



Australian Government

Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics

Yearbook 2017

Progress in Australian Regions



Yearbook 2017

Progress in Australian Regions



© Commonwealth of Australia, 2017
ISBN 978-1-925531-82-4
ISSN 2204-6976 (Print)
ISSN 2204-6984 (Online)
December 2017/INFRA3199

Ownership of intellectual property rights in this publication

Unless otherwise noted, copyright (and any other intellectual property rights, if any) in this publication is owned by the Commonwealth of Australia (referred to below as the Commonwealth).

Disclaimer

The material contained in this publication is made available on the understanding that the Commonwealth is not providing professional advice, and that users exercise their own skill and care with respect to its use, and seek independent advice if necessary.

The Commonwealth makes no representations or warranties as to the contents or accuracy of the information contained in this publication. To the extent permitted by law, the Commonwealth disclaims liability to any person or organisation in respect of anything done, or omitted to be done, in reliance upon information contained in this publication.

Creative Commons licence

With the exception of (a) the Coat of Arms; (b) the Department of Infrastructure's photos and graphics; copyright in this publication is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia Licence.

Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia Licence is a standard form licence agreement that allows you to copy, communicate and adapt this publication provided that you attribute the work to the Commonwealth and abide by the other licence terms.

A summary of the licence terms is available from <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/deed.en>. The full licence terms are available from <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/legalcode>. This publication should be attributed in the following way: © Commonwealth of Australia 2017, *Progress in Australian Regions Yearbook 2017*.

Use of the Coat of Arms

The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet sets the terms under which the Coat of Arms is used. Please refer to the Department's Commonwealth Coat of Arms and Government Branding web page <http://www.dpmc.gov.au/resource-centre/government/australian-government-branding-guidelines-use-australian-government-logo-australian-government-departments-and-agencies> and in particular, the Guidelines on the use of the Commonwealth Coat of Arms publication.

Contact us

This publication is available in hard copy or PDF format. All other rights are reserved, including in relation to any Departmental logos or trademarks, which may exist. For enquiries regarding the licence and any use of this publication, please contact:

Director — Publishing and Communications Section
Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development
GPO Box 594, Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
Email: publishing@infrastructure.gov.au
Website: www.infrastructure.gov.au

Acknowledgements

The Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development would like to acknowledge the significant contribution made by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), which constructed many of the indicators contained in this edition, particularly in relation to the new 2016 Census. In addition, we wish to acknowledge comments and suggestions to improve the Yearbook, made by state and territory Governments, other Australian Government agencies, research institutions and business organisations.

Foreword



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

The Yearbook charts the development of Australia's regions over time. The aim is to provide governments, planners, community leaders, academics and other stakeholders with information to answer the question of how our regions are progressing against economic, social, environmental and governance measures.

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

In this edition, new data from the 2016 Census of Population and Housing has been included which will provide significant additional insight into the changing nature of Australia's regions.

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

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

Gary Dolman

Head of Bureau

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics

December 2017

Contents

Foreword	iii
Introduction	1
The framework	1
Progress indicators	1
Contextual indicators	2
Geographic and regional variation	4
Remoteness classes	4
Major urban areas	5
Capital city and balance of state	7
Sub-state regions	7
Reading the tables	11
Data quality and availability	12
Data quality	12
Significance testing	12
Data gaps	13
Regional data	13
Online access	13
For further development	13
Progress	15
Progress 1: Society	17
P 1.1 Health and wellbeing	18
P 1.1.1 Life expectancy at birth	18
P 1.1.2 Psychological distress	22
P 1.1.3 Suicide rate	24
P 1.1.4 Overweight or obese	26
P 1.1.5 Physical activity	31
P 1.1.6 Smoking rates	36
P 1.2 Close relationships	41
P 1.2.1 Children developmentally vulnerable due to physical health and wellbeing	41
P 1.3 Home	42
P 1.3.1 Homelessness	42
P 1.3.2 Overcrowded conditions	46
P 1.3.3 Households that own their own home	51
P 1.3.4 Recognising traditional country	56

P 1.4 Safety.....	57
P 1.4.1 Victims of physical assault	57
P 1.4.2 Victims of malicious property damage	59
P 1.4.3 Road fatalities.....	61
P 1.5 Learning and knowledge.....	63
P 1.5.1 Vocational or higher educational qualifications	63
P 1.5.2 Year 5 and 9 reading standards	68
P 1.5.3 Year 5 and 9 numeracy standards.....	69
P 1.6 Community connections	70
P 1.6.1 Voluntary work.....	70
P 1.7 Fair opportunity	75
P 1.7.1 Disposable household income for low and middle income households	75
P 1.8 Enriched lives.....	80
P 1.8.1 Unpaid help.....	80
P 1.8.2 Attendance at cultural venues and events.....	82
Progress 2: Economy	85
P 2.1 Opportunities	86
P 2.1.1 Having a qualification or working in a skilled occupation 86	
P 2.1.2 Young people earning or learning	91
P 2.1.3 New business entry rate.....	96
P 2.2 Jobs	101
P 2.2.1 Employed persons	101
P 2.2.2 Unemployment rate.....	106
P 2.2.3 Youth unemployment rate	111
P 2.3 A resilient economy	116
P 2.3.1 Proportion of unemployed persons unemployed for 12 months or more	116
P 2.3.2 Labour force underutilisation rate	118
P 2.3.3 Value of new building approvals	122
P 2.4 Enhanced living standards.....	127
P 2.4.1 Real median weekly household income.....	127
P 2.4.2 Real household net worth.....	132
P 2.4.3 Labour force participation.....	136
P 2.5 Fair outcomes	141
P 2.5.1 Inequality in household income.....	141
P 2.6 International economic engagement.....	147
P 2.6.1 International visits to residents ratio	147

Progress 3: Environment	151
P 3.1 Healthy natural environment	152
P 3.1.1 Air pollution	152
P 3.2 Appreciating the environment	153
P 3.2.1 Domestic trips involving nature activities	153
P 3.3 Protecting the environment	157
P 3.3.1 Protected areas of land	157
P 3.4 Sustaining the environment	162
P 3.4.1 Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport	162
P 3.5 Healthy built environments	163
P 3.5.1 Average commuting time	163
P 3.5.2 Active travel	165
P 3.5.3 Number of solar panel systems	175
Progress 4: Governance	181
P 4.1 Trust	182
P 4.1.1 Generalised trust	182
P 4.1.2 Informal votes	184
P 4.2 Participation	185
P 4.2.1 Voter turnout	185
P 4.2.2 Participation in a civic or political group	186
P 4.2.3 Uptake of Australian citizenship	188
Context	193
Context 1: Population and Demographics	195
C 1.1 Population	196
C 1.1.1 Estimated resident population	196
C 1.1.2 Population projections	203
C 1.1.3 Internal migration	207
C 1.1.4 Overseas arrivals	210
C 1.1.5 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	215
C 1.2 Age structure	220
C 1.2.1 Age profile	220
C 1.2.2 Proportion of people who are working age	224
C 1.3 Housing	229
C 1.3.1 Average household size	229
C 1.3.2 Multi-unit dwellings	234
C 1.3.3 Residential property prices	239
C 1.3.4 Dwelling approvals	247

C 1.4 Social characteristics	251
C 1.4.1 People who speak a language other than English at home	251
C 1.4.2 People on selected pensions or allowances	256
C 1.4.3 Single parent families	260
Context 2: Transport and Infrastructure	265
C 2.1 Moving people	266
C 2.1.1 Transport mode for journey to work	266
C 2.1.2 Passengers through airports	278
C 2.1.3 Dwellings with no motor vehicle	280
C 2.1.4 Kilometres travelled by passenger vehicles	284
C 2.1.5 Network delays due to congestion	285
C 2.2 Moving freight	286
C 2.2.1 Road freight activity	286
C 2.2.2 Volume of freight through ports	287
C 2.2.3 Value of international freight through ports	289
C 2.3 Communications and utilities	290
C 2.3.1 Dwellings with an internet connection	290
C 2.3.2 Residential water supply	295
C 2.4 Land use	296
C 2.4.1 Land area and land use	296
Context 3: Industry and Innovation	301
C 3.1 Industry	302
C 3.1.1 Top employing industry	302
C 3.1.2 Main growth and decline industry	310
C 3.1.3 Structural change index	318
C 3.2 Business activity	323
C 3.2.1 Actively trading businesses	323
C 3.2.2 Business size	328
C 3.3 Innovation	333
C 3.3.1 Employment in knowledge-intensive industries	333
Abbreviations and acronyms	339
Endnotes and definitions	340
References	341

List of tables

Table 1	Indicator framework	3
Table 2	Additions to the 2017 Yearbook.....	4
Table 3	Statistical geographic areas used to define Australia's major urban areas	5
Table 4	List of sub-state regions based on 2016 ASGS	10
Table 5	Example table with guidance for interpretation	11
Table P 1.1.1.a	Life expectancy at birth by sub-state region	19
Table P 1.1.2.a	Adults with high or very high levels of psychological distress by remoteness class	22
Table P 1.1.2.b	Adults with high or very high levels of psychological distress by capital city/balance of state ...	23
Table P 1.1.3.a	Suicide rate by capital city/balance of state	25
Table P 1.1.4.a	Adults who are overweight or obese by remoteness class	26
Table P 1.1.4.b	Adults who are overweight or obese by major urban area	27
Table P 1.1.4.c	Adults who are overweight or obese by sub-state region.....	28
Table P 1.1.5.a	Adults who met physical activity guidelines by remoteness class	31
Table P 1.1.5.b	Adults who met physical activity guidelines by major urban area	32
Table P 1.1.5.c	Adults who met physical activity guidelines by sub-state region	33
Table P 1.1.6.a	Adults who are current daily smokers by remoteness class	36
Table P 1.1.6.b	Adults who are current daily smokers by major urban area	37
Table P 1.1.6.c	Adults who are current daily smokers by sub-state region	38
Table P 1.2.1.a	Children who are developmentally vulnerable due to their physical health and wellbeing by remoteness class	41
Table P 1.3.1.a	Homelessness by remoteness class	42
Table P 1.3.1.b	Homelessness by sub-state region.....	43
Table P 1.3.2.a	Houses with overcrowded conditions by remoteness class	46
Table P 1.3.2.b	Houses with overcrowded conditions by major urban area	47
Table P 1.3.2.c	Houses with overcrowded conditions by sub-state region	48
Table P 1.3.3.a	Households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage) by remoteness class	51
Table P 1.3.3.b	Households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage) by major urban area	52
Table P 1.3.3.c	Households that own their own home (with or without a mortgage) by sub-state region	53
Table P 1.3.4.a	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who recognise an area as homelands or traditional country by remoteness class.....	56
Table P 1.4.1.a	Victims of physical assault by remoteness class	57
Table P 1.4.1.b	Victims of physical assault by capital city/balance of state	58
Table P 1.4.2.a	Victims of malicious property damage by remoteness class	59
Table P 1.4.2.b	Victims of malicious property damage by capital city/balance of state	60
Table P 1.4.3.a	Road fatalities by remoteness class.....	61
Table P 1.4.3.b	Road fatalities by capital city/balance of state.....	62
Table P 1.5.1.a	People with a vocational or higher education qualification by remoteness class	63
Table P 1.5.1.b	People with a vocational or higher education qualification by major urban area	64

Table P 1.5.1.c People with a vocational or higher education qualification by sub-state region.....	65
Table P 1.5.2.a Students at or above national minimum reading standards by remoteness class	68
Table P 1.5.3.a Students at or above national minimum numeracy standards by remoteness class	69
Table P 1.6.1.a People who do voluntary work through an organisation or group by remoteness class	70
Table P 1.6.1.b People who do voluntary work through an organisation or group by major urban area	71
Table P 1.6.1.c People who do voluntary work through an organisation or group by sub-state region.....	72
Table P 1.7.1.a Disposable household income for low and middle income households by remoteness class ..	75
Table P 1.7.1.b Disposable household income for low and middle income households by sub-state region	77
Table P 1.8.1.a People who provided unpaid help to others living outside the household by remoteness class	80
Table P 1.8.1.b People who provided unpaid help to others living outside the household by capital city/balance of state	81
Table P 1.8.2.a Attendance rate for cultural venues and events by capital city/balance of state	83
Table P 2.1.1.a People with a Certificate III or above, or employed in a skilled occupation by remoteness class	86
Table P 2.1.1.b People with a Certificate III or above, or employed in a skilled occupation by major urban area	87
Table P 2.1.1.c People with a Certificate III or above, or employed in a skilled occupation by sub-state region	88
Table P 2.1.2.a People aged 15-24 years who are earning or learning by remoteness class.....	91
Table P 2.1.2.b People aged 15-24 years who are earning or learning by major urban area	92
Table P 2.1.2.c People aged 15-24 years who are earning or learning by sub-state region	93
Table P 2.1.3.a New business entry rate by remoteness class	96
Table P 2.1.3.b New business entry rate by major urban area.....	97
Table P 2.1.3.c New business entry rate by sub-state region	98
Table P 2.2.1.a Employed persons by remoteness class	101
Table P 2.2.1.b Employed persons by major urban area	102
Table P 2.2.1.c Employed persons by sub-state region.....	103
Table P 2.2.2.a Unemployment rate by remoteness class	106
Table P 2.2.2.b Unemployment rate by major urban area.....	107
Table P 2.2.2.c Unemployment rate by sub-state region	108
Table P 2.2.3.a Youth unemployment rate by remoteness class	111
Table P 2.2.3.b Youth unemployment rate by major urban area	112
Table P 2.2.3.c Youth unemployment rate by sub-state region	113
Table P 2.3.1.a Proportion of unemployed persons unemployed for 12 months or more by capital city/balance of state	117
Table P 2.3.2.a Labour force underutilisation rate by sub-state region	119
Table P 2.3.3.a Value of new building approvals by remoteness class	122
Table P 2.3.3.b Value of new building approvals by major urban area	123
Table P 2.3.3.c Value of new building approvals by sub-state region.....	124
Table P 2.4.1.a Real median weekly household income by remoteness class	127

Table P 2.4.1.b Real median weekly household income by major urban area.....	128
Table P 2.4.1.c Real median weekly household income by sub-state region	129
Table P 2.4.2.a Real mean household net worth by remoteness class	132
Table P 2.4.2.b Real mean household net worth by sub-state region	133
Table P 2.4.3.a Labour force participation rate by remoteness class.....	136
Table P 2.4.3.b Labour force participation rate by major urban area	137
Table P 2.4.3.c Labour force participation rate by sub-state region	138
Table P 2.5.1.a Ratio of household income for low income households to median income households by remoteness class.....	141
Table P 2.5.1.b Ratio of household income for low income households to median income households by major urban area	142
Table P 2.5.1.c Ratio of household income for low income households to median income households by sub-state region	144
Table P 2.6.1.a International visits by sub-state region	148
Table P 3.1.1.a Air pollution.....	152
Table P 3.2.1.a Domestic visits involving nature activities by sub-state region	154
Table P 3.3.1.a Protected areas of land by remoteness class.....	157
Table P 3.3.1.b Protected areas of land by major urban area	158
Table P 3.3.1.c Protected areas of land by sub-state region	159
Table P 3.4.1.a Greenhouse gas emissions (CO ₂ -e) from road transport by capital city	162
Table P 3.5.1.a Average commuting time by remoteness class	163
Table P 3.5.1.b Average commuting time by capital city/balance of state	164
Table P 3.5.2.a Active travel by bicycle or walking by remoteness class	165
Table P 3.5.2.b Active travel by bicycle or walking by major urban area	167
Table P 3.5.2.c Active travel by bicycle or walking by sub-state region	169
Table P 3.5.3.a Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations by remoteness class.....	175
Table P 3.5.3.b Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations by major urban area	176
Table P 3.5.3.c Number of small scale solar panel systems and solar water heater installations by sub-state region	177
Table P 4.1.1.a Levels of generalised trust by remoteness class	182
Table P 4.1.1.b Levels of generalised trust by capital city/balance of state	183
Table P 4.1.2.a Informal votes in Australian federal elections by remoteness class.....	184
Table P 4.2.1.a Voter turnout at federal elections by remoteness class.....	185
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.....	186
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	187
Table P 4.2.3.a Uptake of Australian citizenship by remoteness class	188
Table P 4.2.3.b Uptake of Australian citizenship by major urban area	189
Table P 4.2.3.c Uptake of Australian citizenship by sub-state region	190

Table C 1.1.1.a Estimated resident population by remoteness class	196
Table C 1.1.1.b Estimated resident population by major urban area	197
Table C 1.1.1.c Estimated resident population by sub-state region.....	198
Table C 1.1.2.a Population projections by remoteness class.....	203
Table C 1.1.2.b Population projections by sub-state region	204
Table C 1.1.3.a Internal migration matrix by remoteness class	207
Table C 1.1.3.b Internal migration by sub-state region.....	208
Table C 1.1.4.a Number of overseas born recent arrivals by remoteness class	210
Table C 1.1.4.b Number of overseas born recent arrivals by major urban area	211
Table C 1.1.4.c Number of overseas born recent arrivals by sub-state region.....	212
Table C 1.1.5.a Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by remoteness class	215
Table C 1.1.5.b Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by major urban area	216
Table C 1.1.5.c Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by sub-state region.....	217
Table C 1.2.1.a Age profile by remoteness class.....	220
Table C 1.2.1.b Age profile by major urban area.....	220
Table C 1.2.1.c Age profile by sub-state region	221
Table C 1.2.2.a Proportion of people who are working age by remoteness class	224
Table C 1.2.2.b Proportion of people who are working age by major urban area.....	225
Table C 1.2.2.c Proportion of people who are working age by sub-state region	226
Table C 1.3.1.a Average household size by remoteness class.....	229
Table C 1.3.1.b Average household size by major urban area.....	230
Table C 1.3.1.c Average household size by sub-state region	231
Table C 1.3.2.a Multi-unit dwellings by remoteness class	234
Table C 1.3.2.b Multi-unit dwellings by major urban area	235
Table C 1.3.2.c Multi-unit dwellings by sub-state region.....	236
Table C 1.3.3.a Average residential property prices by remoteness class	239
Table C 1.3.3.b Average residential property prices by major urban area.....	240
Table C 1.3.3.c Average residential property prices by sub-state region	241
Table C 1.3.4.a Total number of dwelling approvals by remoteness class.....	247
Table C 1.3.4.b Total number of dwelling approvals by major urban area.....	247
Table C 1.3.4.c Total number of dwelling approvals by sub-state region	248
Table C 1.4.1.a People who speak a language other than English at home by remoteness class	251
Table C 1.4.1.b People who speak a language other than English at home by major urban area	252
Table C 1.4.1.c People who speak a language other than English at home by sub-state region.....	253
Table C 1.4.2.a Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by remoteness class	256
Table C 1.4.2.b Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by sub-state region.....	257
Table C 1.4.3.a Proportion of families that are single parent by remoteness class	260
Table C 1.4.3.b Proportion of families that are single parent by major urban area	260
Table C 1.4.3.c Proportion of families that are single parent by sub-state region.....	261
Table C 2.1.1.a Transport mode shares for journey to work by remoteness class	266

Table C 2.1.1.b Transport mode shares for journey to work by major urban area	267
Table C 2.1.1.c Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region.....	269
Table C 2.1.2.a Number of passengers through top 50 airports.....	278
Table C 2.1.3.a Dwellings with no motor vehicle by remoteness class	280
Table C 2.1.3.b Dwellings with no motor vehicle by major urban area	280
Table C 2.1.3.c Dwellings with no motor vehicle by sub-state region.....	281
Table C 2.1.4.a Passenger vehicle kilometres travelled (on road) by capital city/balance of state	284
Table C 2.1.5.a Average network delay due to congestion by selected major urban area	285
Table C 2.2.1.a Road freight tonne kilometres by capital city/balance of state.....	286
Table C 2.2.2.a Volume of freight through top 50 ports	287
Table C 2.2.3.a Value of international freight through top 30 ports.....	289
Table C 2.3.1.a Dwellings with an internet connection by remoteness class.....	290
Table C 2.3.1.b Dwellings with an internet connection by major urban area.....	291
Table C 2.3.1.c Dwellings with an internet connection by sub-state region	292
Table C 2.3.2.a Average annual residential water supplied by major urban area	295
Table C 2.4.1.a Land area by remoteness class	296
Table C 2.4.1.b Land area and land use by major urban area.....	297
Table C 2.4.1.c Land area and land use by sub-state region	298
Table C 3.1.1.a Top employing industry by remoteness class.....	302
Table C 3.1.1.b Top employing industry by major urban area.....	303
Table C 3.1.1.c Top employing industry by sub-state region	304
Table C 3.1.2.a Main growth and decline industries by remoteness class	310
Table C 3.1.2.b Main growth and decline industries by major urban area	311
Table C 3.1.2.c Main growth and decline industries by sub-state region	312
Table C 3.1.3.a Structural change index by remoteness class.....	318
Table C 3.1.3.b Structural change index by major urban area.....	319
Table C 3.1.3.c Structural change index by sub-state region	320
Table C 3.2.1.a Actively trading businesses by remoteness class	323
Table C 3.2.1.b Actively trading businesses by major urban area	324
Table C 3.2.1.c Actively trading businesses by sub-state region.....	325
Table C 3.2.2.a Business size by remoteness class.....	328
Table C 3.2.2.b Business size by major urban area.....	329
Table C 3.2.2.c Business size by sub-state region	330
Table C 3.3.1.a Employment in knowledge intensive industries by remoteness class.....	333
Table C 3.3.1.b Employment in knowledge intensive industries by major urban area.....	334
Table C 3.3.1.c Employment in knowledge intensive industries by sub-state region	335

List of figures

Figure 1	Remoteness classes, 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).....	5
Figure 2	Major urban areas – Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSA) and Significant Urban Areas (SUA).....	6
Figure 3	Sub-state regions – Greater Capital City Statistical Areas and Statistical Areas Level 3 (in Outback areas) and Level 4, 2016 ASGS	8

Introduction



The 2017 Yearbook is the fourth in a series of statistical reports that are designed to help answer the question of how our regions are progressing against social, economic, environmental and governance indicators. This information will enable governments, private investors and the community to identify trends that are important for policy development, investment decisions and planning. Understanding these issues is particularly important when making decisions in relation to infrastructure needs and government services, as both are influenced by the geographic distribution of people, economic activity and natural resources. This edition builds on previous Yearbooks by updating data sources wherever possible and most notably through the inclusion of data from the 2016 Census of Population and Housing.

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) publication. 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.¹

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 Progress² 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 Index³, the OECD Better Life Index⁴ and the related OECD Regional Well-Being initiative⁵.

¹ OECD 2013, *Measuring Well-Being and Progress*, OECD.

² Stiglitz, Sen and Fitoussi 2009, *Report of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress*, CMEPSR.

³ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2014, *Human Development Report 2014: Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience*, UNDP.

⁴ OECD 2016, *Better Life Index*, OECD.

⁵ OECD 2016, *Regional Well-Being*, OECD.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has measured progress at the national scale in its MAP publication.⁶ The themes measured by MAP were selected through extensive national consultation to identify what Australians considered most important to them for national progress. In the Yearbook the MAP themes are examined at a regional scale uncovering the variation in rates of progress below the national level.

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

“Is life in your region getting better?”

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

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

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

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

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

In addition, some themes from MAP are based on indicators that are not available below the national or state level. These themes represent gaps in the regional evidence base. However each year, the Yearbook attempts to fill these gaps. This year, 10 new indicators have been included in the 2017 Yearbook and are outlined below in Table 2.

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.

⁶ ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia’s Progress*, Canberra.

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*, 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. 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 Additions to the 2017 Yearbook

Progress Indicators			Contextual Indicators
Society	Economy	Environment	Population and Demographics
Suicide rate	Youth unemployment	Solar panels	Working age population
Year 5 and 9 numeracy standards	Long term unemployment		Dwelling approvals (number)
	Labour force underutilisation		Single parent families
	Building approvals (value)		

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.

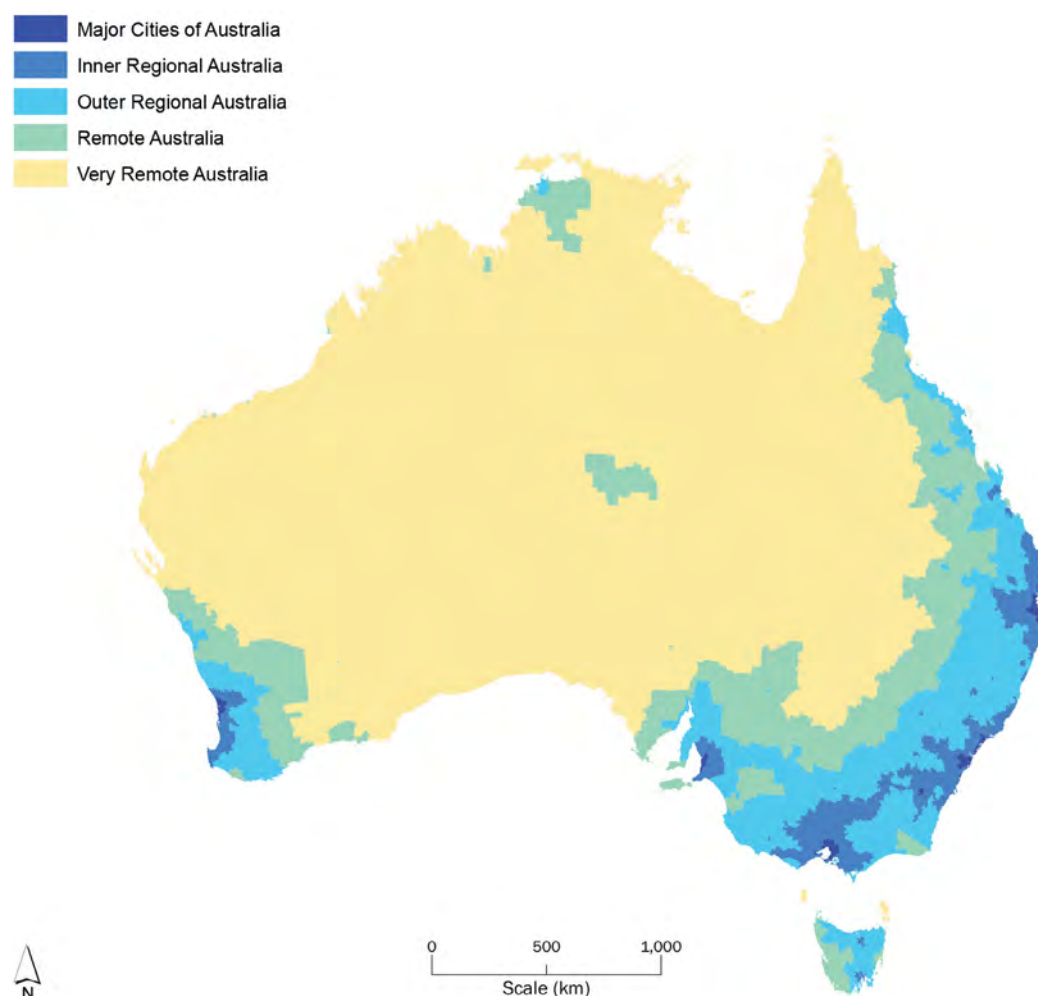
Remoteness classes

The remoteness classes are from the 2011 ABS Remoteness Area classification, which divides Australia into five regions (Map 1). Remoteness classes provide a summary geographic classification to compare how outcomes vary between large regions that share common characteristics of remoteness. In this publication the 2011 remoteness classes are retained as the 2016 update is not yet available. These remoteness classes are:

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

As this geography is based on 2011 ASGS, the sum of data in remoteness classes may not sum to the 2016 Australian total.

Figure 1 Remoteness classes, 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS)



Source: ABS 2011 ASGS

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 (Map 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	

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

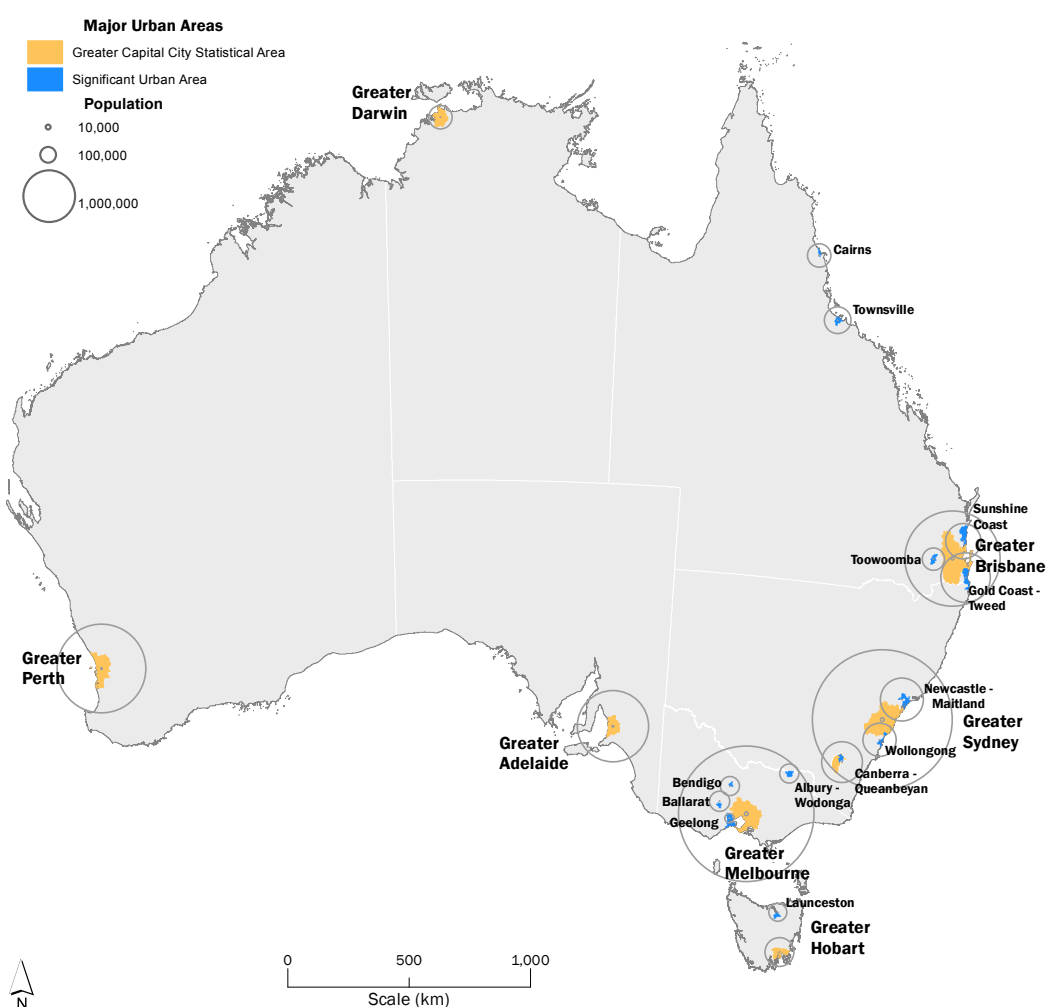
For the seven capital cities (excluding Canberra), the ABS-defined Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSAs) have been used to represent the major urban area. These regions represent the functional socio-economic extent of each of the state and territory capitals. The boundaries cover people who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

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

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

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

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



Source: ABS 2016 ASGS

Capital city and balance of state

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

Sub-state regions

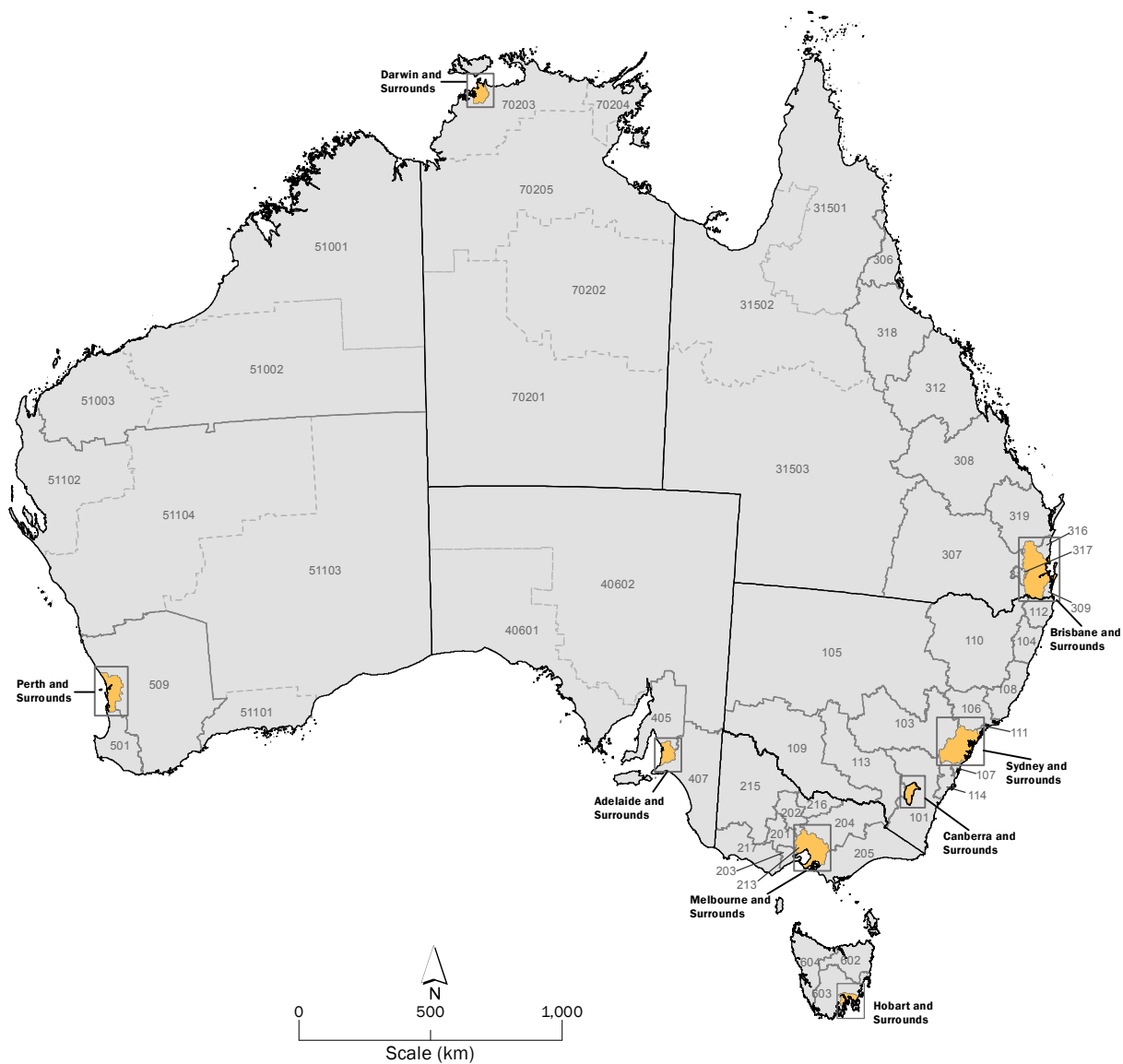
The sub-state regions in the Yearbook are geographic areas within the states and territories (Map 3, Table 4). Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4s) are informed by labour market catchment areas, the population of the region, state and territory boundaries and sample design of the ABS Labour Force Survey.

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.

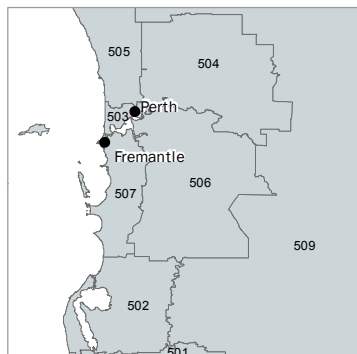
In addition, based on user feedback, since 2016 the Yearbook has included data for Statistical Areas Level 3 (SA3s), where available, for outback regions in Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory within the data tables for sub-state regions.

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

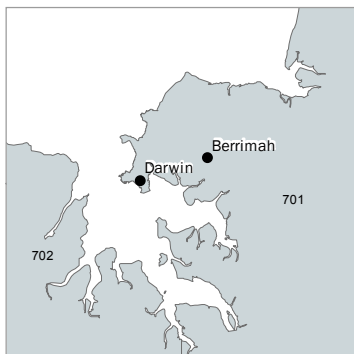


Sub-state regions – Greater Capital City Statistical Areas and Statistical Areas Level 3 (in Outback areas) and Level 4, 2016 ASGS (continued)

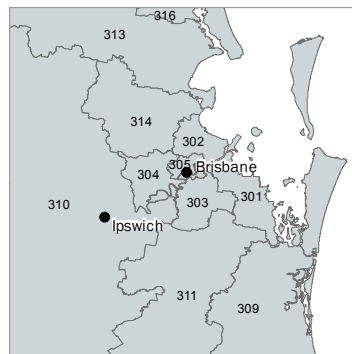
Perth and Surrounds



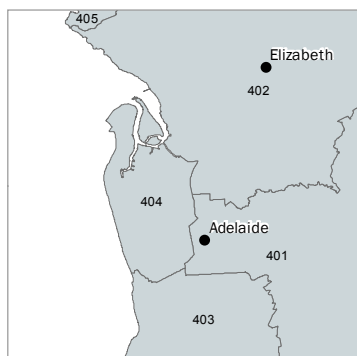
Darwin and Surrounds



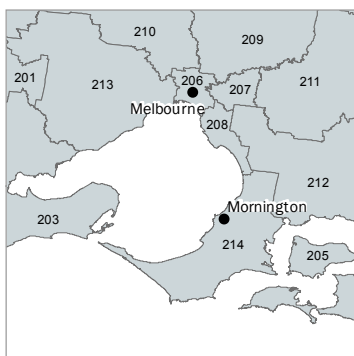
Brisbane and Surrounds



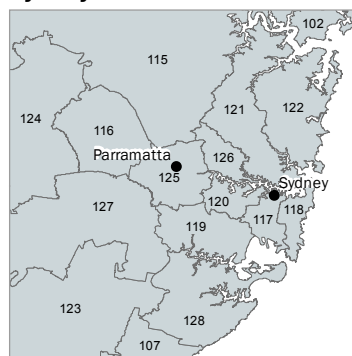
Adelaide and Surrounds



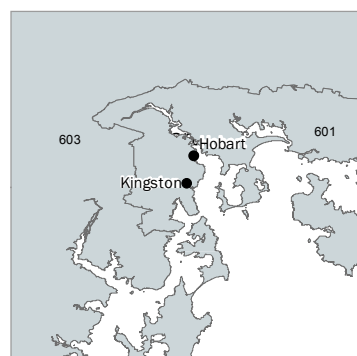
Melbourne and Surrounds



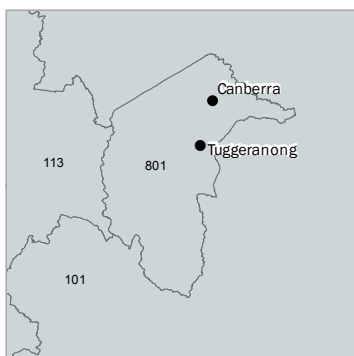
Sydney and Surrounds



Hobart and Surrounds



Canberra and Surrounds



Source: ABS 2016 ASGS

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

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

Source: ABS 2016 ASGS

Reading the tables



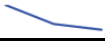
This Yearbook presents data on the changes to indicators for regions across time. These tables include both the values for the indicators as well as a visual representation of the change in the indicator and the trend over time. Table 5 provides guidance on reading Yearbook tables and an explanation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

Trend lines are used to provide a visual representation of progress over time for a specific region, rather than to compare the rate of change between regions. It is important to note that the trend lines do not use a consistent scale, either within an individual table, or across different tables.

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.

Table 5 Example table with guidance for interpretation

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

Geographic regions

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

Significance test

[^] The difference between the first period and last time period is not statistically significant based on 2-tail t-test at 10 per cent.

Standard errors

* Indicates that the estimate has a 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.

Trend Line

Presents the change in the indicator over time and is based on the three reference periods included in the table. The indicator may be available at greater frequency than included in the table, but the trend line is only based on the information in the table.

Source: BITRE analysis

Data quality and availability

Data quality

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

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

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

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

- Changes in statistical geographies;
- ABS data perturbation that randomly adjust cell values to minimise the risk of identifying individuals in aggregate statistics; and
- Changes in methods of calculations – for example, the exclusion of Not Stated from the denominator of rates.

Significance testing

Significance testing for trend analysis has been completed for this edition of the Yearbook for the ABS survey-based progress indicators where possible. It is based on a 2-tail t test at the 10 per cent level of significance ($t=1.65$). All differences and changes mentioned have been tested for statistical significance with a 90 per cent level of confidence that there is a real difference between the two populations being tested. To determine whether there is a statistical difference between any other two estimates, significance testing should be undertaken.

A statistical significance test for a comparison between estimates can be performed to determine whether it is likely that there is a difference between the corresponding population characteristics. The standard error of the difference between two corresponding estimates (x and y) is calculated. This standard error is then used to calculate the test statistic:

$$\left(\frac{x - y}{SE(x - y)} \right)$$

Equation: x minus y divided by the standard error of x minus y .

If the value of this test statistic is greater than 1.65 then there is good evidence, with a 90 per cent level of confidence, of a statistically significant difference in the two populations with respect to that characteristic. Otherwise, it cannot be stated with confidence (at the 90 per cent confidence level) that there is a real difference between the populations.

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 search for their region according to Local Government Area boundaries (2017) and Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2), where data is available. This more detailed data will provide the opportunity to develop better insights at the sub-state level.

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

For further development

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

As a result of this review, some improvements to the Framework have been identified, and are reflected in the inclusion of 10 new indicators (Table 2).

Another key change in this Yearbook is the availability of data from the 2016 Census. Census data underpins a significant proportion of the Yearbook and this new data enables meaningful updates to a number of indicators.

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

- A significant number of indicators rely on data from the ABS, which 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. 57
Psychological distress	p. 22	Victims of malicious property damage	p. 59
Suicide rate	p. 24	Road fatalities	p. 61
Overweight or obese	p. 26	Learning and knowledge	
Physical activity	p. 31	Vocational or higher educational qualifications	p. 63
Smoking rates	p. 36	Year 5 and 9 reading standards	p. 68
Close relationships		Year 5 and 9 numeracy standards	p. 69
Children developmentally vulnerable due to physical health and wellbeing	p. 41	Community connections	
Home		Voluntary work	p. 70
Homelessness	p. 42	Fair opportunities	
Overcrowded conditions	p. 46	Disposable household income for low and middle income households	p. 75
Households that own their own home	p. 51	Enriched lives	
Recognising traditional country	p. 56	Unpaid help	p. 80
		Attendance at cultural venues and events	p. 82

⁸ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

P 1.1 Health and wellbeing

P 1.1.1 Life expectancy at birth

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

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

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

Life expectancy at birth across sub-state regions

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

⁹ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

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

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

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 years	2011 years	2016 years	2006-2016 change years	Trend
Hume	80.6	80.8	81.6	1.0	
Latrobe - Gippsland	80.1	80.4	80.7	0.6	
North West	79.9	80.3	81.3	1.4	
Shepparton	80.1	81.0	81.1	1.0	
Warrnambool and South West	80.0	80.8	81.1	1.1	
Queensland	80.9	81.7	82.2	1.3	
Greater Brisbane	81.4	82.2	83.0	1.6	
Brisbane - East	81.4	82.6	83.3	1.9	
Brisbane - North	81.0	81.9	83.2	2.2	
Brisbane - South	82.0	83.1	83.6	1.6	
Brisbane - West	84.0	83.7	85.6	1.6	
Brisbane Inner City	81.2	83.4	83.8	2.6	
Ipswich	80.3	80.4	81.6	1.3	
Logan - Beaudesert	80.5	80.9	82.0	1.5	
Moreton Bay - North	80.4	80.8	81.3	0.9	
Moreton Bay - South	82.2	83.3	84.2	2.0	
Rest of Queensland	80.7	81.3	82.0	1.3	
Cairns	79.8	80.2	80.9	1.1	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	80.3	81.2	81.1	0.8	
Central Queensland	80.8	80.7	81.9	1.1	
Gold Coast	81.6	82.8	83.1	1.5	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	80.5	80.5	82.2	1.7	
Queensland - Outback	75.3	74.6	78.0	2.7	
Sunshine Coast	82.0	82.8	83.2	1.2	
Toowoomba	81.2	81.3	82.7	1.5	
Townsville	80.1	80.7	81.3	1.2	
Wide Bay	80.1	80.9	80.6	0.5	
South Australia	81.1	81.8	82.4	1.3	
Greater Adelaide	81.2	82.0	82.8	1.6	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	82.3	83.0	84.3	2.0	
Adelaide - North	80.0	81.2	81.5	1.5	
Adelaide - South	82.0	82.8	83.3	1.3	
Adelaide - West	80.4	80.7	82.3	1.9	
Rest of South Australia	80.2	81.2	81.6	1.4	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	79.9	81.0	81.9	2.0	
South Australia - Outback	78.5	79.3	80.3	1.8	
South Australia - South East	81.1	82.3	81.9	0.8	
Western Australia	81.4	82.3	82.5	1.1	
Greater Perth	82.0	82.9	83.4	1.4	
Mandurah	81.4	81.7	82.0	0.6	
Perth - Inner	83.0	83.6	84.0	1.0	
Perth - North East	81.1	82.2	82.7	1.6	
Perth - North West	82.3	83.3	84.5	2.2	
Perth - South East	81.9	82.7	82.8	0.9	
Perth - South West	81.8	83.0	83.2	1.4	
Rest of Western Australia	80.0	80.9	81.1	1.1	
Bunbury	82.0	82.5	82.4	0.4	

(continued)

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

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

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

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS).

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

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

n.a. Not available.

P 1.1.2 Psychological distress






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

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

Psychological distress across remoteness classes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Psychological distress across capital cities and balance of state

- Four of the eight capital cities across Australia recorded progress against the measure of psychological distress, with the largest decrease in the rate of psychological distress being in Greater Darwin¹¹, down 7.9 percentage points between 2007-08 and 2014-15. Greater Hobart recorded the highest increase in the same period (4.7 percentage points).
- All regions outside of capital cities (balance of state) recorded progress against the measure of psychological distress between 2007-08 and 2014-15, with the exception of rest of Victoria and rest of Tasmania.
- In 2014-15, of the regions outside of the capital cities, rest of Victoria was the region with the highest rate of psychological distress (15.1 per cent), closely followed by rest of South Australia (14.9 per cent).
- The changes reported for New South Wales and Greater Sydney were the only statistically significant declines in Australia over this period. Statistically significant increases were recorded for Tasmania as a whole and for Greater Hobart, which recorded the greatest increases of psychological distress across Australia.

¹⁰ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

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

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

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

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

Australian Capital Cities and Australian Rest of State are calculated using weighted Greater Capital City Statistical Area proportions. Care should be taken when comparing this data to other data in the table. The weighted average for 2007-08 Australian Rest of State excludes Rest of Northern Territory in calculation.

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

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

** Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

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

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

n.a. Not available.

P 1.1.3 Suicide rate

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

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

Suicide rate across capital cities and balance of state

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

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

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

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

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

Geographical classification is based on the 2016 ASGS.

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

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

n.p. Not published.

n.a. Not available.

P 1.1.4 Overweight or obese

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

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

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

Adults overweight or obese across remoteness classes

- The proportion of adults who are overweight or obese increased across all reported remoteness classes between 2007-08 and 2014-15, with the exception of the rate in remote Australia, which decreased by 2.3 percentage points.
- The largest increase was in outer regional Australia (2.9 percentage points).
- Major cities was the only remoteness class which recorded a statistically significant change over the period.

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

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

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

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

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

Persons 18 years and over.

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

Adults overweight or obese across major urban areas

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

¹³ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

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

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

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

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

Persons 18 years and over.

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

** Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

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

Adults overweight or obese across sub-state regions

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

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

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

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region***	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
Bendigo [^]	61.5	67.4	63.2	1.7	
Geelong [^]	61.6	68.7	65.0	3.4	
Hume [^]	64.3	66.9	63.5	-0.8	
Latrobe - Gippsland [^]	68.9	75.2	68.7	-0.2	
North West [^]	78.0	57.9	74.4	-3.6	
Shepparton [^]	66.8	72.8	69.8	3.0	
Warrnambool and South West [^]	81.2	65.2	78.9	-2.3	
Queensland[^]	60.8	64.7	63.6	2.8	
Greater Brisbane	55.7	62.5	62.9	7.2	
Brisbane - East	48.7	65.3	60.5	11.8	
Brisbane - North [^]	51.8	60.3	58.2	6.4	
Brisbane - South [^]	53.0	58.7	55.7	2.7	
Brisbane - West	*35.3	57.0	56.9	21.6	
Brisbane Inner City [^]	55.5	57.7	52.4	-3.1	
Ipswich [^]	71.7	73.3	78.3	6.6	
Logan - Beaudesert	53.5	65.8	69.8	16.3	
Moreton Bay - North [^]	73.5	65.3	66.4	-7.1	
Moreton Bay - South [^]	60.1	58.1	65.4	5.3	
Rest of Queensland[^]	64.9	67.2	64.3	-0.6	
Cairns [^]	55.7	62.8	51.1	-4.6	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	78.9	77.3	59.0	-19.9	
Fitzroy [^]	73.0	69.1	73.1	0.1	
Gold Coast [^]	62.9	63.7	61.6	-1.3	
Mackay [^]	71.6	76.8	83.4	11.8	
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	**43.3	n.a.	
Sunshine Coast [^]	65.6	59.7	60.3	-5.3	
Toowoomba [^]	76.9	69.9	63.3	-13.6	
Townsville	49.4	74.2	64.6	15.2	
Wide Bay [^]	60.4	65.5	70.1	9.7	
South Australia	61.6	65.7	65.8	4.2	
Greater Adelaide[^]	61.6	65.2	63.6	2.0	
Adelaide - Central and Hills [^]	55.6	60.7	59.5	3.9	
Adelaide - North [^]	67.0	69.0	66.7	-0.3	
Adelaide - South [^]	62.8	64.9	61.4	-1.4	
Adelaide - West	58.3	64.9	66.4	8.1	
Rest of South Australia	61.3	71.4	73.7	12.4	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North [^]	53.2	63.6	71.2	18.0	
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	74.7	n.a.	
South Australia - South East	62.9	74.7	74.9	12.0	
Western Australia[^]	62.7	65.6	60.3	-2.4	
Greater Perth[^]	60.3	63.6	58.8	-1.5	
Mandurah	78.0	74.5	61.5	-16.5	
Perth - Inner [^]	53.0	50.9	42.0	-11.0	
Perth - North East [^]	60.6	67.6	61.4	0.8	
Perth - North West [^]	57.9	62.3	59.4	1.5	

(continued)

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

	2007-08	2011-12	2014-15	2007-08 - 2014-15	
Sub-State Region***	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	Trend
Perth - South East [^]	61.8	65.3	60.1	-1.7	
Perth - South West [^]	61.7	64.5	63.8	2.1	
Rest of Western Australia[^]	70.9	71.7	67.5	-3.4	
Bunbury [^]	74.5	72.2	66.0	-8.5	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt [^]	68.0	71.2	69.1	1.1	
Western Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	68.0	n.a.	
Tasmania	64.0	63.3	67.5	3.5	
Greater Hobart[^]	59.5	62.5	59.5	0.0	
Rest of Tasmania	66.9	66.4	74.0	7.1	
Launceston and North East [^]	67.3	64.4	73.4	6.1	
South East	62.5	73.9	77.2	14.7	
West and North West [^]	67.9	66.7	74.0	6.1	
Northern Territory	n.p.	62.9	64.3	n.a.	
Greater Darwin[^]	58.3	61.5	64.3	6.0	
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	n.p.	65.6	n.a.	
Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	65.6	n.a.	
Australian Capital Territory	57.8	63.0	63.5	5.7	
Australian Capital Cities	58.1	60.2	61.1	3.0	
Australian Rest of States	66.5	67.9	68.0	1.5	

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

Australian Capital Cities and Australian Rest of State are calculated using weighted Greater Capital City Statistical Area proportions. Care should be taken when comparing this data to other data in the table.

Persons 18 years and over.

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

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

*** Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

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

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

n.a. Not available.

P 1.1.5 Physical activity

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

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

Physical activity across remoteness class

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

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

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

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

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

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

Persons 18 years or over.

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

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


















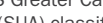

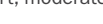
Physical activity across major urban areas

- Rates of physical activity increased between 2007-08 and 2014-15 in nine of the 20 major urban areas of Australia, with the largest increases in Cairns and Greater Darwin. Statistically significant increases occurred in Greater Melbourne and Greater Adelaide at 4.5 and 3.3 percentage points respectively.
- The largest decreases in the proportion of adults meeting physical activity guidelines were in Geelong, Ballarat and Albury-Wodonga¹⁵.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Persons 18 years or over.

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

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

** Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

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

Physical activity across sub-state regions

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

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

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

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region**	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
Bendigo [^]	55.0	60.4	55.3	0.3	
Geelong	63.3	42.1	40.2	-23.1	
Hume [^]	56.3	56.1	*46.9	-9.4	
Latrobe - Gippsland [^]	51.9	54.2	49.8	-2.1	
North West [^]	43.7	49.3	*44.2	0.5	
Shepparton [^]	56.5	39.4	54.2	-2.3	
Warrnambool and South West [^]	50.4	38.1	39.1	-11.3	
Queensland[^]	50.1	48.3	48.7	-1.4	
Greater Brisbane[^]	53.5	49.4	50.8	-2.7	
Brisbane - East [^]	53.3	53.6	50.6	-2.7	
Brisbane - North [^]	57.8	56.6	54.6	-3.2	
Brisbane - South [^]	47.2	46.7	45.9	-1.3	
Brisbane - West [^]	66.9	49.6	68.2	1.3	
Brisbane Inner City [^]	68.6	62.6	74.0	5.4	
Ipswich [^]	34.2	37.3	35.6	1.4	
Logan - Beaudesert [^]	50.2	34.7	43.3	-6.9	
Moreton Bay - North [^]	48.3	49.8	48.7	0.4	
Moreton Bay - South	61.3	58.3	43.7	-17.6	
Rest of Queensland[^]	47.1	47.4	46.7	-0.4	
Cairns [^]	49.5	52.6	58.1	8.6	
Darling Downs - Maranoa [^]	24.5	*34.4	*36.4	11.9	
Fitzroy	28.1	35.1	46.8	18.7	
Gold Coast [^]	56.0	57.8	55.2	-0.8	
Mackay	56.6	47.4	35.1	-21.5	
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	*22.9	n.a.	
Sunshine Coast [^]	57.7	50.8	49.8	-7.9	
Toowoomba [^]	41.3	32.4	39.0	-2.3	
Townsville [^]	45.9	46.1	41.7	-4.2	
Wide Bay [^]	42.5	48.0	36.7	-5.8	
South Australia[^]	48.9	47.9	50.1	1.2	
Greater Adelaide	50.5	51.1	53.8	3.3	
Adelaide - Central and Hills [^]	56.9	60.5	61.2	4.3	
Adelaide - North [^]	44.6	42.7	49.2	4.6	
Adelaide - South [^]	52.8	56.7	57.0	4.2	
Adelaide - West [^]	49.3	45.4	47.5	-1.8	
Rest of South Australia[^]	43.2	36.5	36.1	-7.1	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North [^]	41.7	33.3	39.6	-2.1	
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	39.2	n.a.	
South Australia - South East [^]	36.5	39.3	33.1	-3.4	
Western Australia[^]	54.5	51.5	56.0	1.5	
Greater Perth[^]	55.3	52.3	57.2	1.9	
Mandurah [^]	69.5	52.3	64.4	-5.1	
Perth - Inner	61.0	63.3	77.1	16.1	
Perth - North East [^]	43.7	49.8	52.3	8.6	
Perth - North West [^]	57.0	52.0	52.0	-5.0	

(continued)

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

	2007-08	2011-12	2014-15	2007-08 - 2014-15	
Sub-State Region**	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	Trend
Perth - South East [^]	55.0	44.2	55.5	0.5	
Perth - South West [^]	55.6	58.3	56.8	1.2	
Rest of Western Australia[^]	51.6	48.4	50.4	-1.2	
Bunbury [^]	49.0	48.2	57.6	8.6	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt [^]	45.4	41.9	54.6	9.2	
Western Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	34.1	n.a.	
Tasmania	53.2	49.0	48.8	-4.4	
Greater Hobart[^]	59.8	52.9	54.8	-5.0	
Rest of Tasmania[^]	48.1	46.0	44.3	-3.8	
Launceston and North East [^]	48.6	49.8	45.5	-3.1	
South East [^]	58.4	44.8	47.5	-10.9	
West and North West [^]	43.6	42.0	42.2	-1.4	
Northern Territory[^]	50.9	50.7	53.7	2.8	
Greater Darwin[^]	48.3	50.6	54.5	6.2	
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	n.p.	51.5	n.a.	
Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	51.5	n.a.	
Australian Capital Territory[^]	59.3	56.3	58.9	-0.4	
Australian Capital Cities	53.7	53.2	55.5	1.8	
Australian Rest of States	49.7	46.1	47.2	-2.5	

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

Australian Capital Cities and Australian Rest of State are calculated using weighted Greater Capital City Statistical Area proportions. Care should be taken when comparing this data to other data in the table.

Persons 18 years or over.

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

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

** Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

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

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

n.a. Not available.

P 1.1.6 Smoking rates

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

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

Smoking rates across remoteness classes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Persons 18 years and over.

Smoking rates across major urban areas

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

¹⁶ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

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

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

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

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

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

Persons 18 years and over.

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

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

***Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

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

Smoking rates across sub-state regions

- Both Australian capital cities and rest of states recorded a decline in smokers by 4.6 and 3.9 percentage points respectively.
- All states have had declines in adult smoking between 2007-08 and 2014-15.

