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Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics

# Yearbook 2018

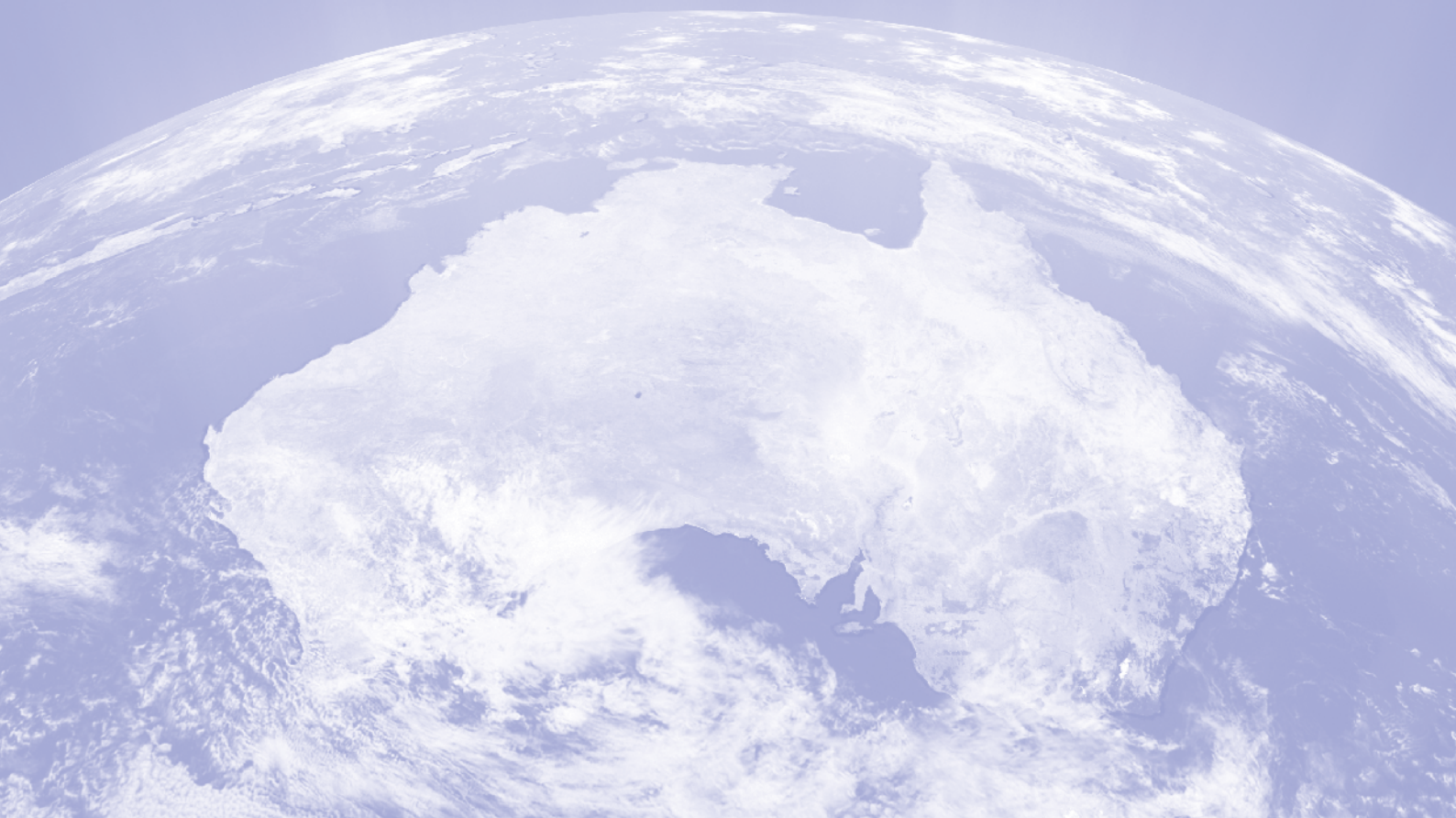
Progress in Australian Regions





# Yearbook 2018

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# Progress







# 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.<sup>32</sup>

- 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*

<b>Remoteness Class</b>	<b>2006 per cent</b>	<b>2011 per cent</b>	<b>2016 per cent</b>	<b>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</b>
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
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>

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.

