



## State statistical bulletin 2011

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Statistics and Mapping

### Executive summary

- Tables and charts are presented for a broad range of social and economic indicators across all Australian states and territories, and where appropriate, compared directly to either Australian or state totals.
- Each table contains data for the last five years, while each chart plots data for the financial year 2009–10.

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## Introduction

The year ending the 30<sup>th</sup> of June 2010 was the second year after the onset of global economic decline in activity, precipitated by a financial crisis which began in the United States and spread to most other parts of the world. This came to be known as the Global Financial Crisis (GFC). Although the global economic downturn has eased in many countries, it continues to cause problems for the United States and several European countries.

Australia has a relatively small, open economy and as such is reasonably susceptible to external macroeconomic shocks. However, with the global external pressures, the Australian economy has appeared to be fairly robust and has performed relatively well in 2009–10 compared to other economies. Quarterly real gross domestic product (GDP) in Australia grew in all quarters in 2008–09 and 2009–10 except the December quarter of 2008 which showed a decline of 0.9 per cent. Despite this seemingly good performance overall, there still remains considerable divergence between the states and territories.

The disparity in performance across Australia has focused attention on the 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 reflect the size of an economy (e.g. retail turnover) have been presented so that emphasis is on the annual growth rate of the indicator. Other indicators have been presented as a ratio—e.g. long-term unemployed to total unemployed or general government debt to gross state product—so that comparisons can be made.

This publication is the fifth of this type produced by the Parliamentary Library and it is hoped that this publication will be updated and published annually. Also, it is a companion publication to the *Monthly statistical bulletin* which contains only Australia-wide data.

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

## Brief analysis

The standout jurisdictions of 2009–10 were Western Australia (WA) and the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). This was different to last year when the Northern Territory (NT) was also a standout jurisdiction. The NT has had some good results in 2009–10 but has had some less impressive results, particularly in the areas of business investment, total bankruptcies and liveability<sup>1</sup>.

The NT and the ACT had the lowest unemployment rates in 2009–10, recording annual average rates of 3.4 and 3.5 per cent respectively, well below the national rate of 5.5 per cent. Despite these good

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1. The term liveability refers to high and increasing median house prices and high household weekly rents. However, this can also be viewed as a positive for investors.

results, the ACT rates were up 0.6 percentage points on the previous year. In contrast, the NT rate was down by 0.3 percentage points on the previous year. WA's rate was up 1.2 percentage points on the previous year but was still below the national rate by 0.5 percentage points.

Economic growth in WA was 4.3 per cent in 2009–10, which was well above the national growth of 2.3 per cent. Also, the gross state products (GSP) per capita of the ACT and WA were well above the national value.

In real terms, average weekly earnings in WA and the ACT were \$1340 and \$1421 respectively, which were above the national level of \$1231. Also of note was Tasmania, which had a large increase of 4.8 per cent in real average weekly earnings. However, despite this large rise in average weekly earnings, Tasmania still has the lowest average weekly earnings of \$1063.

Business investment in the NT decreased by 38.5 per cent over the last year and total bankruptcies increased by 46.6 per cent, which is significantly different to the national values of 4.7 and 0.0 per cent respectively. The only states to have growth in business investment over the last year were New South Wales (NSW), Victoria and South Australia (SA).

The weakest performing jurisdiction in 2009–10 was Tasmania with an unemployment rate of 5.6 per cent (an increase of 1.0 percentage point on previous year) combined with a decrease in employment by 1.6 per cent. Commensurate with the labour force results, Tasmania had sluggish economic growth in 2009–10 of 0.4 per cent. When general government net debt is expressed as a percentage of GSP, Tasmania's net debt increased since 2008–09 by 1.1 percentage points which, with SA, were the equal highest increases in net debt across all jurisdictions. However, despite this increase in net debt, Tasmania still has a negative net debt.

Tasmania is not the only jurisdiction where the state government net debt position has deteriorated. It has also deteriorated in NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA and WA (although WA, like Tasmania, is still in surplus), while the NT and the ACT have improved their net debt positions.

Labour productivity growth has increased in all jurisdictions since 2008–09 except Victoria, NT and ACT. WA had the highest labour productivity growth of 6.3 per cent.

## Historical data

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

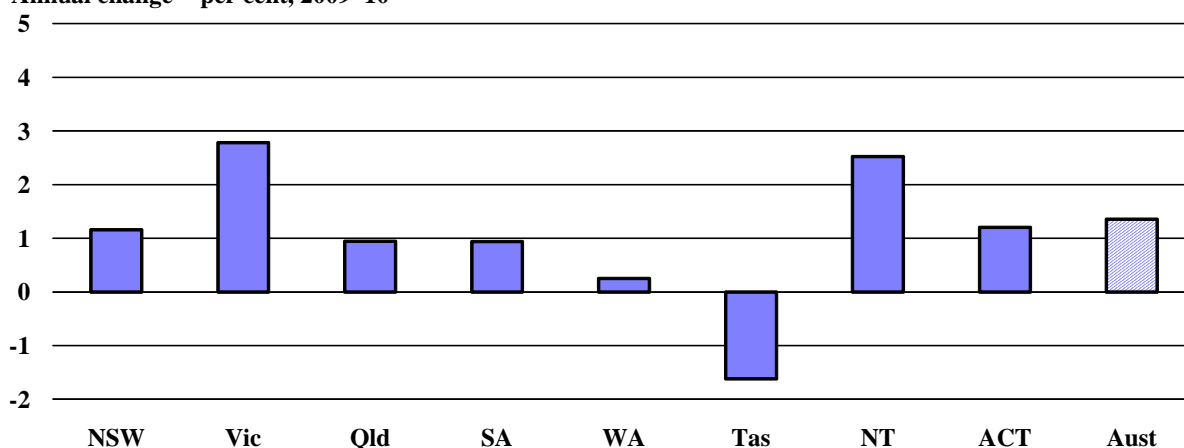
The long-term series for the companion publication *Monthly statistical bulletin* can be found at <http://www.aph.gov.au/library/pubs/MSB/index.htm>

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

## Labour market

### 1.1 Employment

Annual change - per cent, 2009–10



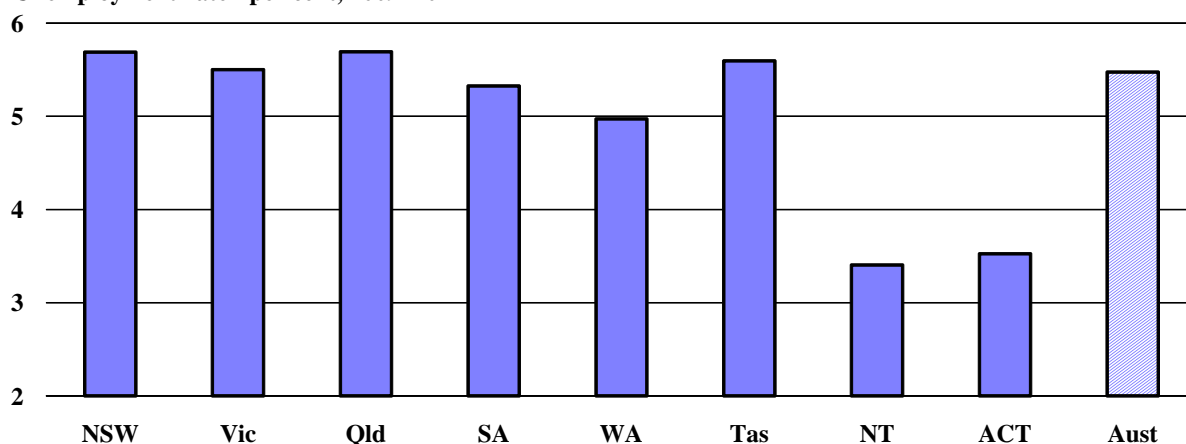
	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Number employed (a) – '000</b>					
New South Wales	3 251.0	3 320.5	3 419.0	3 440.9	3 480.8
Victoria	2 505.7	2 586.8	2 669.5	2 691.8	2 766.6
Queensland	2 031.4	2 128.3	2 192.2	2 252.2	2 273.4
South Australia	750.6	765.4	782.1	795.1	802.6
Western Australia	1 063.7	1 095.6	1 141.0	1 185.8	1 188.7
Tasmania	223.3	225.1	231.6	238.4	234.5
Northern Territory	100.5	105.5	112.0	116.9	119.9
Australian Capital Territory	186.1	194.0	195.5	197.7	200.1
Australia	10 112.2	10 421.1	10 743.1	10 918.7	11 066.7
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	2.0	2.1	3.0	0.6	1.2
Victoria	2.3	3.2	3.2	0.8	2.8
Queensland	4.0	4.8	3.0	2.7	0.9
South Australia	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.7	0.9
Western Australia	5.5	3.0	4.1	3.9	0.2
Tasmania	3.4	0.8	2.9	2.9	-1.6
Northern Territory	3.2	5.0	6.1	4.4	2.5
Australian Capital Territory	2.2	4.2	0.8	1.1	1.2
Australia	2.9	3.1	3.1	1.6	1.4

(a) Annual average.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force*, Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

## 1.2 Unemployment

Unemployment rate - per cent, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Number unemployed (a) – '000</b>					
New South Wales	178.4	174.2	165.0	207.5	209.9
Victoria	138.6	130.5	126.0	145.1	161.0
Queensland	102.2	88.6	83.9	103.9	137.2
South Australia	38.4	40.5	39.6	45.5	45.1
Western Australia	44.1	36.5	38.9	46.7	62.2
Tasmania	15.6	13.4	11.8	11.4	13.9
Northern Territory	5.9	4.2	5.2	4.4	4.2
Australian Capital Territory	6.3	5.9	5.2	5.9	7.3
Australia	529.4	493.8	475.5	570.5	640.9
<b>Unemployment rate (a) (b) – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	5.2	5.0	4.6	5.7	5.7
Victoria	5.2	4.8	4.5	5.1	5.5
Queensland	4.8	4.0	3.7	4.4	5.7
South Australia	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.4	5.3
Western Australia	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.8	5.0
Tasmania	6.5	5.6	4.9	4.6	5.6
Northern Territory	5.5	3.8	4.4	3.7	3.4
Australian Capital Territory	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.5
Australia	5.0	4.5	4.2	5.0	5.5

(a) Annual average.

