



**Australian Government**

**Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Cities and Regional Development**

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics

# **Yearbook 2019**

Progress in Australian Regions





# 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			
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## 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>35</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.

#### *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>35</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.

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

- 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.
- 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 combined 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 (1.7 percentage points).

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.



## 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 and/or study declined between 2006 and 2016 by 1.0 percentage point.

### Earning or learning across remoteness classes

- The proportion of young people earning or learning declined across most remoteness classes between 2006 and 2016. Declines were most pronounced in inner regional Australia (3.4 percentage points) and outer regional Australia (2.7 percentage points).
- Very remote Australia was the only class to show an increase in the proportion of young people earning or learning (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 rate 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.

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 and/or learning full-time, or were both employed part-time and learning 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 and/or learning full-time, or were both employed part-time and learning 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 and/or learning full-time, or were both employed part-time and learning 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>36</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 11.2 per cent between June 2013 and June 2018.

### Net business entry rate across remoteness classes

- Between June 2013 and June 2018, the number of businesses increased in major cities, inner regional Australia and outer regional Australia, while the number of business decreased in remote and very remote Australia.
- The largest increase in the number of businesses was recorded in major cities with an increase of 15.3 per cent, while the largest decrease was recorded in very remote Australia with a decrease of 2.2 per cent.

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

Remoteness Class	2013-14 per cent	2015-16 per cent	2017-18 per cent	Jun 2013 - Jun 2018 per cent
Major Cities	1.6	3.1	4.2	15.3
Inner Regional	0.3	1.0	1.7	4.6
Outer Regional	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2
Remote	1.8	-0.7	0.4	-0.3
Very Remote	0.0	0.5	-0.8	-2.2
AUSTRALIA	1.0	2.4	3.4	11.2

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2013 to Jun 2017 and June 2014 to 2018 (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: (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 2013 and June 2018.

### Net business entry rate across major urban areas

- The number of businesses increased across most of the major urban areas between June 2013 and June 2018.
- The largest increase was recorded in Greater Melbourne (18.3 per cent), while the only decrease was recorded in Townsville (down 3.0 per cent).

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

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

Major Urban Area	2013-14 per cent	2015-16 per cent	2017-18 per cent	Jun 2013 - Jun 2018 per cent
Greater Sydney	1.8	3.7	4.6	17.5
Greater Melbourne	1.8	3.4	5.5	18.3
Greater Brisbane	1.1	2.8	3.3	12.3
Greater Perth	1.9	2.2	1.1	9.2
Greater Adelaide	0.6	0.8	2.9	6.9
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	1.3	4.0	4.0	16.7
Newcastle - Maitland	1.1	3.0	3.9	13.6
Canberra - Queanbeyan	1.2	2.2	4.0	13.1
Sunshine Coast	0.6	3.4	3.2	12.6
Wollongong	0.8	3.0	4.3	14.9
Geelong	1.4	2.4	5.6	15.3
Greater Hobart	-0.4	1.1	3.4	6.9
Townsville	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-3.0
Cairns	-0.4	0.6	1.8	2.0
Greater Darwin	0.7	0.2	-0.3	2.1
Toowoomba	2.2	1.1	2.0	7.5
Ballarat	3.3	1.8	2.3	13.9
Bendigo	1.2	0.1	1.2	4.2
Albury - Wodonga	0.9	1.3	1.0	6.0
Launceston	-2.9	1.3	1.6	0.2

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2013 to Jun 2017 and Jun 2014 to Jun 2018 (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 2013 and June 2018.

### Net business entry rate across sub-state regions

- The number of businesses grew across most sub-state regions between June 2013 and June 2018. The capital cities collectively recorded a higher increase (14.9 per cent) compared to the rest of state areas (5.1 per cent) over this period.
- Among the Statistical Area Level 4 regions, Melbourne - West recorded the greatest increase (37.7 per cent) between June 2013 and June 2018.

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2013-14</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>2015-16</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>2017-18</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>Jun 2013 - Jun</i> <i>2018</i> <i>per cent</i>
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>17.5</b>
Central Coast	1.2	2.7	3.8	11.4
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	3.0	4.5	4.4	19.6
Sydney - Blacktown	0.9	6.1	10.3	32.7
Sydney - City and Inner South	1.9	3.2	3.9	15.0
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	1.9	2.6	2.2	13.2
Sydney - Inner South West	2.6	4.7	6.4	23.3
Sydney - Inner West	3.1	3.5	3.4	18.2
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	0.9	2.2	2.3	10.7
Sydney - Northern Beaches	1.4	1.4	2.4	8.4
Sydney - Outer South West	0.9	4.5	7.1	22.5
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	-0.1	3.3	3.7	11.3
Sydney - Parramatta	3.7	6.4	8.1	32.0
Sydney - Ryde	2.4	3.8	4.3	19.3
Sydney - South West	1.2	4.7	5.8	21.3
Sydney - Sutherland	1.0	2.4	2.9	8.8
<b>Rest of New South Wales</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Capital Region	0.1	1.2	2.4	5.4
Central West	1.2	0.8	1.4	4.7
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	-0.2	0.8	2.3	3.1
Far West and Orana	1.1	0.6	0.8	3.6
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	0.2	2.6	3.8	10.7
Illawarra	1.0	3.0	4.3	15.3
Mid North Coast	0.5	0.6	1.4	4.7
Murray	1.1	0.1	1.2	4.0
New England and North West	0.8	-0.2	0.9	1.3
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	1.0	2.8	3.5	12.8
Richmond - Tweed	-0.1	1.9	2.6	8.9
Riverina	0.2	1.1	1.2	2.9
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	0.1	2.5	3.6	10.0
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>
<b>Greater Melbourne</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>
Melbourne - Inner	2.9	3.0	4.2	16.2
Melbourne - Inner East	2.3	2.2	3.8	15.6
Melbourne - Inner South	0.8	2.3	2.4	8.9
Melbourne - North East	1.8	3.1	6.0	18.5
Melbourne - North West	1.2	5.0	8.3	26.2
Melbourne - Outer East	-0.6	1.0	2.5	5.7
Melbourne - South East	2.2	4.6	7.6	26.0
Melbourne - West	3.3	6.7	11.3	37.7
Mornington Peninsula	0.7	2.7	4.3	12.2
<b>Rest of Victoria</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Ballarat	3.0	1.7	2.4	11.5
Bendigo	1.0	0.9	1.7	4.4

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2013-14</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>2015-16</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>2017-18</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>Jun 2013 - Jun</i> <i>2018</i> <i>per cent</i>
Geelong	1.3	2.4	5.3	14.7
Hume	-0.1	1.4	1.6	3.5
Latrobe - Gippsland	0.2	0.9	1.4	4.4
North West	0.6	-0.3	0.0	0.7
Shepparton	-0.2	0.7	0.2	0.0
Warrnambool and South West	-0.9	-0.9	0.3	-1.9
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>Greater Brisbane</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>
Brisbane - East	0.6	1.8	2.9	9.8
Brisbane - North	1.6	3.1	4.2	16.3
Brisbane - South	2.4	4.4	4.2	18.1
Brisbane - West	1.1	1.2	0.3	5.2
Brisbane Inner City	1.2	2.2	3.2	10.8
Ipswich	1.0	2.5	3.9	14.3
Logan - Beaudesert	-0.1	4.2	3.5	11.6
Moreton Bay - North	-0.7	1.5	3.0	7.3
Moreton Bay - South	1.9	3.1	3.4	14.7
<b>Rest of Queensland</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Cairns	-0.1	0.3	1.4	0.7
Darling Downs - Maranoa	2.1	0.1	1.4	2.9
Central Queensland	0.0	-1.3	-1.1	-4.1
Gold Coast	1.3	4.1	4.0	16.5
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	-0.2	-2.0	0.5	-5.9
Queensland - Outback	2.0	-0.3	0.1	0.9
<i>Far North</i>	-1.8	3.0	0.8	3.0
<i>Outback - North</i>	3.4	-1.6	0.0	-1.4
<i>Outback - South</i>	2.7	-1.3	-0.2	1.4
Sunshine Coast	0.4	3.3	3.3	12.0
Toowoomba	2.2	1.3	1.8	7.4
Townsville	-0.8	-0.4	-0.9	-4.9
Wide Bay	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Greater Adelaide</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>
Adelaide - Central and Hills	1.4	0.5	1.5	5.6
Adelaide - North	-0.8	1.8	5.6	11.2
Adelaide - South	0.1	0.4	2.4	4.4
Adelaide - West	0.6	0.9	3.9	8.4
<b>Rest of South Australia</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	1.8	0.4	-0.1	1.4
South Australia - Outback	-1.0	-0.9	-1.0	-4.8
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	-0.4	-0.7	-1.2	-3.7
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	-3.4	-1.2	-0.3	-9.6
South Australia - South East	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2013-14 per cent	2015-16 per cent	2017-18 per cent	Jun 2013 - Jun 2018 per cent
<b>Greater Perth</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>
Mandurah	1.2	2.4	0.5	4.5
Perth - Inner	1.3	0.3	0.6	4.5
Perth - North East	1.1	2.8	0.3	8.0
Perth - North West	2.5	2.6	1.1	10.8
Perth - South East	2.2	3.1	1.9	11.9
Perth - South West	2.1	2.1	1.4	11.2
<b>Rest of Western Australia</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Bunbury	0.8	1.4	1.5	5.2
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	1.8	0.1	-0.3	0.5
Western Australia - Outback (North)	-1.2	-2.9	-0.7	-10.4
<i>Kimberley</i>	-1.7	-1.9	-1.0	-6.6
<i>East Pilbara</i>	0.4	-2.7	-3.9	-14.1
<i>West Pilbara</i>	-1.3	-4.7	0.8	-15.2
Western Australia - Outback (South)	-0.4	-0.4	-0.7	-3.8
<i>Esperance</i>	1.6	-0.3	0.2	0.5
<i>Gascoyne</i>	-2.0	1.6	-1.6	-0.8
<i>Goldfields</i>	-3.0	-1.1	1.1	-7.9
<i>Mid West</i>	0.7	-0.5	-1.5	-4.1
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Greater Hobart</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>Rest of Tasmania</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Launceston and North East	-1.8	0.8	1.1	0.2
South East	-0.8	0.8	2.5	1.4
West and North West	-0.8	-0.2	0.2	0.3
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Greater Darwin</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Rest of Northern Territory</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Northern Territory - Outback	-1.1	1.2	1.8	0.5
<i>Alice Springs</i>	-1.1	-0.4	2.0	-2.7
<i>Barkly</i>	-3.8	2.5	10.9	0.9
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	-0.3	3.6	-5.5	9.6
<i>East Arnhem</i>	-9.7	-5.6	10.8	-5.0
<i>Katherine</i>	2.3	4.7	1.1	8.0
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>13.9</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2013 to Jun 2017 and June 2014 to June 2018 (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:  $(\text{businesses active at end of financial year} - \text{businesses active at start of financial year}) / (\text{businesses active at start of financial year}) \times 100$ .

Figures in the change column are calculated as the net business entry rate between June 2013 and June 2018.



## 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>37</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 1.9 million people between 2008 and 2018 from a base of 10.7 million to 12.6 million.

