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Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Cities and Regional Development

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics

Yearbook 2019

Progress in Australian Regions



Yearbook 2019

Progress in Australian Regions



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Foreword



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

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

This data will be available on both the Australian Government data site (data.gov.au) and the Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics website (bitre.gov.au), to provide easy access – including data by additional geographical scales that are not published in this book. We anticipate this will be a useful tool for those analysing change at different regional scales.

We trust that this edition continues to be of value to regional stakeholders around the country, and we encourage you to provide any feedback via email at Regional.Progress@infrastructure.gov.au

Gary Dolman

Head of Bureau

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics

December 2019



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Introduction



The 2019 Yearbook is the sixth in a series designed to answer the question of how our regions are progressing against social, economic, environmental and governance indicators. This information enables governments, private investors and the community to identify important trends. Understanding these trends is particularly important when making decisions in relation to infrastructure needs and government services, as both are influenced by the geographic distribution of people, economic activity and natural resources. This edition builds on previous Yearbooks by updating data sources wherever possible.

The framework

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

Progress indicators

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ OECD n.d., *Better Life Index*, Paris.

⁶ OECD n.d., *Regional Well-Being*, Paris.

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

“Is life in your region getting better?”

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

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

- Part P.1, Society;
- Part P.2, Economy;
- Part P.3, Environment; and
- Part P.4, Governance.

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

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

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

Contextual indicators

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

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

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

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

Table 2 presents those indicators that have been updated for the 2019 Yearbook.

Table 1 Indicator framework

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

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

Box 1 Some key terms

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

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

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

Table 2 Indicators updated in the 2019 Yearbook

Update indicators	Table number	Nature of update
Society		
Life expectancy at birth	P 1.1.1	Complete update
Psychological distress	P 1.1.2	Complete update
Suicide rate	P 1.1.3	Complete update
Overweight or obese	P 1.1.4	Complete update
Physical activity	P 1.1.5	Complete update
Smoking rates	P 1.1.6	Complete update
Children developmentally vulnerable due to physical health and wellbeing	P 1.2.1	Complete update
Victims of physical assault	P 1.4.1	Complete update
Victims of malicious property damage	P 1.4.2	Complete update
Road fatalities	P 1.4.3	Complete update
Year 5 and 9 reading standards	P 1.5.2	Complete update
Year 5 and 9 numeracy standards	P 1.5.3	Complete update
Disposable household income for low and middle income households	P 1.7.1	Complete update
Attendance at cultural venues and events	P 1.8.2	Complete update
Economy		
Net business entry rate	P 2.1.3	Complete update
Employed persons	P 2.2.1	Complete update
Unemployment rate	P 2.2.2	Complete update
Youth unemployment rate	P 2.2.3	Complete update
Proportion of unemployed persons unemployed for 12 months or more	P 2.3.1	Complete update
Labour force underutilisation rate	P 2.3.2	Complete update
Value of new building approvals	P 2.3.3	Complete update
Real mean household net worth	P 2.4.2	Complete update
Labour force participation	P 2.4.3	Complete update
International visits to resident ratio	P 2.6.1	Complete update
Environment		
Air pollution	P 3.1.1	Definition update
Domestic trips involving nature activities	P 3.2.1	Complete update
Greenhouse gas emissions	P 3.4.1	Definition update
Average commuting time	P 3.5.1	Complete update
Number of solar panel systems	P 3.5.3	Complete update
Governance		
Informal votes	P 4.1.2	Complete update
Voter turnout	P 4.2.1	Complete update

(continued)

Indicators updated in the 2019 Yearbook (continued)

Update indicators	Table number	Nature of update
Population and Demographics		
Estimated resident population	C 1.1.1	Complete update
Population projections	C 1.1.2	Complete update
Age profile	C 1.2.1	Complete update
Proportion of people who are working age	C 1.2.2	Complete update
Residential property prices	C 1.3.3	Complete update
Dwelling approvals	C 1.3.4	Complete update
People on selected pensions or allowances	C 1.4.2	Complete update
Transport and Infrastructure		
Passengers through airports	C 2.1.2	Complete update
Kilometres travelled by passenger vehicles	C 2.1.4	Complete update
Road speed performance	C 2.1.5	Definition update
Road freight activity	C 2.2.1	Complete update
Volume of freight through ports	C 2.2.2	Complete update
Value of international freight through ports	C 2.2.3	Complete update
Residential water supply	C 2.3.2	Complete update
Industry and Innovation		
Top employing industry	C 3.1.1	Complete update
Main growth and decline industry	C 3.1.2	Complete update
Structural change index	C 3.1.3	Complete update
Actively trading businesses	C 3.2.1	Complete update
Business size	C 3.2.2	Complete update
Employment in knowledge-intensive industries	C 3.3.1	Complete update

Geographic and regional variation

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

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

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

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

Remoteness classes

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

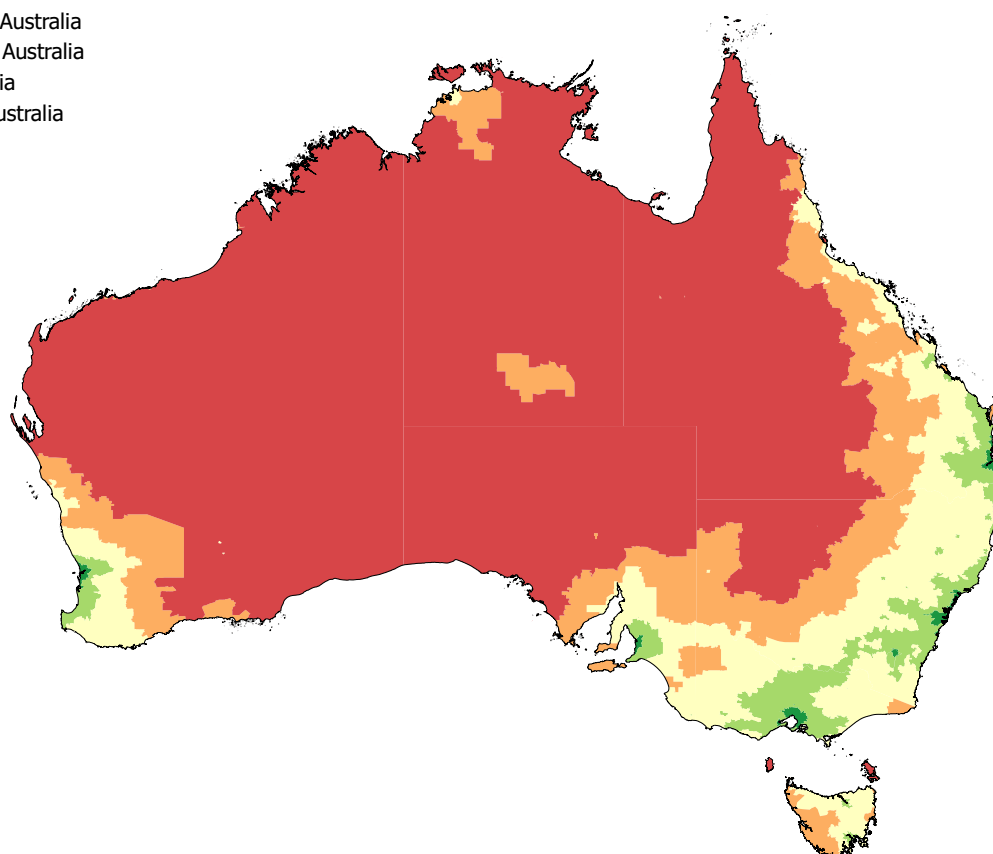
- Major cities of Australia;
- Inner regional Australia;
- Outer regional Australia;
- Remote Australia; and
- Very remote Australia.

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

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

Remoteness Areas 2016

- Major Cities of Australia
- Inner Regional Australia
- Outer Regional Australia
- Remote Australia
- Very Remote Australia



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

Major urban areas

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

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

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

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

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

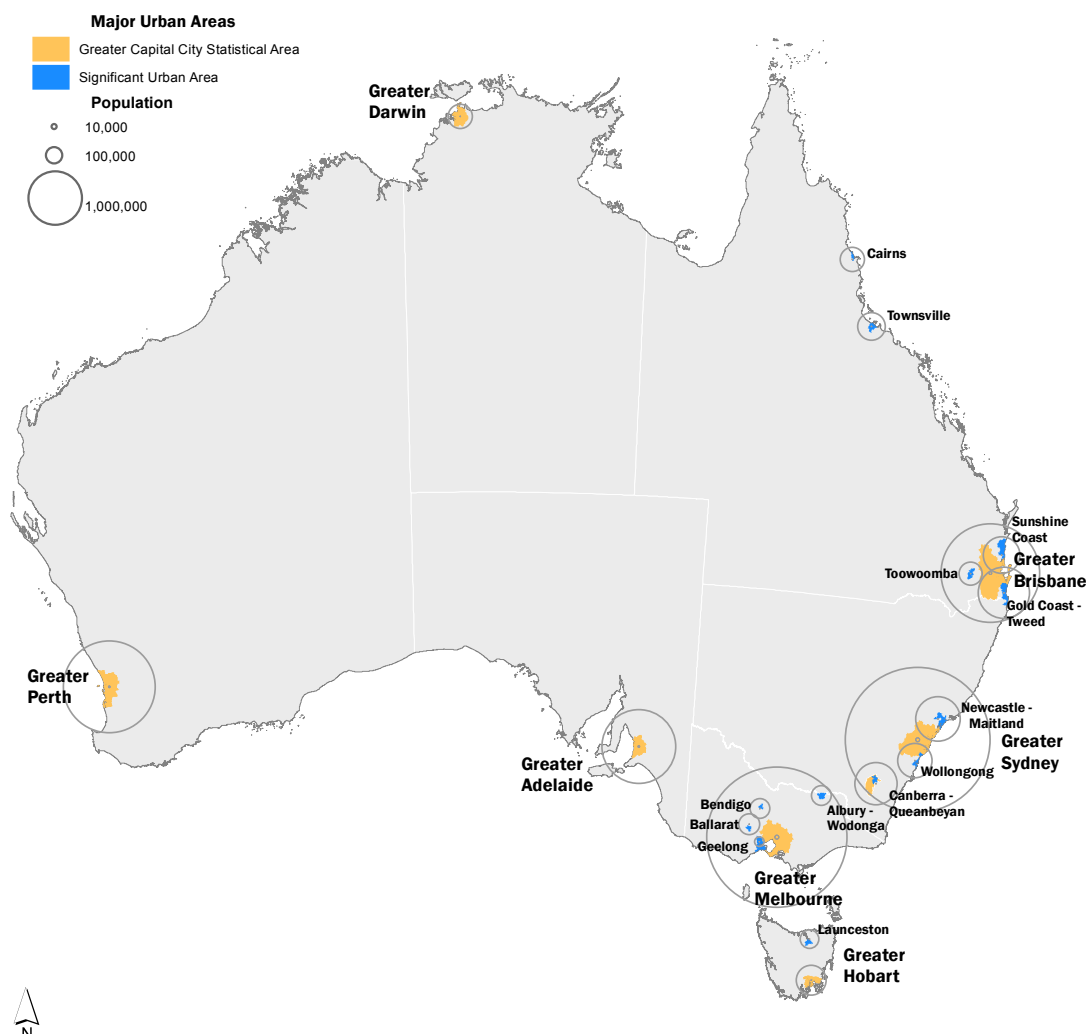
The remaining 13 major urban areas are based on the ABS-defined Significant Urban Areas (SUAs). SUA regions are concentrations of urban development with a population of 10,000 people or greater, which include a dense urban core and some surrounding hinterland. SUAs do not represent the functional labour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

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

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

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

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



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

Capital city and balance of state

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

Sub-state regions

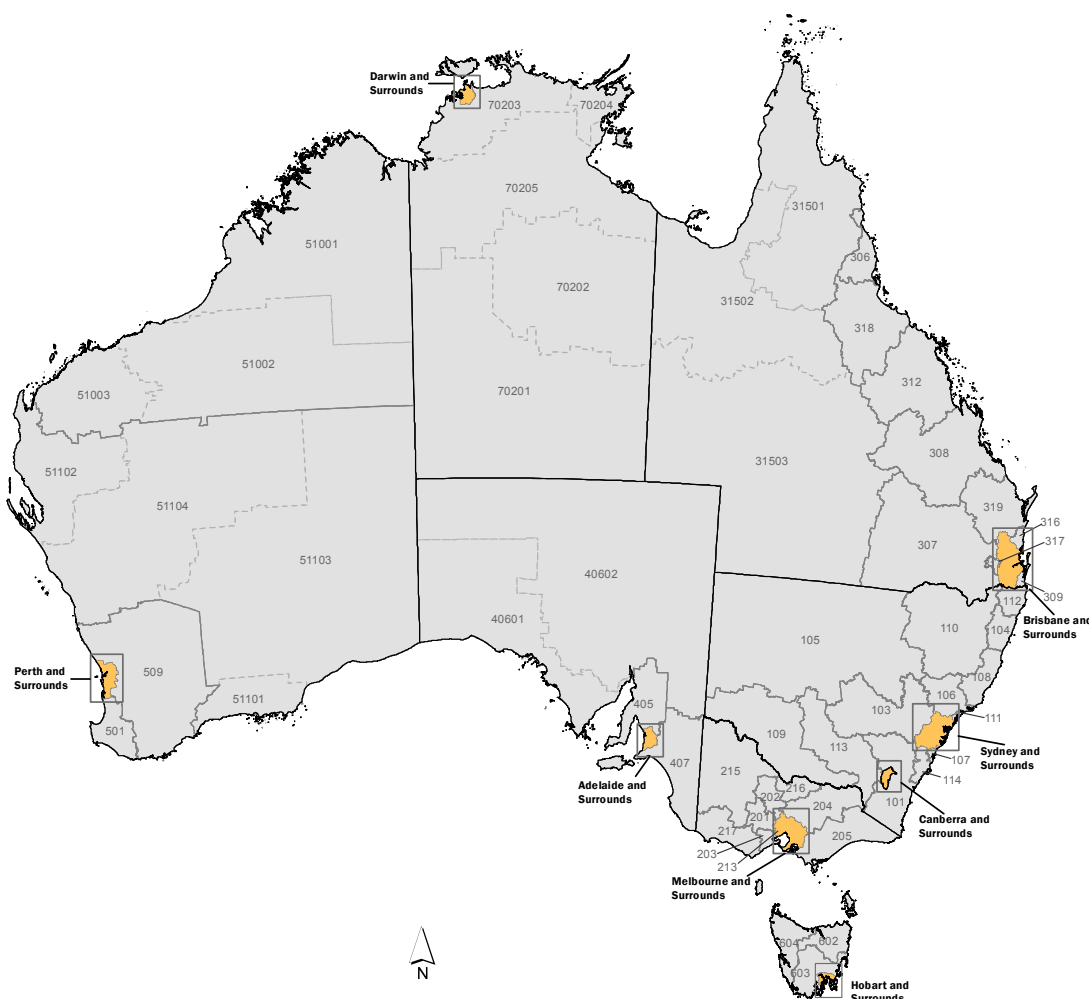
The sub-state regions in the Yearbook are geographic areas within the states and territories (Figure 3). Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4s) are informed by labour market catchment areas, the population of the region, state and territory boundaries and sample design of the ABS Labour Force Survey.

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

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

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

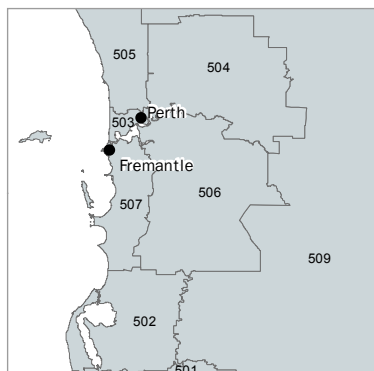
Figure 3 Sub-state regions – Greater Capital City Statistical Areas and Statistical Areas Level 3 (in Outback areas) and Level 4, 2016 ASGS



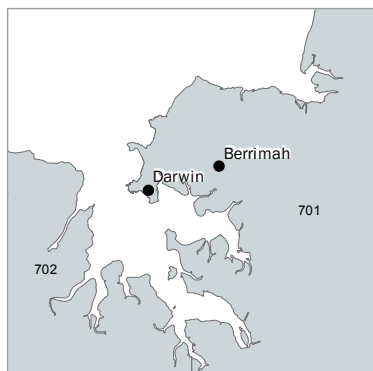
Source: ABS 2016, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001)

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

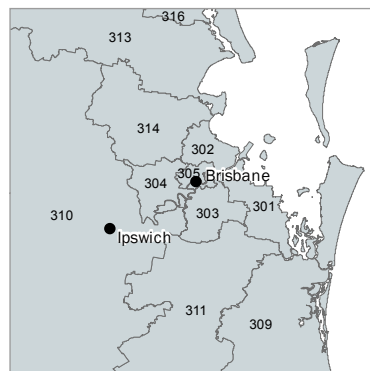
Perth and Surrounds



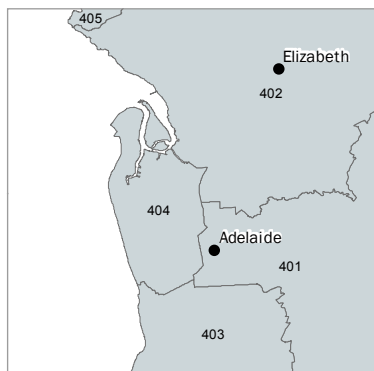
Darwin and Surrounds



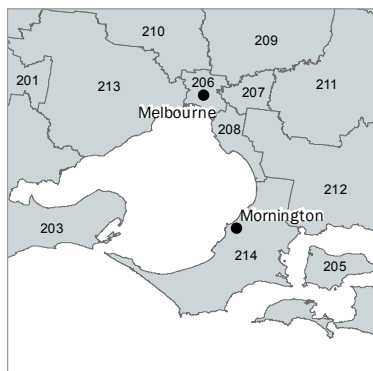
Brisbane and Surrounds



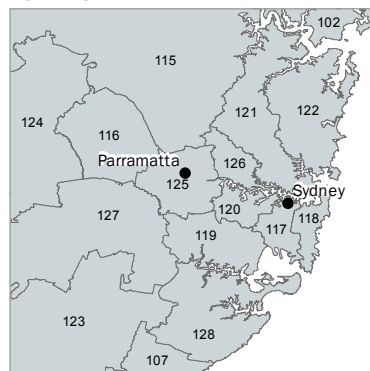
Adelaide and Surrounds



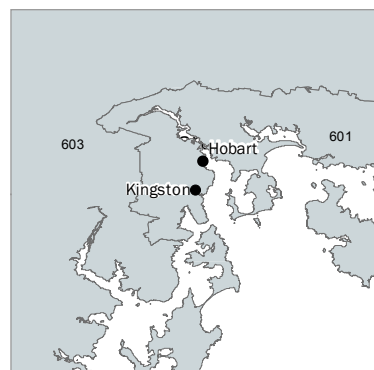
Melbourne and Surrounds



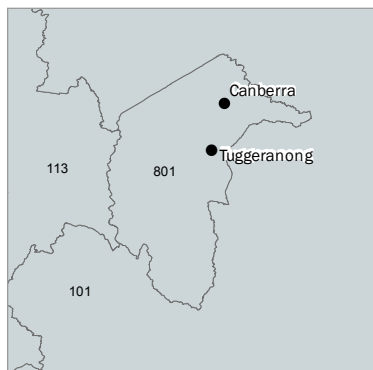
Sydney and Surrounds



Hobart and Surrounds



Canberra and Surrounds



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

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

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

(continued)

List of sub-state regions based on 2016 ASGS (continued)

Western Australia	
Greater Perth	Rest of Western Australia
502 Mandurah	501 Bunbury
503 Perth - Inner	509 Western Australia - Wheat Belt
504 Perth - North East	510 Western Australia - Outback (North)
505 Perth - North West	511 Western Australia - Outback (South)
506 Perth - South East	
507 Perth - South West	
Tasmania	
601 Greater Hobart	Rest of Tasmania
	602 Launceston and North East
	603 South East
	604 West and North West
Northern Territory	
701 Greater Darwin	Rest of Northern Territory
	702 Northern Territory - Outback
Australian Capital Territory	
801 Australian Capital Territory	

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

Reading the tables

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

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

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

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

Table 5 Example table with guidance for interpretation

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006-2016 change percentage points
Major Cities	53.2	54.0	55.6	2.4
Inner Regional	*56.3	55.7	52.3	-4.0
Outer Regional and Remote	55.4	51.9	50.8	-4.6

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

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

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

Source: BITRE analysis

Data quality and availability

Data quality

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

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

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

Data gaps

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

Regional data

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

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

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

Online access

The online datasets will provide a more detailed geographic breakdown of data, allowing users to access data for Local Government Areas (2016, 2017 and 2018 – depending on data availability) and Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2), where data is available. This more detailed data will provide the opportunity to develop better insights at the sub-state level.

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

For further development

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

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

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

Progress





Progress 1: Society



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

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

Society			
Health and wellbeing		Safety	
Life expectancy at birth	p. 18	Victims of physical assault	p. 58
Psychological distress	p. 22	Victims of malicious property damage	p. 60
Suicide rate	p. 24	Road fatalities	p. 62
Overweight or obese	p. 26	Learning and knowledge	
Physical activity	p. 31	Vocational or higher educational qualifications	p. 65
Smoking rates	p. 36	Year 5 and 9 reading standards	p. 70
Close relationships		Year 5 and 9 numeracy standards	p. 71
Children developmentally vulnerable due to physical health and wellbeing	p. 41	Community connections	
Home		Voluntary work	p. 73
Homelessness	p. 42	Fair opportunity	
Overcrowded conditions	p. 47	Equivalised disposable household income for low and middle income households	p. 78
Households that own their own home	p. 52	Enriched lives	
Recognising traditional country	p. 57	Unpaid help	p. 83
		Attendance at cultural venues and events	p. 85

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

P 1.1 Health and wellbeing

P 1.1.1 Life expectancy at birth

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

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

- Life expectancy in Australia increased by 0.4 years from 82.1 years in 2013 to 82.5 years in 2017.

Life expectancy at birth across sub-state regions

- In 2017, of the capital city and rest of state regions, Greater Melbourne recorded the highest life expectancy of 84.0 years. In contrast, rest of Northern Territory recorded the lowest life expectancy of 74.2 years.
- In 2017, of the sub-state regions Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby had the highest life expectancy of 86.6 years.
- Life expectancy declined in several sub-state regions, with the largest fall occurring in Tasmania - West and North by 0.6 years to be 79.4 years in 2017.
- The largest increase was in Tasmania - South East, where life expectancy rose by 1.8 years from 79.6 years in 2013 to 81.4 years in 2017.

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

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

Sub-State Region	2013 years	2015 years	2017 years	2013 - 2017 change years
New South Wales	82.1	82.4	82.4	0.3
Greater Sydney	83.2	83.5	83.8	0.6
Central Coast	80.6	80.8	81.3	0.7
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	85.0	85.3	85.5	0.5
Sydney - Blacktown	81.5	81.7	81.9	0.4
Sydney - City and Inner South	81.8	81.9	82.8	1.0
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	84.2	84.5	84.8	0.6
Sydney - Inner South West	83.5	83.7	83.7	0.2
Sydney - Inner West	84.1	84.7	84.9	0.8
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	85.4	86.0	86.6	1.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches	84.7	85.0	85.2	0.5
Sydney - Outer South West	81.6	82.1	82.1	0.5
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	81.7	81.9	81.9	0.2
Sydney - Parramatta	82.8	83.0	83.6	0.8
Sydney - Ryde	85.1	85.4	85.4	0.3
Sydney - South West	83.0	82.8	83.3	0.3
Sydney - Sutherland	84.3	84.6	84.9	0.6
Rest of New South Wales	81.0	81.2	81.1	0.1
Capital Region	81.7	81.5	81.3	-0.4
Central West	80.7	81.1	80.6	-0.1
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	80.6	80.8	81.3	0.7
Far West and Orana	78.5	78.7	78.9	0.4
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	81.5	81.7	81.6	0.1
Illawarra	81.9	82.0	81.9	0.0
Mid North Coast	80.9	80.8	81.1	0.2
Murray	80.3	80.3	80.4	0.1
New England and North West	80.0	80.3	80.5	0.5
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	81.2	81.3	81.4	0.2
Richmond - Tweed	81.0	81.3	80.8	-0.2
Riverina	81.3	81.1	81.0	-0.3
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	81.0	81.3	81.4	0.4
Victoria	82.7	82.9	83.1	0.4
Greater Melbourne	83.5	83.7	84.0	0.5
Melbourne - Inner	83.6	83.8	84.4	0.8
Melbourne - Inner East	85.4	85.5	85.9	0.5
Melbourne - Inner South	84.0	84.1	84.6	0.6
Melbourne - North East	83.2	83.6	83.8	0.6
Melbourne - North West	83.4	83.5	83.3	-0.1
Melbourne - Outer East	83.5	83.6	84.1	0.6
Melbourne - South East	83.4	83.6	83.8	0.4
Melbourne - West	82.7	83.1	83.1	0.4
Mornington Peninsula	82.3	82.1	82.7	0.4
Rest of Victoria	81.6	81.4	81.5	-0.1
Ballarat	81.4	81.6	81.2	-0.2
Bendigo	82.0	82.2	81.6	-0.4
Geelong	82.6	82.2	82.4	-0.2
Hume	81.5	81.3	81.9	0.4

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2013 years	2015 years	2017 years	2013 - 2017 change years
Latrobe - Gippsland	81.4	81.0	80.9	-0.5
North West	80.8	80.7	81.3	0.5
Shepparton	81.3	80.7	81.3	0.0
Warrnambool and South West	81.5	81.1	81.4	-0.1
Queensland	81.8	82.1	82.2	0.4
Greater Brisbane	82.2	82.8	82.9	0.7
Brisbane - East	82.9	83.1	83.4	0.5
Brisbane - North	82.6	83.0	82.8	0.2
Brisbane - South	83.1	83.5	83.5	0.4
Brisbane - West	84.0	85.3	85.3	1.3
Brisbane Inner City	83.3	83.9	83.7	0.4
Ipswich	80.3	81.1	81.9	1.6
Logan - Beaudesert	81.1	81.8	81.9	0.8
Moreton Bay - North	80.8	81.4	81.0	0.2
Moreton Bay - South	83.4	83.7	84.2	0.8
Rest of Queensland	81.7	82.0	82.0	0.3
Cairns	80.6	81.0	80.7	0.1
Darling Downs - Maranoa	80.9	80.8	81.2	0.3
Central Queensland	81.3	81.9	81.3	0.0
Gold Coast	82.6	82.9	83.2	0.6
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	81.6	82.5	82.3	0.7
Queensland - Outback	77.2	77.5	78.5	1.3
Sunshine Coast	83.2	83.3	83.3	0.1
Toowoomba	81.8	82.7	82.4	0.6
Townsville	81.1	81.1	81.1	0.0
Wide Bay	80.9	80.9	80.7	-0.2
South Australia	82.1	82.3	82.3	0.2
Greater Adelaide	82.4	82.7	82.8	0.4
Adelaide - Central and Hills	84.0	84.5	84.4	0.4
Adelaide - North	81.0	81.3	81.6	0.6
Adelaide - South	83.1	83.1	83.4	0.3
Adelaide - West	81.6	82.2	82.1	0.5
Rest of South Australia	81.3	81.6	81.5	0.2
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	81.3	81.9	81.8	0.5
South Australia - Outback	79.8	80.3	80.0	0.2
South Australia - South East	82.0	81.9	81.9	-0.1
Western Australia	82.5	82.7	82.5	0.0
Greater Perth	83.2	83.3	83.4	0.2
Mandurah	81.9	82.1	81.4	-0.5
Perth - Inner	84.2	84.0	84.1	-0.1
Perth - North East	82.5	82.7	82.8	0.3
Perth - North West	84.0	84.3	84.3	0.3
Perth - South East	82.5	82.9	83.1	0.6
Perth - South West	83.1	83.1	83.1	0.0
Rest of Western Australia	81.4	81.6	81.2	-0.2
Bunbury	82.7	82.6	82.2	-0.5
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	81.4	82.1	81.5	0.1

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2013 years	2015 years	2017 years	2013 - 2017 change years
Western Australia - Outback (North)	78.6	78.9	78.5	-0.1
Western Australia - Outback (South)	80.2	80.5	80.2	0.0
Tasmania	80.6	80.8	80.8	0.2
Greater Hobart	80.8	81.1	81.3	0.5
Rest of Tasmania	80.3	80.4	80.4	0.1
Launceston and North East	80.8	81.1	80.7	-0.1
South East	79.6	80.4	81.4	1.8
West and North West	80.0	79.7	79.4	-0.6
Northern Territory	77.0	77.0	77.6	0.6
Greater Darwin	80.9	80.4	81.9	1.0
Rest of Northern Territory	73.5	73.8	74.2	0.7
Northern Territory - Outback	73.5	73.8	74.2	0.7
Australian Capital Territory	83.3	83.2	83.1	-0.2
Australian Capital Cities	83.0	83.2	83.5	0.5
Australian Rest of States	81.3	81.4	81.4	0.1
AUSTRALIA	82.1	82.4	82.5	0.4

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2015-2017 (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001)

Population estimates are final up to 2016, and preliminary from 2017 onwards.

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

P 1.1.2 Psychological distress

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

- At a national level, the proportion of adults experiencing high or very high levels of psychological distress increased by 2.2 percentage points between 2011-12 and 2017-18.

Psychological distress across remoteness classes

- Similar to the national trend, rates of psychological distress increased in three out of the four reported remoteness classes, with the largest increase being in outer regional Australia (up 4.7 percentage points).
- Remote Australia was the only remoteness class to report a decrease, with a decrease of 3.3 percentage points.

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

	2011-12**	2014-15**	2017-18	2011-12 - 2017-18
Remoteness Class	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points
Major Cities	10.6	11.7	12.7	2.1
Inner Regional	11.4	12.5	13.4	2.0
Outer Regional	10.4	10.5	15.1	4.7
Remote	11.9	9.8	8.6	-3.3
AUSTRALIA	10.8	11.7	13.0	2.2

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

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

** Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are based on the 2011 ASGS. Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals for 2017-18 are based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

Psychological distress across capital cities and balance of state

- In 2017-18, of the capital cities Greater Brisbane recorded the highest rate of psychological distress (14.3 per cent), while Greater Darwin recorded the lowest (10.9 per cent).
- In 2017-18, of the regions outside of the capital cities, the rest of South Australia experienced the highest rate of psychological distress (16.2 per cent). The rest of Western Australia had the lowest rate (10.2 per cent).
- All capital cities across Australia recorded an increase in the percentage of adults with high or very high levels of psychological distress. The largest increase was in Greater Hobart up 5.4 percentage points between 2011-12 and 2017-18. Greater Perth recorded the lowest increase in the same period (1.6 percentage points).
- All rest of state areas recorded an increase in the measure of psychological distress between 2011-12 and 2017-18. The rest of Tasmania reported the largest increase (3.8 percentage points), while the rest of Victoria reported the lowest increase (0.3 percentage points).

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

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

Capital City / Balance of State	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2017-18 per cent	2011-12 - 2017-18 change percentage points
New South Wales	10.5	11.0	12.8	2.3
Greater Sydney	10.1	10.5	12.2	2.1
Rest of New South Wales	11.1	11.8	13.7	2.6
Victoria	11.4	12.5	12.8	1.4
Greater Melbourne	10.6	11.8	12.4	1.8
Rest of Victoria	14.0	15.1	14.3	0.3
Queensland	10.7	11.9	13.9	3.2
Greater Brisbane	11.4	14.1	14.3	2.9
Rest of Queensland	10.1	10.0	13.4	3.3
South Australia	11.3	13.7	13.5	2.2
Greater Adelaide	10.3	13.5	12.6	2.3
Rest of South Australia	15.1	14.9	16.2	1.1
Western Australia	10.6	9.9	12.2	1.6
Greater Perth	10.8	10.3	12.4	1.6
Rest of Western Australia	9.6	*8.4	10.2	0.6
Tasmania	8.9	13.5	13.4	4.5
Greater Hobart	8.8	14.2	14.2	5.4
Rest of Tasmania	9.1	13.1	12.9	3.8
Northern Territory	9.0	7.8	11.3	2.3
Greater Darwin	9.2	6.8	10.9	1.7
Rest of Northern Territory	*8.4	9.1	11.0	2.6
Australian Capital Territory	9.2	10.8	11.1	1.9
Australian Capital Cities	10.5	11.7	12.6	2.1
Australian Rest of States	11.3	11.8	13.6	2.3

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

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

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

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.

P 1.1.3 Suicide rate

Suicide is a leading cause of premature mortality in Australia. There are several causes of suicide such as depression, social isolation or a personal stressor (unemployment or relationship breakdown). Suicide is classed as an external cause of death, which in this case is from instances of intentional harm. To understand how the number of deaths due to suicide has changed in Australia over time, age standardised death rates are used, as they enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures.¹¹

- In 2017, 12.6 deaths per 100,000 persons were due to suicide. Between 2013 and 2017, the suicide rate in Australia grew by 1.5 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons.

Suicide rate across capital cities and balance of state

- Suicide rates varied between capital and rest of state regions. In 2017, the combined Australian rest of states recorded 16.6 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons compared to 10.7 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons in combined Australian capital cities.
- In 2017, the highest incidence of suicides in Australia for capital and rest of state areas occurred in the rest of Northern Territory (29.0 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons), rest of Queensland (18.4 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons) and rest of South Australia (18.3 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons). The lowest incidence was recorded in Greater Sydney (8.3 deaths per 100,000 persons).
- Between 2013 and 2017, the rate of suicides grew by 3.4 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons in regions outside capital cities and 0.7 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons for capital cities.
- Between 2013 and 2017, of the states and territories, the Northern Territory recorded the highest growth in the rate of suicides, with an increase of 6.1 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons. It also had the largest absolute rate (20.3 deaths per 100,000 persons).
- Between 2013 and 2017, suicide rates increased across the majority of capital cities and rest of state regions, with the highest growth occurring in the rest of South Australia (5.8 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory (4.5 suicide deaths per 100,000 persons).
- Between 2013 and 2017, Greater Adelaide and Greater Brisbane recorded the only declines in the suicide rate, with both recording a decline of 0.2 deaths per 100,000 persons.

¹¹ ABS 2019, *Causes of Death, Australia, 2018* (cat. no. 3303.0), Canberra.

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

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>2013 rate per 100,000 population</i>	<i>2015 rate per 100,000 population</i>	<i>2017 rate per 100,000 population</i>	<i>2013 - 2017 change in rate</i>
New South Wales	9.5	10.8	10.9	1.4
Greater Sydney	8.2	8.6	8.3	0.1
Rest of New South Wales	12.2	15.2	16.1	3.9
Victoria	8.9	10.9	9.6	0.7
Greater Melbourne	8.2	10.0	8.7	0.5
Rest of Victoria	11.2	13.9	13	1.8
Queensland	14.6	15.9	16.3	1.7
Greater Brisbane	14.2	13.1	14.0	-0.2
Rest of Queensland	14.7	18.3	18.4	3.7
South Australia	11.9	13.2	12.8	0.9
Greater Adelaide	11.7	13.3	11.5	-0.2
Rest of South Australia	12.5	13.1	18.3	5.8
Western Australia	13.5	15.6	15.8	2.3
Greater Perth	12.4	14.3	15.1	2.7
Rest of Western Australia	16.8	20.2	17.8	1.0
Tasmania	14.2	16.0	15.6	1.4
Greater Hobart	14.4	12.0	16.9	2.5
Rest of Tasmania	13.5	19.1	14.4	0.9
Northern Territory	14.2	20.6	20.3	6.1
Greater Darwin	n.p.	19.1	14.2	n.a.
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	18.7	29.0	n.a.
Australian Capital Territory	9.6	11.4	14.1	4.5
Australian Capital Cities	10.0	11.0	10.7	0.7
Australian Rest of States	13.2	16.4	16.6	3.4
AUSTRALIA	11.1	12.7	12.6	1.5

Source: ABS 2018, Causes of Death, Australia, 2017 (cat. no. 3303.0)

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Estimates are final for 2013 and 2015, and preliminary for 2017.

Age-standardised death rates (SDRs) enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures. The SDRs in this table are presented on a per 100,000 population basis, using the estimated mid-year population (30 June). Some rates are unreliable due to small numbers of deaths over the reference period. This can result in greater volatility of rates. As such, age-standardised death rates based on a death count of fewer than 20 have not been published, and appear as 'n.p.'. See Explanatory Notes 44-47 and the Glossary in Causes of Death, Australia, 2017 (cat. no. 3303.0) for further information.

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

n.a. Not available.

P 1.1.4 Overweight or obese

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

Good health reduces the burdens of illness, with an associated reduction in the financial and social costs of ill health. Healthy lifestyles, therefore, improve the wellbeing of both individuals and the community.¹²

- The proportion of adults in Australia who are overweight or obese increased by 4.2 percentage points between 2011-12 and 2017-18.

Adults overweight or obese across remoteness classes

- The proportion of adults who are overweight or obese increased across all reported remoteness classes between 2011-12 and 2017-18.
- The largest increase was in major cities (rising by 4.8 percentage points) while the lowest increase was in remote Australia (rising by 0.9 percentage points).

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

Remoteness Class	2011-12** per cent	2014-15** per cent	2017-18 per cent	2011-12 - 2017-18 change percentage points
Major Cities	60.2	61.1	65.0	4.8
Inner Regional	69.1	69.2	72.4	3.3
Outer Regional	69.3	69.4	72.0	2.7
Remote	69.5	66.9	70.4	0.9
AUSTRALIA	62.8	63.4	67.0	4.2

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

** Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are based on the 2011 ASGS. Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals for 2017-18 are based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

Proportion of adults (18 years and over) with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25.00 or more. BMI is derived from a person's height and weight.

Adults overweight or obese across major urban areas

- Of the major urban areas, the largest increase in the proportion of adults who are overweight or obese between 2011-12 and 2017-18 was observed in Albury - Wodonga, with a 20.1 percentage point increase. Wollongong and Greater Melbourne also had relatively high increases, recording increases of 11.9 and 8.0 percentage points respectively.
- Two of the 20 major urban areas experienced decreases in the proportion of adults who are overweight or obese between 2011-12 and 2017-18. These were Ballarat with a decrease of 2.2 percentage points and Gold Coast - Tweed Heads with a decrease of 1.0 percentage point.

¹² Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

Major Urban Area	2011-12** per cent	2014-15** per cent	2017-18 per cent	2011-12 - 2017-18 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	57.8	59.8	62.3	4.5
Greater Melbourne	58.4	61.8	66.4	8.0
Greater Brisbane	62.5	62.9	66.8	4.3
Greater Perth	63.6	58.8	65.6	2.0
Greater Adelaide	65.2	63.6	68.3	3.1
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	60.7	64.1	59.7	-1.0
Newcastle - Maitland	70.5	71.7	71.4	0.9
Canberra - Queanbeyan	62.5	63.0	63.5	1.0
Sunshine Coast	60.4	59.1	62.8	2.4
Wollongong	62.7	68.1	74.6	11.9
Geelong#	63.3	55.7	79.6	n.a.
Greater Hobart	62.5	59.5	66.7	4.2
Townsville	71.1	63.6	71.6	0.5
Cairns	59.8	48.3	62.3	2.5
Greater Darwin	61.5	64.3	63.6	2.1
Toowoomba#	67.5	60.5	68.2	n.a.
Ballarat	75.3	*62.4	73.1	-2.2
Bendigo	64.5	58.5	68.0	3.5
Albury - Wodonga	55.0	*71.5	75.1	20.1
Launceston	63.1	71.8	69.8	6.7

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

Proportion of adults (18 years and over) with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25.00 or more. BMI is derived from a person's height and weight.

** The major urban areas (MUA) of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2011 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification for 2011-12 and 2014-15 figures and the 2016 ASGS GCCSA classification for 2017-18 figures. All other MUAs for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are based on the 2011 ASGS Significant Urban Areas (SUA) and the proportions for 2017-18 are based on the 2016 ASGS SUA classification.

The boundaries for Geelong and Toowoomba SUAs changed significantly between 2011 and 2016. As such no change value is provided.

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

n.a. Not available.

Adults overweight or obese across sub-state regions

- The proportion of adults who are overweight or obese increased in the majority of sub-state regions across Australia between 2011-12 and 2017-18.
- The sub-state regions of Coffs Harbour - Grafton, Riverina, Barossa - Yorke - Mid North, Murray, Richmond - Tweed, Warrnambool and South West, Moreton Bay - South and Melbourne - South East all recorded increases greater than 15.0 percentage points.
- The largest decreases in the proportion of adults who are overweight or obese were in Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury (13.7 percentage points) and Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday (12.0 percentage points).

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

Sub-State Region	2011-12** per cent	2014-15** per cent	2017-18 per cent	2011-12 - 2017-18 change percentage points
New South Wales	61.1	63.2	65.9	4.8
Greater Sydney	57.8	59.8	62.3	2.5
Central Coast	66.4	63.8	69.8	3.4
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	75.5	64.2	61.8	-13.7
Sydney - Blacktown	65.3	75.6	69.3	4.0
Sydney - City and Inner South	49.9	45.0	45.0	-4.9
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	49.6	59.1	58.4	8.8
Sydney - Inner South West	62.0	63.3	64.0	2.0
Sydney - Inner West	54.4	56.0	53.8	-0.6
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	55.1	57.4	61.1	6.0
Sydney - Northern Beaches	52.7	49.2	63.8	11.1
Sydney - Outer South West	62.6	60.2	67.0	4.4
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	64.7	67.2	69.0	4.3
Sydney - Parramatta	49.8	61.7	61.2	11.4
Sydney - Ryde	50.9	47.0	49.7	-1.2
Sydney - South West	57.0	62.9	65.3	8.3
Sydney - Sutherland	58.7	52.8	61.7	3.0
Rest of New South Wales	67.1	69.8	72.9	5.8
Capital Region	68.0	65.0	67.2	-0.8
Central West	80.3	66.8	75.8	-4.5
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	59.0	57.4	82.2	23.2
Far West and Orana	n.p.	73.2	*61.1	n.a.
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	74.1	67.0	71.9	-2.2
Illawarra	59.5	68.1	68.8	9.3
Mid North Coast	68.2	69.0	76.4	8.2
Murray	70.5	80.4	89.4	18.9
New England and North West	64.8	67.8	69.6	4.8
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	66.6	72.6	66.4	-0.2
Richmond - Tweed	56.9	63.9	74.1	17.2
Riverina	67.1	84.8	87.7	20.6
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	75.9	88.7	80.6	4.7
Victoria	61.0	63.3	68.3	7.3
Greater Melbourne	58.4	61.8	66.4	8.0
Melbourne - Inner	45.6	47.3	55.6	10.0
Melbourne - Inner East	55.8	64.1	55.9	0.1
Melbourne - Inner South	54.7	51.5	60.9	6.2
Melbourne - North East	63.4	63.8	68.1	4.7
Melbourne - North West	64.5	62.2	67.0	2.5
Melbourne - Outer East	57.1	68.0	65.9	8.8
Melbourne - South East	57.8	64.4	73.7	15.9
Melbourne - West	65.6	68.6	72.1	6.5
Mornington Peninsula	66.8	71.9	77.4	10.6
Rest of Victoria	68.9	68.5	74.7	5.8
Ballarat	70.7	70.4	73.1	2.4
Bendigo	67.4	63.2	68.0	0.6

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2011-12**</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>2014-15**</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>2017-18</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>2011-12 -</i> <i>2017-18</i> <i>change</i> <i>percentage</i> <i>points</i>
Geelong	68.7	65.0	79.6	10.9
Hume	66.9	63.5	74.5	7.6
Latrobe - Gippsland	75.2	68.7	73.4	-1.8
North West	57.9	74.4	66.9	9.0
Shepparton	72.8	69.8	*76.7	n.a.
Warrnambool and South West	65.2	78.9	82.3	17.1
Queensland	64.7	63.6	65.9	1.2
Greater Brisbane	62.5	62.9	66.8	4.3
Brisbane - East	65.3	60.5	63.7	-1.6
Brisbane - North	60.3	58.2	72.8	12.5
Brisbane - South	58.7	55.7	57.6	-1.1
Brisbane - West	57.0	56.9	60.1	3.1
Brisbane Inner City	57.7	52.4	58.1	0.4
Ipswich	73.3	78.3	72.0	-1.3
Logan - Beaudesert	65.8	69.8	71.7	5.9
Moreton Bay - North	65.3	66.4	71.3	6.0
Moreton Bay - South	58.1	65.4	75.1	17.0
Rest of Queensland	67.2	64.3	64.9	-2.3
Cairns	62.8	51.1	62.3	-0.5
Darling Downs - Maranoa	77.3	59.0	76.2	-1.1
Central Queensland (formerly Fitzroy)	69.1	73.1	67.3	-1.8
Gold Coast	63.7	61.6	59.5	-4.2
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday (formerly Mackay)	76.8	83.4	64.8	-12.0
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	70.4	n.a.
Sunshine Coast	59.7	60.3	62.8	3.1
Toowoomba	69.9	63.3	68.2	-1.7
Townsville	74.2	64.6	71.6	-2.6
Wide Bay	65.5	70.1	67.9	2.4
South Australia	65.7	65.8	69.7	4.0
Greater Adelaide	65.2	63.6	68.3	3.1
Adelaide - Central and Hills	60.7	59.5	64.2	3.5
Adelaide - North	69.0	66.7	71.5	2.5
Adelaide - South	64.9	61.4	69.9	5.0
Adelaide - West	64.9	66.4	65.5	0.6
Rest of South Australia	71.4	73.7	76.1	4.7
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	63.6	71.2	83.3	19.7
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	74.7	73.1	n.a.
South Australia - South East	74.7	74.9	76.1	1.4
Western Australia	65.6	60.3	66.7	1.1
Greater Perth	63.6	58.8	65.6	2.0
Mandurah	74.5	61.5	85.7	11.2
Perth - Inner	50.9	42.0	57.7	6.8
Perth - North East	67.6	61.4	65.0	-2.6
Perth - North West	62.3	59.4	63.5	1.2
Perth - South East	65.3	60.1	67.0	1.7

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2011-12**</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>2014-15**</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>2017-18</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>2011-12 -</i> <i>2017-18</i> <i>change</i> <i>percentage</i> <i>points</i>
Perth - South West	64.5	63.8	62.7	-1.8
Rest of Western Australia	71.7	67.5	72.5	0.8
Bunbury	72.2	66.0	70.1	-2.1
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	71.2	69.1	73.4	2.2
Western Australia - Outback#	n.p.	68.0	69.8	n.a.
Tasmania	63.3	67.5	70.9	7.6
Greater Hobart	62.5	59.5	66.7	4.2
Rest of Tasmania	66.4	74.0	72.9	6.5
Launceston and North East	64.4	73.4	69.1	4.7
South East	73.9	77.2	78.9	5.0
West and North West	66.7	74.0	75.9	9.2
Northern Territory	62.9	64.3	65.2	2.3
Greater Darwin	61.5	64.3	63.6	2.1
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	65.6	68.7	n.a.
Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	65.6	68.7	n.a.
Australian Capital Territory	63.0	63.5	64.0	1.0
Australian Capital Cities	60.2	61.1	65.1	4.9
Australian Rest of States	67.9	68.0	70.9	3.0

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

Proportion of adults (18 years and over) with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25.00 or more. BMI is derived from a person's height and weight.

** Geographies for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are based on the 2011 ASGS classification. Geographies for 2017-18 are based on 2016 ASGS classification.

The Western Australia - Outback Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4) is based on the 2011 ASGS classification for 2011-12, 2014-15 and 2017-18.

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

* Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 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 available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

n.a. Not available.

P 1.1.5 Physical activity

Physical activity is an important contributor to maintaining good overall health. A low level of physical activity is identified as a risk factor for a range of health conditions, including cardiovascular disease, diabetes and cancer.¹³ The dangers of high levels of sedentary behaviour to overall health have also been recognised in relation to chronic disease and obesity.

- Across Australia, there was a 2.1 percentage point increase between 2011-12 and 2017-18 in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines by spending at least 150 minutes exercising a week.

Physical activity across remoteness classes

- The proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines increased in inner regional areas (2.9 percentage points) and major cities (2.2 percentage points).
- The largest decrease was reported in remote Australia with a decrease of 4.6 percentage points.

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

	2011-12**	2014-15**	2017-18	2011-12 - 2017-18
Remoteness Class	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points
Major Cities	52.9	55.4	55.1	2.2
Inner Regional	45.8	47.6	48.7	2.9
Outer Regional	45.6	43.5	45.1	-0.5
Remote	40.1	45.0	35.5	-4.6
AUSTRALIA	50.8	52.8	52.9	2.1

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

** Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are based on the 2011 ASGS. Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals for 2017-18 are based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

Persons 18 years and over who have participated in at least 150 minutes of "exercise only" in the last week.

"Exercise only" consists of the following domains: walking for transport, walking for fitness, sport or recreation, moderate exercise and/or vigorous exercise. For the purpose of this measure, minutes spent on vigorous activity is multiplied by a factor of two in 2017-18.

Physical activity across major urban areas

- Rates of physical activity increased between 2011-12 and 2017-18 in 19 of the 20 major urban areas of Australia, with the largest increase in Wollongong (up 23.3 percentage points).
- The only decrease in the proportion of adults meeting physical activity guidelines was in Bendigo (down 15.9 percentage points).

¹³ World Health Organization (WHO) n.d., *Physical Activity*, Fact sheet, accessed on 11 October 2019 from <<https://www.who.int/dietphysicalactivity/pa/en/>>.

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

Major Urban Area	2011-12** per cent	2014-15** per cent	2017-18 per cent	2011-12 - 2017-18 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	56.1	55.8	56.2	0.1
Greater Melbourne	52.8	57.2	53.9	1.1
Greater Brisbane	49.4	50.8	49.6	0.2
Greater Perth	52.3	57.2	59.4	7.1
Greater Adelaide	51.1	53.8	52.2	1.1
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	56.7	57.3	57.5	0.8
Newcastle - Maitland	45.3	48.6	56.5	11.2
Canberra - Queanbeyan	55.9	58.1	60.6	4.7
Sunshine Coast	51.0	52.0	52.6	1.6
Wollongong	45.6	46.8	68.9	23.3
Geelong#	36.5	45.0	54.1	n.a.
Greater Hobart	52.9	54.8	57.2	4.3
Townsville	48.2	47.2	50.3	2.1
Cairns	49.3	66.4	53.3	4.0
Greater Darwin	50.6	54.5	51.4	0.8
Toowoomba#	27.1	37.1	44.3	n.a.
Ballarat	34.3	46.1	49.2	14.9
Bendigo	67.5	57.3	51.6	-15.9
Albury - Wodonga	55.5	*46.9	62.4	6.9
Launceston	50.0	49.4	53.1	3.1

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

** The major urban areas (MUA) of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2011 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification for 2011-12 and 2014-15 figures and the 2016 ASGS GCCSA classification for 2017-18 figures. All other MUAs for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are based on the 2011 ASGS Significant Urban Areas (SUA) and the proportions for 2017-18 are based on the 2016 ASGS SUA classification.

The boundaries for Geelong and Toowoomba SUAs changed significantly between 2011 and 2016. As such no change value is provided.

Persons 18 years and over who have participated in at least 150 minutes of "exercise only" in the last week.

"Exercise only" consists of the following domains: walking for transport, walking for fitness, sport or recreation, moderate exercise and/or vigorous exercise. For the purpose of this measure, minutes spent on vigorous activity is multiplied by a factor of two in 2017-18.

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

n.a. Not available.

Physical activity across sub-state regions

- The proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines increased in the majority of sub-state regions for which data was available between 2011-12 and 2017-18.
- The largest increases in the proportion of adults who met physical activity guidelines were recorded in Hume (up 23.4 percentage points).
- The largest decrease in the rate of physical activity occurred in Sydney - Blacktown, falling 11.4 percentage points.

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

Sub-State Region	2011-12** per cent	2014-15** per cent	2017-18 per cent	2011-12 - 2017-18 change percentage points
New South Wales	52.1	53.2	54.5	2.4
Greater Sydney	56.1	55.8	56.2	0.1
Central Coast	40.7	46.8	48.5	7.8
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	51.1	48.6	56.3	5.2
Sydney - Blacktown	51.6	40.1	40.2	-11.4
Sydney - City and Inner South	75.6	77.0	76.5	0.9
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	68.6	77.8	76.0	7.4
Sydney - Inner South West	52.8	50.9	61.9	9.1
Sydney - Inner West	66.8	62.2	63.8	-3.0
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	63.2	73.6	65.2	2.0
Sydney - Northern Beaches	64.8	59.9	62.4	-2.4
Sydney - Outer South West	57.5	57.3	50.9	-6.6
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	37.4	39.3	46.3	8.9
Sydney - Parramatta	58.7	50.1	49.5	-9.2
Sydney - Ryde	58.8	51.2	59.1	0.3
Sydney - South West	36.6	43.1	36.3	-0.3
Sydney - Sutherland	67.0	68.0	59.0	-8.0
Rest of New South Wales	45.1	48.9	51.4	6.3
Capital Region	45.9	44.2	47.4	1.5
Central West	47.0	49.3	48.8	1.8
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	58.5	47.2	51.0	-7.5
Far West and Orana	n.p.	54.3	39.0	n.a.
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	48.0	49.7	49.1	1.1
Illawarra	46.1	46.8	57.5	11.4
Mid North Coast	45.4	55.1	54.8	9.4
Murray	48.1	49.8	43.4	-4.7
New England and North West	31.8	34.5	45.0	13.2
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	43.4	50.7	52.7	9.3
Richmond - Tweed	50.1	65.9	69.8	19.7
Riverina	41.7	35.3	44.5	2.8
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	48.8	46.0	42.3	-6.5
Victoria	51.4	54.6	53.3	1.9
Greater Melbourne	52.8	57.2	53.9	1.1
Melbourne - Inner	65.0	70.3	75.4	10.4
Melbourne - Inner East	60.1	66.2	62.9	2.8
Melbourne - Inner South	65.0	60.8	69.7	4.7
Melbourne - North East	55.0	50.9	49.4	-5.6
Melbourne - North West	50.8	42.5	55.4	4.6
Melbourne - Outer East	49.3	59.8	51.6	2.3
Melbourne - South East	44.3	49.6	41.7	-2.6
Melbourne - West	43.5	54.9	44.2	0.7
Mornington Peninsula	48.3	53.5	47.5	-0.8
Rest of Victoria	47.2	47.0	51.0	3.8
Ballarat	40.8	48.1	49.2	8.4
Bendigo	60.4	55.3	51.6	-8.8

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2011-12** per cent	2014-15** per cent	2017-18 per cent	2011-12 - 2017-18 change percentage points
Geelong	42.1	40.2	54.1	12.0
Hume	56.1	*46.9	79.5	23.4
Latrobe - Gippsland	54.2	49.8	49.9	-4.3
North West	49.3	*44.2	51.3	2.0
Shepparton	39.4	54.2	37.3	-2.1
Warrnambool and South West	38.1	39.1	38.5	0.4
Queensland	48.3	48.7	48.7	0.4
Greater Brisbane	49.4	50.8	49.6	0.2
Brisbane - East	53.6	50.6	54.6	1.0
Brisbane - North	56.6	54.6	54.4	-2.2
Brisbane - South	46.7	45.9	50.6	3.9
Brisbane - West	49.6	68.2	58.4	8.8
Brisbane Inner City	62.6	74.0	69.6	7.0
Ipswich	37.3	35.6	32.1	-5.2
Logan - Beaudesert	34.7	43.3	41.1	6.4
Moreton Bay - North	49.8	48.7	40.3	-9.5
Moreton Bay - South	58.3	43.7	55.8	-2.5
Rest of Queensland	47.4	46.7	48.2	0.8
Cairns	52.6	58.1	53.3	0.7
Darling Downs - Maranoa	*34.4	*36.4	37.6	3.2
Central Queensland (formerly Fitzroy)	35.1	46.8	39.0	3.9
Gold Coast	57.8	55.2	55.5	-2.3
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday (formerly Mackay)	47.4	35.1	38.9	-8.5
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	*22.9	45.7	n.a.
Sunshine Coast	50.8	49.8	52.6	1.8
Toowoomba	32.4	39.0	44.3	11.9
Townsville	46.1	41.7	50.3	4.2
Wide Bay	48.0	36.7	38.8	-9.2
South Australia	47.9	50.1	48.8	0.9
Greater Adelaide	51.1	53.8	52.2	1.1
Adelaide - Central and Hills	60.5	61.2	57.3	-3.2
Adelaide - North	42.7	49.2	51.8	9.1
Adelaide - South	56.7	57.0	50.8	-5.9
Adelaide - West	45.4	47.5	52.4	7.0
Rest of South Australia	36.5	36.1	36.5	0.0
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	33.3	39.6	37.2	3.9
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	39.2	38.1	n.a.
South Australia - South East	39.3	33.1	35.9	-3.4
Western Australia	51.5	56.0	56.4	4.9
Greater Perth	52.3	57.2	59.4	7.1
Mandurah	52.3	64.4	53.7	1.4
Perth - Inner	63.3	77.1	69.2	5.9
Perth - North East	49.8	52.3	56.9	7.1
Perth - North West	52.0	52.0	59.7	7.7
Perth - South East	44.2	55.5	56.0	11.8

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2011-12**	2014-15**	2017-18	2011-12 - 2017-18
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points
Perth - South West	58.3	56.8	59.0	0.7
Rest of Western Australia	48.4	50.4	41.1	-7.3
Bunbury	48.2	57.6	45.5	-2.7
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	41.9	54.6	48.4	6.5
Western Australia - Outback#	n.p.	34.1	34.2	n.a.
Tasmania	49.0	48.8	49.5	0.5
Greater Hobart	52.9	54.8	57.2	4.3
Rest of Tasmania	46.0	44.3	43.2	-2.8
Launceston and North East	49.8	45.5	45.4	-4.4
South East	44.8	47.5	43.4	-1.4
West and North West	42.0	42.2	41.5	-0.5
Northern Territory	50.7	53.7	51.3	0.6
Greater Darwin	50.6	54.5	51.4	0.8
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	51.5	50.3	n.a.
Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	51.5	50.3	n.a.
Australian Capital Territory	56.3	58.9	61.7	5.4
Australian Capital Cities	53.2	55.5	54.7	1.5
Australian Rest of States	46.1	47.2	48.7	2.6

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

** Geographies for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are based on the 2011 ASGS classification. Geographies for 2017-18 are based on the 2016 ASGS classification.

The Western Australia - Outback Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4) is based on the 2011 ASGS classification for 2011-12, 2014-15 and 2017-18.

Persons 18 years and over who have participated in at least 150 minutes of "exercise only" in the last week.

"Exercise only" consists of the following domains: walking for transport, walking for fitness, sport or recreation, moderate exercise and/or vigorous exercise. For the purpose of this measure, minutes spent on vigorous activity is multiplied by a factor of two in 2017-18.

* Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 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 available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

n.a. Not available.

P 1.1.6 Smoking rates

The proportion of adults who are current daily smokers is an indicator of healthy lifestyles and has a significant effect on overall life expectancy. Healthy lifestyles are important and contribute to longevity and a person's physical and mental wellbeing.¹⁴

- Between 2011-12 and 2017-18, the proportion of adults who are current daily smokers fell by 2.3 percentage points across Australia, from 16.1 per cent to 13.8 per cent.

Smoking rates across remoteness classes

- Daily smoking rates fell across all four of the reported remoteness classes between 2011-12 and 2017-18.
- The largest decrease occurred in remote areas of Australia (down 6.5 percentage points) followed by inner regional areas (down 2.9 percentage points).

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

Remoteness Class	2011-12** per cent	2014-15** per cent	2017-18 per cent	2011-12 - 2017-18 change percentage points
Major Cities	14.7	13.1	12.7	-2.0
Inner Regional	18.3	16.7	15.4	-2.9
Outer Regional	21.7	21.0	18.9	-2.8
Remote	26.2	18.9	19.7	-6.5
AUSTRALIA	16.1	14.5	13.8	-2.3

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

** Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are based on the 2011 ASGS. Remoteness Area classification and Australian totals for 2017-18 are based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

In 2017-18, data from National Health Survey (NHS) and Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) have been combined to create a much larger sample which will allow for a more accurate smoker status estimate. The combined dataset was used solely for smoker status, not consumption of cigarettes.

