of a financial year and the number of business active at the start of a financial year, divided by the number of businesses active at the start of that financial year: $(\text{businesses active at end of financial year} - \text{businesses active at start of financial year}) / (\text{businesses active at start of financial year}) * 100$

Figures in the change column are calculated as the net business entry rate between June 2012 and June 2017.

Net business entry rate across major urban areas

- The number of businesses increased across the majority of major urban areas between June 2012 and June 2017.
- The largest increase was recorded in Ballarat (11.1 per cent), while the largest decrease was recorded in Townsville (4.1 per cent).

³³ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0).

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

Major Urban Area	2012-13 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2016-17 per cent	2012 - 2017 per cent
Greater Sydney	-3.4	2.1	4.2	8.5
Greater Melbourne	-2.4	2.1	4.4	9.5
Greater Brisbane	-3.7	0.9	3.8	4.8
Greater Perth	-2.6	1.7	1.9	5.1
Greater Adelaide	-3.4	0.6	2.1	0.4
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	-4.5	0.9	5.3	7.1
Newcastle - Maitland	-1.6	1.1	3.7	7.7
Canberra - Queanbeyan	-3.0	1.1	4.5	5.5
Sunshine Coast	-2.7	1.4	3.4	6.0
Wollongong	-3.0	2.4	4.0	7.6
Geelong	-0.6	2.4	2.6	8.5
Greater Hobart	-2.8	0.3	3.9	0.9
Townsville	-2.0	-1.3	-0.6	-4.1
Cairns	-3.0	1.7	1.1	-0.5
Greater Darwin	-1.2	0.5	1.9	2.5
Toowoomba	-0.6	4.1	1.6	8.6
Ballarat	-0.3	2.1	4.3	11.1
Bendigo	-1.6	1.1	1.2	1.6
Albury - Wodonga	-1.7	1.0	1.2	2.9
Launceston	-2.8	-0.8	0.5	-4.0

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2013 to Jun 2017 (cat. no. 8165.0)

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

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

Net business entry rate is calculated as the difference between the number of businesses active at the end of a financial year and the number of business active at the start of a financial year, divided by the number of businesses active at the start of that financial year: $(\text{businesses active at end of financial year} - \text{businesses active at start of financial year}) / (\text{businesses active at start of financial year}) * 100$

Figures in the change column are calculated as the net business entry rate between June 2012 and June 2017.

Net business entry rate across sub-state regions

- The number of businesses grew across most sub-state regions between June 2012 and June 2017. The Australian capital cities collectively recorded a much higher increase (7.1 per cent) compared to the rest of state areas (1.0 per cent) over this period.
- Among the Statistical Area Level 4 regions, Melbourne - West recorded the greatest increase (20.3 per cent) between June 2012 and June 2017, while Western Australia - Outback (North) recorded the largest decrease (12.7 per cent).

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

Sub-State Region	2012-13 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2016-17 per cent	2012 - 2017 per cent
New South Wales	-3.1	1.4	3.6	6.1
Greater Sydney	-3.4	2.1	4.2	8.5
Central Coast	-3.6	0.1	3.0	3.7
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	-3.3	2.0	4.2	10.8
Sydney - Blacktown	-2.9	3.0	8.7	16.6
Sydney - City and Inner South	-3.3	1.7	3.7	7.2
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	-3.2	2.3	3.4	7.3
Sydney - Inner South West	-4.0	2.7	5.3	11.5
Sydney - Inner West	-3.7	3.5	3.8	10.5
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	-2.3	2.0	2.9	5.8
Sydney - Northern Beaches	-2.6	0.8	2.0	3.0
Sydney - Outer South West	-4.2	2.0	6.7	10.0
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	-4.1	0.5	2.8	2.6
Sydney - Parramatta	-4.3	3.6	6.9	17.0
Sydney - Ryde	-3.2	2.9	4.1	10.4
Sydney - South West	-4.5	2.9	4.8	9.5
Sydney - Sutherland	-3.1	0.8	1.8	2.8
Rest of New South Wales	-2.4	0.7	2.1	2.5
Capital Region	-2.8	-0.2	1.4	-0.3
Central West	-1.6	1.1	1.3	2.9
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	-2.9	-0.3	0.8	-1.8
Far West and Orana	-2.1	0.6	1.4	1.5
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	-2.1	1.0	2.3	4.5
Illawarra	-3.0	2.4	4.2	7.7
Mid North Coast	-3.0	0.4	2.2	0.4
Murray	-2.3	1.8	0.3	1.6
New England and North West	-1.1	0.0	1.0	0.3
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	-2.1	1.0	3.7	6.9
Richmond - Tweed	-3.0	1.2	3.0	3.0
Riverina	-2.1	-1.0	0.9	-0.4
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	-3.2	1.3	3.1	3.5
Victoria	-2.3	1.6	3.6	7.2
Greater Melbourne	-2.4	2.1	4.4	9.5
Melbourne - Inner	-1.1	2.1	3.1	10.3
Melbourne - Inner East	-2.4	2.8	3.6	8.6
Melbourne - Inner South	-2.3	0.9	2.1	3.9
Melbourne - North East	-2.6	1.4	5.3	9.0
Melbourne - North West	-2.8	3.6	6.1	13.6
Melbourne - Outer East	-3.2	0.1	2.6	-0.2
Melbourne - South East	-2.9	2.7	6.5	13.7
Melbourne - West	-2.8	3.9	8.2	20.3
Mornington Peninsula	-2.7	1.0	2.8	4.4
Rest of Victoria	-2.0	0.6	1.5	1.5
Ballarat	-0.6	1.2	3.4	8.8
Bendigo	-1.8	0.7	0.6	1.1
Geelong	-1.0	2.2	2.7	8.0
Hume	-2.8	0.3	0.7	-0.5

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2012-13 per cent</i>	<i>2014-15 per cent</i>	<i>2016-17 per cent</i>	<i>2012 - 2017 per cent</i>
Latrobe - Gippsland	-2.5	0.3	2.4	0.7
North West	-2.2	0.8	0.8	-0.9
Shepparton	-2.2	-0.3	-0.1	-2.0
Warrnambool and South West	-2.2	-0.6	0.4	-4.2
Queensland	-3.3	0.1	2.8	2.1
Greater Brisbane	-3.7	0.9	3.8	4.8
Brisbane - East	-3.5	1.1	3.4	3.2
Brisbane - North	-4.0	2.4	4.4	7.4
Brisbane - South	-4.0	1.5	4.9	8.8
Brisbane - West	-3.2	0.6	1.9	1.4
Brisbane Inner City	-1.3	0.5	3.5	6.0
Ipswich	-4.6	1.4	4.7	4.8
Logan - Beaudesert	-5.8	0.0	3.7	1.6
Moreton Bay - North	-5.2	0.0	3.0	-1.4
Moreton Bay - South	-4.8	1.3	4.7	5.8
Rest of Queensland	-2.9	0.1	2.0	1.1
Cairns	-3.0	0.4	0.4	-2.5
Darling Downs - Maranoa	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2	0.7
Central Queensland	-1.8	-0.1	-0.3	-3.6
Gold Coast	-4.5	0.8	5.3	7.1
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	-3.2	-3.3	-0.4	-8.9
Queensland - Outback	-2.2	-1.9	-0.9	-2.0
<i>Far North</i>	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.2
<i>Outback - North</i>	-3.6	-4.0	-1.2	-3.8
<i>Outback - South</i>	-2.2	-1.3	-0.8	-1.7
Sunshine Coast	-3.1	1.1	3.4	5.0
Toowoomba	-0.6	3.6	1.4	8.0
Townsville	-1.6	-1.0	-0.5	-4.0
Wide Bay	-4.0	-0.8	0.2	-4.6
South Australia	-3.3	0.0	1.5	-0.9
Greater Adelaide	-3.4	0.6	2.1	0.4
Adelaide - Central and Hills	-2.1	0.6	1.6	1.9
Adelaide - North	-5.1	1.3	3.3	0.0
Adelaide - South	-4.4	-0.1	1.6	-2.6
Adelaide - West	-3.5	0.5	2.4	0.8
Rest of South Australia	-2.8	-0.6	0.1	-2.6
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	-3.0	-0.2	-0.7	-1.7
South Australia - Outback	-1.9	-2.6	1.2	-5.4
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	-2.0	-2.1	1.3	-3.9
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	-2.0	-4.8	0.9	-11.6
South Australia - South East	-3.1	-0.1	0.1	-2.2
Western Australia	-2.7	1.1	1.5	3.0
Greater Perth	-2.6	1.7	1.9	5.1
Mandurah	-4.8	1.8	-2.4	-1.4
Perth - Inner	-1.7	1.0	0.9	1.9
Perth - North East	-3.0	1.1	2.7	4.4
Perth - North West	-2.5	2.1	1.9	6.9

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2012-13 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2016-17 per cent	2012 - 2017 per cent
Perth - South East	-3.5	1.4	2.7	6.2
Perth - South West	-2.3	2.5	2.2	6.8
Rest of Western Australia	-2.9	-0.7	-0.3	-2.9
Bunbury	-2.5	0.4	1.0	1.1
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	-3.0	-0.3	-0.3	-1.9
Western Australia - Outback (North)	-3.3	-4.1	-2.8	-12.7
<i>Kimberley</i>	-4.3	-3.6	0.0	-10.1
<i>East Pilbara</i>	-6.1	-2.5	-4.0	-15.3
<i>West Pilbara</i>	1.4	-5.5	-6.9	-15.6
Western Australia - Outback (South)	-3.2	-1.5	-1.1	-5.9
<i>Esperance</i>	-2.5	-0.2	0.0	-1.9
<i>Gascoyne</i>	0.0	-1.0	1.1	1.7
<i>Goldfields</i>	-4.6	-3.5	-1.7	-12.8
<i>Mid West</i>	-3.3	-1.2	-1.7	-5.6
Tasmania	-3.0	-0.6	1.8	-2.3
Greater Hobart	-2.8	0.3	3.9	0.9
Rest of Tasmania	-3.1	-1.1	1.9	-3.3
Launceston and North East	-2.8	-0.7	0.9	-3.5
South East	-3.6	-2.3	2.4	-3.2
West and North West	-3.5	-1.3	3.3	-3.1
Northern Territory	-2.5	-0.3	1.0	-1.4
Greater Darwin	-1.2	0.5	1.9	2.5
Rest of Northern Territory	-5.6	-1.4	2.8	-6.0
Northern Territory - Outback	-5.6	-1.4	2.8	-6.0
<i>Alice Springs</i>	-5.4	-2.4	1.4	-9.1
<i>Barkly</i>	-4.1	-9.4	-5.7	-16.1
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	-3.9	6.4	9.1	8.5
<i>East Arnhem</i>	-12.9	5.6	14.6	-16.9
<i>Katherine</i>	-5.1	-1.7	2.9	1.4
Australian Capital Territory	-2.9	0.8	4.5	6.0
Australian Capital Cities	-3.0	1.7	3.8	7.1
Australian Rest of States	-2.6	0.3	1.7	1.0

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2013 to Jun 2017 (cat. no. 8165.0)

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

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

Net business entry rate is calculated as the difference between the number of businesses active at the end of a financial year and the number of business active at the start of a financial year, divided by the number of businesses active at the start of that financial year: (businesses active at end of financial year – businesses active at start of financial year)/(businesses active at start of financial year)*100

Figures in the change column are calculated as the net business entry rate between June 2012 and June 2017.

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 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.³⁴ The data used for this indicator is based on a person's place of usual residence, not their place of work.

- The number of employed persons across Australia increased by just over 1.8 million people between 2007 and 2017 from a base of 10.4 million.

Employed persons across sub-state regions

- The number of employed persons increased across all states and territories between 2007 and 2017. The largest increase was recorded in Victoria, with an increase of nearly 614,300 people. The lowest increase was recorded in Tasmania with an increase of nearly 17,700 people.
- Between 2007 and 2017, the Australian capital cities recorded a combined increase of nearly 1.5 million employed persons, while the Australian rest of states recorded a combined increase of 355,300 people over the same period.
- All capital cities recorded an increase in the number of employed persons between 2007 and 2017. The highest increase was recorded in Greater Melbourne with an increase of 535,900 people, followed by Greater Sydney with an increase of 458,200 people. The lowest increase was recorded in Greater Hobart with an increase of 10,300 people.
- Of the rest of state areas, the rest of Queensland recorded the largest increase in employed persons, with an increase of 117,900 people. This was followed by the rest of New South Wales with an increase of 106,500 people. The smallest increase recorded across the rest of state areas was in the rest of South Australia, with an increase of 6,700 people.
- The number of employed persons increased across most sub-state regions between 2007 and 2017. The largest increase recorded in Melbourne - South East, with an increase of nearly 114,600 people. The largest decline was recorded in Queensland - Outback, with a decline of 12,200 people.

³⁴ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

Sub-State Region	2007 persons	2012 persons	2017 persons	2007 - 2017 change persons
New South Wales	3,313,684	3,545,998	3,878,405	564,721
Greater Sydney	2,180,738	2,367,988	2,638,965	458,227
Central Coast	136,542	143,215	164,956	28,414
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	112,819	117,748	134,143	21,324
Sydney - Blacktown	133,082	155,244	173,697	40,615
Sydney - City and Inner South	156,348	190,491	223,651	67,302
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	134,310	148,576	169,236	34,927
Sydney - Inner South West	237,525	256,282	283,216	45,691
Sydney - Inner West	134,732	158,809	182,645	47,913
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	206,474	217,720	226,889	20,415
Sydney - Northern Beaches	133,127	142,306	149,346	16,219
Sydney - Outer South West	123,095	117,647	134,123	11,028
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	140,155	151,430	159,936	19,782
Sydney - Parramatta	174,212	196,334	228,888	54,676
Sydney - Ryde	84,384	88,895	97,621	13,237
Sydney - South West	155,875	158,235	186,473	30,598
Sydney - Sutherland	118,059	125,058	124,146	6,087
Rest of New South Wales	1,132,946	1,178,010	1,239,440	106,494
Capital Region	99,577	112,153	108,607	9,030
Central West	92,935	92,422	102,653	9,718
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	50,189	59,841	56,674	6,485
Far West and Orana	53,896	55,639	57,175	3,280
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	97,067	123,742	129,723	32,656
Illawarra	121,776	124,997	142,522	20,745
Mid North Coast	82,450	68,340	95,404	12,954
Murray	57,764	55,025	46,743	-11,021
New England and North West	83,475	79,159	79,523	-3,952
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	166,995	166,041	182,244	15,249
Richmond - Tweed	100,805	106,014	108,917	8,112
Riverina	76,788	76,617	77,708	920
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	49,228	58,019	51,547	2,319
Victoria	2,594,266	2,842,871	3,208,571	614,305
Greater Melbourne	1,963,576	2,188,692	2,499,460	535,884
Melbourne - Inner	294,055	346,543	405,738	111,683
Melbourne - Inner East	184,444	180,456	199,368	14,924
Melbourne - Inner South	196,448	214,558	223,481	27,033
Melbourne - North East	209,920	233,260	276,559	66,639
Melbourne - North West	135,042	160,489	183,950	48,908
Melbourne - Outer East	254,877	260,796	279,150	24,274
Melbourne - South East	291,318	340,416	405,889	114,570
Melbourne - West	265,574	315,375	376,278	110,704
Mornington Peninsula	131,898	136,799	149,046	17,147
Rest of Victoria	630,690	654,179	709,111	78,421
Ballarat	64,336	72,753	79,011	14,675
Bendigo	67,212	69,225	66,403	-810
Geelong	112,894	127,100	141,261	28,367

(continued)

Employed persons by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2007 persons</i>	<i>2012 persons</i>	<i>2017 persons</i>	<i>2007 - 2017 change persons</i>
Hume	76,490	74,363	90,013	13,522
Latrobe - Gippsland	112,950	124,500	126,443	13,493
North West	74,912	65,596	74,469	-443
Shepparton	59,721	57,361	63,667	3,946
Warrnambool and South West	62,175	63,280	67,846	5,671
Queensland	2,116,821	2,285,991	2,419,833	303,013
Greater Brisbane	1,035,493	1,127,200	1,220,582	185,089
Brisbane - East	99,121	117,067	120,785	21,663
Brisbane - North	95,659	109,647	116,728	21,068
Brisbane - South	161,719	184,866	200,644	38,925
Brisbane - West	94,988	96,330	90,267	-4,721
Brisbane Inner City	144,430	147,445	163,647	19,217
Ipswich	121,623	138,088	158,192	36,569
Logan - Beaudesert	140,095	143,769	152,521	12,426
Moreton Bay - North	94,009	96,014	109,998	15,989
Moreton Bay - South	83,850	93,974	107,801	23,951
Rest of Queensland	1,081,328	1,158,791	1,199,251	117,924
Cairns	109,844	114,337	117,682	7,838
Darling Downs - Maranoa	60,876	63,545	60,787	-89
Fitzroy	100,840	111,506	106,481	5,641
Gold Coast	257,473	275,982	319,125	61,653
Mackay	86,514	98,149	97,051	10,538
Queensland - Outback	43,457	42,359	31,300	-12,156
Sunshine Coast	147,063	149,867	173,513	26,450
Toowoomba	65,691	70,997	75,861	10,170
Townsville	104,432	112,678	105,277	845
Wide Bay	105,138	119,372	112,173	7,035
South Australia	762,318	807,540	824,896	62,578
Greater Adelaide	590,763	631,312	646,594	55,832
Adelaide - Central and Hills	143,137	146,813	159,371	16,234
Adelaide - North	177,828	188,921	196,669	18,841
Adelaide - South	171,317	185,491	178,266	6,948
Adelaide - West	98,481	110,087	112,289	13,808
Rest of South Australia	171,556	176,228	178,302	6,746
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	46,579	49,793	50,278	3,699
South Australia - Outback	44,264	39,942	38,368	-5,896
South Australia - South East	80,713	86,493	89,656	8,944
Western Australia	1,116,052	1,302,683	1,323,792	207,741
Greater Perth	864,862	1,026,330	1,045,209	180,348
Mandurah	30,598	41,058	39,183	8,585
Perth - Inner	89,665	96,378	102,302	12,638
Perth - North East	106,032	129,243	127,352	21,320
Perth - North West	246,727	292,506	295,016	48,289
Perth - South East	216,578	255,853	271,594	55,016
Perth - South West	175,262	211,292	209,761	34,500
Rest of Western Australia	251,190	276,354	278,583	27,393

(continued)

Employed persons by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007 persons	2012 persons	2017 persons	2007 - 2017 change persons
Bunbury	79,383	85,349	92,913	13,530
Western Australia - Outback	106,605	125,694	120,293	13,688
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	65,202	65,311	65,377	175
Tasmania	227,976	234,495	245,656	17,680
Greater Hobart	100,368	104,688	110,686	10,318
Rest of Tasmania	127,608	129,808	134,970	7,362
Launceston and North East	63,522	67,162	67,481	3,958
South East	15,273	15,386	16,913	1,640
West and North West	48,812	47,260	50,576	1,764
Northern Territory	108,096	126,029	137,988	29,892
Greater Darwin	66,144	74,604	85,077	18,933
Rest of Northern Territory	41,952	51,425	52,911	10,959
Northern Territory - Outback	41,952	51,425	52,911	10,959
Australian Capital Territory	195,056	211,258	224,797	29,741
Australian Capital Cities	6,996,999	7,732,071	8,471,370	1,474,371
Australian Rest of States	3,437,270	3,624,795	3,792,568	355,298
AUSTRALIA	10,434,269	11,356,866	12,263,938	1,829,669

Source: ABS 2018, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, June 2018 (Cat. 6291.0.55.001)

Annual figures are calculated as an average across the 12 months of the calendar year.

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2011 ASGS).

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.³⁵ The data used for this indicator is based on a person's place of usual residence, not their place of work.

- The national unemployment rate was 5.6 per cent in 2017, up 1.2 percentage points from 4.4 per cent in 2007.

Unemployment rate across sub-state regions

- In 2017, the highest unemployment rate among the states and territories was recorded in South Australia, with a rate of 6.3 per cent. The Northern Territory had the lowest unemployment rate of 3.9 per cent.
- Between 2007 and 2017, the unemployment rate increased in most states and territories. Western Australia recorded the highest increase of 2.7 percentage points, while the Northern Territory recorded the only decline of 0.5 percentage points.
- In 2017, the unemployment rate for both Australian capital cities and the Australian rest of states was 5.6 per cent.
- In 2017, the highest unemployment rate among the capital cities was recorded in Greater Adelaide (6.5 per cent), while the lowest rate was recorded in Greater Darwin (3.5 per cent). Among the rest of state areas, the highest rate was recorded in the rest of Queensland with a rate of 6.2 per cent, while the lowest was recorded in the rest of Northern Territory with a rate of 4.6 per cent.
- The unemployment rate increased across all capital cities between 2007 and 2017. The largest increase of 3.0 percentage points was recorded in Greater Perth, while the lowest increase of 0.1 percentage points was recorded in Greater Sydney.
- Between 2007 and 2017, the unemployment rate increased across all rest of state areas with the exception of rest of Northern Territory and rest of New South Wales (with declines of 2.0 and 0.1 percentage points respectively). The highest increase in the rest of state areas was in rest of Queensland (2.4 percentage points).
- In 2017, the highest unemployment rate among the sub-state regions was recorded in Queensland - Outback, with a rate of 13.1 per cent. This was followed by Wide Bay and Melbourne - West, both with unemployment rates of 9.0 per cent. The lowest rate was recorded in Sydney - Eastern Suburbs (2.2 per cent), followed by Sydney - Northern Beaches (2.4 per cent).
- The unemployment rate increased in most sub-state regions between 2007 and 2017. The largest increase was recorded in Queensland - Outback (11.4 percentage points), while the largest decline was recorded in Ballarat (3.4 percentage points).

³⁵ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

Sub-State Region	2007 per cent	2012 per cent	2017 per cent	2007 - 2017 change percentage points
New South Wales	4.8	5.1	4.8	0.0
Greater Sydney	4.5	4.8	4.6	0.1
Central Coast	6.9	6.1	6.5	-0.4
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	2.5	3.3	3.4	0.9
Sydney - Blacktown	6.7	4.6	6.0	-0.8
Sydney - City and Inner South	4.2	3.6	4.6	0.4
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	2.5	3.3	2.2	-0.2
Sydney - Inner South West	4.9	6.0	5.3	0.4
Sydney - Inner West	4.8	4.1	4.7	-0.1
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	2.4	4.0	4.1	1.7
Sydney - Northern Beaches	2.4	3.0	2.4	0.0
Sydney - Outer South West	5.9	5.7	4.8	-1.1
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	5.6	5.5	4.5	-1.1
Sydney - Parramatta	4.8	5.4	5.3	0.5
Sydney - Ryde	4.0	4.8	4.3	0.3
Sydney - South West	7.2	8.4	6.4	-0.8
Sydney - Sutherland	2.0	3.1	2.8	0.8
Rest of New South Wales	5.4	5.5	5.3	-0.1
Capital Region	3.0	3.3	5.0	2.0
Central West	6.0	6.8	4.1	-1.9
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	7.4	7.0	8.7	1.2
Far West and Orana	4.7	4.1	2.9	-1.9
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	4.5	3.3	4.7	0.2
Illawarra	6.6	7.5	5.1	-1.5
Mid North Coast	7.8	5.5	5.2	-2.6
Murray	4.5	4.3	8.0	3.5
New England and North West	5.0	6.1	6.2	1.2
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	5.0	5.9	5.5	0.5
Richmond - Tweed	5.9	5.9	4.5	-1.4
Riverina	4.1	5.0	4.5	0.4
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	5.9	6.5	7.1	1.2
Victoria	4.7	5.5	6.0	1.3
Greater Melbourne	4.6	5.5	6.1	1.6
Melbourne - Inner	4.5	4.7	5.2	0.7
Melbourne - Inner East	3.6	4.1	5.8	2.2
Melbourne - Inner South	3.1	5.0	4.5	1.4
Melbourne - North East	4.5	5.4	5.7	1.2
Melbourne - North West	5.1	5.3	7.8	2.7
Melbourne - Outer East	3.8	4.0	3.9	0.1
Melbourne - South East	5.3	6.1	6.5	1.2
Melbourne - West	6.3	7.9	9.0	2.7
Mornington Peninsula	4.1	5.5	5.8	1.7
Rest of Victoria	5.0	5.6	5.4	0.3
Ballarat	7.5	6.1	4.1	-3.4
Bendigo	6.3	6.0	6.6	0.3

(continued)

Unemployment rate by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2007 per cent</i>	<i>2012 per cent</i>	<i>2017 per cent</i>	<i>2007 - 2017 change percentage points</i>
Geelong	5.9	6.1	5.8	-0.1
Hume	2.8	5.4	3.3	0.6
Latrobe - Gippsland	5.9	5.1	6.6	0.7
North West	4.1	4.4	5.4	1.3
Shepparton	3.4	7.1	6.7	3.3
Warrnambool and South West	3.3	5.1	3.7	0.4
Queensland	3.7	5.8	6.1	2.4
Greater Brisbane	3.7	5.5	6.0	2.3
Brisbane - East	4.7	5.2	5.8	1.1
Brisbane - North	3.4	5.2	4.5	1.1
Brisbane - South	3.5	5.0	5.8	2.2
Brisbane - West	2.6	4.9	6.4	3.8
Brisbane Inner City	2.6	4.6	4.3	1.7
Ipswich	4.4	6.3	8.1	3.7
Logan - Beaudesert	5.1	6.9	6.8	1.8
Moreton Bay - North	4.9	7.1	7.8	2.8
Moreton Bay - South	1.9	4.4	4.6	2.7
Rest of Queensland	3.7	6.0	6.2	2.4
Cairns	4.2	8.9	5.9	1.6
Darling Downs - Maranoa	2.7	3.1	5.0	2.3
Fitzroy	3.8	5.0	7.1	3.3
Gold Coast	3.2	5.6	5.0	1.7
Mackay	2.1	3.1	4.5	2.4
Queensland - Outback	1.6	7.1	13.1	11.4
Sunshine Coast	4.5	6.7	4.8	0.3
Toowoomba	3.1	7.0	5.5	2.4
Townsville	4.4	4.7	8.5	4.1
Wide Bay	5.5	8.1	9.0	3.5
South Australia	5.0	5.5	6.3	1.3
Greater Adelaide	5.2	5.5	6.5	1.3
Adelaide - Central and Hills	3.8	4.1	4.5	0.8
Adelaide - North	6.7	7.7	7.8	1.1
Adelaide - South	4.8	5.2	6.3	1.6
Adelaide - West	5.1	4.3	7.4	2.3
Rest of South Australia	4.4	5.3	5.7	1.2
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	4.4	4.4	5.5	1.0
South Australia - Outback	4.3	6.2	7.4	3.0
South Australia - South East	4.5	5.3	5.1	0.5
Western Australia	3.2	4.0	5.9	2.7
Greater Perth	3.2	4.0	6.2	3.0
Mandurah	6.0	4.0	7.0	0.9
Perth - Inner	2.1	3.2	4.2	2.1
Perth - North East	3.6	3.6	6.0	2.4
Perth - North West	3.1	4.0	6.8	3.7
Perth - South East	3.2	4.1	6.0	2.8

(continued)

Unemployment rate by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2007 per cent</i>	<i>2012 per cent</i>	<i>2017 per cent</i>	<i>2007 - 2017 change percentage points</i>
Perth - South West	3.3	4.5	6.6	3.3
Rest of Western Australia	3.2	3.9	4.7	1.5
Bunbury	2.7	5.3	5.1	2.4
Western Australia - Outback	3.7	3.0	4.8	1.1
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	2.9	3.8	4.1	1.1
Tasmania	5.2	7.0	5.9	0.7
Greater Hobart	4.5	5.8	5.6	1.1
Rest of Tasmania	5.8	7.9	6.1	0.4
Launceston and North East	5.0	7.0	6.2	1.2
South East	4.4	7.6	7.0	2.5
West and North West	7.1	9.2	5.8	-1.3
Northern Territory	4.4	4.2	3.9	-0.5
Greater Darwin	3.0	3.4	3.5	0.5
Rest of Northern Territory	6.6	5.3	4.6	-2.0
Northern Territory - Outback	6.6	5.3	4.6	-2.0
Australian Capital Territory	2.8	3.8	4.0	1.2
Australian Capital Cities	4.3	5.0	5.6	1.4
Australian Rest of States	4.6	5.6	5.6	0.9
AUSTRALIA	4.4	5.2	5.6	1.2

Source: ABS 2018, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, June 2018 (Cat. 6291.0.55.001)

Annual figures are calculated as an average across the 12 months of the calendar year.

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2011 ASGS).

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.³⁶

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. The data used for this indicator is based on a person's place of usual residence, not their place of work.

- In 2017, 12.6 per cent of Australians in the labour force aged between 15 and 24 years old were unemployed, which has increased by 2.9 percentage points over the past 10 years.

Youth unemployment rate across sub-state regions

- In 2017, the highest youth unemployment rate among the states and territories was recorded in South Australia with a rate of 15.3 per cent, while the lowest was recorded in the Northern Territory with a rate of 8.0 per cent.
- Between 2007 and 2017, the youth unemployment rate increased in all states and territories with the exception of the Northern Territory, which recorded a decline of 1.0 percentage points. Western Australia recorded the highest increase of 5.9 percentage points.
- In 2017, the youth unemployment rate across Australian capital cities was 12.6 per cent, while the Australian rest of states recorded a rate of 12.7 per cent.
- In 2017, the highest youth unemployment rate among the capital cities was recorded in Greater Adelaide with a rate of 15.8 per cent, while the lowest was recorded in Greater Darwin with a rate of 7.1 per cent. The highest youth unemployment rate among the rest of state areas was recorded in the rest of Tasmania at 15.5 per cent, while the lowest was recorded in the rest of Northern Territory at 9.5 per cent.
- Between 2007 and 2017, the youth unemployment rate increased in all capital cities. The highest increase was recorded in Greater Perth with an increase of 6.1 percentage points, followed by Greater Adelaide with an increase of 4.8 percentage points.
- Between 2007 and 2017, all rest of state areas recorded an increase in the youth unemployment rate with the exception of the rest of Northern Territory and the rest of Victoria (declines of 2.4 percentage points and 1.0 percentage points respectively).
- In 2017, the highest youth unemployment rate among the sub-state regions was recorded in Queensland - Outback³⁷ (47.8 per cent), followed by Wide Bay (25.7 per cent). The lowest rate was recorded in Brisbane Inner City (5.6 per cent) followed by Sydney - Sutherland (6.3 per cent).
- Among the sub-state regions, the highest increase in the youth unemployment rate between 2007 and 2017 was recorded in Queensland - Outback,³⁸ with an increase of 43.4 percentage points. The largest decline was recorded in Ballarat with a decline of 8.1 percentage points.

³⁶ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

³⁷ Figures volatile, use with caution.

³⁸ Figures volatile, use with caution.

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

Sub-State Region	2007 per cent	2012 per cent	2017 per cent	2007 - 2017 change percentage points
New South Wales	10.9	11.5	11.3	0.5
Greater Sydney	9.9	11.0	10.6	0.7
Central Coast	12.4	12.2	16.9	4.4
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	7.9	6.9	10.0	2.1
Sydney - Blacktown	12.8	10.7	10.8	-1.9
Sydney - City and Inner South	8.4	8.6	9.2	0.8
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	4.8	8.0	7.8	3.0
Sydney - Inner South West	8.7	15.7	11.6	2.9
Sydney - Inner West	11.5	9.3	7.1	-4.4
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	5.5	10.6	8.5	3.0
Sydney - Northern Beaches	5.4	9.3	8.6	3.2
Sydney - Outer South West	14.9	11.3	11.7	-3.2
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	11.7	10.1	8.3	-3.5
Sydney - Parramatta	11.4	11.7	13.2	1.8
Sydney - Ryde	9.2	12.1	14.7	5.5
Sydney - South West	13.8	14.5	10.2	-3.6
Sydney - Sutherland	4.7	7.1	6.3	1.5
Rest of New South Wales	12.6	12.4	12.8	0.2
Capital Region	8.9	7.4	9.1	0.1
Central West	10.6	12.7	10.6	0.0
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	17.4	17.4	13.2	-4.2
Far West and Orana	11.7	7.8	11.6	0.0
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	7.8	7.0	10.6	2.9
Illawarra	16.0	12.7	13.6	-2.4
Mid North Coast	15.5	15.4	16.4	0.9
Murray	8.5	7.5	15.9	7.4
New England and North West	9.9	19.0	15.8	5.9
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	15.9	12.2	11.6	-4.3
Richmond - Tweed	12.6	15.1	10.8	-1.8
Riverina	9.0	12.3	12.8	3.8
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	17.9	16.4	23.3	5.4
Victoria	10.4	12.1	13.1	2.7
Greater Melbourne	10.3	11.8	14.0	3.8
Melbourne - Inner	8.8	11.4	11.1	2.2
Melbourne - Inner East	10.1	9.9	12.7	2.6
Melbourne - Inner South	8.3	12.6	10.9	2.6
Melbourne - North East	10.3	12.3	14.7	4.4
Melbourne - North West	12.5	11.3	17.7	5.3
Melbourne - Outer East	9.1	9.9	9.2	0.1
Melbourne - South East	10.6	12.0	16.4	5.7
Melbourne - West	12.6	14.4	16.9	4.3
Mornington Peninsula	9.0	10.5	12.9	3.8
Rest of Victoria	10.7	13.3	9.7	-1.0
Ballarat	15.9	15.5	7.8	-8.1
Bendigo	12.1	10.4	7.5	-4.6

(continued)

Youth unemployment rate by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2007 per cent</i>	<i>2012 per cent</i>	<i>2017 per cent</i>	<i>2007 - 2017 change percentage points</i>
Geelong	12.3	12.9	9.1	-3.2
Hume	7.5	14.0	10.1	2.6
Latrobe - Gippsland	9.1	13.8	14.2	5.1
North West	7.9	12.1	7.6	-0.3
Shepparton	10.0	13.9	11.5	1.5
Warrnambool and South West	10.6	13.1	7.7	-2.8
Queensland	8.3	12.3	13.3	5.0
Greater Brisbane	8.3	12.0	12.4	4.1
Brisbane - East	10.9	12.3	15.8	4.9
Brisbane - North	9.6	9.9	10.2	0.6
Brisbane - South	7.4	11.0	13.2	5.8
Brisbane - West	4.3	10.4	14.0	9.7
Brisbane Inner City	4.9	8.9	5.6	0.7
Ipswich	9.4	12.5	13.1	3.7
Logan - Beaudesert	10.8	16.4	14.9	4.0
Moreton Bay - North	11.8	12.8	15.2	3.4
Moreton Bay - South	6.5	13.6	10.8	4.3
Rest of Queensland	8.4	12.6	14.3	5.9
Cairns	9.5	11.7	19.7	10.2
Darling Downs - Maranoa	6.1	9.1	9.2	3.1
Fitzroy	8.8	11.7	11.4	2.6
Gold Coast	6.6	12.4	11.1	4.5
Mackay	3.6	5.7	9.2	5.6
Queensland - Outback	4.4	26.1	47.8	43.4
Sunshine Coast	10.9	14.8	11.1	0.2
Toowoomba	8.5	13.1	10.5	2.0
Townsville	10.0	11.8	19.4	9.4
Wide Bay	12.5	15.3	25.7	13.2
South Australia	10.7	11.8	15.3	4.6
Greater Adelaide	11.0	12.0	15.8	4.8
Adelaide - Central and Hills	8.0	10.2	13.0	5.0
Adelaide - North	13.9	14.9	18.9	5.0
Adelaide - South	10.6	11.8	14.8	4.2
Adelaide - West	9.8	8.6	15.4	5.6
Rest of South Australia	9.7	11.0	13.6	3.9
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	9.2	9.1	12.8	3.6
South Australia - Outback	10.6	10.3	13.0	2.4
South Australia - South East	9.6	12.4	14.3	4.8
Western Australia	6.8	9.2	12.7	5.9
Greater Perth	7.0	9.1	13.1	6.1
Mandurah	6.8	12.6	17.4	10.6
Perth - Inner	6.4	6.6	8.6	2.2
Perth - North East	7.6	9.6	14.5	6.9
Perth - North West	7.3	8.1	14.4	7.1
Perth - South East	6.8	9.2	10.9	4.1

(continued)

Youth unemployment rate by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2007 per cent</i>	<i>2012 per cent</i>	<i>2017 per cent</i>	<i>2007 - 2017 change percentage points</i>
Perth - South West	6.5	10.3	14.5	8.0
Rest of Western Australia	6.1	9.6	10.7	4.6
Bunbury	5.6	13.7	8.5	2.9
Western Australia - Outback	7.1	7.8	10.8	3.7
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	5.2	7.1	14.9	9.7
Tasmania	12.7	13.6	14.9	2.2
Greater Hobart	11.1	11.8	14.2	3.1
Rest of Tasmania	13.9	15.0	15.5	1.6
Launceston and North East	11.6	13.8	17.8	6.2
South East	15.3	20.7	18.8	3.5
West and North West	16.7	15.4	11.7	-5.0
Northern Territory	9.0	8.8	8.0	-1.0
Greater Darwin	6.5	7.5	7.1	0.7
Rest of Northern Territory	11.9	10.9	9.5	-2.4
Northern Territory - Outback	11.9	10.9	9.5	-2.4
Australian Capital Territory	7.5	9.1	10.2	2.8
Australian Capital Cities	9.4	11.1	12.6	3.2
Australian Rest of States	10.4	12.5	12.7	2.3
AUSTRALIA	9.7	11.6	12.6	2.9

Source: ABS 2018, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, June 2018 (Cat. 6291.0.55.001)

Due to volatility in data, annual figures are calculated as an average of the 24 months of the preceding two calendar years.

Calculation defines youth as persons aged 15-24 years.

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2011 ASGS).

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.³⁹

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 data used for this indicator is based on a person's place of usual residence, not their place of work.

- The proportion of unemployed persons who have been unemployed for 12 months or more increased across Australia by 8.1 percentage points from 15.4 per cent in 2007 to 23.5 per cent in 2017.

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

- In 2017, the highest proportion of unemployed persons unemployed for 12 months or more among the states and territories was recorded in Tasmania (31.4 per cent). The lowest proportion was recorded in the Australian Capital Territory (14.0 per cent).
- The proportion of unemployed persons unemployed for 12 months or more increased across all states and territories between 2007 and 2017. The highest increase was recorded in Western Australia (14.8 percentage points). The lowest increase was recorded in the Northern Territory (3.7 percentage points).
- In 2017, the proportion of unemployed persons unemployed for 12 months or more was 21.7 per cent in the combined Australian capital cities, and 27.5 per cent in the combined Australian rest of states.
- In 2017, the capital city with the highest proportion was Greater Hobart, with a proportion of 29.3 per cent. The lowest proportion was recorded in the Australian Capital Territory with a proportion of 14.0 per cent.
- In 2017, the rest of state area with the highest proportion of unemployed persons unemployed for 12 months or more was the rest of South Australia with a proportion of 33.3 per cent. The lowest proportion was recorded in the rest of Northern Territory with a proportion of 13.8 per cent.
- The proportion of unemployed persons unemployed for 12 months or more increased across all capital cities between 2007 and 2017. The highest increase was recorded in Greater Perth with an increase of 15.1 percentage points, while the lowest increase was recorded in Greater Darwin with an increase of 1.5 percentage points.
- The proportion of unemployed persons unemployed for 12 months or more increased across all rest of state areas between 2007 and 2017. The highest increase among rest of state areas was recorded in the rest of Western Australia with an increase of 12.7 percentage points, while the lowest was recorded in the rest of Northern Territory with an increase of 4.9 percentage points.

³⁹ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), 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	2007 per cent	2012 per cent	2017 per cent	2007 - 2017 change percentage points
New South Wales	18.1	22.6	24.2	6.1
Greater Sydney	16.0	20.0	21.1	5.0
Rest of New South Wales	21.4	27.2	30.0	8.6
Victoria	14.8	17.2	20.9	6.1
Greater Melbourne	12.5	16.7	18.4	5.9
Rest of Victoria	21.3	18.8	31.0	9.8
Queensland	12.7	17.9	24.1	11.4
Greater Brisbane	10.8	16.2	24.2	13.4
Rest of Queensland	14.6	19.4	24.1	9.5
South Australia	16.8	21.4	29.2	12.4
Greater Adelaide	15.7	20.8	28.2	12.6
Rest of South Australia	21.5	23.8	33.3	11.8
Western Australia	8.1	12.8	23.0	14.8
Greater Perth	8.7	11.1	23.8	15.1
Rest of Western Australia	6.0	19.2	18.6	12.7
Tasmania	23.0	23.9	31.4	8.3
Greater Hobart	27.4	21.3	29.3	1.9
Rest of Tasmania	20.4	25.4	32.9	12.6
Northern Territory	10.7	9.8	14.4	3.7
Greater Darwin	13.4	9.9	15.0	1.5
Rest of Northern Territory	8.9	9.8	13.8	4.9
Australian Capital Territory	10.0	10.8	14.0	4.1
Australian Capital Cities	13.6	17.3	21.7	8.0
Australian Rest of States	18.6	22.1	27.5	8.9
AUSTRALIA	15.4	19.0	23.5	8.1

Source: ABS 2018, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, June 2018 (Cat. 6291.0.55.001)

Annual figures are calculated as an average across the 12 months of the calendar year.

Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS.

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.⁴⁰ 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 data used for this indicator is based on a person's place of usual residence, not their place of work.

- The labour force underutilisation rate across Australia increased by 3.4 percentage points between 2007 and 2017, from 10.8 per cent in 2007 to 14.2 per cent in 2017.

Labour force underutilisation rate across sub-state regions

- In 2017, the highest underutilisation rate across the states and territories was recorded in Tasmania and South Australia, both with a rate of 16.0 per cent. The lowest rate among the states and territories was recorded in the Northern Territory, with a rate of 8.5 per cent.
- Between 2007 and 2017, the underutilisation rate increased across all states and territories. The highest increase was recorded in Western Australia with an increase of 7.7 percentage points. The lowest increase was recorded in the Northern Territory, with an increase of 0.4 percentage points.
- In 2017, the Australian capital cities recorded an underutilisation rate of 13.7 per cent, while the Australian rest of states recorded an underutilisation rate of 15.2 per cent.
- In 2017, the highest underutilisation rate across the capital cities was recorded in Greater Perth with a rate of 16.3 per cent, while the lowest was recorded in Greater Darwin with a rate of 7.4 per cent. The highest underutilisation rate across the rest of state areas was the rest of Tasmania with a rate of 16.4 per cent, while the lowest was recorded in the rest of Northern Territory with a rate of 10.2 per cent.
- Between 2007 and 2017, the underutilisation rate increased in all capital cities and rest of state areas. The highest increase among the capital cities was recorded in Greater Perth at 8.3 percentage points, while the lowest increase was recorded in Greater Darwin at 0.4 percentage points. The highest increase among the rest of state areas was recorded in the rest of Western Australia at 5.6 percentage points, while the lowest was recorded in the rest of Northern Territory at 0.3 percentage points.
- In 2017, the highest underutilisation rate among the sub-state regions was recorded in Wide Bay with a rate of 20.0 per cent, while the lowest was recorded in Sydney - Eastern Suburbs with a rate of 7.6 per cent.
- The majority of sub-state regions recorded an increase in labour force underutilisation between 2007 and 2017. The highest increase among the sub-state regions over this period was recorded in Queensland - Outback with an increase of 13.5 percentage points, while the largest decline was recorded in Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains with a decline of 4.4 percentage points.

⁴⁰ 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	2007 per cent	2012 per cent	2017 per cent	2007 - 2017 change percentage points
New South Wales	11.4	12.2	12.8	1.4
Greater Sydney	10.4	11.7	11.3	0.9
Central Coast	17.7	16.9	16.0	-1.7
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	7.5	10.8	9.1	1.6
Sydney - Blacktown	12.3	11.1	13.1	0.8
Sydney - City and Inner South	8.3	9.2	8.8	0.5
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	6.2	7.6	7.6	1.4
Sydney - Inner South West	11.3	13.3	14.3	3.0
Sydney - Inner West	11.0	11.5	8.8	-2.2
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	6.6	10.7	10.8	4.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches	7.3	9.3	10.0	2.7
Sydney - Outer South West	13.3	9.6	10.9	-2.4
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	15.8	14.8	11.4	-4.4
Sydney - Parramatta	10.0	12.0	13.2	3.2
Sydney - Ryde	6.8	12.4	10.8	4.0
Sydney - South West	13.5	15.9	13.0	-0.5
Sydney - Sutherland	6.9	9.0	7.8	0.9
Rest of New South Wales	13.3	13.1	15.9	2.6
Capital Region	8.7	13.0	17.0	8.3
Central West	13.0	13.7	13.4	0.4
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	14.6	15.7	18.9	4.3
Far West and Orana	11.0	9.7	12.3	1.3
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	12.8	8.1	15.6	2.8
Illawarra	15.1	12.8	15.1	0.0
Mid North Coast	19.4	16.9	18.2	-1.2
Murray	10.1	11.9	19.0	8.9
New England and North West	12.2	11.6	14.2	2.0
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	13.4	13.6	15.8	2.4
Richmond - Tweed	13.7	16.2	17.5	3.8
Riverina	13.3	13.3	13.6	0.3
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	14.9	15.2	18.4	3.5
Victoria	11.5	13.3	14.4	2.9
Greater Melbourne	10.9	12.8	14.4	3.5
Melbourne - Inner	9.2	11.6	12.1	2.9
Melbourne - Inner East	9.6	9.6	13.6	4.0
Melbourne - Inner South	8.7	12.3	11.3	2.6
Melbourne - North East	11.7	13.4	12.8	1.1
Melbourne - North West	13.3	13.7	15.6	2.3
Melbourne - Outer East	9.9	11.3	14.0	4.1
Melbourne - South East	11.4	13.6	15.4	4.0
Melbourne - West	13.4	15.4	18.1	4.7
Mornington Peninsula	11.3	13.4	16.5	5.2
Rest of Victoria	13.4	14.9	14.3	0.9
Ballarat	16.6	14.9	13.6	-3.0
Bendigo	17.1	15.6	13.9	-3.2

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2007 per cent	2012 per cent	2017 per cent	2007 - 2017 change percentage points
Geelong	12.9	16.1	15.1	2.2
Hume	10.0	15.0	11.3	1.3
Latrobe - Gippsland	14.8	14.7	17.3	2.5
North West	12.1	11.4	15.2	3.1
Shepparton	11.8	16.9	13.4	1.6
Warrnambool and South West	11.8	13.4	11.9	0.1
Queensland	9.9	13.2	15.0	5.1
Greater Brisbane	9.8	13.1	14.7	4.9
Brisbane - East	12.2	12.7	13.9	1.7
Brisbane - North	8.6	12.8	13.4	4.8
Brisbane - South	9.9	12.0	15.2	5.3
Brisbane - West	7.7	10.9	14.0	6.3
Brisbane Inner City	6.9	10.6	11.7	4.8
Ipswich	11.3	15.8	16.6	5.3
Logan - Beaudesert	11.5	15.5	15.9	4.4
Moreton Bay - North	12.6	15.6	17.6	5.0
Moreton Bay - South	6.9	11.1	13.4	6.5
Rest of Queensland	10.0	13.3	15.4	5.4
Cairns	10.9	16.8	14.8	3.9
Darling Downs - Maranoa	9.7	6.7	15.2	5.5
Fitzroy	10.5	10.3	14.2	3.7
Gold Coast	8.5	13.1	14.2	5.7
Mackay	5.3	8.7	10.9	5.6
Queensland - Outback	3.4	9.6	16.9	13.5
Sunshine Coast	13.6	17.7	16.1	2.5
Toowoomba	9.6	14.2	14.4	4.8
Townsville	10.9	10.3	18.4	7.5
Wide Bay	13.4	17.7	20.0	6.6
South Australia	12.3	13.5	16.0	3.7
Greater Adelaide	12.5	13.4	15.9	3.4
Adelaide - Central and Hills	10.0	11.3	13.0	3.0
Adelaide - North	15.1	15.6	17.0	1.9
Adelaide - South	11.8	13.2	17.0	5.2
Adelaide - West	12.5	12.7	16.2	3.7
Rest of South Australia	11.7	13.6	16.3	4.6
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	11.2	13.9	13.7	2.5
South Australia - Outback	10.3	15.4	19.1	8.8
South Australia - South East	12.9	12.5	16.5	3.6
Western Australia	8.0	9.8	15.7	7.7
Greater Perth	8.0	10.0	16.3	8.3
Mandurah	10.5	11.2	19.8	9.3
Perth - Inner	5.8	9.9	12.1	6.3
Perth - North East	8.8	9.1	16.3	7.5
Perth - North West	7.8	10.5	17.3	9.5
Perth - South East	7.9	9.4	16.1	8.2

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2007 per cent</i>	<i>2012 per cent</i>	<i>2017 per cent</i>	<i>2007 - 2017 change percentage points</i>
Perth - South West	8.5	10.2	16.4	7.9
Rest of Western Australia	8.0	9.3	13.6	5.6
Bunbury	6.6	12.8	16.2	9.6
Western Australia - Outback	7.8	6.5	12.7	4.9
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	10.1	9.8	11.4	1.3
Tasmania	12.6	16.3	16.0	3.4
Greater Hobart	11.0	14.8	15.6	4.6
Rest of Tasmania	13.8	17.6	16.4	2.6
Launceston and North East	12.6	16.9	16.3	3.7
South East	14.8	19.3	16.7	1.9
West and North West	14.9	18.0	16.4	1.5
Northern Territory	8.1	7.6	8.5	0.4
Greater Darwin	7.0	6.4	7.4	0.4
Rest of Northern Territory	9.9	9.2	10.2	0.3
Northern Territory - Outback	9.9	9.2	10.2	0.3
Australian Capital Territory	7.0	9.3	10.1	3.1
Australian Capital Cities	10.2	12.1	13.7	3.5
Australian Rest of States	11.8	13.3	15.2	3.4
AUSTRALIA	10.8	12.5	14.2	3.4

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Labour Force, Australia, July 2018 (cat no. 6202.0)

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.

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2011 ASGS).

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 40.0 per cent from \$88.2 billion in 2011-12 to \$123.5 billion in 2017-18.

Value of new building approvals across remoteness classes

- The value of new building approvals increased in more populated areas of Australia, with increases recorded in major cities and inner regional Australia between 2011-12 and 2017-18. The largest increase was observed in major cities with an increase of 54.0 per cent from \$65.0 billion in 2011-12 to \$100.1 billion in 2017-18.
- The value of new building approvals declined across outer regional, remote and very remote Australia between 2011-12 and 2017-18. The largest decline was observed in remote Australia with a decline of 66.5 per cent from \$1.9 billion in 2011-12 to \$647 million in 2017-18.

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

Remoteness Class	2011-12 \$ million (real)	2014-15 \$ million (real)	2017-18 (p) \$ million (real)	2011-12 - 2017-18 (p) change per cent
Major Cities	65,043	82,678	100,161	54.0
Inner Regional	12,202	13,076	15,455	26.7
Outer Regional	6,302	5,953	6,055	-3.9
Remote	1,931	923	647	-66.5
Very Remote	1,425	547	593	-58.4
AUSTRALIA	88,230	103,242	123,481	40.0

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Jun 2018 (cat. no. 8731.0); and ABS 2018, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2018 (cat. no. 6401.0)

Geography is based on the 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.

(p) The figures for 2017-18 should be considered preliminary, subject to revision.

Value of new building approvals across major urban areas

- Greater Melbourne had the highest value of new building approvals overall in 2017-18, with the value of building approvals totalling \$35.0 billion. The largest increase in the value of new building approvals across major urban areas was observed in Cairns, with an increase of 144.8 per cent from \$276 million in 2011-12 to \$675 million in 2017-18.
- Launceston had the lowest value of building approvals overall in 2017-18, with a value of \$170 million. The largest decline was observed in Greater Darwin (44.6 per cent) from \$1.1 billion in 2011-12 down to \$611 million in 2017-18.

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

Major Urban Area	2011-12 \$ million (real)	2014-15 \$ million (real)	2017-18 (p) \$ million (real)	2011-12 - 2017-18 (p) change per cent
Greater Sydney	14,816	22,800	30,200	103.8
Greater Melbourne	21,781	25,487	35,047	60.9
Greater Brisbane	7,565	11,679	11,011	45.6
Greater Perth	8,356	11,703	8,234	-1.5
Greater Adelaide	5,950	3,599	5,880	-1.2
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	1,535	2,582	3,350	118.3
Newcastle - Maitland	1,149	1,489	1,953	70.1
Canberra - Queanbeyan	2,207	2,021	2,767	25.4
Sunshine Coast	912	1,274	1,623	77.9
Wollongong	1,058	879	1,145	8.2
Geelong	1,106	1,152	1,827	65.2
Greater Hobart	574	602	896	56.2
Townsville	1,025	764	609	-40.6
Cairns	276	389	675	144.8
Greater Darwin	1,103	1,353	611	-44.6
Toowoomba	347	828	510	47.0
Ballarat	355	370	480	35.1
Bendigo	395	359	348	-11.9
Albury - Wodonga	273	375	293	7.5
Launceston	146	212	170	15.8

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Jun 2018 (cat. no. 8731.0); and ABS 2018, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2018 (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.

(p) The figures for 2017-18 should be considered preliminary, subject to revision.

Value of new building approvals across sub-state regions

- In 2017-18, of the Statistical Area Level 4 regions, Melbourne - Inner had the highest value of new building approvals (\$11.8 billion), while South East in Tasmania had the lowest (\$128 million).
- Between 2011-12 and 2017-18, the value of new building approvals grew in Australian capital cities by 52.2 per cent, while the value of new building approvals in the Australia rest of states increased by 15.7 per cent.
- At the Statistical Area Level 4 scale, the largest increase was observed in Sydney - South West, with an increase of 296.9 per cent from \$803 million in 2011-12 to \$3.2 billion in 2017-18. Western Australia - Outback (North) recorded the largest decline, with a fall of 84.6 per cent from \$2.3 billion in 2011-12 to \$357 million in 2017-18.