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

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

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region***	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
Bendigo [^]	17.3	*16.7	*18.0	0.7	
Geelong [^]	16.7	*13.6	*11.9	-4.8	
Hume [^]	*14.3	27.2	**12.6		
Latrobe - Gippsland [^]	18.6	14.9	*20.5	1.9	
North West [^]	*23.6	24.4	*13.2	-10.4	
Shepparton [^]	19.9	25.3	28.8	8.9	
Warrnambool and South West [^]	*19.8	19.6	*15.7	-4.1	
Queensland	21.5	17.8	16.1	-5.4	
Greater Brisbane	19.0	16.6	13.8	-5.2	
Brisbane - East [^]	20.3	16.9	*12.9	-7.4	
Brisbane - North [^]	*17.1	14.2	*10.8	-6.3	
Brisbane - South [^]	*13.0	11.6	*9.4	-3.6	
Brisbane - West [^]	*7.7	*7.6	*8.1	0.4	
Brisbane Inner City [^]	11.6	12.4	*9.7	-1.9	
Ipswich [^]	24.8	19.0	18.8	-6.0	
Logan - Beaudesert	31.6	23.3	19.7	-11.9	
Moreton Bay - North [^]	21.6	23.9	18.1	-3.5	
Moreton Bay - South [^]	20.2	*17.5	*15.1	-5.1	
Rest of Queensland	23.6	18.9	18.4	-5.2	
Cairns [^]	27.9	26.0	*17.3	-10.6	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	24.0	22.3	*7.1	-16.9	
Fitzroy [^]	24.5	22.4	22.6	-1.9	
Gold Coast [^]	18.6	14.8	18.8	0.2	
Mackay [^]	24.8	25.9	25.4	0.6	
Queensland - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	
Sunshine Coast [^]	19.2	13.2	18.1	-1.1	
Toowoomba [^]	*20.4	20.3	*14.4	-6.0	
Townsville	31.2	21.5	*14.6	-16.6	
Wide Bay [^]	25.9	17.4	*21.0	-4.9	
South Australia	19.4	16.1	13.1	-6.3	
Greater Adelaide	17.5	15.0	11.6	-5.9	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	15.5	9.5	7.2	-8.3	
Adelaide - North [^]	19.1	17.8	16.2	-2.9	
Adelaide - South	17.4	13.4	9.1	-8.3	
Adelaide - West [^]	17.4	19.3	13.1	-4.3	
Rest of South Australia	26.4	20.3	18.4	-8.0	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North [^]	*17.2	23.3	22.8	5.6	
South Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	*7.9	n.a.	
South Australia - South East	30.1	16.9	18.5	-11.6	
Western Australia	17.3	17.7	14.3	-3.0	
Greater Perth	16.4	16.5	13.5	-2.9	
Mandurah [^]	*19.5	21.0	*14.6	-4.9	
Perth - Inner [^]	*9.7	9.9	*5.6	-4.1	
Perth - North East [^]	18.7	19.6	22.5	3.8	
Perth - North West [^]	14.4	16.5	13.3	-1.1	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region***	2007-08 per cent	2011-12 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2007-08 - 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
Perth - South East [^]	18.6	19.4	13.1	-5.5	
Perth - South West [^]	18.1	13.5	13.2	-4.9	
Rest of Western Australia[^]	20.9	22.3	18.6	-2.3	
Bunbury [^]	*14.1	21.6	*10.7	-3.4	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt [^]	19.6	18.3	*19.0	-0.6	
Western Australia - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	30.4	n.a.	
Tasmania	23.3	20.6	17.9	-5.4	
Greater Hobart[^]	19.4	18.4	16.8	-2.6	
Rest of Tasmania	26.3	22.2	18.8	-7.5	
Launceston and North East [^]	23.1	17.9	19.0	-4.1	
South East [^]	32.2	25.8	*19.8	-12.4	
West and North West	28.3	26.7	18.3	-10.0	
Northern Territory[^]	23.4	23.7	20.9	-2.5	
Greater Darwin[^]	*22.8	22.7	19.5	-3.3	
Rest of Northern Territory	n.p.	n.p.	23.9	n.a.	
Northern Territory - Outback	n.p.	n.p.	23.9	n.a.	
Australian Capital Territory	16.3	12.6	12.4	-3.9	
Australian Capital Cities	17.4	14.9	12.8	-4.6	
Australian Rest of States	22.0	18.7	18.1	-3.9	

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

Australian Capital Cities and Australian Rest of State are calculated using weighted Greater Capital City Statistical Area proportions. Care should be taken when comparing this data to other data in the table.

Persons 18 years and over.

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

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

*** Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

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

n.p. Not published.

n.a. Not available.

P 1.2 Close relationships

P 1.2.1 Children developmentally vulnerable due to physical health and wellbeing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Children who score in the lowest 10 per cent of the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) population are classified as 'developmentally vulnerable'. However due to the distribution of results, natural breaks closest to the 10th percentile were used. The actual cut-off for vulnerability was 9.3 per cent.

¹⁸ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

P 1.3 Home

P 1.3.1 Homelessness

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

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

- There was a slight increase in the national homelessness rate, up from 45.3 persons per 10,000 in 2006 to 49.0 persons per 10,000 in 2011.

Homelessness across remoteness classes

- The homelessness rate varied considerably across remoteness classes and decreased in three of the five classes between 2006 and 2011.
- Very remote areas of Australia recorded the largest reduction in the homelessness rate between 2006 and 2011, with 152.2 fewer homeless per 10,000 persons.
- Outer regional and remote areas of Australia also recorded reductions in the rate of homelessness.
- The homelessness rate increased in both the major cities (up 6.2 persons per 10,000) and inner regional areas (up 3.2 persons per 10,000).

Table P 1.3.1.a Homelessness by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 persons per 10,000	2011 persons per 10,000	2006 - 2011 change persons per 10,000
Major Cities	34.5	40.7	6.2
Inner Regional	29.4	32.6	3.2
Outer Regional	53.2	49.1	-4.1
Remote	175.2	142.7	-32.5
Very Remote	1,069.3	917.0	-152.2
AUSTRALIA	45.3	49.0	3.7

Source: ABS 2014, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

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

Presents estimates of the prevalence of homelessness on Census night, using the ABS definition of homelessness.

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

Homelessness across sub-state regions

- At the Statistical Area Level 4 scale, the largest increase was a 42.2 per 10,000 person rise in the rate of homelessness in the Sydney - City and Inner South region.
- In contrast, at the same scale there was a decrease in the rate of homelessness in Queensland - Outback, with a 50 per 10,000 person decrease, down from 307.3 to 257.3 homeless people per 10,000 persons.

¹⁹ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

Table P 1.3.1.b Homelessness by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region*</i>	<i>2006 persons per 10,000</i>	<i>2011 persons per 10,000</i>	<i>2006 – 2011 change persons per 10,000</i>
New South Wales	33.9	40.8	6.9
Greater Sydney	37.3	46.1	8.8
Central Coast	18.4	24.5	6.1
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	10.7	11.2	0.5
Sydney - Blacktown	30.2	46.6	16.4
Sydney - City and Inner South	127.0	169.2	42.2
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	50.3	50.0	-0.3
Sydney - Inner South West	32.6	43.0	10.4
Sydney - Inner West	58.5	72.7	14.2
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	22.3	22.9	0.6
Sydney - Northern Beaches	18.3	17.1	-1.2
Sydney - Outer South West	21.6	32.9	11.4
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	21.3	35.5	14.3
Sydney - Parramatta	65.3	54.2	-11.1
Sydney - Ryde	18.6	18.5	-0.2
Sydney - South West	40.5	58.4	17.9
Sydney - Sutherland	10.9	15.6	4.7
Rest of New South Wales	28.2	31.6	3.4
Capital Region	31.9	30.1	-1.8
Central West	21.9	22.3	0.4
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	28.9	40.4	11.5
Far West and Orana	56.1	34.5	-21.6
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	17.0	20.1	3.1
Illawarra	20.3	35.3	15.0
Mid North Coast	26.9	37.0	10.1
Murray	26.5	20.9	-5.6
New England and North West	36.4	34.7	-1.7
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	24.0	31.3	7.3
Richmond - Tweed	47.6	51.7	4.2
Riverina	21.5	24.0	2.5
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	20.6	22.3	1.8
Victoria	35.3	42.6	7.3
Greater Melbourne	37.5	46.3	8.8
Melbourne - Inner	89.3	98.2	8.9
Melbourne - Inner East	22.9	32.4	9.5
Melbourne - Inner South	27.2	29.9	2.7
Melbourne - North East	29.5	40.5	11.0
Melbourne - North West	32.6	42.0	9.4
Melbourne - Outer East	22.3	25.8	3.4
Melbourne - South East	38.6	53.3	14.6
Melbourne - West	37.1	45.1	8.0
Mornington Peninsula	21.6	27.7	6.1

(continued)

Homelessness by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region*</i>	<i>2006</i> <i>persons per 10,000</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>persons per 10,000</i>	<i>2006 - 2011</i> <i>change</i> <i>persons per 10,000</i>
Rest of Victoria	29.1	31.1	2.0
Ballarat	33.3	35.5	2.2
Bendigo	25.9	31.3	5.4
Geelong	20.0	26.5	6.4
Hume	35.4	34.3	-1.1
Latrobe - Gippsland	25.3	26.0	0.6
North West	38.0	40.3	2.2
Shepparton	37.7	38.7	1.0
Warrnambool and South West	25.2	23.2	-2.0
Queensland	48.3	45.8	-2.5
Greater Brisbane	35.5	35.3	-0.2
Brisbane - East	21.6	16.4	-5.2
Brisbane - North	27.6	30.8	3.3
Brisbane - South	30.0	38.6	8.5
Brisbane - West	12.4	12.9	0.5
Brisbane Inner City	102.9	86.9	-16.0
Ipswich	34.0	41.1	7.1
Logan - Beaudesert	29.2	36.7	7.5
Moreton Bay - North	33.7	24.2	-9.5
Moreton Bay - South	20.0	13.9	-6.1
Rest of Queensland	60.4	55.7	-4.7
Cairns	97.7	102.4	4.8
Darling Downs - Maranoa	32.1	25.0	-7.1
Fitzroy	58.5	63.7	5.3
Gold Coast	27.4	28.1	0.7
Mackay	77.1	53.5	-23.6
Queensland - Outback	307.3	257.3	-50.0
<i>Far North</i>	468.9	347.1	-121.8
<i>Outback - North</i>	331.6	283.1	-48.5
<i>Outback - South</i>	39.2	79.9	40.6
Sunshine Coast	29.9	24.7	-5.2
Toowoomba	34.6	36.5	1.9
Townsville	74.6	72.9	-1.8
Wide Bay	51.5	46.9	-4.6
South Australia	37.0	37.5	0.5
Greater Adelaide	32.6	34.2	1.6
Adelaide - Central and Hills	45.5	39.1	-6.5
Adelaide - North	28.3	37.0	8.7
Adelaide - South	22.4	23.9	1.5
Adelaide - West	39.6	39.3	-0.3
Rest of South Australia	51.6	49.1	-2.4
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	19.0	20.3	1.3

(continued)

Homelessness by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region*</i>	2006 <i>persons per 10,000</i>	2011 <i>persons per 10,000</i>	2006 – 2011 <i>change persons per 10,000</i>
South Australia - Outback	130.2	123.3	-7.0
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	45.4	59.6	14.2
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	303.0	250.5	-52.5
South Australia - South East	33.4	31.1	-2.3
Western Australia	42.3	42.8	0.5
Greater Perth	26.3	28.4	2.1
Mandurah	18.8	25.0	6.1
Perth - Inner	60.4	63.0	2.6
Perth - North East	24.3	23.5	-0.8
Perth - North West	18.0	18.2	0.2
Perth - South East	22.9	29.7	6.8
Perth - South West	28.9	29.3	0.4
Rest of Western Australia	97.2	93.5	-3.7
Bunbury	24.5	26.1	1.6
Western Australia - Outback	198.1	180.1	-18.0
<i>Esperance</i>	34.2	27.5	-6.6
<i>Gascoyne</i>	138.3	173.3	35.0
<i>Goldfields</i>	143.3	151.9	8.5
<i>Kimberley</i>	635.2	540.1	-95.2
<i>Mid West</i>	71.7	61.3	-10.4
<i>Pilbara</i>	157.3	137.7	-19.6
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	31.4	31.8	0.4
Tasmania	24.0	31.9	7.9
Greater Hobart	22.1	35.2	13.1
Rest of Tasmania	25.6	29.6	4.0
Launceston and North East	21.9	27.3	5.5
South East	24.5	24.9	0.4
West and North West	30.7	34.0	3.3
Northern Territory	791.7	730.7	-61.0
Greater Darwin	152.2	112.9	-39.3
Northern Territory - Outback	1,609.7	1,579.9	-29.8
<i>Alice Springs</i>	912.8	752.0	-160.9
<i>Barkly</i>	1,228.2	1,447.3	219.1
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	2,726.9	2,322.5	-404.4
<i>East Arnhem</i>	2,775.0	3,008.6	233.6
<i>Katherine</i>	1,365.5	1,517.2	151.7
Australian Capital Territory	29.3	50.0	20.7

Source: ABS 2014, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia

* Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2011 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2011 ASGS).

Presents estimates of the prevalence of homelessness on Census night, using the ABS definition of homelessness.

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

P 1.3.2 Overcrowded conditions

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

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

Overcrowded conditions across remoteness classes

- Overcrowding remained relatively steady across all remoteness classes, with only marginal increases and decreases observed.
- Overcrowded conditions increased from 2006 to 2016 in major cities and very remote Australia. The largest increase was seen in major cities, where the proportion of households living in overcrowded conditions increased from 3.4 per cent in 2006 to 4.5 per cent in 2016.
- Overcrowding decreased marginally in inner regional, outer regional and remote Australia. The largest decrease was seen in remote Australia, with a decrease from 4.5 per cent to 4.2 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	Trend
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	4.5	4.8	4.2	-0.3	
Very Remote	14.1	14.5	14.5	0.4	
AUSTRALIA	3.2	3.6	4.0	0.8	

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

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

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

Overcrowded conditions across major urban areas

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

²⁰ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, 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	Trend
Greater Sydney	5.1	6.0	7.0	1.9	
Greater Melbourne	3.5	4.0	4.5	1.0	
Greater Brisbane	2.7	3.0	3.3	0.6	
Greater Perth	1.6	2.2	2.4	0.8	
Greater Adelaide	2.3	2.7	3.0	0.7	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	2.5	2.8	3.1	0.6	
Newcastle - Maitland	2.7	2.8	2.7	0.0	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	1.9	2.4	2.8	0.9	
Sunshine Coast	2.0	1.8	2.0	0.0	
Wollongong	2.7	3.1	3.5	0.8	
Geelong	2.1	2.2	2.2	0.1	
Greater Hobart	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.1	
Townsville	3.0	3.0	2.6	-0.4	
Cairns	3.7	3.8	4.0	0.3	
Greater Darwin	5.5	6.2	6.4	0.9	
Toowoomba	2.1	2.0	2.0	-0.1	
Ballarat	2.2	2.1	1.9	-0.3	
Bendigo	2.2	2.3	2.2	0.0	
Albury - Wodonga	1.9	1.8	1.9	0.0	
Launceston	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.1	

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

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

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

Overcrowded conditions across sub-state regions

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

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

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

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

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

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

P 1.3.3 Households that own their own home

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

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

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

Households that own their own home across remoteness classes

- The rate of home ownership declined across all remoteness classes. The largest decrease was observed in remote Australia with a decline of 4.2 percentage points from 60.4 per cent in 2006 to 56.2 per cent in 2016.
- The smallest decline was recorded in very remote Australia, with a decline of 1.3 percentage points from 43.5 per cent in 2006 to 42.2 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	Trend
Major Cities	69.3	68.0	66.2	-3.1	
Inner Regional	73.4	72.0	71.7	-1.7	
Outer Regional	69.9	68.3	68.0	-1.9	
Remote	60.4	57.6	56.2	-4.2	
Very Remote	43.5	42.9	42.2	-1.3	
AUSTRALIA	69.8	68.5	67.1	-2.7	

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

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

Data based on place of 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 in 2016.
- Only three major urban areas – Greater Perth, Wollongong and Cairns – experienced a decline of less than 1.0 percentage point between 2006 and 2016.

²¹ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, 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	Trend
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	Trend
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	Trend
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	
Far North	36.5	39.1	37.2	0.7	
Outback - North	55.5	53.4	52.0	-3.5	
Outback - South	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	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	64.4	64.2	64.8	0.4	
Outback - North and East	55.8	53.5	53.4	-2.4	
South Australia - South East	72.2	71.0	71.1	-1.1	
Western Australia	70.7	68.7	69.7	-1.0	
Greater Perth	72.3	70.4	71.4	-0.9	

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

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Owner occupied dwellings.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

P 1.3.4 Recognising traditional country

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

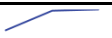

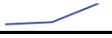

Homelands give Aboriginal people a sense of belonging and bring communities together, thereby making it possible for individuals to contribute to the cultural responsibility of caring for their country. The recognition of homelands or traditional country also encompasses those who don't live in those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

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

Recognising traditional country across remoteness classes

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

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

Remoteness Class	2002 per cent	2008 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2002 - 2014-15 change percentage points	Trend
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 request, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2014-15 (cat. no. 4714.0)

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

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

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

²² Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, 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 they have been a victim of this crime. This is an indicator of personal safety which is an important aspect of the overall level of community safety. This indicator also includes crimes that may not have been reported to, or detected by, police and should be viewed as a complement to published police statistics on crime.

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

- There was a 0.5 percentage point decrease in the physical assault rate in Australia, from 2.9 per cent in 2009-10 to 2.4 per cent in 2015-16.

Victims of physical assault across remoteness classes

- Between 2009-10 and 2015-16, the physical assault victimisation rate decreased in major cities (by 0.7 percentage points), and in outer regional, remote and very remote Australia (by 0.2 percentage points). The decrease in major cities is statistically significant.
- The victimisation rate in inner regional Australia increased marginally, up by 0.1 percentage points.

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

Remoteness Class	2009-10	2012-13	2015-16	2009-10 - 2015-16	Trend
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>change percentage points</i>	
Major Cities	2.9	2.4	2.2	-0.7	
Inner Regional [^]	2.6	3.1	2.7	0.1	
Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote [^]	3.4	3.7	3.2	-0.2	
AUSTRALIA	2.9	2.7	2.4	-0.5	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Crime Victimization, Australia, 2010-11 to 2015-16 (cat. no. 4530.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

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

²³ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

Victims of physical assault across capital cities and balance of state

- The physical assault victimisation rate fell across all reported capital cities between 2009-10 and 2015-16. Statistically significant decreases in the rate of physical assault were recorded in Greater Sydney, Greater Brisbane and Greater Adelaide.
- Across all capital city and balance of state areas, the largest decrease in the physical assault victimisation rate between 2009-10 and 2015-16 occurred in Greater Adelaide, with a fall of 1.7 percentage points.
- Among the balance of state areas, the rest of Tasmania recorded the largest and only statistically significant decrease in the rate of physical assault (1.1 percentage points).
- Four out of seven balance of state areas saw an increase in rates of physical assault. Rest of Western Australia experienced the largest increase (1.1 percentage points), followed by equivalent increases in rest of New South Wales (0.8 percentage points) and rest of Northern Territory²⁴ (0.8 percentage points). The increase in rest of New South Wales over this period is statistically significant.

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	2012-13 per cent	2015-16 per cent	2009-10 - 2015-16 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales[^]	2.4	2.2	2.0	-0.4	
Greater Sydney	2.5	1.9	1.7	-0.8	
Rest of New South Wales	2.1	2.9	2.9	0.8	
Victoria[^]	2.6	2.6	2.5	-0.1	
Greater Melbourne [^]	2.6	2.7	2.5	-0.1	
Rest of Victoria [^]	2.7	2.5	2.3	-0.4	
Queensland	3.5	3.1	2.6	-0.9	
Greater Brisbane	3.3	2.3	2.3	-1.0	
Rest of Queensland [^]	3.6	3.7	2.6	-1.0	
South Australia	3.3	2.6	2.0	-1.3	
Greater Adelaide	3.7	2.4	2.0	-1.7	
Rest of South Australia [^]	*2.0	3.1	*2.3	0.3	
Western Australia[^]	3.9	3.5	3.6	-0.3	
Greater Perth [^]	3.5	3.5	3.0	-0.5	
Rest of Western Australia [^]	5.2	3.6	6.3	1.1	
Tasmania	2.9	2.6	2.1	-0.8	
Greater Hobart [^]	3.2	3.4	3.1	-0.1	
Rest of Tasmania	2.7	2.0	1.6	-1.1	
Northern Territory[^]	5.3	4.6	5.0	-0.3	
Greater Darwin	n.a.	4.7	4.7	n.a.	
Rest of Northern Territory [^]	5.3	4.2	*6.1	0.8	
Australian Capital Territory[^]	2.7	2.6	*1.5	-1.2	
Australian Capital Cities	2.9	2.5	2.3	-0.6	
Australian Rest of States[^]	2.9	3.1	2.9	0.0	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Crime Victimization, Australia, 2010-11 to 2015-16 (cat. no. 4530.0)

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

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

n.a. Not available.

²⁴ 2015-16 estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% 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, and 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 4.3 percentage points between 2009-10 and 2015-16.

Victims of malicious property damage by remoteness classes

- The rate of malicious property damage fell across all reported remoteness class groupings, with the largest decline in major cities, down 4.8 percentage points between 2009-10 and 2015-16.

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

	2009-10	2012-13	2015-16	2009-10 - 2015-16	
Remoteness Class	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	9.9	6.6	5.1	-4.8	
Inner Regional	7.2	5.3	4.1	-3.1	
Outer Regional, Remote, and Very Remote	8.1	5.9	4.2	-3.9	
AUSTRALIA	9.1	6.3	4.8	-4.3	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Crime Victimization, Australia, 2015-16 (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.

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

²⁵ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

²⁶ ABS 2017, *Crime Victimization, Australia, 2015-16* (cat. no. 4530.0), Canberra.

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

- Capital cities and rest of state regions experienced falls in the victimisation rate for malicious property damage between 2009-10 and 2015-16. All falls were statistically significant, with the exception of the rest of Northern Territory and rest of South Australia.
- Over the period from 2009-10 to 2015-16, the largest fall in the malicious property damage victimisation rate occurred in the Australian Capital Territory (a decrease of 6.9 percentage points), followed by Greater Adelaide (decrease of 6.5 percentage points).
- Between 2009-10 and 2015-16 the malicious property damage victimisation rate decreased by 4.5 percentage points for all capital cities, while it decreased by 4.1 percentage points for rest of state areas.
- In 2015-16, the highest rate of victimisation of malicious property damage occurred in the rest of Northern Territory (10.3 per cent). The lowest rate was recorded in the rest of Queensland (2.4 per cent).

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

<i>Capital City / Balance of State</i>	<i>2009-10 per cent</i>	<i>2012-13 per cent</i>	<i>2015-16 per cent</i>	<i>2009-10 - 2015-16 change percentage points</i>	<i>Trend</i>
New South Wales	8.5	6.0	4.4	-4.1	
Greater Sydney	8.7	6.2	4.0	-4.7	
Rest of New South Wales	8.0	5.8	4.6	-3.4	
Victoria	9.4	6.5	5.5	-3.9	
Greater Melbourne	10.0	6.6	6.2	-3.8	
Rest of Victoria	7.8	6.4	3.5	-4.3	
Queensland	7.3	4.5	2.9	-4.4	
Greater Brisbane	7.6	5.1	3.3	-4.3	
Rest of Queensland	7.0	4.1	2.4	-4.6	
South Australia	10.4	6.3	5.6	-4.8	
Greater Adelaide	12.3	6.9	5.8	-6.5	
Rest of South Australia^	5.2	4.8	4.8	-0.4	
Western Australia	12.2	9.2	7.2	-5.0	
Greater Perth	12.2	9.5	7.4	-4.8	
Rest of Western Australia	12.0	8.5	6.4	-5.6	
Tasmania	9.7	6.7	5.7	-4.0	
Greater Hobart	11.3	8.2	6.6	-4.7	
Rest of Tasmania	8.6	5.5	5.0	-3.6	
Northern Territory	13.4	8.7	8.1	-5.3	
Greater Darwin	n.a	n.a	7.2	n.a	
Rest of Northern Territory^	13.4	8.7	10.3	-3.1	
Australian Capital Territory	12.9	7.2	6.0	-6.9	
Australian Capital Cities	9.8	6.7	5.3	-4.5	
Australian Rest of States	8.1	5.7	4.0	-4.1	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2015-16 (cat. no. 4530.0)

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

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

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 also has a detrimental economic impact in terms of healthcare costs and lost productivity.

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

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

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

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

Road fatalities across remoteness classes

- Road fatalities in inner regional areas declined by 1.0 fatalities per 100,000 people between 2012 and 2016, whereas major cities declined at the same rate as the national average (down 0.3 fatalities per 100,000).
- Remote areas and very remote areas continue to have higher road fatality rates per 100,000 people year on year compared to all other classes.
- Road fatalities in outer regional areas increased by 0.1 fatalities per 100,000 people between 2012 and 2016.

Table P 1.4.3.a Road fatalities by remoteness class

Remoteness Area	2012 people per 100,000	2014 people per 100,000	2016 people per 100,000	2012-2016 change people per 100,000	Trend
Major Cities	2.9	2.3	2.6	-0.3	
Inner Regional	10.8	9.2	9.8	-1.0	
Outer Regional	13.8	11.7	13.9	0.1	
Remote*	16.1	19.9	17.9	n.a.	
Very Remote*	27.8	32.6	35.6	n.a.	
AUSTRALIA	5.7	4.9	5.4	-0.3	

Source: BITRE 2017, Unpublished data, National Crash Database; BITRE 2016, Road Trauma Australia; and ABS 2016, Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 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.

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























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

n.a. Not available.

Road fatalities across capital cities and balance of state

- Overall there was a decrease in road fatality rates for all Australian capital cities and rest of state areas. However, regions outside capital cities still have higher rates of road fatalities compared to capital city areas.
- The largest declines in road fatality rates between 2012 and 2016 were in the Northern Territory (down 2.5 fatalities per 100,000 people), Greater Darwin (down 2.4 fatalities per 100,000 people), and the Rest of Queensland (down 2.2 fatalities per 100,000 people).
- Increases in the rate of road fatalities between 2012 and 2016 were reported in Greater Hobart (up 3.0 fatalities per 100,000 people), Tasmania (up 1.0 fatalities per 100,000 people) and Greater Brisbane (up 0.5 fatalities per 100,000 people).

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

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

Source: BITRE 2017, Unpublished data, National Crash Database; BITRE 2016, Road Trauma Australia; and ABS 2016, Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0)

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 Rest of Western Australia, or Rest of Northern Territory.

Comparison with the ACT value in 2016 Road Trauma Australia shows an increase from the published value. Advice was received of two fatalities being subsequently added to the 2016 count.

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

n.a. Not available.

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.²⁷

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 (21.4 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 (35.5 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	Trend
Major Cities	47.4	54.3	59.8	12.4	
Inner Regional	41.1	47.2	52.2	11.1	
Outer Regional	36.7	42.5	47.2	10.5	
Remote	34.2	40.2	43.9	9.7	
Very Remote	27.4	32.9	35.5	8.1	
AUSTRALIA	44.8	51.5	56.9	12.1	

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons 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.

²⁷ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, 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	Trend
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 sub-state regions occurred in capital city regions: Brisbane - North (up 15.9 percentage points), followed by Melbourne - West (up 15.5 percentage points) and Sydney - City and Inner South (up 15.3 percentage points).
- The lowest levels of growth in the proportion of people with a vocational or higher education qualification at the Statistical Area Level 4 scale was Northern Territory - Outback where just a 4.9 percentage point increase was recorded.
- In 2016, Statistical Area Level 4 regions that recorded the highest proportions of persons with vocational or higher education qualifications above 70 per cent 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	Trend
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	
Bendigo	43.4	50.2	54.9	11.5	

(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	Trend
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	
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	

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

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 25 to 64 years.

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

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

P 1.5.2 Year 5 and 9 reading standards

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

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

Year 5 and 9 reading standards across remoteness classes

- Due to a change in the definition of geography used to present NAPLAN results (which now uses the ABS Remoteness Structure), it is not possible to present change over time.
- For both Year 5 and Year 9 students, the proportion of students at or above the national minimum standard was progressively lower according to the remoteness of regions.

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

Remoteness Class	2016
	per cent
Year 5 students	
Major Cities	94.5
Inner Regional	92.7
Outer Regional	89.5
Remote	81.4
Very Remote	46.0
AUSTRALIA	93.0
Year 9 students	
Major Cities	93.9
Inner Regional	92.3
Outer Regional	89.8
Remote	82.0
Very Remote	49.7
AUSTRALIA	92.8

Source: Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2016, National Assessment Program, Literacy and Numeracy, National Report

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 are not comparable to those of previous cycles.

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

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

P 1.5.3 Year 5 and 9 numeracy standards

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

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

Year 5 and 9 reading standards across remoteness classes

- Due to a change in the definition of geography used to present NAPLAN results (which now uses the ABS Remoteness Structure), it is not possible to present change over time.
- For both Year 5 and Year 9 students, the proportion of students at or above the national minimum standard was progressively lower according to the remoteness of regions.

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

Remoteness Class	2016
	per cent
Year 5 students	
Major Cities	95.4
Inner Regional	94.0
Outer Regional	92.0
Remote	85.0
Very Remote	57.9
AUSTRALIA	94.3
Year 9 students	
Major Cities	96.1
Inner Regional	94.3
Outer Regional	93.4
Remote	86.4
Very Remote	61.0
AUSTRALIA	95.2

Source: Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2016, National Assessment Program, Literacy and Numeracy, National Report

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 are not comparable to those of previous cycles.

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

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

P 1.6 Community connections

P 1.6.1 Voluntary work

The proportion of people aged 15 years and over who are involved in voluntary work provides information 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.²⁸

- 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 of 29.5 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).

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	Trend
Major Cities	17.5	17.6	19.0	1.5	
Inner Regional	24.2	23.0	24.2	0.0	
Outer Regional	26.3	25.1	26.1	-0.2	
Remote	29.4	27.6	29.5	0.1	
Very Remote	24.1	21.5	23.5	-0.6	
AUSTRALIA	19.8	19.4	20.7	0.9	

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

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).

²⁸ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, 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	Trend
Greater Sydney	16.6	16.5	18.0	1.4	
Greater Melbourne	17.3	17.2	19.0	1.7	
Greater Brisbane	19.3	20.3	20.1	0.8	
Greater Perth	16.7	17.0	19.4	2.7	
Greater Adelaide	19.6	19.0	20.8	1.2	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	15.7	16.7	16.6	0.9	
Newcastle - Maitland	17.2	16.3	18.4	1.2	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	23.3	22.0	24.5	1.2	
Sunshine Coast	21.8	21.3	22.0	0.2	
Wollongong	17.9	17.7	19.3	1.4	
Geelong	20.8	20.6	22.9	2.1	
Greater Hobart	21.3	20.4	22.6	1.3	
Townsville	19.7	18.3	20.3	0.6	
Cairns	19.3	19.5	20.5	1.2	
Greater Darwin	20.3	19.7	20.3	0.0	
Toowoomba	23.4	22.5	23.0	-0.4	
Ballarat	23.1	22.1	23.8	0.7	
Bendigo	24.2	22.8	24.7	0.5	
Albury - Wodonga	22.3	22.2	23.3	1.0	
Launceston	20.6	19.3	22.0	1.4	

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

Voluntary work across sub-state regions

- In 2016, the capital cities collectively recorded lower levels of volunteering than in the rest of state regions, with volunteering rates of 19.3 per cent and 23.7 per cent respectively.
- The predominant trend across states and territories between 2006 and 2016 is towards increased rates of volunteering.
- The sub-state region with the largest increase in the rate of volunteering was Perth - Inner (up 4.6 percentage points). Among Statistical Area Levels 4, 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	Trend
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	
Bendigo	26.8	25.7	27.6	0.8	

(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	Trend
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	
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	

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

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

P 1.7 Fair opportunity

P 1.7.1 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.²⁹

This indicator has been adjusted to take into account household size and composition (equivalised),³⁰ and has been converted to real terms.

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

Disposable household income for low and middle income households across remoteness classes

- Disposable weekly household incomes increased across all reported remoteness classes and grew the most strongly in remote Australia by \$48 per week between 2007-08 and 2015-16.
- Disposable weekly household income grew the least in inner regional Australia, by \$26 per week.

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

	2007-08	2011-12	2015-16	2007-08 - 2015-16	
Remoteness Class	\$ weekly (real)	\$ weekly (real)	\$ weekly (real)	change \$ weekly (real)	Trend
Major Cities	491	516	528	37	
Inner Regional	493	516	519	26	
Outer Regional	487	509	527	40	
Remote	480	525	529	48	
AUSTRALIA	491	514	526	35	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised request, Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2015-16 (cat no. 6523.0) and ABS, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2017 (cat. no. 6401.0)

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

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

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.

²⁹ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

³⁰ ABS 2013, *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2011-12* (cat. no. 6523.0), Canberra.

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

- In 2016, of the states and territories, the Australia Capital Territory had the highest disposable weekly income for low and middle income households (\$549), while New South Wales had the lowest (\$519). Of the sub-state regions, Brisbane - West had the highest (\$564) while the Mid North Coast in New South Wales had the lowest (\$476).
- Disposable weekly incomes for low and middle income households grew across all Australian states and territories between 2007-08 and 2015-16, with growth strongest in the Australian Capital Territory (an additional \$55 per week), followed by the Northern Territory (\$51) and South Australia (\$49). The smallest increase occurred in Western Australia (\$26) followed by New South Wales (\$28).
- Across the sub-state regions, growth in disposable weekly income for low and middle income households displayed substantial variability between 2007-08 and 2015-16. The largest increases occurred in Brisbane - West (an additional \$110 per week), followed by Melbourne - Inner South (\$99).
- Twelve sub-state regions experienced declines over this period. While these changes were not statistically significant, the largest drops occurred in Brisbane - South (a decline of \$32 per week) followed by Sydney - City and Inner South (\$30).

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

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

(continued)

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

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

(continued)

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

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

Source: ABS 2017, Customised request, Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2015-16 (cat no. 6523.0) and ABS 2017, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2017 (cat. no. 6401.0)

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

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

* Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

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

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.³¹

- Between 2006 and 2014, the proportion of Australians that 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	Trend
Major Cities	48.2	47.8	45.7	-2.5	
Inner Regional [^]	51.2	53.2	47.5	-3.7	
Outer Regional and Remote	50.7	48.4	44.2	-6.5	
AUSTRALIA	49.1	48.9	46.4	-2.7	

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

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

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

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

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

Unpaid help across the capital cities and balance of state

- There have been declining rates of unpaid help across about half of Australian capital cities from 2006 to 2014, with a decline of 2.0 percentage points overall.
- The largest declines among capital city and rest of state areas were recorded in Greater Darwin (down by 13.1 percentage points) followed by rest of Queensland and Greater Brisbane (down by 11.2 and 10.0 percentage points respectively). These declines were all statistically significant.
- 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.

³¹ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, 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	Trend
New South Wales[^]	45.4	45.9	44.8	-0.6	
Greater Sydney [^]	44.1	41.0	42.8	-1.3	
Rest of New South Wales [^]	47.5	54.1	48.0	0.5	
Victoria[^]	49.1	48.6	49.5	0.4	
Greater Melbourne [^]	47.1	47.9	49.2	2.1	
Rest of Victoria [^]	54.4	50.6	51.2	-3.2	
Queensland	54.3	51.7	43.4	-10.9	
Greater Brisbane	53.6	53.2	43.6	-10.0	
Rest of Queensland	54.9	50.5	43.7	-11.2	
South Australia	46.0	52.2	49.8	3.8	
Greater Adelaide [^]	47.3	52.4	50.5	3.2	
Rest of South Australia [^]	41.9	51.8	46.2	4.3	
Western Australia	53.4	50.1	46.7	-6.7	
Greater Perth	53.0	50.1	45.5	-7.5	
Rest of Western Australia [^]	55.0	50.0	51.4	-3.6	
Tasmania[^]	48.2	51.1	50.6	2.4	
Greater Hobart [^]	50.9	51.7	52.1	1.2	
Rest of Tasmania [^]	46.3	50.7	48.8	2.5	
Northern Territory	51.5	53.6	40.9	-10.6	
Greater Darwin	52.0	54.0	38.9	-13.1	
Rest of Northern Territory [^]	50.3	52.0	46.4	-3.9	
Australian Capital Territory	55.1	53.2	49.9	-5.2	
Australian Capital Cities	48.0	47.4	46.0	-2.0	
Australian Rest of States	51.1	51.8	47.2	-3.9	

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

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

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

P 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.³²

- 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. These changes were statistically significant in Greater Melbourne and the Australian Capital Territory. The largest increase occurred in Greater Melbourne (up by 4.1 percentage points), followed by the rest of Tasmania (up 3.9 percentage points).

³² Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, 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	Trend
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 request, 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.

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

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. 86	Real median weekly household income	p. 127
Young people earning or learning	p. 91	Real household net worth	p. 132
New business entry rate	p. 96	Labour force participation	p. 136
Jobs		Fair outcomes	
Employed persons	p. 101	Inequality in household income	p. 141
Unemployment rate	p. 106	International economic engagement	
Youth unemployment rate	p. 111	International visits to residents ratio	p. 147
A resilient economy			
Proportion of unemployed persons unemployed for 12 months or more	p. 116		
Labour force underutilisation rate	p. 118		
Value of new building approvals	p. 122		

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.³³

- The proportion of people with at least a Certificate III qualification, or who are employed in a skilled occupation in Australia, increased by 9.3 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 9.9 percentage points from 56.5 per cent in 2006 to 66.4 per cent in 2016.
- Very remote Australia experienced the lowest increase, with a rise of 4.0 percentage points from 40.0 per cent in 2006 to 44.0 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	Trend
Major Cities	56.5	62.2	66.4	9.9	
Inner Regional	50.9	55.5	58.9	8.0	
Outer Regional	49.0	52.7	55.2	6.3	
Remote	49.7	52.9	54.3	4.6	
Very Remote	40.0	43.3	44.0	4.0	
AUSTRALIA	54.5	59.8	63.8	9.3	

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 25 to 64 years.

Skilled occupations include Managers, Professionals and Technicians and Trades Workers.

Occupation was coded to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) First Edition, Revision 1.





















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

Qualified or employed in a skilled occupation across major urban areas

- The proportion of people with a Certificate III or above, or who are employed in a skilled occupation, increased across all major urban areas between 2006 and 2016.
- The largest increase was recorded in Geelong, with an increase of 11.6 percentage points from 53.6 per cent in 2006 to 65.1 per cent in 2016.
- The lowest increase was recorded in the Canberra - Queanbeyan region, where there was an increase of 7.1 percent points from 67.6 per cent in 2006 to 74.7 per cent in 2016.

³³ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, 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	Trend
Greater Sydney	57.5	63.0	67.1	9.5	
Greater Melbourne	57.2	63.2	67.5	10.3	
Greater Brisbane	54.9	60.7	65.0	10.1	
Greater Perth	56.3	61.6	65.2	8.9	
Greater Adelaide	53.9	59.3	63.6	9.7	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	52.2	58.1	63.0	10.8	
Newcastle - Maitland	51.4	57.3	62.3	11.0	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	67.6	72.4	74.7	7.1	
Sunshine Coast	54.3	60.4	65.4	11.1	
Wollongong	52.7	58.6	63.7	11.0	
Geelong	53.6	59.8	65.1	11.6	
Greater Hobart	53.5	58.6	61.9	8.4	
Townsville	52.2	56.3	60.0	7.7	
Cairns	52.3	56.3	60.3	8.0	
Greater Darwin	54.7	58.3	62.3	7.6	
Toowoomba	52.3	57.4	62.1	9.8	
Ballarat	52.9	58.6	63.0	10.0	
Bendigo	52.3	57.6	61.0	8.7	
Albury - Wodonga	52.8	57.5	61.4	8.5	
Launceston	50.2	56.2	57.6	7.4	

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 25 to 64 years.

Skilled occupations include Managers, Professionals and Technicians and Trades Workers.

Occupation was coded to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) First Edition, Revision 1.

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

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

- All sub-state regions recorded an increase in the proportion of people with at least a Certificate III or who are employed in a skilled occupation between 2006 and 2016. Overall, the capital cities experienced higher growth in the proportion of skilled and qualified people than the rest of state areas of Australia (9.7 percentage points and 8.1 percentage points respectively).
- At the Statistical Area Level 4 scale, the highest increase was recorded in Sydney - City and Inner South, with an increase of 14.0 percentage points from 58.2 per cent to 72.2 per cent between 2006 and 2016. Western Australia - Wheat Belt had the smallest increase between 2006 and 2016, with a rise of 2.4 percentage points.
- Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby had the highest proportion of qualified and skilled people overall in 2016 (82.1 per cent). Northern Territory - Outback had the lowest proportion (41.8 per cent), with variation within this geography.

Table P 2.1.1.c People with a Certificate III or above, or employed in a skilled occupation by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006-2016 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales	55.2	60.5	64.5	9.3	
Greater Sydney	57.5	63.0	67.1	9.5	
Central Coast	51.1	56.4	61.8	10.7	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	67.5	71.8	75.8	8.3	
Sydney - Blacktown	47.6	54.3	60.2	12.6	
Sydney - City and Inner South	58.2	69.1	72.2	14.0	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	66.9	72.9	76.4	9.5	
Sydney - Inner South West	50.6	56.3	61.2	10.7	
Sydney - Inner West	66.4	72.0	74.6	8.2	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	75.7	79.7	82.1	6.4	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	68.4	73.8	77.3	8.9	
Sydney - Outer South West	48.0	53.2	58.7	10.7	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	52.4	56.4	60.8	8.4	
Sydney - Parramatta	51.2	57.4	61.8	10.6	
Sydney - Ryde	69.7	75.3	78.3	8.6	
Sydney - South West	40.5	44.7	49.0	8.5	
Sydney - Sutherland	62.9	67.8	72.3	9.4	
Rest of New South Wales	51.0	55.9	59.5	8.5	
Capital Region	53.7	58.5	61.3	7.6	
Central West	50.0	54.1	56.9	6.9	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	49.4	54.4	57.9	8.5	
Far West and Orana	46.4	50.5	53.0	6.6	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	48.2	53.1	56.6	8.4	
Illawarra	53.1	58.9	63.9	10.8	
Mid North Coast	47.4	52.1	55.8	8.4	
Murray	52.4	55.9	58.7	6.4	
New England and North West	50.3	53.9	56.1	5.9	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	53.3	59.4	64.8	11.5	
Richmond - Tweed	51.9	57.3	60.6	8.6	
Riverina	50.5	54.4	56.6	6.2	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	52.4	56.9	60.6	8.2	
Victoria	55.9	61.6	65.8	9.8	
Greater Melbourne	57.2	63.2	67.5	10.3	
Melbourne - Inner	67.1	74.0	75.9	8.8	
Melbourne - Inner East	71.7	76.0	78.3	6.6	
Melbourne - Inner South	67.9	73.5	77.1	9.2	
Melbourne - North East	54.1	60.6	65.8	11.6	
Melbourne - North West	46.9	53.2	59.2	12.4	
Melbourne - Outer East	58.6	64.6	69.4	10.8	
Melbourne - South East	51.1	57.5	62.4	11.3	
Melbourne - West	46.7	54.0	60.0	13.3	
Mornington Peninsula	52.8	59.0	64.3	11.4	
Rest of Victoria	52.0	56.7	59.9	7.9	
Ballarat	51.9	57.2	61.2	9.3	

(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	Trend
Bendigo	53.0	58.4	61.5	8.4	
Geelong	53.9	60.1	65.2	11.3	
Hume	53.4	57.8	60.5	7.1	
Latrobe - Gippsland	50.7	55.2	57.8	7.1	
North West	50.1	52.9	54.4	4.4	
Shepparton	49.3	52.2	55.6	6.3	
Warrnambool and South West	53.4	57.4	59.3	5.9	
Queensland	52.1	57.4	61.6	9.5	
Greater Brisbane	54.9	60.7	65.0	10.1	
Brisbane - East	53.9	60.4	65.6	11.7	
Brisbane - North	55.7	62.7	68.7	13.0	
Brisbane - South	60.7	66.8	71.2	10.4	
Brisbane - West	70.7	75.7	79.0	8.3	
Brisbane Inner City	67.5	74.3	76.2	8.6	
Ipswich	44.1	49.5	54.0	9.9	
Logan - Beaudesert	44.7	49.5	54.3	9.7	
Moreton Bay - North	44.7	49.8	55.0	10.3	
Moreton Bay - South	55.8	62.0	66.7	11.0	
Rest of Queensland	49.6	54.4	58.4	8.9	
Cairns	50.2	54.1	57.6	7.4	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	47.9	50.7	53.5	5.6	
Central Queensland	46.7	50.9	54.2	7.5	
Gold Coast	52.8	58.6	63.3	10.5	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	46.5	51.4	54.1	7.6	
Queensland - Outback	43.9	47.0	49.5	5.6	
<i>Far North</i>	39.7	42.9	44.6	4.9	
<i>Outback - North</i>	43.8	47.4	51.1	7.3	
<i>Outback - South</i>	50.1	52.3	55.6	5.5	
Sunshine Coast	54.1	60.2	65.1	11.0	
Toowoomba	51.3	56.4	60.9	9.6	
Townsville	50.1	54.2	57.9	7.7	
Wide Bay	43.2	47.4	51.0	7.8	
South Australia	52.3	57.3	61.3	9.0	
Greater Adelaide	53.9	59.3	63.6	9.7	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	66.0	70.5	73.9	7.9	
Adelaide - North	44.8	50.5	55.3	10.5	
Adelaide - South	56.6	61.7	66.2	9.6	
Adelaide - West	50.2	57.0	62.1	11.9	
Rest of South Australia	47.2	50.8	53.3	6.1	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	48.4	52.1	55.0	6.6	
South Australia - Outback	46.0	49.6	51.4	5.4	
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	48.1	51.6	53.6	5.5	
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	41.9	46.0	46.9	5.0	
South Australia - South East	47.1	50.5	53.3	6.2	

(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	Trend
Western Australia	54.7	59.5	62.9	8.2	
Greater Perth	56.3	61.6	65.2	8.9	
Mandurah	44.5	50.2	55.4	10.8	
Perth - Inner	70.5	75.5	77.3	6.8	
Perth - North East	52.2	57.0	61.1	8.8	
Perth - North West	57.5	62.8	66.6	9.1	
Perth - South East	53.7	59.5	63.4	9.6	
Perth - South West	55.8	61.5	64.8	9.0	
Rest of Western Australia	49.4	52.6	54.8	5.4	
Bunbury	50.8	55.5	58.0	7.2	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	52.7	54.6	55.1	2.4	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	44.8	49.1	52.9	8.2	
Kimberley	42.4	45.7	49.2	6.8	
East Pilbara	41.4	49.3	51.6	10.2	
West Pilbara	50.3	52.0	57.1	6.8	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	47.2	49.9	51.7	4.5	
Esperance	52.0	54.1	53.4	1.4	
Gascoyne	49.1	50.4	53.0	4.0	
Goldfields	44.3	47.2	49.7	5.3	
Mid West	47.6	50.9	52.7	5.0	
Tasmania	49.2	54.5	57.3	8.1	
Greater Hobart	53.5	58.6	61.9	8.4	
Rest of Tasmania	46.2	51.5	53.8	7.6	
Launceston and North East	48.1	53.4	55.2	7.1	
South East	44.9	50.4	53.8	8.8	
West and North West	44.2	49.5	52.0	7.8	
Northern Territory	47.9	52.6	54.3	6.4	
Greater Darwin	54.7	58.3	62.3	7.6	
Rest of Northern Territory	38.6	44.4	41.8	3.2	
Northern Territory - Outback	38.6	44.4	41.8	3.2	
Alice Springs	45.5	50.7	50.4	4.9	
Barkly	30.5	35.6	38.7	8.3	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	28.5	36.7	29.5	1.1	
East Arnhem	34.2	41.1	34.3	0.0	
Katherine	37.2	42.4	40.4	3.2	
Australian Capital Territory	68.8	73.4	75.5	6.7	
Australian Capital Cities	56.8	62.4	66.5	9.7	
Australian Rest of States	50.1	54.7	58.2	8.1	

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.

Persons aged 25 to 64 years.

Skilled occupations include Managers, Professionals and Technicians and Trades Workers.

Occupation was coded to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) First Edition, Revision 1.

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

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

P 2.1.2 Young people earning or learning

The proportion of young people who are fully engaged in either work or study is an indicator of the availability of, and access to, economic and educational opportunities in a region. This indicator includes persons studying full-time, employed full-time, and those who are studying part-time and are employed.







Young people between 15 and 24 years of age generally have higher rates of unemployment than the rest of the labour force, as the transition from school to work can take some time. While many eventually find a job, securing an entry level position can be very difficult for a substantial number of young people. Young people who remain unemployed and are disengaged from education have a high risk of falling into long-term unemployment and consequently, may fail to benefit from the social and economic opportunities which gainful employment provides.

- Across Australia, the proportion of young people fully engaged in work or study declined between 2006 and 2016 by 1.0 percentage 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 (2.6 percentage points).
- Very remote Australia was the only class to show an increase in the proportion of young people earning or learning, increasing by 0.2 percentage points. Despite this increase, the proportion of young people in very remote regions earning or learning remains well below all other remoteness classes at 48.5 per cent compared to the national average of 77.3 per cent in 2016.
- In 2016, the highest proportion of young people earning and learning was recorded in major cities at 79.6 per cent, which was above the national average.

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

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	80.2	80.0	79.6	-0.6	
Inner Regional	75.3	74.2	71.9	-3.4	
Outer Regional	73.3	72.3	70.7	-2.6	
Remote	69.5	69.4	67.4	-2.1	
Very Remote	48.3	50.4	48.5	0.2	
AUSTRALIA	78.3	77.9	77.3	-1.0	

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Earning or learning refers to persons who were employed full-time and/or studying full-time or studying part-time and employed part-time.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Earning or learning across major urban areas

- In 2016, Canberra - Queanbeyan recorded the highest rate of young people earning or learning among the major urban areas (84.1 per cent), while the lowest rate was in Cairns (69.6 per cent).
- Just three of Australia's 20 major urban areas recorded increases in the proportion of young people earning or learning between 2006 and 2016. The largest increase occurred in Wollongong (2.0 percentage points).
- The majority of major urban areas recorded declines, with the largest declines in Toowoomba (down 5.4 percentage points), Cairns (down 4.9 percentage points), Albury - Wodonga (down 4.6 percentage points) and Townsville (down 4.5 percentage points).

Table P 2.1.2.b People aged 15-24 years who are earning or learning by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	80.9	81.4	82.1	1.2	
Greater Melbourne	82.2	82.2	81.7	-0.5	
Greater Brisbane	79.0	77.0	76.1	-2.9	
Greater Perth	80.6	79.3	77.2	-3.4	
Greater Adelaide	77.6	77.6	76.9	-0.7	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	74.9	73.0	74.4	-0.5	
Newcastle - Maitland	73.8	76.2	73.4	-0.4	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	84.1	85.0	84.1	0.0	
Sunshine Coast	72.8	71.7	73.0	0.2	
Wollongong	76.1	78.2	78.1	2.0	
Geelong	78.4	79.2	77.9	-0.5	
Greater Hobart	76.8	75.4	74.2	-2.6	
Townsville	79.0	77.1	74.5	-4.5	
Cairns	74.5	69.8	69.6	-4.9	
Greater Darwin	76.9	76.3	76.4	-0.5	
Toowoomba	78.9	75.7	73.5	-5.4	
Ballarat	78.6	78.5	74.3	-4.3	
Bendigo	76.2	77.6	73.2	-3.0	
Albury - Wodonga	77.6	76.4	73.0	-4.6	
Launceston	75.8	75.4	72.5	-3.3	

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Earning or learning refers to persons who were employed full-time and/or studying full-time or studying part-time and employed part-time.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Earning or learning across sub-state regions

- In 2016, the Statistical Area Level 4 regions which recorded the highest rates of earning or learning among young people were Sydney - Eastern Suburbs and Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby (both 89.1 per cent). The lowest rates of earning or learning were recorded in the Northern Territory - Outback (47.3 per cent) and Queensland - Outback (58.1 per cent).
- The largest increases at the Statistical Area Level 4 scale between 2006 and 2016 occurred in Sydney - Blacktown and Sydney - City and Inner South, which recorded increases of 3.0 and 2.8 percentage points respectively.
- The largest decreases occurred in Central Queensland (down 7.4 percentage points), Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday (down 6.4 percentage points) and Wide Bay (down 5.9 percentage points).

Table P 2.1.2.c People aged 15-24 years who are earning or learning by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
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	Trend
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	
Far North	47.6	47.2	47.0	-0.6	
Outback - North	67.8	67.6	63.3	-4.5	
Outback - South	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	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	68.7	67.1	65.5	-3.2	
Outback - North and East	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	
Mandurah	72.1	68.0	66.6	-5.5	

(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	Trend
Perth - Inner	87.6	86.4	85.9	-1.7	
Perth - North East	78.5	77.6	74.7	-3.8	
Perth - North West	81.0	80.2	78.0	-3.0	
Perth - South East	80.1	79.2	77.5	-2.6	
Perth - South West	79.9	78.1	75.9	-4.0	
Rest of Western Australia	69.9	69.3	68.0	-1.9	
Bunbury	74.5	71.6	70.0	-4.5	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	71.5	69.5	70.4	-1.1	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	59.7	65.0	61.2	1.5	
<i>Kimberley</i>	48.6	51.8	51.2	2.6	
<i>East Pilbara</i>	64.6	70.8	67.4	2.8	
<i>West Pilbara</i>	72.6	76.6	69.6	-3.0	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	69.1	69.5	67.6	-1.5	
<i>Esperance</i>	72.0	71.1	72.1	0.1	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	66.0	61.7	62.1	-3.9	
<i>Goldfields</i>	68.2	68.3	66.8	-1.4	
<i>Mid West</i>	69.4	70.9	67.7	-1.7	
Tasmania	74.1	73.5	71.7	-2.4	
Greater Hobart	76.8	75.4	74.2	-2.6	
Rest of Tasmania	72.1	72.2	69.7	-2.4	
Launceston and North East	74.5	74.2	71.1	-3.4	
South East	70.8	69.0	69.2	-1.6	
West and North West	69.2	70.1	67.8	-1.4	
Northern Territory	62.4	63.8	64.1	1.7	
Greater Darwin	76.9	76.3	76.4	-0.5	
Rest of Northern Territory	45.9	48.6	47.3	1.4	
Northern Territory - Outback	45.9	48.6	47.3	1.4	
<i>Alice Springs</i>	54.0	59.3	59.4	5.4	
<i>Barkly</i>	38.5	38.8	41.6	3.1	
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	31.8	38.2	32.7	0.9	
<i>East Arnhem</i>	40.9	43.1	40.9	0.0	
<i>Katherine</i>	46.8	46.9	47.8	1.0	
Australian Capital Territory	84.9	85.3	84.5	-0.4	
Australian Capital Cities	80.7	80.3	79.9	-0.8	
Australian Rest of States	73.5	73.0	71.3	-2.2	

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Earning or learning refers to persons who were employed full-time and/or studying full-time or studying part-time and employed part-time.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Scheme, a former Indigenous employment program, can influence employment measures for regions which had CDEP participation. CDEP participants were classified as employed in both the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, but the scheme was phased out from 2009, so there were fewer participants in 2011. Participants in a replacement scheme were not classified as employed in the 2016 Census (for more details see ABS 2012, Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2011 (cat. no. 6287.0); ABS 2013, Australian Social Trends, Nov 2013 (cat. no. 4102.0); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

P 2.1.3 New business entry rate

The new business entry rate measures the rate at which businesses are entering 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.³⁴ Evolving consumer demand may promote the development of new or innovative products, encouraging the entry of new businesses into a regional economy.

The ABS has revised the method used to code business entry and exit information to small geographic areas. As a result, regional estimates are no longer available for years prior to 2012-13.

- Across Australia, the rate of new business entries increased marginally by 0.9 percentage points between 2013-14 and 2015-16.

New business entry rate across remoteness classes

- Between 2013-14 and 2015-16, the new business entry rate increased for major cities and inner regional areas, and declined for outer regional, remote and very remote areas.
- The largest increase was in major cities (1.3 percentage points).
- Remote and very remote areas experienced the largest decreases in the new business entry rate over this period (2.2 percentage points and 2.0 percentage points respectively).

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

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14 - 2015-16	
Remoteness Class	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	14.9	14.9	16.2	1.3	
Inner Regional	11.1	10.6	11.3	0.2	
Outer Regional	10.6	9.2	9.9	-0.7	
Remote	11.9	9.2	9.7	-2.2	
Very Remote	12.5	9.5	10.5	-2.0	
AUSTRALIA	13.7	13.4	14.6	0.9	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2012 to Jun 2016 (cat. 8165.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 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 under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register.

New business entry rate across major urban areas

- Business entry rates between 2013-14 and 2015-16 increased for 14 of the 20 major urban areas. The largest increases were in Launceston (2.1 percentage points), as well as Gold Coast - Tweed Heads, Newcastle - Maitland and Wollongong, which all recorded an increase of 1.7 percentage points.
- An increase was observed between 2013-14 and 2015-16 for all capital cities with the exception of Greater Darwin, which recorded a decline of 1.4 percentage points.
- The business entry rate also fell in Townsville, Toowoomba, Ballarat, Bendigo and Albury - Wodonga, with the largest decline recorded in Albury - Wodonga (1.4 percentage points).

³⁴ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

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

Major Urban Area	2013-14 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2015-16 per cent	2013-14 - 2015-16 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	15.4	15.4	17.0	1.6	
Greater Melbourne	14.8	15.0	16.3	1.5	
Greater Brisbane	15.0	14.4	16.2	1.2	
Greater Perth	15.0	14.7	15.5	0.5	
Greater Adelaide	12.2	12.2	12.9	0.7	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	16.0	15.3	17.7	1.7	
Newcastle - Maitland	13.0	13.1	14.7	1.7	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	14.9	14.4	15.9	1.0	
Sunshine Coast	13.4	13.7	14.8	1.4	
Wollongong	13.7	14.5	15.4	1.7	
Geelong	12.9	13.6	13.9	1.0	
Greater Hobart	11.7	11.4	12.4	0.7	
Townsville	14.0	12.5	13.0	-1.0	
Cairns	12.5	12.4	13.1	0.6	
Greater Darwin	15.9	14.5	14.5	-1.4	
Toowoomba	13.3	12.2	13.1	-0.2	
Ballarat	12.8	12.2	12.1	-0.7	
Bendigo	12.0	11.4	11.5	-0.5	
Albury - Wodonga	12.5	11.1	11.1	-1.4	
Launceston	9.6	10.8	11.7	2.1	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2012 to Jun 2016 (cat. 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 under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register.