Persons 18 years and over.

Smoking rates across major urban areas

- The proportion of adults who are daily smokers declined in almost all major urban areas.
- The largest decline in the rate of adult smoking was recorded in Ballarat, with a fall of 11.1 percentage points.¹⁵
- The largest increase was recorded in Wollongong (2.1 percentage points), followed by Gold Coast - Tweed Heads (0.6 percentage points).

¹⁴ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

¹⁵ 2011-12 estimate has a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

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

Major Urban Area	2011-12** per cent	2014-15** per cent	2017-18 per cent	2011-12 - 2017-18 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	13.2	12.1	12.1	-1.1
Greater Melbourne	14.9	12.8	12.9	-2.0
Greater Brisbane	16.6	13.8	13.3	-3.3
Greater Perth	16.5	13.5	10.7	-5.8
Greater Adelaide	15.0	11.6	11.9	-3.1
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	16.0	19.6	16.6	0.6
Newcastle - Maitland	14.8	15.9	14.0	-0.8
Canberra - Queanbeyan	13.0	13.9	10.3	-2.7
Sunshine Coast	13.4	18.4	13.7	0.3
Wollongong	16.6	*21.3	18.7	2.1
Geelong#	*13.9	*14.8	14.6	n.a.
Greater Hobart	18.4	16.8	14.6	-3.8
Townsville	20.7	*12.2	15.8	-4.9
Cairns	29.1	n.p.	19.7	-9.4
Greater Darwin	22.7	19.5	18.3	-4.4
Toowoomba#	18.6	*17.5	14.8	n.a.
Ballarat	*24.0	n.p.	12.9	-11.1
Bendigo	*24.9	n.p.	16.2	-8.7
Albury - Wodonga	*17.4	n.p.	14.1	-3.3
Launceston	15.8	18.2	16.1	0.3

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

** The major urban areas (MUA) of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2011 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification for 2011-12 and 2014-15 figures and the 2016 ASGS GCCSA classification for 2017-18 figures. All other MUAs for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are based on the 2011 ASGS Significant Urban Areas (SUA) and the proportions for 2017-18 are based on the 2016 ASGS SUA classification.

The boundaries for Geelong and Toowoomba SUAs changed significantly between 2011 and 2016. As such no change value is provided.

In 2017-18, data from National Health Survey (NHS) and Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) have been combined to create a much larger sample which will allow for a more accurate smoker status estimate. The combined dataset was used solely for smoker status, not consumption of cigarettes.

Persons 18 years and over.

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

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

n.a. Not available.

Smoking rates across sub-state regions

- Both Australian capital cities and rest of states recorded a decline in daily smokers by 2.6 and 1.9 percentage points respectively between 2011-12 and 2017-18.
- All states and territories recorded declines in adult smoking rates over the same period.
- The largest decline in smokers across the Statistical Area Level 4 regions was recorded in Ballarat, with a decline of 15.2 percentage points.
- The largest increase across the Statistical Area Level 4 regions was recorded in Hunter Valley (excluding Newcastle) with an increase of 9.6 percentage points¹⁶.

¹⁶ 2011-12 estimate has a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

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

Sub-State Region	2011-12** per cent	2014-15** per cent	2017-18 per cent	2011-12 - 2017-18 change percentage points
New South Wales	14.3	14.2	13.9	-0.4
Greater Sydney	13.2	12.1	12.1	-1.1
Central Coast	17.5	17.0	16.9	-0.6
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	*7.7	*9.0	*6.0	-1.7
Sydney - Blacktown	15.8	18.1	13.4	-2.4
Sydney - City and Inner South	11.4	*7.8	14.8	3.4
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	10.5	*6.3	10.1	-0.4
Sydney - Inner South West	12.9	14.7	13.3	0.4
Sydney - Inner West	11.5	*9.4	*10.0	-1.5
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	8.1	*7.0	*4.5	-3.6
Sydney - Northern Beaches	*6.2	*6.0	*7.5	1.3
Sydney - Outer South West	*16.1	*14.0	14.9	-1.2
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	19.9	22.0	*20.8	0.9
Sydney - Parramatta	18.1	12.4	13.9	-4.2
Sydney - Ryde	14.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.
Sydney - South West	16.0	*10.7	17.0	1.0
Sydney - Sutherland	13.3	*16.3	*11.0	-2.3
Rest of New South Wales	16.1	17.9	17.5	1.4
Capital Region	*14.9	*29.6	17.9	3.0
Central West	*22.1	*18.7	18.0	-4.1
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	*14.9	*17.6	16.1	1.2
Far West and Orana	n.p.	25.7	24.0	n.a.
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	*11.4	*13.4	21.0	9.6
Illawarra	16.3	*21.3	16.7	0.4
Mid North Coast	14.5	*21.8	23.1	8.6
Murray	*12.7	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.
New England and North West	20.9	*17.4	25.8	4.9
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	15.7	*13.2	14.4	-1.3
Richmond - Tweed	12.9	*16.2	12.5	-0.4
Riverina	*14.3	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	27.8	n.p.	17.2	-10.6
Victoria	16.3	13.7	13.5	-2.8
Greater Melbourne	14.9	12.8	12.9	-2.0
Melbourne - Inner	10.9	9.5	10.7	-0.2
Melbourne - Inner East	*7.6	*8.5	7.5	-0.1
Melbourne - Inner South	10.6	14.8	9.1	-1.5
Melbourne - North East	17.2	*13.1	15.0	-2.2
Melbourne - North West	18.2	*15.6	*12.8	-5.4
Melbourne - Outer East	15.7	12.9	14.0	-1.7
Melbourne - South East	12.6	14.0	14.4	1.8
Melbourne - West	23.0	12.9	13.5	-9.5
Mornington Peninsula	19.4	16.1	18.0	-1.4
Rest of Victoria	20.3	17.2	15.7	-4.6
Ballarat	28.1	n.p.	12.9	-15.2
Bendigo	*16.7	*18.0	16.2	-0.5

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2011-12** per cent	2014-15** per cent	2017-18 per cent	2011-12 - 2017-18 change percentage points
Geelong	*13.6	*11.9	14.6	1.0
Hume	27.2	n.p.	16.8	-10.4
Latrobe - Gippsland	14.9	*20.5	16.8	1.9
North West	24.4	*13.2	14.4	-10.0
Shepparton	25.3	28.8	13.4	-11.9
Warrnambool and South West	19.6	*15.7	20.5	0.9
Queensland	17.8	16.1	14.9	-2.9
Greater Brisbane	16.6	13.8	13.3	-3.3
Brisbane - East	16.9	*12.9	13.2	-3.7
Brisbane - North	14.2	*10.8	10.4	-3.8
Brisbane - South	11.6	*9.4	8.4	-3.2
Brisbane - West	*7.6	*8.1	9.2	1.6
Brisbane Inner City	12.4	*9.7	7.9	-4.5
Ipswich	19.0	18.8	20.2	1.2
Logan - Beaudesert	23.3	19.7	20.0	-3.3
Moreton Bay - North	23.9	18.1	16.5	-7.4
Moreton Bay - South	*17.5	*15.1	9.7	-7.8
Rest of Queensland	18.9	18.4	16.4	-2.5
Cairns	26.0	*17.3	19.7	-6.3
Darling Downs - Maranoa	22.3	*7.1	18.0	-4.3
Central Queensland (formerly Fitzroy)	22.4	22.6	19.5	-2.9
Gold Coast	14.8	18.8	16.6	1.8
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday (formerly Mackay)	25.9	25.4	12.7	-13.2
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	21.3	n.a.
Sunshine Coast	13.2	18.1	13.7	0.5
Toowoomba	20.3	*14.4	14.8	-5.5
Townsville	21.5	*14.6	15.8	-5.7
Wide Bay	17.4	*21.0	16.0	-1.4
South Australia	16.1	13.1	12.9	-3.2
Greater Adelaide	15.0	11.6	11.9	-3.1
Adelaide - Central and Hills	9.5	7.2	9.2	-0.3
Adelaide - North	17.8	16.2	12.9	-4.9
Adelaide - South	13.4	9.1	10.9	-2.5
Adelaide - West	19.3	13.1	14.8	-4.5
Rest of South Australia	20.3	18.4	16.9	-3.4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	23.3	22.8	12.1	-11.2
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	20.2	n.a.
South Australia - South East	16.9	18.5	18.3	1.4
Western Australia	17.7	14.3	11.8	-5.9
Greater Perth	16.5	13.5	10.7	-5.8
Mandurah	21.0	*14.6	n.p.	n.a.
Perth - Inner	9.9	*5.6	7.8	-2.1
Perth - North East	19.6	22.5	13.3	-6.3
Perth - North West	16.5	13.3	11.7	-4.8
Perth - South East	19.4	13.1	10.7	-8.7

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2011-12** per cent</i>	<i>2014-15** per cent</i>	<i>2017-18 per cent</i>	<i>2011-12 - 2017-18 change percentage points</i>
Perth - South West	13.5	13.2	10.5	-3.0
Rest of Western Australia	22.3	18.6	17.5	-4.8
Bunbury	21.6	*10.7	16.3	-5.3
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	18.3	*19.0	15.7	-2.6
Western Australia - Outback#	n.p.	30.4	23.0	n.a.
Tasmania	20.6	17.9	16.4	-4.2
Greater Hobart	18.4	16.8	14.6	-3.8
Rest of Tasmania	22.2	18.8	17.7	-4.5
Launceston and North East	17.9	19.0	17.1	-0.8
South East	25.8	*19.8	15.4	-10.4
West and North West	26.7	18.3	19.6	-7.1
Northern Territory	23.7	20.9	19.6	-4.1
Greater Darwin	22.7	19.5	18.3	-4.4
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	23.9	22.4	n.a.
Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	23.9	22.4	n.a.
Australian Capital Territory	12.6	12.4	10.6	-2.0
Australian Capital Cities	14.9	12.8	12.3	-2.6
Australian Rest of States	18.7	18.1	16.8	-1.9

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001)

** Geographies for 2011-12 and 2014-15 are based on the 2011 ASGS classification. Geographies for 2017-18 are based on the 2016 ASGS classification.

The Western Australia - Outback Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4) is based on the 2011 ASGS classification for 2011-12, 2014-15 and 2017-18.

In 2017-18, data from National Health Survey (NHS) and Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) have been combined to create a much larger sample which will allow for a more accurate smoker status estimate. The combined dataset was used solely for smoker status, not consumption of cigarettes.

Persons 18 years and over.

* 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 available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

n.a. Not available.

P 1.2 Close relationships

P 1.2.1 Children developmentally vulnerable due to physical health and wellbeing

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

The physical health and wellbeing of children refers to their physical readiness for the school day, physical independence and gross fine motor skills.¹⁷

- Across Australia, there was a 0.3 percentage point increase in the proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable due to their physical health and wellbeing between 2012 and 2018.

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

- The proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable due to physical health and wellbeing increased across all five remoteness classes between 2012 and 2018.
- The largest increase in the proportion of children who were developmentally vulnerable occurred in remote Australia. It had a 3.0 percentage point increase from 10.8 per cent to 13.8 per cent between 2012 and 2018.
- The next largest increase was in very remote Australia, which had a 2.4 percentage point rise from 20.9 to 23.3 per cent.
- Major cities had the lowest increase of 0.1 percentage point from 8.6 to 8.7 per cent between 2012 and 2018.

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

Remoteness Class	2012 per cent	2015 per cent	2018 per cent	2012 - 2018 change percentage points
Major Cities	8.6	8.9	8.7	0.1
Inner Regional	10.1	10.6	10.9	0.8
Outer Regional	11.3	11.5	12.1	0.8
Remote	10.8	13.0	13.8	3.0
Very Remote	20.9	23.3	23.3	2.4
AUSTRALIA	9.3	9.7	9.6	0.3

Source: Department of Education and Training 2019, Australian Early Development Census (AEDC), National Report 2018: A Snapshot of Early Childhood Development in Australia

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

The AEDC geography was updated in order to match the 2016 ASGS. Revised boundaries were used for the 2018 collection and applied retrospectively to all previous collections in order to allow trend analysis over all periods presented.

Children who score in the lowest 10% of the AEDC population are classified as 'developmentally vulnerable'. However due to the distribution of results, natural breaks closest to the 10th percentile were used.

¹⁷ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

P 1.3 Home

P 1.3.1 Homelessness

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

A home needs to be affordable and appropriate for those living in it. It should cater for the different needs of people at different stages of life, their physical abilities, and their cultural context. A home can also contribute to a sense of belonging, of being settled and engender feelings of pride, security and ownership. In this way, homes can be central to building positive relationships and communities.¹⁸

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

Homelessness across remoteness classes

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

Table P 1.3.1.a Homelessness by remoteness class

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

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Homelessness across major urban areas

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

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

Table P 1.3.1.b Homelessness by major urban area

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

Source: ABS 2018, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia - Estimating Homelessness, 2016 (cat. no. 2049.0)
Geographies are based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Homelessness across sub-state regions

- In 2016, the homelessness rate for Australian capital cities was 47.2 homeless per 10,000 persons and for the Australian rest of states was 54.9 homeless per 10,000 people. Between 2006 and 2016, the Australian capital cities recorded an increase in homelessness of 11.1 per 10,000 people, while the rest of state areas recorded a decline of 7.0 per 10,000 people.
- In 2016, the lowest homelessness rate at the Statistical Area Level 4 scale was recorded in Sydney - Sutherland with a rate of 12.4 homeless per 10,000 people. This was followed by Moreton Bay - South with a rate of 14.9 homeless per 10,000. The highest homelessness rate among the Statistical Area Level 4 areas was recorded in Northern Territory - Outback (1,166.4 homeless per 10,000 people), driven by high rates in East Arnhem and Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem.
- Between 2006 and 2016, Northern Territory - Outback recorded the largest decline in rates of homelessness at the Statistical Area Level 4 scale, with a decline of 271.6 homeless per 10,000 people. This decline was driven by declines in Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem and Alice Springs. The greatest increase among the Statistical Area Level 4 areas was recorded in Sydney - City and Inner South with an increase of 64.0 homeless per 10,000.

Table P 1.3.1.c Homelessness by sub-state region

Sub-state Region	2006 rate per 10,000 population	2011 rate per 10,000 population	2016 rate per 10,000 population	2006-2016 change in rate
New South Wales	34.0	39.9	50.5	16.5
Greater Sydney	37.5	45.1	60.2	22.7
Central Coast	18.8	24.8	31.9	13.1
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	10.9	11.4	17.0	6.1
Sydney - Blacktown	30.4	46.3	45.9	15.5
Sydney - City and Inner South	122.0	149.7	186.0	64.0
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	50.7	48.5	55.7	5.0
Sydney - Inner South West	32.8	43.2	65.1	32.3
Sydney - Inner West	58.8	73.1	88.6	29.8
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	22.5	22.1	25.7	3.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches	18.4	15.8	24.3	5.9
Sydney - Outer South West	21.8	32.9	40.1	18.3
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	21.4	34.9	40.1	18.7
Sydney - Parramatta	65.3	54.1	96.7	31.4
Sydney - Ryde	19.0	18.6	26.7	7.7
Sydney - South West	40.4	58.4	75.8	35.4
Sydney - Sutherland	11.0	15.3	12.4	1.4
Rest of New South Wales	28.1	30.8	32.8	4.7
Capital Region	30.2	24.2	28.5	-1.7
Central West	22.1	22.2	22.3	0.2
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	28.6	39.1	44.2	15.6
Far West and Orana	55.6	33.5	43.1	-12.5
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	17.0	20.3	20.6	3.6
Illawarra	20.5	35.7	34.9	14.4
Mid North Coast	26.9	37.1	32.1	5.2
Murray	26.6	20.9	20.0	-6.6
New England and North West	36.4	34.4	42.6	6.2
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	24.4	31.5	34.1	9.7
Richmond - Tweed	46.8	48.0	52.1	5.3
Riverina	21.3	24.3	25.0	3.7
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	20.7	22.3	25.0	4.3
Victoria	35.7	41.9	42.3	6.6
Greater Melbourne	37.8	45.6	46.1	8.3
Melbourne - Inner	87.2	87.5	79.5	-7.7
Melbourne - Inner East	23.2	32.8	33.1	9.9
Melbourne - Inner South	27.7	30.3	30.9	3.2
Melbourne - North East	29.7	40.8	36.1	6.4
Melbourne - North West	32.9	42.3	39.7	6.8
Melbourne - Outer East	22.7	26.2	25.8	3.1
Melbourne - South East	39.0	53.7	58.2	19.2
Melbourne - West	37.3	45.4	50.1	12.8
Mornington Peninsula	22.2	28.0	29.9	7.7
Rest of Victoria	29.5	31.1	30.4	0.9
Ballarat	33.7	36.0	34.2	0.5
Bendigo	26.5	31.7	29.1	2.6

(continued)

Homelessness by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-state Region</i>	<i>2006 rate per 10,000 population</i>	<i>2011 rate per 10,000 population</i>	<i>2016 rate per 10,000 population</i>	<i>2006-2016 change in rate</i>
Geelong	20.2	27.0	29.9	9.7
Hume	34.1	31.8	28.8	-5.3
Latrobe - Gippsland	25.8	25.9	26.0	0.2
North West	38.5	40.5	29.9	-8.6
Shepparton	38.5	39.1	42.3	3.8
Warrnambool and South West	25.6	23.1	27.9	2.3
Queensland	47.5	43.4	45.6	-1.9
Greater Brisbane	35.5	34.2	41.5	6.0
Brisbane - East	21.9	15.7	20.1	-1.8
Brisbane - North	27.7	30.4	25.7	-2.0
Brisbane - South	30.0	38.7	45.2	15.2
Brisbane - West	12.4	13.1	17.1	4.7
Brisbane Inner City	98.7	74.0	114.1	15.4
Ipswich	34.2	41.5	38.2	4.0
Logan - Beaudesert	29.4	37.1	39.2	9.8
Moreton Bay - North	34.0	24.4	38.1	4.1
Moreton Bay - South	20.2	13.8	14.9	-5.3
Rest of Queensland	58.0	51.5	49.4	-8.6
Cairns	90.9	83.0	91.1	0.2
Darling Downs - Maranoa	32.3	20.7	27.0	-5.3
Central Queensland	56.5	60.6	40.8	-15.7
Gold Coast	26.2	26.1	29.4	3.2
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	72.3	47.6	38.3	-34.0
Queensland - Outback	274.3	219.3	206.6	-67.7
<i>Far North</i>	432.9	305.9	304.1	-128.8
<i>Outback - North</i>	287.2	238.1	208.0	-79.2
<i>Outback - South</i>	35.5	66.1	32.9	-2.6
Sunshine Coast	28.8	23.8	25.1	-3.7
Toowoomba	34.8	37.1	35.7	0.9
Townsville	72.9	71.0	63.5	-9.4
Wide Bay	50.4	45.8	52.0	1.6
South Australia	37.3	36.8	37.4	0.1
Greater Adelaide	32.9	33.6	36.1	3.2
Adelaide - Central and Hills	45.6	35.4	37.1	-8.5
Adelaide - North	28.6	37.3	38.7	10.1
Adelaide - South	22.7	24.3	28.2	5.5
Adelaide - West	40.0	39.4	42.1	2.1
Rest of South Australia	51.6	47.5	41.6	-10.0
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	19.3	20.7	21.7	2.4
South Australia - Outback	123.8	112.6	79.3	-44.5
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	44.4	53.9	41.6	-2.8
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	268.4	214.5	153.1	-115.3
South Australia - South East	33.9	30.1	35.2	1.3
Western Australia	42.1	40.9	36.3	-5.8
Greater Perth	26.6	27.7	27.7	1.1

(continued)

Homelessness by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-state Region</i>	2006 <i>rate per 10,000 population</i>	2011 <i>rate per 10,000 population</i>	2016 <i>rate per 10,000 population</i>	2006-2016 <i>change in rate</i>
Mandurah	19.4	25.9	27.4	8.0
Perth - Inner	58.9	51.6	54.6	-4.3
Perth - North East	24.5	23.7	29.6	5.1
Perth - North West	18.2	18.5	18.2	0.0
Perth - South East	23.3	29.7	30.1	6.8
Perth - South West	29.5	29.6	24.7	-4.8
Rest of Western Australia	91.4	82.3	65.1	-26.3
Bunbury	24.9	24.2	25.8	0.9
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	31.9	31.5	31.7	-0.2
Western Australia - Outback (North)	273.1	202.2	142.3	-130.8
<i>Kimberley</i>	457.2	373.9	259.3	-197.9
<i>East Pilbara</i>	165.8	170.5	133.0	-32.8
<i>West Pilbara</i>	93.3	40.0	39.9	-53.4
Western Australia - Outback (South)	86.8	82.6	73.2	-13.6
<i>Esperance</i>	31.0	30.3	27.6	-3.4
<i>Gascoyne</i>	83.5	87.2	77.9	-5.6
<i>Goldfields</i>	131.4	131.6	108.4	-23.0
<i>Mid West</i>	68.0	55.3	57.0	-11.0
Tasmania	24.5	31.5	32.3	7.8
Greater Hobart	22.4	35.0	38.6	16.2
Rest of Tasmania	25.9	28.9	27.3	1.4
Launceston and North East	22.4	27.1	27.3	4.9
South East	23.7	25.9	17.6	-6.1
West and North West	31.1	32.5	30.5	-0.6
Northern Territory	728.6	673.5	549.3	-179.3
Greater Darwin	140.6	99.6	119.6	-21.0
Rest of Northern Territory	1,438.0	1,401.6	1,166.4	-271.6
Northern Territory - Outback	1,438.0	1,401.6	1,166.4	-271.6
<i>Alice Springs</i>	838.1	671.3	515.4	-322.7
<i>Barkly</i>	1,056.4	1,289.9	973.3	-83.1
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	2,367.9	1,983.5	1,432.8	-935.1
<i>East Arnhem</i>	2,574.5	2,877.5	2,968.0	393.5
<i>Katherine</i>	1,163.0	1,283.7	1,093.5	-69.5
Australian Capital Territory	29.5	48.7	40.4	10.9
Australian Capital Cities	36.1	40.9	47.2	11.1
Australian Rest of State	61.9	60.3	54.9	-7.0

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

P 1.3.2 Overcrowded conditions

The proportion of households living in overcrowded conditions is an indicator of whether Australians have access to housing options that are appropriate to their circumstances. Living in overcrowded conditions affects people's ability to have privacy and to control space in their homes. It is therefore likely to have a variety of effects on both health and wellbeing.¹⁹

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

Overcrowded conditions across remoteness classes

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

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

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

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

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

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

Overcrowded conditions across major urban areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

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

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

Overcrowded conditions across sub-state regions

- Overcrowded conditions increased across most sub-state regions across Australia from 2006 to 2016.
- The largest increases across the sub-state regions were experienced in areas located in Greater Sydney. The largest increase occurred in Sydney - Parramatta (3.7 percentage points) from 8.4 per cent in 2006 to 12.1 per cent in 2016.
- The largest decrease across the Statistical Area Level 4 regions was in Western Australia - Outback (North) with a decline of 2.3 percentage points, driven by a decline in the Kimberley (3.9 percentage points).

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

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

(continued)

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

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

(continued)

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

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

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

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

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

P 1.3.3 Households that own their own home

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

While renters also hold a form of tenure in the housing market, their tenure is less secure. Changes in tenure patterns over time – between ownership and renting for example – may reflect the opportunities Australians have to choose their housing and investment options.²⁰

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

Households that own their own home across remoteness classes

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

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

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

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Owner occupied dwellings.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Households that own their own home across major urban areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Owner occupied dwellings.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Households that own their own home across sub-state regions

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

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

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

(continued)

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

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

(continued)

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

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

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Owner occupied dwellings.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

P 1.3.4 Recognising traditional country

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

Homelands give Aboriginal people a sense of belonging and bring communities together, thereby making it possible for individuals to contribute to the cultural responsibility of caring for their country. The recognition of homelands or traditional country also encompasses those who don't live in those places, highlighting the fact that a person may not live in a place to which they feel a sense of belonging. For these people and a great many others, belonging may include places where they currently reside, as well as other places to which they feel an emotional or cultural connection.²¹

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

Recognising traditional country across remoteness classes

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

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

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

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

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

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

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

P 1.4 Safety

P 1.4.1 Victims of physical assault

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

Crimes committed against individuals can directly affect the physical, financial and emotional wellbeing of the victim, as well as having an indirect impact on the people around them. It is important to note that personal safety is only one dimension of safety.²²

- There was a 0.5 percentage point decrease in the physical assault rate in Australia, from 2.9 per cent in 2009-10 to 2.4 per cent in 2017-18.

Victims of physical assault across remoteness classes

- Between 2009-10 and 2017-18, the rate of physical assault decreased across all reported remoteness areas, with the largest decrease recorded in the combined category of outer regional, remote and very remote Australia (1.0 percentage point).

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

Remoteness Class	2009-10 per cent	2013-14 per cent	2017-18 per cent	2009-10 - 2017-18 change percentage points
Major Cities	2.9	2.0	2.4	-0.5
Inner Regional	2.6	3.0	2.3	-0.3
Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote	3.4	2.9	2.4	-1.0
AUSTRALIA	2.9	2.3	2.4	-0.5

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2009-10 to 2017-18 (cat. no. 4530.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Persons who experienced physical assault in the last 12 months.

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

Victims of physical assault across capital cities and balance of state

- The combined capital cities and rest of states categories both recorded declines in the rate of physical assault between 2009-10 and 2017-18. The largest recorded decline was in the rest of Western Australia (2.8 percentage points).²³
- Three locations recorded an increase in the rate of physical assault: the rest of New South Wales (0.6 per cent), rest of South Australia (0.4 per cent)²⁴ and Greater Brisbane (0.2 per cent).

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

Capital City / Balance of State	2009-10 per cent	2013-14 per cent	2017-18 per cent	2009-10 - 2017-18 change percentage points
New South Wales	2.4	2.0	2.2	-0.2
Greater Sydney	2.5	1.8	2.0	-0.5
Rest of New South Wales	2.1	2.6	2.7	0.6
Victoria	2.6	2.0	2.0	-0.6
Greater Melbourne	2.6	1.8	1.9	-0.7
Rest of Victoria	2.7	2.8	2.3	-0.4
Queensland	3.5	2.3	3.1	-0.4
Greater Brisbane	3.3	1.9	3.5	0.2
Rest of Queensland	3.6	2.7	2.8	-0.8
South Australia	3.3	2.7	2.4	-0.9
Greater Adelaide	3.7	2.8	2.3	-1.4
Rest of South Australia	2.0	*2.6	*2.4	0.4
Western Australia	3.9	2.9	2.6	-1.3
Greater Perth	3.5	2.5	2.7	-0.8
Rest of Western Australia	5.2	*3.7	*2.4	-2.8
Tasmania	2.9	3.3	2.4	-0.5
Greater Hobart	3.2	3.8	2.6	-0.6
Rest of Tasmania	2.7	3.0	2.4	-0.3
Northern Territory	5.3	5.0	3.7	-1.6
Greater Darwin	n.a.	3.7	4.0	n.a.
Rest of Northern Territory	5.3	*6.6	*3.5	-1.8
Australian Capital Territory	2.7	2.6	*2.5	-0.2
Australian Capital Cities	2.9	2.0	2.4	-0.5
Australian Rest of States	2.9	2.7	2.5	-0.4

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2009-10 to 2017-18 (cat. no. 4530.0)

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

n.a. Not available.

²³ Note that the rate for 2017-18 in the rest of Western Australia has an estimated relative standard error of between 25 and 50 percent and should be used with caution.

²⁴ Note that the rate for 2017-18 in the rest of South Australia has an estimated relative standard error of between 25 and 50 percent and should be used with caution.

P 1.4.2 Victims of malicious property damage

Crime takes many forms and can have a major impact on the wellbeing of victims, their families and friends, along with the wider community. Those most directly affected may suffer financially, physically, psychologically or emotionally. Household crimes may affect an individual or family's feelings of safety or security, and may result in property damage and financial loss.²⁵

Malicious property damage is the intentional damage, defacement or destruction to a part of a person's home or anything usually kept at home.²⁶ The victimisation rate for malicious property damage is based on the number of individuals who indicate they have been a victim of this crime. This indicator is compiled through a household survey. It collects information on individuals' experiences of crime, whether or not these were reported to police. This means it includes crimes that may not have been reported to or detected by police, and should be viewed as a complement to published police statistics on crime.

- The rate of malicious property damage in Australia fell by 3.4 percentage points between 2009-10 and 2017-18.

Victims of malicious property damage across remoteness classes

- The rate of malicious property damage fell across all reported remoteness classes, with the largest decline in major cities, down 3.5 percentage points between 2009-10 and 2017-18.

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

Remoteness Class	2009-10	2013-14	2017-18	2009-10 - 2017-18 change percentage points
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	
Major Cities	8.9	6.1	5.4	-3.5
Inner Regional	7.6	5.7	4.2	-3.4
Outer Regional, Remote, and Very Remote	7.7	6.0	5.0	-2.7
AUSTRALIA	8.5	6.0	5.1	-3.4

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2009-10 to 2017-18 (cat. no. 4530.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

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

²⁵ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

²⁶ ABS 2019, *Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2017-18* (cat. no. 4530.0), Canberra.

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

- All reported capital cities and rest of state regions recorded declines in the rate for malicious property damage between 2009-10 and 2017-18, with the rest of states collectively falling by 4.2 percentage points and capital cities by 2.5 percentage points.
- The largest decline among the capital cities was recorded in Greater Hobart, with a decline of 8.6 percentage points. The largest decline among the rest of state areas was recorded in the rest of Northern Territory, with a decline of 6.3 percentage points.

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

Capital City / Balance of State	2009-10 per cent	2013-14 per cent	2017-18 per cent	2009-10 - 2017-18 change percentage points
New South Wales	8.2	5.2	4.6	-3.6
Greater Sydney	8.1	4.8	4.1	-4.0
Rest of New South Wales	8.3	5.7	5.2	-3.1
Victoria	8.2	6.3	5.8	-2.4
Greater Melbourne	8.6	6.6	6.3	-2.3
Rest of Victoria	7.1	5.3	4.2	-2.9
Queensland	7.0	4.4	4.4	-2.6
Greater Brisbane	7.2	4.8	4.8	-2.4
Rest of Queensland	6.8	4.2	4.3	-2.5
South Australia	9.2	6.0	4.2	-5.0
Greater Adelaide	10.6	6.0	4.5	-6.1
Rest of South Australia	5.5	*5.6	3.8	-1.7
Western Australia	10.9	9.4	7.1	-3.8
Greater Perth	11.5	9.5	7.3	-4.2
Rest of Western Australia	9.0	9.4	6.9	-2.1
Tasmania	9.7	7.7	4.9	-4.8
Greater Hobart	13.9	9.9	5.3	-8.6
Rest of Tasmania	6.7	6.2	4.0	-2.7
Northern Territory	15.7	8.2	7.0	-8.7
Greater Darwin	n.a.	6.5	5.9	n.a.
Rest of Northern Territory	15.7	11.4	9.4	-6.3
Australian Capital Territory	13.9	9.3	7.1	-6.8
Australian Capital Cities	7.9	6.3	5.4	-2.5
Australian Rest of States	8.9	5.5	4.7	-4.2

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2009-10 to 2017-18 (cat. no. 4530.0)

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

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

n.a. Not available.

P 1.4.3 Road fatalities

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

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

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

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

- Nationally, road fatalities fell from a rate of 5.1 fatalities per 100,000 people in 2013 to 5.0 fatalities per 100,000 people in 2017, representing a 0.1 decline in fatalities per 100,000 people over the period.

Road fatalities across remoteness classes

- Road fatalities in major cities and inner regional areas both declined by 0.1 fatalities per 100,000 people between 2013 and 2017, the same rate as the national average.
- Road fatalities in outer regional areas increased by 2.5 fatalities per 100,000 people between 2013 and 2017.
- Remote and very remote areas continue to have higher road fatality rates per 100,000 people compared to all other classes.

Table P 1.4.3.a Road fatalities by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2013 fatalities per 100,000 population	2015 fatalities per 100,000 population	2017 fatalities per 100,000 population	2013 - 2017 change fatalities per 100,000 population
Major Cities	2.6	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Inner Regional	9.5	9.1	9.5	-0.1
Outer Regional	11.7	13.9	14.2	2.5
Remote*	23.0	20.5	15.4	n.p.
Very Remote*	26.7	28.8	18.9	n.p.
AUSTRALIA	5.1	5.1	5.0	-0.1

Source: BITRE 2019, Unpublished data, National Crash Database; and ABS 2019, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2017-18 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

Between three and six fatalities in 2013 and 2017 were unable to be allocated to a remoteness class and as such, have been excluded from remoteness class figures. They are however included in the total for Australia. The unallocated fatalities represent less than 1.0% of total road fatalities.

Calculation for very remote areas and the total for Australia excludes Other Territories.

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

Change may vary from annual figures due to rounding.

n.p. Not published.

Road fatalities across capital cities and balance of state

- In 2017, of the States and Territories the Northern Territory recorded the highest rate of road fatalities at 12.5 fatalities per 100,000 people, while the Australian Capital Territory recorded the lowest at 1.2 fatalities per 100,000 people. New South Wales was the only State or Territory to record an increase in the road fatality rate between 2013 and 2017, with an increase of 0.4 fatalities per 100,000 people.
- In 2017, the Australian capital cities collectively continued to have much lower rates of road fatalities compared to the Australian rest of states, with rates of 2.8 fatalities per 100,000 people and 9.3 fatalities per 100,000 people respectively. Overall, there was a collective decline in road fatality rates for capital cities and rest of state areas between 2013 and 2017, with both recording declines of 0.1 fatalities per 100,000 people.
- In 2017, the highest rate of road fatalities recorded across the capital cities and rest of state areas occurred in the rest of Western Australia with 16.4 fatalities per 100,000 people, while the lowest rate recorded was in the Australian Capital Territory²⁷ with 1.2 fatalities per 100,000 people.
- The largest decline across the capital cities and rest of state areas between 2013 and 2017 was recorded in the rest of South Australia, recording a decline of 2.8 fatalities per 100,000 people. Other large declines occurred in rest of Tasmania (down 2.4 fatalities per 100,000 people) and rest of Queensland (down 1.7 fatalities per 100,000 people).
- The highest increases in road fatality rates between 2013 and 2017 were reported in Greater Darwin (up 2.9 fatalities per 100,000 people), Greater Hobart (up 2.5 fatalities per 100,000 people) and rest of New South Wales (up 1.6 fatalities per 100,000 people).

²⁷ Australian Capital Territory (State) and Australian Capital Territory (GCCSA) represent equivalent boundaries.

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

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>2013 fatalities per 100,000 population</i>	<i>2015 fatalities per 100,000 population</i>	<i>2017 fatalities per 100,000 population</i>	<i>2013 - 2017 change fatalities per 100,000 population</i>
New South Wales	4.5	4.6	4.9	0.4
Greater Sydney	2.3	2.6	2.3	-0.1
Rest of New South Wales	8.4	8.2	10.0	1.6
Victoria	4.2	4.2	4.1	-0.1
Greater Melbourne	2.4	2.6	2.3	-0.1
Rest of Victoria	9.7	9.1	9.9	0.3
Queensland	5.8	5.1	5.0	-0.8
Greater Brisbane	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.2
Rest of Queensland	8.2	6.8	6.5	-1.7
South Australia	5.8	6.0	5.8	0.0
Greater Adelaide	3.3	3.3	4.2	0.9
Rest of South Australia	14.1	15.2	11.3	-2.8
Western Australia	6.4	6.3	6.0	-0.4
Greater Perth	4.5	3.7	3.3	-1.2
Rest of Western Australia	13.1	16.2	16.4	n.p.
Tasmania	6.8	6.4	6.5	-0.3
Greater Hobart	3.6	4.5	6.1	2.5
Rest of Tasmania	9.2	7.9	6.8	-2.4
Northern Territory	15.3	20.0	12.5	-2.8
Greater Darwin	7.2	15.9	10.1	2.9
Rest of Northern Territory*	26.1	26.1	16.2	n.p.
Australian Capital Territory	1.8	3.8	1.2	-0.6
Australian Capital Cities	2.9	3.1	2.8	-0.1
Australian Rest of States	9.4	9.0	9.3	-0.1

Source: BITRE 2019, Unpublished data, National Crash Database; and ABS 2019, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2017-18 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

* Due to year on year data variation, change and trend comparisons over time have not been reported for the rest of Northern Territory. Change may vary from annual figures due to rounding.

n.p. Not published.

P 1.5 Learning and knowledge

P 1.5.1 Vocational or higher educational qualifications

Vocational and higher education helps people to develop knowledge and skills that may be used to enhance their own wellbeing and that of the broader community. For an individual, education is widely regarded as a key factor in developing a rewarding career. For the nation, a skilled workforce supports ongoing economic development and improves overall living conditions.²⁸

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

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

Vocational or higher educational qualifications across remoteness classes

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

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

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

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 25 to 64 years.

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

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

Vocational or higher educational qualifications across major urban areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 25 to 64 years.

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

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

Vocational or higher educational qualifications across sub-state regions

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

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

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

(continued)

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

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

(continued)

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

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

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 25 to 64 years.

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

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

P 1.5.2 Year 5 and 9 reading standards

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

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

- Across Australia, reading standards for Year 5 students increased by 1.9 percentage points between 2016 and 2018, with reading standards for Year 9 students also increasing by 0.6 percentage points.

Year 5 and 9 reading standards across remoteness classes

- In 2018, the proportion of students at or above the national minimum standard was progressively lower according to the remoteness of regions for both Year 5 and Year 9 students.
- In 2018, there was a marked difference (41.2 percentage points) between the proportion of Year 5 students at or above minimum reading standards nationally (94.9 per cent) and in very remote Australia (53.7 per cent).
- Year 5 students recorded improvements between 2016 and 2018 across all remoteness classes, with higher degrees of remoteness experiencing greater improvements. The greatest increase was experienced in very remote (7.7 percentage points) while the smallest was experienced in major cities (1.3 percentage points).
- In 2018, there was a marked difference (47.1 percentage points) between the proportion of Year 9 students at or above minimum reading standards nationally (93.4 per cent) and in very remote Australia (46.3 per cent).
- Year 9 students experienced a different trend from Year 5 students between 2016 and 2018, with major cities recording the only improvement over that period (0.8 percentage points). Very remote Australia experienced the largest decrease of 3.4 percentage points.

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

Remoteness Class	2016 per cent	2017 per cent	2018 per cent	2016 - 2018 change percentage points
Year 5 students				
Major Cities	94.5	95.0	95.8	1.3
Inner Regional	92.7	93.7	94.8	2.1
Outer Regional	89.5	91.7	92.6	3.1
Remote	81.4	84.3	85.4	4.0
Very Remote	46.0	52.7	53.7	7.7
AUSTRALIA	93.0	93.9	94.9	1.9
Year 9 students				
Major Cities	93.9	93.1	94.7	0.8
Inner Regional	92.3	90.6	92.1	-0.2
Outer Regional	89.8	87.3	89.7	-0.1
Remote	82.0	79.3	81.8	-0.2
Very Remote	49.7	41.5	46.3	-3.4
AUSTRALIA	92.8	91.7	93.4	0.6

Source: Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2018, NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2018, ACARA, Sydney; Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2017, NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2017, ACARA, Sydney; Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2016, NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2016, ACARA, Sydney

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

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

Geography is based on the 2011 ASGS.

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

P 1.5.3 Year 5 and 9 numeracy standards

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

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

- Across Australia numeracy standards for Year 5 students increased by 1.4 percentage points between 2016 and 2018, with numeracy standards for Year 9 students also increasing (0.3 percentage points).

Year 5 and 9 numeracy standards across remoteness classes

- In 2018, the proportion of students at or above the national minimum standard was progressively lower according to the remoteness of regions for both Year 5 and Year 9 students.
- In 2018, there was a marked difference (34.3 percentage points) between the national proportion of Year 5 students at or above minimum numeracy standards (95.7 per cent), and students in very remote Australia (61.4 per cent).
- The difference in the national proportion of students at or above minimum numeracy standards for Year 9 students (95.5 per cent) and those in very remote Australia (65.1 per cent) was 30.4 percentage points.
- Both Year 5 and Year 9 students recorded positive increases between 2016 and 2018 across all remoteness classes, and higher degrees of remoteness generally resulted in greater increases. For Year 5 students, the greatest increase was in remote Australia (3.9 percentage points) followed by very remote Australia (3.5 percentage points). For Year 9 students, the greatest increase was experienced in very remote Australia (4.1 percentage points) followed by remote Australia (2.9 percentage points).

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

Remoteness Class	2016 per cent	2017 per cent	2018 per cent	2016 - 2018 change percentage points
Year 5 students				
Major Cities	95.4	96.2	96.4	1.0
Inner Regional	94.0	95.2	95.6	1.6
Outer Regional	92.0	93.8	94.2	2.2
Remote	85.0	87.1	88.9	3.9
Very Remote	57.9	60.7	61.4	3.5
AUSTRALIA	94.3	95.4	95.7	1.4
Year 9 students				
Major Cities	96.1	96.4	96.2	0.1
Inner Regional	94.3	95.2	94.7	0.4
Outer Regional	93.4	94.5	93.9	0.5
Remote	86.4	90.3	89.3	2.9
Very Remote	61.0	66.4	65.1	4.1
AUSTRALIA	95.2	95.8	95.5	0.3

Source: Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2018, NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2018, ACARA, Sydney; Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2017, NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2017, ACARA, Sydney; Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2016, NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2016, ACARA, Sydney

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

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

Geography is based on the 2011 ASGS. Remoteness Areas reflect the location of individual schools rather than students.

P 1.6 Community connections

P 1.6.1 Voluntary work

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

Voluntary work is an important part of the aspiration for community connections and diversity. Therefore, this measure is an illuminating, if partial, indicator of the level of social and community connectedness amongst Australians.²⁹

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

Voluntary work across remoteness classes

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

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

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

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

People who spent time doing unpaid voluntary work through an organisation or group, in the twelve months prior to Census night.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Voluntary work across major urban areas

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

²⁹ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

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

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

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

People who spent time doing unpaid voluntary work through an organisation or group, in the twelve months prior to Census night.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Voluntary work across sub-state regions

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

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

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

(continued)

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

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

(continued)

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

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

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

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

People who spent time doing unpaid voluntary work through an organisation or group, in the twelve months prior to Census night.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

P 1.7 Fair opportunity

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

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

Disposable household income may be spent on the consumption of goods and services or may be set aside as savings for future consumption or investment. For most people, the level of income that they and other family members receive is a major part of a household's economic resources. People living in households with low income will be less likely to have sufficient economic resources to support an acceptable material standard of household living.³⁰

This indicator has been adjusted to take into account household size and composition (equivalised),³¹ and has been converted to real terms.

- Disposable weekly household incomes for low and middle income households in Australia increased by \$22 between 2013-14 and 2017-18.

Equivalised disposable household income for low and middle income households across remoteness classes

- Disposable weekly household incomes increased in three of the four reported remoteness classes and grew most strongly in outer regional Australia, by \$28 per week between 2013-14 and 2017-18.
- Disposable weekly household income decreased in remote Australia, by \$9 per week.

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

Remoteness Class	2013-14** \$ weekly (real)	2015-16 (a) \$ weekly (real)	2017-18 (a) \$ weekly (real)	2013-14 - 2017-18 change \$ weekly (real)
Major Cities	531	547	554	23
Inner Regional	527	538	548	21
Outer Regional	522	548	550	28
Remote	539	552	530	-9
AUSTRALIA	529	545	551	22

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2017-18 (cat. no. 6523.0); and ABS 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.

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

(a) Cells in this table containing 2015-16 & 2017-18 data have been randomly adjusted (by perturbation) to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. See Explanatory Notes of Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2015-16 (cat. no. 6523.0) for more information.

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.

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

³¹ ABS 2019, *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2017-18* (cat. no. 6523.0), Canberra.

Equivalised disposable household income for low and middle income households across sub-state regions

- In 2017-18, of the states and territories, the Northern Territory had the highest disposable weekly income for low and middle income households (\$569), while New South Wales had the lowest (\$548).
- Of the sub-state regions, Sydney - Outer South West had the highest (\$608) while Queensland - Outback had the lowest (\$470).
- Disposable weekly incomes for low and middle income households grew across all Australian states and territories between 2013-14 and 2017-18, with growth strongest in the Northern Territory (an additional \$46 per week), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (\$36) and Tasmania (\$29). The smallest increase occurred in Victoria (\$19).
- Across the sub-state regions, growth in disposable weekly income for low and middle income households displayed substantial variability between 2013-14 and 2017-18. The largest increases occurred in Mandurah in Western Australia (an additional \$87 per week), followed by Sydney - Eastern Suburbs (\$74).
- A number of sub-state regions experienced falling incomes over this period. The largest decline occurred in Sydney - Sutherland (a decline of \$50 per week)³², followed by Far West and Orana (\$37).

³² The 2017-18 estimate has a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2013-14 \$ weekly (real)</i>	<i>2015-16 (a) \$ weekly (real)</i>	<i>2017-18 (a) \$ weekly (real)</i>	<i>2013-14 - 2017-18 change \$ weekly (real)</i>
New South Wales	524	539	548	24
Greater Sydney	528	544	551	24
Central Coast	535	546	547	12
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	480	545	530	49
Sydney - Blacktown	537	543	561	25
Sydney - City and Inner South	535	519	567	32
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	519	542	593	74
Sydney - Inner South West	522	546	540	18
Sydney - Inner West	503	521	572	69
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	540	526	532	-9
Sydney - Northern Beaches	543	548	514	-30
Sydney - Outer South West	555	548	608	53
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	511	540	567	56
Sydney - Parramatta	523	552	540	17
Sydney - Ryde	535	572	528	-8
Sydney - South West	526	530	551	25
Sydney - Sutherland	532	549	*483	-50
Rest of New South Wales	519	532	543	23
Capital Region	517	545	569	53
Central West	521	542	533	12
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	539	567	517	-22
Far West and Orana	546	500	509	-37
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	488	529	553	65
Illawarra	508	518	562	54
Mid North Coast	488	493	522	33
Murray	513	552	512	-2
New England and North West	508	554	539	31
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	544	550	525	-19
Richmond - Tweed	515	526	573	59
Riverina	577	541	577	-1
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	525	564	501	-24
Victoria	533	547	552	19
Greater Melbourne	536	551	552	17
Melbourne - Inner	515	541	567	52
Melbourne - Inner East	535	547	505	-30
Melbourne - Inner South	513	575	549	36
Melbourne - North East	547	524	564	17
Melbourne - North West	553	558	549	-4
Melbourne - Outer East	538	560	560	22
Melbourne - South East	533	561	548	15
Melbourne - West	545	547	551	5
Mornington Peninsula	518	537	566	48
Rest of Victoria	528	539	552	23
Ballarat	513	537	533	20

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2013-14 \$ weekly (real)	2015-16 (a) \$ weekly (real)	2017-18 (a) \$ weekly (real)	2013-14 - 2017-18 change \$ weekly (real)
Bendigo	532	546	558	26
Geelong	536	539	555	20
Hume	528	526	577	50
Latrobe - Gippsland	533	545	536	3
North West	531	554	556	24
Shepparton	542	538	559	18
Warrnambool and South West	490	530	542	52
Queensland	531	551	551	20
Greater Brisbane	529	550	549	20
Brisbane - East	525	568	558	34
Brisbane - North	507	545	536	28
Brisbane - South	540	509	522	-18
Brisbane - West	531	585	546	15
Brisbane Inner City	516	572	515	-1
Ipswich	528	561	540	12
Logan - Beaudesert	540	555	566	26
Moreton Bay - North	520	545	538	18
Moreton Bay - South	556	526	591	35
Rest of Queensland	532	550	551	19
Cairns	529	554	538	10
Darling Downs - Maranoa	532	561	553	22
Central Queensland	551	565	524	-28
Gold Coast	529	559	558	29
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	496	571	535	39
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	470	n.a.
Sunshine Coast	541	547	578	37
Toowoomba	542	565	531	-11
Townsville	524	557	545	21
Wide Bay	533	533	541	7
South Australia	530	544	550	20
Greater Adelaide	533	545	552	19
Adelaide - Central and Hills	522	546	548	26
Adelaide - North	530	542	558	28
Adelaide - South	539	552	549	10
Adelaide - West	541	540	542	1
Rest of South Australia	520	544	543	24
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	513	552	545	32
South Australia - Outback	522	536	548	26
South Australia - South East	524	540	541	17
Western Australia	532	549	560	27
Greater Perth	534	548	562	28
Mandurah	502	562	589	87
Perth - Inner	512	523	583	71
Perth - North East	542	556	566	24

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2013-14 \$ weekly (real)	2015-16 (a) \$ weekly (real)	2017-18 (a) \$ weekly (real)	2013-14 - 2017-18 change \$ weekly (real)
Perth - North West	521	548	571	50
Perth - South East	545	539	559	14
Perth - South West	545	535	554	9
Rest of Western Australia	528	551	551	23
Bunbury	516	543	565	49
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	528	547	544	16
Western Australia - Outback North	n.p.	603	509	n.a.
Western Australia - Outback South	n.p.	562	530	n.a.
Tasmania	523	544	552	29
Greater Hobart	527	549	560	33
Rest of Tasmania	520	541	548	28
Launceston and North East	517	539	541	24
South East	526	538	560	35
West and North West	522	542	554	33
Northern Territory	523	556	569	46
Greater Darwin	521	554	567	45
Rest of Northern Territory	536	570	570	34
Northern Territory - Outback	536	570	570	34
Australian Capital Territory	529	570	565	36
Australian Capital Cities	531	548	553	22
Australian Rest of States	525	541	548	23

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2017-18 (cat. no. 6523.0); and ABS 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.

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

(a) Cells in this table containing 2015-16 & 2017-18 data have been randomly adjusted (by perturbation) to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. See Explanatory Notes of Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2015-16 (cat. no. 6523.0) for more information.

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.

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

n.p. Not published.

n.a. Not available.

P 1.8 Enriched lives

P 1.8.1 Unpaid help

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

Measuring the proportion of people who provide unpaid help goes some way to revealing how people are helping and showing kindness to others. Some of the other measures of participating in society, such as volunteering, are also indicators in the society domain.³³

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

Unpaid help across remoteness classes

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

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

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

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

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Remoteness area estimates exclude very remote areas as the General Social Survey was not conducted in very remote parts of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates, and will only have a minor effect on aggregate estimates produced for individual states and territories, except the Northern Territory where the population living in very remote areas accounts for around 20% of persons.

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

Unpaid help across capital cities and balance of state

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

P 1.8.2 Attendance at cultural venues and events

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

The attendance rates at cultural venues and events is an indicator of progress in enriched lives because, by directly measuring people's involvement in these recreational activities, it provides an insight into how important these activities are to Australians.³⁴

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

Attendance at cultural events across capital cities and balance of state

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Persons aged 15 years and over.

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

n.a. Not available.

Progress 2: Economy



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

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

P 2.1 Opportunities

P 2.1.1 Having a qualification or working in a skilled occupation

The proportion of people who have at least a Certificate III qualification or who are employed in a skilled occupation provides an indication of the capacity of people in a region to capitalise on job opportunities. Having a skilled qualification gives people the opportunity to enter into a skilled occupation, which in turn is likely to give people the means and opportunity to earn a higher income and achieve a reasonable standard of living.³⁵

- The proportion of people with at least a Certificate III qualification, or who are employed in a skilled occupation in Australia, increased by 8.5 percentage points between 2006 and 2016.

Qualified or employed in a skilled occupation across remoteness classes

- The proportion of people with at least a Certificate III qualification, or who are employed in a skilled occupation, increased across all remoteness classes between 2006 and 2016.
- The largest increase was recorded in major cities, which increased by 9.1 percentage points from 58.9 per cent in 2006 to 68.0 per cent in 2016.
- Very remote Australia experienced the smallest increase, with a rise of 3.4 percentage points from 42.6 per cent in 2006 to 46.0 per cent in 2016.

Table P 2.1.1.a People with a Certificate III or above, or employed in a skilled occupation by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Major Cities	58.9	64.2	68.0	9.1
Inner Regional	53.2	57.4	60.4	7.2
Outer Regional	51.4	54.8	56.9	5.5
Remote	51.6	54.7	55.6	4.0
Very Remote	42.6	45.6	46.0	3.4
AUSTRALIA	56.9	61.8	65.4	8.5

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 25 to 64 years.

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

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.

³⁵ 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
New South Wales	57.4	62.4	66.0	8.6
Greater Sydney	59.7	64.9	68.6	8.9
Central Coast	53.7	58.6	63.6	9.9
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	70.6	74.4	77.9	7.3
Sydney - Blacktown	49.4	55.8	61.4	12.0
Sydney - City and Inner South	59.8	70.6	73.5	13.7
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	69.1	74.8	78.0	8.9
Sydney - Inner South West	52.4	57.9	62.5	10.1
Sydney - Inner West	68.5	73.7	76.1	7.6
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	77.9	81.5	83.4	5.5
Sydney - Northern Beaches	71.3	76.2	79.3	8.0
Sydney - Outer South West	50.5	55.5	60.5	10.0
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	55.0	58.7	62.8	7.8
Sydney - Parramatta	52.8	58.7	62.7	9.9
Sydney - Ryde	71.9	77.1	79.7	7.8
Sydney - South West	42.2	46.1	50.2	8.0
Sydney - Sutherland	66.7	71.2	75.1	8.4
Rest of New South Wales	53.3	57.8	61.0	7.7
Capital Region	56.3	60.8	63.2	6.9
Central West	52.2	55.9	58.3	6.1
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	51.6	56.4	59.4	7.8
Far West and Orana	48.6	52.5	54.4	5.8
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	50.4	54.9	58.1	7.7
Illawarra	55.4	60.7	65.5	10.1
Mid North Coast	49.5	53.9	57.1	7.6
Murray	54.6	57.8	60.2	5.6
New England and North West	52.6	55.8	57.6	5.0
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	55.6	61.4	66.4	10.8
Richmond - Tweed	54.1	59.2	62.1	8.0
Riverina	52.9	56.5	58.3	5.4
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	54.7	58.9	62.2	7.5
Victoria	58.1	63.4	67.2	9.1
Greater Melbourne	59.4	65.0	68.9	9.5
Melbourne - Inner	69.0	75.6	77.1	8.1
Melbourne - Inner East	73.7	77.7	79.5	5.8
Melbourne - Inner South	70.3	75.5	78.8	8.5
Melbourne - North East	56.4	62.7	67.4	11.0
Melbourne - North West	49.1	55.1	60.8	11.7
Melbourne - Outer East	61.2	66.8	71.2	10.0
Melbourne - South East	52.9	58.9	63.6	10.7
Melbourne - West	48.5	55.5	61.2	12.7
Mornington Peninsula	55.3	61.1	66.1	10.8
Rest of Victoria	54.2	58.5	61.4	7.2
Ballarat	54.0	59.1	62.7	8.7

(continued)

People with a Certificate III or above, or employed in a skilled occupation by sub-state region
(continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Bendigo	55.4	60.3	63.0	7.6
Geelong	56.0	61.9	66.7	10.7
Hume	55.8	59.9	62.2	6.4
Latrobe - Gippsland	52.8	56.9	59.2	6.4
North West	52.3	54.7	55.9	3.6
Shepparton	51.4	54.0	57.0	5.6
Warrnambool and South West	55.6	59.2	60.8	5.2
Queensland	54.7	59.7	63.4	8.7
Greater Brisbane	57.6	63.0	66.8	9.2
Brisbane - East	57.0	63.1	67.8	10.8
Brisbane - North	58.8	65.4	70.9	12.1
Brisbane - South	63.3	68.9	72.8	9.5
Brisbane - West	73.7	78.1	80.8	7.1
Brisbane Inner City	70.1	76.4	77.9	7.8
Ipswich	46.4	51.6	55.6	9.2
Logan - Beaudesert	47.0	51.7	56.0	9.0
Moreton Bay - North	47.0	52.0	56.7	9.7
Moreton Bay - South	58.9	65.0	69.1	10.2
Rest of Queensland	52.1	56.6	60.3	8.2
Cairns	52.8	56.5	59.5	6.7
Darling Downs - Maranoa	49.9	52.6	55.0	5.1
Central Queensland	49.2	53.0	55.8	6.6
Gold Coast	55.8	61.1	65.5	9.7
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	48.5	53.4	55.6	7.1
Queensland - Outback	46.0	48.8	51.1	5.1
<i>Far North</i>	41.7	44.6	46.0	4.3
<i>Outback - North</i>	45.9	49.1	52.9	7.0
<i>Outback - South</i>	52.3	54.4	57.3	5.0
Sunshine Coast	56.8	62.6	67.1	10.3
Toowoomba	53.9	58.7	62.6	8.7
Townsville	53.2	56.9	60.2	7.0
Wide Bay	45.1	49.2	52.4	7.3
South Australia	54.9	59.4	63.0	8.1
Greater Adelaide	56.5	61.4	65.3	8.8
Adelaide - Central and Hills	68.6	72.7	75.6	7.0
Adelaide - North	47.3	52.5	56.9	9.6
Adelaide - South	59.4	64.0	68.0	8.6
Adelaide - West	52.8	59.2	64.0	11.2
Rest of South Australia	49.4	52.6	54.8	5.4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	50.4	53.8	56.3	5.9
South Australia - Outback	48.4	51.7	53.1	4.7
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	50.5	53.5	55.3	4.8
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	44.2	48.1	48.6	4.4
South Australia - South East	49.3	52.4	54.7	5.4

(continued)

People with a Certificate III or above, or employed in a skilled occupation by sub-state region
(continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Western Australia	57.2	61.6	64.6	7.4
Greater Perth	58.9	63.8	66.9	8.0
Mandurah	47.1	52.2	57.0	9.9
Perth - Inner	72.7	77.2	78.6	5.9
Perth - North East	55.0	59.3	62.8	7.8
Perth - North West	60.4	65.2	68.6	8.2
Perth - South East	56.4	61.6	64.9	8.5
Perth - South West	58.4	63.7	66.6	8.2
Rest of Western Australia	51.7	54.4	56.3	4.6
Bunbury	53.2	57.3	59.5	6.3
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	54.9	56.5	56.6	1.7
Western Australia - Outback (North)	47.1	50.8	54.3	7.2
<i>Kimberley</i>	45.2	48.0	51.2	6.0
<i>East Pilbara</i>	43.5	50.6	52.5	9.0
<i>West Pilbara</i>	52.3	53.5	58.0	5.7
Western Australia - Outback (South)	49.7	52.0	53.5	3.8
<i>Esperance</i>	54.5	56.5	54.9	0.4
<i>Gascoyne</i>	51.9	52.6	55.1	3.2
<i>Goldfields</i>	46.9	49.3	51.5	4.6
<i>Mid West</i>	49.9	52.8	54.3	4.4
Tasmania	51.6	56.5	59.0	7.4
Greater Hobart	56.1	60.8	63.6	7.5
Rest of Tasmania	48.3	53.3	55.3	7.0
Launceston and North East	50.3	55.3	56.8	6.5
South East	46.6	51.8	55.1	8.5
West and North West	46.4	51.3	53.6	7.2
Northern Territory	50.9	55.5	56.4	5.5
Greater Darwin	58.1	61.5	64.4	6.3
Rest of Northern Territory	41.3	46.9	43.8	2.5
Northern Territory - Outback	41.3	46.9	43.8	2.5
<i>Alice Springs</i>	48.2	53.2	52.5	4.3
<i>Barkly</i>	33.7	38.3	40.6	6.9
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	30.7	38.6	31.2	0.5
<i>East Arnhem</i>	36.3	43.1	36.1	-0.2
<i>Katherine</i>	40.3	45.8	42.5	2.2
Australian Capital Territory	71.9	76.0	77.4	5.5
Australian Capital Cities	59.2	64.4	68.1	8.9
Australian Rest of States	52.4	56.7	59.8	7.4

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 25 to 64 years.

