



State economic and social indicators

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Executive summary

- This paper presents a number of tables and charts that allow comparisons to be made between individual Australian states and territories in terms of their performance across a wide range of social and economic indicators.
- Each table has data for the last five years, while each chart presents data for the latest year that data are available.

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Introduction

While the Australian economy has been performing strongly over recent years, there have been quite varied performances across the states and territories. In particular, those jurisdictions with strong exposure to the mining boom—Western Australia, Queensland and the Northern Territory—have generally experienced higher rates of economic growth, lower unemployment rates, stronger wages growth and higher levels of business investment than that experienced in the rest of the country. This has been a fairly persistent trend over time, widening the gap in the performance of different parts of the country.

The disparity in performances across Australia has resulted in increased attention being paid to economic and social conditions in the individual states and territories. The purpose of this paper, therefore, is to present a range of indicators for the states and territories in such a way that comparisons can be made. This has meant that some indicators that merely reflect the size of a state economy (e.g. retail turnover) have been presented so the emphasis is on the annual growth rate of the indicator. Other indicators have been presented as a ratio, e.g. employment to population or debt to gross state product, so that comparisons can be made.

This publication is the first in a proposed series to be updated annually. It is a companion publication to *Monthly Economic and Social Indicators* that contains only Australia-wide data.

As there are many economic and social terms that may be unfamiliar to some readers, a glossary has been provided at the end of this publication.

Historical data

Long-term data series for every table that appears in this paper are available electronically and can be found at [//libiis1/Library_Services/Quicklinks/state_mesi/index.htm](http://libiis1/Library_Services/Quicklinks/state_mesi/index.htm).

The long-term series for the companion publication *Monthly Economic and Social Indicators* can be found at [//libiis1/Library_Services/Quicklinks/mesi_edata/index.htm](http://libiis1/Library_Services/Quicklinks/mesi_edata/index.htm).

Note: The above links can only be accessed by members, senators and parliamentary staff.

1.1 Employment

Annual change (%) – 2006–07



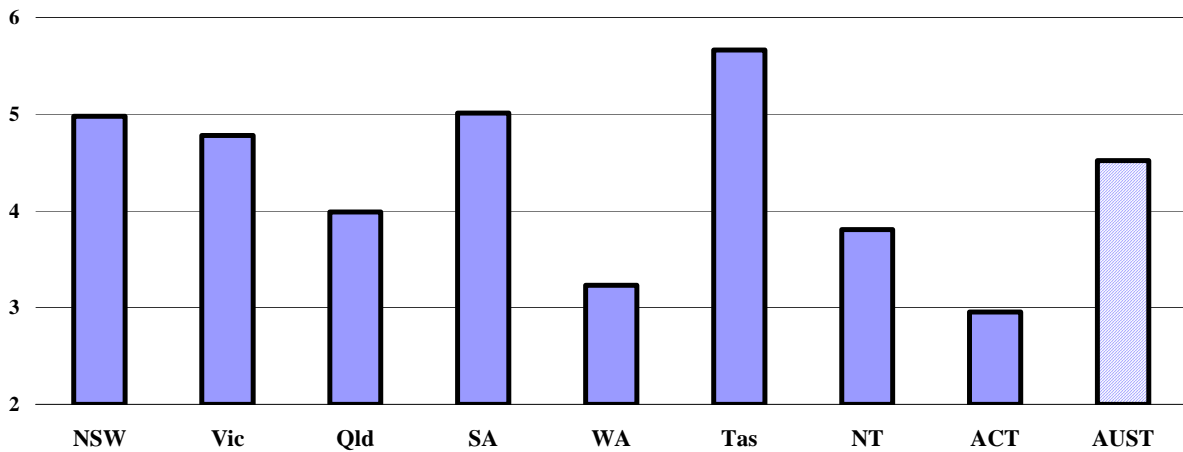
	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Number employed (a) – '000					
New South Wales	3 126.9	3 164.6	3 207.5	3 261.4	3 319.3
Victoria	2 338.5	2 377.0	2 449.8	2 490.8	2 558.5
Queensland	1 784.6	1 843.4	1 939.7	2 006.9	2 099.3
South Australia	706.1	719.1	729.1	743.5	755.8
Western Australia	957.8	970.4	1 010.6	1 059.7	1 086.0
Tasmania	201.2	210.2	215.9	222.8	224.5
Northern Territory	99.0	96.2	95.0	97.9	103.0
Australian Capital Territory	175.4	175.4	178.7	181.4	188.1
Australia	9 389.4	9 556.3	9 826.4	10 064.3	10 334.6
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8
Victoria	2.0	1.6	3.1	1.7	2.7
Queensland	3.8	3.3	5.2	3.5	4.6
South Australia	3.0	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.7
Western Australia	2.5	1.3	4.1	4.9	2.5
Tasmania	1.5	4.5	2.7	3.2	0.8
Northern Territory	1.1	-2.9	-1.3	3.0	5.3
Australian Capital Territory	2.4	0.0	1.9	1.5	3.7
Australia	2.5	1.8	2.8	2.4	2.7

(a) Annual average.

Source: *Labour Force*, ABS (6291.0.55.001)

1.2 Unemployment

Unemployment rate (%) – 2006–07



	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Number unemployed (a) – '000					
New South Wales	194.3	183.3	176.5	179.0	173.9
Victoria	142.1	137.0	143.9	137.6	128.5
Queensland	137.6	119.3	100.7	101.0	87.2
South Australia	47.7	46.7	43.1	38.0	39.9
Western Australia	60.2	58.8	49.8	44.0	36.2
Tasmania	19.0	15.3	14.2	15.6	13.5
Northern Territory	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.7	4.1
Australian Capital Territory	7.8	7.0	6.5	6.1	5.7
Australia	614.4	572.7	540.5	527.2	489.0
Unemployment rate (a) (b) – per cent					
New South Wales	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.0
Victoria	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.2	4.8
Queensland	7.2	6.1	4.9	4.8	4.0
South Australia	6.3	6.1	5.6	4.9	5.0
Western Australia	5.9	5.7	4.7	4.0	3.2
Tasmania	8.6	6.8	6.2	6.5	5.7
Northern Territory	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.5	3.8
Australian Capital Territory	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.0
Australia	6.1	5.7	5.2	5.0	4.5

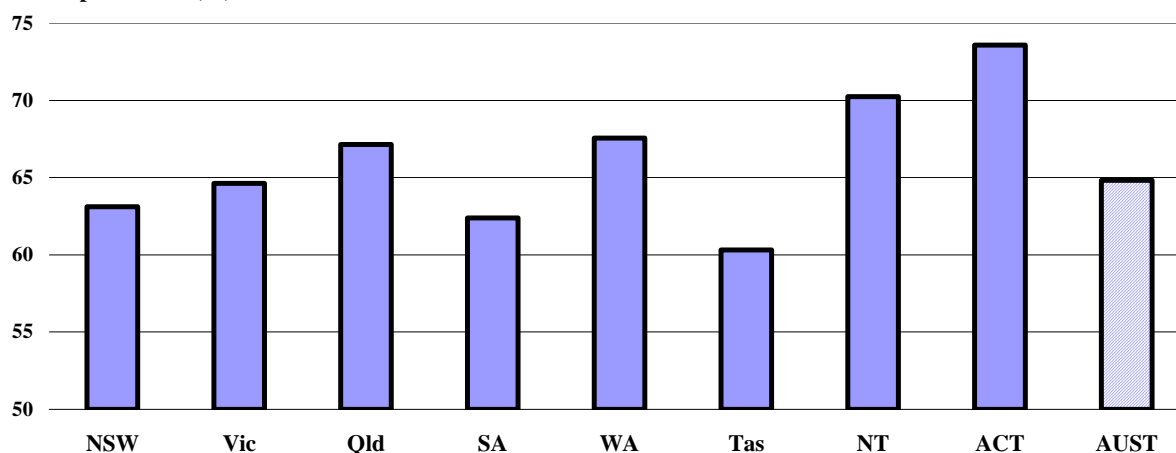
(a) Annual average.

(b) Number unemployed as a proportion of the labour force.

Source: *Labour Force*, ABS (6291.0.55.001)

1.3 Labour force

Participation rate (%) – 2006–07



	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Labour force (a) – '000					
New South Wales	3 321.1	3 347.9	3 384.1	3 440.4	3 493.2
Victoria	2 480.6	2 513.9	2 593.8	2 628.4	2 686.9
Queensland	1 922.2	1 962.7	2 040.4	2 108.0	2 186.6
South Australia	753.8	765.9	772.2	781.5	795.7
Western Australia	1 018.0	1 029.2	1 060.4	1 103.8	1 122.3
Tasmania	220.2	225.5	230.2	238.4	238.0
Northern Territory	104.7	101.4	100.7	103.5	107.1
Australian Capital Territory	183.2	182.5	185.2	187.5	193.9
Australia	10 003.8	10 129.0	10 366.9	10 591.5	10 823.5
Participation rate (a) (b) – per cent					
New South Wales	62.5	62.3	62.4	62.8	63.1
Victoria	63.2	63.1	64.1	64.2	64.6
Queensland	65.0	64.6	65.5	66.3	67.1
South Australia	61.2	61.6	61.6	61.9	62.4
Western Australia	66.2	65.6	66.3	67.8	67.6
Tasmania	58.3	58.9	59.3	60.9	60.3
Northern Territory	73.3	70.8	69.4	69.7	70.2
Australian Capital Territory	72.3	71.3	71.9	72.1	73.6
Australia	63.6	63.4	63.9	64.4	64.8

(a) Annual average.

(b) Labour force as a proportion of the civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: *Labour Force*, ABS (6291.0.55.001)

1.4 Long-term unemployed

Percentage of total unemployed – 2006–07



	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Long-term unemployed (a) (b) – '000					
New South Wales	48.4	40.7	38.3	37.0	35.0
Victoria	28.1	28.5	30.0	26.4	20.4
Queensland	26.0	23.2	16.2	14.9	12.1
South Australia	12.5	11.0	8.6	7.4	6.8
Western Australia	11.2	10.5	7.1	5.3	4.0
Tasmania	6.5	5.1	4.2	3.9	3.4
Northern Territory	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5
Australian Capital Territory	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6
Australia	134.4	120.3	105.5	96.5	82.8
Long-term unemployed (a) (b) – percentage of total unemployed					
New South Wales	24.9	22.2	21.7	20.7	20.1
Victoria	19.8	20.8	20.8	19.2	15.9
Queensland	18.9	19.5	16.0	14.7	13.8
South Australia	26.1	23.6	19.9	19.5	17.1
Western Australia	18.6	17.8	14.2	12.1	11.2
Tasmania	34.4	33.4	29.2	25.0	25.4
Northern Territory	7.5	10.0	4.1	9.8	11.2
Australian Capital Territory	16.2	11.0	14.7	14.6	10.2
Australia	21.9	21.0	19.5	18.3	16.9

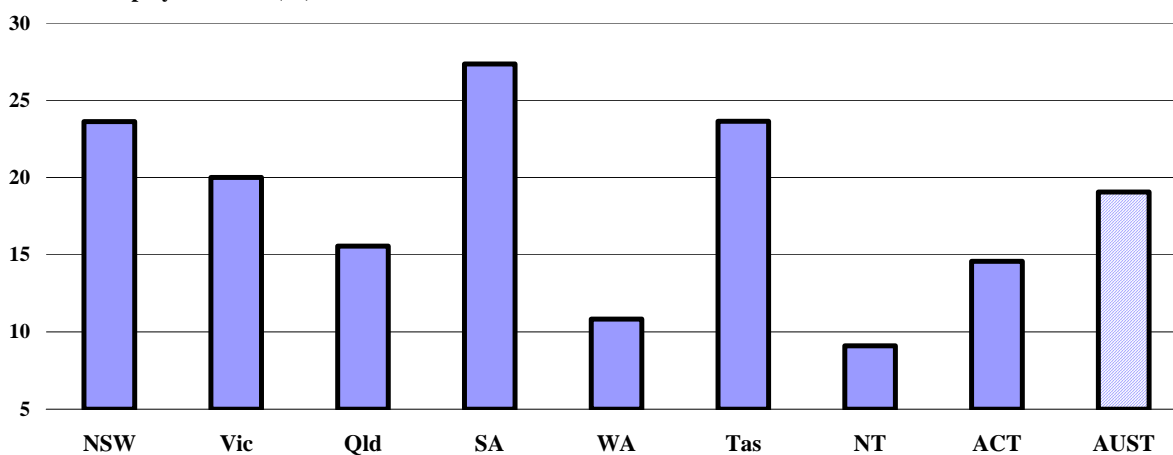
(a) Annual average

(b) Unemployed for 52 weeks or more.