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

Sub-State Region	2011-12 \$ million (real)	2014-15 \$ million (real)	2017-18 (p) \$ million (real)	2011-12 - 2017-18 (p) change per cent
New South Wales	20,861	29,991	39,239	88.1
Greater Sydney	14,816	22,800	30,200	103.8
Central Coast	371	636	915	146.7
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	723	1,363	1,875	159.2
Sydney - Blacktown	599	1,214	1,880	213.7
Sydney - City and Inner South	3,116	4,203	5,175	66.1
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	1,231	1,042	1,369	11.2
Sydney - Inner South West	1,047	1,852	2,109	101.4
Sydney - Inner West	916	1,506	1,656	80.9
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	1,789	2,264	2,679	49.7
Sydney - Northern Beaches	637	1,385	974	52.7
Sydney - Outer South West	549	1,132	1,320	140.6
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	600	791	1,222	103.6
Sydney - Parramatta	1,444	2,335	3,555	146.1
Sydney - Ryde	674	949	1,249	85.4
Sydney - South West	803	1,558	3,185	296.9
Sydney - Sutherland	317	571	1,038	227.2
Rest of New South Wales	6,045	7,192	9,039	49.5
Capital Region	442	579	669	51.3
Central West	492	515	493	0.2
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	251	237	756	201.7
Far West and Orana	210	219	381	81.4
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	799	677	1,099	37.5
Illawarra	1,061	886	1,187	11.8
Mid North Coast	326	509	703	115.7
Murray	233	366	319	37.0
New England and North West	375	402	314	-16.0
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	761	1,240	1,397	83.5
Richmond - Tweed	405	636	701	72.9
Riverina	361	384	465	28.7
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	329	541	555	69.0
Victoria	26,540	30,145	41,484	56.3
Greater Melbourne	21,781	25,487	35,047	60.9
Melbourne - Inner	8,133	7,838	11,831	45.5
Melbourne - Inner East	2,059	2,342	2,511	21.9
Melbourne - Inner South	1,617	2,582	3,215	98.9
Melbourne - North East	1,762	2,176	2,129	20.8
Melbourne - North West	1,362	1,414	2,269	66.6
Melbourne - Outer East	1,055	1,199	1,679	59.2
Melbourne - South East	2,348	3,526	5,096	117.0
Melbourne - West	2,514	3,360	4,556	81.2
Mornington Peninsula	931	1,051	1,762	89.2
Rest of Victoria	4,759	4,657	6,436	35.2
Ballarat	496	513	640	28.9
Bendigo	561	539	653	16.4
Geelong	1,294	1,328	2,065	59.6

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2017-18 (p)</i>	<i>2011-12 - 2017-18 (p) change per cent</i>
	<i>\$ million (real)</i>	<i>\$ million (real)</i>	<i>\$ million (real)</i>	
Hume	595	527	709	19.1
Latrobe - Gippsland	853	800	1,109	29.9
North West	334	305	396	18.8
Shepparton	284	330	528	86.0
Warrnambool and South West	341	315	337	-1.4
Queensland	15,659	19,724	20,465	30.7
Greater Brisbane	7,565	11,679	11,011	45.6
Brisbane - East	415	772	722	73.8
Brisbane - North	655	996	869	32.7
Brisbane - South	1,210	1,679	1,627	34.5
Brisbane - West	838	563	577	-31.1
Brisbane Inner City	2,034	4,059	2,953	45.2
Ipswich	1,072	1,357	1,479	38.0
Logan - Beaudesert	503	771	1,111	121.0
Moreton Bay - North	419	618	978	133.5
Moreton Bay - South	420	864	696	65.4
Rest of Queensland	8,094	8,045	9,454	16.8
Cairns	609	601	900	47.7
Darling Downs - Maranoa	603	383	290	-51.9
Central Queensland	1,149	491	596	-48.1
Gold Coast	1,461	2,419	3,150	115.7
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	1,003	354	591	-41.1
Queensland - Outback	239	130	191	-20.1
<i>Far North</i>	69	70	130	87.2
<i>Outback - North</i>	143	41	19	-86.5
<i>Outback - South</i>	27	20	42	54.2
Sunshine Coast	973	1,366	1,832	88.4
Toowoomba	392	871	572	46.0
Townsville	1,156	836	684	-40.8
Wide Bay	510	593	647	26.9
South Australia	6,884	4,480	6,965	1.2
Greater Adelaide	5,950	3,599	5,880	-1.2
Adelaide - Central and Hills	3,683	1,381	2,437	-33.8
Adelaide - North	946	759	1,199	26.7
Adelaide - South	774	833	1,016	31.3
Adelaide - West	547	627	1,228	124.6
Rest of South Australia	934	881	1,085	16.2
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	243	270	305	25.5
South Australia - Outback	265	178	175	-33.8
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	189	120	85	-55.2
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	76	58	91	19.8
South Australia - South East	427	433	605	41.9
Western Australia	12,395	14,052	9,919	-20.0
Greater Perth	8,356	11,703	8,234	-1.5
Mandurah	271	552	317	17.0
Perth - Inner	2,772	1,862	1,854	-33.1

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2011-12 \$ million (real)	2014-15 \$ million (real)	2017-18 (p) \$ million (real)	2011-12 - 2017-18 (p) change per cent
Perth - North East	738	1,206	753	2.1
Perth - North West	1,331	2,267	1,867	40.2
Perth - South East	1,701	3,474	1,606	-5.6
Perth - South West	1,544	2,342	1,838	19.1
Rest of Western Australia	4,039	2,348	1,681	-58.4
Bunbury	794	773	617	-22.3
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	425	397	403	-5.3
Western Australia - Outback (North)	2,316	679	357	-84.6
<i>Kimberley</i>	299	173	95	-68.2
<i>East Pilbara</i>	837	232	177	-78.9
<i>West Pilbara</i>	1,180	274	85	-92.8
Western Australia - Outback (South)	504	500	305	-39.4
<i>Esperance</i>	54	77	45	-16.6
<i>Gascoyne</i>	66	63	35	-46.0
<i>Goldfields</i>	121	151	97	-19.6
<i>Mid West</i>	264	209	128	-51.6
Tasmania	1,267	1,286	1,550	22.3
Greater Hobart	574	602	896	56.2
Rest of Tasmania	693	684	654	-5.7
Launceston and North East	272	322	302	10.9
South East	82	150	128	57.5
West and North West	340	212	224	-34.1
Northern Territory	1,277	1,576	885	-30.7
Greater Darwin	1,103	1,353	611	-44.6
Rest of Northern Territory	175	222	274	57.0
Northern Territory - Outback	175	222	274	57.0
<i>Alice Springs</i>	127	144	116	-9.0
<i>Barkly</i>	22	24	27	24.0
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	7	12	29	311.4
<i>East Arnhem</i>	6	8	35	470.5
<i>Katherine</i>	13	34	68	431.3
Australian Capital Territory	2,164	1,990	2,974	37.4
Australian Capital Cities	62,308	79,213	94,853	52.2
Australian Rest of States	24,739	24,029	28,624	15.7

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Jun 2018 (cat. no. 8731.0); and ABS 2018, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2018 (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.

(p) The figures for 2017-18 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.⁴¹

- Median weekly household income increased across Australia by \$125 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 \$161 between 2006 and 2016 to \$1,568.
- Very remote Australia had the smallest increase, with a rise of \$69 between 2006 and 2016 to \$1,296.

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

Remoteness Class	2006 \$ (real)	2011 \$ (real)	2016 \$ (real)	2006 - 2016 change \$ (real)
Major Cities	1,407	1,488	1,568	161
Inner Regional	1,076	1,090	1,173	97
Outer Regional	1,067	1,078	1,163	96
Remote	1,290	1,370	1,438	148
Very Remote	1,227	1,319	1,296	69
AUSTRALIA	1,313	1,360	1,438	125

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia; and ABS 2018, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Mar 2018 (cat. no. 6401.0)

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

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

The ABS has conducted methodological changes and minor adjustments to the CPI have resulted in small differences between figures published in Yearbook 2017 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, with the exception of Townsville and Cairns (with declines of \$4 and \$21 respectively).
- The largest increase was observed in Greater Darwin, which experienced an increase of \$513 from \$1,670 in 2006 to \$2,183 in 2016.
- Greater Sydney and Greater Perth are the only other major urban areas which experienced an increase of over \$200, with increases of \$224 and \$243 respectively, between 2006 and 2016.

⁴¹ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

Major Urban Area	2006 \$ (real)	2011 \$ (real)	2016 \$ (real)	2006 - 2016 change \$ (real)
Greater Sydney	1,526	1,595	1,750	224
Greater Melbourne	1,403	1,469	1,543	140
Greater Brisbane	1,432	1,530	1,562	130
Greater Perth	1,400	1,608	1,643	243
Greater Adelaide	1,180	1,219	1,265	85
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	1,252	1,239	1,359	107
Newcastle - Maitland	1,147	1,263	1,324	177
Canberra - Queanbeyan	1,879	2,084	2,043	164
Sunshine Coast	1,124	1,115	1,265	141
Wollongong	1,203	1,226	1,347	144
Geelong	1,160	1,196	1,288	128
Greater Hobart	1,145	1,174	1,234	89
Townsville	1,446	1,541	1,442	-4
Cairns	1,360	1,283	1,339	-21
Greater Darwin	1,670	1,990	2,183	513
Toowoomba	1,219	1,212	1,305	86
Ballarat	1,057	1,089	1,159	102
Bendigo	1,051	1,094	1,176	125
Albury - Wodonga	1,202	1,144	1,213	11
Launceston	1,009	1,050	1,086	77

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia; and ABS 2018, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Mar 2018 (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 enumeration.

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

The ABS has conducted methodological changes and minor adjustments to the CPI have resulted in small differences between figures published in Yearbook 2017 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 between 2006 and 2016.
- The largest increase among Statistical Area Level 4 regions was observed in Greater Darwin, where the median weekly household income rose by \$513. This was followed by Perth - Inner (a rise of \$399) and Sydney - Eastern Suburbs (a rise of \$365).
- Among Statistical Area Level 4 regions, only Cairns and Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday experienced declines, with decreases of \$15 and \$31 respectively.

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)
New South Wales	1,328	1,363	1,486	158
Greater Sydney	1,526	1,595	1,750	224
Central Coast	1,086	1,105	1,258	172
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	2,120	2,198	2,269	149
Sydney - Blacktown	1,436	1,530	1,712	276
Sydney - City and Inner South	1,556	1,729	1,893	337
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	1,798	1,990	2,163	365
Sydney - Inner South West	1,246	1,288	1,431	185
Sydney - Inner West	1,681	1,832	1,964	283
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	2,214	2,326	2,333	119
Sydney - Northern Beaches	1,853	1,997	2,178	325
Sydney - Outer South West	1,478	1,530	1,637	159
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	1,470	1,485	1,588	118
Sydney - Parramatta	1,297	1,363	1,520	223
Sydney - Ryde	1,682	1,766	1,919	237
Sydney - South West	1,279	1,291	1,429	150
Sydney - Sutherland	1,751	1,843	1,978	227
Rest of New South Wales	1,009	1,059	1,168	159
Capital Region	1,094	1,138	1,228	134
Central West	1,010	1,073	1,166	156
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	835	920	1,013	178
Far West and Orana	930	984	1,110	180
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	1,188	1,276	1,286	98
Illawarra	1,214	1,230	1,353	139
Mid North Coast	800	853	936	136
Murray	1,051	1,015	1,116	65
New England and North West	955	994	1,108	153
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	1,142	1,249	1,331	189
Richmond - Tweed	904	953	1,069	165
Riverina	1,097	1,095	1,232	135
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	946	987	1,091	145
Victoria	1,305	1,340	1,419	114
Greater Melbourne	1,403	1,469	1,543	140
Melbourne - Inner	1,497	1,660	1,699	202
Melbourne - Inner East	1,647	1,720	1,756	109
Melbourne - Inner South	1,527	1,643	1,793	266
Melbourne - North East	1,392	1,458	1,525	133
Melbourne - North West	1,284	1,333	1,422	138
Melbourne - Outer East	1,458	1,491	1,559	101
Melbourne - South East	1,331	1,358	1,444	113
Melbourne - West	1,324	1,408	1,486	162
Mornington Peninsula	1,185	1,210	1,303	118
Rest of Victoria	1,022	1,041	1,124	102
Ballarat	990	1,030	1,098	108
Bendigo	1,010	1,062	1,161	151
Geelong	1,156	1,189	1,286	130

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 \$ (real)	2011 \$ (real)	2016 \$ (real)	2006 - 2016 change \$ (real)
Hume	1,067	1,038	1,125	58
Latrobe - Gippsland	949	1,000	1,048	99
North West	939	941	1,014	75
Shepparton	1,041	1,007	1,105	64
Warrnambool and South West	1,055	1,048	1,103	48
Queensland	1,324	1,361	1,402	78
Greater Brisbane	1,432	1,530	1,562	130
Brisbane - East	1,448	1,562	1,602	154
Brisbane - North	1,392	1,539	1,622	230
Brisbane - South	1,484	1,612	1,677	193
Brisbane - West	1,782	1,989	1,971	189
Brisbane Inner City	1,657	1,943	1,921	264
Ipswich	1,270	1,312	1,362	92
Logan - Beaudesert	1,347	1,374	1,400	53
Moreton Bay - North	1,088	1,125	1,188	100
Moreton Bay - South	1,616	1,764	1,741	125
Rest of Queensland	1,214	1,220	1,271	57
Cairns	1,241	1,165	1,226	-15
Darling Downs - Maranoa	1,008	1,052	1,130	122
Central Queensland	1,367	1,549	1,421	54
Gold Coast	1,307	1,292	1,404	97
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	1,500	1,732	1,469	-31
Queensland - Outback	1,294	1,340	1,361	67
<i>Far North</i>	1,104	1,150	1,182	78
<i>Outback - North</i>	1,673	1,862	1,832	159
<i>Outback - South</i>	1,008	1,087	1,117	109
Sunshine Coast	1,122	1,113	1,260	138
Toowoomba	1,209	1,207	1,298	89
Townsville	1,358	1,428	1,362	4
Wide Bay	855	882	935	80
South Australia	1,124	1,150	1,206	82
Greater Adelaide	1,180	1,219	1,265	85
Adelaide - Central and Hills	1,384	1,422	1,472	88
Adelaide - North	1,125	1,145	1,180	55
Adelaide - South	1,210	1,246	1,283	73
Adelaide - West	995	1,098	1,194	199
Rest of South Australia	950	971	1,027	77
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	902	950	1,025	123
South Australia - Outback	1,030	1,089	1,112	82
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	980	1,028	1,072	92
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	1,163	1,293	1,211	48
South Australia - South East	945	942	996	51
Western Australia	1,379	1,559	1,595	216
Greater Perth	1,400	1,608	1,643	243
Mandurah	1,036	1,093	1,169	133
Perth - Inner	1,639	2,001	2,038	399

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 \$ (real)	2011 \$ (real)	2016 \$ (real)	2006 - 2016 change \$ (real)
Perth - North East	1,353	1,538	1,590	237
Perth - North West	1,453	1,672	1,711	258
Perth - South East	1,350	1,550	1,563	213
Perth - South West	1,403	1,627	1,669	266
Rest of Western Australia	1,305	1,381	1,414	109
Bunbury	1,279	1,315	1,319	40
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	1,061	1,072	1,192	131
Western Australia - Outback (North)	2,010	2,603	2,202	192
<i>Kimberley</i>	1,354	1,584	1,592	238
<i>East Pilbara</i>	2,385	3,053	2,475	90
<i>West Pilbara</i>	2,590	3,086	2,571	-19
Western Australia - Outback (South)	1,364	1,481	1,488	124
<i>Esperance</i>	1,187	1,276	1,345	158
<i>Gascoyne</i>	1,156	1,286	1,346	190
<i>Goldfields</i>	1,837	2,064	1,978	141
<i>Mid West</i>	1,167	1,244	1,278	111
Tasmania	1,015	1,044	1,100	85
Greater Hobart	1,145	1,174	1,234	89
Rest of Tasmania	940	965	998	58
Launceston and North East	964	988	1,017	53
South East	870	910	963	93
West and North West	931	955	990	59
Northern Territory	1,587	1,845	1,983	396
Greater Darwin	1,670	1,990	2,183	513
Rest of Northern Territory	1,442	1,597	1,561	119
Northern Territory - Outback	1,442	1,597	1,561	119
<i>Alice Springs</i>	1,502	1,667	1,712	210
<i>Barkly</i>	1,095	1,331	1,370	275
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	1,145	1,227	1,133	-12
<i>East Arnhem</i>	2,001	2,218	1,949	-52
<i>Katherine</i>	1,339	1,506	1,488	149
Australian Capital Territory	1,920	2,116	2,070	150
Australian Capital Cities	1,430	1,517	1,598	168
Australian Rest of States	1,084	1,101	1,190	106

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia; and ABS 2018, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Mar 2018 (cat. no. 6401.0)

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

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

The ABS has conducted methodological changes and minor adjustments to the CPI have resulted in small differences between figures published in Yearbook 2017 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.⁴² Household wealth and household income indicators can together provide a useful guide to how living standards differ across regions and over time.⁴³

- 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.⁴⁴

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

Remoteness Class	2009-10 \$ mean (real)	2013-14 \$ mean (real)	2015-16 \$ mean (real)	2009-10 - 2015-16 change \$ mean (real)
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.

Time series 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>

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.

⁴² BITRE 2009, Information Paper 63, *Household Wealth*.

⁴³ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

⁴⁴ This estimate is volatile with a relative standard error of 24 per cent and should be used with caution.

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)
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
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

(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)
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
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

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2009-10	2013-14	2015-16	2009-10 - 2015-16 change \$ mean (real)
	\$ mean (real)	\$ mean (real)	\$ mean (real)	
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.

Time series 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>

Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

* 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.

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.⁴⁵

- The labour force participation rate in Australia remained steady at 65.2 per cent in 2007, 2012 and 2017.

Labour force participation across sub-state regions

- In 2017, the highest labour force participation rate among the states and territories was recorded in the Northern Territory, with a rate of 76.2 per cent. Tasmania had the lowest participation rate of 60.9 per cent.
- Between 2007 and 2017, the highest increase was recorded in the Northern Territory (rising by 4.4 percentage points), while Queensland recorded the largest decline (declining by 2.1 percentage points).
- In 2017, the labour force participation rate for the combined Australian capital cities was 66.8 per cent, while it was 61.8 per cent for the combined Australian rest of states.
- In 2017, the highest labour force participation rate among the capital cities was recorded in Greater Darwin (77.2 per cent), while the lowest rate was in Greater Hobart (63.0 per cent). Among the rest of state areas, the highest rate was in the rest of Northern Territory (74.7 per cent), while the lowest was in the rest of New South Wales (59.0 per cent).
- Between 2007 and 2017, the largest increase in labour force participation among the capital cities was recorded in Greater Melbourne (rising by 1.5 percentage points). The Australian Capital Territory had the largest decline (of 2.0 percentage points).
- Between 2007 and 2017, the labour force participation rate declined across all rest of state areas with the exception of the rest of Northern Territory and the rest of Tasmania (with increases of 9.1 and 0.2 percentage points respectively). The largest decline in the rest of state areas was in rest of Queensland (by 2.7 percentage points).
- In 2017, the highest labour force participation rate among the sub-state regions was recorded in Darwin (77.2 per cent). The lowest rate was recorded in Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven (44.1 per cent).
- Between 2007 and 2017, the largest increase in the labour force participation rate among the sub-state regions was recorded in Northern Territory - Outback (rising by 9.1 percentage points), while the largest decline was recorded in Queensland - Outback (declining by 14.8 percentage points).

⁴⁵ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

Sub-State Region	2007 per cent	2012 per cent	2017 per cent	2007 - 2017 change percentage points
New South Wales	63.3	63.1	63.8	0.5
Greater Sydney	65.4	65.6	66.3	1.0
Central Coast	59.8	58.0	64.1	4.3
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	71.3	69.4	73.3	2.1
Sydney - Blacktown	65.5	66.1	66.5	1.1
Sydney - City and Inner South	69.3	75.7	74.2	4.8
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	64.0	67.0	70.7	6.7
Sydney - Inner South West	59.8	60.1	60.3	0.5
Sydney - Inner West	65.1	69.5	72.4	7.3
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	69.0	69.4	67.2	-1.9
Sydney - Northern Beaches	70.9	71.8	70.5	-0.4
Sydney - Outer South West	74.1	64.9	65.7	-8.4
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	66.1	67.5	66.2	0.1
Sydney - Parramatta	60.4	60.8	62.8	2.4
Sydney - Ryde	65.3	64.2	63.3	-2.0
Sydney - South West	61.6	57.5	58.3	-3.4
Sydney - Sutherland	70.0	72.4	69.9	-0.1
Rest of New South Wales	59.8	58.8	59.0	-0.8
Capital Region	62.3	65.9	61.8	-0.6
Central West	64.1	61.0	63.1	-1.0
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	52.0	58.2	53.9	2.0
Far West and Orana	62.2	62.4	63.2	1.0
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	55.0	63.3	63.3	8.2
Illawarra	58.9	57.1	60.0	1.1
Mid North Coast	55.1	41.9	55.4	0.3
Murray	67.5	62.0	52.9	-14.6
New England and North West	62.9	57.9	56.9	-6.0
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	63.0	59.9	63.2	0.2
Richmond - Tweed	58.0	57.9	55.7	-2.3
Riverina	67.5	65.9	63.8	-3.7
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	48.0	52.9	44.1	-3.9
Victoria	65.1	65.2	66.1	1.0
Greater Melbourne	65.7	66.2	67.2	1.5
Melbourne - Inner	70.8	74.8	73.2	2.4
Melbourne - Inner East	67.0	62.6	65.6	-1.3
Melbourne - Inner South	65.6	68.9	66.1	0.5
Melbourne - North East	65.7	65.2	68.2	2.5
Melbourne - North West	58.9	62.6	63.7	4.8
Melbourne - Outer East	68.4	66.8	67.7	-0.8
Melbourne - South East	62.3	63.9	66.3	4.0
Melbourne - West	65.7	64.9	66.2	0.5
Mornington Peninsula	64.8	62.8	63.8	-1.0
Rest of Victoria	63.3	61.8	62.4	-0.8
Ballarat	61.9	63.4	62.4	0.5
Bendigo	65.9	62.6	55.7	-10.3

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2007 per cent	2012 per cent	2017 per cent	2007 - 2017 change percentage points
Geelong	62.0	63.7	63.1	1.0
Hume	62.9	60.0	66.2	3.3
Latrobe - Gippsland	60.8	61.3	59.3	-1.4
North West	65.3	56.4	63.2	-2.2
Shepparton	64.1	60.2	63.6	-0.5
Warrnambool and South West	66.6	67.1	69.0	2.5
Queensland	67.3	66.5	65.2	-2.1
Greater Brisbane	68.8	67.9	67.4	-1.4
Brisbane - East	64.9	69.5	68.2	3.3
Brisbane - North	66.3	69.9	68.9	2.6
Brisbane - South	67.8	70.6	71.4	3.6
Brisbane - West	70.7	68.8	63.5	-7.2
Brisbane Inner City	78.4	74.7	73.3	-5.1
Ipswich	64.8	64.1	65.5	0.7
Logan - Beaudesert	69.8	65.2	63.4	-6.4
Moreton Bay - North	63.3	57.1	60.0	-3.3
Moreton Bay - South	74.4	72.0	71.1	-3.3
Rest of Queensland	65.9	65.2	63.2	-2.7
Cairns	68.0	67.4	62.4	-5.7
Darling Downs - Maranoa	68.4	66.3	62.7	-5.8
Fitzroy	66.7	67.9	65.1	-1.5
Gold Coast	67.8	65.9	67.7	-0.2
Mackay	71.1	73.5	74.5	3.4
Queensland - Outback	72.9	69.5	58.2	-14.8
Sunshine Coast	65.2	60.4	60.6	-4.5
Toowoomba	63.8	66.4	65.3	1.5
Townsville	69.1	67.8	62.9	-6.2
Wide Bay	53.6	56.7	50.8	-2.7
South Australia	62.6	62.9	62.3	-0.3
Greater Adelaide	63.0	63.6	63.2	0.2
Adelaide - Central and Hills	64.1	63.0	66.7	2.6
Adelaide - North	63.2	62.7	61.5	-1.7
Adelaide - South	65.2	67.1	63.5	-1.7
Adelaide - West	57.9	60.3	61.3	3.4
Rest of South Australia	61.1	60.4	59.1	-2.0
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	57.1	58.6	56.7	-0.5
South Australia - Outback	69.2	61.3	60.9	-8.3
South Australia - South East	59.7	61.2	59.8	0.1
Western Australia	68.3	69.2	67.9	-0.5
Greater Perth	67.9	69.5	67.5	-0.4
Mandurah	54.1	57.7	51.1	-3.0
Perth - Inner	70.3	68.1	70.3	0.1
Perth - North East	65.7	69.0	63.8	-1.9
Perth - North West	69.7	71.7	70.1	0.4
Perth - South East	67.8	68.9	69.8	2.0

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2007 per cent</i>	<i>2012 per cent</i>	<i>2017 per cent</i>	<i>2007 - 2017 change percentage points</i>
Perth - South West	68.8	71.3	66.3	-2.5
Rest of Western Australia	69.8	68.1	69.2	-0.6
Bunbury	70.4	67.4	67.9	-2.6
Western Australia - Outback	71.6	72.1	75.5	3.9
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	66.3	62.5	61.4	-4.9
Tasmania	60.6	60.5	60.9	0.3
Greater Hobart	62.8	62.7	63.0	0.3
Rest of Tasmania	59.0	58.9	59.2	0.2
Launceston and North East	59.4	61.7	60.4	1.0
South East	56.0	54.3	56.9	0.8
West and North West	59.4	56.7	58.5	-0.9
Northern Territory	71.9	74.2	76.2	4.4
Greater Darwin	76.7	76.3	77.2	0.5
Rest of Northern Territory	65.6	71.5	74.7	9.1
Northern Territory - Outback	65.6	71.5	74.7	9.1
Australian Capital Territory	73.2	72.6	71.2	-2.0
Australian Capital Cities	66.3	66.7	66.8	0.5
Australian Rest of States	63.0	62.2	61.8	-1.2
AUSTRALIA	65.2	65.2	65.2	0.0

Source: ABS 2018, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, June 2018 (Cat. 6291.0.55.001)

Annual figures are calculated as an average across the 12 months of the calendar year.

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2011 ASGS).

P 2.5 Fair outcomes

P 2.5.1 Inequality in household income

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

Increases in income are one of the major components of economic growth. An equitable distribution of the benefits of economic progress will ensure that all Australians have opportunities to improve their wellbeing, regardless of differences in education, socioeconomic background or other factors.⁴⁶

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

Inequality in household income across remoteness classes

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

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

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Major Cities	35	38	37	2
Inner Regional	41	46	45	4
Outer Regional	39	43	44	5
Remote	34	36	36	2
Very Remote	35	33	33	-2
AUSTRALIA	37	40	39	2

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Geography 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* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

Inequality in household income across major urban areas

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

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

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

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.

Ratio of equivalised weekly household income for low income households (10th percentile) to median income households (50th percentile).

Equivalised household income was calculated by adjusting household income using an equivalence scale—this adjustment reflects the requirement for a larger household to have a higher level of income to achieve the same standard of living as a smaller household.

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

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

Inequality in household income across sub-state regions

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

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

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

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
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

(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
Western Australia	36	36	36	0
Greater Perth	36	36	36	0
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 provide a guide on whether international economic engagement has improved for a region.⁴⁷

- Between 2007 and 2017, national figures show an increase in the number of international visits relative to the total population, up by 99.2 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 2007 and 2017.
- The largest decline between 2007 and 2017 was recorded in Northern Territory - Outback, where there was a decrease of 1,665.0 visits per 1,000 residents between 2007 and 2017, from 6,818.2 to 5,153.2 visits per 1,000 residents.
- The largest increase in international visits was recorded in South East in Tasmania, where there was an increase of 1031.3 visits per 1,000 residents between 2007 and 2017.

⁴⁷ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

Sub-State Region	2007 visits per 1,000 residents	2012 visits per 1,000 residents	2017 visits per 1,000 residents	2007 - 2017 change visits per 1,000 residents
New South Wales	635.6	578.9	802.6	166.9
Greater Sydney	774.4	717.9	983.6	209.2
Central Coast	146.2	123.8	231.9	85.6
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	102.7	96.4	264.5	161.9
Sydney - Blacktown	116.4	122.6	241.2	124.8
Sydney - City and Inner South	9,238.6	7,756.1	8,710.9	-527.8
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	655.9	657.0	1,071.3	415.4
Sydney - Inner South West	129.0	168.8	336.6	207.5
Sydney - Inner West	263.7	335.5	520.8	257.1
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	350.5	397.5	608.0	257.5
Sydney - Northern Beaches	447.3	409.0	534.6	87.3
Sydney - Outer South West	84.0	89.0	158.3	74.3
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	309.4	323.5	536.6	227.2
Sydney - Parramatta	187.7	265.5	454.0	266.3
Sydney - Ryde	353.9	365.9	711.6	357.7
Sydney - South West	67.0	108.6	173.3	106.3
Sydney - Sutherland	121.3	120.1	200.7	79.4
Rest of New South Wales	396.4	331.3	462.2	65.8
Capital Region	403.2	333.6	544.5	141.4
Central West	187.3	182.3	193.3	6.0
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	784.2	597.9	868.6	84.4
Far West and Orana	297.2	281.5	264.7	-32.5
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	241.0	229.7	332.3	91.3
Illawarra	245.5	220.5	337.0	91.5
Mid North Coast	536.5	414.2	592.2	55.7
Murray	274.5	191.7	274.2	-0.3
New England and North West	375.7	220.5	287.0	-88.7
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	290.4	272.3	406.3	115.9
Richmond - Tweed	1,102.3	939.7	1,216.3	114.0
Riverina	178.6	172.2	242.5	63.9
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	227.3	179.1	298.3	70.9
Victoria	449.0	456.5	681.0	232.0
Greater Melbourne	464.1	490.9	731.0	266.9
Melbourne - Inner	2,687.4	2,701.5	3,715.0	1,027.6
Melbourne - Inner East	211.5	259.5	447.9	236.4
Melbourne - Inner South	169.4	194.6	281.4	112.0
Melbourne - North East	83.0	116.3	188.7	105.8
Melbourne - North West	166.0	171.3	315.5	149.5
Melbourne - Outer East	107.8	117.0	192.6	84.7
Melbourne - South East	130.7	183.0	294.8	164.0
Melbourne - West	110.2	149.5	203.0	92.8
Mornington Peninsula	168.1	136.4	235.4	67.3
Rest of Victoria	405.0	350.3	516.5	111.5
Ballarat	244.8	207.0	280.2	35.4
Bendigo	157.9	154.7	153.8	-4.1

(continued)

International visits by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007 visits per 1,000 residents	2012 visits per 1,000 residents	2017 visits per 1,000 residents	2007 - 2017 change visits per 1,000 residents
Geelong	363.9	322.6	456.6	92.7
Hume	254.8	226.7	278.8	24.0
Latrobe - Gippsland	413.6	333.6	558.0	144.4
North West	410.6	381.9	529.5	118.9
Shepparton	188.0	168.9	185.6	-2.4
Warrnambool and South West	1,336.2	1,165.3	1,997.9	661.6
Queensland	1,178.0	908.6	1,095.6	-82.4
Greater Brisbane	590.5	571.0	680.6	90.1
Brisbane - East	229.1	237.7	201.1	-28.0
Brisbane - North	119.9	247.8	288.5	168.6
Brisbane - South	133.1	241.9	279.8	146.8
Brisbane - West	148.3	241.9	314.2	166.0
Brisbane Inner City	4,201.6	3,599.2	4,210.3	8.7
Ipswich	86.0	130.6	116.0	30.0
Logan - Beaudesert	126.6	165.7	238.3	111.6
Moreton Bay - North	148.2	178.3	268.4	120.2
Moreton Bay - South	*93.9	131.9	153.8	59.9
Rest of Queensland	1,712.7	1,220.9	1,492.2	-220.5
Cairns	5,322.3	3,704.1	4,569.4	-752.9
Darling Downs - Maranoa	313.8	290.6	255.1	-58.7
Central Queensland	852.6	638.4	687.2	-165.4
Gold Coast	1,881.7	1,480.7	1,836.4	-45.3
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	2,526.6	1,634.7	2,182.8	-343.8
Queensland - Outback	898.5	704.6	682.1	-216.4
Sunshine Coast	1,070.2	775.2	919.4	-150.8
Toowoomba	223.4	217.4	230.7	7.3
Townsville	934.4	640.0	787.4	-147.0
Wide Bay	1,604.1	922.7	1,085.4	-518.7
South Australia	423.4	354.1	465.2	41.8
Greater Adelaide	343.6	290.6	391.2	47.7
Adelaide - Central and Hills	1,380.7	1,049.7	1,367.6	-13.0
Adelaide - North	*19.5	41.2	74.1	54.7
Adelaide - South	*46.7	92.3	140.8	94.1
Adelaide - West	*36.1	77.7	120.8	84.7
Rest of South Australia	685.6	568.3	718.5	32.9
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	242.9	232.3	257.9	15.1
South Australia - Outback	1,242.5	913.6	1,235.9	-6.6
South Australia - South East	682.6	605.0	761.6	79.0
Western Australia	769.9	629.9	766.3	-3.6
Greater Perth	551.0	505.3	613.7	62.6
Mandurah	303.5	259.1	288.5	-15.0
Perth - Inner	3,501.3	2,948.1	3,403.1	-98.2
Perth - North East	134.3	171.6	243.5	109.2
Perth - North West	238.2	228.6	276.1	37.9
Perth - South East	233.9	303.9	403.5	169.6

(continued)

International visits by sub-state region (continued)

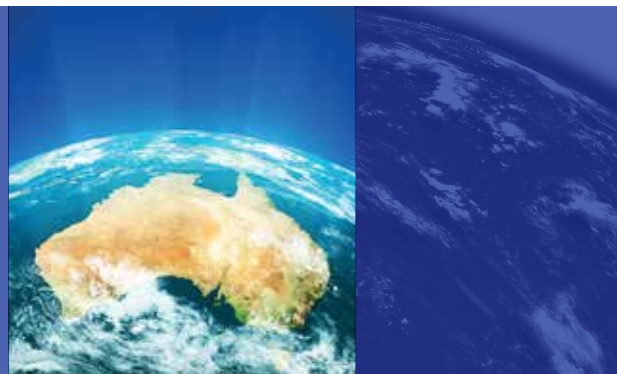
<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2007 visits per 1,000 residents</i>	<i>2012 visits per 1,000 residents</i>	<i>2017 visits per 1,000 residents</i>	<i>2007 - 2017 change visits per 1,000 residents</i>
Perth - South West	323.1	307.7	436.0	113.0
Rest of Western Australia	1,515.9	1,072.7	1,346.5	-169.4
Bunbury	1,185.4	814.6	1,094.8	-90.6
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	996.2	712.4	949.7	-46.5
Western Australia - Outback (North)	2,091.2	1,395.0	1,509.1	-582.1
Western Australia - Outback (South)	2,085.1	1,545.8	2,048.7	-36.4
Tasmania	792.7	570.8	1,287.1	494.4
Greater Hobart	743.5	602.6	1,261.8	518.3
Rest of Tasmania	828.2	547.2	1,306.6	478.4
Launceston and North East	600.2	442.3	1,064.4	464.2
South East	1,949.9	1,153.5	2,981.2	1,031.3
West and North West	756.0	479.1	1,045.1	289.2
Northern Territory	3,966.6	2,320.9	2,718.3	-1,248.3
Greater Darwin	1,605.7	1,036.6	1,066.0	-539.7
Rest of Northern Territory	6,818.2	3,976.8	5,153.2	-1,665.0
Northern Territory - Outback	6,818.2	3,976.8	5,153.2	-1,665.0
Australian Capital Territory	540.7	496.2	695.3	154.6
Australian Capital Cities	596.5	564.6	769.5	173.0
Australian Rest of States	984.5	730.3	958.6	-25.9
AUSTRALIA	732.2	622.8	831.4	99.2

Source: BITRE 2018, Estimates based on Tourism Research Australia 2018, Unit record file custom report, International Visitor Survey (IVS); and ABS 2018, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2016-17 (cat. no. 3218.0)

International visit estimates are defined at the 2016 ASGS SA2 scale (based on overnight stays).

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

Progress 3: Environment



The environment, both natural and built, is fundamental to the quality of life and sense of wellbeing of Australians, as well as providing key inputs to the economy. Australians have always valued the benefits provided by our environment, such as clean air, water and natural attractions such as the Great Barrier Reef, and most people would like to be able to pass on a healthy environment to future generations. Over recent times, people have become even more interested in monitoring the state of our environment.⁴⁸

Environment			
Healthy natural environment		Sustaining the environment	
Air pollution	p. 150	Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport	p. 160
Appreciating the environment		Healthy built environments	
Domestic trips involving nature activities	p. 151	Average commuting time	p. 161
Protecting the environment		Active travel	p. 163
Protected areas of land	p. 155	Number of solar panel systems	p. 173

⁴⁸ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

P 3.1 Healthy natural environment

P 3.1.1 Air pollution

Poor air quality can have a range of negative impacts on the community, causing health problems, damage to infrastructure, reducing crop yields and harming flora, fauna and wildlife.

The air quality index summarises the average level of several pollutants across major city 'airsheds' relative to their recommended levels. Airsheds can be impacted by several factors such as a lack of wind (to blow pollutants away), high levels of vehicle activity, industrial activity or natural causes such as bush fires.

Lower numbers in this index represent better air quality.

Air pollution across major airsheds

- The largest improvement in air quality between 2006 and 2016 was seen in Adelaide, with a decrease of 3 points in the air quality index, followed by Melbourne, which was down 2 points in the air quality index.
- The largest increase in air pollutants between 2006 and 2016 was in the Lower Hunter, where the air quality index increased by 2 points, followed by South East Queensland, where the air quality index increased by 1 point.

Table P 3.1.1.a Air pollution

Airshed	2006 air quality index	2011 air quality index	2016 air quality index	2006 - 2016 change air quality index
Sydney	26	21	25	-1
Illawarra	23	18	23	0
Lower Hunter	24	20	25	2
Melbourne	24	20	22	-2
South East Queensland	20	20	21	1
Townsville	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p
Adelaide	25	23	22	-3
Perth	25	24	24	-1
Hobart	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p
Darwin	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p
Canberra	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p

Source: National Sustainability Council 2013, Sustainable Australia Report 2013, Conversations with the Future; and BITRE 2018, Analysis of State and Territory Government annual reports (averages and indexing) under the National Environment Protection Measure for Ambient Air Quality (Air NEPM)

The figures presented in this table are the averaged Air Quality Indices of median concentrations for all measured pollutants (mean values are used for NO₂ (nitrogen dioxide) and SO₂ (sulfur dioxide) where no median is available). Excludes lead pollution.

The air quality index is calculated by dividing pollutant concentrations reported by the standard of maximum allowable concentrations set in the National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure (NEPM) and multiplying by 100. Full NEPM standards can be obtained from <http://www.environment.gov.au/protection/air-quality>; or <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2016C00215>

n.p. Not published as not all pollutants measured in these regions.

P 3.2 Appreciating the environment

P 3.2.1 Domestic trips involving nature activities

Australia's national landscapes include places of great cultural, natural and spiritual significance and many include World Heritage-listed sites. These natural assets provide unique opportunities for enjoyment, reflection and inspiration.⁴⁹

The number of domestic trips involving nature activities indicates how often Australians are taking up opportunities to appreciate the environment. However, this indicator does have some limitations. For example, it only includes trips (both overnight and day trips), so nature activities enjoyed closer to home are excluded.

- Between 2007 and 2017, the rate at which Australians engaged in domestic nature trips increased slightly from 3.1 to 3.5 visits per person per year.

Domestic trips involving nature activities across sub-state regions

- There is very little variation between Australia's capital cities and the total rest of state areas for people taking trips involving nature activities. In 2017, both the combined Australian capital cities and the rest of state areas recorded 3.5 trips per person per year.
- The majority of sub-state regions recorded an increase in the number of domestic nature trips taken per resident between 2007 and 2017.
- The largest increase was in the Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven, with an additional 2.2 trips per resident in 2017 compared to 2007. The largest decline was recorded in Queensland - Outback⁵⁰, with a decline of 1.9 trips per resident.

⁴⁹ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

⁵⁰ The estimates for Queensland - Outback have relative standard errors between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

Table P 3.2.1.a Domestic visits involving nature activities by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2007 visits per person	2012 visits per person	2017 visits per person	2007 - 2017 change visits per person
New South Wales	2.8	2.4	3.1	0.3
Greater Sydney	2.8	2.2	3.1	0.3
Central Coast	2.8	2.1	3.1	0.3
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	3.6	2.8	3.7	0.0
Sydney - Blacktown	2.4	2.4	2.7	0.2
Sydney - City and Inner South	2.5	1.4	3.9	1.3
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	2.3	1.5	3.7	1.4
Sydney - Inner South West	1.8	1.5	2.1	0.3
Sydney - Inner West	3.6	2.1	3.4	-0.1
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	3.7	2.7	3.7	0.0
Sydney - Northern Beaches	2.8	2.0	3.6	0.8
Sydney - Outer South West	3.6	3.0	3.7	0.1
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	3.5	3.3	3.7	0.3
Sydney - Parramatta	2.3	2.1	2.3	0.0
Sydney - Ryde	2.6	2.3	3.8	1.2
Sydney - South West	2.0	1.5	1.8	-0.2
Sydney - Sutherland	3.5	2.7	3.2	-0.3
Rest of New South Wales	2.8	2.8	3.1	0.3
Capital Region	2.7	3.0	3.3	0.6
Central West	2.3	2.0	3.2	0.9
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	3.9	4.0	3.2	-0.8
Far West and Orana	*2.1	*1.7	*1.9	-0.2
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	3.0	3.5	3.4	0.3
Illawarra	3.0	2.9	2.8	-0.2
Mid North Coast	3.1	3.2	2.9	-0.2
Murray	*2.0	*1.9	*2.2	0.2
New England and North West	2.8	1.9	2.3	-0.5
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	2.7	2.4	3.4	0.7
Richmond - Tweed	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0
Riverina	*2.2	*2.0	*2.3	0.1
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	2.4	2.7	4.6	2.2
Victoria	2.9	2.7	3.5	0.6
Greater Melbourne	3.0	2.7	3.5	0.5
Melbourne - Inner	3.2	2.2	5.1	1.9
Melbourne - Inner East	4.1	3.9	4.1	0.0
Melbourne - Inner South	3.3	2.8	3.4	0.1
Melbourne - North East	2.8	2.7	3.2	0.4
Melbourne - North West	2.1	2.8	2.7	0.6
Melbourne - Outer East	3.3	3.6	4.4	1.0
Melbourne - South East	2.5	2.3	2.6	0.1
Melbourne - West	2.5	2.0	2.7	0.2
Mornington Peninsula	3.2	2.8	3.3	0.1
Rest of Victoria	2.8	2.9	3.8	1.0
Ballarat	3.6	2.6	4.0	0.4
Bendigo	2.9	3.2	4.1	1.2

(continued)

Domestic visits involving nature activities by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007 visits per person	2012 visits per person	2017 visits per person	2007 - 2017 change visits per person
Geelong	3.5	2.3	3.7	0.3
Hume	2.3	*3.3	3.3	1.0
Latrobe - Gippsland	2.9	3.8	4.1	1.2
North West	*2.6	*2.3	*3.0	0.4
Shepparton	*1.3	*2.0	*3.4	2.1
Warrnambool and South West	*2.2	*3.1	*4.1	1.9
Queensland	3.7	3.5	4.1	0.3
Greater Brisbane	4.4	4.0	4.7	0.3
Brisbane - East	3.7	4.3	5.2	1.5
Brisbane - North	5.0	5.0	4.5	-0.5
Brisbane - South	4.4	4.9	4.5	0.0
Brisbane - West	5.3	5.0	5.9	0.6
Brisbane Inner City	6.8	3.5	8.1	1.3
Ipswich	3.1	3.5	3.3	0.2
Logan - Beaudesert	3.5	2.7	3.5	0.0
Moreton Bay - North	3.7	3.6	3.5	-0.2
Moreton Bay - South	4.7	4.2	4.5	-0.2
Rest of Queensland	3.2	3.0	3.5	0.4
Cairns	3.4	3.9	4.5	1.1
Darling Downs - Maranoa	*3.8	*2.5	*2.7	-1.0
Central Queensland	5.3	3.5	4.4	-0.9
Gold Coast	2.1	1.9	3.2	1.1
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	2.4	3.3	2.7	0.4
Queensland - Outback	*4.5	*1.2	*2.6	-1.9
Sunshine Coast	2.6	3.5	4.0	1.4
Toowoomba	3.8	4.3	3.9	0.2
Townsville	3.1	2.5	3.4	0.2
Wide Bay	3.5	3.8	3.1	-0.4
South Australia	2.8	2.6	3.1	0.3
Greater Adelaide	2.9	2.5	3.0	0.1
Adelaide - Central and Hills	3.7	3.3	3.9	0.2
Adelaide - North	2.6	2.0	2.8	0.2
Adelaide - South	2.9	3.0	2.8	-0.1
Adelaide - West	2.3	1.5	2.7	0.4
Rest of South Australia	2.7	2.9	3.5	0.8
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	*2.7	*2.9	*3.3	0.6
South Australia - Outback	*2.7	*3.2	*3.8	1.0
South Australia - South East	2.7	2.8	3.4	0.8
Western Australia	2.7	2.2	3.5	0.7
Greater Perth	2.7	2.1	3.3	0.6
Mandurah	*3.3	*2.0	*2.6	-0.7
Perth - Inner	3.4	2.5	4.9	1.5
Perth - North East	2.3	2.2	2.6	0.3
Perth - North West	2.5	2.0	3.2	0.7
Perth - South East	2.6	2.0	3.5	0.9

(continued)

Domestic visits involving nature activities by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007 visits per person	2012 visits per person	2017 visits per person	2007 - 2017 change visits per person
Perth - South West	2.9	2.1	3.1	0.2
Rest of Western Australia	2.9	2.6	4.3	1.3
Bunbury	3.7	2.9	4.2	0.5
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	*2.7	*3.0	*4.4	1.6
Western Australia - Outback (North)	*2.2	*1.5	*4.1	1.9
Western Australia - Outback (South)	*2.7	*2.6	*4.3	1.6
Tasmania	3.8	3.2	4.3	0.5
Greater Hobart	4.3	3.7	4.5	0.2
Rest of Tasmania	3.4	2.9	4.1	0.7
Launceston and North East	3.7	3.5	4.2	0.5
South East	**2.8	**3.0	**4.4	
West and North West	*3.2	*2.2	*3.8	0.6
Northern Territory	3.3	2.8	4.5	1.2
Greater Darwin	4.2	3.5	5.1	0.8
Rest of Northern Territory	*2.2	*1.9	*3.7	1.5
Northern Territory - Outback	*2.2	*1.9	*3.7	1.5
Australian Capital Territory	2.9	2.6	3.2	0.3
Australian Capital Cities	3.1	2.7	3.5	0.4
Australian Rest of States	2.9	2.8	3.5	0.6
AUSTRALIA	3.1	2.7	3.5	0.4

Source: BITRE 2018, estimates based on Tourism Research Australia 2018, Unit record file custom report, National Visitor Survey; and ABS 2018, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2016-17 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS).

Australian rest of states does not include Other Territories.

Domestic visits involving nature activities estimates are defined at the 2016 ASGS SA2 scale (based on day and overnight stays) which contains the respondent's home region. This geographical allocation is not relative to the destination of the visit. These visit counts have then been aggregated to produce estimates at broader ASGS geographic scales.

Change may vary from annual figures due to rounding.

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

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

P 3.3 Protecting the environment

P 3.3.1 Protected areas of land

The amount of land that is classed as a protected area, for example national parks or reserves, provides a measure of the direct protection of the natural environment. This indicator shows changes in the area protected, without showing how well these protected areas are managed to achieve their conservation/protection objectives.

Protecting the natural environment through the creation of protected areas is an important part of efforts to protect native flora, fauna, and wilderness areas and support the management and restoration of natural habitat.⁵¹

- As of 2016, 19.7 per cent of land in Australia was protected, reflecting an increase of 6.8 percentage points since 2008.

Protected areas of land across remoteness classes

- The proportion of land area that is protected is larger in the more remote areas of Australia. For example, 22.0 per cent of the land in very remote Australia is currently protected.
- The very remote areas of Australia also had the largest increase in the proportion of protected land area between 2008 and 2016, up by 9.1 percentage points.

Table P 3.3.1.a Protected areas of land by remoteness classes

Remoteness Class	2008 per cent	2012 per cent	2016 per cent	2008–2016 change percentage points
Major Cities	5.2	5.5	5.6	0.5
Inner Regional	10.5	11.0	11.0	0.5
Outer Regional	13.3	13.9	13.2	0.0
Remote	13.1	13.1	13.4	0.2
Very Remote	13.0	16.5	22.0	9.1
AUSTRALIA	12.9	15.6	19.7	6.8

Source: Department of the Environment and Energy 2016, Collaborative Australian Protected Area Databases, 2008, 2012 and 2016 Protected areas outlined in the Collaborative Australian Protected Area Database have been allocated to the 2016 ASGS remoteness area geographical classification.

Overlapping areas have been filtered from the original data source.

Figures published may differ from those published in Yearbook 2017 due to change in methodology.

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

⁵¹ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0).

Protected areas of land across major urban areas

- The largest increase in the proportion of protected land area across the major urban areas was in Cairns which had an increase of 2.9 percentage points between 2008 and 2016. Other large increases occurred in Newcastle - Maitland (2.0 percentage points) and the Sunshine Coast (1.7 percentage points).
- Compared to other urban areas, Greater Sydney has a very high proportion of protected land, at 49.9 per cent as of 2016.

Table P 3.3.1.b Protected areas of land by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2008 per cent	2012 per cent	2016 per cent	2008-2016 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	48.9	49.7	49.9	1.0
Greater Melbourne	9.7	9.8	9.1	-0.6
Greater Brisbane	9.4	10.5	11.0	1.6
Greater Perth	8.5	8.6	9.3	0.8
Greater Adelaide	4.6	4.7	4.7	0.1
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	6.0	6.4	6.5	0.5
Newcastle - Maitland	7.0	8.4	9.0	2.0
Canberra - Queanbeyan	9.9	10.0	10.3	0.3
Sunshine Coast	15.9	17.5	17.6	1.7
Wollongong	12.8	13.1	12.9	0.1
Geelong	4.9	5.8	5.8	0.9
Greater Hobart	11.1	12.2	12.6	1.5
Townsville	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0
Cairns	12.4	15.0	15.3	2.9
Greater Darwin	11.0	11.0	11.3	0.3
Toowoomba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ballarat	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0
Bendigo	10.6	10.6	10.6	0.0
Albury - Wodonga	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0
Launceston	2.7	2.9	3.1	0.4

Source: Department of the Environment and Energy 2016, Collaborative Australian Protected Area Databases, 2008, 2012 and 2016

Protected areas outlined in the Collaborative Australian Protected Area Database and have been allocated to 2016 ASGS geographical classifications.

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

Figures published may differ from those published in Yearbook 2017 due to change in methodology.

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

Protected areas of land across sub-state regions

- In 2016, the sub-state region with the highest proportion of protected land area was Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains, at 75.0 per cent.
- Between 2006 and 2016, the majority of sub-state regions recorded an increase in protected land areas. The largest increase was in Brisbane - East, with an increase of 19.9 percentage points, while the largest decline was in Latrobe - Gippsland, with a decline of 11.4 percentage points.

Table P 3.3.1.c Protected areas of land by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2008 per cent	2012 per cent	2016 per cent	2008–2016 change percentage points
New South Wales	8.7	9.3	9.7	1.0
Greater Sydney	48.9	49.7	49.9	1.0
Central Coast	27.5	30.8	31.8	4.3
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	62.0	62.9	62.9	0.9
Sydney - Blacktown	1.9	1.8	2.8	0.8
Sydney - City and Inner South	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	2.5	2.8	3.7	1.3
Sydney - Inner South West	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.1
Sydney - Inner West	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	38.3	38.3	38.3	0.0
Sydney - Northern Beaches	44.7	44.7	45.0	0.2
Sydney - Outer South West	15.6	15.7	15.7	0.1
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	74.4	75.0	75.0	0.6
Sydney - Parramatta	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Sydney - Ryde	7.6	8.3	8.3	0.6
Sydney - South West	1.8	0.9	0.9	-0.9
Sydney - Sutherland	57.8	57.8	57.8	0.0
Rest of New South Wales	8.0	8.7	9.1	1.0
Capital Region	18.9	19.7	19.9	1.0
Central West	7.0	7.5	7.6	0.6
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	22.1	25.2	28.9	6.9
Far West and Orana	4.4	4.8	5.0	0.6
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	20.4	21.3	21.9	1.6
Illawarra	23.1	23.9	23.9	0.7
Mid North Coast	21.9	23.9	25.7	3.8
Murray	4.4	4.7	5.7	1.3
New England and North West	8.2	8.7	9.4	1.2
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	12.5	14.5	15.7	3.2
Richmond - Tweed	14.1	15.2	16.2	2.1
Riverina	9.2	10.4	10.4	1.2
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	40.7	41.7	41.7	1.1
Victoria	22.2	22.6	17.2	-4.9
Greater Melbourne	9.7	9.8	9.1	-0.6
Melbourne - Inner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Melbourne - Inner East	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Melbourne - Inner South	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Melbourne - North East	13.9	13.9	12.9	-1.0
Melbourne - North West	3.0	3.0	2.9	-0.1
Melbourne - Outer East	22.2	22.2	19.5	-2.7
Melbourne - South East	8.3	8.4	8.1	-0.1
Melbourne - West	3.2	3.3	3.1	-0.1
Mornington Peninsula	5.1	5.2	6.3	1.3
Rest of Victoria	22.7	23.2	17.6	-5.1
Ballarat	5.3	5.3	4.8	-0.5
Bendigo	5.5	5.6	5.5	0.0

(continued)

Protected areas of land by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2008 per cent	2012 per cent	2016 per cent	2008-2016 change percentage points
Geelong	10.3	10.5	10.4	0.1
Hume	19.8	19.9	16.7	-3.1
Latrobe - Gippsland	35.4	35.6	24.0	-11.4
North West	29.7	30.4	22.9	-6.9
Shepparton	3.6	6.9	5.8	2.2
Warrnambool and South West	10.4	10.5	9.5	-0.9
Queensland	6.0	7.5	8.4	2.5
Greater Brisbane	9.4	10.5	11.0	1.6
Brisbane - East	3.8	24.2	23.6	19.9
Brisbane - North	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brisbane - South	0.1	1.0	1.2	1.1
Brisbane - West	15.0	14.8	15.2	0.2
Brisbane Inner City	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ipswich	8.4	8.6	9.0	0.6
Logan - Beaudesert	4.9	5.1	5.1	0.2
Moreton Bay - North	14.1	14.2	15.5	1.4
Moreton Bay - South	16.8	17.3	18.0	1.1
Rest of Queensland	5.9	7.5	8.4	2.5
Cairns	37.6	41.1	43.1	5.5
Darling Downs - Maranoa	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.1
Central Queensland	6.2	7.2	7.2	0.9
Gold Coast	18.3	18.9	19.5	1.2
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	3.0	3.5	3.8	0.8
Queensland - Outback	6.0	8.0	9.3	3.3
Sunshine Coast	18.9	19.9	20.1	1.2
Toowoomba	8.2	8.2	8.2	0.0
Townsville	5.3	5.8	5.9	0.6
Wide Bay	9.3	9.4	9.5	0.2
South Australia	26.3	29.8	30.0	3.8
Greater Adelaide	4.6	4.7	4.7	0.1
Adelaide - Central and Hills	5.0	5.1	5.1	0.1
Adelaide - North	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1
Adelaide - South	6.8	6.7	6.8	-0.1
Adelaide - West	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.1
Rest of South Australia	26.4	29.9	30.1	3.8
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	1.8	1.9	2.0	0.2
South Australia - Outback	28.4	32.3	32.6	4.2
South Australia - South East	13.2	13.5	13.7	0.5
Western Australia	14.4	14.5	23.2	8.8
Greater Perth	8.5	8.6	9.3	0.8
Mandurah	8.1	8.2	8.4	0.3
Perth - Inner	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0
Perth - North East	9.6	10.0	11.5	1.9
Perth - North West	6.9	6.8	6.8	0.0
Perth - South East	10.0	10.1	10.8	0.8

(continued)

Protected areas of land by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2008 per cent	2012 per cent	2016 per cent	2008-2016 change percentage points
Perth - South West	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0
Rest of Western Australia	14.4	14.5	23.3	8.9
Bunbury	25.7	26.1	26.1	0.5
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	11.1	10.3	10.7	-0.4
Western Australia - Outback (North)	9.1	9.4	25.5	16.4
Western Australia - Outback (South)	18.3	18.3	23.5	5.3
Tasmania	38.6	40.2	41.8	3.2
Greater Hobart	11.1	12.2	12.6	1.5
Rest of Tasmania	39.3	40.9	42.5	3.2
Launceston and North East	20.2	22.3	22.1	1.9
South East	42.3	43.4	48.0	5.7
West and North West	53.1	54.7	54.8	1.7
Northern Territory	9.0	18.9	25.2	16.2
Greater Darwin	11.0	11.0	11.3	0.3
Rest of Northern Territory	9.0	18.9	25.2	16.2
Northern Territory - Outback	9.0	18.9	25.2	16.2
Australian Capital Territory	54.9	55.0	55.5	0.6
Australian Capital Cities	20.0	20.6	20.8	0.7
Australian Rest of States	12.9	15.6	19.7	6.8

Source: Department of the Environment and Energy 2016, Collaborative Australian Protected Area Databases, 2008, 2012 and 2016

Protected areas outlined in the Collaborative Australian Protected Area Database and have been allocated to 2016 ASGS geographical classifications.