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

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
New South Wales	78.3	78.9	78.9	0.6
Greater Sydney	80.9	81.4	82.1	1.2
Central Coast	72.5	73.5	73.0	0.5
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	87.0	87.0	87.6	0.6
Sydney - Blacktown	74.6	76.2	77.6	3.0
Sydney - City and Inner South	83.7	83.7	86.5	2.8
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	86.9	87.5	89.1	2.2
Sydney - Inner South West	79.7	79.9	80.8	1.1
Sydney - Inner West	85.1	84.9	85.3	0.2
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	89.0	88.7	89.1	0.1
Sydney - Northern Beaches	85.0	85.5	85.6	0.6
Sydney - Outer South West	75.4	75.8	76.9	1.5
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	76.5	77.2	77.1	0.6
Sydney - Parramatta	78.6	79.1	79.3	0.7
Sydney - Ryde	88.4	88.5	88.6	0.2
Sydney - South West	76.6	78.8	78.4	1.8
Sydney - Sutherland	85.0	84.9	85.2	0.2
Rest of New South Wales	73.5	74.5	72.6	-0.9
Capital Region	74.5	76.4	74.2	-0.3
Central West	74.8	75.8	73.3	-1.5
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	69.2	69.2	66.9	-2.3
Far West and Orana	66.8	68.7	66.7	-0.1
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	71.8	73.6	69.2	-2.6
Illawarra	76.4	78.3	78.1	1.7
Mid North Coast	67.6	67.9	66.7	-0.9
Murray	77.0	76.2	73.0	-4.0
New England and North West	72.8	73.3	71.8	-1.0
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	75.1	77.5	75.2	0.1
Richmond - Tweed	72.9	71.7	70.4	-2.5
Riverina	77.6	77.8	75.1	-2.5
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	72.4	72.7	71.1	-1.3
Victoria	80.9	80.8	80.0	-0.9
Greater Melbourne	82.2	82.2	81.7	-0.5
Melbourne - Inner	85.2	85.3	85.8	0.6
Melbourne - Inner East	88.4	88.7	88.5	0.1
Melbourne - Inner South	86.0	85.9	86.3	0.3
Melbourne - North East	82.2	82.0	80.6	-1.6
Melbourne - North West	78.4	78.5	77.3	-1.1
Melbourne - Outer East	82.8	82.7	81.3	-1.5
Melbourne - South East	81.1	81.4	80.9	-0.2
Melbourne - West	77.9	77.9	77.4	-0.5
Mornington Peninsula	76.4	76.9	76.2	-0.2
Rest of Victoria	77.0	76.4	74.1	-2.9
Ballarat	78.1	78.1	73.8	-4.3
Bendigo	76.6	77.7	74.0	-2.6

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Geelong	78.6	79.3	77.8	-0.8
Hume	77.5	76.2	74.8	-2.7
Latrobe - Gippsland	75.5	74.1	71.4	-4.1
North West	75.7	73.3	72.4	-3.3
Shepparton	75.1	74.4	73.2	-1.9
Warrnambool and South West	78.5	77.3	73.2	-5.3
Queensland	76.5	74.3	73.4	-3.1
Greater Brisbane	79.0	77.0	76.1	-2.9
Brisbane - East	77.7	76.7	75.7	-2.0
Brisbane - North	80.0	77.9	77.5	-2.5
Brisbane - South	83.3	82.5	81.4	-1.9
Brisbane - West	87.3	86.8	86.6	-0.7
Brisbane Inner City	84.6	84.6	84.2	-0.4
Ipswich	73.1	70.4	69.1	-4.0
Logan - Beaudesert	72.6	69.3	68.3	-4.3
Moreton Bay - North	70.2	67.0	66.6	-3.6
Moreton Bay - South	79.7	76.1	74.4	-5.3
Rest of Queensland	74.0	71.7	70.5	-3.5
Cairns	72.9	67.7	68.0	-4.9
Darling Downs - Maranoa	73.1	70.9	69.1	-4.0
Central Queensland	75.0	73.2	67.6	-7.4
Gold Coast	75.5	73.3	74.7	-0.8
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	76.5	74.8	70.1	-6.4
Queensland - Outback	61.7	60.8	58.1	-3.6
<i>Far North</i>	47.6	47.2	47.0	-0.6
<i>Outback - North</i>	67.8	67.6	63.3	-4.5
<i>Outback - South</i>	72.2	71.4	71.7	-0.5
Sunshine Coast	72.8	71.6	72.8	0.0
Toowoomba	78.8	75.8	73.7	-5.1
Townsville	77.9	76.2	73.2	-4.7
Wide Bay	68.0	64.1	62.1	-5.9
South Australia	76.1	76.0	75.3	-0.8
Greater Adelaide	77.6	77.6	76.9	-0.7
Adelaide - Central and Hills	84.7	84.8	84.7	0.0
Adelaide - North	72.6	72.4	71.4	-1.2
Adelaide - South	77.3	77.1	76.3	-1.0
Adelaide - West	77.2	78.0	77.3	0.1
Rest of South Australia	70.2	69.7	68.4	-1.8
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	73.1	72.5	70.5	-2.6
South Australia - Outback	65.9	66.6	63.1	-2.8
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	68.7	67.1	65.5	-3.2
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	60.3	65.5	58.4	-1.9
South Australia - South East	70.8	69.8	69.7	-1.1
Western Australia	78.5	77.4	75.6	-2.9
Greater Perth	80.6	79.3	77.2	-3.4

(continued)

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

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
Rest of Western Australia	69.9	69.3	68.0	-1.9
Bunbury	74.5	71.6	70.0	-4.5
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	71.5	69.5	70.4	-1.1
Western Australia - Outback (North)	59.7	65.0	61.2	1.5
<i>Kimberley</i>	48.6	51.8	51.2	2.6
<i>East Pilbara</i>	64.6	70.8	67.4	2.8
<i>West Pilbara</i>	72.6	76.6	69.6	-3.0
Western Australia - Outback (South)	69.1	69.5	67.6	-1.5
<i>Esperance</i>	72.0	71.1	72.1	0.1
<i>Gascoyne</i>	66.0	61.7	62.1	-3.9
<i>Goldfields</i>	68.2	68.3	66.8	-1.4
<i>Mid West</i>	69.4	70.9	67.7	-1.7
Tasmania	74.1	73.5	71.7	-2.4
Greater Hobart	76.8	75.4	74.2	-2.6
Rest of Tasmania	72.1	72.2	69.7	-2.4
Launceston and North East	74.5	74.2	71.1	-3.4
South East	70.8	69.0	69.2	-1.6
West and North West	69.2	70.1	67.8	-1.4
Northern Territory	62.4	63.8	64.1	1.7
Greater Darwin	76.9	76.3	76.4	-0.5
Rest of Northern Territory	45.9	48.6	47.3	1.4
Northern Territory - Outback	45.9	48.6	47.3	1.4
<i>Alice Springs</i>	54.0	59.3	59.4	5.4
<i>Barkly</i>	38.5	38.8	41.6	3.1
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	31.8	38.2	32.7	0.9
<i>East Arnhem</i>	40.9	43.1	40.9	0.0
<i>Katherine</i>	46.8	46.9	47.8	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	84.9	85.3	84.5	-0.4
Australian Capital Cities	80.7	80.3	79.9	-0.8
Australian Rest of States	73.5	73.0	71.3	-2.2

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Earning or learning refers to persons who were employed 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.³⁶ 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).

³⁶ 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

Sub-State Region	2013-14 per cent	2015-16 per cent	2017-18 per cent	Jun 2013 - Jun 2018 per cent
New South Wales	1.2	2.9	3.9	13.7
Greater Sydney	1.8	3.7	4.6	17.5
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
Rest of New South Wales	0.5	1.4	2.3	7.0
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
Victoria	1.3	2.8	4.6	14.7
Greater Melbourne	1.8	3.4	5.5	18.3
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
Rest of Victoria	0.6	0.9	1.8	4.9
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 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
Queensland	0.5	2.0	2.5	8.2
Greater Brisbane	1.1	2.8	3.3	12.3
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
Rest of Queensland	0.7	1.4	1.8	5.7
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
South Australia	0.2	0.7	2.1	4.6
Greater Adelaide	0.6	0.8	2.9	6.9
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
Rest of South Australia	0.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
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
Western Australia	1.3	1.7	0.9	6.8

(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
Greater Perth	1.9	2.2	1.1	9.2
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
Rest of Western Australia	0.7	0.2	0.2	-0.1
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
Tasmania	-1.2	0.7	1.9	2.6
Greater Hobart	-0.4	1.1	3.4	6.9
Rest of Tasmania	-1.3	0.5	0.9	0.4
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
Northern Territory	-0.1	0.5	0.2	1.3
Greater Darwin	0.7	0.2	-0.3	2.1
Rest of Northern Territory	-1.1	1.2	1.8	0.5
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
Australian Capital Territory	1.0	2.5	4.3	13.9
Australian Capital Cities	1.6	3.0	4.1	14.9
Australian Rest of States	0.5	1.1	1.8	5.1

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: (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.

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.³⁷ 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.

³⁷ 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>
New South Wales	3,398,881	3,594,451	4,009,700	610,819
Greater Sydney	2,243,785	2,405,094	2,735,978	492,193
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
Rest of New South Wales	1,155,096	1,189,357	1,273,722	118,626
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
Victoria	2,652,109	2,875,117	3,292,256	640,147
Greater Melbourne	2,025,884	2,219,781	2,583,521	557,637
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
Rest of Victoria	626,226	655,336	708,735	82,510
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)

Sub-State Region	2008 persons	2013 persons	2018 persons	2008 - 2018 change persons
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
Queensland	2,178,968	2,301,502	2,484,979	306,011
Greater Brisbane	1,071,922	1,134,040	1,251,325	179,403
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
Rest of Queensland	1,107,046	1,167,463	1,233,654	126,608
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
South Australia	783,235	805,247	842,544	59,310
Greater Adelaide	603,594	631,009	657,931	54,337
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
Rest of South Australia	179,641	174,238	184,614	4,973
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
Western Australia	1,167,824	1,307,383	1,340,025	172,201
Greater Perth	914,419	1,031,999	1,055,962	141,543
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
Rest of Western Australia	253,406	275,385	284,063	30,658

(continued)

Employed persons by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2008 persons	2013 persons	2018 persons	2008 - 2018 change persons
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
Tasmania	237,624	231,584	249,202	11,578
Greater Hobart	103,540	102,574	113,317	9,777
Rest of Tasmania	134,084	129,009	135,885	1,801
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
Northern Territory	113,337	129,264	136,729	23,392
Greater Darwin	69,172	79,647	86,755	17,583
Rest of Northern Territory	44,165	49,616	49,973	5,809
Northern Territory - Outback	44,165	49,616	49,973	5,809
Australian Capital Territory	199,192	212,161	228,226	29,034
Australian Capital Cities	7,231,508	7,816,305	8,713,016	1,481,508
Australian Rest of States	3,499,662	3,640,405	3,870,647	370,984
AUSTRALIA	10,731,170	11,456,709	12,583,662	1,852,492

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.³⁸ 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 Territory³⁹ (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).

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

³⁹ 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
New South Wales	4.8	5.6	4.7	0.0
Greater Sydney	4.5	5.4	4.3	-0.2
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
Rest of New South Wales	5.3	6.0	5.6	0.3
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
Victoria	4.4	5.9	5.0	0.5
Greater Melbourne	4.4	6.0	5.0	0.6
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
Rest of Victoria	4.7	5.4	4.9	0.2
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
Queensland	3.7	5.8	6.2	2.5
Greater Brisbane	3.4	5.7	6.2	2.9
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
Rest of Queensland	4.0	6.0	6.1	2.1
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
South Australia	5.0	6.3	5.7	0.7
Greater Adelaide	5.0	6.3	5.9	0.9
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
Rest of South Australia	4.8	6.3	4.9	0.1
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
Western Australia	3.0	4.6	6.2	3.2
Greater Perth	3.0	4.3	6.4	3.4
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)

Sub-State Region	2008 per cent	2013 per cent	2018 per cent	2008 - 2018 change percentage points
Perth - South West	3.5	5.2	6.6	3.1
Rest of Western Australia	3.2	5.5	5.5	2.3
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
Tasmania	4.4	7.7	5.9	1.5
Greater Hobart	3.7	6.6	6.0	2.3
Rest of Tasmania	4.9	8.6	5.8	0.9
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
Northern Territory	3.7	5.1	4.3	0.6
Greater Darwin	3.4	3.1	3.9	0.4
Rest of Northern Territory	4.1	8.1	5.0	0.9
Northern Territory - Outback	4.1	8.1	5.0	0.9
Australian Capital Territory	2.7	4.2	3.7	1.0
Australian Capital Cities	4.1	5.5	5.2	1.1
Australian Rest of States	4.6	6.0	5.6	1.0
AUSTRALIA	4.2	5.7	5.3	1.1

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.⁴⁰

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 - Outback⁴¹ (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 - Outback⁴² (31.8 percentage points). The largest decline was recorded in Far West and Orana (6.8 percentage points).

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

⁴¹ Figures volatile, use with caution.

⁴² 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
New South Wales	10.3	11.7	10.6	0.3
Greater Sydney	9.9	11.2	9.9	0.0
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
Rest of New South Wales	11.0	12.6	11.9	1.0
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
Victoria	9.8	12.7	12.2	2.4
Greater Melbourne	9.8	12.7	12.5	2.8
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
Rest of Victoria	9.8	12.6	11.1	1.2
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
Queensland	7.5	12.8	13.0	5.4
Greater Brisbane	7.5	13.1	12.7	5.2
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
Rest of Queensland	7.5	12.5	13.3	5.7
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
South Australia	11.1	12.6	14.3	3.2
Greater Adelaide	11.2	13.1	14.7	3.5
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
Rest of South Australia	10.9	10.8	12.9	2.0
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
Western Australia	6.0	8.9	14.1	8.1
Greater Perth	6.1	8.6	14.4	8.2
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
Rest of Western Australia	5.3	10.5	12.8	7.5
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
Tasmania	10.8	16.3	14.4	3.7
Greater Hobart	9.9	13.5	14.7	4.9
Rest of Tasmania	11.5	18.5	14.2	2.7
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
Northern Territory	9.4	10.8	9.7	0.3
Greater Darwin	8.8	7.3	8.7	-0.1
Rest of Northern Territory	10.1	16.4	11.5	1.5
Northern Territory - Outback	10.1	16.4	11.5	1.5
Australian Capital Territory	6.6	9.9	9.8	3.2
Australian Capital Cities	9.0	11.7	12.1	3.1
Australian Rest of States	9.3	12.6	12.4	3.1
AUSTRALIA	9.1	12.0	12.2	3.1

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.⁴³

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.

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

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.⁴⁴ 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 - Outback⁴⁵ (12.1 percentage points), while the largest decline was in Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains (5.6 percentage points).

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

⁴⁵ 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
New South Wales	11.1	12.2	12.4	1.3
Greater Sydney	10.0	11.7	11.1	1.1
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
Rest of New South Wales	13.0	13.1	15.2	2.2
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
Victoria	11.0	13.3	12.9	1.9
Greater Melbourne	10.3	12.8	12.9	2.6
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
Rest of Victoria	13.4	14.9	12.9	-0.5
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
Queensland	9.2	13.2	15.3	6.1
Greater Brisbane	8.0	13.1	14.8	6.8
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
Rest of Queensland	10.4	13.3	15.7	5.3
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
South Australia	12.0	13.5	15.4	3.4
Greater Adelaide	11.8	13.4	15.4	3.6
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
Rest of South Australia	12.5	13.5	15.4	2.9
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
Western Australia	7.3	9.8	15.5	8.2
Greater Perth	7.1	10.0	15.7	8.6
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)

Sub-State Region	2008 per cent	2012 per cent	2018 per cent	2008 - 2018 change percentage points
Perth - South West	8.4	10.2	16.8	8.4
Rest of Western Australia	8.4	9.3	15.1	6.7
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
Tasmania	10.2	16.3	15.8	5.6
Greater Hobart	8.3	14.8	16.4	8.1
Rest of Tasmania	11.6	17.6	15.4	3.8
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
Northern Territory	9.4	7.5	8.6	-0.8
Greater Darwin	6.9	6.4	8.2	1.3
Rest of Northern Territory	13.5	9.2	9.2	-4.3
Northern Territory - Outback	13.5	9.2	9.2	-4.3
Australian Capital Territory	7.2	9.3	9.8	2.6
Australian Capital Cities	9.5	12.2	13.2	3.7
Australian Rest of States	11.5	13.0	14.5	3.0
AUSTRALIA	10.2	12.5	13.6	3.4

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
New South Wales	24,172	37,288	37,115	53.5
Greater Sydney	18,147	28,682	27,850	53.5
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
Rest of New South Wales	6,024	8,605	9,264	53.8
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
Victoria	25,868	32,776	36,194	39.9
Greater Melbourne	20,024	27,474	29,389	46.8
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
Rest of Victoria	5,844	5,302	6,805	16.5
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
Queensland	19,048	23,635	19,400	1.8
Greater Brisbane	8,709	14,102	10,907	25.2
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
Rest of Queensland	10,339	9,533	8,493	-17.9
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
South Australia	4,605	5,647	5,050	9.7
Greater Adelaide	3,590	4,638	4,285	19.4
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
Rest of South Australia	1,015	1,009	765	-24.6
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
Western Australia	14,246	12,280	8,831	-38.0
Greater Perth	10,277	10,462	7,440	-27.6
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>	2012-13	2015-16	2018-19^p	2012-13 - 2018-19 change per cent
	\$ million (real)	\$ million (real)	\$ million (real)	
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
Rest of Western Australia	3,968	1,816	1,390	-65.0
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
Tasmania	1,091	1,330	1,675	53.5
Greater Hobart	461	672	975	111.5
Rest of Tasmania	630	658	700	11.1
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
Northern Territory	1,763	1,353	814	-53.8
Greater Darwin	1,311	1,050	567	-56.8
Rest of Northern Territory	196	303	248	26.7
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
Australian Capital Territory	2,066	2,634	2,858	38.4
Australian Capital Cities	64,585	89,714	84,270	30.5
Australian Rest of States	28,016	27,227	27,665	-1.3

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.

^p 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.⁴⁶

- 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.

⁴⁶ 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 \$513⁴⁷. 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.

⁴⁷ 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)
New South Wales	1,328	1,363	1,486	158
Greater Sydney	1,526	1,595	1,750	224
Central Coast	1,086	1,105	1,258	172
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	2,120	2,198	2,269	149
Sydney - Blacktown	1,436	1,530	1,712	276
Sydney - City and Inner South	1,556	1,729	1,893	337
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	1,798	1,990	2,163	365
Sydney - Inner South West	1,246	1,288	1,431	185
Sydney - Inner West	1,681	1,832	1,964	283
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	2,214	2,326	2,333	119
Sydney - Northern Beaches	1,853	1,997	2,178	325
Sydney - Outer South West	1,478	1,530	1,637	159
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	1,470	1,485	1,588	118
Sydney - Parramatta	1,297	1,363	1,520	223
Sydney - Ryde	1,682	1,766	1,919	237
Sydney - South West	1,279	1,291	1,429	150
Sydney - Sutherland	1,751	1,843	1,978	227
Rest of New South Wales	1,009	1,059	1,168	159
Capital Region	1,094	1,138	1,228	134
Central West	1,010	1,073	1,166	156
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	835	920	1,013	178
Far West and Orana	930	984	1,110	180
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	1,188	1,276	1,286	98
Illawarra	1,214	1,230	1,353	139
Mid North Coast	800	853	936	136
Murray	1,051	1,015	1,116	65
New England and North West	955	994	1,108	153
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	1,142	1,249	1,331	189
Richmond - Tweed	904	953	1,069	165
Riverina	1,097	1,095	1,232	135
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	946	987	1,091	145
Victoria	1,305	1,340	1,419	114
Greater Melbourne	1,403	1,469	1,543	140
Melbourne - Inner	1,497	1,660	1,699	202
Melbourne - Inner East	1,647	1,720	1,756	109
Melbourne - Inner South	1,527	1,643	1,793	266
Melbourne - North East	1,392	1,458	1,525	133
Melbourne - North West	1,284	1,333	1,422	138
Melbourne - Outer East	1,458	1,491	1,559	101
Melbourne - South East	1,331	1,358	1,444	113
Melbourne - West	1,324	1,408	1,486	162
Mornington Peninsula	1,185	1,210	1,303	118
Rest of Victoria	1,022	1,041	1,124	102
Ballarat	990	1,030	1,098	108
Bendigo	1,010	1,062	1,161	151
Geelong	1,156	1,189	1,286	130

(continued)

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

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

(continued)

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

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

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

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

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.⁴⁸ Household wealth and household income indicators can together provide a useful guide to how living standards differ across regions and over time.⁴⁹

- 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.

⁴⁸ BITRE 2009, Information Paper 63, *Household Wealth*.

⁴⁹ 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)
New South Wales	911,911	1,213,771	1,261,497	349,586
Greater Sydney	1,039,242	1,480,961	1,512,536	473,294
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
Rest of New South Wales	706,522	791,541	865,679	159,157
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
Victoria	894,495	926,742	1,046,164	151,669
Greater Melbourne	934,993	998,649	1,121,246	186,253
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
Rest of Victoria	777,720	721,703	828,397	50,677
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
Queensland	773,426	822,127	741,603	-31,823
Greater Brisbane	846,433	895,522	774,200	-72,233
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
Rest of Queensland	706,246	754,099	706,842	596
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
South Australia	697,114	703,959	786,218	89,104
Greater Adelaide	686,857	715,663	818,888	132,031
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
Rest of South Australia	732,447	684,277	746,141	13,694
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
Western Australia	1,018,729	881,416	955,160	-63,569
Greater Perth	1,045,272	898,659	962,579	-82,693
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)

Sub-State Region	2013-14	2015-16	2017-18	2013-14 - 2017-18 change
	\$ mean (real)	\$ mean (real)	\$ mean (real)	\$ mean (real)
Perth - South West	804,174	805,074	1,079,620	275,446
Rest of Western Australia	908,642	830,519	940,974	32,332
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
Tasmania	603,544	574,999	708,769	105,225
Greater Hobart	637,026	656,961	782,133	145,107
Rest of Tasmania	580,008	516,671	645,356	65,348
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
Northern Territory	715,040	765,787	857,688	142,648
Greater Darwin	728,090	801,828	906,181	178,091
Rest of Northern Territory	*637,364	637,647	772,062	134,698
Northern Territory - Outback	*637,364	637,647	772,062	134,698
Australian Capital Territory	951,932	907,817	1,037,278	85,346
Australian Capital Cities	938,805	1,070,997	1,144,243	205,438
Australian Rest of States	727,664	764,356	799,613	71,949

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.⁵⁰

- 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 Territory⁵¹ (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 Darwin⁵² (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).

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

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

⁵² 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
New South Wales	63.8	63.5	64.9	1.1
Greater Sydney	65.9	65.9	67.2	1.3
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
Rest of New South Wales	60.1	59.2	60.5	0.4
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
Victoria	65.0	64.8	65.7	0.7
Greater Melbourne	66.0	66.1	67.0	1.0
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
Rest of Victoria	61.8	61.0	61.2	-0.6
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
Queensland	67.4	65.8	65.9	-1.5
Greater Brisbane	69.0	67.1	67.8	-1.2
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
Rest of Queensland	66.0	64.6	64.2	-1.8
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
South Australia	63.4	62.7	62.7	-0.8
Greater Adelaide	63.4	63.5	63.3	-0.1
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
Rest of South Australia	63.6	59.8	60.5	-3.1
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
Western Australia	69.0	68.4	68.5	-0.5
Greater Perth	69.2	68.5	68.0	-1.2
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)

Sub-State Region	2008 per cent	2013 per cent	2018 per cent	2008 - 2018 change percentage points
Perth - South West	68.9	68.1	66.8	-2.2
Rest of Western Australia	68.5	67.8	70.5	2.0
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
Tasmania	61.8	60.1	60.9	-0.9
Greater Hobart	63.4	61.4	63.3	-0.1
Rest of Tasmania	60.7	59.1	59.1	-1.6
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
Northern Territory	72.3	74.7	75.5	3.2
Greater Darwin	77.4	77.6	78.3	0.9
Rest of Northern Territory	65.7	70.6	71.2	5.5
Northern Territory - Outback	65.7	70.6	71.2	5.5
Australian Capital Territory	73.2	71.9	70.7	-2.5
Australian Capital Cities	66.8	66.4	67.1	0.4
Australian Rest of States	63.0	61.9	62.5	-0.5
AUSTRALIA	65.5	64.9	65.6	0.1

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.⁵³

- 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

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

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.

Ratio of equivalised weekly household income for low income households (10th percentile) to median income households (50th percentile). Equivalised household income was calculated by adjusting household income using an equivalence scale—this adjustment reflects the requirement for a larger household to have a higher level of income to achieve the same standard of living as a smaller household.

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

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

⁵³ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

Inequality in household income across major urban areas

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

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

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

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.

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

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

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

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

Inequality in household income across sub-state regions

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

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

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

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Bendigo	42	47	46	4
Geelong	40	44	43	3
Hume	41	45	46	5
Latrobe - Gippsland	42	46	46	4
North West	42	47	48	6
Shepparton	42	46	46	4
Warrnambool and South West	42	47	45	3
Queensland	39	41	41	2
Greater Brisbane	39	39	40	1
Brisbane - East	40	40	42	2
Brisbane - North	39	38	40	1
Brisbane - South	36	36	36	0
Brisbane - West	35	34	35	0
Brisbane Inner City	30	30	31	1
Ipswich	41	43	43	2
Logan - Beaudesert	41	43	43	2
Moreton Bay - North	44	47	48	4
Moreton Bay - South	41	40	42	1
Rest of Queensland	40	43	43	3
Cairns	39	42	43	4
Darling Downs - Maranoa	41	45	46	5
Central Queensland	37	37	38	1
Gold Coast	40	42	42	2
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	37	36	38	1
Queensland - Outback	35	36	35	0
<i>Far North</i>	41	41	38	-3
<i>Outback - North</i>	31	30	30	-1
<i>Outback - South</i>	37	40	41	4
Sunshine Coast	43	46	46	3
Toowoomba	43	45	45	2
Townsville	39	40	40	1
Wide Bay	46	50	52	6
South Australia	39	44	43	4
Greater Adelaide	38	42	42	4
Adelaide - Central and Hills	34	37	37	3
Adelaide - North	40	44	44	4
Adelaide - South	40	43	43	3
Adelaide - West	38	43	42	4
Rest of South Australia	41	47	48	7
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	43	49	48	5
South Australia - Outback	38	41	42	4
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	38	43	44	6
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	36	36	38	2
South Australia - South East	42	48	49	7

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Western Australia	36	36	36	0
Greater Perth	36	36	36	0
Mandurah	41	45	44	3
Perth - Inner	27	28	28	1
Perth - North East	38	37	38	0
Perth - North West	37	36	37	0
Perth - South East	37	37	37	0
Perth - South West	37	36	36	-1
Rest of Western Australia	36	38	38	2
Bunbury	39	41	41	2
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	39	41	43	4
Western Australia - Outback (North)	25	25	25	0
<i>Kimberley</i>	30	27	40	10
<i>East Pilbara</i>	29	30	35	6
<i>West Pilbara</i>	35	41	36	1
Western Australia - Outback (South)	34	36	35	1
<i>Esperance</i>	39	40	40	1
<i>Gascoyne</i>	36	36	35	-1
<i>Goldfields</i>	29	29	31	2
<i>Mid West</i>	37	40	39	2
Tasmania	42	46	46	4
Greater Hobart	40	43	43	3
Rest of Tasmania	43	47	49	6
Launceston and North East	43	47	48	5
South East	44	49	50	6
West and North West	44	48	50	6
Northern Territory	30	30	29	-1
Greater Darwin	33	33	34	1
Rest of Northern Territory	30	27	26	-4
Northern Territory - Outback	30	27	26	-4
<i>Alice Springs</i>	31	28	30	-1
<i>Barkly</i>	36	30	29	-7
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	43	26	31	-12
<i>East Arnhem</i>	23	24	23	0
<i>Katherine</i>	34	31	27	-7
Australian Capital Territory	32	32	34	2
Australian Capital Cities	35	37	37	2
Australian Rest of States	40	45	44	4

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.

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

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

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

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

P 2.6 International economic engagement

P 2.6.1 International visits to residents ratio

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

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

- 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.

⁵⁴ 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
New South Wales	619.0	610.6	815.6	196.6
Greater Sydney	753.2	758.1	999.1	245.9
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
Rest of New South Wales	385.6	345.4	467.5	81.9
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
Victoria	423.7	495.9	710.3	286.6
Greater Melbourne	442.1	534.9	757.8	315.7
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
Rest of Victoria	369.2	374.5	552.7	183.5
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)

<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>
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
Queensland	1,123.6	891.9	1,113.7	-9.9
Greater Brisbane	597.0	557.4	724.9	127.9
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
Rest of Queensland	1,603.7	1,203.0	1,489.4	-114.3
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
South Australia	411.0	390.1	453.2	42.2
Greater Adelaide	336.8	334.2	375.6	38.8
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
Rest of South Australia	656.0	578.7	720.6	64.6
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
Western Australia	730.0	651.1	812.2	82.2
Greater Perth	541.1	516.9	614.4	73.3
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
Rest of Western Australia	1,380.2	1,131.4	1,572.6	192.4
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
Tasmania	754.9	626.2	1,403.3	648.4
Greater Hobart	724.2	670.9	1,347.5	623.3
Rest of Tasmania	777.1	592.6	1,447.3	670.2
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
Northern Territory	3,903.7	2,338.8	2,527.2	-1,376.5
Greater Darwin	1,671.2	1,033.3	983.0	-688.2
Rest of Northern Territory	6,646.2	4,089.6	4,850.1	-1,796.1
Northern Territory - Outback	6,646.2	4,089.6	4,850.1	-1,796.1
Australian Capital Territory	516.3	547.8	698.9	182.6
Australian Capital Cities	582.4	595.0	788.5	206.1
Australian Rest of States	931.2	743.1	980.7	49.5
AUSTRALIA	704.3	646.8	851.0	146.7

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).

Progress 3: Environment



The environment, both natural and built, is fundamental to the quality of life and sense of wellbeing of Australians, as well as providing key inputs to the economy. Australians have always valued the benefits provided by our environment, such as clean air, water and natural attractions such as the Great Barrier Reef, and to pass on a healthy environment to future generations. Over recent times, people have become even more interested in monitoring the state of our environment.⁵⁵

Environment			
Healthy natural environment		Sustaining the environment	
Air pollution	p. 150	Greenhouse gas emissions	p. 160
Appreciating the environment		Healthy built environments	
Domestic trips involving nature activities	p. 151	Average commuting time	p. 162
Protecting the environment		Active travel	p. 164
Protected areas of land	p. 155	Number of solar panel systems	p. 174

⁵⁵ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

P 3.1 Healthy natural environment

P 3.1.1 Air pollution

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

Concentration levels of fine particulate matter in the air provide a measure of the air quality of a city. This indicator measures the concentration levels of particles in the air that are 2.5 microns or less in width (PM_{2.5}), measured in micrograms per cubic metre of air (µg/m³). Lower levels of PM_{2.5} represent better air quality.

Air pollution across major airsheds

- Where data was available, the air quality of most major cities stayed relatively stable between 2014 and 2016. Darwin experienced the largest and only recorded improvement in air quality, with a decline of 2 µg/m³ of PM_{2.5} between 2014 and 2016.
- The only recorded increase was recorded in Newcastle, with an increase of 1 µg/m³ of PM_{2.5} between 2014 and 2016.

Table P 3.1.1.a Air pollution

Sub-State Region	2014 µg/m ³	2015 µg/m ³	2016 µg/m ³	2014 - 2016 change concentration
Sydney	8	8	8	0
Melbourne	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Brisbane	n.a.	6	7	n.a.
Perth	8	8	8	0
Adelaide	7	7	7	0
Newcastle	7	8	8	1
Canberra	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Darwin	8	9	6	-2
Wollongong	7	7	7	0
Wagga Wagga	7	8	7	0

Source: World Health Organization (WHO) 2018, Ambient (outdoor) air quality database, by country and city
<<https://www.who.int/airpollution/data/cities/en/>>

Figures are mean annual concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM_{2.5}) [µg/m³].

n.a. Not available

P 3.2 Appreciating the environment

P 3.2.1 Domestic trips involving nature activities

Australia's national landscapes include places of great cultural, natural and spiritual significance and many include World Heritage-listed sites. These natural assets provide unique opportunities for enjoyment, reflection and inspiration.⁵⁶

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

- Between 2008 and 2018, the rate at which Australians engaged in domestic nature trips increased slightly from 2.7 to 3.8 visits per person per year.

Domestic trips involving nature activities across sub-state regions

- There is very little variation between Australia's capital cities and the total rest of state areas for people taking trips involving nature activities. In 2018, the combined Australian capital cities recorded 3.9 trips per person per year and the combined rest of state areas recorded 3.8 trips per person per year.
- The majority of sub-state regions recorded an increase in the number of domestic nature trips taken per person between 2008 and 2018.
- The largest increase was in Brisbane Inner City, with an additional 5.2 trips per person in 2018 compared to 2008. The largest decline was recorded in both Moreton Bay - South and Sydney - South West, with a decline of 0.4 trips per person.

⁵⁶ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

Sub-State Region	2008 visits per person	2013 visits per person	2018 visits per person	2008 - 2018 change visits per person
New South Wales	2.4	2.7	3.4	1.0
Greater Sydney	2.4	2.6	3.3	0.9
Central Coast	2.3	3.3	3.9	1.5
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	3.1	2.5	4.3	1.2
Sydney - Blacktown	2.0	2.8	2.2	0.2
Sydney - City and Inner South	2.2	1.5	4.1	1.9
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	2.1	1.5	3.8	1.6
Sydney - Inner South West	1.4	1.7	2.1	0.7
Sydney - Inner West	2.5	2.5	3.0	0.5
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	2.9	3.8	4.5	1.6
Sydney - Northern Beaches	2.9	2.9	4.0	1.1
Sydney - Outer South West	3.1	3.4	3.6	0.5
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	3.2	3.9	4.5	1.3
Sydney - Parramatta	2.0	2.5	2.9	0.9
Sydney - Ryde	2.8	3.4	3.8	1.1
Sydney - South West	1.9	1.7	1.5	-0.4
Sydney - Sutherland	2.6	3.0	3.2	0.7
Rest of New South Wales	2.4	2.9	3.6	1.2
Capital Region	2.1	2.9	4.5	2.3
Central West	1.8	2.7	2.8	1.0
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	*3.0	3.9	4.9	2.0
Far West and Orana	*1.6	*1.9	*3.0	1.4
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	2.5	3.3	3.0	0.5
Illawarra	2.4	2.9	3.7	1.3
Mid North Coast	3.2	3.5	3.6	0.5
Murray	*1.2	*2.2	3.1	1.9
New England and North West	*1.5	2.2	2.7	1.2
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	2.5	2.9	3.5	1.0
Richmond - Tweed	4.0	2.6	5.1	1.2
Riverina	*1.8	2.5	2.4	0.5
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	*2.5	*3.2	3.2	0.7
Victoria	2.8	2.6	3.9	1.1
Greater Melbourne	2.8	2.6	3.9	1.1
Melbourne - Inner	3.0	2.4	5.7	2.7
Melbourne - Inner East	3.6	3.0	4.9	1.3
Melbourne - Inner South	2.6	2.8	4.5	1.9
Melbourne - North East	2.7	2.8	3.7	1.0
Melbourne - North West	2.4	2.3	2.9	0.5
Melbourne - Outer East	3.5	3.7	4.0	0.6
Melbourne - South East	2.3	2.0	2.9	0.6
Melbourne - West	2.4	1.9	3.2	0.8
Mornington Peninsula	3.2	3.1	3.4	0.2
Rest of Victoria	2.8	2.8	4.1	1.3
Ballarat	3.2	3.1	4.1	0.9
Bendigo	3.2	4.2	4.1	0.9

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2008 visits per person	2013 visits per person	2018 visits per person	2008 - 2018 change visits per person
Geelong	3.3	2.2	4.2	0.9
Hume	*2.4	2.2	4.8	2.3
Latrobe - Gippsland	3.1	3.8	4.4	1.3
North West	2.0	2.4	3.2	1.2
Shepparton	*2.4	*2.0	*3.0	0.6
Warrnambool and South West	*2.3	*2.3	4.9	2.5
Queensland	3.3	3.3	4.5	1.3
Greater Brisbane	3.7	3.5	5.4	1.7
Brisbane - East	3.1	4.2	5.1	1.9
Brisbane - North	4.1	3.9	4.7	0.7
Brisbane - South	3.6	3.8	5.1	1.4
Brisbane - West	4.6	3.8	7.4	2.8
Brisbane Inner City	4.5	3.0	9.7	5.2
Ipswich	3.4	3.3	3.5	0.1
Logan - Beaudesert	3.2	2.7	3.9	0.7
Moreton Bay - North	2.4	3.6	5.9	3.5
Moreton Bay - South	5.3	3.0	4.9	-0.4
Rest of Queensland	2.9	3.2	3.7	0.8
Cairns	4.9	4.0	4.6	-0.3
Darling Downs - Maranoa	*1.9	2.9	3.3	1.4
Central Queensland	2.9	3.7	3.5	0.6
Gold Coast	1.8	1.6	3.3	1.5
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	3.3	4.0	3.8	0.5
Queensland - Outback	*1.8	*2.6	*2.6	0.8
Sunshine Coast	3.3	3.2	3.7	0.4
Toowoomba	3.2	4.3	3.2	0.0
Townsville	2.7	3.6	3.6	0.9
Wide Bay	3.1	4.2	4.1	1.0
South Australia	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.6
Greater Adelaide	2.6	2.6	3.0	0.4
Adelaide - Central and Hills	3.2	3.5	4.0	0.7
Adelaide - North	2.0	2.1	2.5	0.5
Adelaide - South	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0
Adelaide - West	2.1	*1.6	2.8	0.7
Rest of South Australia	2.4	2.8	3.6	1.2
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	*2.1	*2.3	*3.5	1.4
South Australia - Outback	*2.3	*2.9	*4.3	2.0
South Australia - South East	2.6	3.0	3.3	0.7
Western Australia	2.3	2.3	3.9	1.6
Greater Perth	2.2	2.2	3.7	1.5
Mandurah	*2.6	*2.9	*2.5	-0.2
Perth - Inner	2.6	*1.9	5.0	2.4
Perth - North East	*1.6	2.3	2.5	0.9
Perth - North West	2.2	2.1	3.4	1.2
Perth - South East	2.2	2.1	4.1	1.8

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2008 visits per person	2013 visits per person	2018 visits per person	2008 - 2018 change visits per person
Perth - South West	2.4	2.1	4.1	1.7
Rest of Western Australia	2.6	2.6	4.6	2.0
Bunbury	3.5	3.6	5.0	1.5
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	*2.4	*2.7	4.9	2.6
Western Australia - Outback (North)	*1.8	*1.4	*4.1	2.3
Western Australia - Outback (South)	*2.5	*2.3	4.1	1.6
Tasmania	3.1	3.4	4.8	1.7
Greater Hobart	3.5	3.9	5.1	1.6
Rest of Tasmania	2.9	3.0	4.6	1.8
Launceston and North East	3.4	3.4	5.2	1.8
South East	n.p.	n.p.	*6.9	n.a.
West and North West	*2.5	*2.5	*3.2	0.7
Northern Territory	2.6	2.9	3.5	0.9
Greater Darwin	3.6	3.5	4.7	1.1
Rest of Northern Territory	*1.5	*2.0	*1.6	0.2
Northern Territory - Outback	*1.5	*2.0	*1.6	0.2
Australian Capital Territory	2.8	3.1	4.0	1.2
Australian Capital Cities	2.7	2.7	3.9	1.1
Australian Rest of States	2.6	2.9	3.8	1.1
AUSTRALIA	2.7	2.8	3.8	1.1

Source: BITRE 2019, estimates based on Tourism Research Australia 2018, Unit record file custom report, National Visitor Survey; and ABS 2019, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2017-18 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

Change may vary from annual figures due to rounding.

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

n.p. Not published.

n.a. Not available.

P 3.3 Protecting the environment

P 3.3.1 Protected areas of land

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

Protecting the natural environment through the creation of protected areas is an important part of efforts to protect native flora, fauna, and wilderness areas and support the management and restoration of natural habitat.⁵⁷

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

Protected areas of land across remoteness classes

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

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

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

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

Protected areas outlined in the Collaborative Australian Protected Area Database have been allocated to the 2016 ASGS remoteness area geographical classification.

Overlapping areas have been filtered from the original data source.

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

⁵⁷ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

Protected areas of land across major urban areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

Overlapping areas have been filtered from the original data source.

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

Protected areas of land across sub-state regions

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

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

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

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2008 per cent	2012 per cent	2016 per cent	2008 - 2016 change percentage points
Rest of Victoria	22.7	23.2	17.6	-5.1
Ballarat	5.3	5.3	4.8	-0.5
Bendigo	5.5	5.6	5.5	0.0
Geelong	10.3	10.5	10.4	0.1
Hume	19.8	19.9	16.7	-3.1
Latrobe - Gippsland	35.4	35.6	24.0	-11.4
North West	29.7	30.4	22.9	-6.9
Shepparton	3.6	6.9	5.8	2.2
Warrnambool and South West	10.4	10.5	9.5	-0.9
Queensland	6.0	7.5	8.4	2.5
Greater Brisbane	9.4	10.5	11.0	1.6
Brisbane - East	3.8	24.2	23.6	19.9
Brisbane - North	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brisbane - South	0.1	1.0	1.2	1.1
Brisbane - West	15.0	14.8	15.2	0.2
Brisbane Inner City	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ipswich	8.4	8.6	9.0	0.6
Logan - Beaudesert	4.9	5.1	5.1	0.2
Moreton Bay - North	14.1	14.2	15.5	1.4
Moreton Bay - South	16.8	17.3	18.0	1.1
Rest of Queensland	5.9	7.5	8.4	2.5
Cairns	37.6	41.1	43.1	5.5
Darling Downs - Maranoa	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.1
Central Queensland	6.2	7.2	7.2	0.9
Gold Coast	18.3	18.9	19.5	1.2
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	3.0	3.5	3.8	0.8
Queensland - Outback	6.0	8.0	9.3	3.3
Sunshine Coast	18.9	19.9	20.1	1.2
Toowoomba	8.2	8.2	8.2	0.0
Townsville	5.3	5.8	5.9	0.6
Wide Bay	9.3	9.4	9.5	0.2
South Australia	26.3	29.8	30.0	3.8
Greater Adelaide	4.6	4.7	4.7	0.1
Adelaide - Central and Hills	5.0	5.1	5.1	0.1
Adelaide - North	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1
Adelaide - South	6.8	6.7	6.8	-0.1
Adelaide - West	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.1
Rest of South Australia	26.4	29.9	30.1	3.8
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	1.8	1.9	2.0	0.2
South Australia - Outback	28.4	32.3	32.6	4.2
South Australia - South East	13.2	13.5	13.7	0.5
Western Australia	14.4	14.5	23.2	8.8
Greater Perth	8.5	8.6	9.3	0.8
Mandurah	8.1	8.2	8.4	0.3

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2008 per cent</i>	<i>2012 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2008 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
Perth - Inner	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0
Perth - North East	9.6	10.0	11.5	1.9
Perth - North West	6.9	6.8	6.8	0.0
Perth - South East	10.0	10.1	10.8	0.8
Perth - South West	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0
Rest of Western Australia	14.4	14.5	23.3	8.9
Bunbury	25.7	26.1	26.1	0.5
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	11.1	10.3	10.7	-0.4
Western Australia - Outback (North)	9.1	9.4	25.5	16.4
Western Australia - Outback (South)	18.3	18.3	23.5	5.3
Tasmania	38.6	40.2	41.8	3.2
Greater Hobart	11.1	12.2	12.6	1.5
Rest of Tasmania	39.3	40.9	42.5	3.2
Launceston and North East	20.2	22.3	22.1	1.9
South East	42.3	43.4	48.0	5.7
West and North West	53.1	54.7	54.8	1.7
Northern Territory	9.0	18.9	25.2	16.2
Greater Darwin	11.0	11.0	11.3	0.3
Rest of Northern Territory	9.0	18.9	25.2	16.2
Northern Territory - Outback	9.0	18.9	25.2	16.2
Australian Capital Territory	54.9	55.0	55.5	0.6
Australian Capital Cities	20.0	20.6	20.8	0.7
Australian Rest of States	12.9	15.6	19.7	6.8

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

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

Overlapping areas have been filtered from the original data source.

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

P 3.4 Sustaining the environment

P 3.4.1 Greenhouse gas emissions

Reductions in greenhouse emissions are likely to reflect increased efforts to combat the human impact that Australia is contributing towards climate change. Greenhouse gas emissions can be produced directly, through for example the use of fuel and energy, manufacturing and mining activity. It can also be produced indirectly from the generation of the electricity purchased and consumed. In 2016, the major emission sources were electricity, gas and water and primary industries (agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining).⁵⁸

Changes in greenhouse gas emissions can be linked to changes in energy efficiency or vehicle use. This indicator takes into account population data, transport data and industry data in order to estimate greenhouse gas emissions on a per capita basis.

Due to limits in the availability of data at the small geographic scale, the information on greenhouse gas emissions has been derived using modelling and estimation techniques. The resulting values are only approximate and should be used with caution. Data for this indicator is currently only available for 2016.

Greenhouse gas emissions per capita across major urban areas

- Change over time is not presented for this indicator as estimates are currently only available for 2016.
- In 2016, the major urban area with the highest level of greenhouse gas emissions estimate per capita was Greater Perth, while the major urban area with the lowest estimate was Bendigo.

⁵⁸ Department of the Environment and Energy, *National Inventory by Economic Sector 2016*, Commonwealth of Australia 2018.

Table P 3.4.1.a Greenhouse gas emissions per capita by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2016 gigagrams CO₂ equivalent
Greater Sydney	13.7
Greater Melbourne	13.8
Greater Brisbane	18.5
Greater Perth	20.9
Greater Adelaide	12.3
Gold Coast - Tweed	14.1
Newcastle	14.2
Canberra - Queanbeyan	n.a
Sunshine Coast	13.1
Wollongong	11.7
Geelong	12.2
Greater Hobart	11.6
Townsville	17.8
Cairns	13.4
Greater Darwin	n.a
Toowoomba	12.6
Ballarat	13.2
Bendigo	9.7
Albury - Wodonga	12.7
Launceston	10.3
Mackay	17.2

Source: BITRE 2019, analysis of Department of the Environment and Energy (DEE) National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGGI) 2016, CSIRO city scope 2 emissions estimates 2016 (based on zone substation load data), ABS Regional Population Growth, 2016 (cat. no. 3218.0), ABS Agricultural Commodities, 2015-16 (cat. no. 7121.0), ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016

The sub-state areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 Greater Capital Cities Statistical Area. All the other regions are based on the 2016 Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

This indicator is the estimated per-capita amount of greenhouse gases emitted in a year. It is calculated as direct (scope 1) greenhouse emissions, excluding emissions from electricity generation, as well as indirect (scope 2) greenhouse gas emissions from the generation of electricity. The greenhouse gas emission per capita indicator is calculated as the sum of various direct and indirect emissions for each city divided by the city's population.

n.a. Not available.

P 3.5 Healthy built environments

P 3.5.1 Average commuting time

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

Travel times illustrate the impact of transport infrastructure on individuals. More time spent commuting can impact negatively on the health and wellbeing of people who live in cities, as longer commutes are associated with higher stress levels, less time spent with family and reduced life satisfaction.⁵⁹

Average commuting time across remoteness classes

- Major cities continue to have higher average commuting times in 2017 than inner or outer regional areas, with an average commute time of 33.5 minutes.
- Outer regional areas recorded the largest increase in average commuting times between 2007 and 2017 (by 2.8 minutes from 18.7 minutes to 21.5 minutes), followed closely by major cities with a similar increase in average commuting times between 2007 and 2017 (by 2.7 minutes from 30.7 minutes to 33.5 minutes).

Table P 3.5.1.a Average commuting time by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2007 minutes	2012 minutes	2017 minutes	2007 - 2017 change minutes
Major Cities	30.7	31.2	33.5	2.7
Inner Regional	23.6	23.0	25.3	1.7
Outer Regional	18.7	20.6	21.5	2.8
Remote	n.p.	n.p.	18.7	n.p.
Very Remote	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.

Source: BITRE 2019, Analysis of Melbourne Institute 2018, Unit record data, Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey, Melbourne Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. Yearbook 2018 incorrectly reported Remoteness Area classification as 2016 ASGS.

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

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

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

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

Figures in this table may not be comparable to those published in Yearbook 2018 due to change in methodology.

n.p. Not published.

⁵⁹ Victoria Health Promotion Foundation 2012, *Commute time, Indicator Overview*, VicHealth Indicators Survey.

Average commuting time across capital cities and balance of state

- Across most of Australia average commuting times in 2017 were higher in capital cities compared with the rest of state areas.
- Between 2007 and 2017, average commuting times in the combined capital cities and combined Australian rest of states recorded similar increases (2.6 minutes and 2.7 minutes respectively).
- The largest difference between a capital city and the rest of state was in Western Australia, where average commuting times in Greater Perth were 12.3 minutes longer than in rest of Western Australia in 2017.
- The only improvement in average commuting times between 2007 and 2017 among all capital cities and rest of state areas was seen in rest of Western Australia (down 1.1 minutes).
- The largest increase in average commute times was in rest of South Australia (up by 5.9 minutes). The lowest increase was recorded in the rest of Victoria, with an increase of 0.3 minutes.

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

Capital City / Balance of State	2007 minutes	2012 minutes	2017 minutes	2007 - 2017 change minutes
Greater Sydney	36.2	34.6	37.7	1.5
Rest of New South Wales	23.7	23.6	26.7	3.0
Greater Melbourne	31.7	33.2	33.7	2.1
Rest of Victoria	23.5	22.3	23.8	0.3
Greater Brisbane	31.5	29.7	35.3	3.8
Rest of Queensland	21.3	23.3	24.5	3.2
Greater Adelaide	27.3	26.0	28.2	0.9
Rest of South Australia	17.2	17.4	23.1	5.9
Greater Perth	25.5	29.1	31.3	5.7
Rest of Western Australia	20.2	23.1	19.0	-1.1
Tasmania*	19.7	21.7	22.9	3.2
Northern Territory*	n.p.	n.p.	20.5	n.p.
Australian Capital Territory	22.3	28.2	26.9	4.7
Australian Capital Cities	31.2	31.5	33.9	2.6
Australian Rest of States	21.9	22.7	24.5	2.7

Source: BITRE 2019, Analysis of Melbourne Institute 2018, Unit record data, Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey, Melbourne

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

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

* Data available only at the state or territory level.

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

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

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

Figures in this table may not be comparable to those published in Yearbook 2018 due to change in methodology.

n.p. Not published.

P 3.5.2 Active travel

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

The planning and design of built environments affects the rates of walking and cycling for transport. Specific features of neighbourhoods, towns and cities, such as road networks, footpaths, cycle ways, quality open space, density and land use mix that offers good accessibility to a range of goods and services, are associated with an increased rate of walking and cycling for transport.⁶⁰

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

Active travel across remoteness classes

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

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

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

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

⁶⁰ Giles-Corti B., Ryan K., and Foster S. 2012, *Increasing density in Australia: maximising the health benefits and minimising harm*, Report to the National Heart Foundation of Australia, Melbourne.

Active travel across major urban areas

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

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

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

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Active travel across sub-state regions

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

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

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

(continued)

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

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

(continued)

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

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

(continued)

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

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

(continued)

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

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

(continued)

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

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

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

P 3.5.3 Number of solar panel systems

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

This indicator measures the number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations across regions. It is expressed as the number of solar panel systems up to 100kW and solar water heater installations per 100 dwellings. A number of factors can influence uptake of solar energy systems in households, including household income, regional climate and government schemes designed to subsidise or encourage the installation of solar systems.

- Across Australia, there were 27 solar installations per 100 dwellings by 2017.

Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations across remoteness classes

- The uptake of solar technologies was strongest in inner regional Australia both in terms of the number (34 installations per 100 dwellings), and growth.
- Very remote Australia recorded both the lowest levels of installation in solar technology (20 installations per 100 dwellings), and growth.

Table P 3.5.3.a Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations by remoteness class

	2001 - 2015	2001 - 2016	2001 - 2017	2001-2015 - 2001-2017
Remoteness Class	installations per 100 dwellings	installations per 100 dwellings	installations per 100 dwellings	change in installations per 100 dwellings
Major Cities	21	23	25	4
Inner Regional	29	31	34	5
Outer Regional	25	27	29	4
Remote	21	23	25	4
Very Remote	17	18	20	3
AUSTRALIA	23	25	27	4

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Clean Energy Regulator, Data by Region, 2013-18 (cat. no. 1410.0)

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Based on number of dwellings as at 2016 Census (excluding Migratory, Offshore and Shipping).

Total number of installations can include those installed in non-dwelling buildings e.g. businesses. Note that these are not included in the total number of dwellings used to calculate this indicator.

Annual figures will continue to rise due to the 12 month creation period allowed for registered persons to create their certificates.

Decommissioning of solar installations over time is not reflected in the cumulative totals presented.

Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations across major urban areas

- As of 2017 the Sunshine Coast recorded the highest number of solar technologies per 100 dwellings, with 44 per 100 dwellings installing small systems.
- In contrast, as of 2017 Greater Sydney and Launceston had the lowest rates of small scale solar technologies (13 and 14 installations per 100 dwellings respectively).
- Major urban areas with the largest increase in small scale solar panels and water heater technologies per 100 dwellings were Greater Darwin and Greater Perth.

Table P 3.5.3.b Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2001 - 2015 installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2016 installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2017 installations per 100 dwellings	2001-2015 - 2001-2017 change in installations per 100 dwellings
Greater Sydney	11	12	13	2
Greater Melbourne	17	19	21	4
Greater Brisbane	34	37	39	5
Greater Perth	32	35	39	7
Greater Adelaide	29	31	33	4
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	30	32	35	5
Newcastle - Maitland	20	21	24	4
Canberra - Queanbeyan	15	16	18	3
Sunshine Coast	38	41	44	6
Wollongong	17	18	19	2
Geelong	23	25	28	5
Greater Hobart	14	15	16	2
Townsville	27	29	32	5
Cairns	23	25	28	5
Greater Darwin	24	28	32	8
Toowoomba	26	27	30	4
Ballarat	18	19	21	3
Bendigo	26	28	30	4
Albury - Wodonga	20	22	24	4
Launceston	12	13	14	2

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Clean Energy Regulator, Data by Region, 2013-18 (cat. no. 1410.0)

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

Based on number of dwellings as at 2016 Census (excluding Migratory, Offshore and Shipping).

Total number of installations can include those installed in non-dwelling buildings e.g. businesses. Note that these are not included in the total number of dwellings used to calculate this indicator.

Annual figures will continue to rise due to the 12 month creation period allowed for registered persons to create their certificates.

Decommissioning of solar installations over time is not reflected in the cumulative totals presented.

Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations across sub-state regions

- As at 2017, the sub-state regions with the highest number of small scale solar installations per 100 dwellings were Richmond - Tweed in New South Wales and Mandurah in Western Australia (52 installations per 100 dwellings each).
- As at 2017, the lowest rate of solar installations per 100 dwellings was recorded in Sydney - City and Inner South.
- Between 2015 and 2017, the sub-state regions with the largest increase in the number of solar panel and water heaters per 100 dwellings were Mandurah, Richmond – Tweed, Perth - North East and Perth - South West.
- Between 2015 and 2017, three Statistical Area level 4 regions recorded no increase in installations of solar panel and water heaters per 100 dwellings. Those were Sydney - City and Inner South, Sydney - Eastern Suburbs and Western Australia - Outback (North).

Table P 3.5.3.c Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2001 - 2015 installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2016 installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2017 installations per 100 dwellings	2001-2015 - 2001-2017 change in installations per 100 dwellings
New South Wales	17	18	20	3
Greater Sydney	11	12	13	2
Central Coast	18	19	21	3
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	20	21	23	3
Sydney - Blacktown	18	19	21	3
Sydney - City and Inner South	3	3	3	0
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	4	4	4	0
Sydney - Inner South West	8	9	10	2
Sydney - Inner West	5	6	6	1
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	7	8	8	1
Sydney - Northern Beaches	9	9	10	1
Sydney - Outer South West	22	23	25	3
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	18	20	21	3
Sydney - Parramatta	10	10	11	1
Sydney - Ryde	9	9	10	1
Sydney - South West	16	17	18	2
Sydney - Sutherland	13	13	14	1
Rest of New South Wales	25	27	30	5
Capital Region	21	22	25	4
Central West	18	19	21	3
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	38	40	44	6
Far West and Orana	28	31	35	7
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	23	25	28	5
Illawarra	17	18	19	2
Mid North Coast	38	40	42	4
Murray	21	23	25	4
New England and North West	23	25	28	5
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	20	21	23	3
Richmond - Tweed	44	47	52	8
Riverina	16	18	19	3
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	23	25	27	4
Victoria	19	21	23	4
Greater Melbourne	17	19	21	4
Melbourne - Inner	5	6	6	1
Melbourne - Inner East	10	11	12	2
Melbourne - Inner South	10	11	12	2
Melbourne - North East	21	24	26	5
Melbourne - North West	20	23	26	6
Melbourne - Outer East	15	17	19	4
Melbourne - South East	23	26	29	6
Melbourne - West	28	30	34	6
Mornington Peninsula	17	19	21	4
Rest of Victoria	25	27	30	5

(continued)

Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 - 2015 installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2016 installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2017 installations per 100 dwellings	2001-2015 - 2001-2017 change in installations per 100 dwellings
Ballarat	21	23	25	4
Bendigo	29	32	35	6
Geelong	24	27	29	5
Hume	27	29	32	5
Latrobe - Gippsland	25	27	30	5
North West	24	26	28	4
Shepparton	29	32	35	6
Warrnambool and South West	17	19	21	4
Queensland	32	34	37	5
Greater Brisbane	34	37	39	5
Brisbane - East	43	46	49	6
Brisbane - North	28	30	32	4
Brisbane - South	32	34	36	4
Brisbane - West	34	36	39	5
Brisbane Inner City	11	12	13	2
Ipswich	39	41	44	5
Logan - Beaudesert	43	46	49	6
Moreton Bay - North	43	45	49	6
Moreton Bay - South	42	45	48	6
Rest of Queensland	30	33	35	5
Cairns	24	26	29	5
Darling Downs - Maranoa	29	31	33	4
Central Queensland	30	32	35	5
Gold Coast	30	32	34	4
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	22	24	26	4
Queensland - Outback	16	18	19	3
<i>Far North</i>	13	14	16	3
<i>Outback - North</i>	17	19	20	3
<i>Outback - South</i>	18	20	23	5
Sunshine Coast	40	43	46	6
Toowoomba	28	30	32	4
Townsville	27	29	32	5
Wide Bay	40	42	46	6
South Australia	31	32	35	4
Greater Adelaide	29	31	33	4
Adelaide - Central and Hills	26	27	30	4
Adelaide - North	32	34	37	5
Adelaide - South	33	34	37	4
Adelaide - West	23	25	27	4
Rest of South Australia	34	36	38	4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	38	40	42	4
South Australia - Outback	31	33	35	4
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	33	35	37	4

(continued)

Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2001 - 2015 installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2016 installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2017 installations per 100 dwellings	2001-2015 - 2001-2017 change in installations per 100 dwellings
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	27	29	30	3
South Australia - South East	33	35	37	4
Western Australia	31	34	37	6
Greater Perth	32	35	39	7
Mandurah	43	47	52	9
Perth - Inner	13	14	16	3
Perth - North East	35	39	43	8
Perth - North West	31	34	38	7
Perth - South East	34	37	41	7
Perth - South West	34	38	42	8
Rest of Western Australia	28	30	33	5
Bunbury	35	38	42	7
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	32	35	38	6
Western Australia - Outback (North)	14	14	14	0
<i>Kimberley</i>	18	18	18	0
<i>East Pilbara</i>	15	15	15	0
<i>West Pilbara</i>	7	7	8	1
Western Australia - Outback (South)	24	26	28	4
<i>Esperance</i>	18	18	18	0
<i>Gascoyne</i>	22	23	25	3
<i>Goldfields</i>	13	14	16	3
<i>Mid West</i>	34	37	39	5
Tasmania	14	15	16	2
Greater Hobart	14	15	16	2
Rest of Tasmania	13	15	16	3
Launceston and North East	14	16	17	3
South East	15	16	17	2
West and North West	12	13	14	2
Northern Territory	22	24	27	5
Greater Darwin	24	28	32	8
Rest of Northern Territory	17	19	21	4
Northern Territory - Outback	17	19	21	4
<i>Alice Springs</i>	25	27	29	4
<i>Barkly</i>	9	10	10	1
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	9	11	12	3
<i>East Arnhem</i>	11	13	15	4
<i>Katherine</i>	13	16	18	5
Australian Capital Territory	15	16	17	2
Australian Capital Cities	21	23	24	3
Australian Rest of States	27	29	31	4

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Clean Energy Regulator, Data by Region 2013-18 (cat. no. 1410.0)

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

Based on number of dwellings as at 2016 Census (excluding Migratory, Offshore and Shipping).