Source: *Labour Force*, ABS (6291.0.55.001)

1.5 Youth unemployment

Youth unemployment rate (%) – 2006–07



	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Unemployed youth (a) (b) – '000					
New South Wales	19.3	19.9	19.9	20.2	20.7
Victoria	11.8	10.7	13.4	12.1	11.2
Queensland	15.9	13.8	12.5	14.3	11.8
South Australia	5.4	6.1	5.5	4.9	5.7
Western Australia	7.2	7.9	6.3	6.5	4.5
Tasmania	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.0
Northern Territory	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3
Australian Capital Territory	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7
Australia	63.4	61.9	61.3	60.8	56.9
Youth unemployment rate (a) (c) – per cent					
New South Wales	21.3	21.0	21.7	22.4	23.6
Victoria	20.8	19.8	22.5	21.4	20.0
Queensland	24.1	19.9	17.3	19.6	15.6
South Australia	23.7	25.3	24.9	21.9	27.3
Western Australia	21.7	20.4	15.5	15.1	10.8
Tasmania	28.2	20.4	26.6	19.3	23.6
Northern Territory	21.7	20.8	22.1	14.1	9.1
Australian Capital Territory	19.7	24.6	16.9	15.1	14.6
Australia	22.3	20.8	20.3	20.2	19.1

(a) Annual average.

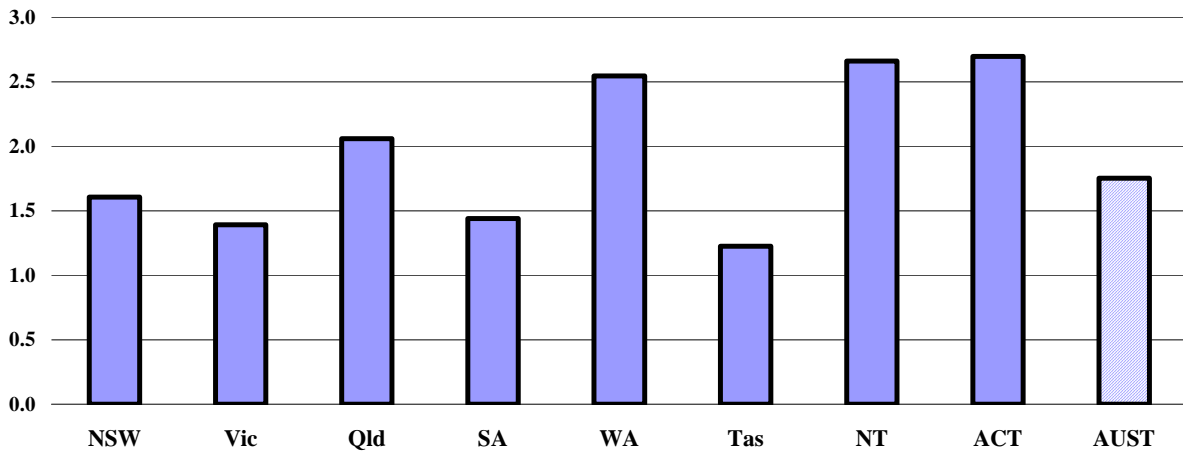
(b) 15–19 year olds looking for full-time work.

(c) 15–19 year olds looking for full-time work as a proportion of the full-time youth labour force.

Source: *Labour Force*, ABS (6291.0.55.001)

1.6 Job vacancies

Vacancy rate (%) – 2006–07



	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Vacancies (a) – '000					
New South Wales	36.7	38.4	43.8	43.2	47.6
Victoria	25.5	29.0	33.1	31.9	31.8
Queensland	20.6	23.0	31.7	31.7	38.2
South Australia	6.5	5.5	7.7	9.2	9.6
Western Australia	8.8	9.3	13.8	18.6	24.6
Tasmania	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.4
Northern Territory	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.6
Australian Capital Territory	2.4	2.4	3.7	4.0	4.8
Australia	104.1	110.7	138.0	143.1	161.6
Vacancy rate (a) (b) – per cent					
New South Wales	1.33	1.37	1.55	1.50	1.60
Victoria	1.22	1.37	1.51	1.43	1.39
Queensland	1.36	1.45	1.89	1.80	2.06
South Australia	1.06	0.88	1.21	1.40	1.44
Western Australia	1.08	1.12	1.60	2.02	2.54
Tasmania	1.21	0.92	1.06	1.17	1.22
Northern Territory	1.74	1.94	2.64	2.53	2.66
Australian Capital Territory	1.44	1.45	2.19	2.33	2.70
Australia	1.27	1.32	1.60	1.61	1.75

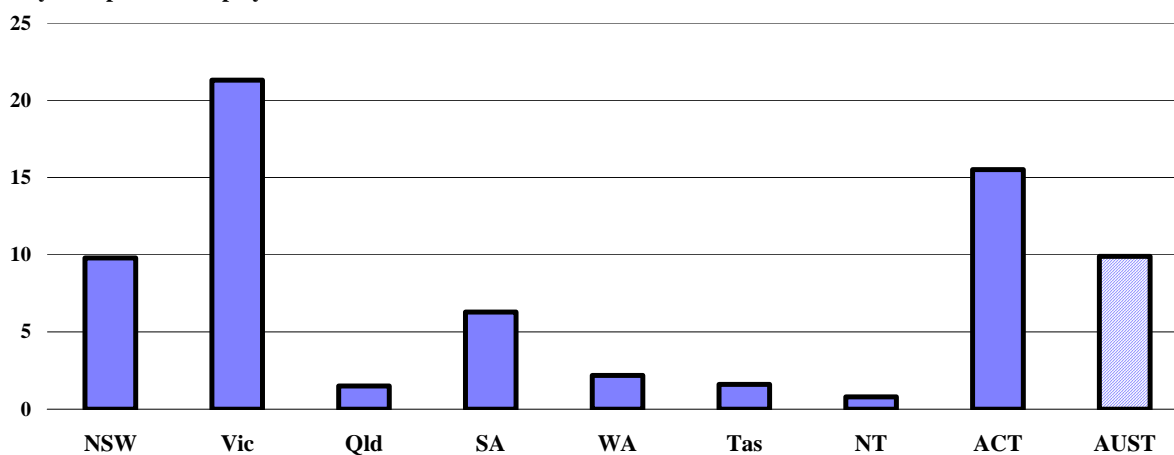
(a) Annual average.

(b) The number of job vacancies expressed as a percentage of the number of employee jobs plus the number of job vacancies.

Sources: *Job Vacancies*, ABS (6354.0); *Labour Force*, ABS (6291.0.55.003)

1.7 Industrial disputes

Days lost per '000 employees – 2006–07



	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Working days lost – '000					
New South Wales	55.9	244.8	59.7	68.9	28.6
Victoria	94.0	157.9	78.4	63.2	47.7
Queensland	50.9	31.9	31.7	16.8	3.0
South Australia	8.7	14.4	4.0	6.3	4.1
Western Australia	29.6	100.4	64.0	26.5	2.0
Tasmania	1.6	1.1	2.4	0.7	0.3
Northern Territory	2.6	1.3	3.0	3.8	0.1
Australian Capital Territory	1.4	0.8	0.1	2.4	2.7
Australia	244.8	552.3	243.1	188.6	88.4
Working days lost per '000 employees					
New South Wales	20.6	88.6	21.8	24.3	9.8
Victoria	45.7	76.2	36.3	28.6	21.3
Queensland	34.0	20.3	19.2	9.8	1.5
South Australia	14.4	23.7	6.3	9.7	6.3
Western Australia	37.0	122.9	75.3	29.8	2.2
Tasmania	9.1	6.0	12.3	4.2	1.6
Northern Territory	28.9	13.9	34.6	43.8	0.8
Australian Capital Territory	9.2	4.4	0.8	14.1	15.5
Australia	30.2	66.9	28.8	21.6	9.9

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia*, ABS (6321.0.55.001).

2.1 Average weekly ordinary time earnings

Dollars per week – 2006–07



	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
AWOTE (a) (b) – \$ per week					
New South Wales	942.9	983.3	1 021.0	1 080.2	1 107.6
Victoria	902.3	945.7	990.5	1 020.1	1 048.6
Queensland	824.9	878.3	923.5	963.8	1 002.3
South Australia	833.8	869.0	913.3	964.5	1 000.5
Western Australia	893.7	943.0	999.2	1 059.7	1 141.2
Tasmania	822.7	838.3	882.6	923.8	974.6
Northern Territory	874.0	930.5	995.2	1 033.6	1 040.8
Australian Capital Territory	1 025.5	1 064.9	1 129.8	1 194.2	1 265.8
Australia	897.6	941.3	984.7	1 032.0	1 068.9

	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	4.6	4.3	3.8	5.8	2.5
Victoria	6.8	4.8	4.7	3.0	2.8
Queensland	4.0	6.5	5.1	4.4	4.0
South Australia	4.6	4.2	5.1	5.6	3.7
Western Australia	4.5	5.5	6.0	6.1	7.7
Tasmania	5.6	1.9	5.3	4.7	5.5
Northern Territory	5.0	6.5	7.0	3.9	0.7
Australian Capital Territory	8.0	3.8	6.1	5.7	6.0
Australia	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.8	3.6

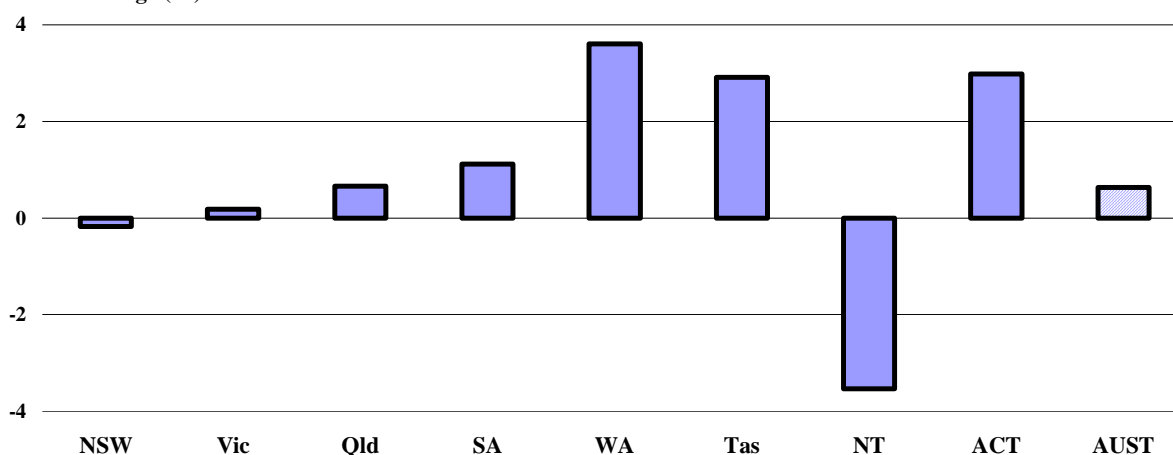
(a) Annual average.

(b) Average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult employees.