#### *Employed persons across sub-state regions*

- The number of employed persons increased across all states and territories between 2008 and 2018. The largest increase was recorded in Victoria, with an increase of over 640,100 people. The lowest increase was recorded in Tasmania with an increase of nearly 11,600 people.
- Between 2008 and 2018, 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 371,000 people over the same period.
- All capital cities recorded an increase in the number of employed persons between 2008 and 2018. The highest increase was recorded in Greater Melbourne (557,600 people), followed by Greater Sydney (492,200 people). The lowest increase was recorded in Greater Hobart with an increase of almost 9,800 people.
- Of the rest of state areas, the rest of Queensland recorded the largest increase in employed persons, with an increase of 126,600 people. This was followed by the rest of New South Wales with an increase of 118,600 people. The smallest increase recorded across the rest of state areas was in the rest of Tasmania, with an increase of 1,800 people.
- The number of employed persons increased across most sub-state regions between 2008 and 2018. The largest increase was recorded in Melbourne - Inner (over 122,000 people). The largest decline was recorded in Queensland - Outback, with a decline of almost 10,800 people.

<sup>37</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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2008 persons</i>	<i>2013 persons</i>	<i>2018 persons</i>	<i>2008 - 2018 change persons</i>
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>3,398,881</b>	<b>3,594,451</b>	<b>4,009,700</b>	<b>610,819</b>
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	<b>2,243,785</b>	<b>2,405,094</b>	<b>2,735,978</b>	<b>492,193</b>
Central Coast	140,660	150,545	167,768	27,108
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	118,751	122,190	142,362	23,610
Sydney - Blacktown	139,833	155,177	188,381	48,548
Sydney - City and Inner South	167,994	191,020	234,599	66,606
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	142,103	157,742	171,004	28,900
Sydney - Inner South West	244,184	260,576	293,790	49,606
Sydney - Inner West	148,268	163,760	182,719	34,452
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	204,049	222,738	242,423	38,374
Sydney - Northern Beaches	136,836	138,400	151,034	14,197
Sydney - Outer South West	115,437	121,629	139,782	24,345
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	150,830	154,572	164,819	13,989
Sydney - Parramatta	179,355	193,700	232,111	52,756
Sydney - Ryde	83,657	90,212	110,277	26,620
Sydney - South West	157,453	161,275	194,350	36,897
Sydney - Sutherland	114,374	121,556	120,560	6,186
<b>Rest of New South Wales</b>	<b>1,155,096</b>	<b>1,189,357</b>	<b>1,273,722</b>	<b>118,626</b>
Capital Region	101,425	103,432	107,797	6,372
Central West	97,559	99,296	102,597	5,038
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	49,653	59,672	59,988	10,336
Far West and Orana	57,429	49,144	58,076	647
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	111,746	128,129	134,633	22,887
Illawarra	130,501	128,469	145,795	15,294
Mid North Coast	72,510	78,141	90,642	18,132
Murray	51,334	50,473	53,571	2,237
New England and North West	81,478	82,046	81,933	455
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	167,048	167,024	184,684	17,636
Richmond - Tweed	101,095	102,865	115,950	14,854
Riverina	78,253	79,952	80,685	2,432
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	55,065	60,714	57,369	2,305
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>2,652,109</b>	<b>2,875,117</b>	<b>3,292,256</b>	<b>640,147</b>
<b>Greater Melbourne</b>	<b>2,025,884</b>	<b>2,219,781</b>	<b>2,583,521</b>	<b>557,637</b>
Melbourne - Inner	296,651	344,589	418,705	122,054
Melbourne - Inner East	178,377	183,088	206,437	28,060
Melbourne - Inner South	203,541	213,574	230,813	27,272
Melbourne - North East	214,281	237,769	283,606	69,325
Melbourne - North West	146,336	160,306	189,853	43,518
Melbourne - Outer East	259,696	263,162	284,851	25,155
Melbourne - South East	310,328	342,261	425,504	115,176
Melbourne - West	284,446	337,965	395,157	110,711
Mornington Peninsula	132,228	137,067	148,594	16,366
<b>Rest of Victoria</b>	<b>626,226</b>	<b>655,336</b>	<b>708,735</b>	<b>82,510</b>
Ballarat	68,482	73,843	73,942	5,460
Bendigo	65,620	70,520	76,480	10,861
Geelong	121,275	122,688	139,911	18,636

(continued)

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

<b>Sub-State Region</b>	<b>2008 persons</b>	<b>2013 persons</b>	<b>2018 persons</b>	<b>2008 - 2018 change persons</b>
Hume	71,326	78,401	82,140	10,814
Latrobe - Gippsland	117,068	117,030	130,008	12,940
North West	64,273	70,671	75,004	10,731
Shepparton	55,991	59,149	65,768	9,777
Warrnambool and South West	62,191	63,034	65,483	3,292
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>2,178,968</b>	<b>2,301,502</b>	<b>2,484,979</b>	<b>306,011</b>
<b>Greater Brisbane</b>	<b>1,071,922</b>	<b>1,134,040</b>	<b>1,251,325</b>	<b>179,403</b>
Brisbane - East	111,678	114,584	128,705	17,027
Brisbane - North	100,890	110,362	126,247	25,358
Brisbane - South	172,243	187,366	194,752	22,509
Brisbane - West	95,074	94,570	89,420	-5,654
Brisbane Inner City	148,962	144,773	170,436	21,474
Ipswich	127,394	143,797	161,084	33,690
Logan - Beaudesert	142,889	142,092	158,020	15,130
Moreton Bay - North	89,243	97,105	111,212	21,969
Moreton Bay - South	83,549	99,390	111,449	27,900
<b>Rest of Queensland</b>	<b>1,107,046</b>	<b>1,167,463</b>	<b>1,233,654</b>	<b>126,608</b>
Cairns	116,689	114,284	115,716	-973
Darling Downs - Maranoa	65,032	67,040	64,483	-549
Central Queensland	102,275	111,223	112,724	10,449
Gold Coast	256,109	277,814	336,947	80,839
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	91,558	99,374	95,415	3,857
Queensland - Outback	43,543	44,252	32,768	-10,775
Sunshine Coast	143,299	158,703	178,765	35,466
Toowoomba	64,493	69,702	76,353	11,859
Townsville	112,491	113,979	108,053	-4,438
Wide Bay	111,557	111,091	112,431	874
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>783,235</b>	<b>805,247</b>	<b>842,544</b>	<b>59,310</b>
<b>Greater Adelaide</b>	<b>603,594</b>	<b>631,009</b>	<b>657,931</b>	<b>54,337</b>
Adelaide - Central and Hills	142,867	150,347	156,582	13,715
Adelaide - North	187,452	188,444	201,693	14,241
Adelaide - South	175,683	182,686	177,940	2,256
Adelaide - West	97,592	109,532	121,716	24,125
<b>Rest of South Australia</b>	<b>179,641</b>	<b>174,238</b>	<b>184,614</b>	<b>4,973</b>
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	46,969	49,812	49,612	2,643
South Australia - Outback	41,534	38,310	41,929	395
South Australia - South East	91,137	86,117	93,072	1,934
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>1,167,824</b>	<b>1,307,383</b>	<b>1,340,025</b>	<b>172,201</b>
<b>Greater Perth</b>	<b>914,419</b>	<b>1,031,999</b>	<b>1,055,962</b>	<b>141,543</b>
Mandurah	37,896	39,626	41,313	3,417
Perth - Inner	87,698	95,423	104,037	16,339
Perth - North East	118,406	132,563	139,714	21,309
Perth - North West	258,352	300,475	294,779	36,427
Perth - South East	230,794	257,783	262,994	32,201
Perth - South West	181,274	206,128	213,124	31,851
<b>Rest of Western Australia</b>	<b>253,406</b>	<b>275,385</b>	<b>284,063</b>	<b>30,658</b>

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2008 persons</i>	<i>2013 persons</i>	<i>2018 persons</i>	<i>2008 - 2018 change persons</i>
Bunbury	82,830	85,285	98,996	16,167
Western Australia - Outback	108,282	127,257	116,500	8,218
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	62,294	62,843	68,567	6,273
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>237,624</b>	<b>231,584</b>	<b>249,202</b>	<b>11,578</b>
<b>Greater Hobart</b>	<b>103,540</b>	<b>102,574</b>	<b>113,317</b>	<b>9,777</b>
<b>Rest of Tasmania</b>	<b>134,084</b>	<b>129,009</b>	<b>135,885</b>	<b>1,801</b>
Launceston and North East	67,158	64,619	68,331	1,174
South East	16,184	16,249	17,347	1,163
West and North West	50,742	48,141	50,206	-536
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>113,337</b>	<b>129,264</b>	<b>136,729</b>	<b>23,392</b>
<b>Greater Darwin</b>	<b>69,172</b>	<b>79,647</b>	<b>86,755</b>	<b>17,583</b>
<b>Rest of Northern Territory</b>	<b>44,165</b>	<b>49,616</b>	<b>49,973</b>	<b>5,809</b>
Northern Territory - Outback	44,165	49,616	49,973	5,809
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>199,192</b>	<b>212,161</b>	<b>228,226</b>	<b>29,034</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>7,231,508</b>	<b>7,816,305</b>	<b>8,713,016</b>	<b>1,481,508</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>3,499,662</b>	<b>3,640,405</b>	<b>3,870,647</b>	<b>370,984</b>
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>10,731,170</b>	<b>11,456,709</b>	<b>12,583,662</b>	<b>1,852,492</b>

Source: ABS 2019, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, June 2019 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS with the exception of Western Australia - Outback which is 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>38</sup> The data used for this indicator is based on a person's place of usual residence.

- The national unemployment rate was 5.3 per cent in 2018, up 1.1 percentage points from 4.2 per cent in 2008.

### *Unemployment rate across sub-state regions*

- In 2018, both Queensland and Western Australia had the highest unemployment rate among the states and territories (6.2 per cent). The Australian Capital Territory had the lowest unemployment (3.7 per cent).
- Between 2008 and 2018, the unemployment rate increased in all states and territories with the exception of New South Wales (unchanged). Western Australia recorded the highest increase of 3.2 percentage points.
- In 2018, the unemployment rate for the combined Australian capital cities was slightly lower (5.2 per cent) than the combined Australian rest of states (5.6 per cent).
- In 2018, the highest unemployment rate among the capital cities was recorded in Greater Perth (6.4 per cent), while the lowest rate was recorded in the Australian Capital Territory<sup>39</sup> (3.7 per cent). Among the rest of state areas, the highest rate was recorded in the rest of Queensland with a rate of 6.1 per cent, while the lowest was recorded in the rest of Victoria and rest of South Australia (both at 4.9 per cent).
- The unemployment rate increased across all capital cities between 2008 and 2018 with the exception of Greater Sydney (which recorded a decline of 0.2 percentage points). The largest increase of 3.4 percentage points was recorded in Greater Perth.
- Between 2008 and 2018, the unemployment rate increased across all rest of state areas. The highest increase in the rest of state areas was in rest of Western Australia (2.3 percentage points). The lowest increase was in rest of South Australia (0.1 percentage points).
- In 2018, the highest unemployment rate among the sub-state regions was recorded in Queensland - Outback, with a rate of 13.6 per cent. The lowest rate was recorded in Sydney - Sutherland (2.5 per cent), followed by Sydney - Northern Beaches (2.6 per cent).
- The unemployment rate increased in most sub-state regions between 2008 and 2018. The largest increase was recorded in Queensland - Outback (10.2 percentage points), while the largest decline was recorded in Mid North Coast (3.1 percentage points).