Total number of installations can include those installed in non-dwelling buildings e.g. businesses. Note that these are not included in the total number of dwellings used to calculate this indicator.

Annual figures will continue to rise due to the 12 month creation period allowed for registered persons to create their certificates.

Decommissioning of solar installations over time is not reflected in the cumulative totals presented.

Progress 4: Governance



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

Governance is the authority of the different levels in the system of government to manage a country's affairs. It includes the mechanisms, processes and institutions that regulate individuals' activities, as well as the way individuals are included in making decisions about aspects that affect their lives.⁶¹

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

Governance			
Trust		Participation	
Generalised trust	p. 180	Voter turnout	p. 183
Informal votes	p. 182	Participation in a civic or political group	p. 184
		Uptake of Australian citizenship	p. 186

⁶¹ UN 2006, Committee of Experts on Public Administration, *Definition of Basic Concepts and Terminologies in Governance and Public Administration* (E/C.16/2006/4).

P 4.1 Trust

P 4.1.1 Generalised trust

Generalised trust measures the degree to which people in a community feel they can trust one another. Generalised trust is considered a measure of progress for trust in the integrity of governments and private institutions, for example, whether or not the police, one's doctor and hospital could be generally trusted or be trusted to do 'the right thing' for the individual. While there are many personal and circumstantial factors that influence the level of trust people have for one another, governance systems in society are likely to also play a role due to the significant influence they have over many aspects of people's lives.⁶²

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

Generalised trust across remoteness classes

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

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

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

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

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Remoteness area estimates exclude very remote areas as the General Social Survey was not conducted in very remote parts of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates, and will only have a minor effect on aggregate estimates produced for individual states and territories, except the Northern Territory where the population living in very remote areas accounts for around 20% of persons.

Persons aged 18 years and over.

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

Generalised trust across capital cities and the balance of state

- Levels of generalised trust collectively increased in Australian capital cities while levels collectively decreased in rest of state areas.
- The largest increases among capital cities and rest of state regions were in Greater Melbourne (5.8 percentage points), Greater Sydney (3.5 percentage points) and Greater Hobart (3.3 percentage points).
- Nine of the 15 capital and rest of state regions saw a decline in generalised trust between 2006 and 2014. The largest decline was in the rest of South Australia, where the proportion of people who agree that most people can be trusted fell by 15.5 percentage points.

⁶² Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

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

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

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.

Persons aged 18 years and over.

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

P 4.1.2 Informal votes

Informal votes in Australian federal elections are an indicator of trust in governance processes and systems. An informal vote is a ballot paper which has been incorrectly completed or not filled in at all. Informal votes are not counted towards any candidate. The rate of informal voting is the proportion of informal votes cast as a proportion of the total number of votes in a federal election. This is calculated separately for each house of Parliament. The proportion of informal votes cast can indicate whether citizen engagement in this democratic process is improving.⁶³

- Nationally there was a decline in the rate of informal voting for the House of Representatives between 2013 and 2019 (0.4 percentage points).
- There was an overall increase in the rate of informal Senate votes cast between 2013 and 2019 (1.3 percentage points).

Informal votes across remoteness⁶⁴

- Inner and outer metropolitan regions showed recorded declines greater than the national trend for informal votes in the House of Representatives between 2013 and 2019 (1.3 percentage points and 0.5 percentage points, respectively), while provincial and rural regions recorded increases over the same period (0.1 percentage points and 0.5 percentage points, respectively).
- All regions recorded an increase in informal votes for the Senate between 2013 and 2019. Rural, provincial and outer metropolitan regions showed increases greater than the national trend over this period for informal votes in the Senate between 2013 and 2019 (1.7 percentage points, 1.5 percentage points and 1.5 percentage points, respectively).

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

Remoteness	2013 per cent	2016 per cent	2019 per cent	2013 - 2019 change percentage points
House of Representatives				
Inner Metropolitan	6.0	4.7	4.6	-1.3
Outer Metropolitan	6.4	5.2	5.8	-0.5
Provincial	5.6	5.1	5.8	0.1
Rural	5.5	5.3	6.0	0.5
AUSTRALIA	5.9	5.1	5.5	-0.4
Senate				
Inner Metropolitan	3.1	3.6	3.6	0.5
Outer Metropolitan	3.2	4.2	4.7	1.5
Provincial	2.7	4.0	4.2	1.5
Rural	2.7	4.0	4.4	1.7
AUSTRALIA	3.0	3.9	4.2	1.3

Source: AEC 2019, Virtual Tally Room, 2013, 2016, 2019

Commonwealth electoral divisions (CEDs) have been classified according to the 2019 AEC demographic classification system.

This is broadly comparable to the ASGS Remoteness Structure.

Boundary changes to the 2019 AEC demographic classification system may limit comparability of data from yearbook publications prior to 2019.

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

⁶³ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra

⁶⁴ Commonwealth electoral divisions (CEDs) have been classified according to the 2019 AEC demographic classification system. This is broadly comparable to the ASGS Remoteness Structure.

P 4.2 Participation

P 4.2.1 Voter turnout

Voter turnout as a proportion of registered voters at federal elections indicates the involvement of Australians in the political process. Voting is a significant activity people can undertake to influence the systems that govern them. When voter turnout at federal elections is high, it indicates that people are actively involved in making decisions that affect both themselves and the wider community.

Voter turnout can be different for the House of Representatives and the Senate, as it is based on ballots cast separately for each house. The level of voter turnout in Australia is also heavily influenced by compulsory voting laws which should be taken into account when interpreting this indicator.⁶⁵

- Nationally, voter turnout decreased in both the House of Representatives (by 1.4 percentage points) and in the Senate (by 5.3 percentage points) between 2013 and 2019.

Voter turnout across remoteness⁶⁶

- Rural, provincial and outer metropolitan areas showed recorded decreases greater than the national trend in the House of Representatives (1.7 percentage points, 1.6 percentage points and 1.6 percentage points respectively), while inner metropolitan areas recorded a decrease lower than the national trend (0.8 percentage points).
- Between 2013 and 2019, rural and outer metropolitan regions recorded greater decreases than the national trend (7.4 percentage points and 5.8 percentage points respectively) in the Senate, while inner metropolitan and provincial areas showed recorded slower declines (3.4 percentage points and 4.5 percentage points respectively).

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

Remoteness	2013 per cent	2016 per cent	2019 per cent	2013 - 2019 change percentage points
House of Representatives				
Inner Metropolitan	92.2	89.9	91.5	-0.8
Outer Metropolitan	93.4	91.0	91.8	-1.6
Provincial	94.1	92.3	92.6	-1.6
Rural	93.7	91.6	92.0	-1.7
AUSTRALIA	93.2	91.0	91.9	-1.4
Senate				
Inner Metropolitan	93.0	91.0	89.6	-3.4
Outer Metropolitan	94.1	92.1	88.3	-5.8
Provincial	94.7	93.0	90.2	-4.5
Rural	94.2	92.3	86.8	-7.4
AUSTRALIA	93.9	91.9	88.6	-5.3

Source: AEC 2019, Virtual Tally Room, 2013, 2016, 2019

Commonwealth electoral divisions (CEDs) have been classified according to the 2019 AEC demographic classification system.

Boundary changes to the 2019 AEC demographic classification system may limit comparability of data from yearbook publications prior to 2019.

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

⁶⁵ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

⁶⁶ Commonwealth electoral divisions (CEDs) have been classified according to the 2019 AEC demographic classification system. This is broadly comparable to the ASGS Remoteness Structure.

P 4.2.2 Participation in a civic or political group

This indicator measures the proportion of the population aged 18 years and over who actively participated in a civic or political group in the last 12 months. Active participation in civic and political groups is a measure of progress in terms of the opportunity to contribute to decision making. When participation in civic or political groups is high, it indicates that there are sufficient opportunities for people to get involved and contribute to organisations that affect Australia's social and political fabric. However, if active participation in civic or political groups is low this suggests there are few opportunities to contribute in these ways.⁶⁷

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

Participation in a civic or political group across remoteness classes

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

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

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

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

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Remoteness area estimates exclude very remote areas as the General Social Survey was not conducted in very remote parts of Australia. This is unlikely to affect national estimates, and will only have a minor effect on aggregate estimates produced for individual states and territories, except the Northern Territory where the population living in very remote areas accounts for around 20% of persons.

Persons aged 18 years and over.

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

- The proportion of people who actively participated in a civic or political group fell in all capital and rest of state regions of Australia between 2006 and 2014.
- Between 2006 and 2014 the largest declines in participation occurred in the rest of South Australia (down 9.4 percentage points)⁶⁸, Greater Darwin (down 8.8 percentage points) and the Australian Capital Territory (down 8.0 percentage points).
- In 2014, the rest of Northern Territory was the region with the highest overall level of participation in a civic or political group, at 20.5 per cent.

⁶⁷ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

⁶⁸ The 2014 estimate has a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

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

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

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

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.

Persons aged 18 years and over.

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

P 4.2.3 Uptake of Australian citizenship

Uptake of Australian citizenship indicates whether new migrants to Australia are adopting the rights and responsibilities of being an Australian citizen. This contrasts with migrants who choose to stay in Australia as permanent residents. To access a number of rights, including the right to vote or to stand for public office, it is necessary that new migrants take up Australian citizenship. In this context, an increase in the uptake of Australian citizenship can be interpreted, at least indirectly, as an indication of people's willingness to be an active participant in societal decision making.⁶⁹

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

Uptake of Australian citizenship across remoteness classes

- There was a decline in the uptake of Australian citizenship across all remoteness classes. The largest decline was observed in very remote Australia, with a decline of 8.8 percentage points from 69.3 per cent in 2006 to 60.5 per cent in 2016.
- In 2016, major cities had the highest proportion of Australian citizenship uptake among new eligible migrants at 74.1 per cent, while very remote Australia had the lowest uptake at 60.5 per cent.

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

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Major Cities	79.2	78.7	74.1	-5.1
Inner Regional	73.1	73.6	71.8	-1.3
Outer Regional	73.6	72.8	70.1	-3.5
Remote	70.7	67.8	63.7	-7.0
Very Remote	69.3	65.4	60.5	-8.8
AUSTRALIA	78.3	77.8	73.6	-4.7

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Residents of Australia born overseas whose year of arrival was at least 5 years prior to the Census who have become Australian citizens.

Uptake of Australian citizenship across major urban areas

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

⁶⁹ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0), Canberra.

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

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

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Residents of Australia born overseas whose year of arrival was at least 5 years prior to the Census who have become Australian citizens.

Uptake of Australian citizenship across sub-state regions

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

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

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

(continued)

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

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

(continued)

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

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
Mandurah	76.5	75.7	71.8	-4.7
Perth - Inner	80.3	79.1	75.0	-5.3
Perth - North East	80.0	79.1	74.0	-6.0
Perth - North West	80.9	81.2	76.9	-4.0
Perth - South East	75.7	74.7	69.3	-6.4
Perth - South West	77.8	77.1	72.7	-5.1
Rest of Western Australia	73.0	70.7	67.0	-6.0
Bunbury	75.9	74.3	71.6	-4.3
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	73.5	73.1	71.6	-1.9
Western Australia - Outback (North)	70.6	64.2	57.1	-13.5
<i>Kimberley</i>	68.8	68.8	63.1	-5.7
<i>East Pilbara</i>	70.9	62.4	54.6	-16.3
<i>West Pilbara</i>	71.6	62.7	55.6	-16.0
Western Australia - Outback (South)	68.9	66.2	61.2	-7.7
<i>Esperance</i>	67.3	65.8	64.2	-3.1
<i>Gascoyne</i>	76.7	75.2	68.8	-7.9
<i>Goldfields</i>	61.0	58.0	50.5	-10.5
<i>Mid West</i>	74.1	71.6	70.1	-4.0
Tasmania	75.3	76.2	75.4	0.1
Greater Hobart	78.1	78.4	76.7	-1.4
Rest of Tasmania	72.9	74.3	74.2	1.3
Launceston and North East	73.5	74.7	74.6	1.1
South East	73.0	74.8	75.5	2.5
West and North West	72.2	73.4	73.2	1.0
Northern Territory	78.9	76.8	71.4	-7.5
Greater Darwin	81.6	79.2	72.6	-9.0
Rest of Northern Territory	70.5	69.4	66.9	-3.6
Northern Territory - Outback	70.5	69.4	66.9	-3.6
<i>Alice Springs</i>	67.9	67.4	65.9	-2.0
<i>Barkly</i>	74.3	75.2	67.8	-6.5
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	73.8	66.6	67.7	-6.1
<i>East Arnhem</i>	73.1	71.7	64.7	-8.4
<i>Katherine</i>	75.9	75.0	72.2	-3.7
Australian Capital Territory	86.6	87.0	83.1	-3.5
Australian Capital Cities	79.5	79.1	74.5	-5.0
Australian Rest of States	73.0	72.5	69.8	-3.2

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Residents of Australia born overseas whose year of arrival was at least 5 years prior to the Census who have become Australian citizens.

Context





Context 1: Population and Demographics



The population and demography domain provides information about the Australian population as context for interpreting and analysing Australia's progress. The characteristics of Australia's population influence many aspects of progress, including the demand and supply of labour in the economy, demand for services and infrastructure, and various aspects of people's lives. At the same time, economic and social factors influence the size and demographic makeup of the population. For example, conditions in the labour market can influence migration choices, while general levels of wellbeing can influence people's decisions to have children and raise a family.

Population and Demographics			
Population		Housing	
Estimated resident population	p. 194	Average household size	p. 226
Population projections	p. 199	Multi-unit dwellings	p. 231
Internal migration	p. 203	Residential property prices	p. 236
Overseas arrivals	p. 206	Dwelling approvals	p. 243
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Proportion of people who are working age	p. 221	Single parent families	p. 256

C 1.1 Population

C 1.1.1 Estimated resident population

The estimated resident population refers to the number of usual residents in a region. It provides a measure of the population growth or decline of a region and also provides context to help interpret progress indicators.

Table C 1.1.1.a Estimated resident population by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2008 persons	2013 persons	2018p persons	2008 - 2018 growth	2008 - 2018 average annual growth rate per cent
Major Cities	14,895,703	16,384,454	18,003,544	3,107,841	1.9
Inner Regional	3,935,140	4,208,159	4,445,356	510,216	1.2
Outer Regional	1,926,433	2,018,752	2,052,366	125,933	0.6
Remote	293,621	304,365	291,213	-2,408	-0.1
Very Remote	198,302	212,399	200,381	2,079	0.1
AUSTRALIA	21,249,199	23,128,129	24,992,860	3,743,661	1.6

Source: ABS 2019, Regional Population Growth, 2017-18 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Geography is based on the ASGS 2016.

p Preliminary estimates.

Table C 1.1.1.b Estimated resident population by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2008 persons	2013 persons	2018p persons	2008 - 2018 growth	2008 - 2018 average annual growth rate per cent
Greater Sydney	4,409,562	4,757,364	5,230,330	820,768	1.7
Greater Melbourne	3,931,438	4,370,067	4,963,349	1,031,911	2.4
Greater Brisbane	2,012,204	2,241,944	2,462,637	450,433	2.0
Greater Perth	1,682,860	1,943,855	2,059,484	376,624	2.0
Greater Adelaide	1,219,523	1,289,696	1,345,777	126,254	1.0
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	544,361	608,069	679,127	134,766	2.2
Newcastle - Maitland	437,105	462,602	486,704	49,599	1.1
Canberra - Queanbeyan	383,974	420,363	457,563	73,589	1.8
Sunshine Coast	265,622	296,079	333,436	67,814	2.3
Wollongong	272,289	286,017	302,739	30,450	1.1
Geelong	217,023	236,535	268,277	51,254	2.1
Greater Hobart	209,166	219,315	232,606	23,440	1.1
Townsville	156,310	173,600	180,820	24,510	1.5
Cairns	130,197	144,602	152,729	22,532	1.6
Greater Darwin	121,210	138,471	148,564	27,354	2.1
Toowoomba	121,820	130,089	136,861	15,041	1.2
Ballarat	87,893	96,577	105,471	17,578	1.8
Bendigo	83,313	90,772	99,122	15,809	1.8
Albury - Wodonga	81,540	86,564	93,603	12,063	1.4
Launceston	84,049	85,619	87,328	3,279	0.4

Source: ABS 2019, Regional Population Growth, 2017-18 (cat. no. 3218.0)

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

All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.

p Preliminary estimates.

Table C 1.1.1.c Estimated resident population by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2008 persons	2013 persons	2018p persons	2008 - 2018 growth	2008 - 2018 average annual growth rate per cent
New South Wales	6,943,461	7,404,032	7,988,241	1,044,780	1.4
Greater Sydney	4,409,562	4,757,364	5,230,330	820,768	1.7
Central Coast	312,338	327,745	342,095	29,757	0.9
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	210,711	224,036	245,637	34,926	1.5
Sydney - Blacktown	294,596	327,424	369,340	74,744	2.3
Sydney - City and Inner South	268,910	299,986	359,302	90,392	2.9
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	256,749	274,954	293,052	36,303	1.3
Sydney - Inner South West	529,587	569,885	620,157	90,570	1.6
Sydney - Inner West	263,725	290,736	319,175	55,450	1.9
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	377,775	404,908	436,957	59,182	1.5
Sydney - Northern Beaches	239,842	257,020	271,278	31,436	1.2
Sydney - Outer South West	234,580	251,649	283,434	48,854	1.9
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	291,502	304,119	323,801	32,299	1.1
Sydney - Parramatta	387,247	434,184	493,421	106,174	2.5
Sydney - Ryde	165,195	178,245	199,412	34,217	1.9
Sydney - South West	361,073	390,529	444,520	83,447	2.1
Sydney - Sutherland	215,732	221,944	228,749	13,017	0.6
Rest of New South Wales	2,533,899	2,646,668	2,757,911	224,012	0.9
Capital Region	208,145	218,808	227,969	19,824	0.9
Central West	196,880	206,239	212,648	15,768	0.8
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	131,179	136,669	141,212	10,033	0.7
Far West and Orana	117,345	117,334	117,331	-14	0.0
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	240,209	259,522	277,105	36,896	1.4
Illawarra	279,265	293,619	311,193	31,928	1.1
Mid North Coast	201,687	211,147	220,713	19,026	0.9
Murray	113,241	115,240	120,169	6,928	0.6
New England and North West	178,270	183,886	186,864	8,594	0.5
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	346,685	362,085	375,931	29,246	0.8
Richmond - Tweed	230,740	240,226	250,989	20,249	0.8
Riverina	153,480	157,009	161,100	7,620	0.5
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	136,773	144,884	154,687	17,914	1.2
Victoria	5,256,375	5,772,669	6,460,675	1,204,300	2.1
Greater Melbourne	3,931,438	4,370,067	4,963,349	1,031,911	2.4
Melbourne - Inner	505,194	571,493	681,787	176,593	3.0
Melbourne - Inner East	348,379	363,855	391,068	42,689	1.2
Melbourne - Inner South	382,949	406,078	439,498	56,549	1.4
Melbourne - North East	424,488	479,318	545,248	120,760	2.5
Melbourne - North West	312,323	347,133	406,201	93,878	2.7
Melbourne - Outer East	486,118	503,724	530,337	44,219	0.9
Melbourne - South East	635,453	722,578	842,560	207,107	2.9
Melbourne - West	567,442	687,536	818,983	251,541	3.7
Mornington Peninsula	269,092	288,352	307,667	38,575	1.3
Rest of Victoria	1,324,937	1,402,602	1,497,326	172,389	1.2
Ballarat	141,666	153,017	164,786	23,120	1.5
Bendigo	137,368	147,563	160,338	22,970	1.6

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2008 persons	2013 persons	2018p persons	2008 - 2018 growth	2008 - 2018 average annual growth rate per cent
Geelong	243,415	266,726	301,821	58,406	2.2
Hume	157,809	165,487	176,671	18,862	1.1
Latrobe - Gippsland	248,334	266,024	283,039	34,705	1.3
North West	150,139	150,981	152,111	1,972	0.1
Shepparton	124,340	129,328	133,496	9,156	0.7
Warrnambool and South West	121,866	123,476	125,064	3,198	0.3
Queensland	4,219,505	4,652,824	5,011,216	791,711	1.7
Greater Brisbane	2,012,204	2,241,944	2,462,637	450,433	2.0
Brisbane - East	206,835	224,829	237,681	30,846	1.4
Brisbane - North	187,186	205,817	222,270	35,084	1.7
Brisbane - South	310,889	341,254	370,055	59,166	1.8
Brisbane - West	172,219	182,713	191,399	19,180	1.1
Brisbane Inner City	224,714	247,944	282,593	57,879	2.3
Ipswich	265,597	309,332	351,793	86,196	2.9
Logan - Beaudesert	282,435	313,828	341,405	58,970	1.9
Moreton Bay - North	205,499	232,231	251,575	46,076	2.0
Moreton Bay - South	156,830	183,996	213,866	57,036	3.2
Rest of Queensland	2,207,301	2,410,880	2,548,579	341,278	1.4
Cairns	221,566	240,213	252,037	30,471	1.3
Darling Downs - Maranoa	120,349	127,986	128,781	8,432	0.7
Central Queensland	206,990	224,898	225,561	18,571	0.9
Gold Coast	494,599	554,567	622,048	127,449	2.3
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	161,613	176,275	172,523	10,910	0.7
Queensland - Outback	83,698	86,207	82,311	-1,387	-0.2
Far North	30,182	32,366	34,762	4,580	1.4
Outback - North	33,436	33,992	30,139	-3,297	-1.0
Outback - South	20,080	19,849	17,410	-2,670	-1.4
Sunshine Coast	300,400	334,329	375,271	74,871	2.3
Toowoomba	138,302	148,542	156,757	18,455	1.3
Townsville	212,343	230,806	236,441	24,098	1.1
Wide Bay	267,441	287,057	296,849	29,408	1.0
South Australia	1,588,665	1,671,488	1,736,422	147,757	0.9
Greater Adelaide	1,219,523	1,289,696	1,345,777	126,254	1.0
Adelaide - Central and Hills	280,355	291,600	302,346	21,991	0.8
Adelaide - North	384,890	413,459	438,493	53,603	1.3
Adelaide - South	338,732	355,728	367,837	29,105	0.8
Adelaide - West	215,546	228,909	237,101	21,555	1.0
Rest of South Australia	369,142	381,792	390,645	21,503	0.6
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	106,198	110,323	113,999	7,801	0.7
South Australia - Outback	85,519	86,911	84,760	-759	-0.1
Eyre Peninsula and South West	57,021	58,185	57,823	802	0.1
Outback - North and East	28,498	28,726	26,937	-1,561	-0.6
South Australia - South East	177,425	184,558	191,886	14,461	0.8
Western Australia	2,171,700	2,486,944	2,595,192	423,492	1.8
Greater Perth	1,682,860	1,943,855	2,059,484	376,624	2.0

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2008 persons</i>	<i>2013 persons</i>	<i>2018p persons</i>	<i>2008 - 2018 growth</i>	<i>2008 - 2018 average annual growth rate per cent</i>
Mandurah	77,689	94,544	102,031	24,342	2.8
Perth - Inner	157,632	175,784	180,673	23,041	1.4
Perth - North East	216,232	247,401	265,709	49,477	2.1
Perth - North West	471,205	540,383	565,750	94,545	1.8
Perth - South East	418,787	486,207	515,208	96,421	2.1
Perth - South West	341,315	399,536	430,113	88,798	2.3
Rest of Western Australia	488,840	543,089	535,708	46,868	0.9
Bunbury	151,495	173,435	182,575	31,080	1.9
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	129,683	137,922	137,202	7,519	0.6
Western Australia - Outback (North)	88,927	103,707	97,671	8,744	0.9
<i>Kimberley</i>	35,257	38,729	36,014	757	0.2
<i>East Pilbara</i>	23,960	28,521	25,759	1,799	0.7
<i>West Pilbara</i>	29,710	36,457	35,898	6,188	1.9
Western Australia - Outback (South)	118,735	128,025	118,260	-475	0.0
<i>Esperance</i>	15,831	16,542	15,909	78	0.0
<i>Gascoyne</i>	9,380	9,895	9,454	74	0.1
<i>Goldfields</i>	40,745	44,554	39,242	-1,503	-0.4
<i>Mid West</i>	52,779	57,034	53,655	876	0.2
Tasmania	498,568	512,231	528,201	29,633	0.6
Greater Hobart	209,166	219,315	232,606	23,440	1.1
Rest of Tasmania	289,402	292,916	295,595	6,193	0.2
Launceston and North East	141,194	142,924	145,033	3,839	0.3
South East	36,134	37,417	38,608	2,474	0.7
West and North West	112,074	112,575	111,954	-120	0.0
Northern Territory	219,874	241,722	247,327	27,453	1.2
Greater Darwin	121,210	138,471	148,564	27,354	2.1
Rest of Northern Territory	98,664	103,251	98,763	99	0.0
Northern Territory - Outback	98,664	103,251	98,763	99	0.0
<i>Alice Springs</i>	40,364	41,117	39,388	-976	-0.2
<i>Barkly</i>	6,395	6,486	6,115	-280	-0.4
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	16,574	18,470	17,902	1,328	0.8
<i>East Arnhem</i>	15,527	16,291	14,519	-1,008	-0.7
<i>Katherine</i>	19,804	20,887	20,839	1,035	0.5
Australian Capital Territory	348,368	383,257	420,960	72,592	1.9
Australian Capital Cities	13,934,331	15,343,969	16,863,707	2,929,376	1.9
Australian Rest of States	7,314,868	7,784,160	8,129,153	814,285	1.1

Source: ABS 2019, Regional Population Growth, 2017-18 (cat. no. 3218.0)

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

p Preliminary estimates.

Figures for Australian Rest of States includes persons for Other Territories.

C 1.1.2 Population projections

Population projections provide a measure of the expected population growth trajectory for a region. Population growth projections are a key input into the prioritisation of infrastructure investment.

Table C 1.1.2.a Population projections by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2017* persons	2022 persons	2027 persons	2032 persons
Major Cities	17,666,753	19,482,174	21,221,170	22,886,538
Inner Regional	4,390,603	4,649,298	4,886,765	5,093,101
Outer Regional	2,047,945	2,104,753	2,162,493	2,212,920
Remote	292,038	291,521	294,175	296,935
Very Remote	200,508	199,279	201,131	203,769
AUSTRALIA	24,597,847	26,727,025	28,765,734	30,693,262

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2019, Population projections, 2017 (base) to 2032 for all states and territories at Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) by sex and age

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Population projections use medium growth scenario.

* 2017 base year for this dataset has been superseded by more recent population estimates (refer to ABS 3218.0).

Table C 1.1.2.b Population projections by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2017* persons</i>	<i>2022 persons</i>	<i>2027 persons</i>	<i>2032 persons</i>
New South Wales	7,861,674	8,542,528	9,152,348	9,709,902
Greater Sydney	5,132,355	5,694,962	6,197,580	6,665,692
Central Coast	339,236	360,144	380,368	399,261
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	240,876	266,291	289,707	311,789
Sydney - Blacktown	360,060	414,134	466,112	516,420
Sydney - City and Inner South	348,695	402,208	445,233	483,913
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	289,483	315,967	336,758	354,950
Sydney - Inner South West	610,511	667,801	717,674	763,784
Sydney - Inner West	313,927	347,983	376,084	401,175
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	431,008	470,070	502,032	529,500
Sydney - Northern Beaches	268,666	287,907	304,709	319,913
Sydney - Outer South West	275,946	322,503	368,891	414,790
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	319,008	342,222	364,459	385,451
Sydney - Parramatta	480,925	547,119	605,718	660,045
Sydney - Ryde	194,360	215,394	232,739	248,274
Sydney - South West	432,659	498,167	561,324	622,998
Sydney - Sutherland	226,995	237,052	245,772	253,429
Rest of New South Wales	2,729,319	2,847,566	2,954,768	3,044,210
Capital Region	225,666	236,886	247,295	256,299
Central West	211,224	218,067	224,153	229,014
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	140,070	145,166	149,326	152,376
Far West and Orana	116,671	117,081	117,325	117,005
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	272,452	288,385	303,732	317,361
Illawarra	306,591	325,081	341,972	356,936
Mid North Coast	218,256	227,540	235,889	242,484
Murray	118,897	123,530	127,849	131,445
New England and North West	186,181	190,067	193,042	194,820
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	372,264	390,466	406,994	421,201
Richmond - Tweed	248,488	259,631	269,508	277,543
Riverina	160,049	164,715	168,875	172,259
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	152,510	160,951	168,808	175,467
Victoria	6,321,648	7,045,656	7,694,223	8,290,777
Greater Melbourne	4,843,781	5,480,180	6,057,365	6,599,624
Melbourne - Inner	658,592	764,373	846,845	919,372
Melbourne - Inner East	385,961	416,137	440,881	462,797
Melbourne - Inner South	432,905	470,967	505,946	538,705
Melbourne - North East	533,213	611,678	685,837	756,760
Melbourne - North West	393,361	454,653	513,630	570,764
Melbourne - Outer East	525,774	556,952	585,640	611,739
Melbourne - South East	818,212	944,946	1,061,346	1,172,837
Melbourne - West	791,177	933,620	1,069,976	1,201,088
Mornington Peninsula	304,586	326,854	347,264	365,562
Rest of Victoria	1,477,867	1,565,476	1,636,858	1,691,153
Ballarat	162,362	173,641	183,233	191,073
Bendigo	157,827	168,611	177,892	185,526
Geelong	294,004	324,690	351,315	374,112
Hume	174,602	184,489	192,489	198,468

(continued)

Population projections by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2017*</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2022</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2027</i> <i>persons</i>	<i>2032</i> <i>persons</i>
Latrobe - Gippsland	279,350	295,674	308,864	318,470
North West	152,094	153,864	154,258	153,150
Shepparton	132,910	137,293	140,256	141,721
Warrnambool and South West	124,718	127,214	128,551	128,633
Queensland	4,929,152	5,363,276	5,788,778	6,195,969
Greater Brisbane	2,413,457	2,676,180	2,931,725	3,179,336
Brisbane - East	234,632	251,659	268,285	284,119
Brisbane - North	218,521	236,240	255,020	273,655
Brisbane - South	363,988	397,145	432,238	467,472
Brisbane - West	189,504	202,378	214,051	224,899
Brisbane Inner City	273,860	315,972	352,735	386,335
Ipswich	342,529	396,231	448,743	500,756
Logan - Beaudesert	335,102	369,898	404,324	438,511
Moreton Bay - North	247,442	273,698	298,752	322,390
Moreton Bay - South	207,879	232,959	257,577	281,199
Rest of Queensland	2,515,695	2,687,096	2,857,053	3,016,633
Cairns	249,745	265,896	282,195	297,649
Darling Downs - Maranoa	128,798	131,624	134,064	135,890
Central Queensland	225,343	229,903	234,150	237,713
Gold Coast	606,291	672,035	737,730	800,744
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	172,587	176,853	180,876	184,231
Queensland - Outback	82,198	82,426	82,643	82,582
<i>Far North</i>	34,119	35,257	36,416	37,442
<i>Outback - North</i>	30,494	30,209	29,921	29,562
<i>Outback - South</i>	17,585	16,960	16,306	15,578
Sunshine Coast	365,839	408,904	451,627	492,339
Toowoomba	154,843	164,764	175,123	185,229
Townsville	235,683	246,909	258,434	269,645
Wide Bay	294,368	307,782	320,211	330,611
South Australia	1,723,671	1,786,534	1,853,452	1,915,120
Greater Adelaide	1,334,167	1,392,022	1,453,920	1,513,362
Adelaide - Central and Hills	299,889	310,296	321,337	331,696
Adelaide - North	434,292	458,359	484,193	509,529
Adelaide - South	365,060	380,536	396,445	411,280
Adelaide - West	234,926	242,831	251,945	260,857
Rest of South Australia	389,504	394,512	399,532	401,758
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	113,578	115,175	116,516	116,970
South Australia - Outback	85,132	84,392	83,920	82,950
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	58,072	57,753	57,444	56,737
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	27,060	26,639	26,476	26,213
South Australia - South East	190,794	194,945	199,096	201,838
Western Australia	2,575,452	2,725,215	2,941,404	3,180,358
Greater Perth	2,039,041	2,179,976	2,374,993	2,588,232
Mandurah	100,591	110,105	120,421	130,880
Perth - Inner	179,980	190,027	203,968	216,061
Perth - North East	262,350	283,509	311,309	342,785
Perth - North West	561,102	597,592	650,860	711,900

(continued)

Population projections by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2017* <i>persons</i>	2022 <i>persons</i>	2027 <i>persons</i>	2032 <i>persons</i>
Perth - South East	511,002	540,660	588,461	640,788
Perth - South West	424,016	458,083	499,974	545,818
Rest of Western Australia	536,411	545,239	566,411	592,126
Bunbury	181,091	191,843	205,627	219,874
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	137,666	138,957	142,212	146,036
Western Australia - Outback (North)	97,537	96,722	99,963	105,119
<i>Kimberley</i>	36,127	36,255	37,728	39,866
<i>East Pilbara</i>	25,783	25,243	25,868	27,052
<i>West Pilbara</i>	35,627	35,224	36,367	38,201
Western Australia - Outback (South)	120,117	117,717	118,609	121,097
<i>Esperance</i>	16,131	16,052	16,079	16,145
<i>Gascoyne</i>	9,601	9,408	9,520	9,775
<i>Goldfields</i>	39,942	38,430	38,811	40,165
<i>Mid West</i>	54,443	53,827	54,199	55,012
Tasmania	522,152	543,618	558,745	568,630
Greater Hobart	229,088	244,499	257,497	268,508
Rest of Tasmania	293,064	299,119	301,248	300,122
Launceston and North East	143,752	147,175	148,682	148,561
South East	38,053	39,023	39,444	39,444
West and North West	111,259	112,921	113,122	112,117
Northern Territory	247,491	259,911	277,485	296,650
Greater Darwin	148,884	160,229	175,710	193,198
Rest of Northern Territory	98,607	99,682	101,775	103,452
Northern Territory - Outback	98,607	99,682	101,775	103,452
<i>Alice Springs</i>	39,281	39,724	40,641	41,366
<i>Barkly</i>	6,135	6,163	6,298	6,415
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	17,917	18,258	18,620	18,835
<i>East Arnhem</i>	14,522	14,488	14,627	14,717
<i>Katherine</i>	20,752	21,049	21,589	22,119
Australian Capital Territory	411,986	455,610	494,613	531,165
Australian Capital Cities	16,552,759	18,283,658	19,943,403	21,539,117
Australian Rest of States	8,045,088	8,443,367	8,822,331	9,154,145

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2019, Population projections, 2017 (base) to 2032 for all states and territories at Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) by sex and age

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

Population projections use medium growth scenario.

* 2017 base year for this dataset has been superseded by more recent population estimates (refer to ABS 3218.0).

C 1.1.3 Internal migration

Internal migration is a measure of the movement of people between different regions of Australia. Internal migration is an important component of population change, alongside natural increase through births and deaths and overseas migration. The movement of people between areas in Australia has been a major driver of the changes in the demographic profile of regions.

Table C 1.1.3.a Internal migration matrix by remoteness class

Remoteness Class (Usual Residence 2016)	Remoteness Class (Usual Residence Five Years Ago)				
	Major Cities	Inner Regional	Outer Regional	Remote	Very Remote
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons
Major Cities	12,673,125	342,328	129,338	24,785	12,268
Inner Regional	411,264	2,963,576	150,650	14,070	7,308
Outer Regional	109,094	145,876	1,319,513	26,591	10,732
Remote	20,271	10,053	39,597	135,833	9,499
Very Remote	14,138	5,685	9,361	10,901	105,373

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence, and place of usual residence five years ago.

Remoteness Class (Usual Residence Five Years Ago) has been created using a population based Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) to Remoteness Area 2016 allocation table.

Table C 1.1.3.b Internal migration by sub-state region

Sub-State Region (Usual Residence 2016)	Arrivals persons	Departures persons	Net Internal persons
Central Coast	38,626	31,412	7,214
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	37,792	35,558	2,234
Sydney - Blacktown	45,351	49,363	-4,012
Sydney - City and Inner South	62,532	66,651	-4,119
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	35,172	45,078	-9,906
Sydney - Inner South West	50,262	74,370	-24,108
Sydney - Inner West	49,208	58,952	-9,744
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	54,249	60,548	-6,299
Sydney - Northern Beaches	25,260	27,896	-2,636
Sydney - Outer South West	33,680	29,269	4,411
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	39,165	39,222	-57
Sydney - Parramatta	53,194	77,827	-24,633
Sydney - Ryde	31,182	34,626	-3,444
Sydney - South West	36,879	41,967	-5,088
Sydney - Sutherland	22,688	24,928	-2,240
Capital Region	32,026	28,906	3,120
Central West	22,412	21,884	528
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	17,289	15,954	1,335
Far West and Orana	10,801	14,937	-4,136
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	35,284	29,039	6,245
Illawarra	27,113	22,539	4,574
Mid North Coast	29,700	21,883	7,817
Murray	16,669	15,739	930
New England and North West	19,118	21,249	-2,131
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	40,603	35,291	5,312
Richmond - Tweed	31,598	26,129	5,469
Riverina	15,774	18,423	-2,649
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	23,894	17,584	6,310
Melbourne - Inner	113,417	108,989	4,428
Melbourne - Inner East	50,654	61,543	-10,889
Melbourne - Inner South	55,886	58,038	-2,152
Melbourne - North East	56,131	47,661	8,470
Melbourne - North West	41,940	37,463	4,477
Melbourne - Outer East	50,382	59,309	-8,927
Melbourne - South East	73,812	77,412	-3,600
Melbourne - West	69,148	61,885	7,263
Mornington Peninsula	39,843	32,453	7,390
Ballarat	19,394	14,420	4,974
Bendigo	18,698	14,481	4,217
Geelong	31,507	19,817	11,690
Hume	24,338	21,290	3,048
Latrobe - Gippsland	28,786	23,605	5,181
North West	13,887	17,399	-3,512
Shepparton	12,743	14,527	-1,784
Warrnambool and South West	10,528	12,397	-1,869
Brisbane - East	33,582	31,261	2,321
Brisbane - North	41,887	39,204	2,683

(continued)

Internal migration by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region (Usual Residence 2016)	Arrivals persons	Departures persons	Net Internal persons
Brisbane - South	55,757	65,135	-9,378
Brisbane - West	36,260	38,551	-2,291
Brisbane Inner City	64,580	59,852	4,728
Ipswich	48,654	40,217	8,437
Logan - Beaudesert	45,665	45,726	-61
Moreton Bay - North	40,670	32,488	8,182
Moreton Bay - South	42,288	33,407	8,881
Cairns	27,891	30,230	-2,339
Darling Downs - Maranoa	18,401	21,150	-2,749
Central Queensland	26,395	32,177	-5,782
Gold Coast	76,569	57,697	18,872
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	20,258	29,070	-8,812
Queensland - Outback	11,261	18,148	-6,887
Sunshine Coast	58,168	36,780	21,388
Toowoomba	22,260	20,731	1,529
Townsville	30,596	31,516	-920
Wide Bay	40,436	37,417	3,019
Adelaide - Central and Hills	40,235	45,936	-5,701
Adelaide - North	40,750	42,950	-2,200
Adelaide - South	35,898	37,004	-1,106
Adelaide - West	30,235	32,042	-1,807
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	13,793	12,723	1,070
South Australia - Outback	7,405	11,324	-3,919
South Australia - South East	20,846	19,684	1,162
Mandurah	18,552	12,058	6,494
Perth - Inner	31,838	34,749	-2,911
Perth - North East	40,843	36,817	4,026
Perth - North West	54,427	60,330	-5,903
Perth - South East	57,304	63,504	-6,200
Perth - South West	54,874	46,994	7,880
Bunbury	22,732	17,992	4,740
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	18,412	20,254	-1,842
Western Australia - Outback (North)	22,793	23,500	-707
Western Australia - Outback (South)	14,750	21,120	-6,370
Hobart	18,749	17,971	778
Launceston and North East	11,302	12,556	-1,254
South East	6,277	6,099	178
West and North West	8,249	10,190	-1,941
Darwin	24,489	26,225	-1,736
Northern Territory - Outback	10,182	15,977	-5,795
Australian Capital Territory	47,026	43,276	3,750
Other Territories	588	797	-209

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence, and place of usual residence five years ago

C 1.1.4 Overseas arrivals

The number of overseas born arrivals in the last five years provides a measure of the inward migration of people from overseas. This does not include people leaving Australia. Overseas migration is an important component of population change, alongside natural increase and net internal migration.

Some regions of Australia receive a greater share of recent overseas arrivals than other regions. As a result these regions may have a growing demand for services and infrastructure, and may also receive a greater share of the skills and diversity that recent overseas migrants bring.

Table C 1.1.4.a Number of overseas born recent arrivals by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 persons	2011 persons	2016 persons	2006 - 2016 change persons
Major Cities	674,543	1,048,128	1,186,656	512,113
Inner Regional	44,681	73,766	72,715	28,034
Outer Regional	25,770	47,877	46,409	20,639
Remote	5,071	10,023	9,333	4,262
Very Remote	2,276	5,467	4,814	2,538
AUSTRALIA	756,054	1,190,322	1,324,426	568,372

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Counts provided for Census years include the previous five calendar years, and the months in a Census year prior to the date of the Census. Therefore, a portion of counts provided for Census years have been included in two periods.

Aggregates may not sum from lower spatial units.

Table C 1.1.4.b Number of overseas born recent arrivals by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 persons	2011 persons	2016 persons	2006 - 2016 change persons
Greater Sydney	233,974	301,462	379,584	145,610
Greater Melbourne	182,486	292,680	356,641	174,155
Greater Brisbane	82,838	138,976	133,124	50,286
Greater Perth	83,398	159,932	160,405	77,007
Greater Adelaide	38,997	71,817	69,756	30,759
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	24,323	36,459	31,704	7,381
Newcastle - Maitland	4,883	7,649	8,842	3,959
Canberra - Queanbeyan	11,203	21,164	27,291	16,088
Sunshine Coast	8,438	11,364	9,496	1,058
Wollongong	4,990	7,599	8,883	3,893
Geelong	3,526	5,711	6,767	3,241
Greater Hobart	3,795	5,922	6,445	2,650
Townsville	3,259	6,266	5,059	1,800
Cairns	4,121	6,753	6,447	2,326
Greater Darwin	3,113	7,869	10,944	7,831
Toowoomba	3,126	4,025	4,340	1,214
Ballarat	1,130	1,668	1,778	648
Bendigo	649	1,401	1,550	901
Albury - Wodonga	780	1,802	1,789	1,009
Launceston	1,526	2,480	2,673	1,147

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Counts provided for Census years include the previous five calendar years, and the months in a Census year prior to the date of the Census. Therefore, a portion of counts provided for Census years have been included in two periods.

Table C 1.1.4.c Number of overseas born recent arrivals by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 persons	2011 persons	2016 persons	2006 - 2016 change persons
New South Wales	260,561	341,459	424,733	164,172
Greater Sydney	233,974	301,462	379,584	145,610
Central Coast	3,604	4,574	4,684	1,080
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	6,551	8,098	9,477	2,926
Sydney - Blacktown	15,632	21,372	23,021	7,389
Sydney - City and Inner South	24,645	34,517	53,284	28,639
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	19,989	25,615	31,295	11,306
Sydney - Inner South West	31,302	39,934	52,101	20,799
Sydney - Inner West	19,436	25,053	32,046	12,610
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	25,375	31,570	35,021	9,646
Sydney - Northern Beaches	11,130	13,590	13,580	2,450
Sydney - Outer South West	4,807	6,614	8,171	3,364
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	4,440	5,431	6,475	2,035
Sydney - Parramatta	33,429	44,355	57,613	24,184
Sydney - Ryde	11,737	14,868	20,308	8,571
Sydney - South West	18,265	21,484	28,006	9,741
Sydney - Sutherland	3,646	4,394	4,494	848
Rest of New South Wales	25,630	38,883	43,888	18,258
Capital Region	1,767	2,938	3,074	1,307
Central West	1,168	1,922	2,227	1,059
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	1,215	2,062	2,398	1,183
Far West and Orana	684	1,110	1,396	712
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	1,819	3,095	2,692	873
Illawarra	5,034	7,679	8,943	3,909
Mid North Coast	1,191	1,451	1,594	403
Murray	811	1,692	1,828	1,017
New England and North West	1,375	2,208	3,154	1,779
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	4,456	6,758	7,945	3,489
Richmond - Tweed	2,935	3,646	3,216	281
Riverina	2,016	3,152	3,888	1,872
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	1,159	1,180	1,532	373
Victoria	196,856	316,242	381,130	184,274
Greater Melbourne	182,486	292,680	356,641	174,155
Melbourne - Inner	40,670	57,384	83,166	42,496
Melbourne - Inner East	19,451	26,722	32,543	13,092
Melbourne - Inner South	18,140	25,315	27,291	9,151
Melbourne - North East	13,408	24,790	30,403	16,995
Melbourne - North West	9,781	17,622	24,215	14,434
Melbourne - Outer East	10,716	16,509	18,358	7,642
Melbourne - South East	39,880	64,696	72,726	32,846
Melbourne - West	25,338	52,407	61,922	36,584
Mornington Peninsula	5,098	7,238	5,999	901
Rest of Victoria	13,631	22,556	23,608	9,977
Ballarat	1,363	2,028	2,126	763
Bendigo	943	1,798	2,065	1,122
Geelong	3,659	5,995	6,986	3,327

(continued)

Number of overseas born recent arrivals by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 persons</i>	<i>2011 persons</i>	<i>2016 persons</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change persons</i>
Hume	1,329	1,904	1,955	626
Latrobe - Gippsland	1,988	3,419	2,829	841
North West	1,619	2,893	2,763	1,144
Shepparton	1,636	2,926	3,237	1,601
Warrnambool and South West	1,105	1,594	1,636	531
Queensland	139,689	230,164	212,468	72,779
Greater Brisbane	82,838	138,976	133,124	50,286
Brisbane - East	7,383	10,770	7,288	-95
Brisbane - North	5,493	11,938	10,629	5,136
Brisbane - South	20,227	32,725	32,936	12,709
Brisbane - West	10,200	13,643	13,345	3,145
Brisbane Inner City	14,120	24,089	26,990	12,870
Ipswich	7,007	14,027	13,788	6,781
Logan - Beaudesert	9,721	15,574	14,931	5,210
Moreton Bay - North	4,132	7,608	5,966	1,834
Moreton Bay - South	4,559	8,605	7,248	2,689
Rest of Queensland	55,851	89,830	78,087	22,236
Cairns	5,292	8,779	8,464	3,172
Darling Downs - Maranoa	868	2,045	1,978	1,110
Central Queensland	3,056	6,681	5,777	2,721
Gold Coast	23,663	35,439	30,825	7,162
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	2,983	6,477	4,664	1,681
Queensland - Outback	972	2,097	1,706	734
<i>Far North</i>	177	365	370	193
<i>Outback - North</i>	624	1,394	1,075	451
<i>Outback - South</i>	180	340	259	79
Sunshine Coast	9,043	12,077	10,010	967
Toowoomba	3,467	4,950	5,441	1,974
Townsville	3,703	6,960	5,570	1,867
Wide Bay	2,801	4,319	3,662	861
South Australia	42,494	77,988	75,264	32,770
Greater Adelaide	38,997	71,817	69,756	30,759
Adelaide - Central and Hills	12,358	20,104	20,739	8,381
Adelaide - North	8,802	19,610	20,792	11,990
Adelaide - South	9,665	16,676	14,200	4,535
Adelaide - West	8,170	15,433	14,018	5,848
Rest of South Australia	3,251	5,936	5,269	2,018
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	574	878	807	233
South Australia - Outback	830	1,562	1,087	257
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	477	896	632	155
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	352	667	449	97
South Australia - South East	1,847	3,492	3,371	1,524
Western Australia	93,527	183,158	179,579	86,052
Greater Perth	83,398	159,932	160,405	77,007
Mandurah	1,840	4,794	4,752	2,912
Perth - Inner	10,767	19,000	19,502	8,735

(continued)

Number of overseas born recent arrivals by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2006 <i>persons</i>	2011 <i>persons</i>	2016 <i>persons</i>	2006 - 2016 <i>change persons</i>
Perth - North East	6,629	14,298	15,571	8,942
Perth - North West	28,449	48,404	43,570	15,121
Perth - South East	21,929	46,224	49,372	27,443
Perth - South West	13,777	27,219	27,637	13,860
Rest of Western Australia	9,513	22,204	18,628	9,115
Bunbury	2,768	6,339	5,494	2,726
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	2,032	3,842	3,174	1,142
Western Australia - Outback (North)	1,867	5,659	5,064	3,197
<i>Kimberley</i>	397	1,187	1,207	810
<i>East Pilbara</i>	692	1,916	1,555	863
<i>West Pilbara</i>	779	2,561	2,300	1,521
Western Australia - Outback (South)	2,842	6,370	4,895	2,053
<i>Esperance</i>	286	477	350	64
<i>Gascoyne</i>	194	297	367	173
<i>Goldfields</i>	1,714	3,740	2,569	855
<i>Mid West</i>	645	1,857	1,613	968
Tasmania	6,825	10,408	10,763	3,938
Greater Hobart	3,795	5,922	6,445	2,650
Rest of Tasmania	2,997	4,410	4,265	1,268
Launceston and North East	1,889	2,888	3,016	1,127
South East	239	395	295	56
West and North West	870	1,124	958	88
Northern Territory	4,855	11,049	14,331	9,476
Greater Darwin	3,113	7,869	10,944	7,831
Rest of Northern Territory	1,639	2,995	3,194	1,555
Northern Territory - Outback	1,639	2,995	3,194	1,555
<i>Alice Springs</i>	1,166	2,163	2,250	1,084
<i>Barkly</i>	45	97	158	113
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	99	160	233	134
<i>East Arnhem</i>	181	262	151	-30
<i>Katherine</i>	147	318	402	255
Australian Capital Territory	11,187	19,759	25,973	14,786
Australian Capital Cities	639,788	998,417	1,142,872	503,084
Australian Rest of States	112,512	186,814	176,939	64,427

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Counts provided for Census years include the previous five calendar years, and the months in a Census year prior to the date of the Census. Therefore, a portion of counts provided for Census years have been included in two periods.

Aggregates may not sum from lower spatial units.

C 1.1.5 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the total population is measured by comparing the number of people who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander to those who do not.

Information on the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders living in a region can provide important context to interpret regional variation in progress indicators where there is a recognised gap between the outcomes for Indigenous and non-indigenous Australians, for example on health outcomes and living conditions.

Table C 1.1.5.a Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Major Cities	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.3
Inner Regional	2.7	3.2	3.9	1.2
Outer Regional	5.6	6.4	7.0	1.4
Remote	14.0	14.9	16.0	2.0
Very Remote	44.7	42.8	46.0	1.3
AUSTRALIA	2.4	2.7	3.0	0.6

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 1.1.5.b Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.4
Greater Melbourne	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2
Greater Brisbane	1.9	2.1	2.5	0.6
Greater Perth	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.1
Greater Adelaide	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.3
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	1.4	1.6	2.1	0.7
Newcastle - Maitland	2.6	3.4	4.8	2.2
Canberra - Queanbeyan	1.4	1.7	1.9	0.5
Sunshine Coast	1.3	1.5	2.0	0.7
Wollongong	1.9	2.4	3.0	1.1
Geelong	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.4
Greater Hobart	3.0	3.4	4.1	1.1
Townsville	5.8	6.8	7.8	2.0
Cairns	8.4	9.8	9.8	1.4
Greater Darwin	10.7	10.2	9.8	-0.9
Toowoomba	3.0	3.7	4.2	1.2
Ballarat	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.4
Bendigo	1.2	1.5	1.9	0.7
Albury - Wodonga	1.9	2.3	2.9	1.0
Launceston	2.8	2.9	3.4	0.6

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 1.1.5.c Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
New South Wales	2.2	2.6	3.1	0.9
Greater Sydney	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.4
Central Coast	2.3	3.0	4.0	1.7
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4
Sydney - Blacktown	2.7	2.8	2.9	0.2
Sydney - City and Inner South	1.7	1.6	1.5	-0.2
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.3
Sydney - Inner South West	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.1
Sydney - Inner West	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.1
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Sydney - Northern Beaches	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3
Sydney - Outer South West	2.4	3.0	3.6	1.2
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	2.2	2.9	3.9	1.7
Sydney - Parramatta	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0
Sydney - Ryde	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
Sydney - South West	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.2
Sydney - Sutherland	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.6
Rest of New South Wales	4.1	4.9	5.9	1.8
Capital Region	2.7	3.2	3.9	1.2
Central West	4.5	5.6	7.0	2.5
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	4.1	4.8	5.8	1.7
Far West and Orana	14.5	16.6	18.4	3.9
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	3.1	4.1	6.1	3.0
Illawarra	1.9	2.4	3.0	1.1
Mid North Coast	4.5	5.6	6.7	2.2
Murray	2.7	3.1	3.7	1.0
New England and North West	8.2	9.4	11.1	2.9
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	2.4	3.0	4.0	1.6
Richmond - Tweed	3.4	3.9	4.4	1.0
Riverina	4.2	4.9	5.8	1.6
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	3.1	3.9	4.7	1.6
Victoria	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.3
Greater Melbourne	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2
Melbourne - Inner	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1
Melbourne - Inner East	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Melbourne - Inner South	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Melbourne - North East	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.2
Melbourne - North West	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.2
Melbourne - Outer East	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2
Melbourne - South East	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1
Melbourne - West	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.2
Mornington Peninsula	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.4
Rest of Victoria	1.3	1.5	1.8	0.5
Ballarat	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.6
Bendigo	1.0	1.3	1.6	0.6

(continued)

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
Geelong	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.3
Hume	1.0	1.3	1.7	0.7
Latrobe - Gippsland	1.3	1.6	1.7	0.4
North West	2.1	2.6	2.9	0.8
Shepparton	2.4	2.8	3.0	0.6
Warrnambool and South West	1.1	1.4	1.6	0.5
Queensland	3.5	3.8	4.2	0.7
Greater Brisbane	1.9	2.1	2.5	0.6
Brisbane - East	1.7	2.0	2.4	0.7
Brisbane - North	1.8	1.9	2.2	0.4
Brisbane - South	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0
Brisbane - West	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.3
Brisbane Inner City	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.0
Ipswich	3.3	3.7	4.3	1.0
Logan - Beaudesert	2.6	3.0	3.5	0.9
Moreton Bay - North	2.3	2.9	3.9	1.6
Moreton Bay - South	1.4	1.6	2.2	0.8
Rest of Queensland	4.9	5.3	5.9	1.0
Cairns	9.8	11.0	11.0	1.2
Darling Downs - Maranoa	4.4	5.0	5.9	1.5
Central Queensland	4.9	5.3	6.2	1.3
Gold Coast	1.1	1.3	1.8	0.7
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	4.0	4.4	5.4	1.4
Queensland - Outback	32.5	32.8	36.5	4.0
<i>Far North</i>	55.4	55.0	57.9	2.5
<i>Outback - North</i>	25.3	24.7	27.4	2.1
<i>Outback - South</i>	10.2	12.0	11.9	1.7
Sunshine Coast	1.3	1.6	2.0	0.7
Toowoomba	2.9	3.5	4.1	1.2
Townsville	6.9	7.5	8.5	1.6
Wide Bay	3.4	4.2	5.0	1.6
South Australia	1.8	2.0	2.1	0.3
Greater Adelaide	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.3
Adelaide - Central and Hills	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.2
Adelaide - North	1.7	1.9	2.1	0.4
Adelaide - South	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.3
Adelaide - West	1.5	1.6	1.7	0.2
Rest of South Australia	3.7	4.2	4.4	0.7
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	1.6	1.9	2.3	0.7
South Australia - Outback	10.2	10.9	11.3	1.1
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	5.3	6.0	6.1	0.8
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	20.3	21.0	22.8	2.5
South Australia - South East	2.0	2.4	2.6	0.6
Western Australia	3.2	3.3	3.3	0.1
Greater Perth	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.1

(continued)

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
Mandurah	1.6	2.0	2.3	0.7
Perth - Inner	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2
Perth - North East	2.4	2.6	2.6	0.2
Perth - North West	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.0
Perth - South East	2.1	2.1	2.0	-0.1
Perth - South West	1.5	1.6	1.8	0.3
Rest of Western Australia	8.9	9.1	9.3	0.4
Bunbury	2.1	2.3	2.5	0.4
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	4.1	4.5	4.5	0.4
Western Australia - Outback (North)	29.9	26.1	27.7	-2.2
<i>Kimberley</i>	47.7	43.5	46.2	-1.5
<i>East Pilbara</i>	22.3	19.5	21.4	-0.9
<i>West Pilbara</i>	12.2	11.0	12.8	0.6
Western Australia - Outback (South)	10.7	10.8	11.1	0.4
<i>Esperance</i>	4.4	4.1	4.4	0.0
<i>Gascoyne</i>	16.8	16.2	15.2	-1.6
<i>Goldfields</i>	13.0	12.8	13.7	0.7
<i>Mid West</i>	9.8	10.5	10.5	0.7
Tasmania	3.7	4.1	4.9	1.2
Greater Hobart	3.0	3.4	4.1	1.1
Rest of Tasmania	4.2	4.7	5.6	1.4
Launceston and North East	2.7	3.0	3.5	0.8
South East	6.2	6.3	7.4	1.2
West and North West	5.3	6.2	7.7	2.4
Northern Territory	30.4	29.2	28.3	-2.1
Greater Darwin	10.7	10.2	9.8	-0.9
Rest of Northern Territory	54.6	53.9	56.0	1.4
Northern Territory - Outback	54.6	53.9	56.0	1.4
<i>Alice Springs</i>	41.1	38.9	40.1	-1.0
<i>Barkly</i>	66.8	68.7	67.7	0.9
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	74.7	72.0	73.6	-1.1
<i>East Arnhem</i>	62.5	63.5	71.1	8.6
<i>Katherine</i>	56.5	55.1	56.3	-0.2
Australian Capital Territory	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.4
Australian Capital Cities	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.3
Australian Rest of States	4.7	5.2	5.8	1.1

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

C 1.2 Age structure

C 1.2.1 Age profile

The age profiles of Australia's regions are quite different, with some regions having older age profiles than others. This indicator provides a guide to the differences in the age makeup of regions, which can influence the demand for infrastructure and services into the future.

Table C 1.2.1.a Age profile by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-64 years	65-84 years	85 years and over
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
2018p					
Major Cities	18.7	13.4	53.5	12.4	2.0
Inner Regional	18.9	11.8	49.3	17.6	2.4
Outer Regional	19.2	11.4	51.0	16.5	2.0
Remote	21.6	10.4	54.5	12.3	1.2
Very Remote	22.7	12.2	56.4	8.1	0.6
AUSTRALIA	18.8	12.9	52.6	13.6	2.0

Source: ABS 2019, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2018 (cat. no. 3235.0)

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

p Population estimates are preliminary for 2018.

