



State statistical bulletin 2010–11

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Executive summary

- Tables and charts are presented for a broad range of social, demographic and economic indicators across all Australian states and territories, and compared to Australian averages.
- Each table contains data for the last five years, while each chart plots data for the financial year 2010–11.

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Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to present a range of economic and other statistical indicators for the states and territories of Australia. To facilitate comparisons, indicators are presented in relative terms such as growth rates, percentages, or proportions of Gross State Product, so that comparisons can be made using equivalent measures.

This publication is the fifth of this type produced by the Parliamentary Library and it is expected that it will continue to be updated and published annually. This publication is a companion to the *Monthly statistical bulletin* which contains Australia-wide data only, but on a more frequent and up to date basis.

A glossary of social, demographic and economic terms used in the tables is provided at the end of this publication.

Analysis

The year ending June 2011 was the third 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.

In 2010–11 the Australian economy was subject to a number of strong, often countervailing, economic forces: strong demand for commodities, rising global inflation, global financial market instability, consumer caution, slower population growth and slow productivity growth. The economy was also affected by severe weather events.¹

Quarterly real gross domestic product (GDP) in Australia grew in all quarters in 2010–11 except in the March quarter 2011. Despite this seemingly good performance overall, there was considerable divergence in performance across the jurisdictions.

Key Indicators

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate was highest in Tasmania (5.6 per cent) Queensland and South Australia (both 5.5 per cent). It was lowest in the Northern Territory (2.9 per cent), the Australian Capital Territory (3.5 per cent) and Western Australia (4.4 per cent), in 2010–11.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The increase in CPI in 2010–11 ranged from 2.7 per cent (Darwin and Canberra) to 3.3 per cent (Melbourne and Brisbane), compared to the Australian average in 2010–11 of 3.1 per cent.

1. Address to The Economist's Bellwether Series: Australia, Ric Battellino, Deputy Governor Reserve Bank of Australia, Sydney – 23 August 2011.

Gross State Product

Gross State Product (GSP) per capita ranged from \$47,000 in Tasmania, to \$81,000 in the Australian Capital Territory, compared to the Australian Gross Domestic Product per capita in 2010–11 of \$59,000.

In terms of annual growth, GSP grew the most in Western Australia (3.5 per cent), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (2.8 per cent) and South Australia (2.4 per cent). Queensland recorded the lowest growth at just 0.2 per cent and was the only state or territory to see an annual decrease in GSP per capita.

Labour Productivity

While all jurisdictions reported an increase in GSP and in aggregate yearly hours worked, only in the Australian Capital Territory was the increase in GSP greater than the increase in hours worked, resulting in the Australian Capital Territory being the only jurisdiction to report an increase in Labour Productivity in 2010–11. In absolute terms, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory have maintained the highest levels of labour productivity.

Retail Sales

Retail sales increased in all states except Tasmania in 2010–11, ranging from a 0.6 per cent increase in South Australia up to a 4.6 per cent increase in Victoria. Tasmania reported a 2.4 per cent drop, the only state to show an annual decrease in retail sales in the last five years.

Bankruptcies

Australia wide the number of Bankruptcies and Administrative Orders fell by 16.0 per cent in 2010–11. The smallest drop was in Tasmania at 9.3 per cent and the highest in the Northern Territory at 28.2 per cent.

Home Affordability

The percentage of a median family income required to pay off an average home loan ranged from 18.7 per cent in the Australian Capital Territory up to 38.3 per cent in New South Wales, compared to the Australian average in 2010–11 of 34.7 per cent.

Population

Australia's population grew 1.4 per cent in 2010–11. Growth was highest in Western Australia (2.4 per cent), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (1.4 per cent). Low growth occurred in the Northern Territory (0.4 per cent), Tasmania (0.6 per cent) and South Australia (0.8 per cent).

The Territories

The Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory continue to perform significantly better than other jurisdictions on a number of indicators. The territories have quite small populations and are at the extremes in terms of population density. The Australian Capital Territory holds 1.6 per cent of

Australia's population and is almost exclusively urban with a population density of 151 persons per square kilometre – nearly 17 times that of New South Wales. The Northern Territory holds only 1.0 per cent of Australia's population and has a density of 0.2 persons per square kilometre.