Based on 2016 ASGS geographical classification.

Overlapping areas have been filtered from the original data source.

Figures published may differ from those published in Yearbook 2017 due to change in methodology.

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

P 3.4 Sustaining the environment

P 3.4.1 Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport

Changes in greenhouse gas emissions from road transport can be linked to changes in vehicle use or fuel efficiency. As some areas have relatively high through traffic or visitor traffic, this is not a direct indicator of greenhouse gas emissions attributable to residents of each region.

Reductions in greenhouse emissions are likely to reflect increased efforts to combat the human impact that Australia is contributing towards climate change. Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport are a significant component of total emissions and reducing them is an important part of managing the environment sustainably.⁵²

Due to limits in the availability of data at the small geographic scale, the information on greenhouse gas emissions from road transport has been derived using modelling and estimation techniques. The resulting values are only approximate and should be used with caution.

Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport across capital cities

- Between 2006 and 2016, greenhouse gas emissions from road transport in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth and Darwin increased by over 10 per cent. Emissions in Adelaide and Canberra increased by less than 10 per cent.
- The net result across all capitals was an increase of 5,408 gigagrams of CO₂-equivalent (carbon dioxide equivalent) emissions, representing a rise of roughly 12.5 per cent over a 10 year period. The largest increase in emissions occurred in Melbourne followed by Sydney.

Table P 3.4.1.a Greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂-e) from road transport by capital city

Capital Cities	2006 gigagrams CO ₂ equivalent	2011 gigagrams CO ₂ equivalent	2016 gigagrams CO ₂ equivalent	2006 - 2016 change gigagrams CO ₂ equivalent
Sydney	12,871	13,616	14,272	1,401
Melbourne	12,281	13,134	13,943	1,662
Brisbane	7,147	7,854	8,433	1,286
Adelaide	3,373	3,366	3,428	55
Perth	5,346	5,783	6,214	868
Hobart	662	664	654	-8
Darwin	335	372	392	57
Canberra	1,135	1,181	1,222	87
Australian Capital Cities	43,151	45,970	48,559	5,408

Source: BITRE 2017, Unpublished estimates of gigagrams of full fuel cycle (FFC) CO₂-equivalent emissions (for direct gases CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) from road vehicles operating within each capital city

Gigagrams of full fuel cycle CO₂ (carbon dioxide), CH₄ (methane) and N₂O (nitrous oxide) emitted by road vehicles operating within each capital city. Full fuel cycle (FFC) includes upstream emissions (e.g. petrol refining) as well as emissions from direct fuel combustion (in vehicle).

For the calculation of city-based emissions, basic source data (such as on-road fuel consumption) are rarely available at smaller geographic scales than state or territory level. These estimates have been derived using modelling and/or rough estimation techniques sourced from late 2016. The resulting values are only approximate.

⁵² Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

P 3.5 Healthy built environments

P 3.5.1 Average commuting time

Changes in average commuting times for a city or region can indicate how well a transport network is enabling residents to travel to their jobs. Changes in this commuting time indicator, together with changes in the subjective indicator of road network quality, provide a guide as to whether the transport network is enabling people to more efficiently move around their city or region.

Travel times illustrate the impact of transport infrastructure on individuals. More time spent commuting can impact negatively on the health and wellbeing of people who live in cities, as longer commutes are associated with higher stress levels, less time spent with family and reduced life satisfaction.⁵³

Average commuting time across remoteness classes

- Major cities continue to have higher average commuting times than inner or outer regional areas, with an average commute time of 32.9 minutes.
- Outer regional areas saw the largest increase in average commuting times between 2006 and 2016 (by 3.3 minutes from 19.8 minutes to 23.1 minutes).

Table P 3.5.1.a Average commuting time by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 minutes	2011 minutes	2016 minutes	2006–2016 change minutes
Major Cities	29.9	31.5	32.9	3.0
Inner Regional	21.7	24.0	24.2	2.5
Outer Regional	19.8	19.7	23.1	3.3
Remote	n.p.	10.7	n.p.	0.0
Very Remote	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.0

Source: BITRE 2018, Analysis of Melbourne Institute 2017, Unit record data, *Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey*, Melbourne.

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2016 ASGS.

The HILDA survey sample stratification of its reference population excludes people living in remote and sparsely populated areas. Data is not available for remote and very remote areas. http://melbourneinstitute.unimelb.edu.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/2194342/HILDA_User_Manual_Release_15.0.pdf

Average commuting trip duration is calculated for each employed individual by dividing the time spent commuting to and from work in a typical week by the estimated number of commuting trips in a typical week (which is estimated based on reported work schedules and days of work).

This is an average one-way commuting time for all employed persons who reported a non-zero commuting time. Commuting trip durations of more than 240 minutes were top-coded to 240 minutes. Data has been weighted so as to be representative of total in-scope population.

n.p. Not published.

The HILDA Project was initiated and is funded by the Australian Government Department of Social Services (DSS) and is managed by the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research (Melbourne Institute).

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

⁵³ Victoria Health Promotion Foundation 2012, *Commute time, Indicator Overview*, VicHealth Indicators Survey.

Average commuting time across capital cities and balance of state

- Across most of Australia average commuting times were higher in capital cities compared with the rest of the state.
- The largest difference between a capital city and the other areas of the state was in New South Wales, where average commuting times in the capital were 13.6 minutes longer in 2016.
- The largest improvement in average commuting times between 2006 and 2016 was seen in the rest of Western Australia (down 3.8 minutes). By contrast, the largest increase in average commute times was in the Greater Brisbane (up by 4.8 minutes).
- The lowest increase was recorded in the rest of Victoria, with an increase of 1.3 minutes.

Table P 3.5.1.b Average commuting time by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2006 minutes	2011 minutes	2016 minutes	2006–2016 change minutes
Greater Sydney	35.3	35.4	38.0	2.7
Rest of New South Wales	20.6	24.0	24.4	3.8
Greater Melbourne	30.6	32.9	34.3	3.7
Rest of Victoria	23.8	24.3	25.1	1.3
Greater Brisbane	28.5	31.8	33.4	4.8
Rest of Queensland	22.4	23.2	25.7	3.3
Greater Adelaide	26.6	26.5	26.1	-0.4
Rest of South Australia	19.6	18.3	23.0	3.4
Greater Perth	26.9	29.6	28.7	1.8
Rest of Western Australia	19.7	16.2	15.9	-3.8
Tasmania*	20.8	22.4	22.1	1.4
Northern Territory	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Australian Capital Territory	21.9	25.7	25.0	3.1
Australian Capital Cities	30.2	31.9	33.3	3.1
Australian Rest of States	21.6	22.8	24.2	2.5

Source: BITRE 2018, Analysis of Melbourne Institute 2017, Unit record data, *Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey*, Melbourne.

Average commute times are based on the 2016 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Greater Capital City Statistical Areas.

Average commuting trip duration is calculated for each employed individual by dividing the time spent commuting to and from work in a typical week by the estimated number of commuting trips in a typical week (which is estimated based on reported work schedules and days of work). This is an average one-way commuting time for all employed persons who reported a non-zero commuting time. Commuting trip durations of more than 240 minutes were top-coded to 240 minutes. Data in table is weighted so as to be representative of total in-scope population.

* Data available only at the state or territory level.

Hobart and Darwin are included in the Australian capital city total, and are based on postcode aggregation to ASGS GCCSAs.

n.p. Not published.

The HILDA Project was initiated and is funded by the Australian Government Department of Social Services (DSS) and is managed by the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research (Melbourne Institute).

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

P 3.5.2 Active travel

Increasing rates of active travel have health benefits for individuals and positive impacts for the environment and communities. People using active travel for short trips increase their levels of physical activity, while also helping reduce road congestion and transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. For this indicator, active travel has been defined as exclusively walking or cycling as a journey to work mode.

The planning and design of built environments affects the rates of walking and cycling for transport. Specific features of neighbourhoods, towns and cities, such as road networks, footpaths, cycle ways, quality open space, density and land use mix that offers good accessibility to a range of goods and services are associated with an increased rate of walking and cycling for transport.⁵⁴

- Australians are using active travel by walking slightly less in 2016 compared to 2006, with a 0.7 percentage point decline in the proportion of people walking to work (3.9 per cent), while the proportion of people cycling remained unchanged over this period at 1.1 per cent.

Active travel across remoteness classes

- Between 2006 and 2016 active travel by bicycle and walking declined for all remote classes with the exception of major cities, where the proportion of cycling as a journey to work mode increased marginally by 0.1 percentage points.
- The largest declines in walking occurred in very remote Australia, which was down by 9.2 percentage points over the decade. While this decline was large, very remote regions have the highest walking rates in Australia (20.7 per cent in 2016).

Table P 3.5.2.a Active travel by bicycle or walking by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Bicycle Only				
Major Cities	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.1
Inner Regional	1.1	0.9	0.7	-0.4
Outer Regional	1.4	1.2	1.0	-0.4
Remote	1.9	1.6	1.7	-0.2
Very Remote	1.8	1.6	1.5	-0.3
AUSTRALIA	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.0
Walked Only				
Major Cities	3.7	3.6	3.5	-0.2
Inner Regional	5.2	4.5	3.9	-1.3
Outer Regional	6.9	6.0	5.2	-1.7
Remote	11.5	10.1	9.0	-2.5
Very Remote	29.9	24.8	20.7	-9.2
AUSTRALIA	4.6	4.2	3.9	-0.7

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Yearbook 2018 and Yearbook 2017 data have been sourced from the ABS Census of Population and Housing, which may impact the comparability between Yearbook 2016 published data, which was sourced from ABS, Waste Management, Transport and Motor Vehicle Survey.

⁵⁴ Giles-Corti B., Ryan K., Foster S. 2012, *Increasing density in Australia: maximising the health benefits and minimising harm*, Report to the National Heart Foundation of Australia, Melbourne.

Active travel across major urban areas

- The Canberra - Queanbeyan region had the highest rate of cycling in 2016 at 2.7 per cent, while Wollongong had the lowest at 0.6 per cent.
- The proportion of people cycling to work increased across five of eight capital city regions between 2006 and 2016, with the largest increase recorded in the Canberra - Queanbeyan urban area. In contrast, almost universal declines for cycling in non-capital major urban areas occurred between 2006 and 2016, with the largest fall occurring in Townsville (1.3 percentage points).
- In 2016, Greater Hobart had the highest rate of travel to work by walking (6.3 per cent). Greater Perth was the least active urban population in terms of walking (2.3 per cent).
- The only increase in the rate of travel to work by walking between 2006 and 2016 occurred in the Canberra - Queanbeyan region (an increase of 0.3 percentage points over the decade). The most pronounced decreases in the rate of walking occurred in Bendigo (1.3 percentage points) and Townsville (1.2 percentage points).

Table P 3.5.2.b Active travel by bicycle or walking by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Bicycle Only				
Greater Sydney	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.2
Greater Melbourne	1.3	1.5	1.6	0.3
Greater Brisbane	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.2
Greater Perth	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.0
Greater Adelaide	1.4	1.3	1.3	-0.1
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	1.1	1.0	0.9	-0.2
Newcastle - Maitland	1.1	1.0	1.0	-0.1
Canberra - Queanbeyan	2.3	2.5	2.7	0.4
Sunshine Coast	1.2	1.0	0.9	-0.3
Wollongong	0.9	0.7	0.6	-0.3
Geelong	1.2	1.1	0.9	-0.3
Greater Hobart	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.2
Townsville	3.0	2.3	1.7	-1.3
Cairns	3.0	2.5	2.2	-0.8
Greater Darwin	3.1	3.0	2.3	-0.8
Toowoomba	1.3	1.0	0.9	-0.4
Ballarat	1.5	1.1	0.8	-0.7
Bendigo	1.7	1.2	1.0	-0.7
Albury - Wodonga	1.7	1.3	1.0	-0.7
Launceston	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.0
Walked Only				
Greater Sydney	4.7	4.6	4.4	-0.3
Greater Melbourne	3.4	3.3	3.3	-0.1
Greater Brisbane	3.5	3.5	3.2	-0.3
Greater Perth	2.5	2.6	2.3	-0.2
Greater Adelaide	3.1	2.8	2.5	-0.6
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	3.3	3.2	2.9	-0.4
Newcastle - Maitland	3.4	2.9	2.7	-0.7
Canberra - Queanbeyan	4.5	4.5	4.8	0.3
Sunshine Coast	3.8	3.6	2.8	-1.0
Wollongong	3.4	3.2	2.9	-0.5
Geelong	3.8	3.4	2.9	-0.9
Greater Hobart	7.3	6.3	6.3	-1.0
Townsville	4.2	3.2	3.0	-1.2
Cairns	4.0	4.1	3.6	-0.4
Greater Darwin	5.4	5.5	4.3	-1.1
Toowoomba	4.4	4.0	3.4	-1.0
Ballarat	4.4	3.9	3.4	-1.0
Bendigo	4.9	4.0	3.6	-1.3
Albury - Wodonga	5.0	4.4	4.0	-1.0
Launceston	6.2	5.5	5.3	-0.9

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

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

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Yearbook 2018 and Yearbook 2017 data have been sourced from the ABS Census of Population and Housing, which may impact the comparability between Yearbook 2016 published data, which was sourced from ABS, Waste Management, Transport and Motor Vehicle Survey.

Active travel across sub-state regions

- Across the sub-state regions, the majority of the increases in the cycling rate occurred in a small number of urban areas, particularly in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane. Over the 10 years from 2006 and 2016, the largest increase in cycling occurred in Melbourne - Inner (1.7 percentage points), which also recorded the highest proportion of people cycling to work in 2016 (6.2 per cent).
- Regional areas recorded the largest declines in cycling, with the largest drop among Statistical Area Level 4 regions occurring in Shepparton and Townsville (1.0 percentage points). However, several sub-state areas in Greater Sydney recorded the lowest rates of cycling in 2016, with just 0.2 percent of the population cycling to work (Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury; Sydney - Blacktown; Sydney - Outer South West; and Sydney - South West).
- Across the sub-state regions the proportion of people walking to work predominantly declined between 2006 and 2016. The biggest declines among the Statistical Area Level 4 regions were in Western Australia - Outback (North) (down 6.9 percentage points), Queensland - Outback (down 6.1 percentage points), and Northern Territory - Outback (6.1 percentage points).
- Across the sub-state regions, just five regions recorded slight increases in rates of people walking between 2006 and 2016, with increases in Perth - Inner (0.8 percentage points), Melbourne - Inner (0.7 percentage points), Brisbane Inner City (0.5 percentage points), Melbourne - Inner East (0.2 percentage points), and Australian Capital Territory (0.2 percentage points).

Table P 3.5.2.c Active travel by bicycle or walking by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
<i>Bicycle Only</i>				
New South Wales	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0
Greater Sydney	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.2
Central Coast	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.2
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Sydney - Blacktown	0.4	0.3	0.2	-0.2
Sydney - City and Inner South	2.0	3.2	3.1	1.1
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	1.3	2.1	2.2	0.9
Sydney - Inner South West	0.4	0.3	0.3	-0.1
Sydney - Inner West	1.0	1.5	1.4	0.4
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.3
Sydney - Outer South West	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.1
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	0.6	0.4	0.3	-0.3
Sydney - Parramatta	0.5	0.4	0.4	-0.1
Sydney - Ryde	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.1
Sydney - South West	0.4	0.3	0.2	-0.2
Sydney - Sutherland	0.5	0.5	0.4	-0.1
Rest of New South Wales	1.0	0.8	0.7	-0.3
Capital Region	0.6	0.5	0.5	-0.1
Central West	0.8	0.5	0.4	-0.4
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	1.6	1.4	1.0	-0.6
Far West and Orana	0.9	0.7	0.5	-0.4
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	0.5	0.4	0.3	-0.2
Illawarra	0.9	0.7	0.6	-0.3
Mid North Coast	1.0	0.7	0.6	-0.4
Murray	1.5	1.1	0.8	-0.7
New England and North West	0.8	0.6	0.5	-0.3
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0
Richmond - Tweed	1.4	1.4	1.2	-0.2
Riverina	0.9	0.8	0.5	-0.4
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	0.8	0.7	0.6	-0.2
Victoria	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.1
Greater Melbourne	1.3	1.5	1.6	0.3
Melbourne - Inner	4.5	5.9	6.2	1.7
Melbourne - Inner East	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.2
Melbourne - Inner South	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.2
Melbourne - North East	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.1
Melbourne - North West	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0
Melbourne - Outer East	0.5	0.4	0.3	-0.2
Melbourne - South East	0.5	0.4	0.3	-0.2
Melbourne - West	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.1
Mornington Peninsula	0.5	0.4	0.4	-0.1
Rest of Victoria	1.3	1.0	0.8	-0.5
Ballarat	1.1	0.9	0.6	-0.5

(continued)

Active travel by bicycle or walking by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
<i>Bicycle Only</i>				
Bendigo	1.3	1.0	0.9	-0.4
Geelong	1.1	1.0	0.9	-0.2
Hume	1.6	1.1	0.9	-0.7
Latrobe - Gippsland	0.9	0.8	0.6	-0.3
North West	1.4	1.0	0.7	-0.7
Shepparton	1.9	1.2	0.9	-1.0
Warrnambool and South West	1.4	1.0	0.8	-0.6
Queensland	1.3	1.2	1.1	-0.2
Greater Brisbane	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.2
Brisbane - East	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0
Brisbane - North	1.1	1.1	1.0	-0.1
Brisbane - South	1.1	1.5	1.6	0.5
Brisbane - West	1.5	2.1	2.5	1.0
Brisbane Inner City	2.4	3.1	3.5	1.1
Ipswich	0.5	0.4	0.4	-0.1
Logan - Beaudesert	0.5	0.4	0.3	-0.2
Moreton Bay - North	0.8	0.6	0.5	-0.3
Moreton Bay - South	0.5	0.5	0.4	-0.1
Rest of Queensland	1.5	1.2	1.0	-0.5
Cairns	2.5	2.2	1.8	-0.7
Darling Downs - Maranoa	1.2	0.9	0.7	-0.5
Central Queensland	1.5	1.0	0.7	-0.8
Gold Coast	1.1	1.0	0.9	-0.2
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	1.5	1.1	0.9	-0.6
Queensland - Outback	1.9	1.7	1.4	-0.5
<i>Far North</i>	2.1	1.8	1.3	-0.8
<i>Outback - North</i>	1.9	1.6	1.3	-0.6
<i>Outback - South</i>	1.8	1.7	1.7	-0.1
Sunshine Coast	1.1	0.9	0.9	-0.2
Toowoomba	1.2	0.9	0.8	-0.4
Townsville	2.5	2.0	1.5	-1.0
Wide Bay	1.6	1.1	0.8	-0.8
South Australia	1.3	1.2	1.1	-0.2
Greater Adelaide	1.4	1.3	1.3	-0.1
Adelaide - Central and Hills	2.1	2.1	2.4	0.3
Adelaide - North	0.7	0.6	0.5	-0.2
Adelaide - South	1.2	1.1	1.0	-0.2
Adelaide - West	2.2	1.8	1.7	-0.5
Rest of South Australia	1.0	0.7	0.6	-0.4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	1.0	0.7	0.5	-0.5
South Australia - Outback	1.2	1.0	0.8	-0.4
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	1.5	1.2	0.8	-0.7
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	0.8	0.7	0.7	-0.1
South Australia - South East	1.0	0.6	0.5	-0.5

(continued)

Active travel by bicycle or walking by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
<i>Bicycle Only</i>				
Western Australia	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.0
Greater Perth	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.0
Mandurah	0.7	0.6	0.4	-0.3
Perth - Inner	2.8	3.4	3.6	0.8
Perth - North East	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.1
Perth - North West	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.0
Perth - South East	1.1	1.2	1.0	-0.1
Perth - South West	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.1
Rest of Western Australia	1.3	1.2	1.1	-0.2
Bunbury	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.0
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	0.9	0.7	0.7	-0.2
Western Australia - Outback (North)	2.5	1.8	1.7	-0.8
<i>Kimberley</i>	3.3	3.4	3.2	-0.1
<i>East Pilbara</i>	2.3	1.2	1.1	-1.2
<i>West Pilbara</i>	1.6	1.0	1.0	-0.6
Western Australia - Outback (South)	1.5	1.3	1.2	-0.3
<i>Esperance</i>	1.3	1.1	0.9	-0.4
<i>Gascoyne</i>	3.7	3.2	3.9	0.2
<i>Goldfields</i>	1.3	1.1	0.8	-0.5
<i>Mid West</i>	1.3	1.3	1.2	-0.1
Tasmania	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.1
Greater Hobart	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.2
Rest of Tasmania	0.7	0.5	0.5	-0.2
Launceston and North East	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.0
South East	0.4	0.3	0.3	-0.1
West and North West	0.6	0.4	0.4	-0.2
Northern Territory	3.4	3.1	2.7	-0.7
Greater Darwin	3.1	3.0	2.3	-0.8
Rest of Northern Territory	3.8	3.4	3.7	-0.1
Northern Territory - Outback	3.8	3.4	3.7	-0.1
<i>Alice Springs</i>	4.8	4.4	4.8	0.0
<i>Barkly</i>	2.6	2.9	3.3	0.7
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	2.6	1.8	2.4	-0.2
<i>East Arnhem</i>	2.0	2.5	2.6	0.6
<i>Katherine</i>	3.8	2.9	2.7	-1.1
Australian Capital Territory	2.4	2.7	2.9	0.5
Australian Capital Cities	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.2
Australian Rest of States	1.3	1.0	0.9	-0.4

(continued)

Active travel by bicycle or walking by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
<i>Walked Only</i>				
New South Wales	5.0	4.6	4.3	-0.7
Greater Sydney	4.7	4.6	4.4	-0.3
Central Coast	2.5	2.2	1.9	-0.6
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	1.8	1.6	1.4	-0.4
Sydney - Blacktown	1.9	1.5	1.2	-0.7
Sydney - City and Inner South	19.5	20.4	19.3	-0.2
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	7.7	7.4	7.6	-0.1
Sydney - Inner South West	3.3	2.8	2.7	-0.6
Sydney - Inner West	4.6	4.1	4.2	-0.4
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	6.8	6.4	6.1	-0.7
Sydney - Northern Beaches	4.1	3.8	3.7	-0.4
Sydney - Outer South West	1.9	1.5	1.3	-0.6
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	2.8	2.3	2.0	-0.8
Sydney - Parramatta	3.9	3.3	3.1	-0.8
Sydney - Ryde	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0
Sydney - South West	2.5	2.2	2.0	-0.5
Sydney - Sutherland	2.7	2.4	2.4	-0.3
Rest of New South Wales	5.5	4.7	4.0	-1.5
Capital Region	6.1	5.1	4.5	-1.6
Central West	6.9	5.7	4.9	-2.0
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	5.6	5.1	4.1	-1.5
Far West and Orana	9.2	7.7	6.4	-2.8
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	4.1	3.4	2.8	-1.3
Illawarra	3.4	3.2	2.9	-0.5
Mid North Coast	5.5	4.9	4.1	-1.4
Murray	7.0	5.6	5.1	-1.9
New England and North West	7.4	6.1	5.2	-2.2
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	3.6	3.0	2.9	-0.7
Richmond - Tweed	4.9	4.5	3.8	-1.1
Riverina	7.4	6.3	5.2	-2.2
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	4.7	4.3	3.6	-1.1
Victoria	4.1	3.7	3.6	-0.5
Greater Melbourne	3.4	3.3	3.3	-0.1
Melbourne - Inner	11.2	11.3	11.9	0.7
Melbourne - Inner East	3.0	3.1	3.2	0.2
Melbourne - Inner South	2.8	2.6	2.5	-0.3
Melbourne - North East	2.0	1.9	1.6	-0.4
Melbourne - North West	1.6	1.4	1.2	-0.4
Melbourne - Outer East	1.9	1.6	1.4	-0.5
Melbourne - South East	1.9	1.6	1.4	-0.5
Melbourne - West	1.7	1.5	1.4	-0.3
Mornington Peninsula	2.7	2.5	2.2	-0.5
Rest of Victoria	6.0	5.2	4.5	-1.5
Ballarat	4.5	4.0	3.6	-0.9

(continued)

Active travel by bicycle or walking by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
<i>Walked Only</i>				
Bendigo	5.3	4.5	4.0	-1.3
Geelong	3.8	3.4	3.0	-0.8
Hume	7.2	6.5	5.8	-1.4
Latrobe - Gippsland	5.6	4.8	4.1	-1.5
North West	8.4	7.3	6.3	-2.1
Shepparton	7.0	5.5	4.9	-2.1
Warrnambool and South West	7.6	6.9	6.2	-1.4
Queensland	4.6	4.2	3.7	-0.9
Greater Brisbane	3.5	3.5	3.2	-0.3
Brisbane - East	2.3	1.9	1.7	-0.6
Brisbane - North	2.6	2.6	2.3	-0.3
Brisbane - South	2.6	2.7	2.5	-0.1
Brisbane - West	3.6	3.8	3.5	-0.1
Brisbane Inner City	10.5	11.2	11.0	0.5
Ipswich	2.6	2.2	1.7	-0.9
Logan - Beaudesert	1.8	1.7	1.3	-0.5
Moreton Bay - North	2.8	2.7	2.2	-0.6
Moreton Bay - South	1.7	1.5	1.4	-0.3
Rest of Queensland	5.6	4.8	4.1	-1.5
Cairns	5.9	5.1	4.5	-1.4
Darling Downs - Maranoa	8.2	7.4	6.4	-1.8
Central Queensland	5.6	4.7	4.0	-1.6
Gold Coast	3.3	3.2	2.9	-0.4
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	6.1	5.4	5.1	-1.0
Queensland - Outback	22.1	18.8	16.0	-6.1
<i>Far North</i>	36.9	30.1	23.0	-13.9
<i>Outback - North</i>	13.8	12.7	11.6	-2.2
<i>Outback - South</i>	16.3	15.5	14.2	-2.1
Sunshine Coast	3.9	3.7	2.9	-1.0
Toowoomba	4.3	3.9	3.3	-1.0
Townsville	4.9	4.0	3.7	-1.2
Wide Bay	5.4	4.6	4.0	-1.4
South Australia	4.2	3.7	3.1	-1.1
Greater Adelaide	3.1	2.8	2.5	-0.6
Adelaide - Central and Hills	5.6	5.5	5.0	-0.6
Adelaide - North	1.8	1.6	1.4	-0.4
Adelaide - South	2.4	2.1	1.8	-0.6
Adelaide - West	3.0	2.6	2.2	-0.8
Rest of South Australia	7.8	6.6	5.6	-2.2
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	7.9	6.6	5.6	-2.3
South Australia - Outback	10.4	8.6	7.6	-2.8
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	8.1	6.4	5.8	-2.3
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	15.0	12.8	11.5	-3.5
South Australia - South East	6.6	5.6	4.7	-1.9

(continued)

Active travel by bicycle or walking by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
<i>Walked Only</i>				
Western Australia	3.9	3.7	3.1	-0.8
Greater Perth	2.5	2.6	2.3	-0.2
Mandurah	2.6	2.6	2.1	-0.5
Perth - Inner	7.8	8.8	8.6	0.8
Perth - North East	2.1	2.0	1.7	-0.4
Perth - North West	1.6	1.6	1.4	-0.2
Perth - South East	2.1	2.0	1.7	-0.4
Perth - South West	2.4	2.3	1.9	-0.5
Rest of Western Australia	8.7	7.6	6.1	-2.6
Bunbury	4.1	3.9	3.4	-0.7
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	8.9	7.8	7.0	-1.9
Western Australia - Outback (North)	16.0	12.4	9.1	-6.9
<i>Kimberley</i>	26.0	19.9	14.8	-11.2
<i>East Pilbara</i>	12.9	9.2	7.3	-5.6
<i>West Pilbara</i>	6.6	8.8	6.1	-0.5
Western Australia - Outback (South)	9.3	7.9	6.6	-2.7
<i>Esperance</i>	7.9	6.2	5.8	-2.1
<i>Gascoyne</i>	18.6	15.4	14.9	-3.7
<i>Goldfields</i>	9.6	8.1	6.0	-3.6
<i>Mid West</i>	7.6	7.1	5.8	-1.8
Tasmania	6.7	5.8	5.5	-1.2
Greater Hobart	7.3	6.3	6.3	-1.0
Rest of Tasmania	6.1	5.3	4.8	-1.3
Launceston and North East	6.2	5.5	5.3	-0.9
South East	6.3	5.0	4.6	-1.7
West and North West	6.0	5.2	4.3	-1.7
Northern Territory	13.5	12.3	9.3	-4.2
Greater Darwin	5.4	5.5	4.3	-1.1
Rest of Northern Territory	26.5	24.4	20.4	-6.1
Northern Territory - Outback	26.5	24.4	20.4	-6.1
<i>Alice Springs</i>	16.0	14.3	13.8	-2.2
<i>Barkly</i>	37.6	34.1	31.6	-6.0
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	46.6	42.6	33.5	-13.1
<i>East Arnhem</i>	32.9	32.7	29.2	-3.7
<i>Katherine</i>	30.2	26.2	20.2	-10.0
Australian Capital Territory	4.8	4.7	5.0	0.2
Australian Capital Cities	3.8	3.7	3.5	-0.3
Australian Rest of States	6.2	5.4	4.5	-1.7

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Yearbook 2018 and Yearbook 2017 data have been sourced from the ABS Census of Population and Housing, which may impact the comparability between Yearbook 2016 published data, which was sourced from ABS, Waste Management, Transport and Motor Vehicle Survey.

P 3.5.3 Number of solar panel systems

Increased uptake of clean energy sources in Australian households, including solar energy, is likely to reduce Australia's contribution towards environmental degradation and climate change. It reflects efforts to improve environmental sustainability.

This indicator measures the number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations across regions. It is expressed as the number of solar panel systems up to 100kW and solar water heater installations per 100 dwellings. A number of factors can influence uptake of solar energy systems in households, including household income, regional climate and government schemes designed to subsidise or encourage the installation of solar systems.

- Across Australia, there were 25 solar installations per 100 dwellings by 2016.

Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations across remoteness classes

- The uptake of solar technologies was strongest in inner regional Australia both in terms of the number (32 installations per 100 dwellings), and growth.
- Very remote Australia recorded both the lowest levels of installation and growth in solar technology adoption.

Table P 3.5.3.a Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2001 - 2014 installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2015 installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2016 installations per 100 dwellings	2001-2014 - 2001-2016 change in installations per 100 dwellings
Major Cities	19	21	22	3
Inner Regional	27	30	32	5
Outer Regional	23	25	27	4
Remote	21	22	24	3
Very Remote	14	15	16	2
AUSTRALIA	21	23	25	4

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Clean Energy Regulator, Data by Region (cat. no. 1410.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Based on number of dwellings as at 2016 Census (excluding Migratory, Offshore and Shipping).

Total number of installations can include those installed in non-dwelling buildings e.g. businesses. Note that these are not included in the total number of dwellings used to calculate this indicator.

2016 figures will continue to rise due to the 12 month creation period allowed for registered persons to create their certificates.

Decommissioning of solar installations over time is not reflected in the cumulative totals presented.

Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar heater installations across major urban areas

- As of 2016 the Sunshine Coast recorded the highest number of solar technologies per 100 dwellings, with 41 per 100 dwellings installing small systems.
- In contrast, as of 2016 Greater Sydney and Launceston had the lowest rates of small scale solar technologies (12 and 13 installations per 100 dwellings respectively).
- Major urban areas with the largest increase in small scale solar panels and water heater technologies per 100 dwellings were Greater Darwin and Greater Perth.

Table P 3.5.3.b Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2001 - 2014 installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2015 installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2016 installations per 100 dwellings	2001-2014 - 2001-2016 change in installations per 100 dwellings
Greater Sydney	10	11	12	2
Greater Melbourne	15	17	19	4
Greater Brisbane	32	34	37	5
Greater Perth	29	32	35	6
Greater Adelaide	28	29	31	3
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	28	30	32	4
Newcastle - Maitland	19	20	21	2
Canberra - Queanbeyan	14	15	16	2
Sunshine Coast	36	38	41	5
Wollongong	16	17	18	2
Geelong	20	23	25	5
Greater Hobart	13	14	15	2
Townsville	25	27	29	4
Cairns	21	23	25	4
Greater Darwin	22	24	28	6
Toowoomba	24	26	27	3
Ballarat	16	18	19	3
Bendigo	23	26	28	5
Albury - Wodonga	18	20	22	4
Launceston	11	12	13	2

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Clean Energy Regulator, Data by Region (cat. no. 1410.0)

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

Based on number of dwellings as at 2016 Census (excluding Migratory, Offshore and Shipping).

Total number of installations can include those installed in non-dwelling buildings e.g. businesses. Note that these are not included in the total number of dwellings used to calculate this indicator.

2016 figures will continue to rise due to the 12 month creation period allowed for registered persons to create their certificates.

Decommissioning of solar installations over time is not reflected in the cumulative totals presented.

Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations across sub-state regions

- As at 2016, the sub-state regions with the highest number of small scale solar installations per 100 dwellings were Richmond - Tweed in New South Wales and Mandurah in Western Australia. The lowest rate of solar installations was recorded in Sydney - City and Inner South.
- The sub-state regions with the largest increase in the number of solar panel and water heaters per 100 dwellings were: Moreton Bay - South; Mandurah; Perth - North East; Perth - South West; and Bunbury.
- Ten sub-state regions, largely in Greater Sydney, recorded increases of just one installation per 100 dwellings.

Table P 3.5.3.c Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2001 - 2014 installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2015 installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2016 installations per 100 dwellings	2001-2016 - change in installations per 100 dwellings
New South Wales	15	17	18	3
Greater Sydney	10	11	12	2
Central Coast	17	18	19	2
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	18	20	21	3
Sydney - Blacktown	17	18	19	2
Sydney - City and Inner South	2	3	3	1
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	3	4	4	1
Sydney - Inner South West	8	8	9	1
Sydney - Inner West	5	5	6	1
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	7	7	8	1
Sydney - Northern Beaches	8	9	9	1
Sydney - Outer South West	20	22	23	3
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	17	18	20	3
Sydney - Parramatta	9	10	10	1
Sydney - Ryde	8	9	9	1
Sydney - South West	15	16	17	2
Sydney - Sutherland	12	13	13	1
Rest of New South Wales	23	25	27	4
Capital Region	19	21	22	3
Central West	16	18	19	3
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	36	38	40	4
Far West and Orana	26	28	31	5
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	22	23	25	3
Illawarra	16	17	18	2
Mid North Coast	35	38	40	5
Murray	18	21	23	5
New England and North West	21	23	25	4
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	19	20	21	2
Richmond - Tweed	42	44	47	5
Riverina	14	16	18	4
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	22	23	25	3
Victoria	17	19	21	4
Greater Melbourne	15	17	19	4
Melbourne - Inner	4	5	6	2
Melbourne - Inner East	9	10	11	2
Melbourne - Inner South	9	10	11	2
Melbourne - North East	19	21	24	5
Melbourne - North West	18	20	23	5
Melbourne - Outer East	14	15	17	3
Melbourne - South East	20	23	26	6
Melbourne - West	24	28	30	6
Mornington Peninsula	16	17	19	3
Rest of Victoria	22	25	27	5

(continued)

Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations by sub-state region
(continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 - 2014 installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2015 installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2016 installations per 100 dwellings	2001-2014 - 2001-2016 change in installations per 100 dwellings
Ballarat	19	21	23	4
Bendigo	26	29	32	6
Geelong	21	24	27	6
Hume	25	27	29	4
Latrobe - Gippsland	23	25	27	4
North West	22	24	26	4
Shepparton	27	29	32	5
Warrnambool and South West	16	17	19	3
Queensland	30	32	34	4
Greater Brisbane	32	34	37	5
Brisbane - East	40	43	46	6
Brisbane - North	26	28	30	4
Brisbane - South	30	32	34	4
Brisbane - West	31	34	36	5
Brisbane Inner City	10	11	12	2
Ipswich	36	39	41	5
Logan - Beaudesert	40	43	46	6
Moreton Bay - North	40	43	45	5
Moreton Bay - South	38	42	45	7
Rest of Queensland	28	30	33	5
Cairns	22	24	26	4
Darling Downs - Maranoa	26	29	31	5
Central Queensland	28	30	32	4
Gold Coast	27	30	32	5
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	20	22	24	4
Queensland - Outback	15	16	18	3
<i>Far North</i>	12	13	14	2
<i>Outback - North</i>	16	17	19	3
<i>Outback - South</i>	16	18	20	4
Sunshine Coast	37	40	43	6
Toowoomba	26	28	30	4
Townsville	25	27	29	4
Wide Bay	37	40	42	5
South Australia	29	31	32	3
Greater Adelaide	28	29	31	3
Adelaide - Central and Hills	24	26	27	3
Adelaide - North	30	32	34	4
Adelaide - South	31	33	34	3
Adelaide - West	22	23	25	3
Rest of South Australia	32	34	36	4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	36	38	40	4
South Australia - Outback	29	31	33	4
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	31	33	35	4

(continued)

Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations by sub-state region
(continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 - 2014 installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2015 installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2016 installations per 100 dwellings	2001-2014 - 2001-2016 change in installations per 100 dwellings
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	25	27	29	4
South Australia - South East	31	33	35	4
Western Australia	28	31	34	6
Greater Perth	29	32	35	6
Mandurah	40	43	47	7
Perth - Inner	12	13	14	2
Perth - North East	32	35	39	7
Perth - North West	28	31	34	6
Perth - South East	31	34	37	6
Perth - South West	31	34	38	7
Rest of Western Australia	26	28	30	4
Bunbury	31	35	38	7
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	29	32	35	6
Western Australia - Outback (North)	13	14	14	1
<i>Kimberley</i>	18	18	18	0
<i>East Pilbara</i>	15	15	15	0
<i>West Pilbara</i>	7	7	7	0
Western Australia - Outback (South)	23	24	26	3
<i>Esperance</i>	18	18	18	0
<i>Gascoyne</i>	21	22	23	2
<i>Goldfields</i>	11	13	14	3
<i>Mid West</i>	32	34	37	5
Tasmania	13	14	15	2
Greater Hobart	13	14	15	2
Rest of Tasmania	12	13	15	3
Launceston and North East	13	14	16	3
South East	14	15	16	2
West and North West	10	12	13	3
Northern Territory	19	22	24	5
Greater Darwin	22	24	28	6
Rest of Northern Territory	15	17	19	4
Northern Territory - Outback	15	17	19	4
<i>Alice Springs</i>	23	25	27	4
<i>Barkly</i>	8	9	10	2
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	7	9	11	4
<i>East Arnhem</i>	10	11	13	3
<i>Katherine</i>	11	13	16	5
Australian Capital Territory	14	15	16	2
Australian Capital Cities	19	21	23	4
Australian Rest of States	25	27	29	4

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Clean Energy Regulator, Data by Region (cat. no. 1410.0)

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

Based on number of dwellings as at 2016 Census (excluding Migratory, Offshore and Shipping).

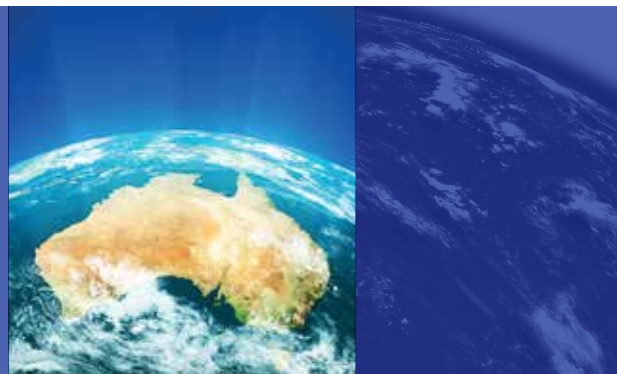
Total number of installations can include those installed in non-dwelling buildings e.g. businesses. Note that these are not included in the total number of dwellings used to calculate this indicator.

2016 figures will continue to rise due to the 12 month creation period allowed for registered persons to create their certificates.

Decommissioning of solar installations over time is not reflected in the cumulative totals presented.



Progress 4: Governance



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

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

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

Governance			
Trust		Participation	
Generalised trust	p. 180	Voter turnout	p. 183
Informal votes	p. 182	Participation in a civic or political group	p. 184
		Uptake of Australian citizenship	p. 186

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

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
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.

⁵⁶ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), 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 decline was in the rest of South Australia, where the proportion of people who agree that most people can be trusted 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
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.

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
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 ASGS Remoteness Structure.

Boundary changes to the 2016 AEC demographic classification system may limit comparability of data from yearbook publications prior to 2017.

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* (cat. no. 1370.0).

⁵⁸ 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 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
<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.

Boundary changes to the 2016 AEC demographic classification system may limit comparability of data from yearbook publications prior to 2017.

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

⁵⁹ Adapted from ABS 2003, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0).

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
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* (cat. no. 1370.0).

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
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.

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 8.8 percentage points from 69.3 per cent in 2006 to 60.5 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 60.5 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
Major Cities	79.2	78.7	74.1	-5.1
Inner Regional	73.1	73.6	71.8	-1.3
Outer Regional	73.6	72.8	70.1	-3.5
Remote	70.7	67.8	63.7	-7.0
Very Remote	69.3	65.4	60.5	-8.8
AUSTRALIA	78.3	77.8	73.6	-4.7

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Geography 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.

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* (cat. no. 1370.0).

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
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.

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
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)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
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
<i>Far North</i>	79.5	74.9	72.5	-7.0
<i>Outback - North</i>	67.2	63.7	57.0	-10.2
<i>Outback - South</i>	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
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	71.0	71.6	72.3	1.3
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	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

(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
Mandurah	76.5	75.7	71.8	-4.7
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.

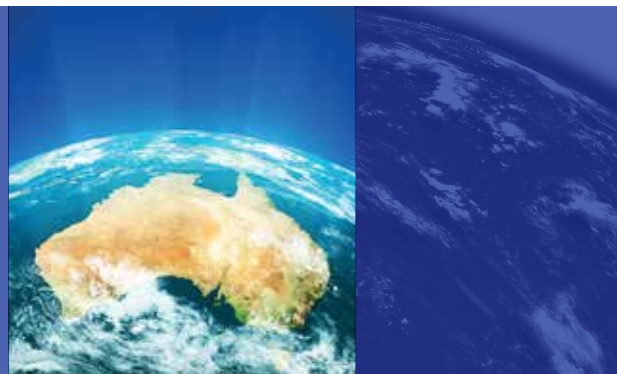
Persons must be overseas-born residents who have lived in Australia for five or more years who are also Australian citizens.

Context





Context 1: Population and Demographics



The population and demography domain provides information about the Australian population as context for interpreting and analysing Australia's progress. The characteristics of Australia's population influence many aspects of progress, including the demand and supply of labour in the economy, demand for services and infrastructure, and various aspects of social life. At the same time, economic and social factors influence the size and demographic makeup of the population. For example, conditions in the labour market can influence migration choices, while general levels of wellbeing can influence people's decisions to have children and raise a family.

Population and Demographics			
Population		Housing	
Estimated resident population	p. 194	Average household size	p. 227
Population projections	p. 201	Multi-unit dwellings	p. 232
Internal migration	p. 205	Residential property prices	p. 237
Overseas arrivals	p. 208	Dwelling approvals	p. 245
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	p. 213	Social characteristics	
Age structure		People who speak a language other than English at home	p. 249
Age profile	p. 218	People on selected pensions or allowances	p. 254
Proportion of people who are working age	p. 222	Single parent families	p. 258

C 1.1 Population

C 1.1.1 Estimated resident population

The estimated resident population refers to the number of usual residents in a region. It provides a measure of the population growth or decline of a region and also provides context to help interpret progress indicators.

Table C 1.1.1.a Estimated resident population by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2007 persons	2012 persons	2017 ^r persons	2007-2017 growth	2007-2017 average annual growth rate per cent
Major Cities	14,566,103	16,062,163	17,666,685	3,100,582	1.9
Inner Regional	3,876,012	4,155,240	4,390,400	514,388	1.3
Outer Regional	1,901,300	2,000,819	2,047,790	146,490	0.7
Remote	290,696	303,208	292,070	1,374	0.0
Very Remote	193,511	212,035	200,583	7,072	0.4
AUSTRALIA	20,827,622	22,733,465	24,597,528	3,769,906	1.7

Source: ABS 2018, Regional Population Growth, 2016-17 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Geography is based on the ASGS 2016.

Population estimates are final for 2007 and 2012, and are revised for 2017.

^r revised estimates.

Table C 1.1.1.1.b Estimated resident population by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2007		2012		2017 ^r		2007-2017		average annual growth rate per cent
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	growth		
Greater Sydney	4,325,525	4,677,196	5,132,355	806,830	1.7				
Greater Melbourne	3,841,760	4,265,843	4,843,781	1,002,021	2.3				
Greater Brisbane	1,958,907	2,196,288	2,413,457	454,550	2.1				
Greater Perth	1,628,467	1,892,862	2,039,041	410,574	2.3				
Greater Adelaide	1,204,210	1,277,850	1,334,167	129,957	1.0				
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	528,080	594,903	662,707	134,627	2.3				
Newcastle - Maitland	431,783	457,767	480,422	48,639	1.1				
Canberra - Queanbeyan	377,693	413,630	448,621	70,928	1.7				
Sunshine Coast	258,239	288,657	325,105	66,866	2.3				
Wollongong	268,476	283,388	298,431	29,955	1.1				
Geelong	213,722	231,875	261,208	47,486	2.0				
Greater Hobart	206,649	217,670	229,088	22,439	1.0				
Townsville	151,560	170,885	179,822	28,262	1.7				
Cairns	125,292	142,038	151,215	25,923	1.9				
Greater Darwin	116,935	133,105	148,884	31,949	2.4				
Toowoomba	119,863	128,484	135,313	15,450	1.2				
Ballarat	86,215	94,970	103,581	17,366	1.9				
Bendigo	82,163	88,998	97,470	15,307	1.7				
Albury - Wodonga	80,876	85,229	92,218	11,342	1.3				
Launceston	83,215	85,786	86,404	3,189	0.4				

Source: ABS 2018, Regional Population Growth, 2016-17 (cat. no. 3218.0)

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

All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

Population estimates are final for 2007 and 2012, and are revised for 2017.

^r revised estimates.

Table C 1.1.1.c Estimated resident population by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2007 persons	2012 persons	2017 ^r persons	2007-2017 growth	2007-2017 average annual growth rate per cent
New South Wales	6,834,156	7,304,244	7,861,674	1,027,518	1.4
Greater Sydney	4,325,525	4,677,196	5,132,355	806,830	1.7
Central Coast	306,499	325,163	339,236	32,737	1.0
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	206,866	221,249	240,876	34,010	1.5
Sydney - Blacktown	287,367	320,288	360,060	72,693	2.3
Sydney - City and Inner South	262,722	291,397	348,695	85,973	2.9
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	252,164	271,192	289,483	37,319	1.4
Sydney - Inner South West	518,297	560,344	610,511	92,214	1.7
Sydney - Inner West	258,346	284,311	313,927	55,581	2.0
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	371,793	399,807	431,008	59,215	1.5
Sydney - Northern Beaches	237,084	254,115	268,666	31,582	1.3
Sydney - Outer South West	231,165	247,256	275,946	44,781	1.8
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	287,422	300,556	319,008	31,586	1.0
Sydney - Parramatta	376,804	423,079	480,925	104,121	2.5
Sydney - Ryde	162,652	174,773	194,360	31,708	1.8
Sydney - South West	353,805	383,054	432,659	78,854	2.0
Sydney - Sutherland	212,539	220,612	226,995	14,456	0.7
Rest of New South Wales	2,508,631	2,627,048	2,729,319	220,688	0.8
Capital Region	205,640	217,346	225,666	20,026	0.9
Central West	195,402	204,740	211,224	15,822	0.8
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	129,864	135,825	140,070	10,206	0.8
Far West and Orana	117,022	117,645	116,671	-351	0.0
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	236,647	255,815	272,452	35,805	1.4
Illawarra	275,393	290,838	306,591	31,198	1.1
Mid North Coast	199,237	209,646	218,256	19,019	0.9
Murray	113,050	114,406	118,897	5,847	0.5
New England and North West	177,296	183,215	186,181	8,885	0.5
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	342,705	359,560	372,264	29,559	0.8

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007 persons	2012 persons	2017r persons	2007-2017 growth	2007-2017 average annual growth rate per cent
Richmond - Tweed	228,252	238,246	248,488	20,236	0.9
Riverina	152,614	156,315	160,049	7,435	0.5
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	135,509	143,451	152,510	17,001	1.2
Victoria	5,153,522	5,651,091	6,321,648	1,168,126	2.1
Greater Melbourne	3,841,760	4,265,843	4,843,781	1,002,021	2.3
Melbourne - Inner	492,684	549,795	658,592	165,908	2.9
Melbourne - Inner East	343,806	359,544	385,961	42,155	1.2
Melbourne - Inner South	376,252	400,456	432,905	56,653	1.4
Melbourne - North East	414,978	466,731	533,213	118,235	2.5
Melbourne - North West	305,840	338,712	393,361	87,521	2.5
Melbourne - Outer East	481,457	499,371	525,774	44,317	0.9
Melbourne - South East	617,719	703,106	818,212	200,493	2.9
Melbourne - West	545,102	664,234	791,177	246,075	3.8
Mornington Peninsula	263,922	283,894	304,586	40,664	1.4
Rest of Victoria	1,311,762	1,385,248	1,477,867	166,105	1.2
Ballarat	139,530	150,776	162,362	22,832	1.5
Bendigo	135,719	145,050	157,827	22,108	1.5
Geelong	239,456	261,251	294,004	54,548	2.1
Hume	157,011	163,367	174,602	17,591	1.1
Latrobe - Gippsland	245,281	263,159	279,350	34,069	1.3
North West	150,107	150,355	152,094	1,987	0.1
Shepparton	123,203	128,244	132,910	9,707	0.8
Warrnambool and South West	121,455	123,046	124,718	3,263	0.3
Queensland	4,111,018	4,568,687	4,929,152	818,134	1.8
Greater Brisbane	1,958,907	2,196,288	2,413,457	454,550	2.1
Brisbane - East	201,553	222,061	234,632	33,079	1.5
Brisbane - North	182,767	202,009	218,521	35,754	1.8
Brisbane - South	303,544	335,540	363,988	60,444	1.8

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007 persons	2012 persons	2017 ^r persons	2007-2017 growth	2007-2017 average annual growth rate per cent
Brisbane - West	169,512	180,896	189,504	19,992	1.1
Brisbane Inner City	219,565	242,211	273,860	54,295	2.2
Ipswich	256,773	300,088	342,529	85,756	2.9
Logan - Beaudesert	275,976	306,907	335,102	59,126	2.0
Moreton Bay - North	198,404	227,779	247,442	49,038	2.2
Moreton Bay - South	150,813	178,797	207,879	57,066	3.3
Rest of Queensland	2,152,111	2,372,399	2,515,695	363,584	1.6
Cairns	215,261	236,699	249,745	34,484	1.5
Darling Downs - Maranoa	118,515	126,467	128,798	10,283	0.8
Central Queensland	202,792	221,034	225,343	22,551	1.1
Gold Coast	479,818	542,072	606,291	126,473	2.4
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	157,803	174,236	172,587	14,784	0.9
Queensland - Outback	82,251	86,441	82,198	-53	0.0
Far North	29,598	31,931	34,119	4,521	1.4
Outback - North	32,606	34,301	30,494	-2,112	-0.7
Outback - South	20,047	20,209	17,585	-2,462	-1.3
Sunshine Coast	291,904	326,506	365,839	73,935	2.3
Toowoomba	135,936	146,634	154,843	18,907	1.3
Townsville	206,976	228,179	235,683	28,707	1.3
Wide Bay	260,855	284,131	294,368	33,513	1.2
South Australia	1,570,619	1,656,725	1,723,671	153,052	0.9
Greater Adelaide	1,204,210	1,277,850	1,334,167	129,957	1.0
Adelaide - Central and Hills	277,423	289,891	299,889	22,466	0.8
Adelaide - North	378,571	407,919	434,292	55,721	1.4
Adelaide - South	335,078	353,263	365,060	29,982	0.9
Adelaide - West	213,138	226,777	234,926	21,788	1.0
Rest of South Australia	366,409	378,875	389,504	23,095	0.6
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	105,595	109,277	113,578	7,983	0.7

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007 persons	2012 persons	2017 ^r persons	2007-2017 growth	2007-2017 average annual growth rate per cent
South Australia - Outback	84,892	86,955	85,132	240	0.0
Eyre Peninsula and South West	56,799	57,985	58,072	1,273	0.2
Outback - North and East	28,093	28,970	27,060	-1,033	-0.4
South Australia - South East	175,922	182,643	190,794	14,872	0.8
Western Australia	2,106,139	2,425,507	2,575,452	469,313	2.0
Greater Perth	1,628,467	1,892,862	2,039,041	410,574	2.3
Mandurah	73,439	91,243	100,591	27,152	3.2
Perth - Inner	153,263	172,249	179,980	26,717	1.6
Perth - North East	209,957	240,280	262,350	52,393	2.3
Perth - North West	455,685	528,029	561,102	105,417	2.1
Perth - South East	405,251	473,535	511,002	105,751	2.3
Perth - South West	330,872	387,526	424,016	93,144	2.5
Rest of Western Australia	477,672	532,645	536,411	58,739	1.2
Bunbury	147,093	168,774	181,091	33,998	2.1
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	128,618	135,913	137,666	9,048	0.7
Western Australia - Outback (North)	85,669	101,409	97,537	11,868	1.3
Kimberley	34,504	37,803	36,127	1,623	0.5
East Pilbara	22,639	28,370	25,783	3,144	1.3
West Pilbara	28,526	35,236	35,627	7,101	2.2
Western Australia - Outback (South)	116,292	126,549	120,117	3,825	0.3
Esperance	15,738	16,339	16,131	393	0.2
Gascoyne	9,347	9,800	9,601	254	0.3
Goldfields	39,669	44,142	39,942	273	0.1
Mid West	51,538	56,268	54,443	2,905	0.5
Tasmania	493,262	511,724	522,152	28,890	0.6
Greater Hobart	206,649	217,670	229,088	22,439	1.0
Rest of Tasmania	286,613	294,054	293,064	6,451	0.2
Launceston and North East	140,172	143,221	143,752	3,580	0.3

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007 persons	2012 persons	2017 ^r persons	2007-2017 growth	2007-2017 average annual growth rate per cent
South East	35,618	37,504	38,053	2,435	0.7
West and North West	110,823	113,329	111,259	436	0.0
Northern Territory	213,748	235,915	247,491	33,743	1.5
Greater Darwin	116,935	133,105	148,884	31,949	2.4
Rest of Northern Territory	96,813	102,810	98,607	1,794	0.2
Northern Territory - Outback	96,813	102,810	98,607	1,794	0.2
Alice Springs	39,898	41,129	39,281	-617	-0.2
Barkly	6,240	6,539	6,135	-105	-0.2
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	16,056	18,277	17,917	1,861	1.1
East Arnhem	15,182	16,174	14,522	-660	-0.4
Katherine	19,437	20,691	20,752	1,315	0.7
Australian Capital Territory	342,644	376,539	411,667	69,023	1.9
Australian Capital Cities	13,625,097	15,037,353	16,552,440	2,927,343	2.0
Australian Rest of States	7,202,525	7,696,112	8,045,088	842,563	1.1
Australian Rest of States	7,202,525	7,699,015	8,047,782	845,257	1.1

Source: ABS 2018, Regional Population Growth, 2016-17 (cat. no. 3218.0)

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

Population estimates are final for 2007 and 2012, and are revised for 2017.