New business entry rate across sub-state regions

- All states and territories recorded a modest increase in the new business entry rate between 2013-14 and 2015-16, with the exception of the Northern Territory which recorded a decline of 0.2 percentage points. Increases ranged from 0.3 percentage points in Western Australia to 1.3 percentage points in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory.
- The biggest gains were made in capital city regions: Sydney - Blacktown (4.0 percentage points), Sydney - Parramatta (3.0 percentage points), Melbourne - West (2.9 percentage points) and Sydney - South West (2.7 percentage points).
- The largest declines in the rate were in Queensland - Outback (3.6 percentage points), and in Western Australia - Outback (North) (3.2 percentage points), both with some variation within them.

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

Sub-State Region	2013-14 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2015-16 per cent	2013-14 - 2015-16 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales	14.0	13.8	15.3	1.3	
Greater Sydney	15.4	15.4	17.0	1.6	
Central Coast	13.8	13.0	14.7	0.9	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	14.3	14.0	15.6	1.3	
Sydney - Blacktown	16.1	17.2	20.1	4.0	
Sydney - City and Inner South	15.9	15.5	16.7	0.8	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	15.2	15.1	16.1	0.9	
Sydney - Inner South West	17.4	17.4	19.4	2.0	
Sydney - Inner West	17.0	17.2	17.9	0.9	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	12.9	14.0	14.2	1.3	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	12.7	12.5	12.9	0.2	
Sydney - Outer South West	14.8	15.0	17.4	2.6	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	12.8	13.0	14.9	2.1	
Sydney - Parramatta	19.8	19.7	22.8	3.0	
Sydney - Ryde	15.5	15.7	17.4	1.9	
Sydney - South West	16.2	16.8	18.9	2.7	
Sydney - Sutherland	13.0	12.5	14.1	1.1	
Rest of New South Wales	11.3	10.6	11.7	0.4	
Capital Region	10.7	9.6	10.7	0.0	
Central West	10.6	9.4	10.6	0.0	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	10.7	10.1	11.5	0.8	
Far West and Orana	10.6	9.2	10.1	-0.5	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	12.2	11.9	13.0	0.8	
Illawarra	13.6	14.3	15.2	1.6	
Mid North Coast	10.5	10.1	10.6	0.1	
Murray	11.7	9.6	9.2	-2.5	
New England and North West	10.0	8.5	8.9	-1.1	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	12.9	13.1	14.8	1.9	
Richmond - Tweed	11.3	10.9	12.3	1.0	
Riverina	10.1	8.5	10.2	0.1	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	10.8	11.1	12.7	1.9	
Victoria	13.7	13.8	14.9	1.2	
Greater Melbourne	14.8	15.0	16.3	1.5	
Melbourne - Inner	15.1	14.9	15.8	0.7	
Melbourne - Inner East	14.2	15.1	15.3	1.1	
Melbourne - Inner South	12.8	13.2	14.2	1.4	
Melbourne - North East	14.9	14.9	16.4	1.5	
Melbourne - North West	15.6	16.4	17.8	2.2	
Melbourne - Outer East	12.1	12.3	13.4	1.3	
Melbourne - South East	16.1	16.4	17.6	1.5	
Melbourne - West	18.9	18.8	21.8	2.9	
Mornington Peninsula	12.6	12.9	14.1	1.5	
Rest of Victoria	10.4	10.2	10.5	0.1	
Ballarat	12.5	11.3	11.6	-0.9	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2013-14 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2015-16 per cent	2013-14 - 2015-16 change percentage points	Trend
Bendigo	10.9	10.5	10.6	-0.3	
Geelong	12.6	13.3	13.5	0.9	
Hume	9.3	9.2	9.9	0.6	
Latrobe - Gippsland	9.3	9.9	9.9	0.6	
North West	9.9	8.8	9.0	-0.9	
Shepparton	10.1	9.6	10.5	0.4	
Warrnambool and South West	8.8	8.2	8.0	-0.8	
Queensland	13.9	13.1	14.6	0.7	
Greater Brisbane	15.0	14.4	16.2	1.2	
Brisbane - East	13.6	13.7	14.4	0.8	
Brisbane - North	14.9	14.5	16.6	1.7	
Brisbane - South	16.9	16.0	18.4	1.5	
Brisbane - West	14.3	13.6	14.4	0.1	
Brisbane Inner City	15.1	14.0	16.1	1.0	
Ipswich	14.6	14.6	15.9	1.3	
Logan - Beaudesert	15.3	14.5	16.4	1.1	
Moreton Bay - North	14.1	13.7	15.0	0.9	
Moreton Bay - South	14.9	14.4	16.3	1.4	
Rest of Queensland	13.2	12.1	13.3	0.1	
Cairns	11.7	10.9	11.7	0.0	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	10.7	8.0	8.8	-1.9	
Central Queensland	12.4	10.9	11.4	-1.0	
Gold Coast	16.0	15.4	17.8	1.8	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	12.9	10.1	10.8	-2.1	
Queensland - Outback	14.0	10.0	10.4	-3.6	
Far North	12.3	11.5	13.5	1.2	
Outback - North	17.9	10.2	11.2	-6.7	
Outback - South	12.2	9.2	8.0	-4.2	
Sunshine Coast	13.1	13.4	14.7	1.6	
Toowoomba	13.0	12.2	12.9	-0.1	
Townsville	12.2	10.9	11.6	-0.6	
Wide Bay	11.2	9.9	10.2	-1.0	
South Australia	11.4	11.0	11.8	0.4	
Greater Adelaide	12.2	12.2	12.9	0.7	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	11.3	11.3	11.8	0.5	
Adelaide - North	13.5	14.1	15.0	1.5	
Adelaide - South	12.4	12.1	12.6	0.2	
Adelaide - West	12.7	12.5	13.6	0.9	
Rest of South Australia	9.5	7.8	8.7	-0.8	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	9.9	7.8	8.4	-1.5	
South Australia - Outback	9.5	8.1	8.7	-0.8	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	9.4	7.8	8.4	-1.0	
Outback - North and East	10.0	9.2	10.3	0.3	
South Australia - South East	9.3	7.6	8.9	-0.4	
Western Australia	14.1	13.6	14.4	0.3	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2013-14 per cent	2014-15 per cent	2015-16 per cent	2013-14 - 2015-16 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Perth	15.0	14.7	15.5	0.5	
Mandurah	14.8	15.1	15.8	1.0	
Perth - Inner	13.1	12.8	12.6	-0.5	
Perth - North East	14.3	14.1	15.7	1.4	
Perth - North West	15.8	15.5	16.5	0.7	
Perth - South East	16.0	15.3	17.1	1.1	
Perth - South West	15.2	15.2	15.1	-0.1	
Rest of Western Australia	11.4	9.9	10.3	-1.1	
Bunbury	11.0	10.8	11.2	0.2	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	10.1	8.3	8.4	-1.7	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	16.8	13.4	13.6	-3.2	
<i>Kimberley</i>	12.4	10.5	10.5	-1.9	
<i>East Pilbara</i>	22.8	17.4	18.0	-4.8	
<i>West Pilbara</i>	20.3	15.8	15.9	-4.4	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	11.5	9.7	10.6	-0.9	
<i>Esperance</i>	10.0	7.8	9.2	-0.8	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	10.9	12.7	13.1	2.2	
<i>Goldfields</i>	12.2	10.8	12.3	0.1	
<i>Mid West</i>	11.7	9.4	9.9	-1.8	
Tasmania	10.3	10.2	11.0	0.7	
Greater Hobart	11.7	11.4	12.4	0.7	
Rest of Tasmania	9.3	9.5	10.2	0.9	
Launceston and North East	9.1	9.8	11.0	1.9	
South East	8.6	9.0	10.1	1.5	
West and North West	9.9	9.3	9.2	-0.7	
Northern Territory	14.4	13.4	14.2	-0.2	
Greater Darwin	15.9	14.5	14.5	-1.4	
Rest of Northern Territory	11.2	11.0	13.2	2.0	
Northern Territory - Outback	11.2	11.0	13.2	2.0	
<i>Alice Springs</i>	11.4	10.6	13.0	1.6	
<i>Barkly</i>	12.9	13.8	12.4	-0.5	
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	8.5	14.4	12.2	3.7	
<i>East Arnhem</i>	9.5	14.7	15.3	5.8	
<i>Katherine</i>	11.1	9.9	14.3	3.2	
Australian Capital Territory	15.0	14.5	16.3	1.3	
Australian Capital Cities	14.8	14.8	16.1	1.3	
Australian Rest of States	11.6	10.8	11.7	0.1	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2012 to Jun 2016 (cat. 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 under the threshold for registration and have chosen not to register.

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 indicator is based on the place of usual residence of the employed person and not the location at which they work. 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.³⁵

- The number of employed persons across Australia increased by just under 1.6 million people between 2006 and 2016 from a base of 9.1 million.

Employed persons across remoteness classes

- Between 2006 and 2016, the number of employed persons increased in major cities, inner regional Australia and outer regional Australia. The largest increase was recorded in major cities, with an increase of approximately 1.3 million people from 6.4 million people in 2006.
- The number of employed persons decreased in remote and very remote Australia between 2006 and 2016. The largest decrease was recorded in remote Australia, with a decline of 5,177 people from 136,948 people in 2006.

Table P 2.2.1.a *Employed persons by remoteness class*

Remoteness Class	2006 persons	2011 persons	2016 persons	2006 - 2016 change persons	Trend
Major Cities	6,435,438	7,185,131	7,764,423	1,328,985	
Inner Regional	1,609,868	1,753,443	1,822,958	213,090	
Outer Regional	834,088	879,644	877,156	43,068	
Remote	136,948	143,919	131,771	-5,177	
Very Remote	72,791	80,976	71,990	-801	
AUSTRALIA*	9,104,187	10,058,325	10,683,842	1,579,655	

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

Remoteness areas are based on 2011 ASGS geographical classification.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

*Excludes Migratory - Offshore - Shipping regions.

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); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

Aggregations may not sum from lower spatial units.

³⁵ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

Employed persons across major urban areas

- The number of employed persons increased across all major urban areas between 2006 and 2016, with the highest increase of 404,119 people from a base of 1.7 million people recorded in Greater Melbourne.
- The smallest increase between 2006 and 2016 was in Launceston, with an increase of 1,599 people from a base of 34,874 people.

Table P 2.2.1.b Employed persons by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 persons	2011 persons	2016 persons	2006 - 2016 change persons	Trend
Greater Sydney	1,903,045	2,063,269	2,272,718	369,673	
Greater Melbourne	1,711,374	1,927,928	2,115,493	404,119	
Greater Brisbane	899,710	1,010,616	1,073,778	174,068	
Greater Perth	729,405	857,632	920,196	190,791	
Greater Adelaide	534,620	576,823	587,060	52,440	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	222,507	255,554	287,079	64,572	
Newcastle - Maitland	176,442	196,881	204,697	28,255	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	192,635	215,001	224,464	31,829	
Sunshine Coast	105,351	119,461	134,972	29,621	
Wollongong	107,560	116,180	123,844	16,284	
Geelong	90,988	101,960	111,234	20,246	
Greater Hobart	90,100	96,870	98,883	8,783	
Townsville	70,631	81,108	80,793	10,162	
Cairns	57,839	64,078	66,979	9,140	
Greater Darwin	54,234	63,045	71,357	17,123	
Toowoomba	52,182	56,283	58,198	6,016	
Ballarat	36,185	41,474	43,841	7,656	
Bendigo	34,338	39,204	41,593	7,255	
Albury - Wodonga	36,847	38,650	40,346	3,499	
Launceston	34,874	37,193	36,473	1,599	

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 15 years and over.

Employed persons across sub-state regions

- Most sub-state regions across Australia experienced an increase in the number of employed persons between 2006 and 2016.
- The largest increase in employed persons at the Statistical Area Level 4 scale was recorded in Melbourne - West, with an increase of 101,164 people from a base of 225,051 people in 2006.
- The largest decline in the number of employed persons was recorded in Queensland - Outback, with an overall decline of 2,786 people from a base of 36,551 in 2006.

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

Sub-State Region	2006 persons	2011 persons	2016 persons	2006 - 2016 change persons	Trend
New South Wales	2,909,444	3,138,332	3,380,332	470,888	
Greater Sydney	1,903,045	2,063,269	2,272,718	369,673	
Central Coast	120,714	131,011	139,593	18,879	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	103,310	108,578	115,320	12,010	
Sydney - Blacktown	119,145	134,941	152,682	33,537	
Sydney - City and Inner South	121,889	145,698	174,465	52,576	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	117,061	126,577	135,879	18,818	
Sydney - Inner South West	203,749	221,024	247,411	43,662	
Sydney - Inner West	122,689	135,063	150,117	27,428	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	180,947	191,143	205,722	24,775	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	115,362	121,635	129,685	14,323	
Sydney - Outer South West	101,657	110,158	121,806	20,149	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	135,025	139,239	147,331	12,306	
Sydney - Parramatta	147,108	167,044	191,445	44,337	
Sydney - Ryde	74,806	79,217	88,601	13,795	
Sydney - South West	132,071	141,817	160,218	28,147	
Sydney - Sutherland	107,507	110,119	112,434	4,927	
Rest of New South Wales	1,002,857	1,071,373	1,104,163	101,306	
Capital Region	87,731	94,663	97,339	9,608	
Central West	81,158	85,662	86,287	5,129	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	47,099	50,539	52,076	4,977	
Far West and Orana	47,088	48,088	46,707	-381	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	95,426	107,286	110,966	15,540	
Illawarra	111,511	119,425	127,331	15,820	
Mid North Coast	67,153	71,304	74,160	7,007	
Murray	50,203	49,891	50,100	-103	
New England and North West	72,666	75,583	75,985	3,319	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	140,675	155,658	160,447	19,772	
Richmond - Tweed	86,339	91,883	96,427	10,088	
Riverina	66,596	68,338	69,453	2,857	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	49,205	53,047	56,899	7,694	
Victoria	2,274,447	2,530,635	2,736,125	461,678	
Greater Melbourne	1,711,374	1,927,928	2,115,493	404,119	
Melbourne - Inner	239,491	276,865	320,165	80,674	
Melbourne - Inner East	158,695	164,215	168,603	9,908	
Melbourne - Inner South	173,911	187,981	198,179	24,268	
Melbourne - North East	183,503	208,621	231,609	48,106	
Melbourne - North West	122,322	139,162	156,400	34,078	
Melbourne - Outer East	234,112	244,593	247,729	13,617	
Melbourne - South East	262,321	300,603	335,693	73,372	
Melbourne - West	225,051	281,683	326,215	101,164	
Mornington Peninsula	111,967	124,210	130,907	18,940	
Rest of Victoria	560,543	600,187	618,583	58,040	
Ballarat	58,301	64,554	67,396	9,095	
Bendigo	57,539	63,226	66,444	8,905	
Geelong	101,814	114,376	125,026	23,212	


































(continued)

Employed persons by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 persons	2011 persons	2016 persons	2006 - 2016 change persons	Trend
Hume	70,398	73,668	75,545	5,147	
Latrobe - Gippsland	99,573	109,695	110,486	10,913	
North West	64,925	63,911	63,374	-1,551	
Shepparton	53,053	54,223	54,705	1,652	
Warrnambool and South West	54,936	56,532	55,609	673	
Queensland	1,824,998	2,039,275	2,136,455	311,457	
Greater Brisbane	899,710	1,010,616	1,073,778	174,068	
Brisbane - East	93,279	104,590	108,128	14,849	
Brisbane - North	86,955	97,906	104,609	17,654	
Brisbane - South	144,641	159,095	167,703	23,062	
Brisbane - West	84,128	87,726	87,898	3,770	
Brisbane Inner City	114,431	129,484	140,263	25,832	
Ipswich	104,877	122,702	135,965	31,088	
Logan - Beaudesert	120,576	132,461	137,317	16,741	
Moreton Bay - North	77,564	89,974	95,216	17,652	
Moreton Bay - South	73,246	86,690	96,668	23,422	
Rest of Queensland	921,111	1,024,830	1,059,525	138,414	
Cairns	95,515	102,879	106,148	10,633	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	52,756	55,503	54,865	2,109	
Central Queensland	89,703	101,130	97,655	7,952	
Gold Coast	207,510	237,688	266,886	59,376	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	72,758	84,877	78,391	5,633	
Queensland - Outback	36,551	37,374	33,765	-2,786	
Far North	11,958	11,431	10,997	-961	
Outback - North	14,573	15,751	13,884	-689	
Outback - South	10,028	10,197	8,881	-1,147	
Sunshine Coast	119,626	135,074	151,648	32,022	
Toowoomba	58,948	64,142	66,386	7,438	
Townsville	94,377	105,991	103,917	9,540	
Wide Bay	93,373	100,169	99,867	6,494	
South Australia	689,897	739,359	746,105	56,208	
Greater Adelaide	534,620	576,823	587,060	52,440	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	129,634	137,001	137,691	8,057	
Adelaide - North	160,937	175,249	180,185	19,248	
Adelaide - South	154,043	164,435	164,500	10,457	
Adelaide - West	90,010	100,135	104,681	14,671	
Rest of South Australia	154,347	161,620	158,308	3,961	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	43,272	45,985	45,980	2,708	
South Australia - Outback	35,763	38,034	34,650	-1,113	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	23,981	25,308	23,874	-107	
Outback - North and East	11,788	12,724	10,779	-1,009	
South Australia - South East	75,314	77,607	77,675	2,361	
Western Australia	936,130	1,097,879	1,157,735	221,605	
Greater Perth	729,405	857,632	920,196	190,791	
Mandurah	25,283	33,201	37,124	11,841	
Perth - Inner	70,008	81,726	85,035	15,027	
Perth - North East	95,308	109,614	119,988	24,680	

(continued)

Employed persons by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 persons	2011 persons	2016 persons	2006 - 2016 change persons	Trend
Perth - North West	210,872	245,473	261,941	51,069	
Perth - South East	184,406	214,944	228,089	43,683	
Perth - South West	143,523	172,675	188,023	44,500	
Rest of Western Australia	204,184	237,325	235,431	31,247	
Bunbury	64,438	73,860	77,663	13,225	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	56,627	59,275	59,053	2,426	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	32,359	46,772	45,541	13,182	
Kimberley	12,827	14,404	13,639	812	
East Pilbara	8,210	14,399	12,899	4,689	
West Pilbara	11,318	17,973	18,999	7,681	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	50,765	57,417	53,172	2,407	
Esperance	7,163	7,442	7,154	-9	
Gascoyne	4,268	4,339	4,252	-16	
Goldfields	18,064	20,657	18,451	387	
Mid West	21,271	24,976	23,322	2,051	
Tasmania	204,739	217,295	216,583	11,844	
Greater Hobart	90,100	96,870	98,883	8,783	
Rest of Tasmania	114,292	120,048	117,405	3,113	
Launceston and North East	56,992	59,761	58,458	1,466	
South East	13,537	14,470	14,607	1,070	
West and North West	43,767	45,818	44,336	569	
Northern Territory	87,179	98,479	102,708	15,529	
Greater Darwin	54,234	63,045	71,357	17,123	
Rest of Northern Territory	32,279	34,772	30,752	-1,527	
Northern Territory - Outback	32,279	34,772	30,752	-1,527	
Alice Springs	15,318	16,157	15,351	33	
Barkly	1,747	1,838	1,762	15	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	4,195	5,066	3,956	-239	
East Arnhem	4,712	4,880	3,543	-1,169	
Katherine	6,308	6,826	6,140	-168	
Australian Capital Territory	176,286	195,891	205,626	29,340	
Australian Capital Cities	6,098,464	6,791,803	7,344,904	1,246,440	
Australian Rest of States	2,989,613	3,250,155	3,324,167	334,554	

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons aged 15 years and over.

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); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

Aggregations may not sum from lower spatial units.

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.³⁶

- The national unemployment rate was 6.9 per cent in 2016, up 1.7 percentage points from 5.2 per cent in 2006.

Unemployment rate across remoteness classes

- The unemployment rate increased across all remoteness classes between 2006 and 2016.
- The highest increase was recorded in very remote Australia, where the unemployment rate grew by 4.7 percentage points (from 4.8 per cent in 2006 to 9.5 per cent in 2016). Inner regional Australia recorded the lowest increase in the unemployment rate, rising 0.8 percentage points from 5.9 per cent in 2006 to 6.7 per cent in 2016.

Table P 2.2.2.a Unemployment rate by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	5.1	5.6	6.9	1.8	
Inner Regional	5.9	5.7	6.7	0.8	
Outer Regional	5.3	5.4	6.7	1.4	
Remote	4.0	4.3	5.5	1.5	
Very Remote	4.8	6.0	9.5	4.7	
AUSTRALIA	5.2	5.6	6.9	1.7	

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

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); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

Unemployment rate across major urban areas

- In 2016, Townsville recorded the highest unemployment rate of all major urban areas at 8.9 per cent, while Greater Darwin recorded the lowest at 4.6 per cent. Townsville also recorded the largest increase between 2006 and 2016 (4.5 percentage points).
- The unemployment rate increased in the vast majority of major urban areas between 2006 and 2016, with Bendigo and Wollongong being the only two to record improvements.
- Wollongong recorded the largest decline in the unemployment rate of 0.4 percentage points, from 7.4 per cent in 2006 to 7.0 per cent in 2016.

³⁶ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

Table P 2.2.2.b Unemployment rate by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	5.3	5.7	6.0	0.7	
Greater Melbourne	5.3	5.5	6.8	1.5	
Greater Brisbane	4.4	5.9	7.4	3.0	
Greater Perth	3.7	4.8	8.1	4.4	
Greater Adelaide	5.2	5.8	7.7	2.5	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	5.4	7.5	7.0	1.6	
Newcastle - Maitland	7.1	5.6	7.4	0.3	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	3.3	3.5	4.7	1.4	
Sunshine Coast	5.8	7.1	7.1	1.3	
Wollongong	7.4	6.8	7.0	-0.4	
Geelong	6.1	5.4	6.1	0.0	
Greater Hobart	5.9	5.7	6.4	0.5	
Townsville	4.4	5.1	8.9	4.5	
Cairns	4.4	6.8	7.7	3.3	
Greater Darwin	3.5	3.6	4.6	1.1	
Toowoomba	4.5	4.9	7.0	2.5	
Ballarat	6.5	5.9	7.1	0.6	
Bendigo	6.7	5.3	6.6	-0.1	
Albury - Wodonga	5.8	5.8	6.5	0.7	
Launceston	6.3	6.6	7.6	1.3	

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.

Unemployment rate across sub-state regions

- In 2016, the highest unemployment rate among Statistical Area Level 4 regions was recorded in the Northern Territory - Outback (11.9 per cent), followed by Mandurah in Western Australia (10.7 per cent). Conversely, Sydney - Sutherland and Sydney - Northern Beaches had the lowest unemployment rates, both with 3.5 per cent.
- The unemployment rate increased across most sub-state regions between 2006 and 2016. Over this period, the unemployment rate for Australian capital cities increased by 1.9 percentage points, while the increase for Australian rest of states was lower at 1.0 percentage point.
- Even though the capital cities experienced a greater increase, by 2016 the unemployment rates for capital cities and rest of state areas were very similar (6.8 per cent for capital cities and 6.9 per cent for rest of state areas).

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales	5.9	5.9	6.3	0.4	
Greater Sydney	5.3	5.7	6.0	0.7	
Central Coast	7.1	6.9	6.8	-0.3	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	3.2	4.1	4.4	1.2	
Sydney - Blacktown	6.8	7.1	7.3	0.5	
Sydney - City and Inner South	5.3	5.6	5.7	0.4	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	3.8	4.7	4.6	0.8	
Sydney - Inner South West	6.6	6.9	7.4	0.8	
Sydney - Inner West	4.4	5.2	5.5	1.1	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	3.2	4.2	4.5	1.3	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	2.7	3.5	3.5	0.8	
Sydney - Outer South West	6.2	6.1	6.3	0.1	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	5.1	5.3	5.4	0.3	
Sydney - Parramatta	7.1	7.3	8.3	1.2	
Sydney - Ryde	4.3	5.5	6.1	1.8	
Sydney - South West	8.7	8.1	8.5	-0.2	
Sydney - Sutherland	2.9	3.5	3.5	0.6	
Rest of New South Wales	7.0	6.1	6.6	-0.4	
Capital Region	5.2	4.5	4.9	-0.3	
Central West	6.3	5.2	6.2	-0.1	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	9.4	8.5	7.9	-1.5	
Far West and Orana	7.0	6.3	7.0	0.0	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	6.5	5.3	7.2	0.7	
Illawarra	7.2	6.7	6.9	-0.3	
Mid North Coast	10.1	8.2	8.1	-2.0	
Murray	5.1	5.0	5.7	0.6	
New England and North West	7.2	6.2	6.4	-0.8	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	7.0	5.5	7.2	0.2	
Richmond - Tweed	8.1	8.0	7.0	-1.1	
Riverina	5.4	4.9	5.2	-0.2	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	7.5	6.4	5.6	-1.9	
Victoria	5.4	5.4	6.6	1.2	
Greater Melbourne	5.3	5.5	6.8	1.5	
Melbourne - Inner	5.3	5.4	6.6	1.3	
Melbourne - Inner East	4.3	5.0	6.4	2.1	
Melbourne - Inner South	3.9	4.3	5.3	1.4	
Melbourne - North East	5.2	5.2	6.5	1.3	
Melbourne - North West	6.0	5.9	7.5	1.5	
Melbourne - Outer East	4.0	4.3	5.2	1.2	
Melbourne - South East	6.1	6.4	7.7	1.6	
Melbourne - West	7.1	6.8	8.4	1.3	
Mornington Peninsula	5.3	5.1	5.7	0.4	
Rest of Victoria	5.7	5.2	6.0	0.3	
Ballarat	6.6	5.8	6.8	0.2	
Bendigo	6.3	5.0	6.0	-0.3	

(continued)

Unemployment rate by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Geelong	5.9	5.3	6.0	0.1	
Hume	4.7	4.8	5.0	0.3	
Latrobe - Gippsland	6.3	5.7	6.9	0.6	
North West	5.0	4.9	5.8	0.8	
Shepparton	5.3	5.1	5.7	0.4	
Warrnambool and South West	4.7	4.1	4.6	-0.1	
Queensland	4.7	6.1	7.6	2.9	
Greater Brisbane	4.4	5.9	7.4	3.0	
Brisbane - East	4.0	5.2	6.0	2.0	
Brisbane - North	3.6	4.8	6.1	2.5	
Brisbane - South	4.3	5.7	7.4	3.1	
Brisbane - West	3.6	5.1	6.9	3.3	
Brisbane Inner City	3.8	4.9	6.2	2.4	
Ipswich	5.2	7.1	8.9	3.7	
Logan - Beaudesert	5.5	7.1	8.8	3.3	
Moreton Bay - North	6.0	7.4	9.0	3.0	
Moreton Bay - South	3.3	4.8	6.4	3.1	
Rest of Queensland	5.0	6.2	7.8	2.8	
Cairns	4.4	7.0	7.8	3.4	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	4.2	3.9	5.5	1.3	
Central Queensland	4.6	4.4	8.7	4.1	
Gold Coast	5.2	7.4	7.0	1.8	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	3.5	3.6	7.8	4.3	
Queensland - Outback	3.8	5.3	7.9	4.1	
Far North	4.5	7.9	12.4	7.9	
Outback - North	3.7	4.7	6.5	2.8	
Outback - South	3.3	3.3	4.0	0.7	
Sunshine Coast	5.8	7.1	7.1	1.3	
Toowoomba	4.5	5.0	7.0	2.5	
Townsville	4.4	5.1	8.7	4.3	
Wide Bay	7.5	8.8	10.4	2.9	
South Australia	5.2	5.7	7.5	2.3	
Greater Adelaide	5.2	5.8	7.7	2.5	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	4.2	4.9	6.3	2.1	
Adelaide - North	5.8	6.8	9.4	3.6	
Adelaide - South	5.0	5.4	7.0	2.0	
Adelaide - West	5.7	5.9	7.7	2.0	
Rest of South Australia	5.4	5.4	6.6	1.2	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	5.6	4.9	6.5	0.9	
South Australia - Outback	5.8	5.6	8.0	2.2	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	5.9	5.8	7.7	1.8	
Outback - North and East	5.6	5.1	8.6	3.0	
South Australia - South East	5.1	5.7	6.0	0.9	
Western Australia	3.8	4.7	7.8	4.0	
Greater Perth	3.7	4.8	8.1	4.4	
Mandurah	5.4	6.9	10.7	5.3	

(continued)

Unemployment rate by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Perth - Inner	3.3	4.0	6.6	3.3	
Perth - North East	3.5	4.6	7.9	4.4	
Perth - North West	3.4	4.4	7.6	4.2	
Perth - South East	3.8	5.1	8.9	5.1	
Perth - South West	3.8	4.9	8.3	4.5	
Rest of Western Australia	3.9	4.4	6.4	2.5	
Bunbury	3.7	4.7	7.0	3.3	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	3.9	4.6	5.5	1.6	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	3.4	3.4	5.8	2.4	
<i>Kimberley</i>	3.8	5.4	8.7	4.9	
<i>East Pilbara</i>	4.0	2.9	4.8	0.8	
<i>West Pilbara</i>	2.7	2.2	4.3	1.6	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	4.4	4.7	7.0	2.6	
<i>Esperance</i>	3.9	4.2	4.7	0.8	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	3.1	4.4	5.8	2.7	
<i>Goldfields</i>	3.6	4.4	6.6	3.0	
<i>Mid West</i>	5.6	5.2	8.2	2.6	
Tasmania	6.6	6.4	7.0	0.4	
Greater Hobart	5.9	5.7	6.4	0.5	
Rest of Tasmania	7.1	6.8	7.5	0.4	
Launceston and North East	6.4	6.7	7.6	1.2	
South East	7.1	6.7	6.3	-0.8	
West and North West	7.9	7.0	7.6	-0.3	
Northern Territory	4.4	5.3	7.0	2.6	
Greater Darwin	3.5	3.6	4.6	1.1	
Rest of Northern Territory	5.7	8.0	11.9	6.2	
Northern Territory - Outback	5.7	8.0	11.9	6.2	
<i>Alice Springs</i>	4.8	5.1	9.6	4.8	
<i>Barkly</i>	6.3	8.7	14.0	7.7	
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	6.4	12.4	21.2	14.8	
<i>East Arnhem</i>	7.9	10.2	13.7	5.8	
<i>Katherine</i>	5.7	9.6	8.7	3.0	
Australian Capital Territory	3.4	3.6	4.7	1.3	
Australian Capital Cities	4.9	5.5	6.8	1.9	
Australian Rest of States	5.9	5.9	6.9	1.0	

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.

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); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

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.³⁷

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.

- In 2016, 14.9 per cent of Australians aged between 15 and 24 years old were unemployed. Between 2006 and 2016, youth unemployment in Australia increased by 4.7 percentage points.

Youth unemployment rate across remoteness classes

- For all remoteness classes, youth unemployment rates increased between 2006 and 2016.
- The largest increase occurred in very remote Australia (12.6 percentage points) from 8.3 per cent in 2006 to 20.9 per cent in 2016.

Table P 2.2.3.a Youth unemployment rate by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	10.0	12.4	15.3	5.3	
Inner Regional	11.3	12.0	14.1	2.8	
Outer Regional	9.9	11.1	13.4	3.5	
Remote	7.3	9.0	11.0	3.7	
Very Remote	8.3	12.9	20.9	12.6	
AUSTRALIA	10.2	12.2	14.9	4.7	

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Proportion of persons aged 15 to 24 years who are either employed or unemployed.

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); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

Youth unemployment rate across major urban areas

- In 2016 the major urban areas with the highest youth unemployment rates were Greater Adelaide (17.2 per cent) and Launceston (17.1 per cent). Greater Darwin had the lowest rate (9.6 per cent).
- The youth unemployment rate rose across all major urban areas from 2006 to 2016.
- The largest increases occurred in Greater Perth (9.2 percentage points) and Townsville (8.6 percentage points), while the smallest increase occurred in Bendigo (0.6 percentage points).

³⁷ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

Table P 2.2.3.b Youth unemployment rate by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	10.4	12.6	13.3	2.9	
Greater Melbourne	10.8	12.3	15.9	5.1	
Greater Brisbane	8.8	13.0	16.2	7.4	
Greater Perth	7.0	10.1	16.2	9.2	
Greater Adelaide	10.6	12.8	17.2	6.6	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	9.5	15.1	14.7	5.2	
Newcastle - Maitland	14.0	12.0	16.2	2.2	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	7.3	8.5	11.6	4.3	
Sunshine Coast	10.3	14.6	15.2	4.9	
Wollongong	14.8	15.6	16.0	1.2	
Geelong	11.4	11.7	13.4	2.0	
Greater Hobart	12.6	13.3	15.6	3.0	
Townsville	7.7	10.2	16.3	8.6	
Cairns	8.1	13.5	15.3	7.2	
Greater Darwin	6.5	7.7	9.6	3.1	
Toowoomba	8.6	10.7	15.3	6.7	
Ballarat	13.0	12.5	15.1	2.1	
Bendigo	13.4	10.5	14.0	0.6	
Albury - Wodonga	10.9	11.4	13.3	2.4	
Launceston	12.7	14.0	17.1	4.4	

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Proportion of persons aged 15 to 24 years who are either employed or unemployed.

Youth unemployment rate across sub-state regions

- In 2016 the highest youth unemployment rate among the Statistical Area Level 4 regions was in Northern Territory - Outback (24.0 per cent). This represented an increase of 13.8 percentage points over the previous 10 years.
- From 2006 to 2016 the youth unemployment rate increased by 5.4 percentage points for Australian capital cities and by 3.4 percentage points for regions outside capital cities.
- Over the 10 year period from 2006 to 2016, the youth unemployment rate increased across Australia in all but three sub-state regions in New South Wales. Declines occurred in the Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven (down by 2.9 percentage points), the Mid North Coast (down by 1.5 percentage points) and New England and North West (down by 0.5 percentage points).

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales	11.5	12.8	13.6	2.1	
Greater Sydney	10.4	12.6	13.3	2.9	
Central Coast	13.5	14.9	14.6	1.1	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	7.0	9.4	10.1	3.1	
Sydney - Blacktown	13.4	15.2	15.7	2.3	
Sydney - City and Inner South	10.6	12.8	13.8	3.2	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	8.6	12.7	13.4	4.8	
Sydney - Inner South West	11.6	14.0	14.9	3.3	
Sydney - Inner West	9.6	12.0	12.6	3.0	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	7.2	10.0	10.1	2.9	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	5.8	7.9	8.1	2.3	
Sydney - Outer South West	12.1	13.6	13.4	1.3	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	10.1	11.5	11.8	1.7	
Sydney - Parramatta	12.5	14.3	16.1	3.6	
Sydney - Ryde	9.9	13.6	13.9	4.0	
Sydney - South West	13.5	15.6	16.3	2.8	
Sydney - Sutherland	5.9	7.9	8.2	2.3	
Rest of New South Wales	13.5	12.9	14.3	0.8	
Capital Region	9.9	9.5	10.1	0.2	
Central West	13.0	11.5	13.3	0.3	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	16.0	16.9	16.5	0.5	
Far West and Orana	13.5	13.0	14.5	1.0	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	12.2	10.9	15.2	3.0	
Illawarra	14.7	15.4	15.8	1.1	
Mid North Coast	17.7	16.4	16.2	-1.5	
Murray	10.4	10.8	11.9	1.5	
New England and North West	14.5	13.3	14.0	-0.5	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	14.1	12.1	16.2	2.1	
Richmond - Tweed	14.3	16.0	14.7	0.4	
Riverina	10.6	10.6	11.0	0.4	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	14.4	13.4	11.5	-2.9	
Victoria	11.0	12.1	15.2	4.2	
Greater Melbourne	10.8	12.3	15.9	5.1	
Melbourne - Inner	11.6	13.3	17.3	5.7	
Melbourne - Inner East	9.9	11.9	15.3	5.4	
Melbourne - Inner South	8.8	10.6	13.9	5.1	
Melbourne - North East	10.5	12.3	15.4	4.9	
Melbourne - North West	11.8	12.4	16.6	4.8	
Melbourne - Outer East	8.5	9.9	12.5	4.0	
Melbourne - South East	11.7	13.8	17.5	5.8	
Melbourne - West	13.1	13.7	18.1	5.0	
Mornington Peninsula	10.5	10.6	12.1	1.6	
Rest of Victoria	11.2	11.2	12.7	1.5	
Ballarat	13.1	12.5	14.4	1.3	
Bendigo	12.9	10.5	13.3	0.4	

(continued)

Youth unemployment rate by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Geelong	11.3	11.6	13.2	1.9	
Hume	9.7	10.5	10.5	0.8	
Latrobe - Gippsland	12.1	11.9	14.0	1.9	
North West	10.4	10.6	11.9	1.5	
Shepparton	10.3	11.4	12.5	2.2	
Warrnambool and South West	9.2	9.3	10.1	0.9	
Queensland	8.9	12.8	15.8	6.9	
Greater Brisbane	8.8	13.0	16.2	7.4	
Brisbane - East	8.2	12.0	14.0	5.8	
Brisbane - North	7.5	10.8	13.5	6.0	
Brisbane - South	8.4	12.8	16.3	7.9	
Brisbane - West	8.5	12.5	16.3	7.8	
Brisbane Inner City	7.2	10.0	12.4	5.2	
Ipswich	10.0	15.0	19.3	9.3	
Logan - Beaudesert	10.3	15.2	19.1	8.8	
Moreton Bay - North	11.6	15.7	18.2	6.6	
Moreton Bay - South	7.6	11.9	15.3	7.7	
Rest of Queensland	8.9	12.5	15.4	6.5	
Cairns	8.1	14.0	15.0	6.9	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	8.1	8.7	11.6	3.5	
Central Queensland	8.2	8.8	15.8	7.6	
Gold Coast	9.2	14.9	14.7	5.5	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	6.6	7.3	14.6	8.0	
Queensland - Outback	6.4	10.8	14.2	7.8	
Far North	7.7	17.3	23.1	15.4	
Outback - North	5.7	8.8	11.8	6.1	
Outback - South	5.5	6.7	5.7	0.2	
Sunshine Coast	10.3	14.6	15.1	4.8	
Toowoomba	8.5	10.7	15.1	6.6	
Townsville	7.7	10.3	16.0	8.3	
Wide Bay	13.1	17.3	20.0	6.9	
South Australia	10.6	12.6	16.5	5.9	
Greater Adelaide	10.6	12.8	17.2	6.6	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	9.7	12.0	15.2	5.5	
Adelaide - North	11.7	14.3	19.9	8.2	
Adelaide - South	10.1	12.0	16.0	5.9	
Adelaide - West	10.8	12.3	16.2	5.4	
Rest of South Australia	10.4	11.8	13.4	3.0	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	10.8	10.9	14.1	3.3	
South Australia - Outback	10.3	11.5	15.5	5.2	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	11.3	12.4	15.4	4.1	
Outback - North and East	8.4	9.7	15.3	6.9	
South Australia - South East	10.3	12.5	12.1	1.8	
Western Australia	7.1	10.0	15.7	8.6	
Greater Perth	7.0	10.1	16.2	9.2	
Mandurah	8.6	12.9	19.9	11.3	

(continued)

Youth unemployment rate by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Perth - Inner	7.1	9.0	14.2	7.1	
Perth - North East	6.7	9.9	16.5	9.8	
Perth - North West	6.3	9.2	15.6	9.3	
Perth - South East	7.3	10.8	17.0	9.7	
Perth - South West	7.4	10.6	16.1	8.7	
Rest of Western Australia	7.3	9.4	12.9	5.6	
Bunbury	6.6	9.9	13.3	6.7	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	7.9	10.4	11.5	3.6	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	6.4	7.8	13.7	7.3	
<i>Kimberley</i>	6.7	12.5	18.2	11.5	
<i>East Pilbara</i>	8.2	6.4	10.4	2.2	
<i>West Pilbara</i>	4.4	4.6	11.8	7.4	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	8.4	9.3	13.2	4.8	
<i>Esperance</i>	8.7	9.2	9.2	0.5	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	6.4	9.7	11.3	4.9	
<i>Goldfields</i>	6.3	8.3	13.4	7.1	
<i>Mid West</i>	10.7	10.0	14.8	4.1	
Tasmania	13.0	13.7	15.7	2.7	
Greater Hobart	12.6	13.3	15.6	3.0	
Rest of Tasmania	13.3	13.8	15.8	2.5	
Launceston and North East	12.5	13.9	16.6	4.1	
South East	12.4	13.3	13.8	1.4	
West and North West	14.5	13.8	15.0	0.5	
Northern Territory	7.9	10.8	14.1	6.2	
Greater Darwin	6.5	7.7	9.6	3.1	
Rest of Northern Territory	10.2	16.4	24.0	13.8	
Northern Territory - Outback	10.2	16.4	24.0	13.8	
<i>Alice Springs</i>	9.3	11.3	20.1	10.8	
<i>Barkly</i>	8.1	15.4	23.1	15.0	
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	8.8	27.5	45.5	36.7	
<i>East Arnhem</i>	17.2	23.3	31.4	14.2	
<i>Katherine</i>	8.6	16.6	14.7	6.1	
Australian Capital Territory	7.7	8.8	11.9	4.2	
Australian Capital Cities	9.7	12.1	15.1	5.4	
Australian Rest of States	11.0	12.3	14.4	3.4	

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 usual residence.

Proportion of persons aged 15 to 24 years who are either employed or unemployed.

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); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

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.³⁸

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 indicator is based on data that has been smoothed to remove seasonal effects on employment.

- The proportion of unemployed persons who have been unemployed for 12 months or more declined across Australia by 1.7 percentage points from 22.9 per cent in 2006 to 21.2 per cent in 2016.

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

- The proportion of unemployed persons who have been unemployed for 12 months or more declined across all capital cities with the exception of Greater Hobart. The largest declines among the capital cities were recorded in the Australian Capital Territory and Greater Darwin, both with declines of 9.8 percentage points between 2006 and 2016.
- All rest of state areas, with the exception of rest of New South Wales and rest of Victoria, recorded declines over this period. The largest decline was recorded in the rest of Northern Territory (down 9.2 percentage points), while the largest increase was recorded in the rest of Victoria (up 8.2 percentage points).

³⁸ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, 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*	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales	26.7	19.7	26.4	-0.3	
Greater Sydney	24.3	19.6	20.9	-3.4	
Rest of New South Wales	30.5	20.0	34.2	3.7	
Victoria	19.3	19.9	18.4	-0.9	
Greater Melbourne	19.6	19.5	15.4	-4.2	
Rest of Victoria	18.1	21.0	26.3	8.2	
Queensland	22.3	18.9	18.0	-4.3	
Greater Brisbane	18.2	13.3	12.6	-5.6	
Rest of Queensland	25.5	22.5	22.5	-3.0	
South Australia	28.9	25.2	22.4	-6.5	
Greater Adelaide	28.4	25.1	20.7	-7.7	
Rest of South Australia	30.8	25.4	28.9	-1.9	
Western Australia	18.4	13.6	14.3	-4.1	
Greater Perth	18.2	14.1	14.4	-3.8	
Rest of Western Australia	19.4	12.2	14.0	-5.4	
Tasmania	29.9	18.8	27.7	-2.2	
Greater Hobart	21.4	5.8	29.7	8.3	
Rest of Tasmania	35.3	26.6	26.5	-8.8	
Northern Territory	22.2	16.7	12.7	-9.5	
Greater Darwin	17.0	5.1	7.2	-9.8	
Rest of Northern Territory	26.2	20.9	17.0	-9.2	
Australian Capital Territory	20.9	18.0	11.1	-9.8	
Australian Capital Cities	21.3	18.3	17.4	-3.9	
Australian Rest of States	26.0	21.1	27.7	1.7	
AUSTRALIA	22.9	19.4	21.2	-1.7	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Aug 2017 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

Annual figure is calculated as a weighted average across the 12-months of the calendar year of seasonally adjusted labour force data.

* Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

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.³⁹ 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 indicator is based on data which has been smoothed to remove seasonal effects on employment.

- The underutilisation rate across Australia increased by 2.7 percentage points between 2006 and 2016, from 11.4 per cent in 2006 to 14.1 per cent in 2016.

Labour force underutilisation rate across sub-state regions

- The underutilisation rate increased across the majority of sub-state regions between 2006 and 2016.
- Among states and territories, Western Australia recorded the highest increase in the labour force underutilisation rate (6.1 percentage points), followed by South Australia (4.2 percentage points). The Northern Territory recorded the lowest increase (0.8 percentage points), followed by New South Wales (1.3 percentage points).
- Across the sub-state regions, the highest increase in the underutilisation rate between 2006 and 2016 was recorded in Mandurah in Western Australia, with an increase of 12.0 percentage points. Conversely, the largest declines were recorded in the Mid North Coast in New South Wales and the Sunshine Coast, both with a decline of 3.6 percentage points over the same period.
- In 2016, Greater Darwin and the Australian Capital Territory were the only regions among the capital cities and balance of states to have labour force underutilisation rates below 10.0 per cent. Apart from these regions, only four Statistical Area Level 4 regions (all in Greater Sydney) had underutilisation rates below 10.0 per cent.
- In 2016, Mandurah had the highest labour force underutilisation rate among the Statistical Area Level 4 regions (21.7 per cent), followed by Latrobe - Gippsland (20.0 per cent) and Townsville (19.3 per cent).

³⁹ ABS 2012, *Labour Force, Australia, Feb 2012 (cat. no. 6202.0)*, Canberra.

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

Sub-State Region*	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006-2016 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales	11.7	12.6	13.0	1.3	
Greater Sydney	10.1	11.7	11.5	1.4	
Central Coast	16.3	14.5	16.6	0.3	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	6.3	9.2	10.0	3.7	
Sydney - Blacktown	9.2	12.5	14.3	5.1	
Sydney - City and Inner South	7.7	9.9	10.4	2.7	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	6.9	10.0	7.5	0.6	
Sydney - Inner South West	11.1	14.7	11.9	0.9	
Sydney - Inner West	8.2	12.2	9.6	1.3	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	7.7	7.7	9.7	2.0	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	7.1	10.3	9.5	2.4	
Sydney - Outer South West	14.3	9.5	11.5	-2.8	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	12.7	14.5	10.7	-2.0	
Sydney - Parramatta	11.7	11.5	12.2	0.6	
Sydney - Ryde	9.0	13.3	12.9	3.9	
Sydney - South West	13.9	14.6	14.6	0.7	
Sydney - Sutherland	7.6	10.6	10.3	2.6	
Rest of New South Wales	14.8	14.2	16.0	1.2	
Capital Region	10.6	11.7	13.2	2.6	
Central West	10.8	13.4	15.2	4.4	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	18.6	16.3	18.7	0.2	
Far West and Orana	12.3	12.2	11.4	-0.9	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	12.3	10.7	15.7	3.4	
Illawarra	15.1	12.8	14.3	-0.8	
Mid North Coast	22.0	15.7	18.4	-3.6	
Murray	12.7	12.7	15.5	2.8	
New England and North West	12.5	17.3	16.7	4.2	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	16.2	13.0	17.9	1.7	
Richmond - Tweed	18.2	17.5	18.7	0.6	
Riverina	12.8	15.3	12.3	-0.5	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	20.7	20.0	18.5	-2.3	
Victoria	11.8	11.9	14.7	2.8	
Greater Melbourne	11.2	11.4	14.3	3.1	
Melbourne - Inner	10.4	9.1	12.2	1.8	
Melbourne - Inner East	10.9	8.7	14.6	3.7	
Melbourne - Inner South	9.9	9.2	11.9	2.0	
Melbourne - North East	11.3	10.9	13.3	2.0	
Melbourne - North West	13.6	13.4	16.2	2.6	
Melbourne - Outer East	10.5	12.0	11.2	0.6	
Melbourne - South East	9.8	12.1	17.0	7.2	
Melbourne - West	14.6	14.2	17.2	2.6	
Mornington Peninsula	10.3	12.9	13.2	2.9	
Rest of Victoria	13.7	13.5	15.8	2.2	
Ballarat	18.2	15.1	16.2	-2.0	
Bendigo	12.2	11.7	16.5	4.3	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region*	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006-2016 change percentage points	Trend
Geelong	13.2	11.7	15.0	1.7	
Hume	14.8	14.8	15.1	0.2	
Latrobe - Gippsland	15.3	13.8	20.0	4.7	
North West	12.8	12.0	13.1	0.3	
Shepparton	9.1	16.1	15.5	6.5	
Warrnambool and South West	12.5	14.2	12.9	0.5	
Queensland	11.3	13.0	14.1	2.8	
Greater Brisbane	11.0	11.6	13.4	2.3	
Brisbane - East	11.4	15.0	13.5	2.0	
Brisbane - North	11.5	10.4	11.6	0.0	
Brisbane - South	9.7	10.0	14.2	4.5	
Brisbane - West	8.6	8.6	12.7	4.1	
Brisbane Inner City	8.4	9.0	10.5	2.1	
Ipswich	14.1	11.9	15.8	1.7	
Logan - Beaudesert	11.9	16.1	15.0	3.1	
Moreton Bay - North	15.0	13.7	13.7	-1.3	
Moreton Bay - South	9.5	8.3	12.3	2.9	
Rest of Queensland	11.6	14.5	14.9	3.2	
Cairns	13.8	19.4	16.8	3.0	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	10.0	7.4	12.7	2.7	
Fitzroy	9.6	10.9	13.9	4.4	
Gold Coast	9.5	15.2	13.3	3.9	
Mackay	7.3	9.7	13.7	6.4	
Queensland - Outback	5.3	13.3	13.3	7.9	
Sunshine Coast	18.2	18.4	14.6	-3.6	
Toowoomba	10.0	11.6	12.1	2.0	
Townsville	12.9	13.9	19.3	6.4	
Wide Bay	14.2	16.1	18.6	4.4	
South Australia	12.7	13.1	16.9	4.2	
Greater Adelaide	12.8	13.2	17.3	4.5	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	9.3	12.7	15.3	6.0	
Adelaide - North	15.6	16.4	18.9	3.3	
Adelaide - South	12.6	10.9	18.0	5.5	
Adelaide - West	13.3	12.3	16.3	3.0	
Rest of South Australia	12.4	12.7	15.2	2.8	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	12.9	11.4	12.9	0.0	
South Australia - Outback	12.7	13.4	16.4	3.6	
South Australia - South East	12.0	13.2	16.0	4.0	
Western Australia	9.0	10.0	15.1	6.1	
Greater Perth	9.1	10.1	15.2	6.1	
Mandurah	9.8	11.8	21.7	12.0	
Perth - Inner	8.4	9.4	10.7	2.3	
Perth - North East	9.2	10.7	13.7	4.5	
Perth - North West	9.1	9.1	15.8	6.7	
Perth - South East	9.5	10.3	14.5	5.0	
Perth - South West	8.7	10.9	17.1	8.4	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region*	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006-2016 change percentage points	Trend
Rest of Western Australia	8.6	9.8	14.7	6.1	
Bunbury	9.2	13.2	15.1	5.9	
Western Australia - Outback	8.1	7.0	12.7	4.6	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	8.7	10.3	18.7	9.9	
Tasmania	13.6	14.9	16.1	2.6	
Greater Hobart	11.2	13.1	15.4	4.2	
Rest of Tasmania	15.3	16.4	16.7	1.3	
Launceston and North East	13.2	15.9	17.7	4.5	
South East	15.8	18.5	15.3	-0.5	
West and North West	17.8	16.3	15.8	-2.1	
Northern Territory	8.3	7.8	9.1	0.8	
Greater Darwin	7.6	7.6	7.9	0.3	
Rest of Northern Territory	9.2	8.0	10.9	1.7	
Northern Territory - Outback	9.2	8.0	10.9	1.7	
Australian Capital Territory	8.2	8.8	9.6	1.5	
Australian Capital Cities	10.6	11.4	13.5	2.9	
Australian Rest of States	13.0	13.8	15.4	2.4	
AUSTRALIA	11.4	12.2	14.1	2.7	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Labour Force, Australia, Sept 2017 (cat no. 6202.0)

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

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.

* Based on 2011 ASGS geographical classification.

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 30.6 per cent from \$89.0 billion in 2010-11 to \$116.3 billion in 2016-17.

Value of new building approvals across remoteness classes

- The value of new building approvals increased in more populated areas of Australia, with increases observed in major cities and inner regional Australia between 2010-11 and 2016-17. The largest increase was observed in major cities with an increase of 44 per cent from \$65.8 billion in 2010-11 to \$94.8 billion in 2016-17.
- The value of new building approvals declined across outer regional, remote and very remote Australia between 2010-11 and 2016-17. The largest decline was observed in remote Australia with a decline of 65.4 per cent from \$2.0 billion in 2010-11 to \$715 million in 2016-17.

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

Remoteness Class	2010-11 \$ million (real)	2013-14 \$ million (real)	2016-17 (p) \$ million (real)	2010-11 - 2016-17 (p) change per cent	Trend
Major Cities	65,837	77,184	94,781	44.0	
Inner Regional	13,382	14,316	15,135	13.1	
Outer Regional	6,581	6,375	4,911	-25.4	
Remote	2,065	1,376	715	-65.4	
Very Remote	1,201	1,058	578	-51.9	
AUSTRALIA	89,052	100,323	116,313	30.6	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Aug 2017 (cat. no. 8731.0) and ABS 2017, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2017 (cat. no. 6401.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Figures are aggregated using original values of total buildings approved across a financial year.

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

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

(p) The figures for 2016-17 should be considered preliminary, subject to revision.

Value of new building approvals across major urban areas

- The largest increase across major urban areas was observed in Gold Coast - Tweed Heads, with a rise of 176.3 per cent from \$1.6 billion in 2010-11 to \$4.5 billion in 2016-17. Greater Sydney had the highest value overall in 2016-17, with the value of building approvals totalling \$30.6 billion.
- The largest decline was observed in Launceston (44.1 per cent) from \$220 million in 2010-11 down to \$123 million in 2016-17. Launceston also had the lowest value of building approvals overall in 2016-17.

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

Major Urban Area	2010-11 \$ million (real)	2013-14 \$ million (real)	2016-17 (p) \$ million (real)	2010-11 - 2016-17 (p) change per cent	Trend
Greater Sydney	15,160	23,508	30,616	102.0	
Greater Melbourne	22,162	22,114	29,936	35.1	
Greater Brisbane	10,507	9,540	11,438	8.9	
Greater Perth	7,869	11,514	9,024	14.7	
Greater Adelaide	4,009	3,523	4,547	13.4	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	1,630	2,809	4,503	176.3	
Newcastle - Maitland	1,316	1,184	1,450	10.2	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	2,802	2,144	2,289	-18.3	
Sunshine Coast	1,065	1,108	2,185	105.2	
Wollongong	433	808	741	71.1	
Geelong	1,072	1,554	1,528	42.5	
Greater Hobart	653	799	547	-16.2	
Townsville	796	609	508	-36.2	
Cairns	659	381	467	-29.1	
Greater Darwin	858	1,242	n.a.	n.a.	
Toowoomba	329	498	514	56.2	
Ballarat	452	380	417	-7.7	
Bendigo	411	393	334	-18.7	
Albury - Wodonga	327	344	303	-7.3	
Launceston	220	170	123	-44.1	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Aug 2017 (cat. no. 8731.0) and ABS, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2017 (cat. no. 6401.0)

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

Figures are aggregated using original values of total buildings approved across a financial year.

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

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

(p) The figures for 2016-17 should be considered preliminary, subject to revision.

n.a. Not available.

Value of new building approvals across sub-state regions

- In 2016, of the Statistical Area Level 4 regions, Melbourne - Inner had the highest value of new building approvals (\$9.3 billion), while South East in Tasmania had the lowest (\$102 million).
- The value of new building approvals grew much faster in Australian capital cities than in rest of state areas between 2010-11 and 2016-17, with increases of 38.2 per cent and 7.4 per cent respectively.
- At the Statistical Area Level 4 scale, the largest increase was observed in Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury, with an increase of 395.8 per cent from \$520 million in 2010-11 to \$2.6 billion in 2016-17. Western Australia - Outback (South) and Western Australia - Outback (North) experienced the largest declines (81.5 per cent and 72.4 per cent respectively).