The Australian Capital Territory is characterised by high average earnings, high participation in the workforce and high labour productivity. It was the only jurisdiction to report an increase in Labour Productivity in 2010–11. The Australian Capital Territory has shown considerably higher annual growth in the approval of new dwellings since 2008–09. Its government raises the highest tax revenue per capita (noting that the territory's government fulfils the dual roles of state and local government) and it has a high GSP per capita. Home loans have the highest rate of affordability, albeit due to high family incomes. The Australian Capital Territory has the highest school retention rates of any state or territory.

The Northern Territory reported low rates for unemployment and youth unemployment in 2010–11. While absolute levels of wages remain close to average they showed high growth over the 12 months. Business investment in the Northern Territory has dropped considerably in recent years. House sale prices and house rents are high in Darwin, yet home affordability is the second best of any state or territory. The Northern Territory has the highest level of government debt and the worst government fiscal balance. The Northern Territory has the lowest school retention rates of any state or territory.

The States

Of the States, Tasmania continued to show the weakest economic performance in 2010–11. Tasmania had the highest rate of unemployment and the lowest labour force participation rate. Wages were the lowest of any state or territory, despite there being good growth in recent years. Tasmania continued to show the lowest Gross State Product per capita.

Tasmania was the only state to record a decrease in retail sales in 2010–11, and sales of new motor vehicles dropped more than any other state or territory. House sale prices, rents and home loan size were amongst the lowest in the country. The Tasmanian state government raised the lowest amount of taxation revenue per capita.

Western Australia stood out amongst the states as having the highest annual employment growth, as well as the lowest unemployment rate, lowest long term unemployment rate and lowest youth unemployment rate. Average weekly earnings in Western Australia were 10 per cent higher than the next highest state (New South Wales) as a result of high demand and lack of supply of workers in the mining industry.

Western Australia's Gross State Product (GSP) has shown the highest level of growth in the last two years and so it continues to maintain the highest level of GSP per capita of any state. The Western Australian government has minimal debt and the best fiscal balance of any state or territory. It raised only fractionally less tax revenue per capita than the highest state (New South Wales).

Western Australia also stands out as have a high level of international merchandise exports, being responsible for 46 per cent of all of Australia's international merchandise exports in 2010–11.

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

The Parliamentary Library's companion publication: *Monthly statistical bulletin* can be found at:

http://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/MSB

The long-term series for the companion publication *Monthly statistical bulletin* can be found at:

http://libiis1/Library_Services/Quicklinks/msb_edata/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, 2010–11



	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Number employed (a) – '000					
New South Wales	3 320.5	3 419.0	3 440.9	3 480.8	3 587.9
Victoria	2 586.8	2 669.5	2 691.8	2 766.6	2 864.1
Queensland	2 128.3	2 192.2	2 252.2	2 273.4	2 326.4
South Australia	765.4	782.1	795.1	802.6	816.7
Western Australia	1 095.6	1 141.0	1 185.8	1 188.7	1 227.2
Tasmania	225.1	231.6	238.4	234.5	237.7
Northern Territory	105.5	112.0	116.9	119.9	122.3
Australian Capital Territory	194.0	195.5	197.7	200.1	204.6
Australia	10 421.1	10 743.1	10 918.7	11 066.7	11 386.9
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	2.1	3.0	0.6	1.2	3.1
Victoria	3.2	3.2	0.8	2.8	3.5
Queensland	4.8	3.0	2.7	0.9	2.3
South Australia	2.0	2.2	1.7	0.9	1.8
Western Australia	3.0	4.1	3.9	0.2	3.2
Tasmania	0.8	2.9	2.9	-1.6	1.4
Northern Territory	5.0	6.1	4.4	2.5	2.0
Australian Capital Territory	4.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	2.2
Australia	3.1	3.1	1.6	1.4	2.9

(a) Annual average.