<sup>38</sup> Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

<sup>39</sup> Australian Capital Territory (State), Australian Capital Territory (GCCSA) and Australian Capital Territory (Statistical Area Level 4) represent equivalent boundaries.



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

Sub-State Region	2008 per cent	2013 per cent	2018 per cent	2008 - 2018 change percentage points
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Central Coast	5.3	6.4	5.7	0.4
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	2.7	5.2	3.0	0.3
Sydney - Blacktown	7.1	7.4	4.9	-2.2
Sydney - City and Inner South	2.9	5.2	3.4	0.5
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	2.7	2.9	3.2	0.5
Sydney - Inner South West	5.6	5.0	5.2	-0.4
Sydney - Inner West	3.3	3.8	3.9	0.6
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	2.8	3.8	3.3	0.5
Sydney - Northern Beaches	2.3	3.3	2.6	0.3
Sydney - Outer South West	6.0	5.5	4.2	-1.8
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	5.4	6.3	3.2	-2.2
Sydney - Parramatta	5.8	8.4	6.5	0.7
Sydney - Ryde	4.1	5.2	3.8	-0.3
Sydney - South West	6.9	8.5	6.3	-0.5
Sydney - Sutherland	3.2	2.8	2.5	-0.7
<b>Rest of New South Wales</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Capital Region	3.3	4.2	5.3	2.0
Central West	5.5	6.6	5.8	0.4
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	7.0	5.9	9.1	2.1
Far West and Orana	4.6	6.1	3.0	-1.6
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	5.1	4.6	5.8	0.7
Illawarra	6.0	6.6	4.9	-1.1
Mid North Coast	7.9	5.8	4.9	-3.1
Murray	4.0	5.4	7.5	3.5
New England and North West	4.5	6.3	6.7	2.2
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	4.6	5.4	5.5	0.9
Richmond - Tweed	6.2	7.7	4.8	-1.4
Riverina	4.5	6.2	5.2	0.7
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	6.1	8.2	5.8	-0.3
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Greater Melbourne</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Melbourne - Inner	4.6	6.0	4.4	-0.2
Melbourne - Inner East	3.8	5.2	4.8	1.0
Melbourne - Inner South	3.9	5.2	3.3	-0.6
Melbourne - North East	3.8	5.4	4.5	0.7
Melbourne - North West	3.6	6.9	6.0	2.4
Melbourne - Outer East	3.5	4.8	3.9	0.3
Melbourne - South East	5.2	6.5	5.4	0.2
Melbourne - West	5.4	7.3	7.1	1.7
Mornington Peninsula	4.4	6.1	4.7	0.3
<b>Rest of Victoria</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Ballarat	5.9	5.0	4.3	-1.6
Bendigo	7.4	7.1	4.9	-2.6

(continued)

## Unemployment rate by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2008 per cent	2013 per cent	2018 per cent	2008 - 2018 change percentage points
Geelong	3.8	5.7	6.1	2.4
Hume	4.5	5.6	3.7	-0.9
Latrobe - Gippsland	4.4	5.2	5.8	1.4
North West	4.5	4.4	3.8	-0.7
Shepparton	4.7	4.7	5.1	0.4
Warrnambool and South West	3.0	5.6	3.6	0.6
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Greater Brisbane</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Brisbane - East	3.7	6.1	5.4	1.7
Brisbane - North	2.6	3.8	5.5	2.9
Brisbane - South	3.2	5.2	6.0	2.8
Brisbane - West	2.3	4.8	5.4	3.1
Brisbane Inner City	2.7	5.5	4.6	1.9
Ipswich	4.4	7.8	7.6	3.2
Logan - Beaudesert	4.9	6.5	7.1	2.2
Moreton Bay - North	3.5	7.5	9.4	6.0
Moreton Bay - South	2.0	3.0	5.1	3.2
<b>Rest of Queensland</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Cairns	5.4	7.8	6.2	0.8
Darling Downs - Maranoa	1.9	2.7	5.5	3.7
Central Queensland	4.9	6.7	6.6	1.7
Gold Coast	3.9	5.7	4.3	0.4
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	2.2	4.6	3.5	1.3
Queensland - Outback	3.4	4.0	13.6	10.2
Sunshine Coast	4.1	5.8	6.2	2.1
Toowoomba	3.3	5.5	5.9	2.6
Townsville	3.3	6.1	8.5	5.2
Wide Bay	5.8	8.5	8.2	2.4
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Greater Adelaide</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Adelaide - Central and Hills	3.5	5.0	4.2	0.7
Adelaide - North	6.1	8.2	7.3	1.2
Adelaide - South	4.7	5.5	6.0	1.2
Adelaide - West	5.6	6.3	5.7	0.1
<b>Rest of South Australia</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	4.2	5.9	5.8	1.6
South Australia - Outback	7.2	6.2	4.2	-3.0
South Australia - South East	4.0	6.5	4.8	0.8
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Greater Perth</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Mandurah	5.3	7.4	7.3	2.0
Perth - Inner	3.0	3.6	3.9	0.8
Perth - North East	2.3	4.3	7.3	5.0
Perth - North West	2.7	3.6	6.4	3.6
Perth - South East	2.8	4.3	6.6	3.8

(continued)

# Unemployment rate by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2008 per cent</i>	<i>2013 per cent</i>	<i>2018 per cent</i>	<i>2008 - 2018 change percentage points</i>
Perth - South West	3.5	5.2	6.6	3.1
<b>Rest of Western Australia</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Bunbury	3.2	5.0	5.4	2.2
Western Australia - Outback	3.3	6.4	6.7	3.4
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	3.2	4.4	3.6	0.5
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Greater Hobart</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Rest of Tasmania</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Launceston and North East	4.0	8.1	5.6	1.6
South East	4.1	9.0	5.6	1.5
West and North West	6.2	9.0	6.0	-0.2
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Greater Darwin</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Rest of Northern Territory</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Northern Territory - Outback	4.1	8.1	5.0	0.9
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>

Source: ABS 2019, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, June 2019 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS with the exception of Western Australia - Outback which is 2011 ASGS.

Change may vary from annual figures due to rounding.

## 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>40</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.

- In 2018, 12.2 per cent of Australians in the labour force aged between 15 and 24 years old were unemployed, an increase of 3.1 percentage points over the past 10 years.

### *Youth unemployment rate across sub-state regions*

- In 2018, the highest youth unemployment rate among the states and territories was recorded in Tasmania (14.4 per cent), while the lowest was recorded in the Northern Territory (9.7 per cent).
- Between 2008 and 2018, the youth unemployment rate increased in all states and territories. Western Australia recorded the highest increase of 8.1 percentage points.
- In 2018, the youth unemployment rate across combined Australian capital cities was 12.1 per cent, while the combined Australian rest of states recorded a rate of 12.4 per cent.
- In 2018, the highest youth unemployment rate among the capital cities was recorded in Greater Adelaide and Greater Hobart both with a rate of 14.7 per cent, while the lowest was recorded in Greater Darwin with a rate of 8.7 per cent. The highest youth unemployment rate among the rest of state areas was recorded in the rest of Tasmania at 14.2 per cent, while the lowest was recorded in the rest of Victoria at 11.1 per cent.
- Between 2008 and 2018, the youth unemployment rate increased in all capital cities with the exception of Greater Darwin which recorded a decline of 0.1 percentage points, and Greater Sydney where no change occurred. The highest increase was recorded in Greater Perth (8.2 percentage points), followed by Greater Brisbane (5.2 percentage points).
- Between 2008 and 2018, all rest of state areas recorded an increase in the youth unemployment rate. The highest increase was recorded in the rest of Western Australia (7.5 percentage points), followed by the rest of Queensland (5.7 percentage points).
- In 2018, the highest youth unemployment rate among the sub-state regions was recorded in Queensland - Outback<sup>41</sup> (39.5 per cent), followed by Wide Bay (23.5 per cent). The lowest rate was recorded in Far West and Orana (5.1 per cent) followed by Sydney - Sutherland (5.7 per cent).
- Among the sub-state regions, the greatest increase in the youth unemployment rate between 2008 and 2018 was recorded in Queensland - Outback<sup>42</sup> (31.8 percentage points). The largest decline was recorded in Far West and Orana (6.8 percentage points).

<sup>40</sup> Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

<sup>41</sup> Figures volatile, use with caution.

<sup>42</sup> Figures volatile, use with caution.

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

Sub-State Region	2008 per cent	2013 per cent	2018 per cent	2013 - 2018 change percentage points
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Central Coast	13.0	11.1	16.4	3.4
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	8.0	9.6	6.4	-1.6
Sydney - Blacktown	14.6	12.8	11.8	-2.8
Sydney - City and Inner South	7.0	8.9	8.9	1.9
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	4.1	6.7	8.4	4.3
Sydney - Inner South West	10.4	13.4	10.2	-0.2
Sydney - Inner West	10.3	7.2	9.5	-0.8
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	5.3	10.0	7.7	2.4
Sydney - Northern Beaches	6.1	9.0	9.1	3.0
Sydney - Outer South West	11.8	11.8	10.4	-1.4
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	13.2	11.6	7.4	-5.8
Sydney - Parramatta	10.1	15.2	12.2	2.0
Sydney - Ryde	8.6	12.1	9.0	0.4
Sydney - South West	14.3	15.1	10.6	-3.7
Sydney - Sutherland	6.2	7.4	5.7	-0.5
<b>Rest of New South Wales</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Capital Region	6.5	9.3	10.5	4.1
Central West	12.4	13.0	8.9	-3.5
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	11.6	18.3	22.0	10.3
Far West and Orana	11.8	9.6	5.1	-6.8
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	7.7	7.0	12.1	4.4
Illawarra	14.5	13.8	12.1	-2.4
Mid North Coast	13.9	12.1	12.6	-1.3
Murray	6.8	7.1	16.1	9.3
New England and North West	7.7	16.0	15.5	7.7
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	12.0	13.9	10.7	-1.4
Richmond - Tweed	13.3	13.8	9.7	-3.6
Riverina	7.5	11.5	14.4	6.9
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	17.0	18.3	15.6	-1.4
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Greater Melbourne</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Melbourne - Inner	8.8	12.9	9.4	0.6
Melbourne - Inner East	8.2	11.7	13.3	5.2
Melbourne - Inner South	7.6	13.3	9.4	1.8
Melbourne - North East	10.6	12.0	12.1	1.5
Melbourne - North West	9.9	13.0	16.0	6.1
Melbourne - Outer East	8.0	11.8	9.4	1.4
Melbourne - South East	11.3	11.7	12.3	1.0
Melbourne - West	12.1	15.0	17.2	5.0
Mornington Peninsula	10.3	11.4	11.3	1.0
<b>Rest of Victoria</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Ballarat	13.6	13.2	7.0	-6.7
Bendigo	13.1	12.1	15.5	2.4

(continued)