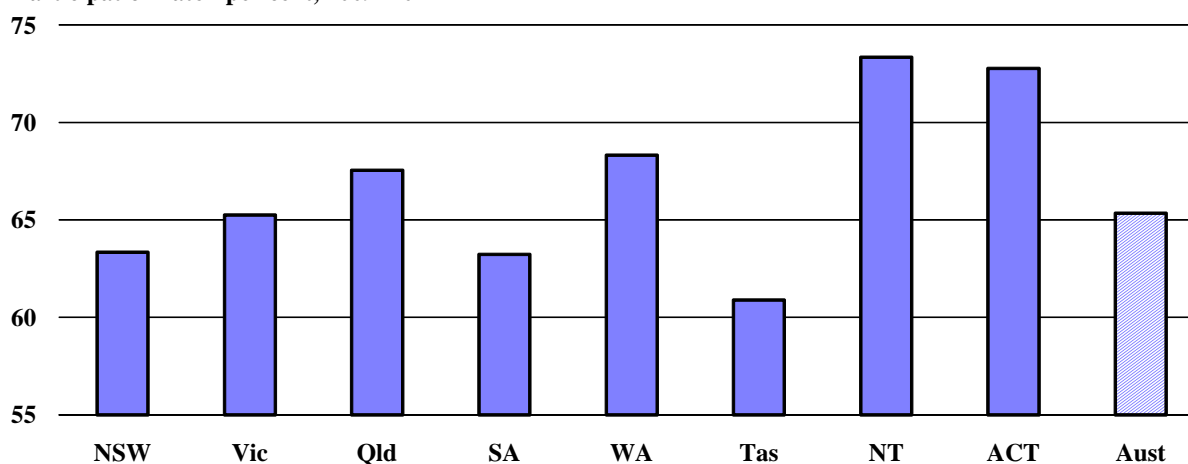
(b) Number unemployed as a proportion of the labour force.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force*, Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001



## 1.3 Labour force

Participation rate - per cent, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Labour force (a) – '000</b>					
New South Wales	3 429.4	3 494.6	3 584.0	3 648.4	3 690.7
Victoria	2 644.3	2 717.3	2 795.5	2 836.9	2 927.6
Queensland	2 133.6	2 216.9	2 276.2	2 356.0	2 410.6
South Australia	789.1	805.9	821.7	840.7	847.7
Western Australia	1 107.7	1 132.1	1 179.9	1 232.5	1 250.9
Tasmania	238.9	238.5	243.4	249.7	248.4
Northern Territory	106.4	109.7	117.1	121.4	124.1
Australian Capital Territory	192.4	199.9	200.7	203.7	207.4
Australia	10 641.7	10 914.8	11 218.6	11 489.2	11 707.6
<b>Participation rate (a) (b) – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	63.0	63.4	63.9	63.8	63.3
Victoria	64.3	64.8	65.3	64.7	65.2
Queensland	66.4	67.3	67.3	67.7	67.5
South Australia	62.1	62.6	63.0	63.6	63.2
Western Australia	68.0	67.8	68.6	69.3	68.3
Tasmania	61.0	60.4	61.1	61.9	60.9
Northern Territory	69.9	70.3	73.1	73.7	73.3
Australian Capital Territory	72.5	74.0	73.0	72.8	72.8
Australia	64.6	65.0	65.5	65.6	65.3

(a) Annual average.

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

Source: ABS, *Labour Force*, Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

## 1.4 Long-term unemployed

Percentage of total unemployed, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Long-term unemployed (a) (b) – '000</b>					
New South Wales	30.6	28.7	23.7	29.6	34.9
Victoria	21.3	16.6	12.9	15.1	23.1
Queensland	12.1	10.0	7.6	7.6	15.5
South Australia	6.2	5.8	5.9	5.9	7.2
Western Australia	4.5	3.1	2.2	2.4	5.6
Tasmania	3.4	2.9	2.2	1.6	2.4
Northern Territory	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Australian Capital Territory	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
Australia	79.4	67.6	55.2	62.9	89.7
<b>Long-term unemployed (a) (b) – percentage of total unemployed</b>					
New South Wales	17.2	14.3	12.2	16.2	19.9
Victoria	14.6	10.6	9.1	11.0	16.1
Queensland	8.3	6.7	5.5	6.3	15.3
South Australia	11.7	10.9	12.3	12.7	16.7
Western Australia	7.1	4.7	3.6	4.1	11.3
Tasmania	17.7	15.0	11.7	10.6	17.0
Northern Territory	9.2	4.3	5.4	6.9	5.6
Australian Capital Territory	8.7	5.4	4.6	4.5	8.3
Australia	12.8	10.3	9.0	11.0	16.6

(a) Annual average.

(b) Unemployed for 52 weeks or more.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force*, Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

## 1.5 Youth unemployment

Youth unemployment rate - per cent, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Unemployed youth (a) (b) – '000</b>					
New South Wales	20.2	20.8	20.9	23.0	23.0
Victoria	12.2	11.5	11.2	12.2	14.4
Queensland	14.3	11.8	10.4	14.8	18.0
South Australia	5.0	5.8	4.8	5.0	4.6
Western Australia	6.5	4.5	5.3	5.0	6.9
Tasmania	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5
Northern Territory	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Australian Capital Territory	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8
Australia	60.9	57.5	55.5	62.7	69.7
<b>Youth unemployment rate (a) (c) – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	22.5	23.7	21.0	26.1	25.4
Victoria	21.5	20.0	18.6	22.6	28.9
Queensland	19.6	15.6	13.5	18.2	24.6
South Australia	21.9	27.4	22.3	23.0	24.0
Western Australia	15.1	10.8	11.7	11.6	17.8
Tasmania	19.5	24.0	22.5	21.4	20.3
Northern Territory	14.1	9.9	19.4	16.1	15.9
Australian Capital Territory	14.9	14.8	11.1	12.3	21.2
Australia	20.3	19.1	17.4	20.6	24.3

(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 labour force of the same age.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force*, Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001

## 1.6 Industrial disputes

Days lost per '000 employees, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Working days lost – '000</b>					
New South Wales	68.9	28.6	61.6	37.4	39.9
Victoria	63.2	47.7	70.9	32.0	29.8
Queensland	16.8	3.0	7.7	40.2	19.5
South Australia	6.3	4.1	10.0	6.9	3.5
Western Australia	26.5	2.0	10.4	9.9	32.2
Tasmania	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.6
Northern Territory	3.8	0.1	3.5	0.4	0.0
Australian Capital Territory	2.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australia	188.6	88.4	165.0	126.2	126.6
<b>Working days lost per '000 employees</b>					
New South Wales	24.3	9.8	20.3	12.6	13.2
Victoria	28.6	21.3	30.2	13.5	12.5
Queensland	9.8	1.5	4.1	20.6	10.0
South Australia	9.7	6.3	14.8	9.9	4.9
Western Australia	29.8	2.2	10.4	9.6	30.9
Tasmania	4.2	1.6	3.6	5.8	8.0
Northern Territory	43.8	0.8	34.8	4.1	0.0
Australian Capital Territory	14.1	15.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Australia	21.6	9.9	17.4	13.3	13.2

Source: ABS, *Industrial Disputes, Australia*, Cat. no. 6321.0.55.001

## Wages and prices

### 2.1 Average weekly ordinary time earnings

Dollars per week, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>AWOTE (a) (b) – \$ per week</b>					
New South Wales	1 071.4	1 098.0	1 138.6	1 182.7	1 250.2
Victoria	1 005.9	1 034.1	1 085.6	1 143.0	1 197.9
Queensland	959.8	1 002.0	1 062.2	1 139.7	1 213.4
South Australia	953.6	988.4	1 031.8	1 099.2	1 129.8
Western Australia	1 018.0	1 089.8	1 171.7	1 255.1	1 339.5
Tasmania	864.0	908.4	949.4	987.7	1 063.0
Northern Territory	1 012.0	1 028.8	1 086.7	1 138.3	1 187.4
Australian Capital Territory	1 172.9	1 239.3	1 274.4	1 339.9	1 420.5
Australia	1 017.5	1 054.1	1 106.1	1 166.5	1 231.3
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	5.6	2.5	3.7	3.9	5.7
Victoria	2.9	2.8	5.0	5.3	4.8
Queensland	4.3	4.4	6.0	7.3	6.5
South Australia	5.4	3.6	4.4	6.5	2.8
Western Australia	5.5	7.1	7.5	7.1	6.7
Tasmania	3.5	5.1	4.5	4.0	7.6
Northern Territory	4.0	1.7	5.6	4.8	4.3
Australian Capital Territory	5.8	5.7	2.8	5.1	6.0
Australia	4.6	3.6	4.9	5.5	5.6

(a) Annual average.

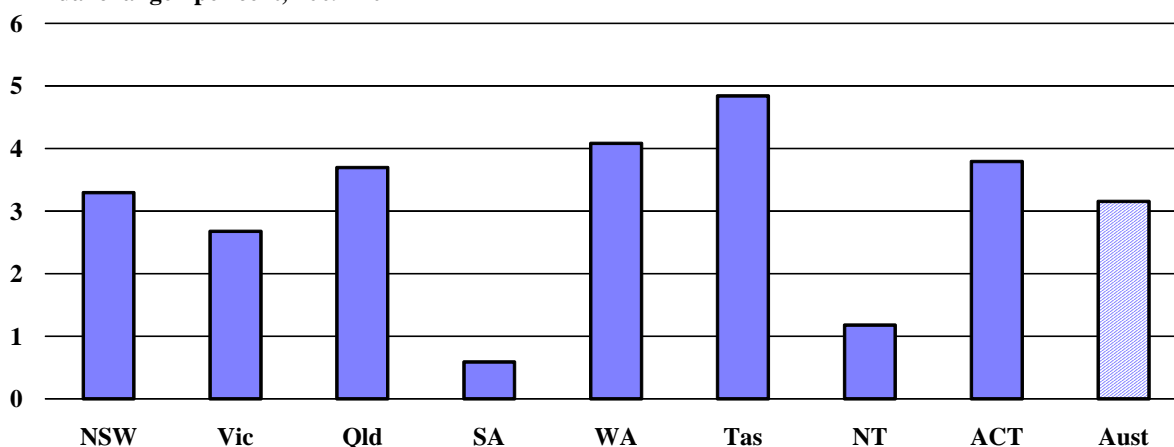
(b) Average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult employees.

Care should be taken when comparing average weekly earnings of states over time due to compositional changes (see glossary for more detail).

Source: ABS, *Average Weekly Earnings*, Cat. no.6302.0

## 2.2 Real average weekly ordinary time earnings

Annual change - per cent, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Real AWOTE (a) (b) – \$ per week</b>					
New South Wales	1 195.3	1 192.7	1 201.2	1 210.3	1 250.2
Victoria	1 121.2	1 123.3	1 138.8	1 166.6	1 197.9
Queensland	1 099.8	1 111.4	1 131.5	1 170.2	1 213.4
South Australia	1 065.4	1 076.4	1 087.9	1 123.1	1 129.8
Western Australia	1 158.1	1 192.8	1 237.9	1 287.0	1 339.5
Tasmania	963.3	987.9	1 002.4	1 013.9	1 063.0
Northern Territory	1 165.0	1 134.5	1 158.1	1 173.6	1 187.4
Australian Capital Territory	1 321.1	1 356.2	1 346.2	1 368.6	1 420.5
Australia	1 142.7	1 150.2	1 167.3	1 193.6	1 231.3

	Annual change – per cent				
New South Wales	2.5	-0.2	0.7	0.8	3.3
Victoria	-0.2	0.2	1.4	2.4	2.7
Queensland	1.1	1.1	1.8	3.4	3.7
South Australia	2.2	1.0	1.1	3.2	0.6
Western Australia	1.2	3.0	3.8	4.0	4.1
Tasmania	0.3	2.6	1.5	1.2	4.8
Northern Territory	0.6	-2.6	2.1	1.3	1.2
Australian Capital Territory	2.1	2.7	-0.7	1.7	3.8
Australia	1.4	0.7	1.5	2.3	3.2

(a) Annual average.