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

1.2 Unemployment

Unemployment rate - per cent, 2010–11



	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Number unemployed (a) – '000					
New South Wales	174.2	165.0	207.5	209.9	191.2
Victoria	130.5	126.0	145.1	161.0	152.9
Queensland	88.6	83.9	103.9	137.2	134.6
South Australia	40.5	39.6	45.5	45.1	47.1
Western Australia	36.5	38.9	46.7	62.2	55.9
Tasmania	13.4	11.8	11.4	13.9	14.2
Northern Territory	4.2	5.2	4.4	4.2	3.6
Australian Capital Territory	5.9	5.2	5.9	7.3	7.3
Australia	493.8	475.5	570.5	640.9	606.9
Unemployment rate (a) (b) – per cent					
New South Wales	5.0	4.6	5.7	5.7	5.1
Victoria	4.8	4.5	5.1	5.5	5.1
Queensland	4.0	3.7	4.4	5.7	5.5
South Australia	5.0	4.8	5.4	5.3	5.5
Western Australia	3.2	3.3	3.8	5.0	4.4
Tasmania	5.6	4.9	4.6	5.6	5.6
Northern Territory	3.8	4.4	3.7	3.4	2.9
Australian Capital Territory	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.5	3.5
Australia	4.5	4.2	5.0	5.5	5.1

(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, 2010–11



	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Labour force (a) – '000					
New South Wales	3 494.6	3 584.0	3 648.4	3 690.7	3 779.1
Victoria	2 717.3	2 795.5	2 836.9	2 927.6	3 017.0
Queensland	2 216.9	2 276.2	2 356.0	2 410.6	2 461.0
South Australia	805.9	821.7	840.7	847.7	863.8
Western Australia	1 132.1	1 179.9	1 232.5	1 250.9	1 283.1
Tasmania	238.5	243.4	249.7	248.4	251.9
Northern Territory	109.7	117.1	121.4	124.1	125.9
Australian Capital Territory	199.9	200.7	203.7	207.4	211.9
Australia	10 914.8	11 218.6	11 489.2	11 707.6	11 993.8
Participation rate (a) (b) – per cent					
New South Wales	63.4	63.9	63.8	63.3	63.8
Victoria	64.8	65.3	64.7	65.2	65.9
Queensland	67.3	67.3	67.7	67.5	67.5
South Australia	62.6	63.0	63.6	63.2	63.6
Western Australia	67.8	68.6	69.3	68.3	68.4
Tasmania	60.4	61.1	61.9	60.9	61.1
Northern Territory	70.3	73.1	73.7	73.3	72.8
Australian Capital Territory	74.0	73.0	72.8	72.8	73.0
Australia	65.0	65.5	65.6	65.3	65.7

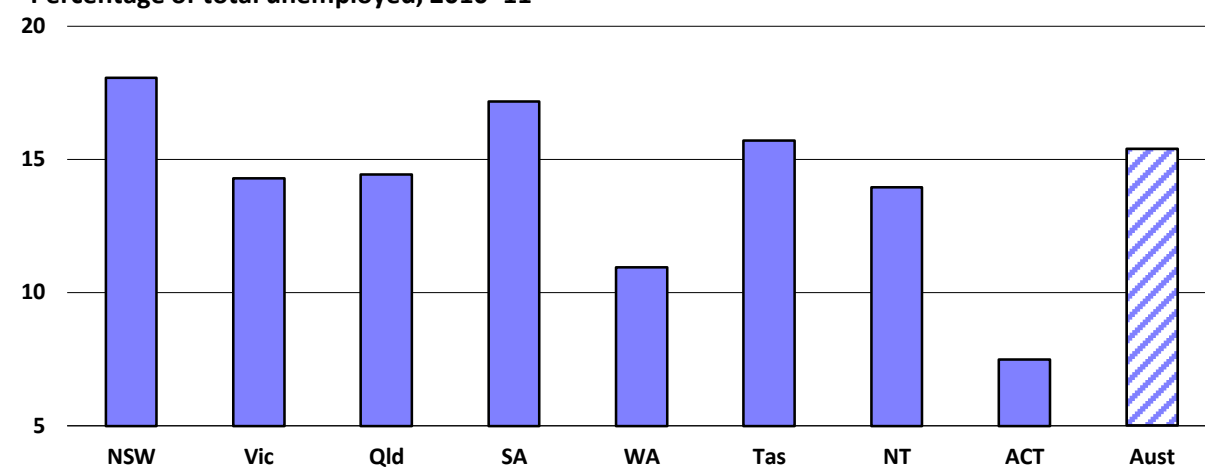
(a) Annual average.