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings*, ABS (6302.0)

2.2 Real average weekly ordinary time earnings

Annual change (%) – 2006–07



	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Real AWOTE (a) (b) – \$ per week					
New South Wales	1 044.1	1 065.9	1 080.1	1 109.5	1 107.6
Victoria	996.0	1 020.7	1 047.9	1 046.7	1 048.6
Queensland	927.9	959.8	984.1	995.7	1 002.3
South Australia	930.3	941.2	966.6	989.5	1 000.5
Western Australia	1 019.8	1 054.1	1 082.8	1 101.5	1 141.2
Tasmania	920.7	915.0	933.7	947.0	974.6
Northern Territory	977.4	1 025.7	1 073.6	1 078.9	1 040.8
Australian Capital Territory	1 148.1	1 161.4	1 204.7	1 229.1	1 265.8
Australia	999.6	1 024.2	1 045.9	1 062.1	1 068.9
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	1.7	2.1	1.3	2.7	-0.2
Victoria	3.5	2.5	2.7	-0.1	0.2
Queensland	0.8	3.4	2.5	1.2	0.7
South Australia	0.6	1.2	2.7	2.4	1.1
Western Australia	1.7	3.4	2.7	1.7	3.6
Tasmania	2.3	-0.6	2.0	1.4	2.9
Northern Territory	2.7	4.9	4.7	0.5	-3.5
Australian Capital Territory	4.6	1.2	3.7	2.0	3.0
Australia	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.6	0.6

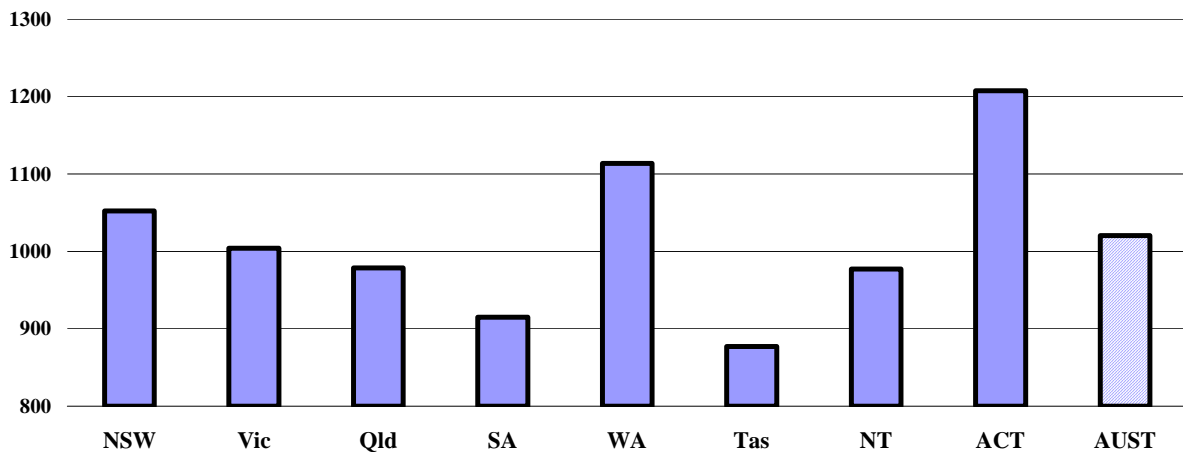
(a) Annual average.

(b) Average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult employees expressed in average 2006–07 dollars; converted to real terms using the Consumer Price Index.

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings*, ABS (6302.0); *Consumer Price Index*, ABS (6401.0)

2.3 Male total average weekly earnings

Dollars per week – 2006–07



	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
MTAWE (a) (b) – \$ per week					
New South Wales	904.0	934.3	948.7	1 006.0	1 052.1
Victoria	869.4	915.8	958.8	979.5	1 004.0
Queensland	777.1	825.8	860.9	918.9	978.9
South Australia	790.1	772.8	800.9	858.6	915.0
Western Australia	845.2	912.8	972.3	1 033.4	1 113.6
Tasmania	761.8	765.4	827.7	844.2	877.2
Northern Territory	819.8	826.0	891.6	987.2	977.2
Australian Capital Territory	957.7	994.7	1 068.3	1 121.8	1 207.6
Australia	854.2	891.6	924.2	973.9	1 020.6

Annual change – per cent

New South Wales	4.6	3.4	1.5	6.0	4.6
Victoria	8.1	5.3	4.7	2.2	2.5
Queensland	1.8	6.3	4.2	6.7	6.5
South Australia	2.0	-2.2	3.6	7.2	6.6
Western Australia	2.9	8.0	6.5	6.3	7.8
Tasmania	7.5	0.5	8.1	2.0	3.9
Northern Territory	4.8	0.8	7.9	10.7	-1.0
Australian Capital Territory	10.8	3.9	7.4	5.0	7.6
Australia	4.7	4.4	3.7	5.4	4.8

(a) Annual average.

(b) Male total average weekly earnings.

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings*, ABS (6302.0)

2.4 Real male total average weekly earnings

Annual change (%) – 2006–07



	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Real MTAW (a) (b) – \$ per week					
New South Wales	1 001.1	1 012.8	1 003.6	1 033.3	1 052.1
Victoria	959.6	988.4	1 014.4	1 005.1	1 004.0
Queensland	874.2	902.5	917.4	949.3	978.9
South Australia	881.6	837.1	847.6	880.8	915.0
Western Australia	964.5	1 020.4	1 053.7	1 074.2	1 113.6
Tasmania	852.6	835.5	875.6	865.4	877.2
Northern Territory	916.8	910.6	961.9	1 030.5	977.2
Australian Capital Territory	1 072.2	1 084.9	1 139.2	1 154.6	1 207.6
Australia	951.2	970.1	981.5	1 002.3	1 020.6
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	1.7	1.2	-0.9	3.0	1.8
Victoria	4.8	3.0	2.6	-0.9	-0.1
Queensland	-1.3	3.2	1.6	3.5	3.1
South Australia	-2.0	-5.1	1.3	3.9	3.9
Western Australia	0.2	5.8	3.3	1.9	3.7
Tasmania	4.1	-2.0	4.8	-1.2	1.4
Northern Territory	2.4	-0.7	5.6	7.1	-5.2
Australian Capital Territory	7.3	1.2	5.0	1.4	4.6
Australia	1.6	2.0	1.2	2.1	1.8

(a) Annual average.

(b) Male total average weekly earnings expressed in average 2006–07 dollars; converted to real terms using the Consumer Price Index.

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings*, ABS (6302.0); *Consumer Price Index*, ABS (6401.0)

2.5 Wage price index

Annual change (%) – 2006–07



	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Wage price index (a) (b)					
New South Wales	96.3	100.0	103.6	107.8	111.9
Victoria	96.9	100.0	103.9	107.9	111.8
Queensland	96.5	100.0	103.8	108.4	113.3
South Australia	96.3	100.0	103.5	107.4	111.6
Western Australia	96.9	100.0	104.3	109.0	114.1
Tasmania	96.8	100.0	104.1	108.4	113.1
Northern Territory	96.8	100.0	103.7	108.2	112.4
Australian Capital Territory	95.9	100.0	104.3	108.6	113.1
Australia	96.5	100.0	103.8	108.1	112.4
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.8
Victoria	3.6	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.6
Queensland	3.1	3.6	3.8	4.4	4.5
South Australia	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.9
Western Australia	3.6	3.2	4.3	4.5	4.7
Tasmania	3.3	3.3	4.1	4.1	4.3
Northern Territory	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.3	3.9
Australian Capital Territory	3.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1
Australia	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.0

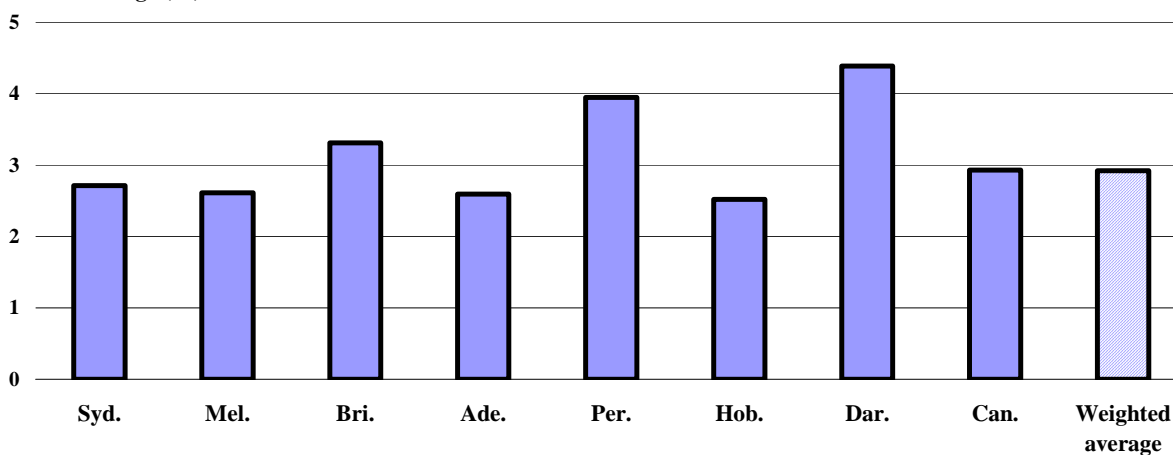
(a) Annual average.

(b) Total hourly rate of pay index excluding bonuses, all sectors. Base: 2003–04=100.0.

Source: *Labour Price Index*, ABS (6345.0)

2.6 Consumer price index

Annual change (%) – 2006–07



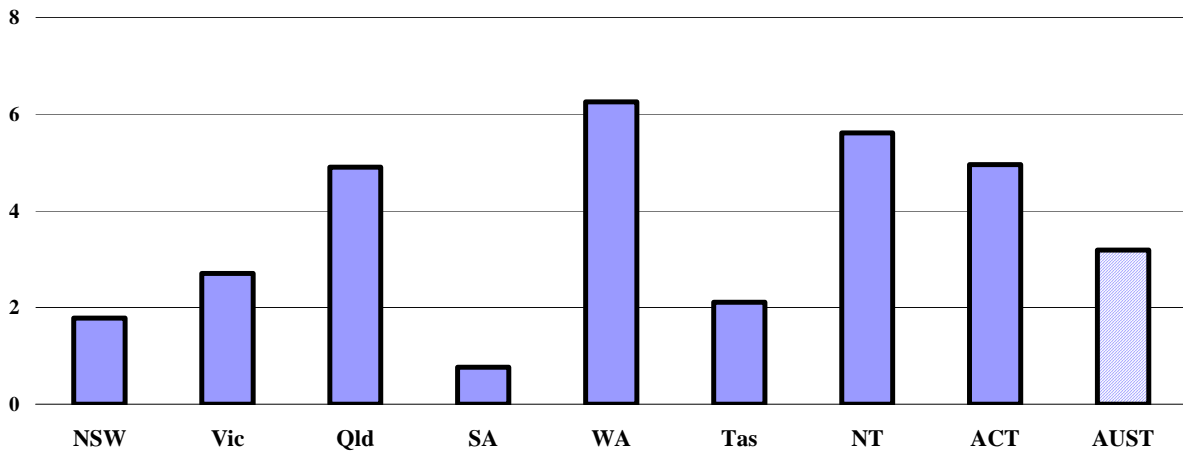
	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Consumer price index (a)					
Sydney	141.1	144.1	147.7	152.1	156.2
Melbourne	139.7	142.8	145.7	150.2	154.2
Brisbane	140.7	144.8	148.5	153.2	158.3
Adelaide	142.7	147.0	150.4	155.2	159.2
Perth	136.8	139.6	144.0	150.1	156.1
Hobart	139.1	142.6	147.1	151.8	155.7
Darwin	136.8	138.7	141.8	146.5	152.9
Canberra	139.7	143.4	146.7	151.9	156.4
Weighted average eight capital cities	140.2	143.5	147.0	151.7	156.1
Annual change – per cent					
Sydney	2.8	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.7
Melbourne	3.2	2.3	2.0	3.1	2.6
Brisbane	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.3
Adelaide	4.0	3.0	2.3	3.2	2.6
Perth	2.7	2.1	3.2	4.3	3.9
Hobart	3.2	2.5	3.2	3.2	2.5
Darwin	2.3	1.4	2.2	3.4	4.4
Canberra	3.3	2.6	2.3	3.6	2.9
Weighted average eight capital cities	3.1	2.4	2.4	3.2	2.9

(a) Annual average.