(b) Average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult employees expressed in average 2009–10 dollars; converted to real terms using the Consumer Price Index.

Care should be taken when comparing average weekly earnings of states over time due to compositional changes (see glossary for more detail).

Sources: ABS, *Average Weekly Earnings*, Cat. no. 6302.0, ABS, *Consumer Price Index*, Cat. no. 6401.0

## 2.3 Male total average weekly earnings

Dollars per week, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>MTAWE (a) (b) – \$ per week</b>					
New South Wales	1 016.1	1 062.0	1 102.4	1 115.9	1 162.5
Victoria	947.5	970.0	1 009.5	1 039.8	1 116.0
Queensland	943.4	1 010.9	1 028.9	1 115.8	1 192.5
South Australia	846.2	898.4	946.0	994.9	1 035.5
Western Australia	1 008.6	1 085.8	1 194.8	1 279.7	1 340.4
Tasmania	801.0	828.0	877.2	885.3	937.2
Northern Territory	973.6	975.7	1 047.0	1 102.1	1 161.8
Australian Capital Territory	1 090.4	1 162.0	1 171.5	1 240.7	1 326.3
Australia	968.1	1 014.4	1 059.8	1 103.6	1 166.5
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	6.2	4.5	3.8	1.2	4.2
Victoria	2.1	2.4	4.1	3.0	7.3
Queensland	6.7	7.2	1.8	8.4	6.9
South Australia	6.8	6.2	5.3	5.2	4.1
Western Australia	6.2	7.7	10.0	7.1	4.7
Tasmania	1.1	3.4	5.9	0.9	5.9
Northern Territory	10.5	0.2	7.3	5.3	5.4
Australian Capital Territory	5.5	6.6	0.8	5.9	6.9
Australia	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.1	5.7

(a) Annual average.

(b) Total average weekly earnings for all male employees.

Care should be taken when comparing average weekly earnings of states over time due to compositional changes (see glossary for more detail).

Source: ABS, *Average Weekly Earnings*, Cat. no. 6302.0

## 2.4 Real male total average weekly earnings

Annual change - per cent, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Real MTAWE (a) (b) – \$ per week</b>					
New South Wales	1 133.7	1 153.6	1 163.1	1 142.0	1 162.5
Victoria	1 056.1	1 053.7	1 058.9	1 061.4	1 116.0
Queensland	1 081.0	1 121.2	1 096.0	1 145.6	1 192.5
South Australia	945.4	978.3	997.4	1 016.6	1 035.5
Western Australia	1 147.5	1 188.4	1 262.3	1 312.2	1 340.4
Tasmania	893.0	900.5	926.2	908.8	937.2
Northern Territory	1 120.8	1 076.0	1 115.8	1 136.3	1 161.8
Australian Capital Territory	1 228.2	1 271.6	1 237.5	1 267.4	1 326.3
Australia	1 087.1	1 106.9	1 118.4	1 129.3	1 166.5

	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	3.1	1.8	0.8	-1.8	1.8
Victoria	-0.9	-0.2	0.5	0.2	5.1
Queensland	3.4	3.7	-2.2	4.5	4.1
South Australia	3.5	3.5	2.0	1.9	1.9
Western Australia	1.9	3.6	6.2	4.0	2.2
Tasmania	-2.0	0.8	2.9	-1.9	3.1
Northern Territory	6.9	-4.0	3.7	1.8	2.2
Australian Capital Territory	1.8	3.5	-2.7	2.4	4.6
Australia	2.0	1.8	1.0	1.0	3.3

(a) Annual average.

(b) Total average weekly earnings for all male employees expressed in average 2009–10 dollars; converted to real terms using the Consumer Price Index.

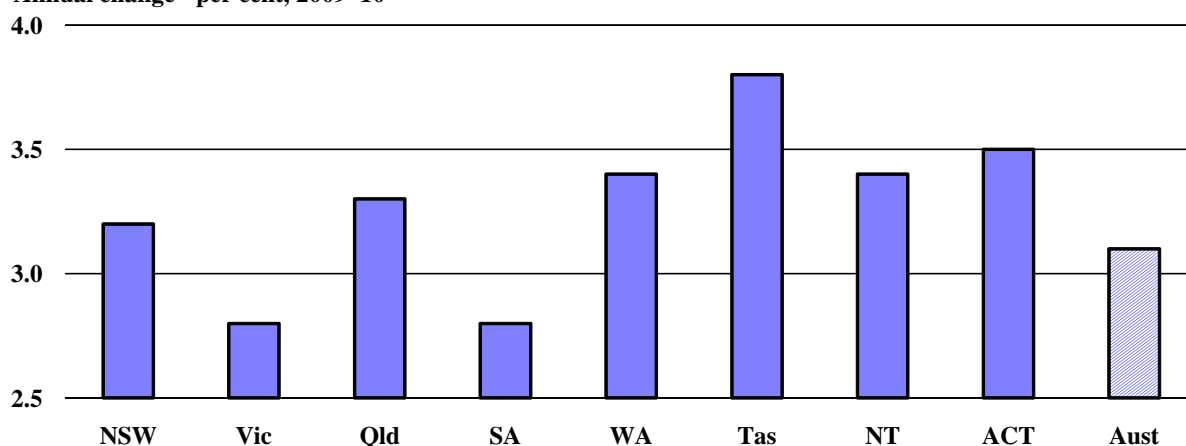
Care should be taken when comparing average weekly earnings of states over time due to compositional changes (see glossary for more detail).

Sources: ABS, *Average Weekly Earnings*, Cat. no. 6302.0, ABS, *Consumer Price Index*, Cat. no. 6401.0



## 2.5 Wage price index

Annual change - per cent, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Wage price index (a) (b)</b>					
New South Wales	89.4	92.8	96.4	100.0	103.2
Victoria	89.4	92.6	96.2	100.0	102.8
Queensland	88.1	92.1	96.0	100.0	103.3
South Australia	88.4	91.9	96.2	100.0	102.8
Western Australia	85.8	89.9	95.1	100.0	103.4
Tasmania	88.5	92.4	95.9	100.0	103.8
Northern Territory	88.7	92.1	95.7	100.0	103.4
Australian Capital Territory	88.8	92.4	96.3	100.0	103.5
Australia	88.7	92.3	96.2	100.0	103.1
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.2
Victoria	3.8	3.6	3.9	4.0	2.8
Queensland	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.2	3.3
South Australia	3.8	4.0	4.7	4.0	2.8
Western Australia	4.4	4.8	5.8	5.2	3.4
Tasmania	4.1	4.4	3.8	4.3	3.8
Northern Territory	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.5	3.4
Australian Capital Territory	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.5
Australia	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.1

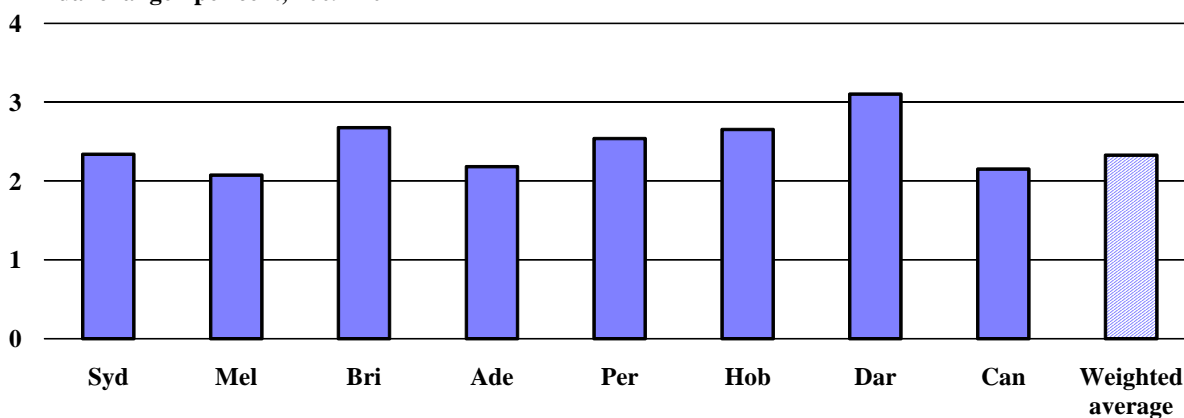
(a) Annual average.

(b) Total hourly rate of pay index excluding bonuses, all sectors. Base: 2008–09 = 100.0.

Source: ABS, *Labour Price Index*, Cat. no. 6345.0

## 2.6 Consumer price index

Annual change - per cent, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Consumer price index (a)</b>					
Sydney	152.1	156.2	160.9	165.8	169.7
Melbourne	150.2	154.2	159.6	164.1	167.5
Brisbane	153.2	158.3	164.8	171.0	175.5
Adelaide	155.2	159.2	164.4	169.7	173.4
Perth	150.1	156.1	161.7	166.6	170.8
Hobart	151.8	155.7	160.3	164.9	169.3
Darwin	146.5	152.9	158.3	163.6	168.7
Canberra	151.9	156.4	162.0	167.5	171.1
Weighted average eight capital cities	151.7	156.1	161.4	166.4	170.3
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
Sydney	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.3
Melbourne	3.1	2.6	3.6	2.8	2.1
Brisbane	3.1	3.3	4.1	3.7	2.7
Adelaide	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.2	2.2
Perth	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.0	2.5
Hobart	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.7
Darwin	3.4	4.4	3.5	3.4	3.1
Canberra	3.6	2.9	3.6	3.4	2.1
Weighted average eight capital cities	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.3

(a) Annual average.

Source: ABS, *Consumer Price Index*, Cat. no. 6401.0

## State accounts

### 3.1 Gross state product

Annual change - per cent, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Gross state product, chain volume measures (a) – \$ million</b>					
New South Wales	367 671	377 941	390 645	394 980	401 716
Victoria	265 644	275 084	284 978	287 619	293 313
Queensland	227 565	239 828	249 968	250 573	254 550
South Australia	70 329	71 793	75 837	77 407	78 558
Western Australia	158 954	165 912	172 851	180 008	187 834
Tasmania	20 108	20 615	21 519	22 247	22 341
Northern Territory	14 540	15 179	15 846	16 658	16 880
Australian Capital Territory	23 397	24 617	25 411	25 748	25 988
Australia	1 150 644	1 191 655	1 237 320	1 255 241	1 283 799
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	2.1	2.8	3.4	1.1	1.7
Victoria	2.5	3.6	3.6	0.9	2.0
Queensland	4.2	5.4	4.2	0.2	1.6
South Australia	2.7	2.1	5.6	2.1	1.5
Western Australia	5.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.3
Tasmania	2.7	2.5	4.4	3.4	0.4
Northern Territory	6.7	4.4	4.4	5.1	1.3
Australian Capital Territory	3.7	5.2	3.2	1.3	0.9
Australia	3.1	3.6	3.8	1.4	2.3

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2008–09.