(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, 2010–11



	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Long-term unemployed (a) (b) – '000					
New South Wales	28.7	23.8	29.6	34.9	34.5
Victoria	16.6	12.9	15.2	23.1	21.9
Queensland	10.0	7.6	7.6	15.5	19.4
South Australia	5.8	6.0	6.0	7.2	8.1
Western Australia	3.1	2.2	2.4	5.6	6.1
Tasmania	2.9	2.2	1.6	2.4	2.2
Northern Territory	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Australian Capital Territory	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6
Australia	67.7	55.3	62.9	89.7	93.4
Long-term unemployed (a) (b) – percentage of total unemployed					
New South Wales	16.5	14.4	14.3	16.6	18.1
Victoria	12.7	10.3	10.4	14.4	14.3
Queensland	11.3	9.1	7.3	11.3	14.4
South Australia	14.2	15.0	13.1	16.0	17.2
Western Australia	8.5	5.6	5.1	9.0	11.0
Tasmania	21.5	18.7	14.4	17.3	15.7
Northern Territory	6.0	4.8	7.7	8.9	13.9
Australian Capital Territory	7.9	7.1	4.6	7.0	7.5
Australia	13.7	11.6	11.0	14.0	15.4

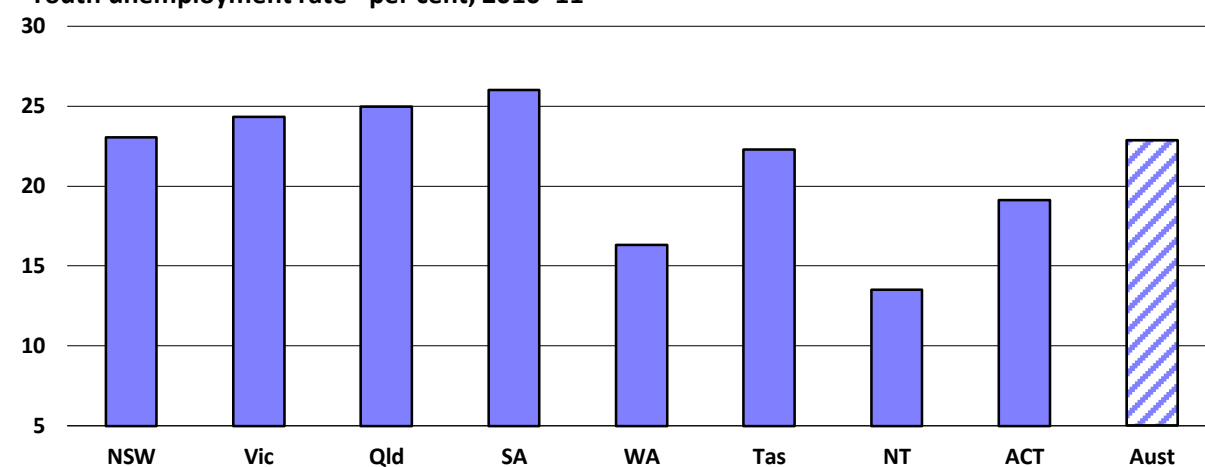
(a) Annual average.

(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, 2010–11



	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Unemployed youth (a) (b) – '000					
New South Wales	20.8	20.9	23.0	23.0	18.6
Victoria	11.5	11.2	12.2	14.4	13.0
Queensland	11.8	10.4	14.8	18.0	18.0
South Australia	5.8	4.8	5.0	4.6	5.2
Western Australia	4.5	5.3	5.0	6.9	6.3
Tasmania	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5
Northern Territory	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Australian Capital Territory	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7
Australia	57.5	55.5	62.8	69.7	63.9
Youth unemployment rate (a) (c) – per cent					
New South Wales	23.7	21.0	26.1	25.4	23.0
Victoria	20.0	18.6	22.6	28.9	24.3
Queensland	15.6	13.5	18.2	24.6	25.0
South Australia	27.4	22.3	23.0	24.0	26.0
Western Australia	10.8	11.7	11.6	17.8	16.3
Tasmania	24.0	22.5	21.4	20.3	22.3
Northern Territory	9.9	19.4	16.1	15.9	13.5
Australian Capital Territory	14.8	11.1	12.3	21.2	19.1
Australia	19.1	17.4	20.6	24.3	22.8

(a) Annual average.