Source: *Consumer Price Index*, ABS (6401.0)

3.1 Gross state product

Annual change (%) – 2006-07



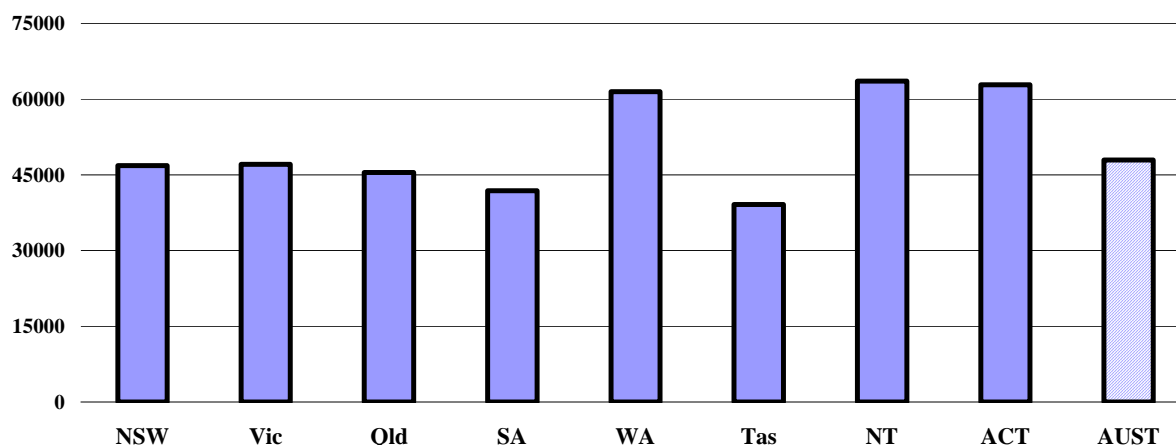
	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Gross state product, chain volume measures (a) – \$ million					
New South Wales	297 623	303 765	309 117	315 709	321 325
Victoria	215 598	225 093	230 516	236 203	242 595
Queensland	154 870	164 722	172 294	178 581	187 339
South Australia	60 315	62 912	63 640	65 177	65 676
Western Australia	103 719	110 310	114 754	120 255	127 775
Tasmania	16 951	17 746	18 322	18 842	19 239
Northern Territory	11 184	11 408	12 032	12 693	13 405
Australian Capital Territory	18 540	18 873	19 334	19 994	20 985
Australia	878 305	913 666	939 692	967 454	998 274
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	3.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.8
Victoria	2.7	4.4	2.4	2.5	2.7
Queensland	4.8	6.4	4.6	3.6	4.9
South Australia	1.4	4.3	1.2	2.4	0.8
Western Australia	4.2	6.4	4.0	4.8	6.3
Tasmania	2.6	4.7	3.2	2.8	2.1
Northern Territory	0.6	2.0	5.5	5.5	5.6
Australian Capital Territory	3.5	1.8	2.4	3.4	5.0
Australia	3.2	4.0	2.8	3.0	3.2

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005-06.

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts*, ABS (5220.0)

3.2 Gross state product per capita

Dollars – 2006-07



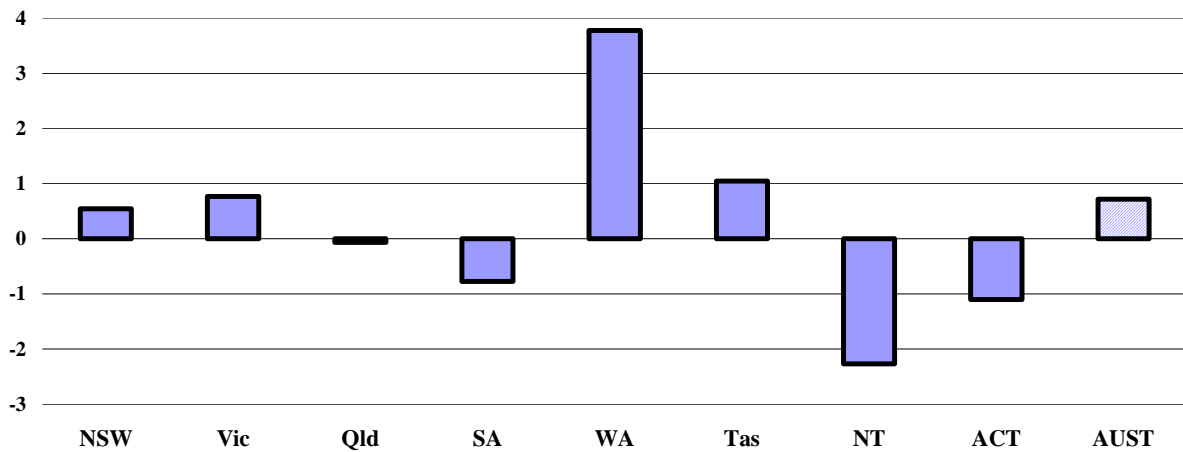
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Gross state product per capita, chain volume measures (a) – \$					
New South Wales	297 623	303 765	45 877	46 431	46 816
Victoria	215 598	225 093	46 078	46 549	47 096
Queensland	154 870	164 722	43 711	44 251	45 496
South Australia	60 315	62 912	41 310	41 930	41 820
Western Australia	103 719	110 310	57 493	59 087	61 490
Tasmania	16 951	17 746	37 833	38 595	39 160
Northern Territory	11 184	11 408	59 443	61 267	63 548
Australian Capital Territory	18 540	18 873	59 316	60 530	62 793
Australia	878 305	913 666	46 447	47 136	47 954
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.8
Victoria	1.6	3.2	1.1	1.0	1.2
Queensland	2.3	3.8	2.2	1.2	2.8
South Australia	0.9	3.7	0.5	1.5	-0.3
Western Australia	3.0	4.8	2.4	2.8	4.1
Tasmania	2.1	3.4	2.4	2.0	1.5
Northern Territory	0.5	1.5	3.8	3.1	3.7
Australian Capital Territory	2.8	1.4	1.7	2.0	3.7
Australia	2.0	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.7

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005-06.

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts*, ABS (5220.0)

3.3 Labour productivity

Annual change (%) – 2006-07



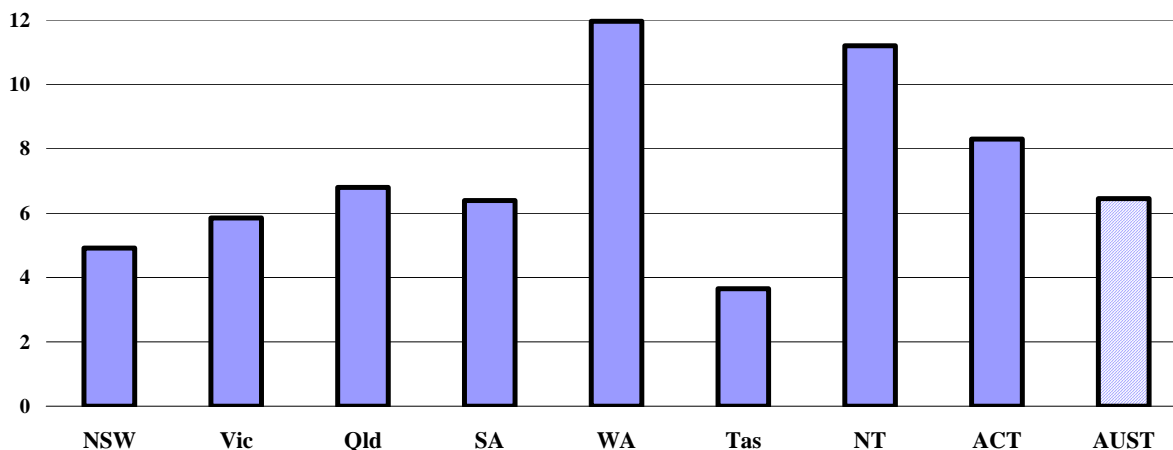
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Labour productivity index (a)					
New South Wales	96.7	97.2	98.7	100.0	100.5
Victoria	96.1	98.8	99.1	100.0	100.8
Queensland	97.5	100.1	99.3	100.0	99.9
South Australia	96.0	99.4	99.3	100.0	99.2
Western Australia	95.3	98.9	98.5	100.0	103.8
Tasmania	96.8	97.2	100.1	100.0	101.0
Northern Territory	85.4	92.4	97.6	100.0	97.7
Australian Capital Territory	94.1	96.3	96.3	100.0	98.9
Australia	96.2	98.3	98.8	100.0	100.7
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	1.3	0.6	1.6	1.3	0.5
Victoria	0.5	2.8	0.2	0.9	0.8
Queensland	1.8	2.7	-0.8	0.8	-0.1
South Australia	-2.3	3.5	-0.1	0.7	-0.8
Western Australia	0.2	3.7	-0.3	1.5	3.8
Tasmania	-1.4	0.5	3.0	-0.1	1.0
Northern Territory	-3.2	8.2	5.7	2.4	-2.3
Australian Capital Territory	-0.2	2.3	0.0	3.9	-1.1
Australia	0.6	2.1	0.6	1.2	0.7

(a) Gross state product (chain volume measures) per hour worked, all sectors (i.e. market and non-market sectors). Reference year for the index is 2005-06

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts*, ABS (5220.0)

4.1 Turnover of retail establishments

Annual change (%) – 2006–07

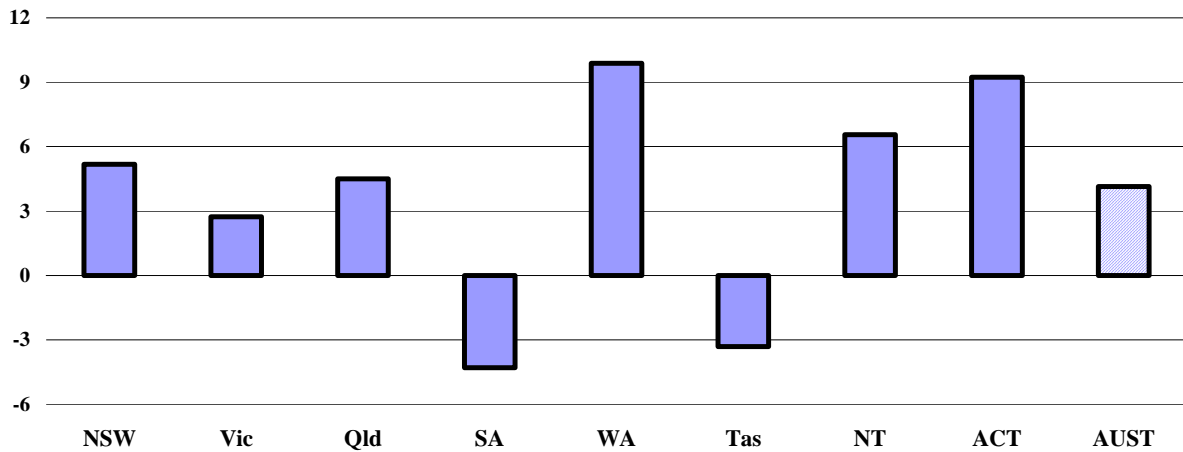


	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Value – \$ million					
New South Wales	61 429	65 482	67 439	69 538	72 953
Victoria	43 925	47 931	49 980	51 783	54 810
Queensland	34 151	38 658	40 276	42 880	45 793
South Australia	13 096	13 752	14 141	14 489	15 414
Western Australia	17 504	19 063	20 361	21 744	24 345
Tasmania	3 647	4 129	4 343	4 659	4 828
Northern Territory	1 732	1 838	1 949	2 044	2 272
Australian Capital Territory	3 685	3 802	3 849	4 084	4 423
Australia	179 169	194 655	202 339	211 219	224 839
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	6.2	6.6	3.0	3.1	4.9
Victoria	6.0	9.1	4.3	3.6	5.8
Queensland	8.8	13.2	4.2	6.5	6.8
South Australia	8.0	5.0	2.8	2.5	6.4
Western Australia	5.4	8.9	6.8	6.8	12.0
Tasmania	5.9	13.2	5.2	7.3	3.6
Northern Territory	3.3	6.1	6.0	4.8	11.2
Australian Capital Territory	4.8	3.2	1.2	6.1	8.3
Australia	6.6	8.6	3.9	4.4	6.4

Source: *Retail Trade*, ABS (8501.0)