Figures in table may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table C 1.2.1.b Age profile by major urban area

Major Urban Area	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-64 years	65-84 years	85 years and over
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
2018^p					
Greater Sydney	18.7	13.3	54.2	11.9	1.9
Greater Melbourne	18.3	13.7	54.2	11.9	1.9
Greater Brisbane	19.7	14.0	52.9	11.8	1.6
Greater Perth	19.3	12.8	53.6	12.5	1.8
Greater Adelaide	17.7	13.1	51.9	14.7	2.6
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	18.2	12.8	51.7	15.1	2.2
Newcastle - Maitland	19.1	13.0	50.7	14.8	2.3
Canberra - Queanbeyan	19.1	14.0	54.2	11.2	1.5
Sunshine Coast	18.0	11.5	49.7	18.1	2.7
Wollongong	18.5	13.9	50.3	14.9	2.4
Geelong	18.7	13.0	50.6	15.2	2.5
Greater Hobart	18.1	12.7	51.2	15.7	2.3
Townsville	20.4	16.1	51.7	10.7	1.2
Cairns	20.4	12.1	54.6	11.7	1.2
Greater Darwin	20.1	12.1	59.4	7.8	0.5
Toowoomba	20.5	13.5	49.0	14.6	2.3
Ballarat	19.5	14.0	49.5	14.7	2.3
Bendigo	19.6	13.8	49.3	14.9	2.4
Albury - Wodonga	19.9	13.4	49.9	14.5	2.3
Launceston	17.8	14.1	50.0	15.7	2.5

Source: ABS 2019, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2018 (cat. no. 3235.0)

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

^p Population estimates are preliminary for 2018.

Figures in table may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table C 1.2.1.c Age profile by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>0-14 years</i>	<i>15-24 years</i>	<i>25-64 years</i>	<i>65-84 years</i>	<i>85 years and over</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
2018p					
New South Wales	18.7	12.8	52.4	13.9	2.2
Greater Sydney	18.7	13.3	54.2	11.9	1.9
Central Coast	18.9	11.9	48.7	17.5	3.0
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	20.7	14.1	50.8	12.8	1.6
Sydney - Blacktown	22.8	13.7	53.2	9.3	1.0
Sydney - City and Inner South	9.7	16.3	64.5	8.4	1.1
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	15.0	13.9	57.0	11.9	2.2
Sydney - Inner South West	18.5	13.5	53.6	12.1	2.3
Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.	15.6	12.7	58.2	11.5	2.0
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	18.5	11.7	54.3	13.1	2.5
Sydney - Northern Beaches	19.4	11.4	52.6	14.0	2.6
Sydney - Outer South West	22.3	13.8	51.9	10.8	1.2
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	20.5	13.2	52.3	12.6	1.4
Sydney - Parramatta	19.9	12.5	55.9	10.0	1.6
Sydney - Ryde	17.0	14.1	54.1	12.1	2.6
Sydney - South West	21.1	14.6	52.3	10.6	1.4
Sydney - Sutherland	19.1	12.1	51.8	14.3	2.6
Rest of New South Wales	18.8	11.8	49.0	17.8	2.6
Capital Region	18.2	10.7	50.5	18.4	2.3
Central West	20.2	12.2	48.3	16.8	2.5
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	18.0	10.6	48.2	20.2	2.9
Far West and Orana	20.7	11.3	49.6	16.0	2.3
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	20.5	12.0	49.9	15.5	2.0
Illawarra	18.5	13.9	50.2	15.0	2.4
Mid North Coast	16.9	9.6	45.8	24.1	3.7
Murray	19.0	11.6	47.9	18.8	2.7
New England and North West	20.1	12.5	48.1	17.0	2.3
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	18.1	13.1	50.5	15.7	2.6
Richmond - Tweed	17.5	10.6	49.3	19.4	3.2
Riverina	20.4	12.8	49.1	15.2	2.5
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	17.2	10.5	46.4	22.9	3.0
Victoria	18.4	13.3	53.1	13.2	2.1
Greater Melbourne	18.3	13.7	54.2	11.9	1.9
Melbourne - Inner	11.1	16.1	62.1	9.3	1.5
Melbourne - Inner East	16.3	15.3	51.1	14.3	3.0
Melbourne - Inner South	18.1	12.6	52.9	13.4	2.9
Melbourne - North East	19.5	12.9	53.9	11.9	1.8
Melbourne - North West	21.0	13.0	52.8	11.4	1.8
Melbourne - Outer East	18.5	12.7	52.7	14.1	2.1
Melbourne - South East	20.0	14.8	52.2	11.3	1.7
Melbourne - West	21.6	12.7	55.2	9.3	1.2
Mornington Peninsula	18.1	11.4	50.1	17.6	2.7
Rest of Victoria	18.4	11.8	49.4	17.7	2.6
Ballarat	18.7	12.6	49.6	16.8	2.3
Bendigo	18.8	12.3	49.8	16.7	2.4
Geelong	18.7	12.7	50.4	15.6	2.5

(continued)

Age profile by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>0-14 years</i>	<i>15-24 years</i>	<i>25-64 years</i>	<i>65-84 years</i>	<i>85 years and over</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
2018p					
Hume	18.1	11.3	49.4	18.6	2.6
Latrobe - Gippsland	18.0	10.8	48.9	19.8	2.6
North West	18.2	11.4	49.0	18.2	3.1
Shepparton	19.1	11.8	48.3	18.0	2.7
Warrnambool and South West	18.0	11.7	49.0	18.4	2.9
Queensland	19.6	13.1	52.0	13.6	1.8
Greater Brisbane	19.7	14.0	52.9	11.8	1.6
Brisbane - East	19.5	12.4	51.4	14.7	2.1
Brisbane - North	18.3	12.1	54.6	12.5	2.5
Brisbane - South	18.2	14.7	55.0	10.3	1.8
Brisbane - West	19.1	17.2	49.7	12.1	1.8
Brisbane Inner City	13.7	16.1	60.3	8.7	1.2
Ipswich	22.7	13.6	51.7	10.8	1.2
Logan - Beaudesert	22.8	13.9	50.7	11.4	1.1
Moreton Bay - North	19.3	12.2	49.0	17.3	2.2
Moreton Bay - South	22.9	13.2	52.4	10.5	1.1
Rest of Queensland	19.4	12.3	51.1	15.3	1.9
Cairns	19.9	11.6	52.9	14.0	1.5
Darling Downs - Maranoa	20.9	11.1	48.5	17.3	2.2
Central Queensland	21.9	12.4	52.2	12.1	1.5
Gold Coast	18.3	13.0	52.3	14.4	2.0
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	21.0	11.5	54.5	11.8	1.3
Queensland - Outback	24.0	12.2	53.0	9.9	0.8
<i>Far North</i>	25.7	13.4	51.6	8.8	0.5
<i>Outback - North</i>	24.3	12.2	54.8	8.2	0.5
<i>Outback - South</i>	20.1	10.0	52.9	15.2	1.8
Sunshine Coast	18.0	11.4	49.8	18.3	2.6
Toowoomba	20.3	13.6	49.3	14.5	2.3
Townsville	19.9	15.0	51.1	12.6	1.4
Wide Bay	17.8	10.4	47.2	22.2	2.5
South Australia	17.7	12.6	51.3	15.8	2.6
Greater Adelaide	17.7	13.1	51.9	14.7	2.6
Adelaide - Central and Hills	16.2	14.2	51.2	15.6	2.9
Adelaide - North	19.9	13.1	52.1	13.1	1.9
Adelaide - South	17.5	12.6	51.3	15.9	2.8
Adelaide - West	15.6	12.6	53.7	15.0	3.1
Rest of South Australia	17.8	10.7	49.3	19.6	2.7
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	17.4	10.7	48.6	20.6	2.8
South Australia - Outback	19.8	10.9	52.2	15.2	1.9
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	19.7	10.8	51.0	16.3	2.2
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	20.2	10.9	54.8	12.9	1.2
South Australia - South East	17.1	10.7	48.4	20.9	2.9
Western Australia	19.5	12.4	53.6	12.7	1.7
Greater Perth	19.3	12.8	53.6	12.5	1.8
Mandurah	18.6	11.6	47.1	20.2	2.5
Perth - Inner	15.3	13.2	56.3	13.0	2.3

(continued)

Age profile by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>0-14 years</i>	<i>15-24 years</i>	<i>25-64 years</i>	<i>65-84 years</i>	<i>85 years and over</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
2018p					
Perth - North East	19.6	12.5	54.7	11.7	1.4
Perth - North West	19.8	12.6	53.7	12.1	1.7
Perth - South East	19.5	13.5	53.8	11.7	1.6
Perth - South West	20.0	12.7	53.1	12.3	1.9
Rest of Western Australia	20.5	10.6	53.8	13.6	1.5
Bunbury	20.3	11.1	50.9	15.8	1.9
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	18.9	10.0	50.6	18.4	2.1
Western Australia - Outback (North)	22.8	9.8	62.9	4.4	0.2
<i>Kimberley</i>	25.2	12.2	55.9	6.3	0.3
<i>East Pilbara</i>	21.1	9.0	66.4	3.4	0.2
<i>West Pilbara</i>	21.5	7.9	67.4	3.0	0.1
Western Australia - Outback (South)	20.9	11.3	54.2	12.4	1.2
<i>Esperance</i>	20.0	11.2	51.1	15.9	1.8
<i>Gascoyne</i>	20.1	9.2	56.0	13.9	0.8
<i>Goldfields</i>	22.4	12.0	57.9	7.3	0.5
<i>Mid West</i>	20.2	11.2	52.1	14.8	1.6
Tasmania	17.7	12.0	50.6	17.4	2.3
Greater Hobart	18.1	12.7	51.2	15.7	2.3
Rest of Tasmania	17.5	11.5	50.0	18.8	2.2
Launceston and North East	17.4	12.4	49.9	18.1	2.3
South East	16.7	9.1	51.4	21.0	1.8
West and North West	17.9	11.2	49.8	18.9	2.3
Northern Territory	21.6	13.1	57.7	7.1	0.4
Greater Darwin	20.1	12.1	59.4	7.8	0.5
Rest of Northern Territory	23.9	14.6	55.0	6.1	0.4
Northern Territory - Outback	23.9	14.6	55.0	6.1	0.4
<i>Alice Springs</i>	21.9	13.1	57.6	6.9	0.5
<i>Barkly</i>	25.5	15.4	52.8	6.2	0.1
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	24.5	14.6	54.6	6.1	0.2
<i>East Arnhem</i>	26.9	17.8	52.1	3.2	0.0
<i>Katherine</i>	24.7	15.0	53.3	6.5	0.5
Australian Capital Territory	19.1	14.1	54.0	11.3	1.5
Australian Capital Cities	18.7	13.4	53.8	12.2	1.9
Australian Rest of States	19.0	11.9	50.2	16.7	2.3

Source: ABS 2019, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2018 (cat. no. 3235.0)

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

p Population estimates are preliminary for 2018.

Figures in table may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

C 1.2.2 Proportion of people who are working age

This indicator measures the proportion of a region's population that is of working age. The measure is defined as those who are between the ages of 15 and 64, expressed as a percentage of the population.⁷⁰ It can provide an indication of a region's current and future labour capacity, and can be used to compare the demographic make-up of a region over time. While the measure only considers those who are of ages 15 to 64 as 'working age', those below 15 and above 64 also participate in the labour force.

Table C 1.2.2.a Proportion of people who are working age by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2008 per cent	2013 per cent	2018p per cent	2008 - 2018 change percentage points
Major Cities	68.6	67.9	67.0	-1.6
Inner Regional	64.4	62.9	61.1	-3.3
Outer Regional	65.3	64.2	62.4	-2.9
Remote	68.0	67.5	64.9	-3.1
Very Remote	68.4	69.4	68.6	0.1
AUSTRALIA	67.5	66.7	65.5	-2.0

Source: ABS 2019, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2018 (cat. no. 3235.0)

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

p Preliminary estimates.

Working age is defined as between 15 and 64 years old, inclusive.

⁷⁰ ABS 2015, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Jun 2015 (cat. no. 3101.0), Canberra.

Table C 1.2.2.b Proportion of people who are working age by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2008 per cent	2013 per cent	2018 ^p per cent	2008 - 2018 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	68.8	68.0	67.5	-1.3
Greater Melbourne	69.0	68.4	67.9	-1.1
Greater Brisbane	68.9	68.1	66.9	-2.1
Greater Perth	68.9	68.6	66.5	-2.4
Greater Adelaide	67.4	66.5	65.1	-2.4
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	66.9	65.9	64.5	-2.4
Newcastle - Maitland	66.0	65.0	63.8	-2.2
Canberra - Queanbeyan	71.5	70.2	68.2	-3.3
Sunshine Coast	64.3	62.8	61.2	-3.1
Wollongong	65.7	64.8	64.2	-1.5
Geelong	65.5	64.7	63.6	-1.9
Greater Hobart	66.6	65.4	63.9	-2.7
Townsville	69.6	68.9	67.8	-1.8
Cairns	69.7	68.2	66.7	-2.9
Greater Darwin	73.1	73.4	71.5	-1.5
Toowoomba	65.0	63.6	62.5	-2.5
Ballarat	66.1	64.9	63.6	-2.5
Bendigo	65.3	64.4	63.1	-2.2
Albury - Wodonga	66.6	65.2	63.3	-3.3
Launceston	65.8	65.1	64.0	-1.8

Source: ABS 2019, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2018 (cat. no. 3235.0)

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

^p Preliminary estimates.

Working age is defined as between 15 and 64 years old, inclusive.

Table C 1.2.2.c Proportion of people who are working age by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2008 per cent	2013 per cent	2018p per cent	2008 - 2018 change percentage points
New South Wales	67.0	66.0	65.2	-1.7
Greater Sydney	68.8	68.0	67.5	-1.3
Central Coast	62.3	61.5	60.6	-1.7
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	68.6	66.4	64.9	-3.7
Sydney - Blacktown	68.0	67.4	66.8	-1.1
Sydney - City and Inner South	80.6	80.6	80.8	0.2
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	72.6	71.2	70.8	-1.7
Sydney - Inner South West	66.7	66.7	67.2	0.5
Sydney - Inner West	71.6	70.9	70.8	-0.8
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	68.7	66.8	65.9	-2.8
Sydney - Northern Beaches	66.4	64.5	64.0	-2.4
Sydney - Outer South West	68.6	67.3	65.7	-2.9
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	68.5	67.1	65.5	-3.1
Sydney - Parramatta	68.9	68.8	68.5	-0.4
Sydney - Ryde	68.6	68.4	68.2	-0.4
Sydney - South West	68.0	67.8	66.9	-1.1
Sydney - Sutherland	67.6	65.5	64.0	-3.6
Rest of New South Wales	63.7	62.3	60.8	-2.9
Capital Region	64.6	62.9	61.2	-3.4
Central West	63.6	61.9	60.6	-3.0
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	62.8	61.1	58.8	-3.9
Far West and Orana	62.7	61.9	60.9	-1.8
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	64.8	63.5	62.0	-2.9
Illawarra	65.6	64.7	64.1	-1.5
Mid North Coast	59.7	57.5	55.4	-4.3
Murray	63.3	61.7	59.5	-3.8
New England and North West	63.3	61.8	60.6	-2.7
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	65.8	64.8	63.6	-2.2
Richmond - Tweed	63.2	61.8	59.9	-3.3
Riverina	64.0	63.0	61.9	-2.2
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	60.7	58.6	56.8	-3.9
Victoria	67.8	67.1	66.3	-1.4
Greater Melbourne	69.0	68.4	67.9	-1.1
Melbourne - Inner	77.3	77.5	78.2	0.9
Melbourne - Inner East	67.0	66.3	66.4	-0.6
Melbourne - Inner South	66.5	65.7	65.5	-1.0
Melbourne - North East	68.6	67.9	66.8	-1.8
Melbourne - North West	66.7	66.5	65.9	-0.8
Melbourne - Outer East	68.3	66.8	65.4	-2.9
Melbourne - South East	68.1	67.6	67.0	-1.1
Melbourne - West	69.9	69.4	67.9	-2.0
Mornington Peninsula	64.5	63.0	61.6	-2.9

(continued)

Proportion of people who are working age by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2008 per cent	2013 per cent	2018p per cent	2008 - 2018 change percentage points
Rest of Victoria	64.1	62.9	61.2	-2.8
Ballarat	65.4	64.0	62.2	-3.2
Bendigo	64.8	63.7	62.1	-2.7
Geelong	65.2	64.4	63.2	-2.1
Hume	64.5	62.6	60.7	-3.7
Latrobe - Gippsland	63.7	62.0	59.6	-4.1
North West	62.2	61.5	60.4	-1.7
Shepparton	62.8	61.8	60.2	-2.6
Warrnambool and South West	63.3	62.5	60.7	-2.6
Queensland	67.5	66.5	65.1	-2.5
Greater Brisbane	68.9	68.1	66.9	-2.1
Brisbane - East	66.7	65.5	63.7	-2.9
Brisbane - North	67.4	67.5	66.7	-0.7
Brisbane - South	70.4	70.6	69.7	-0.7
Brisbane - West	70.5	68.6	66.9	-3.5
Brisbane Inner City	77.2	76.9	76.4	-0.8
Ipswich	66.6	66.3	65.3	-1.3
Logan - Beaudesert	68.2	66.7	64.6	-3.6
Moreton Bay - North	64.2	63.2	61.2	-3.0
Moreton Bay - South	68.7	67.1	65.6	-3.1
Rest of Queensland	66.2	65.0	63.3	-2.9
Cairns	67.6	66.2	64.5	-3.1
Darling Downs - Maranoa	63.0	61.6	59.6	-3.3
Central Queensland	66.9	66.0	64.6	-2.4
Gold Coast	67.9	66.8	65.3	-2.6
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	69.3	68.0	66.0	-3.3
Queensland - Outback	66.9	66.8	65.3	-1.6
Far North	66.3	66.4	65.0	-1.3
Outback - North	68.6	68.7	67.0	-1.6
Outback - South	65.0	64.1	62.9	-2.1
Sunshine Coast	64.4	62.9	61.2	-3.2
Toowoomba	65.1	63.9	62.9	-2.2
Townsville	68.1	67.3	66.1	-1.9
Wide Bay	62.2	60.2	57.6	-4.6
South Australia	66.6	65.6	63.9	-2.7
Greater Adelaide	67.4	66.5	65.1	-2.4
Adelaide - Central and Hills	68.3	66.9	65.3	-2.9
Adelaide - North	67.5	66.7	65.2	-2.3
Adelaide - South	67.2	65.8	63.8	-3.3
Adelaide - West	66.7	67.0	66.3	-0.3
Rest of South Australia	63.8	62.2	60.0	-3.8
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	62.6	60.9	59.2	-3.4

(continued)

Proportion of people who are working age by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2008 per cent	2013 per cent	2018p per cent	2008 - 2018 change percentage points
South Australia - Outback	66.1	65.2	63.0	-3.1
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	64.7	63.7	61.8	-2.9
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	68.9	68.4	65.7	-3.2
South Australia - South East	63.4	61.5	59.1	-4.3
Western Australia	68.5	68.2	66.0	-2.5
Greater Perth	68.9	68.6	66.5	-2.4
Mandurah	61.6	61.4	58.7	-2.9
Perth - Inner	72.0	71.7	69.5	-2.5
Perth - North East	68.8	68.8	67.3	-1.6
Perth - North West	68.9	68.4	66.3	-2.5
Perth - South East	70.0	69.6	67.2	-2.8
Perth - South West	67.9	67.7	65.8	-2.1
Rest of Western Australia	67.3	67.0	64.4	-2.9
Bunbury	65.9	64.8	62.0	-3.9
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	64.2	63.4	60.6	-3.6
Western Australia - Outback (North)	73.5	75.3	72.7	-0.8
<i>Kimberley</i>	69.9	70.2	68.2	-1.8
<i>East Pilbara</i>	76.1	77.5	75.3	-0.7
<i>West Pilbara</i>	75.6	79.0	75.3	-0.3
Western Australia - Outback (South)	67.8	67.4	65.5	-2.3
<i>Esperance</i>	65.0	64.1	62.3	-2.7
<i>Gascoyne</i>	67.0	66.1	65.2	-1.8
<i>Goldfields</i>	71.4	71.0	69.9	-1.5
<i>Mid West</i>	66.1	65.7	63.4	-2.7
Tasmania	65.5	64.3	62.6	-3.0
Greater Hobart	66.6	65.4	63.9	-2.7
Rest of Tasmania	64.7	63.4	61.5	-3.2
Launceston and North East	65.1	63.9	62.2	-2.9
South East	65.6	63.3	60.5	-5.1
West and North West	64.0	62.9	61.0	-3.0
Northern Territory	71.4	71.8	70.8	-0.6
Greater Darwin	73.1	73.4	71.5	-1.5
Rest of Northern Territory	69.3	69.7	69.6	0.3
Northern Territory - Outback	69.3	69.7	69.6	0.3
<i>Alice Springs</i>	71.8	71.9	70.7	-1.2
<i>Barkly</i>	69.0	68.6	68.2	-0.8
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	66.3	68.6	69.2	2.9
<i>East Arnhem</i>	68.7	68.2	69.9	1.2
<i>Katherine</i>	67.2	67.7	68.3	1.1
Australian Capital Territory	71.7	70.3	68.2	-3.5
Australian Capital Cities	68.9	68.2	67.2	-1.6
Australian Rest of States	64.9	63.7	62.0	-2.9

Source: ABS 2019, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2018 (cat. no. 3235.0)

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

p Preliminary estimates.

Working age is defined as between 15 and 64 years old, inclusive.

C 1.3 Housing

C 1.3.1 Average household size

There are notable differences in the average number of people who live in a household across different regions. The indicator is based on the number of persons in occupied dwellings, rather than being based only on a family unit.

The average household size in a region provides useful contextual information to interpret other household-based characteristics that can vary based on the number of people typically living in households, such as average household income or net worth per household.

Table C 1.3.1.a Average household size by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 persons per dwelling	2011 persons per dwelling	2016 persons per dwelling	2006 - 2016 change persons per dwelling
Major Cities	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Inner Regional	2.5	2.5	2.4	-0.1
Outer Regional	2.5	2.5	2.4	-0.1
Remote	2.6	2.5	2.5	-0.1
Very Remote	3.0	2.9	2.9	-0.1
AUSTRALIA	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Based on occupied private dwellings, number of persons usually resident in dwelling.

Table C 1.3.1.b Average household size by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 persons per dwelling	2011 persons per dwelling	2016 persons per dwelling	2006 - 2016 change persons per dwelling
Greater Sydney	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.1
Greater Melbourne	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.1
Greater Brisbane	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1
Greater Perth	2.5	2.6	2.6	0.1
Greater Adelaide	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.1
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Newcastle - Maitland	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Canberra - Queanbeyan	2.6	2.6	2.5	-0.1
Sunshine Coast	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Wollongong	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Geelong	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Greater Hobart	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
Townsville	2.7	2.6	2.6	-0.1
Cairns	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Greater Darwin	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1
Toowoomba	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Ballarat	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Bendigo	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Albury - Wodonga	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Launceston	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1

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

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

Based on occupied private dwellings, number of persons usually resident in dwelling.

Table C 1.3.1.c Average household size by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 persons per dwelling</i>	<i>2011 persons per dwelling</i>	<i>2016 persons per dwelling</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change persons per dwelling</i>
New South Wales	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Greater Sydney	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.1
Central Coast	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0
Sydney - Blacktown	3.0	3.1	3.2	0.2
Sydney - City and Inner South	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.1
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.1
Sydney - Inner South West	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.1
Sydney - Inner West	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.1
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	2.5	2.6	2.6	0.1
Sydney - Northern Beaches	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.1
Sydney - Outer South West	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	2.8	2.7	2.7	-0.1
Sydney - Parramatta	2.8	2.9	3.0	0.2
Sydney - Ryde	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1
Sydney - South West	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.1
Sydney - Sutherland	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0
Rest of New South Wales	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Capital Region	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Central West	2.5	2.5	2.4	-0.1
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
Far West and Orana	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Illawarra	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Mid North Coast	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1
Murray	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1
New England and North West	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Richmond - Tweed	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
Riverina	2.6	2.5	2.5	-0.1
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
Victoria	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Greater Melbourne	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.1
Melbourne - Inner	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0
Melbourne - Inner East	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Melbourne - Inner South	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Melbourne - North East	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0
Melbourne - North West	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0
Melbourne - Outer East	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0
Melbourne - South East	2.8	2.9	2.9	0.1
Melbourne - West	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.1
Mornington Peninsula	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Rest of Victoria	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Ballarat	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Bendigo	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1

(continued)

Average household size by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 persons per dwelling	2011 persons per dwelling	2016 persons per dwelling	2006 - 2016 change persons per dwelling
Geelong	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Hume	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Latrobe - Gippsland	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1
North West	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1
Shepparton	2.5	2.5	2.4	-0.1
Warrnambool and South West	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Queensland	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Greater Brisbane	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1
Brisbane - East	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0
Brisbane - North	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Brisbane - South	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1
Brisbane - West	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0
Brisbane Inner City	2.2	2.3	2.3	0.1
Ipswich	2.7	2.8	2.8	0.1
Logan - Beaudesert	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0
Moreton Bay - North	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Moreton Bay - South	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0
Rest of Queensland	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Cairns	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Darling Downs - Maranoa	2.6	2.5	2.5	-0.1
Central Queensland	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Gold Coast	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.1
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	2.7	2.7	2.5	-0.2
Queensland - Outback	2.8	2.7	2.7	-0.1
<i>Far North</i>	3.1	3.0	3.0	-0.1
<i>Outback - North</i>	2.8	2.7	2.7	-0.1
<i>Outback - South</i>	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1
Sunshine Coast	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Toowoomba	2.6	2.5	2.5	-0.1
Townsville	2.6	2.6	2.5	-0.1
Wide Bay	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
South Australia	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
Greater Adelaide	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.1
Adelaide - Central and Hills	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
Adelaide - North	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.1
Adelaide - South	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
Adelaide - West	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.1
Rest of South Australia	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1
South Australia - Outback	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	2.5	2.5	2.4	-0.1
South Australia - South East	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1
Western Australia	2.5	2.6	2.6	0.1
Greater Perth	2.5	2.6	2.6	0.1

(continued)

Average household size by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 persons per dwelling</i>	<i>2011 persons per dwelling</i>	<i>2016 persons per dwelling</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change persons per dwelling</i>
Mandurah	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
Perth - Inner	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0
Perth - North East	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Perth - North West	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1
Perth - South East	2.5	2.6	2.7	0.2
Perth - South West	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Rest of Western Australia	2.6	2.6	2.5	-0.1
Bunbury	2.6	2.5	2.5	-0.1
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
Western Australia - Outback (North)	2.9	2.9	2.8	-0.1
<i>Kimberley</i>	2.9	2.9	2.8	-0.1
<i>East Pilbara</i>	2.8	2.9	2.8	0.0
<i>West Pilbara</i>	2.9	2.9	2.8	-0.1
Western Australia - Outback (South)	2.6	2.6	2.5	-0.1
<i>Esperance</i>	2.6	2.5	2.5	-0.1
<i>Gascoyne</i>	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1
<i>Goldfields</i>	2.7	2.7	2.6	-0.1
<i>Mid West</i>	2.6	2.5	2.5	-0.1
Tasmania	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1
Greater Hobart	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
Rest of Tasmania	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1
Launceston and North East	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1
South East	2.5	2.4	2.3	-0.2
West and North West	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1
Northern Territory	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0
Greater Darwin	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1
Rest of Northern Territory	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0
Northern Territory - Outback	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0
<i>Alice Springs</i>	2.9	2.9	2.8	-0.1
<i>Barkly</i>	3.3	3.3	3.2	-0.1
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	3.6	3.6	3.5	-0.1
<i>East Arnhem</i>	4.1	4.0	4.1	0.0
<i>Katherine</i>	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0
Australian Capital Territory	2.6	2.6	2.5	-0.1
Australian Capital Cities	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.1
Australian Rest of States	2.5	2.5	2.4	-0.1

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

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

Based on occupied private dwellings, number of persons usually resident in dwelling.

C 1.3.2 Multi-unit dwellings

This measure provides an indication of the mix of different types of housing stock in a region. It captures the extent to which the dwelling stock is comprised of higher-density multi-unit dwellings—such as semi-detached dwellings, flats, units and apartments—rather than separate (standalone) houses, caravans or cabins.

The composition of the local dwelling stock, particularly between inner city areas and regional locations, is linked to differences in the housing market and provides an indication of the range of living conditions of people within a region.

Table C 1.3.2.a Multi-unit dwellings by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Major Cities	30.0	30.7	34.2	4.2
Inner Regional	12.3	12.3	12.5	0.2
Outer Regional	12.8	12.8	13.1	0.3
Remote	13.1	13.8	13.0	-0.1
Very Remote	9.5	10.0	10.8	1.3
AUSTRALIA	24.3	24.8	27.4	3.1

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Multi-unit dwellings include:

- Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.
- Flat or apartment; and
- House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 1.3.2.b Multi-unit dwellings by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	38.8	40.7	44.5	5.7
Greater Melbourne	28.1	28.6	33.4	5.3
Greater Brisbane	20.4	21.7	24.6	4.2
Greater Perth	21.9	22.8	24.9	3.0
Greater Adelaide	23.5	23.9	26.5	3.0
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	43.6	42.6	43.4	-0.2
Newcastle - Maitland	17.3	18.6	20.0	2.7
Canberra - Queanbeyan	26.7	29.8	35.5	8.8
Sunshine Coast	32.1	27.0	29.3	-2.8
Wollongong	26.2	26.6	28.6	2.4
Geelong	15.1	15.2	15.2	0.1
Greater Hobart	17.7	18.5	16.1	-1.6
Townsville	20.8	21.6	21.7	0.9
Cairns	32.9	32.6	31.6	-1.3
Greater Darwin	31.9	34.3	36.3	4.4
Toowoomba	17.4	17.5	20.7	3.3
Ballarat	15.2	14.7	18.6	3.4
Bendigo	13.7	12.1	12.2	-1.5
Albury - Wodonga	22.2	21.6	18.8	-3.4
Launceston	17.5	18.0	19.3	1.8

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Multi-unit dwellings include:

- Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.
- Flat or apartment; and
- House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 1.3.2.c Multi-unit dwellings by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
New South Wales	29.8	31.1	33.8	4.0
Greater Sydney	38.8	40.7	44.5	5.7
Central Coast	19.6	20.9	22.0	2.4
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	12.7	13.1	15.9	3.2
Sydney - Blacktown	16.0	17.4	22.0	6.0
Sydney - City and Inner South	84.1	86.2	89.9	5.8
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	74.0	75.7	79.1	5.1
Sydney - Inner South West	41.2	42.9	47.7	6.5
Sydney - Inner West	55.4	58.3	67.5	12.1
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	47.5	49.2	53.2	5.7
Sydney - Northern Beaches	39.4	41.8	43.6	4.2
Sydney - Outer South West	14.8	15.4	16.7	1.9
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	13.3	16.1	16.3	3.0
Sydney - Parramatta	39.0	42.8	49.2	10.2
Sydney - Ryde	39.6	41.5	46.6	7.0
Sydney - South West	23.0	25.3	25.5	2.5
Sydney - Sutherland	34.0	34.6	37.4	3.4
Rest of New South Wales	16.1	16.6	17.3	1.2
Capital Region	15.5	16.1	16.7	1.2
Central West	9.9	10.0	10.8	0.9
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	18.1	16.8	17.9	-0.2
Far West and Orana	9.2	9.2	10.2	1.0
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	12.9	13.9	14.8	1.9
Illawarra	25.5	26.1	28.1	2.6
Mid North Coast	19.6	19.4	19.6	0.0
Murray	15.7	15.2	14.5	-1.2
New England and North West	10.2	10.8	11.0	0.8
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	18.9	19.9	21.6	2.7
Richmond - Tweed	22.8	24.0	23.8	1.0
Riverina	11.9	11.6	11.9	0.0
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	8.6	9.4	9.2	0.6
Victoria	23.2	23.6	27.2	4.0
Greater Melbourne	28.1	28.6	33.4	5.3
Melbourne - Inner	71.1	72.0	79.8	8.7
Melbourne - Inner East	30.0	31.2	38.8	8.8
Melbourne - Inner South	38.4	39.7	46.5	8.1
Melbourne - North East	17.0	16.8	21.3	4.3
Melbourne - North West	14.7	15.8	19.9	5.2
Melbourne - Outer East	13.8	14.5	13.0	-0.8
Melbourne - South East	16.4	17.4	19.1	2.7
Melbourne - West	18.3	17.1	23.2	4.9
Mornington Peninsula	12.4	14.7	16.4	4.0
Rest of Victoria	10.9	11.0	10.6	-0.3
Ballarat	10.8	10.4	13.3	2.5
Bendigo	9.9	8.9	8.9	-1.0

(continued)

Multi-unit dwellings by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
Geelong	13.9	13.9	13.8	-0.1
Hume	10.8	11.3	9.9	-0.9
Latrobe - Gippsland	8.6	9.9	8.2	-0.4
North West	10.3	9.9	10.3	0.0
Shepparton	12.4	11.7	10.2	-2.2
Warrnambool and South West	10.5	10.5	9.8	-0.7
Queensland	22.0	21.9	23.8	1.8
Greater Brisbane	20.4	21.7	24.6	4.2
Brisbane - East	14.6	14.4	16.1	1.5
Brisbane - North	19.5	23.2	28.3	8.8
Brisbane - South	21.9	24.8	27.8	5.9
Brisbane - West	19.7	21.9	22.6	2.9
Brisbane Inner City	54.3	56.0	61.0	6.7
Ipswich	6.6	8.1	10.5	3.9
Logan - Beaudesert	12.5	12.2	14.2	1.7
Moreton Bay - North	15.0	17.0	18.7	3.7
Moreton Bay - South	8.1	10.5	15.2	7.1
Rest of Queensland	23.3	22.1	23.2	-0.1
Cairns	25.5	23.9	23.1	-2.4
Darling Downs - Maranoa	6.7	6.3	7.4	0.7
Central Queensland	10.5	10.8	12.7	2.2
Gold Coast	43.2	41.7	43.0	-0.2
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	15.7	15.4	15.8	0.1
Queensland - Outback	11.3	12.3	13.2	1.9
<i>Far North</i>	6.6	14.7	11.6	5.0
<i>Outback - North</i>	18.1	15.5	19.9	1.8
<i>Outback - South</i>	7.2	5.9	5.9	-1.3
Sunshine Coast	29.2	24.7	26.7	-2.5
Toowoomba	16.2	16.2	19.4	3.2
Townsville	17.0	18.0	17.9	0.9
Wide Bay	10.0	10.3	10.7	0.7
South Australia	20.2	20.3	22.3	2.1
Greater Adelaide	23.5	23.9	26.5	3.0
Adelaide - Central and Hills	30.7	32.1	34.1	3.4
Adelaide - North	15.6	16.3	17.9	2.3
Adelaide - South	20.4	20.5	22.7	2.3
Adelaide - West	31.2	31.4	36.9	5.7
Rest of South Australia	11.2	10.3	10.9	-0.3
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	6.9	6.5	6.4	-0.5
South Australia - Outback	20.0	17.3	20.5	0.5
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	23.9	19.8	23.1	-0.8
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	12.1	12.1	15.0	2.9
South Australia - South East	9.7	9.3	9.4	-0.3
Western Australia	19.3	19.8	21.5	2.2
Greater Perth	21.9	22.8	24.9	3.0

(continued)

Multi-unit dwellings by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
Mandurah	15.8	17.7	17.4	1.6
Perth - Inner	44.6	49.0	53.5	8.9
Perth - North East	15.8	16.9	18.6	2.8
Perth - North West	21.7	22.2	25.0	3.3
Perth - South East	20.5	20.9	22.4	1.9
Perth - South West	17.5	17.5	19.8	2.3
Rest of Western Australia	10.9	10.6	10.6	-0.3
Bunbury	9.6	9.7	9.8	0.2
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	6.7	6.7	5.3	-1.4
Western Australia - Outback (North)	17.1	17.2	18.0	0.9
<i>Kimberley</i>	14.6	12.3	14.8	0.2
<i>East Pilbara</i>	18.9	23.5	22.1	3.2
<i>West Pilbara</i>	19.1	19.0	18.9	-0.2
Western Australia - Outback (South)	13.7	12.3	12.7	-1.0
<i>Esperance</i>	10.5	12.7	9.5	-1.0
<i>Gascoyne</i>	16.1	9.5	7.1	-9.0
<i>Goldfields</i>	15.6	16.2	17.5	1.9
<i>Mid West</i>	12.6	10.3	12.0	-0.6
Tasmania	13.1	13.6	12.3	-0.8
Greater Hobart	17.7	18.5	16.1	-1.6
Rest of Tasmania	9.9	10.2	9.7	-0.2
Launceston and North East	11.5	12.3	12.6	1.1
South East	2.4	3.1	2.0	-0.4
West and North West	11.0	10.7	9.3	-1.7
Northern Territory	26.2	28.6	30.8	4.6
Greater Darwin	31.9	34.3	36.3	4.4
Rest of Northern Territory	18.1	20.1	21.9	3.8
Northern Territory - Outback	18.1	20.1	21.9	3.8
<i>Alice Springs</i>	28.1	28.2	32.3	4.2
<i>Barkly</i>	13.3	13.6	16.4	3.1
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	5.2	8.0	10.5	5.3
<i>East Arnhem</i>	13.9	22.0	19.0	5.1
<i>Katherine</i>	9.8	13.3	12.4	2.6
Australian Capital Territory	25.9	29.1	34.9	9.0
Australian Capital Cities	28.9	30.0	33.5	4.6
Australian Rest of States	16.4	16.2	16.7	0.3

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Multi-unit dwellings include:

- Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.
- Flat or apartment; and
- House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

C 1.3.3 Residential property prices

This indicator measures the average sale price of residential properties sold in a region over a calendar year. Different average prices are presented for houses (covering separate houses and semi-detached dwellings) and units (covering flats, units and apartments). Rural, agricultural and broadacre property sales have been excluded.

The value of residential property is an important component of household wealth. Property prices vary according to dwelling type and dwelling characteristics, but are also influenced by locational characteristics (e.g. proximity to CBD or coast, access to services and infrastructure). As such, property prices display a great deal of spatial variation.

Table C 1.3.3.a Average residential property prices by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2008 \$ (nominal)	2013 \$ (nominal)	2018 \$ (nominal)	2008 - 2018 change \$ (nominal)
Houses				
Greater Sydney	647,465	843,019	1,323,161	675,696
Greater Melbourne	505,741	660,318	938,577	432,837
Greater Brisbane	486,834	513,311	619,357	132,524
Greater Perth	517,730	605,481	613,739	96,009
Greater Adelaide	415,603	451,988	519,506	103,903
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	632,182	587,692	769,000	136,818
Newcastle - Maitland	345,935	446,360	611,394	265,459
Canberra - Queanbeyan	483,755	528,618	726,061	242,307
Sunshine Coast	579,341	550,919	762,424	183,083
Wollongong	402,878	502,520	800,920	398,042
Geelong	340,249	441,734	616,174	275,924
Greater Hobart	343,518	373,602	514,416	170,899
Townsville	397,850	390,795	354,865	-42,986
Cairns	407,769	408,575	458,434	50,665
Greater Darwin	410,493	558,441	508,380	97,887
Toowoomba	326,430	379,210	437,738	111,308
Ballarat	255,517	327,513	406,032	150,514
Bendigo	245,004	333,350	376,094	131,089
Albury - Wodonga	274,960	302,308	366,582	91,621
Launceston	271,722	289,013	366,694	94,973
Units				
Greater Sydney	455,729	610,861	876,310	420,581
Greater Melbourne	400,396	528,785	615,819	215,423
Greater Brisbane	426,932	446,944	457,454	30,522
Greater Perth	467,436	502,057	462,411	-5,024
Greater Adelaide	317,442	337,164	385,065	67,623
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	489,098	432,251	508,456	19,358
Newcastle - Maitland	352,634	381,685	509,378	156,744
Canberra - Queanbeyan	406,686	442,132	462,092	55,406
Sunshine Coast	487,496	409,590	540,677	53,180
Wollongong	320,158	393,287	610,555	290,397
Geelong	285,403	359,803	426,417	141,014
Greater Hobart	379,921	478,340	438,999	59,079
Townsville	365,150	395,529	306,845	-58,305
Cairns	300,579	251,080	274,056	-26,523
Greater Darwin	343,561	458,676	360,822	17,261
Toowoomba	245,729	275,549	329,162	83,433
Ballarat	199,463	245,992	262,149	62,686
Bendigo	189,623	238,392	265,765	76,141
Albury - Wodonga	178,565	198,123	203,239	24,673
Launceston	222,975	247,481	302,462	79,487

Source: BITRE 2019, estimates based on CoreLogic 2019, Custom report, RP Data, Average Prices 2008, 2013, 2018

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 unavailable for SA2s in which there were less than 10 sales.

Nominal prices.

Table C 1.3.3.b Average residential property prices by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2008 \$ (nominal)	2013 \$ (nominal)	2018 \$ (nominal)	2008 - 2018 change \$ (nominal)
Houses				
New South Wales	508,421	652,932	920,816	412,395
Greater Sydney	647,465	843,019	1,323,161	675,696
Central Coast	386,908	474,317	759,485	372,577
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	609,039	877,712	1,401,024	791,985
Sydney - Blacktown	355,119	497,175	786,677	431,559
Sydney - City and Inner South	726,206	1,034,420	1,579,749	853,543
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	1,862,137	2,148,685	3,464,667	1,602,530
Sydney - Inner South West	561,189	794,934	1,187,571	626,382
Sydney - Inner West	907,112	1,244,157	1,907,514	1,000,402
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	1,261,368	1,523,706	2,475,427	1,214,059
Sydney - Northern Beaches	1,107,810	1,291,159	2,087,160	979,350
Sydney - Outer South West	331,274	472,953	745,015	413,741
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	346,714	465,305	747,573	400,859
Sydney - Parramatta	455,806	659,207	1,024,967	569,161
Sydney - Ryde	895,657	1,184,053	1,852,708	957,051
Sydney - South West	371,495	543,266	936,222	564,727
Sydney - Sutherland	723,116	929,899	1,382,919	659,804
Rest of New South Wales	318,180	401,882	540,152	221,971
Capital Region	322,686	405,500	537,173	214,487
Central West	231,794	323,466	393,513	161,718
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	340,487	379,011	515,395	174,908
Far West and Orana	175,261	265,375	276,728	101,467
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	304,528	412,031	512,026	207,498
Illawarra	405,558	509,977	813,148	407,590
Mid North Coast	320,772	367,962	504,368	183,597
Murray	239,940	271,088	327,608	87,668
New England and North West	232,388	322,519	345,436	113,048
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	369,460	474,706	671,032	301,572
Richmond - Tweed	456,441	498,184	701,605	245,164
Riverina	238,056	287,070	340,002	101,946
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	342,329	471,146	776,147	433,818
Victoria	431,803	562,360	759,300	327,497
Greater Melbourne	505,741	660,318	938,577	432,837
Melbourne - Inner	877,673	1,083,334	1,515,930	638,257
Melbourne - Inner East	950,186	1,221,501	1,726,137	775,951
Melbourne - Inner South	924,320	1,125,947	1,572,405	648,085
Melbourne - North East	426,520	527,724	781,736	355,216
Melbourne - North West	346,727	451,822	683,986	337,258
Melbourne - Outer East	424,423	535,301	818,264	393,842
Melbourne - South East	380,314	495,808	742,005	361,691
Melbourne - West	345,858	448,914	647,640	301,781
Mornington Peninsula	446,174	529,717	835,266	389,093
Rest of Victoria	259,909	315,768	401,266	141,357
Ballarat	242,609	313,668	398,409	155,799
Bendigo	243,521	340,820	402,276	158,755

(continued)

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2008 \$ (nominal)	2013 \$ (nominal)	2018 \$ (nominal)	2008 - 2018 change \$ (nominal)
Geelong	349,599	452,149	628,302	278,703
Hume	247,210	274,775	349,299	102,089
Latrobe - Gippsland	243,293	283,646	350,158	106,864
North West	180,064	195,504	235,975	55,911
Shepparton	244,378	256,549	309,043	64,665
Warrnambool and South West	259,958	286,125	323,978	64,021
Queensland	455,297	472,105	570,429	115,131
Greater Brisbane	486,834	513,311	619,357	132,524
Brisbane - East	534,126	530,314	647,946	113,820
Brisbane - North	471,420	507,663	641,922	170,501
Brisbane - South	533,279	591,981	779,168	245,889
Brisbane - West	630,144	657,562	831,126	200,981
Brisbane Inner City	872,428	908,315	1,155,123	282,695
Ipswich	352,215	346,366	407,249	55,034
Logan - Beaudesert	391,592	386,142	478,211	86,620
Moreton Bay - North	408,646	392,604	479,952	71,306
Moreton Bay - South	460,886	466,008	553,507	92,621
Rest of Queensland	427,980	434,865	525,091	97,112
Cairns	401,033	384,650	423,239	22,206
Darling Downs - Maranoa	245,350	293,846	281,614	36,263
Central Queensland	357,710	387,171	314,134	-43,576
Gold Coast	635,703	588,699	764,546	128,843
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	419,368	439,305	359,794	-59,574
Queensland - Outback	272,218	292,452	223,465	-48,753
Sunshine Coast	571,267	539,698	743,316	172,048
Toowoomba	325,766	375,683	428,194	102,428
Townsville	378,053	373,859	340,624	-37,429
Wide Bay	315,964	302,896	328,947	12,983
South Australia	373,768	409,489	467,405	93,637
Greater Adelaide	415,603	451,988	519,506	103,903
Adelaide - Central and Hills	597,743	641,066	762,021	164,277
Adelaide - North	310,656	336,181	364,601	53,944
Adelaide - South	413,423	435,270	505,536	92,113
Adelaide - West	438,853	471,188	565,962	127,108
Rest of South Australia	257,950	276,747	293,760	35,810
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	246,517	267,931	279,188	32,671
South Australia - Outback	244,334	256,760	238,000	-6,334
South Australia - South East	270,111	288,652	316,065	45,953
Western Australia	490,409	572,259	560,732	70,323
Greater Perth	517,730	605,481	613,739	96,009
Mandurah	453,622	431,319	416,869	-36,753
Perth - Inner	1,372,360	1,421,100	1,454,372	82,012
Perth - North East	437,272	517,159	494,157	56,885
Perth - North West	509,672	596,803	584,343	74,670
Perth - South East	439,303	535,826	528,105	88,802
Perth - South West	495,054	583,891	604,092	109,038

(continued)

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2008 \$ (nominal)</i>	<i>2013 \$ (nominal)</i>	<i>2018 \$ (nominal)</i>	<i>2008 - 2018 change \$ (nominal)</i>
Rest of Western Australia	385,169	413,494	363,823	-21,345
Bunbury	408,243	430,360	450,964	42,721
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	309,010	351,496	342,352	33,342
Western Australia - Outback (North)	651,654	713,087	319,951	-331,703
Western Australia - Outback (South)	326,763	360,419	275,017	-51,746
Tasmania	283,961	310,519	395,142	111,181
Greater Hobart	343,518	373,602	514,416	170,899
Rest of Tasmania	249,223	268,289	329,530	80,307
Launceston and North East	262,761	274,354	351,129	88,368
South East	244,672	276,376	365,765	121,093
West and North West	235,847	257,534	286,306	50,459
Northern Territory	380,542	525,199	493,387	112,845
Greater Darwin	410,493	558,441	508,380	97,887
Rest of Northern Territory	295,699	401,563	449,055	153,356
Northern Territory - Outback	295,699	401,563	449,055	153,356
Australian Capital Territory	486,271	526,273	730,372	244,101
Australian Capital Cities	523,622	651,794	899,066	375,444
Australian Rest of States	339,190	385,556	482,302	143,112
AUSTRALIA	454,098	555,079	724,108	270,009
<i>Units</i>				
New South Wales	430,590	570,795	778,538	347,948
Greater Sydney	455,729	610,861	876,310	420,581
Central Coast	347,421	360,371	562,945	215,524
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	426,937	573,508	798,041	371,104
Sydney - Blacktown	277,240	376,015	555,969	278,729
Sydney - City and Inner South	553,516	721,060	1,028,001	474,486
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	657,293	857,936	1,349,401	692,108
Sydney - Inner South West	334,511	513,169	669,775	335,264
Sydney - Inner West	471,853	655,998	904,727	432,875
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	586,707	754,353	1,100,528	513,821
Sydney - Northern Beaches	567,737	695,389	1,040,089	472,352
Sydney - Outer South West	221,490	315,123	465,142	243,652
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	249,451	319,648	504,531	255,081
Sydney - Parramatta	328,097	486,042	632,357	304,260
Sydney - Ryde	426,692	636,510	869,322	442,630
Sydney - South West	235,289	335,487	494,697	259,408
Sydney - Sutherland	421,294	597,101	888,248	466,953
Rest of New South Wales	313,812	339,977	457,476	143,664
Capital Region	259,196	278,562	387,619	128,423
Central West	212,954	249,582	288,391	75,437
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	278,700	293,956	400,653	121,953
Far West and Orana	189,784	241,125	281,763	91,979
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	322,846	308,246	378,022	55,176
Illawarra	320,310	393,277	610,555	290,246
Mid North Coast	288,180	288,193	406,581	118,401
Murray	187,955	200,069	209,852	21,897

(continued)

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2008 \$ (nominal)	2013 \$ (nominal)	2018 \$ (nominal)	2008 - 2018 change \$ (nominal)
New England and North West	202,955	243,169	246,060	43,104
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	373,783	396,779	546,897	173,115
Richmond - Tweed	393,119	367,545	501,828	108,709
Riverina	212,790	238,806	239,545	26,755
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	301,796	363,275	544,826	243,030
Victoria	382,308	506,183	580,708	198,400
Greater Melbourne	400,396	528,785	615,819	215,423
Melbourne - Inner	471,061	591,641	646,700	175,639
Melbourne - Inner East	489,056	618,762	726,696	237,640
Melbourne - Inner South	451,962	611,616	716,184	264,223
Melbourne - North East	342,460	422,291	559,633	217,173
Melbourne - North West	315,411	387,830	518,855	203,445
Melbourne - Outer East	325,928	419,223	573,561	247,633
Melbourne - South East	310,810	445,339	538,382	227,572
Melbourne - West	280,649	364,491	475,059	194,411
Mornington Peninsula	292,017	394,240	510,218	218,201
Rest of Victoria	235,248	277,114	310,102	74,854
Ballarat	198,290	247,874	261,504	63,214
Bendigo	190,572	242,451	291,135	100,562
Geelong	296,245	366,984	433,502	137,257
Hume	200,445	204,017	245,433	44,988
Latrobe - Gippsland	209,090	254,965	278,585	69,495
North West	178,348	182,876	231,489	53,141
Shepparton	207,537	216,254	232,303	24,766
Warrnambool and South West	264,872	317,937	280,160	15,287
Queensland	435,613	422,433	459,347	23,735
Greater Brisbane	426,932	446,944	457,454	30,522
Brisbane - East	419,773	418,625	412,031	-7,742
Brisbane - North	368,186	412,540	392,942	24,756
Brisbane - South	391,799	420,626	424,104	32,305
Brisbane - West	456,334	480,043	492,779	36,444
Brisbane Inner City	545,505	527,967	575,536	30,030
Ipswich	307,718	320,442	304,590	-3,128
Logan - Beaudesert	282,449	283,145	271,734	-10,715
Moreton Bay - North	338,651	328,132	377,427	38,776
Moreton Bay - South	347,937	353,117	346,307	-1,630
Rest of Queensland	441,561	399,103	460,599	19,038
Cairns	315,462	265,783	275,077	-40,385
Darling Downs - Maranoa	242,528	300,753	223,738	-18,789
Central Queensland	344,549	384,706	257,819	-86,729
Gold Coast	495,526	439,846	514,447	18,921
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	392,033	376,786	297,253	-94,779
Queensland - Outback	254,337	370,485	183,350	-70,987
Sunshine Coast	484,499	407,999	540,677	56,178
Toowoomba	245,390	275,549	329,162	83,772
Townsville	364,811	383,496	289,181	-75,630

(continued)

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2008 \$ (nominal)	2013 \$ (nominal)	2018 \$ (nominal)	2008 - 2018 change \$ (nominal)
Wide Bay	315,964	264,543	293,703	-22,261
South Australia	313,824	331,745	377,876	64,052
Greater Adelaide	317,442	337,164	385,065	67,623
Adelaide - Central and Hills	357,079	380,431	425,620	68,541
Adelaide - North	239,825	261,826	274,730	34,905
Adelaide - South	316,458	326,352	390,583	74,125
Adelaide - West	324,715	333,104	373,337	48,622
Rest of South Australia	266,043	227,724	249,223	-16,821
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	308,027	275,658	219,620	-88,408
South Australia - Outback	313,989	262,467	237,178	-76,811
South Australia - South East	224,791	210,222	259,895	35,104
Western Australia	459,470	492,297	442,581	-16,888
Greater Perth	467,436	502,057	462,411	-5,024
Mandurah	479,559	399,983	366,796	-112,764
Perth - Inner	521,617	581,130	554,606	32,989
Perth - North East	303,470	374,264	314,838	11,368
Perth - North West	394,064	440,990	405,235	11,171
Perth - South East	457,777	514,594	435,758	-22,019
Perth - South West	548,109	503,408	476,089	-72,020
Rest of Western Australia	379,394	382,001	247,923	-131,472
Bunbury	408,309	365,836	318,930	-89,379
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	354,625	276,392	289,379	-65,246
Western Australia - Outback (North)	465,806	569,767	172,766	-293,039
Western Australia - Outback (South)	281,898	278,582	271,405	-10,492
Tasmania	319,053	386,769	361,995	42,942
Greater Hobart	379,921	478,340	438,999	59,079
Rest of Tasmania	216,539	234,289	273,947	57,409
Launceston and North East	221,915	242,361	296,683	74,769
South East	214,815	234,413	264,797	49,982
West and North West	209,489	222,668	239,525	30,036
Northern Territory	318,881	434,716	354,378	35,497
Greater Darwin	343,561	458,676	360,822	17,261
Rest of Northern Territory	227,202	323,932	331,106	103,904
Northern Territory - Outback	227,202	323,932	331,106	103,904
Australian Capital Territory	426,978	456,851	466,821	39,843
Australian Capital Cities	426,929	543,825	683,465	256,537
Australian Rest of States	379,034	364,626	433,107	54,073
AUSTRALIA	414,595	506,141	614,863	200,269

Source: BITRE 2019, estimates based on CoreLogic 2019, Custom report, RP Data, Average Prices 2008, 2013, 2018

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data unavailable for SA2s in which there were less than 10 sales.

Nominal prices.

C 1.3.4 Dwelling approvals

This indicator measures the number of dwelling approvals in a region. The measure can provide an indication of a region's population trend, as well as broader economic conditions such as consumer confidence, disposable income, household debt and lending conditions.

Table C 1.3.4.a Total number of dwelling approvals by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2012-13	2015-16	2018-19 ^p	2012-13 - 2018-19
	dwellings	dwellings	dwellings	change per cent
Major Cities	119,776	195,402	148,005	23.6
Inner Regional	26,622	30,294	30,164	13.3
Outer Regional	12,127	9,054	6,775	-44.1
Remote	2,678	747	590	-78.0
Very Remote	1,165	520	288	-75.3
AUSTRALIA	162,369	236,024	185,825	14.4

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Jun 2019 (cat. no. 8731.0)

Geography is based on 2016 ASGS.

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

Table C 1.3.4.b Total number of dwelling approvals by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2012-13	2015-16	2018-19 ^p	2012-13 - 2018-19
	dwellings	dwellings	dwellings	change per cent
Greater Sydney	30,454	55,697	40,782	33.9
Greater Melbourne	37,722	56,472	46,846	24.2
Greater Brisbane	13,908	31,370	18,728	34.7
Greater Perth	20,077	21,262	13,422	-33.1
Greater Adelaide	6,558	10,472	9,111	38.9
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	2,778	8,791	5,103	83.7
Newcastle - Maitland	2,284	2,975	3,548	55.3
Canberra - Queanbeyan	3,934	4,707	5,166	31.3
Sunshine Coast	1,605	3,983	3,824	138.3
Wollongong	1,248	2,135	2,657	112.9
Geelong	2,271	2,884	3,735	64.5
Greater Hobart	746	1,007	1,579	111.7
Townsville	1,608	835	328	-79.6
Cairns	521	725	506	-2.9
Greater Darwin	1,951	1,410	416	-78.7
Toowoomba	725	1,258	680	-6.2
Ballarat	922	858	1,271	37.9
Bendigo	989	748	755	-23.7
Albury - Wodonga	520	922	662	27.3
Launceston	242	436	404	66.9

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Jun 2019 (cat. no. 8731.0)

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

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

Table C 1.3.4.c Total number of dwelling approvals by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2012-13 dwellings	2015-16 dwellings	2018-19p dwellings	2012-13 - 2018-19 change per cent
New South Wales	41,951	72,109	56,943	35.7
Greater Sydney	30,454	55,697	40,782	33.9
Central Coast	794	1,805	1,606	102.3
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	1,425	2,300	2,813	97.4
Sydney - Blacktown	2,162	4,570	5,244	142.6
Sydney - City and Inner South	4,415	7,006	3,154	-28.6
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	910	963	951	4.5
Sydney - Inner South West	2,911	6,133	2,843	-2.3
Sydney - Inner West	2,187	2,655	1,308	-40.2
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	2,613	4,177	2,665	2.0
Sydney - Northern Beaches	765	1,038	487	-36.3
Sydney - Outer South West	1,755	2,982	3,119	77.7
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	1,869	2,660	2,188	17.1
Sydney - Parramatta	4,044	7,260	5,859	44.9
Sydney - Ryde	1,514	5,716	1,535	1.4
Sydney - South West	2,486	5,393	5,199	109.1
Sydney - Sutherland	604	1,039	1,811	199.8
Rest of New South Wales	11,497	16,411	16,161	40.6
Capital Region	997	1,427	1,411	41.5
Central West	994	1,233	824	-17.1
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	427	676	804	88.3
Far West and Orana	423	492	383	-9.5
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	2,035	1,711	2,027	-0.4
Illawarra	1,257	2,274	2,696	114.5
Mid North Coast	764	1,224	1,170	53.1
Murray	490	820	611	24.7
New England and North West	671	795	475	-29.2
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	1,357	2,370	2,489	83.4
Richmond - Tweed	675	1,441	1,331	97.2
Riverina	539	789	621	15.2
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	868	1,159	1,319	52.0
Victoria	47,668	67,170	59,724	25.3
Greater Melbourne	37,722	56,472	46,846	24.2
Melbourne - Inner	7,755	12,852	5,435	-29.9
Melbourne - Inner East	2,603	4,527	4,120	58.3
Melbourne - Inner South	2,850	4,579	3,511	23.2
Melbourne - North East	4,723	6,193	4,803	1.7
Melbourne - North West	3,396	4,886	5,019	47.8
Melbourne - Outer East	2,183	2,924	2,269	3.9
Melbourne - South East	5,502	8,440	9,467	72.1
Melbourne - West	6,681	9,987	10,631	59.1
Mornington Peninsula	2,029	2,084	1,591	-21.6
Rest of Victoria	9,946	10,698	12,878	29.5
Ballarat	1,242	1,248	1,605	29.2
Bendigo	1,405	1,119	1,221	-13.1
Geelong	2,643	3,224	4,310	63.1

(continued)

Total number of dwelling approvals by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2012-13 dwellings	2015-16 dwellings	2018-19p dwellings	2012-13 - 2018-19 change per cent
Hume	1,260	1,228	1,406	11.6
Latrobe - Gippsland	1,873	2,120	2,530	35.1
North West	458	628	505	10.3
Shepparton	502	628	749	49.2
Warrnambool and South West	563	503	552	-2.0
Queensland	30,584	50,958	33,041	8.0
Greater Brisbane	13,908	31,370	18,728	34.7
Brisbane - East	1,048	2,188	1,229	17.3
Brisbane - North	1,387	2,634	1,477	6.5
Brisbane - South	1,255	4,547	2,167	72.7
Brisbane - West	523	1,359	861	64.6
Brisbane Inner City	2,824	9,596	2,192	-22.4
Ipswich	2,360	4,087	3,117	32.1
Logan - Beaudesert	1,497	2,748	3,516	134.9
Moreton Bay - North	1,046	1,860	2,704	158.5
Moreton Bay - South	1,968	2,351	1,465	-25.6
Rest of Queensland	16,676	19,588	14,313	-14.2
Cairns	873	1,235	854	-2.2
Darling Downs - Maranoa	899	329	268	-70.2
Central Queensland	3,407	763	382	-88.8
Gold Coast	2,645	8,393	4,866	84.0
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	2,766	402	581	-79.0
Queensland - Outback	364	160	69	-81.0
<i>Far North</i>	234	129	53	-77.4
<i>Outback - North</i>	90	21	10	-88.9
<i>Outback - South</i>	40	10	6	-85.0
Sunshine Coast	1,707	4,395	4,641	171.9
Toowoomba	840	1,372	761	-9.4
Townsville	1,840	952	452	-75.4
Wide Bay	1,335	1,587	1,439	7.8
South Australia	8,808	12,488	10,658	21.0
Greater Adelaide	6,558	10,472	9,111	38.9
Adelaide - Central and Hills	1,336	3,132	2,571	92.4
Adelaide - North	2,464	3,038	2,486	0.9
Adelaide - South	1,654	2,360	2,035	23.0
Adelaide - West	1,104	1,942	2,019	82.9
Rest of South Australia	2,250	2,016	1,547	-31.2
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	626	577	410	-34.5
South Australia - Outback	491	252	157	-68.0
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	354	210	128	-63.8
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	137	42	29	-78.8
South Australia - South East	1,133	1,187	980	-13.5
Western Australia	25,531	24,541	15,614	-38.8
Greater Perth	20,077	21,262	13,422	-33.1
Mandurah	1,180	1,338	703	-40.4
Perth - Inner	1,512	1,550	806	-46.7

(continued)

Total number of dwelling approvals by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2012-13 dwellings	2015-16 dwellings	2018-19p dwellings	2012-13 - 2018-19 change per cent
Perth - North East	2,935	2,894	2,250	-23.3
Perth - North West	5,222	5,449	3,406	-34.8
Perth - South East	4,933	5,123	3,449	-30.1
Perth - South West	4,295	4,908	2,808	-34.6
Rest of Western Australia	5,454	3,276	2,190	-59.8
Bunbury	1,593	1,689	1,297	-18.6
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	765	767	557	-27.2
Western Australia - Outback (North)	2,305	266	88	-96.2
<i>Kimberley</i>	686	156	55	-92.0
<i>East Pilbara</i>	902	37	16	-98.2
<i>West Pilbara</i>	717	73	17	-97.6
Western Australia - Outback (South)	791	554	248	-68.6
<i>Esperance</i>	77	76	26	-66.2
<i>Gascoyne</i>	66	46	19	-71.2
<i>Goldfields</i>	135	79	84	-37.8
<i>Mid West</i>	513	353	119	-76.8
Tasmania	1,871	2,410	3,067	63.9
Greater Hobart	746	1,007	1,579	111.7
Rest of Tasmania	1,125	1,403	1,488	32.3
Launceston and North East	497	699	744	49.7
South East	225	267	285	26.7
West and North West	403	437	459	13.9
Northern Territory	2,158	1,679	659	-69.5
Greater Darwin	1,951	1,410	416	-78.7
Rest of Northern Territory	207	269	243	17.4
Northern Territory - Outback	207	269	243	17.4
<i>Alice Springs</i>	113	57	120	6.2
<i>Barkly</i>	14	1	23	64.3
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	7	9	17	142.9
<i>East Arnhem</i>	3	59	27	800.0
<i>Katherine</i>	70	143	56	-20.0
Australian Capital Territory	3,798	4,669	6,119	61.1
Australian Capital Cities	115,214	182,359	137,003	18.9
Australian Rest of States	47,155	53,661	48,820	3.5

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Jun 2019 (cat. no. 8731.0)

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

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

C 1.4 Social characteristics

C 1.4.1 People who speak a language other than English at home

This indicator provides a broad summary measure of cultural and linguistic diversity within a region. The distribution of linguistic capabilities and cultural heritage across the country indicates the diverse cultural landscape of Australia.