## Youth unemployment rate by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2008 per cent	2013 per cent	2018 per cent	2013 - 2018 change percentage points
Geelong	10.7	13.8	11.2	0.5
Hume	6.3	15.9	8.5	2.2
Latrobe - Gippsland	8.1	11.9	13.4	5.3
North West	6.3	9.0	10.6	4.3
Shepparton	10.9	10.3	15.9	5.0
Warrnambool and South West	8.6	14.0	7.2	-1.5
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>Greater Brisbane</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Brisbane - East	10.4	14.5	10.8	0.3
Brisbane - North	7.1	9.5	11.5	4.5
Brisbane - South	6.8	13.5	12.9	6.1
Brisbane - West	5.5	12.5	12.6	7.1
Brisbane Inner City	4.6	10.2	7.6	3.0
Ipswich	8.9	14.9	13.0	4.1
Logan - Beaudesert	9.9	15.2	16.0	6.1
Moreton Bay - North	9.2	16.0	17.0	7.8
Moreton Bay - South	5.6	10.9	13.7	8.1
<b>Rest of Queensland</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Cairns	8.8	14.6	13.5	4.7
Darling Downs - Maranoa	4.8	7.7	11.0	6.1
Central Queensland	8.2	13.2	13.0	4.9
Gold Coast	6.0	11.8	8.7	2.7
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	4.9	6.7	8.5	3.6
Queensland - Outback	7.7	18.4	39.5	31.8
Sunshine Coast	9.3	13.6	13.2	3.9
Toowoomba	6.6	14.6	11.3	4.8
Townsville	6.8	10.1	18.4	11.6
Wide Bay	12.1	16.7	23.5	11.3
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Greater Adelaide</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Adelaide - Central and Hills	9.5	10.0	11.7	2.2
Adelaide - North	14.1	16.9	16.0	1.8
Adelaide - South	10.2	12.9	15.4	5.2
Adelaide - West	9.0	10.1	15.0	6.0
<b>Rest of South Australia</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	9.7	11.8	14.5	4.8
South Australia - Outback	14.4	12.1	9.6	-4.8
South Australia - South East	9.9	9.7	13.4	3.5
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>Greater Perth</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Mandurah	8.9	11.5	15.5	6.7
Perth - Inner	5.2	6.3	10.0	4.8
Perth - North East	6.1	9.4	15.1	9.0
Perth - North West	5.6	7.8	16.4	10.9
Perth - South East	5.7	8.4	13.2	7.5

(continued)

*Youth unemployment rate by sub-state region (continued)*

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2008 per cent</i>	<i>2013 per cent</i>	<i>2018 per cent</i>	<i>2013 - 2018 change percentage points</i>
Perth - South West	7.3	9.8	14.1	6.8
<b>Rest of Western Australia</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Bunbury	4.9	12.0	11.1	6.2
Western Australia - Outback	6.0	9.3	13.2	7.2
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	4.6	10.6	15.5	10.9
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Greater Hobart</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Rest of Tasmania</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Launceston and North East	9.3	17.4	13.7	4.4
South East	11.5	19.2	19.9	8.5
West and North West	14.5	19.7	13.1	-1.4
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Greater Darwin</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Rest of Northern Territory</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Northern Territory - Outback	10.1	16.4	11.5	1.5
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>

Source: ABS 2019, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, June 2019 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS with the exception of Western Australia - Outback which is 2011 ASGS.

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.

## 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>43</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.

- Nationally, the proportion of unemployed persons who have been unemployed for 12 months or more increased by 9.5 percentage points from 15.0 per cent in 2008 to 24.5 per cent in 2018.

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

- In 2018, the highest proportion of unemployed persons unemployed for 12 months or more among the states and territories was in Tasmania (28.5 per cent). The lowest proportion was in the Northern Territory (14.8 per cent).
- The proportion of unemployed persons unemployed for 12 months or more increased across all states and territories between 2008 and 2018. The highest increase was in Western Australia (17.8 percentage points). The lowest increase was recorded in New South Wales (5.6 percentage points).
- In 2018, the proportion of unemployed persons unemployed for 12 months or more was 22.9 per cent in the combined capital cities, and 27.8 per cent in the combined Australian rest of states.
- In 2018, the capital city with the highest proportion was Greater Hobart at 26.8 per cent. The lowest proportion was in the Australian Capital Territory with a proportion of 15.9 per cent.
- The proportion of unemployed persons unemployed for 12 months or more increased across all capital cities between 2008 and 2018. The highest increase was in Greater Perth with an increase of 18.4 percentage points, while the lowest increase was in Greater Sydney with an increase of 3.4 percentage points.
- In 2018, 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 36.9 per cent. The lowest proportion was in the rest of Northern Territory with a proportion of 11.0 per cent.
- The proportion of unemployed persons unemployed for 12 months or more increased across all rest of state areas between 2008 and 2018. The highest increase among rest of state areas was recorded in both the rest of Queensland and the rest of Western Australia with an increase of 16.3 percentage points, while the lowest was recorded in the rest of Victoria with an increase of 4.6 percentage points.

<sup>43</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	2008 per cent	2013 per cent	2018 per cent	2008 - 2018 change percentage points
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Greater Sydney	18.2	20.4	21.6	3.4
Rest of New South Wales	22.4	25.3	31.5	9.1
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Greater Melbourne	12.4	16.7	21.0	8.7
Rest of Victoria	17.7	19.2	22.3	4.6
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>16.5</b>
Greater Brisbane	8.0	18.7	24.9	16.9
Rest of Queensland	10.0	18.7	26.3	16.3
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>
Greater Adelaide	15.3	21.5	26.0	10.7
Rest of South Australia	27.1	25.0	36.9	9.7
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>17.8</b>
Greater Perth	6.7	10.7	25.1	18.4
Rest of Western Australia	9.8	17.3	26.1	16.3
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Greater Hobart	17.1	22.4	26.8	9.7
Rest of Tasmania	21.6	27.6	30.0	8.3
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Greater Darwin	6.2	7.5	17.6	11.3
Rest of Northern Territory	3.7	13.1	11.0	7.3
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>

Source: ABS 2019, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, June 2019 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

Geographies are based on 2016 ASGS.

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

## 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>44</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.

- The labour force underutilisation rate across Australia increased by 3.4 percentage points between 2008 and 2018, from 10.2 per cent in 2008 to 13.6 per cent in 2018.

### *Labour force underutilisation rate across sub-state regions*

- In 2018, the highest underutilisation rate across the states and territories was recorded in Tasmania, with a rate of 15.8 per cent. The lowest rate among the states and territories was recorded in the Northern Territory, with a rate of 8.6 per cent.
- Between 2008 and 2018, the underutilisation rate increased across all states and territories with the exception of the Northern Territory which recorded a decline of 0.8 percentage points. The highest increase was in Western Australia (8.2 percentage points). The lowest increase was in New South Wales (1.3 percentage points).
- In 2018, the Australian capital cities recorded an underutilisation rate of 13.2 per cent, while the Australian rest of states recorded an underutilisation rate of 14.5 per cent.
- In 2018, the highest underutilisation rate across the capital cities was in Greater Hobart (16.4 per cent), while the lowest was in Greater Darwin (8.2 per cent).
- Between 2008 and 2018, the underutilisation rate increased in the majority of capital cities and rest of state areas. The highest increase was in Greater Perth (8.6 percentage points), followed by Greater Hobart (8.1 percentage points). The underutilisation rate fell in the rest of Northern Territory (4.3 percentage points) and in the rest of Victoria (0.5 percentage points).
- In 2018, the highest underutilisation rate among the sub-state regions was in Mandurah (20.1 per cent), while the lowest was in Sydney - Northern Beaches (7.5 per cent).
- The majority of sub-state regions recorded an increase in labour force underutilisation between 2008 and 2018. The highest increase among the sub-state regions over this period was in Queensland - Outback<sup>45</sup> (12.1 percentage points), while the largest decline was in Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains (5.6 percentage points).

<sup>44</sup> ABS 2019, *Labour Force, Australia, Aug 2019* (cat. no. 6202.0), Canberra.

<sup>45</sup> The 2008 estimate has a relative standard error of 25 per cent or more and should be used with caution.

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

Sub-State Region	2008 per cent	2012 per cent	2018 per cent	2008 - 2018 change percentage points
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Central Coast	14.3	16.9	17.2	2.9
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	7.3	10.9	10.1	2.8
Sydney - Blacktown	11.6	11.1	12.4	0.8
Sydney - City and Inner South	8.2	9.1	8.7	0.5
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	7.2	7.6	8.3	1.1
Sydney - Inner South West	11.5	13.4	12.3	0.8
Sydney - Inner West	6.7	11.5	11.6	4.9
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	8.2	10.7	9.2	1.0
Sydney - Northern Beaches	7.6	9.3	7.5	-0.1
Sydney - Outer South West	11.8	9.6	12.6	0.8
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	15.0	14.8	9.4	-5.6
Sydney - Parramatta	10.2	12.0	13.5	3.3
Sydney - Ryde	8.1	12.5	8.9	0.8
Sydney - South West	13.3	15.9	13.2	-0.1
Sydney - Sutherland	6.5	9.0	9.0	2.5
<b>Rest of New South Wales</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Capital Region	7.5	13.1	15.9	8.4
Central West	13.3	13.7	14.2	0.9
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	16.1	15.7	17.3	1.2
Far West and Orana	*11.1	*9.7	*9.9	-1.2
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	14.2	8.1	15.6	1.4
Illawarra	13.9	12.8	13.7	-0.2
Mid North Coast	19.5	16.9	16.4	-3.1
Murray	*8.9	11.9	15.6	6.7
New England and North West	12.7	11.6	17.0	4.3
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	11.1	13.6	15.5	4.4
Richmond - Tweed	14.7	16.2	17.1	2.4
Riverina	14.8	13.3	10.8	-4.0
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	12.9	15.4	18.4	5.5
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Greater Melbourne</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Melbourne - Inner	10.3	11.6	12.0	1.7
Melbourne - Inner East	8.4	9.7	11.7	3.3
Melbourne - Inner South	9.3	12.3	9.9	0.6
Melbourne - North East	10.5	13.4	12.0	1.5
Melbourne - North West	9.9	13.7	13.4	3.5
Melbourne - Outer East	8.5	11.3	11.8	3.3
Melbourne - South East	11.0	13.6	14.8	3.8
Melbourne - West	12.0	15.4	14.8	2.8
Mornington Peninsula	12.3	13.4	13.7	1.4
<b>Rest of Victoria</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Ballarat	15.1	15.0	13.5	-1.6
Bendigo	16.3	15.5	12.4	-3.9

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2008 per cent	2012 per cent	2018 per cent	2008 - 2018 change percentage points
Geelong	12.0	16.1	15.4	3.4
Hume	14.0	14.9	9.8	-4.2
Latrobe - Gippsland	12.4	14.7	14.6	2.2
North West	14.2	11.4	10.6	-3.6
Shepparton	13.3	16.9	12.6	-0.7
Warrnambool and South West	11.1	13.3	10.8	-0.3
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Greater Brisbane</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Brisbane - East	10.3	12.7	14.4	4.1
Brisbane - North	7.3	12.8	13.4	6.1
Brisbane - South	7.3	12.0	12.6	5.3
Brisbane - West	6.2	11.0	13.6	7.4
Brisbane Inner City	6.9	10.6	12.4	5.5
Ipswich	8.7	15.8	16.0	7.3
Logan - Beaudesert	10.4	15.5	16.5	6.1
Moreton Bay - North	8.8	15.7	19.7	10.9
Moreton Bay - South	5.4	11.1	16.0	10.6
<b>Rest of Queensland</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Cairns	13.4	16.8	17.3	3.9
Darling Downs - Maranoa	8.0	6.7	14.6	6.6
Fitzroy	10.1	10.3	15.4	5.3
Gold Coast	9.6	13.1	14.1	4.5
Mackay	5.9	8.7	9.2	3.3
Queensland - Outback	*6.2	9.7	18.3	12.1
Sunshine Coast	12.2	17.7	18.6	6.4
Toowoomba	10.3	14.2	15.0	4.7
Townsville	9.1	10.3	19.3	10.2
Wide Bay	14.7	17.7	16.7	2.0
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Greater Adelaide</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Adelaide - Central and Hills	9.3	11.3	13.0	3.7
Adelaide - North	14.6	15.6	17.6	3.0
Adelaide - South	10.9	13.2	16.2	5.3
Adelaide - West	11.8	12.7	13.6	1.8
<b>Rest of South Australia</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	11.1	13.9	16.4	5.3
South Australia - Outback	14.9	15.4	15.1	0.2
South Australia - South East	12.1	12.5	15.1	3.0
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>Greater Perth</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Mandurah	11.1	11.3	20.1	9.0
Perth - Inner	7.0	9.9	11.0	4.0
Perth - North East	6.2	9.1	16.3	10.1
Perth - North West	6.4	10.5	15.8	9.4
Perth - South East	6.6	9.4	15.3	8.7