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

Sub-State Region	2010-11 \$ million (real)	2013-14 \$ million (real)	2016-17 (p) \$ million (real)	2010-11 - 2016-17 (p) change per cent	Trend
New South Wales	21,048	30,392	38,432	82.6	
Greater Sydney	15,160	23,508	30,616	102.0	
Central Coast	521	576	815	56.4	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	520	723	2,578	395.8	
Sydney - Blacktown	953	1,267	1,814	90.3	
Sydney - City and Inner South	3,649	6,978	6,603	81.0	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	1,042	1,454	1,644	57.8	
Sydney - Inner South West	1,081	1,995	1,870	73.0	
Sydney - Inner West	680	1,099	1,350	98.5	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	1,366	2,523	2,876	110.5	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	763	540	928	21.6	
Sydney - Outer South West	613	859	1,036	69.0	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	551	1,006	1,229	123.0	
Sydney - Parramatta	1,569	1,778	2,472	57.6	
Sydney - Ryde	622	680	1,206	93.9	
Sydney - South West	800	1,514	2,924	265.5	
Sydney - Sutherland	429	516	1,272	196.5	
Rest of New South Wales	5,887	6,884	7,816	32.8	
Capital Region	543	591	557	2.6	
Central West	403	559	469	16.4	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	256	185	263	2.7	
Far West and Orana	218	287	388	78.0	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	950	763	1,166	22.7	
Illawarra	441	825	833	88.9	
Mid North Coast	376	427	558	48.4	
Murray	292	359	358	22.6	
New England and North West	330	369	362	9.7	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	903	870	1,044	15.6	
Richmond - Tweed	470	526	695	47.9	
Riverina	367	501	472	28.6	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	338	623	649	92.0	
Victoria	27,386	27,096	35,283	28.8	
Greater Melbourne	22,162	22,114	29,936	35.1	
Melbourne - Inner	6,897	6,586	9,324	35.2	
Melbourne - Inner East	1,545	1,824	2,418	56.5	
Melbourne - Inner South	1,571	1,550	2,861	82.1	
Melbourne - North East	2,086	1,643	2,129	2.1	
Melbourne - North West	1,293	2,032	1,931	49.3	
Melbourne - Outer East	1,089	1,677	1,427	31.0	
Melbourne - South East	2,991	2,816	4,344	45.2	
Melbourne - West	3,467	2,913	4,215	21.6	
Mornington Peninsula	1,225	1,073	1,286	5.0	
Rest of Victoria	5,224	4,982	5,347	2.4	
Ballarat	602	536	569	-5.5	
Bendigo	605	572	526	-13.1	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2010-11 \$ million (real)	2013-14 \$ million (real)	2016-17 (p) \$ million (real)	2010-11 - 2016-17 (p) change per cent	Trend
Geelong	1,264	1,704	1,776	40.5	
Hume	545	497	501	-8.1	
Latrobe - Gippsland	1,002	756	867	-13.5	
North West	508	351	388	-23.6	
Shepparton	338	272	371	9.8	
Warrnambool and South West	357	293	349	-2.2	
Queensland	18,138	18,373	21,712	19.7	
Greater Brisbane	10,507	9,540	11,438	8.9	
Brisbane - East	545	575	546	0.2	
Brisbane - North	757	799	1,111	46.8	
Brisbane - South	1,177	1,130	1,517	28.9	
Brisbane - West	636	570	721	13.4	
Brisbane Inner City	4,043	3,253	3,472	-14.1	
Ipswich	1,115	1,269	1,596	43.1	
Logan - Beaudesert	1,015	642	855	-15.8	
Moreton Bay - North	616	541	900	46.1	
Moreton Bay - South	604	761	720	19.2	
Rest of Queensland	7,631	8,834	10,274	34.6	
Cairns	906	605	668	-26.3	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	332	471	340	2.4	
Central Queensland	863	848	313	-63.7	
Gold Coast	1,568	2,722	4,396	180.4	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	659	856	200	-69.7	
Queensland - Outback	207	180	190	-8.2	
<i>Far North</i>	90	57	140	55.6	
<i>Outback - North</i>	73	107	35	-52.1	
<i>Outback - South</i>	44	17	16	-63.6	
Sunshine Coast	1,170	1,187	2,348	100.7	
Toowoomba	373	552	562	50.7	
Townsville	902	725	634	-29.7	
Wide Bay	651	687	623	-4.3	
South Australia	5,262	4,539	5,590	6.2	
Greater Adelaide	4,009	3,523	4,547	13.4	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	1,279	1,300	1,998	56.2	
Adelaide - North	1,205	956	809	-32.9	
Adelaide - South	840	671	836	-0.5	
Adelaide - West	685	595	903	31.8	
Rest of South Australia	1,253	1,016	1,043	-16.8	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	366	273	293	-19.9	
South Australia - Outback	197	218	215	9.1	
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	124	145	89	-28.2	
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	72	74	125	73.6	
South Australia - South East	690	526	536	-22.3	
Western Australia	11,872	15,015	10,877	-8.4	
Greater Perth	7,869	11,514	9,024	14.7	
Mandurah	343	575	345	0.6	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2010-11 \$ million (real)	2013-14 \$ million (real)	2016-17 (p) \$ million (real)	2010-11 - 2016-17 (p) change per cent	Trend
Perth - Inner	1,477	2,375	2,087	41.3	
Perth - North East	864	1,089	1,080	25.0	
Perth - North West	1,756	2,300	1,747	-0.5	
Perth - South East	1,760	2,911	2,072	17.7	
Perth - South West	1,667	2,264	1,694	1.6	
Rest of Western Australia	4,004	3,496	1,852	-53.7	
Bunbury	739	912	704	-4.7	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	635	405	556	-12.4	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	1,159	1,523	320	-72.4	
<i>Kimberley</i>	490	252	110	-77.6	
<i>East Pilbara</i>	694	604	100	-85.6	
<i>West Pilbara</i>	846	667	110	-87.0	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	1,472	657	272	-81.5	
<i>Esperance</i>	36	43	36	0.0	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	80	50	80	0.0	
<i>Goldfields</i>	162	296	38	-76.5	
<i>Mid West</i>	320	267	119	-62.8	
Tasmania	1,432	1,349	1,151	-19.6	
Greater Hobart	653	799	547	-16.2	
Rest of Tasmania	780	550	604	-22.6	
Launceston and North East	412	274	221	-46.4	
South East	104	79	102	-1.9	
West and North West	264	197	281	6.4	
Northern Territory	1,151	1,441	943	-18.1	
Greater Darwin	858	1,242	n.a.	n.a.	
Rest of Northern Territory	294	200	n.a.	n.a.	
Northern Territory - Outback	294	200	n.a.	n.a.	
<i>Alice Springs</i>	214	64	n.a.	n.a.	
<i>Barkly</i>	8	10	n.a.	n.a.	
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	21	26	n.a.	n.a.	
<i>East Arnhem</i>	10	26	n.a.	n.a.	
<i>Katherine</i>	39	73	n.a.	n.a.	
Australian Capital Territory	2,763	2,118	2,325	-15.9	
Australian Capital Cities	63,981	74,357	88,433	38.2	
Australian Rest of States	25,073	25,962	26,936	7.4	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Aug 2017 (cat. no. 8731.0) and ABS, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2017 (cat. no. 6401.0)

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

Figures are aggregated using original values of total buildings approved across a financial year.

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

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

(p) The figures for 2016-17 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.⁴⁰

- Median weekly household income increased across Australia by \$135 from 2006 to 2016. Much of this increase occurred from 2011 onwards.

Real median weekly household income across remoteness classes

- All remoteness classes experienced an increase in median weekly household income between 2006 and 2016.
- The largest increase was observed in major cities, with a rise of \$192 between 2006 and 2016 to \$1,566.
- Very remote Australia had the smallest increase, with a rise of \$54 between 2006 and 2016 to \$1,268.

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)	Trend
Major Cities	1,374	1,482	1,566	192	
Inner Regional	1,086	1,094	1,185	99	
Outer Regional	1,068	1,076	1,162	94	
Remote	1,281	1,343	1,438	157	
Very Remote	1,214	1,286	1,268	54	
AUSTRALIA	1,303	1,355	1,438	135	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia; and ABS 2017, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2017 (cat. no. 6401.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average. Reference year is 2016, with annual CPI figures calculated as a four quarter average across the calendar year. Minor adjustments to the CPI have resulted in small differences between the income figures presented in the 2016 edition and the current edition.

Real median weekly household income across major urban areas

- Median weekly household income rose across all major urban areas in Australia between 2006 and 2016, although for some areas the increase was negligible.
- The largest increase was observed in Greater Darwin, which experienced an increase of \$547 from \$1,615 in 2006 to \$2,162 in 2016. This is four times greater than the national increase.
- Greater Sydney and Greater Perth are the only other major urban areas which experienced an increase of over \$200, with increases of \$283 and \$273 respectively, between 2006 and 2016.
- The lowest increase was observed in Cairns, where median weekly household incomes rose by only \$1 from \$1,339 in 2006 to \$1,340 in 2016, following a dip in 2011.

⁴⁰ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

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

Major Urban Area	2006	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	\$ (real)	\$ (real)	\$ (real)	change \$ (real)	
Greater Sydney	1,463	1,587	1,746	283	
Greater Melbourne	1,370	1,463	1,541	171	
Greater Brisbane	1,395	1,522	1,560	165	
Greater Perth	1,369	1,602	1,642	273	
Greater Adelaide	1,183	1,217	1,266	83	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	1,253	1,237	1,359	106	
Newcastle - Maitland	1,151	1,259	1,324	173	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	1,864	2,015	2,035	171	
Sunshine Coast	1,130	1,118	1,268	138	
Wollongong	1,204	1,225	1,349	145	
Geelong	1,162	1,195	1,291	129	
Greater Hobart	1,150	1,172	1,236	86	
Townsville	1,407	1,532	1,442	35	
Cairns	1,339	1,280	1,340	1	
Greater Darwin	1,615	1,916	2,162	547	
Toowoomba	1,222	1,210	1,308	86	
Ballarat	1,061	1,089	1,163	102	
Bendigo	1,056	1,096	1,181	125	
Albury - Wodonga	1,205	1,147	1,216	11	
Launceston	1,015	1,052	1,091	76	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia; and ABS 2017, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2017 (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 usual residence.

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average. Reference year is 2016, with annual CPI figures calculated as a four quarter average across the calendar year. Minor adjustments to the CPI have resulted in small differences between the income figures presented in the 2016 edition and the current edition.

Real median weekly household income across sub-state regions

- Median weekly household income increased across the vast majority of sub-state regions in Australia, with capital city sub-state regions experiencing the greatest increases.
- The largest increase was observed in Greater Darwin, where the median weekly household income rose by \$547. This was followed by Perth - Inner (a rise of \$488) and Sydney - City and Inner South (\$416).
- Among Statistical Area Level 4 regions, only Cairns experienced a decline, with a decrease of \$16 from \$1,245 in 2006 to \$1,229 in 2016.

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)	Trend
New South Wales	1,315	1,358	1,486	171	
Greater Sydney	1,463	1,587	1,746	283	
Central Coast	1,090	1,106	1,259	169	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	2,100	2,171	2,254	154	
Sydney - Blacktown	1,399	1,520	1,703	304	
Sydney - City and Inner South	1,467	1,695	1,883	416	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	1,790	1,894	2,154	364	
Sydney - Inner South West	1,246	1,282	1,428	182	
Sydney - Inner West	1,617	1,779	1,951	334	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	2,204	2,298	2,322	118	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	1,843	1,940	2,168	325	
Sydney - Outer South West	1,432	1,520	1,631	199	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	1,424	1,475	1,581	157	
Sydney - Parramatta	1,289	1,355	1,515	226	
Sydney - Ryde	1,619	1,733	1,910	291	
Sydney - South West	1,275	1,285	1,427	152	
Sydney - Sutherland	1,734	1,806	1,968	234	
Rest of New South Wales	1,016	1,060	1,172	156	
Capital Region	1,102	1,141	1,233	131	
Central West	1,017	1,075	1,169	152	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	843	923	1,019	176	
Far West and Orana	937	985	1,114	177	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	1,189	1,270	1,284	95	
Illawarra	1,213	1,229	1,353	140	
Mid North Coast	806	860	944	138	
Murray	1,056	1,017	1,121	65	
New England and North West	962	997	1,113	151	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	1,147	1,246	1,332	185	
Richmond - Tweed	910	955	1,074	164	
Riverina	1,103	1,096	1,234	131	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	955	988	1,099	144	
Victoria	1,297	1,335	1,419	122	
Greater Melbourne	1,370	1,463	1,541	171	
Melbourne - Inner	1,428	1,648	1,694	266	
Melbourne - Inner East	1,571	1,700	1,748	177	
Melbourne - Inner South	1,454	1,632	1,783	329	
Melbourne - North East	1,363	1,449	1,521	158	
Melbourne - North West	1,279	1,325	1,418	139	
Melbourne - Outer East	1,413	1,481	1,555	142	
Melbourne - South East	1,317	1,352	1,441	124	
Melbourne - West	1,311	1,400	1,483	172	
Mornington Peninsula	1,187	1,207	1,303	116	
Rest of Victoria	1,029	1,042	1,127	98	
Ballarat	996	1,031	1,102	106	
Bendigo	1,014	1,062	1,164	150	
Geelong	1,160	1,188	1,289	129	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 \$ (real)	2011 \$ (real)	2016 \$ (real)	2006 - 2016 change \$ (real)	Trend
Hume	1,071	1,039	1,128	57	
Latrobe - Gippsland	958	1,002	1,054	96	
North West	947	942	1,020	73	
Shepparton	1,044	1,007	1,108	64	
Warrnambool and South West	1,062	1,049	1,106	44	
Queensland	1,311	1,356	1,402	91	
Greater Brisbane	1,395	1,522	1,560	165	
Brisbane - East	1,407	1,553	1,593	186	
Brisbane - North	1,360	1,528	1,617	257	
Brisbane - South	1,434	1,602	1,672	238	
Brisbane - West	1,772	1,919	1,961	189	
Brisbane Inner City	1,568	1,855	1,911	343	
Ipswich	1,270	1,307	1,361	91	
Logan - Beaudesert	1,330	1,365	1,396	66	
Moreton Bay - North	1,093	1,124	1,189	96	
Moreton Bay - South	1,560	1,741	1,732	172	
Rest of Queensland	1,217	1,219	1,273	56	
Cairns	1,245	1,165	1,229	-16	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	1,016	1,055	1,133	117	
Central Queensland	1,341	1,538	1,419	78	
Gold Coast	1,299	1,289	1,404	105	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	1,440	1,708	1,466	26	
Queensland - Outback	1,287	1,327	1,351	64	
Far North	1,105	1,142	1,181	76	
Outback - North	1,587	1,782	1,804	217	
Outback - South	1,028	1,093	1,123	95	
Sunshine Coast	1,128	1,114	1,262	134	
Toowoomba	1,211	1,207	1,300	89	
Townsville	1,340	1,423	1,364	24	
Wide Bay	865	887	942	77	
South Australia	1,128	1,149	1,208	80	
Greater Adelaide	1,183	1,217	1,266	83	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	1,353	1,415	1,470	117	
Adelaide - North	1,126	1,142	1,180	54	
Adelaide - South	1,213	1,243	1,286	73	
Adelaide - West	997	1,096	1,194	197	
Rest of South Australia	956	972	1,032	76	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	913	951	1,031	118	
South Australia - Outback	1,036	1,086	1,113	77	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	987	1,027	1,077	90	
Outback - North and East	1,158	1,278	1,202	44	
South Australia - South East	952	944	1,003	51	
Western Australia	1,353	1,553	1,595	242	
Greater Perth	1,369	1,602	1,642	273	
Mandurah	1,047	1,095	1,175	128	
Perth - Inner	1,542	1,891	2,030	488	
Perth - North East	1,334	1,530	1,585	251	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 \$ (real)	2011 \$ (real)	2016 \$ (real)	2006 - 2016 change \$ (real)	Trend
Perth - North West	1,407	1,662	1,709	302	
Perth - South East	1,331	1,544	1,561	230	
Perth - South West	1,371	1,621	1,666	295	
Rest of Western Australia	1,296	1,371	1,411	115	
Bunbury	1,279	1,314	1,322	43	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	1,070	1,074	1,194	124	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	1,984	2,441	2,160	176	
Kimberley	1,336	1,565	1,579	243	
East Pilbara	2,340	2,955	2,399	59	
West Pilbara	2,519	3,002	2,475	-44	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	1,337	1,474	1,482	145	
Esperance	1,192	1,281	1,353	161	
Gascoyne	1,165	1,278	1,332	167	
Goldfields	1,812	1,965	1,953	141	
Mid West	1,174	1,243	1,282	108	
Tasmania	1,023	1,045	1,104	81	
Greater Hobart	1,150	1,172	1,236	86	
Rest of Tasmania	947	967	1,005	58	
Launceston and North East	970	989	1,022	52	
South East	880	917	970	90	
West and North West	939	959	996	57	
Northern Territory	1,506	1,794	1,967	461	
Greater Darwin	1,615	1,916	2,162	547	
Rest of Northern Territory	1,394	1,579	1,553	159	
Northern Territory - Outback	1,394	1,579	1,553	159	
Alice Springs	1,438	1,645	1,701	263	
Barkly	1,095	1,306	1,362	267	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	1,140	1,223	1,130	-10	
East Arnhem	1,943	2,175	1,916	-27	
Katherine	1,315	1,480	1,471	156	
Australian Capital Territory	1,902	2,058	2,062	160	
Australian Capital Cities	1,390	1,510	1,596	206	
Australian Rest of States	1,089	1,102	1,193	104	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Census of Population and Housing, Australia; and ABS 2017, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2017 (cat. no. 6401.0)

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average. Reference year is 2016, with annual CPI figures calculated as a four quarter average across the calendar year. Minor adjustments to the CPI have resulted in small differences between the income figures presented in the 2016 edition and the current edition.

P 2.4.2 Real household net worth

Real net worth per household is an indicator of the average value of assets owned by households (e.g. owner occupied and investment housing, shares, superannuation, vehicles, bank deposits, owner operated businesses) after deducting liabilities. Growth in real net worth per household indicates that the value of household economic resources in a region have increased.

Household wealth contributes to economic wellbeing and living standards by generating increased consumption opportunities, income flows and economic security, and protecting against financial stress and poverty.⁴¹ Household wealth and household income indicators can together provide a useful guide to how living standards differ across regions and over time.⁴²

- The average net worth of Australian households increased by \$107,409 between 2009-10 and 2015-16.

Real household net worth across remoteness classes

- Between 2009-10 and 2015-16, household net worth increased in major cities, outer regional areas and remote areas, but declined in inner regional Australia.
- In 2015-16 the highest average household net worth occurred in remote Australia.⁴³

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

Remoteness Class	2009-10 \$ mean (real)	2013-14 \$ mean (real)	2015-16 \$ mean (real)	2009-10 - 2015-16 change \$ mean (real)	Trend
Major Cities	861,064	880,536	1,007,136	146,072	
Inner Regional [^]	743,336	708,785	681,944	-61,392	
Outer Regional [^]	717,526	767,103	795,143	77,617	
Remote [^]	717,351	662,154	1,018,958	301,607	
AUSTRALIA	822,030	835,116	929,439	107,409	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2015-16 (cat no. 6523.0) and ABS 2017, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2017 (cat. no. 6401.0)

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

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2015-16. Year ending 30 June.

Timeseries intervals between years are unequally distributed due to changes in the ABS Household Income and Wealth 2007-08 data collection. Additional information can be found at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/6523.0Explanatory%20Notes12007-08?OpenDocument>

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

⁴¹ BITRE 2009, Information Paper 63, *Household Wealth*, Canberra.


























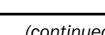



⁴² Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

⁴³ This estimate is volatile with a relative standard error of 24 per cent and should be used with caution.

Real mean household net worth across sub-state regions

- Both Australian capital cities and rest of states had an increase in household net worth.
- The average net worth of households increased across four of the eight capital cities (Greater Sydney, Greater Brisbane, Greater Adelaide and Greater Darwin) and three of the rest of state regions (New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland) between 2009-10 and 2015-16.

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

Sub-State Region***	2009-10 \$ mean (real)	2013-14 \$ mean (real)	2015-16 \$ mean (real)	2009-10 - 2015-16 change \$ mean (real)	Trend
New South Wales	823,992	879,220	1,170,539	346,547	
Greater Sydney	875,934	1,001,987	1,428,211	552,277	
Central Coast^	623,531	558,549	738,517	114,986	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	1,331,484	1,776,196	2,347,237	1,015,753	
Sydney - Blacktown	495,189	420,222	688,612	193,423	
Sydney - City and Inner South^	600,712	682,415	*1,098,951	498,239	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs^	1,357,445	1,789,974	*1,962,227	604,782	
Sydney - Inner South West	638,818	815,012	992,907	354,089	
Sydney - Inner West	877,048	1,006,433	1,542,245	665,197	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby^	1,916,384	1,780,306	*3,038,412	1,122,028	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	1,281,747	1,808,935	2,070,243	788,496	
Sydney - Outer South West^	590,142	499,446	763,468	173,326	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains^	586,268	846,794	*689,086	102,818	
Sydney - Parramatta	620,340	640,824	1,038,155	417,815	
Sydney - Ryde	948,664	984,695	*2,496,774	1,548,110	
Sydney - South West^	529,103	550,656	608,107	79,004	
Sydney - Sutherland^	1,081,456	1,086,863	1,203,746	122,290	
Rest of New South Wales^	739,419	681,194	763,347	23,928	
Capital Region^	759,567	804,163	613,670	-145,897	
Central West^	*1,099,673	617,834	**964,275		
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	442,252	528,296	889,996	447,744	
Far West and Orana^	*815,038	439,743	413,495	-401,543	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle^	695,332	593,745	622,326	-73,006	
Illawarra^	680,146	724,622	802,025	121,879	
Mid North Coast^	609,527	586,190	689,213	79,686	
Murray^	1,083,734	510,328	*738,656	-345,078	
New England and North West^	*715,676	*1,054,054	**999,056		
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie^	791,540	680,445	698,256	-93,284	
Richmond - Tweed^	841,280	652,886	687,961	-153,319	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region***	2009-10 \$ mean (real)	2013-14 \$ mean (real)	2015-16 \$ mean (real)	2009-10 - 2015-16 change \$ mean (real)	Trend
Riverina [^]	601,436	895,156	875,506	274,070	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven [^]	566,304	687,870	806,875	240,571	
Victoria[^]	890,238	862,429	893,733	3,495	
Greater Melbourne[^]	988,273	901,475	963,078	-25,195	
Melbourne - Inner [^]	*1,980,404	922,781	838,036	-1,142,368	
Melbourne - Inner East [^]	1,685,344	1,412,221	2,053,973	368,629	
Melbourne - Inner South [^]	1,221,628	1,434,441	1,476,325	254,697	
Melbourne - North East [^]	949,167	845,215	716,144	-233,023	
Melbourne - North West [^]	696,817	793,230	721,535	24,718	
Melbourne - Outer East	685,915	971,634	900,130	214,215	
Melbourne - South East	607,731	607,326	832,977	225,246	
Melbourne - West [^]	570,520	666,101	703,872	133,352	
Mornington Peninsula [^]	710,342	604,170	781,916	71,574	
Rest of Victoria[^]	636,912	749,840	695,997	59,085	
Ballarat [^]	518,431	*644,277	569,713	51,282	
Bendigo [^]	545,457	*778,787	683,886	138,429	
Geelong [^]	558,413	642,108	581,823	23,410	
Hume [^]	601,148	728,157	625,469	24,321	
Latrobe - Gippsland [^]	773,188	860,900	661,510	-111,678	
North West	569,698	*1,085,985	978,050	408,352	
Shepparton [^]	686,096	*613,485	*644,505	-41,591	
Warrnambool and South West [^]	817,485	*740,602	*997,000	179,515	
Queensland[^]	744,499	745,700	792,844	48,345	
Greater Brisbane[^]	777,006	816,090	863,625	86,619	
Brisbane - East [^]	574,725	681,367	856,844	282,119	
Brisbane - North [^]	828,815	633,156	*688,711	-140,104	
Brisbane - South [^]	817,764	*1,472,065	954,657	136,893	
Brisbane - West [^]	1,219,180	1,066,301	1,264,159	44,979	
Brisbane Inner City [^]	*999,278	854,119	*1,586,424	587,146	
Ipswich [^]	594,675	582,633	477,223	-117,452	
Logan - Beaudesert [^]	714,207	556,738	549,220	-164,987	
Moreton Bay - North [^]	552,915	518,491	842,422	289,507	
Moreton Bay - South [^]	754,606	785,106	555,627	-198,979	
Rest of Queensland[^]	715,954	680,928	727,239	11,285	
Cairns [^]	476,207	507,399	616,598	140,391	
Darling Downs - Maranoa [^]	566,908	*1,002,583	*1,137,949	571,041	
Fitzroy [^]	780,462	588,233	623,709	-156,753	
Gold Coast [^]	656,218	645,083	807,831	151,613	
Mackay [^]	795,056	634,519	*791,324	-3,732	
Queensland - Outback	**404,725	338,464	n.a.	n.a.	
Sunshine Coast [^]	966,331	739,646	774,712	-191,619	
Toowoomba [^]	795,376	606,859	*899,388	104,012	
Townsville [^]	681,964	*953,293	638,418	-43,546	
Wide Bay [^]	658,748	600,960	446,329	-212,419	
South Australia[^]	668,532	672,124	678,885	10,353	
Greater Adelaide[^]	665,039	662,234	690,172	25,133	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region***	2009-10 \$ mean (real)	2013-14 \$ mean (real)	2015-16 \$ mean (real)	2009-10 - 2015-16 change \$ mean (real)	Trend
Adelaide - Central and Hills [^]	1,010,697	930,227	969,999	-40,698	
Adelaide - North [^]	457,130	472,566	448,915	-8,215	
Adelaide - South [^]	645,560	691,227	758,027	112,467	
Adelaide - West [^]	622,099	656,299	617,542	-4,557	
Rest of South Australia[^]	679,918	706,189	659,904	-20,014	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North [^]	982,134	688,234	689,927	-292,207	
South Australia - Outback [^]	482,416	728,526	*666,301	183,885	
South Australia - South East [^]	544,246	711,214	643,923	99,677	
Western Australia[^]	939,227	982,209	850,021	-89,206	
Greater Perth[^]	965,365	1,007,801	866,650	-98,715	
Mandurah [^]	727,728	609,097	705,826	-21,902	
Perth - Inner [^]	*2,640,818	*2,544,596	1,738,433	-902,385	
Perth - North East [^]	766,842	666,199	696,993	-69,849	
Perth - North West	733,296	1,167,329	934,240	200,944	
Perth - South East [^]	856,650	727,811	700,297	-156,353	
Perth - South West [^]	808,340	775,346	776,398	-31,942	
Rest of Western Australia[^]	838,635	876,068	800,938	-37,697	
Bunbury [^]	860,165	978,905	974,037	113,872	
Western Australia - Outback [^]	596,959	668,895	531,569	-65,390	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt [^]	1,086,067	996,349	918,475	-167,592	
Tasmania	669,764	581,908	554,518	-115,246	
Greater Hobart[^]	687,842	614,189	633,561	-54,281	
Rest of Tasmania	655,709	559,216	498,268	-157,441	
Launceston and North East	670,316	499,703	467,837	-202,479	
South East [^]	729,127	756,724	636,398	-92,729	
West and North West [^]	618,055	574,805	505,452	-112,603	
Northern Territory[^]	710,167	689,407	738,511	28,344	
Greater Darwin[^]	719,246	701,989	773,268	54,022	
Rest of Northern Territory[^]	678,076	*614,515	614,935	-63,141	
Northern Territory - Outback [^]	678,076	*614,515	614,935	-63,141	
Australian Capital Territory[^]	963,470	917,807	875,482	-87,988	
Australian Capital Cities	854,879	905,151	1,032,850	177,971	
Australian Rest of States[^]	696,398	701,578	737,131	40,733	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2015-16 (cat no. 6523.0) and ABS, Consumer Price Index 2017, Australia, Jun 2017 (cat. no. 6401.0)

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2015-16. Year ending 30 June.

Timeseries intervals between years are unequally distributed due to changes in the ABS Household Income and Wealth 2007-08 data collection. Additional information can be found at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/6523.0Explanatory%20Notes12007-08?OpenDocument>

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

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

***Geographies are based on 2011 ASGS classification.

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

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.⁴⁴

This labour force participation rate indicator is based on the same concepts as Australia's official estimate of labour force participation from the Labour Force Survey; however it uses Census of Population and Housing data to provide information at a wider range of geographic scales. There may be some differences between national and regional estimates presented here and those from the Labour Force Survey.⁴⁵

- The labour force participation rate for Australia in 2016 returned to the 2006 rate (64.6 per cent) after rising slightly in 2011.

Labour force participation across remoteness classes

- Remote areas of Australia had the highest participation rate overall in 2016, with a rate of 69.5 per cent, followed by major cities (65.8 per cent).
- The labour force participation rate declined across four of five remoteness classes between 2006 and 2016. The largest decline was recorded in very remote Australia, with a decrease of 3.0 percentage points from 67.6 per cent in 2006 to 64.6 per cent in 2016.
- Major cities was the only remoteness class to experience an increase in the participation rate between 2006 and 2016, with an increase of 0.3 percentage points from 65.5 per cent in 2006 to 65.8 per cent in 2016.

Table P 2.4.3.a Labour force participation rate by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	65.5	66.1	65.8	0.3	
Inner Regional	61.1	61.2	60.3	-0.8	
Outer Regional	63.9	63.6	62.5	-1.4	
Remote	70.6	70.8	69.5	-1.1	
Very Remote	67.6	66.6	64.6	-3.0	
AUSTRALIA	64.6	65.0	64.6	0.0	

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Persons age 15 years and over.

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); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

⁴⁴ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

⁴⁵ ABS 2012, *Fact sheet: Differences between the LFS and the Census*, Canberra.

Labour force participation across major urban areas

- Trends in the labour force participation rate varied across major urban areas of Australia, with seven of 20 major urban areas recording declines between 2006 and 2016.
- The largest decline was recorded in Cairns, with a decrease of 3.6 percentage points from 73.3 per cent in 2006 to 69.7 per cent in 2016.
- The largest increase was in Newcastle - Maitland, where the participation rate rose by 2.0 percentage points from 60.1 per cent in 2006 to 62.1 per cent in 2016.
- Labour force participation rates in Greater Sydney and Greater Adelaide remained unchanged over this period.

Table P 2.4.3.b Labour force participation rate by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	65.6	65.6	65.6	0.0	
Greater Melbourne	65.4	66.0	65.8	0.4	
Greater Brisbane	68.0	68.5	67.6	-0.4	
Greater Perth	66.7	68.5	68.1	1.4	
Greater Adelaide	62.6	63.5	62.6	0.0	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	64.0	65.3	65.4	1.4	
Newcastle - Maitland	60.1	61.9	62.1	2.0	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	73.3	73.3	71.1	-2.2	
Sunshine Coast	60.7	61.5	61.4	0.7	
Wollongong	60.0	60.0	60.3	0.3	
Geelong	61.6	62.4	62.5	0.9	
Greater Hobart	62.1	62.6	61.5	-0.6	
Townsville	71.2	71.8	69.4	-1.8	
Cairns	73.3	71.5	69.7	-3.6	
Greater Darwin	76.7	77.0	77.4	0.7	
Toowoomba	64.2	64.8	64.7	0.5	
Ballarat	62.0	62.8	62.3	0.3	
Bendigo	62.4	62.9	62.7	0.3	
Albury - Wodonga	66.8	65.7	64.8	-2.0	
Launceston	62.0	62.2	61.1	-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.

Persons age 15 years and over.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Labour force participation across sub-state regions

- Trends in the labour force participation rates varied across sub-state regions. Overall, the capital cities as a group experienced a slight increase in labour force participation between 2006 and 2016 (0.2 percentage points), while rest of state areas experienced a decline (0.7 percentage points).
- At the Statistical Area Level 4 scale, the largest increase in labour force participation was recorded in Adelaide - West (up 3.2 percentage points). The largest decline was recorded in Queensland - Outback (down 4.4 percentage points).

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales	63.2	63.3	63.3	0.1	
Greater Sydney	65.6	65.6	65.6	0.0	
Central Coast	58.7	59.2	59.6	0.9	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	71.8	70.6	69.5	-2.3	
Sydney - Blacktown	65.7	65.9	66.1	0.4	
Sydney - City and Inner South	71.9	73.2	72.9	1.0	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	68.9	69.2	69.1	0.2	
Sydney - Inner South West	59.9	60.1	61.0	1.1	
Sydney - Inner West	68.3	69.1	68.8	0.5	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	68.8	68.7	68.7	-0.1	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	69.6	69.4	70.0	0.4	
Sydney - Outer South West	68.7	67.6	67.4	-1.3	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	68.7	67.9	67.3	-1.4	
Sydney - Parramatta	60.3	60.8	61.8	1.5	
Sydney - Ryde	64.6	64.7	65.1	0.5	
Sydney - South West	59.9	58.3	58.1	-1.8	
Sydney - Sutherland	70.4	69.8	68.8	-1.6	
Rest of New South Wales	59.2	59.4	59.1	-0.1	
Capital Region	62.0	62.5	61.6	-0.4	
Central West	61.0	61.4	60.9	-0.1	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	54.6	54.7	54.4	-0.2	
Far West and Orana	61.6	61.4	60.9	-0.7	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	60.9	62.1	61.0	0.1	
Illawarra	60.1	60.0	60.3	0.2	
Mid North Coast	50.4	49.6	49.1	-1.3	
Murray	63.9	62.3	61.6	-2.3	
New England and North West	61.1	61.2	61.1	0.0	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	59.5	61.4	61.7	2.2	
Richmond - Tweed	56.6	56.9	57.2	0.6	
Riverina	64.4	64.0	63.8	-0.6	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	54.0	53.6	53.0	-1.0	
Victoria	64.4	64.8	64.5	0.1	
Greater Melbourne	65.4	66.0	65.8	0.4	
Melbourne - Inner	70.1	72.0	71.8	1.7	
Melbourne - Inner East	64.1	63.8	62.9	-1.2	
Melbourne - Inner South	65.9	66.9	67.0	1.1	
Melbourne - North East	64.5	65.5	65.6	1.1	
Melbourne - North West	61.1	61.9	62.3	1.2	
Melbourne - Outer East	68.6	68.2	67.0	-1.6	
Melbourne - South East	63.9	63.9	63.5	-0.4	
Melbourne - West	64.7	66.1	66.2	1.5	
Mornington Peninsula	62.5	62.9	62.4	-0.1	
Rest of Victoria	61.5	61.3	60.5	-1.0	
Ballarat	60.5	60.9	60.3	-0.2	
Bendigo	61.3	61.6	61.2	-0.1	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Geelong	61.3	62.2	62.2	0.9	
Hume	63.7	62.8	61.7	-2.0	
Latrobe - Gippsland	58.9	59.0	57.7	-1.2	
North West	61.6	60.0	59.6	-2.0	
Shepparton	62.7	60.9	59.9	-2.8	
Warrnambool and South West	64.3	63.9	62.7	-1.6	
Queensland	66.3	66.8	65.7	-0.6	
Greater Brisbane	68.0	68.5	67.6	-0.4	
Brisbane - East	67.3	68.4	67.3	0.0	
Brisbane - North	67.4	69.1	69.4	2.0	
Brisbane - South	68.5	68.9	68.3	-0.2	
Brisbane - West	70.4	69.5	68.2	-2.2	
Brisbane Inner City	74.8	76.0	75.7	0.9	
Ipswich	63.8	64.5	64.2	0.4	
Logan - Beaudesert	68.3	67.7	65.5	-2.8	
Moreton Bay - North	59.2	60.5	59.1	-0.1	
Moreton Bay - South	73.5	73.4	72.0	-1.5	
Rest of Queensland	65.0	65.3	64.1	-0.9	
Cairns	69.2	67.8	66.2	-3.0	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	65.8	64.9	63.5	-2.3	
Central Queensland	67.9	69.6	67.7	-0.2	
Gold Coast	65.9	66.8	66.7	0.8	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	71.2	73.2	70.5	-0.7	
Queensland - Outback	71.6	69.6	67.2	-4.4	
Far North	66.6	61.2	58.4	-8.2	
Outback - North	75.5	75.6	74.3	-1.2	
Outback - South	72.6	72.2	70.9	-1.7	
Sunshine Coast	60.8	61.4	61.2	0.4	
Toowoomba	64.1	64.8	64.5	0.4	
Townsville	68.6	69.5	67.3	-1.3	
Wide Bay	54.3	53.3	51.1	-3.2	
South Australia	62.2	62.7	61.6	-0.6	
Greater Adelaide	62.6	63.5	62.6	0.0	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	64.7	64.9	63.6	-1.1	
Adelaide - North	62.4	62.6	61.5	-0.9	
Adelaide - South	63.6	64.5	63.2	-0.4	
Adelaide - West	58.8	61.5	62.0	3.2	
Rest of South Australia	61.0	60.3	58.5	-2.5	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	58.2	58.1	57.4	-0.8	
South Australia - Outback	63.6	64.2	61.8	-1.8	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	63.0	63.2	61.5	-1.5	
Outback - North and East	64.8	66.1	62.6	-2.2	
South Australia - South East	61.5	59.8	57.7	-3.8	
Western Australia	67.0	68.5	67.8	0.8	
Greater Perth	66.7	68.5	68.1	1.4	
Mandurah	53.6	56.7	56.4	2.8	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Perth - Inner	67.4	69.8	69.4	2.0	
Perth - North East	67.6	69.1	68.8	1.2	
Perth - North West	68.9	70.3	69.9	1.0	
Perth - South East	67.1	68.4	67.7	0.6	
Perth - South West	65.3	68.0	68.0	2.7	
Rest of Western Australia	68.4	68.7	66.9	-1.5	
Bunbury	66.0	66.1	64.4	-1.6	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	65.2	64.2	62.3	-2.9	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	77.1	78.1	77.7	0.6	
<i>Kimberley</i>	72.2	64.8	66.4	-5.8	
<i>East Pilbara</i>	79.6	85.6	82.7	3.1	
<i>West Pilbara</i>	81.5	86.6	85.2	3.7	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	70.3	70.5	68.3	-2.0	
<i>Esperance</i>	69.7	68.7	66.8	-2.9	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	70.7	69.6	68.9	-1.8	
<i>Goldfields</i>	76.5	76.5	74.1	-2.4	
<i>Mid West</i>	66.0	66.9	64.8	-1.2	
Tasmania	60.5	60.5	59.3	-1.2	
Greater Hobart	62.1	62.6	61.5	-0.6	
Rest of Tasmania	59.3	59.0	57.6	-1.7	
Launceston and North East	60.1	59.9	58.7	-1.4	
South East	57.0	56.1	54.6	-2.4	
West and North West	59.0	58.8	57.2	-1.8	
Northern Territory	71.1	71.4	70.6	-0.5	
Greater Darwin	76.7	77.0	77.4	0.7	
Rest of Northern Territory	63.9	63.9	60.0	-3.9	
Northern Territory - Outback	63.9	63.9	60.0	-3.9	
<i>Alice Springs</i>	67.6	69.4	69.5	1.9	
<i>Barkly</i>	57.4	56.9	55.5	-1.9	
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	53.8	54.9	48.5	-5.3	
<i>East Arnhem</i>	63.3	59.4	50.0	-13.3	
<i>Katherine</i>	66.0	66.4	58.9	-7.1	
Australian Capital Territory	73.1	73.1	70.9	-2.2	
Australian Capital Cities	66.0	66.5	66.2	0.2	
Australian Rest of States	62.0	62.2	61.3	-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 usual residence. Persons age 15 years and over.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

P 2.5 Fair outcomes

P 2.5.1 Inequality in household income

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







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

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

Inequality in household income across remoteness classes

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

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

Remoteness Class	2006	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	Trend
	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	
Major Cities	35	38	37	2	
Inner Regional	41	46	45	4	
Outer Regional	40	43	44	4	
Remote	34	36	35	1	
Very Remote	35	33	33	-2	
AUSTRALIA	37	40	39	2	

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.

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

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

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

⁴⁶ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, 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	Trend
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	Trend
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	Trend
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	
Far North	41	41	38	-3	
Outback - North	31	30	30	-1	
Outback - South	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	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	38	43	44	6	
Outback - North and East	36	36	38	2	
South Australia - South East	42	48	49	7	
Western Australia	36	36	36	0	
Greater Perth	36	36	36	0	

(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	Trend
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, together with changes in the international trade indicator, provide a guide on whether international economic engagement has improved for a region.⁴⁷

- National figures show an increase in the number of international visits relative to the total population between 2006 and 2016, up by 91.1 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 2006 and 2016.
- The largest decline in international visits was recorded in Northern Territory - Outback, where there was a decrease of 2,277.4 visits per 1,000 residents since 2006.
- The largest increase in international visits was in South East Tasmania, where visitations have increased by 1,319.3 visits per 1,000 residents since 2006.

⁴⁷ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

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

Sub-State Region	2006 visits per 1,000 residents	2011 visits per 1,000 residents	2016 visits per 1,000 residents	2006-2016 change visits per 1,000 residents	Trend
New South Wales	618.0	580.4	740.6	122.6	
Greater Sydney	765.5	707.2	918.9	153.4	
Central Coast	127.7	141.1	168.2	40.5	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	142.6	140.4	196.5	53.9	
Sydney - Blacktown	106.4	133.1	205.9	99.5	
Sydney - City and Inner South	9,456.4	7,760.7	8,539.3	-917.1	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	636.9	657.4	994.2	357.3	
Sydney - Inner South West	121.2	161.8	268.1	146.9	
Sydney - Inner West	230.1	334.0	464.0	234.0	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	327.3	375.9	580.2	252.8	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	370.0	390.5	451.9	81.9	
Sydney - Outer South West	93.1	108.8	179.5	86.3	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	254.7	306.9	457.3	202.6	
Sydney - Parramatta	167.9	215.6	422.9	255.0	
Sydney - Ryde	302.3	380.0	662.2	359.9	
Sydney - South West	66.0	84.2	140.5	74.6	
Sydney - Sutherland	110.9	135.1	175.0	64.2	
Rest of New South Wales	365.5	356.3	409.6	44.0	
Capital Region	340.9	413.6	428.0	87.1	
Central West	155.2	186.6	166.1	10.8	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	737.5	630.6	779.2	41.6	
Far West and Orana	282.5	337.2	268.1	-14.5	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	201.8	244.7	231.7	29.8	
Illawarra	177.7	225.9	286.8	109.0	
Mid North Coast	530.4	419.7	488.9	-41.6	
Murray	275.0	240.5	314.1	39.0	
New England and North West	354.8	237.4	227.4	-127.5	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	291.2	300.1	371.9	80.7	
Richmond - Tweed	1,037.9	926.0	1,166.1	128.1	
Riverina	184.3	194.8	226.4	42.1	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	199.0	252.6	299.5	100.5	
Victoria	428.3	457.2	650.0	221.6	
Greater Melbourne	453.9	485.1	696.8	242.8	
Melbourne - Inner	2,773.2	2,638.9	3,603.3	830.1	
Melbourne - Inner East	187.6	254.6	397.7	210.1	
Melbourne - Inner South	131.5	192.1	275.9	144.4	
Melbourne - North East	83.0	137.8	195.6	112.6	
Melbourne - North West	101.2	233.1	295.2	194.0	
Melbourne - Outer East	105.5	113.3	174.5	69.0	
Melbourne - South East	127.5	190.1	252.2	124.7	
Melbourne - West	70.2	127.1	210.1	139.9	
Mornington Peninsula	132.8	155.7	218.4	85.6	

(continued)

International visits by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 visits per 1,000 residents	2011 visits per 1,000 residents	2016 visits per 1,000 residents	2006-2016 change visits per 1,000 residents	Trend
Rest of Victoria	354.3	372.5	498.0	143.6	
Ballarat	222.0	213.1	308.1	86.1	
Bendigo	132.3	144.3	162.2	29.9	
Geelong	330.8	329.6	411.8	81.1	
Hume	226.1	207.7	265.8	39.8	
Latrobe - Gippsland	351.4	411.6	489.4	137.9	
North West	341.2	344.3	537.7	196.5	
Shepparton	179.7	182.3	256.2	76.5	
Warrnambool and South West	1,160.7	1,286.2	1,906.1	745.4	
Queensland	1,152.8	899.3	1,070.7	-82.1	
Greater Brisbane	621.5	558.8	638.3	16.8	
Brisbane - East	218.3	293.7	247.4	29.1	
Brisbane - North	119.8	268.6	233.3	113.5	
Brisbane - South	121.7	252.0	210.1	88.3	
Brisbane - West	161.2	296.1	236.5	75.3	
Brisbane Inner City	4,370.6	3,364.8	4,203.8	-166.8	
Ipswich	95.8	116.9	118.8	23.0	
Logan - Beaudesert	213.8	160.6	164.3	-49.5	
Moreton Bay - North	167.5	176.5	167.3	-0.2	
Moreton Bay - South	*77.4	166.1	153.2	75.8	
Rest of Queensland	1,635.6	1,213.2	1,480.8	-154.9	
Cairns	5,321.0	3,372.7	4,549.0	-772.0	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	266.6	280.1	235.9	-30.8	
Central Queensland	777.7	651.8	644.2	-133.4	
Gold Coast	1,850.9	1,477.6	1,865.5	14.6	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	2,290.7	1,752.1	2,231.4	-59.3	
Queensland - Outback	874.0	652.9	879.1	5.1	
Sunshine Coast	1,041.4	830.9	877.4	-164.0	
Toowoomba	217.2	252.0	225.9	8.7	
Townsville	819.6	638.6	655.5	-164.1	
Wide Bay	1,414.4	1,005.4	1,079.2	-335.2	
South Australia	405.9	403.3	432.5	26.6	
Greater Adelaide	334.7	324.7	359.9	25.2	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	1,365.6	1,081.1	1,287.4	-78.2	
Adelaide - North	*10.8	59.4	42.8	31.9	
Adelaide - South	*43.5	138.4	125.7	82.3	
Adelaide - West	*24.9	121.4	125.5	100.7	
Rest of South Australia	638.8	668.2	679.7	40.9	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	270.5	254.2	267.9	-2.6	
South Australia - Outback	1,184.6	1,165.9	1,126.9	-57.7	
South Australia - South East	596.4	676.7	722.9	126.5	
Western Australia	723.5	696.0	840.4	116.9	
Greater Perth	525.1	535.7	632.5	107.4	

(continued)

International visits by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 visits per 1,000 residents	2011 visits per 1,000 residents	2016 visits per 1,000 residents	2006-2016 change visits per 1,000 residents	Trend
Mandurah	271.4	340.7	324.4	52.9	
Perth - Inner	3,421.8	3,089.5	3,544.8	123.0	
Perth - North East	113.2	158.6	245.9	132.7	
Perth - North West	201.6	243.4	303.6	102.0	
Perth - South East	229.6	301.5	380.6	151.0	
Perth - South West	294.2	356.8	444.7	150.5	
Rest of Western Australia	1,384.0	1,261.6	1,623.5	239.5	
Bunbury	975.0	1,001.0	1,339.0	364.0	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	879.8	781.9	1,194.1	314.4	
Western Australia - Outback	2,008.6	1,739.6	2,126.3	117.7	
Tasmania	712.1	721.4	1,130.5	418.4	
Greater Hobart	722.2	674.4	1,018.8	296.6	
Rest of Tasmania	704.9	755.9	1,216.1	511.2	
Launceston and North East	521.9	552.3	933.8	411.9	
South East	1,692.5	1,673.1	3,011.7	1,319.3	
West and North West	621.0	710.8	967.3	346.3	
Northern Territory	4,165.5	2,853.9	2,638.9	-1,526.6	
Greater Darwin	1,655.1	1,278.4	1,114.1	-541.0	
Rest of Northern Territory	7,145.1	4,844.3	4,867.7	-2,277.4	
Northern Territory - Outback	7,145.1	4,844.3	4,867.7	-2,277.4	
Australian Capital Territory	488.6	522.6	593.1	104.5	
Australian Capital Cities	590.3	568.5	727.2	137.0	
Australian Rest of States	926.0	775.8	942.2	16.2	
AUSTRALIA	706.9	639.1	798.0	91.1	

Source: BITRE 2016, Estimates based on Tourism Research Australia 2016, Unit record file custom report, International Visitor Survey (IVS); and ABS 2017, Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3218.0)

International visit estimates are defined at the SA2 scale (based on overnight stays). These visit counts have then been aggregated to produce estimates at broader ASGS geographic scales. As an international visitor may have visited more than one or multiple SA2 regions during their trip, the regional and national visitor counts used here will generally exceed published IVS totals.

Visits have been allocated to destination SA2s, wherever possible. For a small proportion of visits, the destination could be coded to a tourism region, but not to a specific SA2 within that tourism region. These visits have been allocated to SA2s using a weighted correspondence based on the distribution of the destination of other visits to that tourism region. Visits for which no destination tourism region could be identified have been excluded.

Western Australia - Outback combines Western Australia - Outback (North) and Western Australia - Outback (South).

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

Progress 3: Environment



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

Environment			
Healthy natural environment		Sustaining the environment	
Air pollution	p. 152	Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport	p. 162
Appreciating the environment		Healthy built environments	
Domestic trips involving nature activities	p. 153	Average commuting time	p. 163
Protecting the environment		Active travel	p. 165
Protected areas of land	p. 157	Number of solar panel systems	p. 175

⁴⁸ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

P 3.1 Healthy natural environment

P 3.1.1 Air pollution

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

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.

Air pollution across major airsheds

- The largest improvement in air quality between 2005 and 2015 was seen in Adelaide, decreasing 10 points in the air quality index, followed by Illawarra, down 2 points in the air quality index.
- The largest increase in air pollutants between 2005 and 2015 was in Perth, where the air quality index increased by 12 points, followed by Sydney, where the air quality index increased by 5 points.

Table P 3.1.1.a Air pollution

Airshed	2005	2010	2015	2005 - 2015	Trend
	air quality index	air quality index	air quality index	change air quality index	
Sydney	19	22	24	5	
Illawarra	25	20	23	-2	
Lower Hunter	24	21	24	0	
Melbourne	23	20	27	4	
South East Queensland	20	21	21	1	
Townsville	14	14	17	3	
Adelaide	26	24	16	-10	
Perth	17	25	29	12	
Hobart	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.		
Darwin	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.		
Canberra	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.		

Source: National Sustainability Council 2013, Sustainable Australia Report 2013, Conversations with the Future, Canberra; and BITRE 2017, Analysis of State and Territory Government annual reports (averages and indexing) under the National Environment Protection Measure for Ambient Air Quality (Air NEPM)

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

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

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

P 3.2 Appreciating the environment

P 3.2.1 Domestic trips involving nature activities

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 is only looking at trips (both overnight and day trips), so nature activities enjoyed closer to home are excluded.

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

- The rate at which Australians engaged in domestic nature trips increased slightly between 2006 and 2016, from 2.9 to 3.4 trips per person per year.

Domestic trips involving nature activities by sub-state regions

- There is very little variation between Australia's capital cities and the total rest of state regions for people taking trips involving nature activities.
- A minority of sub-state regions saw a decline in the number of domestic nature trips taken by residents between 2006 and 2016.
- The largest increase in the number of trips involving nature activities by residents was in Warrnambool and South West⁵⁰ taking 2.7 additional trips per resident in 2016 compared to 2006. This was followed by Brisbane - East, increasing 2.4 trips per resident.

⁴⁹ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

⁵⁰ The 2006 estimate has a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

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

Sub-State Region	2006 visits per person	2011 visits per person	2016 visits per person	2006-2016 change visits per person	Trend
New South Wales	2.8	2.4	3.0	0.2	
Greater Sydney	2.7	2.3	2.9	0.2	
Central Coast	2.7	2.5	2.2	-0.5	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	3.3	3.4	3.5	0.1	
Sydney - Blacktown	2.3	2.2	2.6	0.3	
Sydney - City and Inner South	2.7	*1.1	3.7	1.0	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	2.3	1.5	3.2	0.9	
Sydney - Inner South West	2.2	1.6	1.9	-0.3	
Sydney - Inner West	3.1	2.0	3.6	0.5	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	3.6	3.4	3.9	0.3	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	2.8	2.9	2.4	-0.4	
Sydney - Outer South West	2.4	2.5	3.1	0.7	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	3.4	3.2	3.9	0.4	
Sydney - Parramatta	2.2	1.8	2.4	0.2	
Sydney - Ryde	3.2	3.2	2.2	-1.0	
Sydney - South West	1.6	1.3	2.0	0.4	
Sydney - Sutherland	3.0	3.5	3.7	0.6	
Rest of New South Wales	3.0	2.7	3.2	0.2	
Capital Region	2.9	2.4	3.3	0.4	
Central West	2.4	2.5	2.4	0.0	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	3.5	3.7	3.5	0.0	
Far West and Orana	*2.1	*1.6	*2.3	0.2	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	3.1	2.5	3.7	0.6	
Illawarra	2.3	2.6	3.7	1.4	
Mid North Coast	3.8	3.2	3.7	-0.1	
Murray	*3.0	*2.4	*3.3	0.3	
New England and North West	2.8	2.5	2.2	-0.7	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	3.7	2.5	2.8	-0.9	
Richmond - Tweed	3.2	3.1	3.3	0.1	
Riverina	*2.1	*2.0	2.6	0.5	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	3.4	3.6	4.4	1.1	
Victoria	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.6	
Greater Melbourne	2.7	2.6	3.1	0.4	
Melbourne - Inner	2.9	2.3	4.3	1.4	
Melbourne - Inner East	3.3	2.9	3.6	0.3	
Melbourne - Inner South	2.8	2.6	3.9	1.1	
Melbourne - North East	2.6	2.8	3.2	0.6	
Melbourne - North West	2.3	2.7	2.2	-0.1	
Melbourne - Outer East	3.2	3.2	4.1	0.8	
Melbourne - South East	2.2	2.1	2.2	-0.1	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 visits per person	2011 visits per person	2016 visits per person	2006-2016 change visits per person	Trend
Melbourne - West	2.3	1.9	2.3	0.0	
Mornington Peninsula	2.6	3.9	2.8	0.2	
Rest of Victoria	2.5	2.5	3.5	1.0	
Ballarat	3.2	2.9	4.0	0.8	
Bendigo	*2.3	3.1	4.4	2.1	
Geelong	2.9	2.9	3.3	0.4	
Hume	*2.2	*2.4	3.4	1.2	
Latrobe - Gippsland	2.9	2.9	3.9	1.0	
North West	*2.1	*1.0	*2.4	0.3	
Shepparton	*2.1	*1.0	*1.9	-0.2	
Warrnambool and South West	*2.0	*2.6	4.6	2.7	
Queensland	3.5	2.9	4.2	0.7	
Greater Brisbane	4.2	3.3	4.9	0.8	
Brisbane - East	3.4	4.7	5.8	2.4	
Brisbane - North	3.2	2.6	4.3	1.1	
Brisbane - South	4.1	3.8	5.1	0.9	
Brisbane - West	4.4	3.7	5.6	1.2	
Brisbane Inner City	7.0	3.1	7.2	0.2	
Ipswich	3.6	2.1	3.8	0.1	
Logan - Beaudesert	3.6	2.9	3.6	0.0	
Moreton Bay - North	3.0	3.5	4.6	1.5	
Moreton Bay - South	5.5	3.5	5.3	-0.2	
Rest of Queensland	2.9	2.5	3.5	0.6	
Cairns	2.7	2.8	3.7	1.0	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	*2.3	*1.7	3.8	1.5	
Central Queensland	2.4	2.3	4.0	1.6	
Gold Coast	2.4	1.9	3.3	0.9	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	3.4	2.6	3.0	-0.4	
Queensland - Outback	*4.1	**0.6	*1.7		
Sunshine Coast	3.3	4.3	3.7	0.4	
Toowoomba	3.3	3.1	4.1	0.8	
Townsville	3.1	2.0	3.7	0.5	
Wide Bay	2.6	2.7	3.0	0.3	
South Australia	2.8	2.4	2.8	0.1	
Greater Adelaide	2.8	2.4	2.8	0.0	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	3.9	2.9	3.6	-0.3	
Adelaide - North	2.5	2.2	2.4	-0.1	
Adelaide - South	2.7	2.8	3.0	0.4	
Adelaide - West	2.1	*1.6	2.1	-0.1	
Rest of South Australia	2.7	2.3	2.9	0.3	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	*2.0	*2.0	*2.5	0.5	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2006 visits per person	2011 visits per person	2016 visits per person	2006-2016 change visits per person	Trend
South Australia - Outback	*3.1	*2.5	*3.9	0.8	
South Australia - South East	2.8	2.4	2.8	-0.1	
Western Australia	2.7	2.0	3.4	0.7	
Greater Perth	2.7	1.9	3.3	0.6	
Mandurah	*3.0	*1.9	*3.1	0.2	
Perth - Inner	4.6	*2.0	4.2	-0.4	
Perth - North East	2.4	*1.9	3.5	1.1	
Perth - North West	2.4	1.9	3.0	0.6	
Perth - South East	2.4	1.8	3.4	1.0	
Perth - South West	2.6	2.2	3.2	0.6	
Rest of Western Australia	2.8	2.1	3.7	1.0	
Bunbury	3.5	3.0	4.4	0.9	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	*2.4	*2.1	3.5	1.0	
Western Australia - Outback	2.4	*1.5	3.3	0.9	
Tasmania	3.4	2.8	4.4	1.0	
Greater Hobart	4.2	3.3	4.4	0.2	
Rest of Tasmania	2.8	2.4	4.3	1.6	
Launceston and North East	3.3	*2.7	4.7	1.5	
South East	**1.8	**1.5	**2.7		
West and North West	*2.5	*2.3	4.4	1.9	
Northern Territory	2.7	2.6	4.1	1.4	
Greater Darwin	*3.5	*3.2	4.5	1.0	
Rest of Northern Territory	*1.8	*1.9	*3.5	1.7	
Northern Territory - Outback	*1.8	*1.9	*3.5	1.7	
Australian Capital Territory	2.7	2.4	3.5	0.9	
Australian Capital Cities	2.9	2.5	3.3	0.4	
Australian Rest of States	2.8	2.5	3.4	0.6	
AUSTRALIA	2.9	2.5	3.4	0.5	

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

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS).

Western Australia - Outback combines Western Australia - Outback (North) and Western Australia - Outback (South).

Australian Rest of States includes other territories.

Domestic visits involving nature activities estimates are defined at the 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.

Visits have been allocated to home region SA2s, wherever possible. For a small proportion, a respondent's home region could be coded to a home region but not to a specific SA2. These visits have been allocated to SA2s using a weighted correspondence based on the distribution of other visits to that home region. Visits for which no home region could be identified have been excluded.

Change may vary from annual figures due to rounding.

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

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

P 3.3 Protecting the environment

P 3.3.1 Protected areas of land

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

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

- As of 2016, 20.0 per cent of land in Australia was protected, reflecting an increase of 8.5 percentage points since 2008.