Source: ABS, *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts*, Cat. no. 5220.0

### 3.2 Gross state product per capita



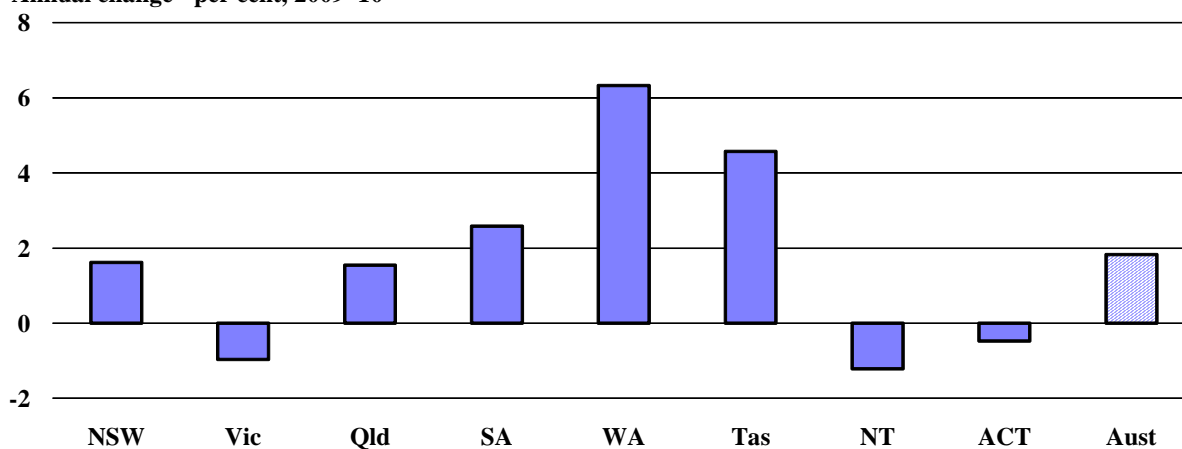
	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Gross state product per capita, chain volume measures (a) – \$</b>					
New South Wales	54 177	55 105	56 168	55 834	55 868
Victoria	52 236	53 201	54 088	53 402	53 316
Queensland	56 275	57 934	58 857	57 360	56 881
South Australia	45 101	45 540	47 584	47 979	48 053
Western Australia	78 023	79 584	80 732	81 317	82 653
Tasmania	41 164	41 920	43 428	44 414	44 208
Northern Territory	69 766	71 484	72 863	74 731	74 052
Australian Capital Territory	70 391	73 031	74 233	73 814	73 140
Australia	56 015	57 095	58 197	57 770	57 925
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	1.3	1.7	1.9	-0.6	0.1
Victoria	1.1	1.8	1.7	-1.3	-0.2
Queensland	1.6	2.9	1.6	-2.5	-0.8
South Australia	1.8	1.0	4.5	0.8	0.2
Western Australia	3.7	2.0	1.4	0.7	1.6
Tasmania	1.9	1.8	3.6	2.3	-0.5
Northern Territory	4.4	2.5	1.9	2.6	-0.9
Australian Capital Territory	2.4	3.8	1.6	-0.6	-0.9
Australia	1.6	1.9	1.9	-0.7	0.3

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2008–09.

Source: ABS, *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts*, Cat. no. 5220.0

### 3.3 Labour productivity

Annual change - per cent, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Labour productivity index (a)</b>					
New South Wales	100.4	102.5	100.0	101.8	103.5
Victoria	99.0	101.3	100.0	102.2	101.2
Queensland	99.8	100.9	100.0	98.6	100.1
South Australia	97.6	99.8	100.0	102.4	105.0
Western Australia	100.2	103.4	100.0	101.8	108.2
Tasmania	100.6	102.8	100.0	103.4	108.1
Northern Territory	105.3	103.2	100.0	103.5	102.2
Australian Capital Territory	97.8	98.4	100.0	101.4	100.9
Australia	99.9	101.7	100.0	101.4	103.2
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	2.2	2.1	-2.4	1.8	1.6
Victoria	1.3	2.3	-1.3	2.2	-1.0
Queensland	2.2	1.1	-0.9	-1.4	1.5
South Australia	1.4	2.2	0.2	2.4	2.6
Western Australia	0.8	3.2	-3.3	1.8	6.3
Tasmania	2.0	2.2	-2.7	3.4	4.6
Northern Territory	4.9	-1.9	-3.1	3.5	-1.2
Australian Capital Territory	3.6	0.5	1.7	1.4	-0.5
Australia	1.8	1.9	-1.7	1.4	1.8

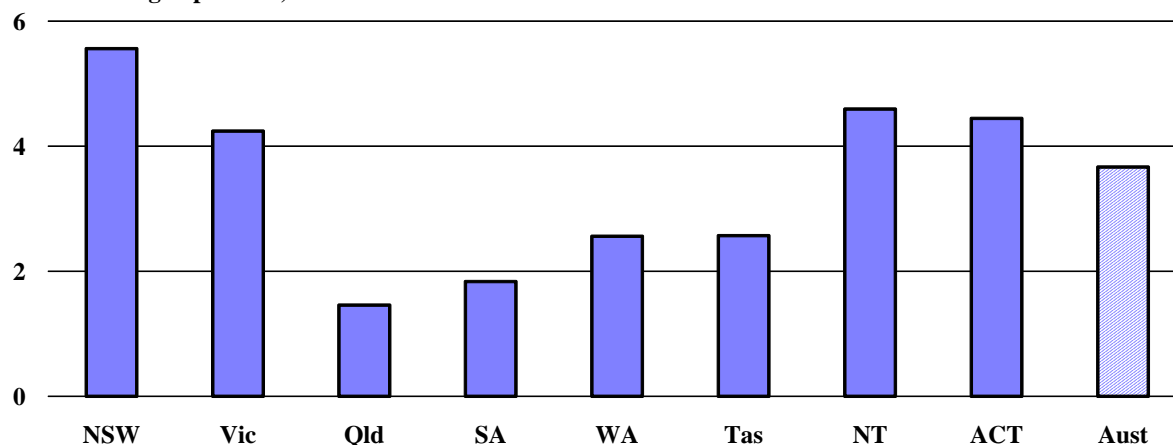
(a) Gross state product (chain volume measures) per hour worked, all sectors (i.e. market and non-market sectors), converted to an index. Reference year for the index is 2007–08.

Source: ABS, *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts*, Cat. no. 5220.0

## Business conditions

### 4.1 Value of retail sales

Annual change - per cent, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Value – \$ million</b>					
New South Wales	61 125	64 577	68 504	70 305	74 214
Victoria	48 601	51 710	54 430	57 627	60 069
Queensland	39 004	41 956	45 731	48 359	49 064
South Australia	13 462	14 468	15 718	16 959	17 271
Western Australia	20 931	23 235	24 571	25 445	26 096
Tasmania	4 345	4 542	4 786	5 154	5 286
Northern Territory	1 822	2 038	2 257	2 555	2 673
Australian Capital Territory	3 735	3 996	4 165	4 311	4 502
Australia	193 024	206 522	220 161	230 713	239 174
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	3.0	5.6	6.1	2.6	5.6
Victoria	2.9	6.4	5.3	5.9	4.2
Queensland	4.7	7.6	9.0	5.7	1.5
South Australia	2.6	7.5	8.6	7.9	1.8
Western Australia	6.8	11.0	5.8	3.6	2.6
Tasmania	7.7	4.5	5.4	7.7	2.6
Northern Territory	2.7	11.9	10.7	13.2	4.6
Australian Capital Territory	5.4	7.0	4.2	3.5	4.4
Australia	3.8	7.0	6.6	4.8	3.7

Source: ABS, *Retail trade Australia*, Cat. no. 8501.0

## 4.2 Motor vehicle sales

Annual change - per cent, 2009–10



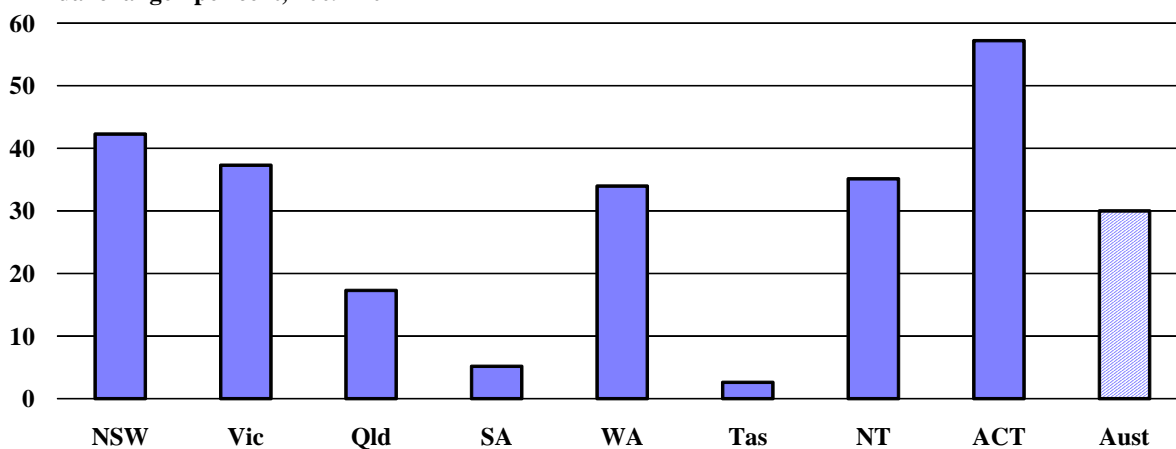
	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Number (a)</b>					
New South Wales	189 595	199 454	200 714	173 020	183 778
Victoria	162 311	167 111	174 706	153 551	166 561
Queensland	120 658	126 091	123 846	99 833	111 236
South Australia	40 648	38 912	39 295	35 994	38 434
Western Australia	60 397	66 612	66 936	56 148	58 255
Tasmania	11 342	11 063	10 819	9 618	10 234
Northern Territory	4 424	4 706	4 630	4 073	4 280
Australian Capital Territory	10 295	11 233	11 343	10 276	10 424
Australia	599 669	625 182	632 287	542 512	583 201
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	-2.7	5.2	0.6	-13.8	6.2
Victoria	-1.9	3.0	4.5	-12.1	8.5
Queensland	0.4	4.5	-1.8	-19.4	11.4
South Australia	-1.2	-4.3	1.0	-8.4	6.8
Western Australia	7.8	10.3	0.5	-16.1	3.8
Tasmania	-3.4	-2.5	-2.2	-11.1	6.4
Northern Territory	-1.6	6.4	-1.6	-12.0	5.1
Australian Capital Territory	-0.8	9.1	1.0	-9.4	1.4
Australia	-0.8	4.3	1.1	-14.2	7.5

(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: ABS, *Sales of new motor vehicles*, Cat. no. 9314.0.