<sup>32</sup> 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
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>
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
<b>Rest of New South Wales</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>
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
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>Greater Melbourne</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>
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
<b>Rest of Victoria</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>
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
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>Greater Brisbane</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>
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
<b>Rest of Queensland</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>
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
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>Greater Adelaide</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>
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
<b>Rest of South Australia</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>
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
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>
<b>Greater Perth</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>
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
<b>Rest of Western Australia</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>
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
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>
<b>Greater Hobart</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Rest of Tasmania</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>
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
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>Greater Darwin</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Rest of Northern Territory</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>
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
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>

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
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
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
<b>Rest of New South Wales</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
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
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
<b>Greater Melbourne</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
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
<b>Rest of Victoria</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
Ballarat	78.1	78.1	73.8	-4.3
Bendigo	76.6	77.7	74.0	-2.6

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
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
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>-3.1</b>
<b>Greater Brisbane</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
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
<b>Rest of Queensland</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>-3.5</b>
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
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
<b>Greater Adelaide</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
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
<b>Rest of South Australia</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
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
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
<b>Greater Perth</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>-3.4</b>

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
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
<b>Rest of Western Australia</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
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
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>-2.4</b>
<b>Greater Hobart</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
<b>Rest of Tasmania</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>-2.4</b>
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
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Greater Darwin</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Rest of Northern Territory</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>
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
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>-2.2</b>

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.<sup>33</sup> 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).

<sup>33</sup> 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
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>
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
<b>Rest of New South Wales</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
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
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>Greater Melbourne</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>
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
<b>Rest of Victoria</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
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
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Greater Brisbane</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>
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
<b>Rest of Queensland</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>
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
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
<b>Greater Adelaide</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
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
<b>Rest of South Australia</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
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
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Greater Perth</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>
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
<b>Rest of Western Australia</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
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
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
<b>Greater Hobart</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Rest of Tasmania</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-3.3</b>
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
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
<b>Greater Darwin</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Rest of Northern Territory</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-6.0</b>
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
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>

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.<sup>34</sup> 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.

<sup>34</sup> 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
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>3,313,684</b>	<b>3,545,998</b>	<b>3,878,405</b>	<b>564,721</b>
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	<b>2,180,738</b>	<b>2,367,988</b>	<b>2,638,965</b>	<b>458,227</b>
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
<b>Rest of New South Wales</b>	<b>1,132,946</b>	<b>1,178,010</b>	<b>1,239,440</b>	<b>106,494</b>
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
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>2,594,266</b>	<b>2,842,871</b>	<b>3,208,571</b>	<b>614,305</b>
<b>Greater Melbourne</b>	<b>1,963,576</b>	<b>2,188,692</b>	<b>2,499,460</b>	<b>535,884</b>
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
<b>Rest of Victoria</b>	<b>630,690</b>	<b>654,179</b>	<b>709,111</b>	<b>78,421</b>
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
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>2,116,821</b>	<b>2,285,991</b>	<b>2,419,833</b>	<b>303,013</b>
<b>Greater Brisbane</b>	<b>1,035,493</b>	<b>1,127,200</b>	<b>1,220,582</b>	<b>185,089</b>
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
<b>Rest of Queensland</b>	<b>1,081,328</b>	<b>1,158,791</b>	<b>1,199,251</b>	<b>117,924</b>
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
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>762,318</b>	<b>807,540</b>	<b>824,896</b>	<b>62,578</b>
<b>Greater Adelaide</b>	<b>590,763</b>	<b>631,312</b>	<b>646,594</b>	<b>55,832</b>
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
<b>Rest of South Australia</b>	<b>171,556</b>	<b>176,228</b>	<b>178,302</b>	<b>6,746</b>
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
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>1,116,052</b>	<b>1,302,683</b>	<b>1,323,792</b>	<b>207,741</b>
<b>Greater Perth</b>	<b>864,862</b>	<b>1,026,330</b>	<b>1,045,209</b>	<b>180,348</b>
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
<b>Rest of Western Australia</b>	<b>251,190</b>	<b>276,354</b>	<b>278,583</b>	<b>27,393</b>