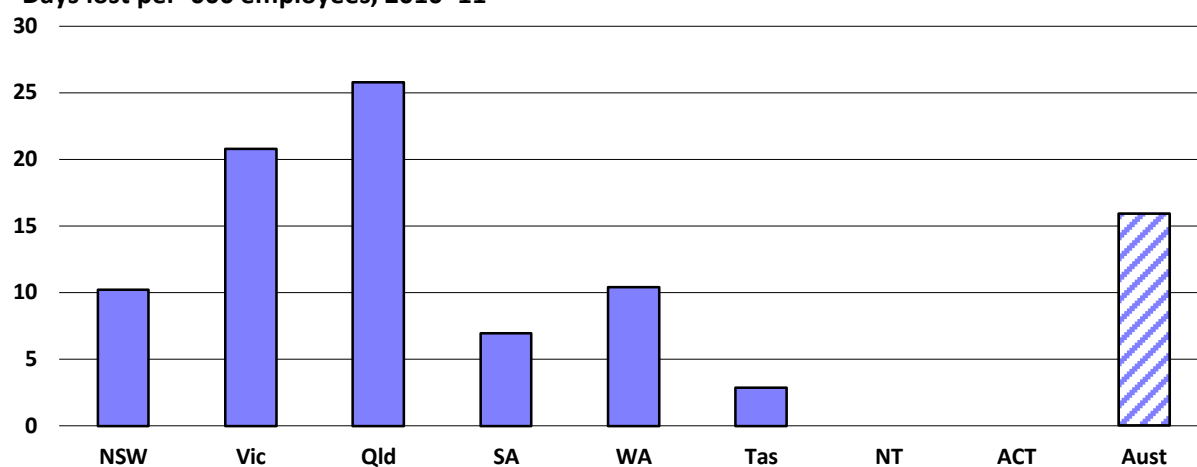
(b) 15–19 year olds looking for full-time work.

(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, 2010–11



	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Working days lost – '000					
New South Wales	28.6	61.6	37.4	39.9	31.9
Victoria	47.7	70.9	32.0	29.8	53.3
Queensland	3.0	7.7	40.2	19.5	53.0
South Australia	4.1	10.0	6.9	3.5	5.1
Western Australia	2.0	10.4	9.9	32.2	11.0
Tasmania	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.5
Northern Territory	0.1	3.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
Australian Capital Territory	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Australia	88.4	165.0	126.2	126.6	159.7
Working days lost per '000 employees					
New South Wales	9.8	20.3	12.6	13.2	10.2
Victoria	21.3	30.2	13.5	12.5	20.8
Queensland	1.5	4.1	20.6	10.0	25.8
South Australia	6.3	14.8	9.9	3.4	7.0
Western Australia	2.2	10.4	10.1	30.9	10.4
Tasmania	1.6	3.6	5.8	8.0	2.9
Northern Territory	0.8	34.8	4.1	0.0	0.0
Australian Capital Territory	15.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australia	9.9	17.4	13.3	13.2	15.9

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

Wages and prices

2.1 Average weekly ordinary time earnings

Dollars per week, 2010–11



	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
AWOTE (a) (b) – \$ per week					
New South Wales	1 098.0	1 138.6	1 182.7	1 250.2	1 298.3
Victoria	1 034.1	1 085.6	1 143.0	1 197.9	1 239.9
Queensland	1 002.0	1 062.2	1 139.7	1 213.4	1 261.9
South Australia	988.4	1 031.8	1 099.2	1 129.8	1 167.7
Western Australia	1 089.8	1 171.7	1 255.1	1 339.5	1 429.5
Tasmania	908.4	949.4	987.7	1 063.0	1 126.0
Northern Territory	1 028.8	1 086.7	1 138.3	1 187.4	1 271.9
Australian Capital Territory	1 239.3	1 274.4	1 339.9	1 420.5	1 478.9
Australia	1 054.1	1 106.1	1 166.5	1 231.3	1 282.5

Annual change – per cent

New South Wales	2.5	3.7	3.9	5.7	3.8
Victoria	2.8	5.0	5.3	4.8	3.5
Queensland	4.4	6.0	7.3	6.5	4.0
South Australia	3.6	4.4	6.5	2.8	3.4
Western Australia	7.1	7.5	7.1	6.7	6.7
Tasmania	5.1	4.5	4.0	7.6	5.9
Northern Territory	1.7	5.6	4.8	4.3	7.1
Australian Capital Territory	5.7	2.8	5.1	6.0	4.1
Australia	3.6	4.9	5.5	5.6	4.2

(a) Annual average.