(continued)



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

<b>Sub-State Region</b>	<b>2008 per cent</b>	<b>2012 per cent</b>	<b>2018 per cent</b>	<b>2008 - 2018 change percentage points</b>
Perth - South West	8.4	10.2	16.8	8.4
<b>Rest of Western Australia</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Bunbury	7.7	12.8	18.1	10.4
Western Australia - Outback	8.4	6.5	14.6	6.2
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	9.3	9.8	11.8	2.5
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Greater Hobart</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>Rest of Tasmania</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Launceston and North East	10.9	16.9	14.5	3.6
South East	*9.1	19.3	14.5	5.4
West and North West	13.2	18.0	16.8	3.6
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
<b>Greater Darwin</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Rest of Northern Territory</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>-4.3</b>
Northern Territory - Outback	13.5	9.2	9.2	-4.3
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Labour Force, Australia, Dec 2018 (cat. no. 6202.0)

Sub-state regions are based on the 2016 ASGS with the exception of Western Australia - Outback which is 2011 ASGS.

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.

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% or more and should be used with caution.

## 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 20.5 per cent from over \$92.8 billion in 2012-13 to \$111.9 billion in 2018-19.

### 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 2012-13 and 2018-19. The largest increase was observed in major cities with an increase of 32.6 per cent from \$67.8 billion in 2012-13 to just under \$89.9 billion in 2018-19.
- The value of new building approvals declined across outer regional, remote and very remote Australia between 2012-13 and 2018-19. The largest decline was in very remote Australia with a decline of 78.9 per cent from \$1.7 billion in 2012-13 to \$363 million in 2018-19.

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

Remoteness Class	2012-13 \$ million (real)	2015-16 \$ million (real)	2018-19p \$ million (real)	2012-13 - 2018-19 change per cent
Major Cities	67,783	95,347	89,897	32.6
Inner Regional	14,231	14,837	16,194	13.8
Outer Regional	6,890	5,443	4,735	-31.3
Remote	1,928	513	526	-72.7
Very Remote	1,719	623	363	-78.9
AUSTRALIA	92,857	116,943	111,937	20.5

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Jun 2019 (cat. no. 8731.0); and ABS 2019, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2019 (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 2017-18, with annual CPI figures calculated as a four quarter average across the financial year.

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

p The figures for 2018-19 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 2018-19, with the value of building approvals totalling just under \$29.4 billion. Launceston had the lowest value of building approvals overall in 2018-19, with a value of \$202 million.
- The largest increase in the value of new building approvals across major urban areas was in Wollongong, with an increase of 111.6 per cent from \$626 million in 2012-13 to \$1.3 billion in 2018-19. The largest decline was in Bendigo (69.0 per cent) from \$1.2 billion in 2012-13 down to \$366 million in 2018-19, resulting from an exceptionally high value of building approvals in 2012-13.

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

Major Urban Area	2012-13 \$ million (real)	2015-16 \$ million (real)	2018-19p \$ million (real)	2012-13 - 2018-19 change per cent
Greater Sydney	18,147	28,682	27,850	53.5
Greater Melbourne	20,024	27,474	29,389	46.8
Greater Brisbane	8,709	14,102	10,907	25.2
Greater Perth	10,277	10,462	7,440	-27.6
Greater Adelaide	3,590	4,638	4,285	19.4
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	1,660	4,415	3,069	84.9
Newcastle - Maitland	1,152	1,690	2,015	74.9
Canberra - Queanbeyan	2,136	2,655	2,553	19.5
Sunshine Coast	1,877	1,490	1,817	-3.2
Wollongong	626	1,191	1,325	111.6
Geelong	1,069	1,526	1,791	67.6
Greater Hobart	461	672	975	111.5
Townsville	928	613	447	-51.8
Cairns	269	431	448	66.8
Greater Darwin	1,311	1,050	567	-56.8
Toowoomba	361	482	412	13.9
Ballarat	386	413	680	76.0
Bendigo	1,181	363	366	-69.0
Albury - Wodonga	372	338	283	-23.8
Launceston	172	221	202	17.6

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Jun 2019 (cat. no. 8731.0); and ABS 2019, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2019 (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 2017-18, with annual CPI figures calculated as a four quarter average across the financial year.

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

p The figures for 2018-19 should be considered preliminary, subject to revision.

### Value of new building approvals across sub-state regions

- In 2018-19, of the Statistical Area Level 4 regions, Melbourne - Inner had the highest value of new building approvals (\$7.5 billion), while Queensland - Outback had the lowest (\$66 million).
- Between 2012-13 and 2018-19, the value of new building approvals grew in combined Australian capital cities by 30.5 per cent, while the value of new building approvals in the combined Australia rest of states decreased by 1.3 per cent.
- At the Statistical Area Level 4 scale, the largest increase was observed in Moreton Bay - North, with an increase of 135.9 per cent from \$408 million in 2012-13 to \$961 million in 2018-19. Western Australia - Outback (North) recorded the largest decline, falling by 91.3 per cent from \$2.4 billion in 2012-13 to \$211 million in 2018-19.

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

Sub-State Region	2012-13 \$ million (real)	2015-16 \$ million (real)	2018-19p \$ million (real)	2012-13 - 2018-19 change per cent
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>24,172</b>	<b>37,288</b>	<b>37,115</b>	<b>53.5</b>
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	<b>18,147</b>	<b>28,682</b>	<b>27,850</b>	<b>53.5</b>
Central Coast	421	713	775	84.3
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	779	1,243	1,482	90.3
Sydney - Blacktown	1,052	1,816	2,191	108.2
Sydney - City and Inner South	3,623	5,862	5,255	45.1
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	1,141	1,263	1,347	18.1
Sydney - Inner South West	1,157	2,521	1,510	30.5
Sydney - Inner West	1,071	1,302	1,060	-1.0
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	1,969	2,562	2,980	51.4
Sydney - Northern Beaches	558	1,143	722	29.4
Sydney - Outer South West	691	1,316	1,334	93.2
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	797	979	1,457	82.8
Sydney - Parramatta	1,790	2,678	3,047	70.2
Sydney - Ryde	1,133	2,207	1,023	-9.7
Sydney - South West	1,202	2,402	2,739	127.9
Sydney - Sutherland	766	676	928	21.2
<b>Rest of New South Wales</b>	<b>6,024</b>	<b>8,605</b>	<b>9,264</b>	<b>53.8</b>
Capital Region	463	679	670	44.8
Central West	569	649	783	37.7
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	281	269	549	95.4
Far West and Orana	200	238	275	37.5
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	826	1,304	1,044	26.4
Illawarra	648	1,251	1,358	109.6
Mid North Coast	417	495	597	43.2
Murray	247	353	294	19.0
New England and North West	506	366	378	-25.3
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	793	1,204	1,488	87.6
Richmond - Tweed	363	701	670	84.9
Riverina	298	555	483	62.4
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	415	544	676	62.9
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>25,868</b>	<b>32,776</b>	<b>36,194</b>	<b>39.9</b>
<b>Greater Melbourne</b>	<b>20,024</b>	<b>27,474</b>	<b>29,389</b>	<b>46.8</b>
Melbourne - Inner	5,551	7,914	7,467	34.5
Melbourne - Inner East	1,663	2,594	2,501	50.3
Melbourne - Inner South	1,557	2,454	2,521	61.9
Melbourne - North East	1,717	2,244	2,409	40.3
Melbourne - North West	1,376	1,902	2,488	80.8
Melbourne - Outer East	1,047	1,362	1,531	46.2
Melbourne - South East	2,625	3,866	4,464	70.1
Melbourne - West	3,458	3,839	4,798	38.7
Mornington Peninsula	1,029	1,300	1,211	17.7
<b>Rest of Victoria</b>	<b>5,844</b>	<b>5,302</b>	<b>6,805</b>	<b>16.5</b>
Ballarat	543	564	864	59.1
Bendigo	1,454	538	612	-57.9
Geelong	1,235	1,687	2,083	68.7

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2012-13 \$ million (real)	2015-16 \$ million (real)	2018-19p \$ million (real)	2012-13 - 2018-19 change per cent
Hume	638	558	772	21.0
Latrobe - Gippsland	1,021	924	1,259	23.3
North West	323	311	365	12.9
Shepparton	327	424	508	55.4
Warrnambool and South West	304	296	344	13.3
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>19,048</b>	<b>23,635</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Greater Brisbane</b>	<b>8,709</b>	<b>14,102</b>	<b>10,907</b>	<b>25.2</b>
Brisbane - East	598	798	646	8.0
Brisbane - North	739	1,318	1,027	38.9
Brisbane - South	1,237	2,019	1,262	2.1
Brisbane - West	457	707	815	78.1
Brisbane Inner City	2,984	4,953	2,787	-6.6
Ipswich	975	1,919	1,569	60.8
Logan - Beaudesert	705	836	1,135	61.1
Moreton Bay - North	408	632	961	135.9
Moreton Bay - South	607	920	705	16.1
<b>Rest of Queensland</b>	<b>10,339</b>	<b>9,533</b>	<b>8,493</b>	<b>-17.9</b>
Cairns	486	636	656	35.1
Darling Downs - Maranoa	532	279	202	-62.0
Central Queensland	1,904	466	375	-80.3
Gold Coast	1,577	4,188	2,949	87.0
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	1,489	240	516	-65.4
Queensland - Outback	259	148	66	-74.5
<i>Far North</i>	132	77	30	-77.4
<i>Outback - North</i>	80	33	20	-75.2
<i>Outback - South</i>	47	39	17	-65.0
Sunshine Coast	1,922	1,627	2,064	7.4
Toowoomba	411	531	444	8.1
Townsville	1,041	675	531	-49.0
Wide Bay	719	742	690	-4.1
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>4,605</b>	<b>5,647</b>	<b>5,050</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>Greater Adelaide</b>	<b>3,590</b>	<b>4,638</b>	<b>4,285</b>	<b>19.4</b>
Adelaide - Central and Hills	1,222	1,774	1,569	28.4
Adelaide - North	926	1,203	1,089	17.6
Adelaide - South	779	987	838	7.5
Adelaide - West	663	674	790	19.2
<b>Rest of South Australia</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>-24.6</b>
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	247	285	195	-21.3
South Australia - Outback	322	228	110	-65.9
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	235	97	89	-62.2
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	88	130	21	-75.9
South Australia - South East	445	497	461	3.5
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>14,246</b>	<b>12,280</b>	<b>8,831</b>	<b>-38.0</b>
<b>Greater Perth</b>	<b>10,277</b>	<b>10,462</b>	<b>7,440</b>	<b>-27.6</b>
Mandurah	342	901	273	-20.0
Perth - Inner	1,918	2,114	1,305	-31.9