(continued)

*Employed persons by sub-state region (continued)*

<b>Sub-State Region</b>	<b>2007 persons</b>	<b>2012 persons</b>	<b>2017 persons</b>	<b>2007 - 2017 change persons</b>
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
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>227,976</b>	<b>234,495</b>	<b>245,656</b>	<b>17,680</b>
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
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>108,096</b>	<b>126,029</b>	<b>137,988</b>	<b>29,892</b>
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
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>195,056</b>	<b>211,258</b>	<b>224,797</b>	<b>29,741</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>6,996,999</b>	<b>7,732,071</b>	<b>8,471,370</b>	<b>1,474,371</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>3,437,270</b>	<b>3,624,795</b>	<b>3,792,568</b>	<b>355,298</b>
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>10,434,269</b>	<b>11,356,866</b>	<b>12,263,938</b>	<b>1,829,669</b>

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.<sup>35</sup> 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).

<sup>35</sup> 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
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>
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
<b>Rest of New South Wales</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
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
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Greater Melbourne</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>
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
<b>Rest of Victoria</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
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
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Greater Brisbane</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>
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
<b>Rest of Queensland</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
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
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Greater Adelaide</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>
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
<b>Rest of South Australia</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>
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
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Greater Perth</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>
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
<b>Rest of Western Australia</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
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
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Greater Hobart</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Rest of Tasmania</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
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
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Greater Darwin</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Rest of Northern Territory</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
Northern Territory - Outback	6.6	5.3	4.6	-2.0
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>

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.<sup>36</sup>

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 - Outback<sup>37</sup> (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,<sup>38</sup> with an increase of 43.4 percentage points. The largest decline was recorded in Ballarat with a decline of 8.1 percentage points.

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

<sup>37</sup> Figures volatile, use with caution.

<sup>38</sup> 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
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>
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
<b>Rest of New South Wales</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>
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
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Greater Melbourne</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
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
<b>Rest of Victoria</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
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)

Sub-State Region	2007 per cent	2012 per cent	2017 per cent	2007 - 2017 change percentage points
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
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Greater Brisbane</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>
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
<b>Rest of Queensland</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>
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
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Greater Adelaide</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>
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
<b>Rest of South Australia</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>
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
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Greater Perth</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>
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
<b>Rest of Western Australia</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>
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
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Greater Hobart</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Rest of Tasmania</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
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
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
<b>Greater Darwin</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Rest of Northern Territory</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>-2.4</b>
Northern Territory - Outback	11.9	10.9	9.5	-2.4
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>

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.<sup>39</sup>

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.

<sup>39</sup> 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
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Greater Sydney	16.0	20.0	21.1	5.0
Rest of New South Wales	21.4	27.2	30.0	8.6
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Greater Melbourne	12.5	16.7	18.4	5.9
Rest of Victoria	21.3	18.8	31.0	9.8
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>11.4</b>
Greater Brisbane	10.8	16.2	24.2	13.4
Rest of Queensland	14.6	19.4	24.1	9.5
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>12.4</b>
Greater Adelaide	15.7	20.8	28.2	12.6
Rest of South Australia	21.5	23.8	33.3	11.8
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>
Greater Perth	8.7	11.1	23.8	15.1
Rest of Western Australia	6.0	19.2	18.6	12.7
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Greater Hobart	27.4	21.3	29.3	1.9
Rest of Tasmania	20.4	25.4	32.9	12.6
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Greater Darwin	13.4	9.9	15.0	1.5
Rest of Northern Territory	8.9	9.8	13.8	4.9
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>

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.<sup>40</sup> 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.