### 4.3 Dwelling approvals

Annual change - per cent, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Number (a)</b>					
New South Wales	34 009	31 584	31 575	23 672	33 679
Victoria	36 543	38 048	42 942	41 759	57 318
Queensland	37 804	41 804	45 080	28 731	33 694
South Australia	11 603	10 898	13 474	11 944	12 560
Western Australia	26 310	25 131	23 754	19 186	25 697
Tasmania	2 610	2 934	2 947	3 164	3 246
Northern Territory	1 363	1 464	1 172	985	1 331
Australian Capital Territory	1 867	2 246	2 339	2 888	4 539
Australia	152 119	154 120	163 254	132 338	172 011
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	-14.7	-7.1	0.0	-25.0	42.3
Victoria	-14.1	4.1	12.9	-2.8	37.3
Queensland	-4.9	10.6	7.8	-36.3	17.3
South Australia	4.6	-6.1	23.6	-11.4	5.2
Western Australia	8.4	-4.5	-5.5	-19.2	33.9
Tasmania	-6.3	12.4	0.4	7.4	2.6
Northern Territory	-1.8	7.4	-19.9	-16.0	35.1
Australian Capital Territory	-18.1	20.3	4.1	23.5	57.2
Australia	-7.2	1.3	5.9	-18.9	30.0

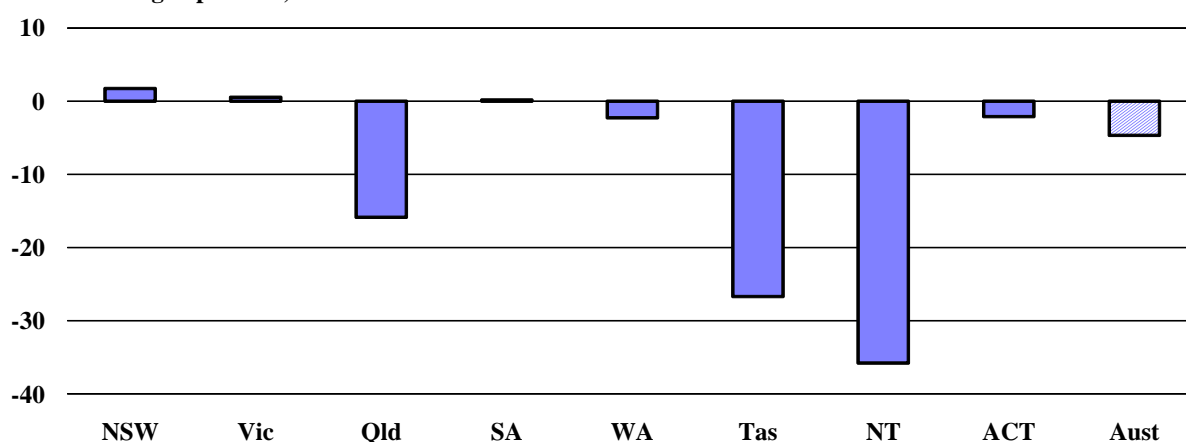
(a) Houses and other dwellings (e.g. flats) intended for long-term residential use.

Source: ABS, *Building approvals*, Cat. no. 8731.0



## 4.4 Business investment

Annual change - per cent, 2009–10



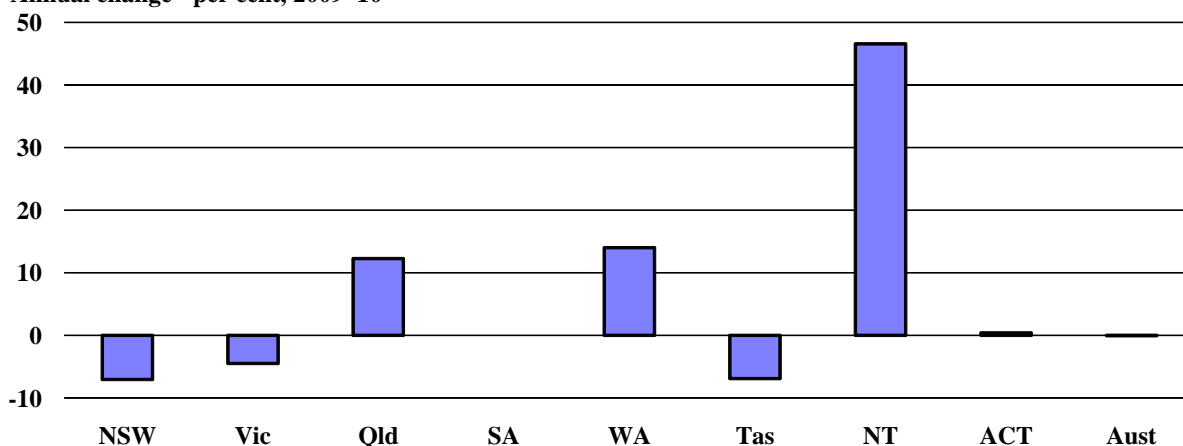
	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Chain volume measures (a) – \$ million</b>					
New South Wales	44 123	43 638	51 379	49 333	50 191
Victoria	40 027	41 088	45 917	44 372	44 608
Queensland	31 483	36 120	42 389	44 167	37 155
South Australia	10 026	10 497	10 481	10 461	10 476
Western Australia	27 953	34 400	41 877	45 775	44 728
Tasmania	2 502	2 021	2 782	3 061	2 244
Northern Territory	3 535	3 526	3 850	4 887	3 138
Australian Capital Territory	2 346	2 791	2 664	2 637	2 581
Australia	162 427	174 194	201 414	204 693	195 122
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	6.7	-1.1	17.7	-4.0	1.7
Victoria	12.8	2.7	11.8	-3.4	0.5
Queensland	21.2	14.7	17.4	4.2	-15.9
South Australia	0.7	4.7	-0.2	-0.2	0.1
Western Australia	39.0	23.1	21.7	9.3	-2.3
Tasmania	12.0	-19.2	37.7	10.0	-26.7
Northern Territory	20.7	-0.3	9.2	26.9	-35.8
Australian Capital Territory	23.3	19.0	-4.6	-1.0	-2.1
Australia	15.4	7.2	15.6	1.6	-4.7

(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 2008–09.

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts*, Cat. no. 5220.0

## 4.5 Bankruptcies

Annual change - per cent, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Number (a)</b>					
New South Wales	7 492	9 249	9 939	10 497	9 761
Victoria	5 023	5 724	5 733	5 984	5 716
Queensland	5 373	5 741	5 685	6 243	7 010
South Australia	2 048	2 150	2 087	1 944	1 944
Western Australia	1 415	1 391	1 423	1 660	1 893
Tasmania	573	648	752	842	784
Northern Territory	117	118	129	103	151
Australian Capital Territory	258	228	213	247	248
Australia	22 100	24 903	25 701	27 520	27 507
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	19.9	23.5	7.5	5.6	-7.0
Victoria	11.9	14.0	0.2	4.4	-4.5
Queensland	14.5	6.8	-1.0	9.8	12.3
South Australia	-1.6	5.0	-2.9	-6.9	0.0
Western Australia	-8.4	-1.7	2.3	16.7	14.0
Tasmania	1.6	13.1	16.0	12.0	-6.9
Northern Territory	36.0	0.9	9.3	-20.2	46.6
Australian Capital Territory	-67.5	-11.6	-6.6	16.0	0.4
Australia	7.8	12.7	3.2	7.1	0.0

(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>, accessed on, 14 April 2011.

## Housing

### 5.1 Lending for owner occupied housing

Annual change - per cent, 2009–10



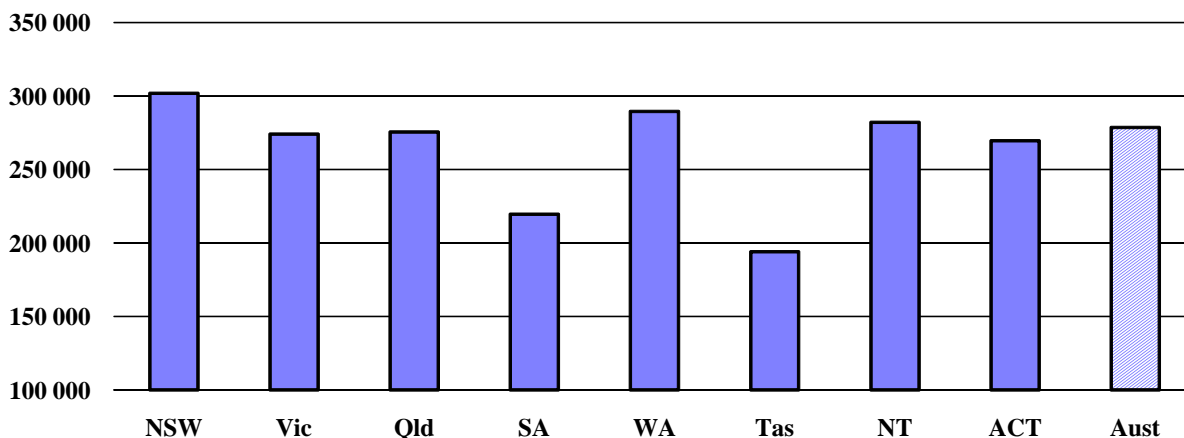
	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Value (a) – \$ million</b>					
New South Wales	53 129	55 580	55 523	57 069	57 699
Victoria	34 197	37 895	39 994	39 445	44 721
Queensland	33 983	39 782	39 032	37 298	36 168
South Australia	9 878	11 220	11 581	12 279	11 532
Western Australia	20 693	23 449	22 204	21 846	22 856
Tasmania	2 152	2 438	2 583	2 583	2 348
Northern Territory	1 535	1 283	1 172	1 443	1 431
Australian Capital Territory	1 848	2 393	2 478	3 059	3 248
Australia	157 415	174 039	174 566	175 022	180 003
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	11.6	4.6	-0.1	2.8	1.1
Victoria	12.2	10.8	5.5	-1.4	13.4
Queensland	19.2	17.1	-1.9	-4.4	-3.0
South Australia	16.6	13.6	3.2	6.0	-6.1
Western Australia	35.4	13.3	-5.3	-1.6	4.6
Tasmania	15.3	13.3	6.0	0.0	-9.1
Northern Territory	32.9	-16.4	-8.6	23.1	-0.8
Australian Capital Territory	11.0	29.5	3.6	23.4	6.2
Australia	16.6	10.6	0.3	0.3	2.8

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

Source: ABS, *Housing Finance*, Cat. no. 5609.0

## 5.2 Home loan size

Dollars, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Average size of new home loan (a) – \$</b>					
New South Wales	252 900	247 883	258 633	275 208	301 867
Victoria	211 000	219 808	231 317	247 867	274 167
Queensland	212 917	224 983	241 842	263 108	275 700
South Australia	167 983	178 750	191 333	210 358	219 583
Western Australia	193 158	224 008	239 575	265 975	289 658
Tasmania	155 458	167 342	169 067	182 308	194 025
Northern Territory	187 150	200 942	211 217	262 517	282 225
Australian Capital Territory	222 933	234 833	243 717	256 467	269 708
Australia	216 242	225 408	238 058	257 225	278 650
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	0.1	-2.0	4.3	6.4	9.7
Victoria	2.6	4.2	5.2	7.2	10.6
Queensland	4.0	5.7	7.5	8.8	4.8
South Australia	8.6	6.4	7.0	9.9	4.4
Western Australia	13.2	16.0	6.9	11.0	8.9
Tasmania	7.6	7.6	1.0	7.8	6.4
Northern Territory	7.2	7.4	5.1	24.3	7.5
Australian Capital Territory	-0.3	5.3	3.8	5.2	5.2
Australia	3.6	4.2	5.6	8.1	8.3

(a) Excludes alterations and additions and refinancing.