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2018-19<sup>p</sup></b>	<b>2012-13 - 2018-19 change per cent</b>
	<b>\$ million (real)</b>	<b>\$ million (real)</b>	<b>\$ million (real)</b>	
Perth - North East	1,519	1,045	756	-50.2
Perth - North West	2,447	2,040	1,850	-24.4
Perth - South East	2,040	2,159	1,768	-13.3
Perth - South West	2,013	2,204	1,487	-26.2
<b>Rest of Western Australia</b>	<b>3,968</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>-65.0</b>
Bunbury	662	758	651	-1.6
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	341	367	310	-9.2
Western Australia - Outback (North)	2,418	303	211	-91.3
<i>Kimberley</i>	453	132	66	-85.6
<i>East Pilbara</i>	893	56	55	-93.8
<i>West Pilbara</i>	1,072	115	91	-91.5
Western Australia - Outback (South)	547	389	218	-60.2
<i>Esperance</i>	44	40	25	-42.1
<i>Gascoyne</i>	113	89	20	-82.8
<i>Goldfields</i>	125	68	90	-27.9
<i>Mid West</i>	266	192	83	-68.7
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>53.5</b>
<b>Greater Hobart</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>111.5</b>
<b>Rest of Tasmania</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>11.1</b>
Launceston and North East	281	334	372	32.5
South East	90	99	100	11.2
West and North West	260	226	228	-12.1
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>-53.8</b>
<b>Greater Darwin</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>-56.8</b>
<b>Rest of Northern Territory</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>26.7</b>
Northern Territory - Outback	196	303	248	26.7
<i>Alice Springs</i>	127	79	131	3.1
<i>Barkly</i>	5	19	24	350.0
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	12	41	16	42.6
<i>East Arnhem</i>	5	85	32	519.6
<i>Katherine</i>	47	81	45	-4.5
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>2,066</b>	<b>2,634</b>	<b>2,858</b>	<b>38.4</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>64,585</b>	<b>89,714</b>	<b>84,270</b>	<b>30.5</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>28,016</b>	<b>27,227</b>	<b>27,665</b>	<b>-1.3</b>

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Jun 2019 (cat. no. 8731.0); and ABS 2019, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2019 (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 2017-18, with annual CPI figures calculated as a four quarter average across the financial year.

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

<sup>p</sup> The figures for 2018-19 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>46</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 an increase of \$161 between 2006 and 2016 to \$1,568.
- Very remote Australia had the smallest increase, with an increase of \$69 between 2006 and 2016 to \$1,296.

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

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

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

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

#### *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>46</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.

### 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 greater increases between 2006 and 2016.
- The largest increase among Statistical Area Level 4 regions was observed in Darwin, where the median weekly household income rose by \$513<sup>47</sup>. 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.

<sup>47</sup> Greater Darwin (GCCSA) and Darwin (Statistical Area Level 4) represent equivalent boundaries.

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.

## P 2.4.2 Real mean 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>48</sup> Household wealth and household income indicators can together provide a useful guide to how living standards differ across regions and over time.<sup>49</sup>

- The average net worth of Australian households increased by \$156,077 between 2013-14 and 2017-18.

### Real mean household net worth across remoteness classes

- Between 2013-14 and 2017-18, household net worth increased across all reported remoteness classes.
- In 2017-18 the highest average household net worth was recorded in major cities.

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

Remoteness Class	2013-14** \$ mean (real)	2015-16 \$ mean (real)	2017-18 \$ mean (real)	2013-14 - 2017-18 change \$ mean (real)
Major Cities	913,277	1,043,990	1,113,513	200,236
Inner Regional	735,138	698,768	800,951	65,813
Outer Regional	795,625	848,428	817,589	21,964
Remote	686,773	1,027,919	865,586	178,813
AUSTRALIA	866,167	963,766	1,022,244	156,077

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2017-18 (cat. no. 6523.0) and ABS 2018, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2018 (cat. no. 6401.0)

\*\* Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals for 2013-14 are based on the 2011 ASGS. Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals for 2015-16 and 2017-18 are based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2017-18. Year ending 30 June.

Very remote areas of Australia have been excluded from remoteness class figures. This is unlikely to affect national estimates, and will only have a minor effect on aggregate estimates produced for individual states and territories, excepting the Northern Territory where the population living in very remote areas accounts for around 20% of persons.

### Real mean household net worth across sub-state regions

- Between 2013-14 and 2017-18 the average net worth of households increased across all states and territories, with the exception of Queensland and Western Australia.
- Between 2013-14 and 2017-18, both the combined Australian capital cities and combined rest of states had an increase in household net worth.
- Between 2013-14 and 2017-18 the average net worth of households increased across six of the eight capital cities (Greater Sydney, Greater Melbourne, Greater Adelaide, Greater Hobart, Greater Darwin and the Australian Capital Territory) and all of the rest of state regions.

<sup>48</sup> BITRE 2009, Information Paper 63, *Household Wealth*.

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

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

Sub-State Region	2013-14 \$ mean (real)	2015-16 \$ mean (real)	2017-18 \$ mean (real)	2013-14 - 2017-18 change \$ mean (real)
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>911,911</b>	<b>1,213,771</b>	<b>1,261,497</b>	<b>349,586</b>
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	<b>1,039,242</b>	<b>1,480,961</b>	<b>1,512,536</b>	<b>473,294</b>
Central Coast	579,316	765,793	776,679	197,363
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	1,842,239	2,433,930	3,331,446	1,489,207
Sydney - Blacktown	435,846	714,045	799,226	363,380
Sydney - City and Inner South	707,788	*1,139,539	*1,027,609	319,821
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	1,856,528	*2,034,700	*2,204,859	348,331
Sydney - Inner South West	845,315	1,029,579	1,064,184	218,869
Sydney - Inner West	1,043,853	1,599,206	*2,518,657	1,474,804
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	1,846,500	*3,150,632	2,572,858	726,358
Sydney - Northern Beaches	1,876,194	2,146,705	*2,431,993	555,799
Sydney - Outer South West	518,016	791,666	1,157,724	639,708
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	878,279	*714,537	*1,414,430	536,151
Sydney - Parramatta	664,650	1,076,498	818,670	154,020
Sydney - Ryde	1,021,307	*2,588,990	*1,463,717	442,410
Sydney - South West	571,130	630,566	896,245	325,115
Sydney - Sutherland	1,127,274	1,248,205	2,318,041	1,190,767
<b>Rest of New South Wales</b>	<b>706,522</b>	<b>791,541</b>	<b>865,679</b>	<b>159,157</b>
Capital Region	834,063	636,335	1,056,515	222,452
Central West	640,806	n.p.	772,641	131,835
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	547,938	922,867	615,757	67,819
Far West and Orana	456,094	428,767	*635,678	179,584
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	615,821	645,311	580,438	-35,383
Illawarra	751,564	831,647	897,104	145,540
Mid North Coast	607,986	714,668	*1,251,817	643,831
Murray	529,303	*765,937	553,645	24,342
New England and North West	*1,093,245	n.p.	*846,570	-246,675
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	705,745	724,045	858,181	152,436
Richmond - Tweed	677,161	713,370	855,610	178,449
Riverina	928,438	907,842	*1,215,503	287,065
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	713,446	836,676	966,992	253,546
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>894,495</b>	<b>926,742</b>	<b>1,046,164</b>	<b>151,669</b>
<b>Greater Melbourne</b>	<b>934,993</b>	<b>998,649</b>	<b>1,121,246</b>	<b>186,253</b>
Melbourne - Inner	957,091	868,988	1,292,309	335,218
Melbourne - Inner East	1,464,729	2,129,834	2,016,270	551,541
Melbourne - Inner South	1,487,775	1,530,852	1,812,944	325,169
Melbourne - North East	876,642	742,594	970,806	94,164
Melbourne - North West	822,724	748,184	917,074	94,350
Melbourne - Outer East	1,007,761	933,375	989,463	-18,298
Melbourne - South East	629,906	863,742	706,471	76,565
Melbourne - West	690,868	729,868	888,497	197,629
Mornington Peninsula	626,634	810,795	806,803	180,169
<b>Rest of Victoria</b>	<b>777,720</b>	<b>721,703</b>	<b>828,397</b>	<b>50,677</b>
Ballarat	*668,232	590,755	687,713	19,481
Bendigo	*807,743	709,145	869,930	62,187

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2013-14 \$ mean (real)	2015-16 \$ mean (real)	2017-18 \$ mean (real)	2013-14 - 2017-18 change \$ mean (real)
Geelong	665,983	603,312	837,459	171,476
Hume	755,230	648,570	767,622	12,392
Latrobe - Gippsland	892,909	685,942	741,523	-151,386
North West	*1,126,364	1,014,173	1,231,621	105,257
Shepparton	*636,295	*668,309	811,541	175,246
Warrnambool and South West	*768,139	*1,033,823	637,616	-130,523
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>773,426</b>	<b>822,127</b>	<b>741,603</b>	<b>-31,823</b>
<b>Greater Brisbane</b>	<b>846,433</b>	<b>895,522</b>	<b>774,200</b>	<b>-72,233</b>
Brisbane - East	706,700	888,491	857,625	150,925
Brisbane - North	656,697	*714,148	698,499	41,802
Brisbane - South	*1,526,799	989,916	840,527	-686,272
Brisbane - West	1,105,948	1,310,849	n.p.	n.a.
Brisbane Inner City	885,876	*1,645,017	1,118,726	232,850
Ipswich	604,296	494,849	*487,422	-116,874
Logan - Beaudesert	577,438	569,505	497,826	-79,612
Moreton Bay - North	537,769	873,536	669,959	132,190
Moreton Bay - South	814,297	576,148	629,703	-184,594
<b>Rest of Queensland</b>	<b>706,246</b>	<b>754,099</b>	<b>706,842</b>	<b>596</b>
Cairns	526,264	639,371	*563,408	37,144
Darling Downs - Maranoa	*1,039,861	*1,179,978	*444,568	-595,293
Fitzroy	610,104	646,745	669,199	59,095
Gold Coast	669,069	837,667	691,550	22,481
Mackay	658,111	*820,551	500,196	-157,915
Queensland - Outback	351,049	n.a.	340,945	-10,104
Sunshine Coast	767,147	803,325	*1,144,428	377,281
Toowoomba	629,423	*932,606	588,622	-40,801
Townsville	*988,737	661,997	*893,722	-95,015
Wide Bay	623,305	462,814	493,031	-130,274
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>697,114</b>	<b>703,959</b>	<b>786,218</b>	<b>89,104</b>
<b>Greater Adelaide</b>	<b>686,857</b>	<b>715,663</b>	<b>818,888</b>	<b>132,031</b>
Adelaide - Central and Hills	964,814	1,005,825	1,280,796	315,982
Adelaide - North	490,137	465,495	517,085	26,948
Adelaide - South	716,928	786,024	784,647	67,719
Adelaide - West	680,701	640,350	643,801	-36,900
<b>Rest of South Australia</b>	<b>732,447</b>	<b>684,277</b>	<b>746,141</b>	<b>13,694</b>
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	713,824	715,409	*1,063,962	350,138
South Australia - Outback	755,614	*690,910	512,782	-242,832
South Australia - South East	737,658	667,706	641,594	-96,064
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>1,018,729</b>	<b>881,416</b>	<b>955,160</b>	<b>-63,569</b>
<b>Greater Perth</b>	<b>1,045,272</b>	<b>898,659</b>	<b>962,579</b>	<b>-82,693</b>
Mandurah	631,745	731,894	675,100	43,355
Perth - Inner	*2,639,207	1,802,640	1,889,381	-749,826
Perth - North East	690,969	722,736	595,514	-95,455
Perth - North West	1,210,732	968,746	804,284	-406,448
Perth - South East	754,872	726,162	925,824	170,952