^r revised estimates.

C 1.1.2 Population projections

Population projections provide a measure of the expected population growth trajectory for a region. Substantial increases in population can create pressures on existing services and infrastructure, and generate demand for new services and infrastructure. Population growth projections are a key input into the prioritisation of infrastructure investment.

Table C 1.1.2.a Population projections by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2012* persons	2017 persons	2022 persons	2027 persons
Major Cities	15,976,612	17,653,123	19,349,566	21,021,981
Inner Regional	4,161,029	4,401,124	4,625,009	4,825,339
Outer Regional	2,047,585	2,186,054	2,318,326	2,439,370
Remote	319,029	351,443	385,464	419,346
Very Remote	206,108	229,103	251,884	274,208
AUSTRALIA	22,710,363	24,820,847	26,930,249	28,980,243

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, National Aged Care Data Clearing House, Population projections, 2012 (base) to 2027 for all states and territories at Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) by sex and age

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

Population projections use medium growth scenario.

* 2012 base year for this dataset has been superseded by more recent population estimates (refer to ABS 3218.0).

Table C 1.1.2.b Population projections by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2012*</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2017</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2022</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2027</i> <i>persons</i>
New South Wales	7,301,134	7,812,546	8,313,246	8,788,971
Greater Sydney	4,672,619	5,083,303	5,498,029	5,903,269
Central Coast	325,295	341,838	356,704	369,224
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	221,496	236,489	250,205	263,039
Sydney - Blacktown	320,133	353,126	384,833	415,361
Sydney - City and Inner South	289,300	316,485	346,637	377,613
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	271,242	298,735	330,925	364,935
Sydney - Inner South West	558,918	610,019	661,621	711,807
Sydney - Inner West	282,881	311,463	342,647	373,981
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	400,256	433,982	469,431	504,979
Sydney - Northern Beaches	254,847	276,830	300,514	324,541
Sydney - Outer South West	247,361	268,874	287,955	305,382
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	300,540	325,418	349,285	371,807
Sydney - Parramatta	423,523	469,250	515,743	561,823
Sydney - Ryde	174,148	187,188	200,364	212,969
Sydney - South West	382,129	415,305	445,229	472,875
Sydney - Sutherland	220,550	238,301	255,936	272,933
Rest of New South Wales	2,628,515	2,729,243	2,815,217	2,885,702
Capital Region	217,513	227,182	235,018	241,594
Central West	205,599	216,107	225,551	233,702
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	135,155	137,400	138,927	139,669
Far West and Orana	118,293	122,773	126,593	129,645
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	256,399	274,032	290,792	306,369
Illawarra	290,616	299,869	307,869	314,467
Mid North Coast	209,415	212,989	214,445	214,553
Murray	114,169	119,836	124,906	128,860
New England and North West	183,756	192,044	200,230	207,440
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	360,882	376,212	390,660	403,251
Richmond - Tweed	237,544	243,323	247,482	250,346
Riverina	156,057	162,438	168,074	172,621
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	143,116	145,037	144,669	143,184
Victoria	5,629,122	6,157,359	6,682,490	7,187,419
Greater Melbourne	4,248,344	4,707,842	5,169,169	5,619,988
Melbourne - Inner	545,199	609,545	680,856	754,319
Melbourne - Inner East	358,634	389,469	420,148	449,674
Melbourne - Inner South	399,419	436,130	474,760	512,925
Melbourne - North East	465,125	518,400	572,685	625,859
Melbourne - North West	336,754	374,240	410,647	445,469
Melbourne - Outer East	497,077	545,678	592,208	636,001
Melbourne - South East	700,454	776,795	848,676	916,867
Melbourne - West	663,361	750,115	836,718	922,470
Mornington Peninsula	282,319	307,468	332,469	356,402
Rest of Victoria	1,380,778	1,449,517	1,513,321	1,567,431
Ballarat	150,788	158,332	165,633	172,179
Bendigo	144,535	152,176	159,074	164,620
Geelong	260,228	274,796	289,224	302,528
Hume	162,625	170,845	178,342	184,441

(continued)

Population projections by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2012*</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2017</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2022</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2027</i> <i>persons</i>
Latrobe - Gippsland	262,285	273,255	282,691	290,184
North West	149,840	157,390	164,690	170,708
Shepparton	127,982	134,464	140,177	144,964
Warrnambool and South West	122,495	128,259	133,490	137,807
Queensland	4,565,529	5,048,596	5,536,277	6,016,912
Greater Brisbane	2,192,065	2,442,852	2,700,010	2,956,952
Brisbane - East	221,958	243,326	264,342	284,780
Brisbane - North	201,802	225,740	252,071	279,141
Brisbane - South	334,548	375,759	420,711	466,912
Brisbane - West	180,733	199,509	218,975	238,413
Brisbane Inner City	241,264	269,534	300,768	333,295
Ipswich	299,955	337,174	374,026	410,147
Logan - Beaudesert	306,375	344,047	380,263	415,369
Moreton Bay - North	227,127	247,153	266,027	283,780
Moreton Bay - South	178,293	200,599	222,815	245,101
Rest of Queensland	2,373,464	2,605,744	2,836,267	3,059,960
Cairns	236,328	260,417	283,181	304,717
Darling Downs - Maranoa	126,530	139,195	151,402	162,689
Central Queensland	223,187	248,647	274,975	301,504
Gold Coast	539,890	590,056	639,626	687,861
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	176,079	196,348	217,490	238,904
Queensland - Outback	87,573	99,019	110,776	122,603
<i>Far North</i>	31,928	36,501	41,005	45,377
<i>Outback - North</i>	35,143	39,593	44,360	49,371
<i>Outback - South</i>	20,506	22,930	25,416	27,860
Sunshine Coast	324,266	349,904	374,874	398,787
Toowoomba	146,547	162,334	178,684	194,629
Townsville	229,210	254,100	278,965	303,365
Wide Bay	283,833	305,701	326,271	344,875
South Australia	1,656,299	1,738,553	1,818,290	1,890,958
Greater Adelaide	1,278,432	1,351,567	1,423,590	1,491,229
Adelaide - Central and Hills	290,487	303,608	316,445	328,209
Adelaide - North	407,945	436,524	463,674	489,168
Adelaide - South	353,243	372,950	392,119	410,125
Adelaide - West	226,757	238,485	251,352	263,727
Rest of South Australia	377,867	386,986	394,700	399,729
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	108,819	111,250	113,569	115,138
South Australia - Outback	87,333	90,488	93,734	96,687
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	58,071	60,067	62,114	63,866
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	29,262	30,421	31,619	32,821
South Australia - South East	181,714	185,247	187,396	187,903
Western Australia	2,432,706	2,862,002	3,300,055	3,741,901
Greater Perth	1,899,999	2,272,962	2,654,699	3,042,195
Mandurah	91,211	106,989	122,392	137,450
Perth - Inner	172,072	204,210	238,878	274,996
Perth - North East	240,616	288,160	335,822	383,508
Perth - North West	531,430	638,413	748,546	861,211

(continued)

Population projections by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2012*</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2017</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2022</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2027</i> <i>persons</i>
Perth - South East	476,469	571,529	668,745	767,273
Perth - South West	388,201	463,661	540,316	617,757
Rest of Western Australia	532,707	589,040	645,356	699,706
Bunbury	168,189	183,658	198,428	212,190
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	135,339	148,851	162,582	175,566
Western Australia - Outback (North)	101,905	114,880	128,061	141,329
<i>Kimberley</i>	37,957	43,014	48,024	53,013
<i>East Pilbara</i>	28,820	32,388	36,071	39,802
<i>West Pilbara</i>	35,128	39,478	43,966	48,514
Western Australia - Outback (South)	127,272	141,648	156,282	170,618
<i>Esperance</i>	16,361	17,926	19,457	20,859
<i>Gascoyne</i>	9,826	11,037	12,345	13,621
<i>Goldfields</i>	44,648	50,420	56,345	62,293
<i>Mid West</i>	56,437	62,265	68,135	73,845
Tasmania	512,333	524,091	537,089	547,299
Greater Hobart	216,981	223,878	232,048	239,178
Rest of Tasmania	295,352	300,213	305,041	308,121
Launceston and North East	143,584	145,778	147,748	148,851
South East	37,657	38,386	39,106	39,660
West and North West	114,111	116,049	118,187	119,610
Northern Territory	235,182	260,493	285,950	311,187
Greater Darwin	131,938	145,331	158,281	170,791
Rest of Northern Territory	103,244	115,162	127,669	140,396
Northern Territory - Outback	103,244	115,162	127,669	140,396
<i>Alice Springs</i>	41,271	45,869	50,851	56,040
<i>Barkly</i>	6,659	7,308	7,882	8,380
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	18,334	20,682	23,153	25,671
<i>East Arnhem</i>	16,200	17,893	19,582	21,279
<i>Katherine</i>	20,780	23,410	26,201	29,026
Australian Capital Territory	374,912	413,945	453,474	492,096
Australian Capital Cities	15,015,290	16,641,680	18,289,300	19,915,698
Australian Rest of States	7,691,927	8,175,905	8,637,571	9,061,045

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, National Aged Care Data Clearing House, Population projections, 2012 (base) to 2027 for all states and territories at Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) by sex and age

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

Population projections use medium growth scenario.

* 2012 base year for this dataset has been superseded by more recent population estimates (refer to ABS 3218.0).

C 1.1.3 Internal migration

Internal migration is a measure of the movement of people between different regions of Australia. Internal migration is an important component of population change, alongside natural increase through births and deaths and overseas migration. The movement of people between areas in Australia has been a major driver of the changes in the demographic profile of regions.

Table C 1.1.3.a Internal migration matrix by remoteness class

Remoteness Class (Usual Residence 2016)	Remoteness Class (Usual Residence Five Years Ago)				
	Major Cities	Inner Regional	Outer Regional	Remote	Very Remote
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons
Major Cities	12,673,125	342,328	129,338	24,785	12,268
Inner Regional	411,264	2,963,576	150,650	14,070	7,308
Outer Regional	109,094	145,876	1,319,513	26,591	10,732
Remote	20,271	10,053	39,597	135,833	9,499
Very Remote	14,138	5,685	9,361	10,901	105,373

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia
Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence, and place of usual residence five years ago.

Remoteness Class (Usual Residence Five Years Ago) has been created using a population based Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) to Remoteness Area 2016 allocation table.

Table C 1.1.3.b Internal migration by sub-state region

Sub-State Region (Usual Residence 2016)	Arrivals persons	Departures persons	Net Internal persons
Central Coast	38,626	31,412	7,214
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	37,792	35,558	2,234
Sydney - Blacktown	45,351	49,363	-4,012
Sydney - City and Inner South	62,532	66,651	-4,119
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	35,172	45,078	-9,906
Sydney - Inner South West	50,262	74,370	-24,108
Sydney - Inner West	49,208	58,952	-9,744
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	54,249	60,548	-6,299
Sydney - Northern Beaches	25,260	27,896	-2,636
Sydney - Outer South West	33,680	29,269	4,411
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	39,165	39,222	-57
Sydney - Parramatta	53,194	77,827	-24,633
Sydney - Ryde	31,182	34,626	-3,444
Sydney - South West	36,879	41,967	-5,088
Sydney - Sutherland	22,688	24,928	-2,240
Capital Region	32,026	28,906	3,120
Central West	22,412	21,884	528
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	17,289	15,954	1,335
Far West and Orana	10,801	14,937	-4,136
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	35,284	29,039	6,245
Illawarra	27,113	22,539	4,574
Mid North Coast	29,700	21,883	7,817
Murray	16,669	15,739	930
New England and North West	19,118	21,249	-2,131
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	40,603	35,291	5,312
Richmond - Tweed	31,598	26,129	5,469
Riverina	15,774	18,423	-2,649
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	23,894	17,584	6,310
Melbourne - Inner	113,417	108,989	4,428
Melbourne - Inner East	50,654	61,543	-10,889
Melbourne - Inner South	55,886	58,038	-2,152
Melbourne - North East	56,131	47,661	8,470
Melbourne - North West	41,940	37,463	4,477
Melbourne - Outer East	50,382	59,309	-8,927
Melbourne - South East	73,812	77,412	-3,600
Melbourne - West	69,148	61,885	7,263
Mornington Peninsula	39,843	32,453	7,390
Ballarat	19,394	14,420	4,974
Bendigo	18,698	14,481	4,217
Geelong	31,507	19,817	11,690
Hume	24,338	21,290	3,048
Latrobe - Gippsland	28,786	23,605	5,181
North West	13,887	17,399	-3,512
Shepparton	12,743	14,527	-1,784
Warrnambool and South West	10,528	12,397	-1,869
Brisbane - East	33,582	31,261	2,321
Brisbane - North	41,887	39,204	2,683

(continued)

Internal migration by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region (Usual Residence 2016)	Arrivals persons	Departures persons	Net Internal persons
Brisbane - South	55,757	65,135	-9,378
Brisbane - West	36,260	38,551	-2,291
Brisbane Inner City	64,580	59,852	4,728
Ipswich	48,654	40,217	8,437
Logan - Beaudesert	45,665	45,726	-61
Moreton Bay - North	40,670	32,488	8,182
Moreton Bay - South	42,288	33,407	8,881
Cairns	27,891	30,230	-2,339
Darling Downs - Maranoa	18,401	21,150	-2,749
Central Queensland	26,395	32,177	-5,782
Gold Coast	76,569	57,697	18,872
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	20,258	29,070	-8,812
Queensland - Outback	11,261	18,148	-6,887
Sunshine Coast	58,168	36,780	21,388
Toowoomba	22,260	20,731	1,529
Townsville	30,596	31,516	-920
Wide Bay	40,436	37,417	3,019
Adelaide - Central and Hills	40,235	45,936	-5,701
Adelaide - North	40,750	42,950	-2,200
Adelaide - South	35,898	37,004	-1,106
Adelaide - West	30,235	32,042	-1,807
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	13,793	12,723	1,070
South Australia - Outback	7,405	11,324	-3,919
South Australia - South East	20,846	19,684	1,162
Mandurah	18,552	12,058	6,494
Perth - Inner	31,838	34,749	-2,911
Perth - North East	40,843	36,817	4,026
Perth - North West	54,427	60,330	-5,903
Perth - South East	57,304	63,504	-6,200
Perth - South West	54,874	46,994	7,880
Bunbury	22,732	17,992	4,740
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	18,412	20,254	-1,842
Western Australia - Outback (North)	22,793	23,500	-707
Western Australia - Outback (South)	14,750	21,120	-6,370
Hobart	18,749	17,971	778
Launceston and North East	11,302	12,556	-1,254
South East	6,277	6,099	178
West and North West	8,249	10,190	-1,941
Darwin	24,489	26,225	-1,736
Northern Territory - Outback	10,182	15,977	-5,795
Australian Capital Territory	47,026	43,276	3,750
Other Territories	588	797	-209

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

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of usual residence, and place of usual residence five years ago.

C 1.1.4 Overseas arrivals

The number of overseas born arrivals in the last five years provides a measure of the inward migration of people from overseas. This does not include people leaving Australia. Overseas migration is an important component of population change, alongside natural increase and net internal migration.

Some regions of Australia receive a greater share of recent overseas arrivals than other regions. As a result these regions may have a growing demand for services and infrastructure, and may also receive a greater share of the skills and diversity that recent overseas migrants bring.

Table C 1.1.4.a Number of overseas born recent arrivals by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 persons	2011 persons	2016 persons	2006 - 2016 change persons
Major Cities	674,543	1,048,128	1,186,656	512,113
Inner Regional	44,681	73,766	72,715	28,034
Outer Regional	25,770	47,877	46,409	20,639
Remote	5,071	10,023	9,333	4,262
Very Remote	2,276	5,467	4,814	2,538
AUSTRALIA	756,054	1,190,322	1,324,426	568,372

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Counts provided for Census years include the previous five calendar years, and the months in a Census year prior to the date of the Census.

Therefore, a portion of counts provided for Census years have been included in two periods.

Aggregates may not sum from lower spatial units.

Table C 1.1.4.b Number of overseas born recent arrivals by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 persons	2011 persons	2016 persons	2006 - 2016 change persons
Greater Sydney	233,974	301,462	379,584	145,610
Greater Melbourne	182,486	292,680	356,641	174,155
Greater Brisbane	82,838	138,976	133,124	50,286
Greater Perth	83,398	159,932	160,405	77,007
Greater Adelaide	38,997	71,817	69,756	30,759
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	24,323	36,459	31,704	7,381
Newcastle - Maitland	4,883	7,649	8,842	3,959
Canberra - Queanbeyan	11,203	21,164	27,291	16,088
Sunshine Coast	8,438	11,364	9,496	1,058
Wollongong	4,990	7,599	8,883	3,893
Geelong	3,526	5,711	6,767	3,241
Greater Hobart	3,795	5,922	6,445	2,650
Townsville	3,259	6,266	5,059	1,800
Cairns	4,121	6,753	6,447	2,326
Greater Darwin	3,113	7,869	10,944	7,831
Toowoomba	3,126	4,025	4,340	1,214
Ballarat	1,130	1,668	1,778	648
Bendigo	649	1,401	1,550	901
Albury - Wodonga	780	1,802	1,789	1,009
Launceston	1,526	2,480	2,673	1,147

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

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

Counts provided for Census years include the previous five calendar years, and the months in a Census year prior to the date of the Census. Therefore, a portion of counts provided for Census years have been included in two periods.

Table C 1.1.4.c Number of overseas born recent arrivals by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 persons	2011 persons	2016 persons	2006 - 2016 change persons
New South Wales	260,561	341,459	424,733	164,172
Greater Sydney	233,974	301,462	379,584	145,610
Central Coast	3,604	4,574	4,684	1,080
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	6,551	8,098	9,477	2,926
Sydney - Blacktown	15,632	21,372	23,021	7,389
Sydney - City and Inner South	24,645	34,517	53,284	28,639
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	19,989	25,615	31,295	11,306
Sydney - Inner South West	31,302	39,934	52,101	20,799
Sydney - Inner West	19,436	25,053	32,046	12,610
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	25,375	31,570	35,021	9,646
Sydney - Northern Beaches	11,130	13,590	13,580	2,450
Sydney - Outer South West	4,807	6,614	8,171	3,364
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	4,440	5,431	6,475	2,035
Sydney - Parramatta	33,429	44,355	57,613	24,184
Sydney - Ryde	11,737	14,868	20,308	8,571
Sydney - South West	18,265	21,484	28,006	9,741
Sydney - Sutherland	3,646	4,394	4,494	848
Rest of New South Wales	25,630	38,883	43,888	18,258
Capital Region	1,767	2,938	3,074	1,307
Central West	1,168	1,922	2,227	1,059
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	1,215	2,062	2,398	1,183
Far West and Orana	684	1,110	1,396	712
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	1,819	3,095	2,692	873
Illawarra	5,034	7,679	8,943	3,909
Mid North Coast	1,191	1,451	1,594	403
Murray	811	1,692	1,828	1,017
New England and North West	1,375	2,208	3,154	1,779
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	4,456	6,758	7,945	3,489
Richmond - Tweed	2,935	3,646	3,216	281
Riverina	2,016	3,152	3,888	1,872
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	1,159	1,180	1,532	373
Victoria	196,856	316,242	381,130	184,274
Greater Melbourne	182,486	292,680	356,641	174,155
Melbourne - Inner	40,670	57,384	83,166	42,496
Melbourne - Inner East	19,451	26,722	32,543	13,092
Melbourne - Inner South	18,140	25,315	27,291	9,151
Melbourne - North East	13,408	24,790	30,403	16,995
Melbourne - North West	9,781	17,622	24,215	14,434
Melbourne - Outer East	10,716	16,509	18,358	7,642
Melbourne - South East	39,880	64,696	72,726	32,846
Melbourne - West	25,338	52,407	61,922	36,584
Mornington Peninsula	5,098	7,238	5,999	901
Rest of Victoria	13,631	22,556	23,608	9,977
Ballarat	1,363	2,028	2,126	763
Bendigo	943	1,798	2,065	1,122
Geelong	3,659	5,995	6,986	3,327

(continued)

Number of overseas born recent arrivals by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 persons</i>	<i>2011 persons</i>	<i>2016 persons</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change persons</i>
Hume	1,329	1,904	1,955	626
Latrobe - Gippsland	1,988	3,419	2,829	841
North West	1,619	2,893	2,763	1,144
Shepparton	1,636	2,926	3,237	1,601
Warrnambool and South West	1,105	1,594	1,636	531
Queensland	139,689	230,164	212,468	72,779
Greater Brisbane	82,838	138,976	133,124	50,286
Brisbane - East	7,383	10,770	7,288	-95
Brisbane - North	5,493	11,938	10,629	5,136
Brisbane - South	20,227	32,725	32,936	12,709
Brisbane - West	10,200	13,643	13,345	3,145
Brisbane Inner City	14,120	24,089	26,990	12,870
Ipswich	7,007	14,027	13,788	6,781
Logan - Beaudesert	9,721	15,574	14,931	5,210
Moreton Bay - North	4,132	7,608	5,966	1,834
Moreton Bay - South	4,559	8,605	7,248	2,689
Rest of Queensland	55,851	89,830	78,087	22,236
Cairns	5,292	8,779	8,464	3,172
Darling Downs - Maranoa	868	2,045	1,978	1,110
Central Queensland	3,056	6,681	5,777	2,721
Gold Coast	23,663	35,439	30,825	7,162
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	2,983	6,477	4,664	1,681
Queensland - Outback	972	2,097	1,706	734
<i>Far North</i>	177	365	370	193
<i>Outback - North</i>	624	1,394	1,075	451
<i>Outback - South</i>	180	340	259	79
Sunshine Coast	9,043	12,077	10,010	967
Toowoomba	3,467	4,950	5,441	1,974
Townsville	3,703	6,960	5,570	1,867
Wide Bay	2,801	4,319	3,662	861
South Australia	42,494	77,988	75,264	32,770
Greater Adelaide	38,997	71,817	69,756	30,759
Adelaide - Central and Hills	12,358	20,104	20,739	8,381
Adelaide - North	8,802	19,610	20,792	11,990
Adelaide - South	9,665	16,676	14,200	4,535
Adelaide - West	8,170	15,433	14,018	5,848
Rest of South Australia	3,251	5,936	5,269	2,018
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	574	878	807	233
South Australia - Outback	830	1,562	1,087	257
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	477	896	632	155
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	352	667	449	97
South Australia - South East	1,847	3,492	3,371	1,524
Western Australia	93,527	183,158	179,579	86,052
Greater Perth	83,398	159,932	160,405	77,007
Mandurah	1,840	4,794	4,752	2,912
Perth - Inner	10,767	19,000	19,502	8,735

(continued)

Number of overseas born recent arrivals by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 persons</i>	<i>2011 persons</i>	<i>2016 persons</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change persons</i>
Perth - North East	6,629	14,298	15,571	8,942
Perth - North West	28,449	48,404	43,570	15,121
Perth - South East	21,929	46,224	49,372	27,443
Perth - South West	13,777	27,219	27,637	13,860
Rest of Western Australia	9,513	22,204	18,628	9,115
Bunbury	2,768	6,339	5,494	2,726
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	2,032	3,842	3,174	1,142
Western Australia - Outback (North)	1,867	5,659	5,064	3,197
<i>Kimberley</i>	397	1,187	1,207	810
<i>East Pilbara</i>	692	1,916	1,555	863
<i>West Pilbara</i>	779	2,561	2,300	1,521
Western Australia - Outback (South)	2,842	6,370	4,895	2,053
<i>Esperance</i>	286	477	350	64
<i>Gascoyne</i>	194	297	367	173
<i>Goldfields</i>	1,714	3,740	2,569	855
<i>Mid West</i>	645	1,857	1,613	968
Tasmania	6,825	10,408	10,763	3,938
Greater Hobart	3,795	5,922	6,445	2,650
Rest of Tasmania	2,997	4,410	4,265	1,268
Launceston and North East	1,889	2,888	3,016	1,127
South East	239	395	295	56
West and North West	870	1,124	958	88
Northern Territory	4,855	11,049	14,331	9,476
Greater Darwin	3,113	7,869	10,944	7,831
Rest of Northern Territory	1,639	2,995	3,194	1,555
Northern Territory - Outback	1,639	2,995	3,194	1,555
<i>Alice Springs</i>	1,166	2,163	2,250	1,084
<i>Barkly</i>	45	97	158	113
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	99	160	233	134
<i>East Arnhem</i>	181	262	151	-30
<i>Katherine</i>	147	318	402	255
Australian Capital Territory	11,187	19,759	25,973	14,786
Australian Capital Cities	639,788	998,417	1,142,872	503,084
Australian Rest of States	112,512	186,814	176,939	64,427

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Counts provided for Census years include the previous five calendar years, and the months in a Census year prior to the date of the Census.

Therefore, a portion of counts provided for Census years have been included in two periods.

Aggregates may not sum from lower spatial units.

C 1.1.5 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the total population is measured by comparing the number of people who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander to those who do not.

Information on the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders living in a region can provide important context to interpret regional variation in progress indicators where there is a recognised gap between the outcomes for Indigenous and non-indigenous Australians, for example on health outcomes and living conditions.

Table C 1.1.5.a Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Major Cities	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.3
Inner Regional	2.7	3.2	3.9	1.2
Outer Regional	5.6	6.4	7.0	1.4
Remote	14.0	14.9	16.0	2.0
Very Remote	44.7	42.8	46.0	1.3
AUSTRALIA	2.4	2.7	3.0	0.6

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 1.1.5.b Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.4
Greater Melbourne	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2
Greater Brisbane	1.9	2.1	2.5	0.6
Greater Perth	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.1
Greater Adelaide	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.3
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	1.4	1.6	2.1	0.7
Newcastle - Maitland	2.6	3.4	4.8	2.2
Canberra - Queanbeyan	1.4	1.7	1.9	0.5
Sunshine Coast	1.3	1.5	2.0	0.7
Wollongong	1.9	2.4	3.0	1.1
Geelong	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.4
Greater Hobart	3.0	3.4	4.1	1.1
Townsville	5.8	6.8	7.8	2.0
Cairns	8.4	9.8	9.8	1.4
Greater Darwin	10.7	10.2	9.8	-0.9
Toowoomba	3.0	3.7	4.2	1.2
Ballarat	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.4
Bendigo	1.2	1.5	1.9	0.7
Albury - Wodonga	1.9	2.3	2.9	1.0
Launceston	2.8	2.9	3.4	0.6

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 1.1.5.c Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
New South Wales	2.2	2.6	3.1	0.9
Greater Sydney	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.4
Central Coast	2.3	3.0	4.0	1.7
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4
Sydney - Blacktown	2.7	2.8	2.9	0.2
Sydney - City and Inner South	1.7	1.6	1.5	-0.2
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.3
Sydney - Inner South West	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.1
Sydney - Inner West	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.1
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Sydney - Northern Beaches	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3
Sydney - Outer South West	2.4	3.0	3.6	1.2
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	2.2	2.9	3.9	1.7
Sydney - Parramatta	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0
Sydney - Ryde	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
Sydney - South West	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.2
Sydney - Sutherland	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.6
Rest of New South Wales	4.1	4.9	5.9	1.8
Capital Region	2.7	3.2	3.9	1.2
Central West	4.5	5.6	7.0	2.5
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	4.1	4.8	5.8	1.7
Far West and Orana	14.5	16.6	18.4	3.9
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	3.1	4.1	6.1	3.0
Illawarra	1.9	2.4	3.0	1.1
Mid North Coast	4.5	5.6	6.7	2.2
Murray	2.7	3.1	3.7	1.0
New England and North West	8.2	9.4	11.1	2.9
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	2.4	3.0	4.0	1.6
Richmond - Tweed	3.4	3.9	4.4	1.0
Riverina	4.2	4.9	5.8	1.6
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	3.1	3.9	4.7	1.6
Victoria	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.3
Greater Melbourne	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2
Melbourne - Inner	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1
Melbourne - Inner East	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Melbourne - Inner South	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Melbourne - North East	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.2
Melbourne - North West	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.2
Melbourne - Outer East	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2
Melbourne - South East	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1
Melbourne - West	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.2
Mornington Peninsula	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.4
Rest of Victoria	1.3	1.5	1.8	0.5
Ballarat	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.6
Bendigo	1.0	1.3	1.6	0.6

(continued)

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
Geelong	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.3
Hume	1.0	1.3	1.7	0.7
Latrobe - Gippsland	1.3	1.6	1.7	0.4
North West	2.1	2.6	2.9	0.8
Shepparton	2.4	2.8	3.0	0.6
Warrnambool and South West	1.1	1.4	1.6	0.5
Queensland	3.5	3.8	4.2	0.7
Greater Brisbane	1.9	2.1	2.5	0.6
Brisbane - East	1.7	2.0	2.4	0.7
Brisbane - North	1.8	1.9	2.2	0.4
Brisbane - South	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0
Brisbane - West	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.3
Brisbane Inner City	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.0
Ipswich	3.3	3.7	4.3	1.0
Logan - Beaudesert	2.6	3.0	3.5	0.9
Moreton Bay - North	2.3	2.9	3.9	1.6
Moreton Bay - South	1.4	1.6	2.2	0.8
Rest of Queensland	4.9	5.3	5.9	1.0
Cairns	9.8	11.0	11.0	1.2
Darling Downs - Maranoa	4.4	5.0	5.9	1.5
Central Queensland	4.9	5.3	6.2	1.3
Gold Coast	1.1	1.3	1.8	0.7
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	4.0	4.4	5.4	1.4
Queensland - Outback	32.5	32.8	36.5	4.0
<i>Far North</i>	55.4	55.0	57.9	2.5
<i>Outback - North</i>	25.3	24.7	27.4	2.1
<i>Outback - South</i>	10.2	12.0	11.9	1.7
Sunshine Coast	1.3	1.6	2.0	0.7
Toowoomba	2.9	3.5	4.1	1.2
Townsville	6.9	7.5	8.5	1.6
Wide Bay	3.4	4.2	5.0	1.6
South Australia	1.8	2.0	2.1	0.3
Greater Adelaide	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.3
Adelaide - Central and Hills	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.2
Adelaide - North	1.7	1.9	2.1	0.4
Adelaide - South	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.3
Adelaide - West	1.5	1.6	1.7	0.2
Rest of South Australia	3.7	4.2	4.4	0.7
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	1.6	1.9	2.3	0.7
South Australia - Outback	10.2	10.9	11.3	1.1
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	5.3	6.0	6.1	0.8
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	20.3	21.0	22.8	2.5
South Australia - South East	2.0	2.4	2.6	0.6
Western Australia	3.2	3.3	3.3	0.1
Greater Perth	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.1

(continued)

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
Mandurah	1.6	2.0	2.3	0.7
Perth - Inner	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2
Perth - North East	2.4	2.6	2.6	0.2
Perth - North West	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.0
Perth - South East	2.1	2.1	2.0	-0.1
Perth - South West	1.5	1.6	1.8	0.3
Rest of Western Australia	8.9	9.1	9.3	0.4
Bunbury	2.1	2.3	2.5	0.4
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	4.1	4.5	4.5	0.4
Western Australia - Outback (North)	29.9	26.1	27.7	-2.2
<i>Kimberley</i>	47.7	43.5	46.2	-1.5
<i>East Pilbara</i>	22.3	19.5	21.4	-0.9
<i>West Pilbara</i>	12.2	11.0	12.8	0.6
Western Australia - Outback (South)	10.7	10.8	11.1	0.4
<i>Esperance</i>	4.4	4.1	4.4	0.0
<i>Gascoyne</i>	16.8	16.2	15.2	-1.6
<i>Goldfields</i>	13.0	12.8	13.7	0.7
<i>Mid West</i>	9.8	10.5	10.5	0.7
Tasmania	3.7	4.1	4.9	1.2
Greater Hobart	3.0	3.4	4.1	1.1
Rest of Tasmania	4.2	4.7	5.6	1.4
Launceston and North East	2.7	3.0	3.5	0.8
South East	6.2	6.3	7.4	1.2
West and North West	5.3	6.2	7.7	2.4
Northern Territory	30.4	29.2	28.3	-2.1
Greater Darwin	10.7	10.2	9.8	-0.9
Rest of Northern Territory	54.6	53.9	56.0	1.4
Northern Territory - Outback	54.6	53.9	56.0	1.4
<i>Alice Springs</i>	41.1	38.9	40.1	-1.0
<i>Barkly</i>	66.8	68.7	67.7	0.9
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	74.7	72.0	73.6	-1.1
<i>East Arnhem</i>	62.5	63.5	71.1	8.6
<i>Katherine</i>	56.5	55.1	56.3	-0.2
Australian Capital Territory	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.4
Australian Capital Cities	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.3
Australian Rest of States	4.7	5.2	5.8	1.1

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

C 1.2 Age structure

C 1.2.1 Age profile

The age profiles of Australia's regions are quite different, with some regions having older age profiles than others. This indicator provides a guide to the differences in the age makeup of regions, which can influence the demand for infrastructure and services into the future.

Table C 1.2.1.a Age profile by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-64 years	65-84 years	85 years and over
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
2016					
Major Cities	18.7	13.6	53.7	12.1	1.9
Inner Regional	19.1	11.9	49.8	16.7	2.3
Outer Regional	19.4	11.6	51.6	15.6	1.9
Remote	21.3	11.0	54.5	11.4	1.2
Very Remote	23.0	13.5	55.9	7.1	0.6
AUSTRALIA	18.9	13.1	52.8	13.2	2.0

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0)

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

Population estimates are preliminary for 2016.

Table C 1.2.1.b Age profile by major urban area

Major Urban Area	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-64 years	65-84 years	85 years and over
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
2016					
Greater Sydney	18.8	13.3	54.3	11.7	1.9
Greater Melbourne	18.4	13.7	54.2	11.7	1.9
Greater Brisbane	19.7	14.3	53.0	11.3	1.6
Greater Perth	19.1	13.3	54.1	11.7	1.7
Greater Adelaide	17.7	13.4	52.2	14.2	2.5
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	18.2	12.9	51.9	14.7	2.3
Newcastle - Maitland	19.0	13.3	50.9	14.4	2.4
Canberra - Queanbeyan	18.9	14.3	54.6	10.6	1.5
Sunshine Coast	18.2	11.3	50.4	17.5	2.6
Wollongong	18.7	14.0	50.3	14.7	2.4
Geelong	18.8	13.1	50.7	14.8	2.5
Greater Hobart	18.4	12.8	51.6	14.9	2.3
Townsville	20.7	16.5	51.7	9.9	1.2
Cairns	20.6	12.4	55.0	10.8	1.2
Greater Darwin	20.0	12.5	59.9	7.2	0.4
Toowoomba	20.7	13.8	49.0	14.1	2.3
Ballarat	19.5	14.4	49.5	14.3	2.3
Bendigo	19.6	14.2	49.3	14.4	2.5
Albury - Wodonga	19.9	13.8	50.1	13.8	2.3
Launceston	18.1	14.5	49.8	15.1	2.5

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0)

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

Population estimates are preliminary for 2016.

Table C 1.2.1.c Age profile by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>0-14 years</i>	<i>15-24 years</i>	<i>25-64 years</i>	<i>65-84 years</i>	<i>85 years and over</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
2016					
New South Wales	18.8	12.9	52.6	13.6	2.1
Greater Sydney	18.8	13.3	54.3	11.7	1.9
Central Coast	18.9	12.0	49.0	17.1	3.0
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Haw	20.9	13.8	51.3	12.4	1.7
Sydney - Blacktown	23.0	13.9	53.1	9.0	1.0
Sydney - City and Inner South	9.7	16.3	64.6	8.4	1.1
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	15.2	13.5	57.3	11.7	2.3
Sydney - Inner South West	18.7	13.6	53.5	12.0	2.2
Sydney - Inner West	15.8	12.8	58.2	11.2	2.0
Sydney - North Sydney and Horns	18.5	11.5	54.7	12.8	2.4
Sydney - Northern Beaches	19.7	10.9	53.1	13.7	2.6
Sydney - Outer South West	22.4	14.0	52.0	10.3	1.2
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mc	20.6	13.5	52.5	12.0	1.4
Sydney - Parramatta	19.7	13.0	55.7	9.9	1.6
Sydney - Ryde	17.1	14.1	54.1	12.1	2.6
Sydney - South West	21.2	14.8	52.4	10.3	1.3
Sydney - Sutherland	19.3	12.1	52.2	13.8	2.6
Rest of New South Wales	18.8	12.0	49.5	17.2	2.6
Capital Region	18.1	10.8	51.2	17.5	2.3
Central West	20.4	12.3	48.7	16.3	2.4
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	18.0	10.7	49.1	19.3	2.9
Far West and Orana	20.4	11.8	49.8	15.6	2.3
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	20.7	12.3	50.2	14.9	1.9
Illawarra	18.6	14.0	50.2	14.8	2.4
Mid North Coast	16.9	9.8	46.5	23.2	3.6
Murray	19.0	11.8	48.7	17.9	2.7
New England and North West	20.2	12.5	48.5	16.5	2.3
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	18.0	13.3	50.7	15.3	2.6
Richmond - Tweed	17.6	10.5	50.3	18.5	3.2
Riverina	20.4	13.1	49.2	14.8	2.5
Southern Highlands and Shoalhav	17.2	10.4	47.1	22.3	3.0
Victoria	18.5	13.3	53.2	13.0	2.1
Greater Melbourne	18.4	13.7	54.2	11.7	1.9
Melbourne - Inner	11.5	16.1	61.7	9.2	1.5
Melbourne - Inner East	16.6	15.0	51.2	14.3	2.9
Melbourne - Inner South	18.4	12.3	53.1	13.2	3.0
Melbourne - North East	19.5	13.0	54.0	11.7	1.7
Melbourne - North West	20.7	13.4	52.7	11.5	1.7
Melbourne - Outer East	18.6	12.8	53.0	13.5	2.0
Melbourne - South East	20.0	14.7	52.4	11.2	1.7
Melbourne - West	21.4	13.1	55.3	9.1	1.1
Mornington Peninsula	18.3	11.7	50.5	17.0	2.6
Rest of Victoria	18.6	11.9	49.9	17.0	2.6
Ballarat	18.8	12.8	50.0	16.1	2.3
Bendigo	18.9	12.5	50.1	16.0	2.5

(continued)

Age profile by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>0-14 years</i>	<i>15-24 years</i>	<i>25-64 years</i>	<i>65-84 years</i>	<i>85 years and over</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
2016					
Geelong	18.9	12.8	50.7	15.2	2.5
Hume	18.3	11.3	50.0	17.8	2.6
Latrobe - Gippsland	18.1	11.0	49.5	18.9	2.6
North West	18.3	11.6	49.4	17.6	3.1
Shepparton	19.2	11.9	48.9	17.3	2.7
Warrnambool and South West	18.4	11.8	49.6	17.4	2.8
Queensland	19.7	13.4	52.2	13.0	1.8
Greater Brisbane	19.7	14.3	53.0	11.3	1.6
Brisbane - East	19.7	12.4	52.0	13.9	2.0
Brisbane - North	18.2	12.7	54.5	12.3	2.4
Brisbane - South	18.0	15.4	54.7	10.1	1.8
Brisbane - West	19.1	17.2	50.2	11.6	1.9
Brisbane Inner City	13.9	16.9	59.7	8.2	1.3
Ipswich	22.8	14.1	51.6	10.3	1.2
Logan - Beaudesert	22.7	14.2	51.2	10.8	1.1
Moreton Bay - North	19.7	12.5	49.5	16.3	2.1
Moreton Bay - South	23.1	13.3	52.5	10.0	1.1
Rest of Queensland	19.6	12.5	51.5	14.5	1.9
Cairns	20.2	11.8	53.4	13.2	1.5
Darling Downs - Maranoa	20.9	11.5	49.2	16.3	2.1
Central Queensland	22.0	12.8	52.6	11.2	1.4
Gold Coast	18.4	13.1	52.5	14.0	2.0
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	21.1	12.1	54.8	10.8	1.2
Queensland - Outback	23.7	13.5	52.8	9.2	0.8
<i>Far North</i>	25.8	14.5	51.4	7.8	0.5
<i>Outback - North</i>	24.0	13.6	54.3	7.7	0.4
<i>Outback - South</i>	19.5	11.3	52.9	14.5	1.8
Sunshine Coast	18.1	11.2	50.5	17.6	2.5
Toowoomba	20.6	14.0	49.2	14.0	2.2
Townsville	20.3	15.2	51.3	11.7	1.4
Wide Bay	18.1	10.6	48.0	20.9	2.3
South Australia	17.8	12.8	51.7	15.1	2.6
Greater Adelaide	17.7	13.4	52.2	14.2	2.5
Adelaide - Central and Hills	16.2	14.3	51.5	15.0	2.9
Adelaide - North	19.8	13.6	52.2	12.6	1.8
Adelaide - South	17.6	12.8	51.8	15.1	2.7
Adelaide - West	15.5	13.1	53.7	14.5	3.1
Rest of South Australia	18.1	10.8	50.0	18.4	2.6
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	17.8	10.4	49.6	19.4	2.8
South Australia - Outback	19.9	11.6	52.5	14.1	1.9
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South We</i>	19.9	11.3	51.3	15.2	2.3
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	19.9	12.2	54.9	11.8	1.2
South Australia - South East	17.5	10.7	49.2	19.7	2.9
Western Australia	19.4	12.9	54.2	11.9	1.6
Greater Perth	19.1	13.3	54.1	11.7	1.7

(continued)

Age profile by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>0-14 years</i>	<i>15-24 years</i>	<i>25-64 years</i>	<i>65-84 years</i>	<i>85 years and over</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
2016					
Mandurah	18.4	11.6	48.3	19.3	2.4
Perth - Inner	15.3	13.8	56.7	12.1	2.2
Perth - North East	19.4	13.0	55.0	11.1	1.4
Perth - North West	19.7	13.1	54.3	11.4	1.6
Perth - South East	19.1	14.1	54.3	11.0	1.6
Perth - South West	19.8	13.2	53.6	11.7	1.8
Rest of Western Australia	20.6	11.1	54.4	12.5	1.4
Bunbury	20.6	11.0	51.9	14.7	1.8
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	19.0	10.1	51.8	17.1	2.0
Western Australia - Outback (North)	22.3	11.3	62.7	3.6	0.2
<i>Kimberley</i>	25.0	13.2	56.0	5.5	0.3
<i>East Pilbara</i>	20.5	10.7	65.9	2.7	0.1
<i>West Pilbara</i>	20.8	9.8	67.2	2.2	0.1
Western Australia - Outback (South)	21.1	12.0	54.5	11.2	1.1
<i>Esperance</i>	20.6	11.7	51.6	14.5	1.6
<i>Gascoyne</i>	21.0	10.1	56.2	12.0	0.8
<i>Goldfields</i>	22.7	13.0	57.5	6.4	0.4
<i>Mid West</i>	20.2	11.8	52.9	13.6	1.5
Tasmania	18.1	12.3	50.9	16.5	2.2
Greater Hobart	18.4	12.8	51.6	14.9	2.3
Rest of Tasmania	17.8	12.0	50.3	17.7	2.2
Launceston and North East	17.7	12.8	50.0	17.1	2.3
South East	17.1	9.4	52.2	19.8	1.5
West and North West	18.2	11.8	50.1	17.8	2.2
Northern Territory	21.8	13.6	57.7	6.5	0.4
Greater Darwin	20.0	12.5	59.9	7.2	0.4
Rest of Northern Territory	24.5	15.1	54.6	5.5	0.3
Northern Territory - Outback	24.5	15.1	54.6	5.5	0.3
<i>Alice Springs</i>	21.5	14.2	57.6	6.3	0.4
<i>Barkly</i>	25.3	16.6	52.3	5.7	0.1
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	25.8	15.1	53.6	5.2	0.3
<i>East Arnhem</i>	28.7	16.7	51.7	2.8	0.0
<i>Katherine</i>	25.8	15.3	52.2	6.2	0.4
Australian Capital Territory	18.9	14.4	54.5	10.7	1.5
Australian Capital Cities	18.8	13.6	53.9	11.8	1.9
Australian Rest of States	19.1	12.1	50.6	15.9	2.2

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0)

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

Population estimates are preliminary for 2016.

C 1.2.2 Proportion of people who are working age

This indicator measures the proportion of a region's population that is of working age. The measure is defined as those who are between the ages of 15 and 64, expressed as a percentage of the population.⁶⁴ It can provide an indication of a region's current and future labour capacity, and can be used to compare the demographic make-up of a region over time. While the measure only considers those who are of ages 15 to 64 as 'working age', those below 15 and above 64 also participate in the labour force.

Table C 1.2.2.a Proportion of people who are working age by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006-2016 change percentage points
Major Cities	68.5	68.4	67.3	-1.2
Inner Regional	64.4	63.6	61.7	-2.7
Outer Regional	65.2	64.7	63.2	-2.0
Remote	66.7	68.0	65.5	-1.2
Very Remote	67.2	68.5	69.4	2.2
AUSTRALIA	67.4	67.2	65.9	-1.5

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0)

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

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

Working age is defined as between 15 and 64 years old, inclusive.

⁶⁴ ABS 2015, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Jun 2015 (cat. no. 3101.0), Canberra.

Table C 1.2.2.b Proportion of people who are working age by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006-2016 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	68.8	68.5	67.7	-1.1
Greater Melbourne	68.9	69.0	68.0	-0.9
Greater Brisbane	68.9	68.7	67.3	-1.6
Greater Perth	68.8	68.9	67.5	-1.3
Greater Adelaide	67.4	67.3	65.6	-1.8
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	66.8	66.5	64.8	-2.0
Newcastle - Maitland	65.8	65.6	64.2	-1.6
Canberra - Queanbeyan	71.5	71.2	69.0	-2.5
Sunshine Coast	64.5	63.3	61.7	-2.8
Wollongong	65.5	65.3	64.3	-1.2
Geelong	65.3	65.3	63.8	-1.5
Greater Hobart	66.8	66.4	64.4	-2.4
Townsville	69.5	69.6	68.2	-1.3
Cairns	70.0	69.0	67.4	-2.6
Greater Darwin	72.6	73.5	72.4	-0.2
Toowoomba	65.2	64.1	62.9	-2.3
Ballarat	65.8	65.9	63.9	-1.9
Bendigo	65.0	65.1	63.4	-1.6
Albury - Wodonga	66.8	66.1	64.0	-2.8
Launceston	65.8	65.8	64.3	-1.5

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0)

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

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

Working age is defined as between 15 and 64 years old, inclusive.

Table C 1.2.2.c Proportion of people who are working age by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006-2016 change percentage points
New South Wales	66.9	66.5	65.5	-1.4
Greater Sydney	68.8	68.5	67.7	-1.1
Central Coast	61.9	62.0	61.0	-0.9
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	69.0	67.5	65.1	-3.9
Sydney - Blacktown	67.7	67.8	67.0	-0.7
Sydney - City and Inner South	80.8	80.9	80.9	0.1
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	72.8	72.1	70.8	-2.0
Sydney - Inner South West	66.4	66.7	67.1	0.7
Sydney - Inner West	71.8	71.4	71.0	-0.8
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	69.1	67.8	66.3	-2.8
Sydney - Northern Beaches	66.8	65.4	64.0	-2.8
Sydney - Outer South West	68.4	68.2	66.1	-2.3
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	68.4	68.0	66.0	-2.4
Sydney - Parramatta	68.6	69.0	68.7	0.1
Sydney - Ryde	68.4	68.6	68.2	-0.2
Sydney - South West	67.7	68.1	67.2	-0.5
Sydney - Sutherland	67.9	66.6	64.3	-3.6
Rest of New South Wales	63.7	63.0	61.4	-2.3
Capital Region	64.6	63.7	62.1	-2.5
Central West	63.7	62.5	61.0	-2.7
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	62.6	61.9	59.8	-2.8
Far West and Orana	62.8	62.4	61.6	-1.2
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	64.7	64.3	62.5	-2.2
Illawarra	65.4	65.2	64.2	-1.2
Mid North Coast	59.8	58.3	56.4	-3.4
Murray	63.5	62.6	60.5	-3.0
New England and North West	63.5	62.5	61.1	-2.4
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	65.7	65.4	64.0	-1.7
Richmond - Tweed	63.1	62.4	60.7	-2.4
Riverina	63.9	63.5	62.3	-1.6
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	60.7	59.4	57.6	-3.1
Victoria	67.6	67.6	66.5	-1.1
Greater Melbourne	68.9	69.0	68.0	-0.9
Melbourne - Inner	77.5	77.8	77.8	0.3
Melbourne - Inner East	67.1	66.8	66.1	-1.0
Melbourne - Inner South	66.4	66.4	65.4	-1.0
Melbourne - North East	68.4	68.5	67.0	-1.4
Melbourne - North West	66.2	66.8	66.1	-0.1
Melbourne - Outer East	68.3	67.7	65.8	-2.5
Melbourne - South East	68.0	68.0	67.0	-1.0
Melbourne - West	69.5	70.1	68.4	-1.1
Mornington Peninsula	64.2	63.8	62.2	-2.0
Rest of Victoria	64.0	63.6	61.8	-2.2
Ballarat	65.2	64.9	62.8	-2.4
Bendigo	64.5	64.4	62.6	-1.9

(continued)

Proportion of people who are working age by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006-2016 change percentage points</i>
Geelong	65.1	65.0	63.4	-1.7
Hume	64.4	63.6	61.3	-3.1
Latrobe - Gippsland	63.6	63.0	60.4	-3.2
North West	62.2	61.9	61.0	-1.2
Shepparton	62.9	62.3	60.9	-2.0
Warrnambool and South West	63.2	63.0	61.4	-1.8
Queensland	67.5	67.1	65.6	-1.9
Greater Brisbane	68.9	68.7	67.3	-1.6
Brisbane - East	66.6	66.2	64.3	-2.3
Brisbane - North	67.0	67.8	67.2	0.2
Brisbane - South	70.1	71.0	70.1	0.0
Brisbane - West	70.8	69.6	67.3	-3.5
Brisbane Inner City	77.4	77.6	76.6	-0.8
Ipswich	66.3	66.6	65.7	-0.6
Logan - Beaudesert	68.4	67.6	65.4	-3.0
Moreton Bay - North	64.0	63.6	61.9	-2.1
Moreton Bay - South	68.9	68.0	65.8	-3.1
Rest of Queensland	66.2	65.6	64.0	-2.2
Cairns	67.8	66.9	65.2	-2.6
Darling Downs - Maranoa	63.1	62.0	60.7	-2.4
Central Queensland	66.6	66.8	65.4	-1.2
Gold Coast	68.0	67.5	65.7	-2.3
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	68.8	69.1	66.9	-1.9
Queensland - Outback	66.5	67.2	66.3	-0.2
<i>Far North</i>	65.7	66.8	66.0	0.3
<i>Outback - North</i>	67.9	69.2	67.9	0.0
<i>Outback - South</i>	65.5	64.6	64.2	-1.3
Sunshine Coast	64.5	63.3	61.7	-2.8
Toowoomba	65.3	64.3	63.2	-2.1
Townsville	67.9	68.0	66.6	-1.3
Wide Bay	62.4	60.7	58.6	-3.8
South Australia	66.6	66.3	64.5	-2.1
Greater Adelaide	67.4	67.3	65.6	-1.8
Adelaide - Central and Hills	68.4	67.9	65.8	-2.6
Adelaide - North	67.5	67.4	65.7	-1.8
Adelaide - South	67.2	66.8	64.6	-2.6
Adelaide - West	66.2	67.2	66.8	0.6
Rest of South Australia	63.9	63.0	60.8	-3.1
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	62.7	61.6	60.0	-2.7
South Australia - Outback	66.0	65.9	64.0	-2.0
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	64.8	64.4	62.6	-2.2
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	68.5	68.9	67.1	-1.4
South Australia - South East	63.5	62.4	59.9	-3.6
Western Australia	68.3	68.6	67.1	-1.2
Greater Perth	68.8	68.9	67.5	-1.3

(continued)

Proportion of people who are working age by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006-2016 change percentage points
Mandurah	61.3	61.3	59.9	-1.4
Perth - Inner	71.8	72.2	70.5	-1.3
Perth - North East	68.6	69.0	68.0	-0.6
Perth - North West	68.9	68.8	67.4	-1.5
Perth - South East	69.8	70.1	68.4	-1.4
Perth - South West	67.6	67.9	66.7	-0.9
Rest of Western Australia	66.8	67.5	65.5	-1.3
Bunbury	65.9	65.3	62.9	-3.0
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	64.5	63.5	61.9	-2.6
Western Australia - Outback (North)	71.3	75.9	74.0	2.7
<i>Kimberley</i>	69.2	70.8	69.2	0.0
<i>East Pilbara</i>	73.1	79.3	76.6	3.5
<i>West Pilbara</i>	72.4	78.7	76.9	4.5
Western Australia - Outback (South)	67.5	68.0	66.5	-1.0
<i>Esperance</i>	66.0	64.3	63.3	-2.7
<i>Gascoyne</i>	66.7	66.7	66.3	-0.4
<i>Goldfields</i>	70.5	72.2	70.5	0.0
<i>Mid West</i>	65.8	66.1	64.6	-1.2
Tasmania	65.7	65.2	63.2	-2.5
Greater Hobart	66.8	66.4	64.4	-2.4
Rest of Tasmania	65.0	64.3	62.3	-2.7
Launceston and North East	65.2	64.8	62.9	-2.3
South East	66.3	64.1	61.6	-4.7
West and North West	64.2	63.6	61.9	-2.3
Northern Territory	70.9	71.7	71.3	0.4
Greater Darwin	72.6	73.5	72.4	-0.2
Rest of Northern Territory	68.8	69.5	69.7	0.9
Northern Territory - Outback	68.8	69.5	69.7	0.9
<i>Alice Springs</i>	71.2	72.0	71.8	0.6
<i>Barkly</i>	69.0	68.3	68.9	-0.1
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	65.7	68.0	68.7	3.0
<i>East Arnhem</i>	68.9	68.2	68.4	-0.5
<i>Katherine</i>	66.4	67.0	67.6	1.2
Australian Capital Territory	71.7	71.2	68.9	-2.8
Australian Capital Cities	68.8	68.7	67.5	-1.3
Australian Rest of States	64.8	64.4	62.7	-2.1

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0)

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

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

Working age is defined as between 15 and 64 years old, inclusive.