Source: ABS, *Housing Finance*, Cat. no. 5609.0

## 5.3 Home loan repayments

Percentage of family income, 2009–10



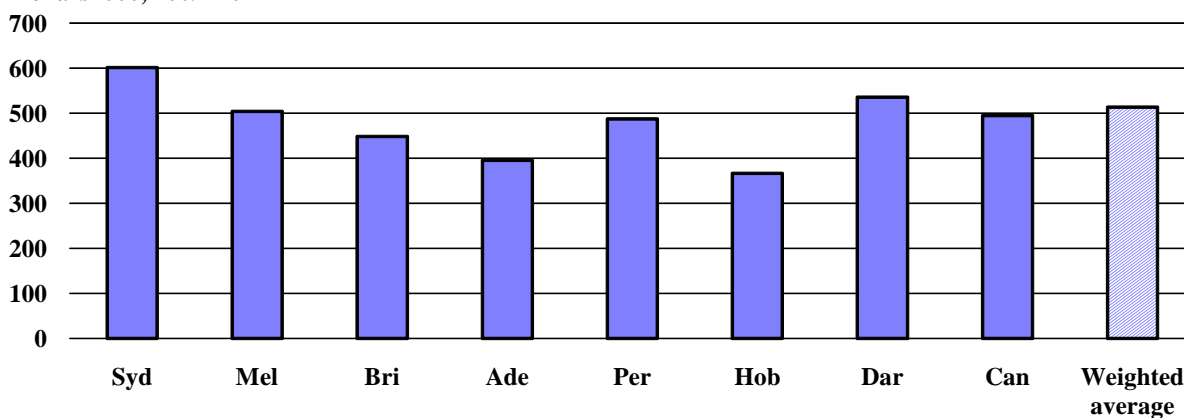
	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Average monthly repayment on new loans – \$</b>					
New South Wales	1 914	1 914	2 166	1 922	2 039
Victoria	1 775	1 775	2 032	1 813	1 918
Queensland	1 798	1 798	2 071	1 882	1 905
South Australia	1 404	1 404	1 666	1 524	1 537
Western Australia	1 851	1 851	2 146	1 963	2 038
Tasmania	1 333	1 333	1 474	1 356	1 375
Northern Territory	1 578	1 578	1 772	1 906	1 927
Australian Capital Territory	1 831	1 831	2 097	1 912	1 939
Australia	1 788	1 788	2 051	1 847	1 926
<b>Loan repayments (a) – percentage of family income</b>					
New South Wales	36.3	36.8	40.0	34.3	33.3
Victoria	31.0	33.7	36.6	31.2	31.3
Queensland	33.5	35.9	39.6	33.3	31.5
South Australia	28.8	31.5	36.4	31.7	31.1
Western Australia	28.4	33.0	34.3	28.5	27.5
Tasmania	31.1	32.9	34.5	30.6	28.2
Northern Territory	18.9	21.8	23.6	24.1	23.0
Australian Capital Territory	19.1	19.6	21.8	18.7	17.7
Australia	32.4	34.8	38.0	32.2	31.7

(a) Annual average of proportion of family income devoted to meeting loan repayments.

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

## 5.4 House sales price

Dollars '000, 2009–10

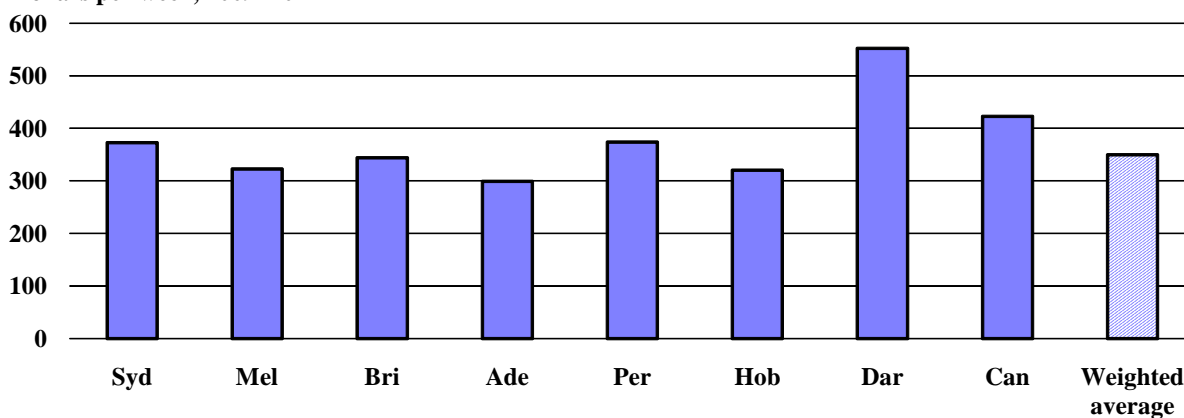


	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Median price of established houses sold – \$'000</b>					
Sydney	520.5	525.7	550.7	535.4	601.1
Melbourne	363.6	392.4	443.1	425.6	503.5
Brisbane	320.0	345.2	407.6	406.5	448.0
Adelaide	279.8	312.8	370.0	360.0	394.8
Perth	351.5	454.3	462.9	434.0	486.9
Hobart	275.6	296.0	326.8	323.4	366.1
Darwin	328.3	385.0	414.0	445.8	535.3
Canberra	366.2	412.4	463.8	444.7	494.1
Weighted average eight capital cities	395.9	417.7	459.1	446.2	513.5
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
Sydney	-3.2	1.0	4.8	-2.8	12.3
Melbourne	1.9	7.9	12.9	-3.9	18.3
Brisbane	4.4	7.9	18.1	-0.3	10.2
Adelaide	3.3	11.8	18.3	-2.7	9.7
Perth	26.9	29.2	1.9	-6.2	12.2
Hobart	4.8	7.4	10.4	-1.0	13.2
Darwin	22.2	17.3	7.5	7.7	20.1
Canberra	3.3	12.6	12.5	-4.1	11.1
Weighted average eight capital cities	2.3	5.5	9.9	-2.8	15.1

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

## 5.5 House rents

Dollars per week, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Median rent for three bedroom houses let – \$ per week</b>					
Sydney	263	276	314	350	373
Melbourne	228	245	270	303	323
Brisbane	253	275	311	336	344
Adelaide	233	245	264	285	299
Perth	240	278	329	363	374
Hobart	246	263	284	306	320
Darwin	295	339	473	531	552
Canberra	310	336	371	401	423
Weighted average eight capital cities	247	266	300	332	350
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
Sydney	2.9	5.2	13.6	11.4	6.6
Melbourne	0.0	7.7	10.2	12.3	6.3
Brisbane	7.4	8.9	13.2	8.0	2.2
Adelaide	8.8	5.4	7.7	8.1	4.8
Perth	22.4	15.6	18.5	10.3	3.1
Hobart	10.1	6.6	8.1	7.8	4.7
Darwin	7.8	14.8	39.5	12.4	4.0
Canberra	4.2	8.3	10.6	8.1	5.3
Weighted average eight capital cities	5.4	7.7	12.7	10.6	5.2

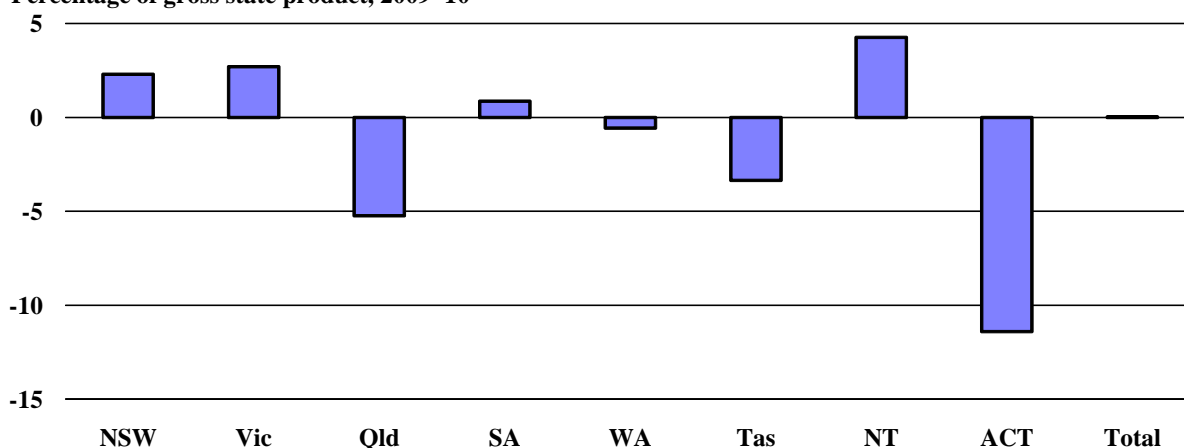
(a) Data for Melbourne in both the June and September 2008 quarters was not available. Therefore, values have been imputed, by taking an average of the remaining quarters within a given financial year.