4.2 Motor vehicle sales

Annual change (%) – 2006–07



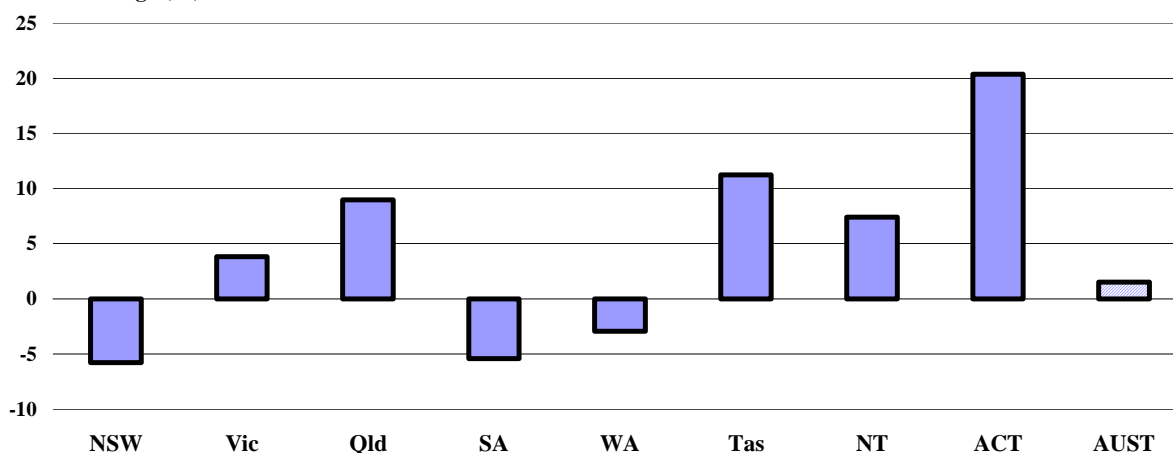
	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Number (a)					
New South Wales	192 132	196 950	194 388	189 326	199 142
Victoria	160 635	165 035	165 410	162 206	166 634
Queensland	98 451	112 928	120 450	120 679	126 114
South Australia	38 371	41 473	41 174	40 599	38 853
Western Australia	47 276	51 824	55 957	60 426	66 397
Tasmania	9 017	11 300	11 786	11 433	11 054
Northern Territory	3 901	4 414	4 522	4 408	4 697
Australian Capital Territory	10 420	10 490	10 340	10 283	11 233
Australia	560 203	594 414	604 027	599 360	624 124
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	0.7	2.5	-1.3	-2.6	5.2
Victoria	3.7	2.7	0.2	-1.9	2.7
Queensland	12.3	14.7	6.7	0.2	4.5
South Australia	9.4	8.1	-0.7	-1.4	-4.3
Western Australia	3.2	9.6	8.0	8.0	9.9
Tasmania	-4.8	25.3	4.3	-3.0	-3.3
Northern Territory	5.3	13.2	2.4	-2.5	6.6
Australian Capital Territory	1.6	0.7	-1.4	-0.6	9.2
Australia	4.2	6.1	1.6	-0.8	4.1

(a) Includes vehicles designed primarily for the carriage of people, such as cars, station wagons and people movers. Also includes four wheel drive passenger vehicles not classified as sports utility vehicles.

Source: *Sales of New Motor Vehicles*, ABS (9314.0.)

4.3 Dwelling approvals

Annual change (%) – 2006–07



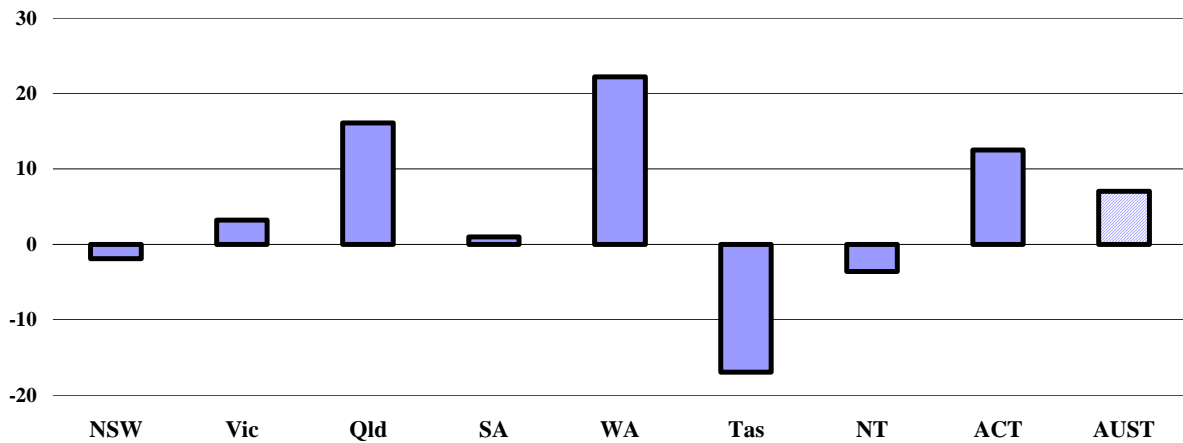
	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Number (a)					
New South Wales	50 155	49 498	39 942	33 156	31 241
Victoria	48 212	46 415	42 547	36 529	37 928
Queensland	41 659	45 233	39 314	37 998	41 412
South Australia	10 878	11 927	11 089	11 405	10 789
Western Australia	21 808	23 834	24 232	25 852	25 097
Tasmania	2 146	3 168	2 778	2 634	2 930
Northern Territory	950	1 172	1 388	1 363	1 464
Australian Capital Territory	3 170	3 136	2 279	1 867	2 247
Australia	178 978	184 383	163 569	150 804	153 108
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	-0.9	-1.3	-19.3	-17.0	-5.8
Victoria	-2.7	-3.7	-8.3	-14.1	3.8
Queensland	14.6	8.6	-13.1	-3.3	9.0
South Australia	-0.5	9.6	-7.0	2.8	-5.4
Western Australia	7.0	9.3	1.7	6.7	-2.9
Tasmania	5.6	47.6	-12.3	-5.2	11.2
Northern Territory	0.0	23.4	18.4	-1.8	7.4
Australian Capital Territory	42.0	-1.1	-27.3	-18.1	20.4
Australia	3.4	3.0	-11.3	-7.8	1.5

(a) Houses and other dwellings (e.g. flats) intended for long-term residential use.

Source: *Building Approvals*, ABS (8731.0)

4.4 Business investment

Annual change (%) – 2006-07



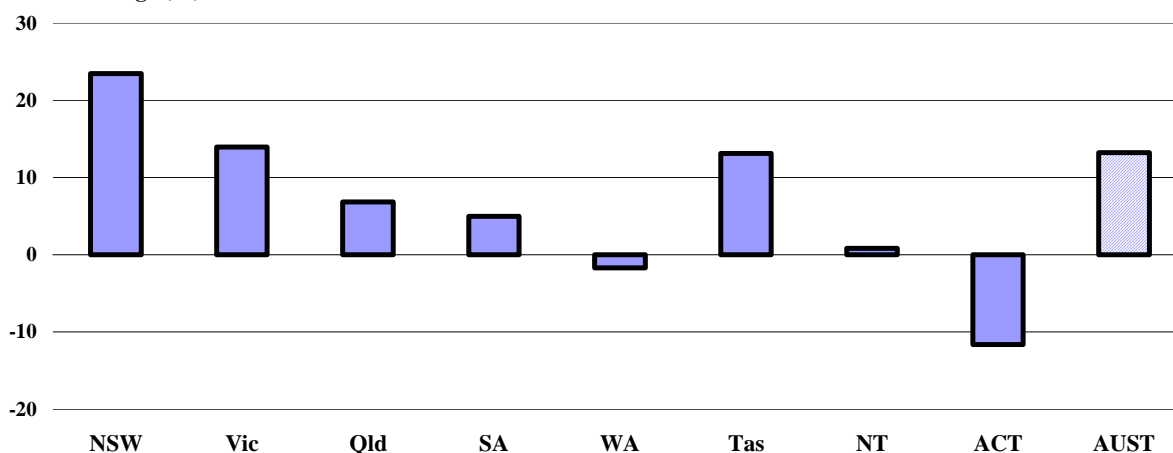
	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Chain volume measures (a) – \$ million					
New South Wales	27 857	31 575	37 026	39 992	39 225
Victoria	25 846	27 549	31 286	35 163	36 285
Queensland	18 072	20 802	23 489	28 298	32 862
South Australia	7 383	8 295	8 926	9 134	9 223
Western Australia	13 871	16 733	17 371	24 280	29 674
Tasmania	1 413	1 615	2 063	2 345	1 948
Northern Territory	2 378	2 609	2 621	3 065	2 955
Australian Capital Territory	1 548	1 500	1 698	2 110	2 374
Australia	98 471	110 703	124 610	144 388	154 544
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	13.0	13.3	17.3	8.0	-1.9
Victoria	19.3	6.6	13.6	12.4	3.2
Queensland	22.8	15.1	12.9	20.5	16.1
South Australia	25.9	12.4	7.6	2.3	1.0
Western Australia	23.4	20.6	3.8	39.8	22.2
Tasmania	1.5	14.3	27.7	13.7	-16.9
Northern Territory	7.9	9.7	0.5	16.9	-3.6
Australian Capital Territory	30.3	-3.1	13.2	24.3	12.5
Australia	18.5	12.4	12.6	15.9	7.0

(a) Private business gross fixed capital formation for other buildings and structures, machinery and equipment, livestock and intangible fixed assets. Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005-06.

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts*, ABS (5220.0)

4.5 Bankruptcies

Annual change (%) – 2006–07



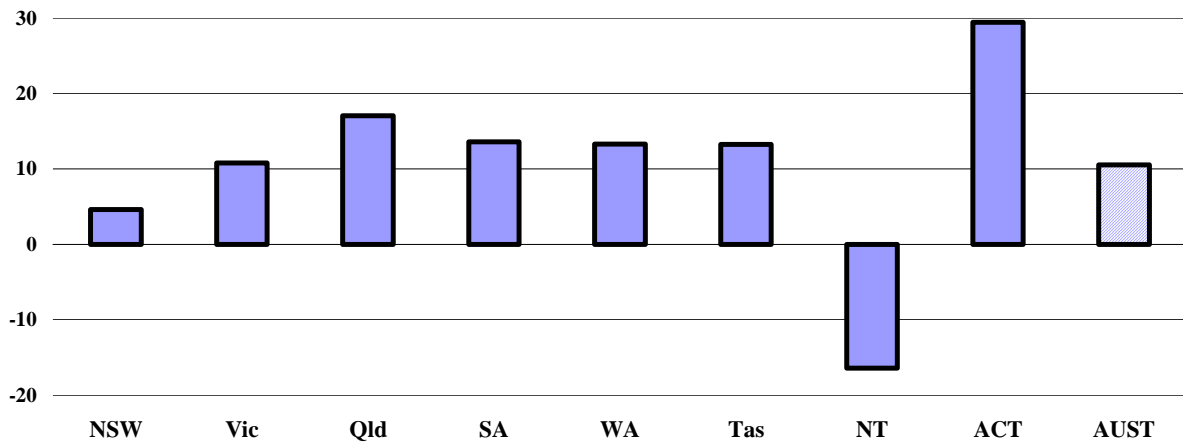
	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Number (a)					
New South Wales	6 281	5 972	6 248	7 492	9 249
Victoria	4 438	4 239	4 490	5 023	5 724
Queensland	5 796	4 814	4 693	5 373	5 741
South Australia	2 179	2 125	2 081	2 048	2 150
Western Australia	2 187	1 954	1 545	1 415	1 391
Tasmania	988	699	564	573	648
Northern Territory	107	92	86	117	118
Australian Capital Territory	663	602	794	258	228
Australia	22 639	20 497	20 501	22 299	25 249
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	-3.1	-4.9	4.6	19.9	23.5
Victoria	-5.1	-4.5	5.9	11.9	14.0
Queensland	-10.9	-16.9	-2.5	14.5	6.8
South Australia	-11.6	-2.5	-2.1	-1.6	5.0
Western Australia	-4.2	-10.7	-20.9	-8.4	-1.7
Tasmania	3.1	-29.3	-19.3	1.6	13.1
Northern Territory	-7.8	-14.0	-6.5	36.0	0.9
Australian Capital Territory	6.3	-9.2	31.9	-67.5	-11.6
Australia	-6.1	-9.5	0.0	8.8	13.2

(a) Bankruptcies and Administration Orders (Part IV and XI of the *Bankruptcy Act 1966*).

Source: Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, <http://www.itsa.gov.au>

5.1 Lending for owner occupied housing

Annual change (%) – 2006–07



	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Value (a) – \$ million					
New South Wales	42 352	48 431	47 597	53 129	55 580
Victoria	24 451	27 809	30 479	34 197	37 895
Queensland	20 736	26 648	28 499	33 983	39 782
South Australia	6 547	7 682	8 469	9 878	11 220
Western Australia	10 709	12 766	15 283	20 693	23 449
Tasmania	1 273	1 676	1 866	2 152	2 438
Northern Territory	514	808	1 155	1 535	1 283
Australian Capital Territory	1 786	1 813	1 664	1 848	2 393
Australia	108 370	127 632	135 013	157 415	174 039
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	7.2	14.4	-1.7	11.6	4.6
Victoria	10.9	13.7	9.6	12.2	10.8
Queensland	23.1	28.5	6.9	19.2	17.1
South Australia	15.4	17.3	10.3	16.6	13.6
Western Australia	10.3	19.2	19.7	35.4	13.3
Tasmania	18.1	31.7	11.3	15.3	13.3
Northern Territory	8.9	57.2	42.9	32.9	-16.4
Australian Capital Territory	24.0	1.5	-8.2	11.0	29.5
Australia	12.0	17.8	5.8	16.6	10.6

(a) Lending commitments by all types of lenders for the construction and purchase of owner occupied dwellings.