C 1.3 Housing

C 1.3.1 Average household size

There are notable differences in the average number of people who live in a household across different regions. The indicator is based on the number of persons in occupied dwellings, rather than being based only on a family unit.

The average household size in a region provides useful contextual information to interpret other household-based characteristics that can vary based on the number of people typically living in households, such as average household income or net worth per household.

Table C 1.3.1.a Average household size by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 persons per dwelling	2011 persons per dwelling	2016 persons per dwelling	2006 - 2016 change persons per dwelling
Major Cities	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Inner Regional	2.5	2.5	2.4	-0.1
Outer Regional	2.5	2.5	2.4	-0.1
Remote	2.6	2.5	2.5	-0.1
Very Remote	3.0	2.9	2.9	-0.1
AUSTRALIA	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Based on occupied private dwellings, number of persons usually resident in dwelling.

Table C 1.3.1.b Average household size by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 persons per dwelling	2011 persons per dwelling	2016 persons per dwelling	2006 - 2016 change persons per dwelling
Greater Sydney	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.1
Greater Melbourne	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.1
Greater Brisbane	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1
Greater Perth	2.5	2.6	2.6	0.1
Greater Adelaide	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.1
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Newcastle - Maitland	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Canberra - Queanbeyan	2.6	2.6	2.5	-0.1
Sunshine Coast	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Wollongong	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Geelong	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Greater Hobart	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
Townsville	2.7	2.6	2.6	-0.1
Cairns	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Greater Darwin	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1
Toowoomba	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Ballarat	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Bendigo	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Albury - Wodonga	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Launceston	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

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

Based on occupied private dwellings, number of persons usually resident in dwelling.

Table C 1.3.1.c Average household size by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 persons per dwelling</i>	<i>2011 persons per dwelling</i>	<i>2016 persons per dwelling</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change persons per dwelling</i>
New South Wales	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Greater Sydney	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.1
Central Coast	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0
Sydney - Blacktown	3.0	3.1	3.2	0.2
Sydney - City and Inner South	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.1
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.1
Sydney - Inner South West	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.1
Sydney - Inner West	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.1
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	2.5	2.6	2.6	0.1
Sydney - Northern Beaches	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.1
Sydney - Outer South West	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	2.8	2.7	2.7	-0.1
Sydney - Parramatta	2.8	2.9	3.0	0.2
Sydney - Ryde	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1
Sydney - South West	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.1
Sydney - Sutherland	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0
Rest of New South Wales	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Capital Region	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Central West	2.5	2.5	2.4	-0.1
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
Far West and Orana	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Illawarra	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Mid North Coast	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1
Murray	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1
New England and North West	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Richmond - Tweed	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
Riverina	2.6	2.5	2.5	-0.1
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
Victoria	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Greater Melbourne	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.1
Melbourne - Inner	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0
Melbourne - Inner East	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Melbourne - Inner South	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Melbourne - North East	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0
Melbourne - North West	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0
Melbourne - Outer East	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0
Melbourne - South East	2.8	2.9	2.9	0.1
Melbourne - West	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.1
Mornington Peninsula	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Rest of Victoria	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Ballarat	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Bendigo	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1

(continued)

Average household size by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 persons per dwelling</i>	<i>2011 persons per dwelling</i>	<i>2016 persons per dwelling</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change persons per dwelling</i>
Geelong	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Hume	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Latrobe - Gippsland	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1
North West	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1
Shepparton	2.5	2.5	2.4	-0.1
Warrnambool and South West	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Queensland	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Greater Brisbane	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1
Brisbane - East	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0
Brisbane - North	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Brisbane - South	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1
Brisbane - West	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0
Brisbane Inner City	2.2	2.3	2.3	0.1
Ipswich	2.7	2.8	2.8	0.1
Logan - Beaudesert	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0
Moreton Bay - North	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Moreton Bay - South	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0
Rest of Queensland	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Cairns	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Darling Downs - Maranoa	2.6	2.5	2.5	-0.1
Central Queensland	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Gold Coast	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.1
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	2.7	2.7	2.5	-0.2
Queensland - Outback	2.8	2.7	2.7	-0.1
<i>Far North</i>	3.1	3.0	3.0	-0.1
<i>Outback - North</i>	2.8	2.7	2.7	-0.1
<i>Outback - South</i>	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1
Sunshine Coast	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Toowoomba	2.6	2.5	2.5	-0.1
Townsville	2.6	2.6	2.5	-0.1
Wide Bay	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
South Australia	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
Greater Adelaide	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.1
Adelaide - Central and Hills	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
Adelaide - North	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.1
Adelaide - South	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
Adelaide - West	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.1
Rest of South Australia	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1
South Australia - Outback	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	2.5	2.5	2.4	-0.1
South Australia - South East	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1
Western Australia	2.5	2.6	2.6	0.1
Greater Perth	2.5	2.6	2.6	0.1

(continued)

Average household size by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 persons per dwelling</i>	<i>2011 persons per dwelling</i>	<i>2016 persons per dwelling</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change persons per dwelling</i>
Mandurah	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
Perth - Inner	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0
Perth - North East	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Perth - North West	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1
Perth - South East	2.5	2.6	2.7	0.2
Perth - South West	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Rest of Western Australia	2.6	2.6	2.5	-0.1
Bunbury	2.6	2.5	2.5	-0.1
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Western Australia - Outback (North)	2.9	2.9	2.8	-0.1
<i>Kimberley</i>	2.9	2.9	2.8	-0.1
<i>East Pilbara</i>	2.8	2.9	2.8	0.0
<i>West Pilbara</i>	2.9	2.9	2.8	-0.1
Western Australia - Outback (South)	2.6	2.6	2.5	-0.1
<i>Esperance</i>	2.6	2.5	2.5	-0.1
<i>Gascoyne</i>	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
<i>Goldfields</i>	2.7	2.7	2.6	-0.1
<i>Mid West</i>	2.6	2.5	2.5	-0.1
Tasmania	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1
Greater Hobart	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
Rest of Tasmania	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1
Launceston and North East	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1
South East	2.5	2.4	2.3	-0.2
West and North West	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1
Northern Territory	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0
Greater Darwin	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1
Rest of Northern Territory	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0
Northern Territory - Outback	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0
<i>Alice Springs</i>	2.9	2.9	2.8	-0.1
<i>Barkly</i>	3.3	3.3	3.2	-0.1
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	3.6	3.6	3.5	-0.1
<i>East Arnhem</i>	4.1	4.0	4.1	0.0
<i>Katherine</i>	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0
Australian Capital Territory	2.6	2.6	2.5	-0.1
Australian Capital Cities	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.1
Australian Rest of States	2.5	2.5	2.4	-0.1

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

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

Based on occupied private dwellings, number of persons usually resident in dwelling.

C 1.3.2 Multi-unit dwellings

This measure provides an indication of the mix of different types of housing stock in a region. It captures the extent to which the dwelling stock is comprised of higher-density multi-unit dwellings—such as semi-detached dwellings, flats, units and apartments—rather than separate (standalone) houses, caravans or cabins.

The composition of the local dwelling stock, particularly between inner city areas and regional locations, is linked to differences in the housing market and provides an indication of the range of living conditions of people within a region.

Table C 1.3.2.a Multi-unit dwellings by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Major Cities	30.0	30.7	34.2	4.2
Inner Regional	12.3	12.3	12.5	0.2
Outer Regional	12.8	12.8	13.1	0.3
Remote	13.1	13.8	13.0	-0.1
Very Remote	9.5	10.0	10.8	1.3
AUSTRALIA	24.3	24.8	27.4	3.1

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Multi-unit dwellings include:

- Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.;
- Flat or apartment; and
- House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 1.3.2.b Multi-unit dwellings by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	38.8	40.7	44.5	5.7
Greater Melbourne	28.1	28.6	33.4	5.3
Greater Brisbane	20.4	21.7	24.6	4.2
Greater Perth	21.9	22.8	24.9	3.0
Greater Adelaide	23.5	23.9	26.5	3.0
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	43.6	42.6	43.4	-0.2
Newcastle - Maitland	17.3	18.6	20.0	2.7
Canberra - Queanbeyan	26.7	29.8	35.5	8.8
Sunshine Coast	32.1	27.0	29.3	-2.8
Wollongong	26.2	26.6	28.6	2.4
Geelong	15.1	15.2	15.2	0.1
Greater Hobart	17.7	18.5	16.1	-1.6
Townsville	20.8	21.6	21.7	0.9
Cairns	32.9	32.6	31.6	-1.3
Greater Darwin	31.9	34.3	36.3	4.4
Toowoomba	17.4	17.5	20.7	3.3
Ballarat	15.2	14.7	18.6	3.4
Bendigo	13.7	12.1	12.2	-1.5
Albury - Wodonga	22.2	21.6	18.8	-3.4
Launceston	17.5	18.0	19.3	1.8

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Multi-unit dwellings include:

- Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.;
- Flat or apartment; and
- House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 1.3.2.c Multi-unit dwellings by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
New South Wales	29.8	31.1	33.8	4.0
Greater Sydney	38.8	40.7	44.5	5.7
Central Coast	19.6	20.9	22.0	2.4
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	12.7	13.1	15.9	3.2
Sydney - Blacktown	16.0	17.4	22.0	6.0
Sydney - City and Inner South	84.1	86.2	89.9	5.8
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	74.0	75.7	79.1	5.1
Sydney - Inner South West	41.2	42.9	47.7	6.5
Sydney - Inner West	55.4	58.3	67.5	12.1
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	47.5	49.2	53.2	5.7
Sydney - Northern Beaches	39.4	41.8	43.6	4.2
Sydney - Outer South West	14.8	15.4	16.7	1.9
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	13.3	16.1	16.3	3.0
Sydney - Parramatta	39.0	42.8	49.2	10.2
Sydney - Ryde	39.6	41.5	46.6	7.0
Sydney - South West	23.0	25.3	25.5	2.5
Sydney - Sutherland	34.0	34.6	37.4	3.4
Rest of New South Wales	16.1	16.6	17.3	1.2
Capital Region	15.5	16.1	16.7	1.2
Central West	9.9	10.0	10.8	0.9
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	18.1	16.8	17.9	-0.2
Far West and Orana	9.2	9.2	10.2	1.0
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	12.9	13.9	14.8	1.9
Illawarra	25.5	26.1	28.1	2.6
Mid North Coast	19.6	19.4	19.6	0.0
Murray	15.7	15.2	14.5	-1.2
New England and North West	10.2	10.8	11.0	0.8
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	18.9	19.9	21.6	2.7
Richmond - Tweed	22.8	24.0	23.8	1.0
Riverina	11.9	11.6	11.9	0.0
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	8.6	9.4	9.2	0.6
Victoria	23.2	23.6	27.2	4.0
Greater Melbourne	28.1	28.6	33.4	5.3
Melbourne - Inner	71.1	72.0	79.8	8.7
Melbourne - Inner East	30.0	31.2	38.8	8.8
Melbourne - Inner South	38.4	39.7	46.5	8.1
Melbourne - North East	17.0	16.8	21.3	4.3
Melbourne - North West	14.7	15.8	19.9	5.2
Melbourne - Outer East	13.8	14.5	13.0	-0.8
Melbourne - South East	16.4	17.4	19.1	2.7
Melbourne - West	18.3	17.1	23.2	4.9
Mornington Peninsula	12.4	14.7	16.4	4.0
Rest of Victoria	10.9	11.0	10.6	-0.3
Ballarat	10.8	10.4	13.3	2.5
Bendigo	9.9	8.9	8.9	-1.0

(continued)

Multi-unit dwellings by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
Geelong	13.9	13.9	13.8	-0.1
Hume	10.8	11.3	9.9	-0.9
Latrobe - Gippsland	8.6	9.9	8.2	-0.4
North West	10.3	9.9	10.3	0.0
Shepparton	12.4	11.7	10.2	-2.2
Warrnambool and South West	10.5	10.5	9.8	-0.7
Queensland	22.0	21.9	23.8	1.8
Greater Brisbane	20.4	21.7	24.6	4.2
Brisbane - East	14.6	14.4	16.1	1.5
Brisbane - North	19.5	23.2	28.3	8.8
Brisbane - South	21.9	24.8	27.8	5.9
Brisbane - West	19.7	21.9	22.6	2.9
Brisbane Inner City	54.3	56.0	61.0	6.7
Ipswich	6.6	8.1	10.5	3.9
Logan - Beaudesert	12.5	12.2	14.2	1.7
Moreton Bay - North	15.0	17.0	18.7	3.7
Moreton Bay - South	8.1	10.5	15.2	7.1
Rest of Queensland	23.3	22.1	23.2	-0.1
Cairns	25.5	23.9	23.1	-2.4
Darling Downs - Maranoa	6.7	6.3	7.4	0.7
Central Queensland	10.5	10.8	12.7	2.2
Gold Coast	43.2	41.7	43.0	-0.2
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	15.7	15.4	15.8	0.1
Queensland - Outback	11.3	12.3	13.2	1.9
<i>Far North</i>	6.6	14.7	11.6	5.0
<i>Outback - North</i>	18.1	15.5	19.9	1.8
<i>Outback - South</i>	7.2	5.9	5.9	-1.3
Sunshine Coast	29.2	24.7	26.7	-2.5
Toowoomba	16.2	16.2	19.4	3.2
Townsville	17.0	18.0	17.9	0.9
Wide Bay	10.0	10.3	10.7	0.7
South Australia	20.2	20.3	22.3	2.1
Greater Adelaide	23.5	23.9	26.5	3.0
Adelaide - Central and Hills	30.7	32.1	34.1	3.4
Adelaide - North	15.6	16.3	17.9	2.3
Adelaide - South	20.4	20.5	22.7	2.3
Adelaide - West	31.2	31.4	36.9	5.7
Rest of South Australia	11.2	10.3	10.9	-0.3
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	6.9	6.5	6.4	-0.5
South Australia - Outback	20.0	17.3	20.5	0.5
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	23.9	19.8	23.1	-0.8
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	12.1	12.1	15.0	2.9
South Australia - South East	9.7	9.3	9.4	-0.3
Western Australia	19.3	19.8	21.5	2.2
Greater Perth	21.9	22.8	24.9	3.0

(continued)

Multi-unit dwellings by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Mandurah	15.8	17.7	17.4	1.6
Perth - Inner	44.6	49.0	53.5	8.9
Perth - North East	15.8	16.9	18.6	2.8
Perth - North West	21.7	22.2	25.0	3.3
Perth - South East	20.5	20.9	22.4	1.9
Perth - South West	17.5	17.5	19.8	2.3
Rest of Western Australia	10.9	10.6	10.6	-0.3
Bunbury	9.6	9.7	9.8	0.2
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	6.7	6.7	5.3	-1.4
Western Australia - Outback (North)	17.1	17.2	18.0	0.9
<i>Kimberley</i>	14.6	12.3	14.8	0.2
<i>East Pilbara</i>	18.9	23.5	22.1	3.2
<i>West Pilbara</i>	19.1	19.0	18.9	-0.2
Western Australia - Outback (South)	13.7	12.3	12.7	-1.0
<i>Esperance</i>	10.5	12.7	9.5	-1.0
<i>Gascoyne</i>	16.1	9.5	7.1	-9.0
<i>Goldfields</i>	15.6	16.2	17.5	1.9
<i>Mid West</i>	12.6	10.3	12.0	-0.6
Tasmania	13.1	13.6	12.3	-0.8
Greater Hobart	17.7	18.5	16.1	-1.6
Rest of Tasmania	9.9	10.2	9.7	-0.2
Launceston and North East	11.5	12.3	12.6	1.1
South East	2.4	3.1	2.0	-0.4
West and North West	11.0	10.7	9.3	-1.7
Northern Territory	26.2	28.6	30.8	4.6
Greater Darwin	31.9	34.3	36.3	4.4
Rest of Northern Territory	18.1	20.1	21.9	3.8
Northern Territory - Outback	18.1	20.1	21.9	3.8
<i>Alice Springs</i>	28.1	28.2	32.3	4.2
<i>Barkly</i>	13.3	13.6	16.4	3.1
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	5.2	8.0	10.5	5.3
<i>East Arnhem</i>	13.9	22.0	19.0	5.1
<i>Katherine</i>	9.8	13.3	12.4	2.6
Australian Capital Territory	25.9	29.1	34.9	9.0
Australian Capital Cities	28.9	30.0	33.5	4.6
Australian Rest of States	16.4	16.2	16.7	0.3

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Multi-unit dwellings include:

- Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.;
- Flat or apartment; and
- House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

C 1.3.3 Residential property prices

This indicator measures the average sale price of residential properties sold in a region over a calendar year. Different average prices are presented for houses (covering separate houses and semi-detached dwellings) and units (covering flats, units and apartments). Rural, agricultural and broadacre property sales have been excluded.

The value of residential property is an important component of household wealth. Property prices vary according to dwelling type and dwelling characteristics, but are also influenced by locational characteristics (e.g. proximity to CBD or coast, access to services and infrastructure). As such, property prices display a great deal of spatial variation.

Table C 1.3.3.a Average residential property prices by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2007 \$ (nominal)	2012 \$ (nominal)	2017 \$ (nominal)	2007-2017 change \$ (nominal)
Houses				
Greater Sydney	684,912	759,987	1,372,742	687,830
Greater Melbourne	496,902	610,982	936,195	439,293
Greater Brisbane	449,193	495,575	604,164	154,970
Greater Perth	562,352	558,756	619,945	57,593
Greater Adelaide	370,232	444,427	509,059	138,827
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	625,460	564,288	744,006	118,546
Newcastle - Maitland	351,998	422,700	592,069	240,072
Canberra - Queanbeyan	470,760	518,077	704,920	234,160
Sunshine Coast	562,359	535,329	702,702	140,343
Wollongong	414,107	480,563	810,093	395,986
Geelong	340,162	427,449	561,867	221,704
Greater Hobart	335,583	366,829	458,758	123,176
Townsville	391,824	385,763	359,842	-31,983
Cairns	408,972	392,461	454,420	45,448
Greater Darwin	351,810	512,004	519,279	167,469
Toowoomba	314,006	359,058	435,402	121,396
Ballarat	248,489	313,756	371,783	123,294
Bendigo	244,301	319,766	363,546	119,245
Albury - Wodonga	282,665	301,478	356,510	73,844
Launceston	263,372	291,776	356,082	92,710
Units				
Greater Sydney	475,303	559,162	876,782	401,479
Greater Melbourne	399,594	490,384	624,049	224,455
Greater Brisbane	399,656	430,733	463,503	63,847
Greater Perth	484,079	478,378	472,312	-11,767
Greater Adelaide	296,349	341,852	380,451	84,102
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	470,770	434,851	493,302	22,533
Newcastle - Maitland	356,020	362,868	495,332	139,312
Canberra - Queanbeyan	370,195	437,909	440,914	70,719
Sunshine Coast	471,625	424,439	502,199	30,574
Wollongong	340,590	373,816	605,095	264,505
Geelong	282,260	331,872	431,947	149,687
Greater Hobart	295,146	358,508	416,679	121,533
Townsville	433,492	338,545	328,171	-105,321
Cairns	307,186	242,934	270,662	-36,523
Greater Darwin	295,181	436,857	409,821	114,640
Toowoomba	236,137	269,634	306,083	69,946
Ballarat	187,593	258,123	269,009	81,416
Bendigo	194,840	225,908	476,769	281,928
Albury - Wodonga	184,598	194,024	226,757	42,159
Launceston	323,332	268,331	268,139	-55,193

Source: CoreLogic 2018, Custom report, RP Data, Average Prices 2007, 2012, 2017

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.

Due to an update to the property price database and revisions to existing property price data, data presented in Yearbook 2018 may differ from data published in Yearbook 2017.

Data unavailable for SA2s in which there were less than 10 sales.

Nominal prices.

Table C 1.3.3.b Average residential property prices by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2007 \$ (nominal)</i>	<i>2012 \$ (nominal)</i>	<i>2017 \$ (nominal)</i>	<i>2007 - 2017 change \$ (nominal)</i>
<i>Houses</i>				
New South Wales	529,316	590,974	951,473	422,158
Greater Sydney	684,912	759,987	1,372,742	687,830
Central Coast	414,608	436,625	751,444	336,836
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	620,888	791,849	1,576,056	955,168
Sydney - Blacktown	360,397	443,496	841,535	481,138
Sydney - City and Inner South	741,220	915,045	1,781,951	1,040,731
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	1,788,312	1,857,697	3,407,575	1,619,263
Sydney - Inner South West	559,453	716,010	1,293,204	733,751
Sydney - Inner West	924,587	1,091,635	2,054,230	1,129,644
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	1,293,262	1,388,095	2,619,414	1,326,152
Sydney - Northern Beaches	1,152,231	1,169,766	2,142,501	990,270
Sydney - Outer South West	334,344	427,235	761,904	427,560
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	352,951	436,996	751,606	398,655
Sydney - Parramatta	467,581	580,745	1,084,992	617,411
Sydney - Ryde	885,934	1,053,344	2,047,743	1,161,809
Sydney - South West	374,846	504,480	940,994	566,148
Sydney - Sutherland	749,413	880,124	1,546,737	797,323
Rest of New South Wales	326,286	385,788	531,417	205,131
Capital Region	327,183	391,785	507,457	180,275
Central West	231,792	313,887	383,171	151,379
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	327,708	379,103	491,576	163,868
Far West and Orana	173,704	245,823	263,734	90,030
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	315,869	390,442	492,351	176,482
Illawarra	417,993	488,076	821,075	403,082
Mid North Coast	329,498	364,359	493,264	163,766
Murray	251,184	279,636	346,251	95,067
New England and North West	214,922	299,859	352,927	138,005
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	380,376	459,119	656,728	276,351
Richmond - Tweed	467,247	484,315	663,244	195,996
Riverina	234,945	286,665	325,686	90,741
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	361,123	451,561	757,556	396,433
Victoria	427,465	522,415	768,826	341,361
Greater Melbourne	496,902	610,982	936,195	439,293
Melbourne - Inner	858,745	1,007,146	1,694,010	835,265
Melbourne - Inner East	931,727	1,103,635	1,912,592	980,865
Melbourne - Inner South	894,984	1,030,644	1,676,746	781,762
Melbourne - North East	407,803	507,903	766,674	358,871
Melbourne - North West	335,653	436,765	641,597	305,945
Melbourne - Outer East	400,721	494,925	842,551	441,831
Melbourne - South East	361,858	466,680	722,271	360,413
Melbourne - West	332,272	429,577	615,527	283,256
Mornington Peninsula	406,138	502,584	790,821	384,683
Rest of Victoria	258,789	306,629	379,539	120,750
Ballarat	236,359	300,993	363,245	126,887
Bendigo	244,858	324,019	386,251	141,394

(continued)

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007 \$ (nominal)	2012 \$ (nominal)	2017 \$ (nominal)	2007 - 2017 change \$ (nominal)
Houses				
Geelong	348,524	436,856	572,153	223,630
Hume	249,765	263,481	328,488	78,723
Latrobe - Gippsland	235,521	274,345	329,979	94,458
North West	180,538	192,307	230,981	50,443
Shepparton	247,452	253,901	285,775	38,323
Warrnambool and South West	259,967	282,969	317,359	57,392
Queensland	437,864	454,854	561,588	123,724
Greater Brisbane	449,193	495,575	604,164	154,970
Brisbane - East	487,696	515,122	621,649	133,953
Brisbane - North	435,445	486,874	624,027	188,583
Brisbane - South	501,250	554,405	774,128	272,878
Brisbane - West	592,808	644,522	815,825	223,017
Brisbane Inner City	806,580	877,107	1,146,377	339,797
Ipswich	319,314	337,203	389,619	70,305
Logan - Beaudesert	363,222	380,237	460,169	96,947
Moreton Bay - North	378,391	387,087	466,392	88,001
Moreton Bay - South	416,311	453,508	535,538	119,226
Rest of Queensland	427,715	422,108	519,984	92,269
Cairns	393,198	371,633	425,945	32,747
Darling Downs - Maranoa	229,238	296,523	288,034	58,796
Central Queensland	358,758	399,487	316,295	-42,462
Gold Coast	629,802	569,179	743,740	113,937
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	406,608	464,305	341,590	-65,018
Queensland - Outback	244,605	297,243	229,479	-15,126
Sunshine Coast	548,191	527,507	687,623	139,432
Toowoomba	311,120	355,457	428,108	116,989
Townsville	365,809	368,184	344,240	-21,569
Wide Bay	297,974	304,702	321,590	23,617
South Australia	334,338	403,529	460,780	126,442
Greater Adelaide	370,232	444,427	509,059	138,827
Adelaide - Central and Hills	532,701	630,463	737,776	205,074
Adelaide - North	274,402	328,800	360,114	85,712
Adelaide - South	365,169	434,212	500,977	135,808
Adelaide - West	389,345	465,029	541,928	152,582
Rest of South Australia	238,289	274,118	294,324	56,035
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	220,254	270,814	283,722	63,468
South Australia - Outback	215,222	259,961	250,000	34,778
South Australia - South East	260,152	281,736	309,262	49,111
Western Australia	521,166	535,303	570,832	49,666
Greater Perth	562,352	558,756	619,945	57,593
Mandurah	504,770	414,740	428,616	-76,154
Perth - Inner	1,405,106	1,306,226	1,421,706	16,600
Perth - North East	454,869	475,614	500,998	46,130
Perth - North West	534,046	547,284	595,705	61,660
Perth - South East	467,012	488,450	539,157	72,145

(continued)

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2007 \$ (nominal)</i>	<i>2012 \$ (nominal)</i>	<i>2017 \$ (nominal)</i>	<i>2007 - 2017 change \$ (nominal)</i>
Houses				
Perth - South West	539,631	538,197	607,389	67,758
Rest of Western Australia	386,357	427,101	376,257	-10,100
Bunbury	465,533	424,952	465,827	294
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	317,907	318,670	331,856	13,949
Western Australia - Outback (North)	548,545	814,200	329,261	-219,284
Western Australia - Outback (South)	302,602	360,072	297,865	-4,737
Tasmania	272,766	304,609	366,059	93,293
Greater Hobart	335,583	366,829	458,758	123,176
Rest of Tasmania	234,742	265,184	310,693	75,951
Launceston and North East	247,944	280,044	330,779	82,835
South East	241,783	271,073	339,485	97,702
West and North West	216,399	244,093	271,520	55,121
Northern Territory	333,084	489,456	504,947	171,863
Greater Darwin	351,810	512,004	519,279	167,469
Rest of Northern Territory	273,049	408,259	466,748	193,699
Northern Territory - Outback	273,049	408,259	466,748	193,699
Australian Capital Territory	473,474	514,281	710,079	236,604
Australian Capital Cities	520,543	600,891	918,886	398,343
Australian Rest of States	345,968	375,526	475,761	129,794
AUSTRALIA	453,162	516,114	739,542	286,380

(continued)

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007 \$ (nominal)	2012 \$ (nominal)	2017 \$ (nominal)	2007 - 2017 change \$ (nominal)
<i>Units</i>				
New South Wales	445,491	520,928	778,636	333,145
Greater Sydney	475,303	559,162	876,782	401,479
Central Coast	361,152	332,969	560,829	199,677
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	434,041	526,143	854,594	420,553
Sydney - Blacktown	294,348	337,214	565,341	270,993
Sydney - City and Inner South	550,360	650,918	1,016,813	466,454
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	670,159	806,332	1,359,067	688,908
Sydney - Inner South West	332,396	458,864	682,074	349,678
Sydney - Inner West	499,877	601,328	917,867	417,990
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	597,813	686,017	1,105,910	508,098
Sydney - Northern Beaches	573,345	640,101	1,109,206	535,861
Sydney - Outer South West	231,494	296,361	473,037	241,543
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	257,654	292,755	499,800	242,146
Sydney - Parramatta	330,710	430,480	647,002	316,292
Sydney - Ryde	427,201	573,359	866,014	438,812
Sydney - South West	239,775	301,582	504,122	264,348
Sydney - Sutherland	452,767	538,677	875,269	422,502
Rest of New South Wales	323,177	327,985	441,075	117,897
Capital Region	265,962	280,635	320,928	54,967
Central West	201,548	251,381	266,716	65,167
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	287,423	322,791	386,609	99,185
Far West and Orana	161,546	196,730	279,997	118,450
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	335,289	294,801	376,238	40,949
Illawarra	340,669	373,795	606,540	265,871
Mid North Coast	307,782	293,117	369,926	62,144
Murray	198,196	212,346	231,819	33,623
New England and North West	212,111	215,148	252,937	40,826
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	383,049	384,660	535,569	152,520
Richmond - Tweed	383,137	361,046	485,243	102,106
Riverina	193,163	216,533	232,105	38,941
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	300,669	350,731	526,512	225,843
Victoria	383,425	464,866	594,608	211,183
Greater Melbourne	399,594	490,384	624,049	224,455
Melbourne - Inner	475,901	558,151	664,393	188,492
Melbourne - Inner East	485,770	587,560	786,130	300,360
Melbourne - Inner South	453,762	557,357	748,265	294,503
Melbourne - North East	326,787	414,239	533,952	207,164
Melbourne - North West	294,186	387,381	489,639	195,453
Melbourne - Outer East	296,108	394,401	597,872	301,764
Melbourne - South East	305,557	392,642	548,300	242,743
Melbourne - West	275,994	357,757	448,726	172,732
Mornington Peninsula	289,816	352,141	518,877	229,061
Rest of Victoria	240,965	268,768	343,739	102,773
Ballarat	184,804	257,274	274,527	89,723
Bendigo	197,062	233,462	459,733	262,671

(continued)

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2007 \$ (nominal)</i>	<i>2012 \$ (nominal)</i>	<i>2017 \$ (nominal)</i>	<i>2007 - 2017 change \$ (nominal)</i>
<i>Units</i>				
Geelong	292,728	340,519	434,758	142,030
Hume	247,894	217,061	237,835	-10,059
Latrobe - Gippsland	230,709	244,115	328,119	97,409
North West	171,341	182,010	220,735	49,394
Shepparton	208,098	229,348	230,003	21,905
Warrnambool and South West	268,505	261,732	277,149	8,644
Queensland	421,758	413,180	458,104	36,345
Greater Brisbane	399,656	430,733	463,503	63,847
Brisbane - East	407,934	447,709	404,622	-3,312
Brisbane - North	359,326	393,205	402,031	42,704
Brisbane - South	393,838	402,988	445,276	51,438
Brisbane - West	416,635	451,048	475,658	59,023
Brisbane Inner City	492,424	511,153	584,052	91,627
Ipswich	321,375	326,027	316,574	-4,800
Logan - Beaudesert	252,146	290,432	270,559	18,412
Moreton Bay - North	334,890	342,349	384,229	49,339
Moreton Bay - South	294,997	355,829	362,228	67,230
Rest of Queensland	436,761	397,627	454,602	17,841
Cairns	324,501	248,896	285,100	-39,402
Darling Downs - Maranoa	423,608	382,694	258,143	-165,465
Central Queensland	318,951	386,463	293,955	-24,996
Gold Coast	478,410	445,811	500,377	21,967
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	410,294	388,850	286,667	-123,628
Queensland - Outback	280,877	303,781	259,667	-21,211
Sunshine Coast	468,899	423,832	501,462	32,563
Toowoomba	234,427	269,634	306,083	71,655
Townsville	428,603	333,109	319,943	-108,660
Wide Bay	306,724	283,234	286,542	-20,182
South Australia	291,525	335,613	373,157	81,632
Greater Adelaide	296,349	341,852	380,451	84,102
Adelaide - Central and Hills	342,831	378,157	443,932	101,101
Adelaide - North	215,971	269,473	280,618	64,647
Adelaide - South	310,077	337,646	365,045	54,968
Adelaide - West	269,276	338,392	349,104	79,828
Rest of South Australia	227,632	227,057	222,186	-5,445
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	197,523	n.a	n.a	n.a
South Australia - Outback	273,465	236,101	297,769	24,304
South Australia - South East	212,547	221,462	208,490	-4,057
Western Australia	471,409	473,495	457,575	-13,835
Greater Perth	484,079	478,378	472,312	-11,767
Mandurah	668,642	473,551	388,225	-280,416
Perth - Inner	535,543	544,989	534,783	-761
Perth - North East	344,110	356,513	334,459	-9,651
Perth - North West	394,260	403,049	401,749	7,489
Perth - South East	499,307	477,440	500,496	1,189

(continued)

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2007 \$ (nominal)</i>	<i>2012 \$ (nominal)</i>	<i>2017 \$ (nominal)</i>	<i>2007 - 2017 change \$ (nominal)</i>
<i>Units</i>				
Perth - South West	495,016	478,780	490,870	-4,147
Rest of Western Australia	365,996	416,673	299,243	-66,753
Bunbury	423,015	359,969	385,706	-37,309
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	378,093	391,267	308,686	-69,407
Western Australia - Outback (North)	418,888	563,075	204,706	-214,182
Western Australia - Outback (South)	250,545	361,914	206,975	-43,570
Tasmania	283,134	320,982	356,489	73,355
Greater Hobart	295,146	358,508	416,679	121,533
Rest of Tasmania	264,695	253,230	259,964	-4,731
Launceston and North East	315,680	274,625	267,871	-47,809
South East	241,074	230,188	306,538	65,465
West and North West	200,181	214,398	239,685	39,504
Northern Territory	282,373	417,924	391,749	109,376
Greater Darwin	295,181	436,857	409,821	114,640
Rest of Northern Territory	232,816	317,391	316,920	84,104
Northern Territory - Outback	232,816	317,391	316,920	84,104
Australian Capital Territory	388,003	454,971	465,663	77,660
Australian Capital Cities	425,926	502,856	690,219	264,292
Australian Rest of States	388,480	358,708	428,131	39,651
AUSTRALIA	415,101	470,293	623,016	207,915

Source: CoreLogic 2018, Custom report, RP Data, Average Prices 2007, 2012, 2017

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.

Due to an update to the property price database and revisions to existing property price data, data presented in Yearbook 2018 may differ from data published in Yearbook 2017.

Data unavailable for SA2s in which there were less than 10 sales.

Nominal prices.

n.a. Not available

C 1.3.4 Dwelling approvals

This indicator measures the number of dwelling approvals in a region. The measure can provide an indication of a region's population trend, as well as broader economic conditions such as consumer confidence, disposable income, household debt and lending conditions.

Table C 1.3.4.a Total number of dwelling approvals by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2011-12 dwellings	2014-15 dwellings	2017-18 dwellings	2011-12 - 2017-18 change per cent
Major Cities	109,662	186,807	189,015	72.4
Inner Regional	25,176	29,270	30,597	21.5
Outer Regional	10,371	10,672	8,180	-21.1
Remote	2,139	1,033	647	-69.8
Very Remote	928	555	474	-48.9
AUSTRALIA	148,277	228,338	228,913	54.4

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Jun 2018 (cat. no. 8731.0)

Geography is based on 2016 ASGS.

Table C 1.3.4.b Total number of dwelling approvals by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2011-12 dwellings	2014-15 dwellings	2017-18 dwellings	2011-12 - 2017-18 change per cent
Greater Sydney	24,680	47,530	53,796	118.0
Greater Melbourne	39,393	56,155	62,777	59.4
Greater Brisbane	13,695	29,266	25,287	84.6
Greater Perth	14,663	28,209	15,772	7.6
Greater Adelaide	6,344	9,036	11,014	73.6
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	2,469	5,924	6,540	164.9
Newcastle - Maitland	2,147	3,034	3,887	81.0
Canberra - Queanbeyan	5,045	4,327	5,652	12.0
Sunshine Coast	1,635	3,212	3,808	132.9
Wollongong	888	1,969	2,638	197.1
Geelong	2,020	2,829	3,719	84.1
Greater Hobart	820	1,257	1,420	73.2
Townsville	1,304	1,461	620	-52.5
Cairns	417	768	997	139.1
Greater Darwin	1,425	1,645	510	-64.2
Toowoomba	748	1,263	1,129	50.9
Ballarat	974	1,063	945	-3.0
Bendigo	1,058	871	711	-32.8
Albury - Wodonga	550	894	746	35.6
Launceston	316	387	382	20.9

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Jun 2018 (cat. no. 8731.0)

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

Table C 1.3.4.c Total number of dwelling approvals by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2011-12 dwellings	2014-15 dwellings	2017-18 dwellings	2011-12 - 2017-18 change per cent
New South Wales	34,665	62,546	70,859	104.4
Greater Sydney	24,680	47,530	53,796	118.0
Central Coast	631	1,408	1,953	209.5
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	1,069	3,071	4,108	284.3
Sydney - Blacktown	1,420	3,407	5,226	268.0
Sydney - City and Inner South	3,569	5,923	4,649	30.3
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	433	1,057	1,284	196.5
Sydney - Inner South West	2,371	4,923	5,745	142.3
Sydney - Inner West	2,323	3,686	2,964	27.6
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	2,001	3,335	2,780	38.9
Sydney - Northern Beaches	726	966	1,152	58.7
Sydney - Outer South West	1,324	2,728	3,339	152.2
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	1,183	2,225	3,161	167.2
Sydney - Parramatta	4,196	7,213	6,378	52.0
Sydney - Ryde	1,224	2,305	2,745	124.3
Sydney - South West	1,872	4,443	6,253	234.0
Sydney - Sutherland	338	840	2,059	509.2
Rest of New South Wales	9,985	15,016	17,063	70.9
Capital Region	978	1,287	1,423	45.5
Central West	903	1,037	984	9.0
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	408	559	615	50.7
Far West and Orana	313	419	511	63.3
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	1,776	1,460	1,976	11.3
Illawarra	893	1,977	2,691	201.3
Mid North Coast	802	1,170	1,238	54.4
Murray	463	760	614	32.6
New England and North West	576	856	663	15.1
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	1,174	2,363	2,935	150.0
Richmond - Tweed	607	1,228	1,413	132.8
Riverina	454	627	673	48.2
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	638	1,273	1,327	108.0
Victoria	49,950	67,045	75,392	50.9
Greater Melbourne	39,393	56,155	62,777	59.4
Melbourne - Inner	10,610	16,341	14,209	33.9
Melbourne - Inner East	2,129	4,736	3,379	58.7
Melbourne - Inner South	2,796	4,353	5,586	99.8
Melbourne - North East	4,861	6,324	4,851	-0.2
Melbourne - North West	2,917	4,334	5,923	103.1
Melbourne - Outer East	2,034	3,007	3,332	63.8
Melbourne - South East	5,683	7,995	11,884	109.1
Melbourne - West	6,601	7,316	11,820	79.1
Mornington Peninsula	1,762	1,749	1,793	1.8
Rest of Victoria	10,557	10,890	12,615	19.5
Ballarat	1,349	1,430	1,313	-2.7
Bendigo	1,497	1,286	1,370	-8.5
Geelong	2,481	3,221	4,197	69.2

(continued)

Total number of dwelling approvals by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2011-12</i> <i> dwellings</i>	<i>2014-15</i> <i> dwellings</i>	<i>2017-18</i> <i> dwellings</i>	<i>2011-12 -</i> <i>2017-18</i> <i> change per cent</i>
Hume	1,213	1,223	1,570	29.4
Latrobe - Gippsland	2,074	2,047	2,302	11.0
North West	607	583	591	-2.6
Shepparton	627	562	688	9.7
Warrnambool and South West	709	538	584	-17.6
Queensland	27,580	46,256	42,342	53.5
Greater Brisbane	13,695	29,266	25,287	84.6
Brisbane - East	856	1,961	1,758	105.4
Brisbane - North	1,274	2,453	1,840	44.4
Brisbane - South	1,614	4,177	3,426	112.3
Brisbane - West	522	1,183	1,269	143.1
Brisbane Inner City	2,864	9,031	3,715	29.7
Ipswich	2,408	3,328	4,655	93.3
Logan - Beaudesert	1,516	2,631	3,467	128.7
Moreton Bay - North	1,321	1,814	3,180	140.7
Moreton Bay - South	1,320	2,688	1,977	49.8
Rest of Queensland	13,885	16,990	17,055	22.8
Cairns	898	1,236	1,534	70.8
Darling Downs - Maranoa	779	512	329	-57.8
Central Queensland	2,140	915	481	-77.5
Gold Coast	2,323	5,529	6,056	160.7
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	1,894	587	513	-72.9
Queensland - Outback	223	198	205	-8.1
<i>Far North</i>	110	118	165	50.0
<i>Outback - North</i>	53	52	22	-58.5
<i>Outback - South</i>	60	28	18	-70.0
Sunshine Coast	1,777	3,480	4,441	149.9
Toowoomba	872	1,391	1,230	41.1
Townsville	1,512	1,588	730	-51.7
Wide Bay	1,467	1,554	1,536	4.7
South Australia	8,585	11,264	12,768	48.7
Greater Adelaide	6,344	9,036	11,014	73.6
Adelaide - Central and Hills	1,037	2,917	3,227	211.2
Adelaide - North	2,524	2,554	2,868	13.6
Adelaide - South	1,590	1,976	2,473	55.5
Adelaide - West	1,193	1,589	2,446	105.0
Rest of South Australia	2,241	2,228	1,754	-21.7
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	677	672	515	-23.9
South Australia - Outback	490	420	180	-63.3
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	290	314	126	-56.6
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	200	106	54	-73.0
South Australia - South East	1,074	1,136	1,059	-1.4
Western Australia	18,942	32,384	18,336	-3.2
Greater Perth	14,663	28,209	15,772	7.6
Mandurah	812	1,663	863	6.3
Perth - Inner	1,227	2,436	1,609	31.1

(continued)

Total number of dwelling approvals by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2011-12 dwellings	2014-15 dwellings	2017-18 dwellings	2011-12 - 2017-18 change per cent
Perth - North East	1,781	4,068	2,244	26.0
Perth - North West	3,525	6,542	3,340	-5.2
Perth - South East	3,870	7,678	3,706	-4.2
Perth - South West	3,448	5,822	4,010	16.3
Rest of Western Australia	4,279	4,174	2,564	-40.1
Bunbury	1,415	1,988	1,379	-2.5
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	647	904	652	0.8
Western Australia - Outback (North)	1,626	642	186	-88.6
<i>Kimberley</i>	448	281	164	-63.4
<i>East Pilbara</i>	518	292	16	-96.9
<i>West Pilbara</i>	660	69	6	-99.1
Western Australia - Outback (South)	591	640	347	-41.3
<i>Esperance</i>	86	104	59	-31.4
<i>Gascoyne</i>	90	52	16	-82.2
<i>Goldfields</i>	52	79	79	51.9
<i>Mid West</i>	363	405	193	-46.8
Tasmania	2,099	2,841	2,832	34.9
Greater Hobart	820	1,257	1,420	73.2
Rest of Tasmania	1,279	1,584	1,412	10.4
Launceston and North East	607	737	648	6.8
South East	256	332	279	9.0
West and North West	416	515	485	16.6
Northern Territory	1,602	1,748	747	-53.4
Greater Darwin	1,425	1,645	510	-64.2
Rest of Northern Territory	177	103	237	33.9
Northern Territory - Outback	177	103	237	33.9
<i>Alice Springs</i>	78	50	82	5.1
<i>Barkly</i>	54	11	4	-92.6
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	19	5	28	47.4
<i>East Arnhem</i>	2	5	37	1,750.0
<i>Katherine</i>	24	32	86	258.3
Australian Capital Territory	4,854	4,254	5,637	16.1
Australian Capital Cities	105,874	177,352	176,213	66.4
Australian Rest of States	42,403	50,985	52,700	24.3

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Jun 2018 (cat. no. 8731.0)

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

C 1.4 Social characteristics

C 1.4.1 People who speak a language other than English at home

This indicator provides a broad summary measure of cultural and linguistic diversity within a region. The distribution of linguistic capabilities and cultural heritage across the country indicates the diverse cultural landscape of Australia.

Table C 1.4.1.a People who speak a language other than English at home by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Major Cities	22.1	24.8	28.3	6.2
Inner Regional	3.5	4.3	5.3	1.8
Outer Regional	4.8	6.0	7.3	2.5
Remote	6.1	8.2	9.9	3.8
Very Remote	29.1	31.4	35.0	5.9
AUSTRALIA	16.8	19.2	22.3	5.5

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 1.4.1.b People who speak a language other than English at home by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	31.4	34.3	38.0	6.6
Greater Melbourne	27.5	30.5	34.3	6.8
Greater Brisbane	11.0	13.9	17.1	6.1
Greater Perth	14.3	17.6	21.5	7.2
Greater Adelaide	15.4	18.0	20.7	5.3
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	8.6	10.1	12.3	3.7
Newcastle - Maitland	4.5	5.2	6.2	1.7
Canberra - Queanbeyan	15.0	18.6	22.6	7.6
Sunshine Coast	3.7	4.4	5.6	1.9
Wollongong	14.9	15.3	15.5	0.6
Geelong	9.2	9.6	10.9	1.7
Greater Hobart	5.3	6.7	8.1	2.8
Townsville	5.1	6.6	8.1	3.0
Cairns	10.4	12.6	15.4	5.0
Greater Darwin	14.0	17.8	23.0	9.0
Toowoomba	4.1	5.4	7.8	3.7
Ballarat	3.4	4.3	5.8	2.4
Bendigo	2.3	3.4	5.4	3.1
Albury - Wodonga	4.0	5.3	7.0	3.0
Launceston	4.1	5.4	7.0	2.9

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 1.4.1.c People who speak a language other than English at home by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
New South Wales	21.3	23.7	26.9	5.6
Greater Sydney	31.4	34.3	38.0	6.6
Central Coast	4.1	4.9	6.2	2.1
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	20.9	23.9	28.9	8.0
Sydney - Blacktown	34.3	38.7	43.5	9.2
Sydney - City and Inner South	35.5	36.2	40.3	4.8
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	24.5	25.8	28.1	3.6
Sydney - Inner South West	55.5	59.0	61.4	5.9
Sydney - Inner West	40.0	41.7	44.8	4.8
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	21.0	24.8	30.2	9.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches	12.8	14.0	15.9	3.1
Sydney - Outer South West	17.3	19.1	23.0	5.7
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	10.5	11.4	13.6	3.1
Sydney - Parramatta	52.7	58.1	62.9	10.2
Sydney - Ryde	34.5	40.0	47.0	12.5
Sydney - South West	59.9	62.2	62.9	3.0
Sydney - Sutherland	10.8	11.9	13.5	2.7
Rest of New South Wales	4.7	5.3	6.2	1.5
Capital Region	5.2	5.7	6.4	1.2
Central West	2.5	3.1	3.9	1.4
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	3.2	4.2	5.5	2.3
Far West and Orana	2.1	2.7	3.9	1.8
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	2.3	2.7	3.4	1.1
Illawarra	14.6	14.9	15.2	0.6
Mid North Coast	1.9	2.3	2.9	1.0
Murray	2.9	3.8	4.9	2.0
New England and North West	2.0	2.6	4.0	2.0
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	5.2	6.0	7.1	1.9
Richmond - Tweed	3.4	4.0	4.6	1.2
Riverina	5.6	6.7	8.3	2.7
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	3.8	4.0	4.9	1.1
Victoria	21.5	24.2	27.6	6.1
Greater Melbourne	27.5	30.5	34.3	6.8
Melbourne - Inner	29.6	30.1	33.0	3.4
Melbourne - Inner East	28.9	32.5	37.5	8.6
Melbourne - Inner South	20.3	22.6	24.5	4.2
Melbourne - North East	30.1	32.1	34.6	4.5
Melbourne - North West	35.9	38.9	41.8	5.9
Melbourne - Outer East	13.0	15.7	19.6	6.6
Melbourne - South East	35.5	39.8	44.8	9.3
Melbourne - West	37.8	40.8	44.7	6.9
Mornington Peninsula	6.6	7.8	8.7	2.1
Rest of Victoria	4.8	5.5	6.5	1.7
Ballarat	3.2	3.9	5.0	1.8

(continued)

People who speak a language other than English at home by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Bendigo	2.4	3.3	4.7	2.3
Geelong	8.6	9.0	10.1	1.5
Hume	4.1	4.4	5.0	0.9
Latrobe - Gippsland	4.1	4.7	5.0	0.9
North West	5.2	6.3	7.2	2.0
Shepparton	6.6	8.2	9.9	3.3
Warrnambool and South West	1.9	2.5	3.4	1.5
Queensland	8.2	10.3	12.7	4.5
Greater Brisbane	11.0	13.9	17.1	6.1
Brisbane - East	5.8	7.0	8.3	2.5
Brisbane - North	9.0	12.8	16.3	7.3
Brisbane - South	22.3	28.3	34.3	12.0
Brisbane - West	12.2	14.8	17.6	5.4
Brisbane Inner City	12.4	15.9	19.8	7.4
Ipswich	11.1	13.8	16.8	5.7
Logan - Beaudesert	10.4	13.0	16.4	6.0
Moreton Bay - North	4.1	5.2	6.2	2.1
Moreton Bay - South	4.5	6.3	8.7	4.2
Rest of Queensland	5.7	7.0	8.6	2.9
Cairns	9.1	10.8	12.7	3.6
Darling Downs - Maranoa	2.2	3.0	4.0	1.8
Central Queensland	2.7	4.3	5.7	3.0
Gold Coast	9.2	10.8	13.0	3.8
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	3.2	4.8	6.1	2.9
Queensland - Outback	16.7	18.9	20.6	3.9
<i>Far North</i>	40.8	43.4	43.0	2.2
<i>Outback - North</i>	4.4	6.8	7.9	3.5
<i>Outback - South</i>	1.6	2.6	2.7	1.1
Sunshine Coast	3.6	4.3	5.4	1.8
Toowoomba	4.1	5.7	8.1	4.0
Townsville	5.3	6.4	7.4	2.1
Wide Bay	2.7	3.2	3.8	1.1
South Australia	12.7	15.0	17.3	4.6
Greater Adelaide	15.4	18.0	20.7	5.3
Adelaide - Central and Hills	17.8	20.6	22.9	5.1
Adelaide - North	13.7	17.3	21.8	8.1
Adelaide - South	8.8	10.3	12.0	3.2
Adelaide - West	25.8	28.2	29.5	3.7
Rest of South Australia	4.2	4.9	5.3	1.1
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	2.1	2.4	2.6	0.5
South Australia - Outback	6.6	7.6	7.7	1.1
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	3.8	4.5	4.8	1.0
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	12.6	14.2	14.4	1.8
South Australia - South East	4.2	5.1	5.9	1.7

(continued)

People who speak a language other than English at home by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
Western Australia	12.4	15.5	19.0	6.6
Greater Perth	14.3	17.6	21.5	7.2
Mandurah	3.0	4.8	6.6	3.6
Perth - Inner	15.7	19.2	22.0	6.3
Perth - North East	15.3	17.8	21.6	6.3
Perth - North West	15.8	18.6	21.3	5.5
Perth - South East	14.9	21.1	28.0	13.1
Perth - South West	12.5	14.3	17.0	4.5
Rest of Western Australia	5.9	7.8	9.3	3.4
Bunbury	4.1	5.6	6.7	2.6
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	3.4	4.9	5.7	2.3
Western Australia - Outback (North)	14.3	16.3	18.9	4.6
<i>Kimberley</i>	17.6	20.7	23.2	5.6
<i>East Pilbara</i>	17.2	16.3	19.4	2.2
<i>West Pilbara</i>	8.0	11.4	14.2	6.2
Western Australia - Outback (South)	6.0	8.2	9.9	3.9
<i>Esperance</i>	2.9	3.9	4.0	1.1
<i>Gascoyne</i>	7.9	8.9	11.0	3.1
<i>Goldfields</i>	9.6	13.1	16.0	6.4
<i>Mid West</i>	3.9	5.7	7.2	3.3
Tasmania	3.7	4.7	5.7	2.0
Greater Hobart	5.3	6.7	8.1	2.8
Rest of Tasmania	2.5	3.1	3.8	1.3
Launceston and North East	3.1	4.0	5.1	2.0
South East	1.9	2.5	2.8	0.9
West and North West	1.9	2.2	2.6	0.7
Northern Territory	26.0	29.9	33.7	7.7
Greater Darwin	14.0	17.8	23.0	9.0
Rest of Northern Territory	41.4	46.0	50.7	9.3
Northern Territory - Outback	41.4	46.0	50.7	9.3
<i>Alice Springs</i>	32.3	34.6	38.4	6.1
<i>Barkly</i>	40.6	41.7	48.0	7.4
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	61.6	64.3	67.2	5.6
<i>East Arnhem</i>	57.5	63.6	71.6	14.1
<i>Katherine</i>	31.7	38.9	45.0	13.3
Australian Capital Territory	15.2	18.9	23.1	7.9
Australian Capital Cities	22.9	25.8	29.5	6.6
Australian Rest of States	5.4	6.4	7.5	2.1

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

C 1.4.2 People on selected pensions or allowances

This indicator provides an estimate of the extent to which residents of a region are in receipt of government benefits. This indicator focuses on the main types of pensions and allowances which can represent the main source of income for a recipient.

The primary focus of Australia's income support system is the provision of a minimum adequate standard of living to people who are unable to fully or regularly support themselves.

Table C 1.4.2.a Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2014 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2015 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2016 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2014-2016 change ratio (per 1000 persons)
Major Cities	189.3	189.3	183.9	-5.4
Inner Regional	263.6	267.2	265.6	2.0
Outer Regional	245.9	251.4	252.6	6.7
Remote	186.1	193.2	197.1	11.0
Very Remote	199.8	209.5	209.9	10.1
AUSTRALIA	208.9	213.7	209.5	0.6

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Data by Region, 2011-16 (cat. no. 1410.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Selected Pensions include the Age Pension; Service Pensions; Carer Payment; Disability Support Pension; Newstart; Parenting Payment; and Youth Allowance.