Table C 1.4.1.a People who speak a language other than English at home by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Major Cities	22.1	24.8	28.3	6.2
Inner Regional	3.5	4.3	5.3	1.8
Outer Regional	4.8	6.0	7.3	2.5
Remote	6.1	8.2	9.9	3.8
Very Remote	29.1	31.4	35.0	5.9
AUSTRALIA	16.8	19.2	22.3	5.5

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 1.4.1.b People who speak a language other than English at home by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	31.4	34.3	38.0	6.6
Greater Melbourne	27.5	30.5	34.3	6.8
Greater Brisbane	11.0	13.9	17.1	6.1
Greater Perth	14.3	17.6	21.5	7.2
Greater Adelaide	15.4	18.0	20.7	5.3
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	8.6	10.1	12.3	3.7
Newcastle - Maitland	4.5	5.2	6.2	1.7
Canberra - Queanbeyan	15.0	18.6	22.6	7.6
Sunshine Coast	3.7	4.4	5.6	1.9
Wollongong	14.9	15.3	15.5	0.6
Geelong	9.2	9.6	10.9	1.7
Greater Hobart	5.3	6.7	8.1	2.8
Townsville	5.1	6.6	8.1	3.0
Cairns	10.4	12.6	15.4	5.0
Greater Darwin	14.0	17.8	23.0	9.0
Toowoomba	4.1	5.4	7.8	3.7
Ballarat	3.4	4.3	5.8	2.4
Bendigo	2.3	3.4	5.4	3.1
Albury - Wodonga	4.0	5.3	7.0	3.0
Launceston	4.1	5.4	7.0	2.9

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 1.4.1.c People who speak a language other than English at home by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
New South Wales	21.3	23.7	26.9	5.6
Greater Sydney	31.4	34.3	38.0	6.6
Central Coast	4.1	4.9	6.2	2.1
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	20.9	23.9	28.9	8.0
Sydney - Blacktown	34.3	38.7	43.5	9.2
Sydney - City and Inner South	35.5	36.2	40.3	4.8
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	24.5	25.8	28.1	3.6
Sydney - Inner South West	55.5	59.0	61.4	5.9
Sydney - Inner West	40.0	41.7	44.8	4.8
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	21.0	24.8	30.2	9.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches	12.8	14.0	15.9	3.1
Sydney - Outer South West	17.3	19.1	23.0	5.7
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	10.5	11.4	13.6	3.1
Sydney - Parramatta	52.7	58.1	62.9	10.2
Sydney - Ryde	34.5	40.0	47.0	12.5
Sydney - South West	59.9	62.2	62.9	3.0
Sydney - Sutherland	10.8	11.9	13.5	2.7
Rest of New South Wales	4.7	5.3	6.2	1.5
Capital Region	5.2	5.7	6.4	1.2
Central West	2.5	3.1	3.9	1.4
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	3.2	4.2	5.5	2.3
Far West and Orana	2.1	2.7	3.9	1.8
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	2.3	2.7	3.4	1.1
Illawarra	14.6	14.9	15.2	0.6
Mid North Coast	1.9	2.3	2.9	1.0
Murray	2.9	3.8	4.9	2.0
New England and North West	2.0	2.6	4.0	2.0
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	5.2	6.0	7.1	1.9
Richmond - Tweed	3.4	4.0	4.6	1.2
Riverina	5.6	6.7	8.3	2.7
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	3.8	4.0	4.9	1.1
Victoria	21.5	24.2	27.6	6.1
Greater Melbourne	27.5	30.5	34.3	6.8
Melbourne - Inner	29.6	30.1	33.0	3.4
Melbourne - Inner East	28.9	32.5	37.5	8.6
Melbourne - Inner South	20.3	22.6	24.5	4.2
Melbourne - North East	30.1	32.1	34.6	4.5
Melbourne - North West	35.9	38.9	41.8	5.9
Melbourne - Outer East	13.0	15.7	19.6	6.6
Melbourne - South East	35.5	39.8	44.8	9.3
Melbourne - West	37.8	40.8	44.7	6.9
Mornington Peninsula	6.6	7.8	8.7	2.1
Rest of Victoria	4.8	5.5	6.5	1.7
Ballarat	3.2	3.9	5.0	1.8

(continued)

People who speak a language other than English at home by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Bendigo	2.4	3.3	4.7	2.3
Geelong	8.6	9.0	10.1	1.5
Hume	4.1	4.4	5.0	0.9
Latrobe - Gippsland	4.1	4.7	5.0	0.9
North West	5.2	6.3	7.2	2.0
Shepparton	6.6	8.2	9.9	3.3
Warrnambool and South West	1.9	2.5	3.4	1.5
Queensland	8.2	10.3	12.7	4.5
Greater Brisbane	11.0	13.9	17.1	6.1
Brisbane - East	5.8	7.0	8.3	2.5
Brisbane - North	9.0	12.8	16.3	7.3
Brisbane - South	22.3	28.3	34.3	12.0
Brisbane - West	12.2	14.8	17.6	5.4
Brisbane Inner City	12.4	15.9	19.8	7.4
Ipswich	11.1	13.8	16.8	5.7
Logan - Beaudesert	10.4	13.0	16.4	6.0
Moreton Bay - North	4.1	5.2	6.2	2.1
Moreton Bay - South	4.5	6.3	8.7	4.2
Rest of Queensland	5.7	7.0	8.6	2.9
Cairns	9.1	10.8	12.7	3.6
Darling Downs - Maranoa	2.2	3.0	4.0	1.8
Central Queensland	2.7	4.3	5.7	3.0
Gold Coast	9.2	10.8	13.0	3.8
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	3.2	4.8	6.1	2.9
Queensland - Outback	16.7	18.9	20.6	3.9
<i>Far North</i>	40.8	43.4	43.0	2.2
<i>Outback - North</i>	4.4	6.8	7.9	3.5
<i>Outback - South</i>	1.6	2.6	2.7	1.1
Sunshine Coast	3.6	4.3	5.4	1.8
Toowoomba	4.1	5.7	8.1	4.0
Townsville	5.3	6.4	7.4	2.1
Wide Bay	2.7	3.2	3.8	1.1
South Australia	12.7	15.0	17.3	4.6
Greater Adelaide	15.4	18.0	20.7	5.3
Adelaide - Central and Hills	17.8	20.6	22.9	5.1
Adelaide - North	13.7	17.3	21.8	8.1
Adelaide - South	8.8	10.3	12.0	3.2
Adelaide - West	25.8	28.2	29.5	3.7
Rest of South Australia	4.2	4.9	5.3	1.1
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	2.1	2.4	2.6	0.5
South Australia - Outback	6.6	7.6	7.7	1.1
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	3.8	4.5	4.8	1.0
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	12.6	14.2	14.4	1.8
South Australia - South East	4.2	5.1	5.9	1.7

(continued)

People who speak a language other than English at home by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
Western Australia	12.4	15.5	19.0	6.6
Greater Perth	14.3	17.6	21.5	7.2
Mandurah	3.0	4.8	6.6	3.6
Perth - Inner	15.7	19.2	22.0	6.3
Perth - North East	15.3	17.8	21.6	6.3
Perth - North West	15.8	18.6	21.3	5.5
Perth - South East	14.9	21.1	28.0	13.1
Perth - South West	12.5	14.3	17.0	4.5
Rest of Western Australia	5.9	7.8	9.3	3.4
Bunbury	4.1	5.6	6.7	2.6
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	3.4	4.9	5.7	2.3
Western Australia - Outback (North)	14.3	16.3	18.9	4.6
<i>Kimberley</i>	17.6	20.7	23.2	5.6
<i>East Pilbara</i>	17.2	16.3	19.4	2.2
<i>West Pilbara</i>	8.0	11.4	14.2	6.2
Western Australia - Outback (South)	6.0	8.2	9.9	3.9
<i>Esperance</i>	2.9	3.9	4.0	1.1
<i>Gascoyne</i>	7.9	8.9	11.0	3.1
<i>Goldfields</i>	9.6	13.1	16.0	6.4
<i>Mid West</i>	3.9	5.7	7.2	3.3
Tasmania	3.7	4.7	5.7	2.0
Greater Hobart	5.3	6.7	8.1	2.8
Rest of Tasmania	2.5	3.1	3.8	1.3
Launceston and North East	3.1	4.0	5.1	2.0
South East	1.9	2.5	2.8	0.9
West and North West	1.9	2.2	2.6	0.7
Northern Territory	26.0	29.9	33.7	7.7
Greater Darwin	14.0	17.8	23.0	9.0
Rest of Northern Territory	41.4	46.0	50.7	9.3
Northern Territory - Outback	41.4	46.0	50.7	9.3
<i>Alice Springs</i>	32.3	34.6	38.4	6.1
<i>Barkly</i>	40.6	41.7	48.0	7.4
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	61.6	64.3	67.2	5.6
<i>East Arnhem</i>	57.5	63.6	71.6	14.1
<i>Katherine</i>	31.7	38.9	45.0	13.3
Australian Capital Territory	15.2	18.9	23.1	7.9
Australian Capital Cities	22.9	25.8	29.5	6.6
Australian Rest of States	5.4	6.4	7.5	2.1

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

C 1.4.2 People on selected pensions or allowances

This indicator provides an estimate of the extent to which residents of a region are in receipt of government benefits. This indicator focuses on the main types of pensions and allowances which can represent the main source of income for a recipient.

The primary focus of Australia's income support system is the provision of a minimum adequate standard of living to people who are unable to fully or regularly support themselves.

Table C 1.4.2.a Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2015 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2016 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2017 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2015 - 2017 change ratio (per 1000 persons)
Major Cities	180.5	176.2	170.2	-10.3
Inner Regional	257.3	257.8	252.4	-4.9
Outer Regional	241.1	244.0	239.8	-1.3
Remote	189.7	193.0	193.2	3.5
Very Remote	209.7	204.6	208.9	-0.8
AUSTRALIA	213.7	209.5	202.1	-11.6

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Data by Region, 2013-18 (cat. no. 1410.0)

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Selected Pensions include the Age Pension; Service Pensions; Carer Payment; Disability Support Pension; Newstart; Parenting Payment; and Youth Allowance.

Table C 1.4.2.b Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2015 ratio (per 1000 persons)</i>	<i>2016 ratio (per 1000 persons)</i>	<i>2017 ratio (per 1000 persons)</i>	<i>2015 - 2017 change ratio (per 1000 persons)</i>
New South Wales	213.5	206.4	196.9	-16.6
Greater Sydney	173.8	166.1	152.1	-21.7
Central Coast	284.4	276.2	254.5	-29.9
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	116.5	112.7	100.6	-15.9
Sydney - Blacktown	188.2	179.8	168.5	-19.7
Sydney - City and Inner South	137.4	126.5	113.9	-23.5
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	110.4	103.8	91.9	-18.5
Sydney - Inner South West	207.0	197.7	180.6	-26.4
Sydney - Inner West	136.8	129.4	117.8	-19.0
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	89.9	86.3	75.7	-14.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches	121.2	115.9	100.4	-20.8
Sydney - Outer South West	194.7	187.4	175.3	-19.4
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	200.2	193.8	180.3	-19.9
Sydney - Parramatta	193.6	181.5	165.3	-28.3
Sydney - Ryde	133.2	126.7	112.0	-21.2
Sydney - South West	249.2	239.7	229.4	-19.8
Sydney - Sutherland	154.6	149.8	132.1	-22.5
Rest of New South Wales	284.4	280.3	262.0	-22.4
Capital Region	244.3	242.8	226.9	-17.4
Central West	263.5	260.3	246.3	-17.2
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	341.0	335.1	309.9	-31.1
Far West and Orana	290.5	288.5	272.2	-18.3
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	253.6	252.8	239.9	-13.7
Illawarra	258.6	252.0	235.0	-23.6
Mid North Coast	385.4	381.2	358.0	-27.4
Murray	276.6	272.2	256.4	-20.2
New England and North West	282.2	280.2	266.0	-16.2
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	271.3	263.9	245.1	-26.2
Richmond - Tweed	321.7	316.0	290.8	-30.9
Riverina	236.9	235.2	220.2	-16.7
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	309.6	304.7	278.6	-31.0
Victoria	206.2	199.4	189.5	-16.7
Greater Melbourne	183.9	176.4	162.3	-21.6
Melbourne - Inner	140.3	131.6	118.2	-22.1
Melbourne - Inner East	144.3	137.4	121.6	-22.7
Melbourne - Inner South	147.6	142.3	127.0	-20.6
Melbourne - North East	195.9	188.3	175.0	-20.9
Melbourne - North West	222.2	213.3	204.3	-17.9
Melbourne - Outer East	188.7	184.4	169.6	-19.1
Melbourne - South East	195.3	186.4	172.6	-22.7
Melbourne - West	192.9	183.9	171.2	-21.7
Mornington Peninsula	247.0	241.1	220.3	-26.7
Rest of Victoria	274.8	272.9	255.1	-19.7
Ballarat	287.6	286.4	266.9	-20.7

(continued)

Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2015 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2016 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2017 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2015 - 2017 change ratio (per 1000 persons)
Bendigo	274.7	270.9	252.5	-22.2
Geelong	247.7	241.9	221.9	-25.8
Hume	264.0	262.7	243.7	-20.3
Latrobe - Gippsland	294.9	295.5	280.1	-14.8
North West	295.3	294.7	276.1	-19.2
Shepparton	283.9	282.2	268.9	-15.0
Warrnambool and South West	255.7	256.3	241.4	-14.3
Queensland	214.1	212.5	206.9	-7.2
Greater Brisbane	189.1	186.7	172.8	-16.3
Brisbane - East	197.8	197.1	181.4	-16.4
Brisbane - North	187.8	183.5	165.2	-22.6
Brisbane - South	160.4	156.7	141.2	-19.2
Brisbane - West	126.2	126.1	110.0	-16.2
Brisbane Inner City	115.2	114.4	104.4	-10.8
Ipswich	226.8	221.7	210.3	-16.5
Logan - Beaudesert	221.9	220.8	211.4	-10.5
Moreton Bay - North	286.9	285.5	265.5	-21.4
Moreton Bay - South	152.6	150.1	139.7	-12.9
Rest of Queensland	235.5	235.9	222.3	-13.2
Cairns	239.3	236.1	225.7	-13.6
Darling Downs - Maranoa	242.0	248.3	237.4	-4.6
Central Queensland	188.7	199.7	198.9	10.2
Gold Coast	212.1	205.1	188.9	-23.2
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	164.2	176.4	169.8	5.6
Queensland - Outback	193.7	193.6	193.5	-0.2
<i>Far North</i>	222.6	206.5	216.6	-6.0
<i>Outback - North</i>	163.9	170.6	168.5	4.6
<i>Outback - South</i>	193.2	208.5	204.0	10.8
Sunshine Coast	251.9	247.6	225.4	-26.5
Toowoomba	228.9	230.1	214.0	-14.9
Townsville	214.8	217.8	204.8	-10.0
Wide Bay	368.0	371.6	353.0	-15.0
South Australia	256.0	253.8	246.6	-9.4
Greater Adelaide	244.0	241.8	225.9	-18.1
Adelaide - Central and Hills	182.2	180.6	163.7	-18.5
Adelaide - North	271.5	269.2	256.5	-15.0
Adelaide - South	245.2	243.9	227.1	-18.1
Adelaide - West	270.7	266.0	247.1	-23.6
Rest of South Australia	292.5	293.0	278.5	-14.0
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	300.7	301.3	283.6	-17.1
South Australia - Outback	269.6	269.0	263.2	-6.4
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	271.5	272.1	270.4	-1.1
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	265.8	262.4	265.3	-0.5
South Australia - South East	298.1	298.8	282.3	-15.8

(continued)

Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2015 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2016 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2017 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2015 - 2017 change ratio (per 1000 persons)
Western Australia	168.8	172.5	173.8	5.0
Greater Perth	161.0	165.0	160.2	-0.8
Mandurah	271.1	280.6	271.2	0.1
Perth - Inner	108.2	110.5	103.7	-4.5
Perth - North East	167.7	171.6	168.7	1.0
Perth - North West	153.0	156.8	152.4	-0.6
Perth - South East	163.4	166.5	162.1	-1.3
Perth - South West	161.4	165.9	160.7	-0.7
Rest of Western Australia	191.2	197.8	192.3	1.1
Bunbury	204.4	212.2	206.4	2.0
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	224.5	231.8	221.5	-3.0
Western Australia - Outback (North)	124.9	126.4	125.2	0.3
<i>Kimberley</i>	231.5	232.7	230.7	-0.8
<i>East Pilbara</i>	87.5	88.9	90.2	2.7
<i>West Pilbara</i>	43.2	44.6	45.0	1.8
Western Australia - Outback (South)	188.5	195.3	192.0	3.5
<i>Esperance</i>	180.4	185.8	186.4	6.0
<i>Gascoyne</i>	207.1	209.9	211.4	4.3
<i>Goldfields</i>	144.1	153.2	149.6	5.5
<i>Mid West</i>	220.9	226.4	232.9	12.0
Tasmania	291.9	289.9	283.8	-8.1
Greater Hobart	266.8	262.4	242.6	-24.2
Rest of Tasmania	308.1	310.2	297.0	-11.1
Launceston and North East	299.5	300.0	286.1	-13.4
South East	313.8	318.1	304.4	-9.4
West and North West	317.2	320.6	308.6	-8.6
Northern Territory	161.8	156.8	159.2	-2.6
Greater Darwin	105.0	111.0	105.7	0.7
Rest of Northern Territory	227.4	219.3	230.6	3.2
Northern Territory - Outback	227.4	219.3	230.6	3.2
<i>Alice Springs</i>	199.8	198.2	208.2	8.4
<i>Barkly</i>	291.0	273.4	278.0	-13.0
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	271.7	260.0	282.1	10.4
<i>East Arnhem</i>	222.5	213.1	220.4	-2.1
<i>Katherine</i>	225.8	212.3	225.4	-0.4
Australian Capital Territory	128.9	125.0	119.1	-9.8
Australian Capital Cities	182.7	177.9	165.1	-17.6
Australian Rest of States	259.9	258.7	245.4	-14.5

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Data by Region, 2013-18 (cat. no. 1410.0)

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

Selected Pensions include the Age Pension; Service Pensions; Carer Payment; Disability Support Pension; Newstart; Parenting Payment; and Youth Allowance.

C 1.4.3 Single parent families

This indicator measures the proportion of families which are single parent in a region. The distribution of single parent families in a region can provide useful contextual information on the demographic and socio-economic make-up of an area, as well as other trends such as the changing structure of families.

Table C 1.4.3.a Proportion of families that are single parent by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Major Cities	15.9	15.8	15.7	-0.2
Inner Regional	15.8	16.2	16.4	0.6
Outer Regional	14.7	15.3	15.7	1.0
Remote	13.4	13.8	14.4	1.0
Very Remote	18.3	19.3	20.1	1.8
AUSTRALIA	15.8	15.9	15.8	0.0

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Calculation based on occupied private dwellings.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 1.4.3.b Proportion of families that are single parent by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	15.8	15.7	15.2	-0.6
Greater Melbourne	15.4	15.3	15.0	-0.4
Greater Brisbane	16.2	16.1	16.3	0.1
Greater Perth	15.2	14.6	14.5	-0.7
Greater Adelaide	16.9	16.9	17.0	0.1
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	16.8	17.1	17.3	0.5
Newcastle - Maitland	18.4	18.3	18.6	0.2
Canberra - Queanbeyan	15.4	14.8	14.1	-1.3
Sunshine Coast	16.0	15.6	15.6	-0.4
Wollongong	17.1	17.5	17.6	0.5
Geelong	16.8	17.0	16.8	0.0
Greater Hobart	18.4	18.4	18.7	0.3
Townsville	16.8	17.3	18.5	1.7
Cairns	18.8	19.7	20.0	1.2
Greater Darwin	17.9	15.9	14.1	-3.8
Toowoomba	15.5	16.1	16.5	1.0
Ballarat	19.0	19.1	19.1	0.1
Bendigo	19.5	19.5	19.5	0.0
Albury - Wodonga	18.4	18.7	18.4	0.0
Launceston	18.5	18.5	18.8	0.3

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Calculation based on occupied private dwellings.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 1.4.3.c Proportion of families that are single parent by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
New South Wales	16.2	16.3	16.0	-0.2
Greater Sydney	15.8	15.7	15.2	-0.6
Central Coast	18.7	19.6	19.2	0.5
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	10.0	10.4	10.2	0.2
Sydney - Blacktown	20.0	19.5	18.0	-2.0
Sydney - City and Inner South	14.7	13.4	12.0	-2.7
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	14.0	13.4	12.8	-1.2
Sydney - Inner South West	16.9	16.9	16.7	-0.2
Sydney - Inner West	14.4	13.9	13.4	-1.0
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	11.2	11.1	11.0	-0.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches	12.3	12.0	11.6	-0.7
Sydney - Outer South West	19.5	19.1	18.6	-0.9
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	17.9	18.6	18.5	0.6
Sydney - Parramatta	17.0	16.1	15.1	-1.9
Sydney - Ryde	12.9	12.4	11.9	-1.0
Sydney - South West	19.8	20.2	20.1	0.3
Sydney - Sutherland	13.0	13.4	13.2	0.2
Rest of New South Wales	16.8	17.2	17.4	0.6
Capital Region	14.7	14.9	14.8	0.1
Central West	15.6	16.2	17.1	1.5
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	18.7	18.7	18.8	0.1
Far West and Orana	18.5	19.6	20.4	1.9
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	16.5	16.8	17.5	1.0
Illawarra	16.9	17.4	17.4	0.5
Mid North Coast	17.0	17.9	18.1	1.1
Murray	14.8	15.1	15.4	0.6
New England and North West	16.5	17.3	18.0	1.5
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	18.0	17.9	17.8	-0.2
Richmond - Tweed	19.0	19.4	19.1	0.1
Riverina	15.4	15.7	16.2	0.8
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	15.7	16.5	15.9	0.2
Victoria	15.5	15.5	15.3	-0.2
Greater Melbourne	15.4	15.3	15.0	-0.4
Melbourne - Inner	13.7	12.7	12.0	-1.7
Melbourne - Inner East	12.7	12.6	12.9	0.2
Melbourne - Inner South	13.4	13.2	13.0	-0.4
Melbourne - North East	15.7	15.5	15.3	-0.4
Melbourne - North West	16.7	16.8	16.4	-0.3
Melbourne - Outer East	14.8	15.0	14.7	-0.1
Melbourne - South East	15.9	15.8	15.6	-0.3
Melbourne - West	18.1	17.5	17.0	-1.1
Mornington Peninsula	17.5	17.8	17.7	0.2
Rest of Victoria	15.5	16.1	16.2	0.7
Ballarat	16.9	17.4	17.3	0.4
Bendigo	17.2	17.3	17.3	0.1

(continued)

Proportion of families that are single parent by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Geelong	16.0	16.3	16.2	0.2
Hume	14.9	15.6	15.6	0.7
Latrobe - Gippsland	15.4	15.8	16.1	0.7
North West	14.0	15.4	15.4	1.4
Shepparton	14.8	16.0	16.3	1.5
Warrnambool and South West	14.3	14.9	14.9	0.6
Queensland	15.9	16.1	16.5	0.6
Greater Brisbane	16.2	16.1	16.3	0.1
Brisbane - East	15.4	15.4	15.6	0.2
Brisbane - North	17.2	16.4	15.5	-1.7
Brisbane - South	15.4	14.7	14.2	-1.2
Brisbane - West	12.9	12.2	12.5	-0.4
Brisbane Inner City	13.1	11.9	11.3	-1.8
Ipswich	18.9	19.2	20.0	1.1
Logan - Beaudesert	19.3	19.3	20.0	0.7
Moreton Bay - North	17.8	18.7	19.3	1.5
Moreton Bay - South	13.2	13.9	15.0	1.8
Rest of Queensland	15.7	16.1	16.7	1.0
Cairns	17.5	18.6	18.9	1.4
Darling Downs - Maranoa	13.0	13.6	14.4	1.4
Central Queensland	14.6	14.5	15.6	1.0
Gold Coast	16.6	16.9	17.1	0.5
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	12.5	12.7	14.5	2.0
Queensland - Outback	17.2	17.7	19.3	2.1
<i>Far North</i>	21.8	22.7	23.4	1.6
<i>Outback - North</i>	16.3	16.0	18.4	2.1
<i>Outback - South</i>	13.0	13.5	14.3	1.3
Sunshine Coast	15.9	15.5	15.5	-0.4
Toowoomba	15.4	15.9	16.3	0.9
Townsville	16.1	16.5	17.6	1.5
Wide Bay	15.8	16.7	17.3	1.5
South Australia	16.1	16.3	16.5	0.4
Greater Adelaide	16.9	16.9	17.0	0.1
Adelaide - Central and Hills	13.4	13.0	13.0	-0.4
Adelaide - North	19.1	19.5	19.8	0.7
Adelaide - South	16.1	16.1	16.4	0.3
Adelaide - West	18.4	18.0	17.7	-0.7
Rest of South Australia	13.6	14.4	14.7	1.1
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	12.5	13.1	13.6	1.1
South Australia - Outback	16.4	16.6	17.1	0.7
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	15.9	16.4	16.4	0.5
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	17.3	17.0	18.7	1.4
South Australia - South East	13.1	14.3	14.4	1.3
Western Australia	14.9	14.5	14.5	-0.4
Greater Perth	15.2	14.6	14.5	-0.7

(continued)

Proportion of families that are single parent by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Mandurah	14.0	15.6	15.9	1.9
Perth - Inner	12.3	10.6	10.3	-2.0
Perth - North East	16.3	15.9	15.8	-0.5
Perth - North West	14.9	14.2	14.2	-0.7
Perth - South East	16.2	15.2	14.6	-1.6
Perth - South West	15.1	14.9	15.0	-0.1
Rest of Western Australia	13.7	14.3	14.6	0.9
Bunbury	14.1	14.4	14.6	0.5
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	12.4	12.9	13.2	0.8
Western Australia - Outback (North)	14.6	15.6	15.8	1.2
<i>Kimberley</i>	21.3	22.8	22.2	0.9
<i>East Pilbara</i>	12.9	11.6	12.2	-0.7
<i>West Pilbara</i>	8.7	9.5	10.7	2.0
Western Australia - Outback (South)	14.3	15.3	15.4	1.1
<i>Esperance</i>	13.7	13.3	13.5	-0.2
<i>Gascoyne</i>	13.4	15.0	15.1	1.7
<i>Goldfields</i>	14.7	15.2	15.2	0.5
<i>Mid West</i>	14.5	15.9	16.2	1.7
Tasmania	16.7	17.0	17.4	0.7
Greater Hobart	18.4	18.4	18.7	0.3
Rest of Tasmania	15.5	16.0	16.5	1.0
Launceston and North East	16.2	16.4	16.7	0.5
South East	12.4	13.0	13.5	1.1
West and North West	15.7	16.6	17.3	1.6
Northern Territory	19.2	17.9	16.6	-2.6
Greater Darwin	17.9	15.9	14.1	-3.8
Rest of Northern Territory	21.5	21.0	20.9	-0.6
Northern Territory - Outback	21.5	21.0	20.9	-0.6
<i>Alice Springs</i>	20.0	19.5	18.8	-1.2
<i>Barkly</i>	23.5	24.6	23.5	0.0
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	24.7	22.6	22.3	-2.4
<i>East Arnhem</i>	22.7	23.7	26.0	3.3
<i>Katherine</i>	21.4	19.7	19.1	-2.3
Australian Capital Territory	15.2	14.6	13.8	-1.4
Australian Capital Cities	15.8	15.6	15.4	-0.4
Australian Rest of States	15.9	16.3	16.6	0.7

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Calculation based on occupied private dwellings.



Context 2: Transport and Infrastructure



Infrastructure is a key enabler of progress across regions. The right infrastructure can help regions capitalise on their comparative and competitive advantages, help people access work and other community services, and facilitate the movement of freight between locations. Infrastructure is also important in providing the basic services and utilities that Australians require to maintain and enhance their standard of living.

The infrastructure information in the Context section of this Yearbook can be used to provide background information to the progress that we see across regions, and how infrastructure capacity constraints may be hampering the development of regions. This information can inform decisions on strategic investment in transport infrastructure and the development of policies and programs across the regions of Australia.

Transport and Infrastructure			
Moving people		Moving freight	
Transport mode for journey to work	p. 262	Road freight activity	p. 283
Passengers through airports	p. 274	Volume of freight through ports	p. 284
Dwellings with no motor vehicle	p. 276	Value of international freight through ports	p. 287
Kilometres travelled by passenger vehicles	p. 281	Communication and utilities	
Road speed performance	p. 282	Dwellings with an internet connection	p. 288
		Residential water supply	p. 293
		Land use	
		Land area and land use	p. 294

C 2.1 Moving people

C 2.1.1 Transport mode for journey to work

Many commuters use more than one mode of transport to get to work. This indicator provides a summary of the primary mode used by commuters, prioritised in the order of public transport, private vehicle, active travel and working from home. Modes have been classified as:

- private vehicle (e.g. car as driver, car as passenger, truck or motorbike);
- public transport (e.g. bus, train, ferry, tram or taxi);
- active travel (e.g. exclusively walking or cycling);
- working from home; and
- other (all other forms of transport).

Table C 2.1.1.a Transport mode shares for journey to work by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	Public per cent	Private per cent	Active per cent	Other per cent	Work from home per cent
2006					
Major Cities	14.1	76.3	4.8	0.5	4.2
Inner Regional	2.2	83.8	6.3	0.7	7.1
Outer Regional	2.0	78.4	8.3	1.3	10.0
Remote	3.0	70.2	13.4	1.9	11.6
Very Remote	4.9	50.6	31.7	3.0	9.8
AUSTRALIA	10.7	77.5	5.8	0.7	5.4
2011					
Major Cities	15.7	74.7	4.8	0.6	4.1
Inner Regional	2.6	85.0	5.3	0.7	6.4
Outer Regional	2.2	80.8	7.2	1.3	8.5
Remote	3.8	73.0	11.8	1.9	9.6
Very Remote	9.7	52.2	26.3	4.0	7.7
AUSTRALIA	12.1	76.7	5.4	0.7	5.0
2016					
Major Cities	16.7	73.3	4.7	0.7	4.6
Inner Regional	2.5	85.7	4.6	0.7	6.5
Outer Regional	2.5	82.2	6.2	1.1	7.9
Remote	3.0	75.2	10.7	1.8	9.3
Very Remote	11.6	54.8	22.3	3.9	7.4
AUSTRALIA	13.1	75.9	5.0	0.8	5.3

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Private vehicle includes car as driver, car as passenger, truck, motorbike/scooter.

Public transport includes train, bus, ferry, tram, taxi.

Active travel includes bicycle and walking.

Other includes all other forms of transport not listed above.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Figures in table may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table C 2.1.1.b Transport mode shares for journey to work by major urban area

Major Urban Area	Public per cent	Private per cent	Active per cent	Other per cent	Work from home per cent
2006					
Greater Sydney	20.8	68.9	5.4	0.5	4.4
Greater Melbourne	13.7	76.9	4.7	0.4	4.2
Greater Brisbane	13.3	77.0	4.5	0.5	4.7
Greater Perth	10.0	81.2	3.6	1.0	4.1
Greater Adelaide	9.7	81.5	4.5	0.6	3.7
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	3.6	85.3	4.4	0.6	6.1
Newcastle - Maitland	3.6	88.0	4.4	0.4	3.6
Canberra - Queanbeyan	7.5	82.0	6.8	0.4	3.3
Sunshine Coast	2.5	84.0	5.0	0.6	7.9
Wollongong	6.5	85.5	4.2	0.4	3.3
Geelong	4.6	86.0	5.0	0.4	4.0
Greater Hobart	6.6	80.5	8.4	0.6	3.9
Townsville	2.6	85.9	7.2	1.5	2.7
Cairns	3.1	84.7	7.0	1.2	4.0
Greater Darwin	5.0	82.2	8.5	1.3	3.0
Toowoomba	1.4	88.3	5.7	0.6	4.0
Ballarat	2.5	87.6	5.9	0.4	3.6
Bendigo	1.8	87.3	6.6	0.4	3.9
Albury - Wodonga	1.3	88.2	6.7	0.4	3.3
Launceston	2.4	86.8	7.0	0.5	3.3
2011					
Greater Sydney	22.7	67.0	5.4	0.5	4.4
Greater Melbourne	15.9	74.7	4.8	0.5	4.1
Greater Brisbane	14.7	75.5	4.7	0.6	4.6
Greater Perth	12.4	78.5	3.9	1.3	3.9
Greater Adelaide	10.1	81.4	4.1	0.7	3.7
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	4.5	84.6	4.2	0.7	6.0
Newcastle - Maitland	3.5	88.8	3.9	0.4	3.3
Canberra - Queanbeyan	7.5	82.0	7.0	0.5	3.0
Sunshine Coast	2.5	84.1	4.6	0.9	7.9
Wollongong	6.8	85.5	3.9	0.4	3.3
Geelong	6.0	85.0	4.4	0.4	4.1
Greater Hobart	6.7	81.2	7.4	0.6	4.1
Townsville	2.6	88.2	5.5	1.1	2.6
Cairns	3.2	84.6	6.6	1.4	4.2
Greater Darwin	4.9	82.3	8.4	1.3	3.0
Toowoomba	1.3	89.3	4.9	0.6	3.9
Ballarat	4.0	86.9	4.9	0.5	3.7
Bendigo	2.8	87.9	5.2	0.4	3.6
Albury - Wodonga	1.3	89.3	5.7	0.6	3.2
Launceston	2.8	86.9	6.2	0.6	3.5

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by major urban area (continued)

Major Urban Area	Public per cent	Private per cent	Active per cent	Other per cent	Work from home per cent
2016					
Greater Sydney	25.3	64.1	5.2	0.6	4.8
Greater Melbourne	17.6	72.4	4.9	0.5	4.6
Greater Brisbane	13.2	76.6	4.5	0.6	5.1
Greater Perth	11.8	79.0	3.5	1.4	4.3
Greater Adelaide	10.2	81.3	3.8	0.7	4.0
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	4.6	84.2	3.8	0.8	6.6
Newcastle - Maitland	3.2	88.8	3.7	0.4	3.9
Canberra - Queanbeyan	7.7	80.9	7.5	0.6	3.3
Sunshine Coast	2.7	84.1	3.7	1.0	8.4
Wollongong	7.3	84.8	3.5	0.5	3.9
Geelong	6.3	84.6	3.9	0.5	4.7
Greater Hobart	6.4	80.8	7.6	0.6	4.5
Townsville	2.1	89.4	4.8	0.9	2.8
Cairns	3.1	85.7	5.8	1.3	4.1
Greater Darwin	8.9	80.7	6.7	1.1	2.7
Toowoomba	1.2	89.6	4.2	0.6	4.4
Ballarat	4.0	87.3	4.1	0.4	4.2
Bendigo	2.6	88.8	4.6	0.4	3.6
Albury - Wodonga	1.2	90.0	5.0	0.5	3.3
Launceston	2.5	87.3	6.1	0.6	3.5

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Private vehicle includes car as driver, car as passenger, truck, motorbike/scooter.

Public transport includes train, bus, ferry, tram, taxi.

Active travel includes bicycle and walking.

Other includes all other forms of transport not listed above.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Figures in table may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table C 2.1.1.c Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Work from home</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
2006					
New South Wales	14.5	73.7	5.8	0.6	5.4
Greater Sydney	20.8	68.9	5.4	0.5	4.4
Central Coast	10.5	80.8	3.0	0.5	5.3
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	10.0	80.6	2.0	0.4	7.0
Sydney - Blacktown	17.7	77.3	2.3	0.4	2.3
Sydney - City and Inner South	32.7	40.9	21.5	0.9	4.0
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	30.3	54.3	9.0	0.7	5.6
Sydney - Inner South West	24.0	69.3	3.6	0.5	2.7
Sydney - Inner West	31.4	58.2	5.6	0.5	4.3
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	29.8	55.4	7.4	0.5	6.9
Sydney - Northern Beaches	17.0	70.6	5.0	0.5	6.9
Sydney - Outer South West	14.4	79.9	2.1	0.4	3.2
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	11.5	80.4	3.3	0.5	4.2
Sydney - Parramatta	21.8	70.7	4.3	0.5	2.7
Sydney - Ryde	23.5	67.0	4.1	0.5	4.9
Sydney - South West	13.4	80.3	2.9	0.6	2.9
Sydney - Sutherland	15.6	76.5	3.2	0.4	4.3
Rest of New South Wales	2.2	83.2	6.5	0.7	7.4
Capital Region	1.5	82.8	6.8	0.8	8.1
Central West	1.2	80.6	7.7	0.9	9.6
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	1.1	83.1	7.2	0.7	7.9
Far West and Orana	1.2	77.5	10.1	1.2	10.1
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	1.8	87.2	4.6	0.5	5.8
Illawarra	6.4	85.4	4.3	0.4	3.6
Mid North Coast	1.0	83.6	6.5	0.7	8.1
Murray	0.9	79.8	8.5	0.8	10.0
New England and North West	1.1	78.3	8.1	1.0	11.6
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	4.0	87.2	4.7	0.4	3.7
Richmond - Tweed	1.3	83.0	6.3	0.6	8.7
Riverina	1.0	80.8	8.3	1.2	8.6
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	1.9	83.6	5.6	0.8	8.2
Victoria	10.9	78.0	5.3	0.5	5.3
Greater Melbourne	13.7	76.9	4.7	0.4	4.2
Melbourne - Inner	26.4	52.9	15.7	0.5	4.5
Melbourne - Inner East	17.3	72.4	4.2	0.4	5.7
Melbourne - Inner South	16.7	73.4	4.1	0.4	5.3
Melbourne - North East	11.9	81.2	2.8	0.4	3.6
Melbourne - North West	10.4	84.0	2.1	0.5	2.9
Melbourne - Outer East	8.7	83.9	2.4	0.4	4.7
Melbourne - South East	9.8	83.6	2.4	0.5	3.8
Melbourne - West	12.6	81.9	2.4	0.4	2.6
Mornington Peninsula	5.0	86.0	3.2	0.6	5.3
Rest of Victoria	1.9	81.5	7.3	0.7	8.6
Ballarat	2.3	85.2	5.6	0.6	6.4
Bendigo	2.2	83.5	6.6	0.5	7.2
Geelong	4.4	85.5	4.9	0.4	4.8
Hume	1.3	80.1	8.8	0.8	8.9

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public per cent</i>	<i>Private per cent</i>	<i>Active per cent</i>	<i>Other per cent</i>	<i>Work from home per cent</i>
2006					
Latrobe - Gippsland	1.4	82.2	6.5	0.9	9.0
North West	1.0	76.6	9.7	1.1	11.6
Shepparton	0.6	79.3	8.9	0.7	10.4
Warrnambool and South West	0.8	76.4	9.0	0.9	13.0
Queensland	7.9	79.6	5.9	0.7	5.9
Greater Brisbane	13.3	77.0	4.5	0.5	4.7
Brisbane - East	9.7	81.8	2.9	0.5	5.0
Brisbane - North	16.9	75.2	3.6	0.5	3.8
Brisbane - South	17.2	74.2	3.7	0.4	4.4
Brisbane - West	17.9	70.9	5.1	0.5	5.7
Brisbane Inner City	21.6	60.1	12.9	0.5	4.9
Ipswich	8.2	83.6	3.1	0.5	4.6
Logan - Beaudesert	6.8	86.1	2.3	0.5	4.3
Moreton Bay - North	7.6	83.1	3.6	0.6	5.1
Moreton Bay - South	12.1	80.7	2.2	0.5	4.6
Rest of Queensland	2.6	82.2	7.1	1.0	7.0
Cairns	2.8	81.7	8.4	1.2	5.9
Darling Downs - Maranoa	1.0	72.7	9.4	1.2	15.7
Central Queensland	2.7	83.4	7.1	0.8	6.0
Gold Coast	3.7	85.0	4.4	0.6	6.3
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	3.3	82.0	7.5	1.1	6.0
Queensland - Outback	2.2	61.5	24.0	2.3	10.0
<i>Far North</i>	1.8	48.7	38.8	2.6	8.2
<i>Outback - North</i>	3.6	71.9	15.8	2.0	6.7
<i>Outback - South</i>	0.6	61.9	18.1	2.5	16.9
Sunshine Coast	2.5	83.5	4.9	0.7	8.4
Toowoomba	1.4	88.0	5.5	0.6	4.5
Townsville	2.9	83.9	7.4	1.5	4.3
Wide Bay	1.5	82.6	6.9	0.8	8.1
South Australia	7.8	80.8	5.5	0.8	5.2
Greater Adelaide	9.7	81.5	4.5	0.6	3.7
Adelaide - Central and Hills	9.5	76.8	7.7	0.6	5.3
Adelaide - North	9.4	84.7	2.5	0.6	2.7
Adelaide - South	9.8	82.3	3.6	0.6	3.7
Adelaide - West	10.4	80.9	5.1	0.6	2.9
Rest of South Australia	1.2	78.5	8.8	1.2	10.4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	1.1	76.5	8.9	1.3	12.3
South Australia - Outback	2.1	77.9	11.6	1.1	7.3
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	1.5	79.2	9.6	1.0	8.7
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	3.2	75.3	15.8	1.2	4.5
South Australia - South East	0.8	79.8	7.5	1.1	10.7
Western Australia	8.6	80.1	5.1	1.2	5.1
Greater Perth	10.0	81.2	3.6	1.0	4.1
Mandurah	3.2	87.1	3.3	1.3	5.0
Perth - Inner	14.1	68.5	10.6	0.7	6.0
Perth - North East	9.4	82.7	3.0	0.9	4.0

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>Private</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>Active</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>Other</i> <i>per cent</i>	<i>Work from</i> <i>home</i> <i>per cent</i>
2006					
Perth - North West	10.6	82.4	2.3	0.9	3.8
Perth - South East	10.6	81.6	3.2	0.9	3.8
Perth - South West	8.1	83.2	3.4	1.4	3.9
Rest of Western Australia	3.3	76.5	10.0	1.5	8.7
Bunbury	1.8	85.0	5.1	0.9	7.3
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	1.5	71.6	9.8	2.0	15.1
Western Australia - Outback (North)	8.0	68.2	18.5	1.8	3.5
<i>Kimberley</i>	3.3	59.0	29.2	2.8	5.7
<i>East Pilbara</i>	6.8	74.8	15.2	1.3	1.9
<i>West Pilbara</i>	14.6	74.2	8.2	1.0	2.0
Western Australia - Outback (South)	4.1	76.8	10.8	1.6	6.6
<i>Esperance</i>	3.1	74.7	9.2	1.4	11.7
<i>Gascoyne</i>	3.2	63.5	22.4	2.2	8.7
<i>Goldfields</i>	6.3	79.1	10.9	1.2	2.4
<i>Mid West</i>	2.7	78.3	8.9	1.9	8.2
Tasmania	3.8	82.5	7.5	0.7	5.5
Greater Hobart	6.6	80.5	8.4	0.6	3.9
Rest of Tasmania	1.5	84.1	6.8	0.9	6.8
Launceston and North East	1.8	84.5	6.9	0.7	6.0
South East	1.7	79.0	6.7	1.2	11.4
West and North West	1.1	85.0	6.6	0.9	6.3
Northern Territory	5.1	73.2	16.8	1.4	3.5
Greater Darwin	5.0	82.2	8.5	1.3	3.0
Rest of Northern Territory	5.2	59.0	30.3	1.3	4.3
Northern Territory - Outback	5.2	59.0	30.3	1.3	4.3
<i>Alice Springs</i>	4.5	69.8	20.8	1.0	3.8
<i>Barkly</i>	3.1	47.8	40.5	3.1	5.4
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	5.7	37.3	49.3	1.3	6.4
<i>East Arnhem</i>	12.6	49.0	34.9	1.0	2.5
<i>Katherine</i>	1.8	57.7	33.9	1.7	4.8
Australian Capital Territory	8.0	80.9	7.2	0.5	3.4
Australian Capital Cities	14.8	75.5	4.9	0.6	4.2
Australian Rest of States	2.3	81.6	7.5	0.9	7.7

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Work from home</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
2011					
New South Wales	15.9	73.0	5.4	0.6	5.1
Greater Sydney	22.7	67.0	5.4	0.5	4.4
Central Coast	10.4	81.3	2.5	0.5	5.2
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	12.9	78.0	1.8	0.5	6.8
Sydney - Blacktown	19.8	75.7	1.8	0.4	2.3
Sydney - City and Inner South	34.8	36.9	23.6	0.7	4.0
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	31.3	52.7	9.5	0.6	5.8
Sydney - Inner South West	26.0	67.6	3.1	0.5	2.7
Sydney - Inner West	33.5	55.8	5.6	0.5	4.6
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	32.2	53.0	7.3	0.6	6.9
Sydney - Northern Beaches	18.6	68.7	4.9	0.6	7.3
Sydney - Outer South West	14.3	80.6	1.7	0.4	3.0
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	11.9	80.7	2.8	0.4	4.2
Sydney - Parramatta	25.0	68.1	3.8	0.5	2.6
Sydney - Ryde	27.2	63.3	4.4	0.4	4.7
Sydney - South West	14.2	80.1	2.5	0.5	2.7
Sydney - Sutherland	16.8	75.5	2.8	0.4	4.5
Rest of New South Wales	2.3	84.9	5.5	0.7	6.6
Capital Region	1.5	84.7	5.6	0.8	7.3
Central West	1.5	83.3	6.2	0.9	8.2
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	1.1	84.6	6.4	0.7	7.2
Far West and Orana	1.2	80.5	8.4	1.0	8.9
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	1.8	88.9	3.8	0.5	4.9
Illawarra	6.7	85.5	4.0	0.4	3.4
Mid North Coast	1.1	85.3	5.6	0.7	7.4
Murray	1.0	83.0	6.7	0.9	8.4
New England and North West	1.0	81.5	6.6	1.0	9.9
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	3.9	87.8	4.3	0.4	3.6
Richmond - Tweed	1.5	83.5	5.9	0.8	8.3
Riverina	0.9	83.6	7.0	1.2	7.3
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	2.0	84.9	4.9	0.7	7.4
Victoria	12.9	76.6	5.1	0.6	4.9
Greater Melbourne	15.9	74.7	4.8	0.5	4.1
Melbourne - Inner	29.9	47.8	17.2	0.6	4.6
Melbourne - Inner East	20.0	69.3	4.5	0.5	5.7
Melbourne - Inner South	19.1	70.9	4.1	0.4	5.5
Melbourne - North East	14.0	79.2	2.7	0.5	3.6
Melbourne - North West	12.5	82.1	1.9	0.5	3.0
Melbourne - Outer East	9.9	83.0	2.0	0.4	4.6
Melbourne - South East	11.6	82.5	2.0	0.5	3.5
Melbourne - West	15.0	79.4	2.3	0.5	2.7
Mornington Peninsula	5.4	86.1	2.9	0.6	5.1
Rest of Victoria	2.7	83.0	6.1	0.8	7.3
Ballarat	3.6	85.0	4.8	0.6	5.9
Bendigo	3.8	83.8	5.5	0.5	6.5
Geelong	5.7	84.8	4.4	0.5	4.6
Hume	1.7	81.7	7.6	0.8	8.1
Latrobe - Gippsland	2.0	83.7	5.6	1.0	7.7

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Work from home</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
2011					
North West	1.1	80.2	8.2	1.2	9.3
Shepparton	0.9	83.7	6.7	0.6	8.0
Warrnambool and South West	1.0	79.5	8.0	1.0	10.6
Queensland	8.9	79.4	5.4	0.8	5.5
Greater Brisbane	14.7	75.5	4.7	0.6	4.6
Brisbane - East	10.7	81.1	2.5	0.6	5.1
Brisbane - North	19.0	73.0	3.7	0.5	3.8
Brisbane - South	19.6	71.6	4.1	0.5	4.2
Brisbane - West	19.8	68.0	5.8	0.5	5.9
Brisbane Inner City	23.6	56.6	14.2	0.6	5.0
Ipswich	8.9	83.7	2.6	0.6	4.1
Logan - Beaudesert	7.9	85.5	2.0	0.6	4.0
Moreton Bay - North	8.3	82.9	3.3	0.7	4.8
Moreton Bay - South	12.8	79.9	2.0	0.5	4.7
Rest of Queensland	3.1	83.3	6.1	1.0	6.5
Cairns	2.8	82.7	7.3	1.4	5.8
Darling Downs - Maranoa	0.9	76.6	8.3	1.2	13.0
Central Queensland	3.6	84.6	5.7	0.7	5.4
Gold Coast	4.6	84.3	4.2	0.7	6.2
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	4.0	83.3	6.5	1.1	5.1
Queensland - Outback	2.6	65.2	20.5	2.3	9.3
<i>Far North</i>	3.3	54.1	31.9	2.1	8.5
<i>Outback - North</i>	3.5	74.2	14.3	2.4	5.6
<i>Outback - South</i>	0.6	64.0	17.2	2.4	15.8
Sunshine Coast	2.7	83.6	4.6	0.9	8.3
Toowoomba	1.3	89.1	4.8	0.6	4.3
Townsville	2.9	86.2	6.0	1.2	3.8
Wide Bay	1.7	84.3	5.8	0.9	7.3
South Australia	8.2	81.4	4.8	0.8	4.8
Greater Adelaide	10.1	81.4	4.1	0.7	3.7
Adelaide - Central and Hills	10.3	76.0	7.6	0.7	5.4
Adelaide - North	9.4	85.1	2.2	0.7	2.6
Adelaide - South	9.6	82.6	3.2	0.8	3.8
Adelaide - West	11.6	80.4	4.4	0.7	3.0
Rest of South Australia	1.5	81.2	7.3	1.2	8.8
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	1.1	80.1	7.2	1.3	10.2
South Australia - Outback	3.3	79.5	9.6	1.4	6.3
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	2.4	81.3	7.6	1.1	7.6
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	5.1	75.8	13.5	1.9	3.7
South Australia - South East	0.9	82.6	6.2	1.1	9.1
Western Australia	11.0	77.9	5.0	1.5	4.6
Greater Perth	12.4	78.5	3.9	1.3	3.9
Mandurah	8.4	81.9	3.2	2.0	4.5
Perth - Inner	17.7	63.7	12.2	1.0	5.4
Perth - North East	10.5	81.5	3.0	1.2	3.8
Perth - North West	12.1	80.4	2.5	1.3	3.8
Perth - South East	12.5	79.5	3.2	1.2	3.5
Perth - South West	12.1	79.2	3.4	1.4	3.8

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public per cent</i>	<i>Private per cent</i>	<i>Active per cent</i>	<i>Other per cent</i>	<i>Work from home per cent</i>
2011					
Rest of Western Australia	5.9	76.2	8.7	2.3	6.9
Bunbury	3.7	83.9	4.8	1.2	6.4
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	2.4	74.2	8.6	2.3	12.6
Western Australia - Outback (North)	14.6	65.1	14.2	3.7	2.5
<i>Kimberley</i>	3.9	65.6	23.4	2.5	4.5
<i>East Pilbara</i>	16.0	67.5	10.4	4.7	1.5
<i>West Pilbara</i>	22.1	62.8	9.8	3.7	1.6
Western Australia - Outback (South)	5.1	77.8	9.3	2.4	5.5
<i>Esperance</i>	3.2	77.6	7.2	1.7	10.2
<i>Gascoyne</i>	3.9	65.8	18.6	2.4	9.3
<i>Goldfields</i>	7.2	79.7	9.2	2.0	2.0
<i>Mid West</i>	4.2	78.2	8.3	2.9	6.4
Tasmania	4.0	83.5	6.5	0.8	5.2
Greater Hobart	6.7	81.2	7.4	0.6	4.1
Rest of Tasmania	1.9	85.4	5.8	0.8	6.1
Launceston and North East	2.1	85.4	6.1	0.7	5.7
South East	2.2	81.6	5.3	1.1	9.8
West and North West	1.4	86.6	5.6	0.9	5.4
Northern Territory	4.9	75.1	15.4	1.5	3.1
Greater Darwin	4.9	82.3	8.4	1.3	3.0
Rest of Northern Territory	4.8	62.6	27.8	1.5	3.4
Northern Territory - Outback	4.8	62.6	27.8	1.5	3.4
<i>Alice Springs</i>	4.4	72.7	18.7	1.3	2.9
<i>Barkly</i>	1.1	55.8	37.0	1.9	4.1
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	6.7	43.2	44.3	1.7	4.2
<i>East Arnhem</i>	9.7	51.7	35.2	1.6	1.8
<i>Katherine</i>	1.8	62.8	29.2	1.5	4.8
Australian Capital Territory	8.0	81.0	7.4	0.5	3.1
Australian Capital Cities	16.4	73.8	4.9	0.6	4.2
Australian Rest of States	2.9	83.0	6.4	1.0	6.8

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Work from home</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
2016					
New South Wales	18.0	71.0	5.1	0.6	5.3
Greater Sydney	25.3	64.1	5.2	0.6	4.8
Central Coast	10.1	81.4	2.2	0.5	5.8
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	16.1	74.8	1.6	0.5	7.0
Sydney - Blacktown	21.8	73.5	1.4	0.5	2.8
Sydney - City and Inner South	39.7	32.8	22.4	0.9	4.2
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	33.3	49.9	9.7	0.7	6.4
Sydney - Inner South West	29.4	63.8	3.1	0.6	3.2
Sydney - Inner West	37.9	51.1	5.6	0.6	4.8
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	36.3	49.1	6.9	0.6	7.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches	20.2	66.5	4.8	0.6	7.8
Sydney - Outer South West	14.7	80.0	1.4	0.4	3.5
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	12.2	80.6	2.3	0.5	4.4
Sydney - Parramatta	27.9	64.9	3.4	0.6	3.1
Sydney - Ryde	31.5	58.6	4.3	0.5	5.1
Sydney - South West	15.3	79.0	2.2	0.5	3.1
Sydney - Sutherland	19.0	72.8	2.8	0.4	5.0
Rest of New South Wales	2.3	85.7	4.7	0.7	6.6
Capital Region	1.5	85.6	5.0	0.9	7.1
Central West	1.1	85.0	5.4	0.7	7.9
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	0.9	86.4	5.1	0.8	6.9
Far West and Orana	1.0	83.0	6.9	1.0	8.1
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	1.6	89.6	3.1	0.6	5.1
Illawarra	7.1	84.8	3.5	0.5	4.1
Mid North Coast	1.0	86.6	4.7	0.7	7.0
Murray	0.9	84.8	5.9	0.9	7.5
New England and North West	1.1	83.1	5.7	0.8	9.4
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	3.6	87.6	4.1	0.5	4.2
Richmond - Tweed	1.4	83.9	5.0	0.8	8.8
Riverina	0.8	85.8	5.8	1.0	6.7
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	2.1	85.0	4.2	0.7	7.9
Victoria	14.3	75.0	5.0	0.6	5.2
Greater Melbourne	17.6	72.4	4.9	0.5	4.6
Melbourne - Inner	32.5	43.8	18.1	0.7	5.1
Melbourne - Inner East	21.7	66.9	4.5	0.5	6.4
Melbourne - Inner South	20.4	68.8	4.0	0.6	6.3
Melbourne - North East	15.9	77.0	2.5	0.5	4.1
Melbourne - North West	14.2	80.0	1.7	0.6	3.6
Melbourne - Outer East	11.0	81.9	1.8	0.4	4.9
Melbourne - South East	12.1	81.7	1.8	0.6	3.9
Melbourne - West	17.4	76.5	2.2	0.6	3.3
Mornington Peninsula	4.9	86.4	2.6	0.6	5.7
Rest of Victoria	2.8	84.2	5.3	0.7	7.1
Ballarat	3.7	85.5	4.2	0.5	6.1
Bendigo	3.7	84.6	4.8	0.5	6.4
Geelong	5.9	84.5	3.9	0.5	5.2
Hume	1.7	83.3	6.7	0.8	7.6
Latrobe - Gippsland	1.9	85.2	4.7	0.8	7.3

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Work from home</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
2016					
North West	0.8	82.6	7.1	1.0	8.5
Shepparton	0.8	85.4	5.8	0.7	7.3
Warrnambool and South West	0.9	81.3	7.0	0.9	9.9
Queensland	8.2	80.3	4.8	0.8	5.9
Greater Brisbane	13.2	76.6	4.5	0.6	5.1
Brisbane - East	9.5	81.9	2.3	0.7	5.6
Brisbane - North	17.5	74.2	3.3	0.6	4.4
Brisbane - South	17.8	72.8	4.1	0.6	4.8
Brisbane - West	17.4	69.3	5.9	0.6	6.8
Brisbane Inner City	21.7	57.2	14.5	0.8	5.8
Ipswich	8.1	84.8	2.1	0.6	4.3
Logan - Beaudesert	6.5	86.9	1.6	0.6	4.4
Moreton Bay - North	7.0	84.4	2.7	0.7	5.2
Moreton Bay - South	10.7	81.5	1.8	0.6	5.3
Rest of Queensland	3.1	84.0	5.2	1.0	6.7
Cairns	3.0	83.9	6.3	1.3	5.5
Darling Downs - Maranoa	0.8	78.2	7.1	1.2	12.7
Central Queensland	4.6	84.1	4.7	0.8	5.7
Gold Coast	4.8	83.9	3.8	0.8	6.7
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	3.7	83.8	6.0	1.2	5.4
Queensland - Outback	1.8	69.7	17.4	2.1	8.9
<i>Far North</i>	2.4	63.0	24.2	2.8	7.7
<i>Outback - North</i>	2.3	77.7	13.0	1.5	5.4
<i>Outback - South</i>	0.5	65.3	15.9	2.3	16.1
Sunshine Coast	2.8	83.8	3.8	1.0	8.7
Toowoomba	1.1	89.6	4.1	0.6	4.6
Townsville	2.2	87.6	5.3	1.0	3.9
Wide Bay	1.6	85.5	4.9	0.8	7.2
South Australia	8.4	81.6	4.3	0.8	5.0
Greater Adelaide	10.2	81.3	3.8	0.7	4.0
Adelaide - Central and Hills	10.4	75.5	7.4	0.7	6.0
Adelaide - North	9.4	85.3	1.8	0.7	2.8
Adelaide - South	9.9	82.4	2.8	0.7	4.3
Adelaide - West	12.0	80.2	3.8	0.7	3.3
Rest of South Australia	1.4	83.0	6.1	1.1	8.4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	1.1	81.9	6.1	1.2	9.7
South Australia - Outback	2.8	81.3	8.3	1.2	6.3
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	2.6	82.8	6.6	0.9	7.1
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	3.4	77.9	12.2	1.9	4.6
South Australia - South East	0.9	84.3	5.2	1.0	8.5
Western Australia	10.6	78.8	4.2	1.5	4.8
Greater Perth	11.8	79.0	3.5	1.4	4.3
Mandurah	8.3	82.1	2.5	2.3	4.8
Perth - Inner	17.6	62.9	12.2	1.1	6.3
Perth - North East	10.3	81.6	2.7	1.3	4.0
Perth - North West	11.5	80.8	2.1	1.3	4.3
Perth - South East	11.5	80.8	2.7	1.3	3.7
Perth - South West	11.8	79.4	3.0	1.6	4.3

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Work from home</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
2016					
Rest of Western Australia	5.8	78.2	7.3	2.1	6.7
Bunbury	2.8	84.8	4.4	1.4	6.5
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	2.0	76.9	7.7	1.9	11.5
Western Australia - Outback (North)	17.2	66.2	10.7	3.6	2.2
<i>Kimberley</i>	2.1	74.2	18.0	1.8	3.8
<i>East Pilbara</i>	14.9	69.7	8.4	5.8	1.3
<i>West Pilbara</i>	29.7	58.0	7.1	3.5	1.6
Western Australia - Outback (South)	4.6	80.4	7.8	1.8	5.4
<i>Esperance</i>	2.5	79.4	6.7	1.3	10.0
<i>Gascoyne</i>	2.7	68.5	18.9	2.2	7.7
<i>Goldfields</i>	7.2	82.5	6.8	1.5	1.9
<i>Mid West</i>	3.4	81.1	7.0	2.2	6.4
Tasmania	3.8	83.7	6.4	0.7	5.4
Greater Hobart	6.4	80.8	7.6	0.6	4.5
Rest of Tasmania	1.6	86.1	5.3	0.8	6.1
Launceston and North East	1.8	85.9	5.9	0.8	5.6
South East	1.9	82.2	4.9	1.0	10.0
West and North West	1.2	87.7	4.7	0.9	5.4
Northern Territory	7.4	76.5	12.0	1.3	2.8
Greater Darwin	8.9	80.7	6.7	1.1	2.7
Rest of Northern Territory	3.7	67.4	24.1	1.6	3.2
Northern Territory - Outback	3.7	67.4	24.1	1.6	3.2
<i>Alice Springs</i>	3.8	73.9	18.6	1.1	2.6
<i>Barkly</i>	1.1	56.3	35.0	2.3	5.3
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	6.4	50.3	36.1	2.4	4.8
<i>East Arnhem</i>	5.4	60.7	31.8	1.0	1.2
<i>Katherine</i>	1.6	69.0	22.9	2.3	4.2
Australian Capital Territory	8.2	79.9	7.9	0.6	3.4
Australian Capital Cities	17.6	72.3	4.8	0.7	4.6
Australian Rest of States	2.8	84.1	5.4	0.9	6.7

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Private vehicle includes car as driver, car as passenger, truck, motorbike/scooter.