Protected areas of land across remoteness class

- The proportion of land area that is protected is larger in the more remote areas of Australia. For example, 22.3 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 10.7 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	Trend
Major Cities	5.2	5.4	5.7	0.5	
Inner Regional	10.3	10.8	11.0	0.7	
Outer Regional	11.7	12.6	13.2	1.5	
Remote	11.5	12.9	13.7	2.2	
Very Remote	11.6	16.4	22.3	10.7	
AUSTRALIA	11.5	15.4	20.0	8.5	

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

Protected areas outlined in the Collaborative Australian Protected Area Database have been corresponded to the 2011 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.

⁵¹ Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

Protected areas of land across major urban areas

- The largest increase in the proportion of protected land area across the major urban areas was in Cairns which had an increase of 2.9 percentage points between 2008 and 2016. Other large increases occurred in Newcastle – Maitland (2.3 percentage points) and the Sunshine Coast (1.9 percentage points).
- Compared to other urban areas, Greater Sydney has a very high proportion of protected land, at 50.2 per cent as of 2016.

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

Major Urban Area*	2008 per cent	2012 per cent	2016 per cent	2008–2016 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	48.9	49.7	50.2	1.3	
Greater Melbourne	9.0	9.0	9.1	0.1	
Greater Brisbane	9.4	10.4	11.1	1.7	
Greater Perth	8.5	8.6	9.3	0.8	
Greater Adelaide	4.2	4.7	4.7	0.4	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	6.0	6.3	6.4	0.5	
Newcastle - Maitland	7.0	8.6	9.2	2.3	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	10.3	10.4	10.6	0.3	
Sunshine Coast	15.8	17.5	17.7	1.9	
Wollongong	12.8	13.0	12.9	0.1	
Geelong	3.1	4.1	4.4	1.3	
Greater Hobart	11.1	12.2	12.6	1.5	
Townsville	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	
Cairns	12.4	15.1	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 2016, Collaborative Australian Protected Area Databases, 2008, 2012 and 2016, Canberra
Protected areas outlined in the Collaborative Australian Protected Area Database and have been corresponded 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 2011 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 the majority of sub-state regions there has been an increase in protected land areas.

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

Sub-State Region*	2008 per cent	2012 per cent	2016 per cent	2008-2016 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales	8.4	9.3	9.8	1.4	
Greater Sydney	48.9	49.7	50.2	1.3	
Central Coast	27.5	30.8	32.6	5.1	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	62.0	62.9	63.1	1.1	
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	38.4	0.1	
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	74.3	74.9	75.4	1.1	
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	n.p.		
Sydney - Sutherland	57.8	57.8	57.8	0.0	
Rest of New South Wales	7.8	8.7	9.2	1.4	
Capital Region	18.9	19.6	20.0	1.0	
Central West	7.0	7.5	7.6	0.6	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	22.1	25.2	31.2	9.2	
Far West and Orana	4.1	4.8	5.0	0.8	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	20.4	21.3	22.7	2.3	
Illawarra	23.1	23.9	24.5	1.3	
Mid North Coast	21.9	23.9	26.3	4.4	
Murray	3.4	4.7	5.7	2.3	
New England and North West	8.2	8.7	9.6	1.4	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	12.5	14.4	15.8	3.3	
Richmond - Tweed	14.1	15.2	16.3	2.1	
Riverina	9.2	10.4	10.4	1.2	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	40.7	41.7	41.8	1.2	
Victoria	16.6	17.3	17.4	0.8	
Greater Melbourne	9.0	9.0	9.1	0.1	
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	12.9	12.9	12.9	0.1	
Melbourne - North West	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	
Melbourne - Outer East	19.7	19.7	19.5	-0.2	
Melbourne - South East	8.1	8.3	8.1	0.0	
Melbourne - West	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	
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	Trend
Rest of Victoria	16.9	17.6	17.8	0.9	
Ballarat	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	
Bendigo	5.3	5.5	5.5	0.2	
Geelong	10.1	10.3	10.5	0.3	
Hume	16.7	16.7	16.8	0.1	
Latrobe - Gippsland	23.1	24.1	24.8	1.8	
North West	21.9	22.9	22.9	1.1	
Shepparton	3.4	6.0	5.8	2.4	
Warrnambool and South West	9.4	9.5	9.6	0.1	
Queensland	5.5	7.5	8.4	2.9	
Greater Brisbane	9.4	10.4	11.1	1.7	
Brisbane - East	23.1	38.8	n.p.		
Brisbane - North	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Brisbane - South	0.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	
Brisbane - West	15.2	15.0	n.p.		
Brisbane Inner City	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ipswich	8.4	8.6	9.0	0.6	
Logan - Beaudesert	4.8	4.9	5.1	0.3	
Moreton Bay - North	10.7	10.7	n.p.		
Moreton Bay - South	16.8	17.3	18.0	1.1	
Rest of Queensland	5.4	7.5	8.4	3.0	
Cairns	32.7	41.0	43.2	10.6	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	1.5	1.7	1.8	0.3	
Fitzroy	6.0	7.2	7.2	1.1	
Gold Coast	18.3	18.9	19.5	1.2	
Mackay	3.0	3.5	3.8	0.8	
Queensland - Outback	5.4	8.0	9.3	3.9	
Sunshine Coast	18.9	19.9	20.1	1.3	
Toowoomba	8.0	8.2	8.2	0.1	
Townsville	5.3	5.8	5.9	0.6	
Wide Bay	9.1	9.4	9.5	0.4	
South Australia	24.8	29.8	31.1	6.3	
Greater Adelaide	4.2	4.7	4.7	0.4	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	4.5	5.1	5.1	0.6	
Adelaide - North	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1	
Adelaide - South	6.1	6.7	6.8	0.6	
Adelaide - West	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.1	
Rest of South Australia	24.9	29.9	31.2	6.3	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	1.1	1.9	2.1	0.9	
South Australia - Outback	27.0	32.3	33.8	6.7	
South Australia - South East	9.8	13.7	13.7	3.9	
Western Australia	11.9	14.5	23.3	11.4	
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)

Sub-State Region*	2008 per cent	2012 per cent	2016 per cent	2008-2016 change percentage points	Trend
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	10.9	0.8	
Perth - South West	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	
Rest of Western Australia	11.9	14.5	23.3	11.4	
Bunbury	25.7	26.1	26.3	0.6	
Western Australia - Outback	11.9	14.7	24.4	12.4	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	10.2	10.3	10.7	0.5	
Tasmania	38.6	40.2	42.5	3.9	
Greater Hobart	11.1	12.2	12.6	1.5	
Rest of Tasmania	39.3	40.9	43.3	4.0	
Launceston and North East	20.2	22.3	23.2	3.1	
South East	42.3	43.4	48.6	6.3	
West and North West	53.0	54.8	55.4	2.5	
Northern Territory	8.5	18.8	25.7	17.2	
Greater Darwin	11.0	11.0	11.3	0.3	
Rest of Northern Territory	8.5	18.9	25.8	17.3	
Northern Territory - Outback	8.5	18.9	25.8	17.3	
Australian Capital Territory	54.9	55.0	55.7	0.8	
Australian Capital Cities	19.9	20.4	20.9	1.0	
Australian Rest of States	11.5	15.4	20.0	8.5	

Source: Department of the Environment 2016, Collaborative Australian Protected Area Databases, 2008, 2012 and 2016, Canberra
Protected areas outlined in the Collaborative Australian Protected Area Database and have been corresponded to 2016 ASGS geographical classifications.

* Based on 2011 ASGS geographical classification.

Overlapping areas have been filtered from the original data source.

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

n.p. not published.

P 3.4 Sustaining the environment

P 3.4.1 Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport

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

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

Due to limits in the availability of data at the small geographic scale, the information on greenhouse gas emissions from road transport has been derived using modelling and coarse estimation techniques. The resulting values are only approximate and should be used with caution. It has not been possible to test the statistical significance of trends.

Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport across capital cities

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁵² Adapted from ABS 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

P 3.5 Healthy built environments

P 3.5.1 Average commuting time

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

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

Average commuting time across remoteness classes

- Major city areas saw the largest increase in average commuting times by 4.3 minutes between 2005 and 2015 (from 28.6 minutes to 32.9 minutes). Likewise, major cities continue to have higher average commuting times than inner or outer regional areas.

Table P 3.5.1.a Average commuting time by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2005 minutes	2010 minutes	2015 minutes	2005–2015 change minutes	Trend
Major Cities	28.6	31.8	32.9	4.3	
Inner Regional	22.8	23.8	23.9	1.1	
Outer Regional	20.5	20.8	20.9	0.4	
Remote	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Very Remote	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	

Source: BITRE 2017, Analysis of Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey unit record data.

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

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

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

n.p. Not published.

The HILDA survey was initiated, and is funded, by the Australian Government through the Department of Social Services (DSS). Responsibility for the design and management of the survey rests with the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research (University of Melbourne).

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

Average commuting time across capital cities and balance of state

- Across most of Australia average commuting times were higher in capital cities compared with the rest of the state.
- The largest difference between a capital city and the other areas of the state was in New South Wales, where average commuting times in the capital were around 14 minutes longer in 2015.
- Adelaide saw the lowest increase in average commuting time of 0.4 minutes between 2005 and 2015.
- The largest improvement in average commuting times between 2005 and 2015 was seen in the Rest of Western Australia (down 6.7 minutes). By contrast, the largest increase in average commute times was in the Australian Capital Territory (up by 6.8 minutes).

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

Capital City / Balance of State	2005 minutes	2010 minutes	2015 minutes	2005–2015 change minutes	Trend
Greater Sydney	33.0	36.6	38.9	5.9	
Rest of New South Wales	21.3	24.6	24.9	3.6	
Greater Melbourne	30.2	33.4	34.8	4.6	
Rest of Victoria	20.9	21.5	23.5	2.6	
Greater Brisbane	27.8	31.0	32.7	4.9	
Rest of Queensland	21.5	23.6	22.9	1.4	
Greater Adelaide	26.6	27.8	27.0	0.4	
Rest of South Australia	16.3	20.0	21.9	5.6	
Greater Perth	26.4	29.0	28.4	1.9	
Rest of Western Australia	21.8	18.7	15.1	-6.7	
Tasmania*	24.9	26.3	26.3	1.3	
Northern Territory*^	22.3	17.8	19.7	-2.7	
Australian Capital Territory*	18.2	21.7	24.9	6.8	
Australian Capital Cities	29.3	32.3	33.6	4.3	
Australian Rest of States	21.2	23.1	23.1	1.9	

Source: BITRE 2017, Analysis of Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey unit record data.

Average commute times are based on the 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Greater Capital City Statistical Areas.

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

* Data available only at the state or territory level.

^ Northern Territory results based on sample of less than 100 per year, and should be treated with caution.

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

The HILDA survey was initiated, and is funded, by the Australian Government through the Department of Social Services (DSS). Responsibility for the design and management of the survey rests with the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research (University of Melbourne).

P 3.5.2 Active travel

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

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

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

Active travel across remoteness classes

- Between 2006 and 2016 active travel by bicycle and walking declined for all remote classes with the exception of major cities, where the proportion of cycling as a journey to work mode increased marginally by 0.1 percentage points.
- The largest declines in walking occurred in very remote Australia, which was down by 9.1 percentage points over the decade. While this decline was large, very remote regions have the highest walking rates in Australia (21.4 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	Trend
Bicycle Only					
Major Cities	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.1	
Inner Regional	1.1	0.8	0.7	-0.4	
Outer Regional	1.4	1.2	1.0	-0.4	
Remote	1.9	1.7	1.7	-0.2	
Very Remote	1.7	1.5	1.4	-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	5.1	4.5	3.9	-1.2	
Outer Regional	6.9	5.9	5.2	-1.7	
Remote	11.3	10.1	9.0	-2.3	
Very Remote	30.5	25.6	21.4	-9.1	
AUSTRALIA	4.6	4.2	3.9	-0.7	

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

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

⁵⁴ Giles-Corti B., Ryan K., Foster S. 2012, *Increasing density in Australia: maximising the health benefits and minimising harm*, Report to the National Heart Foundation of Australia, Melbourne, accessed 6 November 2017 from <<http://www.heartfoundation.org.au/density>>.

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

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

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

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

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

Active travel across sub-state regions

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

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

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

(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	Trend
Bicycle Only					
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	
Far North	2.1	1.8	1.3	-0.8	
Outback - North	1.9	1.6	1.3	-0.6	
Outback - South	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	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	1.5	1.2	0.8	-0.7	
Outback - North and East	0.8	0.7	0.7	-0.1	
South Australia - South East	1.0	0.6	0.5	-0.5	
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	

(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	Trend
Bicycle Only					
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	
Kimberley	3.3	3.4	3.2	-0.1	
East Pilbara	2.3	1.2	1.1	-1.2	
West Pilbara	1.6	1.0	1.0	-0.6	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	1.5	1.3	1.2	-0.3	
Esperance	1.3	1.1	0.9	-0.4	
Gascoyne	3.7	3.2	3.9	0.2	
Goldfields	1.3	1.1	0.8	-0.5	
Mid West	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	
Alice Springs	4.8	4.4	4.8	0.0	
Barkly	2.6	2.9	3.3	0.7	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	2.6	1.8	2.4	-0.2	
East Arnhem	2.0	2.5	2.6	0.6	
Katherine	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)

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

(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	Trend
Walked Only					
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	
Far North	36.9	30.1	23.0	-13.9	
Outback - North	13.8	12.7	11.6	-2.2	
Outback - South	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	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	8.1	6.4	5.8	-2.3	
Outback - North and East	15.0	12.8	11.5	-3.5	
South Australia - South East	6.6	5.6	4.7	-1.9	
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	

(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	Trend
Walked Only					
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	8.9	7.8	7.0	-1.9	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	16.0	12.4	9.1	-6.9	
Kimberley	26.0	19.9	14.8	-11.2	
East Pilbara	12.9	9.2	7.3	-5.6	
West Pilbara	6.6	8.8	6.1	-0.5	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	9.3	7.9	6.6	-2.7	
Esperance	7.9	6.2	5.8	-2.1	
Gascoyne	18.6	15.4	14.9	-3.7	
Goldfields	9.6	8.1	6.0	-3.6	
Mid West	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	
Alice Springs	16.0	14.3	13.8	-2.2	
Barkly	37.6	34.1	31.6	-6.0	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	46.6	42.6	33.5	-13.1	
East Arnhem	32.9	32.7	29.2	-3.7	
Katherine	30.2	26.2	20.2	-10.0	
Australian Capital Territory	4.8	4.7	5.0	0.2	
Australian Capital Cities	3.8	3.7	3.5	-0.3	
Australian Rest of States	6.2	5.4	4.5	-1.7	

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

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

P 3.5.3 Number of solar panel systems

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

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

- Across Australia, there were 25 solar installations per 100 dwellings by 2016.

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

- The uptake of solar technologies was strongest in inner regional Australia both in terms of the number (32 installations per 100 dwellings), and growth.
- Very remote Australia recorded both the lowest levels of installation and growth in solar technology adoption.

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

Remoteness Class	2001 - 2014	2001 - 2015	2001 - 2016	2001 - 2014 - 2001 - 2016	Trend
	Installations per 100 dwellings	Installations per 100 dwellings	Installations per 100 dwellings	change in Installations per 100 dwellings	
Major Cities	19	21	22	3	
Inner Regional	27	30	32	5	
Outer Regional	23	25	27	4	
Remote	21	22	24	3	
Very Remote	14	15	16	2	
AUSTRALIA	21	23	25	4	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Clean Energy Regulator, Data by Region (cat. no. 1410.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

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

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

2016 figures will continue to rise due to the 12 month creation period allowed for registered persons to create their certificates.

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

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

- As of 2016 the Sunshine Coast recorded the highest number of solar technologies per 100 dwellings, with 41 per 100 dwellings installing small systems.
- In contrast, as of 2016 Greater Sydney and Launceston had the lowest rates of small scale solar technologies (12 and 13 installations per 100 dwellings respectively).
- Major urban areas with the largest increase in small scale solar panels and water heater technologies per 100 dwellings were Greater Darwin and Greater Perth.

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

Major Urban Area	2001 - 2014 installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2015 installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2016 installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2014 - 2001 - 2016 change in installations per 100 dwellings	Trend
Greater Sydney	10	11	12	2	
Greater Melbourne	15	17	19	4	
Greater Brisbane	32	34	37	5	
Greater Perth	29	32	35	6	
Greater Adelaide	28	29	31	3	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	28	30	32	4	
Newcastle - Maitland	19	20	21	2	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	14	15	16	2	
Sunshine Coast	36	38	41	5	
Wollongong	16	17	18	2	
Geelong	20	23	25	5	
Greater Hobart	13	14	15	2	
Townsville	25	27	29	4	
Cairns	21	23	25	4	
Greater Darwin	22	24	28	6	
Toowoomba	24	26	27	3	
Ballarat	16	18	19	3	
Bendigo	23	26	28	5	
Albury - Wodonga	18	20	22	4	
Launceston	11	12	13	2	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Clean Energy Regulator, Data by Region (cat. no. 1410.0)

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

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

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

2016 figures will continue to rise due to the 12 month creation period allowed for registered persons to create their certificates.

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

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

- As at 2016, the sub-state regions with the highest number of small scale solar installations per 100 dwellings were Richmond - Tweed in New South Wales and Mandurah in Western Australia. The lowest rate of solar installations was recorded in Sydney - City and Inner South.
- The sub-state regions with the largest increase in the number of solar panel and water heaters per 100 dwellings were: Moreton Bay - South; Mandurah; Perth - North East; Perth - South West; and Bunbury.
- Ten sub-state regions, largely in Greater Sydney, recorded increases of just one installation per 100 dwellings.

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

Sub-State Region	2001 - 2014 Installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2015 Installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2016 Installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2014 - 2001 - 2016 change in Installations per 100 dwellings	Trend
New South Wales	15	17	18	3	
Greater Sydney	10	11	12	2	
Central Coast	17	18	19	2	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	18	20	21	3	
Sydney - Blacktown	17	18	19	2	
Sydney - City and Inner South	2	3	3	1	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	3	4	4	1	
Sydney - Inner South West	8	8	9	1	
Sydney - Inner West	5	5	6	1	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	7	7	8	1	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	8	9	9	1	
Sydney - Outer South West	20	22	23	3	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	17	18	20	3	
Sydney - Parramatta	9	10	10	1	
Sydney - Ryde	8	9	9	1	
Sydney - South West	15	16	17	2	
Sydney - Sutherland	12	13	13	1	
Rest of New South Wales	23	25	27	4	
Capital Region	19	21	22	3	
Central West	16	18	19	3	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	36	38	40	4	
Far West and Orana	26	28	31	5	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	22	23	25	3	
Illawarra	16	17	18	2	
Mid North Coast	35	38	40	5	
Murray	18	21	23	5	
New England and North West	21	23	25	4	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	19	20	21	2	
Richmond - Tweed	42	44	47	5	
Riverina	14	16	18	4	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	22	23	25	3	
Victoria	17	19	21	4	
Greater Melbourne	15	17	19	4	
Melbourne - Inner	4	5	6	2	
Melbourne - Inner East	9	10	11	2	
Melbourne - Inner South	9	10	11	2	
Melbourne - North East	19	21	24	5	
Melbourne - North West	18	20	23	5	
Melbourne - Outer East	14	15	17	3	
Melbourne - South East	20	23	26	6	
Melbourne - West	24	28	30	6	
Mornington Peninsula	16	17	19	3	
Rest of Victoria	22	25	27	5	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2001 - 2014 Installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2015 Installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2016 Installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2014 - 2001 - 2016 change in Installations per 100 dwellings	Trend
Ballarat	19	21	23	4	
Bendigo	26	29	32	6	
Geelong	21	24	27	6	
Hume	25	27	29	4	
Latrobe - Gippsland	23	25	27	4	
North West	22	24	26	4	
Shepparton	27	29	32	5	
Warrnambool and South West	16	17	19	3	
Queensland	30	32	34	4	
Greater Brisbane	32	34	37	5	
Brisbane - East	40	43	46	6	
Brisbane - North	26	28	30	4	
Brisbane - South	30	32	34	4	
Brisbane - West	31	34	36	5	
Brisbane Inner City	10	11	12	2	
Ipswich	36	39	41	5	
Logan - Beaudesert	40	43	46	6	
Moreton Bay - North	40	43	45	5	
Moreton Bay - South	38	42	45	7	
Rest of Queensland	28	30	33	5	
Cairns	22	24	26	4	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	26	29	31	5	
Central Queensland	28	30	32	4	
Gold Coast	27	30	32	5	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	20	22	24	4	
Queensland - Outback	15	16	18	3	
Far North	12	13	14	2	
Outback - North	16	17	19	3	
Outback - South	16	18	20	4	
Sunshine Coast	37	40	43	6	
Toowoomba	26	28	30	4	
Townsville	25	27	29	4	
Wide Bay	37	40	42	5	
South Australia	29	31	32	3	
Greater Adelaide	28	29	31	3	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	24	26	27	3	
Adelaide - North	30	32	34	4	
Adelaide - South	31	33	34	3	
Adelaide - West	22	23	25	3	
Rest of South Australia	32	34	36	4	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	36	38	40	4	
South Australia - Outback	29	31	33	4	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	31	33	35	4	
Outback - North and East	25	27	29	4	
South Australia - South East	31	33	35	4	

(continued)

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

Sub-State Region	2001 - 2014 Installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2015 Installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2016 Installations per 100 dwellings	2001 - 2014 - 2001 - 2016 change in Installations per 100 dwellings	Trend
Western Australia	28	31	34	6	
Greater Perth	29	32	35	6	
Mandurah	40	43	47	7	
Perth - Inner	12	13	14	2	
Perth - North East	32	35	39	7	
Perth - North West	28	31	34	6	
Perth - South East	31	34	37	6	
Perth - South West	31	34	38	7	
Rest of Western Australia	26	28	30	4	
Bunbury	31	35	38	7	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	29	32	35	6	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	13	14	14	1	
<i>Kimberley</i>	18	18	18	0	
<i>East Pilbara</i>	15	15	15	0	
<i>West Pilbara</i>	7	7	7	0	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	23	24	26	3	
<i>Esperance</i>	18	18	18	0	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	21	22	23	2	
<i>Goldfields</i>	11	13	14	3	
<i>Mid West</i>	32	34	37	5	
Tasmania	13	14	15	2	
Greater Hobart	13	14	15	2	
Rest of Tasmania	12	13	15	3	
Launceston and North East	13	14	16	3	
South East	14	15	16	2	
West and North West	10	12	13	3	
Northern Territory	19	22	24	5	
Greater Darwin	22	24	28	6	
Rest of Northern Territory	15	17	19	4	
Northern Territory - Outback	15	17	19	4	
<i>Alice Springs</i>	23	25	27	4	
<i>Barkly</i>	8	9	10	2	
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	7	9	11	4	
<i>East Arnhem</i>	10	11	13	3	
<i>Katherine</i>	11	13	16	5	
Australian Capital Territory	14	15	16	2	
Australian Capital Cities	19	21	23	4	
Australian Rest of States	25	27	29	4	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Clean Energy Regulator, Data by Region (cat. no. 1410.0)

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

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

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

2016 figures will continue to rise due to the 12 month creation period allowed for registered persons to create their certificates.

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



Progress 4: Governance



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

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

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

Governance			
Trust		Participation	
Generalised trust	p. 182	Voter turnout	p. 185
Informal votes	p. 184	Participation in a civic or political group	p. 186
		Uptake of Australian citizenship	p. 188

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

P 4.1 Trust

P 4.1.1 Generalised trust

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

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

Generalised trust across remoteness classes

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

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

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

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

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

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

Persons aged 18 years and over.

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

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

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

Generalised trust across capital cities and the balance of state

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

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

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

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

Persons aged 18 years and over.

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

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

P 4.1.2 Informal votes

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

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

Informal votes by remoteness class⁵⁸

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P 4.2 Participation

P 4.2.1 Voter turnout

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

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

Voter turnout by remoteness class⁶⁰

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P 4.2.2 Participation in a civic or political group

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

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

Participation in a civic or political group across remoteness classes

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

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

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

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

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Remoteness area estimates exclude very remote areas as the General Social Survey was not conducted in very remote parts of Australia. Persons aged 18 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Persons aged 18 years and over.

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

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

P 4.2.3 Uptake of Australian citizenship

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

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

Uptake of Australian citizenship across remoteness classes

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

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

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

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

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

Uptake of Australian citizenship across major urban areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

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

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

Uptake of Australian citizenship across sub-state regions

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

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

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

(continued)

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

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

(continued)

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

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

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

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

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

Context





Context 1: Population and Demographics



The population and demography domain provides information about the Australian population as context for interpreting and analysing Australia's progress. The characteristics of Australia's population influence many aspects of progress, including the demand and supply of labour in the economy, demand for services and infrastructure, and various aspects of social life. At the same time, economic and social factors influence the size and demographic makeup of the population. For example, conditions in the labour market can influence migration choices, while general levels of wellbeing can influence people's decisions to have children and raise a family.







Population and Demographics			
Population		Housing	
Estimated resident population	p. 196	Average household size	p. 229
Population projections	p. 203	Multi-unit dwellings	p. 234
Internal migration	p. 207	Residential property prices	p. 239
Overseas arrivals	p. 210	Dwelling approvals	p. 247
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	p. 215	Social characteristics	
Age structure		People who speak a language other than English at home	p. 251
Age profile	p. 220	People on selected pensions or allowances	p. 256
Proportion of people who are working age	p. 224	Single parent families	p. 260

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 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	2006 persons	2011 persons	2016pr persons	2011-2016 growth	2011-2016 average annual growth rate per cent	Trend
Major Cities	14,209,061	15,684,582	17,232,190	1,547,608	1.9	
Inner Regional	3,828,009	4,111,011	4,386,461	275,450	1.3	
Outer Regional	1,927,105	2,026,464	2,088,964	62,500	0.6	
Remote	303,515	314,641	307,780	-6,861	-0.4	
Very Remote	183,276	203,326	193,658	-9,668	-1.0	
AUSTRALIA	20,450,966	22,340,024	24,210,809	1,870,785	1.6	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Regional Population Growth, 2016 (cat. no. 3218.0)

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

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

pr Preliminary rebased estimates.

Table C 1.1.1.b Estimated resident population by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006		2011		2016 ^{pr}		2011-2016		2011-2016		Trend
	persons		persons		persons		growth	average annual growth rate per cent			
Greater Sydney	4,256,161		4,608,949		5,029,768		420,819	1.8			
Greater Melbourne	3,760,760		4,169,366		4,725,316		555,950	2.5			
Greater Brisbane	1,908,265		2,147,436		2,360,241		212,805	1.9			
Greater Perth	1,576,912		1,833,567		2,022,044		188,477	2.0			
Greater Adelaide	1,189,243		1,264,091		1,324,279		60,188	0.9			
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	509,972		581,036		646,983		65,947	2.2			
Newcastle - Maitland	426,711		453,265		476,654		23,389	1.0			
Canberra - Queanbeyan	369,874		405,014		440,543		35,529	1.7			
Sunshine Coast	251,703		281,005		317,404		36,399	2.5			
Wollongong	265,898		281,700		295,669		13,969	1.0			
Geelong	210,899		227,957		253,269		25,312	2.1			
Greater Hobart	204,753		216,273		224,462		8,189	0.7			
Townsville	147,714		167,561		178,860		11,299	1.3			
Cairns	121,276		139,212		150,041		10,829	1.5			
Greater Darwin	113,461		129,106		145,916		16,810	2.5			
Toowoomba	118,145		126,426		134,037		7,611	1.2			
Ballarat	84,971		93,470		101,588		8,118	1.7			
Bendigo	80,804		87,340		95,587		8,247	1.8			
Albury - Wodonga	80,119		84,195		90,576		6,381	1.5			
Launceston	82,395		86,051		86,335		284	0.1			

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Regional Population Growth, 2016 (cat. no. 3218.0)

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

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

pr Preliminary rebased estimates.

Table C 1.1.1.c Estimated resident population by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 persons	2011 persons	2016pr persons	2011-2016 growth	2011-2016 average annual growth rate per cent	Trend
New South Wales	6,742,690	7,218,529	7,739,274	520,745	1.4	
Greater Sydney	4,256,161	4,608,949	5,029,768	420,819	1.8	
Central Coast	303,051	322,657	335,309	12,652	0.8	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	204,320	218,866	235,083	16,217	1.4	
Sydney - Blacktown	281,151	314,875	350,356	35,481	2.2	
Sydney - City and Inner South	256,524	283,784	337,069	53,285	3.5	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	247,692	268,144	285,418	17,274	1.3	
Sydney - Inner South West	508,879	551,692	598,454	46,762	1.6	
Sydney - Inner West	252,768	278,878	308,268	29,390	2.0	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	367,060	395,154	424,906	29,752	1.5	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	233,600	251,696	266,344	14,648	1.1	
Sydney - Outer South West	228,215	243,751	269,272	25,521	2.0	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	285,219	297,862	314,848	16,986	1.1	
Sydney - Parramatta	367,682	413,886	467,161	53,275	2.5	
Sydney - Ryde	160,049	171,350	190,161	18,811	2.1	
Sydney - South West	349,240	376,717	421,692	44,975	2.3	
Sydney - Sutherland	210,711	219,637	225,427	5,790	0.5	
Rest of New South Wales	2,486,529	2,609,580	2,709,506	99,926	0.8	
Capital Region	203,447	215,828	224,288	8,460	0.8	
Central West	194,397	203,399	210,762	7,363	0.7	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	128,522	135,182	138,904	3,722	0.5	
Far West and Orana	117,318	117,991	116,795	-1,196	-0.2	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	232,414	251,805	269,668	17,863	1.4	
Illawarra	272,703	289,027	303,701	14,674	1.0	
Mid North Coast	197,017	208,090	216,002	7,912	0.7	
Murray	112,569	113,795	117,783	3,988	0.7	
New England and North West	176,770	182,559	185,787	3,228	0.4	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	339,782	357,562	370,182	12,620	0.7	

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006		2011		2016pr		2011-2016		Trend
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	growth	average annual growth rate per cent	
Richmond - Tweed	225,750	236,498	245,164	8,666	0.7				
Riverina	151,875	155,720	159,794	4,074	0.5				
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	133,965	142,124	150,676	8,552	1.2				
Victoria	5,061,266	5,537,817	6,179,249	641,432	2.2				
Greater Melbourne	3,760,760	4,169,366	4,725,316	555,950	2.5				
Melbourne - Inner	480,345	532,351	635,933	103,582	3.6				
Melbourne - Inner East	339,937	356,245	380,210	23,965	1.3				
Melbourne - Inner South	370,194	395,206	426,081	30,875	1.5				
Melbourne - North East	406,937	454,330	520,295	65,965	2.7				
Melbourne - North West	299,857	331,282	382,072	50,790	2.9				
Melbourne - Outer East	477,402	495,565	520,754	25,189	1.0				
Melbourne - South East	602,481	684,430	793,612	109,182	3.0				
Melbourne - West	524,142	640,336	765,986	125,650	3.6				
Mornington Peninsula	259,465	279,621	300,373	20,752	1.4				
Rest of Victoria	1,300,506	1,368,451	1,453,933	85,482	1.2				
Ballarat	138,051	148,656	159,785	11,129	1.5				
Bendigo	133,945	142,693	154,885	12,192	1.7				
Geelong	236,055	256,580	285,371	28,791	2.1				
Hume	156,105	161,335	171,651	10,316	1.2				
Latrobe - Gippsland	242,747	259,952	274,627	14,675	1.1				
North West	150,211	149,634	151,591	1,957	0.3				
Shepparton	122,334	127,002	131,776	4,774	0.7				
Warrnambool and South West	121,058	122,599	124,247	1,648	0.3				
Queensland	4,007,992	4,476,778	4,848,877	372,099	1.6				
Greater Brisbane	1,908,265	2,147,436	2,360,241	212,805	1.9				
Brisbane - East	196,655	218,728	230,746	12,018	1.1				
Brisbane - North	179,218	198,482	214,404	15,922	1.6				
Brisbane - South	296,979	328,774	356,666	27,892	1.6				
Brisbane - West	166,667	178,105	187,137	9,032	1.0				

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 persons	2011 persons	2016pr persons	2011-2016 growth	2011-2016 average annual growth rate per cent	Trend
Brisbane Inner City	213,613	236,750	265,256	28,506	2.3	
Ipswich	248,415	291,052	333,748	42,696	2.8	
Logan - Beaudesert	270,430	300,179	328,027	27,848	1.8	
Moreton Bay - North	191,855	222,579	242,629	20,050	1.7	
Moreton Bay - South	144,433	172,787	201,628	28,841	3.1	
Rest of Queensland	2,099,727	2,329,342	2,488,636	159,294	1.3	
Cairns	209,763	232,781	247,762	14,981	1.3	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	117,110	125,260	128,622	3,362	0.5	
Central Queensland	198,975	217,123	226,314	9,191	0.8	
Gold Coast	462,573	528,766	591,570	62,804	2.3	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	154,194	171,564	173,892	2,328	0.3	
Queensland - Outback	81,082	86,631	82,452	-4,179	-1.0	
Far North	28,862	31,624	33,772	2,148	1.3	
Outback - North	32,049	34,541	30,688	-3,853	-2.3	
Outback - South	20,171	20,466	17,992	-2,474	-2.5	
Sunshine Coast	284,736	318,279	357,422	39,143	2.3	
Toowoomba	133,932	144,258	153,201	8,943	1.2	
Townsville	202,542	224,678	235,037	10,359	0.9	
Wide Bay	254,820	280,002	292,364	12,362	0.9	
South Australia	1,552,529	1,639,614	1,713,054	73,440	0.9	
Greater Adelaide	1,189,243	1,264,091	1,324,279	60,188	0.9	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	274,150	287,515	297,752	10,237	0.7	
Adelaide - North	372,190	402,307	430,776	28,469	1.4	
Adelaide - South	331,722	350,017	362,232	12,215	0.7	
Adelaide - West	211,181	224,252	233,519	9,267	0.8	
Rest of South Australia	363,286	375,523	388,775	13,252	0.7	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	104,755	108,115	113,163	5,048	0.9	
South Australia - Outback	84,204	86,850	85,842	-1,008	-0.2	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	56,478	57,707	58,473	766	0.3	

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 persons	2011 persons	2016pr persons	2011-2016 growth	2011-2016 average annual growth rate per cent	Trend
Outback - North and East	27,726	29,143	27,369	-1,774	-1.2	
South Australia - South East	174,327	180,558	189,770	9,212	1.0	
Western Australia	2,050,581	2,353,409	2,558,951	205,542	1.7	
Greater Perth	1,576,912	1,833,567	2,022,044	188,477	2.0	
Mandurah	70,623	87,424	99,405	11,981	2.6	
Perth - Inner	149,886	167,974	178,859	10,885	1.3	
Perth - North East	204,322	232,384	259,908	27,524	2.3	
Perth - North West	439,108	513,107	557,581	44,474	1.7	
Perth - South East	393,581	458,751	506,665	47,914	2.0	
Perth - South West	319,392	373,927	419,626	45,699	2.3	
Rest of Western Australia	473,669	519,842	536,907	17,065	0.6	
Bunbury	145,440	163,450	180,142	16,692	2.0	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	128,927	133,414	137,448	4,034	0.6	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	83,475	98,568	97,827	-741	-0.2	
Kimberley	34,062	36,791	36,392	-399	-0.2	
East Pilbara	21,751	27,916	26,001	-1,915	-1.4	
West Pilbara	27,662	33,861	35,434	1,573	0.9	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	115,827	124,410	121,490	-2,920	-0.5	
Esperance	15,710	16,069	16,289	220	0.3	
Gascoyne	9,469	9,674	9,757	83	0.2	
Goldfields	39,205	43,356	40,317	-3,039	-1.4	
Mid West	51,443	55,311	55,127	-184	-0.1	
Tasmania	489,302	511,483	517,588	6,105	0.2	
Greater Hobart	204,753	216,273	224,462	8,189	0.7	
Hobart	204,753	216,273	224,462	8,189	0.7	
Rest of Tasmania	284,549	295,210	293,126	-2,084	-0.1	
Launceston and North East	139,284	143,631	143,537	-94	0.0	
South East	35,167	37,495	38,023	528	0.3	
West and North West	110,098	114,084	111,566	-2,518	-0.4	

(continued)

Estimated resident population by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 persons	2011 persons	2016pr persons	2011-2016 growth	2011-2016 average annual growth rate per cent	Trend
Northern Territory	209,057	231,292	245,740	14,448	1.2	
Greater Darwin	113,461	129,106	145,916	16,810	2.5	
Rest of Northern Territory	95,596	102,186	99,824	-2,362	-0.5	
Northern Territory - Outback	95,596	102,186	99,824	-2,362	-0.5	
Alice Springs	39,727	41,023	39,718	-1,305	-0.6	
Barkly	6,110	6,563	6,241	-322	-1.0	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	15,651	18,099	18,216	117	0.1	
East Arnhem	14,872	16,101	14,802	-1,299	-1.7	
Katherine	19,236	20,400	20,847	447	0.4	
Australian Capital Territory	335,170	367,985	403,468	35,483	1.9	
Australian Capital Cities	13,344,725	14,736,773	16,235,494	1,498,721	2.0	
Australian Rest of States	7,103,862	7,600,134	7,970,707	370,573	1.0	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Regional Population Growth, 2016 (cat. no. 3218.0)

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

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

pr Preliminary rebased estimates.

C 1.1.2 Population projections

Population projections provide a measure of the expected population growth trajectory for a region. Substantial increases in population can create pressures on existing services and infrastructure, and generate demand for new services and infrastructure. Population growth projections are a key input into the prioritisation of infrastructure investment.

Table C 1.1.2.a Population projections by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2012*	2017	2022	2027
	persons	persons	persons	persons
Major Cities	15,976,612	17,653,123	19,349,566	21,021,981
Inner Regional	4,161,029	4,401,124	4,625,009	4,825,339
Outer Regional	2,047,585	2,186,054	2,318,326	2,439,370
Remote	319,029	351,443	385,464	419,346
Very Remote	206,108	229,103	251,884	274,208
AUSTRALIA	22,710,363	24,820,847	26,930,249	28,980,243

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, National Aged Care Data Clearing House, Population projections, 2012 (base) to 2027 for all states and territories at Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) by sex and age.

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

Population projections use medium growth scenario.

* 2012 base year for this dataset has been superseded by more recent population estimates (refer to ABS 3218.0).

Table C 1.1.2.b Population projections by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2012*	2017	2022	2027
	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>
New South Wales	7,301,134	7,812,546	8,313,246	8,788,971
Greater Sydney	4,672,619	5,083,303	5,498,029	5,903,269
Central Coast	325,295	341,838	356,704	369,224
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	221,496	236,489	250,205	263,039
Sydney - Blacktown	320,133	353,126	384,833	415,361
Sydney - City and Inner South	289,300	316,485	346,637	377,613
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	271,242	298,735	330,925	364,935
Sydney - Inner South West	558,918	610,019	661,621	711,807
Sydney - Inner West	282,881	311,463	342,647	373,981
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	400,256	433,982	469,431	504,979
Sydney - Northern Beaches	254,847	276,830	300,514	324,541
Sydney - Outer South West	247,361	268,874	287,955	305,382
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	300,540	325,418	349,285	371,807
Sydney - Parramatta	423,523	469,250	515,743	561,823
Sydney - Ryde	174,148	187,188	200,364	212,969
Sydney - South West	382,129	415,305	445,229	472,875
Sydney - Sutherland	220,550	238,301	255,936	272,933
Rest of New South Wales	2,628,515	2,729,243	2,815,217	2,885,702
Capital Region	217,513	227,182	235,018	241,594
Central West	205,599	216,107	225,551	233,702
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	135,155	137,400	138,927	139,669
Far West and Orana	118,293	122,773	126,593	129,645
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	256,399	274,032	290,792	306,369
Illawarra	290,616	299,869	307,869	314,467
Mid North Coast	209,415	212,989	214,445	214,553
Murray	114,169	119,836	124,906	128,860
New England and North West	183,756	192,044	200,230	207,440
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	360,882	376,212	390,660	403,251
Richmond - Tweed	237,544	243,323	247,482	250,346
Riverina	156,057	162,438	168,074	172,621
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	143,116	145,037	144,669	143,184
Victoria	5,629,122	6,157,359	6,682,490	7,187,419
Greater Melbourne	4,248,344	4,707,842	5,169,169	5,619,988
Melbourne - Inner	545,199	609,545	680,856	754,319
Melbourne - Inner East	358,634	389,469	420,148	449,674
Melbourne - Inner South	399,419	436,130	474,760	512,925
Melbourne - North East	465,125	518,400	572,685	625,859
Melbourne - North West	336,754	374,240	410,647	445,469
Melbourne - Outer East	497,077	545,678	592,208	636,001
Melbourne - South East	700,454	776,795	848,676	916,867
Melbourne - West	663,361	750,115	836,718	922,470
Mornington Peninsula	282,319	307,468	332,469	356,402
Rest of Victoria	1,380,778	1,449,517	1,513,321	1,567,431
Ballarat	150,788	158,332	165,633	172,179
Bendigo	144,535	152,176	159,074	164,620
Geelong	260,228	274,796	289,224	302,528
Hume	162,625	170,845	178,342	184,441

(continued)

Population projections by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2012*	2017	2022	2027
	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>
Latrobe - Gippsland	262,285	273,255	282,691	290,184
North West	149,840	157,390	164,690	170,708
Shepparton	127,982	134,464	140,177	144,964
Warrnambool and South West	122,495	128,259	133,490	137,807
Queensland	4,565,529	5,048,596	5,536,277	6,016,912
Greater Brisbane	2,192,065	2,442,852	2,700,010	2,956,952
Brisbane - East	221,958	243,326	264,342	284,780
Brisbane - North	201,802	225,740	252,071	279,141
Brisbane - South	334,548	375,759	420,711	466,912
Brisbane - West	180,733	199,509	218,975	238,413
Brisbane Inner City	241,264	269,534	300,768	333,295
Ipswich	299,955	337,174	374,026	410,147
Logan - Beaudesert	306,375	344,047	380,263	415,369
Moreton Bay - North	227,127	247,153	266,027	283,780
Moreton Bay - South	178,293	200,599	222,815	245,101
Rest of Queensland	2,373,464	2,605,744	2,836,267	3,059,960
Cairns	236,328	260,417	283,181	304,717
Darling Downs - Maranoa	126,530	139,195	151,402	162,689
Central Queensland	223,187	248,647	274,975	301,504
Gold Coast	539,890	590,056	639,626	687,861
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	176,079	196,348	217,490	238,904
Queensland - Outback	87,573	99,019	110,776	122,603
<i>Far North</i>	31,928	36,501	41,005	45,377
<i>Outback - North</i>	35,143	39,593	44,360	49,371
<i>Outback - South</i>	20,506	22,930	25,416	27,860
Sunshine Coast	324,266	349,904	374,874	398,787
Toowoomba	146,547	162,334	178,684	194,629
Townsville	229,210	254,100	278,965	303,365
Wide Bay	283,833	305,701	326,271	344,875
South Australia	1,656,299	1,738,553	1,818,290	1,890,958
Greater Adelaide	1,278,432	1,351,567	1,423,590	1,491,229
Adelaide - Central and Hills	290,487	303,608	316,445	328,209
Adelaide - North	407,945	436,524	463,674	489,168
Adelaide - South	353,243	372,950	392,119	410,125
Adelaide - West	226,757	238,485	251,352	263,727
Rest of South Australia	377,867	386,986	394,700	399,729
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	108,819	111,250	113,569	115,138
South Australia - Outback	87,333	90,488	93,734	96,687
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	58,071	60,067	62,114	63,866
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	29,262	30,421	31,619	32,821
South Australia - South East	181,714	185,247	187,396	187,903
Western Australia	2,432,706	2,862,002	3,300,055	3,741,901
Greater Perth	1,899,999	2,272,962	2,654,699	3,042,195
Mandurah	91,211	106,989	122,392	137,450
Perth - Inner	172,072	204,210	238,878	274,996
Perth - North East	240,616	288,160	335,822	383,508
Perth - North West	531,430	638,413	748,546	861,211
Perth - South East	476,469	571,529	668,745	767,273

(continued)

Population projections by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	2012* <i>persons</i>	2017 <i>persons</i>	2022 <i>persons</i>	2027 <i>persons</i>
Perth - South West	388,201	463,661	540,316	617,757
Rest of Western Australia	532,707	589,040	645,356	699,706
Bunbury	168,189	183,658	198,428	212,190
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	135,339	148,851	162,582	175,566
Western Australia - Outback (North)	101,905	114,880	128,061	141,329
<i>Kimberley</i>	37,957	43,014	48,024	53,013
<i>East Pilbara</i>	28,820	32,388	36,071	39,802
<i>West Pilbara</i>	35,128	39,478	43,966	48,514
Western Australia - Outback (South)	127,272	141,648	156,282	170,618
<i>Esperance</i>	16,361	17,926	19,457	20,859
<i>Gascoyne</i>	9,826	11,037	12,345	13,621
<i>Goldfields</i>	44,648	50,420	56,345	62,293
<i>Mid West</i>	56,437	62,265	68,135	73,845
Tasmania	512,333	524,091	537,089	547,299
Greater Hobart	216,981	223,878	232,048	239,178
Rest of Tasmania	295,352	300,213	305,041	308,121
Launceston and North East	143,584	145,778	147,748	148,851
South East	37,657	38,386	39,106	39,660
West and North West	114,111	116,049	118,187	119,610
Northern Territory	235,182	260,493	285,950	311,187
Greater Darwin	131,938	145,331	158,281	170,791
Rest of Northern Territory	103,244	115,162	127,669	140,396
Northern Territory - Outback	103,244	115,162	127,669	140,396
<i>Alice Springs</i>	41,271	45,869	50,851	56,040
<i>Barkly</i>	6,659	7,308	7,882	8,380
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	18,334	20,682	23,153	25,671
<i>East Arnhem</i>	16,200	17,893	19,582	21,279
<i>Katherine</i>	20,780	23,410	26,201	29,026
Australian Capital Territory	374,912	413,945	453,474	492,096
Australian Capital Cities	15,015,290	16,641,680	18,289,300	19,915,698
Australian Rest of States	7,691,927	8,175,905	8,637,571	9,061,045

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, National Aged Care Data Clearing House, Population projections, 2012 (base) to 2027 for all states and territories at Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) by sex and age.

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

Population projections use medium growth scenario.

* 2012 base year for this dataset has been superseded by more recent population estimates (refer to ABS 3218.0).

C 1.1.3 Internal migration

Internal migration is a measure of the movement of people between different regions of Australia. Internal migration is an important component of population change, alongside natural increase through births and deaths and overseas migration. The movement of people between areas in Australia has been a major driver of the changes in the demographic profile of regions.

Table C 1.1.3.a Internal migration matrix by remoteness class

Remoteness Class (Usual Residence 2016)	Remoteness Class (Usual Residence Five Years Ago)				
	Major Cities	Inner Regional	Outer Regional	Remote	Very Remote
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons
Major Cities	12,603,705	334,398	129,353	25,989	11,113
Inner Regional	444,154	2,967,789	145,832	14,860	6,992
Outer Regional	111,097	150,990	1,346,667	29,806	11,837
Remote	20,647	10,021	40,665	140,698	7,538
Very Remote	13,362	5,592	8,069	12,733	99,673

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

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence, and place of usual residence five years ago.

Table C 1.1.3.b Internal migration by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region (Usual Residence 2016)</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>	<i>Net Internal Migration</i>
	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>
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

(continued)

Internal migration by sub-state region (continued)

	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>	<i>Net Internal Migration</i>
<i>Sub-State Region (Usual Residence 2016)</i>	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>	<i>persons</i>
Brisbane - North	41,887	39,204	2,683
Brisbane - South	55,757	65,135	-9,378
Brisbane - West	36,260	38,551	-2,291
Brisbane Inner City	64,580	59,852	4,728
Ipswich	48,654	40,217	8,437
Logan - Beaudesert	45,665	45,726	-61
Moreton Bay - North	40,670	32,488	8,182
Moreton Bay - South	42,288	33,407	8,881
Cairns	27,891	30,230	-2,339
Darling Downs - Maranoa	18,401	21,150	-2,749
Central Queensland	26,395	32,177	-5,782
Gold Coast	76,569	57,697	18,872
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	20,258	29,070	-8,812
Queensland - Outback	11,261	18,148	-6,887
Sunshine Coast	58,168	36,780	21,388
Toowoomba	22,260	20,731	1,529
Townsville	30,596	31,516	-920
Wide Bay	40,436	37,417	3,019
Adelaide - Central and Hills	40,235	45,936	-5,701
Adelaide - North	40,750	42,950	-2,200
Adelaide - South	35,898	37,004	-1,106
Adelaide - West	30,235	32,042	-1,807
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	13,793	12,723	1,070
South Australia - Outback	7,405	11,324	-3,919
South Australia - South East	20,846	19,684	1,162
Mandurah	18,552	12,058	6,494
Perth - Inner	31,838	34,749	-2,911
Perth - North East	40,843	36,817	4,026
Perth - North West	54,427	60,330	-5,903
Perth - South East	57,304	63,504	-6,200
Perth - South West	54,874	46,994	7,880
Bunbury	22,732	17,992	4,740
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	18,412	20,254	-1,842
Western Australia - Outback (North)	22,793	23,500	-707
Western Australia - Outback (South)	14,750	21,120	-6,370
Hobart	18,749	17,971	778
Launceston and North East	11,302	12,556	-1,254
South East	6,277	6,099	178
West and North West	8,249	10,190	-1,941
Darwin	24,489	26,225	-1,736
Northern Territory - Outback	10,182	15,977	-5,795
Australian Capital Territory	47,026	43,276	3,750
Other Territories	588	797	-209

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

Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS).

Data based on place of usual residence, and place of usual residence five years ago.

C 1.1.4 Overseas arrivals

The number of overseas born arrivals in the last five years provides a measure of the inward migration of people from overseas. This does not include people leaving Australia. Overseas migration is an important component of population change, alongside natural increase and net internal migration.

Some regions of Australia receive a greater share of recent overseas arrivals than other regions. As a result these regions may have a growing demand for services and infrastructure, and may also receive a greater share of the skills and diversity that recent overseas migrants bring.

Table C 1.1.4.a Number of overseas born recent arrivals by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 persons	2011 persons	2016 persons	2006 - 2016 change persons	Trend
Major Cities	673,957	1,046,864	1,182,708	508,751	
Inner Regional	44,907	74,344	76,030	31,123	
Outer Regional	26,035	48,480	46,917	20,882	
Remote	5,318	10,520	9,749	4,431	
Very Remote	2,076	5,047	4,400	2,324	
AUSTRALIA	756,054	1,190,322	1,324,426	568,372	

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

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.b Number of overseas born recent arrivals by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 persons	2011 persons	2016 persons	2006 - 2016 change persons	Trend
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	Trend
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)

Sub-State Region	2006 persons	2011 persons	2016 persons	2006 - 2016 change persons	Trend
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	
Far North	177	365	370	193	
Outback - North	624	1,394	1,075	451	
Outback - South	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	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	477	896	632	155	
Outback - North and East	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	
Perth - North East	6,629	14,298	15,571	8,942	

(continued)

Number of overseas born recent arrivals by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 persons	2011 persons	2016 persons	2006 - 2016 change persons	Trend
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.

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	Trend
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	13.5	14.5	15.6	2.1	
Very Remote	45.6	44.0	47.3	1.7	
AUSTRALIA	2.4	2.7	3.0	0.6	

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

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	Trend
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	Trend
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)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
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	
Far North	55.4	55.0	57.9	2.5	
Outback - North	25.3	24.7	27.4	2.1	
Outback - South	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	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	5.3	6.0	6.1	0.8	
Outback - North and East	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	
Mandurah	1.6	2.0	2.3	0.7	

(continued)

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Perth - Inner	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
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2016					
Major Cities	18.7	13.6	53.7	12.1	1.9
Inner Regional	19.1	11.9	49.8	16.7	2.3
Outer Regional	19.4	11.6	51.6	15.6	1.9
Remote	21.3	11.0	54.5	11.4	1.2
Very Remote	23.0	13.5	55.9	7.1	0.6
AUSTRALIA	18.9	13.1	52.8	13.2	2.0

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0)
Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS. The total for Australia is based on the 2016 ASGS.
Population estimates are preliminary for 2016.

Table C 1.2.1.b Age profile by major urban area

Major Urban Area	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-64 years	65-84 years	85 years and over
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2016					
Greater Sydney	18.8	13.3	54.3	11.7	1.9
Greater Melbourne	18.4	13.7	54.2	11.7	1.9
Greater Brisbane	19.7	14.3	53.0	11.3	1.6
Greater Perth	19.1	13.3	54.1	11.7	1.7
Greater Adelaide	17.7	13.4	52.2	14.2	2.5
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	18.2	12.9	51.9	14.7	2.3
Newcastle - Maitland	19.0	13.3	50.9	14.4	2.4
Canberra - Queanbeyan	18.9	14.3	54.6	10.6	1.5
Sunshine Coast	18.2	11.3	50.4	17.5	2.6
Wollongong	18.7	14.0	50.3	14.7	2.4
Geelong	18.8	13.1	50.7	14.8	2.5
Greater Hobart	18.4	12.8	51.6	14.9	2.3
Townsville	20.7	16.5	51.7	9.9	1.2
Cairns	20.6	12.4	55.0	10.8	1.2
Greater Darwin	20.0	12.5	59.9	7.2	0.4
Toowoomba	20.7	13.8	49.0	14.1	2.3
Ballarat	19.5	14.4	49.5	14.3	2.3
Bendigo	19.6	14.2	49.3	14.4	2.5
Albury - Wodonga	19.9	13.8	50.1	13.8	2.3
Launceston	18.1	14.5	49.8	15.1	2.5

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0)
The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin are based on the 2016 ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) classification. All other major urban areas are based on the 2016 ASGS Significant Urban Area (SUA) classification.
Population estimates are preliminary for 2016.