Source: *Housing Finance*, ABS (5609.0)

5.2 Home loan size

Dollars – 2006–07



	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Average size of new home loan (a) – \$					
New South Wales	208 459	236 028	252 790	253 063	248 156
Victoria	171 074	192 861	205 698	210 900	219 910
Queensland	156 368	184 403	204 815	212 856	225 235
South Australia	123 542	140 361	154 840	168 114	178 735
Western Australia	141 395	152 272	170 836	193 704	224 182
Tasmania	95 699	119 432	144 618	155 550	167 726
Northern Territory	125 289	158 532	174 620	187 492	200 689
Australian Capital Territory	179 653	208 934	223 202	223 053	235 370
Australia	178 164	202 807	216 894	225 521	236 942
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	11.1	13.2	7.1	0.1	-1.9
Victoria	10.7	12.7	6.7	2.5	4.3
Queensland	15.4	17.9	11.1	3.9	5.8
South Australia	11.9	13.6	10.3	8.6	6.3
Western Australia	8.6	7.7	12.2	13.4	15.7
Tasmania	12.3	24.8	21.1	7.6	7.8
Northern Territory	16.2	26.5	10.1	7.4	7.0
Australian Capital Territory	14.9	16.3	6.8	-0.1	5.5
Australia	11.4	13.8	6.9	4.0	5.1

(a) Excludes alterations and additions and refinancing.

Source: *Housing Finance*, ABS (5609.0)

5.3 Home loan repayments

Percentage of family income – 2006-07



	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Average monthly repayment on new loans – \$					
New South Wales	1 433	1 686	1 817	1 846	1 914
Victoria	1 207	1 407	1 531	1 605	1 775
Queensland	1 071	1 333	1 514	1 609	1 798
South Australia	876	1 021	1 137	1 234	1 404
Western Australia	996	1 109	1 243	1 447	1 851
Tasmania	656	859	1 072	1 185	1 333
Northern Territory	884	1 162	1 267	1 366	1 578
Australian Capital Territory	1 240	1 528	1 670	1 657	1 831
Australia	1 182	1 393	1 519	1 609	1 788

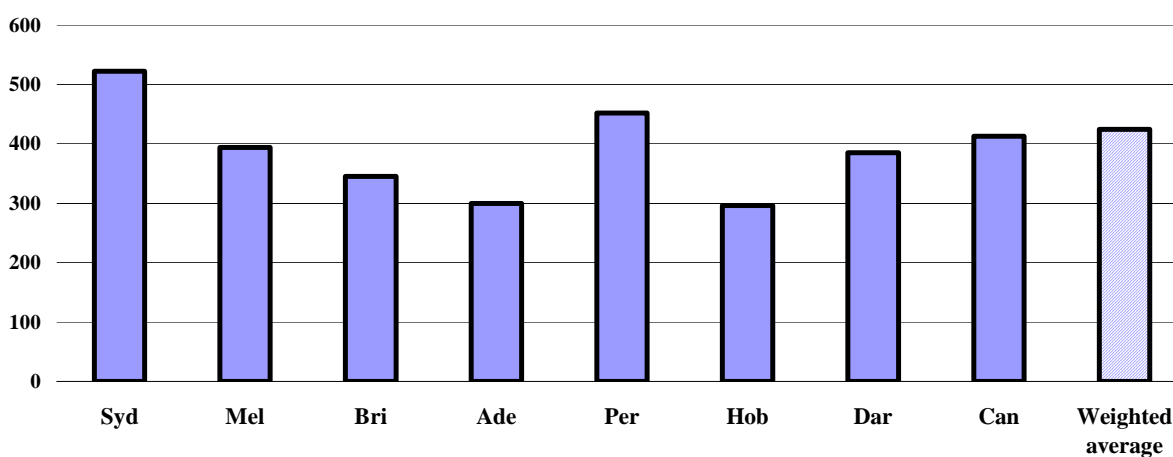
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Loan repayments (a) – percentage of family income					
New South Wales	31.6	35.7	37.3	36.2	37.0
Victoria	26.2	29.1	30.0	30.9	33.6
Queensland	25.6	30.0	32.7	33.4	36.0
South Australia	23.0	25.9	27.6	28.8	31.5
Western Australia	22.7	24.1	25.6	28.3	33.9
Tasmania	18.9	24.3	29.0	31.0	33.1
Northern Territory	14.6	18.0	18.3	18.8	21.7
Australian Capital Territory	16.7	19.8	20.4	19.1	19.8
Australia	26.9	30.3	31.7	32.3	34.9

(a) Average home loan repayment on new loans as a proportion of median family income.

Source: *Home Loan Affordability Report*, Real Estate Institute of Australia and Deposit Power

5.4 House sales prices

Dollars thousand – 2006–07

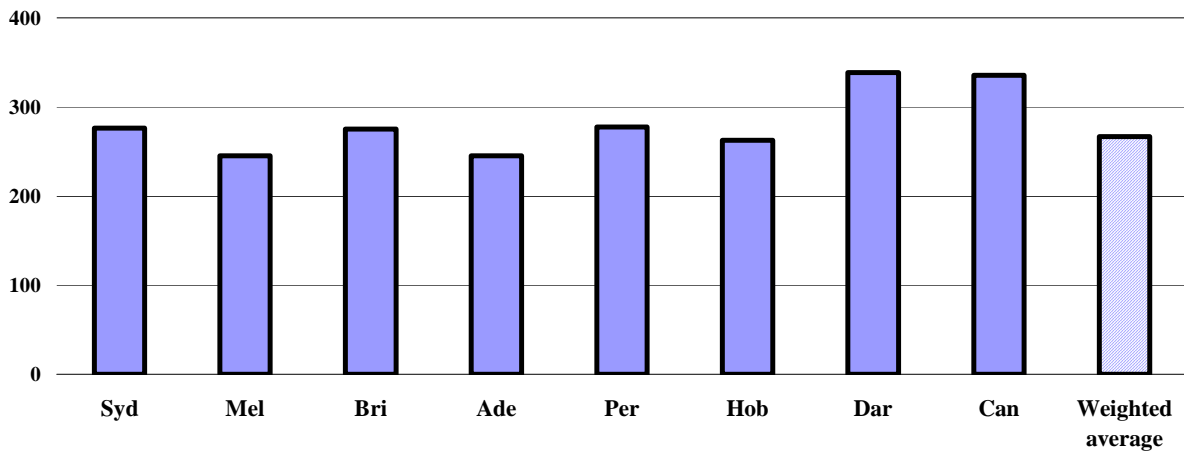


	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Median price of established houses sold – \$'000					
Sydney	494.5	559.0	537.8	520.5	522.3
Melbourne	343.0	376.0	356.8	363.6	393.8
Brisbane	217.6	295.3	306.6	320.0	345.2
Adelaide	197.9	245.5	270.8	279.8	299.5
Perth	199.0	246.8	277.0	351.5	451.9
Hobart	156.9	227.5	263.0	275.6	296.0
Darwin	208.8	237.4	268.6	328.3	385.0
Canberra	263.5	366.3	354.5	366.2	412.8
Weighted average eight capital cities	336.3	390.9	387.0	396.1	424.4
Annual change – per cent					
Sydney	19.3	13.0	-3.8	-3.2	0.3
Melbourne	7.8	9.6	-5.1	1.9	8.3
Brisbane	22.3	35.7	3.8	4.4	7.9
Adelaide	22.0	24.1	10.3	3.3	7.0
Perth	12.8	24.0	12.2	26.9	28.6
Hobart	22.6	45.0	15.6	4.8	7.4
Darwin	8.4	13.7	13.1	22.2	17.3
Canberra	19.8	39.0	-3.2	3.3	12.7
Weighted average eight capital cities	15.7	16.2	-1.0	2.4	7.1

Source: *Market Facts*, Real Estate Institute of Australia

5.5 House rents

Dollars – 2006–07



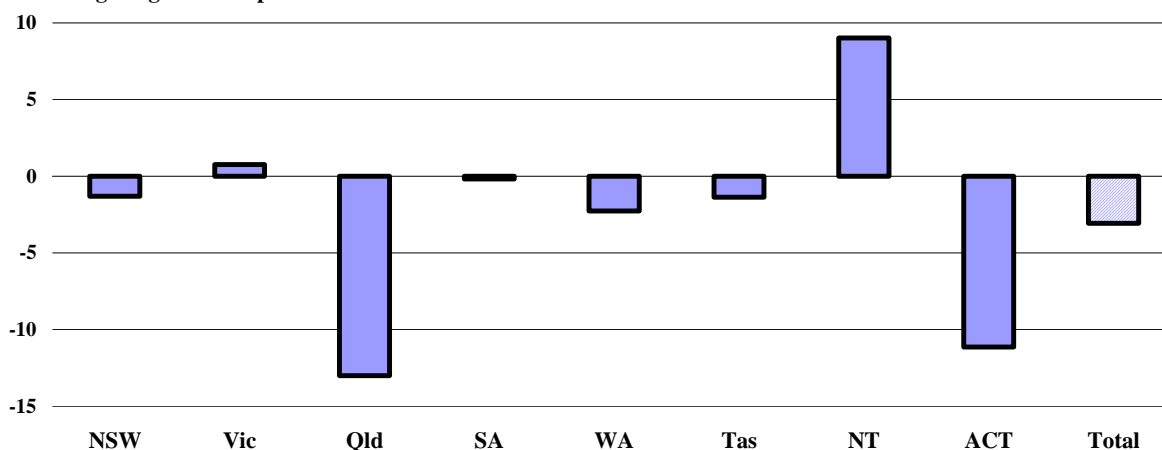
	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Median rent for three bedroom houses let – \$ per week					
Sydney	245	250	255	263	276
Melbourne	n.a.	222	228	228	245
Brisbane	216	233	235	253	275
Adelaide	188	198	214	233	245
Perth	178	182	196	240	278
Hobart	181	200	224	246	263
Darwin	241	251	274	295	339
Canberra	266	290	298	310	336
Weighted average eight capital cities	n.a.	228	235	238	267
Annual change – per cent					
Sydney	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.9	5.2
Melbourne	n.a.	n.a.	2.6	0.0	7.7
Brisbane	5.5	7.5	1.1	7.4	8.9
Adelaide	2.0	5.3	8.2	8.8	5.4
Perth	5.8	2.5	7.7	22.4	15.6
Hobart	9.0	10.3	11.9	10.1	6.6
Darwin	1.9	4.4	9.0	7.8	14.8
Canberra	10.4	8.9	2.6	4.2	8.3
Weighted average eight capital cities	n.a.	n.a.	3.1	1.4	12.0

n.a. – not available

Source: *Market Facts*, Real Estate Institute of Australia

6.1 General government sector net debt

Percentage of gross state product – 2005–06



	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
General government sector net debt (a) – \$ million					
New South Wales	1 587	-209	-1 698	-4 149	n.y.a.
Victoria	1 297	1 399	1 480	1 783	n.y.a.
Queensland	-11 843	-14 851	-19 446	-23 243	n.y.a.
South Australia	666	224	144	-119	n.y.a.
Western Australia	396	-291	-997	-2 737	n.y.a.
Tasmania	485	114	-28	-259	n.y.a.
Northern Territory	1 344	1 279	1 196	1 145	n.y.a.
Australian Capital Territory	-1 575	-1 869	-1 993	-2 228	n.y.a.
Total (b)	-7 645	-14 204	-21 342	-29 807	n.y.a.
General government sector net debt – percentage of gross state product (c)					
New South Wales	0.6	-0.1	-0.6	-1.3	n.y.a.
Victoria	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	n.y.a.
Queensland	-9.0	-10.2	-12.2	-13.0	n.y.a.
South Australia	1.2	0.4	0.2	-0.2	n.y.a.
Western Australia	0.5	-0.3	-1.0	-2.3	n.y.a.
Tasmania	3.3	0.7	-0.2	-1.4	n.y.a.
Northern Territory	14.0	12.6	10.5	9.0	n.y.a.
Australian Capital Territory	-9.6	-10.5	-10.6	-11.1	n.y.a.
Total	-1.0	-1.7	-2.4	-3.1	n.y.a.

n.y.a. – not yet available.