Table C 1.4.2.b Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2014 ratio (per 1000 persons)</i>	<i>2015 ratio (per 1000 persons)</i>	<i>2016 ratio (per 1000 persons)</i>	<i>2014-2016 change ratio (per 1000 persons)</i>
New South Wales	214.5	213.5	206.4	-8.1
Greater Sydney	176.9	173.8	166.1	-10.8
Central Coast	285.2	284.4	276.2	-9.0
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	117.8	116.5	112.7	-5.1
Sydney - Blacktown	191.8	188.2	179.8	-12.0
Sydney - City and Inner South	145.7	137.4	126.5	-19.2
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	114.7	110.4	103.8	-10.9
Sydney - Inner South West	211.2	207.0	197.7	-13.5
Sydney - Inner West	140.0	136.8	129.4	-10.6
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	92.7	89.9	86.3	-6.4
Sydney - Northern Beaches	123.0	121.2	115.9	-7.1
Sydney - Outer South West	194.7	194.7	187.4	-7.3
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	199.1	200.2	193.8	-5.3
Sydney - Parramatta	199.8	193.6	181.5	-18.3
Sydney - Ryde	136.7	133.2	126.7	-10.0
Sydney - South West	252.1	249.2	239.7	-12.4
Sydney - Sutherland	155.9	154.6	149.8	-6.1
Rest of New South Wales	282.4	284.4	280.3	-2.1
Capital Region	242.4	244.3	242.8	0.4
Central West	261.2	263.5	260.3	-0.9
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	336.7	341.0	335.1	-1.6
Far West and Orana	287.6	290.5	288.5	0.9
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	247.4	253.6	252.8	5.4
Illawarra	258.8	258.6	252.0	-6.8
Mid North Coast	382.1	385.4	381.2	-0.9
Murray	273.8	276.6	272.2	-1.6
New England and North West	280.1	282.2	280.2	0.1
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	270.3	271.3	263.9	-6.4
Richmond - Tweed	321.3	321.7	316.0	-5.3
Riverina	236.9	236.9	235.2	-1.7
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	308.9	309.6	304.7	-4.2
Victoria	207.8	206.2	199.4	-8.4
Greater Melbourne	186.7	183.9	176.4	-10.3
Melbourne - Inner	145.6	140.3	131.6	-14.0
Melbourne - Inner East	148.8	144.3	137.4	-11.4
Melbourne - Inner South	150.8	147.6	142.3	-8.5
Melbourne - North East	198.0	195.9	188.3	-9.7
Melbourne - North West	225.9	222.2	213.3	-12.6
Melbourne - Outer East	188.8	188.7	184.4	-4.4
Melbourne - South East	199.1	195.3	186.4	-12.7
Melbourne - West	195.6	192.9	183.9	-11.7
Mornington Peninsula	245.5	247.0	241.1	-4.4
Rest of Victoria	274.0	274.8	272.9	-1.1
Ballarat	286.4	287.6	286.4	0.0

(continued)

Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2014 ratio (per 1000 persons)</i>	<i>2015 ratio (per 1000 persons)</i>	<i>2016 ratio (per 1000 persons)</i>	<i>2014-2016 change ratio (per 1000 persons)</i>
Bendigo	275.8	274.7	270.9	-4.9
Geelong	249.7	247.7	241.9	-7.8
Hume	262.5	264.0	262.7	0.2
Latrobe - Gippsland	291.2	294.9	295.5	4.3
North West	292.9	295.3	294.7	1.8
Shepparton	283.9	283.9	282.2	-1.7
Warrnambool and South West	254.8	255.7	256.3	1.5
Queensland	209.8	214.1	212.5	2.7
Greater Brisbane	188.2	189.1	186.7	-1.5
Brisbane - East	193.8	197.8	197.1	3.3
Brisbane - North	188.3	187.8	183.5	-4.8
Brisbane - South	162.6	160.4	156.7	-5.9
Brisbane - West	130.0	126.2	126.1	-3.9
Brisbane Inner City	121.7	115.2	114.4	-7.3
Ipswich	223.8	226.8	221.7	-2.1
Logan - Beaudesert	216.5	221.9	220.8	4.3
Moreton Bay - North	282.7	286.9	285.5	2.8
Moreton Bay - South	148.3	152.6	150.1	1.8
Rest of Queensland	229.5	235.5	235.9	6.4
Cairns	233.5	239.3	236.1	2.6
Darling Downs - Maranoa	232.1	242.0	248.3	16.2
Central Queensland	179.9	188.7	199.7	19.8
Gold Coast	212.0	212.1	205.1	-6.9
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	151.9	164.2	176.4	24.5
Queensland - Outback	188.2	193.7	193.6	5.4
<i>Far North</i>	221.8	222.6	206.5	-15.3
<i>Outback - North</i>	155.1	163.9	170.6	15.5
<i>Outback - South</i>	188.1	193.2	208.5	20.4
Sunshine Coast	249.6	251.9	247.6	-2.0
Toowoomba	222.0	228.9	230.1	8.1
Townsville	206.5	214.8	217.8	11.3
Wide Bay	356.5	368.0	371.6	15.1
South Australia	253.7	256.0	253.8	0.1
Greater Adelaide	243.2	244.0	241.8	-1.4
Adelaide - Central and Hills	183.4	182.2	180.6	-2.8
Adelaide - North	269.3	271.5	269.2	-0.1
Adelaide - South	242.8	245.2	243.9	1.1
Adelaide - West	272.7	270.7	266.0	-6.7
Rest of South Australia	288.8	292.5	293.0	4.2
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	299.0	300.7	301.3	2.3
South Australia - Outback	262.5	269.6	269.0	6.5
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	266.6	271.5	272.1	5.5
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	254.1	265.8	262.4	8.3
South Australia - South East	294.9	298.1	298.8	3.9

(continued)

Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2014 ratio (per 1000 persons)</i>	<i>2015 ratio (per 1000 persons)</i>	<i>2016 ratio (per 1000 persons)</i>	<i>2014-2016 change ratio (per 1000 persons)</i>
Western Australia	164.6	168.8	172.5	7.9
Greater Perth	158.6	161.0	165.0	6.4
Mandurah	264.0	271.1	280.6	16.6
Perth - Inner	109.5	108.2	110.5	1.0
Perth - North East	164.6	167.7	171.6	7.0
Perth - North West	150.3	153.0	156.8	6.5
Perth - South East	160.5	163.4	166.5	6.0
Perth - South West	159.9	161.4	165.9	6.0
Rest of Western Australia	185.1	191.2	197.8	12.7
Bunbury	199.2	204.4	212.2	13.0
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	219.8	224.5	231.8	12.0
Western Australia - Outback (North)	151.2	124.9	126.4	-24.8
<i>Kimberley</i>	216.8	231.5	232.7	15.9
<i>East Pilbara</i>	66.9	87.5	88.9	22.0
<i>West Pilbara</i>	62.2	43.2	44.6	-17.6
Western Australia - Outback (South)	154.8	188.5	195.3	40.5
<i>Esperance</i>	179.6	180.4	185.8	6.2
<i>Gascoyne</i>	210.1	207.1	209.9	-0.2
<i>Goldfields</i>	132.5	144.1	153.2	20.7
<i>Mid West</i>	209.8	220.9	226.4	16.6
Tasmania	288.7	291.9	289.9	1.2
Greater Hobart	266.1	266.8	262.4	-3.7
Rest of Tasmania	305.3	308.1	310.2	4.9
Launceston and North East	296.5	299.5	300.0	3.5
South East	311.9	313.8	318.1	6.2
West and North West	314.4	317.2	320.6	6.2
Northern Territory	157.5	161.8	156.8	-0.7
Greater Darwin	109.9	105.0	111.0	1.1
Rest of Northern Territory	220.8	227.4	219.3	-1.5
Northern Territory - Outback	220.8	227.4	219.3	-1.5
<i>Alice Springs</i>	200.4	199.8	198.2	-2.2
<i>Barkly</i>	285.6	291.0	273.4	-12.2
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	248.9	271.7	260.0	11.1
<i>East Arnhem</i>	205.3	222.5	213.1	7.8
<i>Katherine</i>	227.7	225.8	212.3	-15.4
Australian Capital Territory	127.9	128.9	125.0	-2.9
Australian Capital Cities	184.0	182.5	177.9	-6.1
Australian Rest of States	258.1	261.6	260.5	2.4

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Data by Region, 2011-16 (cat. no. 1410.0)

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

Selected Pensions include the Age Pension; Service Pensions; Carer Payment; Disability Support Pension; Newstart; Parenting Payment; and Youth Allowance.

C 1.4.3 Single parent families

This indicator measures the proportion of families which are single parent in a region. The distribution of single parent families in a region can provide useful contextual information on the demographic and socio-economic make-up of an area, as well as other trends such as the changing structure of families.

Table C 1.4.3.a Proportion of families that are single parent by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Major Cities	15.9	15.8	15.7	-0.2
Inner Regional	15.8	16.2	16.4	0.6
Outer Regional	14.7	15.3	15.7	1.0
Remote	13.4	13.8	14.4	1.0
Very Remote	18.3	19.3	20.1	1.8
AUSTRALIA	15.8	15.9	15.8	0.0

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Calculation based on Occupied private dwellings.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 1.4.3.b Proportion of families that are single parent by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	15.8	15.7	15.2	-0.6
Greater Melbourne	15.4	15.3	15.0	-0.4
Greater Brisbane	16.2	16.1	16.3	0.1
Greater Perth	15.2	14.6	14.5	-0.7
Greater Adelaide	16.9	16.9	17.0	0.1
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	16.8	17.1	17.3	0.5
Newcastle - Maitland	18.4	18.3	18.6	0.2
Canberra - Queanbeyan	15.4	14.8	14.1	-1.3
Sunshine Coast	16.0	15.6	15.6	-0.4
Wollongong	17.1	17.5	17.6	0.5
Geelong	16.8	17.0	16.8	0.0
Greater Hobart	18.4	18.4	18.7	0.3
Townsville	16.8	17.3	18.5	1.7
Cairns	18.8	19.7	20.0	1.2
Greater Darwin	17.9	15.9	14.1	-3.8
Toowoomba	15.5	16.1	16.5	1.0
Ballarat	19.0	19.1	19.1	0.1
Bendigo	19.5	19.5	19.5	0.0
Albury - Wodonga	18.4	18.7	18.4	0.0
Launceston	18.5	18.5	18.8	0.3

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Calculation based on Occupied private dwellings.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 1.4.3.c Proportion of families that are single parent by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
New South Wales	16.2	16.3	16.0	-0.2
Greater Sydney	15.8	15.7	15.2	-0.6
Central Coast	18.7	19.6	19.2	0.5
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	10.0	10.4	10.2	0.2
Sydney - Blacktown	20.0	19.5	18.0	-2.0
Sydney - City and Inner South	14.7	13.4	12.0	-2.7
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	14.0	13.4	12.8	-1.2
Sydney - Inner South West	16.9	16.9	16.7	-0.2
Sydney - Inner West	14.4	13.9	13.4	-1.0
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	11.2	11.1	11.0	-0.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches	12.3	12.0	11.6	-0.7
Sydney - Outer South West	19.5	19.1	18.6	-0.9
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	17.9	18.6	18.5	0.6
Sydney - Parramatta	17.0	16.1	15.1	-1.9
Sydney - Ryde	12.9	12.4	11.9	-1.0
Sydney - South West	19.8	20.2	20.1	0.3
Sydney - Sutherland	13.0	13.4	13.2	0.2
Rest of New South Wales	16.8	17.2	17.4	0.6
Capital Region	14.7	14.9	14.8	0.1
Central West	15.6	16.2	17.1	1.5
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	18.7	18.7	18.8	0.1
Far West and Orana	18.5	19.6	20.4	1.9
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	16.5	16.8	17.5	1.0
Illawarra	16.9	17.4	17.4	0.5
Mid North Coast	17.0	17.9	18.1	1.1
Murray	14.8	15.1	15.4	0.6
New England and North West	16.5	17.3	18.0	1.5
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	18.0	17.9	17.8	-0.2
Richmond - Tweed	19.0	19.4	19.1	0.1
Riverina	15.4	15.7	16.2	0.8
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	15.7	16.5	15.9	0.2
Victoria	15.5	15.5	15.3	-0.2
Greater Melbourne	15.4	15.3	15.0	-0.4
Melbourne - Inner	13.7	12.7	12.0	-1.7
Melbourne - Inner East	12.7	12.6	12.9	0.2
Melbourne - Inner South	13.4	13.2	13.0	-0.4
Melbourne - North East	15.7	15.5	15.3	-0.4
Melbourne - North West	16.7	16.8	16.4	-0.3
Melbourne - Outer East	14.8	15.0	14.7	-0.1
Melbourne - South East	15.9	15.8	15.6	-0.3
Melbourne - West	18.1	17.5	17.0	-1.1
Mornington Peninsula	17.5	17.8	17.7	0.2
Rest of Victoria	15.5	16.1	16.2	0.7
Ballarat	16.9	17.4	17.3	0.4
Bendigo	17.2	17.3	17.3	0.1

(continued)

Proportion of families that are single parent by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Geelong	16.0	16.3	16.2	0.2
Hume	14.9	15.6	15.6	0.7
Latrobe - Gippsland	15.4	15.8	16.1	0.7
North West	14.0	15.4	15.4	1.4
Shepparton	14.8	16.0	16.3	1.5
Warrnambool and South West	14.3	14.9	14.9	0.6
Queensland	15.9	16.1	16.5	0.6
Greater Brisbane	16.2	16.1	16.3	0.1
Brisbane - East	15.4	15.4	15.6	0.2
Brisbane - North	17.2	16.4	15.5	-1.7
Brisbane - South	15.4	14.7	14.2	-1.2
Brisbane - West	12.9	12.2	12.5	-0.4
Brisbane Inner City	13.1	11.9	11.3	-1.8
Ipswich	18.9	19.2	20.0	1.1
Logan - Beaudesert	19.3	19.3	20.0	0.7
Moreton Bay - North	17.8	18.7	19.3	1.5
Moreton Bay - South	13.2	13.9	15.0	1.8
Rest of Queensland	15.7	16.1	16.7	1.0
Cairns	17.5	18.6	18.9	1.4
Darling Downs - Maranoa	13.0	13.6	14.4	1.4
Central Queensland	14.6	14.5	15.6	1.0
Gold Coast	16.6	16.9	17.1	0.5
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	12.5	12.7	14.5	2.0
Queensland - Outback	17.2	17.7	19.3	2.1
<i>Far North</i>	21.8	22.7	23.4	1.6
<i>Outback - North</i>	16.3	16.0	18.4	2.1
<i>Outback - South</i>	13.0	13.5	14.3	1.3
Sunshine Coast	15.9	15.5	15.5	-0.4
Toowoomba	15.4	15.9	16.3	0.9
Townsville	16.1	16.5	17.6	1.5
Wide Bay	15.8	16.7	17.3	1.5
South Australia	16.1	16.3	16.5	0.4
Greater Adelaide	16.9	16.9	17.0	0.1
Adelaide - Central and Hills	13.4	13.0	13.0	-0.4
Adelaide - North	19.1	19.5	19.8	0.7
Adelaide - South	16.1	16.1	16.4	0.3
Adelaide - West	18.4	18.0	17.7	-0.7
Rest of South Australia	13.6	14.4	14.7	1.1
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	12.5	13.1	13.6	1.1
South Australia - Outback	16.4	16.6	17.1	0.7
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	15.9	16.4	16.4	0.5
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	17.3	17.0	18.7	1.4
South Australia - South East	13.1	14.3	14.4	1.3
Western Australia	14.9	14.5	14.5	-0.4
Greater Perth	15.2	14.6	14.5	-0.7

(continued)

Proportion of families that are single parent by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Mandurah	14.0	15.6	15.9	1.9
Perth - Inner	12.3	10.6	10.3	-2.0
Perth - North East	16.3	15.9	15.8	-0.5
Perth - North West	14.9	14.2	14.2	-0.7
Perth - South East	16.2	15.2	14.6	-1.6
Perth - South West	15.1	14.9	15.0	-0.1
Rest of Western Australia	13.7	14.3	14.6	0.9
Bunbury	14.1	14.4	14.6	0.5
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	12.4	12.9	13.2	0.8
Western Australia - Outback (North)	14.6	15.6	15.8	1.2
<i>Kimberley</i>	21.3	22.8	22.2	0.9
<i>East Pilbara</i>	12.9	11.6	12.2	-0.7
<i>West Pilbara</i>	8.7	9.5	10.7	2.0
Western Australia - Outback (South)	14.3	15.3	15.4	1.1
<i>Esperance</i>	13.7	13.3	13.5	-0.2
<i>Gascoyne</i>	13.4	15.0	15.1	1.7
<i>Goldfields</i>	14.7	15.2	15.2	0.5
<i>Mid West</i>	14.5	15.9	16.2	1.7
Tasmania	16.7	17.0	17.4	0.7
Greater Hobart	18.4	18.4	18.7	0.3
Rest of Tasmania	15.5	16.0	16.5	1.0
Launceston and North East	16.2	16.4	16.7	0.5
South East	12.4	13.0	13.5	1.1
West and North West	15.7	16.6	17.3	1.6
Northern Territory	19.2	17.9	16.6	-2.6
Greater Darwin	17.9	15.9	14.1	-3.8
Rest of Northern Territory	21.5	21.0	20.9	-0.6
Northern Territory - Outback	21.5	21.0	20.9	-0.6
<i>Alice Springs</i>	20.0	19.5	18.8	-1.2
<i>Barkly</i>	23.5	24.6	23.5	0.0
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	24.7	22.6	22.3	-2.4
<i>East Arnhem</i>	22.7	23.7	26.0	3.3
<i>Katherine</i>	21.4	19.7	19.1	-2.3
Australian Capital Territory	15.2	14.6	13.8	-1.4
Australian Capital Cities	15.8	15.6	15.4	-0.4
Australian Rest of States	15.9	16.3	16.6	0.7

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Calculation based on Occupied private dwellings.



Context 2: Transport and Infrastructure



Infrastructure is a key enabler of progress across regions. The right infrastructure can help regions capitalise on their comparative and competitive advantages, help people access work and other community services, and facilitate the movement of freight between locations. Infrastructure is also important in providing the basic services and utilities that Australians require to maintain and enhance their standard of living.

The infrastructure information in the Context section of this Yearbook can be used to provide background information to the progress that we see across regions, and how infrastructure capacity constraints may be hampering the development of regions. This information can inform decisions on strategic investment in transport infrastructure and the development of policies and programs across the regions of Australia.

Transport and Infrastructure			
Moving people		Moving freight	
Transport mode for journey to work	p. 264	Road freight activity	p. 284
Passengers through airports	p. 276	Volume of freight through ports	p. 285
Dwellings with no motor vehicle	p. 278	Value of international freight through ports	p. 287
Kilometres travelled by passenger vehicles	p. 282	Communication and utilities	
Network delays due to congestion	p. 283	Dwellings with an internet connection	p. 288
		Residential water supply	p. 293
		Land use	
		Land area and land use	p. 294

C 2.1 Moving people

C 2.1.1 Transport mode for journey to work

Many commuters use more than one mode of transport to get to work. This indicator provides a summary of the primary mode used by commuters, prioritised in the order of public transport, private vehicle, active travel and working from home. Modes have been classified as:

- private vehicle (e.g. car as driver, car as passenger, truck or motorbike);
- public transport (e.g. bus, train, ferry, tram or taxi);
- active travel (e.g. exclusively walking or cycling); and
- working from home.

Table C 2.1.1.a Transport mode shares for journey to work by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	Public per cent	Private per cent	Active per cent	Other per cent	Work from home per cent
2006					
Major Cities	14.1	76.3	4.8	0.5	4.2
Inner Regional	2.2	83.8	6.3	0.7	7.1
Outer Regional	2.0	78.4	8.3	1.3	10.0
Remote	3.0	70.2	13.4	1.9	11.6
Very Remote	4.9	50.6	31.7	3.0	9.8
AUSTRALIA	10.7	77.5	5.8	0.7	5.4
2011					
Major Cities	15.7	74.7	4.8	0.6	4.1
Inner Regional	2.6	85.0	5.3	0.7	6.4
Outer Regional	2.2	80.8	7.2	1.3	8.5
Remote	3.8	73.0	11.8	1.9	9.6
Very Remote	9.7	52.2	26.3	4.0	7.7
AUSTRALIA	12.1	76.7	5.4	0.7	5.0
2016					
Major Cities	16.7	73.3	4.7	0.7	4.6
Inner Regional	2.5	85.7	4.6	0.7	6.5
Outer Regional	2.5	82.2	6.2	1.1	7.9
Remote	3.0	75.2	10.7	1.8	9.3
Very Remote	11.6	54.8	22.3	3.9	7.4
AUSTRALIA	13.1	75.9	5.0	0.8	5.3

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Private vehicle includes car as driver, car as passenger, truck, motorbike/scooter.

Public transport includes train, bus, ferry, tram, taxi.

Active travel includes bicycle and walking.

Other includes all other forms of transport not listed above.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 2.1.1.b Transport mode shares for journey to work by major urban area

<i>Major Urban Area</i>	<i>Public per cent</i>	<i>Private per cent</i>	<i>Active per cent</i>	<i>Other per cent</i>	<i>Work from home per cent</i>
2006					
Greater Sydney	20.8	68.9	5.4	0.5	4.4
Greater Melbourne	13.7	76.9	4.7	0.4	4.2
Greater Brisbane	13.3	77.0	4.5	0.5	4.7
Greater Perth	10.0	81.2	3.6	1.0	4.1
Greater Adelaide	9.7	81.5	4.5	0.6	3.7
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	3.6	85.3	4.4	0.6	6.1
Newcastle - Maitland	3.6	88.0	4.4	0.4	3.6
Canberra - Queanbeyan	7.5	82.0	6.8	0.4	3.3
Sunshine Coast	2.5	84.0	5.0	0.6	7.9
Wollongong	6.5	85.5	4.2	0.4	3.3
Geelong	4.6	86.0	5.0	0.4	4.0
Greater Hobart	6.6	80.5	8.4	0.6	3.9
Townsville	2.6	85.9	7.2	1.5	2.7
Cairns	3.1	84.7	7.0	1.2	4.0
Greater Darwin	5.0	82.2	8.5	1.3	3.0
Toowoomba	1.4	88.3	5.7	0.6	4.0
Ballarat	2.5	87.6	5.9	0.4	3.6
Bendigo	1.8	87.3	6.6	0.4	3.9
Albury - Wodonga	1.3	88.2	6.7	0.4	3.3
Launceston	2.4	86.8	7.0	0.5	3.3
2011					
Greater Sydney	22.7	67.0	5.4	0.5	4.4
Greater Melbourne	15.9	74.7	4.8	0.5	4.1
Greater Brisbane	14.7	75.5	4.7	0.6	4.6
Greater Perth	12.4	78.5	3.9	1.3	3.9
Greater Adelaide	10.1	81.4	4.1	0.7	3.7
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	4.5	84.6	4.2	0.7	6.0
Newcastle - Maitland	3.5	88.8	3.9	0.4	3.3
Canberra - Queanbeyan	7.5	82.0	7.0	0.5	3.0
Sunshine Coast	2.5	84.1	4.6	0.9	7.9
Wollongong	6.8	85.5	3.9	0.4	3.3
Geelong	6.0	85.0	4.4	0.4	4.1
Greater Hobart	6.7	81.2	7.4	0.6	4.1
Townsville	2.6	88.2	5.5	1.1	2.6
Cairns	3.2	84.6	6.6	1.4	4.2
Greater Darwin	4.9	82.3	8.4	1.3	3.0
Toowoomba	1.3	89.3	4.9	0.6	3.9
Ballarat	4.0	86.9	4.9	0.5	3.7
Bendigo	2.8	87.9	5.2	0.4	3.6
Albury - Wodonga	1.3	89.3	5.7	0.6	3.2
Launceston	2.8	86.9	6.2	0.6	3.5

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by major urban area (continued)

Major Urban Area	Public per cent	Private per cent	Active per cent	Other per cent	Work from home per cent
2016					
Greater Sydney	25.3	64.1	5.2	0.6	4.8
Greater Melbourne	17.6	72.4	4.9	0.5	4.6
Greater Brisbane	13.2	76.6	4.5	0.6	5.1
Greater Perth	11.8	79.0	3.5	1.4	4.3
Greater Adelaide	10.2	81.3	3.8	0.7	4.0
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	4.6	84.2	3.8	0.8	6.6
Newcastle - Maitland	3.2	88.8	3.7	0.4	3.9
Canberra - Queanbeyan	7.7	80.9	7.5	0.6	3.3
Sunshine Coast	2.7	84.1	3.7	1.0	8.4
Wollongong	7.3	84.8	3.5	0.5	3.9
Geelong	6.3	84.6	3.9	0.5	4.7
Greater Hobart	6.4	80.8	7.6	0.6	4.5
Townsville	2.1	89.4	4.8	0.9	2.8
Cairns	3.1	85.7	5.8	1.3	4.1
Greater Darwin	8.9	80.7	6.7	1.1	2.7
Toowoomba	1.2	89.6	4.2	0.6	4.4
Ballarat	4.0	87.3	4.1	0.4	4.2
Bendigo	2.6	88.8	4.6	0.4	3.6
Albury - Wodonga	1.2	90.0	5.0	0.5	3.3
Launceston	2.5	87.3	6.1	0.6	3.5

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Private vehicle includes car as driver, car as passenger, truck, motorbike/scooter.

Public transport includes train, bus, ferry, tram, taxi.

Active travel includes bicycle and walking.

Other includes all other forms of transport not listed above.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 2.1.1.c Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public per cent</i>	<i>Private per cent</i>	<i>Active per cent</i>	<i>Other per cent</i>	<i>Work from home per cent</i>
2006					
New South Wales	14.5	73.7	5.8	0.6	5.4
Greater Sydney	20.8	68.9	5.4	0.5	4.4
Central Coast	10.5	80.8	3.0	0.5	5.3
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	10.0	80.6	2.0	0.4	7.0
Sydney - Blacktown	17.7	77.3	2.3	0.4	2.3
Sydney - City and Inner South	32.7	40.9	21.5	0.9	4.0
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	30.3	54.3	9.0	0.7	5.6
Sydney - Inner South West	24.0	69.3	3.6	0.5	2.7
Sydney - Inner West	31.4	58.2	5.6	0.5	4.3
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	29.8	55.4	7.4	0.5	6.9
Sydney - Northern Beaches	17.0	70.6	5.0	0.5	6.9
Sydney - Outer South West	14.4	79.9	2.1	0.4	3.2
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	11.5	80.4	3.3	0.5	4.2
Sydney - Parramatta	21.8	70.7	4.3	0.5	2.7
Sydney - Ryde	23.5	67.0	4.1	0.5	4.9
Sydney - South West	13.4	80.3	2.9	0.6	2.9
Sydney - Sutherland	15.6	76.5	3.2	0.4	4.3
Rest of New South Wales	2.2	83.2	6.5	0.7	7.4
Capital Region	1.5	82.8	6.8	0.8	8.1
Central West	1.2	80.6	7.7	0.9	9.6
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	1.1	83.1	7.2	0.7	7.9
Far West and Orana	1.2	77.5	10.1	1.2	10.1
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	1.8	87.2	4.6	0.5	5.8
Illawarra	6.4	85.4	4.3	0.4	3.6
Mid North Coast	1.0	83.6	6.5	0.7	8.1
Murray	0.9	79.8	8.5	0.8	10.0
New England and North West	1.1	78.3	8.1	1.0	11.6
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	4.0	87.2	4.7	0.4	3.7
Richmond - Tweed	1.3	83.0	6.3	0.6	8.7
Riverina	1.0	80.8	8.3	1.2	8.6
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	1.9	83.6	5.6	0.8	8.2
Victoria	10.9	78.0	5.3	0.5	5.3
Greater Melbourne	13.7	76.9	4.7	0.4	4.2
Melbourne - Inner	26.4	52.9	15.7	0.5	4.5
Melbourne - Inner East	17.3	72.4	4.2	0.4	5.7
Melbourne - Inner South	16.7	73.4	4.1	0.4	5.3
Melbourne - North East	11.9	81.2	2.8	0.4	3.6
Melbourne - North West	10.4	84.0	2.1	0.5	2.9
Melbourne - Outer East	8.7	83.9	2.4	0.4	4.7
Melbourne - South East	9.8	83.6	2.4	0.5	3.8
Melbourne - West	12.6	81.9	2.4	0.4	2.6
Mornington Peninsula	5.0	86.0	3.2	0.6	5.3
Rest of Victoria	1.9	81.5	7.3	0.7	8.6
Ballarat	2.3	85.2	5.6	0.6	6.4
Bendigo	2.2	83.5	6.6	0.5	7.2

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public per cent</i>	<i>Private per cent</i>	<i>Active per cent</i>	<i>Other per cent</i>	<i>Work from home per cent</i>
2006					
Geelong	4.4	85.5	4.9	0.4	4.8
Hume	1.3	80.1	8.8	0.8	8.9
Latrobe - Gippsland	1.4	82.2	6.5	0.9	9.0
North West	1.0	76.6	9.7	1.1	11.6
Shepparton	0.6	79.3	8.9	0.7	10.4
Warrnambool and South West	0.8	76.4	9.0	0.9	13.0
Queensland	7.9	79.6	5.9	0.7	5.9
Greater Brisbane	13.3	77.0	4.5	0.5	4.7
Brisbane - East	9.7	81.8	2.9	0.5	5.0
Brisbane - North	16.9	75.2	3.6	0.5	3.8
Brisbane - South	17.2	74.2	3.7	0.4	4.4
Brisbane - West	17.9	70.9	5.1	0.5	5.7
Brisbane Inner City	21.6	60.1	12.9	0.5	4.9
Ipswich	8.2	83.6	3.1	0.5	4.6
Logan - Beaudesert	6.8	86.1	2.3	0.5	4.3
Moreton Bay - North	7.6	83.1	3.6	0.6	5.1
Moreton Bay - South	12.1	80.7	2.2	0.5	4.6
Rest of Queensland	2.6	82.2	7.1	1.0	7.0
Cairns	2.8	81.7	8.4	1.2	5.9
Darling Downs - Maranoa	1.0	72.7	9.4	1.2	15.7
Central Queensland	2.7	83.4	7.1	0.8	6.0
Gold Coast	3.7	85.0	4.4	0.6	6.3
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	3.3	82.0	7.5	1.1	6.0
Queensland - Outback	2.2	61.5	24.0	2.3	10.0
<i>Far North</i>	1.8	48.7	38.8	2.6	8.2
<i>Outback - North</i>	3.6	71.9	15.8	2.0	6.7
<i>Outback - South</i>	0.6	61.9	18.1	2.5	16.9
Sunshine Coast	2.5	83.5	4.9	0.7	8.4
Toowoomba	1.4	88.0	5.5	0.6	4.5
Townsville	2.9	83.9	7.4	1.5	4.3
Wide Bay	1.5	82.6	6.9	0.8	8.1
South Australia	7.8	80.8	5.5	0.8	5.2
Greater Adelaide	9.7	81.5	4.5	0.6	3.7
Adelaide - Central and Hills	9.5	76.8	7.7	0.6	5.3
Adelaide - North	9.4	84.7	2.5	0.6	2.7
Adelaide - South	9.8	82.3	3.6	0.6	3.7
Adelaide - West	10.4	80.9	5.1	0.6	2.9
Rest of South Australia	1.2	78.5	8.8	1.2	10.4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	1.1	76.5	8.9	1.3	12.3
South Australia - Outback	2.1	77.9	11.6	1.1	7.3
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	1.5	79.2	9.6	1.0	8.7
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	3.2	75.3	15.8	1.2	4.5
South Australia - South East	0.8	79.8	7.5	1.1	10.7
Western Australia	8.6	80.1	5.1	1.2	5.1
Greater Perth	10.0	81.2	3.6	1.0	4.1

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Work from home</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
2006					
Mandurah	3.2	87.1	3.3	1.3	5.0
Perth - Inner	14.1	68.5	10.6	0.7	6.0
Perth - North East	9.4	82.7	3.0	0.9	4.0
Perth - North West	10.6	82.4	2.3	0.9	3.8
Perth - South East	10.6	81.6	3.2	0.9	3.8
Perth - South West	8.1	83.2	3.4	1.4	3.9
Rest of Western Australia	3.3	76.5	10.0	1.5	8.7
Bunbury	1.8	85.0	5.1	0.9	7.3
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	1.5	71.6	9.8	2.0	15.1
Western Australia - Outback (North)	8.0	68.2	18.5	1.8	3.5
<i>Kimberley</i>	3.3	59.0	29.2	2.8	5.7
<i>East Pilbara</i>	6.8	74.8	15.2	1.3	1.9
<i>West Pilbara</i>	14.6	74.2	8.2	1.0	2.0
Western Australia - Outback (South)	4.1	76.8	10.8	1.6	6.6
<i>Esperance</i>	3.1	74.7	9.2	1.4	11.7
<i>Gascoyne</i>	3.2	63.5	22.4	2.2	8.7
<i>Goldfields</i>	6.3	79.1	10.9	1.2	2.4
<i>Mid West</i>	2.7	78.3	8.9	1.9	8.2
Tasmania	3.8	82.5	7.5	0.7	5.5
Greater Hobart	6.6	80.5	8.4	0.6	3.9
Rest of Tasmania	1.5	84.1	6.8	0.9	6.8
Launceston and North East	1.8	84.5	6.9	0.7	6.0
South East	1.7	79.0	6.7	1.2	11.4
West and North West	1.1	85.0	6.6	0.9	6.3
Northern Territory	5.1	73.2	16.8	1.4	3.5
Greater Darwin	5.0	82.2	8.5	1.3	3.0
Rest of Northern Territory	5.2	59.0	30.3	1.3	4.3
Northern Territory - Outback	5.2	59.0	30.3	1.3	4.3
<i>Alice Springs</i>	4.5	69.8	20.8	1.0	3.8
<i>Barkly</i>	3.1	47.8	40.5	3.1	5.4
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	5.7	37.3	49.3	1.3	6.4
<i>East Arnhem</i>	12.6	49.0	34.9	1.0	2.5
<i>Katherine</i>	1.8	57.7	33.9	1.7	4.8
Australian Capital Territory	8.0	80.9	7.2	0.5	3.4
Australian Capital Cities	14.8	75.5	4.9	0.6	4.2
Australian Rest of States	2.3	81.6	7.5	0.9	7.7

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public per cent</i>	<i>Private per cent</i>	<i>Active per cent</i>	<i>Other per cent</i>	<i>Work from home per cent</i>
2011					
New South Wales	15.9	73.0	5.4	0.6	5.1
Greater Sydney	22.7	67.0	5.4	0.5	4.4
Central Coast	10.4	81.3	2.5	0.5	5.2
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	12.9	78.0	1.8	0.5	6.8
Sydney - Blacktown	19.8	75.7	1.8	0.4	2.3
Sydney - City and Inner South	34.8	36.9	23.6	0.7	4.0
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	31.3	52.7	9.5	0.6	5.8
Sydney - Inner South West	26.0	67.6	3.1	0.5	2.7
Sydney - Inner West	33.5	55.8	5.6	0.5	4.6
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	32.2	53.0	7.3	0.6	6.9
Sydney - Northern Beaches	18.6	68.7	4.9	0.6	7.3
Sydney - Outer South West	14.3	80.6	1.7	0.4	3.0
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	11.9	80.7	2.8	0.4	4.2
Sydney - Parramatta	25.0	68.1	3.8	0.5	2.6
Sydney - Ryde	27.2	63.3	4.4	0.4	4.7
Sydney - South West	14.2	80.1	2.5	0.5	2.7
Sydney - Sutherland	16.8	75.5	2.8	0.4	4.5
Rest of New South Wales	2.3	84.9	5.5	0.7	6.6
Capital Region	1.5	84.7	5.6	0.8	7.3
Central West	1.5	83.3	6.2	0.9	8.2
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	1.1	84.6	6.4	0.7	7.2
Far West and Orana	1.2	80.5	8.4	1.0	8.9
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	1.8	88.9	3.8	0.5	4.9
Illawarra	6.7	85.5	4.0	0.4	3.4
Mid North Coast	1.1	85.3	5.6	0.7	7.4
Murray	1.0	83.0	6.7	0.9	8.4
New England and North West	1.0	81.5	6.6	1.0	9.9
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	3.9	87.8	4.3	0.4	3.6
Richmond - Tweed	1.5	83.5	5.9	0.8	8.3
Riverina	0.9	83.6	7.0	1.2	7.3
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	2.0	84.9	4.9	0.7	7.4
Victoria	12.9	76.6	5.1	0.6	4.9
Greater Melbourne	15.9	74.7	4.8	0.5	4.1
Melbourne - Inner	29.9	47.8	17.2	0.6	4.6
Melbourne - Inner East	20.0	69.3	4.5	0.5	5.7
Melbourne - Inner South	19.1	70.9	4.1	0.4	5.5
Melbourne - North East	14.0	79.2	2.7	0.5	3.6
Melbourne - North West	12.5	82.1	1.9	0.5	3.0
Melbourne - Outer East	9.9	83.0	2.0	0.4	4.6
Melbourne - South East	11.6	82.5	2.0	0.5	3.5
Melbourne - West	15.0	79.4	2.3	0.5	2.7
Mornington Peninsula	5.4	86.1	2.9	0.6	5.1
Rest of Victoria	2.7	83.0	6.1	0.8	7.3
Ballarat	3.6	85.0	4.8	0.6	5.9
Bendigo	3.8	83.8	5.5	0.5	6.5
Geelong	5.7	84.8	4.4	0.5	4.6
Hume	1.7	81.7	7.6	0.8	8.1
Latrobe - Gippsland	2.0	83.7	5.6	1.0	7.7
North West	1.1	80.2	8.2	1.2	9.3
Shepparton	0.9	83.7	6.7	0.6	8.0
Warrnambool and South West	1.0	79.5	8.0	1.0	10.6

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>Private</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>Active</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>Other</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>Work from</i> <i>home</i> <i>per cent</i>
2011					
Queensland	8.9	79.4	5.4	0.8	5.5
Greater Brisbane	14.7	75.5	4.7	0.6	4.6
Brisbane - East	10.7	81.1	2.5	0.6	5.1
Brisbane - North	19.0	73.0	3.7	0.5	3.8
Brisbane - South	19.6	71.6	4.1	0.5	4.2
Brisbane - West	19.8	68.0	5.8	0.5	5.9
Brisbane Inner City	23.6	56.6	14.2	0.6	5.0
Ipswich	8.9	83.7	2.6	0.6	4.1
Logan - Beaudesert	7.9	85.5	2.0	0.6	4.0
Moreton Bay - North	8.3	82.9	3.3	0.7	4.8
Moreton Bay - South	12.8	79.9	2.0	0.5	4.7
Rest of Queensland	3.1	83.3	6.1	1.0	6.5
Cairns	2.8	82.7	7.3	1.4	5.8
Darling Downs - Maranoa	0.9	76.6	8.3	1.2	13.0
Central Queensland	3.6	84.6	5.7	0.7	5.4
Gold Coast	4.6	84.3	4.2	0.7	6.2
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	4.0	83.3	6.5	1.1	5.1
Queensland - Outback	2.6	65.2	20.5	2.3	9.3
<i>Far North</i>	3.3	54.1	31.9	2.1	8.5
<i>Outback - North</i>	3.5	74.2	14.3	2.4	5.6
<i>Outback - South</i>	0.6	64.0	17.2	2.4	15.8
Sunshine Coast	2.7	83.6	4.6	0.9	8.3
Toowoomba	1.3	89.1	4.8	0.6	4.3
Townsville	2.9	86.2	6.0	1.2	3.8
Wide Bay	1.7	84.3	5.8	0.9	7.3
South Australia	8.2	81.4	4.8	0.8	4.8
Greater Adelaide	10.1	81.4	4.1	0.7	3.7
Adelaide - Central and Hills	10.3	76.0	7.6	0.7	5.4
Adelaide - North	9.4	85.1	2.2	0.7	2.6
Adelaide - South	9.6	82.6	3.2	0.8	3.8
Adelaide - West	11.6	80.4	4.4	0.7	3.0
Rest of South Australia	1.5	81.2	7.3	1.2	8.8
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	1.1	80.1	7.2	1.3	10.2
South Australia - Outback	3.3	79.5	9.6	1.4	6.3
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	2.4	81.3	7.6	1.1	7.6
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	5.1	75.8	13.5	1.9	3.7
South Australia - South East	0.9	82.6	6.2	1.1	9.1
Western Australia	11.0	77.9	5.0	1.5	4.6
Greater Perth	12.4	78.5	3.9	1.3	3.9
Mandurah	8.4	81.9	3.2	2.0	4.5
Perth - Inner	17.7	63.7	12.2	1.0	5.4
Perth - North East	10.5	81.5	3.0	1.2	3.8
Perth - North West	12.1	80.4	2.5	1.3	3.8
Perth - South East	12.5	79.5	3.2	1.2	3.5
Perth - South West	12.1	79.2	3.4	1.4	3.8
Rest of Western Australia	5.9	76.2	8.7	2.3	6.9
Bunbury	3.7	83.9	4.8	1.2	6.4
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	2.4	74.2	8.6	2.3	12.6
Western Australia - Outback (North)	14.6	65.1	14.2	3.7	2.5
<i>Kimberley</i>	3.9	65.6	23.4	2.5	4.5
<i>East Pilbara</i>	16.0	67.5	10.4	4.7	1.5

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Work from home</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
2011					
<i>West Pilbara</i>	22.1	62.8	9.8	3.7	1.6
Western Australia - Outback (South)	5.1	77.8	9.3	2.4	5.5
<i>Esperance</i>	3.2	77.6	7.2	1.7	10.2
<i>Gascoyne</i>	3.9	65.8	18.6	2.4	9.3
<i>Goldfields</i>	7.2	79.7	9.2	2.0	2.0
<i>Mid West</i>	4.2	78.2	8.3	2.9	6.4
Tasmania	4.0	83.5	6.5	0.8	5.2
Greater Hobart	6.7	81.2	7.4	0.6	4.1
Rest of Tasmania	1.9	85.4	5.8	0.8	6.1
Launceston and North East	2.1	85.4	6.1	0.7	5.7
South East	2.2	81.6	5.3	1.1	9.8
West and North West	1.4	86.6	5.6	0.9	5.4
Northern Territory	4.9	75.1	15.4	1.5	3.1
Greater Darwin	4.9	82.3	8.4	1.3	3.0
Rest of Northern Territory	4.8	62.6	27.8	1.5	3.4
Northern Territory - Outback	4.8	62.6	27.8	1.5	3.4
<i>Alice Springs</i>	4.4	72.7	18.7	1.3	2.9
<i>Barkly</i>	1.1	55.8	37.0	1.9	4.1
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	6.7	43.2	44.3	1.7	4.2
<i>East Arnhem</i>	9.7	51.7	35.2	1.6	1.8
<i>Katherine</i>	1.8	62.8	29.2	1.5	4.8
Australian Capital Territory	8.0	81.0	7.4	0.5	3.1
Australian Capital Cities	16.4	73.8	4.9	0.6	4.2
Australian Rest of States	2.9	83.0	6.4	1.0	6.8

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Work from home</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
2016					
New South Wales	18.0	71.0	5.1	0.6	5.3
Greater Sydney	25.3	64.1	5.2	0.6	4.8
Central Coast	10.1	81.4	2.2	0.5	5.8
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	16.1	74.8	1.6	0.5	7.0
Sydney - Blacktown	21.8	73.5	1.4	0.5	2.8
Sydney - City and Inner South	39.7	32.8	22.4	0.9	4.2
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	33.3	49.9	9.7	0.7	6.4
Sydney - Inner South West	29.4	63.8	3.1	0.6	3.2
Sydney - Inner West	37.9	51.1	5.6	0.6	4.8
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	36.3	49.1	6.9	0.6	7.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches	20.2	66.5	4.8	0.6	7.8
Sydney - Outer South West	14.7	80.0	1.4	0.4	3.5
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	12.2	80.6	2.3	0.5	4.4
Sydney - Parramatta	27.9	64.9	3.4	0.6	3.1
Sydney - Ryde	31.5	58.6	4.3	0.5	5.1
Sydney - South West	15.3	79.0	2.2	0.5	3.1
Sydney - Sutherland	19.0	72.8	2.8	0.4	5.0
Rest of New South Wales	2.3	85.7	4.7	0.7	6.6
Capital Region	1.5	85.6	5.0	0.9	7.1
Central West	1.1	85.0	5.4	0.7	7.9
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	0.9	86.4	5.1	0.8	6.9
Far West and Orana	1.0	83.0	6.9	1.0	8.1
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	1.6	89.6	3.1	0.6	5.1
Illawarra	7.1	84.8	3.5	0.5	4.1
Mid North Coast	1.0	86.6	4.7	0.7	7.0
Murray	0.9	84.8	5.9	0.9	7.5
New England and North West	1.1	83.1	5.7	0.8	9.4
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	3.6	87.6	4.1	0.5	4.2
Richmond - Tweed	1.4	83.9	5.0	0.8	8.8
Riverina	0.8	85.8	5.8	1.0	6.7
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	2.1	85.0	4.2	0.7	7.9
Victoria	14.3	75.0	5.0	0.6	5.2
Greater Melbourne	17.6	72.4	4.9	0.5	4.6
Melbourne - Inner	32.5	43.8	18.1	0.7	5.1
Melbourne - Inner East	21.7	66.9	4.5	0.5	6.4
Melbourne - Inner South	20.4	68.8	4.0	0.6	6.3
Melbourne - North East	15.9	77.0	2.5	0.5	4.1
Melbourne - North West	14.2	80.0	1.7	0.6	3.6
Melbourne - Outer East	11.0	81.9	1.8	0.4	4.9
Melbourne - South East	12.1	81.7	1.8	0.6	3.9
Melbourne - West	17.4	76.5	2.2	0.6	3.3
Mornington Peninsula	4.9	86.4	2.6	0.6	5.7
Rest of Victoria	2.8	84.2	5.3	0.7	7.1
Ballarat	3.7	85.5	4.2	0.5	6.1
Bendigo	3.7	84.6	4.8	0.5	6.4
Geelong	5.9	84.5	3.9	0.5	5.2
Hume	1.7	83.3	6.7	0.8	7.6
Latrobe - Gippsland	1.9	85.2	4.7	0.8	7.3
North West	0.8	82.6	7.1	1.0	8.5
Shepparton	0.8	85.4	5.8	0.7	7.3
Warrnambool and South West	0.9	81.3	7.0	0.9	9.9

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public per cent</i>	<i>Private per cent</i>	<i>Active per cent</i>	<i>Other per cent</i>	<i>Work from home per cent</i>
2016					
Queensland	8.2	80.3	4.8	0.8	5.9
Greater Brisbane	13.2	76.6	4.5	0.6	5.1
Brisbane - East	9.5	81.9	2.3	0.7	5.6
Brisbane - North	17.5	74.2	3.3	0.6	4.4
Brisbane - South	17.8	72.8	4.1	0.6	4.8
Brisbane - West	17.4	69.3	5.9	0.6	6.8
Brisbane Inner City	21.7	57.2	14.5	0.8	5.8
Ipswich	8.1	84.8	2.1	0.6	4.3
Logan - Beaudesert	6.5	86.9	1.6	0.6	4.4
Moreton Bay - North	7.0	84.4	2.7	0.7	5.2
Moreton Bay - South	10.7	81.5	1.8	0.6	5.3
Rest of Queensland	3.1	84.0	5.2	1.0	6.7
Cairns	3.0	83.9	6.3	1.3	5.5
Darling Downs - Maranoa	0.8	78.2	7.1	1.2	12.7
Central Queensland	4.6	84.1	4.7	0.8	5.7
Gold Coast	4.8	83.9	3.8	0.8	6.7
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	3.7	83.8	6.0	1.2	5.4
Queensland - Outback	1.8	69.7	17.4	2.1	8.9
<i>Far North</i>	2.4	63.0	24.2	2.8	7.7
<i>Outback - North</i>	2.3	77.7	13.0	1.5	5.4
<i>Outback - South</i>	0.5	65.3	15.9	2.3	16.1
Sunshine Coast	2.8	83.8	3.8	1.0	8.7
Toowoomba	1.1	89.6	4.1	0.6	4.6
Townsville	2.2	87.6	5.3	1.0	3.9
Wide Bay	1.6	85.5	4.9	0.8	7.2
South Australia	8.4	81.6	4.3	0.8	5.0
Greater Adelaide	10.2	81.3	3.8	0.7	4.0
Adelaide - Central and Hills	10.4	75.5	7.4	0.7	6.0
Adelaide - North	9.4	85.3	1.8	0.7	2.8
Adelaide - South	9.9	82.4	2.8	0.7	4.3
Adelaide - West	12.0	80.2	3.8	0.7	3.3
Rest of South Australia	1.4	83.0	6.1	1.1	8.4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	1.1	81.9	6.1	1.2	9.7
South Australia - Outback	2.8	81.3	8.3	1.2	6.3
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	2.6	82.8	6.6	0.9	7.1
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	3.4	77.9	12.2	1.9	4.6
South Australia - South East	0.9	84.3	5.2	1.0	8.5
Western Australia	10.6	78.8	4.2	1.5	4.8
Greater Perth	11.8	79.0	3.5	1.4	4.3
Mandurah	8.3	82.1	2.5	2.3	4.8
Perth - Inner	17.6	62.9	12.2	1.1	6.3
Perth - North East	10.3	81.6	2.7	1.3	4.0
Perth - North West	11.5	80.8	2.1	1.3	4.3
Perth - South East	11.5	80.8	2.7	1.3	3.7
Perth - South West	11.8	79.4	3.0	1.6	4.3
Rest of Western Australia	5.8	78.2	7.3	2.1	6.7
Bunbury	2.8	84.8	4.4	1.4	6.5
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	2.0	76.9	7.7	1.9	11.5
Western Australia - Outback (North)	17.2	66.2	10.7	3.6	2.2
<i>Kimberley</i>	2.1	74.2	18.0	1.8	3.8
<i>East Pilbara</i>	14.9	69.7	8.4	5.8	1.3

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Work from home</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
2016					
<i>West Pilbara</i>	29.7	58.0	7.1	3.5	1.6
Western Australia - Outback (South)	4.6	80.4	7.8	1.8	5.4
<i>Esperance</i>	2.5	79.4	6.7	1.3	10.0
<i>Gascoyne</i>	2.7	68.5	18.9	2.2	7.7
<i>Goldfields</i>	7.2	82.5	6.8	1.5	1.9
<i>Mid West</i>	3.4	81.1	7.0	2.2	6.4
Tasmania	3.8	83.7	6.4	0.7	5.4
Greater Hobart	6.4	80.8	7.6	0.6	4.5
Rest of Tasmania	1.6	86.1	5.3	0.8	6.1
Launceston and North East	1.8	85.9	5.9	0.8	5.6
South East	1.9	82.2	4.9	1.0	10.0
West and North West	1.2	87.7	4.7	0.9	5.4
Northern Territory	7.4	76.5	12.0	1.3	2.8
Greater Darwin	8.9	80.7	6.7	1.1	2.7
Rest of Northern Territory	3.7	67.4	24.1	1.6	3.2
Northern Territory - Outback	3.7	67.4	24.1	1.6	3.2
<i>Alice Springs</i>	3.8	73.9	18.6	1.1	2.6
<i>Barkly</i>	1.1	56.3	35.0	2.3	5.3
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	6.4	50.3	36.1	2.4	4.8
<i>East Arnhem</i>	5.4	60.7	31.8	1.0	1.2
<i>Katherine</i>	1.6	69.0	22.9	2.3	4.2
Australian Capital Territory	8.2	79.9	7.9	0.6	3.4
Australian Capital Cities	17.6	72.3	4.8	0.7	4.6
Australian Rest of States	2.8	84.1	5.4	0.9	6.7

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Private vehicle includes car as driver, car as passenger, truck, motorbike/scooter.

Public transport includes train, bus, ferry, tram, taxi.

Active travel includes bicycle and walking.

Other includes all other forms of transport not listed above.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

C 2.1.2 Passengers through airports

This indicator provides a measure of how many people are travelling through the top 50 airports, including both domestic and international travellers. Data reflects passengers travelling on regular public transport (RPT) services including both arrivals and departures. In this context, regular public transport refers to airline services open to the general public with fixed schedules over specific routes.

Table C 2.1.2.a Number of passengers through top 50 airports

Airport	Remoteness Class	Sub State Region Class	2007	2012	2017	2007-2017
			passengers (^{'000})	passengers (^{'000})	passengers (^{'000})	change passengers (^{'000})
Sydney	Major Cities	Sydney - City and Inner South	31,847	37,008	43,330	11,483
Melbourne	Major Cities	Melbourne - North West	22,750	28,918	35,559	12,809
Brisbane	Major Cities	Brisbane - North	17,894	21,073	22,949	5,055
Perth	Major Cities	Perth - South East	8,479	12,618	12,381	3,903
Adelaide	Major Cities	Adelaide - West	6,362	7,067	8,112	1,750
Gold Coast	Major Cities	Richmond - Tweed	3,947	5,679	6,479	2,532
Cairns	Outer Regional	Cairns	3,768	4,081	4,940	1,172
Canberra	Major Cities	Australian Capital Territory	2,735	3,066	3,106	371
Hobart	Inner Regional	Hobart	1,664	1,919	2,510	847
Darwin	Outer Regional	Darwin	1,463	1,941	2,077	614
Townsville	Outer Regional	Townsville	1,310	1,610	1,590	280
Launceston	Inner Regional	Launceston and North East	1,039	1,172	1,341	302
Newcastle	Inner Regional	Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	1,005	1,184	1,265	260
Sunshine Coast	Major Cities	Sunshine Coast	868	795	1,127	259
Mackay	Inner Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	777	1,126	763	-14
Alice Springs	Remote	Northern Territory - Outback	624	580	618	-5
Rockhampton	Inner Regional	Central Queensland	662	740	557	-105
Ballina	Inner Regional	Richmond - Tweed	318	346	510	192
Karratha	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	339	818	439	100
Proserpine	Outer Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	267	233	426	159
Hamilton Island	Remote	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	468	441	424	-45
Coffs Harbour	Inner Regional	Coffs Harbour - Grafton	330	341	416	86
Broome	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	354	411	389	34
Ayers Rock	Very Remote	Northern Territory - Outback	378	286	366	-12
Port Hedland	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	180	533	354	174
Newman	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	125	374	286	161
Gladstone	Inner Regional	Central Queensland	199	418	282	83
Albury	Inner Regional	Murray	220	277	266	46
Kalgoorlie	Outer Regional	Western Australia - Outback (South)	229	266	252	23
Port Macquarie	Inner Regional	Mid North Coast	122	232	228	106
Mildura	Outer Regional	North West	171	210	228	56
Dubbo	Inner Regional	Far West and Orana	181	171	225	43

(continued)

Number of passengers through top 50 airports (continued)

Airport	Remoteness Class	Sub State Region Class	2007	2012	2017	2007-2017
			passengers	passengers	passengers	change
			('000)	('000)	('000)	passengers ('000)
Wagga Wagga	Inner Regional	Riverina	218	208	224	7
Emerald	Outer Regional	Central Queensland	99	280	198	99
Tamworth	Inner Regional	New England and North West	102	158	196	94
Mount Isa	Remote	Queensland - Outback	171	254	192	21
Bundaberg	Inner Regional	Wide Bay	111	124	174	63
Hervey Bay	Inner Regional	Wide Bay	200	151	173	-27
Port Lincoln	Remote	South Australia - Outback	143	196	171	29
Paraburdoo	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	105	301	166	61
Devonport	Outer Regional	West and North West	88	135	147	59
Toowoomba Wellcamp	Inner Regional	Toowoomba	n.a	n.a	143	n.a
Armidale	Inner Regional	New England and North West	90	107	132	42
Moranbah	Outer Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	12	134	115	103
Geraldton	Outer Regional	Western Australia - Outback (South)	98	138	112	14
Thursday Island	Very Remote	Queensland - Outback	60	95	99	38
Learmonth	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (South)	41	92	83	42
Mount Gambier	Outer Regional	South Australia - South East	115	87	80	-35
Roma	Outer Regional	Darling Downs - Maranoa	26	130	75	50
Weipa	Very Remote	Queensland - Outback	49	71	75	26

Source: BITRE 2018, Airport Traffic Data, from <bitre.gov.au/publications/ongoing/airport_traffic_data.aspx>

Regular public transport (RPT) operations only.