(continued)



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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2015-16</i>	<i>2017-18</i>	<i>2013-14 - 2017-18 change</i>
	<i>\$ mean (real)</i>	<i>\$ mean (real)</i>	<i>\$ mean (real)</i>	<i>\$ mean (real)</i>
Perth - South West	804,174	805,074	1,079,620	275,446
<b>Rest of Western Australia</b>	<b>908,642</b>	<b>830,519</b>	<b>940,974</b>	<b>32,332</b>
Bunbury	1,015,303	1,010,012	1,118,607	103,304
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	1,033,394	952,398	985,911	-47,483
Western Australia - Outback (North)	n.a	*381,304	409,251	n.a
Western Australia - Outback (South)	n.a	597,885	681,948	n.a
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>603,544</b>	<b>574,999</b>	<b>708,769</b>	<b>105,225</b>
<b>Greater Hobart</b>	<b>637,026</b>	<b>656,961</b>	<b>782,133</b>	<b>145,107</b>
<b>Rest of Tasmania</b>	<b>580,008</b>	<b>516,671</b>	<b>645,356</b>	<b>65,348</b>
Launceston and North East	518,283	485,116	683,459	165,176
South East	784,861	659,902	700,447	-84,414
West and North West	596,178	524,121	574,050	-22,128
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>715,040</b>	<b>765,787</b>	<b>857,688</b>	<b>142,648</b>
<b>Greater Darwin</b>	<b>728,090</b>	<b>801,828</b>	<b>906,181</b>	<b>178,091</b>
<b>Rest of Northern Territory</b>	<b>*637,364</b>	<b>637,647</b>	<b>772,062</b>	<b>134,698</b>
Northern Territory - Outback	*637,364	637,647	772,062	134,698
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>951,932</b>	<b>907,817</b>	<b>1,037,278</b>	<b>85,346</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>938,805</b>	<b>1,070,997</b>	<b>1,144,243</b>	<b>205,438</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>727,664</b>	<b>764,356</b>	<b>799,613</b>	<b>71,949</b>

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2017-18 (cat. no. 6523.0) and ABS 2018, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2018 (cat. no. 6401.0)

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2017-18. Year ending 30 June.

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

Excludes very remote areas of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates, and will only have a minor effect on aggregate estimates produced for individual states and territories, excepting the Northern Territory where the population living in very remote areas accounts for around 20% of persons.

n.p. Not published.

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>50</sup>

- The labour force participation rate in Australia increased by 0.1 of a percentage point between 2008 and 2018 to 65.6 per cent.

### *Labour force participation across sub-state regions*

- In 2018, the highest labour force participation rate among the states and territories was recorded in the Northern Territory, with a rate of 75.5 per cent. Tasmania had the lowest participation rate of 60.9 per cent.
- Between 2008 and 2018, the highest increase was recorded in the Northern Territory (3.2 percentage points), while the Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest decline (2.5 percentage points).
- In 2018, the labour force participation rate for the combined Australian capital cities was 67.1 per cent, while it was 62.5 per cent for the combined Australian rest of states.
- In 2018, the highest labour force participation rate among the capital cities was in Greater Darwin (78.3 per cent), while the lowest rate was in Greater Adelaide and Greater Hobart (both at 63.3 per cent). Among the rest of state areas, the highest rate was in the rest of Northern Territory (71.2 per cent), while the lowest was in the rest of Tasmania (59.1 per cent).
- Between 2008 and 2018, the largest increase in labour force participation among the capital cities was recorded in Greater Sydney (rising by 1.3 percentage points). The largest decline was in the Australian Capital Territory<sup>51</sup> (2.5 percentage points), followed by both Greater Brisbane and Greater Perth (declines of 1.2 percentage points).
- Between 2008 and 2018, the largest increase in labour force participation across all rest of state areas was recorded in the rest of Northern Territory (5.5 percentage points). The largest decline was in rest of South Australia (3.1 percentage points).
- In 2018, the highest labour force participation rate among the sub-state regions was recorded in Darwin<sup>52</sup> (78.3 per cent), followed by Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury (75.3 per cent). The lowest rate was recorded in Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven (48.0 per cent).
- Between 2008 and 2018, the largest increase in the labour force participation rate among the sub-state regions was recorded in Adelaide - West (rising by 7.9 percentage points), while the largest decline was recorded in Queensland - Outback (declining by 11.9 percentage points).

<sup>50</sup> Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

<sup>51</sup> Australian Capital Territory (State), Australian Capital Territory (GCCSA) and Australian Capital Territory (Statistical Area Level 4) represent equivalent boundaries.

<sup>52</sup> Greater Darwin (GCCSA) and Darwin (Statistical Area Level 4) represent equivalent boundaries.

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

Sub-State Region	2008 per cent	2013 per cent	2018 per cent	2008 - 2018 change percentage points
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Central Coast	59.3	60.6	64.2	4.9
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	73.6	72.7	75.3	1.6
Sydney - Blacktown	67.2	66.6	69.6	2.4
Sydney - City and Inner South	71.9	75.0	74.6	2.7
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	66.8	70.0	70.9	4.1
Sydney - Inner South West	60.6	59.4	61.2	0.6
Sydney - Inner West	69.1	69.9	70.7	1.6
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	67.5	70.2	70.3	2.8
Sydney - Northern Beaches	72.0	69.5	70.9	-1.2
Sydney - Outer South West	68.2	65.8	66.6	-1.6
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	69.8	68.7	66.5	-3.3
Sydney - Parramatta	61.1	60.5	62.7	1.7
Sydney - Ryde	63.7	64.2	69.6	5.9
Sydney - South West	60.5	57.4	59.3	-1.2
Sydney - Sutherland	67.6	69.8	67.2	-0.4
<b>Rest of New South Wales</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Capital Region	62.7	60.9	61.3	-1.3
Central West	66.3	64.8	64.1	-2.1
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	50.4	56.9	57.1	6.6
Far West and Orana	65.8	56.3	64.8	-1.0
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	62.5	65.7	65.7	3.1
Illawarra	61.6	57.7	60.5	-1.1
Mid North Coast	47.8	47.5	51.9	4.1
Murray	59.3	57.1	59.8	0.5
New England and North West	60.6	59.9	58.7	-1.8
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	62.0	59.6	63.9	1.9
Richmond - Tweed	57.5	56.6	58.9	1.4
Riverina	68.4	69.1	66.9	-1.4
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	53.0	56.1	48.0	-5.0
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Greater Melbourne</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Melbourne - Inner	69.9	72.7	72.1	2.2
Melbourne - Inner East	64.0	63.6	66.1	2.1
Melbourne - Inner South	67.4	67.9	66.4	-1.0
Melbourne - North East	64.9	64.9	67.6	2.7
Melbourne - North West	61.3	62.1	63.0	1.7
Melbourne - Outer East	68.6	67.4	68.4	-0.2
Melbourne - South East	64.3	63.0	66.6	2.3
Melbourne - West	66.8	67.0	66.2	-0.6
Mornington Peninsula	63.8	62.2	62.1	-1.7
<b>Rest of Victoria</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Ballarat	63.5	62.6	57.7	-5.8
Bendigo	64.1	63.3	61.8	-2.3

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2008 per cent	2013 per cent	2018 per cent	2008 - 2018 change percentage points
Geelong	64.0	60.0	60.8	-3.1
Hume	59.2	62.6	59.7	0.5
Latrobe - Gippsland	61.0	56.9	59.7	-1.4
North West	56.1	60.4	62.6	6.5
Shepparton	60.2	59.8	64.0	3.8
Warrnambool and South West	65.9	66.8	66.2	0.3
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
<b>Greater Brisbane</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
Brisbane - East	70.4	67.8	71.0	0.6
Brisbane - North	67.6	68.4	74.1	6.5
Brisbane - South	70.1	70.5	68.3	-1.8
Brisbane - West	69.4	67.5	61.6	-7.8
Brisbane Inner City	79.2	72.4	73.7	-5.5
Ipswich	65.4	65.9	64.8	-0.7
Logan - Beaudesert	69.3	62.6	64.6	-4.7
Moreton Bay - North	57.0	56.6	60.4	3.4
Moreton Bay - South	71.0	72.9	72.0	0.9
<b>Rest of Queensland</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
Cairns	71.1	65.5	61.2	-9.9
Darling Downs - Maranoa	71.2	68.7	66.8	-4.4
Central Queensland	66.8	67.8	68.5	1.7
Gold Coast	65.9	65.1	69.3	3.3
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	73.4	74.9	72.7	-0.7
Queensland - Outback	72.9	70.3	61.0	-11.9
Sunshine Coast	61.4	61.8	62.0	0.6
Toowoomba	61.6	63.2	65.1	3.4
Townsville	71.5	68.4	64.2	-7.4
Wide Bay	55.5	52.2	50.2	-5.3
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
<b>Greater Adelaide</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Adelaide - Central and Hills	63.1	64.9	64.6	1.5
Adelaide - North	64.9	62.1	62.3	-2.6
Adelaide - South	66.0	65.9	62.3	-3.7
Adelaide - West	57.0	60.7	64.8	7.9
<b>Rest of South Australia</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>-3.1</b>
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	57.0	58.9	56.0	-1.0
South Australia - Outback	66.2	58.7	64.5	-1.7
South Australia - South East	66.3	60.8	61.3	-5.0
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Greater Perth</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
Mandurah	63.1	55.7	53.8	-9.2
Perth - Inner	67.5	66.6	70.6	3.1
Perth - North East	70.1	69.4	70.8	0.7
Perth - North West	70.3	71.8	69.5	-0.8
Perth - South East	69.5	68.0	67.8	-1.7

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2008 per cent</i>	<i>2013 per cent</i>	<i>2018 per cent</i>	<i>2008 - 2018 change percentage points</i>
Perth - South West	68.9	68.1	66.8	-2.2
<b>Rest of Western Australia</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Bunbury	71.6	65.5	71.8	0.2
Western Australia - Outback	69.9	74.7	73.9	4.0
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	62.8	59.4	63.7	0.9
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
<b>Greater Hobart</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Rest of Tasmania</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
Launceston and North East	61.6	60.2	60.3	-1.2
South East	58.1	58.2	57.2	-0.9
West and North West	60.4	57.9	58.1	-2.3
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Greater Darwin</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Rest of Northern Territory</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Northern Territory - Outback	65.7	70.6	71.2	5.5
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>

Source: ABS 2019, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, June 2019 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS with the exception of Western Australia - Outback which is 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>53</sup>

- The inequality between low income households and 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 with the exception of 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*

<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	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>53</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

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

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.