Table C 1.2.1.c Age profile by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-64 years	65-84 years	85 years and over
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2016					
New South Wales	18.8	12.9	52.6	13.6	2.1
Greater Sydney	18.8	13.3	54.3	11.7	1.9
Central Coast	18.9	12.0	49.0	17.1	3.0
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	20.9	13.8	51.3	12.4	1.7
Sydney - Blacktown	23.0	13.9	53.1	9.0	1.0
Sydney - City and Inner South	9.7	16.3	64.6	8.4	1.1
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	15.2	13.5	57.3	11.7	2.3
Sydney - Inner South West	18.7	13.6	53.5	12.0	2.2
Sydney - Inner West	15.8	12.8	58.2	11.2	2.0
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	18.5	11.5	54.7	12.8	2.4
Sydney - Northern Beaches	19.7	10.9	53.1	13.7	2.6
Sydney - Outer South West	22.4	14.0	52.0	10.3	1.2
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	20.6	13.5	52.5	12.0	1.4
Sydney - Parramatta	19.7	13.0	55.7	9.9	1.6
Sydney - Ryde	17.1	14.1	54.1	12.1	2.6
Sydney - South West	21.2	14.8	52.4	10.3	1.3
Sydney - Sutherland	19.3	12.1	52.2	13.8	2.6
Rest of New South Wales	18.8	12.0	49.5	17.2	2.6
Capital Region	18.1	10.8	51.2	17.5	2.3
Central West	20.4	12.3	48.7	16.3	2.4
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	18.0	10.7	49.1	19.3	2.9
Far West and Orana	20.4	11.8	49.8	15.6	2.3
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	20.7	12.3	50.2	14.9	1.9
Illawarra	18.6	14.0	50.2	14.8	2.4
Mid North Coast	16.9	9.8	46.5	23.2	3.6
Murray	19.0	11.8	48.7	17.9	2.7
New England and North West	20.2	12.5	48.5	16.5	2.3
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	18.0	13.3	50.7	15.3	2.6
Richmond - Tweed	17.6	10.5	50.3	18.5	3.2
Riverina	20.4	13.1	49.2	14.8	2.5
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	17.2	10.4	47.1	22.3	3.0
Victoria	18.5	13.3	53.2	13.0	2.1
Greater Melbourne	18.4	13.7	54.2	11.7	1.9
Melbourne - Inner	11.5	16.1	61.7	9.2	1.5
Melbourne - Inner East	16.6	15.0	51.2	14.3	2.9
Melbourne - Inner South	18.4	12.3	53.1	13.2	3.0
Melbourne - North East	19.5	13.0	54.0	11.7	1.7
Melbourne - North West	20.7	13.4	52.7	11.5	1.7
Melbourne - Outer East	18.6	12.8	53.0	13.5	2.0
Melbourne - South East	20.0	14.7	52.4	11.2	1.7
Melbourne - West	21.4	13.1	55.3	9.1	1.1
Mornington Peninsula	18.3	11.7	50.5	17.0	2.6
Rest of Victoria	18.6	11.9	49.9	17.0	2.6
Ballarat	18.8	12.8	50.0	16.1	2.3
Bendigo	18.9	12.5	50.1	16.0	2.5

(continued)

Age profile by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-64 years	65-84 years	85 years and over
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2016					
Geelong	18.9	12.8	50.7	15.2	2.5
Hume	18.3	11.3	50.0	17.8	2.6
Latrobe - Gippsland	18.1	11.0	49.5	18.9	2.6
North West	18.3	11.6	49.4	17.6	3.1
Shepparton	19.2	11.9	48.9	17.3	2.7
Warrnambool and South West	18.4	11.8	49.6	17.4	2.8
Queensland	19.7	13.4	52.2	13.0	1.8
Greater Brisbane	19.7	14.3	53.0	11.3	1.6
Brisbane - East	19.7	12.4	52.0	13.9	2.0
Brisbane - North	18.2	12.7	54.5	12.3	2.4
Brisbane - South	18.0	15.4	54.7	10.1	1.8
Brisbane - West	19.1	17.2	50.2	11.6	1.9
Brisbane Inner City	13.9	16.9	59.7	8.2	1.3
Ipswich	22.8	14.1	51.6	10.3	1.2
Logan - Beaudesert	22.7	14.2	51.2	10.8	1.1
Moreton Bay - North	19.7	12.5	49.5	16.3	2.1
Moreton Bay - South	23.1	13.3	52.5	10.0	1.1
Rest of Queensland	19.6	12.5	51.5	14.5	1.9
Cairns	20.2	11.8	53.4	13.2	1.5
Darling Downs - Maranoa	20.9	11.5	49.2	16.3	2.1
Central Queensland	22.0	12.8	52.6	11.2	1.4
Gold Coast	18.4	13.1	52.5	14.0	2.0
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	21.1	12.1	54.8	10.8	1.2
Queensland - Outback	23.7	13.5	52.8	9.2	0.8
<i>Far North</i>	25.8	14.5	51.4	7.8	0.5
<i>Outback - North</i>	24.0	13.6	54.3	7.7	0.4
<i>Outback - South</i>	19.5	11.3	52.9	14.5	1.8
Sunshine Coast	18.1	11.2	50.5	17.6	2.5
Toowoomba	20.6	14.0	49.2	14.0	2.2
Townsville	20.3	15.2	51.3	11.7	1.4
Wide Bay	18.1	10.6	48.0	20.9	2.3
South Australia	17.8	12.8	51.7	15.1	2.6
Greater Adelaide	17.7	13.4	52.2	14.2	2.5
Adelaide - Central and Hills	16.2	14.3	51.5	15.0	2.9
Adelaide - North	19.8	13.6	52.2	12.6	1.8
Adelaide - South	17.6	12.8	51.8	15.1	2.7
Adelaide - West	15.5	13.1	53.7	14.5	3.1
Rest of South Australia	18.1	10.8	50.0	18.4	2.6
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	17.8	10.4	49.6	19.4	2.8
South Australia - Outback	19.9	11.6	52.5	14.1	1.9
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	19.9	11.3	51.3	15.2	2.3
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	19.9	12.2	54.9	11.8	1.2
South Australia - South East	17.5	10.7	49.2	19.7	2.9
Western Australia	19.4	12.9	54.2	11.9	1.6
Greater Perth	19.1	13.3	54.1	11.7	1.7
Mandurah	18.4	11.6	48.3	19.3	2.4

(continued)

Age profile by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-64 years	65-84 years	85 years and over
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
	2016				
Perth - Inner	15.3	13.8	56.7	12.1	2.2
Perth - North East	19.4	13.0	55.0	11.1	1.4
Perth - North West	19.7	13.1	54.3	11.4	1.6
Perth - South East	19.1	14.1	54.3	11.0	1.6
Perth - South West	19.8	13.2	53.6	11.7	1.8
Rest of Western Australia	20.6	11.1	54.4	12.5	1.4
Bunbury	20.6	11.0	51.9	14.7	1.8
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	19.0	10.1	51.8	17.1	2.0
Western Australia - Outback (North)	22.3	11.3	62.7	3.6	0.2
<i>Kimberley</i>	25.0	13.2	56.0	5.5	0.3
<i>East Pilbara</i>	20.5	10.7	65.9	2.7	0.1
<i>West Pilbara</i>	20.8	9.8	67.2	2.2	0.1
Western Australia - Outback (South)	21.1	12.0	54.5	11.2	1.1
<i>Esperance</i>	20.6	11.7	51.6	14.5	1.6
<i>Gascoyne</i>	21.0	10.1	56.2	12.0	0.8
<i>Goldfields</i>	22.7	13.0	57.5	6.4	0.4
<i>Mid West</i>	20.2	11.8	52.9	13.6	1.5
Tasmania	18.1	12.3	50.9	16.5	2.2
Greater Hobart	18.4	12.8	51.6	14.9	2.3
Rest of Tasmania	17.8	12.0	50.3	17.7	2.2
Launceston and North East	17.7	12.8	50.0	17.1	2.3
South East	17.1	9.4	52.2	19.8	1.5
West and North West	18.2	11.8	50.1	17.8	2.2
Northern Territory	21.8	13.6	57.7	6.5	0.4
Greater Darwin	20.0	12.5	59.9	7.2	0.4
Rest of Northern Territory	24.5	15.1	54.6	5.5	0.3
Northern Territory - Outback	24.5	15.1	54.6	5.5	0.3
<i>Alice Springs</i>	21.5	14.2	57.6	6.3	0.4
<i>Barkly</i>	25.3	16.6	52.3	5.7	0.1
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	25.8	15.1	53.6	5.2	0.3
<i>East Arnhem</i>	28.7	16.7	51.7	2.8	0.0
<i>Katherine</i>	25.8	15.3	52.2	6.2	0.4
Australian Capital Territory	18.9	14.4	54.5	10.7	1.5
Australian Capital Cities	18.8	13.6	53.9	11.8	1.9
Australian Rest of States	19.1	12.1	50.6	15.9	2.2

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0)

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

Population estimates are preliminary for 2016.

C 1.2.2 Proportion of people who are working age

This indicator measures the proportion of a region's population that is of working age. The measure is defined as those who are between the ages of 15 and 64, expressed as a percentage of the population.⁶⁴ It can provide an indication of a region's current and future labour capacity, and can be used to compare the demographic make-up of a region over time. While the measure only considers those who are of ages 15 to 64 as 'working age', those below 15 and above 64 also participate in the labour force.

Table C 1.2.2.a Proportion of people who are working age by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006-2016 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	68.5	68.4	67.3	-1.2	
Inner Regional	64.4	63.6	61.7	-2.7	
Outer Regional	65.2	64.7	63.2	-2.0	
Remote	66.7	68.0	65.5	-1.2	
Very Remote	67.2	68.5	69.4	2.2	
AUSTRALIA	67.4	67.2	65.9	-1.5	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0)

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

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

Working age is defined as between 15 and 64 years old, inclusive.

⁶⁴ ABS 2015, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Jun 2015 (cat. no. 3101.0), Canberra.

Table C 1.2.2.b Proportion of people who are working age by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006-2016 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	68.8	68.5	67.7	-1.1	
Greater Melbourne	68.9	69.0	68.0	-0.9	
Greater Brisbane	68.9	68.7	67.3	-1.6	
Greater Perth	68.8	68.9	67.5	-1.3	
Greater Adelaide	67.4	67.3	65.6	-1.8	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	66.8	66.5	64.8	-2.0	
Newcastle - Maitland	65.8	65.6	64.2	-1.6	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	71.5	71.2	69.0	-2.5	
Sunshine Coast	64.5	63.3	61.7	-2.8	
Wollongong	65.5	65.3	64.3	-1.2	
Geelong	65.3	65.3	63.8	-1.5	
Greater Hobart	66.8	66.4	64.4	-2.4	
Townsville	69.5	69.6	68.2	-1.3	
Cairns	70.0	69.0	67.4	-2.6	
Greater Darwin	72.6	73.5	72.4	-0.2	
Toowoomba	65.2	64.1	62.9	-2.3	
Ballarat	65.8	65.9	63.9	-1.9	
Bendigo	65.0	65.1	63.4	-1.6	
Albury - Wodonga	66.8	66.1	64.0	-2.8	
Launceston	65.8	65.8	64.3	-1.5	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0)

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

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

Working age is defined as between 15 and 64 years old, inclusive.

Table C 1.2.2.c Proportion of people who are working age by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006-2016 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales	66.9	66.5	65.5	-1.4	
Greater Sydney	68.8	68.5	67.7	-1.1	
Central Coast	61.9	62.0	61.0	-0.9	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	69.0	67.5	65.1	-3.9	
Sydney - Blacktown	67.7	67.8	67.0	-0.7	
Sydney - City and Inner South	80.8	80.9	80.9	0.1	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	72.8	72.1	70.8	-2.0	
Sydney - Inner South West	66.4	66.7	67.1	0.7	
Sydney - Inner West	71.8	71.4	71.0	-0.8	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	69.1	67.8	66.3	-2.8	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	66.8	65.4	64.0	-2.8	
Sydney - Outer South West	68.4	68.2	66.1	-2.3	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	68.4	68.0	66.0	-2.4	
Sydney - Parramatta	68.6	69.0	68.7	0.1	
Sydney - Ryde	68.4	68.6	68.2	-0.2	
Sydney - South West	67.7	68.1	67.2	-0.5	
Sydney - Sutherland	67.9	66.6	64.3	-3.6	
Rest of New South Wales	63.7	63.0	61.4	-2.3	
Capital Region	64.6	63.7	62.1	-2.5	
Central West	63.7	62.5	61.0	-2.7	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	62.6	61.9	59.8	-2.8	
Far West and Orana	62.8	62.4	61.6	-1.2	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	64.7	64.3	62.5	-2.2	
Illawarra	65.4	65.2	64.2	-1.2	
Mid North Coast	59.8	58.3	56.4	-3.4	
Murray	63.5	62.6	60.5	-3.0	
New England and North West	63.5	62.5	61.1	-2.4	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	65.7	65.4	64.0	-1.7	
Richmond - Tweed	63.1	62.4	60.7	-2.4	
Riverina	63.9	63.5	62.3	-1.6	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	60.7	59.4	57.6	-3.1	
Victoria	67.6	67.6	66.5	-1.1	
Greater Melbourne	68.9	69.0	68.0	-0.9	
Melbourne - Inner	77.5	77.8	77.8	0.3	
Melbourne - Inner East	67.1	66.8	66.1	-1.0	
Melbourne - Inner South	66.4	66.4	65.4	-1.0	
Melbourne - North East	68.4	68.5	67.0	-1.4	
Melbourne - North West	66.2	66.8	66.1	-0.1	
Melbourne - Outer East	68.3	67.7	65.8	-2.5	
Melbourne - South East	68.0	68.0	67.0	-1.0	
Melbourne - West	69.5	70.1	68.4	-1.1	
Mornington Peninsula	64.2	63.8	62.2	-2.0	
Rest of Victoria	64.0	63.6	61.8	-2.2	
Ballarat	65.2	64.9	62.8	-2.4	
Bendigo	64.5	64.4	62.6	-1.9	

(continued)

Proportion of people who are working age by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006-2016 change percentage points	Trend
Geelong	65.1	65.0	63.4	-1.7	
Hume	64.4	63.6	61.3	-3.1	
Latrobe - Gippsland	63.6	63.0	60.4	-3.2	
North West	62.2	61.9	61.0	-1.2	
Shepparton	62.9	62.3	60.9	-2.0	
Warrnambool and South West	63.2	63.0	61.4	-1.8	
Queensland	67.5	67.1	65.6	-1.9	
Greater Brisbane	68.9	68.7	67.3	-1.6	
Brisbane - East	66.6	66.2	64.3	-2.3	
Brisbane - North	67.0	67.8	67.2	0.2	
Brisbane - South	70.1	71.0	70.1	0.0	
Brisbane - West	70.8	69.6	67.3	-3.5	
Brisbane Inner City	77.4	77.6	76.6	-0.8	
Ipswich	66.3	66.6	65.7	-0.6	
Logan - Beaudesert	68.4	67.6	65.4	-3.0	
Moreton Bay - North	64.0	63.6	61.9	-2.1	
Moreton Bay - South	68.9	68.0	65.8	-3.1	
Rest of Queensland	66.2	65.6	64.0	-2.2	
Cairns	67.8	66.9	65.2	-2.6	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	63.1	62.0	60.7	-2.4	
Central Queensland	66.6	66.8	65.4	-1.2	
Gold Coast	68.0	67.5	65.7	-2.3	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	68.8	69.1	66.9	-1.9	
Queensland - Outback	66.5	67.2	66.3	-0.2	
<i>Far North</i>	65.7	66.8	66.0	0.3	
<i>Outback - North</i>	67.9	69.2	67.9	0.0	
<i>Outback - South</i>	65.5	64.6	64.2	-1.3	
Sunshine Coast	64.5	63.3	61.7	-2.8	
Toowoomba	65.3	64.3	63.2	-2.1	
Townsville	67.9	68.0	66.6	-1.3	
Wide Bay	62.4	60.7	58.6	-3.8	
South Australia	66.6	66.3	64.5	-2.1	
Greater Adelaide	67.4	67.3	65.6	-1.8	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	68.4	67.9	65.8	-2.6	
Adelaide - North	67.5	67.4	65.7	-1.8	
Adelaide - South	67.2	66.8	64.6	-2.6	
Adelaide - West	66.2	67.2	66.8	0.6	
Rest of South Australia	63.9	63.0	60.8	-3.1	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	62.7	61.6	60.0	-2.7	
South Australia - Outback	66.0	65.9	64.0	-2.0	
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	64.8	64.4	62.6	-2.2	
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	68.5	68.9	67.1	-1.4	
South Australia - South East	63.5	62.4	59.9	-3.6	
Western Australia	68.3	68.6	67.1	-1.2	
Greater Perth	68.8	68.9	67.5	-1.3	
Mandurah	61.3	61.3	59.9	-1.4	

(continued)

Proportion of people who are working age by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006-2016 change percentage points	Trend
Perth - Inner	71.8	72.2	70.5	-1.3	
Perth - North East	68.6	69.0	68.0	-0.6	
Perth - North West	68.9	68.8	67.4	-1.5	
Perth - South East	69.8	70.1	68.4	-1.4	
Perth - South West	67.6	67.9	66.7	-0.9	
Rest of Western Australia	66.8	67.5	65.5	-1.3	
Bunbury	65.9	65.3	62.9	-3.0	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	64.5	63.5	61.9	-2.6	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	71.3	75.9	74.0	2.7	
Kimberley	69.2	70.8	69.2	0.0	
East Pilbara	73.1	79.3	76.6	3.5	
West Pilbara	72.4	78.7	76.9	4.5	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	67.5	68.0	66.5	-1.0	
Esperance	66.0	64.3	63.3	-2.7	
Gascoyne	66.7	66.7	66.3	-0.4	
Goldfields	70.5	72.2	70.5	0.0	
Mid West	65.8	66.1	64.6	-1.2	
Tasmania	65.7	65.2	63.2	-2.5	
Greater Hobart	66.8	66.4	64.4	-2.4	
Rest of Tasmania	65.0	64.3	62.3	-2.7	
Launceston and North East	65.2	64.8	62.9	-2.3	
South East	66.3	64.1	61.6	-4.7	
West and North West	64.2	63.6	61.9	-2.3	
Northern Territory	70.9	71.7	71.3	0.4	
Greater Darwin	72.6	73.5	72.4	-0.2	
Rest of Northern Territory	68.8	69.5	69.7	0.9	
Northern Territory - Outback	68.8	69.5	69.7	0.9	
Alice Springs	71.2	72.0	71.8	0.6	
Barkly	69.0	68.3	68.9	-0.1	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	65.7	68.0	68.7	3.0	
East Arnhem	68.9	68.2	68.4	-0.5	
Katherine	66.4	67.0	67.6	1.2	
Australian Capital Territory	71.7	71.2	68.9	-2.8	
Australian Capital Cities	68.8	68.7	67.5	-1.3	
Australian Rest of States	64.8	64.4	62.7	-2.1	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 3235.0)

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

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

Working age is defined as between 15 and 64 years old, inclusive.

C 1.3 Housing

C 1.3.1 Average household size

There are notable differences in the average number of people who live in a household across different regions. The indicator is based on the number of persons in occupied dwellings, rather than being based only on a family unit.

The average household size in a region provides useful contextual information to interpret other household-based characteristics that can vary based on the number of people typically living in households, such as average household income or net worth per household.

Table C 1.3.1.a Average household size by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 <i>persons per dwelling</i>	2011 <i>persons per dwelling</i>	2016 <i>persons per dwelling</i>	2006 - 2016 <i>change persons per dwelling</i>	Trend
Major Cities	2.5	2.6	2.6	0.1	
Inner Regional	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	
Outer Regional	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1	
Remote	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	
Very Remote	3.0	2.9	2.8	-0.2	
AUSTRALIA	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.1	

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

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

Based on occupied private dwellings, place of usual residence. This indicator varies marginally from the average household size estimate published by the ABS as it does not include an estimate of those residents temporarily absent at the time of the Census.

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	Trend
Greater Sydney	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1	
Greater Melbourne	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	
Greater Brisbane	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	
Greater Perth	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	
Greater Adelaide	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	
Newcastle - Maitland	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	2.5	2.5	2.4	-0.1	
Sunshine Coast	2.4	2.3	2.4	0.0	
Wollongong	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	
Geelong	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	
Greater Hobart	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	
Townsville	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	
Cairns	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	
Greater Darwin	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.1	
Toowoomba	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	
Ballarat	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	
Bendigo	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1	
Albury - Wodonga	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	
Launceston	2.3	2.3	2.3	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.

Based on occupied private dwellings, place of usual residence. This indicator varies marginally from the average household size estimate published by the ABS as it does not include an estimate of those residents temporarily absent at the time of the Census.

Table C 1.3.1.c Average household size by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 persons per dwelling	2011 persons per dwelling	2016 persons per dwelling	2006 - 2016 change persons per dwelling	Trend
New South Wales	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	
Greater Sydney	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.1	
Central Coast	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	
Sydney - Blacktown	2.9	3.0	3.1	0.2	
Sydney - City and Inner South	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.1	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.1	
Sydney - Inner South West	2.7	2.8	2.8	0.1	
Sydney - Inner West	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.1	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.1	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.1	
Sydney - Outer South West	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	
Sydney - Parramatta	2.7	2.8	2.9	0.2	
Sydney - Ryde	2.5	2.6	2.6	0.1	
Sydney - South West	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.1	
Sydney - Sutherland	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	
Rest of New South Wales	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	
Capital Region	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	
Central West	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	
Far West and Orana	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	
Illawarra	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	
Mid North Coast	2.3	2.2	2.2	-0.1	
Murray	2.3	2.3	2.2	-0.1	
New England and North West	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	
Richmond - Tweed	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	
Riverina	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	
Victoria	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	
Greater Melbourne	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	
Melbourne - Inner	2.0	2.1	2.0	0.0	
Melbourne - Inner East	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	
Melbourne - Inner South	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	
Melbourne - North East	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	
Melbourne - North West	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	
Melbourne - Outer East	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	
Melbourne - South East	2.7	2.8	2.8	0.1	
Melbourne - West	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.1	
Mornington Peninsula	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	
Rest of Victoria	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	
Ballarat	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	
Bendigo	2.4	2.3	2.3	-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	Trend
Geelong	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	
Hume	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	
Latrobe - Gippsland	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	
North West	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	
Shepparton	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1	
Warrnambool and South West	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	
Queensland	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	
Greater Brisbane	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	
Brisbane - East	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	
Brisbane - North	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	
Brisbane - South	2.5	2.6	2.6	0.1	
Brisbane - West	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	
Brisbane Inner City	2.1	2.2	2.2	0.1	
Ipswich	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	
Logan - Beaudesert	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	
Moreton Bay - North	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	
Moreton Bay - South	2.8	2.8	2.7	-0.1	
Rest of Queensland	2.5	2.5	2.4	-0.1	
Cairns	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1	
Central Queensland	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	
Gold Coast	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.1	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	2.5	2.5	2.4	-0.1	
Queensland - Outback	2.7	2.6	2.6	-0.1	
<i>Far North</i>	3.0	2.9	2.9	-0.1	
<i>Outback - North</i>	2.7	2.6	2.6	-0.1	
<i>Outback - South</i>	2.3	2.3	2.2	-0.1	
Sunshine Coast	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	
Toowoomba	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1	
Townsville	2.5	2.5	2.4	-0.1	
Wide Bay	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	
South Australia	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	
Greater Adelaide	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	
Adelaide - North	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	
Adelaide - South	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	
Adelaide - West	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.1	
Rest of South Australia	2.3	2.3	2.2	-0.1	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	2.3	2.3	2.2	-0.1	
South Australia - Outback	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	2.3	2.3	2.2	-0.1	
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1	
South Australia - South East	2.3	2.3	2.2	-0.1	
Western Australia	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	
Greater Perth	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	
Mandurah	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	

(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	Trend
Perth - Inner	2.1	2.2	2.2	0.1	
Perth - North East	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	
Perth - North West	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.1	
Perth - South East	2.4	2.5	2.6	0.2	
Perth - South West	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	
Rest of Western Australia	2.5	2.5	2.4	-0.1	
Bunbury	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	2.8	2.8	2.6	-0.2	
Kimberley	2.8	2.9	2.7	-0.1	
East Pilbara	2.7	2.7	2.6	-0.1	
West Pilbara	2.7	2.6	2.6	-0.1	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	2.5	2.5	2.4	-0.1	
Esperance	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1	
Gascoyne	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	
Goldfields	2.6	2.6	2.5	-0.1	
Mid West	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1	
Tasmania	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	
Greater Hobart	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	
Rest of Tasmania	2.4	2.3	2.2	-0.2	
Launceston and North East	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	
South East	2.3	2.3	2.2	-0.1	
West and North West	2.4	2.3	2.2	-0.2	
Northern Territory	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	
Greater Darwin	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.1	
Rest of Northern Territory	3.3	3.3	3.2	-0.1	
Northern Territory - Outback	3.3	3.3	3.2	-0.1	
Alice Springs	2.8	2.8	2.7	-0.1	
Barkly	3.3	3.4	3.2	-0.1	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	3.9	3.8	3.6	-0.3	
East Arnhem	4.5	4.5	4.4	-0.1	
Katherine	3.3	3.3	3.2	-0.1	
Australian Capital Territory	2.5	2.5	2.4	-0.1	
Australian Capital Cities	2.5	2.6	2.6	0.1	
Australian Rest of States	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	

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

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






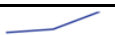
Based on occupied private dwellings, place of usual residence. This indicator varies marginally from the average household size estimate published by the ABS as it does not include an estimate of those residents temporarily absent at the time of the Census.

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	Trend
Major Cities	30.0	30.8	34.3	4.3	
Inner Regional	12.2	12.3	12.4	0.2	
Outer Regional	12.9	12.9	13.2	0.3	
Remote	13.0	13.4	13.3	0.3	
Very Remote	8.6	9.7	10.4	1.8	
AUSTRALIA	24.3	24.8	27.4	3.1	

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

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

Data based on place of 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	Trend
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	Trend
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)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
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	
Far North	6.6	14.7	11.6	5.0	
Outback - North	18.1	15.5	19.9	1.8	
Outback - South	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	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	23.9	19.8	23.1	-0.8	
Outback - North and East	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	
Mandurah	15.8	17.7	17.4	1.6	

(continued)

Multi-unit dwellings by sub-state region (continued)

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

Remoteness Class	2008 \$ (nominal)	2012 \$ (nominal)	2016 \$ (nominal)	2008-2016 change \$ (nominal)	Trend
<i>Houses</i>					
Major Cities	533,988	600,231	818,598	284,610	
Inner Regional	336,959	369,469	438,700	101,741	
Outer Regional	310,636	331,987	334,822	24,186	
Remote	327,785	386,646	308,596	-19,189	
Very Remote	199,217	269,711	226,807	27,590	
AUSTRALIA	461,974	519,543	679,345	217,371	
<i>Units</i>					
Major Cities	431,508	481,735	605,391	173,883	
Inner Regional	292,998	304,626	334,261	41,263	
Outer Regional	314,391	308,739	296,822	-17,569	
Remote	298,661	368,164	271,661	-27,000	
Very Remote	222,342	436,144	361,941	139,599	
AUSTRALIA	413,301	457,889	566,577	153,276	

Source: CoreLogic 2017, Custom report, RP Data, Average Prices 2016

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

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 major urban area

Major Urban Area	2008 \$ (nominal)	2012 \$ (nominal)	2016 \$ (nominal)	2008-2016 change \$ (nominal)	Trend
Houses					
Greater Sydney	667,611	764,276	1,250,201	582,590	
Greater Melbourne	509,882	606,484	851,721	341,839	
Greater Brisbane	485,745	494,082	586,015	100,270	
Greater Perth	525,709	571,895	625,460	99,751	
Greater Adelaide	423,066	465,115	508,180	85,114	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	640,051	566,031	738,122	98,071	
Newcastle - Maitland	356,269	423,535	537,032	180,763	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	517,217	579,141	678,080	160,863	
Sunshine Coast	579,399	533,873	661,617	82,218	
Wollongong	411,568	483,288	702,916	291,348	
Geelong	341,489	428,364	512,169	170,680	
Greater Hobart	343,963	368,347	420,441	76,478	
Townsville	393,387	383,368	368,592	-24,795	
Cairns	405,602	391,113	447,953	42,351	
Greater Darwin	415,424	523,741	652,389	236,965	
Toowoomba	325,204	354,966	426,383	101,179	
Ballarat	255,508	311,677	352,934	97,426	
Bendigo	243,991	316,023	359,264	115,273	
Albury - Wodonga	283,019	296,280	348,327	65,308	
Launceston	271,619	293,017	311,997	40,378	
Units					
Greater Sydney	456,286	545,960	811,130	354,844	
Greater Melbourne	402,545	481,377	571,208	168,663	
Greater Brisbane	426,083	426,698	452,033	25,950	
Greater Perth	471,446	468,698	486,887	15,441	
Greater Adelaide	335,099	404,892	389,295	54,196	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	487,626	434,241	487,211	-415	
Newcastle - Maitland	352,422	362,022	440,871	88,449	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	428,767	442,057	444,834	16,067	
Sunshine Coast	485,600	424,412	495,049	9,449	
Wollongong	320,192	362,635	522,679	202,487	
Geelong	284,376	312,931	372,242	87,866	
Greater Hobart	374,111	344,864	315,857	-58,254	
Townsville	365,508	330,407	318,299	-47,209	
Cairns	299,976	247,921	299,816	-160	
Greater Darwin	359,768	438,227	446,223	86,455	
Toowoomba	245,194	258,670	316,438	71,244	
Ballarat	199,735	260,275	241,100	41,365	
Bendigo	196,774	239,661	287,791	91,017	
Albury - Wodonga	177,964	194,044	205,001	27,037	
Launceston	217,904	263,903	230,864	12,960	

Source: CoreLogic 2017, Custom report, RP Data, Average Prices 2016

Residential property prices have been corresponded to 2016 ASGS geographical classification.

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.c Average residential property prices by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2008 \$ (nominal)	2012 \$ (nominal)	2016 \$ (nominal)	2008-2016 change \$ (nominal)	Trend
<i>Houses</i>					
New South Wales	521,135	593,333	874,997	353,862	
Greater Sydney	667,611	764,276	1,250,201	582,590	
Central Coast	411,818	438,461	666,777	254,959	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	705,778	816,611	1,418,599	712,821	
Sydney - Blacktown	360,303	451,687	799,694	439,391	
Sydney - City and Inner South	734,548	906,460	1,611,042	876,494	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	1,896,638	1,853,242	3,119,158	1,222,520	
Sydney - Inner South West	565,450	716,644	1,163,498	598,048	
Sydney - Inner West	912,424	1,092,870	1,878,808	966,384	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	1,302,951	1,390,153	2,296,771	993,820	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	1,138,429	1,187,385	1,957,328	818,899	
Sydney - Outer South West	359,302	428,270	695,854	336,552	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	374,804	438,335	680,708	305,904	
Sydney - Parramatta	459,979	588,999	1,002,103	542,124	
Sydney - Ryde	901,326	1,043,919	1,824,791	923,465	
Sydney - South West	400,351	501,509	863,219	462,868	
Sydney - Sutherland	732,125	880,617	1,344,841	612,716	
Rest of New South Wales	346,866	386,590	493,558	146,692	
Capital Region	352,146	391,991	471,492	119,346	
Central West	255,196	321,592	359,997	104,801	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	367,794	379,116	468,712	100,918	
Far West and Orana	188,491	243,394	297,681	109,190	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	346,802	393,147	466,615	119,813	
Illawarra	417,979	490,662	714,878	296,899	
Mid North Coast	349,264	365,244	451,197	101,933	
Murray	270,436	276,307	316,560	46,124	
New England and North West	290,386	301,046	397,829	107,443	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	379,125	459,820	587,193	208,068	
Richmond - Tweed	498,180	486,861	613,571	115,391	
Riverina	249,685	276,108	313,210	63,525	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	427,776	451,488	653,821	226,045	
Victoria	436,305	521,638	708,567	272,262	
Greater Melbourne	509,882	606,484	851,721	341,839	
Melbourne - Inner	893,624	983,806	1,548,394	654,770	
Melbourne - Inner East	938,504	1,075,719	1,692,757	754,253	
Melbourne - Inner South	915,930	1,003,454	1,551,249	635,319	
Melbourne - North East	427,876	506,456	677,593	249,717	
Melbourne - North West	352,346	437,439	566,557	214,211	
Melbourne - Outer East	423,228	491,042	736,995	313,767	
Melbourne - South East	384,884	467,470	657,538	272,654	
Melbourne - West	348,721	429,349	549,610	200,889	
Mornington Peninsula	454,953	494,672	690,091	235,138	



























(continued)

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2008 \$ (nomlnal)	2012 \$ (nomlnal)	2016 \$ (nomlnal)	2008-2016 change \$ (nomlnal)	Trend
<i>Houses</i>					
Rest of Victoria	261,377	307,081	355,709	94,332	
Ballarat	244,299	299,150	343,026	98,727	
Bendigo	243,153	321,725	367,287	124,134	
Geelong	350,759	437,520	520,290	169,531	
Hume	245,824	268,128	307,137	61,313	
Latrobe - Gippsland	245,034	274,367	310,431	65,397	
North West	180,326	191,814	222,398	42,072	
Shepparton	249,917	252,353	286,817	36,900	
Warrnambool and South West	260,166	280,361	302,779	42,613	
Queensland	454,066	452,901	545,557	91,491	
Greater Brisbane	485,745	494,082	586,015	100,270	
Brisbane - East	532,252	514,864	599,487	67,235	
Brisbane - North	468,515	486,219	611,505	142,990	
Brisbane - South	531,505	552,208	735,189	203,684	
Brisbane - West	632,778	652,065	782,532	149,754	
Brisbane Inner City	867,814	856,571	1,108,437	240,623	
Ipswich	351,659	337,337	377,019	25,360	
Logan - Beaudesert	388,945	381,322	447,623	58,678	
Moreton Bay - North	403,071	383,640	448,062	44,991	
Moreton Bay - South	461,029	453,053	533,683	72,654	
Rest of Queensland	426,449	419,501	503,310	76,861	
Cairns	398,302	370,423	413,471	15,169	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	244,189	290,415	282,493	38,304	
Central Queensland	353,950	397,789	331,252	-22,698	
Gold Coast	640,713	570,406	740,635	99,922	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	414,781	460,067	339,515	-75,266	
Queensland - Outback	262,151	289,540	228,001	-34,150	
Sunshine Coast	571,000	526,078	646,554	75,554	
Toowoomba	324,132	351,328	417,820	93,688	
Townsville	372,983	364,090	352,033	-20,950	
Wide Bay	314,885	303,347	312,726	-2,159	
South Australia	392,899	431,353	455,485	62,586	
Greater Adelaide	423,066	465,115	508,180	85,114	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	612,928	645,616	755,909	142,981	
Adelaide - North	318,606	369,007	366,512	47,906	
Adelaide - South	417,162	446,862	478,811	61,649	
Adelaide - West	443,180	481,157	540,865	97,685	
Rest of South Australia	303,014	321,001	281,303	-21,711	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	240,122	406,762	267,946	27,824	
South Australia - Outback	268,122	260,411	246,082	-22,040	
South Australia - South East	355,714	290,197	297,671	-58,043	

(continued)

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2008 \$ (nominal)	2012 \$ (nominal)	2016 \$ (nominal)	2008-2016 change \$ (nominal)	Trend
<i>Houses</i>					
Western Australia	498,359	546,230	578,283	79,924	
Greater Perth	525,709	571,895	625,460	99,751	
Mandurah	461,746	425,739	446,992	-14,754	
Perth - Inner	1,387,452	1,319,015	1,418,126	30,674	
Perth - North East	445,696	492,314	513,629	67,933	
Perth - North West	516,841	559,916	600,769	83,928	
Perth - South East	447,476	500,932	554,339	106,863	
Perth - South West	504,404	551,239	599,344	94,940	
Rest of Western Australia	389,206	427,332	381,358	-7,848	
Bunbury	420,464	436,657	457,179	36,715	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	313,615	318,756	329,920	16,305	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	623,690	781,704	355,266	-268,424	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	326,404	353,474	315,947	-10,457	
Tasmania	284,591	306,156	339,453	54,862	
Greater Hobart	343,963	368,347	420,441	76,478	
Rest of Tasmania	250,000	266,788	287,067	37,067	
Launceston and North East	263,963	280,791	295,162	31,199	
South East	245,349	274,089	317,602	72,253	
West and North West	236,205	246,153	262,765	26,560	
Northern Territory	385,133	498,256	621,075	235,942	
Greater Darwin	415,424	523,741	652,389	236,965	
Rest of Northern Territory	298,455	412,194	522,282	223,827	
Northern Territory - Outback	298,455	412,194	522,282	223,827	
Australian Capital Territory	522,796	579,964	688,432	165,636	
Australian Capital Cities	532,035	605,678	830,297	298,262	
Australian Rest of States	355,984	383,606	454,001	98,017	

(continued)

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2008 \$ (nomlnal)	2012 \$ (nomlnal)	2016 \$ (nomlnal)	2008-2016 change \$ (nomlnal)	Trend
Units					
New South Wales	431,188	504,172	713,180	281,992	
Greater Sydney	456,286	545,960	811,130	354,844	
Central Coast	345,939	333,763	500,114	154,175	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	429,994	515,406	788,165	358,171	
Sydney - Blacktown	279,979	331,210	495,386	215,407	
Sydney - City and Inner South	553,966	645,975	935,732	381,766	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	654,950	792,607	1,216,446	561,496	
Sydney - Inner South West	336,395	440,854	635,285	298,890	
Sydney - Inner West	472,347	600,135	865,167	392,820	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	586,702	690,325	1,033,234	446,532	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	567,216	640,650	951,950	384,734	
Sydney - Outer South West	218,650	290,036	424,407	205,757	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	249,622	289,817	450,639	201,017	
Sydney - Parramatta	331,105	407,952	579,812	248,707	
Sydney - Ryde	424,939	551,017	788,205	363,266	
Sydney - South West	234,394	301,973	464,669	230,275	
Sydney - Sutherland	422,188	536,348	785,283	363,095	
Rest of New South Wales	313,436	325,644	392,434	78,998	
Capital Region	259,722	281,146	280,980	21,258	
Central West	212,610	251,919	251,736	39,126	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	280,105	321,683	344,377	64,272	
Far West and Orana	189,321	199,905	412,287	222,966	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	321,927	296,978	354,759	32,832	
Illawarra	320,354	362,733	523,507	203,153	
Mid North Coast	289,895	291,153	351,002	61,107	
Murray	183,663	212,903	195,779	12,116	
New England and North West	201,323	222,264	251,575	50,252	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	374,743	384,406	467,524	92,781	
Richmond - Tweed	393,931	361,367	440,788	46,857	
Riverina	212,595	216,459	212,956	361	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	298,956	346,100	445,660	146,704	
Victoria	383,642	453,690	541,074	157,432	
Greater Melbourne	402,545	481,377	571,208	168,663	
Melbourne - Inner	477,731	556,765	629,076	151,345	
Melbourne - Inner East	489,374	584,154	738,225	248,851	
Melbourne - Inner South	456,813	548,004	706,756	249,943	
Melbourne - North East	347,618	411,998	474,751	127,133	
Melbourne - North West	312,351	380,164	424,490	112,139	
Melbourne - Outer East	331,903	393,920	530,956	199,053	
Melbourne - South East	316,102	387,951	493,921	177,819	
Melbourne - West	288,990	355,199	411,203	122,213	
Mornington Peninsula	293,641	360,085	431,395	137,754	

(continued)

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2008 \$ (nominal)	2012 \$ (nominal)	2016 \$ (nominal)	2008-2016 change \$ (nominal)	Trend
Units					
Rest of Victoria	238,539	265,658	301,685	63,146	
Ballarat	200,372	263,512	252,405	52,033	
Bendigo	196,363	246,753	304,745	108,382	
Geelong	300,168	319,780	381,997	81,829	
Hume	205,184	226,698	253,137	47,953	
Latrobe - Gippsland	220,495	253,416	276,932	56,437	
North West	178,099	185,368	223,769	45,670	
Shepparton	223,154	236,256	219,575	-3,579	
Warrnambool and South West	241,254	249,035	289,805	48,551	
Queensland	434,611	408,996	454,378	19,767	
Greater Brisbane	426,083	426,698	452,033	25,950	
Brisbane - East	421,147	454,556	430,440	9,293	
Brisbane - North	367,978	382,016	411,339	43,361	
Brisbane - South	390,830	393,359	458,565	67,735	
Brisbane - West	455,771	445,845	466,496	10,725	
Brisbane Inner City	542,345	513,617	557,492	15,147	
Ipswich	308,647	326,738	401,724	93,077	
Logan - Beaudesert	281,856	281,455	292,270	10,414	
Moreton Bay - North	342,737	339,387	345,651	2,914	
Moreton Bay - South	349,245	353,541	382,211	32,966	
Rest of Queensland	440,444	394,368	455,784	15,340	
Cairns	313,861	253,719	300,655	-13,206	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	236,320	258,197	223,846	-12,474	
Central Queensland	343,137	351,277	315,638	-27,499	
Gold Coast	494,039	444,986	494,931	892	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	388,912	375,938	292,169	-96,743	
Queensland - Outback	247,051	290,255	407,231	160,180	
Sunshine Coast	482,726	423,736	493,443	10,717	
Toowoomba	244,856	258,670	312,981	68,125	
Townsville	365,260	323,868	311,322	-53,938	
Wide Bay	317,483	284,464	268,839	-48,644	
South Australia	328,216	388,002	373,852	45,636	
Greater Adelaide	335,099	404,892	389,295	54,196	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	388,484	469,579	462,627	74,143	
Adelaide - North	231,605	284,466	234,248	2,643	
Adelaide - South	344,055	418,950	402,219	58,164	
Adelaide - West	343,902	387,986	384,163	40,261	
Rest of South Australia	258,592	221,640	184,532	-74,060	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	186,812	229,185	123,952	-62,860	
South Australia - Outback	200,177	184,649	173,120	-27,057	
South Australia - South East	343,101	275,597	195,003	-148,098	

(continued)

Average residential property prices by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2008 \$ (nomlnal)	2012 \$ (nomlnal)	2016 \$ (nomlnal)	2008-2016 change \$ (nomlnal)	Trend
Units					
Western Australia	463,381	463,785	469,449	6,068	
Greater Perth	471,446	468,698	486,887	15,441	
Mandurah	489,523	474,647	405,337	-84,186	
Perth - Inner	519,963	535,523	555,724	35,761	
Perth - North East	302,176	349,974	372,421	70,245	
Perth - North West	391,217	396,067	439,918	48,701	
Perth - South East	463,897	473,037	485,067	21,170	
Perth - South West	557,711	470,994	484,540	-73,171	
Rest of Western Australia	380,598	412,643	313,014	-67,584	
Bunbury	406,354	361,993	381,255	-25,099	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	355,968	399,000	238,198	-117,770	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	481,573	551,827	234,838	-246,735	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	279,616	342,119	232,739	-46,877	
Tasmania	315,015	311,201	282,382	-32,633	
Greater Hobart	374,111	344,864	315,857	-58,254	
Rest of Tasmania	211,454	249,886	225,272	13,818	
Launceston and North East	216,701	271,217	229,768	13,067	
South East	213,808	239,750	245,550	31,742	
West and North West	204,455	211,344	216,727	12,272	
Northern Territory	332,835	422,127	415,367	82,532	
Greater Darwin	359,768	438,227	446,223	86,455	
Rest of Northern Territory	229,833	344,845	303,709	73,876	
Northern Territory - Outback	229,833	344,845	303,709	73,876	
Australian Capital Territory	447,762	456,712	464,798	17,036	
Australian Capital Cities	425,365	492,634	634,489	209,124	
Australian Rest of States	381,896	365,430	415,474	33,578	

Source: CoreLogic 2017, Custom report, RP Data, Average Prices 2016

Residential property prices have been corresponded to 2016 ASGS geographical classification.

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

	2010-11	2013-14	2016-17	2010-11 - 2016-17	
Remoteness Class	dwellings	dwellings	dwellings	change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	119,931	150,279	179,851	50.0	
Inner Regional	28,754	31,753	31,021	7.9	
Outer Regional	10,303	11,764	7,638	-25.9	
Remote	1,961	1,896	812	-58.6	
Very Remote	457	763	524	14.7	
AUSTRALIA	168,103	199,712	219,846	30.8	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Aug 2017 (cat. no. 8731.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Table C 1.3.4.b Total number of dwelling approvals by major urban area

	2010-11	2013-14	2016-17	2010-11 - 2016-17	
Major Urban Area	dwellings	dwellings	dwellings	change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	23,566	40,394	56,620	140.3	
Greater Melbourne	49,214	44,600	55,363	12.5	
Greater Brisbane	15,927	21,220	24,004	50.7	
Greater Perth	16,048	25,550	17,582	9.6	
Greater Adelaide	8,784	9,008	9,798	11.5	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	2,928	4,715	7,213	146.3	
Newcastle - Maitland	2,114	3,117	2,874	36.0	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	6,046	4,706	5,293	-12.5	
Sunshine Coast	2,075	2,666	4,378	111.0	
Wollongong	779	1,491	1,637	110.1	
Geelong	2,156	2,667	2,822	30.9	
Greater Hobart	1,415	847	1,031	-27.1	
Townsville	1,277	1,566	767	-39.9	
Cairns	455	630	489	7.5	
Greater Darwin	1,258	1,878	668	-46.9	
Toowoomba	656	1,238	1,067	62.7	
Ballarat	1,015	898	797	-21.5	
Bendigo	881	947	636	-27.8	
Albury - Wodonga	567	729	689	21.5	
Launceston	413	362	277	-32.9	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Aug 2017 (cat. no. 8731.0)

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

Table C 1.3.4.c Total number of dwelling approvals by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2010-11 dwellings	2013-14 dwellings	2016-17 dwellings	2010-11 - 2016-17 change percentage points	Trend
New South Wales	34,631	54,095	71,709	107.1	
Greater Sydney	23,566	40,394	56,620	140.3	
Central Coast	1,128	1,305	1,590	41.0	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	864	1,652	3,941	356.1	
Sydney - Blacktown	1,588	2,876	4,507	183.8	
Sydney - City and Inner South	2,814	5,096	6,646	136.2	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	1,279	1,244	1,340	4.8	
Sydney - Inner South West	2,199	5,881	5,070	130.6	
Sydney - Inner West	1,509	2,037	3,149	108.7	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	1,777	4,451	4,404	147.8	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	866	717	1,157	33.6	
Sydney - Outer South West	1,440	2,090	2,808	95.0	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	1,009	2,007	3,152	212.4	
Sydney - Parramatta	3,600	4,837	5,964	65.7	
Sydney - Ryde	1,174	1,604	3,067	161.2	
Sydney - South West	1,843	3,931	7,165	288.8	
Sydney - Sutherland	476	666	2,660	458.8	
Rest of New South Wales	11,065	13,701	15,089	36.4	
Capital Region	1,108	1,034	1,352	22.0	
Central West	843	1,064	1,059	25.6	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	497	425	666	34.0	
Far West and Orana	307	522	441	43.6	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	1,678	2,064	1,674	-0.2	
Illawarra	802	1,530	1,779	121.8	
Mid North Coast	927	943	1,263	36.2	
Murray	490	661	668	36.3	
New England and North West	644	766	661	2.6	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	1,291	2,117	2,299	78.1	
Richmond - Tweed	972	1,004	1,482	52.5	
Riverina	563	640	641	13.9	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	943	931	1,104	17.1	
Victoria	60,516	54,842	65,547	8.3	
Greater Melbourne	49,214	44,600	55,363	12.5	
Melbourne - Inner	13,620	12,043	12,011	-11.8	
Melbourne - Inner East	2,497	3,360	4,170	67.0	
Melbourne - Inner South	2,847	2,805	4,580	60.9	
Melbourne - North East	5,784	4,637	4,744	-18.0	
Melbourne - North West	2,996	3,702	5,604	87.0	
Melbourne - Outer East	2,143	2,861	2,676	24.9	
Melbourne - South East	7,190	6,954	9,431	31.2	
Melbourne - West	9,383	6,315	9,907	5.6	
Mornington Peninsula	2,754	1,923	2,240	-18.7	
Rest of Victoria	11,302	10,242	10,184	-9.9	
Ballarat	1,375	1,254	1,154	-16.1	

(continued)

Total number of dwelling approvals by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2010-11 dwellings	2013-14 dwellings	2016-17 dwellings	2010-11 - 2016-17 change percentage points	Trend
Bendigo	1,265	1,364	991	-21.7	
Geelong	2,597	2,992	3,222	24.1	
Hume	1,274	1,121	1,140	-10.5	
Latrobe - Gippsland	2,718	1,893	2,121	-22.0	
North West	622	600	526	-15.4	
Shepparton	765	490	504	-34.1	
Warrnambool and South West	686	528	526	-23.3	
Queensland	29,596	39,271	42,191	42.6	
Greater Brisbane	15,927	21,220	24,004	50.7	
Brisbane - East	1,239	1,384	1,489	20.2	
Brisbane - North	1,297	2,030	2,153	66.0	
Brisbane - South	1,428	2,735	2,944	106.2	
Brisbane - West	713	838	1,257	76.3	
Brisbane Inner City	1,935	6,163	4,267	120.5	
Ipswich	3,062	2,574	4,675	52.7	
Logan - Beaudesert	2,822	1,878	2,597	-8.0	
Moreton Bay - North	1,673	1,493	2,486	48.6	
Moreton Bay - South	1,758	2,125	2,136	21.5	
Rest of Queensland	13,669	18,051	18,187	33.1	
Cairns	859	1,064	956	11.3	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	616	922	351	-43.0	
Central Queensland	1,765	2,117	643	-63.6	
Gold Coast	2,776	4,493	7,004	152.3	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	1,272	1,634	253	-80.1	
Queensland - Outback	187	262	283	51.3	
Far North	64	145	223	248.4	
Outback - North	79	93	49	-38.0	
Outback - South	44	24	11	-75.0	
Sunshine Coast	2,348	2,835	4,916	109.4	
Toowoomba	774	1,357	1,187	53.4	
Townsville	1,468	1,769	890	-39.4	
Wide Bay	1,604	1,598	1,704	6.2	
South Australia	11,836	11,651	11,528	-2.6	
Greater Adelaide	8,784	9,008	9,798	11.5	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	1,831	1,845	2,477	35.3	
Adelaide - North	3,212	3,209	2,642	-17.7	
Adelaide - South	2,174	2,128	2,134	-1.8	
Adelaide - West	1,567	1,826	2,545	62.4	
Rest of South Australia	3,052	2,643	1,730	-43.3	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	995	737	513	-48.4	
South Australia - Outback	396	571	175	-55.8	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	304	440	126	-58.6	
Outback - North and East	92	131	49	-46.7	
South Australia - South East	1,661	1,335	1,042	-37.3	
Western Australia	20,998	30,895	20,315	-3.3	

(continued)

Total number of dwelling approvals by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2010-11 dwellings	2013-14 dwellings	2016-17 dwellings	2010-11 - 2016-17 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Perth	16,048	25,550	17,582	9.6	
Mandurah	1,072	1,725	999	-6.8	
Perth - Inner	793	1,576	1,878	136.8	
Perth - North East	2,087	3,531	2,571	23.2	
Perth - North West	4,486	6,281	4,034	-10.1	
Perth - South East	3,957	6,587	4,325	9.3	
Perth - South West	3,653	5,850	3,775	3.3	
Rest of Western Australia	4,950	5,345	2,733	-44.8	
Bunbury	1,742	2,089	1,482	-14.9	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	995	878	724	-27.2	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	974	1,571	224	-77.0	
Kimberley	440	347	186	-57.7	
East Pilbara	421	721	20	-95.2	
West Pilbara	514	503	18	-96.5	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	1,239	807	303	-75.5	
Esperance	94	107	69	-26.6	
Gascoyne	68	43	35	-48.5	
Goldfields	115	103	36	-68.7	
Mid West	561	554	163	-70.9	
Tasmania	3,124	2,184	2,216	-29.1	
Greater Hobart	1,415	847	1,031	-27.1	
Rest of Tasmania	1,709	1,337	1,185	-30.7	
Launceston and North East	732	624	514	-29.8	
South East	317	244	242	-23.7	
West and North West	660	469	429	-35.0	
Northern Territory	1,536	2,138	913	-40.6	
Greater Darwin	1,258	1,878	668	-46.9	
Rest of Northern Territory	278	260	245	-11.9	
Northern Territory - Outback	278	260	245	-11.9	
Alice Springs	215	102	80	-62.8	
Barkly	5	36	24	380.0	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	17	28	44	158.8	
East Arnhem	16	4	31	93.8	
Katherine	25	90	66	164.0	
Australian Capital Territory	5,866	4,636	5,427	-7.5	
Australian Capital Cities	122,078	148,133	170,493	39.7	
Australian Rest of States	46,025	51,579	49,353	7.2	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Building Approvals, Australia, Aug 2017 (cat. no. 8731.0)

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

C 1.4 Social characteristics

C 1.4.1 People who speak a language other than English at home

This indicator provides a broad summary measure of cultural and linguistic diversity within a region. The distribution of linguistic capabilities and cultural heritage across the country indicates the diverse cultural landscape of Australia.

Table C 1.4.1.a People who speak a language other than English at home by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	22.2	24.9	28.4	6.2	
Inner Regional	3.5	4.4	5.5	2.0	
Outer Regional	4.7	6.0	7.2	2.5	
Remote	5.9	7.9	9.8	3.9	
Very Remote	29.7	32.6	36.1	6.4	
AUSTRALIA	16.8	19.2	22.3	5.5	

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

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	Trend
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

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

	2006	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	
Sub-State Region	per cent	per cent	per cent	change percentage points	Trend
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	
Far North	40.8	43.4	43.0	2.2	
Outback - North	4.4	6.8	7.9	3.5	
Outback - South	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	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	3.8	4.5	4.8	1.0	
Outback - North and East	12.6	14.2	14.4	1.8	
South Australia - South East	4.2	5.1	5.9	1.7	
Western Australia	12.4	15.5	19.0	6.6	

(continued)

People who speak a language other than English at home by sub-state region (continued)

	2006	2011	2016	2006 - 2016	
<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>change percentage points</i>	<i>Trend</i>
Greater Perth	14.3	17.6	21.5	7.2	
Mandurah	3.0	4.8	6.6	3.6	
Perth - Inner	15.7	19.2	22.0	6.3	
Perth - North East	15.3	17.8	21.6	6.3	
Perth - North West	15.8	18.6	21.3	5.5	
Perth - South East	14.9	21.1	28.0	13.1	
Perth - South West	12.5	14.3	17.0	4.5	
Rest of Western Australia	5.9	7.8	9.3	3.4	
Bunbury	4.1	5.6	6.7	2.6	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	3.4	4.9	5.7	2.3	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	14.3	16.3	18.9	4.6	
<i>Kimberley</i>	17.6	20.7	23.2	5.6	
<i>East Pilbara</i>	17.2	16.3	19.4	2.2	
<i>West Pilbara</i>	8.0	11.4	14.2	6.2	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	6.0	8.2	9.9	3.9	
<i>Esperance</i>	2.9	3.9	4.0	1.1	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	7.9	8.9	11.0	3.1	
<i>Goldfields</i>	9.6	13.1	16.0	6.4	
<i>Mid West</i>	3.9	5.7	7.2	3.3	
Tasmania	3.7	4.7	5.7	2.0	
Greater Hobart	5.3	6.7	8.1	2.8	
Rest of Tasmania	2.5	3.1	3.8	1.3	
Launceston and North East	3.1	4.0	5.1	2.0	
South East	1.9	2.5	2.8	0.9	
West and North West	1.9	2.2	2.6	0.7	
Northern Territory	26.0	29.9	33.7	7.7	
Greater Darwin	14.0	17.8	23.0	9.0	
Rest of Northern Territory	41.4	46.0	50.7	9.3	
Northern Territory - Outback	41.4	46.0	50.7	9.3	
<i>Alice Springs</i>	32.3	34.6	38.4	6.1	
<i>Barkly</i>	40.6	41.7	48.0	7.4	
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	61.6	64.3	67.2	5.6	
<i>East Arnhem</i>	57.5	63.6	71.6	14.1	
<i>Katherine</i>	31.7	38.9	45.0	13.3	
Australian Capital Territory	15.2	18.9	23.1	7.9	
Australian Capital Cities	22.9	25.8	29.5	6.6	
Australian Rest of States	5.4	6.4	7.5	2.1	

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

C 1.4.2 People on selected pensions or allowances

This indicator provides an estimate of the extent to which residents of a region are in receipt of government benefits. This indicator focuses on the main types of pensions and allowances which can represent the main source of income for a recipient.

The primary focus of Australia's income support system is the provision of a minimum adequate standard of living to people who are unable to fully or regularly support themselves.

Table C 1.4.2.a Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2014	2015	2016	2014-2016	Trend
	ratio (per 1000 persons)	ratio (per 1000 persons)	ratio (per 1000 persons)	change ratio (per 1000 persons)	
Major Cities	189.3	189.3	183.9	-5.4	
Inner Regional	263.6	267.2	265.6	2.0	
Outer Regional	245.9	251.4	252.6	6.7	
Remote	186.1	193.2	197.1	11.0	
Very Remote	199.8	209.5	209.9	10.1	
AUSTRALIA	208.9	213.7	209.5	0.6	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Data by Region, 2011-16 (cat. no. 1410.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Selected Pensions include the Age Pension; Service Pensions; Carer Payment, Disability Support Pension; Newstart; Parenting Payment; and Youth Allowance.

Table C 1.4.2.b Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2014 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2015 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2016 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2014-2016 change ratio (per 1000 persons)	Trend
New South Wales	214.5	213.5	206.4	-8.1	
Greater Sydney	176.9	173.8	166.1	-10.8	
Central Coast	285.2	284.4	276.2	-9.0	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	117.8	116.5	112.7	-5.1	
Sydney - Blacktown	191.8	188.2	179.8	-12.0	
Sydney - City and Inner South	145.7	137.4	126.5	-19.2	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	114.7	110.4	103.8	-10.9	
Sydney - Inner South West	211.2	207.0	197.7	-13.5	
Sydney - Inner West	140.0	136.8	129.4	-10.6	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	92.7	89.9	86.3	-6.4	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	123.0	121.2	115.9	-7.1	
Sydney - Outer South West	194.7	194.7	187.4	-7.3	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	199.1	200.2	193.8	-5.3	
Sydney - Parramatta	199.8	193.6	181.5	-18.3	
Sydney - Ryde	136.7	133.2	126.7	-10.0	
Sydney - South West	252.1	249.2	239.7	-12.4	
Sydney - Sutherland	155.9	154.6	149.8	-6.1	
Rest of New South Wales	282.4	284.4	280.3	-2.1	
Capital Region	242.4	244.3	242.8	0.4	
Central West	261.2	263.5	260.3	-0.9	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	336.7	341.0	335.1	-1.6	
Far West and Orana	287.6	290.5	288.5	0.9	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	247.4	253.6	252.8	5.4	
Illawarra	258.8	258.6	252.0	-6.8	
Mid North Coast	382.1	385.4	381.2	-0.9	
Murray	273.8	276.6	272.2	-1.6	
New England and North West	280.1	282.2	280.2	0.1	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	270.3	271.3	263.9	-6.4	
Richmond - Tweed	321.3	321.7	316.0	-5.3	
Riverina	236.9	236.9	235.2	-1.7	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	308.9	309.6	304.7	-4.2	
Victoria	207.8	206.2	199.4	-8.4	
Greater Melbourne	186.7	183.9	176.4	-10.3	
Melbourne - Inner	145.6	140.3	131.6	-14.0	
Melbourne - Inner East	148.8	144.3	137.4	-11.4	
Melbourne - Inner South	150.8	147.6	142.3	-8.5	
Melbourne - North East	198.0	195.9	188.3	-9.7	
Melbourne - North West	225.9	222.2	213.3	-12.6	
Melbourne - Outer East	188.8	188.7	184.4	-4.4	
Melbourne - South East	199.1	195.3	186.4	-12.7	
Melbourne - West	195.6	192.9	183.9	-11.7	
Mornington Peninsula	245.5	247.0	241.1	-4.4	
Rest of Victoria	274.0	274.8	272.9	-1.1	
Ballarat	286.4	287.6	286.4	0.0	
Bendigo	275.8	274.7	270.9	-4.9	

(continued)

Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2014 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2015 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2016 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2014-2016 change ratio (per 1000 persons)	Trend
Geelong	249.7	247.7	241.9	-7.8	
Hume	262.5	264.0	262.7	0.2	
Latrobe - Gippsland	291.2	294.9	295.5	4.3	
North West	292.9	295.3	294.7	1.8	
Shepparton	283.9	283.9	282.2	-1.7	
Warrnambool and South West	254.8	255.7	256.3	1.5	
Queensland	209.8	214.1	212.5	2.7	
Greater Brisbane	188.2	189.1	186.7	-1.5	
Brisbane - East	193.8	197.8	197.1	3.3	
Brisbane - North	188.3	187.8	183.5	-4.8	
Brisbane - South	162.6	160.4	156.7	-5.9	
Brisbane - West	130.0	126.2	126.1	-3.9	
Brisbane Inner City	121.7	115.2	114.4	-7.3	
Ipswich	223.8	226.8	221.7	-2.1	
Logan - Beaudesert	216.5	221.9	220.8	4.3	
Moreton Bay - North	282.7	286.9	285.5	2.8	
Moreton Bay - South	148.3	152.6	150.1	1.8	
Rest of Queensland	229.5	235.5	235.9	6.4	
Cairns	233.5	239.3	236.1	2.6	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	232.1	242.0	248.3	16.2	
Central Queensland	179.9	188.7	199.7	19.8	
Gold Coast	212.0	212.1	205.1	-6.9	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	151.9	164.2	176.4	24.5	
Queensland - Outback	188.2	193.7	193.6	5.4	
Far North	221.8	222.6	206.5	-15.3	
Outback - North	155.1	163.9	170.6	15.5	
Outback - South	188.1	193.2	208.5	20.4	
Sunshine Coast	249.6	251.9	247.6	-2.0	
Toowoomba	222.0	228.9	230.1	8.1	
Townsville	206.5	214.8	217.8	11.3	
Wide Bay	356.5	368.0	371.6	15.1	
South Australia	253.7	256.0	253.8	0.1	
Greater Adelaide	243.2	244.0	241.8	-1.4	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	183.4	182.2	180.6	-2.8	
Adelaide - North	269.3	271.5	269.2	-0.1	
Adelaide - South	242.8	245.2	243.9	1.1	
Adelaide - West	272.7	270.7	266.0	-6.7	
Rest of South Australia	288.8	292.5	293.0	4.2	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	299.0	300.7	301.3	2.3	
South Australia - Outback	262.5	269.6	269.0	6.5	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	266.6	271.5	272.1	5.5	
Outback - North and East	254.1	265.8	262.4	8.3	
South Australia - South East	294.9	298.1	298.8	3.9	
Western Australia	164.6	168.8	172.5	7.9	
Greater Perth	158.6	161.0	165.0	6.4	
Mandurah	264.0	271.1	280.6	16.6	
Perth - Inner	109.5	108.2	110.5	1.0	

(continued)

Ratio of the number of people on selected pensions/allowances by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2014 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2015 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2016 ratio (per 1000 persons)	2014-2016 change ratio (per 1000 persons)	Trend
Perth - North East	164.6	167.7	171.6	7.0	
Perth - North West	150.3	153.0	156.8	6.5	
Perth - South East	160.5	163.4	166.5	6.0	
Perth - South West	159.9	161.4	165.9	6.0	
Rest of Western Australia	185.1	191.2	197.8	12.7	
Bunbury	199.2	204.4	212.2	13.0	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	219.8	224.5	231.8	12.0	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	151.2	124.9	126.4	-24.8	
Kimberley	216.8	231.5	232.7	15.9	
East Pilbara	66.9	87.5	88.9	22.0	
West Pilbara	62.2	43.2	44.6	-17.6	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	154.8	188.5	195.3	40.5	
Esperance	179.6	180.4	185.8	6.2	
Gascoyne	210.1	207.1	209.9	-0.2	
Goldfields	132.5	144.1	153.2	20.7	
Mid West	209.8	220.9	226.4	16.6	
Tasmania	288.7	291.9	289.9	1.2	
Greater Hobart	266.1	266.8	262.4	-3.7	
Rest of Tasmania	305.3	308.1	310.2	4.9	
Launceston and North East	296.5	299.5	300.0	3.5	
South East	311.9	313.8	318.1	6.2	
West and North West	314.4	317.2	320.6	6.2	
Northern Territory	157.5	161.8	156.8	-0.7	
Greater Darwin	109.9	105.0	111.0	1.1	
Rest of Northern Territory	220.8	227.4	219.3	-1.5	
Northern Territory - Outback	220.8	227.4	219.3	-1.5	
Alice Springs	200.4	199.8	198.2	-2.2	
Barkly	285.6	291.0	273.4	-12.2	
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	248.9	271.7	260.0	11.1	
East Arnhem	205.3	222.5	213.1	7.8	
Katherine	227.7	225.8	212.3	-15.4	
Australian Capital Territory	127.9	128.9	125.0	-2.9	
Australian Capital Cities	184.0	182.5	177.9	-6.1	
Australian Rest of States	258.1	261.6	260.5	2.4	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Data by Region, 2011-16 (cat. no. 1410.0)

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

Selected Pensions include the Age Pension; Service Pensions; Carer Payment, Disability Support Pension; Newstart; Parenting Payment; and Youth Allowance.