Data is compiled for International and Domestic (including Regional) airline RPT services, and does not include charter or other non-scheduled activity. Data is presented on Australian airports with more than 7,000 revenue passenger movements during 2017, except for Avalon Airport which is excluded for commercial-in-confidence reasons.

Each of the top 50 airports has been classified into remoteness class and sub state class. These geographies are based on 2016 ASGS Remoteness Areas and 2016 ASGS SA4 classifications.

C 2.1.3 Dwellings with no motor vehicle

This indicator measures the proportion of dwellings with no passenger vehicle (other than a motorbike or scooter). It can provide some indication of the extent to which households in a region may encounter access difficulties through a lack of private transport. This also provides an indication of the extent to which households in a region may rely on public transport, bicycle and footpath infrastructure for travel.

Table C 2.1.3.a Dwellings with no motor vehicle by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Major Cities	10.9	9.8	8.7	-2.2
Inner Regional	7.7	6.8	5.6	-2.1
Outer Regional	7.7	6.9	5.7	-2.0
Remote	8.6	8.1	7.2	-1.4
Very Remote	19.1	17.5	17.7	-1.4
AUSTRALIA	10.0	9.0	7.9	-2.1

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Motor vehicles includes vans and company vehicles kept at home but excludes motorcycles and scooters.

Calculation excludes Unoccupied private dwellings and Non-private dwellings.

Calculation excludes Not stated category from the denominator.

Table C 2.1.3.b Dwellings with no motor vehicle by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	13.9	12.7	11.6	-2.3
Greater Melbourne	10.1	9.6	9.2	-0.9
Greater Brisbane	9.1	8.1	6.8	-2.3
Greater Perth	7.3	6.5	5.1	-2.2
Greater Adelaide	10.7	9.7	8.4	-2.3
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	8.5	7.0	5.6	-2.9
Newcastle - Maitland	11.5	9.1	7.3	-4.2
Canberra - Queanbeyan	7.3	6.5	5.7	-1.6
Sunshine Coast	7.7	6.3	4.7	-3.0
Wollongong	12.3	10.6	8.4	-3.9
Geelong	8.5	7.4	6.3	-2.2
Greater Hobart	10.4	9.4	8.3	-2.1
Townsville	7.7	6.6	5.9	-1.8
Cairns	11.1	9.6	7.7	-3.4
Greater Darwin	8.4	7.3	5.9	-2.5
Toowoomba	8.6	7.9	6.5	-2.1
Ballarat	9.6	8.3	7.1	-2.5
Bendigo	9.2	7.9	6.4	-2.8
Albury - Wodonga	9.5	8.7	7.2	-2.3
Launceston	10.6	9.9	8.9	-1.7

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Motor vehicles includes vans and company vehicles kept at home but excludes motorcycles and scooters.

Calculation excludes Unoccupied private dwellings and Non-private dwellings.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 2.1.3.c Dwellings with no motor vehicle by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
New South Wales	12.2	10.9	9.7	-2.5
Greater Sydney	13.9	12.7	11.6	-2.3
Central Coast	11.1	9.4	7.3	-3.8
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	3.0	2.7	2.5	-0.5
Sydney - Blacktown	11.6	9.5	7.3	-4.3
Sydney - City and Inner South	33.9	34.0	34.3	0.4
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	20.8	19.4	18.3	-2.5
Sydney - Inner South West	15.6	13.5	12.4	-3.2
Sydney - Inner West	17.3	15.5	14.8	-2.5
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	11.8	11.0	10.6	-1.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches	9.3	8.1	6.9	-2.4
Sydney - Outer South West	9.1	7.3	5.8	-3.3
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	9.3	7.9	6.4	-2.9
Sydney - Parramatta	15.8	13.5	11.9	-3.9
Sydney - Ryde	11.9	11.4	10.3	-1.6
Sydney - South West	12.2	10.8	8.9	-3.3
Sydney - Sutherland	8.0	6.9	5.9	-2.1
Rest of New South Wales	9.6	8.1	6.5	-3.1
Capital Region	7.3	6.2	5.1	-2.2
Central West	9.6	8.0	6.5	-3.1
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	9.1	7.8	6.1	-3.0
Far West and Orana	11.8	10.1	8.4	-3.4
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	7.9	6.2	4.9	-3.0
Illawarra	12.0	10.4	8.3	-3.7
Mid North Coast	9.5	8.2	6.4	-3.1
Murray	8.4	8.0	6.6	-1.8
New England and North West	9.5	8.1	6.6	-2.9
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	11.8	9.4	7.6	-4.2
Richmond - Tweed	9.2	7.9	6.0	-3.2
Riverina	8.7	7.5	5.9	-2.8
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	7.4	6.3	4.7	-2.7
Victoria	9.4	8.9	8.3	-1.1
Greater Melbourne	10.1	9.6	9.2	-0.9
Melbourne - Inner	22.9	23.4	25.4	2.5
Melbourne - Inner East	8.5	8.2	7.8	-0.7
Melbourne - Inner South	10.1	9.0	7.8	-2.3
Melbourne - North East	8.2	7.4	6.4	-1.8
Melbourne - North West	7.7	7.1	6.0	-1.7
Melbourne - Outer East	5.3	4.8	4.1	-1.2
Melbourne - South East	7.3	6.6	5.6	-1.7
Melbourne - West	9.3	8.0	6.6	-2.7
Mornington Peninsula	7.3	6.2	5.2	-2.1
Rest of Victoria	7.5	6.8	5.7	-1.8
Ballarat	7.9	6.9	6.0	-1.9
Bendigo	7.8	6.8	5.5	-2.3

(continued)

Dwellings with no motor vehicle by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
Geelong	8.0	6.9	5.9	-2.1
Hume	6.9	6.2	5.1	-1.8
Latrobe - Gippsland	7.4	6.7	5.6	-1.8
North West	8.2	8.0	6.5	-1.7
Shepparton	7.1	6.9	5.5	-1.6
Warrnambool and South West	6.7	6.2	5.2	-1.5
Queensland	8.6	7.5	6.3	-2.3
Greater Brisbane	9.1	8.1	6.8	-2.3
Brisbane - East	7.1	6.3	4.9	-2.2
Brisbane - North	10.3	9.2	7.8	-2.5
Brisbane - South	9.9	8.7	7.1	-2.8
Brisbane - West	7.6	7.3	6.4	-1.2
Brisbane Inner City	16.5	14.8	13.5	-3.0
Ipswich	8.0	6.9	5.5	-2.5
Logan - Beaudesert	6.7	6.1	5.1	-1.6
Moreton Bay - North	8.7	7.9	6.4	-2.3
Moreton Bay - South	4.0	3.7	3.2	-0.8
Rest of Queensland	8.2	7.0	5.8	-2.4
Cairns	10.5	8.8	7.2	-3.3
Darling Downs - Maranoa	6.7	5.8	4.9	-1.8
Central Queensland	7.4	6.3	5.4	-2.0
Gold Coast	8.1	6.6	5.3	-2.8
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	6.9	5.6	5.3	-1.6
Queensland - Outback	15.2	14.6	13.2	-2.0
<i>Far North</i>	25.1	24.6	21.9	-3.2
<i>Outback - North</i>	11.3	10.9	9.8	-1.5
<i>Outback - South</i>	9.6	8.6	7.2	-2.4
Sunshine Coast	7.2	5.9	4.5	-2.7
Toowoomba	8.3	7.7	6.3	-2.0
Townsville	8.0	6.8	6.1	-1.9
Wide Bay	7.8	7.3	6.1	-1.7
South Australia	10.0	9.1	7.8	-2.2
Greater Adelaide	10.7	9.7	8.4	-2.3
Adelaide - Central and Hills	10.8	10.2	9.3	-1.5
Adelaide - North	9.9	9.1	7.7	-2.2
Adelaide - South	9.1	8.0	6.9	-2.2
Adelaide - West	14.5	12.6	10.5	-4.0
Rest of South Australia	7.5	7.1	6.1	-1.4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	6.2	6.0	5.0	-1.2
South Australia - Outback	10.9	10.2	9.4	-1.5
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	10.3	9.6	8.8	-1.5
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	12.1	11.6	10.7	-1.4
South Australia - South East	6.7	6.3	5.3	-1.4
Western Australia	7.2	6.4	5.2	-2.0
Greater Perth	7.3	6.5	5.1	-2.2

(continued)

Dwellings with no motor vehicle by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Mandurah	5.9	5.7	4.4	-1.5
Perth - Inner	12.7	11.8	9.6	-3.1
Perth - North East	7.1	6.1	4.8	-2.3
Perth - North West	6.0	5.2	4.2	-1.8
Perth - South East	7.4	6.4	5.0	-2.4
Perth - South West	6.9	6.1	4.8	-2.1
Rest of Western Australia	6.9	6.4	5.5	-1.4
Bunbury	5.2	4.8	3.9	-1.3
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	5.6	5.1	4.2	-1.4
Western Australia - Outback (North)	11.2	10.8	10.6	-0.6
<i>Kimberley</i>	16.3	15.6	15.6	-0.7
<i>East Pilbara</i>	9.4	8.5	7.5	-1.9
<i>West Pilbara</i>	5.2	5.3	5.3	0.1
Western Australia - Outback (South)	7.8	7.0	6.1	-1.7
<i>Esperance</i>	5.8	5.3	5.2	-0.6
<i>Gascoyne</i>	8.6	6.7	6.8	-1.8
<i>Goldfields</i>	9.2	8.5	7.0	-2.2
<i>Mid West</i>	7.2	6.5	5.5	-1.7
Tasmania	9.0	8.2	7.3	-1.7
Greater Hobart	10.4	9.4	8.3	-2.1
Rest of Tasmania	8.1	7.2	6.5	-1.6
Launceston and North East	8.7	8.0	7.1	-1.6
South East	4.7	4.0	3.3	-1.4
West and North West	8.3	7.3	6.7	-1.6
Northern Territory	14.5	12.6	11.5	-3.0
Greater Darwin	8.4	7.3	5.9	-2.5
Rest of Northern Territory	24.1	21.0	21.3	-2.8
Northern Territory - Outback	24.1	21.0	21.3	-2.8
<i>Alice Springs</i>	17.4	14.2	15.8	-1.6
<i>Barkly</i>	27.0	26.6	24.0	-3.0
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	36.0	33.7	31.4	-4.6
<i>East Arnhem</i>	34.4	28.6	32.9	-1.5
<i>Katherine</i>	24.3	19.8	18.8	-5.5
Australian Capital Territory	7.2	6.4	5.7	-1.5
Australian Capital Cities	10.8	9.8	8.8	-2.0
Australian Rest of States	8.6	7.5	6.2	-2.4

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Motor vehicles includes vans and company vehicles kept at home but excludes motorcycles and scooters.

Calculation excludes Unoccupied private dwellings and Non-private dwellings.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

C 2.1.4 Kilometres travelled by passenger vehicles

This indicator measures road passenger vehicle use within the vehicle's state of registration. Vehicle travel outside the vehicle's state of registration is not presented in the ABS *Survey of Motor Vehicle Use*, but was around 4 per cent of the total in 2011-12. This measure includes passenger vehicles, motorcycles, light commercial vehicles and buses.⁶⁵

Passenger vehicle use is a major component of the total road transport task. Changes in passenger vehicle kilometres travelled over time (alongside trends in the freight task) are important for assessing the extent of growth in the overall transport task in a region.

Table C 2.1.4.a Passenger vehicle kilometres travelled (on road) by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2006-07 billion kilometres	2011-12 billion kilometres	2016-17* billion kilometres	2006-07 - 2016-17* change billion kilometres
Greater Sydney	35.3	37.3	40.3	5.0
Rest of New South Wales	27.1	28.5	31.2	4.2
Greater Melbourne	34.2	36.6	40.3	6.1
Rest of Victoria	19.0	20.3	22.1	3.1
Greater Brisbane	18.8	20.5	22.6	3.8
Rest of Queensland	24.8	25.7	27.7	2.9
Greater Adelaide	9.6	9.5	10.3	0.6
Rest of South Australia	5.4	5.4	5.8	0.4
Greater Perth	15.0	16.2	17.9	2.9
Rest of Western Australia	7.4	8.2	8.6	1.2
Greater Hobart	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.1
Rest of Tasmania	3.0	3.1	3.1	0.1
Greater Darwin	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.2
Rest of Northern Territory	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0
Australian Capital Territory	3.5	3.7	3.9	0.5
Australian Capital Cities	119.1	126.6	138.3	19.2
Australian Rest of States	87.5	92.1	99.5	11.9
AUSTRALIA	206.6	218.7	237.8	31.1

Source: BITRE 2017, Unpublished data, Road vehicle-kilometres travelled

Vehicle kilometres travelled (VKT) estimates are based on the ABS, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) and have been aggregated to Greater Capital Cities geographical classifications.

The total for Australia, Australian capital cities and rest of states may differ from summations of GCCSA classifications due to rounding.

Includes cars, motorcycles, light commercial vehicles and buses. Excludes articulated trucks, rigid and other trucks.

Estimates are based on the location of the road, not the start point or destination of the driver or goods.

Change may vary from annual figures due to rounding.

BITRE estimates are based on the ABS Survey of Motor Vehicle Use and Census of Motor Vehicles by smoothing VKT values with relation to location and vehicle types, and adjusted using annual fuels sales volumes from the Australian Petroleum Statistics (Department of the Environment and Energy) and BITRE fleet fuel efficiency data. For more information see BTCE 1995, Report 88, Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Australian Transport: Long-term projections; Cosgrove & Mitchell 2001, Standardised Time Series for the Australian Road Transport Task; BITRE 2007, Working Paper 71, Estimating Urban Traffic and Congestion Cost Trends for Australian Cities; BITRE 2009, Working Paper 73, Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Australian Transport: Projections to 2020; and BITRE 2010, Long-term Projections of Australian Transport Emissions: Base Case 2010.

* 2016-17 estimates are preliminary.

⁶⁵ BITRE 2012, Research Report 127, *Traffic Growth in Australia*, Canberra.

C 2.1.5 Network delays due to congestion

This indicator measures the average minutes per kilometre travelled lost due to congestion for each capital city. As well as impacting productivity, higher congestion reduces wellbeing through longer travel times, and reduced accessibility.

Table C 2.1.5.a Average network delay due to congestion by selected major urban area

Major Urban Area	2003-04 minutes per kilometre	2008-09 minutes per kilometre	2013-14 minutes per kilometre
Greater Sydney	0.73	0.90	0.58
Greater Melbourne	0.70	0.84	0.96
Greater Brisbane	0.55	0.90	n.a.
Greater Adelaide	0.72	0.80	0.80
Greater Perth	0.42	0.63	0.75
Australian Capital Territory	n.a.	1.21	n.a.

Source: Austroads, National Performance Indicators Data, Graph 7.3.1 AM peak congestion indicator (urban)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth presented in this table are broadly comparable to ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Areas.

Represents the difference between actual and nominal travel time: the delay from traffic conditions which do not permit travel at the posted speed limit.

Data refers to the weekday morning peak congestion time, in each direction.

Due to data variability change comparisons over time have not been reported.

Darwin and Hobart have not been reported due to insufficient data.

Yearbook 2016 reported incorrect data for South Australia and Western Australia; and 2012-13 Sydney data. This data should not be used and is superseded by this publication.

n.a. Not available.

C 2.2 Moving freight

C 2.2.1 Road freight activity

This indicator measures road freight activity by region. Freight use represents a major component of the total road transport task. Changes over time in road freight tonne kilometres (alongside trends in the passenger vehicle task) are important for assessing the extent of growth in the overall transport task in a region.⁶⁶

Table C 2.2.1.a Road freight tonne kilometres by capital city/balance of state

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>2005-06 billion tonne kilometres</i>	<i>2010-11 billion tonne kilometres</i>	<i>2015-16 billion tonne kilometres</i>	<i>2005-06 to 2015-16 change billion tonne kilometres</i>
Greater Sydney	11.0	11.3	13.0	2.0
Rest of New South Wales	44.8	48.1	49.9	5.1
Greater Melbourne	11.1	11.6	13.0	1.9
Rest of Victoria	29.2	29.5	32.9	3.7
Greater Brisbane	7.7	8.6	9.7	1.9
Rest of Queensland	25.6	27.5	34.2	8.6
Greater Adelaide	2.6	2.8	3.1	0.5
Rest of South Australia	12.4	13.2	12.8	0.4
Greater Perth	5.1	5.7	7.0	1.9
Rest of Western Australia	20.0	25.0	30.4	10.4
Greater Hobart	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1
Rest of Tasmania	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0
Greater Darwin	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Rest of Northern Territory	3.5	3.7	3.7	0.2
Australian Capital Territory	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1
Australian Capital Cities	38.7	41.2	47.2	8.5
Australian Rest of States	138.4	150.0	166.7	28.3
AUSTRALIA	177.1	191.2	213.9	36.8

Source: BITRE 2017, Statistical report, Australian Infrastructure Statistics - Yearbook 2017

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification.

BITRE road freight estimates are based on the ABS Survey of Motor Vehicle Use (SMVU).

Estimates are based on the location of the road, not the start point or destination of the driver or goods.

A detailed description of BITRE modelling techniques for freight estimation is provided in BTRE 2006, Freight Measurement and Modelling.

Change may vary from annual figures due to rounding.

⁶⁶ BTRE 2006, Research Report 112, *Freight Measurement and Modelling in Australia*, Canberra.

C 2.2.2 Volume of freight through ports

This indicator measures the volume of freight, both international and domestic, being loaded and unloaded at ports. The indicator is only presented for those regions that contain a port with significant and ongoing freight activity. The volume of freight through ports is associated with freight infrastructure needs in the regions near ports, and employment at ports and related industries.

Table C 2.2.2.a Volume of freight through top 50 ports

Port	Remoteness Class	Sub State Region Class	2005-06	2010-11	2015-16	2005-06 - 2015-16
			tonne (million)	tonne (million)	tonne (million)	change tonne (million)
Port Hedland	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	111.0	198.4	457.4	346.5
Port Walcott	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	55.3	81.0	187.7	132.4
Dampier	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	112.7	167.7	171.1	58.5
Newcastle	Major Cities	Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	85.9	115.0	164.8	79.0
Hay Point	Outer Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	80.4	87.8	115.6	35.2
Gladstone	Inner Regional	Central Queensland	67.3	76.4	115.4	48.0
Fremantle	Major Cities	Perth - South West	25.2	25.9	34.7	9.5
Weipa	Very Remote	Queensland - Outback	17.9	22.4	33.3	15.5
Melbourne	Major Cities	Melbourne - Inner	29.0	31.8	33.1	4.0
Brisbane	Major Cities	Brisbane - East	26.5	32.6	29.6	3.0
Abbot Point	Outer Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	12.0	15.0	26.4	14.4
Sydney	Major Cities	Sydney - City and Inner South	26.5	28.1	26.2	-0.3
Port Kembla	Major Cities	Illawarra	25.3	29.8	20.1	-5.2
Geraldton	Outer Regional	Western Australia - Outback (South)	5.1	10.1	16.2	11.1
Bunbury	Inner Regional	Bunbury	10.3	13.5	15.8	5.5
Esperance	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (South)	8.3	11.3	15.1	6.8
Adelaide	Major Cities	Adelaide - West	11.5	12.5	13.4	2.0
Darwin	Outer Regional	Darwin	3.1	12.2	11.9	8.8
Geelong	Major Cities	Geelong	11.5	11.9	11.2	-0.4
Whyalla	Outer Regional	South Australia - Outback	4.0	7.8	10.4	6.4
Townsville	Outer Regional	Townsville	10.2	10.5	7.7	-2.5
Portland	Outer Regional	Warrnambool and South West	3.6	3.7	6.8	3.1
Burnie	Outer Regional	West and North West	4.0	4.0	5.0	1.0
Albany	Outer Regional	Western Australia - Wheat Belt	2.8	3.0	4.7	2.0
Devonport	Inner Regional	West and North West	3.2	3.2	3.6	0.4
Bell Bay	Outer Regional	Launceston and North East	5.2	4.0	3.3	-1.8
Thevenard	Very Remote	South Australia - Outback	1.9	2.9	2.7	0.8
Port Latta	Outer Regional	West and North West	2.3	2.0	2.5	0.2
Mackay	Inner Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	3.5	2.6	2.4	-1.1
Port Lincoln	Remote	South Australia - Outback	1.8	2.9	2.3	0.5
Hobart	Inner Regional	Hobart	2.6	2.3	2.0	-0.6
Gove	Very Remote	Northern Territory - Outback	n.a.	0.0	1.8	n.a.
Port Bonython	Outer Regional	South Australia - Outback	1.0	0.9	1.8	0.7
Yampi Sound	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	1.1	3.3	1.6	0.5
Klein Point	Remote	Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	1.9	1.6	1.4	-0.4
Hastings	Major Cities	Mornington Peninsula	4.5	2.3	1.3	-3.1

(continued)

Volume of freight through top 50 ports (continued)

Port	Remoteness Class	Sub State Region Class	2005-06	2010-11	2015-16	2005-06 - 2015-16
			tonne (million)	tonne (million)	tonne (million)	change tonne (million)
Port Pirie	Outer Regional	Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	0.8	0.6	0.8	-0.1
Cairns	Outer Regional	Cairns	1.3	0.6	0.7	-0.6
Broome	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.1
Eden	Outer Regional	Capital Region	1.1	1.1	0.6	-0.5
Port Giles	Remote	Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.6
Karumba	Very Remote	Queensland - Outback	1.1	0.7	0.5	-0.6
Milner Bay	Very Remote	Northern Territory - Outback	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.0
Wallaroo	Outer Regional	Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.1
Ardrossan	Outer Regional	Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	0.6	0.5	0.4	-0.1
Barrow Island	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
Wyndham	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	0.4	0.2	0.2	-0.2
Carnarvon	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (South)	3.7	3.9	0.2	-3.6
Bundaberg	Inner Regional	Wide Bay	0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.3
Rockhampton	Inner Regional	Central Queensland	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, International Merchandise Trade, Australia (cat. no. 5422.0); and BITRE 2017, Unpublished data, Australian Coastal Freight

The volume of freight through ports indicator has not been updated in Yearbook 2018 due to data unavailability at time of publication.

Each top 50 port has been classified into 2016 ASGS Remoteness Areas and 2016 ASGS SA4s.

The statistics of some ports include data for other associated ports, terminals or facilities. For a full list of ports and grouped port/terminals/facilities, more information can be obtained from BITRE, Australian Sea Freight statistical report, Appendix A: <bitre.gov.au/statistics/maritime/australian_sea_freight.aspx>.

Some smaller ports may not include international trade data due to restrictions on port level reporting in the ABS International Merchandise Trade data.

Calculation of international and coastal export volumes exclude ship stores. In particular, this removes bunker fuel from the trade statistics.

n.a. Not available.

C 2.2.3 Value of international freight through ports

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

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

Table C 2.2.3.a Value of international freight through top 30 ports

Port	Remoteness Class	Sub State Region Class	2006-07 \$ million (real)	2011-12 \$ million (real)	2016-17 \$ million (real)	2006-07 - 2016-17 change \$ million (real)
Melbourne	Major Cities	Melbourne - Inner	77,569	74,942	80,536	2,966
Sydney	Major Cities	Sydney - City and Inner South	68,653	62,333	68,242	-411
Brisbane	Major Cities	Brisbane - East	39,195	45,288	41,840	2,645
Port Hedland	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	9,323	36,168	36,114	26,791
Fremantle	Major Cities	Perth - South West	31,405	33,674	26,680	-4,726
Dampier	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	22,893	46,877	26,564	3,671
Gladstone	Inner Regional	Central Queensland	9,221	15,640	22,786	13,565
Hay Point	Outer Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	13,211	19,893	21,257	8,046
Newcastle	Major Cities	Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	9,104	19,375	20,324	11,219
Port Kembla	Major Cities	Illawarra	5,369	16,415	15,339	9,970
Adelaide	Major Cities	Adelaide - West	10,563	12,398	14,905	4,342
Port Walcott	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	3,505	10,824	14,221	10,716
Townsville	Outer Regional	Townsville	8,088	10,472	7,262	-827
Bunbury	Inner Regional	Bunbury	4,558	4,988	6,751	2,193
Darwin	Outer Regional	Darwin	6,232	9,247	4,728	-1,504
Geelong	Major Cities	Geelong	5,126	6,421	4,087	-1,039
Abbot Point	Outer Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	1,000	2,120	3,800	2,799
Broome	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	1,927	708	3,686	1,759
Geraldton	Outer Regional	Western Australia - Outback (South)	2,181	3,322	2,958	776
Esperance	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (South)	2,742	3,351	2,155	-588
Portland	Outer Regional	Warrnambool and South West	1,753	2,638	1,572	-181
Mackay	Inner Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	985	1,593	1,125	139
Albany	Outer Regional	Western Australia - Wheat Belt	759	829	1,103	344
Hastings	Major Cities	Mornington Peninsula	647	679	883	236
Port Lincoln	Remote	South Australia - Outback	491	1,092	812	321
Bell Bay	Outer Regional	Launceston and North East	1,977	937	797	-1,180
Weipa	Very Remote	Queensland - Outback	286	314	796	510
Cairns	Outer Regional	Cairns	1,070	728	576	-494
Port Pirie	Outer Regional	Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	341	577	496	154
Whyalla	Outer Regional	South Australia - Outback	260	884	454	195

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report based on International Merchandise Trade, Australia (cat. no. 5422.0); and ABS 2018, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Mar 2018 (cat no. 6401.0)

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2016-17.

The top 30 ports are ranked in descending order by the largest combined value of free-on-board imports and exports of Australia's international freight, over the 2016-17 financial year.

Each top 30 ports has been classified into 2016 ASGS Remoteness Areas and 2016 ASGS SA4s.

The statistics of some ports include data for other associated ports, terminals or facilities. For a full list of ports and grouped port/terminals/facilities, more information can be obtained from BITRE, Australian Sea Freight statistical report, Appendix A: <bitre.gov.au/statistics/maritime/australian_sea_freight.aspx>.

Some smaller ports may not be included in the international trade data due to restrictions on port level reporting in the ABS International Merchandise Trade data.

Calculation of international values exclude ship stores. In particular, this removes bunker fuel from the trade statistics.

C 2.3 Communications and utilities

C 2.3.1 Dwellings with an internet connection

This indicator provides a measure of the proportion of dwellings from which internet can be accessed. This includes access through an ADSL, fibre, cable or wireless connection to the dwelling, as well as other means such as 3G or 4G mobile broadband.⁶⁷ Some dwellings may have access to an internet connection even if it is not paid for by the household, for example those who have an internet connection provided by their employer.

Internet access can vary based on the characteristics of people living in the dwelling and the type and cost of internet access available in a region. Access to the internet can benefit households by enabling improved communications, access to online services, greater consumer choice through e-commerce and savings from reduced travel.

Table C 2.3.1.a Dwellings with an internet connection by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Major Cities	66.3	82.1	87.6	21.3
Inner Regional	57.8	75.1	81.6	23.8
Outer Regional	55.4	72.7	78.6	23.2
Remote	56.5	73.8	78.5	22.0
Very Remote	47.0	62.2	70.1	23.1
AUSTRALIA	63.4	79.6	85.5	22.1

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Calculation based on occupied private dwellings. Includes any type of internet connection that can be accessed from the dwelling via any method (computers, mobile or smart phones, gaming consoles, etc).

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

⁶⁷ ABS 2016, *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary*, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0), Canberra.

Table C 2.3.1.b Dwellings with an internet connection by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	68.3	82.8	88.0	19.7
Greater Melbourne	66.0	82.0	87.9	21.9
Greater Brisbane	68.3	83.9	88.6	20.3
Greater Perth	66.8	83.0	88.6	21.8
Greater Adelaide	60.2	77.5	84.2	24.0
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	66.2	83.0	87.3	21.1
Newcastle - Maitland	58.0	75.5	82.5	24.5
Canberra - Queanbeyan	74.2	87.2	91.2	17.0
Sunshine Coast	66.2	82.4	87.8	21.6
Wollongong	59.7	76.4	82.7	23.0
Geelong	59.3	77.4	83.9	24.6
Greater Hobart	58.0	75.6	82.5	24.5
Townsville	65.2	81.8	85.7	20.5
Cairns	65.6	81.3	85.1	19.5
Greater Darwin	66.0	83.4	87.9	21.9
Toowoomba	60.6	77.5	83.8	23.2
Ballarat	56.4	75.4	82.8	26.4
Bendigo	57.1	75.3	82.4	25.3
Albury - Wodonga	58.8	76.0	82.2	23.4
Launceston	55.6	73.2	81.2	25.6

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Occupied private dwellings. Includes any type of internet connection that can be accessed from the dwelling via any method (computers, mobile or smart phones, gaming consoles, etc).

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 2.3.1.c Dwellings with an internet connection by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
New South Wales	63.6	79.2	84.9	21.3
Greater Sydney	68.3	82.8	88.0	19.7
Central Coast	59.4	76.2	83.1	23.7
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	81.3	90.3	93.4	12.1
Sydney - Blacktown	64.3	81.4	87.4	23.1
Sydney - City and Inner South	69.4	85.0	89.0	19.6
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	72.3	85.9	90.2	17.9
Sydney - Inner South West	61.3	77.7	84.3	23.0
Sydney - Inner West	71.2	84.6	89.2	18.0
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	79.7	90.1	93.4	13.7
Sydney - Northern Beaches	74.8	87.0	91.2	16.4
Sydney - Outer South West	65.9	82.0	86.7	20.8
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	66.6	81.8	87.0	20.4
Sydney - Parramatta	63.7	80.5	86.3	22.6
Sydney - Ryde	74.5	85.8	90.6	16.1
Sydney - South West	59.8	76.9	83.7	23.9
Sydney - Sutherland	71.7	84.6	89.6	17.9
Rest of New South Wales	56.4	73.3	79.9	23.5
Capital Region	59.1	75.4	80.8	21.7
Central West	53.8	70.8	76.9	23.1
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	56.1	73.8	80.5	24.4
Far West and Orana	49.9	66.6	72.9	23.0
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	58.1	75.8	81.7	23.6
Illawarra	60.1	76.5	82.9	22.8
Mid North Coast	52.6	69.8	77.2	24.6
Murray	54.5	71.2	78.1	23.6
New England and North West	51.7	68.7	75.0	23.3
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	58.9	76.0	83.1	24.2
Richmond - Tweed	57.6	74.6	81.1	23.5
Riverina	54.4	71.0	77.4	23.0
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	58.7	75.0	82.0	23.3
Victoria	63.1	79.7	86.0	22.9
Greater Melbourne	66.0	82.0	87.9	21.9
Melbourne - Inner	68.5	84.7	89.5	21.0
Melbourne - Inner East	72.9	85.1	90.1	17.2
Melbourne - Inner South	69.1	83.3	89.3	20.2
Melbourne - North East	63.3	80.1	86.5	23.2
Melbourne - North West	60.0	78.1	85.0	25.0
Melbourne - Outer East	69.6	84.2	89.5	19.9
Melbourne - South East	64.8	81.4	87.8	23.0
Melbourne - West	61.5	79.7	86.5	25.0
Mornington Peninsula	61.9	79.5	86.1	24.2
Rest of Victoria	55.3	73.2	80.4	25.1
Ballarat	55.8	73.8	81.2	25.4
Bendigo	57.5	75.1	82.2	24.7

(continued)

Dwellings with an internet connection by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
Geelong	59.5	77.5	84.0	24.5
Hume	55.9	73.7	80.3	24.4
Latrobe - Gippsland	55.4	73.1	80.1	24.7
North West	50.3	67.5	75.2	24.9
Shepparton	52.1	70.4	78.3	26.2
Warrnambool and South West	52.4	70.6	78.1	25.7
Queensland	64.8	81.2	86.1	21.3
Greater Brisbane	68.3	83.9	88.6	20.3
Brisbane - East	68.5	83.9	88.8	20.3
Brisbane - North	65.0	81.6	87.4	22.4
Brisbane - South	70.7	85.1	90.1	19.4
Brisbane - West	80.1	90.3	93.7	13.6
Brisbane Inner City	73.1	88.0	91.7	18.6
Ipswich	61.1	79.4	84.9	23.8
Logan - Beaudesert	65.6	82.6	86.6	21.0
Moreton Bay - North	59.7	78.2	84.1	24.4
Moreton Bay - South	75.2	88.5	91.9	16.7
Rest of Queensland	61.5	78.7	83.8	22.3
Cairns	61.2	77.3	82.2	21.0
Darling Downs - Maranoa	51.2	70.4	76.6	25.4
Central Queensland	60.5	77.9	82.5	22.0
Gold Coast	68.1	84.4	88.2	20.1
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	62.3	79.8	83.3	21.0
Queensland - Outback	49.3	66.9	75.2	25.9
<i>Far North</i>	40.2	58.0	73.5	33.3
<i>Outback - North</i>	55.4	72.9	78.0	22.6
<i>Outback - South</i>	51.1	68.7	73.5	22.4
Sunshine Coast	66.4	82.5	87.8	21.4
Toowoomba	60.1	77.1	83.4	23.3
Townsville	61.5	78.9	83.1	21.6
Wide Bay	53.7	72.1	78.5	24.8
South Australia	58.2	75.7	82.6	24.4
Greater Adelaide	60.2	77.5	84.2	24.0
Adelaide - Central and Hills	66.1	81.1	86.8	20.7
Adelaide - North	58.3	76.7	83.3	25.0
Adelaide - South	62.8	79.4	85.9	23.1
Adelaide - West	52.3	71.8	80.0	27.7
Rest of South Australia	51.3	69.6	77.1	25.8
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	51.2	69.2	77.1	25.9
South Australia - Outback	50.1	68.8	75.0	24.9
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	50.3	69.5	76.5	26.2
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	49.6	67.2	71.5	21.9
South Australia - South East	51.9	70.2	78.0	26.1
Western Australia	65.2	81.6	87.2	22.0
Greater Perth	66.8	83.0	88.6	21.8

(continued)

Dwellings with an internet connection by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Mandurah	59.6	78.2	84.7	25.1
Perth - Inner	72.0	86.2	90.7	18.7
Perth - North East	64.7	81.6	87.7	23.0
Perth - North West	68.4	84.2	89.4	21.0
Perth - South East	65.4	82.3	88.2	22.8
Perth - South West	66.5	82.8	88.4	21.9
Rest of Western Australia	59.4	76.4	81.7	22.3
Bunbury	60.2	78.1	84.0	23.8
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	57.0	74.0	79.7	22.7
Western Australia - Outback (North)	64.7	78.6	81.2	16.5
<i>Kimberley</i>	51.9	67.5	73.7	21.8
<i>East Pilbara</i>	68.7	83.3	83.9	15.2
<i>West Pilbara</i>	76.7	89.3	88.4	11.7
Western Australia - Outback (South)	58.6	75.7	80.8	22.2
<i>Esperance</i>	59.0	75.9	81.8	22.8
<i>Gascoyne</i>	53.9	72.9	77.7	23.8
<i>Goldfields</i>	61.1	78.3	82.2	21.1
<i>Mid West</i>	57.6	74.4	80.3	22.7
Tasmania	54.9	72.9	80.0	25.1
Greater Hobart	58.0	75.6	82.5	24.5
Rest of Tasmania	52.7	70.9	78.1	25.4
Launceston and North East	54.1	71.8	79.3	25.2
South East	50.3	69.9	77.1	26.8
West and North West	51.5	70.0	77.0	25.5
Northern Territory	60.2	76.6	82.4	22.2
Greater Darwin	66.0	83.4	87.9	21.9
Rest of Northern Territory	50.2	64.6	71.5	21.3
Northern Territory - Outback	50.2	64.6	71.5	21.3
<i>Alice Springs</i>	57.6	73.1	75.7	18.1
<i>Barkly</i>	36.4	53.1	63.9	27.5
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	31.2	45.7	63.1	31.9
<i>East Arnhem</i>	54.7	65.0	72.1	17.4
<i>Katherine</i>	46.4	62.2	70.3	23.9
Australian Capital Territory	75.2	87.9	91.8	16.6
Australian Capital Cities	66.7	82.3	87.8	21.1
Australian Rest of States	57.4	74.7	81.0	23.6

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Occupied private dwellings. Includes any type of internet connection that can be accessed from the dwelling via any method (computers, mobile or smart phones, gaming consoles, etc).

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

C 2.3.2 Residential water supply

Urban water utilities provide urban water services across Australia. Residential water supply is influenced by climate, rainfall, water conservation measures, the available water supply, housing density and the price of water. Rainfall is the most influential factor that affects residential consumption of water.⁶⁸

Table C 2.3.2.a Average annual residential water supplied by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2010-11 kL per property	2013-14 kL per property	2016-17 kL per property
Adelaide	n.a	183	171
Australian Capital Territory	177	203	190
Cairns	231	243	251
Darwin	405	407	361
Geelong	142	151	158
Melbourne	138	150	149
Newcastle - Maitland	175	181	172
Perth	264	254	223
South East Queensland	n.a	164*	158
Sydney	197	206	206
Toowoomba	n.a	144	155
Townsville	287	404	243

Source: BOM 2018, National Performance Report 2016-17: Urban Water Utilities

Major urban areas have been classified according to boundaries outlined in the National Performance Report. This is broadly comparable to the ASGS Significant Urban Area and Greater Capital City Statistical Area classifications.

Average annual residential water supply is calculated on major utilities (with greater than) 100,000 customers with the exception of Darwin, Cairns, Townsville and Toowoomba (with between 50,000 and 100,000 customers).

Due to year on year data variation, change and trend comparisons over time have not been reported.

* Note that calculations use incomplete figures due to data unavailability. Unavailable data accounts for approximately 5% of connected properties in South East Queensland.

n.a. Not available.

⁶⁸ BOM 2018, National Performance Report 2016-17: urban water utilities.

C 2.4 Land use

C 2.4.1 Land area and land use

Land area for each region is based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), and provides a context for understanding the distribution and density of settlement, industry and infrastructure.

The land cover indicators provide information on how land is being used. This includes land that is covered by vegetation as parkland or public open space, land that is part of a built-up urban area, and land that is agricultural. This information provides the foundation for regional and urban development planning.

Table C 2.4.1.a Land area by remoteness class

<i>Remoteness Class</i>	<i>Land area hectare</i>	<i>Built-up area per cent</i>	<i>Agricultural per cent</i>	<i>Vegetation per cent</i>	<i>Other per cent</i>
2016					
Major Cities	1,996,625	48.0	19.2	19.1	13.7
Inner Regional	25,151,721	3.7	67.3	19.4	9.6
Outer Regional	80,315,819	0.9	73.7	20.1	5.3
Remote	90,565,366	0.4	84.8	12.1	2.8
Very Remote	570,783,100	0.1	76.2	5.6	18.0
AUSTRALIA	768,812,632	0.5	76.5	8.4	14.6

Source: ABS 2018, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Volume 5 - Remoteness Structure, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.005); and ABS 2016, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001)

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data has been sourced from ASGS meshblock land use classifications. This is different from Yearbook 2016, where land use was sourced from ABS, National Regional Profile, 2007 to 2011 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001).

Table C 2.4.1.b Land area and land use by major urban area

Major Urban Area	Land area hectare	Built-up area per cent	Agricultural per cent	Vegetation per cent	Other per cent
2016					
Greater Sydney	1,236,819	15.2	9.5	57.1	18.3
Greater Melbourne	999,251	25.1	44.7	20.6	9.7
Greater Brisbane	1,584,196	14.1	58.8	18.0	9.1
Greater Perth	641,622	30.6	22.0	37.8	9.5
Greater Adelaide	325,984	22.7	55.1	10.8	11.4
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	140,504	36.7	21.1	21.1	21.1
Newcastle - Maitland	117,913	26.1	30.8	22.8	20.3
Canberra - Queanbeyan	49,934	48.2	17.2	29.3	5.3
Sunshine Coast	163,310	19.7	29.3	23.9	27.1
Wollongong	57,232	25.6	21.9	24.8	27.7
Geelong	132,901	19.4	68.3	8.3	3.9
Greater Hobart	169,536	20.8	25.7	22.0	31.4
Townsville	69,329	28.1	42.3	22.0	7.5
Cairns	25,405	47.3	12.6	35.0	5.1
Greater Darwin	316,391	38.7	26.5	14.0	20.8
Toowoomba	72,860	26.3	69.4	3.8	0.5
Ballarat	34,362	25.9	32.2	10.7	31.2
Bendigo	28,744	41.8	8.7	29.2	20.4
Albury - Wodonga	62,825	15.7	66.6	9.8	7.9
Launceston	43,541	21.8	68.2	6.6	3.4

Source: ABS 2016, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Volume 1 – Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001)

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

Data has been sourced from ASGS meshblock land use classifications. This is different from Yearbook 2016, where land use was sourced from ABS, National Regional Profile, 2007 to 2011 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001).

Table C 2.4.1.c Land area and land use by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Land area hectare</i>	<i>Built-up area per cent</i>	<i>Agricultural per cent</i>	<i>Vegetation per cent</i>	<i>Other per cent</i>
2016					
New South Wales	80,081,078	0.8	83.7	10.0	5.5
Greater Sydney	1,236,819	15.2	9.5	57.1	18.3
Central Coast	168,107	9.9	10.4	53.4	26.2
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	325,150	2.9	5.0	64.8	27.2
Sydney - Blacktown	24,209	54.9	22.8	13.7	8.5
Sydney - City and Inner South	6,553	85.9	0.0	13.1	0.9
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	5,773	72.4	0.0	27.1	0.4
Sydney - Inner South West	16,394	82.9	0.0	17.0	0.1
Sydney - Inner West	6,455	87.1	0.0	12.7	0.1
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	27,510	44.9	0.0	55.1	0.0
Sydney - Northern Beaches	25,421	37.6	0.0	57.9	4.5
Sydney - Outer South West	127,845	13.2	32.0	29.6	25.2
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	396,813	6.1	5.3	74.5	14.2
Sydney - Parramatta	16,164	83.0	0.0	16.7	0.2
Sydney - Ryde	6,934	79.5	0.0	20.5	0.0
Sydney - South West	53,907	55.7	29.4	12.2	2.6
Sydney - Sutherland	29,587	26.5	0.0	73.4	0.0
Rest of New South Wales	78,844,259	0.6	84.9	9.2	5.3
Capital Region	5,189,556	1.0	61.1	24.9	13.0
Central West	7,029,706	1.0	83.9	10.8	4.3
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	1,322,976	1.6	34.6	41.4	22.4
Far West and Orana	33,936,369	0.1	95.8	2.2	1.9
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	2,149,129	1.8	58.4	17.5	22.3
Illawarra	153,892	9.8	15.7	42.0	32.5
Mid North Coast	1,885,150	1.4	35.4	34.7	28.4
Murray	9,779,768	0.3	94.0	3.9	1.7
New England and North West	9,914,592	0.4	82.0	11.4	6.1
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	87,061	27.0	8.5	36.5	28.1
Richmond - Tweed	1,027,114	2.5	56.4	21.6	19.5
Riverina	5,698,502	0.5	85.5	13.2	0.8
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	670,444	2.9	24.9	45.4	26.9
Victoria	22,749,563	2.4	63.3	31.0	3.4
Greater Melbourne	999,251	25.1	44.7	20.6	9.7
Melbourne - Inner	14,236	82.3	0.0	16.8	0.9
Melbourne - Inner East	14,674	83.6	0.0	16.4	0.0
Melbourne - Inner South	16,150	80.7	0.0	16.6	2.7
Melbourne - North East	185,126	15.6	36.0	30.9	17.6
Melbourne - North West	161,969	23.9	60.8	9.6	5.6
Melbourne - Outer East	187,856	17.5	40.7	38.8	2.9
Melbourne - South East	192,228	23.3	51.6	13.1	12.0
Melbourne - West	141,635	29.6	50.1	13.0	7.2
Mornington Peninsula	85,377	30.7	40.7	10.1	18.5
Rest of Victoria	21,750,312	1.3	64.2	31.4	3.1
Ballarat	1,028,748	3.0	73.0	18.1	5.8
Bendigo	1,184,191	2.6	77.4	10.7	9.3
Geelong	442,870	7.7	76.4	14.2	1.8

(continued)

Land area and land use by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Land area hectare</i>	<i>Built-up area per cent</i>	<i>Agricultural per cent</i>	<i>Vegetation per cent</i>	<i>Other per cent</i>
2016					
Hume	3,400,554	1.8	49.3	46.6	2.4
Latrobe - Gippsland	4,155,375	1.2	36.3	59.1	3.5
North West	7,807,274	0.4	72.4	25.6	1.6
Shepparton	1,093,411	1.8	90.4	6.0	1.8
Warrnambool and South West	2,637,891	1.2	80.5	13.5	4.8
Queensland	173,017,208	0.6	89.7	7.3	2.5
Greater Brisbane	1,584,196	14.1	58.8	18.0	9.1
Brisbane - East	65,313	31.1	2.0	55.1	11.8
Brisbane - North	18,695	73.8	0.7	25.1	0.4
Brisbane - South	26,534	61.2	0.5	19.0	19.3
Brisbane - West	26,965	42.5	1.9	33.7	21.9
Brisbane Inner City	8,174	84.9	0.0	15.1	0.0
Ipswich	668,115	7.9	73.3	10.5	8.3
Logan - Beaudesert	258,615	19.4	68.7	8.4	3.5
Moreton Bay - North	434,446	6.3	58.7	28.3	6.8
Moreton Bay - South	77,339	31.5	9.4	18.6	40.4
Rest of Queensland	171,433,012	0.5	89.9	7.2	2.4
Cairns	2,133,797	2.3	51.3	39.6	6.7
Darling Downs - Maranoa	16,634,006	0.5	95.8	3.5	0.2
Central Queensland	11,758,800	1.1	85.5	12.4	1.0
Gold Coast	185,789	29.2	13.9	32.4	24.6
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	9,014,011	0.6	92.9	5.3	1.3
Queensland - Outback	118,318,272	0.1	90.9	6.1	2.9
<i>Far North</i>	25,087,759	0.5	75.1	11.1	13.3
<i>Outback - North</i>	30,708,218	0.1	97.8	2.1	0.1
<i>Outback - South</i>	62,522,295	0.0	93.9	6.1	0.0
Sunshine Coast	308,591	12.9	35.5	29.2	22.4
Toowoomba	225,880	19.7	66.4	3.8	10.1
Townsville	8,003,610	0.9	91.7	5.9	1.5
Wide Bay	4,850,258	2.0	73.5	22.3	2.2
South Australia	98,427,491	0.3	71.6	2.1	26.1
Greater Adelaide	325,984	22.7	55.1	10.8	11.4
Adelaide - Central and Hills	149,727	11.1	67.7	9.5	11.7
Adelaide - North	93,999	26.8	49.9	12.4	10.9
Adelaide - South	66,308	28.7	47.3	10.1	13.9
Adelaide - West	15,949	82.5	0.0	16.8	0.7
Rest of South Australia	98,101,507	0.2	71.6	2.1	26.1
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	3,771,635	0.6	95.7	3.1	0.6
South Australia - Outback	87,781,598	0.2	69.4	1.5	28.9
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	23,530,548	0.3	18.1	3.8	77.8
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	64,251,050	0.1	88.2	0.7	11.0
South Australia - South East	6,548,274	0.6	87.5	8.4	3.5
Western Australia	252,664,624	0.2	83.0	8.1	8.7
Greater Perth	641,622	30.6	22.0	37.8	9.5
Mandurah	103,286	14.1	72.7	12.1	1.2
Perth - Inner	9,224	67.3	0.0	29.9	2.7

(continued)

Land area and land use by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Land area hectare</i>	<i>Built-up area per cent</i>	<i>Agricultural per cent</i>	<i>Vegetation per cent</i>	<i>Other per cent</i>
2016					
Perth - North East	176,243	20.0	21.1	38.7	20.2
Perth - North West	88,400	32.1	10.4	46.1	11.4
Perth - South East	202,399	36.4	8.7	52.0	3.0
Perth - South West	62,070	62.4	3.7	21.3	12.5
Rest of Western Australia	252,023,002	0.1	83.1	8.1	8.7
Bunbury	2,480,241	2.3	33.6	57.9	6.1
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	19,734,538	0.4	83.0	13.8	2.9
Western Australia - Outback (North)	92,604,966	0.1	80.8	6.0	13.1
<i>Kimberley</i>	41,925,979	0.1	66.7	6.4	26.7
<i>East Pilbara</i>	39,072,378	0.1	94.3	3.3	2.3
<i>West Pilbara</i>	11,606,609	0.2	86.2	13.6	0.0
Western Australia - Outback (South)	137,203,257	0.1	85.6	7.7	6.6
<i>Esperance</i>	5,566,066	0.2	69.9	24.4	5.6
<i>Gascoyne</i>	13,506,408	0.0	90.0	6.0	3.9
<i>Goldfields</i>	71,451,308	0.0	77.5	11.3	11.2
<i>Mid West</i>	46,679,475	0.1	98.6	0.8	0.6
Tasmania	6,801,750	1.7	27.3	56.0	14.9
Greater Hobart	169,536	20.8	25.7	22.0	31.4
Rest of Tasmania	6,632,214	1.3	27.4	56.9	14.5
Launceston and North East	1,997,534	1.8	52.7	35.6	10.0
South East	2,382,202	1.1	17.9	58.1	22.9
West and North West	2,252,479	1.0	15.0	74.6	9.5
Northern Territory	134,809,433	0.4	51.9	7.7	40.0
Greater Darwin	316,391	38.7	26.5	14.0	20.8
Rest of Northern Territory	134,493,042	0.3	51.9	7.7	40.1
Northern Territory - Outback	134,493,042	0.3	51.9	7.7	40.1
<i>Alice Springs</i>	56,956,473	0.2	41.9	9.0	48.9
<i>Barkly</i>	30,321,398	0.0	71.0	0.0	29.0
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	11,229,485	0.4	23.5	19.2	56.8
<i>East Arnhem</i>	3,360,659	0.4	0.0	2.5	97.0
<i>Katherine</i>	32,625,027	0.7	66.9	9.1	23.3
Australian Capital Territory	235,817	10.3	18.5	69.3	1.9
Australian Capital Cities	5,509,616	20.2	36.1	31.2	12.5
Australian Rest of States	763,302,980	0.3	76.8	8.2	14.6

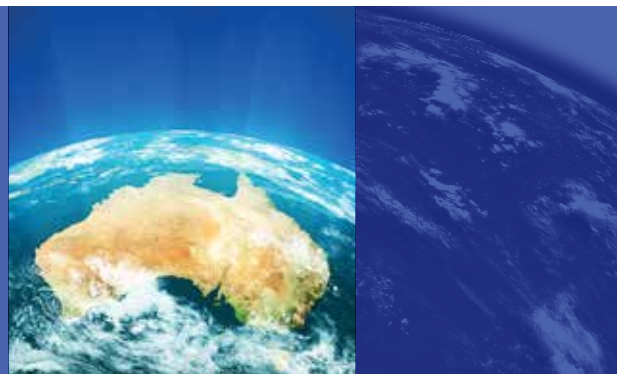
Source: ABS 2016, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001)

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

Australian rest of states includes Other Territories.

Data has been sourced from ASGS meshblock land use classifications. This is different from Yearbook 2016, where land use was sourced from ABS, National Regional Profile, 2007 to 2011 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001).

Context 3: Industry and Innovation



The industries within a region provide the foundation of its economic activity. Businesses operating across a range of industries capitalise on a region's comparative and competitive advantage, generating income, providing jobs for locals and using the natural and human capital of the region.

To remain competitive, both domestically and internationally, and to lay the foundations for future growth, all industries are dependent on a variety of forms of innovation, both technological adaptation and process improvements. These different forms of innovation help ensure that an industry's needs can be met into the future, and that long term viability can be strengthened.

Industry and Innovation	
Industry	
Top employing industry	p. 300
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C 3.1 Industry

C 3.1.1 Top employing industry

The industry that employs the most people in a region provides some useful context about the economic underpinnings of that region. This indicator presents the proportion of the top employing industry's employment to the region's total employment. This indicator is based on the place of usual residence of the employed person and not the work location.