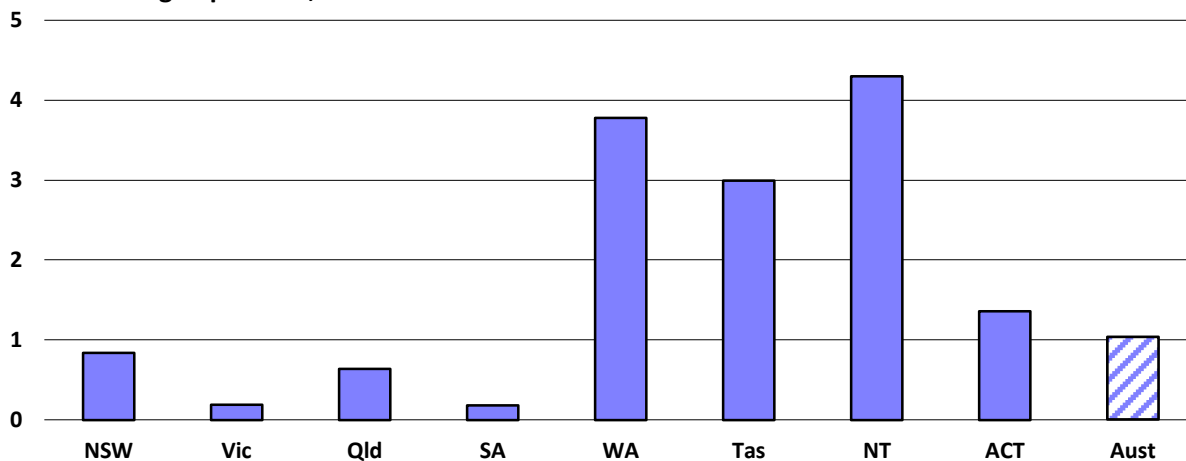
(b) Average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult employees.

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, 2010–11



	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Real AWOTE (a) (b) – \$ per week					
New South Wales	1 192.7	1 201.2	1 210.3	1 250.2	1 260.6
Victoria	1 123.3	1 138.8	1 166.6	1 197.9	1 200.1
Queensland	1 111.4	1 131.5	1 170.2	1 213.4	1 221.2
South Australia	1 076.4	1 087.9	1 123.1	1 129.8	1 131.8
Western Australia	1 192.8	1 237.9	1 287.0	1 339.5	1 390.1
Tasmania	987.9	1 002.4	1 013.9	1 063.0	1 094.8
Northern Territory	1 134.5	1 158.1	1 173.6	1 187.4	1 238.5
Australian Capital Territory	1 356.2	1 346.2	1 368.6	1 420.5	1 439.8
Australia	1 150.2	1 167.3	1 193.6	1 231.3	1 244.0
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	-0.2	0.7	0.8	3.3	0.8
Victoria	0.2	1.4	2.4	2.7	0.2
Queensland	1.1	1.8	3.4	3.7	0.6
South Australia	1.0	1.1	3.2	0.6	0.2
Western Australia	3.0	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.8
Tasmania	2.6	1.5	1.2	4.8	3.0
Northern Territory	-2.6	2.1	1.3	1.2	4.3
Australian Capital Territory	2.7	-0.7	1.7	3.8	1.4
Australia	0.7	1.5	2.3	3.2	1.0