C 1.4.3 Single parent families

This indicator measures the proportion of families which are single parent in a region. The distribution of single parent families in a region can provide useful contextual information on the demographic and socio-economic make-up of an area, as well as other trends such as the changing structure of families.

Table C 1.4.3.a Proportion of families that are single parent by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	16.1	15.8	15.7	-0.4	
Inner Regional	15.8	16.2	16.4	0.6	
Outer Regional	14.8	15.4	15.7	0.9	
Remote	13.0	13.7	14.2	1.2	
Very Remote	18.2	19.6	20.3	2.1	
AUSTRALIA	15.8	15.9	15.8	0.0	

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

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	Trend
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	13.5	17.3	0.5	
Newcastle - Maitland	18.4	23.9	18.6	0.2	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	15.4	16.1	14.1	-1.3	
Sunshine Coast	16.0	15.5	15.6	-0.4	
Wollongong	17.1	21.2	17.6	0.5	
Geelong	16.8	22.5	16.8	0.0	
Greater Hobart	18.4	18.4	18.7	0.3	
Townsville	16.8	19.1	18.5	1.7	
Cairns	18.8	16.1	20.0	1.2	
Greater Darwin	15.8	15.7	15.2	-0.6	
Toowoomba	15.5	14.5	16.5	1.0	
Ballarat	19.0	18.6	19.1	0.1	
Bendigo	19.5	15.9	19.5	0.0	
Albury - Wodonga	18.4	18.7	18.4	0.0	
Launceston	18.5	16.9	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 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	Trend
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	Trend
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	
Far North	21.8	22.7	23.4	1.6	
Outback - North	16.3	16.0	18.4	2.1	
Outback - South	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	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	15.9	16.4	16.4	0.5	
Outback - North and East	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	
Mandurah	14.0	15.6	15.9	1.9	

(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	Trend
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 excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.



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. 266	Road freight activity	p. 286
Passengers through airports	p. 278	Volume of freight through ports	p. 287
Dwellings with no motor vehicle	p. 280	Value of international freight through ports	p. 289
Kilometres travelled by passenger vehicles	p. 284	Communication and utilities	
Network delay due to congestion	p. 285	Dwellings with an internet connection	p. 290
		Residential water supply	p. 295
		Land use	
		Land area and land use	p. 296

C 2.1 Moving people

C 2.1.1 Transport mode for journey to work

Many commuters use more than one mode of transport to get to work. This indicator provides a summary of the primary mode used by commuters, prioritised in the order of public transport, private vehicle, active travel and working from home. Modes have been classified as:

- private vehicle (e.g. car as driver, car as passenger, truck or motorbike);
- public transport (e.g. bus, train, ferry, tram or taxi);
- active travel (e.g. exclusively walking or cycling); and
- working from home.

Table C 2.1.1.a Transport mode shares for journey to work by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	Public per cent	Private per cent	Active per cent	Other per cent	Work from home per cent
2006					
Major Cities	14.1	76.3	4.8	0.5	4.2
Inner Regional	2.2	83.7	6.2	0.7	7.1
Outer Regional	2.0	78.6	8.3	1.3	9.8
Remote	3.0	70.0	13.2	1.9	12.0
Very Remote	4.9	50.3	32.2	2.6	10.0
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	84.9	5.3	0.7	6.4
Outer Regional	2.2	81.0	7.1	1.3	8.4
Remote	3.8	72.7	11.7	1.9	9.9
Very Remote	9.9	51.3	27.1	4.1	7.6
AUSTRALIA	12.1	76.7	5.4	0.7	5.0
2016					
Major Cities	16.8	73.2	4.7	0.7	4.6
Inner Regional	2.7	85.6	4.6	0.7	6.5
Outer Regional	2.5	82.4	6.2	1.1	7.8
Remote	3.0	75.1	10.7	1.8	9.4
Very Remote	12.0	53.6	22.8	4.0	7.5
AUSTRALIA	13.1	75.9	5.0	0.8	5.3

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Private vehicle includes car as driver, car as passenger, truck, motorbike/scooter.

Public transport includes train, bus, ferry, tram, taxi.

Active travel includes bicycle and walking.

Other includes all other forms of transport not listed above.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 2.1.1.b Transport mode shares for journey to work by major urban area

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	Private	Active	Other	Work from home
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
2016					
Greater Sydney	25.3	64.1	5.2	0.6	4.8
Greater Melbourne	17.6	72.4	4.9	0.5	4.6
Greater Brisbane	13.2	76.6	4.5	0.6	5.1
Greater Perth	11.8	79.0	3.5	1.4	4.3
Greater Adelaide	10.2	81.3	3.8	0.7	4.0
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	4.6	84.2	3.8	0.8	6.6
Newcastle - Maitland	3.2	88.8	3.7	0.4	3.9
Canberra - Queanbeyan	7.7	80.9	7.5	0.6	3.3
Sunshine Coast	2.7	84.1	3.7	1.0	8.4
Wollongong	7.3	84.8	3.5	0.5	3.9
Geelong	6.3	84.6	3.9	0.5	4.7
Greater Hobart	6.4	80.8	7.6	0.6	4.5
Townsville	2.1	89.4	4.8	0.9	2.8
Cairns	3.1	85.7	5.8	1.3	4.1
Greater Darwin	8.9	80.7	6.7	1.1	2.7
Toowoomba	1.2	89.6	4.2	0.6	4.4
Ballarat	4.0	87.3	4.1	0.4	4.2
Bendigo	2.6	88.8	4.6	0.4	3.6
Albury - Wodonga	1.2	90.0	5.0	0.5	3.3
Launceston	2.5	87.3	6.1	0.6	3.5

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Private vehicle includes car as driver, car as passenger, truck, motorbike/scooter.

Public transport includes train, bus, ferry, tram, taxi.

Active travel includes bicycle and walking.

Other includes all other forms of transport not listed above.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 2.1.1.c Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public</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

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Public per cent	Private per cent	Active per cent	Other per cent	Work from home per cent
2006					
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
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

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Work from home</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
2006					
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
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
Kimberley	3.3	59.0	29.2	2.8	5.7
East Pilbara	6.8	74.8	15.2	1.3	1.9
West Pilbara	14.6	74.2	8.2	1.0	2.0
Western Australia - Outback (South)	4.1	76.8	10.8	1.6	6.6
Esperance	3.1	74.7	9.2	1.4	11.7
Gascoyne	3.2	63.5	22.4	2.2	8.7
Goldfields	6.3	79.1	10.9	1.2	2.4
Mid West	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
Alice Springs	4.5	69.8	20.8	1.0	3.8
Barkly	3.1	47.8	40.5	3.1	5.4
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	5.7	37.3	49.3	1.3	6.4
East Arnhem	12.6	49.0	34.9	1.0	2.5
Katherine	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)

Sub-State Region	Public per cent	Private per cent	Active per cent	Other per cent	Work from home per cent
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

(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					
Bendigo	3.8	83.8	5.5	0.5	6.5
Geelong	5.7	84.8	4.4	0.5	4.6
Hume	1.7	81.7	7.6	0.8	8.1
Latrobe - Gippsland	2.0	83.7	5.6	1.0	7.7
North West	1.1	80.2	8.2	1.2	9.3
Shepparton	0.9	83.7	6.7	0.6	8.0
Warrnambool and South West	1.0	79.5	8.0	1.0	10.6
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

(continued)

Transport mode shares for journey to work by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Public per cent	Private per cent	Active per cent	Other per cent	Work from home per cent
2011					
Western Australia	11.0	77.9	5.0	1.5	4.6
Greater Perth	12.4	78.5	3.9	1.3	3.9
Mandurah	8.4	81.9	3.2	2.0	4.5
Perth - Inner	17.7	63.7	12.2	1.0	5.4
Perth - North East	10.5	81.5	3.0	1.2	3.8
Perth - North West	12.1	80.4	2.5	1.3	3.8
Perth - South East	12.5	79.5	3.2	1.2	3.5
Perth - South West	12.1	79.2	3.4	1.4	3.8
Rest of Western Australia	5.9	76.2	8.7	2.3	6.9
Bunbury	3.7	83.9	4.8	1.2	6.4
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	2.4	74.2	8.6	2.3	12.6
Western Australia - Outback (North)	14.6	65.1	14.2	3.7	2.5
Kimberley	3.9	65.6	23.4	2.5	4.5
East Pilbara	16.0	67.5	10.4	4.7	1.5
West Pilbara	22.1	62.8	9.8	3.7	1.6
Western Australia - Outback (South)	5.1	77.8	9.3	2.4	5.5
Esperance	3.2	77.6	7.2	1.7	10.2
Gascoyne	3.9	65.8	18.6	2.4	9.3
Goldfields	7.2	79.7	9.2	2.0	2.0
Mid West	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
Alice Springs	4.4	72.7	18.7	1.3	2.9
Barkly	1.1	55.8	37.0	1.9	4.1
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	6.7	43.2	44.3	1.7	4.2
East Arnhem	9.7	51.7	35.2	1.6	1.8
Katherine	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

(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					
Bendigo	3.7	84.6	4.8	0.5	6.4
Geelong	5.9	84.5	3.9	0.5	5.2
Hume	1.7	83.3	6.7	0.8	7.6
Latrobe - Gippsland	1.9	85.2	4.7	0.8	7.3
North West	0.8	82.6	7.1	1.0	8.5
Shepparton	0.8	85.4	5.8	0.7	7.3
Warrnambool and South West	0.9	81.3	7.0	0.9	9.9
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

(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					
Western Australia	10.6	78.8	4.2	1.5	4.8
Greater Perth	11.8	79.0	3.5	1.4	4.3
Mandurah	8.3	82.1	2.5	2.3	4.8
Perth - Inner	17.6	62.9	12.2	1.1	6.3
Perth - North East	10.3	81.6	2.7	1.3	4.0
Perth - North West	11.5	80.8	2.1	1.3	4.3
Perth - South East	11.5	80.8	2.7	1.3	3.7
Perth - South West	11.8	79.4	3.0	1.6	4.3
Rest of Western Australia	5.8	78.2	7.3	2.1	6.7
Bunbury	2.8	84.8	4.4	1.4	6.5
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	2.0	76.9	7.7	1.9	11.5
Western Australia - Outback (North)	17.2	66.2	10.7	3.6	2.2
<i>Kimberley</i>	2.1	74.2	18.0	1.8	3.8
<i>East Pilbara</i>	14.9	69.7	8.4	5.8	1.3
<i>West Pilbara</i>	29.7	58.0	7.1	3.5	1.6
Western Australia - Outback (South)	4.6	80.4	7.8	1.8	5.4
<i>Esperance</i>	2.5	79.4	6.7	1.3	10.0
<i>Gascoyne</i>	2.7	68.5	18.9	2.2	7.7
<i>Goldfields</i>	7.2	82.5	6.8	1.5	1.9
<i>Mid West</i>	3.4	81.1	7.0	2.2	6.4
Tasmania	3.8	83.7	6.4	0.7	5.4
Greater Hobart	6.4	80.8	7.6	0.6	4.5
Rest of Tasmania	1.6	86.1	5.3	0.8	6.1
Launceston and North East	1.8	85.9	5.9	0.8	5.6
South East	1.9	82.2	4.9	1.0	10.0
West and North West	1.2	87.7	4.7	0.9	5.4
Northern Territory	7.4	76.5	12.0	1.3	2.8
Greater Darwin	8.9	80.7	6.7	1.1	2.7
Rest of Northern Territory	3.7	67.4	24.1	1.6	3.2
Northern Territory - Outback	3.7	67.4	24.1	1.6	3.2
<i>Alice Springs</i>	3.8	73.9	18.6	1.1	2.6
<i>Barkly</i>	1.1	56.3	35.0	2.3	5.3
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	6.4	50.3	36.1	2.4	4.8
<i>East Arnhem</i>	5.4	60.7	31.8	1.0	1.2
<i>Katherine</i>	1.6	69.0	22.9	2.3	4.2
Australian Capital Territory	8.2	79.9	7.9	0.6	3.4
Australian Capital Cities	17.6	72.3	4.8	0.7	4.6
Australian Rest of States	2.8	84.1	5.4	0.9	6.7

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

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

Private vehicle includes car as driver, car as passenger, truck, motorbike/scooter.

Public transport includes train, bus, ferry, tram, taxi.

Active travel includes bicycle and walking.

Other includes all other forms of transport not listed above.

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

C 2.1.2 Passengers through airports

This indicator provides a measure of how many people are travelling through the top 50 airports, including both domestic and international travellers. Data reflects passengers travelling on regular public transport (RPT) services including both arrivals and departures. In this context, regular public transport refers to airline services open to the general public with fixed schedules over specific routes.

Table C 2.1.2.a Number of passengers through top 50 airports

Airport	Remoteness Class	Sub State Region Class	2006	2011	2016	2006-2016
			passengers ('000)	passengers ('000)	passengers ('000)	change passengers ('000)
Sydney	Major Cities	Sydney - City and Inner South	29,985	35,674	42,003	12,018
Melbourne	Major Cities	Melbourne - North West	21,568	27,668	34,375	12,807
Brisbane	Major Cities	Brisbane - North	16,706	20,334	22,506	5,800
Perth	Major Cities	Perth - South East	7,465	11,366	12,504	5,039
Adelaide	Major Cities	Adelaide - West	5,993	7,021	7,920	1,927
Gold Coast	Major Cities	Gold Coast	3,617	5,297	6,411	2,794
Cairns	Outer Regional	Cairns	3,759	3,865	4,851	1,092
Canberra	Major Cities	Australian Capital Territory	2,613	3,208	2,893	280
Hobart	Inner Regional	Hobart	1,618	1,845	2,378	760
Darwin	Outer Regional	Darwin	1,313	1,887	2,075	762
Townsville	Outer Regional	Townsville	1,246	1,617	1,529	283
Launceston	Inner Regional	Launceston and North East	963	1,126	1,331	368
Williamtown	Major Cities	Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	893	1,191	1,179	286
Sunshine Coast	Major Cities	Sunshine Coast	847	857	1,010	163
Mackay	Inner Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	709	1,083	768	59
Alice Springs	Remote	Northern Territory - Outback	619	599	612	-7
Rockhampton	Inner Regional	Central Queensland	613	701	584	-29
Hamilton Island	Outer Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	461	452	550	89
Karratha	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	291	740	495	204
Ballina	Inner Regional	Richmond - Tweed	310	310	481	171
Coffs Harbour	Inner Regional	Coffs Harbour - Grafton	324	336	395	71
Broome	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	325	405	371	46
Port Hedland	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	137	400	364	227
Ayers Rock	Very Remote	Northern Territory - Outback	384	298	359	-25
Proserpine	Outer Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	237	205	343	106
Gladstone	Inner Regional	Central Queensland	173	298	331	158
Newman	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	110	252	309	199
Albury	Inner Regional	Murray	204	280	251	47
Kalgoorlie	Outer Regional	Western Australia - Outback (South)	198	266	240	42

(continued)

Number of passengers through top 50 airports (continued)

Airport	Remoteness Class	Sub State Region Class	2006	2011	2016	2006-2016
			passengers (‘000)	passengers (‘000)	passengers (‘000)	change passengers (‘000)
Wagga Wagga	Inner Regional	Riverina	186	207	214	28
Emerald	Outer Regional	Central Queensland	89	193	199	110
Dubbo	Inner Regional	Far West and Orana	163	170	194	31
Mount Isa	Remote	Queensland - Outback	144	226	182	38
Port Lincoln	Remote	South Australia - Outback	144	197	179	35
Tamworth	Inner Regional	New England and North West	95	154	176	81
Bundaberg	Inner Regional	Wide Bay	102	128	173	71
Hervey Bay	Inner Regional	Wide Bay	171	149	170	-1
Paraburdoo	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	96	247	164	68
Devonport	Outer Regional	West and North West	90	137	147	57
Armidale	Inner Regional	New England and North West	95	104	129	34
Moranbah	Outer Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	10	79	117	107
Geraldton	Outer Regional	Western Australia - Outback (South)	89	108	117	28
Wellcamp	Inner Regional	Toowoomba	-	-	112	112
Thursday Island	Very Remote	Queensland - Outback	53	97	97	44
Learmonth	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (South)	33	69	85	52
Roma	Outer Regional	Darling Downs - Maranoa	19	77	79	60
Mount Gambier	Outer Regional	South Australia - South East	105	89	76	-29
Kununurra	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	59	89	73	14

Source: BITRE 2017, Airport Traffic Data, <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 2016, 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 comparable to 2011 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	Trend
Major Cities	10.9	9.8	8.8	-2.1	
Inner Regional	7.7	6.7	5.5	-2.2	
Outer Regional	7.8	6.9	5.7	-2.1	
Remote	8.3	7.9	7.0	-1.3	
Very Remote	19.8	18.3	18.4	-1.4	
AUSTRALIA	10.0	9.0	7.9	-2.1	

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Motor vehicles includes vans and company vehicles kept at home but excludes motorcycles and scooters.

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	Trend
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 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	Trend
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)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
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	
Mandurah	5.9	5.7	4.4	-1.5	

(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	Trend
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.

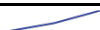

















Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

C 2.1.4 Kilometres travelled by passenger vehicles

This indicator measures road passenger vehicle use within the vehicle's state of registration. Vehicle travel outside the vehicle's state of registration is not presented in the ABS *Survey of Motor Vehicle Use*, but was around 4 per cent of the total in 2011-12. This measure includes passenger vehicles, motorcycles, light commercial vehicles and buses.⁶⁵

Passenger vehicle use is a major component of the total road transport task. Changes in passenger vehicle kilometres travelled over time (alongside trends in the freight task) are important for assessing the extent of growth in the overall transport task in a region.

Table C 2.1.4.a Passenger vehicle kilometres travelled (on road) by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2006-07 billion kilometres	2011-12 billion kilometres	2016-17* billion kilometres	2006-07 - 2016-17* change billion kilometres	Trend
Greater Sydney	35.3	37.3	40.3	5.0	
Rest of New South Wales	27.1	28.5	31.2	4.2	
Greater Melbourne	34.2	36.6	40.3	6.1	
Rest of Victoria	19.0	20.3	22.1	3.1	
Greater Brisbane	18.8	20.5	22.6	3.8	
Rest of Queensland	24.8	25.7	27.7	2.9	
Greater Adelaide	9.6	9.5	10.3	0.6	
Rest of South Australia	5.4	5.4	5.8	0.4	
Greater Perth	15.0	16.2	17.9	2.9	
Rest of Western Australia	7.4	8.2	8.6	1.2	
Greater Hobart	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.1	
Rest of Tasmania	3.0	3.1	3.1	0.1	
Greater Darwin	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.2	
Rest of Northern Territory	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	
Australian Capital Territory	3.5	3.7	3.9	0.5	
Australian Capital Cities	119.1	126.6	138.3	19.2	
Australian Rest of States	87.5	92.1	99.5	11.9	
AUSTRALIA	206.6	218.7	237.8	31.1	

Source: BITRE 2017, Unpublished data, Road vehicle-kilometres travelled, Canberra

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 Industry, Innovation and Science) and BITRE fleet fuel efficiency data. For more information see BTCE 1995, Report 88; Cosgrove & Mitchell 2001; BTRE 2007, Working Paper 71; BITRE 2009, Working Paper 73; and BITRE 2010, Long-term Projections of Australian Transport Emissions: Base Case 2010.

* 2016-17 estimates are preliminary.

⁶⁵ BITRE 2012, Research Report 127, *Traffic Growth in Australia*, Canberra.

C 2.1.5 Network delays due to congestion

This indicator measures the average minutes per kilometre travelled lost due to congestion for each capital city. As well as impacting productivity, higher congestion reduces wellbeing through longer travel times, and reduced accessibility.

Table C 2.1.5.a Average network delay due to congestion by selected major urban area

Major Urban Area	2003-04 <i>minutes per kilometre</i>	2008-09 <i>minutes per kilometre</i>	2013-14 <i>minutes per kilometre</i>
Greater Sydney	0.73	0.90	0.58
Greater Melbourne	0.70	0.84	0.96
Greater Brisbane	0.55	0.90	n.a.
Greater Adelaide	0.72	0.80	0.80
Greater Perth	0.42	0.63	0.75
Australian Capital Territory	n.a.	1.21	n.a.

Source: Austroads, National Performance Indicators Data, Graph 7.3.1 AM peak congestion indicator (urban)

The major urban areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth presented in this table are broadly comparable to ASGS Greater Capital City Statistical Areas.

Represents the difference between actual and nominal travel time: the delay from traffic conditions which do not permit travel at the posted speed limit.

Data refers to the weekday morning peak congestion time, in each direction.

Due to data variability change comparisons over time have not been reported.

Darwin and Hobart have not been reported due to insufficient data.

Yearbook 2016 reported incorrect data for South Australia and Western Australia; and 2012-13 Sydney data. This data should not be used and is superseded by this publication.

n.a. Not available.

C 2.2 Moving freight

C 2.2.1 Road freight activity

This indicator measures road freight activity by region. Freight use represents a major component of the total road transport task. Changes over time in road freight tonne kilometres (alongside trends in the passenger vehicle task) are important for assessing the extent of growth in the overall transport task in a region.⁶⁶

Table C 2.2.1.a Road freight tonne kilometres by capital city/balance of state

Capital City / Balance of State	2004-05 billion tonne kilometres	2009-10 billion tonne kilometres	2014-15 billion tonne kilometres	2004-05 to 2014-15 change billion tonne kilometres	Trend
Sydney	10.4	11.0	12.7	2.2	
Rest of New South Wales	48.4	52.5	53.0	4.5	
Melbourne	10.3	11.4	12.7	2.4	
Rest of Victoria	24.6	26.2	26.8	2.2	
Brisbane	6.8	8.3	9.4	2.6	
Rest of Queensland	22.0	24.9	30.8	8.8	
Adelaide	2.4	2.7	3.1	0.7	
Rest of South Australia	10.1	10.6	10.6	0.5	
Perth	4.1	5.5	6.9	2.7	
Rest of Western Australia	20.2	25.5	40.0	19.8	
Hobart	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	
Rest of Tasmania	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	
Darwin	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	
Rest of Northern Territory	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.1	
Australian Capital Territory	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	
Australian Capital Cities	34.9	39.8	45.9	10.9	
Australian Rest of States	130.2	144.4	166.1	35.9	
AUSTRALIA	165.2	184.3	212.0	46.8	

Source: BITRE 2016, Statistical report, Australian Infrastructure Statistics - Yearbook 2016, Canberra

Estimates are based on the location of the road, not the start point or destination of the driver or goods.

BITRE road freight estimates are based on the ABS Survey of Motor Vehicle Use (SMVU).

A detailed description of BITRE modelling techniques for freight estimation is provided in Freight Measurement and Modelling (BITRE 2006), Change may vary from annual figures due to rounding.

⁶⁶ BITRE 2006, Research Report 112, *Freight Measurement and Modelling in Australia*, Canberra.

C 2.2.2 Volume of freight through ports

This indicator measures the volume of freight, both international and domestic, being loaded and unloaded at ports. The indicator is only presented for those regions that contain a port with significant and ongoing freight activity. The volume of freight through ports is associated with freight infrastructure needs in the regions near ports, and employment at ports and related industries.

Table C 2.2.2.a Volume of freight through top 50 ports

Port	Remoteness Class	Sub State Region Class	2005-06 tonne (million)	2010-11 tonne (million)	2015-16 tonne (million)	2005-06 to 2015-16 change tonne (million)
Port Hedland	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	111.0	198.4	457.4	346.5
Port Walcott	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	55.3	81.0	187.7	132.4
Dampier	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	112.7	167.7	171.1	58.5
Newcastle	Major Cities	Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	85.9	115.0	164.8	79.0
Hay Point	Outer Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	80.4	87.8	115.6	35.2
Gladstone	Inner Regional	Central Queensland	67.3	76.4	115.4	48.0
Fremantle	Major Cities	Perth - South West	25.2	25.9	34.7	9.5
Weipa	Very Remote	Queensland - Outback	17.9	22.4	33.3	15.5
Melbourne	Major Cities	Melbourne - Inner	29.0	31.8	33.1	4.0
Brisbane	Major Cities	Brisbane - East	26.5	32.6	29.6	3.0
Abbot Point	Outer Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	12.0	15.0	26.4	14.4
Sydney	Major Cities	Sydney - City and Inner South	26.5	28.1	26.2	-0.3
Port Kembla	Major Cities	Illawarra	25.3	29.8	20.1	-5.2
Geraldton	Outer Regional	Western Australia - Outback (South)	5.1	10.1	16.2	11.1
Bunbury	Inner Regional	Bunbury	10.3	13.5	15.8	5.5
Esperance	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (South)	8.3	11.3	15.1	6.8
Adelaide	Major Cities	Adelaide - West	11.5	12.5	13.4	2.0
Darwin	Outer Regional	Darwin	3.1	12.2	11.9	8.8
Geelong	Major Cities	Geelong	11.5	11.9	11.2	-0.4
Whyalla	Outer Regional	South Australia - Outback	4.0	7.8	10.4	6.4
Townsville	Outer Regional	Townsville	10.2	10.5	7.7	-2.5
Portland	Outer Regional	Warrnambool and South West	3.6	3.7	6.8	3.1
Burnie	Outer Regional	West and North West	4.0	4.0	5.0	1.0
Albany	Outer Regional	Western Australia - Wheat Belt	2.8	3.0	4.7	2.0
Devonport	Inner Regional	West and North West	3.2	3.2	3.6	0.4
Bell Bay	Outer Regional	Launceston and North East	5.2	4.0	3.3	-1.8
Thevenard	Very Remote	South Australia - Outback	1.9	2.9	2.7	0.8
Port Latta	Outer Regional	West and North West	2.3	2.0	2.5	0.2
Mackay	Inner Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	3.5	2.6	2.4	-1.1
Port Lincoln	Remote	South Australia - Outback	1.8	2.9	2.3	0.5
Hobart	Inner Regional	Hobart	2.6	2.3	2.0	-0.6
Gove	Very Remote	Northern Territory - Outback	n.a.	0.0	1.8	n.a.
Port Bonython	Outer Regional	South Australia - Outback	1.0	0.9	1.8	0.7
Yampi Sound	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	1.1	3.3	1.6	0.5
Klein Point	Remote	Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	1.9	1.6	1.4	-0.4
Hastings	Major Cities	Mornington Peninsula	4.5	2.3	1.3	-3.1
Port Pirie	Outer Regional	Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	0.8	0.6	0.8	-0.1
Cairns	Outer Regional	Cairns	1.3	0.6	0.7	-0.6
Broome	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.1

(continued)

Volume of freight through top 50 ports (continued)

Port	Remoteness Class	Sub State Region Class	2005-06	2010-11	2015-16	2005-06 to 2015-16
			tonne (million)	tonne (million)	tonne (million)	change tonne (million)
Eden	Outer Regional	Capital Region	1.1	1.1	0.6	-0.5
Port Giles	Remote	Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.6
Karumba	Very Remote	Queensland - Outback	1.1	0.7	0.5	-0.6
Milner Bay	Very Remote	Northern Territory - Outback	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.0
Walleroo	Outer Regional	Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.1
Ardrossan	Outer Regional	Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	0.6	0.5	0.4	-0.1
Barrow Island	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
Wyndham	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	0.4	0.2	0.2	-0.2
Carnarvon	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (South)	3.7	3.9	0.2	-3.6
Bundaberg	Inner Regional	Wide Bay	0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.3
Rockhampton	Inner Regional	Central Queensland	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, International Merchandise Trade, Australia (cat. no. 5422.0); and BITRE 2017, Unpublished data, Australian Coastal Freight.

Each top 50 port has been classified into 2011 ASGS Remoteness Areas and 2016 ASGS SA4s.

The statistics of some ports include data for other associated ports, terminals or facilities. For a full list of ports and grouped port/terminals/facilities, more information can be obtained from BITRE, Australian Sea Freight statistical report, Appendix A: bitre.gov.au/statistics/maritime/australian_sea_freight.aspx.

Ports listed only include international and coastal volumes that have not been confidentialised by the ABS. This is because indicating port of origin or destination for cargo may lead to the disclosure of commercially sensitive information. More information can be obtained from ABS Information Paper: International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Australia: Data Confidentiality (cat. no. 5487.0).

Calculation of international and coastal export volumes exclude ship stores. In particular, this removes bunker fuel from the trade statistics. n.a. Not available.

C 2.2.3 Value of international freight through ports

The value of international freight shows the value of imports and exports that move through sea ports in a region. This provides an indication of the relative impact of international economic engagement on the economy of that region.

Due to the structure of transport networks, the value of freight through ports in a region does not necessarily mean the goods were produced in that same region.

Table C 2.2.3.a Value of international freight through top 30 ports

Port	Remoteness Class	Sub State Region Class	2005-06 \$ million (real)	2010-11 \$ million (real)	2015-16 \$ million (real)	2005-06 to 2015-16 change \$ million (real)
Melbourne	Major Cities	Melbourne - Inner	73,716	73,779	82,240	8,524
Sydney	Major Cities	Sydney - City and Inner South	65,404	61,588	68,296	2,892
Brisbane	Major Cities	Brisbane - East	35,814	37,790	40,120	4,306
Dampier	Very Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	20,771	44,792	39,723	18,952
Port Hedland	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	8,157	32,359	28,097	19,940
Fremantle	Major Cities	Perth - South West	26,284	30,348	28,035	1,752
Gladstone	Inner Regional	Central Queensland	10,994	13,352	15,691	4,697
Newcastle	Major Cities	Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	10,117	17,070	15,244	5,127
Adelaide	Major Cities	Adelaide - West	10,852	10,923	15,041	4,189
Port Kembla	Major Cities	Illawarra	5,384	14,916	14,304	8,920
Hay Point	Outer Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	14,792	20,766	12,304	-2,488
Port Walcott	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	3,296	11,196	11,258	7,962
Townsville	Outer Regional	Townsville	7,190	8,999	7,427	237
Darwin	Outer Regional	Darwin	2,900	9,818	7,214	4,314
Bunbury	Inner Regional	Bunbury	3,801	4,984	6,010	2,209
Broome	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (North)	147	706	5,358	5,211
Geelong	Major Cities	Geelong	4,951	5,860	3,908	-1,043
Geraldton	Outer Regional	Western Australia - Outback (South)	1,901	2,611	2,735	834
Abbot Point	Outer Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	1,225	2,206	2,414	1,189
Esperance	Remote	Western Australia - Outback (South)	2,097	3,164	2,321	224
Portland	Outer Regional	Warrnambool and South West	2,221	1,744	1,943	-277
Albany	Outer Regional	Western Australia - Wheat Belt	614	754	1,171	557
Mackay	Inner Regional	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	1,262	1,080	1,017	-245
Weipa	Very Remote	Queensland - Outback	265	278	886	620
Port Lincoln	Remote	South Australia - Outback	598	1,081	829	231
Bell Bay	Outer Regional	Launceston and North East	1,742	1,457	736	-1,006
Cairns	Outer Regional	Cairns	1,284	829	656	-628
Hastings	Major Cities	Mornington Peninsula	947	751	652	-295
Port Pirie	Outer Regional	Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	249	379	473	224
Whyalla	Outer Regional	South Australia - Outback	209	958	470	261

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, International Merchandise Trade, Australia (cat. no. 5422.0); ABS 2017, Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2017 (cat. no. 6401.0); and BITRE 2017, Unpublished data, Australian Coastal Freight.

Data converted to real terms using CPI weighted average of eight capital cities. Reference year is 2016-17.

The top 30 ports are ranked in descending order by the largest combined value of free-on-board imports and exports of Australia's international freight, over the 2015-16 financial year.

Each top 30 ports has been classified into 2011 ASGS Remoteness Areas and 2016 ASGS SA4s.

The statistics of some ports include data for other associated ports, terminals or facilities. For a full list of ports and grouped port/terminals/facilities, more information can be obtained from BITRE, Australian Sea Freight statistical report, Appendix A: <bitre.gov.au/statistics/maritime/australian_sea_freight.aspx>.

Locations listed only include international values that have not been confidentialised by the ABS. This is because indicating port of origin or destination for cargo may lead to the disclosure of commercially sensitive information. More information can be obtained from ABS Information Paper: International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Australia: Data Confidentiality (cat. no. 5487.0).

Calculation of international values exclude ship stores. In particular, this removes bunker fuel from the trade statistics.

C 2.3 Communications and utilities

C 2.3.1 Dwellings with an internet connection

This indicator provides a measure of the proportion of dwellings from which internet can be accessed. This includes access through an ADSL, fibre, cable or wireless connection to the dwelling, as well as other means such as 3G or 4G mobile broadband.⁶⁷ Some dwellings may have access to an internet connection even if it is not paid for by the household, for example those who have an internet connection provided by their employer.

Internet access can vary based on the characteristics of people living in the dwelling and the type and cost of internet access available in a region. Access to the internet can benefit households by enabling improved communications, access to online services, greater consumer choice through e-commerce and savings from reduced travel.

Table C 2.3.1.a Dwellings with an internet connection by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Major Cities	66.3	82.1	87.6	21.3	
Inner Regional	57.9	75.2	81.8	23.9	
Outer Regional	55.2	72.6	78.6	23.4	
Remote	56.7	73.7	78.6	21.9	
Very Remote	46.6	61.3	69.6	23.0	
AUSTRALIA	63.4	79.6	85.5	22.1	

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Occupied private dwellings. Includes any type of internet connection that can be accessed from the dwelling via any method (computers, mobile or smart phones, gaming consoles, etc).

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

⁶⁷ ABS 2016, *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016* (cat. no. 2901.0), Canberra.

Table C 2.3.1.b Dwellings with an internet connection by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
Greater Sydney	68.3	82.8	88.0	19.7	
Greater Melbourne	66.0	82.0	87.9	21.9	
Greater Brisbane	68.3	83.9	88.6	20.3	
Greater Perth	66.8	83.0	88.6	21.8	
Greater Adelaide	60.2	77.5	84.2	24.0	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	66.2	83.0	87.3	21.1	
Newcastle - Maitland	58.0	75.5	82.5	24.5	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	74.2	87.2	91.2	17.0	
Sunshine Coast	66.2	82.4	87.8	21.6	
Wollongong	59.7	76.4	82.7	23.0	
Geelong	59.3	77.4	83.9	24.6	
Greater Hobart	58.0	75.6	82.5	24.5	
Townsville	65.2	81.8	85.7	20.5	
Cairns	65.6	81.3	85.1	19.5	
Greater Darwin	66.0	83.4	87.9	21.9	
Toowoomba	60.6	77.5	83.8	23.2	
Ballarat	56.4	75.4	82.8	26.4	
Bendigo	57.1	75.3	82.4	25.3	
Albury - Wodonga	58.8	76.0	82.2	23.4	
Launceston	55.6	73.2	81.2	25.6	

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Occupied private dwellings. Includes any type of internet connection that can be accessed from the dwelling via any method (computers, mobile or smart phones, gaming consoles, etc).

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

Table C 2.3.1.c Dwellings with an internet connection by sub-state region

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

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2016 per cent	2006 - 2016 change percentage points	Trend
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	
Far North	40.2	58.0	73.5	33.3	
Outback - North	55.4	72.9	78.0	22.6	
Outback - South	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	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	50.3	69.5	76.5	26.2	
Outback - North and East	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	
Mandurah	59.6	78.2	84.7	25.1	

(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	Trend
Perth - Inner	72.0	86.2	90.7	18.7	
Perth - North East	64.7	81.6	87.7	23.0	
Perth - North West	68.4	84.2	89.4	21.0	
Perth - South East	65.4	82.3	88.2	22.8	
Perth - South West	66.5	82.8	88.4	21.9	
Rest of Western Australia	59.4	76.4	81.7	22.3	
Bunbury	60.2	78.1	84.0	23.8	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	57.0	74.0	79.7	22.7	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	64.7	78.6	81.2	16.5	
<i>Kimberley</i>	51.9	67.5	73.7	21.8	
<i>East Pilbara</i>	68.7	83.3	83.9	15.2	
<i>West Pilbara</i>	76.7	89.3	88.4	11.7	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	58.6	75.7	80.8	22.2	
<i>Esperance</i>	59.0	75.9	81.8	22.8	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	53.9	72.9	77.7	23.8	
<i>Goldfields</i>	61.1	78.3	82.2	21.1	
<i>Mid West</i>	57.6	74.4	80.3	22.7	
Tasmania	54.9	72.9	80.0	25.1	
Greater Hobart	58.0	75.6	82.5	24.5	
Rest of Tasmania	52.7	70.9	78.1	25.4	
Launceston and North East	54.1	71.8	79.3	25.2	
South East	50.3	69.9	77.1	26.8	
West and North West	51.5	70.0	77.0	25.5	
Northern Territory	60.2	76.6	82.4	22.2	
Greater Darwin	66.0	83.4	87.9	21.9	
Rest of Northern Territory	50.2	64.6	71.5	21.3	
Northern Territory - Outback	50.2	64.6	71.5	21.3	
<i>Alice Springs</i>	57.6	73.1	75.7	18.1	
<i>Barkly</i>	36.4	53.1	63.9	27.5	
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	31.2	45.7	63.1	31.9	
<i>East Arnhem</i>	54.7	65.0	72.1	17.4	
<i>Katherine</i>	46.4	62.2	70.3	23.9	
Australian Capital Territory	75.2	87.9	91.8	16.6	
Australian Capital Cities	66.7	82.3	87.8	21.1	
Australian Rest of States	57.4	74.7	81.0	23.6	

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

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

Data based on place of enumeration.

Occupied private dwellings. Includes any type of internet connection that can be accessed from the dwelling via any method (computers, mobile or smart phones, gaming consoles, etc).

Calculation excludes Not Stated category from the denominator.

C 2.3.2 Residential water supply

Urban water utilities with over 10,000 customers provide water to about 85 per cent of Australia's population. Residential water supply is influenced by climate, rainfall, any government restrictions on domestic and commercial water use, water conservation measures, the available water supply, housing density and the price of water.⁶⁸

Table C 2.3.2.a Average annual residential water supplied by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2009-10 kL per property	2012-13 kL per property	2015-16 kL per property
Adelaide	n.a	193	206
Australian Capital Territory	199	199	195
Cairns	262	258	244
Darwin	458	454	405
Geelong	150	160	170
Melbourne	142	152	154
Newcastle-Maitland	184	176	166
Perth	276	249	240
South East Queensland	n.a	*156	159
Sydney	205	198	201
Toowoomba	n.a	130	145
Townsville	434	383	369

Source: Bureau of Meteorology 2017, National Performance Report 2015-16 – 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 20,000 and 100,000 customers).

Due to year on year data variation, change and trend comparisons over time have not been reported.

* Note that calculations use incomplete figures due to lack of data availability.

n.a. not available.

⁶⁸ National Water Commission 2014, *National Performance Report 2012-13: urban water utilities*, Canberra.

C 2.4 Land use

C 2.4.1 Land area and land use

Land area for each region is based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), and provides a context for understanding the distribution and density of settlement, industry and infrastructure.

The land cover indicators provide information on how land is being used. This includes land that is covered by vegetation as parkland or public open space, land that is part of a built-up urban area, and land that is agricultural. This information provides the foundation for regional and urban development planning.

Table C 2.4.1.a Land area by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	Land area
	hectare
	2016
Major Cities	1,889,050
Inner Regional	24,639,671
Outer Regional	78,398,791
Remote	92,233,280
Very Remote	571,620,069
AUSTRALIA	768,812,632

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); and ABS 2011, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Volume 5 – Remoteness Structure, July 2011 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.005)

Land use data consistent with the 2016 ASGS is not available for 2011 Remoteness Areas.

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

Sub-State Region	Land area hectare	Built-up area per cent	Agricultural per cent	Vegetation per cent	Other per cent
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)

Sub-State Region	Land area hectare	Built-up area per cent	Agricultural per cent	Vegetation per cent	Other per cent
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
Perth - North East	176,243	20.0	21.1	38.7	20.2

(continued)

Land area and land use by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Land area hectare	Built-up area per cent	Agricultural per cent	Vegetation per cent	Other per cent
2016					
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).

Rest of Australia includes other territories.

Data has been sourced from ASGS meshblock land use classifications. This is different from Yearbook 2016, where land use was sourced from ABS, National Regional Profile, 2007 to 2011 (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001).

Context 3: Industry and Innovation



The industries within a region provide the foundation of its economic activity. Businesses operating across a range of industries capitalise on a region's comparative and competitive advantage, generating income, providing jobs for locals and using the natural and human capital of the region.

To remain competitive, both domestically and internationally, and to lay the foundations for future growth, all industries are dependent on a variety of forms of innovation, both technological adaptation and process improvements. These different forms of innovation help ensure that an industry's needs can be met into the future, and that long term viability can be strengthened.

Industry and Innovation	
Industry	
Top employing industry	p. 302
Main growth and decline industry	p. 310
Structural change index	p. 318
Business activity	
Actively trading businesses	p. 323
Business size	p. 328
Innovation	
Employment in knowledge-intensive industries	p. 333

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 remoteness class

Remoteness Class	Top employing industry	Employment per cent
2006		
Major Cities	Retail Trade	11.6
Inner Regional	Retail Trade	12.6
Outer Regional	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	14.0
Remote	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	20.4
Very Remote	Public Administration and Safety	18.6
AUSTRALIA	Retail Trade	11.7
2011		
Major Cities	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.9
Inner Regional	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.8
Outer Regional	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	11.7
Remote	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	16.5
Very Remote	Mining	17.5
AUSTRALIA	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.9

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

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Calculation excludes Inadequately Described and Not Stated categories 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); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

Table C 3.1.1.b Top employing industry by major urban area

Major Urban Area	Top employing industry	Employment per cent
2006		
Greater Sydney	Retail Trade	10.8
Greater Melbourne	Manufacturing	13.3
Greater Brisbane	Retail Trade	11.5
Greater Perth	Retail Trade	11.7
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.4
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	Retail Trade	14.1
Newcastle - Maitland	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.4
Canberra - Queanbeyan	Public Administration and Safety	30.4
Sunshine Coast	Retail Trade	14.6
Wollongong	Manufacturing	12.7
Geelong	Manufacturing	14.3
Greater Hobart	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.7
Townsville	Public Administration and Safety	13.4
Cairns	Retail Trade	13.4
Greater Darwin	Public Administration and Safety	21.7
Toowoomba	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.2
Ballarat	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.3
Bendigo	Retail Trade	14.7
Albury - Wodonga	Manufacturing	15.1
Launceston	Retail Trade	13.8
2011		
Greater Sydney	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.2
Greater Melbourne	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.4
Greater Brisbane	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.7
Greater Perth	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.2
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.5
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	Retail Trade	12.8
Newcastle - Maitland	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.5
Canberra - Queanbeyan	Public Administration and Safety	32.8
Sunshine Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.8
Wollongong	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.6
Geelong	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.9
Greater Hobart	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.1
Townsville	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.0
Cairns	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.2
Greater Darwin	Public Administration and Safety	21.9
Toowoomba	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.9
Ballarat	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.6
Bendigo	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.9
Albury - Wodonga	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.6
Launceston	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.2

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 Inadequately Described and Not Stated categories 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); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

Table C 3.1.1.c Top employing industry by sub-state region

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Top employing industry</i>	<i>Employment</i> <i>per cent</i>
2006		
New South Wales	Retail Trade	11.4
Greater Sydney	Retail Trade	10.8
Central Coast	Retail Trade	14.0
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Retail Trade	11.6
Sydney - Blacktown	Manufacturing	15.2
Sydney - City and Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.0
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.9
Sydney - Inner South West	Retail Trade	11.6
Sydney - Inner West	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	11.9
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	17.2
Sydney - Northern Beaches	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.3
Sydney - Outer South West	Manufacturing	14.8
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	Manufacturing	11.8
Sydney - Parramatta	Manufacturing	12.4
Sydney - Ryde	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.4
Sydney - South West	Manufacturing	18.4
Sydney - Sutherland	Retail Trade	11.0
Rest of New South Wales	Retail Trade	12.6
Capital Region	Public Administration and Safety	12.7
Central West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	12.4
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Retail Trade	14.9
Far West and Orana	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15.7
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	Retail Trade	12.3
Illawarra	Manufacturing	12.6
Mid North Coast	Retail Trade	14.8
Murray	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	14.7
New England and North West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.3
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.3
Richmond - Tweed	Retail Trade	14.2
Riverina	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13.5
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Retail Trade	13.7
Victoria	Manufacturing	13.0
Greater Melbourne	Manufacturing	13.3
Melbourne - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	14.7
Melbourne - Inner East	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.9
Melbourne - Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	11.9
Melbourne - North East	Manufacturing	13.7
Melbourne - North West	Manufacturing	15.2
Melbourne - Outer East	Manufacturing	14.5
Melbourne - South East	Manufacturing	19.4
Melbourne - West	Manufacturing	16.1
Mornington Peninsula	Manufacturing	14.3

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Top employing industry</i>	<i>Employment per cent</i>
2006		
Rest of Victoria	Retail Trade	12.6
Ballarat	Manufacturing	13.4
Bendigo	Retail Trade	13.3
Geelong	Manufacturing	14.0
Hume	Manufacturing	13.3
Latrobe - Gippsland	Retail Trade	12.8
North West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	19.9
Shepparton	Manufacturing	14.8
Warrnambool and South West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.7
Queensland	Retail Trade	12.0
Greater Brisbane	Retail Trade	11.5
Brisbane - East	Manufacturing	13.0
Brisbane - North	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.0
Brisbane - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.7
Brisbane - West	Education and Training	12.6
Brisbane Inner City	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.8
Ipswich	Manufacturing	17.1
Logan - Beaudesert	Manufacturing	16.1
Moreton Bay - North	Retail Trade	13.2
Moreton Bay - South	Retail Trade	12.3
Rest of Queensland	Retail Trade	12.5
Cairns	Retail Trade	12.7
Darling Downs - Maranoa	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	24.2
Fitzroy	Manufacturing	10.9
Gold Coast	Retail Trade	13.9
Mackay	Mining	12.0
Queensland - Outback	Public Administration and Safety	18.5
<i>Far North</i>	Public Administration and Safety	35.1
<i>Outback - North</i>	Mining	20.5
<i>Outback - South</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	28.8
Sunshine Coast	Retail Trade	14.3
Toowoomba	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.7
Townsville	Public Administration and Safety	11.5
Wide Bay	Retail Trade	13.1
South Australia	Manufacturing	13.1
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.4
Adelaide - Central and Hills	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.8
Adelaide - North	Manufacturing	17.4
Adelaide - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.8
Adelaide - West	Manufacturing	14.0
Rest of South Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.2
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.9
South Australia - Outback	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	12.7
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	16.6
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	Mining	13.3

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Top employing industry	Employment
		per cent
	2006	
South Australia - South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	19.0
Western Australia	Retail Trade	11.5
Greater Perth	Retail Trade	11.7
Mandurah	Construction	14.4
Perth - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	14.5
Perth - North East	Retail Trade	12.0
Perth - North West	Retail Trade	12.1
Perth - South East	Retail Trade	11.8
Perth - South West	Manufacturing	12.2
Rest of Western Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	12.5
Bunbury	Manufacturing	13.0
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	26.0
Western Australia - Outback (North)	Mining	20.2
<i>Kimberley</i>	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.8
<i>East Pilbara</i>	Mining	28.4
<i>West Pilbara</i>	Mining	31.7
Western Australia - Outback (South)	Mining	12.6
<i>Esperance</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	19.9
<i>Gascoyne</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	14.1
<i>Goldfields</i>	Mining	24.7
<i>Mid West</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	12.8
Tasmania	Retail Trade	12.2
Greater Hobart	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.7
Rest of Tasmania	Manufacturing	12.5
Launceston and North East	Retail Trade	12.5
South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	18.8
West and North West	Manufacturing	14.7
Northern Territory	Public Administration and Safety	22.3
Greater Darwin	Public Administration and Safety	21.7
Rest of Northern Territory	Public Administration and Safety	23.8
Northern Territory - Outback	Public Administration and Safety	23.8
<i>Alice Springs</i>	Public Administration and Safety	18.7
<i>Barkly</i>	Public Administration and Safety	24.9
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	Public Administration and Safety	30.4
<i>East Arnhem</i>	Public Administration and Safety	23.9
<i>Katherine</i>	Public Administration and Safety	31.9
Australian Capital Territory	Public Administration and Safety	30.7
Australian Capital Cities	Retail Trade	11.4
Australian Rest of States	Retail Trade	12.3

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Top employing industry</i>	<i>Employment per cent</i>
<i>2011</i>		
New South Wales	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.9
Greater Sydney	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.2
Central Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.5
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Retail Trade	11.1
Sydney - Blacktown	Manufacturing	13.0
Sydney - City and Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	14.8
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	15.3
Sydney - Inner South West	Retail Trade	10.9
Sydney - Inner West	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.7
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	18.1
Sydney - Northern Beaches	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.5
Sydney - Outer South West	Manufacturing	13.3
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.6
Sydney - Parramatta	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.7
Sydney - Ryde	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.3
Sydney - South West	Manufacturing	16.2
Sydney - Sutherland	Health Care and Social Assistance	10.6
Rest of New South Wales	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.3
Capital Region	Public Administration and Safety	14.5
Central West	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.2
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.1
Far West and Orana	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13.9
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	Retail Trade	11.0
Illawarra	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.5
Mid North Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	16.0
Murray	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.1
New England and North West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15.1
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.5
Richmond - Tweed	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.4
Riverina	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	11.9
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.6
Victoria	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.8
Greater Melbourne	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.4
Melbourne - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	16.0
Melbourne - Inner East	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.5
Melbourne - Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.9
Melbourne - North East	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.7
Melbourne - North West	Manufacturing	12.2
Melbourne - Outer East	Manufacturing	12.4
Melbourne - South East	Manufacturing	16.6
Melbourne - West	Manufacturing	13.0
Mornington Peninsula	Construction	12.6

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Top employing industry	Employment per cent
2011		
Rest of Victoria	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.4
Ballarat	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.6
Bendigo	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.7
Geelong	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.6
Hume	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.6
Latrobe - Gippsland	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.4
North West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.0
Shepparton	Manufacturing	13.9
Warrnambool and South West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15.4
Queensland	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.2
Greater Brisbane	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.7
Brisbane - East	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.9
Brisbane - North	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.9
Brisbane - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.6
Brisbane - West	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.8
Brisbane Inner City	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	15.7
Ipswich	Manufacturing	13.9
Logan - Beaudesert	Manufacturing	13.9
Moreton Bay - North	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.2
Moreton Bay - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.8
Rest of Queensland	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.7
Cairns	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.2
Darling Downs - Maranoa	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	20.8
Fitzroy	Construction	10.0
Gold Coast	Retail Trade	12.6
Mackay	Mining	14.8
Queensland - Outback	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	14.2
<i>Far North</i>	Public Administration and Safety	18.3
<i>Outback - North</i>	Mining	25.1
<i>Outback - South</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	26.4
Sunshine Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.6
Toowoomba	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.2
Townsville	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.4
Wide Bay	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.4
South Australia	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.9
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.5
Adelaide - Central and Hills	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.4
Adelaide - North	Manufacturing	14.2
Adelaide - South	Health Care and Social Assistance	15.9
Adelaide - West	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.4
Rest of South Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	14.6
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	14.9
South Australia - Outback	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.7
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13.6
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	Mining	18.2

(continued)

Top employing industry by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Top employing industry	Employment per cent
2011		
South Australia - South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	16.5
Western Australia	Health Care and Social Assistance	10.6
Greater Perth	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.2
Mandurah	Construction	14.1
Perth - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	16.1
Perth - North East	Retail Trade	11.0
Perth - North West	Construction	11.9
Perth - South East	Retail Trade	10.6
Perth - South West	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.5
Rest of Western Australia	Mining	11.5
Bunbury	Construction	13.1
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	20.7
Western Australia - Outback (North)	Mining	26.9
<i>Kimberley</i>	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.1
<i>East Pilbara</i>	Mining	40.9
<i>West Pilbara</i>	Mining	32.3
Western Australia - Outback (South)	Mining	14.7
<i>Esperance</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.1
<i>Gascoyne</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	10.8
<i>Goldfields</i>	Mining	26.7
<i>Mid West</i>	Construction	10.9
Tasmania	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.2
Greater Hobart	Health Care and Social Assistance	13.1
Rest of Tasmania	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.5
Launceston and North East	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.2
South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15.6
West and North West	Manufacturing	12.4
Northern Territory	Public Administration and Safety	21.3
Greater Darwin	Public Administration and Safety	21.9
Rest of Northern Territory	Public Administration and Safety	20.5
Northern Territory - Outback	Public Administration and Safety	20.5
<i>Alice Springs</i>	Public Administration and Safety	19.0
<i>Barkly</i>	Public Administration and Safety	26.4
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	Public Administration and Safety	18.8
<i>East Arnhem</i>	Public Administration and Safety	14.8
<i>Katherine</i>	Public Administration and Safety	27.9
Australian Capital Territory	Public Administration and Safety	33.2
Australian Capital Cities	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.7
Australian Rest of States	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.3

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 usual residence.

Calculation excludes Inadequately Described and Not Stated categories 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); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

C 3.1.2 Main growth and decline industry

The industry sector that accounts for the largest increase (or decrease) in employed persons in a region provides useful context about the recent drivers of economic change in the region. This is a very high-level summary of changes in the industry base of the regions and how these changes are distributed across the 19 broad industry sectors.⁶⁹ This indicator is based on the place of usual residence of the employed person and not the location at which they work.

Table C 3.1.2.a Main growth and decline industries by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 - 2011	
	Industry	change persons
Growth		
Major Cities	Health Care and Social Assistance	155,978
Inner Regional	Health Care and Social Assistance	39,443
Outer Regional	Health Care and Social Assistance	15,484
Remote	Mining	3,539
Very Remote	Mining	7,471
AUSTRALIA	Health Care and Social Assistance	211,484
Decline		
Major Cities	Manufacturing	-38,539
Inner Regional	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-9,437
Outer Regional	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-13,492
Remote	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-3,922
Very Remote	Public Administration and Safety	-3,574
AUSTRALIA	Manufacturing	-49,187

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

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Aggregations may not sum from lower spatial units.

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

⁶⁹ ABS 2013, Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 2.0) (cat. no. 1292.0), Canberra.