Table C 3.1.1.a Top employing industry by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	Top employing industry	Employment per cent
		2007
New South Wales	Retail Trade	11.3
Greater Sydney	Retail Trade	10.7
Central Coast	Retail Trade	13.6
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Retail Trade	11.9
Sydney - Blacktown	Manufacturing	12.3
Sydney - City and Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.7
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	14.9
Sydney - Inner South West	Transport, Postal and Warehousing	10.7
Sydney - Inner West	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.2
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	17.3
Sydney - Northern Beaches	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.8
Sydney - Outer South West	Manufacturing	15.4
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	Education and Training	11.1
Sydney - Parramatta	Retail Trade	12.0
Sydney - Ryde	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.6
Sydney - South West	Manufacturing	18.4
Sydney - Sutherland	Construction	10.9
Rest of New South Wales	Retail Trade	12.6
Capital Region	Construction	13.6
Central West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	18.3
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Retail Trade	19.4
Far West and Orana	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	14.7
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	Retail Trade	13.9
Illawarra	Retail Trade	13.8
Mid North Coast	Retail Trade	15.5
Murray	Construction	15.0
New England and North West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.6
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.5
Richmond - Tweed	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	12.3
Riverina	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13.5
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Retail Trade	12.9
Victoria	Manufacturing	12.5
Greater Melbourne	Manufacturing	13.0
Melbourne - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	16.6
Melbourne - Inner East	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	15.1
Melbourne - Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.7
Melbourne - North East	Manufacturing	12.6
Melbourne - North West	Manufacturing	13.5
Melbourne - Outer East	Manufacturing	16.3
Melbourne - South East	Manufacturing	19.6
Melbourne - West	Manufacturing	13.1
Mornington Peninsula	Manufacturing	15.0
Rest of Victoria	Retail Trade	11.8
Ballarat	Manufacturing	14.1
Bendigo	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.1
Geelong	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.0

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Top employing industry</i>	<i>Employment per cent</i>
<i>2007</i>		
Hume	Manufacturing	13.1
Latrobe - Gippsland	Retail Trade	14.4
North West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15.8
Shepparton	Manufacturing	15.2
Warrnambool and South West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	22.5
Queensland	Retail Trade	12.4
Greater Brisbane	Retail Trade	11.9
Brisbane - East	Retail Trade	12.3
Brisbane - North	Retail Trade	11.4
Brisbane - South	Retail Trade	12.0
Brisbane - West	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	14.6
Brisbane Inner City	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.6
Ipswich	Manufacturing	16.4
Logan - Beaudesert	Retail Trade	15.7
Moreton Bay - North	Construction	12.9
Moreton Bay - South	Retail Trade	12.8
Rest of Queensland	Retail Trade	12.7
Cairns	Retail Trade	12.4
Darling Downs - Maranoa	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	25.7
Fitzroy	Construction	14.0
Gold Coast	Construction	14.7
Mackay	Construction	11.0
Queensland - Outback	Public Administration and Safety	20.3
Sunshine Coast	Retail Trade	16.6
Toowoomba	Retail Trade	12.3
Townsville	Retail Trade	12.5
Wide Bay	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	14.6
South Australia	Retail Trade	12.3
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.5
Adelaide - Central and Hills	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.2
Adelaide - North	Manufacturing	14.6
Adelaide - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.9
Adelaide - West	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.1
Rest of South Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.8
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	16.2
South Australia - Outback	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.4
South Australia - South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	22.8
Western Australia	Retail Trade	11.3
Greater Perth	Retail Trade	11.5
Mandurah	Construction	15.3
Perth - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	18.9
Perth - North East	Retail Trade	12.7
Perth - North West	Construction	11.8
Perth - South East	Retail Trade	11.4
Perth - South West	Retail Trade	12.2
Rest of Western Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	14.1

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Top employing industry</i>	<i>Employment per cent</i>
2007		
Bunbury	Construction	16.3
Western Australia - Outback	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	12.1
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	23.5
Tasmania	Retail Trade	11.8
Greater Hobart	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.9
Rest of Tasmania	Retail Trade	12.5
Launceston and North East	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.5
South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	25.3
West and North West	Manufacturing	15.6
Northern Territory	Public Administration and Safety	14.7
Greater Darwin	Public Administration and Safety	15.7
Rest of Northern Territory	Accommodation and Food Services	15.7
Northern Territory - Outback	Accommodation and Food Services	15.7
Australian Capital Territory	Public Administration and Safety	29.3
Australian Capital Cities	Retail Trade	11.1
Australian Rest of States	Retail Trade	12.2
AUSTRALIA	Retail Trade	11.5

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Top employing industry	Employment per cent
		2012
New South Wales	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.8
Greater Sydney	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.1
Central Coast	Retail Trade	14.6
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Construction	11.5
Sydney - Blacktown	Manufacturing	14.2
Sydney - City and Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	19.6
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	16.5
Sydney - Inner South West	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.4
Sydney - Inner West	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	14.0
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	20.4
Sydney - Northern Beaches	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.9
Sydney - Outer South West	Manufacturing	13.5
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	Retail Trade	11.1
Sydney - Parramatta	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.3
Sydney - Ryde	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	14.9
Sydney - South West	Manufacturing	15.5
Sydney - Sutherland	Retail Trade	11.2
Rest of New South Wales	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.3
Capital Region	Public Administration and Safety	15.4
Central West	Retail Trade	13.5
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Retail Trade	18.6
Far West and Orana	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.5
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.7
Illawarra	Retail Trade	13.3
Mid North Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	18.2
Murray	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15.3
New England and North West	Retail Trade	14.2
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.5
Richmond - Tweed	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.2
Riverina	Manufacturing	13.4
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.3
Victoria	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.6
Greater Melbourne	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.2
Melbourne - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	17.2
Melbourne - Inner East	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	14.8
Melbourne - Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	15.3
Melbourne - North East	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.0
Melbourne - North West	Manufacturing	14.0
Melbourne - Outer East	Retail Trade	13.1
Melbourne - South East	Manufacturing	15.8
Melbourne - West	Transport, Postal and Warehousing	11.6
Mornington Peninsula	Retail Trade	14.1
Rest of Victoria	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.8
Ballarat	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.3
Bendigo	Health Care and Social Assistance	10.9
Geelong	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.4

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Top employing industry</i>	<i>Employment per cent</i>
2012		
Hume	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	14.9
Latrobe - Gippsland	Retail Trade	11.6
North West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	20.8
Shepparton	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15.7
Warrnambool and South West	Manufacturing	16.8
Queensland	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.2
Greater Brisbane	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.3
Brisbane - East	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.6
Brisbane - North	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.6
Brisbane - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.1
Brisbane - West	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	17.0
Brisbane Inner City	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	15.4
Ipswich	Manufacturing	13.3
Logan - Beaudesert	Manufacturing	12.1
Moreton Bay - North	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.1
Moreton Bay - South	Construction	11.0
Rest of Queensland	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.1
Cairns	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.5
Darling Downs - Maranoa	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	21.7
Fitzroy	Construction	13.0
Gold Coast	Retail Trade	14.0
Mackay	Mining	12.8
Queensland - Outback	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	20.9
Sunshine Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.9
Toowoomba	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.8
Townsville	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.4
Wide Bay	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.1
South Australia	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.5
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.3
Adelaide - Central and Hills	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.2
Adelaide - North	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.7
Adelaide - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.9
Adelaide - West	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.3
Rest of South Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	16.4
South Australia - Outback	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.3
South Australia - South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.9
Western Australia	Health Care and Social Assistance	10.9
Greater Perth	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.0
Mandurah	Construction	13.4
Perth - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	14.6
Perth - North East	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.9
Perth - North West	Construction	12.0
Perth - South East	Retail Trade	9.9
Perth - South West	Retail Trade	11.6
Rest of Western Australia	Mining	15.1

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Top employing industry</i>	<i>Employment per cent</i>
2012		
Bunbury	Construction	15.6
Western Australia - Outback	Mining	24.1
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	28.9
Tasmania	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.7
Greater Hobart	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.4
Rest of Tasmania	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.2
Launceston and North East	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.5
South East	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.9
West and North West	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.5
Northern Territory	Public Administration and Safety	13.7
Greater Darwin	Public Administration and Safety	14.2
Rest of Northern Territory	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.5
Northern Territory - Outback	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.5
Australian Capital Territory	Public Administration and Safety	31.1
Australian Capital Cities	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.6
Australian Rest of States	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.5
AUSTRALIA	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.9

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Top employing industry	Employment per cent
		2017
New South Wales	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.1
Greater Sydney	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	11.9
Central Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	16.4
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.6
Sydney - Blacktown	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.0
Sydney - City and Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	18.8
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	19.5
Sydney - Inner South West	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.6
Sydney - Inner West	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	15.0
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	21.6
Sydney - Northern Beaches	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	14.1
Sydney - Outer South West	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.0
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	Health Care and Social Assistance	10.8
Sydney - Parramatta	Construction	11.6
Sydney - Ryde	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.9
Sydney - South West	Manufacturing	16.3
Sydney - Sutherland	Construction	14.3
Rest of New South Wales	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.7
Capital Region	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.3
Central West	Health Care and Social Assistance	16.0
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.5
Far West and Orana	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.9
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	Retail Trade	11.7
Illawarra	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.8
Mid North Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	19.5
Murray	Manufacturing	12.6
New England and North West	Health Care and Social Assistance	17.8
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Health Care and Social Assistance	17.5
Richmond - Tweed	Health Care and Social Assistance	17.2
Riverina	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.3
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Health Care and Social Assistance	19.6
Victoria	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.1
Greater Melbourne	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.9
Melbourne - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	17.6
Melbourne - Inner East	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.1
Melbourne - Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.5
Melbourne - North East	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.1
Melbourne - North West	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.6
Melbourne - Outer East	Retail Trade	13.1
Melbourne - South East	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.7
Melbourne - West	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.3
Mornington Peninsula	Health Care and Social Assistance	16.8
Rest of Victoria	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.9
Ballarat	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.3
Bendigo	Health Care and Social Assistance	18.5
Geelong	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.9

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Top employing industry</i>	<i>Employment per cent</i>
2017		
Hume	Manufacturing	12.6
Latrobe - Gippsland	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15.2
North West	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.1
Shepparton	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	20.1
Warrnambool and South West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	29.0
Queensland	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.6
Greater Brisbane	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.5
Brisbane - East	Construction	15.9
Brisbane - North	Health Care and Social Assistance	17.2
Brisbane - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.6
Brisbane - West	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.8
Brisbane Inner City	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.3
Ipswich	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.3
Logan - Beaudesert	Construction	12.1
Moreton Bay - North	Construction	13.2
Moreton Bay - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.6
Rest of Queensland	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.7
Cairns	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.8
Darling Downs - Maranoa	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.5
Fitzroy	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.9
Gold Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.2
Mackay	Mining	14.3
Queensland - Outback	Mining	21.0
Sunshine Coast	Construction	15.5
Toowoomba	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.5
Townsville	Health Care and Social Assistance	16.0
Wide Bay	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.0
South Australia	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.6
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance	16.4
Adelaide - Central and Hills	Health Care and Social Assistance	16.8
Adelaide - North	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.5
Adelaide - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	18.4
Adelaide - West	Health Care and Social Assistance	16.2
Rest of South Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15.4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	Manufacturing	15.0
South Australia - Outback	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.1
South Australia - South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.2
Western Australia	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.1
Greater Perth	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.0
Mandurah	Retail Trade	14.7
Perth - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.9
Perth - North East	Construction	12.1
Perth - North West	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.5
Perth - South East	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.7
Perth - South West	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.5
Rest of Western Australia	Construction	10.9

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Top employing industry</i>	<i>Employment per cent</i>
<i>2017</i>		
Bunbury	Construction	13.1
Western Australia - Outback	Mining	19.1
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	25.5
Tasmania	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.6
Greater Hobart	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.9
Rest of Tasmania	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.3
Launceston and North East	Health Care and Social Assistance	16.7
South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.6
West and North West	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.9
Northern Territory	Public Administration and Safety	14.7
Greater Darwin	Public Administration and Safety	12.7
Rest of Northern Territory	Health Care and Social Assistance	19.2
Northern Territory - Outback	Health Care and Social Assistance	19.2
Australian Capital Territory	Public Administration and Safety	26.9
Australian Capital Cities	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.9
Australian Rest of States	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.1
AUSTRALIA	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.2

Source: ABS 2018, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, May 2018 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2011 ASGS).

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

C 3.1.2 Main growth and decline industry

The industry sector that accounts for the largest increase (or decrease) in employed persons in a region provides useful context about the recent drivers of economic change in the region. This is a very high-level summary of changes in the industry base of the regions and how these changes are distributed across the 19 broad industry sectors.⁶⁹ This indicator is based on the place of usual residence of the employed person and not the location at which they work.

⁶⁹ ABS 2013, *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 2.0)* (cat. no. 1292.0), Canberra.

Table C 3.1.2.a Main growth and decline industries sub-state region

Sub-State Region	Industry	2012-2017	change persons
		Growth	
New South Wales	Health Care and Social Assistance		88,276
Greater Sydney	Construction		52,741
Central Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance		8,249
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services		5,289
Sydney - Blacktown	Retail Trade		5,891
Sydney - City and Inner South	Retail Trade		9,208
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services		7,991
Sydney - Inner South West	Construction		7,310
Sydney - Inner West	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services		5,352
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	Education and Training		5,283
Sydney - Northern Beaches	Health Care and Social Assistance		3,408
Sydney - Outer South West	Construction		4,673
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	Public Administration and Safety		3,619
Sydney - Parramatta	Construction		9,346
Sydney - Ryde	Health Care and Social Assistance		4,324
Sydney - South West	Construction		8,500
Sydney - Sutherland	Construction		7,689
Rest of New South Wales	Health Care and Social Assistance		38,864
Capital Region	Other Services		2,260
Central West	Health Care and Social Assistance		5,140
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Accommodation and Food Services		3,316
Far West and Orana	Retail Trade		4,052
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	Education and Training		4,350
Illawarra	Health Care and Social Assistance		7,771
Mid North Coast	Education and Training		8,057
Murray	Manufacturing		1,761
New England and North West	Health Care and Social Assistance		5,565
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Health Care and Social Assistance		7,972
Richmond - Tweed	Education and Training		4,009
Riverina	Accommodation and Food Services		3,288
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Administrative and Support Services		1,290
Victoria	Health Care and Social Assistance		93,242
Greater Melbourne	Health Care and Social Assistance		78,252
Melbourne - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services		12,422
Melbourne - Inner East	Retail Trade		5,519
Melbourne - Inner South	Retail Trade		3,764
Melbourne - North East	Health Care and Social Assistance		11,459
Melbourne - North West	Education and Training		8,402
Melbourne - Outer East	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services		5,969
Melbourne - South East	Health Care and Social Assistance		15,031
Melbourne - West	Accommodation and Food Services		15,380
Mornington Peninsula	Health Care and Social Assistance		9,369
Rest of Victoria	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		18,917
Ballarat	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		6,144
Bendigo	Health Care and Social Assistance		4,662

(continued)

Main growth and decline industries sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Industry	2012-2017	change persons
		Growth	
Geelong	Education and Training		6,861
Hume	Construction		3,453
Latrobe - Gippsland	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		7,814
North West	Accommodation and Food Services		4,335
Shepparton	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		3,731
Warrnambool and South West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		13,130
Queensland	Health Care and Social Assistance		50,278
Greater Brisbane	Health Care and Social Assistance		25,819
Brisbane - East	Construction		7,290
Brisbane - North	Health Care and Social Assistance		4,853
Brisbane - South	Health Care and Social Assistance		7,222
Brisbane - West	Retail Trade		4,171
Brisbane Inner City	Retail Trade		6,958
Ipswich	Health Care and Social Assistance		4,784
Logan - Beaudesert	Construction		3,466
Moreton Bay - North	Construction		5,278
Moreton Bay - South	Public Administration and Safety		4,259
Rest of Queensland	Health Care and Social Assistance		24,459
Cairns	Manufacturing		3,404
Darling Downs - Maranoa	Accommodation and Food Services		2,113
Fitzroy	Health Care and Social Assistance		3,714
Gold Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance		10,711
Mackay	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		4,930
Queensland - Outback	Mining		4,424
Sunshine Coast	Construction		9,014
Toowoomba	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		4,539
Townsville	Public Administration and Safety		6,119
Wide Bay	Financial and Insurance Services		1,154
South Australia	Health Care and Social Assistance		20,263
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance		16,481
Adelaide - Central and Hills	Health Care and Social Assistance		6,037
Adelaide - North	Transport, Postal and Warehousing		3,186
Adelaide - South	Health Care and Social Assistance		5,422
Adelaide - West	Health Care and Social Assistance		2,366
Rest of South Australia	Health Care and Social Assistance		3,782
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	Manufacturing		1,598
South Australia - Outback	Public Administration and Safety		1,726
South Australia - South East	Health Care and Social Assistance		3,585
Western Australia	Accommodation and Food Services		25,033
Greater Perth	Health Care and Social Assistance		22,069
Mandurah	Retail Trade		1,835
Perth - Inner	Education and Training		2,198
Perth - North East	Construction		3,820
Perth - North West	Health Care and Social Assistance		8,744
Perth - South East	Health Care and Social Assistance		9,242

(continued)

Main growth and decline industries sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Industry	2012-2017	change persons
		Growth	
Perth - South West	Accommodation and Food Services		5,612
Rest of Western Australia	Accommodation and Food Services		8,059
Bunbury	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		6,232
Western Australia - Outback	Education and Training		3,049
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	Construction		3,493
Tasmania	Health Care and Social Assistance		3,779
Greater Hobart	Construction		3,266
Rest of Tasmania	Health Care and Social Assistance		2,380
Launceston and North East	Health Care and Social Assistance		1,566
South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		1,186
West and North West	Retail Trade		1,373
Northern Territory	Health Care and Social Assistance		4,570
Greater Darwin	Accommodation and Food Services		2,794
Rest of Northern Territory	Health Care and Social Assistance		3,079
Northern Territory - Outback	Health Care and Social Assistance		3,079
Australian Capital Territory	Accommodation and Food Services		5,628
Australian Capital Cities	Health Care and Social Assistance		199,166
Australian Rest of States	Health Care and Social Assistance		83,144
AUSTRALIA	Health Care and Social Assistance		282,310

(continued)

Main growth and decline industries sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Industry	2012-2017	change persons
		Decline	
New South Wales	Manufacturing		-15,717
Greater Sydney	Information Media and Telecommunications		-4,109
Central Coast	Manufacturing		-2,289
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Manufacturing		-2,233
Sydney - Blacktown	Financial and Insurance Services		-4,492
Sydney - City and Inner South	Administrative and Support Services		-2,591
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	Administrative and Support Services		-2,733
Sydney - Inner South West	Administrative and Support Services		-1,081
Sydney - Inner West	Administrative and Support Services		-2,751
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	Information Media and Telecommunications		-4,713
Sydney - Northern Beaches	Construction		-3,909
Sydney - Outer South West	Public Administration and Safety		-1,130
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	Accommodation and Food Services		-2,405
Sydney - Parramatta	Manufacturing		-3,365
Sydney - Ryde	Retail Trade		-2,003
Sydney - South West	Public Administration and Safety		-2,534
Sydney - Sutherland	Manufacturing		-4,861
Rest of New South Wales	Manufacturing		-18,471
Capital Region	Public Administration and Safety		-3,672
Central West	Construction		-3,326
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Retail Trade		-4,817
Far West and Orana	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services		-1,669
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	Manufacturing		-6,826
Illawarra	Manufacturing		-4,183
Mid North Coast	Mining		-899
Murray	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-2,933
New England and North West	Retail Trade		-5,781
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Administrative and Support Services		-2,466
Richmond - Tweed	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-3,862
Riverina	Retail Trade		-2,214
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Manufacturing		-3,851
Victoria	Wholesale Trade		-24,572
Greater Melbourne	Wholesale Trade		-16,767
Melbourne - Inner	Arts and Recreation Services		-2,051
Melbourne - Inner East	Information Media and Telecommunications		-2,650
Melbourne - Inner South	Manufacturing		-6,752
Melbourne - North East	Wholesale Trade		-3,279
Melbourne - North West	Manufacturing		-4,437
Melbourne - Outer East	Wholesale Trade		-7,659
Melbourne - South East	Manufacturing		-4,898
Melbourne - West	Transport, Postal and Warehousing		-766
Mornington Peninsula	Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services		-1,164
Rest of Victoria	Wholesale Trade		-7,805
Ballarat	Manufacturing		-1,905
Bendigo	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-4,336

(continued)

Main growth and decline industries sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Industry	2012-2017	change persons
		Decline	
Geelong	Retail Trade		-4,224
Hume	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-6,539
Latrobe - Gippsland	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services		-3,168
North West	Manufacturing		-2,767
Shepparton	Manufacturing		-2,003
Warrnambool and South West	Manufacturing		-4,794
Queensland	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-12,897
Greater Brisbane	Manufacturing		-9,299
Brisbane - East	Health Care and Social Assistance		-3,605
Brisbane - North	Construction		-1,872
Brisbane - South	Wholesale Trade		-2,823
Brisbane - West	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services		-5,724
Brisbane Inner City	Manufacturing		-1,733
Ipswich	Manufacturing		-3,155
Logan - Beaudesert	Financial and Insurance Services		-2,285
Moreton Bay - North	Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services		-2,365
Moreton Bay - South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services		-2,729
Rest of Queensland	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-12,129
Cairns	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-5,005
Darling Downs - Maranoa	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-7,698
Fitzroy	Construction		-5,693
Gold Coast	Wholesale Trade		-2,098
Mackay	Transport, Postal and Warehousing		-2,436
Queensland - Outback	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-5,620
Sunshine Coast	Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services		-2,692
Toowoomba	Retail Trade		-2,039
Townsville	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-5,376
Wide Bay	Education and Training		-3,644
South Australia	Wholesale Trade		-4,876
Greater Adelaide	Wholesale Trade		-3,907
Adelaide - Central and Hills	Manufacturing		-2,356
Adelaide - North	Accommodation and Food Services		-2,950
Adelaide - South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services		-4,411
Adelaide - West	Construction		-4,037
Rest of South Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-3,026
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-1,228
South Australia - Outback	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-1,666
South Australia - South East	Construction		-1,394
Western Australia	Mining		-26,962
Greater Perth	Manufacturing		-17,789
Mandurah	Education and Training		-1,383
Perth - Inner	Manufacturing		-1,357
Perth - North East	Education and Training		-2,736
Perth - North West	Mining		-5,990
Perth - South East	Public Administration and Safety		-4,661

(continued)

Main growth and decline industries sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Industry	2012-2017	change persons
		<i>Decline</i>	
Perth - South West	Manufacturing		-5,423
Rest of Western Australia	Mining		-12,620
Bunbury	Manufacturing		-6,059
Western Australia - Outback	Mining		-7,214
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	Mining		-1,759
Tasmania	Education and Training		-1,771
Greater Hobart	Public Administration and Safety		-1,638
Rest of Tasmania	Accommodation and Food Services		-1,354
Launceston and North East	Wholesale Trade		-944
South East	Transport, Postal and Warehousing		-292
West and North West	Accommodation and Food Services		-1,388
Northern Territory	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-2,866
Greater Darwin	Wholesale Trade		-481
Rest of Northern Territory	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-3,324
Northern Territory - Outback	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-3,324
Australian Capital Territory	Public Administration and Safety		-5,142
Australian Capital Cities	Manufacturing		-32,826
Australian Rest of States	Manufacturing		-27,096
AUSTRALIA	Manufacturing		-59,922

Source: ABS 2018, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, May 2018 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2011 ASGS).

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

C 3.1.3 Structural change index

The Structural Change Index is a measure of the extent of structural change occurring in a region, based on the change in the industry mix of employment between two points in time. The index provides contextual information on the distribution of economic activity within a region, and how this changes over time.⁷⁰ Relatively high index values will be evident for regions that are going through a very pronounced phase of industry transition, irrespective of whether that transition relates to major industry decline or growth. This indicator is based on the place of usual residence of the employed person and not the location at which they work.

⁷⁰ Productivity Commission 2013, *Looking Back on Structural Change in Australia: 2002–2012, Supplement to Annual Report 2011–12*.

Table C 3.1.3.a Structural change index by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2012 - 2017 structural change index</i>
New South Wales	3.6
Greater Sydney	3.0
Central Coast	7.1
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	8.2
Sydney - Blacktown	6.8
Sydney - City and Inner South	6.9
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	6.1
Sydney - Inner South West	5.0
Sydney - Inner West	5.0
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	6.8
Sydney - Northern Beaches	5.3
Sydney - Outer South West	5.2
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	8.3
Sydney - Parramatta	5.2
Sydney - Ryde	8.7
Sydney - South West	5.8
Sydney - Sutherland	8.1
Rest of New South Wales	5.8
Capital Region	11.8
Central West	8.0
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	14.1
Far West and Orana	8.0
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	7.1
Illawarra	10.4
Mid North Coast	12.5
Murray	12.8
New England and North West	18.5
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	7.8
Richmond - Tweed	9.3
Riverina	8.9
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	14.4
Victoria	3.4
Greater Melbourne	3.4
Melbourne - Inner	6.6
Melbourne - Inner East	4.7
Melbourne - Inner South	4.9
Melbourne - North East	5.7
Melbourne - North West	9.5
Melbourne - Outer East	5.4
Melbourne - South East	5.2
Melbourne - West	5.1
Mornington Peninsula	6.1
Rest of Victoria	5.5
Ballarat	14.0
Bendigo	12.1
Geelong	10.3

(continued)

Structural change index by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2012 - 2017 structural change index
Hume	15.7
Latrobe - Gippsland	8.2
North West	14.2
Shepparton	8.9
Warrnambool and South West	20.5
Queensland	3.9
Greater Brisbane	4.0
Brisbane - East	8.5
Brisbane - North	8.9
Brisbane - South	6.0
Brisbane - West	7.7
Brisbane Inner City	7.6
Ipswich	7.0
Logan - Beaudesert	5.2
Moreton Bay - North	7.3
Moreton Bay - South	7.8
Rest of Queensland	5.1
Cairns	10.7
Darling Downs - Maranoa	19.0
Fitzroy	8.4
Gold Coast	5.4
Mackay	10.0
Queensland - Outback	29.5
Sunshine Coast	6.1
Toowoomba	11.8
Townsville	11.9
Wide Bay	6.0
South Australia	3.6
Greater Adelaide	4.0
Adelaide - Central and Hills	5.8
Adelaide - North	5.6
Adelaide - South	4.8
Adelaide - West	4.7
Rest of South Australia	5.0
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	9.2
South Australia - Outback	12.6
South Australia - South East	8.2
Western Australia	3.6
Greater Perth	3.7
Mandurah	10.7
Perth - Inner	6.2
Perth - North East	7.8
Perth - North West	5.4
Perth - South East	5.3
Perth - South West	5.7
Rest of Western Australia	5.8

(continued)

Structural change index by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2012 - 2017 structural change index
Bunbury	12.1
Western Australia - Outback	8.8
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	10.9
Tasmania	2.6
Greater Hobart	5.0
Rest of Tasmania	4.4
Launceston and North East	6.4
South East	8.3
West and North West	5.4
Northern Territory	5.5
Greater Darwin	4.4
Rest of Northern Territory	10.3
Northern Territory - Outback	10.3
Australian Capital Territory	4.0
Australian Capital Cities	2.7
Australian Rest of States	4.1
AUSTRALIA	3.0

Source: ABS 2018, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, May 2018 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2011 ASGS).

Structural change index is based on the Productivity Commission 1998, Aspects of Structural Change in Australia, Research Paper.

Figures are based on an average across the preceding three calendar years.

C 3.2 Business activity

C 3.2.1 Actively trading businesses

This is a count of the number of businesses which actively traded in goods or services as at 30 June of a given calendar year. The number of businesses operating in a region, and changes in business counts over time, can provide useful context for understanding processes of economic change in a region.

Table C 3.2.1.a Actively trading businesses by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2013 businesses	2015 businesses	2017 businesses	2013 - 2017 change businesses
Major Cities	1,459,656	1,507,519	1,614,632	154,976
Inner Regional	354,756	357,728	367,049	12,293
Outer Regional	196,512	197,494	198,353	1,841
Remote	25,958	25,849	25,706	-252
Very Remote	12,126	11,606	11,585	-541
AUSTRALIA	2,079,666	2,121,235	2,238,299	158,633

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2013 to Jun 2017 (cat. no. 8165.0)
Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

Entities not considered to be actively trading in the market sector are not considered to be businesses and, as such, are also excluded from these business counts.

Multiple location businesses are included, but it is currently only possible to account for their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia.

Australian and state/territory data includes businesses whose location is "currently unknown" at the finer spatial level.

Table C 3.2.1.b Actively trading businesses by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2013 businesses	2015 businesses	2017 businesses	2013 - 2017 change businesses
Greater Sydney	462,397	480,737	519,704	57,307
Greater Melbourne	403,993	419,814	453,011	49,018
Greater Brisbane	182,836	186,455	198,863	16,027
Greater Perth	166,737	172,733	179,991	13,254
Greater Adelaide	105,319	106,539	109,450	4,131
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	62,140	63,506	69,749	7,609
Newcastle - Maitland	29,233	29,904	32,008	2,775
Canberra - Queanbeyan	27,237	27,819	29,641	2,404
Sunshine Coast	30,721	31,345	33,478	2,757
Wollongong	15,566	16,082	17,268	1,702
Geelong	17,197	17,847	18,774	1,577
Greater Hobart	14,820	14,808	15,387	567
Townsville	11,027	10,826	10,787	-240
Cairns	12,275	12,432	12,588	313
Greater Darwin	10,228	10,338	10,605	377
Toowoomba	10,206	10,877	11,150	944
Ballarat	7,321	7,666	8,164	843
Bendigo	6,184	6,333	6,388	204
Albury - Wodonga	6,848	6,969	7,169	321
Launceston	6,314	6,108	6,240	-74

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2013 to Jun 2017 (cat. no. 8165.0)

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

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

Entities not considered to be actively trading in the market sector are not considered to be businesses and, as such, are also excluded from these business counts.

Multiple location businesses are included, but it is currently only possible to account for their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia.

Australian and state/territory data includes businesses whose location is "currently unknown" at the finer spatial level.

Table C 3.2.1.c Actively trading businesses by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2013 businesses</i>	<i>2015 businesses</i>	<i>2017 businesses</i>	<i>2013 - 2017 change businesses</i>
New South Wales	688,823	706,671	753,794	64,971
Greater Sydney	462,397	480,737	519,704	57,307
Central Coast	21,049	21,292	22,626	1,577
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	24,798	26,031	28,405	3,607
Sydney - Blacktown	17,756	18,450	21,316	3,560
Sydney - City and Inner South	70,814	73,399	78,503	7,689
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	30,080	31,345	33,320	3,240
Sydney - Inner South West	47,547	50,063	55,230	7,683
Sydney - Inner West	30,033	32,034	34,474	4,441
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	53,811	55,347	58,273	4,462
Sydney - Northern Beaches	30,185	30,832	31,896	1,711
Sydney - Outer South West	15,357	15,807	17,627	2,270
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	20,264	20,340	21,692	1,428
Sydney - Parramatta	36,748	39,487	44,900	8,152
Sydney - Ryde	16,533	17,427	18,851	2,318
Sydney - South West	27,110	28,238	31,076	3,966
Sydney - Sutherland	20,285	20,645	21,515	1,230
Rest of New South Wales	215,055	217,798	225,846	10,791
Capital Region	20,203	20,224	20,726	523
Central West	19,213	19,642	20,095	882
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	10,544	10,482	10,662	118
Far West and Orana	11,464	11,658	11,879	415
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	17,595	17,821	18,790	1,195
Illawarra	16,226	16,765	18,013	1,787
Mid North Coast	15,775	15,899	16,338	563
Murray	11,687	12,040	12,154	467
New England and North West	19,884	20,017	20,163	279
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	23,678	24,153	25,838	2,160
Richmond - Tweed	21,461	21,686	22,785	1,324
Riverina	15,774	15,695	16,056	282
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	11,554	11,716	12,347	793
Victoria	538,760	554,600	590,820	52,060
Greater Melbourne	403,993	419,814	453,011	49,018
Melbourne - Inner	93,318	97,964	104,053	10,735
Melbourne - Inner East	41,588	43,733	46,290	4,702
Melbourne - Inner South	45,636	46,406	48,489	2,853
Melbourne - North East	35,416	36,547	39,662	4,246
Melbourne - North West	25,879	27,129	30,253	4,374
Melbourne - Outer East	43,152	42,928	44,484	1,332
Melbourne - South East	55,589	58,357	65,095	9,506
Melbourne - West	40,328	43,286	49,901	9,573
Mornington Peninsula	23,098	23,464	24,784	1,686
Rest of Victoria	129,499	130,898	133,999	4,500
Ballarat	12,353	12,831	13,524	1,171
Bendigo	11,788	11,979	12,131	343
Geelong	20,109	20,819	21,932	1,823

(continued)

Actively trading businesses by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2013 businesses</i>	<i>2015 businesses</i>	<i>2017 businesses</i>	<i>2013 - 2017 change businesses</i>
Hume	17,204	17,231	17,603	399
Latrobe - Gippsland	23,866	23,979	24,662	796
North West	16,700	16,859	16,925	225
Shepparton	13,516	13,442	13,547	31
Warrnambool and South West	13,959	13,758	13,675	-284
Queensland	414,519	417,130	437,628	23,109
Greater Brisbane	182,836	186,455	198,863	16,027
Brisbane - East	17,821	18,120	19,064	1,243
Brisbane - North	14,761	15,368	16,511	1,750
Brisbane - South	30,155	31,296	34,171	4,016
Brisbane - West	14,194	14,425	14,868	674
Brisbane Inner City	42,613	43,311	45,781	3,168
Ipswich	16,555	16,947	18,186	1,631
Logan - Beaudesert	20,883	20,858	22,528	1,645
Moreton Bay - North	13,856	13,758	14,418	562
Moreton Bay - South	12,002	12,372	13,336	1,334
Rest of Queensland	225,791	227,442	235,324	9,533
Cairns	22,186	22,216	22,308	122
Darling Downs - Maranoa	18,420	18,601	18,578	158
Central Queensland	17,941	17,920	17,604	-337
Gold Coast	59,109	60,331	66,257	7,148
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	15,960	15,397	15,009	-951
Queensland - Outback	7,062	7,120	7,078	16
<i>Far North</i>	1,703	1,682	1,707	4
<i>Outback - North</i>	2,237	2,249	2,232	-5
<i>Outback - South</i>	3,122	3,189	3,139	17
Sunshine Coast	34,398	34,896	37,294	2,896
Toowoomba	11,883	12,570	12,900	1,017
Townsville	17,071	16,756	16,661	-410
Wide Bay	21,755	21,635	21,635	-120
South Australia	143,302	143,542	146,758	3,456
Greater Adelaide	105,319	106,539	109,450	4,131
Adelaide - Central and Hills	45,607	46,543	47,457	1,850
Adelaide - North	20,501	20,601	21,606	1,105
Adelaide - South	21,755	21,729	22,153	398
Adelaide - West	17,451	17,666	18,234	783
Rest of South Australia	35,898	35,825	35,978	80
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	10,855	11,009	10,999	144
South Australia - Outback	6,733	6,483	6,491	-242
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	5,351	5,232	5,248	-103
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	1,378	1,251	1,243	-135
South Australia - South East	18,313	18,333	18,488	175
Western Australia	215,946	221,171	228,457	12,511
Greater Perth	166,737	172,733	179,991	13,254
Mandurah	5,426	5,587	5,618	192
Perth - Inner	35,027	35,832	36,292	1,265

(continued)

Actively trading businesses by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2013 <i>businesses</i>	2015 <i>businesses</i>	2017 <i>businesses</i>	2013 - 2017 <i>change</i> <i>businesses</i>
Perth - North East	19,059	19,461	20,501	1,442
Perth - North West	42,040	44,006	46,061	4,021
Perth - South East	36,299	37,650	39,937	3,638
Perth - South West	28,890	30,197	31,582	2,692
Rest of Western Australia	47,201	47,184	47,188	-13
Bunbury	15,321	15,504	15,892	571
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	16,510	16,729	16,701	191
Western Australia - Outback (North)	4,798	4,562	4,328	-470
<i>Kimberley</i>	2,404	2,276	2,258	-146
<i>East Pilbara</i>	1,016	995	916	-100
<i>West Pilbara</i>	1,386	1,291	1,154	-232
Western Australia - Outback (South)	10,571	10,389	10,267	-304
<i>Esperance</i>	1,995	2,020	2,007	12
<i>Gascoyne</i>	999	971	1,016	17
<i>Goldfields</i>	2,462	2,308	2,251	-211
<i>Mid West</i>	5,117	5,090	4,993	-124
Tasmania	37,467	36,802	37,727	260
Greater Hobart	14,820	14,808	15,387	567
Rest of Tasmania	22,281	21,744	22,240	-41
Launceston and North East	11,438	11,147	11,358	-80
South East	3,016	2,932	3,027	11
West and North West	7,823	7,665	7,855	32
Northern Territory	14,297	14,238	14,445	148
Greater Darwin	10,228	10,338	10,605	377
Rest of Northern Territory	3,708	3,597	3,693	-15
Northern Territory - Outback	3,708	3,597	3,693	-15
<i>Alice Springs</i>	2,104	2,022	2,022	-82
<i>Barkly</i>	209	184	183	-26
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	318	332	359	41
<i>East Arnhem</i>	222	208	212	-10
<i>Katherine</i>	858	851	917	59
Australian Capital Territory	25,073	25,689	27,369	2,296
Australian Capital Cities	1,371,213	1,416,906	1,514,283	143,070
Australian Rest of States	679,433	684,491	704,268	24,835

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2013 to Jun 2017 (cat. no. 8165.0)

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

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

Entities not considered to be actively trading in the market sector are not considered to be businesses and, as such, are also excluded from these business counts.

Multiple location businesses are included, but it is currently only possible to account for their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia.

Australian and state/territory data includes businesses whose location is "currently unknown" at the finer spatial level.

C 3.2.2 Business size

This indicator provides a summary profile of business size for a region, based on those businesses which actively traded in goods or services as at 30 June 2017. It places businesses into size categories according to the number of employees. Information on the numbers of small, medium or large businesses in a region provides useful context about the nature of regional economic activity.

Table C 3.2.2.a Business size by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	Non-employing per cent	1-4 employees per cent	5-19 employees per cent	20 or more employees per cent
2017				
Major Cities	61.5	27.4	8.7	2.4
Inner Regional	60.8	27.2	9.9	2.1
Outer Regional	61.1	26.6	10.2	2.1
Remote	59.2	27.4	11.1	2.3
Very Remote	60.8	26.5	10.5	2.2
AUSTRALIA	61.2	27.2	9.1	2.5

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2013 to Jun 2017 (cat. no. 8165.0)
Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

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Multiple location businesses are included, but it is currently only possible to account for their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia.

Australian and state/territory rates are based on data that includes businesses whose location is "currently unknown" at the finer spatial level. These are disproportionately in the '20 or more employees' category, hence why the Australian rate for this category appears higher than those of component regions.

Table C 3.2.2.b Business size by major urban area

Major Urban Area	Non-employing per cent	1-4 employees per cent	5-19 employees per cent	20 or more employees per cent
2017				
Greater Sydney	59.0	30.5	8.3	2.3
Greater Melbourne	62.9	26.6	8.2	2.3
Greater Brisbane	61.4	26.7	9.3	2.5
Greater Perth	64.1	23.9	9.2	2.7
Greater Adelaide	67.3	21.8	8.7	2.3
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	63.7	25.6	8.4	2.3
Newcastle - Maitland	54.4	30.8	11.9	2.9
Canberra - Queanbeyan	57.8	28.8	10.5	2.9
Sunshine Coast	60.9	27.5	9.6	2.0
Wollongong	53.8	33.2	10.8	2.2
Geelong	59.8	28.2	9.8	2.2
Greater Hobart	60.2	25.4	11.3	3.1
Townsville	56.1	27.0	13.6	3.3
Cairns	57.0	27.8	11.9	3.2
Greater Darwin	59.3	24.7	12.3	3.8
Toowoomba	60.2	25.8	11.2	2.8
Ballarat	59.4	27.5	10.6	2.5
Bendigo	55.7	28.8	12.4	3.0
Albury - Wodonga	59.6	26.7	10.8	2.9
Launceston	56.9	26.9	12.7	3.6

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2013 to Jun 2017 (cat. no. 8165.0)

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

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

Entities not considered to be actively trading in the market sector are not considered to be businesses and, as such, are also excluded from these business counts.

Multiple location businesses are included, but it is currently only possible to account for their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia.

Table C 3.2.2.c Business size by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Non-employing per cent</i>	<i>1-4 employees per cent</i>	<i>5-19 employees per cent</i>	<i>20 or more employees per cent</i>
2017				
New South Wales	58.8	29.9	8.9	2.4
Greater Sydney	59.0	30.5	8.3	2.3
Central Coast	54.2	33.8	9.9	2.1
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	57.1	32.6	8.4	1.9
Sydney - Blacktown	58.2	31.1	8.3	2.4
Sydney - City and Inner South	59.4	26.5	9.8	4.3
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	64.6	27.3	6.5	1.6
Sydney - Inner South West	60.9	30.5	7.1	1.4
Sydney - Inner West	61.6	29.4	7.3	1.7
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	61.8	28.1	7.7	2.4
Sydney - Northern Beaches	58.5	31.4	8.3	1.8
Sydney - Outer South West	53.6	35.0	9.4	2.0
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	54.4	34.1	9.4	2.1
Sydney - Parramatta	59.1	31.0	7.9	2.1
Sydney - Ryde	60.8	30.0	6.9	2.3
Sydney - South West	53.5	36.7	8.0	1.7
Sydney - Sutherland	57.0	32.2	9.1	1.6
Rest of New South Wales	58.6	29.0	10.4	2.0
Capital Region	56.7	31.1	10.7	1.5
Central West	58.9	28.5	10.9	1.7
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	59.1	28.0	10.9	2.0
Far West and Orana	59.9	28.1	10.5	1.5
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	58.4	28.7	10.4	2.4
Illawarra	54.0	33.1	10.7	2.2
Mid North Coast	60.7	27.4	10.1	1.8
Murray	60.1	27.2	10.6	2.2
New England and North West	62.7	26.7	9.4	1.2
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	54.1	31.3	11.8	2.8
Richmond - Tweed	63.3	25.8	9.0	1.9
Riverina	59.1	28.6	10.0	2.3
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	55.8	31.7	10.7	1.9
Victoria	62.3	26.8	8.5	2.4
Greater Melbourne	62.9	26.6	8.2	2.3
Melbourne - Inner	63.6	23.8	9.3	3.4
Melbourne - Inner East	64.5	26.6	7.4	1.6
Melbourne - Inner South	64.7	25.8	7.7	1.9
Melbourne - North East	63.0	28.0	7.4	1.7
Melbourne - North West	63.4	26.0	8.2	2.4
Melbourne - Outer East	58.6	30.4	8.8	2.1
Melbourne - South East	61.7	27.3	8.4	2.6
Melbourne - West	64.1	26.9	7.2	1.8
Mornington Peninsula	60.4	29.5	8.5	1.6
Rest of Victoria	61.0	27.6	9.5	1.9
Ballarat	60.0	28.6	9.4	2.0
Bendigo	59.1	28.4	10.2	2.2

(continued)

Business size by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Non-employing per cent</i>	<i>1-4 employees per cent</i>	<i>5-19 employees per cent</i>	<i>20 or more employees per cent</i>
2017				
Geelong	60.2	28.2	9.5	2.0
Hume	63.5	26.0	9.0	1.5
Latrobe - Gippsland	63.6	26.1	8.7	1.6
North West	58.1	30.1	9.9	1.9
Shepparton	62.1	25.9	10.0	2.1
Warrnambool and South West	59.7	28.6	9.8	2.0
Queensland	61.9	26.1	9.5	2.5
Greater Brisbane	61.4	26.7	9.3	2.5
Brisbane - East	58.2	29.1	10.0	2.6
Brisbane - North	61.0	26.0	9.8	3.1
Brisbane - South	61.9	26.3	9.4	2.4
Brisbane - West	61.8	28.9	7.5	1.8
Brisbane Inner City	63.7	23.7	9.3	3.2
Ipswich	63.4	25.2	8.9	2.5
Logan - Beaudesert	61.0	27.5	9.4	2.1
Moreton Bay - North	58.5	29.8	9.7	2.1
Moreton Bay - South	58.5	30.2	9.4	1.8
Rest of Queensland	62.4	25.7	9.6	2.3
Cairns	59.2	26.5	11.2	3.1
Darling Downs - Maranoa	68.8	22.2	7.3	1.8
Central Queensland	63.6	24.5	10.0	1.9
Gold Coast	63.9	25.5	8.3	2.3
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	60.2	26.2	10.9	2.7
Queensland - Outback	63.2	24.5	10.5	1.8
<i>Far North</i>	63.3	21.8	12.2	2.6
<i>Outback - North</i>	59.2	24.8	13.3	2.7
<i>Outback - South</i>	65.9	25.8	7.5	0.8
Sunshine Coast	61.0	27.6	9.5	1.9
Toowoomba	60.7	25.6	11.0	2.7
Townsville	58.5	26.7	12.1	2.7
Wide Bay	62.3	25.1	10.2	2.3
South Australia	65.5	22.9	9.2	2.3
Greater Adelaide	67.3	21.8	8.7	2.3
Adelaide - Central and Hills	68.8	20.6	8.4	2.2
Adelaide - North	66.8	22.6	8.2	2.3
Adelaide - South	66.6	23.3	8.3	1.8
Adelaide - West	64.5	21.9	10.6	2.9
Rest of South Australia	60.8	26.7	10.7	1.8
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	61.2	27.5	9.8	1.5
South Australia - Outback	58.3	28.4	11.2	2.0
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	58.8	28.6	10.7	1.8
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	56.3	27.6	13.3	2.8
South Australia - South East	61.4	25.6	11.1	1.9
Western Australia	63.1	24.5	9.6	2.9
Greater Perth	64.1	23.9	9.2	2.7

(continued)

Business size by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Non-employing per cent</i>	<i>1-4 employees per cent</i>	<i>5-19 employees per cent</i>	<i>20 or more employees per cent</i>
2017				
Mandurah	61.2	26.6	9.5	2.6
Perth - Inner	64.0	23.3	9.3	3.3
Perth - North East	63.0	24.6	9.7	2.7
Perth - North West	65.3	24.1	8.5	2.1
Perth - South East	64.2	23.5	9.6	2.8
Perth - South West	63.6	24.2	9.4	2.9
Rest of Western Australia	59.8	26.7	10.9	2.6
Bunbury	62.8	23.6	10.7	2.9
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	60.2	28.7	9.3	1.8
Western Australia - Outback (North)	55.6	25.7	14.0	4.6
<i>Kimberley</i>	55.1	25.2	14.9	4.8
<i>East Pilbara</i>	59.6	24.0	12.4	4.0
<i>West Pilbara</i>	53.5	28.0	13.5	5.0
Western Australia - Outback (South)	56.1	28.5	12.7	2.8
<i>Esperance</i>	55.6	29.7	12.8	1.9
<i>Gascoyne</i>	56.0	24.8	14.6	4.6
<i>Goldfields</i>	52.5	29.1	14.4	4.0
<i>Mid West</i>	57.9	28.4	11.5	2.2
Tasmania	59.7	25.5	11.7	3.1
Greater Hobart	60.2	25.4	11.3	3.1
Rest of Tasmania	59.7	25.6	11.9	2.8
Launceston and North East	59.6	26.1	11.5	2.8
South East	61.2	23.9	12.3	2.6
West and North West	59.2	25.5	12.4	2.9
Northern Territory	58.0	24.4	13.0	4.5
Greater Darwin	59.3	24.7	12.3	3.8
Rest of Northern Territory	55.7	24.1	15.2	5.0
Northern Territory - Outback	55.7	24.1	15.2	5.0
<i>Alice Springs</i>	55.3	22.6	16.3	5.7
<i>Barkly</i>	52.4	25.9	16.8	4.9
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	65.4	22.0	12.7	0.0
<i>East Arnhem</i>	56.7	26.6	9.4	7.4
<i>Katherine</i>	53.4	27.2	14.5	4.9
Australian Capital Territory	57.8	28.8	10.3	3.0
Australian Capital Cities	61.7	27.3	8.6	2.4
Australian Rest of States	60.5	27.2	10.1	2.1

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2013 to Jun 2017 (cat. no. 8165.0)

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C 3.3 Innovation

C 3.3.1 Employment in knowledge-intensive service industries

Employment in knowledge-intensive service industries indicates the number of people working in Professional Scientific and Technical Services, Information Media and Telecommunications and Financial and Insurance Services. Knowledge-intensive service industries are important for regional economies because of their links to innovative products, new production processes and productivity. This indicator is based on the place of usual residence of the employed person and not the location at which they work.

Table C 3.3.1.a Employment in knowledge intensive industries by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2007 per cent	2012 per cent	2017 per cent	2007 - 2017 change percentage points
New South Wales	15.5	16.7	16.8	1.3
Greater Sydney	19.4	21.2	21.0	1.6
Central Coast	10.0	9.3	12.5	2.5
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	19.4	20.0	20.1	0.7
Sydney - Blacktown	12.9	18.1	13.4	0.5
Sydney - City and Inner South	29.2	34.9	33.3	4.1
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	27.9	29.4	34.4	6.6
Sydney - Inner South West	15.0	17.3	15.7	0.7
Sydney - Inner West	21.1	25.0	28.2	7.1
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	34.2	38.0	34.9	0.7
Sydney - Northern Beaches	23.7	25.6	25.2	1.5
Sydney - Outer South West	11.1	11.0	12.7	1.6
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	10.5	10.4	10.6	0.2
Sydney - Parramatta	18.3	17.0	17.4	-0.8
Sydney - Ryde	28.4	28.2	22.8	-5.6
Sydney - South West	11.2	10.6	10.7	-0.5
Sydney - Sutherland	16.6	17.4	17.1	0.5
Rest of New South Wales	8.1	7.4	8.0	-0.1
Capital Region	6.9	7.3	7.4	0.6
Central West	5.8	5.8	7.1	1.3
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	8.2	9.1	6.3	-1.9
Far West and Orana	4.5	7.6	4.4	-0.1
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	4.7	6.0	6.5	1.8
Illawarra	9.4	9.0	11.3	1.9
Mid North Coast	9.0	6.9	6.8	-2.2
Murray	5.5	5.2	5.0	-0.5
New England and North West	7.2	5.7	5.8	-1.4
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	12.2	9.3	11.1	-1.1
Richmond - Tweed	8.9	8.6	10.8	1.9
Riverina	6.5	5.7	6.4	-0.1
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	11.6	8.2	5.8	-5.8
Victoria	14.5	14.8	14.5	-0.0
Greater Melbourne	16.7	17.0	16.6	-0.2
Melbourne - Inner	28.6	28.6	27.1	-1.5
Melbourne - Inner East	25.3	23.5	19.5	-5.9
Melbourne - Inner South	21.8	22.8	23.0	1.2
Melbourne - North East	14.7	13.8	12.8	-1.8
Melbourne - North West	10.6	9.9	12.5	1.9
Melbourne - Outer East	12.1	13.2	14.5	2.4
Melbourne - South East	12.5	11.5	12.2	-0.3
Melbourne - West	11.5	14.9	14.2	2.7
Mornington Peninsula	9.2	10.0	8.4	-0.8
Rest of Victoria	7.6	7.3	7.0	-0.6
Ballarat	9.1	7.4	11.6	2.6

(continued)

Employment in knowledge intensive industries by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2007 per cent	2012 per cent	2017 per cent	2007 - 2017 change percentage points
Bendigo	12.0	8.3	7.9	-4.1
Geelong	9.6	9.8	8.5	-1.1
Hume	5.3	1.8	6.0	0.7
Latrobe - Gippsland	6.3	9.0	5.8	-0.5
North West	5.7	4.8	5.7	-0.0
Shepparton	7.4	6.3	5.2	-2.2
Warrnambool and South West	5.6	7.7	4.7	-1.0
Queensland	10.9	10.9	10.8	-0.1
Greater Brisbane	13.3	14.5	13.3	0.0
Brisbane - East	12.3	12.7	12.6	0.4
Brisbane - North	13.5	12.8	16.3	2.8
Brisbane - South	15.0	18.1	15.6	0.6
Brisbane - West	20.7	24.5	18.3	-2.4
Brisbane Inner City	21.4	22.3	20.3	-1.1
Ipswich	8.5	8.2	8.3	-0.1
Logan - Beaudesert	6.9	9.1	8.8	1.9
Moreton Bay - North	7.1	7.5	7.4	0.3
Moreton Bay - South	13.3	13.8	11.1	-2.2
Rest of Queensland	8.6	7.5	8.2	-0.4
Cairns	8.5	5.6	7.0	-1.5
Darling Downs - Maranoa	5.9	4.8	5.2	-0.8
Fitzroy	7.1	4.3	6.6	-0.5
Gold Coast	11.8	10.4	10.8	-1.0
Mackay	6.3	5.5	6.3	0.1
Queensland - Outback	2.9	2.0	1.9	-0.9
Sunshine Coast	10.1	11.3	10.2	0.1
Toowoomba	10.4	9.5	7.8	-2.6
Townsville	8.2	7.3	7.1	-1.1
Wide Bay	5.2	4.8	6.7	1.5
South Australia	10.5	10.9	9.7	-0.7
Greater Adelaide	12.2	12.3	11.1	-1.2
Adelaide - Central and Hills	16.0	16.3	15.5	-0.5
Adelaide - North	9.7	9.4	8.0	-1.7
Adelaide - South	11.3	13.0	10.0	-1.3
Adelaide - West	13.0	11.0	11.9	-1.2
Rest of South Australia	4.3	5.9	4.8	0.5
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	3.8	5.0	7.3	3.5
South Australia - Outback	4.9	6.0	2.4	-2.5
South Australia - South East	4.3	6.5	4.5	0.2
Western Australia	11.9	11.0	10.5	-1.4
Greater Perth	13.8	12.6	11.9	-1.9
Mandurah	2.6	3.0	8.0	5.4
Perth - Inner	25.0	19.6	20.2	-4.8
Perth - North East	11.9	11.3	9.7	-2.2

(continued)

Employment in knowledge intensive industries by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2007 per cent</i>	<i>2012 per cent</i>	<i>2017 per cent</i>	<i>2007 - 2017 change percentage points</i>
Perth - North West	13.9	13.5	12.5	-1.3
Perth - South East	13.2	12.1	11.2	-2.0
Perth - South West	12.0	11.3	10.2	-1.8
Rest of Western Australia	5.4	5.1	5.2	-0.3
Bunbury	5.5	5.9	6.3	0.8
Western Australia - Outback	5.6	5.1	5.3	-0.3
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	5.0	3.9	3.3	-1.7
Tasmania	8.6	9.2	8.8	0.2
Greater Hobart	11.6	12.4	10.9	-0.8
Rest of Tasmania	6.2	6.6	7.0	0.9
Launceston and North East	8.1	8.2	8.0	-0.1
South East	4.6	6.0	7.4	2.8
West and North West	4.1	4.6	5.6	1.5
Northern Territory	9.1	8.1	7.3	-1.9
Greater Darwin	11.8	10.1	9.2	-2.6
Rest of Northern Territory	4.9	5.1	4.2	-0.7
Northern Territory - Outback	4.9	5.1	4.2	-0.7
Australian Capital Territory	14.9	14.5	15.0	0.1
Australian Capital Cities	16.2	16.8	16.3	0.1
Australian Rest of States	7.7	7.1	7.4	-0.2
AUSTRALIA	13.4	13.7	13.6	0.2

Source: ABS 2018, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, May 2018 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2011 ASGS).

Annual figure is calculated as an average across the four quarters of the calendar year.

Definition includes the top three knowledge-intensive service industries based on Department of Industry, Innovation and Science advice. They include Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, Information Media and Telecommunications and Financial and Insurance Services.

Abbreviations and acronyms

ABN	Australian Business Number
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AEC	Australian Electoral Commission
AEDC	Australian Early Development Census
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard
BITRE	Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics
CED	Commonwealth Electoral Divisions
CDEP	Community Development Employment Project
CPI	Consumer Price Index
GCCSA	Greater Capital City Statistical Area
GST	Goods and Service Tax
HILDA	Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia
LGA	Local Government Area
MAP	Measures of Australia's Progress
MUA	Major Urban Areas
NAPLAN	National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy
NEPM	National Environment Protection Measure
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
SA2	Statistical Area Level 2
SA3	Statistical Area Level 3
SA4	Statistical Area Level 4
SUA	Significant Urban Area
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization

Endnotes and definitions

Place of usual residence

Place of usual residence is the place where a person usually lives. It may, or may not be, the place where the person was counted on Census night. Each person is required to state their address of usual residence on the Census form.

2011 ASGS and 2016 ASGS

The 2016 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), which was introduced in 2016, updates the 2011 ASGS, with some minor boundary changes. This includes the addition of Norfolk Island in the collection of data from July 2016 onwards; the splitting of the Western Australia - Outback SA4 into two SA4 regions, Western Australia - Outback (North) and Western Australia - Outback (South); and minor boundary changes to the Remoteness Area classification. There were no changes made to the Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSA).

Australian Capital Territory classifications

The GCCSA classification and Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4) for the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) are equivalent. However, there are minor differences between the GCCSA and SA4 classifications of the ACT, and the state and territory classification of the ACT.

Depending on the indicator, data for the ACT has been published in sub-state tables either using the GCCSA or state and territory definition. Depending on which classification has been used, the totals for Australian capital cities may vary slightly from the sum of individual capital cities presented in the table.

Rounding of data

In this publication, table data has been rounded to one decimal place. In most instances, changes in an indicator over time have been calculated using the rounded data published in the tables. However, in some cases changes over time have been calculated before rounding. In these cases, the figure published for change over time may not sum with the rest of the data published for that region.

Changes over time

Where commentary refers to the largest increase or decrease in an indicator, the change is measured in the units specified in the indicator's table. For example, changes in an indicator for a region may be measured in absolute terms, in percentage points or in percentages, as specified by the table.

Equivalent classifications

The GCCSA geographies for Greater Hobart, Greater Darwin and the ACT are equivalent to their respective SA4 geographies. Data presented for these areas at the SA4 scale is equivalent to data for these areas at the GCCSA scale. Further, the rest of state geography for the Northern Territory (rest of Northern Territory) is equivalent to the SA4 region Northern Territory - Outback.

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