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

## Public sector finances

### 6.1 State government net debt

Percentage of gross state product, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>General government sector net debt (a) – \$ million</b>					
New South Wales	-4 584	2 855	4 432	8 022	9 225
Victoria	1 195	2 003	2 182	5 331	7 932
Queensland	-23 243	-26 686	-22 598	-19 285	-13 347
South Australia	- 707	- 639	984	- 192	678
Western Australia	-2 737	-2 716	-3 409	-2 618	-1 076
Tasmania	- 259	- 412	-1 031	- 982	- 748
Northern Territory	1 145	1 075	887	837	719
Australian Capital Territory	-2 228	-2 696	-2 957	-2 804	-2 962
Total (b)	-31 418	-27 217	-21 510	-11 691	422
<b>General government sector net debt – percentage of gross state product</b>					
New South Wales	-1.2	0.8	1.1	2.0	2.3
Victoria	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.9	2.7
Queensland	-10.2	-11.1	-9.0	-7.7	-5.2
South Australia	-1.0	-0.9	1.3	-0.2	0.9
Western Australia	-1.7	-1.6	-2.0	-1.5	-0.6
Tasmania	-1.3	-2.0	-4.8	-4.4	-3.3
Northern Territory	7.9	7.1	5.6	5.0	4.3
Australian Capital Territory	-9.5	-11.0	-11.6	-10.9	-11.4
Total (c)	-2.7	-2.3	-1.7	-0.9	0.0

(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.

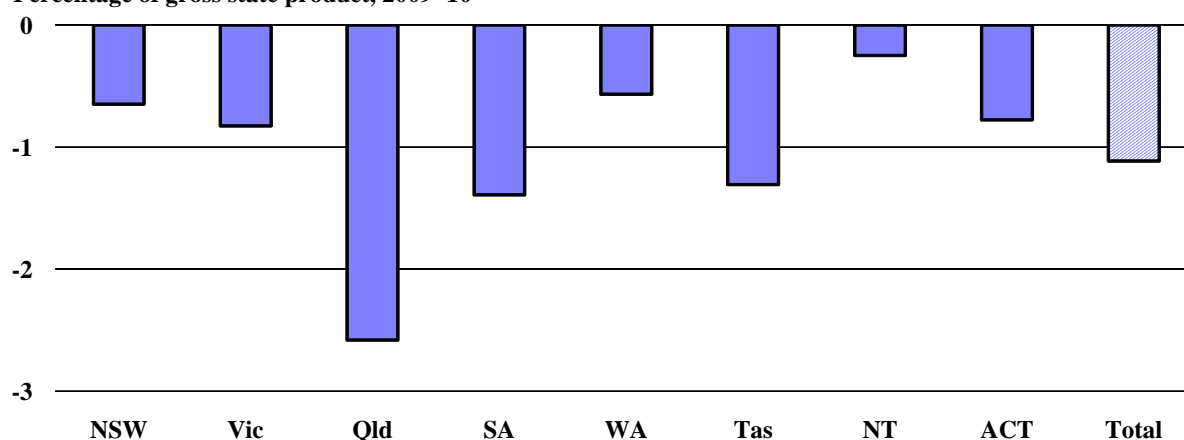
(c) Total or aggregate net debt for all jurisdictions is expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product.

Sources: ABS, *Government Finance Statistics*, Cat. no. 5512.0; ABS, *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts*, Cat. no. 5220.0



## 6.2 State government fiscal balance

Percentage of gross state product, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>General government sector fiscal balance (a) – \$ million</b>					
New South Wales	- 521	- 970	-1 547	-2 808	-2 607
Victoria	- 416	677	546	-1 532	-2 423
Queensland	2 480	- 206	-5 217	-4 393	-6 571
South Australia	- 106	37	222	- 872	-1 094
Western Australia	1 846	1 534	1 330	- 799	-1 063
Tasmania	- 19	38	88	- 99	- 292
Northern Territory	- 62	74	199	- 23	- 42
Australian Capital Territory	- 107	6	144	- 153	- 202
Total (b)	3 096	1 189	-4 237	-10 690	-14 298
<b>General government sector fiscal balance – percentage of gross state product</b>					
New South Wales	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6
Victoria	-0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.5	-0.8
Queensland	1.1	-0.1	-2.1	-1.8	-2.6
South Australia	-0.2	0.1	0.3	-1.1	-1.4
Western Australia	1.2	0.9	0.8	-0.4	-0.6
Tasmania	-0.1	0.2	0.4	-0.4	-1.3
Northern Territory	-0.4	0.5	1.3	-0.1	-0.2
Australian Capital Territory	-0.5	0.0	0.6	-0.6	-0.8
Total (c)	0.3	0.1	-0.3	-0.9	-1.1

(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.

Sources: ABS, *Government Finance Statistics*, Cat. no. 5512.0 and State Budget Papers.

### 6.3 State government taxation revenue

Dollars per capita, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>General government sector taxation revenue – \$ million</b>					
New South Wales	15 910	17 705	18 557	17 864	18 754
Victoria	10 885	11 702	12 863	12 627	13 642
Queensland	7 396	8 484	9 546	8 877	9 474
South Australia	2 979	3 217	3 570	3 537	3 641
Western Australia	5 195	5 718	6 339	5 706	6 316
Tasmania	709	748	830	804	880
Northern Territory	377	368	395	405	486
Australian Capital Territory	794	929	1 031	1 015	1 114
Total (a)	44 245	48 871	53 131	50 835	54 307
<b>General government sector taxation revenue per capita - \$</b>					
New South Wales	2 334	2 564	2 645	2 506	2 593
Victoria	2 123	2 241	2 415	2 318	2 460
Queensland	1 808	2 022	2 216	2 006	2 099
South Australia	1 900	2 029	2 226	2 177	2 214
Western Australia	2 523	2 706	2 912	2 542	2 754
Tasmania	1 447	1 517	1 667	1 597	1 734
Northern Territory	1 790	1 713	1 791	1 790	2 116
Australian Capital Territory	2 376	2 724	2 977	2 881	3 107
Total (b)	2 138	2 319	2 471	2 316	2 432

(a) Total is the sum of taxation revenue of all states not taxation revenue for Australia.

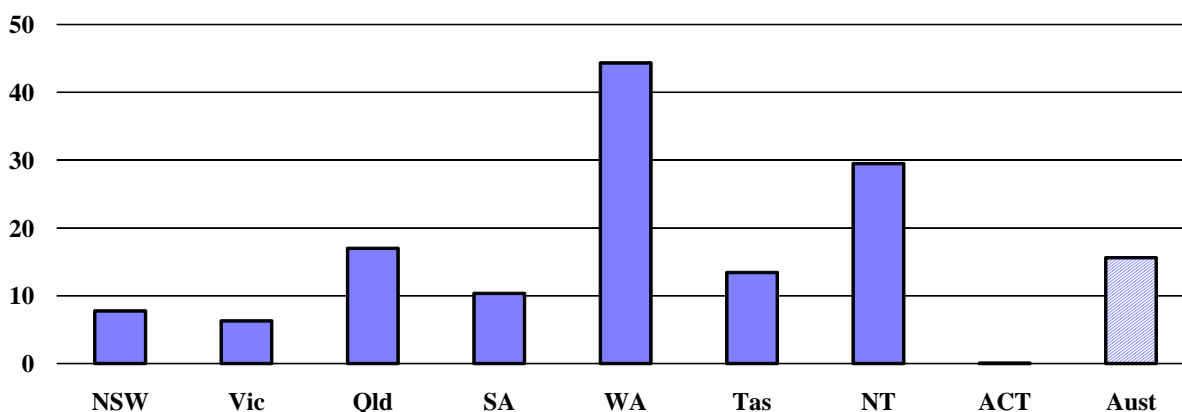
(b) Total is the quotient of total taxation revenue (a) and the population of Australia which is not equivalent to the taxation revenue per capita for Australia.

Sources: ABS, *Taxation Revenues*, Cat. no. 5506.0 and State Budget Papers.

## Exports

### 7.1 International merchandise exports

Percentage of gross state product, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Merchandise exports (a) – \$ million</b>					
New South Wales	26 842	28 062	30 091	38 776	31 205
Victoria	18 928	20 051	20 536	20 375	18 427
Queensland	35 385	35 438	35 319	56 553	43 265
South Australia	9 025	9 017	10 337	9 528	8 133
Western Australia	47 939	60 510	68 843	86 880	83 307
Tasmania	2 893	3 715	3 636	3 511	3 003
Northern Territory	2 645	4 014	4 545	6 292	4 979
Australian Capital Territory	8	7	4	12	5
Australia (b)	152 491	168 100	180 857	230 828	200 720
<b>Merchandise exports – percentage of gross state product</b>					
New South Wales	7.3	7.4	7.7	9.8	7.8
Victoria	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.3
Queensland	15.5	14.8	14.1	22.6	17.0
South Australia	12.8	12.6	13.6	12.3	10.4
Western Australia	30.2	36.5	39.8	48.3	44.4
Tasmania	14.4	18.0	16.9	15.8	13.4
Northern Territory	18.2	26.4	28.7	37.8	29.5
Australian Capital Territory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australia (b)	13.3	14.1	14.6	18.4	15.6

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

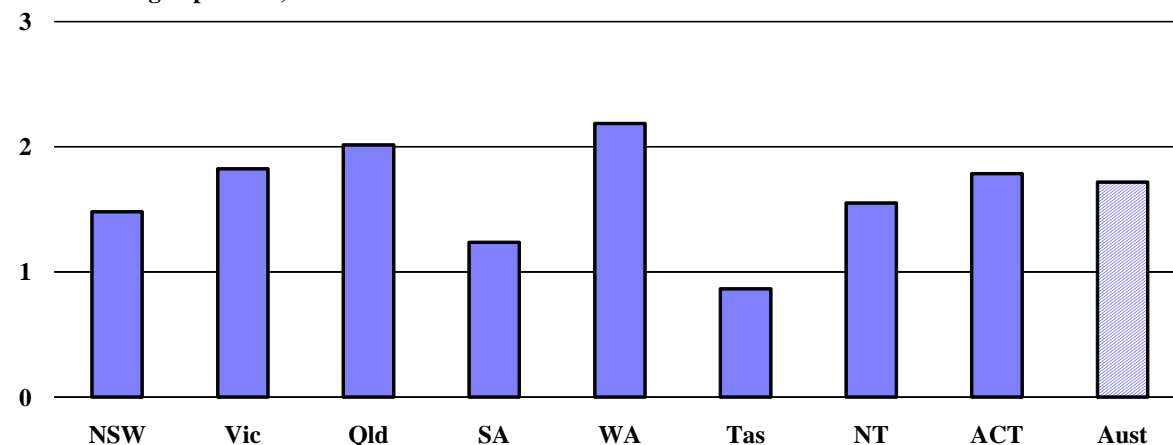
(b) Includes re-exports and state figures not available for publication. Australian total, therefore, may not equal sum of states and territories.