<sup>40</sup> 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
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>
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
<b>Rest of New South Wales</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
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
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Greater Melbourne</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>
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
<b>Rest of Victoria</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>
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
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Greater Brisbane</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>
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
<b>Rest of Queensland</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>
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
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Greater Adelaide</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>
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
<b>Rest of South Australia</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>
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
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>Greater Perth</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>
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
<b>Rest of Western Australia</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>
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
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Greater Hobart</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Rest of Tasmania</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>
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
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Greater Darwin</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Rest of Northern Territory</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Northern Territory - Outback	9.9	9.2	10.2	0.3
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>

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
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>20,861</b>	<b>29,991</b>	<b>39,239</b>	<b>88.1</b>
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	<b>14,816</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>30,200</b>	<b>103.8</b>
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
<b>Rest of New South Wales</b>	<b>6,045</b>	<b>7,192</b>	<b>9,039</b>	<b>49.5</b>
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
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>26,540</b>	<b>30,145</b>	<b>41,484</b>	<b>56.3</b>
<b>Greater Melbourne</b>	<b>21,781</b>	<b>25,487</b>	<b>35,047</b>	<b>60.9</b>
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
<b>Rest of Victoria</b>	<b>4,759</b>	<b>4,657</b>	<b>6,436</b>	<b>35.2</b>
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
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>15,659</b>	<b>19,724</b>	<b>20,465</b>	<b>30.7</b>
<b>Greater Brisbane</b>	<b>7,565</b>	<b>11,679</b>	<b>11,011</b>	<b>45.6</b>
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
<b>Rest of Queensland</b>	<b>8,094</b>	<b>8,045</b>	<b>9,454</b>	<b>16.8</b>
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
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>6,884</b>	<b>4,480</b>	<b>6,965</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Greater Adelaide</b>	<b>5,950</b>	<b>3,599</b>	<b>5,880</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
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
<b>Rest of South Australia</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>16.2</b>
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
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>12,395</b>	<b>14,052</b>	<b>9,919</b>	<b>-20.0</b>
<b>Greater Perth</b>	<b>8,356</b>	<b>11,703</b>	<b>8,234</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
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
<b>Rest of Western Australia</b>	<b>4,039</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>-58.4</b>
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
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>22.3</b>
<b>Greater Hobart</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>56.2</b>
<b>Rest of Tasmania</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>-5.7</b>
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
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>1,576</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>-30.7</b>
<b>Greater Darwin</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>-44.6</b>
<b>Rest of Northern Territory</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>57.0</b>
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
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>2,974</b>	<b>37.4</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>62,308</b>	<b>79,213</b>	<b>94,853</b>	<b>52.2</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>24,739</b>	<b>24,029</b>	<b>28,624</b>	<b>15.7</b>

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.<sup>41</sup>

- 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*

<b>Remoteness Class</b>	<b>2006 \$ (real)</b>	<b>2011 \$ (real)</b>	<b>2016 \$ (real)</b>	<b>2006 - 2016 change \$ (real)</b>
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.

<sup>41</sup> 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)
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>224</b>
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
<b>Rest of New South Wales</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>159</b>
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
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>Greater Melbourne</b>	<b>1,403</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>140</b>
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
<b>Rest of Victoria</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>102</b>
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
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Greater Brisbane</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>130</b>
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
<b>Rest of Queensland</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>57</b>
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
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Greater Adelaide</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>85</b>
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
<b>Rest of South Australia</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>77</b>
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
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>Greater Perth</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>243</b>
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
<b>Rest of Western Australia</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>109</b>
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
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Greater Hobart</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Rest of Tasmania</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>58</b>
Launceston and North East	964	988	1,017	53
South East	870	910	963	93
West and North West	931	955	990	59
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>396</b>
<b>Greater Darwin</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>2,183</b>	<b>513</b>
<b>Rest of Northern Territory</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>119</b>
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
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>168</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>106</b>

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.<sup>42</sup> Household wealth and household income indicators can together provide a useful guide to how living standards differ across regions and over time.<sup>43</sup>

- 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.<sup>44</sup>

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.

<sup>42</sup> BITRE 2009, Information Paper 63, *Household Wealth*.