(a) Selected liabilities minus selected assets of the general government sector. A positive sign therefore indicates that selected liabilities exceed selected assets; a negative sign indicates that selected assets exceed selected liabilities.

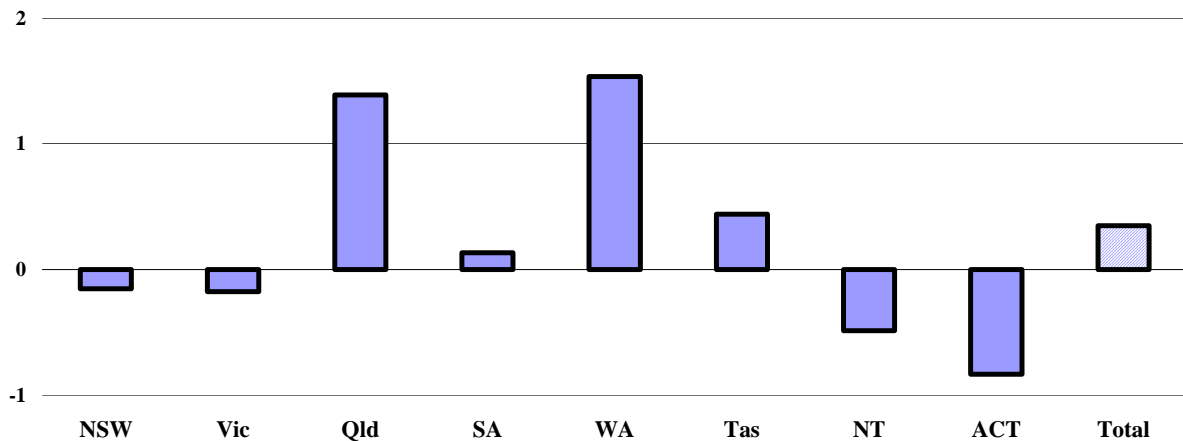
(b) The sum of all individual state and territory jurisdictions may not agree with the total, due to assets and liabilities held between jurisdictions.

(c) Total or aggregate net debt for all jurisdictions is expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product.

Source: *Government Finance Statistics*, ABS (5512.0)

6.2 General government sector fiscal balance

Percentage of gross state product – 2005–06



	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
General government sector fiscal balance (a) – \$ million					
New South Wales	639	6	-202	-484	n.y.a.
Victoria	590	-117	319	-414	n.y.a.
Queensland	-144	2 835	2 866	2 480	n.y.a.
South Australia	413	425	51	87	n.y.a.
Western Australia	130	570	898	1 846	n.y.a.
Tasmania	212	379	212	83	n.y.a.
Northern Territory	-116	-67	-57	-62	n.y.a.
Australian Capital Territory	142	-27	-163	-167	n.y.a.
Total (b)	1 862	4 005	3 930	3 372	n.y.a.
General government sector fiscal balance – percentage of gross state product (c)					
New South Wales	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	n.y.a.
Victoria	0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	n.y.a.
Queensland	-0.1	2.0	1.8	1.4	n.y.a.
South Australia	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	n.y.a.
Western Australia	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.5	n.y.a.
Tasmania	1.4	2.3	1.2	0.4	n.y.a.
Northern Territory	-1.2	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	n.y.a.
Australian Capital Territory	0.9	-0.2	-0.9	-0.8	n.y.a.
Total	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	n.y.a.

n.y.a. – not yet available.

(a) The financing requirement of government. A positive sign, or fiscal surplus, indicates a net lending position; a negative sign, or fiscal deficit, indicates a net borrowing position.

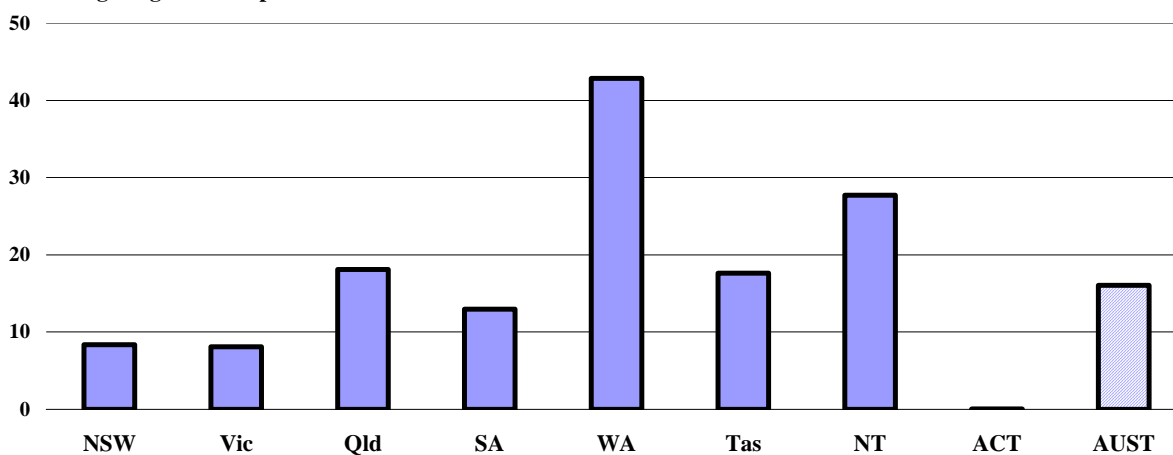
(b) The sum of all state and territory jurisdictions may not agree with the total, due to transfers between jurisdictions.

(c) Total or aggregate fiscal balance for all jurisdictions is expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product.

Source: *Government Finance Statistics*, ABS (5512.0)

7.1 Merchandise exports

Percentage of gross state product – 2006–07



	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Merchandise exports (a) – \$ million					
New South Wales	20 235	19 090	23 003	26 842	28 074
Victoria	18 906	18 011	18 512	18 928	20 048
Queensland	21 381	20 128	26 368	35 385	35 438
South Australia	8 366	7 609	7 641	9 025	9 016
Western Australia	32 439	32 302	38 847	47 939	60 538
Tasmania	2 455	2 316	2 640	2 893	3 715
Northern Territory	2 607	1 882	2 222	2 645	4 015
Australian Capital Territory	3	0	0	8	7
Australia (b)	115 480	109 049	126 824	152 491	168 140
Merchandise exports – percentage of gross state product					
New South Wales	7.6	6.7	7.7	8.5	8.4
Victoria	9.4	8.4	8.2	8.0	8.1
Queensland	16.3	13.9	16.5	19.8	18.1
South Australia	15.1	12.8	12.4	13.8	13.0
Western Australia	37.1	34.8	37.8	39.9	42.8
Tasmania	16.6	14.0	15.0	15.4	17.6
Northern Territory	27.1	18.5	19.5	20.8	27.7
Australian Capital Territory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australia (b)	14.8	13.0	14.1	15.8	16.1

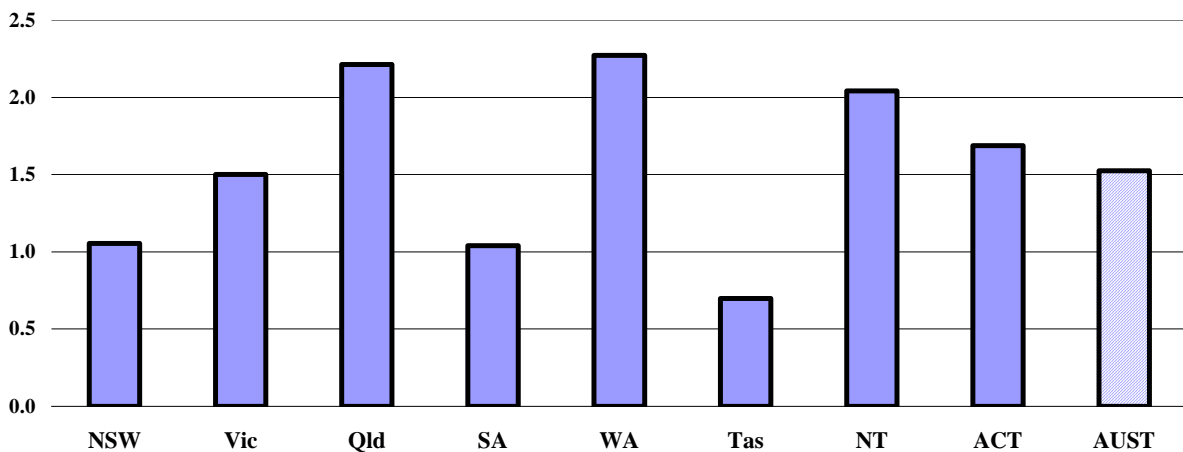
(a) State in which the final stage of manufacture or production occurs.

(b) Includes re-exports and, therefore, Australian total may not equal sum of states and territories.

Source: *International Trade in Goods and Services*, ABS (5368.0)

8.1 Population

Annual change (%) – 2006–07



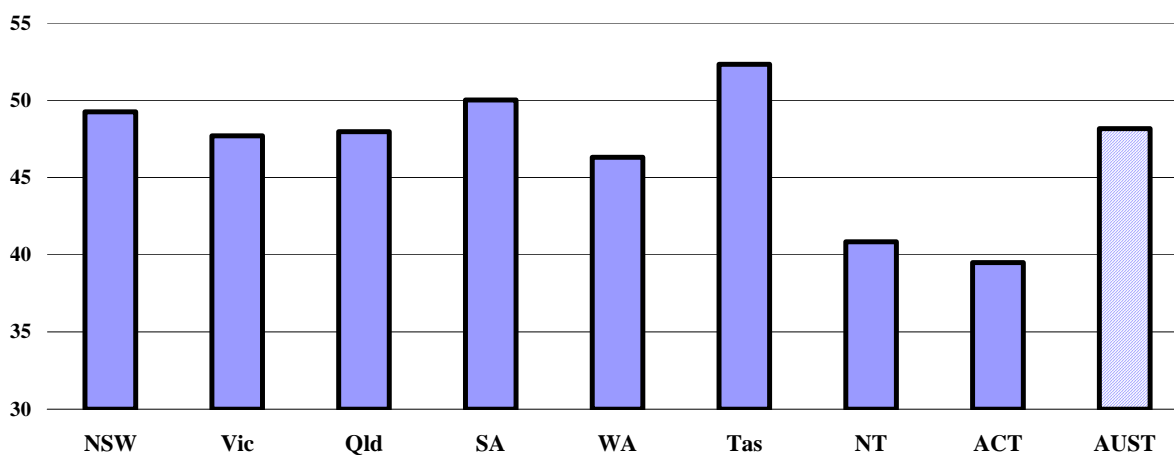
	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Population (a) – '000					
New South Wales	6 674.4	6 710.5	6 758.3	6 817.2	6 889.1
Victoria	4 924.5	4 983.1	5 050.5	5 128.3	5 205.2
Queensland	3 809.6	3 901.8	3 996.6	4 091.5	4 182.1
South Australia	1 531.3	1 540.4	1 552.5	1 568.2	1 584.5
Western Australia	1 952.4	1 982.0	2 016.4	2 059.0	2 105.8
Tasmania	477.7	482.8	486.4	489.9	493.3
Northern Territory	200.1	202.2	206.5	210.7	215.0
Australian Capital Territory	325.7	327.6	330.3	334.2	339.9
Australia	19 898.1	20 132.8	20 399.8	20 701.5	21 017.2
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	0.67	0.54	0.71	0.87	1.05
Victoria	1.25	1.19	1.35	1.54	1.50
Queensland	2.55	2.42	2.43	2.38	2.21
South Australia	0.67	0.60	0.79	1.01	1.04
Western Australia	1.39	1.52	1.74	2.12	2.27
Tasmania	1.03	1.07	0.74	0.73	0.70
Northern Territory	0.33	1.02	2.15	2.02	2.04
Australian Capital Territory	0.94	0.57	0.82	1.20	1.69
Australia	1.25	1.18	1.33	1.48	1.53

(a) Population numbers are as at June of each year.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics*, ABS (3101.0)