Sources: ABS, *International Trade in Goods and Services*, Cat. no. 5368.0; ABS, *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts*, Cat. no. 5220.0

## Social

### 8.1 Population

Annual change - per cent, 2009–10



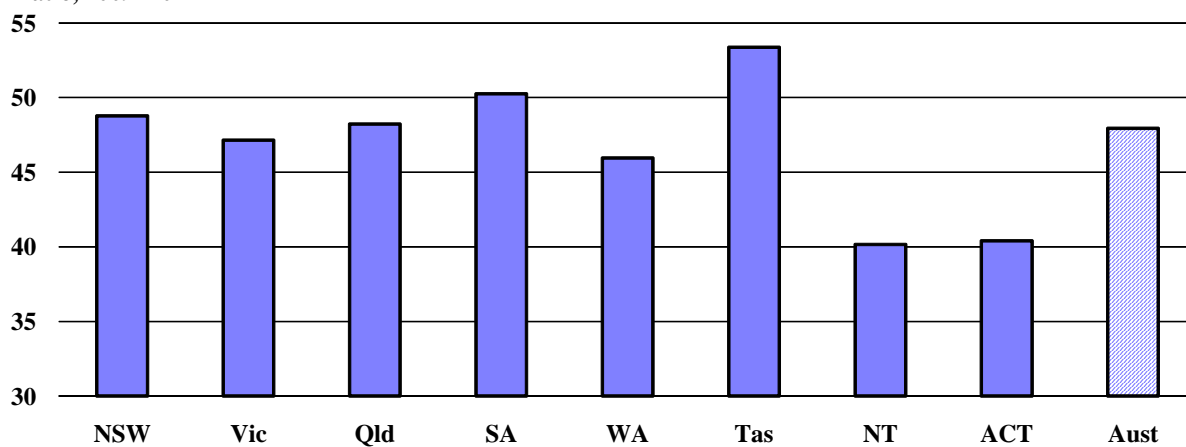
	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Population (a) – '000</b>					
New South Wales	6 816.1	6 904.9	7 014.9	7 127.2	7 232.6
Victoria	5 126.5	5 221.3	5 327.0	5 446.6	5 545.9
Queensland	4 090.9	4 196.0	4 308.6	4 424.8	4 513.9
South Australia	1 567.9	1 585.8	1 604.0	1 624.5	1 644.6
Western Australia	2 059.4	2 113.0	2 177.0	2 244.4	2 293.5
Tasmania	490.0	493.2	497.9	503.3	507.6
Northern Territory	210.6	214.8	220.5	226.2	229.7
Australian Capital Territory	334.1	341.1	346.3	352.3	358.6
Australia	20 697.9	21 072.5	21 498.5	21 951.7	22 328.8
<b>Annual change – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.5
Victoria	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.8
Queensland	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.0
South Australia	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2
Western Australia	2.1	2.6	3.0	3.1	2.2
Tasmania	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9
Northern Territory	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.6	1.5
Australian Capital Territory	1.2	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.8
Australia	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.7

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

Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0

## 8.2 Dependency ratio

Ratio, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Dependency ratio (a)</b>					
New South Wales	49.4	49.1	48.8	48.6	48.8
Victoria	47.9	47.7	47.4	47.1	47.1
Queensland	48.1	47.9	47.8	47.8	48.2
South Australia	50.2	50.1	50.0	50.0	50.3
Western Australia	46.3	46.2	46.0	45.8	45.9
Tasmania	52.1	52.4	52.7	53.1	53.4
Northern Territory	41.0	40.9	40.4	40.2	40.2
Australian Capital Territory	39.5	39.6	39.7	40.0	40.4
Australia	48.3	48.1	47.9	47.8	47.9

(a) 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: ABS, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, Cat. no. 3201.0

### 8.3 Births

**Total fertility rate, 2010**



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (b)
<b>Births – number</b>					
New South Wales	86 589	87 336	89 495	94 684	92 783
Victoria	63 287	65 236	70 313	71 175	70 920
Queensland	51 661	52 665	61 249	63 132	66 097
South Australia	17 800	18 260	19 662	20 229	19 734
Western Australia	26 253	27 776	29 164	31 850	30 878
Tasmania	6 308	6 475	6 662	6 775	6 459
Northern Territory	3 659	3 696	3 894	3 942	3 819
Australian Capital Territory	4 206	4 479	4 753	4 804	4 858
Australia	259 791	265 949	285 213	296 621	295 571
<b>Total fertility rate (a)</b>					
New South Wales	1.793	1.802	1.828	1.902	1.826
Victoria	1.710	1.748	1.862	1.849	1.796
Queensland	1.832	1.833	2.079	2.084	2.115
South Australia	1.758	1.792	1.913	1.949	1.869
Western Australia	1.862	1.943	1.989	2.101	1.959
Tasmania	2.072	2.127	2.197	2.236	2.176
Northern Territory	2.183	2.185	2.255	2.213	2.092
Australian Capital Territory	1.600	1.688	1.755	1.750	1.737
Australia	1.791	1.817	1.920	1.956	1.901

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

(b) Parliamentary Library estimates

Births statistics are based on calendar year of registration.

Source: ABS, *Births*, Cat. no. 3301.0

## 8.4 Apparent school retention rates

Apparent retention rates from Year 7/8 to Year 12, 2010



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Apparent retention rates from Year 10 to Year 12 (a)</b>					
New South Wales	73.2	73.0	72.4	72.3	73.5
Victoria	82.2	82.1	81.8	80.9	81.2
Queensland	79.3	78.6	78.6	77.6	78.8
South Australia	72.1	72.7	73.3	74.3	77.5
Western Australia	72.2	71.4	69.5	72.3	73.5
Tasmania	67.8	65.0	65.3	64.9	64.1
Northern Territory	69.5	68.0	65.5	66.5	62.3
Australian Capital Territory	88.1	88.9	85.9	86.4	88.8
Australia	76.5	76.2	75.6	75.6	76.7

	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Apparent retention rates from Year 7/8 to Year 12 (b)</b>					
New South Wales	71.1	70.5	69.7	69.6	71.3
Victoria	80.6	79.9	80.1	79.4	80.2
Queensland	79.9	78.8	78.5	78.1	79.6
South Australia	70.7	71.5	72.7	74.4	78.5
Western Australia	72.5	71.8	70.3	73.8	75.0
Tasmania	67.1	64.8	65.4	64.8	63.8
Northern Territory	59.1	58.4	61.7	60.1	54.8
Australian Capital Territory	87.5	88.7	85.2	85.2	86.9
Australia	75.3	74.7	74.3	74.6	76.0

(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: ABS, *Schools*, Cat. no. 4221.0

## 8.5 General practice bulk billing

**Bulk billing rate , 2009–10**



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>General practice bulk billing rate (a) – per cent</b>					
New South Wales	79.8	81.4	82.5	82.0	78.6
Victoria	75.1	75.0	75.9	78.6	79.8
Queensland	83.0	83.4	83.8	83.8	85.3
South Australia	75.6	77.4	76.9	80.9	83.3
Western Australia	64.1	67.5	71.0	70.2	69.2
Tasmania	53.2	54.0	51.4	56.7	52.1
Northern Territory	61.8	71.0	62.3	65.3	66.6
Australian Capital Territory	27.6	32.9	36.0	50.6	52.6
Australia	77.7	79.1	79.9	80.4	80.2

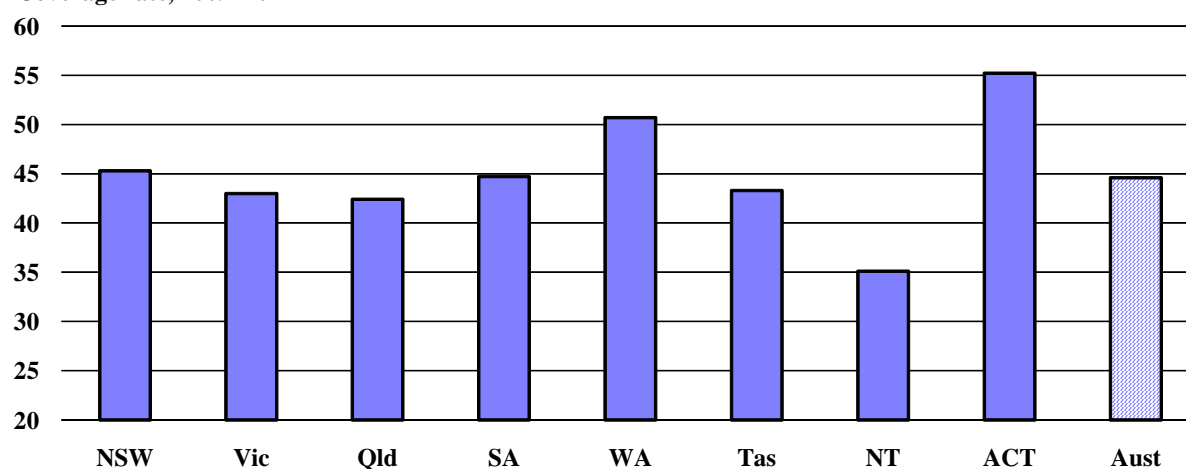
(a) Proportion of general practitioner attendances (excluding practice nurse) that are bulk billed.

Source: Department of Health and Ageing, <http://www.health.gov.au/internet/wcms/publishing.nsf/Content/Statistics-1>, accessed on 14 April 2011.



## 8.6 Private health insurance

Coverage rate, 2009–10



	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
<b>Private health insurance hospital coverage rate (a) – per cent</b>					
New South Wales (b)	44.4	44.9	45.6	45.5	45.3
Victoria	41.6	42.3	43.0	42.8	43.0
Queensland	39.8	40.6	42.0	42.2	42.4
South Australia	43.4	43.9	44.5	44.6	44.7
Western Australia	46.6	47.6	49.4	49.9	50.7
Tasmania	41.7	42.5	42.9	43.1	43.3
Northern Territory	30.3	32.3	33.5	34.3	35.1
Australian Capital Territory	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	55.2
Australia	42.7	43.4	44.4	44.4	44.6

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

(b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory up to 2008-09.

(c) Included with New South Wales.

Source: Private Health Insurance Administration Council, <http://www.phiac.gov.au/statistics/trends/index.htm>, accessed on 14 April 2011.

## Glossary

**Adult Employees.** Adult employees are those employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation.

**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. Care should be taken when comparing average weekly earnings between states over time. This is due to compositional effects introduced by variations over time in the proportions of full-time, part-time, casual and junior employees; variations in the occupational distribution within and across industries; variations in the distribution of employment between industries; and variations in the proportion of male and female employees.

**Average weekly ordinary time earnings.** Weekly earnings attributed to award, standard or agreed hours of work for full-time adult employees.

**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 populations. Shows the number of children aged 0–14 years and persons aged 65 years and over per 100 persons aged 15–64 years.

**Employees.** Employees refer to all wage and salary earners who received pay for any part of the reference period.

**Employed persons.** Persons aged 15 years 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.

**Full-time employees.** Full-time employees are permanent, temporary and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.

**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 state population.

**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 in 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.

**Re-exports.** To export imported goods or services.

**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 years 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 and salaries) 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 of the same age group.

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