Table C 3.1.2.b Main growth and decline industries by major urban area

Major Urban Area	Industry	2006 - 2011	change persons
		Growth	
Greater Sydney	Health Care and Social Assistance		35,651
Greater Melbourne	Health Care and Social Assistance		41,715
Greater Brisbane	Health Care and Social Assistance		28,204
Greater Perth	Construction		19,183
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance		11,518
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	Health Care and Social Assistance		8,415
Newcastle - Maitland	Health Care and Social Assistance		4,782
Canberra - Queanbeyan	Public Administration and Safety		12,162
Sunshine Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance		4,451
Wollongong	Health Care and Social Assistance		3,006
Geelong	Health Care and Social Assistance		3,189
Greater Hobart	Education and Training		1,361
Townsville	Health Care and Social Assistance		2,473
Cairns	Health Care and Social Assistance		2,582
Greater Darwin	Public Administration and Safety		2,133
Toowoomba	Health Care and Social Assistance		1,497
Ballarat	Health Care and Social Assistance		1,252
Bendigo	Health Care and Social Assistance		1,323
Albury - Wodonga	Health Care and Social Assistance		1,072
Launceston	Public Administration and Safety		508
		Decline	
Greater Sydney	Manufacturing		-9,632
Greater Melbourne	Manufacturing		-12,071
Greater Brisbane	Manufacturing		-6,211
Greater Perth	Information Media and Telecommunications		-709
Greater Adelaide	Manufacturing		-9,046
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	Manufacturing		-839
Newcastle - Maitland	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-411
Canberra - Queanbeyan	Manufacturing		-810
Sunshine Coast	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-373
Wollongong	Manufacturing		-1,694
Geelong	Manufacturing		-1,549
Greater Hobart	Manufacturing		-1,040
Townsville	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-83
Cairns	Construction		-270
Greater Darwin	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-150
Toowoomba	Manufacturing		-991
Ballarat	Manufacturing		-204
Bendigo	Information Media and Telecommunications		-332
Albury - Wodonga	Manufacturing		-416
Launceston	Wholesale Trade		-220

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.

Aggregations may not sum from lower spatial units.

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

Table C 3.1.2.c Main growth and decline industries by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	Industry	2006 - 2011	change persons
		Growth	
New South Wales	Health Care and Social Assistance		59,981
Greater Sydney	Health Care and Social Assistance		35,651
Central Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance		3,142
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Health Care and Social Assistance		1,324
Sydney - Blacktown	Health Care and Social Assistance		3,718
Sydney - City and Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services		5,654
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services		3,088
Sydney - Inner South West	Health Care and Social Assistance		4,257
Sydney - Inner West	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services		2,489
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services		3,631
Sydney - Northern Beaches	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services		2,138
Sydney - Outer South West	Health Care and Social Assistance		2,269
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	Health Care and Social Assistance		1,940
Sydney - Parramatta	Health Care and Social Assistance		4,004
Sydney - Ryde	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services		1,234
Sydney - South West	Health Care and Social Assistance		2,669
Sydney - Sutherland	Health Care and Social Assistance		1,280
Rest of New South Wales	Health Care and Social Assistance		24,282
Capital Region	Public Administration and Safety		2,565
Central West	Mining		2,198
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Health Care and Social Assistance		1,581
Far West and Orana	Health Care and Social Assistance		792
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	Mining		3,324
Illawarra	Health Care and Social Assistance		3,023
Mid North Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance		2,309
Murray	Health Care and Social Assistance		960
New England and North West	Health Care and Social Assistance		1,401
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Health Care and Social Assistance		3,972
Richmond - Tweed	Health Care and Social Assistance		2,572
Riverina	Health Care and Social Assistance		1,154
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Health Care and Social Assistance		1,452
Victoria	Health Care and Social Assistance		55,865
Greater Melbourne	Health Care and Social Assistance		41,715
Melbourne - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services		8,946
Melbourne - Inner East	Health Care and Social Assistance		2,175
Melbourne - Inner South	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services		3,523
Melbourne - North East	Health Care and Social Assistance		5,281
Melbourne - North West	Construction		3,343
Melbourne - Outer East	Health Care and Social Assistance		3,956
Melbourne - South East	Health Care and Social Assistance		7,867
Melbourne - West	Health Care and Social Assistance		8,067
Mornington Peninsula	Construction		2,820
Rest of Victoria	Health Care and Social Assistance		14,115
Ballarat	Health Care and Social Assistance		1,784
Bendigo	Health Care and Social Assistance		1,708
Geelong	Health Care and Social Assistance		3,467

(continued)

Main growth and decline industries by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Industry	2006 - 2011	change persons
		Growth	
Hume	Health Care and Social Assistance		1,441
Latrobe - Gippsland	Health Care and Social Assistance		2,274
North West	Health Care and Social Assistance		1,092
Shepparton	Health Care and Social Assistance		1,257
Warrnambool and South West	Health Care and Social Assistance		1,080
Queensland	Health Care and Social Assistance		56,225
Greater Brisbane	Health Care and Social Assistance		28,204
Brisbane - East	Health Care and Social Assistance		2,756
Brisbane - North	Health Care and Social Assistance		3,207
Brisbane - South	Health Care and Social Assistance		4,629
Brisbane - West	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services		1,724
Brisbane Inner City	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services		4,531
Ipswich	Health Care and Social Assistance		3,248
Logan - Beaudesert	Health Care and Social Assistance		3,482
Moreton Bay - North	Health Care and Social Assistance		3,101
Moreton Bay - South	Health Care and Social Assistance		2,988
Rest of Queensland	Health Care and Social Assistance		28,060
Cairns	Health Care and Social Assistance		3,366
Darling Downs - Maranoa	Mining		1,060
Central Queensland	Mining		2,891
Gold Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance		7,546
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	Mining		3,746
Queensland - Outback	Mining		1,647
<i>Far North</i>	Mining		599
<i>Outback - North</i>	Mining		971
<i>Outback - South</i>	Construction		306
Sunshine Coast	Health Care and Social Assistance		4,885
Toowoomba	Health Care and Social Assistance		1,610
Townsville	Health Care and Social Assistance		2,734
Wide Bay	Health Care and Social Assistance		3,570
South Australia	Health Care and Social Assistance		14,382
Greater Adelaide	Health Care and Social Assistance		11,518
Adelaide - Central and Hills	Health Care and Social Assistance		1,988
Adelaide - North	Health Care and Social Assistance		3,684
Adelaide - South	Health Care and Social Assistance		3,422
Adelaide - West	Health Care and Social Assistance		2,424
Rest of South Australia	Health Care and Social Assistance		2,846
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	Health Care and Social Assistance		778
South Australia - Outback	Mining		1,218
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	Mining		473
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	Mining		751
South Australia - South East	Health Care and Social Assistance		1,665
Western Australia	Mining		27,862
Greater Perth	Construction		19,183
Mandurah	Mining		1,102
Perth - Inner	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services		3,032
Perth - North East	Construction		2,096

(continued)

Main growth and decline industries by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Industry	2006 - 2011	change persons
		Growth	
Perth - North West	Construction		6,214
Perth - South East	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services		4,393
Perth - South West	Construction		4,535
Rest of Western Australia	Mining		10,346
Bunbury	Construction		1,820
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	Mining		1,168
Western Australia - Outback (North)	Mining		5,967
Kimberley	Education and Training		613
East Pilbara	Mining		3,493
West Pilbara	Construction		2,320
Western Australia - Outback (South)	Mining		2,041
Esperance	Mining		251
Gascoyne	Construction		117
Goldfields	Mining		1,052
Mid West	Construction		836
Tasmania	Construction		2,862
Greater Hobart	Education and Training		1,361
Rest of Tasmania	Construction		1,579
Launceston and North East	Construction		691
South East	Health Care and Social Assistance		287
West and North West	Mining		753
Northern Territory	Construction		1,960
Greater Darwin	Public Administration and Safety		2,133
Rest of Northern Territory	Other Services		1,265
Northern Territory - Outback	Other Services		1,265
Alice Springs	Health Care and Social Assistance		317
Barkly	Education and Training		79
Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem	Other Services		568
East Arnhem	Other Services		415
Katherine	Other Services		236
Australian Capital Territory	Public Administration and Safety		11,026
Australian Capital Cities	Health Care and Social Assistance		138,254
Australian Rest of States	Health Care and Social Assistance		73,132

(continued)

Main growth and decline industries by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Industry	2006 - 2011	change persons
		Decline	
New South Wales	Manufacturing		-13,118
Greater Sydney	Manufacturing		-9,632
Central Coast	Manufacturing		-250
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Manufacturing		-526
Sydney - Blacktown	Manufacturing		-469
Sydney - City and Inner South	Manufacturing		-178
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	Manufacturing		-225
Sydney - Inner South West	Manufacturing		-2,065
Sydney - Inner West	Manufacturing		-278
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	Retail Trade		-1,050
Sydney - Northern Beaches	Manufacturing		-723
Sydney - Outer South West	Manufacturing		-342
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	Manufacturing		-1,032
Sydney - Parramatta	Manufacturing		-437
Sydney - Ryde	Retail Trade		-338
Sydney - South West	Manufacturing		-1,234
Sydney - Sutherland	Manufacturing		-1,242
Rest of New South Wales	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-8,373
Capital Region	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-740
Central West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-1,276
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-198
Far West and Orana	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-685
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-543
Illawarra	Manufacturing		-1,826
Mid North Coast	Manufacturing		-498
Murray	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-1,531
New England and North West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-1,066
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-219
Richmond - Tweed	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-704
Riverina	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-874
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-74
Victoria	Manufacturing		-16,057
Greater Melbourne	Manufacturing		-12,071
Melbourne - Inner	Manufacturing		-705
Melbourne - Inner East	Manufacturing		-1,464
Melbourne - Inner South	Manufacturing		-1,730
Melbourne - North East	Manufacturing		-1,792
Melbourne - North West	Manufacturing		-1,457
Melbourne - Outer East	Manufacturing		-3,297
Melbourne - South East	Manufacturing		-1,088
Melbourne - West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-14
Mornington Peninsula	Manufacturing		-880
Rest of Victoria	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-6,466
Ballarat	Manufacturing		-590
Bendigo	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-356
Geelong	Manufacturing		-1,506
Hume	Manufacturing		-762

(continued)

Main growth and decline industries by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Industry	2006 - 2011	change persons
		Decline	
Latrobe - Gippsland	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-872
North West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-2,034
Shepparton	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-1,376
Warrnambool and South West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-948
Queensland	Manufacturing		-8,545
Greater Brisbane	Manufacturing		-6,211
Brisbane - East	Manufacturing		-528
Brisbane - North	Manufacturing		-786
Brisbane - South	Manufacturing		-1,309
Brisbane - West	Retail Trade		-913
Brisbane Inner City	Manufacturing		-879
Ipswich	Manufacturing		-775
Logan - Beaudesert	Manufacturing		-973
Moreton Bay - North	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-290
Moreton Bay - South	Information Media and Telecommunications		-139
Rest of Queensland	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-5,283
Cairns	Manufacturing		-418
Darling Downs - Maranoa	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-1,208
Central Queensland	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-464
Gold Coast	Manufacturing		-892
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-730
Queensland - Outback	Public Administration and Safety		-2,104
<i>Far North</i>	Public Administration and Safety		-1,968
<i>Outback - North</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-80
<i>Outback - South</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-9
Sunshine Coast	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-633
Toowoomba	Manufacturing		-938
Townsville	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-439
Wide Bay	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-1,204
South Australia	Manufacturing		-10,599
Greater Adelaide	Manufacturing		-9,046
Adelaide - Central and Hills	Manufacturing		-1,069
Adelaide - North	Manufacturing		-3,052
Adelaide - South	Manufacturing		-3,654
Adelaide - West	Manufacturing		-1,271
Rest of South Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-2,808
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-872
South Australia - Outback	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-519
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-512
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	Public Administration and Safety		-196
South Australia - South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-1,426
Western Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-4,455
Greater Perth	Information Media and Telecommunications		-709
Mandurah	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-7
Perth - Inner	Manufacturing		-67
Perth - North East	Information Media and Telecommunications		-194
Perth - North West	Information Media and Telecommunications		-269

(continued)

Main growth and decline industries by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	Industry	2006 - 2011	change persons
		Decline	
Perth - South East	Information Media and Telecommunications		-268
Perth - South West	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-166
Rest of Western Australia	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-3,748
Bunbury	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-637
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-2,320
Western Australia - Outback (North)	Public Administration and Safety		-235
<i>Kimberley</i>	Public Administration and Safety		-408
<i>East Pilbara</i>	Information Media and Telecommunications		-6
<i>West Pilbara</i>	Retail Trade		-33
Western Australia - Outback (South)	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-793
<i>Esperance</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-138
<i>Gascoyne</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-123
<i>Goldfields</i>	Health Care and Social Assistance		-120
<i>Mid West</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-498
Tasmania	Manufacturing		-2,207
Greater Hobart	Manufacturing		-1,040
Rest of Tasmania	Manufacturing		-1,153
Launceston and North East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-482
South East	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-258
West and North West	Manufacturing		-674
Northern Territory	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-195
Greater Darwin	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-150
Rest of Northern Territory	Public Administration and Safety		-390
Northern Territory - Outback	Public Administration and Safety		-390
<i>Alice Springs</i>	Accommodation and Food Services		-202
<i>Barkly</i>	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-64
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	Public Administration and Safety		-238
<i>East Arnhem</i>	Public Administration and Safety		-350
<i>Katherine</i>	Health Care and Social Assistance		-100
Australian Capital Territory	Manufacturing		-664
Australian Capital Cities	Manufacturing		-37,952
Australian Rest of States	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		-27,814

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.

Aggregations may not sum from lower spatial units.

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

C 3.1.3 Structural change index

The Structural Change Index is a measure of the extent of structural change occurring in a region, based on the change in the industry mix of employment between two points in time. The index provides contextual information on the distribution of economic activity within a region, and how this changes over time.⁷⁰ Relatively high index values will be evident for regions that are going through a very pronounced phase of industry transition, irrespective of whether that transition relates to major industry decline or growth. This indicator is based on the place of usual residence of the employed person and not the location at which they work.

Table C 3.1.3.a Structural change index by remoteness class

Remoteness Class	2006 - 2011
	index
Major Cities	3.6
Inner Regional	4.0
Outer Regional	4.4
Remote	6.1
Very Remote	15.7
AUSTRALIA	3.8

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

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

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

Structural change index is based on the Productivity Commission 1998, Aspects of structural change in Australia, research paper, Melbourne.

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); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

⁷⁰ Productivity Commission 2013, *Looking Back on Structural Change in Australia: 2002–2012, Supplement to Annual Report 2011-12*, Canberra.

Table C 3.1.3.b Structural change index by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 - 2011
	index
Greater Sydney	2.7
Greater Melbourne	3.9
Greater Brisbane	4.6
Greater Perth	4.5
Greater Adelaide	4.4
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	5.5
Newcastle - Maitland	3.4
Canberra - Queanbeyan	3.7
Sunshine Coast	5.6
Wollongong	4.5
Geelong	5.4
Greater Hobart	3.8
Townsville	3.0
Cairns	6.5
Greater Darwin	4.6
Toowoomba	5.2
Ballarat	4.7
Bendigo	4.2
Albury - Wodonga	4.7
Launceston	4.4

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.

Structural change index is based on the Productivity Commission 1998, Aspects of structural change in Australia, research paper, Melbourne.

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

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); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

Table C 3.1.3.c Structural change index by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 - 2011 index
New South Wales	3.1
Greater Sydney	2.7
Central Coast	3.5
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	2.5
Sydney - Blacktown	3.6
Sydney - City and Inner South	3.5
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	3.4
Sydney - Inner South West	3.4
Sydney - Inner West	2.6
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	2.6
Sydney - Northern Beaches	2.9
Sydney - Outer South West	3.1
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	2.6
Sydney - Parramatta	3.2
Sydney - Ryde	2.8
Sydney - South West	3.5
Sydney - Sutherland	3.5
Rest of New South Wales	3.9
Capital Region	4.5
Central West	5.3
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	4.5
Far West and Orana	3.9
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	4.3
Illawarra	4.5
Mid North Coast	4.7
Murray	4.9
New England and North West	3.5
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	3.2
Richmond - Tweed	4.4
Riverina	3.7
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	3.9
Victoria	4.1
Greater Melbourne	3.9
Melbourne - Inner	3.5
Melbourne - Inner East	2.9
Melbourne - Inner South	3.8
Melbourne - North East	4.4
Melbourne - North West	4.7
Melbourne - Outer East	4.4
Melbourne - South East	4.4
Melbourne - West	4.6
Mornington Peninsula	3.9
Rest of Victoria	4.5
Ballarat	4.8
Bendigo	4.5
Geelong	5.2
Hume	4.0

(continued)

Structural change index by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 - 2011 index
Latrobe - Gippsland	4.3
North West	4.6
Shepparton	5.0
Warrnambool and South West	3.9
Queensland	4.4
Greater Brisbane	4.6
Brisbane - East	4.8
Brisbane - North	5.2
Brisbane - South	5.3
Brisbane - West	5.0
Brisbane Inner City	5.4
Ipswich	4.8
Logan - Beaudesert	4.7
Moreton Bay - North	4.5
Moreton Bay - South	4.7
Rest of Queensland	4.8
Cairns	5.1
Darling Downs - Maranoa	6.1
Central Queensland	4.9
Gold Coast	5.6
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	5.2
Queensland - Outback	10.5
<i>Far North</i>	22.3
<i>Outback - North</i>	6.5
<i>Outback - South</i>	4.7
Sunshine Coast	5.5
Toowoomba	4.7
Townsville	3.1
Wide Bay	5.5
South Australia	4.5
Greater Adelaide	4.4
Adelaide - Central and Hills	3.3
Adelaide - North	4.9
Adelaide - South	4.8
Adelaide - West	4.8
Rest of South Australia	4.8
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	4.5
South Australia - Outback	5.8
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	5.3
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	8.2
South Australia - South East	5.4
Western Australia	5.0
Greater Perth	4.5
Mandurah	5.5
Perth - Inner	5.5
Perth - North East	4.3
Perth - North West	4.7
Perth - South East	4.5

(continued)

Structural change index by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 - 2011 index
Perth - South West	5.1
Rest of Western Australia	6.8
Bunbury	4.7
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	6.5
Western Australia - Outback (North)	13.0
<i>Kimberley</i>	10.1
<i>East Pilbara</i>	14.2
<i>West Pilbara</i>	12.2
Western Australia - Outback (South)	5.3
<i>Esperance</i>	7.6
<i>Gascoyne</i>	8.9
<i>Goldfields</i>	4.8
<i>Mid West</i>	6.5
Tasmania	4.5
Greater Hobart	3.8
Rest of Tasmania	5.0
Launceston and North East	4.7
South East	6.0
West and North West	5.1
Northern Territory	4.6
Greater Darwin	4.6
Rest of Northern Territory	8.6
Northern Territory - Outback	8.6
<i>Alice Springs</i>	5.3
<i>Barkly</i>	13.2
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	21.4
<i>East Arnhem</i>	17.5
<i>Katherine</i>	9.0
Australian Capital Territory	3.8
Australian Capital Cities	3.6
Australian Rest of States	4.3

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

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

Structural change index is based on the Productivity Commission 1998, Aspects of structural change in Australia, research paper, Melbourne.

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

Data based on place of usual residence.

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); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

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 over the financial 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	2012 businesses	2014 businesses	2016 businesses	2012 - 2016 change businesses	Trend
Major Cities	1,496,071	1,473,142	1,543,172	47,101	
Inner Regional	365,265	357,239	361,420	-3,845	
Outer Regional	205,885	201,558	199,385	-6,500	
Remote	31,982	31,608	30,815	-1,167	
Very Remote	12,048	11,970	11,776	-272	
AUSTRALIA	2,141,283	2,100,163	2,171,544	30,261	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2012 to Jun 2016, (cat. no. 8165.0)

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

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

Entities not considered to be actively trading in the market sector are not considered to be businesses and, as such, are also excluded from these business counts.

Multiple location businesses are included, but it is currently only possible to account for their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia.

Australian and state/territory data includes businesses whose location is "currently unknown" at the finer spatial level.

Table C 3.2.1.b Actively trading businesses by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2012	2014	2016	2012 - 2016	Trend
	businesses	businesses	businesses	change businesses	
Greater Sydney	478,822	470,756	497,587	18,765	
Greater Melbourne	413,719	411,295	433,587	19,868	
Greater Brisbane	189,819	184,733	191,383	1,564	
Greater Perth	171,251	169,889	176,383	5,132	
Greater Adelaide	109,017	105,923	107,200	-1,817	
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	65,101	62,909	66,031	930	
Newcastle - Maitland	29,706	29,565	30,791	1,085	
Canberra - Queanbeyan	28,086	27,504	28,323	237	
Sunshine Coast	31,570	30,909	32,340	770	
Wollongong	16,041	15,702	16,570	529	
Geelong	17,306	17,425	18,249	943	
Greater Hobart	15,246	14,763	14,871	-375	
Townsville	11,248	10,970	10,726	-522	
Cairns	12,655	12,230	12,280	-375	
Greater Darwin	10,348	10,288	10,362	14	
Toowoomba	10,268	10,444	10,671	403	
Ballarat	7,346	7,509	7,792	446	
Bendigo	6,286	6,267	6,311	25	
Albury - Wodonga	6,968	6,897	7,069	101	
Launceston	6,497	6,155	6,218	-279	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2012 to Jun 2016, (cat. no. 8165.0)

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

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

Entities not considered to be actively trading in the market sector are not considered to be businesses and, as such, are also excluded from these business counts.

Multiple location businesses are included, but it is currently only possible to account for their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia.

Australian and state/territory data includes businesses whose location is "currently unknown" at the finer spatial level.

Table C 3.2.1.c Actively trading businesses by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2012 businesses	2014 businesses	2016 businesses	2012 - 2016 change businesses	Trend
New South Wales	710,780	697,009	727,433	16,653	
Greater Sydney	478,822	470,756	497,587	18,765	
Central Coast	21,827	21,280	21,907	80	
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	25,636	25,529	27,248	1,612	
Sydney - Blacktown	18,283	17,906	19,531	1,248	
Sydney - City and Inner South	73,264	72,175	75,538	2,274	
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	31,066	30,631	32,117	1,051	
Sydney - Inner South West	49,519	48,759	52,333	2,814	
Sydney - Inner West	31,201	30,948	33,000	1,799	
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	55,093	54,251	56,520	1,427	
Sydney - Northern Beaches	30,982	30,597	31,283	301	
Sydney - Outer South West	16,027	15,497	16,516	489	
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	21,136	20,233	21,062	-74	
Sydney - Parramatta	38,392	38,111	41,932	3,540	
Sydney - Ryde	17,081	16,934	18,078	997	
Sydney - South West	28,384	27,429	29,557	1,173	
Sydney - Sutherland	20,930	20,479	20,961	31	
Rest of New South Wales	220,254	216,233	219,661	-593	
Capital Region	20,779	20,258	20,401	-378	
Central West	19,528	19,429	19,529	1	
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	10,860	10,514	10,472	-388	
Far West and Orana	11,709	11,586	11,522	-187	
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	17,974	17,646	18,266	292	
Illawarra	16,725	16,368	17,263	538	
Mid North Coast	16,266	15,837	15,930	-336	
Murray	11,957	11,825	11,882	-75	
New England and North West	20,101	20,013	19,729	-372	
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	24,176	23,917	24,837	661	
Richmond - Tweed	22,132	21,437	22,027	-105	
Riverina	16,120	15,848	15,859	-261	
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	11,932	11,566	11,946	14	
Victoria	551,205	545,936	570,071	18,866	
Greater Melbourne	413,719	411,295	433,587	19,868	
Melbourne - Inner	94,348	95,961	100,729	6,381	
Melbourne - Inner East	42,611	42,537	44,699	2,088	
Melbourne - Inner South	46,691	45,977	47,486	795	
Melbourne - North East	36,376	36,037	37,642	1,266	
Melbourne - North West	26,623	26,184	28,449	1,826	
Melbourne - Outer East	44,582	42,891	43,338	-1,244	
Melbourne - South East	57,272	56,804	61,054	3,782	
Melbourne - West	41,490	41,665	46,068	4,578	
Mornington Peninsula	23,733	23,238	24,105	372	
Rest of Victoria	132,077	130,075	131,746	-331	
Ballarat	12,428	12,673	13,043	615	
Bendigo	12,004	11,900	12,060	56	
Geelong	20,303	20,374	21,298	995	

(continued)

Actively trading businesses by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2012 businesses	2014 businesses	2016 businesses	2012 - 2016 change businesses	Trend
Hume	17,697	17,179	17,447	-250	
Latrobe - Gippsland	24,479	23,901	24,155	-324	
North West	17,074	16,726	16,654	-420	
Shepparton	13,825	13,479	13,500	-325	
Warrnambool and South West	14,279	13,843	13,596	-683	
Queensland	428,549	416,780	425,570	-2,979	
Greater Brisbane	189,819	184,733	191,383	1,564	
Brisbane - East	18,466	17,922	18,417	-49	
Brisbane - North	15,377	15,010	15,763	386	
Brisbane - South	31,396	30,837	32,648	1,252	
Brisbane - West	14,661	14,340	14,591	-70	
Brisbane Inner City	43,174	43,090	44,177	1,003	
Ipswich	17,352	16,713	17,357	5	
Logan - Beaudesert	22,170	20,858	21,704	-466	
Moreton Bay - North	14,618	13,754	14,008	-610	
Moreton Bay - South	12,601	12,210	12,721	120	
Rest of Queensland	232,651	227,255	229,377	-3,274	
Cairns	22,872	22,129	22,041	-831	
Darling Downs - Maranoa	18,452	18,788	18,580	128	
Central Queensland	18,267	17,931	17,412	-855	
Gold Coast	61,863	59,832	62,772	909	
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	16,484	15,927	15,014	-1,470	
Queensland - Outback	7,222	7,259	7,126	-96	
Far North	1,711	1,690	1,741	30	
Outback - North	2,321	2,342	2,227	-94	
Outback - South	3,192	3,231	3,162	-30	
Sunshine Coast	35,506	34,512	36,031	525	
Toowoomba	11,949	12,135	12,408	459	
Townsville	17,351	16,930	16,441	-910	
Wide Bay	22,671	21,809	21,561	-1,110	
South Australia	148,137	143,586	144,514	-3,623	
Greater Adelaide	109,017	105,923	107,200	-1,817	
Adelaide - Central and Hills	46,579	46,252	46,684	105	
Adelaide - North	21,600	20,342	20,978	-622	
Adelaide - South	22,752	21,757	21,724	-1,028	
Adelaide - West	18,084	17,571	17,821	-263	
Rest of South Australia	36,946	36,042	35,728	-1,218	
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	11,191	11,032	10,991	-200	
South Australia - Outback	6,860	6,653	6,441	-419	
Eyre Peninsula and South West	5,461	5,345	5,189	-272	
Outback - North and East	1,406	1,314	1,254	-152	
South Australia - South East	18,900	18,359	18,292	-608	
Western Australia	221,901	218,783	225,005	3,104	
Greater Perth	171,251	169,889	176,383	5,132	
Mandurah	5,700	5,487	5,704	4	
Perth - Inner	35,625	35,485	35,940	315	
Perth - North East	19,642	19,251	19,941	299	

(continued)

Actively trading businesses by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2012 businesses	2014 businesses	2016 businesses	2012 - 2016 change businesses	Trend
Perth - North West	43,105	43,093	45,215	2,110	
Perth - South East	37,599	37,128	38,777	1,178	
Perth - South West	29,582	29,447	30,801	1,219	
Rest of Western Australia	48,608	47,515	47,250	-1,358	
Bunbury	15,721	15,439	15,695	-26	
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	17,019	16,776	16,690	-329	
Western Australia - Outback (North)	4,960	4,755	4,458	-502	
<i>Kimberley</i>	2,513	2,362	2,266	-247	
<i>East Pilbara</i>	1,082	1,020	953	-129	
<i>West Pilbara</i>	1,367	1,366	1,236	-131	
Western Australia - Outback (South)	10,915	10,543	10,401	-514	
<i>Esperance</i>	2,046	2,025	2,021	-25	
<i>Gascoyne</i>	999	981	1,011	12	
<i>Goldfields</i>	2,582	2,391	2,307	-275	
<i>Mid West</i>	5,289	5,151	5,057	-232	
Tasmania	38,630	37,028	37,046	-1,584	
Greater Hobart	15,246	14,763	14,871	-375	
Rest of Tasmania	23,004	21,986	21,910	-1,094	
Launceston and North East	11,769	11,226	11,283	-486	
South East	3,128	3,000	2,965	-163	
West and North West	8,109	7,764	7,665	-444	
Northern Territory	14,657	14,277	14,312	-345	
Greater Darwin	10,348	10,288	10,362	14	
Rest of Northern Territory	3,929	3,649	3,629	-300	
Northern Territory - Outback	3,929	3,649	3,629	-300	
<i>Alice Springs</i>	2,224	2,071	2,006	-218	
<i>Barkly</i>	218	203	198	-20	
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	331	312	344	13	
<i>East Arnhem</i>	255	197	190	-65	
<i>Katherine</i>	904	866	889	-15	
Australian Capital Territory	25,822	25,322	26,183	361	
Australian Capital Cities	1,414,044	1,392,969	1,457,556	43,512	
Australian Rest of States	697,469	682,755	689,301	-8,168	

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2012 to Jun 2016, (cat. no. 8165.0)
Sub-state regions are SA4 (2016 ASGS), italicised regions are SA3 (2016 ASGS).

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

Entities not considered to be actively trading in the market sector are not considered to be businesses and, as such, are also excluded from these business counts.

Multiple location businesses are included, but it is currently only possible to account for their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia.

Australian and state/territory data includes businesses whose location is "currently unknown" at the finer spatial level.

C 3.2.2 Business size

This indicator provides a summary profile of business size for a region, based on those businesses which actively traded in goods or services during 2015-16. 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	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20 or more employees
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2016				
Major Cities	60.8	27.9	8.8	2.4
Inner Regional	60.7	27.4	9.9	2.0
Outer Regional	61.0	26.8	10.2	2.0
Remote	60.0	27.1	10.7	2.2
Very Remote	61.4	26.9	9.7	2.0
AUSTRALIA	60.7	27.6	9.2	2.5

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2012 to Jun 2016 (cat. no. 8165.0)
Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 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.

Table C 3.2.2.b Business size by major urban area

Major Urban Area	Non-employing	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20 or more employees
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2016				
Greater Sydney	58.6	30.9	8.2	2.3
Greater Melbourne	61.9	27.4	8.3	2.3
Greater Brisbane	60.8	27.2	9.4	2.5
Greater Perth	63.0	24.7	9.4	2.9
Greater Adelaide	66.6	22.1	8.9	2.4
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	62.9	26.3	8.6	2.2
Newcastle - Maitland	54.4	30.8	12.0	2.9
Canberra - Queanbeyan	57.1	29.2	10.7	2.9
Sunshine Coast	61.0	27.5	9.5	2.0
Wollongong	54.0	33.0	10.8	2.1
Geelong	59.5	28.5	9.7	2.3
Greater Hobart	60.1	25.6	11.4	2.9
Townsville	56.2	27.0	13.6	3.2
Cairns	57.7	27.8	11.6	2.9
Greater Darwin	59.4	24.6	11.9	4.1
Toowoomba	60.1	26.0	11.1	2.8
Ballarat	59.4	27.0	11.0	2.5
Bendigo	55.0	29.6	12.4	2.9
Albury - Wodonga	59.1	27.0	11.1	2.8
Launceston	57.2	26.6	13.2	2.9

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2012 to Jun 2016 (cat. no. 8165.0)

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

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

Entities not considered to be actively trading in the market sector are not considered to be businesses and, as such, are also excluded from these business counts.

Multiple location businesses are included, but it is currently only possible to account for their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia.

Table C 3.2.2.c Business size by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	Non-employed	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20 or more employees
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2016				
New South Wales	58.5	30.2	8.9	2.4
Greater Sydney	58.6	30.9	8.2	2.3
Central Coast	54.2	33.8	9.9	2.0
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	57.1	32.8	8.3	1.8
Sydney - Blacktown	57.3	32.0	8.4	2.3
Sydney - City and Inner South	58.8	27.0	9.9	4.2
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	64.3	27.6	6.5	1.6
Sydney - Inner South West	60.3	31.4	6.9	1.4
Sydney - Inner West	60.7	30.5	7.2	1.6
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	61.1	28.8	7.7	2.4
Sydney - Northern Beaches	58.8	31.4	7.9	1.9
Sydney - Outer South West	54.0	34.8	9.2	2.0
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	54.7	34.1	9.4	1.9
Sydney - Parramatta	58.4	31.4	7.9	2.3
Sydney - Ryde	60.1	30.4	7.1	2.4
Sydney - South West	53.4	36.8	7.9	1.9
Sydney - Sutherland	56.4	33.1	8.9	1.6
Rest of New South Wales	58.7	28.9	10.4	1.9
Capital Region	56.7	30.9	10.8	1.6
Central West	58.8	28.8	10.7	1.7
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	59.0	28.5	10.6	1.9
Far West and Orana	60.4	27.2	10.7	1.7
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	58.2	28.7	10.7	2.4
Illawarra	54.2	33.0	10.7	2.1
Mid North Coast	60.7	28.0	9.5	1.8
Murray	59.4	27.6	10.7	2.3
New England and North West	62.6	26.8	9.4	1.3
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	54.3	31.1	11.8	2.8
Richmond - Tweed	64.0	25.3	8.9	1.8
Riverina	59.5	28.2	10.4	1.9
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	56.2	31.9	10.3	1.7
Victoria	61.6	27.4	8.6	2.4
Greater Melbourne	61.9	27.4	8.3	2.3
Melbourne - Inner	63.0	24.4	9.4	3.3
Melbourne - Inner East	63.5	27.5	7.4	1.6
Melbourne - Inner South	64.0	26.5	7.6	1.9
Melbourne - North East	61.8	28.8	7.5	1.9
Melbourne - North West	62.6	26.7	8.3	2.4
Melbourne - Outer East	57.9	31.1	8.9	2.1
Melbourne - South East	60.4	28.2	8.8	2.6
Melbourne - West	62.6	28.3	7.3	1.9
Mornington Peninsula	59.6	30.2	8.6	1.6
Rest of Victoria	60.9	27.8	9.5	1.9
Ballarat	60.0	28.8	9.2	2.0
Bendigo	59.1	28.4	10.2	2.2

(continued)

Business size by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Non-employed</i>	<i>1-4 employees</i>	<i>5-19 employees</i>	<i>20 or more employees</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
Geelong	60.0	28.4	9.5	2.1
Hume	63.7	26.0	8.8	1.5
Latrobe - Gippsland	63.4	26.2	8.8	1.6
North West	57.9	30.4	9.9	1.8
Shepparton	61.9	26.2	9.9	2.1
Warrnambool and South West	59.5	28.6	10.1	1.8
Queensland	61.4	26.5	9.6	2.6
Greater Brisbane	60.8	27.2	9.4	2.5
Brisbane - East	58.1	29.5	10.0	2.5
Brisbane - North	60.2	26.7	10.0	3.0
Brisbane - South	60.9	27.1	9.6	2.4
Brisbane - West	61.0	29.3	7.8	1.9
Brisbane Inner City	63.2	23.9	9.6	3.3
Ipswich	62.3	26.4	8.9	2.4
Logan - Beaudesert	60.8	27.8	9.3	2.1
Moreton Bay - North	58.3	29.9	9.5	2.3
Moreton Bay - South	57.6	31.2	9.2	2.0
Rest of Queensland	62.1	26.0	9.6	2.3
Cairns	59.6	26.6	11.1	2.8
Darling Downs - Maranoa	68.7	22.2	7.4	1.7
Central Queensland	62.4	25.1	10.3	2.2
Gold Coast	63.0	26.3	8.4	2.2
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	59.8	26.4	10.9	2.8
Queensland - Outback	62.7	25.4	9.8	2.0
<i>Far North</i>	62.6	22.4	11.6	3.4
<i>Outback - North</i>	59.1	26.0	12.1	2.7
<i>Outback - South</i>	65.1	26.6	7.2	1.1
Sunshine Coast	61.1	27.5	9.4	2.0
Toowoomba	60.5	26.1	10.7	2.7
Townsville	58.3	26.9	12.1	2.7
Wide Bay	62.5	25.1	10.1	2.3
South Australia	65.0	23.2	9.4	2.4
Greater Adelaide	66.6	22.1	8.9	2.4
Adelaide - Central and Hills	68.4	21.0	8.4	2.3
Adelaide - North	65.9	23.3	8.6	2.3
Adelaide - South	66.1	23.3	8.6	2.0
Adelaide - West	63.5	21.9	11.2	3.3
Rest of South Australia	60.7	26.8	10.8	1.8
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	61.4	27.5	9.6	1.5
South Australia - Outback	57.6	28.3	12.0	2.1
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	58.2	28.4	11.5	1.9
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	54.9	27.9	14.2	3.0
South Australia - South East	61.3	25.8	11.0	1.8
Western Australia	62.2	25.1	9.7	3.0
Greater Perth	63.0	24.7	9.4	2.9
Mandurah	61.2	26.3	9.9	2.6

(continued)

Business size by sub-state region (continued)

<i>Sub-State Region</i>	<i>Non-employed</i>	<i>1-4 employees</i>	<i>5-19 employees</i>	<i>20 or more employees</i>
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
Perth - Inner	63.2	23.7	9.4	3.7
Perth - North East	61.8	25.3	9.9	2.9
Perth - North West	64.2	25.0	8.5	2.3
Perth - South East	62.9	24.6	9.7	2.9
Perth - South West	62.4	24.8	9.8	2.9
Rest of Western Australia	59.9	26.7	10.7	2.6
Bunbury	62.6	23.6	10.9	2.9
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	60.2	29.0	9.1	1.7
Western Australia - Outback (North)	56.5	25.2	13.6	4.7
<i>Kimberley</i>	55.6	25.1	14.2	5.1
<i>East Pilbara</i>	59.8	24.0	12.1	4.1
<i>West Pilbara</i>	55.5	26.1	13.8	4.6
Western Australia - Outback (South)	56.9	28.4	11.9	2.9
<i>Esperance</i>	57.9	30.0	10.3	1.7
<i>Gascoyne</i>	56.1	24.8	14.4	4.7
<i>Goldfields</i>	52.7	29.0	14.2	4.1
<i>Mid West</i>	58.5	28.2	10.9	2.4
Tasmania	59.5	25.9	11.6	2.9
Greater Hobart	60.1	25.6	11.4	2.9
Rest of Tasmania	59.5	26.2	11.8	2.5
Launceston and North East	59.7	26.1	11.8	2.4
South East	62.0	24.2	10.9	3.0
West and North West	58.0	27.1	12.3	2.6
Northern Territory	57.9	24.4	13.0	4.7
Greater Darwin	59.4	24.6	11.9	4.1
Rest of Northern Territory	55.4	24.2	15.4	5.1
Northern Territory - Outback	55.4	24.2	15.4	5.1
<i>Alice Springs</i>	56.1	22.8	15.8	5.4
<i>Barkly</i>	49.8	30.5	16.7	3.0
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	65.0	19.7	10.7	4.6
<i>East Arnhem</i>	53.7	24.7	13.2	8.4
<i>Katherine</i>	51.6	27.6	16.2	4.6
Australian Capital Territory	57.0	29.3	10.7	3.0
Australian Capital Cities	61.0	27.9	8.7	2.4
Australian Rest of States	60.4	27.4	10.1	2.1

Source: ABS 2017, Customised report, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2012 to Jun 2016 (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.

C 3.3 Innovation

C 3.3.1 Employment in knowledge-intensive industries

Employment in knowledge-intensive industries indicates the number of people working in high and medium-high technology manufacturing sectors such as communication equipment manufacturing, or knowledge-oriented services such as education, medical services and banking. These industries tend to be concentrated in certain regions since investment, infrastructure and human capital tend to be geographically clustered.⁷¹ Knowledge-intensive industries are important for regional economies because of their links to innovative products, new production processes, productivity and the creation of well-paying jobs. 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 remoteness class*

Remoteness Class	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006 - 2011 change percentage points
Major Cities	33.7	34.9	1.2
Inner Regional	25.9	26.8	0.9
Outer Regional	21.7	22.9	1.2
Remote	19.0	19.9	0.9
Very Remote	15.6	18.2	2.6
AUSTRALIA	30.8	32.1	1.3

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

Remoteness Area classification is based on the 2011 ASGS.

Data based on place of usual residence.

Includes high and medium-high technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive services, based on the OECD publication *Regions at a Glance 2009* <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2009-en>.

Calculation excludes Inadequately Described and Not Stated categories 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); ABS 2016, *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016* (cat. no. 2901.0)).

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

⁷¹ OECD 2009, *Regions at a Glance, Employment in Knowledge-Oriented Sectors*, Paris.

Table C 3.3.1.b Employment in knowledge intensive industries by major urban area

Major Urban Area	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006 - 2011 change percentage points
Greater Sydney	35.3	36.8	1.5
Greater Melbourne	35.6	36.6	1.0
Greater Brisbane	32.1	34.2	2.1
Greater Perth	31.0	32.3	1.3
Greater Adelaide	33.5	33.1	-0.4
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	24.6	27.9	3.3
Newcastle - Maitland	31.3	32.5	1.2
Canberra - Queanbeyan	29.1	28.5	-0.6
Sunshine Coast	25.9	29.5	3.6
Wollongong	30.2	31.3	1.1
Geelong	31.2	32.0	0.8
Greater Hobart	28.6	29.7	1.1
Townsville	26.9	28.9	2.0
Cairns	24.9	28.2	3.3
Greater Darwin	25.5	25.4	-0.1
Toowoomba	31.6	32.7	1.1
Ballarat	34.2	34.7	0.5
Bendigo	31.7	32.5	0.8
Albury - Wodonga	27.2	27.8	0.6
Launceston	30.2	29.9	-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 usual residence.

Includes high and medium-high technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive services, based on the OECD publication Regions at a Glance 2009 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2009-en>.

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

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

Table C 3.3.1.c Employment in knowledge intensive industries by sub-state region

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006 - 2011 change percentage points
New South Wales	32.1	33.4	1.3
Greater Sydney	35.3	36.8	1.5
Central Coast	28.4	29.3	0.9
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	35.7	36.9	1.2
Sydney - Blacktown	30.8	32.1	1.3
Sydney - City and Inner South	39.7	42.4	2.7
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	42.7	45.0	2.3
Sydney - Inner South West	31.4	32.4	1.0
Sydney - Inner West	40.9	42.3	1.4
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	48.1	50.0	1.9
Sydney - Northern Beaches	36.5	38.7	2.2
Sydney - Outer South West	29.3	29.8	0.5
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	29.5	30.0	0.5
Sydney - Parramatta	33.8	35.3	1.5
Sydney - Ryde	42.5	44.7	2.2
Sydney - South West	26.6	28.3	1.7
Sydney - Sutherland	33.9	35.2	1.3
Rest of New South Wales	26.0	27.0	1.0
Capital Region	22.2	22.8	0.6
Central West	23.7	24.9	1.2
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	25.2	25.9	0.7
Far West and Orana	23.2	23.6	0.4
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	23.3	24.3	1.0
Illawarra	30.2	31.3	1.1
Mid North Coast	25.0	26.1	1.1
Murray	22.5	23.8	1.3
New England and North West	24.8	25.2	0.4
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	33.0	34.1	1.1
Richmond - Tweed	26.2	27.7	1.5
Riverina	22.8	23.6	0.8
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	25.7	26.2	0.5
Victoria	33.3	34.3	1.0
Greater Melbourne	35.6	36.6	1.0
Melbourne - Inner	44.6	46.0	1.4
Melbourne - Inner East	44.1	45.1	1.0
Melbourne - Inner South	40.8	42.3	1.5
Melbourne - North East	34.3	35.2	0.9
Melbourne - North West	30.7	31.4	0.7
Melbourne - Outer East	32.6	33.8	1.2
Melbourne - South East	31.6	32.1	0.5
Melbourne - West	31.5	32.8	1.3
Mornington Peninsula	27.8	28.7	0.9
Rest of Victoria	26.1	27.0	0.9
Ballarat	31.0	31.8	0.8
Bendigo	30.0	30.8	0.8

(continued)

Employment in knowledge intensive industries by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006 - 2011 change percentage points
Geelong	30.6	31.4	0.8
Hume	24.0	24.7	0.7
Latrobe - Gippsland	24.0	24.3	0.3
North West	23.3	23.8	0.5
Shepparton	22.4	24.2	1.8
Warrnambool and South West	22.0	23.1	1.1
Queensland	27.9	30.3	2.4
Greater Brisbane	32.1	34.2	2.1
Brisbane - East	28.7	31.2	2.5
Brisbane - North	32.5	35.2	2.7
Brisbane - South	35.6	38.2	2.6
Brisbane - West	42.0	44.4	2.4
Brisbane Inner City	41.2	43.2	2.0
Ipswich	26.6	28.4	1.8
Logan - Beaudesert	24.7	26.7	2.0
Moreton Bay - North	24.5	26.3	1.8
Moreton Bay - South	31.3	33.3	2.0
Rest of Queensland	23.9	26.4	2.5
Cairns	22.6	25.6	3.0
Darling Downs - Maranoa	19.7	20.7	1.0
Central Queensland	23.4	24.3	0.9
Gold Coast	24.7	28.1	3.4
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	20.9	22.8	1.9
Queensland - Outback	17.4	20.8	3.4
<i>Far North</i>	14.9	23.6	8.7
<i>Outback - North</i>	18.4	20.1	1.7
<i>Outback - South</i>	18.8	18.8	0.0
Sunshine Coast	25.6	29.1	3.5
Toowoomba	30.8	31.6	0.8
Townsville	25.4	27.3	1.9
Wide Bay	23.1	26.0	2.9
South Australia	30.6	30.5	-0.1
Greater Adelaide	33.5	33.1	-0.4
Adelaide - Central and Hills	38.8	38.8	0.0
Adelaide - North	29.6	29.0	-0.6
Adelaide - South	34.5	34.0	-0.5
Adelaide - West	31.3	31.2	-0.1
Rest of South Australia	20.5	21.1	0.6
Barossa - Yorke - Mid North	21.5	21.7	0.2
South Australia - Outback	22.2	22.1	-0.1
<i>Eyre Peninsula and South West</i>	21.9	22.1	0.2
<i>Outback - North and East</i>	22.8	22.2	-0.6
South Australia - South East	19.2	20.3	1.1
Western Australia	28.6	29.9	1.3
Greater Perth	31.0	32.3	1.3
Mandurah	20.5	22.3	1.8
Perth - Inner	43.6	43.8	0.2

(continued)

Employment in knowledge intensive industries by sub-state region (continued)

Sub-State Region	2006 per cent	2011 per cent	2006 - 2011 change percentage points
Perth - North East	28.4	29.4	1.0
Perth - North West	31.8	33.1	1.3
Perth - South East	29.0	30.7	1.7
Perth - South West	29.6	31.4	1.8
Rest of Western Australia	20.4	21.3	0.9
Bunbury	20.6	22.3	1.7
Western Australia - Wheat Belt	19.8	21.1	1.3
Western Australia - Outback (North)	19.6	19.2	-0.4
<i>Kimberley</i>	19.9	25.6	5.7
<i>East Pilbara</i>	19.5	17.1	-2.4
<i>West Pilbara</i>	19.2	15.7	-3.5
Western Australia - Outback (South)	21.3	22.0	0.7
<i>Esperance</i>	18.5	19.5	1.0
<i>Gascoyne</i>	19.9	19.5	-0.4
<i>Goldfields</i>	21.3	22.3	1.0
<i>Mid West</i>	22.5	22.8	0.3
Tasmania	26.3	26.8	0.5
Greater Hobart	28.6	29.7	1.1
Rest of Tasmania	24.4	24.5	0.1
Launceston and North East	26.3	26.4	0.1
South East	18.7	19.9	1.2
West and North West	23.8	23.5	-0.3
Northern Territory	23.6	24.8	1.2
Greater Darwin	25.5	25.4	-0.1
Rest of Northern Territory	20.6	23.8	3.2
Northern Territory - Outback	20.6	23.8	3.2
<i>Alice Springs</i>	25.6	28.1	2.5
<i>Barkly</i>	17.2	22.1	4.9
<i>Daly - Tiwi - West Arnhem</i>	15.3	19.0	3.7
<i>East Arnhem</i>	13.6	19.3	5.7
<i>Katherine</i>	17.5	20.6	3.1
Australian Capital Territory	29.8	29.2	-0.6
Australian Capital Cities	33.9	35.0	1.1
Australian Rest of States	24.6	26.0	1.4

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 usual residence.

Includes high and medium-high technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive services, based on the OECD publication Regions at a Glance 2009 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2009-en>.

Calculation excludes Inadequately Described and Not Stated categories 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); ABS 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016 (cat. no. 2901.0)).

2016 Census data is not presented, as data was not ready prior to publication of this yearbook.

Abbreviations and acronyms

ABN	Australian Business Number
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AEC	Australian Electoral Commission
AEDC	Australian Early Development Census
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard
BITRE	Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics
CED	Commonwealth Electoral Divisions
CDEP	Community Development Employment Project
CPI	Consumer Price Index
GCCSA	Greater Capital City Statistical Area
GST	Goods and Service Tax
HILDA	Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia
LGA	Local Government Area
MAP	Measures of Australia's Progress
MIAESR	Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research
MUA	Major Urban Areas
NAPLAN	National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy
NEPM	National Environment Protection Measure
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
SA2	Statistical Area Level 2
SA3	Statistical Area Level 3
SA4	Statistical Area Level 4
SUA	Significant Urban Area
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization

Endnotes and definitions

Place of usual residence

Place of usual residence is the place where a person usually lives. It may, or may not be, the place where the person was counted on Census night. Each person is required to state their address of usual residence on the Census form.

2011 ASGS and 2016 ASGS

The 2016 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), which was introduced in 2016, updates the 2011 ASGS, with some minor boundary changes. This includes the addition of Norfolk Island in the collection of data from July 2016 onwards, and the splitting of the Western Australia - Outback SA4 into two SA4 regions; Western Australia - Outback (North) and Western Australia - Outback (South). There were no changes made to the Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSA).

In this publication, remoteness areas are based on 2011 ASGS for all indicators, as a 2016 remoteness area classification is not yet available. Because 2011 ASGS does not include Norfolk Island, this may result in slight discrepancies between the sum of remoteness area data, and the 2016 total for Australia data published in tables.

Australian Capital Territory classifications

The GCCSA classification and Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4) for the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) are equivalent. However, there are minor differences between the GCCSA and SA4 classifications of the ACT, and the state and territory classification of the ACT.

Depending on the indicator, data for the ACT has been published in sub-state tables either using the GCCSA or state and territory definition. Depending on which classification has been used, the totals for Australian Capital Cities may vary slightly from the sum of individual capital cities presented in the table.

Rounding of data

In this publication, table data has been rounded to one decimal place. In most instances, changes in an indicator over time have been calculated using the rounded data published in the tables. However, in some cases changes over time have been calculated before rounding. In these cases, the figure published for change over time may not sum with the rest of the data published for that region.

Changes over time

Where commentary refers to the largest increase or decrease in an indicator, the change is measured in the units specified in the indicator's table. For example, changes in an indicator for a region may be measured in absolute terms, in percentage points or in percentages, as specified by the table.

Equivalent classifications

The GCCSA geographies for Greater Hobart, Greater Darwin and the ACT are equivalent to their respective SA4 geographies. Data presented for these areas at the SA4 scale is equivalent to data for these areas at the GCCSA scale. Further, the rest of state geography for the Northern Territory (rest of Northern Territory) is equivalent to the SA4 region Northern Territory - Outback.

References

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2011, *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Volume 5 – Remoteness Structure, July 2011* (cat. no. 1270.0.55.005), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2012, *Fact sheet: Differences between the LFS and the Census*, Canberra, accessed on 13 November 2017 from <<http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/factsheet/slfsc?opendocument&navpos=450>>.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2012, *Labour Force, Australia, Feb 2012* (cat. no. 6202.0), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2013, *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 2.0)* (cat. no. 1292.0), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2013, *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2011-12* (cat. no. 6523.0), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2013, *Measures of Australia's Progress*, Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2014, Customised report, *Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2015, *Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun 2015* (cat. no. 3101.0), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2015, Customised report, *National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15* (cat. no. 4364.0.55.001), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2016, *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Volume 1 – Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, 2016* (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2016, *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016* (cat. no. 2901.0), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2017, *Consumer Price Index, Australia, Jun 2017* (cat. no. 6401.0), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2017, Customised report, *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia* (cat no. 4114.0), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2017, Customised report, *Building Approvals, Australia, Aug 2017* (cat. no. 8731.0), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2017, Customised report, *Causes of Death, Australia, 2016* (cat. no. 3303.0), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2017, Customised report, *Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2017, Customised report, *Clean Energy Regulator, Data by Region* (cat. no. 1410.0), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2017, Customised report, *Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2012 to Jun 2016* (cat. no. 8165.0), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2017, Customised report, *Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2015-16* (cat. no. 4530.0), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2017, Customised report, *Data by Region, 2011-16* (cat. no. 1410.0), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2017, Customised report, *General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2014* (cat. no. 4159.0), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2017, Customised report, *Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2015-16* (cat. no. 6253.0), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2017, Customised report, *International Merchandise Trade, Australia* (cat. no. 5422.0), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2017, Customised report, *Labour Force, Australia, Sep 2017* (cat no. 6202.0), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2017, Customised report, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery, Aug 2017* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2017, Customised report, *Life Table, States, Territories and Australia, 2014-16* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2017, Customised report, *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2014-15* (cat. no. 4714.0), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2017, Customised report, *National Aged Care Data Clearing House, Population Projections, 2012 (base) to 2027 for all states and territories at Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) by sex and age*, Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2017, Customised report, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016* (cat. no. 3235.0), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2017, Customised report, *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2016* (cat. no. 3218.0), Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2017, *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2016* (cat. no. 3218.0), Canberra.

Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority (ACARA) 2016, *National Assessment Program, Literacy and Numeracy, National Report, 2016*, Sydney.

Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) 2016, *Virtual Tally Room, 2010, 2013, 2016*, Canberra, accessed on 13 November 2017 from < <http://results.aec.gov.au/>>.

Austroads, *National Performance Indicators Data, Graph 7.3.1 AM peak congestion indicator (urban)*, Canberra, accessed on 13 November 2017 from < <http://algin.net/austroads/site/Index.asp?id=70>>.

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) 2006, *Research Report 112, Freight Measurement and Modelling in Australia*, Canberra.

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) 2009, Information Paper 63, *Household Wealth*, Canberra.

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) 2012, Research Report 127, *Traffic Growth in Australia*, Canberra.

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) 2012, Research Report 132, *Population growth, jobs growth and commuting flows in Sydney*, Canberra.

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) 2016, Estimates based on Tourism Research Australia (TRA) 2016, Unit record file data, *International Visitor Survey*, Canberra.

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) 2016, Estimates based on Tourism Research Australia (TRA) 2016, Unit record file data, *National Visitor Survey, 2016*, Canberra.

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) 2016, Statistical report, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics - Yearbook 2016*, Canberra.

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) 2016, *Unpublished estimates of gigagrams of full fuel cycle (FFC) CO₂-equivalent emissions (for direct gases CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) from road vehicles operating within each capital city*, Canberra.

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) 2017, *Airport Traffic Data*, Canberra, accessed on 13 November 2017 from <https://bitre.gov.au/publications/ongoing/airport_traffic_data.aspx>.

- Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) 2017, Analysis of Melbourne Institute 2017, Unit record data, *Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey*, Melbourne.
- Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) 2017, Analysis of state and territory government annual reports (averages and indexing) under the *National Environment Protection Measure for Ambient Air Quality (Air NEPM)*, Canberra.
- Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) 2017, Statistical report, *Road Trauma Australia 2016 Statistical Summary*, Canberra, accessed on 13 November 2017 from <https://bitre.gov.au/publications/ongoing/road_deaths_australia_annual_summaries.aspx>.
- Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) 2017, Unpublished data, *Australian Coastal Freight*, Canberra.
- Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) 2017, Unpublished data, *National Crash Database*, Canberra.
- Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) 2017, Unpublished data, *Road Vehicle-Kilometres Travelled*, Canberra.
- Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) 2017, *National Performance Report 2015-16: Urban Water Utilities*, Melbourne.
- CoreLogic 2017, Custom report, RP Data, *Average Prices*, 2016, Sydney.
- Department of Education and Training 2016, Australian Early Development Census (AEDC), *National Report 2015: A Snapshot of Early Childhood Development in Australia*, Canberra.
- Department of the Environment 2008, *Collaborative Australian Protected Area Database*, 2008, Canberra.
- Department of the Environment 2012, *Collaborative Australian Protected Area Database*, 2012, Canberra.
- Department of the Environment 2016, *Collaborative Australian Protected Area Database*, 2016, Canberra.
- Giles-Corti B., Ryan K., Foster S. 2012, *Increasing density in Australia: maximising the health benefits and minimising harm*, report to the National Heart Foundation of Australia, Melbourne, accessed on 13 November 2017 from <<https://www.heartfoundation.org.au/images/uploads/publications/Increasing-density-in-Australia-Evidence-Review-2012-trevor.pdf>>.
- National Sustainability Council 2013, *Sustainable Australia Report 2013*, Conversations with the future, Canberra.
- National Water Commission 2014, *National Performance Report 2012-13: urban water utilities*, Canberra.
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 2009, *Regions at a Glance, Employment in Knowledge-Oriented Sectors*, Paris.
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 2013, *Measuring Well-Being and Progress*, Paris, accessed on 13 November 2017 from <https://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/better_life_index_oecd.pdf>.
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 2016, *Better Life Index*, Paris, accessed on 13 November 2017 from <<http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/>>.
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 2016, *Regional Well-Being*, Paris, accessed on 13 November 2017 from <<https://www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org/index.html>>.
- Productivity Commission 2013, *Looking Back on Structural Change in Australia: 2002–2012, Supplement to Annual Report 2011-12*, Melbourne.
- Stiglitz, J., Sen, A. and Fitoussi, J.P. 2009, *Report of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress*, Paris, accessed on 13 November 2017 from <http://library.bsl.org.au/jspui/bitstream/1/1267/1/Measurement_of_economic_performance_and_social_progress.pdf>.
- United Nations 2006, Committee of Experts on Public Administration (UNPAN), *Definition of Basic Concepts and Terminologies in Governance and Public Administration (E/C.16/2006/4)*, New York.

United Nations Development Programme 2014, *Human Development Report 2014: Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience*, United Nations Publications, New York.

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

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