8.2 Dependency ratio

Ratio – 2006–07



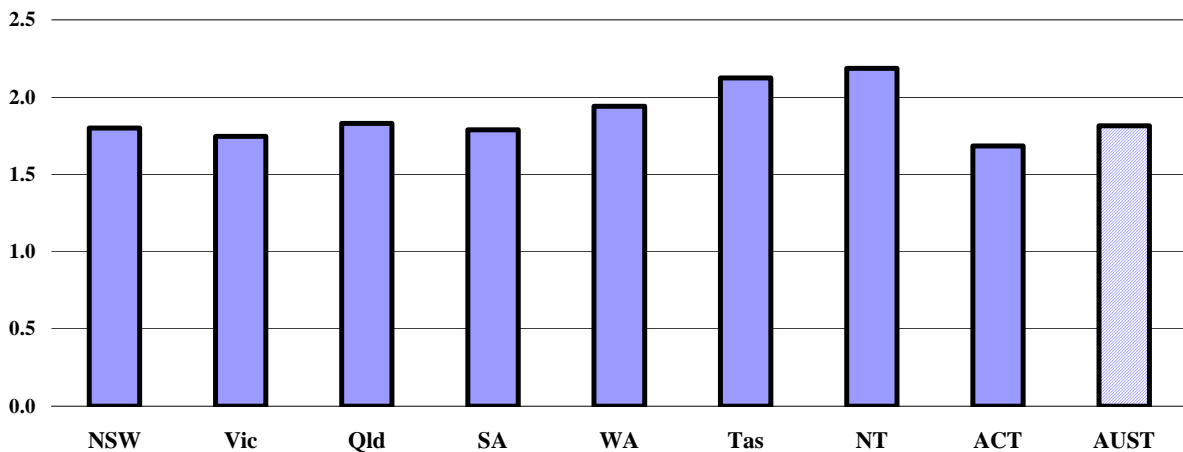
	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Dependency ratio (a)					
New South Wales	49.8	49.6	49.5	49.3	49.2
Victoria	48.6	48.4	48.1	47.8	47.7
Queensland	48.6	48.4	48.2	48.1	48.0
South Australia	50.8	50.6	50.4	50.1	50.0
Western Australia	46.8	46.6	46.4	46.3	46.3
Tasmania	52.6	52.3	52.2	52.1	52.3
Northern Territory	41.8	41.7	41.2	41.0	40.8
Australian Capital Territory	40.2	39.9	39.6	39.3	39.5
Australia	48.9	48.7	48.4	48.2	48.2

(a) Ratio of the economically inactive to economically active population. The ratio shows the number of children aged 0–14 years and persons aged 65 years and over, per 100 persons aged 15–64 years.

Source: *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, ABS (3201.0)

8.3 Births

Total fertility rate – 2006



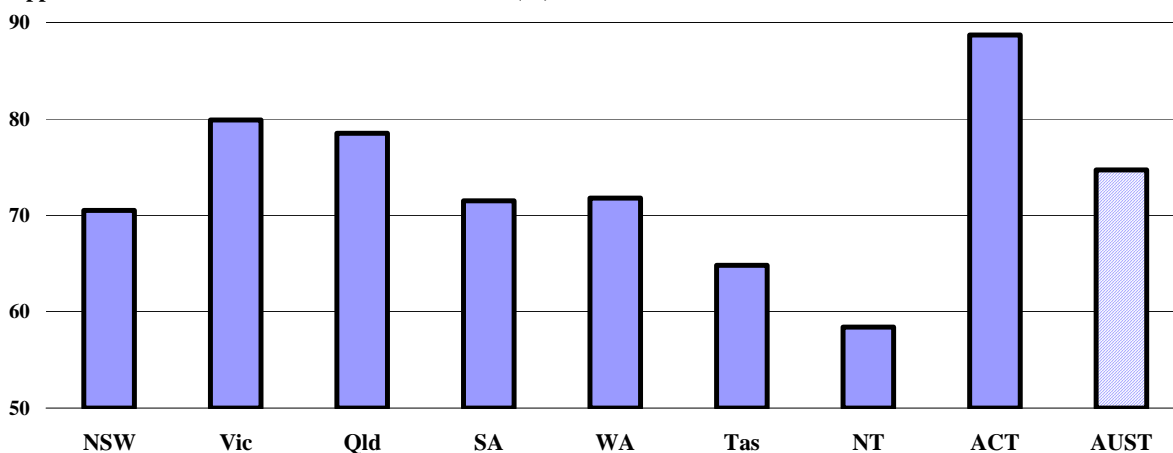
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Births – number					
New South Wales	86 583	86 344	85 894	86 589	87 336
Victoria	61 478	61 058	62 417	63 287	65 236
Queensland	47 771	48 342	49 940	51 661	52 665
South Australia	17 665	17 443	17 140	17 800	18 260
Western Australia	23 601	24 273	25 295	26 253	27 776
Tasmania	6 003	5 752	5 809	6 308	6 475
Northern Territory	3 724	3 790	3 551	3 659	3 696
Australian Capital Territory	4 112	4 128	4 174	4 206	4 479
Australia	250 988	251 161	254 246	259 791	265 949
Total fertility rate (a)					
New South Wales	1.798	1.789	1.782	1.792	1.800
Victoria	1.680	1.661	1.691	1.708	1.745
Queensland	1.781	1.769	1.798	1.829	1.831
South Australia	1.722	1.706	1.682	1.756	1.788
Western Australia	1.699	1.742	1.808	1.861	1.941
Tasmania	1.971	1.885	1.905	2.068	2.123
Northern Territory	2.257	2.317	2.157	2.183	2.187
Australian Capital Territory	1.579	1.579	1.599	1.597	1.684
Australia	1.755	1.747	1.761	1.789	1.814

(a) The average number of children that females will bear during their lifetime.

Source: *Births*, ABS (3301.0)

8.4 Apparent school retention rates

Apparent retention rates from Year 7/8 to Year 12 (%) – 2006



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Apparent retention rates from Year 10 to Year 12 (a)					
New South Wales	72.4	72.7	73.2	73.2	73.0
Victoria	82.9	82.9	83.0	82.2	82.1
Queensland	81.1	81.5	80.8	79.3	78.3
South Australia	70.6	70.7	71.6	72.1	72.7
Western Australia	73.9	70.6	72.4	72.2	71.4
Tasmania	75.0	76.2	76.3	67.8	65.0
Northern Territory	66.2	68.7	75.2	69.5	68.0
Australian Capital Territory	89.8	90.3	88.4	88.1	88.9
Australia	77.0	76.9	77.2	76.5	76.1

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Apparent retention rates from Year 7/8 to Year 12 (b)					
New South Wales	69.9	70.5	71.1	71.1	70.5
Victoria	80.9	81.4	81.1	80.6	79.9
Queensland	81.3	81.5	81.2	79.9	78.5
South Australia	66.7	67.1	68.0	70.7	71.5
Western Australia	73.7	71.2	72.6	72.5	71.8
Tasmania	72.6	74.9	76.4	67.1	64.8
Northern Territory	53.0	56.3	59.0	59.1	58.4
Australian Capital Territory	88.1	89.7	88.5	87.5	88.7
Australia	75.1	75.4	75.7	75.3	74.7

(a) The number of full-time school students in Year 12 expressed as a percentage of the corresponding group at the commencement of their Year 10 schooling.

(b) The number of full-time school students in Year 12 expressed as a percentage of the corresponding group at the commencement of their secondary schooling.

Source: *Schools*, ABS (4221.0)

8.5 General practice bulk billing

Bulk billing rate (%) – 2006–07



	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
General practice bulk billing rate (a) – per cent					
New South Wales	77.2	76.5	79.7	81.6	83.2
Victoria	67.5	65.4	70.4	73.3	75.1
Queensland	65.5	64.2	70.3	73.1	75.0
South Australia	62.4	62.9	71.3	74.3	76.5
Western Australia	66.6	64.4	69.0	70.8	72.0
Tasmania	54.9	52.3	65.5	68.7	71.2
Northern Territory	62.2	61.1	61.5	61.4	62.3
Australian Capital Territory	39.2	36.5	39.8	43.1	50.7
Australia	69.5	68.2	73.2	75.6	77.4

(a) Proportion of general practitioner attendances (excluding practice nurse) that are bulk billed.

Sources: Department of Health and Ageing, <http://www.health.gov.au/internet/wcms/publishing.nsf/Content/Statistics-1>

8.6 Private health insurance

Coverage rate (%) – 2006–07



	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Private health insurance hospital coverage rate (a) (b) – per cent					
New South Wales	44.7	44.3	44.3	44.4	45.0
Victoria	43.0	42.4	42.0	41.6	42.4
Queensland	40.7	40.1	39.9	39.8	40.9
South Australia	44.5	44.0	43.7	43.4	43.9
Western Australia	46.2	45.8	45.9	46.6	47.9
Tasmania	43.1	42.2	42.0	41.7	42.5
Northern Territory	32.3	31.6	31.0	30.3	32.4
Australian Capital Territory		- Included in New South Wales -			
Australia	43.5	42.9	42.8	42.7	43.5

(a) Proportion of the population that has private health insurance hospital coverage.

(b) Data shown are as at June of each year.

Source: Private Health Insurance Administration Council, <http://www.phiac.gov.au/statistics/trends/index.htm>.

Glossary

Apparent school retention rate. The number of full-time school students in a designated level/year of education expressed as a percentage of their respective cohort group (which is either at the commencement of their secondary schooling or Year 10).

Average weekly earnings. Average gross (before tax) earnings of employees.

Average weekly ordinary time earnings. Weekly earnings attributed to award, standard or agreed hours of work.

Bankruptcies. Bankruptcies and Administration Orders under Parts IV and XI of the *Bankruptcy Act 1966*.

Business investment. Private gross fixed capital formation for machinery and equipment; non-dwelling construction; livestock; and intangible fixed assets.

Consumer price index. A measure of change in the price of a basket of goods and services from a base period. Changes in the consumer price index are the most commonly used measures of inflation.

Dependency ratio Ratio of the economically inactive to economically active population. Shows the number of children aged 0–14 years and persons aged 65 years and over, per 100 persons aged 15–64 years.

Employed persons. Persons aged 15 and over who, during a period of one week, worked for one hour or more for pay or worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a family farm.

General government sector. Government departments and other entities that provide largely non-market public services and are funded mainly through taxes and other compulsory levies.

General government sector net debt. Selected liabilities (deposits held plus proceeds from advances plus borrowing) minus selected assets (cash and deposits plus investments plus advances outstanding) of the general government sector.

General government sector fiscal balance. The financing requirement of the general government sector. A positive sign, or fiscal surplus, indicates a net lending position; a negative sign, or fiscal deficit, indicates a net borrowing position.

General practice bulk billing rate. The percentage of general practitioner attendances (excluding practice nurse) that are bulk billed.

Gross domestic product. The total market value of goods and services produced within Australia, after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting for depreciation.

Gross state product. Equivalent to gross domestic product except that it refers to production within a state or territory rather than to the nation as a whole.

Gross state product—chain volume measures. Also known as real gross state product, this is a measure used to indicate change in the actual quantity of goods and services produced within a state or territory.

Gross state product per capita. The ratio of the chain volume measure of gross state product to an estimate of the resident Australian population.

Job vacancy. A job available for immediate filling and for which recruitment action has been taken.

Job vacancy rate. The number of job vacancies expressed as a percentage of the number of employee jobs plus the number of job vacancies.

Labour force. The employed plus the unemployed.

Labour force participation rate. The number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Labour productivity. Gross state product (chain volume measures) per hour worked, all sectors (i.e. market and non-market sectors).

Long-term unemployed. Persons unemployed for a period of 52 weeks or more.

Male total average weekly earnings. Weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings of all male employees. This measure of earnings is used in the process of benchmarking pensions.

Private health insurance hospital coverage rate. The percentage of the total population that has private health insurance hospital coverage.

Real average weekly earnings. Average weekly earnings adjusted for inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

Total fertility rate. The average number of children that females will bear during their lifetime.

Turnover. Includes retail sales; wholesale sales; takings from repairs, meals and hiring of goods; commissions from agency activity; and net takings from gaming machines. Turnover includes the Goods and Services Tax.

Unemployed persons. Persons aged 15 and over who, during a period of one week, were not employed but had actively looked for work in the previous four weeks and were available to start work.

Unemployment rate. The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Wage price index. A measure of change in the price of labour (i.e. wages, salaries and overtime) unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed.

Youth unemployment. Number of 15–19 year olds looking for full-time work.

Youth unemployment rate. Number of 15–19 year olds looking for full-time work expressed as a percentage of the full-time labour force in the same age group.

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