Public transport includes train, bus, ferry, tram, taxi.

Active travel includes bicycle and walking.

Other includes all other forms of transport not listed above.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Figures in table may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

C 2.1.2 Passengers through airports

This indicator provides a measure of how many people are travelling through the top 50 airports, including both domestic and international travellers. Data reflects passengers travelling on regular public transport (RPT) services including both arrivals and departures. In this context, regular public transport refers to airline services open to the general public with fixed schedules over specific routes.

Table C 2.1.2.a Number of passengers through top 50 airports

Airport	Remoteness Class	Sub State Region	2008	2013	2018	2008-2018
			passengers ('000)	passengers ('000)	passengers ('000)	change in passengers ('000)
Sydney	Major Cities	Sydney - City and Inner South	32,901	38,151	44,430	11,529
Melbourne	Major Cities	Melbourne - North West	24,568	30,220	36,917	12,349
Brisbane	Major Cities	Brisbane - North	18,583	21,445	23,467	4,883
Perth	Major Cities	Perth - South East	9,238	12,902	12,478	3,240
Adelaide	Major Cities	Adelaide - West	6,750	7,374	8,346	1,596
Gold Coast	Major Cities	Richmond - Tweed	4,522	5,767	6,486	1,964
Cairns	Outer Regional	Cairns	3,749	4,246	4,946	1,197
Canberra	Major Cities	Australian Capital Territory	2,983	2,956	3,248	265
Hobart	Inner Regional	Hobart	1,831	2,092	2,677	846
Darwin	Outer Regional	Darwin	1,597	1,977	1,972	375
Townsville	Outer Regional	Townsville	1,412	1,557	1,610	199
Launceston	Inner Regional	Launceston and North East	1,127	1,257	1,382	254
Newcastle	Inner Regional	Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	1,147	1,207	1,254	107
Sunshine Coast	Major Cities	Sunshine Coast	951	867	1,235	284
Mackay	Inner Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	919	1,103	808	-111
Alice Springs	Remote	Northern Territory - Outback	651	655	621	-29
Rockhampton	Inner Regional	Central Queensland	710	697	552	-158
Ballina	Inner Regional	Richmond - Tweed	319	382	538	219
Proserpine	Outer Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	246	234	449	202
Karratha	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	445	771	441	-4
Hamilton Island	Remote	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	444	465	427	-17
Ayers Rock	Very Remote	Northern Territory - Outback	338	233	416	78
Broome	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	378	414	416	38
Coffs Harbour	Inner Regional	Coffs Harbour - Grafton	331	387	403	72
Port Hedland	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	206	484	380	174
Newman	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	155	450	306	151
Kalgoorlie	Outer Regional	Western Australia - Outback (South)	265	241	289	24
Albury	Inner Regional	Murray	278	259	257	-21
Gladstone	Inner Regional	Central Queensland	198	495	253	55
Mildura	Outer Regional	North West	173	218	242	69
Wagga Wagga	Inner Regional	Riverina	220	209	216	-4
Port Macquarie	Inner Regional	Mid North Coast	170	228	215	45
Dubbo	Inner Regional	Far West and Orana	185	176	206	21
Mount Isa	Remote	Queensland - Outback	191	254	202	12
Emerald	Outer Regional	Central Queensland	118	283	195	77
Tamworth	Inner Regional	New England and North West	112	158	189	77
Paraburdoo	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	130	232	178	49
Port Lincoln	Remote	South Australia - Outback	150	190	170	20
Hervey Bay	Inner Regional	Wide Bay	218	150	164	-54
Bundaberg	Inner Regional	Wide Bay	116	153	163	47
Devonport	Outer Regional	West and North West	110	128	147	37
Armidale	Inner Regional	New England and North West	95	108	129	34
Toowoomba Wellcamp	Inner Regional	Toowoomba	-	-	128	128
Geraldton	Outer Regional	Western Australia - Outback (South)	104	128	113	9
Moranbah	Outer Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	12	175	104	92
Thursday Island	Very Remote	Queensland - Outback	66	92	101	35
Learmonth	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (South)	46	92	88	43
Mount Gambier	Outer Regional	South Australia - South East	108	81	81	-28
Weipa	Very Remote	Queensland - Outback	60	70	80	20
Roma	Outer Regional	Darling Downs - Maranoa	36	215	78	42

Source: BITRE 2019, Airport Traffic Data, from <https://bitre.gov.au/publications/ongoing/airport_traffic_data.aspx>

Regular public transport (RPT) operations only.

Data is compiled for International and Domestic (including Regional) airline RPT services, and does not include charter or other non-scheduled activity. Data is presented on Australian airports with more than 7,000 revenue passenger movements during 2018, except for Avalon Airport which is excluded for commercial-in-confidence reasons.

Each of the top 50 airports has been classified into remoteness class and sub state class.

These geographies are based on 2016 ASGS Remoteness Areas and 2016 ASGS SA4 classifications.

C 2.1.3 Dwellings with no motor vehicle

This indicator measures the proportion of dwellings with no passenger vehicle (other than a motorbike or scooter). It can provide some indication of the extent to which households in a region may encounter access difficulties through a lack of private transport. This also provides an indication of the extent to which households in a region may rely on public transport, bicycle and footpath infrastructure for travel.

Table C 2.1.3.a Dwellings with no motor vehicle by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Major Cities	10.9	9.8	8.7	-2.2
Inner Regional	7.7	6.8	5.6	-2.1
Outer Regional	7.7	6.9	5.7	-2.0
Remote	8.6	8.1	7.2	-1.4
Very Remote	19.1	17.5	17.7	-1.4
AUSTRALIA	10.0	9.0	7.9	-2.1

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Motor vehicles includes vans and company vehicles kept at home but excludes motorcycles and scooters.

Calculation excludes Unoccupied private dwellings and Non-private dwellings.

Calculation excludes Not stated category from the denominator.

Table C 2.1.3.b Dwellings with no motor vehicle by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	13.9	12.7	11.6	-2.3
Greater Melbourne	10.1	9.6	9.2	-0.9
Greater Brisbane	9.1	8.1	6.8	-2.3
Greater Perth	7.3	6.5	5.1	-2.2
Greater Adelaide	10.7	9.7	8.4	-2.3
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	8.5	7.0	5.6	-2.9
Newcastle - Maitland	11.5	9.1	7.3	-4.2
Canberra - Queanbeyan	7.3	6.5	5.7	-1.6
Sunshine Coast	7.7	6.3	4.7	-3.0
Wollongong	12.3	10.6	8.4	-3.9
Geelong	8.5	7.4	6.3	-2.2
Greater Hobart	10.4	9.4	8.3	-2.1
Townsville	7.7	6.6	5.9	-1.8
Cairns	11.1	9.6	7.7	-3.4
Greater Darwin	8.4	7.3	5.9	-2.5
Toowoomba	8.6	7.9	6.5	-2.1
Ballarat	9.6	8.3	7.1	-2.5
Bendigo	9.2	7.9	6.4	-2.8
Albury - Wodonga	9.5	8.7	7.2	-2.3
Launceston	10.6	9.9	8.9	-1.7

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Motor vehicles includes vans and company vehicles kept at home but excludes motorcycles and scooters.

Calculation excludes Unoccupied private dwellings and Non-private dwellings.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 2.1.3.c Dwellings with no motor vehicle by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
New South Wales	12.2	10.9	9.7	-2.5
Greater Sydney	13.9	12.7	11.6	-2.3
Central Coast	11.1	9.4	7.3	-3.8
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	3.0	2.7	2.5	-0.5
Sydney - Blacktown	11.6	9.5	7.3	-4.3
Sydney - City and Inner South	33.9	34.0	34.3	0.4
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	20.8	19.4	18.3	-2.5
Sydney - Inner South West	15.6	13.5	12.4	-3.2
Sydney - Inner West	17.3	15.5	14.8	-2.5
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	11.8	11.0	10.6	-1.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches	9.3	8.1	6.9	-2.4
Sydney - Outer South West	9.1	7.3	5.8	-3.3
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	9.3	7.9	6.4	-2.9
Sydney - Parramatta	15.8	13.5	11.9	-3.9
Sydney - Ryde	11.9	11.4	10.3	-1.6
Sydney - South West	12.2	10.8	8.9	-3.3
Sydney - Sutherland	8.0	6.9	5.9	-2.1
Rest of New South Wales	9.6	8.1	6.5	-3.1
Capital Region	7.3	6.2	5.1	-2.2
Central West	9.6	8.0	6.5	-3.1
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	9.1	7.8	6.1	-3.0
Far West and Orana	11.8	10.1	8.4	-3.4
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	7.9	6.2	4.9	-3.0
Illawarra	12.0	10.4	8.3	-3.7
Mid North Coast	9.5	8.2	6.4	-3.1
Murray	8.4	8.0	6.6	-1.8
New England and North West	9.5	8.1	6.6	-2.9
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	11.8	9.4	7.6	-4.2
Richmond - Tweed	9.2	7.9	6.0	-3.2
Riverina	8.7	7.5	5.9	-2.8
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	7.4	6.3	4.7	-2.7
Victoria	9.4	8.9	8.3	-1.1
Greater Melbourne	10.1	9.6	9.2	-0.9
Melbourne - Inner	22.9	23.4	25.4	2.5
Melbourne - Inner East	8.5	8.2	7.8	-0.7
Melbourne - Inner South	10.1	9.0	7.8	-2.3
Melbourne - North East	8.2	7.4	6.4	-1.8
Melbourne - North West	7.7	7.1	6.0	-1.7
Melbourne - Outer East	5.3	4.8	4.1	-1.2
Melbourne - South East	7.3	6.6	5.6	-1.7
Melbourne - West	9.3	8.0	6.6	-2.7
Mornington Peninsula	7.3	6.2	5.2	-2.1
Rest of Victoria	7.5	6.8	5.7	-1.8
Ballarat	7.9	6.9	6.0	-1.9
Bendigo	7.8	6.8	5.5	-2.3

(continued)

Dwellings with no motor vehicle by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
Geelong	8.0	6.9	5.9	-2.1
Hume	6.9	6.2	5.1	-1.8
Latrobe - Gippsland	7.4	6.7	5.6	-1.8
North West	8.2	8.0	6.5	-1.7
Shepparton	7.1	6.9	5.5	-1.6
Warrnambool and South West	6.7	6.2	5.2	-1.5
Queensland	8.6	7.5	6.3	-2.3
Greater Brisbane	9.1	8.1	6.8	-2.3
Brisbane - East	7.1	6.3	4.9	-2.2
Brisbane - North	10.3	9.2	7.8	-2.5
Brisbane - South	9.9	8.7	7.1	-2.8
Brisbane - West	7.6	7.3	6.4	-1.2
Brisbane Inner City	16.5	14.8	13.5	-3.0
Ipswich	8.0	6.9	5.5	-2.5
Logan - Beaudesert	6.7	6.1	5.1	-1.6
Moreton Bay - North	8.7	7.9	6.4	-2.3
Moreton Bay - South	4.0	3.7	3.2	-0.8
Rest of Queensland	8.2	7.0	5.8	-2.4
Cairns	10.5	8.8	7.2	-3.3
Darling Downs - Maranoa	6.7	5.8	4.9	-1.8
Central Queensland	7.4	6.3	5.4	-2.0
Gold Coast	8.1	6.6	5.3	-2.8
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	6.9	5.6	5.3	-1.6
Queensland - Outback	15.2	14.6	13.2	-2.0
<i>Far North</i>	25.1	24.6	21.9	-3.2
<i>Outback - North</i>	11.3	10.9	9.8	-1.5
<i>Outback - South</i>	9.6	8.6	7.2	-2.4
Sunshine Coast	7.2	5.9	4.5	-2.7
Toowoomba	8.3	7.7	6.3	-2.0
Townsville	8.0	6.8	6.1	-1.9
Wide Bay	7.8	7.3	6.1	-1.7
South Australia	10.0	9.1	7.8	-2.2
Greater Adelaide	10.7	9.7	8.4	-2.3
Adelaide - Central and Hills	10.8	10.2	9.3	-1.5
Adelaide - North	9.9	9.1	7.7	-2.2
Adelaide - South	9.1	8.0	6.9	-2.2
Adelaide - West	14.5	12.6	10.5	-4.0
Rest of South Australia	7.5	7.1	6.1	-1.4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	6.2	6.0	5.0	-1.2
South Australia - Outback	10.9	10.2	9.4	-1.5
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	10.3	9.6	8.8	-1.5
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	12.1	11.6	10.7	-1.4
South Australia - South East	6.7	6.3	5.3	-1.4
Western Australia	7.2	6.4	5.2	-2.0
Greater Perth	7.3	6.5	5.1	-2.2

(continued)

Dwellings with no motor vehicle by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Mandurah	5.9	5.7	4.4	-1.5
Perth - Inner	12.7	11.8	9.6	-3.1
Perth - North East	7.1	6.1	4.8	-2.3
Perth - North West	6.0	5.2	4.2	-1.8
Perth - South East	7.4	6.4	5.0	-2.4
Perth - South West	6.9	6.1	4.8	-2.1
Rest of Western Australia	6.9	6.4	5.5	-1.4
Bunbury	5.2	4.8	3.9	-1.3
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	5.6	5.1	4.2	-1.4
Western Australia - Outback (North)	11.2	10.8	10.6	-0.6
<i>Kimberley</i>	16.3	15.6	15.6	-0.7
<i>East Pilbara</i>	9.4	8.5	7.5	-1.9
<i>West Pilbara</i>	5.2	5.3	5.3	0.1
Western Australia - Outback (South)	7.8	7.0	6.1	-1.7
<i>Esperance</i>	5.8	5.3	5.2	-0.6
<i>Gascoyne</i>	8.6	6.7	6.8	-1.8
<i>Goldfields</i>	9.2	8.5	7.0	-2.2
<i>Mid West</i>	7.2	6.5	5.5	-1.7
Tasmania	9.0	8.2	7.3	-1.7
Greater Hobart	10.4	9.4	8.3	-2.1
Rest of Tasmania	8.1	7.2	6.5	-1.6
Launceston and North East	8.7	8.0	7.1	-1.6
South East	4.7	4.0	3.3	-1.4
West and North West	8.3	7.3	6.7	-1.6
Northern Territory	14.5	12.6	11.5	-3.0
Greater Darwin	8.4	7.3	5.9	-2.5
Rest of Northern Territory	24.1	21.0	21.3	-2.8
Northern Territory - Outback	24.1	21.0	21.3	-2.8
<i>Alice Springs</i>	17.4	14.2	15.8	-1.6
<i>Barkly</i>	27.0	26.6	24.0	-3.0
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	36.0	33.7	31.4	-4.6
<i>East Arnhem</i>	34.4	28.6	32.9	-1.5
<i>Katherine</i>	24.3	19.8	18.8	-5.5
Australian Capital Territory	7.2	6.4	5.7	-1.5
Australian Capital Cities	10.8	9.8	8.8	-2.0
Australian Rest of States	8.6	7.5	6.2	-2.4

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Motor vehicles includes vans and company vehicles kept at home but excludes motorcycles and scooters.

Calculation excludes Unoccupied private dwellings and Non-private dwellings.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

C 2.1.4 Kilometres travelled by passenger vehicles

This indicator measures road passenger vehicle use within the vehicle's state of registration. Vehicle travel outside the vehicle's state of registration is not presented in the ABS *Survey of Motor Vehicle Use*, but was around 4 per cent of the total in 2011-12. This measure includes passenger vehicles, motorcycles, light commercial vehicles and buses.⁷¹

Passenger vehicle use is a major component of the total road transport task. Changes in passenger vehicle kilometres travelled over time (alongside trends in the freight task) are important for assessing the extent of growth in the overall transport task in a region.

Table C 2.1.4.a Passenger vehicle kilometres travelled (on road) by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2007-08 billion kilometres	2012-13 billion kilometres	2017-18p billion kilometres	2007-08 - 2017-18 change billion kilometres
Greater Sydney	35.6	37.8	41.6	6.0
Rest of New South Wales	27.2	28.9	32.1	4.9
Greater Melbourne	34.8	37.2	41.5	6.8
Rest of Victoria	19.2	20.5	22.7	3.5
Greater Brisbane	19.4	20.9	23.3	3.9
Rest of Queensland	25.3	26.0	28.6	3.3
Greater Adelaide	9.5	9.6	10.5	1.1
Rest of South Australia	5.3	5.5	5.9	0.6
Greater Perth	15.1	16.4	18.2	3.1
Rest of Western Australia	7.6	8.3	8.6	1.1
Greater Hobart	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.1
Rest of Tasmania	3.0	3.1	3.2	0.2
Greater Darwin	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.2
Rest of Northern Territory	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0
Australian Capital Territory	3.5	3.7	4.1	0.6
Australian Capital Cities	120.7	128.6	142.4	21.7
Australian Rest of States	88.6	93.2	102.1	13.5
AUSTRALIA	209.2	221.8	244.5	35.2

Source: BITRE 2019, Unpublished data, Road vehicle-kilometres travelled

Vehicle kilometres travelled (VKT) estimates are based on the ABS, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) and have been aggregated to Greater Capital Cities geographical classifications.

The total for Australia, Australian capital cities and rest of states may differ from summations of GCCSA classifications due to rounding.

Includes cars, motorcycles, light commercial vehicles and buses. Excludes articulated trucks, rigid and other trucks.

Estimates are based on the location of the road, not the start point or destination of the driver or goods.

Change may vary from annual figures due to rounding.

BITRE estimates are based on the ABS Survey of Motor Vehicle Use and Census of Motor Vehicles by smoothing VKT values with relation to location and vehicle types, and adjusted using annual fuels sales volumes from the Australian Petroleum Statistics (Department of the Environment and Energy) and BITRE fleet fuel efficiency data. For more information see BTCE 1995, Report 88, Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Australian Transport: Long-term projections; Cosgrove & Mitchell 2001, Standardised Time Series for the Australian Road Transport Task; BTRE 2007, Working Paper 71, Estimating Urban Traffic and Congestion Cost Trends for Australian Cities; BITRE 2009, Working Paper 73, Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Australian Transport: Projections to 2020; and BITRE 2010, Long-term Projections of Australian Transport Emissions: Base Case 2010.

p Preliminary estimates.

⁷¹ BITRE 2012, Research Report 127, *Traffic Growth in Australia*, Canberra.

C 2.1.5 Road speed performance

This indicator measures the average Percentage of Speed Limit (POSL) for morning peak traffic on highways and arterial roads where speed limits are greater than 50km/h. As well as impacting productivity, longer travel times reduce accessibility. Higher figures for this indicator represent better road speed performance.

Table C 2.1.5.a Road speed performance by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2018 per cent
Greater Sydney	71.5
Greater Melbourne	69.7
Greater Brisbane	75.5
Greater Perth	75.4
Greater Adelaide	73.3
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	76.2
Newcastle - Maitland	80.2
Australian Capital Territory*	76.6
Sunshine Coast	81.8
Wollongong	76.7
Geelong	80.7
Greater Hobart	80.4
Townsville	77.3
Cairns	76.5
Greater Darwin	76.2
Toowoomba	74.9
Ballarat	76.7
Bendigo	77.2
Albury - Wodonga	81.4
Launceston	77.1

Source: Houston Kemp Economics 2019, Customised report, Measuring road speed performance for Australian capital and major cities using Here Probe data

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Australian Capital Territory, 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 annual AM peak (6:00AM to 9:59AM) percentage of speed limit (POSL) for highways and arterial roads where speed limits are greater than 50 km/h.

* Figures for the Australian Capital Territory are based on the 2016 ASGS GCCSA definition for this indicator.

This is an experimental indicator and BITRE is working with Houston Kemp to improve the metric, possibly by traffic weighting the POSL measures.

C 2.2 Moving freight

C 2.2.1 Road freight activity

This indicator measures road freight activity by region. Freight use represents a major component of the total road transport task. Changes over time in road freight tonne kilometres (alongside trends in the passenger vehicle task) are important for assessing the extent of growth in the overall transport task in a region.⁷²

Table C 2.2.1.a Road freight tonne kilometres by capital city/balance of state

	2008-09	2013-14	2018-19p	2008-09 - 2018-19
Capital City / Balance of State	billion tonne kilometres	billion tonne kilometres	billion tonne kilometres	change billion tonne kilometres
Greater Sydney	11.2	12.4	13.6	2.4
Rest of New South Wales	17.1	22.3	23.9	6.8
Greater Melbourne	12.0	13.8	15.3	3.3
Rest of Victoria	9.5	9.5	13.8	4.3
Greater Brisbane	7.8	8.8	9.5	1.7
Rest of Queensland	18.0	24.1	24.8	6.8
Greater Adelaide	2.5	2.8	3.0	0.5
Rest of South Australia	4.1	5.0	4.8	0.7
Greater Perth	5.5	6.7	6.0	0.5
Rest of Western Australia	19.6	32.7	31.3	11.7
Greater Hobart	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1
Rest of Tasmania	2.1	2.8	2.8	0.7
Greater Darwin	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Rest of Northern Territory	1.0	1.5	1.4	0.4
Australian Capital Territory	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Australian Capital Cities	39.9	45.5	48.4	8.5
Australian Rest of States	71.4	98.0	102.9	31.5
Australia Interstate	69.6	61.2	68.4	-1.2
AUSTRALIA#	180.9	204.7	219.7	38.8

Source: BITRE 2019, Statistical report, Australian Infrastructure Statistics - Yearbook 2019

Figures are road freight recorded within each region. Australian interstate figure represents road freight between states.

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

BITRE road freight estimates are based on the ABS Survey of Motor Vehicle Use (SMVU).

Estimates are based on the location of the road, not the start point or destination of the driver or goods.

A detailed description of BITRE modelling techniques for freight estimation is provided in BTRE 2006, Freight Measurement and Modelling in Australia.

Change may vary from annual figures due to rounding.

Change in methodology may affect the comparability with previous reports.

p Preliminary estimates.

Combined Australian intrastate and interstate freight task.

⁷² BTRE 2006, Research Report 112, *Freight Measurement and Modelling in Australia*, Canberra.

C 2.2.2 Volume of freight through ports

This indicator measures the volume of freight, both international and domestic, being loaded and unloaded at sea ports. The indicator is only presented for those regions that contain a port with significant and ongoing freight activity. The volume of freight through ports is associated with freight infrastructure needs in the regions near ports, and employment at ports and related industries.

Table C 2.2.2.a Volume of freight through top 49 ports

Port	Remoteness Class	Sub State Region	2006-07	2011-12	2016-17	2006-07 - 2016-17
			tonne (million)	tonne (million)	tonne (million)	change tonne (million)
Port Hedland	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	112.1	245.6	494.7	382.5
Port Walcott	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	53.9	81.8	188.9	135.0
Newcastle	Major Cities	Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	86.0	129.7	171.5	85.6
Dampier	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	128.6	174.9	163.8	35.1
Gladstone	Inner Regional	Central Queensland	74.6	84.2	121.6	47.1
Hay Point	Outer Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	86.3	83.3	106.8	20.5
Weipa	Very Remote	Queensland - Outback	19.4	24.9	36.0	16.6
Melbourne	Major Cities	Melbourne - Inner	29.0	34.3	35.8	6.8
Fremantle	Major Cities	Perth - South West	24.6	27.8	35.3	10.7
Brisbane	Major Cities	Brisbane - East	27.6	36.5	32.3	4.7
Sydney	Major Cities	Sydney - City and Inner South	27.7	28.4	27.7	0.0
Abbot Point	Outer Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	11.2	13.6	25.1	14.0
Port Kembla	Major Cities	Illawarra	25.6	27.4	19.6	-6.0
Geraldton	Outer Regional	Western Australia - Outback (South)	6.3	9.6	16.9	10.6
Bunbury	Inner Regional	Bunbury	11.9	13.3	16.3	4.5
Adelaide	Major Cities	Adelaide - West	9.7	15.5	15.6	6.0
Esperance	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (South)	9.8	11.8	15.3	5.5
Geelong	Major Cities	Geelong	10.9	13.1	13.0	2.1
Darwin	Outer Regional	Darwin	9.2	10.7	10.0	0.8
Whyalla	Outer Regional	South Australia - Outback	4.9	8.4	9.4	4.5
Portland	Outer Regional	Warrnambool and South West	3.0	5.2	7.0	4.0
Burnie	Outer Regional	West and North West	4.2	3.8	5.2	1.0
Townsville	Outer Regional	Townsville	9.7	12.6	5.2	-4.5
Albany	Outer Regional	Western Australia - Wheat Belt	3.4	3.5	4.4	1.0
Devonport	Inner Regional	West and North West	2.7	3.4	3.8	1.1
Bell Bay	Outer Regional	Launceston and North East	4.8	2.4	3.5	-1.3
Gove	Very Remote	Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	0.0	3.1	n.p.
Thevenard	Very Remote	South Australia - Outback	1.7	2.8	2.8	1.1
Port Lincoln	Remote	South Australia - Outback	1.3	3.0	2.6	1.3
Mackay	Inner Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.2
Port Latta	Outer Regional	West and North West	1.8	2.3	2.1	0.3
Klein Point	Remote	Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	2.2	1.9	1.8	-0.4
Hastings	Major Cities	Mornington Peninsula	5.3	2.1	1.8	-3.5
Hobart	Inner Regional	Hobart	2.6	1.9	1.6	-1.0
Port Bonython	Outer Regional	South Australia - Outback	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.7
Port Giles	Remote	Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Cairns	Outer Regional	Cairns	0.9	0.6	0.8	-0.1
Eden	Outer Regional	Capital Region	1.3	1.1	0.8	-0.6
Walleroo	Outer Regional	Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.4
Port Pirie	Outer Regional	Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.2
Milner Bay	Very Remote	Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	0.4	0.5	n.p.
Ardrossan	Outer Regional	Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	0.6	0.5	0.5	-0.1

(continued)

Volume of freight through top 49 ports (continued)

Port	Remoteness Class	Sub State Region	2006-07	2011-12	2016-17	2006-07 - 2016-17
			tonne (million)	tonne (million)	tonne (million)	change tonne (million)
Barrow Island	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	0.5	n.p.	0.4	-0.1
Carnarvon	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (South)	4.1	4.5	0.2	-3.9
Broome	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	0.6	0.4	0.2	-0.4
Mourilyan	Outer Regional	Cairns	0.5	0.5	0.2	-0.3
Bundaberg	Inner Regional	Wide Bay	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.4
King Island	Very Remote	West and North West	0.1	n.p.	0.1	0.0
Wyndham	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	0.3	1.8	0.1	-0.2

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, International Merchandise Trade, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0); and BITRE 2019, Unpublished data, Australian Coastal Freight

Each top 49 port has been classified into 2016 ASGS Remoteness Areas and 2016 ASGS SA4s.

Freight through the remaining ports in 2016-17 approach zero (million tonnes), thus only top 49 ports have been included in this table.

Volume of freight includes coastal and international freight through ports.

The port definitions in BITRE 2019, Australian Sea Freight 2016-17 are used. This combines some ports which are not geographically close. For example it considers Spring Bay as part of Hobart and Useless Loop and Cape Cuvier as part of Carnarvon.

For some ports, the total may not include international trade due to the ABS grouping smaller ports together and confidentialising some trade.

International values and weights exclude non-merchandise trade (e.g. construction equipment temporarily in Australia, art exhibits, personal belongings of passengers) and ship stores such as bunker fuel. However the coastal freight may include non-merchandise trade.

The ABS has changed its approach to confidentialised import data from September 2008 and confidentialised export data from June 2013. This change means that aggregates for port, state, country, and mode of transport totals may no longer be complete and changes in confidentiality restrictions over time may affect the time series. See ABS 2019, International Merchandise Trade, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2018 (cat. no. 5489.0), for more details.

Only maritime freight is included.

n.p. not published.

C 2.2.3 Value of international freight through ports

The value of international freight shows the value of imports and exports that move through sea ports in a region. This provides an indication of the relative impact of international economic engagement on the economy of that region.

Due to the structure of transport networks, the value of freight through ports in a region does not necessarily mean the goods were produced in that same region.

Table C 2.2.3.a Value of international freight through top 30 ports

Port	Remoteness Class	Sub State Region	2007-08 \$ million (real)	2012-13 \$ million (real)	2017-18 \$ million (real)
Melbourne	Major Cities	Melbourne - Inner	80,741	73,623	87,320
Sydney	Major Cities	Sydney - City and Inner South	71,749	60,628	73,067
Brisbane	Major Cities	Brisbane - East	41,558	45,102	46,968
Port Hedland	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	11,835	35,049	35,143
Fremantle	Major Cities	Perth - South West	32,141	32,795	28,482
Dampier	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	24,851	37,846	26,021
Gladstone	Inner Regional	Central Queensland	9,857	13,095	25,373
Hay Point	Outer Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	11,735	15,510	25,041
Newcastle	Major Cities	Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	11,323	18,373	23,182
Adelaide	Major Cities	Adelaide - West	12,850	13,309	15,608
Port Kembla	Major Cities	Illawarra	8,311	14,553	15,272
Port Walcott	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	3,792	9,135	14,255
Broome	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	334	334	8,460
Townsville	Outer Regional	Townsville	9,071	9,431	8,100
Bunbury	Inner Regional	Bunbury	3,986	5,450	7,776
Geelong	Major Cities	Geelong	5,683	6,463	5,166
Abbot Point	Outer Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	1,523	2,117	4,417
Darwin	Outer Regional	Darwin	4,898	8,367	3,935
Geraldton	Outer Regional	Western Australia - Outback (South)	2,038	3,811	3,029
Esperance	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (South)	2,741	3,260	2,068
Portland	Outer Regional	Warrnambool and South West	1,809	1,947	1,824
Mackay	Inner Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	926	1,751	1,515
Albany	Outer Regional	Western Australia - Wheat Belt	1,050	1,178	1,092
Bell Bay	Outer Regional	Launceston and North East	2,188	670	974
Hastings	Major Cities	Mornington Peninsula	446	1,227	959
Weipa	Very Remote	Queensland - Outback	331	423	883
Port Bonython	Outer Regional	South Australia - Outback	402	204	756
Port Lincoln	Remote	South Australia - Outback	697	890	704
Cairns	Outer Regional	Cairns	841	792	697
Hobart	Inner Regional	Hobart	475	262	494

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report based on International Merchandise Trade, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0); and ABS 2019, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Mar 2019 (cat. no. 6401.0)

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

The top 30 ports are ranked in descending order by the largest combined value of free-on-board imports and exports of Australia's international freight, over the 2017-18 financial year.

Each top 30 ports has been classified into 2016 ASGS Remoteness Areas and 2016 ASGS SA4s.

The port definitions in BITRE 2019, Australian Sea Freight 2016-17 are used. This combines some ports which are not geographically close. For example it considers Spring Bay as part of Hobart and Useless Loop and Cape Cuvier as part of Carnarvon.

For some ports, the value of trade reported may be less than the port's true total due to the ABS confidentialising some trade data at the port-level.

International values and weights exclude non-merchandise trade (e.g. construction equipment temporarily in Australia, art exhibits, and personal belongings of passengers) and ship stores such as bunker fuel. However the coastal freight may include non-merchandise trade.

The ABS has changed its approach to confidentialised import data from September 2008 and confidentialised export data from June 2013. This change means that aggregates for port, state, country, and mode of transport totals may no longer be complete and changes in confidentiality restrictions over time may affect the time series. See ABS 2019, International Merchandise Trade, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2018 (cat. no. 5489.0) for more details.

Only maritime freight is included.

C 2.3 Communications and utilities

C 2.3.1 Dwellings with an internet connection

This indicator provides a measure of the proportion of dwellings from which internet can be accessed. This includes access through an ADSL, fibre, cable or wireless connection to the dwelling, as well as other means such as 3G or 4G mobile broadband.⁷³ Some dwellings may have access to an internet connection even if it is not paid for by the household, for example those who have an internet connection provided by their employer.

Internet access can vary based on the characteristics of people living in the dwelling and the type and cost of internet access available in a region. Access to the internet can benefit households by enabling improved communications, access to online services, greater consumer choice through e-commerce and savings from reduced travel.

Table C 2.3.1.a Dwellings with an internet connection by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Major Cities	66.3	82.1	87.6	21.3
Inner Regional	57.8	75.1	81.6	23.8
Outer Regional	55.4	72.7	78.6	23.2
Remote	56.5	73.8	78.5	22.0
Very Remote	47.0	62.2	70.1	23.1
AUSTRALIA	63.4	79.6	85.5	22.1

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

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data based on place of enumeration.

Calculation based on occupied private dwellings. Includes any type of internet connection that can be accessed from the dwelling via any method (computers, mobile or smart phones, gaming consoles, etc).

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

⁷³ ABS 2016, *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary*, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0), Canberra.

Table C 2.3.1.b Dwellings with an internet connection by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	68.3	82.8	88.0	19.7
Greater Melbourne	66.0	82.0	87.9	21.9
Greater Brisbane	68.3	83.9	88.6	20.3
Greater Perth	66.8	83.0	88.6	21.8
Greater Adelaide	60.2	77.5	84.2	24.0
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	66.2	83.0	87.3	21.1
Newcastle - Maitland	58.0	75.5	82.5	24.5
Canberra - Queanbeyan	74.2	87.2	91.2	17.0
Sunshine Coast	66.2	82.4	87.8	21.6
Wollongong	59.7	76.4	82.7	23.0
Geelong	59.3	77.4	83.9	24.6
Greater Hobart	58.0	75.6	82.5	24.5
Townsville	65.2	81.8	85.7	20.5
Cairns	65.6	81.3	85.1	19.5
Greater Darwin	66.0	83.4	87.9	21.9
Toowoomba	60.6	77.5	83.8	23.2
Ballarat	56.4	75.4	82.8	26.4
Bendigo	57.1	75.3	82.4	25.3
Albury - Wodonga	58.8	76.0	82.2	23.4
Launceston	55.6	73.2	81.2	25.6

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Calculation based on occupied private dwellings. Includes any type of internet connection that can be accessed from the dwelling via any method (computers, mobile or smart phones, gaming consoles, etc).

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 2.3.1.c Dwellings with an internet connection by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
New South Wales	63.6	79.2	84.9	21.3
Greater Sydney	68.3	82.8	88.0	19.7
Central Coast	59.4	76.2	83.1	23.7
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	81.3	90.3	93.4	12.1
Sydney - Blacktown	64.3	81.4	87.4	23.1
Sydney - City and Inner South	69.4	85.0	89.0	19.6
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	72.3	85.9	90.2	17.9
Sydney - Inner South West	61.3	77.7	84.3	23.0
Sydney - Inner West	71.2	84.6	89.2	18.0
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	79.7	90.1	93.4	13.7
Sydney - Northern Beaches	74.8	87.0	91.2	16.4
Sydney - Outer South West	65.9	82.0	86.7	20.8
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	66.6	81.8	87.0	20.4
Sydney - Parramatta	63.7	80.5	86.3	22.6
Sydney - Ryde	74.5	85.8	90.6	16.1
Sydney - South West	59.8	76.9	83.7	23.9
Sydney - Sutherland	71.7	84.6	89.6	17.9
Rest of New South Wales	56.4	73.3	79.9	23.5
Capital Region	59.1	75.4	80.8	21.7
Central West	53.8	70.8	76.9	23.1
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	56.1	73.8	80.5	24.4
Far West and Orana	49.9	66.6	72.9	23.0
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	58.1	75.8	81.7	23.6
Illawarra	60.1	76.5	82.9	22.8
Mid North Coast	52.6	69.8	77.2	24.6
Murray	54.5	71.2	78.1	23.6
New England and North West	51.7	68.7	75.0	23.3
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	58.9	76.0	83.1	24.2
Richmond - Tweed	57.6	74.6	81.1	23.5
Riverina	54.4	71.0	77.4	23.0
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	58.7	75.0	82.0	23.3
Victoria	63.1	79.7	86.0	22.9
Greater Melbourne	66.0	82.0	87.9	21.9
Melbourne - Inner	68.5	84.7	89.5	21.0
Melbourne - Inner East	72.9	85.1	90.1	17.2
Melbourne - Inner South	69.1	83.3	89.3	20.2
Melbourne - North East	63.3	80.1	86.5	23.2
Melbourne - North West	60.0	78.1	85.0	25.0
Melbourne - Outer East	69.6	84.2	89.5	19.9
Melbourne - South East	64.8	81.4	87.8	23.0
Melbourne - West	61.5	79.7	86.5	25.0
Mornington Peninsula	61.9	79.5	86.1	24.2
Rest of Victoria	55.3	73.2	80.4	25.1
Ballarat	55.8	73.8	81.2	25.4
Bendigo	57.5	75.1	82.2	24.7

(continued)

Dwellings with an internet connection by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2006 per cent</i>	<i>2011 per cent</i>	<i>2016 per cent</i>	<i>2006 - 2016 change percentage points</i>
Geelong	59.5	77.5	84.0	24.5
Hume	55.9	73.7	80.3	24.4
Latrobe - Gippsland	55.4	73.1	80.1	24.7
North West	50.3	67.5	75.2	24.9
Shepparton	52.1	70.4	78.3	26.2
Warrnambool and South West	52.4	70.6	78.1	25.7
Queensland	64.8	81.2	86.1	21.3
Greater Brisbane	68.3	83.9	88.6	20.3
Brisbane - East	68.5	83.9	88.8	20.3
Brisbane - North	65.0	81.6	87.4	22.4
Brisbane - South	70.7	85.1	90.1	19.4
Brisbane - West	80.1	90.3	93.7	13.6
Brisbane Inner City	73.1	88.0	91.7	18.6
Ipswich	61.1	79.4	84.9	23.8
Logan - Beaudesert	65.6	82.6	86.6	21.0
Moreton Bay - North	59.7	78.2	84.1	24.4
Moreton Bay - South	75.2	88.5	91.9	16.7
Rest of Queensland	61.5	78.7	83.8	22.3
Cairns	61.2	77.3	82.2	21.0
Darling Downs - Maranoa	51.2	70.4	76.6	25.4
Central Queensland	60.5	77.9	82.5	22.0
Gold Coast	68.1	84.4	88.2	20.1
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	62.3	79.8	83.3	21.0
Queensland - Outback	49.3	66.9	75.2	25.9
<i>Far North</i>	40.2	58.0	73.5	33.3
<i>Outback - North</i>	55.4	72.9	78.0	22.6
<i>Outback - South</i>	51.1	68.7	73.5	22.4
Sunshine Coast	66.4	82.5	87.8	21.4
Toowoomba	60.1	77.1	83.4	23.3
Townsville	61.5	78.9	83.1	21.6
Wide Bay	53.7	72.1	78.5	24.8
South Australia	58.2	75.7	82.6	24.4
Greater Adelaide	60.2	77.5	84.2	24.0
Adelaide - Central and Hills	66.1	81.1	86.8	20.7
Adelaide - North	58.3	76.7	83.3	25.0
Adelaide - South	62.8	79.4	85.9	23.1
Adelaide - West	52.3	71.8	80.0	27.7
Rest of South Australia	51.3	69.6	77.1	25.8
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	51.2	69.2	77.1	25.9
South Australia - Outback	50.1	68.8	75.0	24.9
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	50.3	69.5	76.5	26.2
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	49.6	67.2	71.5	21.9
South Australia - South East	51.9	70.2	78.0	26.1
Western Australia	65.2	81.6	87.2	22.0
Greater Perth	66.8	83.0	88.6	21.8

(continued)

Dwellings with an internet connection by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points
Mandurah	59.6	78.2	84.7	25.1
Perth - Inner	72.0	86.2	90.7	18.7
Perth - North East	64.7	81.6	87.7	23.0
Perth - North West	68.4	84.2	89.4	21.0
Perth - South East	65.4	82.3	88.2	22.8
Perth - South West	66.5	82.8	88.4	21.9
Rest of Western Australia	59.4	76.4	81.7	22.3
Bunbury	60.2	78.1	84.0	23.8
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	57.0	74.0	79.7	22.7
Western Australia - Outback (North)	64.7	78.6	81.2	16.5
<i>Kimberley</i>	51.9	67.5	73.7	21.8
<i>East Pilbara</i>	68.7	83.3	83.9	15.2
<i>West Pilbara</i>	76.7	89.3	88.4	11.7
Western Australia - Outback (South)	58.6	75.7	80.8	22.2
<i>Esperance</i>	59.0	75.9	81.8	22.8
<i>Gascoyne</i>	53.9	72.9	77.7	23.8
<i>Goldfields</i>	61.1	78.3	82.2	21.1
<i>Mid West</i>	57.6	74.4	80.3	22.7
Tasmania	54.9	72.9	80.0	25.1
Greater Hobart	58.0	75.6	82.5	24.5
Rest of Tasmania	52.7	70.9	78.1	25.4
Launceston and North East	54.1	71.8	79.3	25.2
South East	50.3	69.9	77.1	26.8
West and North West	51.5	70.0	77.0	25.5
Northern Territory	60.2	76.6	82.4	22.2
Greater Darwin	66.0	83.4	87.9	21.9
Rest of Northern Territory	50.2	64.6	71.5	21.3
Northern Territory - Outback	50.2	64.6	71.5	21.3
<i>Alice Springs</i>	57.6	73.1	75.7	18.1
<i>Barkly</i>	36.4	53.1	63.9	27.5
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	31.2	45.7	63.1	31.9
<i>East Arnhem</i>	54.7	65.0	72.1	17.4
<i>Katherine</i>	46.4	62.2	70.3	23.9
Australian Capital Territory	75.2	87.9	91.8	16.6
Australian Capital Cities	66.7	82.3	87.8	21.1
Australian Rest of States	57.4	74.7	81.0	23.6

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Calculation based on occupied private dwellings. Includes any type of internet connection that can be accessed from the dwelling via any method (computers, mobile or smart phones, gaming consoles, etc).

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

C 2.3.2 Residential water supply

Urban water utilities provide urban water services across Australia. Residential water supply is influenced by climate, rainfall, water conservation measures, the available water supply, housing density and the price of water. Rainfall is the most influential factor that affects residential consumption of water.⁷⁴

Table C 2.3.2.a Average annual residential water supplied by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2011-12 kL per property	2014-15 kL per property	2017-18 kL per property
Sydney	193	201	215
Melbourne	142	149	148
South East Queensland	n.a	160	155
Perth	250	244	219
Adelaide	179	186	195
Newcastle - Maitland	163	168	181
Australian Capital Territory	180	188	197
Geelong	153	156	163
Townsville	362	435	242
Cairns	245	263	253
Darwin	471	409	368
Toowoomba	101	146	152

Source: BOM 2019, National Performance Report 2017-18: Urban Water Utilities

Major urban areas have been classified according to boundaries outlined in the National Performance Report. This is broadly comparable to the ASGS Significant Urban Area and Greater Capital City Statistical Area classifications.

Average annual residential water supply is calculated on major utilities (with greater than 100,000 customers) with the exception of Darwin, Cairns, Townsville and Toowoomba (with between 50,000 and 100,000 customers).

Due to year on year data variation, change and trend comparisons over time have not been reported.

n.a. Not available.

⁷⁴ BOM 2018, National Performance Report 2016-17: Urban Water Utilities, Melbourne.

C 2.4 Land use

C 2.4.1 Land area and land use

Land area for each region is based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), and provides a context for understanding the distribution and density of settlement, industry and infrastructure.

The land cover indicators provide information on how land is being used. This includes land that is covered by vegetation as parkland or public open space, land that is part of a built-up urban area, and land that is agricultural. This information provides the foundation for regional and urban development planning.

Table C 2.4.1.a Land area and land use by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	Land area hectare	Built-up area per cent	Agricultural per cent	Vegetation per cent	Other per cent
2016					
Major Cities	1,996,625	48.0	19.2	19.1	13.7
Inner Regional	25,151,721	3.7	67.3	19.4	9.6
Outer Regional	80,315,819	0.9	73.7	20.1	5.3
Remote	90,565,366	0.4	84.8	12.1	2.8
Very Remote	570,783,100	0.1	76.2	5.6	18.0
AUSTRALIA	768,812,632	0.5	76.5	8.4	14.6

Source: ABS 2018, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Volume 5 - Remoteness Structure, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.005); and ABS 2016, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001)

Geography is based on the 2016 ASGS.

Data has been sourced from ASGS meshblock land use classifications. This is different from Yearbook 2016, where land use was sourced from ABS, National Regional Profile, 2007 to 2011 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001).

Table C 2.4.1.b Land area and land use by major urban area

Major Urban Area	Land area hectare	Built-up area per cent	Agricultural per cent	Vegetation per cent	Other per cent
2016					
Greater Sydney	1,236,819	15.2	9.5	57.1	18.3
Greater Melbourne	999,251	25.1	44.7	20.6	9.7
Greater Brisbane	1,584,196	14.1	58.8	18.0	9.1
Greater Perth	641,622	30.6	22.0	37.8	9.5
Greater Adelaide	325,984	22.7	55.1	10.8	11.4
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	140,504	36.7	21.1	21.1	21.1
Newcastle - Maitland	117,913	26.1	30.8	22.8	20.3
Canberra - Queanbeyan	49,934	48.2	17.2	29.3	5.3
Sunshine Coast	163,310	19.7	29.3	23.9	27.1
Wollongong	57,232	25.6	21.9	24.8	27.7
Geelong	132,901	19.4	68.3	8.3	3.9
Greater Hobart	169,536	20.8	25.7	22.0	31.4
Townsville	69,329	28.1	42.3	22.0	7.5
Cairns	25,405	47.3	12.6	35.0	5.1
Greater Darwin	316,391	38.7	26.5	14.0	20.8
Toowoomba	72,860	26.3	69.4	3.8	0.5
Ballarat	34,362	25.9	32.2	10.7	31.2
Bendigo	28,744	41.8	8.7	29.2	20.4
Albury - Wodonga	62,825	15.7	66.6	9.8	7.9
Launceston	43,541	21.8	68.2	6.6	3.4

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

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

Data has been sourced from ASGS meshblock land use classifications. This is different from Yearbook 2016, where land use was sourced from ABS, National Regional Profile, 2007 to 2011 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001).

Table C 2.4.1.c Land area and land use by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Land area hectare</i>	<i>Built-up area per cent</i>	<i>Agricultural per cent</i>	<i>Vegetation per cent</i>	<i>Other per cent</i>
2016					
New South Wales	80,081,078	0.8	83.7	10.0	5.5
Greater Sydney	1,236,819	15.2	9.5	57.1	18.3
Central Coast	168,107	9.9	10.4	53.4	26.2
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	325,150	2.9	5.0	64.8	27.2
Sydney - Blacktown	24,209	54.9	22.8	13.7	8.5
Sydney - City and Inner South	6,553	85.9	0.0	13.1	0.9
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	5,773	72.4	0.0	27.1	0.4
Sydney - Inner South West	16,394	82.9	0.0	17.0	0.1
Sydney - Inner West	6,455	87.1	0.0	12.7	0.1
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	27,510	44.9	0.0	55.1	0.0
Sydney - Northern Beaches	25,421	37.6	0.0	57.9	4.5
Sydney - Outer South West	127,845	13.2	32.0	29.6	25.2
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	396,813	6.1	5.3	74.5	14.2
Sydney - Parramatta	16,164	83.0	0.0	16.7	0.2
Sydney - Ryde	6,934	79.5	0.0	20.5	0.0
Sydney - South West	53,907	55.7	29.4	12.2	2.6
Sydney - Sutherland	29,587	26.5	0.0	73.4	0.0
Rest of New South Wales	78,844,259	0.6	84.9	9.2	5.3
Capital Region	5,189,556	1.0	61.1	24.9	13.0
Central West	7,029,706	1.0	83.9	10.8	4.3
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	1,322,976	1.6	34.6	41.4	22.4
Far West and Orana	33,936,369	0.1	95.8	2.2	1.9
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	2,149,129	1.8	58.4	17.5	22.3
Illawarra	153,892	9.8	15.7	42.0	32.5
Mid North Coast	1,885,150	1.4	35.4	34.7	28.4
Murray	9,779,768	0.3	94.0	3.9	1.7
New England and North West	9,914,592	0.4	82.0	11.4	6.1
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	87,061	27.0	8.5	36.5	28.1
Richmond - Tweed	1,027,114	2.5	56.4	21.6	19.5
Riverina	5,698,502	0.5	85.5	13.2	0.8
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	670,444	2.9	24.9	45.4	26.9
Victoria	22,749,563	2.4	63.3	31.0	3.4
Greater Melbourne	999,251	25.1	44.7	20.6	9.7
Melbourne - Inner	14,236	82.3	0.0	16.8	0.9
Melbourne - Inner East	14,674	83.6	0.0	16.4	0.0
Melbourne - Inner South	16,150	80.7	0.0	16.6	2.7
Melbourne - North East	185,126	15.6	36.0	30.9	17.6
Melbourne - North West	161,969	23.9	60.8	9.6	5.6
Melbourne - Outer East	187,856	17.5	40.7	38.8	2.9
Melbourne - South East	192,228	23.3	51.6	13.1	12.0
Melbourne - West	141,635	29.6	50.1	13.0	7.2
Mornington Peninsula	85,377	30.7	40.7	10.1	18.5
Rest of Victoria	21,750,312	1.3	64.2	31.4	3.1
Ballarat	1,028,748	3.0	73.0	18.1	5.8
Bendigo	1,184,191	2.6	77.4	10.7	9.3
Geelong	442,870	7.7	76.4	14.2	1.8

(continued)

Land area and land use by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Land area hectare</i>	<i>Built-up area per cent</i>	<i>Agricultural per cent</i>	<i>Vegetation per cent</i>	<i>Other per cent</i>
2016					
Hume	3,400,554	1.8	49.3	46.6	2.4
Latrobe - Gippsland	4,155,375	1.2	36.3	59.1	3.5
North West	7,807,274	0.4	72.4	25.6	1.6
Shepparton	1,093,411	1.8	90.4	6.0	1.8
Warrnambool and South West	2,637,891	1.2	80.5	13.5	4.8
Queensland	173,017,208	0.6	89.7	7.3	2.5
Greater Brisbane	1,584,196	14.1	58.8	18.0	9.1
Brisbane - East	65,313	31.1	2.0	55.1	11.8
Brisbane - North	18,695	73.8	0.7	25.1	0.4
Brisbane - South	26,534	61.2	0.5	19.0	19.3
Brisbane - West	26,965	42.5	1.9	33.7	21.9
Brisbane Inner City	8,174	84.9	0.0	15.1	0.0
Ipswich	668,115	7.9	73.3	10.5	8.3
Logan - Beaudesert	258,615	19.4	68.7	8.4	3.5
Moreton Bay - North	434,446	6.3	58.7	28.3	6.8
Moreton Bay - South	77,339	31.5	9.4	18.6	40.4
Rest of Queensland	171,433,012	0.5	89.9	7.2	2.4
Cairns	2,133,797	2.3	51.3	39.6	6.7
Darling Downs - Maranoa	16,634,006	0.5	95.8	3.5	0.2
Central Queensland	11,758,800	1.1	85.5	12.4	1.0
Gold Coast	185,789	29.2	13.9	32.4	24.6
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	9,014,011	0.6	92.9	5.3	1.3
Queensland - Outback	118,318,272	0.1	90.9	6.1	2.9
<i>Far North</i>	25,087,759	0.5	75.1	11.1	13.3
<i>Outback - North</i>	30,708,218	0.1	97.8	2.1	0.1
<i>Outback - South</i>	62,522,295	0.0	93.9	6.1	0.0
Sunshine Coast	308,591	12.9	35.5	29.2	22.4
Toowoomba	225,880	19.7	66.4	3.8	10.1
Townsville	8,003,610	0.9	91.7	5.9	1.5
Wide Bay	4,850,258	2.0	73.5	22.3	2.2
South Australia	98,427,491	0.3	71.6	2.1	26.1
Greater Adelaide	325,984	22.7	55.1	10.8	11.4
Adelaide - Central and Hills	149,727	11.1	67.7	9.5	11.7
Adelaide - North	93,999	26.8	49.9	12.4	10.9
Adelaide - South	66,308	28.7	47.3	10.1	13.9
Adelaide - West	15,949	82.5	0.0	16.8	0.7
Rest of South Australia	98,101,507	0.2	71.6	2.1	26.1
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	3,771,635	0.6	95.7	3.1	0.6
South Australia - Outback	87,781,598	0.2	69.4	1.5	28.9
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	23,530,548	0.3	18.1	3.8	77.8
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	64,251,050	0.1	88.2	0.7	11.0
South Australia - South East	6,548,274	0.6	87.5	8.4	3.5
Western Australia	252,664,624	0.2	83.0	8.1	8.7
Greater Perth	641,622	30.6	22.0	37.8	9.5
Mandurah	103,286	14.1	72.7	12.1	1.2
Perth - Inner	9,224	67.3	0.0	29.9	2.7

(continued)

Land area and land use by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Land area hectare</i>	<i>Built-up area per cent</i>	<i>Agricultural per cent</i>	<i>Vegetation per cent</i>	<i>Other per cent</i>
2016					
Perth - North East	176,243	20.0	21.1	38.7	20.2
Perth - North West	88,400	32.1	10.4	46.1	11.4
Perth - South East	202,399	36.4	8.7	52.0	3.0
Perth - South West	62,070	62.4	3.7	21.3	12.5
Rest of Western Australia	252,023,002	0.1	83.1	8.1	8.7
Bunbury	2,480,241	2.3	33.6	57.9	6.1
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	19,734,538	0.4	83.0	13.8	2.9
Western Australia - Outback (North)	92,604,966	0.1	80.8	6.0	13.1
<i>Kimberley</i>	41,925,979	0.1	66.7	6.4	26.7
<i>East Pilbara</i>	39,072,378	0.1	94.3	3.3	2.3
<i>West Pilbara</i>	11,606,609	0.2	86.2	13.6	0.0
Western Australia - Outback (South)	137,203,257	0.1	85.6	7.7	6.6
<i>Esperance</i>	5,566,066	0.2	69.9	24.4	5.6
<i>Gascoyne</i>	13,506,408	0.0	90.0	6.0	3.9
<i>Goldfields</i>	71,451,308	0.0	77.5	11.3	11.2
<i>Mid West</i>	46,679,475	0.1	98.6	0.8	0.6
Tasmania	6,801,750	1.7	27.3	56.0	14.9
Greater Hobart	169,536	20.8	25.7	22.0	31.4
Rest of Tasmania	6,632,214	1.3	27.4	56.9	14.5
Launceston and North East	1,997,534	1.8	52.7	35.6	10.0
South East	2,382,202	1.1	17.9	58.1	22.9
West and North West	2,252,479	1.0	15.0	74.6	9.5
Northern Territory	134,809,433	0.4	51.9	7.7	40.0
Greater Darwin	316,391	38.7	26.5	14.0	20.8
Rest of Northern Territory	134,493,042	0.3	51.9	7.7	40.1
Northern Territory - Outback	134,493,042	0.3	51.9	7.7	40.1
<i>Alice Springs</i>	56,956,473	0.2	41.9	9.0	48.9
<i>Barkly</i>	30,321,398	0.0	71.0	0.0	29.0
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	11,229,485	0.4	23.5	19.2	56.8
<i>East Arnhem</i>	3,360,659	0.4	0.0	2.5	97.0
<i>Katherine</i>	32,625,027	0.7	66.9	9.1	23.3
Australian Capital Territory	235,817	10.3	18.5	69.3	1.9
Australian Capital Cities	5,509,616	20.2	36.1	31.2	12.5
Australian Rest of States	763,302,980	0.3	76.8	8.2	14.6

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

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

Australian rest of states includes Other Territories.