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

<sup>44</sup> 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)
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>823,992</b>	<b>879,220</b>	<b>1,170,539</b>	<b>346,547</b>
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	<b>875,934</b>	<b>1,001,987</b>	<b>1,428,211</b>	<b>552,277</b>
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
<b>Rest of New South Wales</b>	<b>739,419</b>	<b>681,194</b>	<b>763,347</b>	<b>23,928</b>
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
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>890,238</b>	<b>862,429</b>	<b>893,733</b>	<b>3,495</b>
<b>Greater Melbourne</b>	<b>988,273</b>	<b>901,475</b>	<b>963,078</b>	<b>-25,195</b>
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
<b>Rest of Victoria</b>	<b>636,912</b>	<b>749,840</b>	<b>695,997</b>	<b>59,085</b>
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
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>744,499</b>	<b>745,700</b>	<b>792,844</b>	<b>48,345</b>
<b>Greater Brisbane</b>	<b>777,006</b>	<b>816,090</b>	<b>863,625</b>	<b>86,619</b>
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
<b>Rest of Queensland</b>	<b>715,954</b>	<b>680,928</b>	<b>727,239</b>	<b>11,285</b>
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
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>668,532</b>	<b>672,124</b>	<b>678,885</b>	<b>10,353</b>
<b>Greater Adelaide</b>	<b>665,039</b>	<b>662,234</b>	<b>690,172</b>	<b>25,133</b>
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
<b>Rest of South Australia</b>	<b>679,918</b>	<b>706,189</b>	<b>659,904</b>	<b>-20,014</b>
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
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>939,227</b>	<b>982,209</b>	<b>850,021</b>	<b>-89,206</b>
<b>Greater Perth</b>	<b>965,365</b>	<b>1,007,801</b>	<b>866,650</b>	<b>-98,715</b>
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)

<b>Sub-State Region</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2009-10 - 2015-16 change \$ mean (real)</b>
	<b>\$ mean (real)</b>	<b>\$ mean (real)</b>	<b>\$ mean (real)</b>	
Perth - South West	808,340	775,346	776,398	-31,942
<b>Rest of Western Australia</b>	<b>838,635</b>	<b>876,068</b>	<b>800,938</b>	<b>-37,697</b>
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
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>669,764</b>	<b>581,908</b>	<b>554,518</b>	<b>-115,246</b>
<b>Greater Hobart</b>	<b>687,842</b>	<b>614,189</b>	<b>633,561</b>	<b>-54,281</b>
<b>Rest of Tasmania</b>	<b>655,709</b>	<b>559,216</b>	<b>498,268</b>	<b>-157,441</b>
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
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>710,167</b>	<b>689,407</b>	<b>738,511</b>	<b>28,344</b>
<b>Greater Darwin</b>	<b>719,246</b>	<b>701,989</b>	<b>773,268</b>	<b>54,022</b>
<b>Rest of Northern Territory</b>	<b>678,076</b>	<b>*614,515</b>	<b>614,935</b>	<b>-63,141</b>
Northern Territory - Outback	678,076	*614,515	614,935	-63,141
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>963,470</b>	<b>917,807</b>	<b>875,482</b>	<b>-87,988</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>854,879</b>	<b>905,151</b>	<b>1,032,850</b>	<b>177,971</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>696,398</b>	<b>701,578</b>	<b>737,131</b>	<b>40,733</b>

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.<sup>45</sup>

- 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).

<sup>45</sup> 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
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
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
<b>Rest of New South Wales</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
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
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Greater Melbourne</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>
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
<b>Rest of Victoria</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
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
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>-2.1</b>
<b>Greater Brisbane</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
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
<b>Rest of Queensland</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>-2.7</b>
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
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>Greater Adelaide</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
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
<b>Rest of South Australia</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
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
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Greater Perth</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
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
<b>Rest of Western Australia</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
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
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Greater Hobart</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Rest of Tasmania</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
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
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Greater Darwin</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Rest of Northern Territory</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Northern Territory - Outback	65.6	71.5	74.7	9.1
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>

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.<sup>46</sup>

- 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.