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

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

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

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



*Inequality in household income across sub-state regions*

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

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>
Greater Sydney	32	36	35	3
Central Coast	42	47	46	4
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	35	35	37	2
Sydney - Blacktown	35	39	38	3
Sydney - City and Inner South	24	26	25	1
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	27	28	27	0
Sydney - Inner South West	35	38	38	3
Sydney - Inner West	29	31	31	2
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	29	30	30	1
Sydney - Northern Beaches	34	34	35	1
Sydney - Outer South West	36	40	40	4
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	37	40	41	4
Sydney - Parramatta	33	36	36	3
Sydney - Ryde	30	32	32	2
Sydney - South West	36	39	39	3
Sydney - Sutherland	35	36	37	2
<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>
Greater Melbourne	35	38	36	1
Melbourne - Inner	25	27	24	-1
Melbourne - Inner East	33	33	31	-2
Melbourne - Inner South	34	34	34	0
Melbourne - North East	37	40	39	2
Melbourne - North West	37	40	39	2
Melbourne - Outer East	40	41	41	1
Melbourne - South East	38	42	40	2
Melbourne - West	36	39	38	2
Mornington Peninsula	41	44	43	2
<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.

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

## P 2.6 International economic engagement

### P 2.6.1 International visits to residents ratio

The ratio of overseas visits to residents indicates the extent of economic engagement with international visitors in that region. Overseas visitors are those people visiting Australia for less than 12 months for holidays, business, visiting friends and relatives, and education.

An important aspect of international economic engagement is the exchange achieved through tourism. International tourism is a significant economic contributor to many Australian regions, and also facilitates the exchange of cultures, values and attitudes between countries. Changes in this tourism-based indicator provide a guide on whether international economic engagement has improved for a region.<sup>54</sup>

- Between 2008 and 2018, the number of international visits relative to the total population to Australia increased by 146.7 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 2008 and 2018.
- The largest decline between 2008 and 2018 was recorded in Northern Territory - Outback, where there was a decrease of 1,796.1 visits per 1,000 residents between 2008 and 2018, from 6,646.2 to 4,850.1 visits per 1,000 residents.
- The largest increase in international visits was recorded in South East in Tasmania, increasing by 1,551.8 visits per 1,000 residents between 2008 and 2018.

<sup>54</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	2008 visits per 1,000 residents	2013 visits per 1,000 residents	2018 visits per 1,000 residents	2008 - 2018 change visits per 1,000 residents
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>619.0</b>	<b>610.6</b>	<b>815.6</b>	<b>196.6</b>
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	<b>753.2</b>	<b>758.1</b>	<b>999.1</b>	<b>245.9</b>
Central Coast	118.4	158.9	248.5	130.1
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	125.2	119.4	286.7	161.5
Sydney - Blacktown	133.4	154.6	265.4	132.0
Sydney - City and Inner South	8,566.8	8,175.2	8,615.9	49.1
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	674.0	661.7	1,110.6	436.6
Sydney - Inner South West	158.3	170.4	341.2	182.9
Sydney - Inner West	319.4	332.1	604.2	284.8
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	410.5	382.1	631.5	221.0
Sydney - Northern Beaches	400.8	379.0	557.5	156.7
Sydney - Outer South West	96.1	110.7	187.5	91.4
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	341.4	359.5	494.8	153.4
Sydney - Parramatta	207.3	294.1	479.0	271.7
Sydney - Ryde	347.6	373.1	692.1	344.5
Sydney - South West	88.2	96.5	188.2	100.0
Sydney - Sutherland	143.6	125.2	210.5	66.9
<b>Rest of New South Wales</b>	<b>385.6</b>	<b>345.4</b>	<b>467.5</b>	<b>81.9</b>
Capital Region	420.8	390.8	509.5	88.7
Central West	173.2	154.6	202.9	29.7
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	751.8	669.8	955.9	204.1
Far West and Orana	273.7	231.5	341.7	68.0
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	265.7	207.5	321.6	55.9
Illawarra	230.3	235.5	393.8	163.5
Mid North Coast	539.5	420.6	600.4	60.9
Murray	212.4	213.7	254.1	41.7
New England and North West	266.8	250.1	257.9	-8.9
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	291.2	284.0	392.0	100.8
Richmond - Tweed	1,115.9	945.6	1,161.1	45.2
Riverina	166.5	196.4	224.6	58.1
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	234.3	240.1	367.9	133.6
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>423.7</b>	<b>495.9</b>	<b>710.3</b>	<b>286.6</b>
<b>Greater Melbourne</b>	<b>442.1</b>	<b>534.9</b>	<b>757.8</b>	<b>315.7</b>
Melbourne - Inner	2,509.0	2,890.4	3,778.5	1,269.5
Melbourne - Inner East	213.9	307.9	459.8	245.9
Melbourne - Inner South	178.2	203.2	334.3	156.1
Melbourne - North East	84.2	100.2	193.3	109.1
Melbourne - North West	139.5	214.1	361.4	221.9
Melbourne - Outer East	129.1	123.3	217.6	88.5
Melbourne - South East	134.0	204.4	264.2	130.2
Melbourne - West	93.2	163.4	239.5	146.3
Mornington Peninsula	176.7	161.4	234.1	57.4
<b>Rest of Victoria</b>	<b>369.2</b>	<b>374.5</b>	<b>552.7</b>	<b>183.5</b>
Ballarat	197.9	201.2	217.1	19.2
Bendigo	162.2	138.9	210.7	48.5

(continued)

## International visits by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2008 visits per 1,000 residents	2013 visits per 1,000 residents	2018 visits per 1,000 residents	2008 - 2018 change visits per 1,000 residents
Geelong	325.9	310.2	431.9	106.0
Hume	210.1	208.6	354.7	144.6
Latrobe - Gippsland	387.9	406.2	640.8	252.9
North West	374.4	352.6	520.4	146.0
Shepparton	182.0	237.0	243.1	61.1
Warrnambool and South West	1,241.1	1,335.0	2,175.4	934.3
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,123.6</b>	<b>891.9</b>	<b>1,113.7</b>	<b>-9.9</b>
<b>Greater Brisbane</b>	<b>597.0</b>	<b>557.4</b>	<b>724.9</b>	<b>127.9</b>
Brisbane - East	265.2	242.7	275.0	9.8
Brisbane - North	142.1	215.5	425.4	283.3
Brisbane - South	226.8	191.7	442.4	215.6
Brisbane - West	231.9	222.8	432.8	200.9
Brisbane Inner City	3,976.2	3,643.5	3,950.6	-25.6
Ipswich	98.8	109.0	173.6	74.8
Logan - Beaudesert	138.8	156.9	243.3	104.5
Moreton Bay - North	164.5	159.5	330.4	165.9
Moreton Bay - South	105.9	114.8	163.3	57.4
<b>Rest of Queensland</b>	<b>1,603.7</b>	<b>1,203.0</b>	<b>1,489.4</b>	<b>-114.3</b>
Cairns	4,761.1	3,599.1	4,383.5	-377.6
Darling Downs - Maranoa	252.3	285.0	327.1	74.8
Central Queensland	732.9	633.9	643.7	-89.2
Gold Coast	1,745.1	1,524.4	1,874.3	129.2
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	2,492.6	1,743.0	2,298.8	-193.8
Queensland - Outback	1,088.7	537.2	840.1	-248.6
Sunshine Coast	1,015.7	680.9	934.4	-81.3
Toowoomba	228.9	194.0	286.8	57.9
Townsville	882.7	580.7	768.9	-113.8
Wide Bay	1,576.7	930.9	992.7	-584.0
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>411.0</b>	<b>390.1</b>	<b>453.2</b>	<b>42.2</b>
<b>Greater Adelaide</b>	<b>336.8</b>	<b>334.2</b>	<b>375.6</b>	<b>38.8</b>
Adelaide - Central and Hills	1,175.7	1,173.2	1,270.8	95.1
Adelaide - North	54.1	48.2	74.5	20.4
Adelaide - South	128.4	141.3	152.5	24.1
Adelaide - West	77.9	82.1	136.7	58.8
<b>Rest of South Australia</b>	<b>656.0</b>	<b>578.7</b>	<b>720.6</b>	<b>64.6</b>
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	267.9	212.2	300.6	32.7
South Australia - Outback	1,150.1	810.6	1,195.2	45.1
South Australia - South East	650.2	688.5	760.4	110.2
<b>Western Australia</b>	<b>730.0</b>	<b>651.1</b>	<b>812.2</b>	<b>82.2</b>
<b>Greater Perth</b>	<b>541.1</b>	<b>516.9</b>	<b>614.4</b>	<b>73.3</b>
Mandurah	297.1	291.6	318.2	21.1
Perth - Inner	3,349.2	2,925.2	3,329.9	-19.3
Perth - North East	166.6	179.5	234.1	67.5
Perth - North West	230.9	257.9	282.3	51.4
Perth - South East	244.5	304.3	384.9	140.4

(continued)

## International visits by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2008 visits per 1,000 residents</i>	<i>2013 visits per 1,000 residents</i>	<i>2018 visits per 1,000 residents</i>	<i>2008 - 2018 change visits per 1,000 residents</i>
Perth - South West	329.1	328.8	490.6	161.5
<b>Rest of Western Australia</b>	<b>1,380.2</b>	<b>1,131.4</b>	<b>1,572.6</b>	<b>192.4</b>
Bunbury	953.5	895.7	1,298.7	345.2
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	823.9	760.8	1,136.8	312.9
Western Australia - Outback (North)	1,934.8	1,394.5	1,660.2	-274.6
Western Australia - Outback (South)	2,116.7	1,636.7	2,428.5	311.8
<b>Tasmania</b>	<b>754.9</b>	<b>626.2</b>	<b>1,403.3</b>	<b>648.4</b>
<b>Greater Hobart</b>	<b>724.2</b>	<b>670.9</b>	<b>1,347.5</b>	<b>623.3</b>
<b>Rest of Tasmania</b>	<b>777.1</b>	<b>592.6</b>	<b>1,447.3</b>	<b>670.2</b>
Launceston and North East	585.2	476.8	1,120.5	535.3
South East	1,917.5	1,291.5	3,469.3	1,551.8
West and North West	651.2	507.4	1,173.4	522.2
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>3,903.7</b>	<b>2,338.8</b>	<b>2,527.2</b>	<b>-1,376.5</b>
<b>Greater Darwin</b>	<b>1,671.2</b>	<b>1,033.3</b>	<b>983.0</b>	<b>-688.2</b>
<b>Rest of Northern Territory</b>	<b>6,646.2</b>	<b>4,089.6</b>	<b>4,850.1</b>	<b>-1,796.1</b>
Northern Territory - Outback	6,646.2	4,089.6	4,850.1	-1,796.1
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>516.3</b>	<b>547.8</b>	<b>698.9</b>	<b>182.6</b>
<b>Australian Capital Cities</b>	<b>582.4</b>	<b>595.0</b>	<b>788.5</b>	<b>206.1</b>
<b>Australian Rest of States</b>	<b>931.2</b>	<b>743.1</b>	<b>980.7</b>	<b>49.5</b>
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>704.3</b>	<b>646.8</b>	<b>851.0</b>	<b>146.7</b>

Source: BITRE 2019, Estimates based on Tourism Research Australia 2019, Unit record file custom report, International Visitor Survey (IVS); and ABS 2019, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2017-18 (cat. no. 3218.0)

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