Data has been sourced from ASGS meshblock land use classifications. This is different from Yearbook 2016, where land use was sourced from ABS, National Regional Profile, 2007 to 2011 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001).

Context 3: Industry and Innovation



The industries within a region provide the foundation of its economic activity. Businesses operating across a range of industries capitalise on a region's comparative and competitive advantage, generating income, providing jobs for locals and using the natural and human capital of the region.

To remain competitive, both domestically and internationally, and to lay the foundations for future growth, all industries are dependent on a variety of forms of innovation, both technological adaptation and process improvements. These different forms of innovation help ensure that an industry's needs can be met into the future, and that long term viability can be strengthened.

Industry and Innovation	
Industry	
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C 3.1 Industry

C 3.1.1 Top employing industry

The industry that employs the most people in a region provides some useful context about the economic underpinnings of that region. This indicator presents the proportion of the top employing industry's employment to the region's total employment. This indicator is based on the place of usual residence of the employed person and not the work location.

Table C 3.1.1.a Top employing industry by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Top employing industry</i>	<i>Employment per cent</i>
2008		
New South Wales	Retail Trade	11.5
Greater Sydney	Retail Trade	10.7
Central Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.9
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Retail Trade	10.5
Sydney - Blacktown	Manufacturing	13.3
Sydney - City and Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	16.1
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	17.3
Sydney - Inner South West	Retail Trade	11.2
Sydney - Inner West	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.0
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	18.0
Sydney - Northern Beaches	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.9
Sydney - Outer South West	Manufacturing	13.4
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.1
Sydney - Parramatta	Retail Trade	12.6
Sydney - Ryde	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.4
Sydney - South West	Manufacturing	17.4
Sydney - Sutherland	Construction	10.5
Rest of New South Wales	Retail Trade	13.1
Capital Region	Public Administration and Safety	15.1
Central West	Retail Trade	14.5
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Retail Trade	15.3
Far West and Orana	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	21.6
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	Manufacturing	12.1
Illawarra	Retail Trade	15.2
Mid North Coast	Retail Trade	18.2
Murray	Retail Trade	15.3
New England and North West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	20.4
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Retail Trade	13.4
Richmond - Tweed	Accommodation and Food Services	12.2
Riverina	Retail Trade	11.8
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Retail Trade	13.1
Victoria	Manufacturing	12.2
Greater Melbourne	Manufacturing	12.4
Melbourne - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	15.6
Melbourne - Inner East	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.1
Melbourne - Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.8
Melbourne - North East	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.3
Melbourne - North West	Manufacturing	14.6
Melbourne - Outer East	Manufacturing	13.0
Melbourne - South East	Manufacturing	20.0
Melbourne - West	Manufacturing	14.3
Mornington Peninsula	Manufacturing	14.5
Rest of Victoria	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.5
Ballarat	Retail Trade	15.3
Bendigo	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.2
Geelong	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.1

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Top employing industry</i>	<i>Employment per cent</i>
2008		
Hume	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	16.0
Latrobe - Gippsland	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13.7
North West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	18.1
Shepparton	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	18.5
Warrnambool and South West	Manufacturing	15.3
Queensland	Retail Trade	12.0
Greater Brisbane	Retail Trade	10.9
Brisbane - East	Retail Trade	12.7
Brisbane - North	Retail Trade	11.1
Brisbane - South	Retail Trade	10.2
Brisbane - West	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.3
Brisbane Inner City	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	14.8
Ipswich	Manufacturing	18.5
Logan - Beaudesert	Manufacturing	12.8
Moreton Bay - North	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.5
Moreton Bay - South	Retail Trade	12.1
Rest of Queensland	Retail Trade	13.0
Cairns	Construction	13.4
Darling Downs - Maranoa	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	26.6
Central Queensland	Retail Trade	11.5
Gold Coast	Construction	15.3
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	Retail Trade	13.7
Queensland - Outback	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	21.8
Sunshine Coast	Construction	15.1
Toowoomba	Retail Trade	18.5
Townsville	Retail Trade	15.1
Wide Bay	Retail Trade	12.9
South Australia	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.4
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.3
Adelaide - Central and Hills	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.1
Adelaide - North	Manufacturing	15.7
Adelaide - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	16.0
Adelaide - West	Manufacturing	13.9
Rest of South Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	18.4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	19.3
South Australia - Outback	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15.2
South Australia - South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	19.3
Western Australia	Construction	10.8
Greater Perth	Retail Trade	10.7
Mandurah	Construction	14.9
Perth - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	15.9
Perth - North East	Manufacturing	12.3
Perth - North West	Construction	12.4
Perth - South East	Retail Trade	10.1
Perth - South West	Construction	11.1
Rest of Western Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13.2

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Top employing industry</i>	<i>Employment per cent</i>
2008		
Bunbury	Construction	13.3
Western Australia - Outback	Mining	14.9
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	30.9
Tasmania	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.2
Greater Hobart	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.9
Rest of Tasmania	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.6
Launceston and North East	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.7
South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	16.7
West and North West	Manufacturing	13.5
Northern Territory	Public Administration and Safety	17.1
Greater Darwin	Public Administration and Safety	14.6
Rest of Northern Territory	Public Administration and Safety	21.1
Northern Territory - Outback	Public Administration and Safety	21.1
Australian Capital Territory	Public Administration and Safety	29.0
Australian Capital Cities	Retail Trade	10.8
Australian Rest of States	Retail Trade	12.5
AUSTRALIA	Retail Trade	11.3

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Top employing industry</i>	<i>Employment per cent</i>
2013		
New South Wales	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.2
Greater Sydney	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.8
Central Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	16.1
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Retail Trade	13.9
Sydney - Blacktown	Manufacturing	12.4
Sydney - City and Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	17.5
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	15.7
Sydney - Inner South West	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.9
Sydney - Inner West	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.5
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	19.4
Sydney - Northern Beaches	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.0
Sydney - Outer South West	Manufacturing	12.4
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.3
Sydney - Parramatta	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.0
Sydney - Ryde	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	14.0
Sydney - South West	Manufacturing	13.2
Sydney - Sutherland	Health Care and Social Assistance	10.0
Rest of New South Wales	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.0
Capital Region	Public Administration and Safety	13.1
Central West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	12.2
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Health Care and Social Assistance	16.5
Far West and Orana	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	19.7
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.5
Illawarra	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.0
Mid North Coast	Retail Trade	16.6
Murray	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.2
New England and North West	Retail Trade	14.3
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.3
Richmond - Tweed	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.5
Riverina	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	12.6
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Health Care and Social Assistance	17.9
Victoria	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.1
Greater Melbourne	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.8
Melbourne - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	18.1
Melbourne - Inner East	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	14.1
Melbourne - Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	14.2
Melbourne - North East	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.5
Melbourne - North West	Retail Trade	12.1
Melbourne - Outer East	Retail Trade	12.7
Melbourne - South East	Manufacturing	15.5
Melbourne - West	Manufacturing	11.5
Mornington Peninsula	Construction	13.7
Rest of Victoria	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.4
Ballarat	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.5
Bendigo	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.1
Geelong	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.9

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Top employing industry</i>	<i>Employment per cent</i>
2013		
Hume	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.2
Latrobe - Gippsland	Retail Trade	12.4
North West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	16.3
Shepparton	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	19.6
Warrnambool and South West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.7
Queensland	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.9
Greater Brisbane	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.9
Brisbane - East	Retail Trade	12.2
Brisbane - North	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.2
Brisbane - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.4
Brisbane - West	Education and Training	15.0
Brisbane Inner City	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	17.5
Ipswich	Manufacturing	13.4
Logan - Beaudesert	Manufacturing	11.7
Moreton Bay - North	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.3
Moreton Bay - South	Construction	11.8
Rest of Queensland	Retail Trade	12.2
Cairns	Retail Trade	13.9
Darling Downs - Maranoa	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	18.8
Central Queensland	Construction	14.8
Gold Coast	Retail Trade	14.8
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	Mining	16.2
Queensland - Outback	Public Administration and Safety	16.3
Sunshine Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.7
Toowoomba	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.4
Townsville	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.7
Wide Bay	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.4
South Australia	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.0
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.9
Adelaide - Central and Hills	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.7
Adelaide - North	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.5
Adelaide - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	16.2
Adelaide - West	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.8
Rest of South Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15.2
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15.1
South Australia - Outback	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13.1
South Australia - South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	16.3
Western Australia	Construction	10.5
Greater Perth	Health Care and Social Assistance	10.8
Mandurah	Mining	13.7
Perth - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	15.4
Perth - North East	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.0
Perth - North West	Construction	12.8
Perth - South East	Retail Trade	10.7
Perth - South West	Construction	11.6
Rest of Western Australia	Mining	13.3

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Top employing industry</i>	<i>Employment per cent</i>
2013		
Bunbury	Manufacturing	11.9
Western Australia - Outback	Mining	22.1
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	20.4
Tasmania	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.5
Greater Hobart	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.9
Rest of Tasmania	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.1
Launceston and North East	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.6
South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	12.0
West and North West	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.6
Northern Territory	Public Administration and Safety	15.9
Greater Darwin	Public Administration and Safety	14.7
Rest of Northern Territory	Public Administration and Safety	17.9
Northern Territory - Outback	Public Administration and Safety	17.9
Australian Capital Territory	Public Administration and Safety	32.5
Australian Capital Cities	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.9
Australian Rest of States	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.4
AUSTRALIA	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.0

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Top employing industry</i>	<i>Employment per cent</i>
2018		
New South Wales	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.0
Greater Sydney	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.0
Central Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.9
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.5
Sydney - Blacktown	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.4
Sydney - City and Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	19.4
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	16.2
Sydney - Inner South West	Retail Trade	13.0
Sydney - Inner West	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.9
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	23.4
Sydney - Northern Beaches	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	14.9
Sydney - Outer South West	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.7
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	Construction	13.2
Sydney - Parramatta	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.2
Sydney - Ryde	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.8
Sydney - South West	Construction	13.4
Sydney - Sutherland	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.2
Rest of New South Wales	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.6
Capital Region	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.4
Central West	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.7
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Construction	17.2
Far West and Orana	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.1
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.3
Illawarra	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.1
Mid North Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	17.6
Murray	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.3
New England and North West	Health Care and Social Assistance	18.6
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Health Care and Social Assistance	18.2
Richmond - Tweed	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.4
Riverina	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.7
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Health Care and Social Assistance	16.0
Victoria	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.9
Greater Melbourne	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.5
Melbourne - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	17.7
Melbourne - Inner East	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.8
Melbourne - Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	15.7
Melbourne - North East	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.6
Melbourne - North West	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.8
Melbourne - Outer East	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.2
Melbourne - South East	Manufacturing	13.7
Melbourne - West	Retail Trade	11.1
Mornington Peninsula	Construction	12.4
Rest of Victoria	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.4
Ballarat	Health Care and Social Assistance	16.5
Bendigo	Health Care and Social Assistance	18.7
Geelong	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.6

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Top employing industry</i>	<i>Employment per cent</i>
2018		
Hume	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.6
Latrobe - Gippsland	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.2
North West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	21.1
Shepparton	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	22.3
Warrnambool and South West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	28.2
Queensland	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.9
Greater Brisbane	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.1
Brisbane - East	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.7
Brisbane - North	Health Care and Social Assistance	17.9
Brisbane - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.3
Brisbane - West	Health Care and Social Assistance	18.3
Brisbane Inner City	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	17.8
Ipswich	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.7
Logan - Beaudesert	Retail Trade	13.0
Moreton Bay - North	Construction	13.3
Moreton Bay - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	16.8
Rest of Queensland	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.6
Cairns	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.2
Darling Downs - Maranoa	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.9
Central Queensland	Retail Trade	10.6
Gold Coast	Retail Trade	13.0
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	Mining	17.3
Queensland - Outback	Mining	18.1
Sunshine Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.8
Toowoomba	Health Care and Social Assistance	18.6
Townsville	Health Care and Social Assistance	19.8
Wide Bay	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.7
South Australia	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.5
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance	16.3
Adelaide - Central and Hills	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.2
Adelaide - North	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.5
Adelaide - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	18.6
Adelaide - West	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.3
Rest of South Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.0
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15.5
South Australia - Outback	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	21.7
South Australia - South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15.7
Western Australia	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.9
Greater Perth	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.5
Mandurah	Mining	12.0
Perth - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	15.6
Perth - North East	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.1
Perth - North West	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.3
Perth - South East	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.7
Perth - South West	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.0
Rest of Western Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	11.7

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Top employing industry</i>	<i>Employment per cent</i>
2018		
Bunbury	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.6
Western Australia - Outback	Mining	18.2
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	25.2
Tasmania	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.2
Greater Hobart	Health Care and Social Assistance	16.6
Rest of Tasmania	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.2
Launceston and North East	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.6
South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13.9
West and North West	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.0
Northern Territory	Public Administration and Safety	15.0
Greater Darwin	Public Administration and Safety	13.4
Rest of Northern Territory	Health Care and Social Assistance	19.7
Northern Territory - Outback	Health Care and Social Assistance	19.7
Australian Capital Territory	Public Administration and Safety	28.7
Australian Capital Cities	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.9
Australian Rest of States	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.3
AUSTRALIA	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.3

Source: ABS 2019, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, May 2019 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

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 an average across the four quarter months of the calendar year.

C 3.1.2 Main growth and decline industry

The industry sector that accounts for the largest increase (or decrease) in employed persons in a region provides useful context about the recent drivers of economic change in the region. This is a very high-level summary of changes in the industry base of the regions and how these changes are distributed across the 19 broad industry sectors.⁷⁵ This indicator is based on the place of usual residence of the employed person and not the location at which they work.

⁷⁵ ABS 2013, *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 2.0)* (cat. no. 1292.0), Canberra.

Table C 3.1.2.a Main growth and decline industries by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2013 - 2018	
	Industry	change persons
	Growth	
New South Wales	Construction	105,003
Greater Sydney	Construction	78,649
Central Coast	Construction	4,732
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	8,529
Sydney - Blacktown	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	8,302
Sydney - City and Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	11,842
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	Construction	4,682
Sydney - Inner South West	Construction	17,975
Sydney - Inner West	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,805
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13,691
Sydney - Northern Beaches	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,719
Sydney - Outer South West	Health Care and Social Assistance	4,590
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	Construction	7,683
Sydney - Parramatta	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	10,010
Sydney - Ryde	Education and Training	6,782
Sydney - South West	Construction	9,999
Sydney - Sutherland	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,564
Rest of New South Wales	Health Care and Social Assistance	45,250
Capital Region	Health Care and Social Assistance	5,748
Central West	Health Care and Social Assistance	6,456
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Construction	5,481
Far West and Orana	Public Administration and Safety	2,467
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	Health Care and Social Assistance	4,654
Illawarra	Construction	6,354
Mid North Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	5,591
Murray	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,052
New England and North West	Health Care and Social Assistance	7,020
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Health Care and Social Assistance	8,456
Richmond - Tweed	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,325
Riverina	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,854
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Education and Training	2,703
Victoria	Health Care and Social Assistance	77,550
Greater Melbourne	Health Care and Social Assistance	63,124
Melbourne - Inner	Retail Trade	11,659
Melbourne - Inner East	Construction	5,809
Melbourne - Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	6,276
Melbourne - North East	Health Care and Social Assistance	11,590
Melbourne - North West	Transport, Postal and Warehousing	7,910
Melbourne - Outer East	Construction	11,295
Melbourne - South East	Construction	19,172
Melbourne - West	Retail Trade	13,938
Mornington Peninsula	Transport, Postal and Warehousing	2,288
Rest of Victoria	Health Care and Social Assistance	14,426
Ballarat	Public Administration and Safety	1,440
Bendigo	Health Care and Social Assistance	4,375

(continued)

Main growth and decline industries by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2013 - 2018	change persons
	Industry	
	Growth	
Geelong	Education and Training	7,590
Hume	Construction	2,494
Latrobe - Gippsland	Health Care and Social Assistance	5,559
North West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	4,538
Shepparton	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2,953
Warrnambool and South West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7,390
Queensland	Health Care and Social Assistance	71,962
Greater Brisbane	Health Care and Social Assistance	42,991
Brisbane - East	Health Care and Social Assistance	6,921
Brisbane - North	Health Care and Social Assistance	6,572
Brisbane - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	5,168
Brisbane - West	Health Care and Social Assistance	5,132
Brisbane Inner City	Health Care and Social Assistance	5,277
Ipswich	Education and Training	4,671
Logan - Beaudesert	Retail Trade	6,189
Moreton Bay - North	Construction	3,917
Moreton Bay - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	7,468
Rest of Queensland	Health Care and Social Assistance	28,971
Cairns	Accommodation and Food Services	3,342
Darling Downs - Maranoa	Education and Training	4,364
Central Queensland	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7,962
Gold Coast	Accommodation and Food Services	16,120
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	Accommodation and Food Services	3,166
Queensland - Outback	Arts and Recreation Services	636
Sunshine Coast	Education and Training	9,415
Toowoomba	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,567
Townsville	Health Care and Social Assistance	5,645
Wide Bay	Public Administration and Safety	2,350
South Australia	Health Care and Social Assistance	17,919
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance	12,892
Adelaide - Central and Hills	Accommodation and Food Services	3,454
Adelaide - North	Construction	4,718
Adelaide - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,330
Adelaide - West	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,716
Rest of South Australia	Health Care and Social Assistance	5,026
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	Construction	1,578
South Australia - Outback	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	4,157
South Australia - South East	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,818
Western Australia	Health Care and Social Assistance	35,712
Greater Perth	Health Care and Social Assistance	31,406
Mandurah	Education and Training	2,311
Perth - Inner	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,055
Perth - North East	Public Administration and Safety	4,487
Perth - North West	Health Care and Social Assistance	9,472
Perth - South East	Health Care and Social Assistance	7,954

(continued)

Main growth and decline industries by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2013 - 2018	change persons
	Industry	
	Growth	
Perth - South West	Health Care and Social Assistance	11,278
Rest of Western Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	11,153
Bunbury	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7,907
Western Australia - Outback	Accommodation and Food Services	3,177
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	4,039
Tasmania	Health Care and Social Assistance	6,717
Greater Hobart	Health Care and Social Assistance	4,339
Rest of Tasmania	Construction	2,763
Launceston and North East	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,921
South East	Accommodation and Food Services	701
West and North West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,331
Northern Territory	Health Care and Social Assistance	4,653
Greater Darwin	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,750
Rest of Northern Territory	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,903
Northern Territory - Outback	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,903
Australian Capital Territory	Accommodation and Food Services	5,833
Australian Capital Cities	Health Care and Social Assistance	201,200
Australian Rest of States	Health Care and Social Assistance	102,259
AUSTRALIA	Health Care and Social Assistance	303,459

(continued)

Main growth and decline industries by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2013-2018	change persons
	Industry	
	Decline	
New South Wales	Wholesale Trade	-15,058
Greater Sydney	Wholesale Trade	-14,212
Central Coast	Other Services	-3,837
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Education and Training	-2,793
Sydney - Blacktown	Wholesale Trade	-2,151
Sydney - City and Inner South	Accommodation and Food Services	-3,504
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	Administrative and Support Services	-1,886
Sydney - Inner South West	Transport, Postal and Warehousing	-6,744
Sydney - Inner West	Manufacturing	-2,271
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	-3,207
Sydney - Northern Beaches	Manufacturing	-3,048
Sydney - Outer South West	Manufacturing	-2,473
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	Accommodation and Food Services	-1,877
Sydney - Parramatta	Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	-1,870
Sydney - Ryde	Wholesale Trade	-953
Sydney - South West	Public Administration and Safety	-1,810
Sydney - Sutherland	Manufacturing	-2,087
Rest of New South Wales	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-10,299
Capital Region	Transport, Postal and Warehousing	-2,923
Central West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-4,148
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Accommodation and Food Services	-3,889
Far West and Orana	Accommodation and Food Services	-1,696
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-4,766
Illawarra	Manufacturing	-2,148
Mid North Coast	Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	-2,836
Murray	Construction	-2,489
New England and North West	Retail Trade	-3,543
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Transport, Postal and Warehousing	-2,538
Richmond - Tweed	Accommodation and Food Services	-3,050
Riverina	Construction	-2,008
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Retail Trade	-2,272
Victoria	Wholesale Trade	-13,748
Greater Melbourne	Wholesale Trade	-8,738
Melbourne - Inner	Financial and Insurance Services	-1,941
Melbourne - Inner East	Manufacturing	-2,666
Melbourne - Inner South	Manufacturing	-5,401
Melbourne - North East	Wholesale Trade	-4,437
Melbourne - North West	Wholesale Trade	-2,372
Melbourne - Outer East	Wholesale Trade	-3,386
Melbourne - South East	Mining	-433
Melbourne - West	Wholesale Trade	-1,356
Mornington Peninsula	Other Services	-1,097
Rest of Victoria	Wholesale Trade	-5,010
Ballarat	Manufacturing	-2,098
Bendigo	Accommodation and Food Services	-1,979

(continued)

Main growth and decline industries by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2013-2018	change persons
	Industry	
	Decline	
Geelong	Manufacturing	-2,368
Hume	Other Services	-1,073
Latrobe - Gippsland	Retail Trade	-3,231
North West	Manufacturing	-1,632
Shepparton	Financial and Insurance Services	-824
Warrnambool and South West	Public Administration and Safety	-1,785
Queensland	Mining	-9,489
Greater Brisbane	Mining	-6,717
Brisbane - East	Transport, Postal and Warehousing	-1,822
Brisbane - North	Manufacturing	-2,314
Brisbane - South	Information Media and Telecommunications	-2,167
Brisbane - West	Education and Training	-3,615
Brisbane Inner City	Mining	-2,318
Ipswich	Financial and Insurance Services	-2,186
Logan - Beaudesert	Wholesale Trade	-1,985
Moreton Bay - North	Other Services	-1,484
Moreton Bay - South	Construction	-2,397
Rest of Queensland	Construction	-10,938
Cairns	Construction	-3,593
Darling Downs - Maranoa	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-6,453
Central Queensland	Construction	-7,402
Gold Coast	Wholesale Trade	-2,678
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	Construction	-4,875
Queensland - Outback	Health Care and Social Assistance	-2,158
Sunshine Coast	Retail Trade	-4,827
Toowoomba	Retail Trade	-2,684
Townsville	Construction	-4,340
Wide Bay	Construction	-3,771
South Australia	Wholesale Trade	-7,050
Greater Adelaide	Wholesale Trade	-6,826
Adelaide - Central and Hills	Public Administration and Safety	-2,891
Adelaide - North	Manufacturing	-2,786
Adelaide - South	Retail Trade	-5,303
Adelaide - West	Other Services	-996
Rest of South Australia	Transport, Postal and Warehousing	-2,471
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	Education and Training	-1,958
South Australia - Outback	Construction	-897
South Australia - South East	Transport, Postal and Warehousing	-1,111
Western Australia	Retail Trade	-13,680
Greater Perth	Construction	-12,787
Mandurah	Wholesale Trade	-1,483
Perth - Inner	Financial and Insurance Services	-1,874
Perth - North East	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	-3,357
Perth - North West	Construction	-6,525
Perth - South East	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	-6,082

(continued)

Main growth and decline industries by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2013-2018	change persons
	Industry	
	Decline	
Perth - South West	Construction	-7,857
Rest of Western Australia	Mining	-6,868
Bunbury	Transport, Postal and Warehousing	-2,837
Western Australia - Outback	Mining	-6,587
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	Manufacturing	-2,208
Tasmania	Wholesale Trade	-1,177
Greater Hobart	Administrative and Support Services	-818
Rest of Tasmania	Manufacturing	-1,498
Launceston and North East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-1,818
South East	Wholesale Trade	-454
West and North West	Mining	-1,086
Northern Territory	Construction	-1,115
Greater Darwin	Construction	-619
Rest of Northern Territory	Mining	-925
Northern Territory - Outback	Mining	-925
Australian Capital Territory	Public Administration and Safety	-3,278
Australian Capital Cities	Wholesale Trade	-35,684
Australian Rest of States	Wholesale Trade	-12,584
AUSTRALIA	Wholesale Trade	-48,268

Source: ABS 2019, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, May 2019 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

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 an average across the four quarter months of the calendar year.

C 3.1.3 Structural change index

The Structural Change Index is a measure of the extent of industrial structural change occurring in a region, based on the change in the industry mix of employment between two points in time. The index provides contextual information on the distribution of economic activity within a region, and how this changes over time.⁷⁶

Relatively high index values will be evident for regions that are going through a very pronounced phase of industry transition, irrespective of whether that transition relates to major industry decline or growth. This indicator is based on the place of usual residence of the employed person and not the location at which they work.

⁷⁶ Productivity Commission 2013, *Looking Back on Structural Change in Australia: 2002–2012, Supplement to Annual Report 2011-12*.

Table C 3.1.3.a Structural change index by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2013 - 2018 index</i>
New South Wales	4.2
Greater Sydney	3.7
Central Coast	5.4
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	8.8
Sydney - Blacktown	8.1
Sydney - City and Inner South	6.9
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	6.3
Sydney - Inner South West	5.6
Sydney - Inner West	4.7
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	6.9
Sydney - Northern Beaches	6.1
Sydney - Outer South West	5.9
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	6.2
Sydney - Parramatta	7.0
Sydney - Ryde	8.3
Sydney - South West	6.8
Sydney - Sutherland	7.7
Rest of New South Wales	5.7
Capital Region	10.7
Central West	9.7
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	12.5
Far West and Orana	8.7
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	7.6
Illawarra	10.3
Mid North Coast	8.9
Murray	9.9
New England and North West	15.6
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	8.6
Richmond - Tweed	8.7
Riverina	7.5
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	11.9
Victoria	3.3
Greater Melbourne	3.2
Melbourne - Inner	5.0
Melbourne - Inner East	4.3
Melbourne - Inner South	4.4
Melbourne - North East	5.4
Melbourne - North West	7.2
Melbourne - Outer East	5.8
Melbourne - South East	4.3
Melbourne - West	5.3
Mornington Peninsula	6.1
Rest of Victoria	5.2
Ballarat	12.0
Bendigo	12.8

(continued)

Structural change index by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2013 - 2018 index
Geelong	10.0
Hume	11.0
Latrobe - Gippsland	5.8
North West	11.2
Shepparton	9.3
Warrnambool and South West	19.3
Queensland	3.4
Greater Brisbane	3.6
Brisbane - East	8.9
Brisbane - North	7.7
Brisbane - South	5.9
Brisbane - West	8.1
Brisbane Inner City	7.7
Ipswich	5.8
Logan - Beaudesert	5.7
Moreton Bay - North	8.8
Moreton Bay - South	7.7
Rest of Queensland	4.6
Cairns	7.1
Darling Downs - Maranoa	17.1
Central Queensland	9.3
Gold Coast	6.1
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	9.2
Queensland - Outback	21.3
Sunshine Coast	6.3
Toowoomba	10.1
Townsville	11.0
Wide Bay	6.0
South Australia	3.4
Greater Adelaide	3.9
Adelaide - Central and Hills	5.8
Adelaide - North	5.5
Adelaide - South	6.3
Adelaide - West	4.2
Rest of South Australia	4.8
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	7.2
South Australia - Outback	13.0
South Australia - South East	5.7
Western Australia	4.5
Greater Perth	4.7
Mandurah	9.6
Perth - Inner	7.1
Perth - North East	7.3
Perth - North West	5.0

(continued)

Structural change index by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2013 - 2018 index
Perth - South East	6.6
Perth - South West	8.0
Rest of Western Australia	5.6
Bunbury	13.5
Western Australia - Outback	8.9
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	9.7
Tasmania	3.3
Greater Hobart	4.8
Rest of Tasmania	3.7
Launceston and North East	6.0
South East	8.4
West and North West	4.8
Northern Territory	4.1
Greater Darwin	5.0
Rest of Northern Territory	9.7
Northern Territory - Outback	9.7
Australian Capital Territory	4.8
Australian Capital Cities	2.9
Australian Rest of States	3.6
AUSTRALIA	3.0

Source: ABS 2019, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, May 2019 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

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

Structural change index is based on the Productivity Commission 1998, Aspects of Structural Change in Australia, research paper, Melbourne.

Structural change index is the sum of the absolute changes in the proportion of employed persons in each industry type which have been averaged across the preceeding three calendar years.

C 3.2 Business activity

C 3.2.1 Actively trading businesses

This is a count of the number of businesses which actively traded in goods or services as at 30 June of a given calendar year. The number of businesses operating in a region, and changes in business counts over time, can provide useful context for understanding processes of economic change in a region.

Table C 3.2.1.a Actively trading businesses by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2014 businesses	2016 businesses	2018 businesses	2014 - 2018 change businesses
Major Cities	1,484,119	1,555,468	1,683,386	199,267
Inner Regional	358,024	361,669	373,384	15,360
Outer Regional	200,089	197,790	199,803	-286
Remote	26,416	25,796	25,871	-545
Very Remote	11,919	11,849	11,658	-261
AUSTRALIA	2,100,159	2,171,545	2,313,293	213,134

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2014 to Jun 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 are under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register.

Entities not considered to be actively trading in the market sector are not considered to be businesses and, as such, are also excluded from these business counts.

Multiple location businesses are included, but it is currently only possible to account for their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia.

Australian and state/territory data includes businesses whose location is "currently unknown" at the finer spatial level, hence rows in this table may not sum to aggregate figures.

Table C 3.2.1.b Actively trading businesses by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2014 businesses	2016 businesses	2018 businesses	2014 - 2018 change businesses
Greater Sydney	471,789	498,864	544,143	72,354
Greater Melbourne	411,737	434,168	478,240	66,503
Greater Brisbane	185,106	191,857	205,647	20,541
Greater Perth	170,035	176,582	182,219	12,184
Greater Adelaide	106,078	107,360	112,737	6,659
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	63,023	66,184	72,604	9,581
Newcastle - Maitland	29,599	30,845	33,244	3,645
Canberra - Queanbeyan	27,561	28,390	30,821	3,260
Sunshine Coast	30,949	32,418	34,655	3,706
Wollongong	15,726	16,609	17,927	2,201
Geelong	17,445	18,277	19,841	2,396
Greater Hobart	14,765	14,885	15,846	1,081
Townsville	11,104	10,836	10,812	-292
Cairns	12,499	12,562	12,798	299
Greater Darwin	10,387	10,441	10,530	143
Toowoomba	10,798	10,992	11,363	565
Ballarat	7,573	7,870	8,354	781
Bendigo	6,266	6,320	6,451	185
Albury - Wodonga	6,916	7,082	7,261	345
Launceston	6,133	6,213	6,329	196

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, 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 are under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register.

Entities not considered to be actively trading in the market sector are not considered to be businesses and, as such, are also excluded from these business counts.

Multiple location businesses are included, but it is currently only possible to account for their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia.

Australian and state/territory data includes businesses whose location is "currently unknown" at the finer spatial level, hence rows in this table may not sum to aggregate figures.

Table C 3.2.1.c Actively trading businesses by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2014 businesses</i>	<i>2016 businesses</i>	<i>2018 businesses</i>	<i>2014 - 2018 change businesses</i>
New South Wales	696,951	727,401	783,053	86,102
Greater Sydney	471,789	498,864	544,143	72,354
Central Coast	21,310	21,933	23,474	2,164
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	25,567	27,291	29,702	4,135
Sydney - Blacktown	17,935	19,575	23,586	5,651
Sydney - City and Inner South	72,297	75,792	81,587	9,290
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	30,678	32,191	34,096	3,418
Sydney - Inner South West	48,847	52,426	58,727	9,880
Sydney - Inner West	31,176	33,224	35,732	4,556
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	54,346	56,628	59,638	5,292
Sydney - Northern Beaches	30,615	31,313	32,733	2,118
Sydney - Outer South West	15,504	16,527	18,823	3,319
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	20,259	21,091	22,580	2,321
Sydney - Parramatta	38,185	42,018	48,573	10,388
Sydney - Ryde	16,938	18,095	19,725	2,787
Sydney - South West	27,497	29,629	32,935	5,438
Sydney - Sutherland	20,639	21,125	22,229	1,590
Rest of New South Wales	217,474	221,085	231,438	13,964
Capital Region	20,235	20,420	21,305	1,070
Central West	19,748	19,856	20,444	696
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	10,570	10,533	10,923	353
Far West and Orana	11,798	11,763	12,085	287
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	17,678	18,305	19,518	1,840
Illawarra	16,408	17,300	18,727	2,319
Mid North Coast	15,891	15,994	16,558	667
Murray	11,987	12,074	12,335	348
New England and North West	20,284	20,001	20,394	110
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	23,955	24,889	26,735	2,780
Richmond - Tweed	21,496	22,091	23,428	1,932
Riverina	15,835	15,888	16,262	427
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	11,590	11,967	12,727	1,137
Victoria	545,961	570,123	618,192	72,231
Greater Melbourne	411,737	434,168	478,240	66,503
Melbourne - Inner	96,085	100,900	108,505	12,420
Melbourne - Inner East	42,558	44,729	48,072	5,514
Melbourne - Inner South	45,999	47,527	49,714	3,715
Melbourne - North East	36,103	37,715	42,031	5,928
Melbourne - North West	26,219	28,504	32,703	6,484
Melbourne - Outer East	42,939	43,397	45,634	2,695
Melbourne - South East	56,876	61,154	70,114	13,238
Melbourne - West	41,696	46,109	55,544	13,848
Mornington Peninsula	23,261	24,137	25,917	2,656
Rest of Victoria	130,646	132,337	136,316	5,670
Ballarat	12,777	13,161	13,822	1,045
Bendigo	11,924	12,092	12,319	395
Geelong	20,399	21,336	23,101	2,702

(continued)

Actively trading businesses by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>2014 businesses</i>	<i>2016 businesses</i>	<i>2018 businesses</i>	<i>2014 - 2018 change businesses</i>
Hume	17,203	17,470	17,834	631
Latrobe - Gippsland	23,966	24,224	24,968	1,002
North West	16,946	16,866	16,963	17
Shepparton	13,531	13,554	13,560	29
Warrnambool and South West	13,893	13,643	13,748	-145
Queensland	416,797	425,619	448,722	31,925
Greater Brisbane	185,106	191,857	205,647	20,541
Brisbane - East	17,944	18,445	19,580	1,636
Brisbane - North	15,041	15,803	17,207	2,166
Brisbane - South	30,953	32,766	35,723	4,770
Brisbane - West	14,355	14,611	14,929	574
Brisbane Inner City	43,183	44,331	47,286	4,103
Ipswich	16,739	17,397	18,937	2,198
Logan - Beaudesert	20,869	21,716	23,322	2,453
Moreton Bay - North	13,767	14,024	14,877	1,110
Moreton Bay - South	12,250	12,765	13,781	1,531
Rest of Queensland	228,862	231,083	240,286	11,424
Cairns	22,457	22,366	22,635	178
Darling Downs - Maranoa	18,806	18,619	18,942	136
Central Queensland	18,254	17,745	17,507	-747
Gold Coast	59,942	62,913	68,958	9,016
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	16,009	15,093	15,100	-909
Queensland - Outback	7,192	7,105	7,117	-75
<i>Far North</i>	1,662	1,718	1,743	81
<i>Outback - North</i>	2,328	2,235	2,219	-109
<i>Outback - South</i>	3,195	3,150	3,155	-40
Sunshine Coast	34,564	36,109	38,585	4,021
Toowoomba	12,499	12,734	13,137	638
Townsville	17,278	16,760	16,567	-711
Wide Bay	21,872	21,637	21,737	-135
South Australia	143,580	144,513	149,883	6,303
Greater Adelaide	106,078	107,360	112,737	6,659
Adelaide - Central and Hills	46,317	46,751	48,208	1,891
Adelaide - North	20,386	21,006	22,848	2,462
Adelaide - South	21,804	21,771	22,754	950
Adelaide - West	17,574	17,832	18,932	1,358
Rest of South Australia	36,340	36,039	36,083	-257
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	11,137	11,106	11,100	-37
South Australia - Outback	6,676	6,468	6,421	-255
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	5,345	5,203	5,170	-175
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	1,331	1,270	1,246	-85
South Australia - South East	18,532	18,466	18,570	38
Western Australia	218,777	225,020	230,595	11,818
Greater Perth	170,035	176,582	182,219	12,184
Mandurah	5,495	5,715	5,676	181
Perth - Inner	35,502	35,986	36,593	1,091

(continued)

Actively trading businesses by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2014 <i>businesses</i>	2016 <i>businesses</i>	2018 <i>businesses</i>	2014 - 2018 <i>change</i> <i>businesses</i>
Perth - North East	19,275	19,972	20,580	1,305
Perth - North West	43,117	45,246	46,588	3,471
Perth - South East	37,136	38,794	40,659	3,523
Perth - South West	29,513	30,868	32,131	2,618
Rest of Western Australia	47,561	47,311	47,210	-351
Bunbury	15,459	15,718	16,126	667
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	16,819	16,728	16,608	-211
Western Australia - Outback (North)	4,738	4,454	4,297	-441
<i>Kimberley</i>	2,364	2,273	2,247	-117
<i>East Pilbara</i>	1,021	953	874	-147
<i>West Pilbara</i>	1,356	1,232	1,165	-191
Western Australia - Outback (South)	10,545	10,408	10,185	-360
<i>Esperance</i>	2,025	2,020	2,003	-22
<i>Gascoyne</i>	987	1,016	999	12
<i>Goldfields</i>	2,388	2,311	2,268	-120
<i>Mid West</i>	5,156	5,066	4,910	-246
Tasmania	37,030	37,051	38,446	1,416
Greater Hobart	14,765	14,885	15,846	1,081
Rest of Tasmania	22,023	21,963	22,402	379
Launceston and North East	11,243	11,298	11,479	236
South East	3,009	2,977	3,076	67
West and North West	7,771	7,682	7,852	81
Northern Territory	14,276	14,301	14,479	203
Greater Darwin	10,387	10,441	10,530	143
Rest of Northern Territory	3,697	3,675	3,759	62
Northern Territory - Outback	3,697	3,675	3,759	62
<i>Alice Springs</i>	2,083	2,010	2,051	-32
<i>Barkly</i>	203	203	213	10
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	313	348	344	31
<i>East Arnhem</i>	215	202	226	11
<i>Katherine</i>	882	910	931	49
Australian Capital Territory	25,324	26,188	28,569	3,245
Australian Capital Cities	1,395,115	1,460,238	1,577,810	182,695
Australian Rest of States	686,655	693,546	717,568	30,913

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2014 to Jun 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 are under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register.

Entities not considered to be actively trading in the market sector are not considered to be businesses and, as such, are also excluded from these business counts.

Multiple location businesses are included, but it is currently only possible to account for their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia.

Australian and state/territory data includes businesses whose location is "currently unknown" at the finer spatial level, hence rows in this table may not sum to aggregate figures.

C 3.2.2 Business size

This indicator provides a summary profile of business size for a region, based on those businesses which actively traded in goods or services as at 30 June 2018. It places businesses into size categories according to the number of employees. Information on the numbers of small, medium or large businesses in a region provides useful context about the nature of regional economic activity.

Table C 3.2.2.a Business size by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	Non-employing per cent	1-4 employees per cent	5-19 employees per cent	20 or more employees per cent
2018				
Major Cities	62.5	27.2	8.0	2.2
Inner Regional	61.2	27.4	9.4	2.0
Outer Regional	61.2	27.0	9.7	2.0
Remote	59.8	27.6	10.4	2.2
Very Remote	60.2	27.5	10.0	2.3
AUSTRALIA	62.1	27.1	8.5	2.3

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2014 to Jun 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 are under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register.

Entities not considered to be actively trading in the market sector are not considered to be businesses and, as such, are also excluded from these business counts.

Multiple location businesses are included, but it is currently only possible to account for their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia.

Australian and state/territory rates are based on data that includes businesses whose location is "currently unknown" at the finer spatial level. These are disproportionately in the '20 or more employees' category, hence why the Australian rate for this category appears higher than those of component regions.

Figures in table may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table C 3.2.2.b Business size by major urban area

Major Urban Area	Non-employing per cent	1-4 employees per cent	5-19 employees per cent	20 or more employees per cent
2018				
Greater Sydney	59.9	30.3	7.6	2.1
Greater Melbourne	64.2	26.1	7.5	2.1
Greater Brisbane	62.4	26.7	8.6	2.3
Greater Perth	65.0	23.8	8.7	2.6
Greater Adelaide	67.9	21.8	8.1	2.2
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	64.2	25.9	7.7	2.1
Newcastle - Maitland	55.4	30.9	11.0	2.7
Canberra - Queanbeyan	58.7	29.0	9.6	2.7
Sunshine Coast	61.5	27.8	8.8	1.8
Wollongong	54.8	33.0	10.3	2.0
Geelong	60.6	28.2	9.0	2.2
Greater Hobart	60.9	25.5	10.7	2.9
Townsville	56.6	27.9	12.6	2.9
Cairns	57.5	28.4	11.2	2.8
Greater Darwin	60.0	24.5	11.9	3.6
Toowoomba	60.6	26.3	10.7	2.5
Ballarat	60.4	27.1	10.1	2.4
Bendigo	56.3	29.3	11.6	2.7
Albury - Wodonga	59.2	27.4	10.8	2.7
Launceston	57.9	26.8	12.2	3.1

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, 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 are under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register.

Entities not considered to be actively trading in the market sector are not considered to be businesses and, as such, are also excluded from these business counts.

Multiple location businesses are included, but it is currently only possible to account for their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia.

Figures in table may not sum to 100% due to rounding

Table C 3.2.2.c Business size by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Non-employing per cent</i>	<i>1-4 employees per cent</i>	<i>5-19 employees per cent</i>	<i>20 or more employees per cent</i>
2018				
New South Wales	59.6	29.9	8.3	2.3
Greater Sydney	59.9	30.3	7.6	2.1
Central Coast	54.8	34.0	9.3	2.0
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	57.9	32.5	7.8	1.7
Sydney - Blacktown	60.2	30.5	7.2	2.0
Sydney - City and Inner South	60.2	26.6	9.2	4.0
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	65.3	27.0	6.0	1.6
Sydney - Inner South West	61.9	30.5	6.3	1.3
Sydney - Inner West	62.4	29.3	6.7	1.6
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	62.4	27.9	7.4	2.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches	59.4	31.1	7.7	1.8
Sydney - Outer South West	55.1	34.5	8.5	1.9
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	54.6	34.6	8.9	1.9
Sydney - Parramatta	60.7	30.4	7.0	1.9
Sydney - Ryde	62.2	29.2	6.4	2.2
Sydney - South West	55.0	36.0	7.4	1.6
Sydney - Sutherland	57.2	32.8	8.5	1.5
Rest of New South Wales	59.2	29.1	9.8	1.9
Capital Region	57.4	30.9	10.1	1.6
Central West	59.6	28.7	10.1	1.7
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	59.3	28.2	10.6	1.9
Far West and Orana	60.5	28.0	9.7	1.8
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	58.9	29.0	9.9	2.2
Illawarra	54.9	32.9	10.2	2.0
Mid North Coast	60.6	28.2	9.5	1.7
Murray	60.1	27.3	10.3	2.2
New England and North West	62.8	27.0	8.9	1.3
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	55.0	31.5	10.9	2.5
Richmond - Tweed	63.9	26.2	8.2	1.7
Riverina	59.5	28.6	9.7	2.2
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	57.5	30.9	9.8	1.8
Victoria	63.5	26.4	7.9	2.2
Greater Melbourne	64.2	26.1	7.5	2.1
Melbourne - Inner	64.5	23.8	8.6	3.1
Melbourne - Inner East	65.6	26.2	6.6	1.5
Melbourne - Inner South	65.4	25.7	7.0	1.8
Melbourne - North East	64.5	27.1	6.7	1.6
Melbourne - North West	65.4	25.0	7.5	2.1
Melbourne - Outer East	59.4	30.3	8.4	2.0
Melbourne - South East	63.7	26.3	7.7	2.3
Melbourne - West	66.8	25.4	6.2	1.6
Mornington Peninsula	60.9	29.5	8.0	1.6
Rest of Victoria	61.5	27.6	9.0	1.8
Ballarat	60.5	28.7	8.9	1.9
Bendigo	60.1	28.2	9.6	2.0

(continued)

Business size by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Non-employing per cent</i>	<i>1-4 employees per cent</i>	<i>5-19 employees per cent</i>	<i>20 or more employees per cent</i>
2018				
Geelong	61.0	28.2	8.8	2.0
Hume	63.8	26.3	8.5	1.5
Latrobe - Gippsland	64.1	25.9	8.4	1.6
North West	58.3	30.5	9.4	1.8
Shepparton	62.6	25.8	9.5	2.1
Warrnambool and South West	60.0	28.3	9.8	1.9
Queensland	62.4	26.4	8.8	2.3
Greater Brisbane	62.4	26.7	8.6	2.3
Brisbane - East	59.4	28.9	9.4	2.3
Brisbane - North	61.8	26.2	9.2	2.8
Brisbane - South	63.2	26.0	8.7	2.1
Brisbane - West	62.8	28.4	7.1	1.7
Brisbane Inner City	64.4	24.1	8.6	2.9
Ipswich	63.8	25.7	8.1	2.3
Logan - Beaudesert	62.4	27.0	8.6	2.0
Moreton Bay - North	59.2	29.8	8.9	2.1
Moreton Bay - South	59.3	30.3	8.7	1.7
Rest of Queensland	62.6	26.2	9.0	2.1
Cairns	59.3	27.3	10.6	2.8
Darling Downs - Maranoa	69.1	22.1	7.1	1.7
Central Queensland	63.0	25.4	9.7	1.9
Gold Coast	64.4	25.9	7.6	2.1
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	59.7	27.7	10.2	2.5
Queensland - Outback	62.2	26.0	9.8	1.9
<i>Far North</i>	61.2	24.0	11.5	3.3
<i>Outback - North</i>	58.6	26.8	11.7	2.9
<i>Outback - South</i>	65.4	26.5	7.6	0.6
Sunshine Coast	61.6	27.9	8.8	1.7
Toowoomba	61.1	26.2	10.3	2.5
Townsville	58.4	27.7	11.5	2.4
Wide Bay	62.4	25.7	9.7	2.2
South Australia	66.1	23.0	8.7	2.2
Greater Adelaide	67.9	21.8	8.1	2.2
Adelaide - Central and Hills	69.1	21.1	7.7	2.1
Adelaide - North	68.2	22.0	7.7	2.1
Adelaide - South	67.0	23.4	8.0	1.6
Adelaide - West	65.6	21.5	10.0	2.9
Rest of South Australia	60.9	26.9	10.4	1.8
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	61.3	27.7	9.4	1.5
South Australia - Outback	58.4	28.7	10.9	2.0
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	58.8	29.2	10.2	1.8
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	56.6	26.8	13.5	3.1
South Australia - South East	61.6	25.8	10.8	1.8
Western Australia	63.8	24.4	9.0	2.7
Greater Perth	65.0	23.8	8.7	2.6

(continued)

Business size by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Non-employing per cent</i>	<i>1-4 employees per cent</i>	<i>5-19 employees per cent</i>	<i>20 or more employees per cent</i>
2018				
Mandurah	62.6	26.0	9.1	2.4
Perth - Inner	64.4	23.4	9.0	3.2
Perth - North East	63.9	24.3	9.1	2.7
Perth - North West	66.4	23.7	7.9	2.0
Perth - South East	65.3	23.3	8.8	2.6
Perth - South West	64.3	24.0	9.0	2.7
Rest of Western Australia	60.1	27.0	10.4	2.5
Bunbury	63.3	24.0	10.1	2.6
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	60.3	28.9	9.0	1.8
Western Australia - Outback (North)	56.3	26.6	12.8	4.4
<i>Kimberley</i>	57.0	25.3	13.1	4.7
<i>East Pilbara</i>	57.4	26.4	12.1	4.1
<i>West Pilbara</i>	53.5	29.1	12.9	4.5
Western Australia - Outback (South)	56.5	28.9	11.9	2.7
<i>Esperance</i>	56.5	31.0	11.0	1.4
<i>Gascoyne</i>	54.5	27.2	14.3	4.0
<i>Goldfields</i>	53.0	29.3	13.9	3.7
<i>Mid West</i>	58.5	28.3	10.8	2.4
Tasmania	60.3	25.7	11.0	2.9
Greater Hobart	60.9	25.5	10.7	2.9
Rest of Tasmania	60.1	26.0	11.3	2.6
Launceston and North East	60.3	26.2	11.0	2.5
South East	62.2	24.1	11.0	2.7
West and North West	59.1	26.4	11.9	2.6
Northern Territory	58.5	24.4	12.7	4.4
Greater Darwin	60.0	24.5	11.9	3.6
Rest of Northern Territory	55.5	24.3	15.0	5.2
Northern Territory - Outback	55.5	24.3	15.0	5.2
<i>Alice Springs</i>	55.7	23.4	15.6	5.3
<i>Barkly</i>	56.8	21.2	16.2	5.9
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	66.2	21.5	10.9	1.5
<i>East Arnhem</i>	48.9	31.7	13.1	6.3
<i>Katherine</i>	52.6	27.4	15.0	5.0
Australian Capital Territory	58.8	29.0	9.5	2.7
Australian Capital Cities	62.7	27.1	8.0	2.2
Australian Rest of States	60.9	27.5	9.5	2.0

Source: ABS 2019, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2014 to Jun 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 are under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register.

Entities not considered to be actively trading in the market sector are not considered to be businesses and, as such, are also excluded from these business counts.

Multiple location businesses are included, but it is currently only possible to account for their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia.

Australian and state/territory rates are based on data that includes businesses whose location is "currently unknown" at the finer spatial level. These are disproportionately in the '20 or more employees' category, hence why the Australian rate for this category appears higher than those of component regions.

Figures in table may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

C 3.3 Innovation

C 3.3.1 Employment in knowledge-intensive service industries

Employment in knowledge-intensive service industries indicates the number of people working in Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, Information Media and Telecommunications and Financial and Insurance Services. Knowledge-intensive service industries are important for regional economies because of their links to innovative products, new production processes and productivity. This indicator is based on the place of usual residence of the employed person and not the location at which they work.

Table C 3.3.1.a Employment in knowledge-intensive industries by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2008 per cent	2013 per cent	2018 per cent	2008 - 2018 change percentage points
New South Wales	15.7	15.5	17.3	1.6
Greater Sydney	19.7	19.7	21.4	1.7
Central Coast	9.5	9.1	10.4	0.9
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	19.2	15.7	24.0	4.8
Sydney - Blacktown	12.6	14.7	16.2	3.6
Sydney - City and Inner South	29.9	31.1	34.7	4.8
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	33.7	27.9	28.7	-5.0
Sydney - Inner South West	13.8	15.0	17.0	3.2
Sydney - Inner West	25.7	25.4	27.1	1.4
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	34.1	35.6	36.2	2.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches	21.0	22.6	26.9	5.9
Sydney - Outer South West	11.7	10.5	12.0	0.3
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	8.2	11.0	10.1	1.9
Sydney - Parramatta	19.1	16.7	18.0	-1.1
Sydney - Ryde	29.7	24.0	25.3	-4.4
Sydney - South West	11.5	12.2	12.0	0.5
Sydney - Sutherland	15.5	16.2	15.1	-0.3
Rest of New South Wales	8.0	6.9	8.5	0.5
Capital Region	11.9	8.8	6.4	-5.4
Central West	6.5	3.9	6.9	0.4
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	5.4	5.0	6.3	1.0
Far West and Orana	3.3	4.0	3.3	0.1
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	6.9	6.7	8.5	1.6
Illawarra	8.6	8.4	12.1	3.5
Mid North Coast	7.1	7.9	9.6	2.5
Murray	6.9	4.6	3.9	-2.9
New England and North West	7.2	4.5	7.8	0.7
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	11.2	10.8	12.3	1.2
Richmond - Tweed	8.4	7.0	10.6	2.2
Riverina	5.8	5.0	4.7	-1.0
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	7.2	6.2	5.8	-1.4
Victoria	14.2	15.0	14.7	0.6
Greater Melbourne	16.4	17.2	16.6	0.2
Melbourne - Inner	25.9	28.8	26.0	0.0
Melbourne - Inner East	21.8	21.2	20.8	-1.0
Melbourne - Inner South	25.1	22.4	25.4	0.3
Melbourne - North East	12.4	13.7	14.2	1.7
Melbourne - North West	11.4	13.3	11.9	0.5
Melbourne - Outer East	12.3	14.1	13.1	0.8
Melbourne - South East	12.5	12.1	11.2	-1.3
Melbourne - West	14.2	13.7	13.6	-0.6
Mornington Peninsula	9.0	12.4	11.9	2.9
Rest of Victoria	6.9	7.5	7.9	1.1
Ballarat	7.9	8.3	9.1	1.2

(continued)

Employment in knowledge-intensive industries by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2008 per cent	2013 per cent	2018 per cent	2008 - 2018 change percentage points
Bendigo	8.5	7.1	10.5	2.0
Geelong	8.2	11.7	10.7	2.4
Hume	7.1	6.8	8.1	1.0
Latrobe - Gippsland	6.6	7.3	7.1	0.5
North West	5.4	3.8	6.7	1.3
Shepparton	4.3	7.1	3.7	-0.5
Warrnambool and South West	5.2	5.0	4.9	-0.4
Queensland	11.0	10.8	10.6	-0.3
Greater Brisbane	13.9	14.1	13.8	-0.1
Brisbane - East	13.5	10.8	7.9	-5.6
Brisbane - North	13.7	15.0	16.7	3.0
Brisbane - South	14.9	16.3	16.8	2.0
Brisbane - West	23.0	17.9	19.3	-3.7
Brisbane Inner City	23.2	24.6	25.1	1.9
Ipswich	8.4	9.0	7.4	-0.9
Logan - Beaudesert	7.7	10.1	7.7	0.0
Moreton Bay - North	8.0	6.3	9.0	1.0
Moreton Bay - South	11.5	14.8	13.9	2.5
Rest of Queensland	8.1	7.7	7.3	-0.8
Cairns	7.3	5.5	6.1	-1.3
Darling Downs - Maranoa	5.1	5.3	4.1	-1.0
Central Queensland	3.8	6.2	3.7	-0.0
Gold Coast	11.5	10.4	9.7	-1.7
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	6.1	6.9	6.6	0.5
Queensland - Outback	3.0	3.7	4.1	1.1
Sunshine Coast	10.3	9.2	9.4	-0.9
Toowoomba	9.9	6.9	8.1	-1.8
Townsville	8.9	7.1	3.8	-5.2
Wide Bay	6.0	7.3	8.1	2.2
South Australia	10.3	10.2	10.3	-0.1
Greater Adelaide	11.8	11.8	11.8	-0.0
Adelaide - Central and Hills	16.3	16.4	16.6	0.2
Adelaide - North	9.5	9.7	8.5	-1.0
Adelaide - South	11.5	11.1	10.7	-0.7
Adelaide - West	10.3	10.2	12.5	2.1
Rest of South Australia	5.2	4.2	4.8	-0.4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	5.3	3.9	4.8	-0.6
South Australia - Outback	5.8	3.9	2.8	-2.9
South Australia - South East	4.9	4.5	5.7	0.8
Western Australia	10.9	11.4	9.8	-1.1
Greater Perth	12.6	13.0	11.2	-1.5
Mandurah	2.5	5.0	6.7	4.2
Perth - Inner	23.3	20.8	19.1	-4.2
Perth - North East	9.8	12.7	9.2	-0.6

(continued)

Employment in knowledge-intensive industries by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2008 per cent	2013 per cent	2018 per cent	2008 - 2018 change percentage points
Perth - North West	13.5	13.9	12.4	-1.0
Perth - South East	11.6	13.0	9.8	-1.8
Perth - South West	11.7	10.0	9.4	-2.2
Rest of Western Australia	4.6	5.2	4.7	0.1
Bunbury	6.5	5.6	5.8	-0.6
Western Australia - Outback	3.9	5.1	3.5	-0.4
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	3.3	4.8	5.2	1.8
Tasmania	8.8	8.3	8.7	-0.1
Greater Hobart	11.3	10.9	10.5	-0.7
Rest of Tasmania	7.0	6.3	7.2	0.3
Launceston and North East	8.9	6.7	8.9	-0.0
South East	5.2	7.1	7.3	2.1
West and North West	5.0	5.4	4.9	-0.0
Northern Territory	8.2	7.8	7.6	-0.6
Greater Darwin	10.5	10.0	8.6	-2.0
Rest of Northern Territory	4.5	4.2	5.9	1.4
Northern Territory - Outback	4.5	4.2	5.9	1.4
Australian Capital Territory	16.2	13.7	13.7	-2.5
Australian Capital Cities	16.1	16.3	16.4	0.4
Australian Rest of States	7.4	7.0	7.5	0.1
AUSTRALIA	13.2	13.3	13.7	0.5

Source: ABS 2019, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, May 2019 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

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 an average across the four quarters of the calendar year.

Definition includes the top three knowledge-intensive service industries based on Department of Industry, Innovation and Science advice. They include Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, Information Media and Telecommunications and Financial and Insurance Services.

Change may vary from annual figures due to rounding.

Abbreviations and acronyms

ABN	Australian Business Number	LGA	Local Government Area
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics	MAP	Measures of Australia's Progress
ACARA	Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority	MUA	Major Urban Areas
AEC	Australian Electoral Commission	NAPLAN	National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy
AEDC	Australian Early Development Census	NEPM	National Environment Protection Measure
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations	NGGI	National Greenhouse Gas Inventory
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification	NHS	National Health Survey
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
BITRE	Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics	POSL	Percentage of Speed Limit
BTCE	Bureau of Transport and Communications Economics	RPT	Regular Public Transport
BTRE	Bureau of Transport and Regional Economics	SA2	Statistical Area Level 2
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology	SA3	Statistical Area Level 3
CED	Commonwealth Electoral Divisions	SA4	Statistical Area Level 4
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects	SDR	Standardised death rate
CPI	Consumer Price Index	SIH	Survey of Income and Housing
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation	SMVU	Survey of Motor Vehicle Use
DEE	Department of the Environment and Energy	SUA	Significant Urban Area
DSS	Department of Social Services	TRA	Tourism Research Australia
FFC	Full Fuel Cycle	UN	United Nations
GCCSA	Greater Capital City Statistical Area	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GST	Goods and Service Tax	VKT	Vehicle kilometres travelled
HILDA	Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia	WHO	World Health Organization
IVS	International Visitor Survey		

Endnotes and definitions

Place of usual residence

Place of usual residence is the place where a person usually lives. It may, or may not be, the place where the person was counted on Census night. Each person is required to state their address of usual residence on the Census form.

2011 ASGS and 2016 ASGS

The 2016 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), which was introduced in 2016, updates the 2011 ASGS, with some minor boundary changes. This includes the addition of Norfolk Island in the collection of data from July 2016 onwards; the splitting of the Western Australia - Outback SA4 into two SA4 regions, Western Australia - Outback (North) and Western Australia - Outback (South); and minor boundary changes to the Remoteness Area classification. There were no changes made to the Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSA).

Rounding of data

In this publication, table data has been rounded to one decimal place. In most instances, changes in an indicator over time have been calculated using the rounded data published in the tables. However, in some cases changes over time have been calculated before rounding. In these cases, the figure published for change over time may not sum with the rest of the data published for that region.

Changes over time

Where commentary refers to the largest increase or decrease in an indicator, the change is measured in the units specified in the indicator's table. For example, changes in an indicator for a region may be measured in absolute terms, in percentage points or in percentages, as specified by the table.

Equivalent classifications

The GCCSA geographies for Greater Hobart, Greater Darwin and the ACT are equivalent to their respective SA4 geographies. Data presented for these areas at the SA4 scale is equivalent to data for these areas at the GCCSA scale. Further, the rest of state geography for the Northern Territory (rest of Northern Territory) is equivalent to the SA4 region Northern Territory - Outback.

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