<sup>46</sup> 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*

<b>Major Urban Area</b>	<b>2006 per cent</b>	<b>2011 per cent</b>	<b>2016 per cent</b>	<b>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</b>
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
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3</b>
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
<b>Rest of New South Wales</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>4</b>
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
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Greater Melbourne</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>
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
<b>Rest of Victoria</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>4</b>
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
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Greater Brisbane</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>
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
<b>Rest of Queensland</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3</b>
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
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Greater Adelaide</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>4</b>
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
<b>Rest of South Australia</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>7</b>
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
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Greater Perth</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>
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
<b>Rest of Western Australia</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>
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
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Greater Hobart</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Rest of Tasmania</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>6</b>
Launceston and North East	43	47	48	5
South East	44	49	50	6
West and North West	44	48	50	6
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-1</b>
<b>Greater Darwin</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Rest of Northern Territory</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-4</b>
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
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>4</b>

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.

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## 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.<sup>47</sup>

- 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.

<sup>47</sup> 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
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>635.6</b>	<b>578.9</b>	<b>802.6</b>	<b>166.9</b>
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	<b>774.4</b>	<b>717.9</b>	<b>983.6</b>	<b>209.2</b>
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
<b>Rest of New South Wales</b>	<b>396.4</b>	<b>331.3</b>	<b>462.2</b>	<b>65.8</b>
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
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>449.0</b>	<b>456.5</b>	<b>681.0</b>	<b>232.0</b>
<b>Greater Melbourne</b>	<b>464.1</b>	<b>490.9</b>	<b>731.0</b>	<b>266.9</b>
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
<b>Rest of Victoria</b>	<b>405.0</b>	<b>350.3</b>	<b>516.5</b>	<b>111.5</b>
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
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,178.0</b>	<b>908.6</b>	<b>1,095.6</b>	<b>-82.4</b>
<b>Greater Brisbane</b>	<b>590.5</b>	<b>571.0</b>	<b>680.6</b>	<b>90.1</b>
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
<b>Rest of Queensland</b>	<b>1,712.7</b>	<b>1,220.9</b>	<b>1,492.2</b>	<b>-220.5</b>
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
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>423.4</b>	<b>354.1</b>	<b>465.2</b>	<b>41.8</b>
<b>Greater Adelaide</b>	<b>343.6</b>	<b>290.6</b>	<b>391.2</b>	<b>47.7</b>
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
<b>Rest of South Australia</b>	<b>685.6</b>	<b>568.3</b>	<b>718.5</b>	<b>32.9</b>
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
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>769.9</b>	<b>629.9</b>	<b>766.3</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
<b>Greater Perth</b>	<b>551.0</b>	<b>505.3</b>	<b>613.7</b>	<b>62.6</b>
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
<b>Rest of Western Australia</b>	<b>1,515.9</b>	<b>1,072.7</b>	<b>1,346.5</b>	<b>-169.4</b>
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
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>792.7</b>	<b>570.8</b>	<b>1,287.1</b>	<b>494.4</b>
<b>Greater Hobart</b>	<b>743.5</b>	<b>602.6</b>	<b>1,261.8</b>	<b>518.3</b>
<b>Rest of Tasmania</b>	<b>828.2</b>	<b>547.2</b>	<b>1,306.6</b>	<b>478.4</b>
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
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>3,966.6</b>	<b>2,320.9</b>	<b>2,718.3</b>	<b>-1,248.3</b>
<b>Greater Darwin</b>	<b>1,605.7</b>	<b>1,036.6</b>	<b>1,066.0</b>	<b>-539.7</b>
<b>Rest of Northern Territory</b>	<b>6,818.2</b>	<b>3,976.8</b>	<b>5,153.2</b>	<b>-1,665.0</b>
Northern Territory - Outback	6,818.2	3,976.8	5,153.2	-1,665.0
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>540.7</b>	<b>496.2</b>	<b>695.3</b>	<b>154.6</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>596.5</b>	<b>564.6</b>	<b>769.5</b>	<b>173.0</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>984.5</b>	<b>730.3</b>	<b>958.6</b>	<b>-25.9</b>
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>732.2</b>	<b>622.8</b>	<b>831.4</b>	<b>99.2</b>

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.