(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, 2010–11



	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
MTAWE (a) (b) – \$ per week					
New South Wales	1 062.0	1 102.4	1 115.9	1 162.5	1 191.1
Victoria	970.0	1 009.5	1 039.8	1 116.0	1 169.4
Queensland	1 010.9	1 028.9	1 115.8	1 192.5	1 228.5
South Australia	898.4	946.0	994.9	1 035.5	1 090.6
Western Australia	1 085.8	1 194.8	1 279.7	1 340.4	1 434.6
Tasmania	828.0	877.2	885.3	937.2	995.3
Northern Territory	975.7	1 047.0	1 102.1	1 161.8	1 259.2
Australian Capital Territory	1 162.0	1 171.5	1 240.7	1 326.3	1 402.0
Australia	1 014.4	1 059.8	1 103.6	1 166.5	1 213.7
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	4.5	3.8	1.2	4.2	2.5
Victoria	2.4	4.1	3.0	7.3	4.8
Queensland	7.2	1.8	8.4	6.9	3.0
South Australia	6.2	5.3	5.2	4.1	5.3
Western Australia	7.7	10.0	7.1	4.7	7.0
Tasmania	3.4	5.9	0.9	5.9	6.2
Northern Territory	0.2	7.3	5.3	5.4	8.4
Australian Capital Territory	6.6	0.8	5.9	6.9	5.7
Australia	4.8	4.5	4.1	5.7	4.1

(a) Annual average.

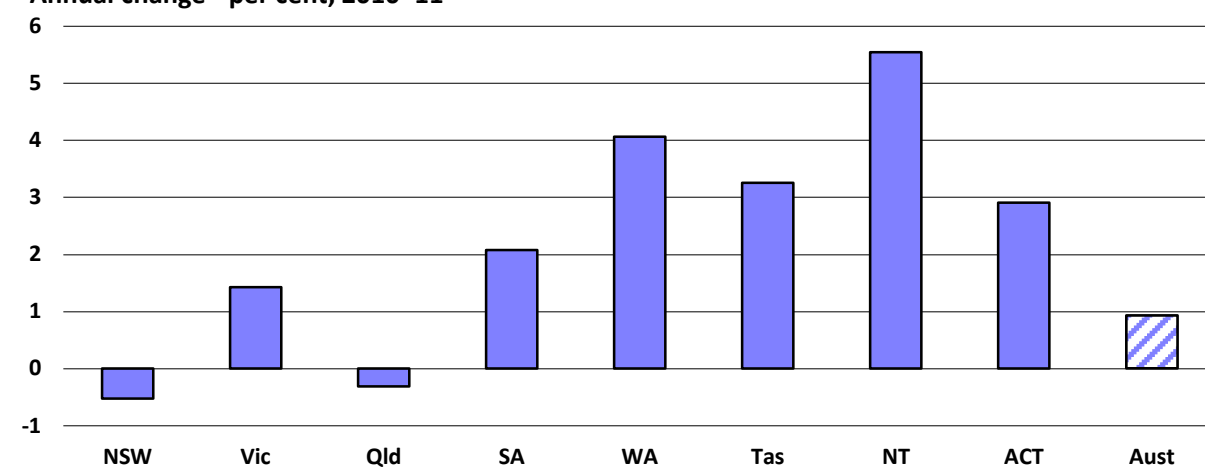
(b) Total average weekly earnings for all male employees.

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, 2010–11



	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Real MTAWE (a) (b) – \$ per week					
New South Wales	1 153.6	1 163.1	1 142.0	1 162.5	1 156.5
Victoria	1 053.7	1 058.9	1 061.4	1 116.0	1 131.9
Queensland	1 121.2	1 096.0	1 145.6	1 192.5	1 188.9
South Australia	978.3	997.4	1 016.6	1 035.5	1 057.0
Western Australia	1 188.4	1 262.3	1 312.2	1 340.4	1 394.9
Tasmania	900.5	926.2	908.8	937.2	967.7
Northern Territory	1 076.0	1 115.8	1 136.3	1 161.8	1 226.1
Australian Capital Territory	1 271.6	1 237.5	1 267.4	1 326.3	1 364.9
Australia	1 106.9	1 118.4	1 129.3	1 166.5	1 177.3
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	1.8	0.8	-1.8	1.8	-0.5
Victoria	-0.2	0.5	0.2	5.1	1.4
Queensland	3.7	-2.2	4.5	4.1	-0.3
South Australia	3.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1
Western Australia	3.6	6.2	4.0	2.2	4.1
Tasmania	0.8	2.9	-1.9	3.1	3.3
Northern Territory	-4.0	3.7	1.8	2.2	5.5
Australian Capital Territory	3.5	-2.7	2.4	4.6	2.9
Australia	1.8	1.0	1.0	3.3	0.9

(a) Annual average.

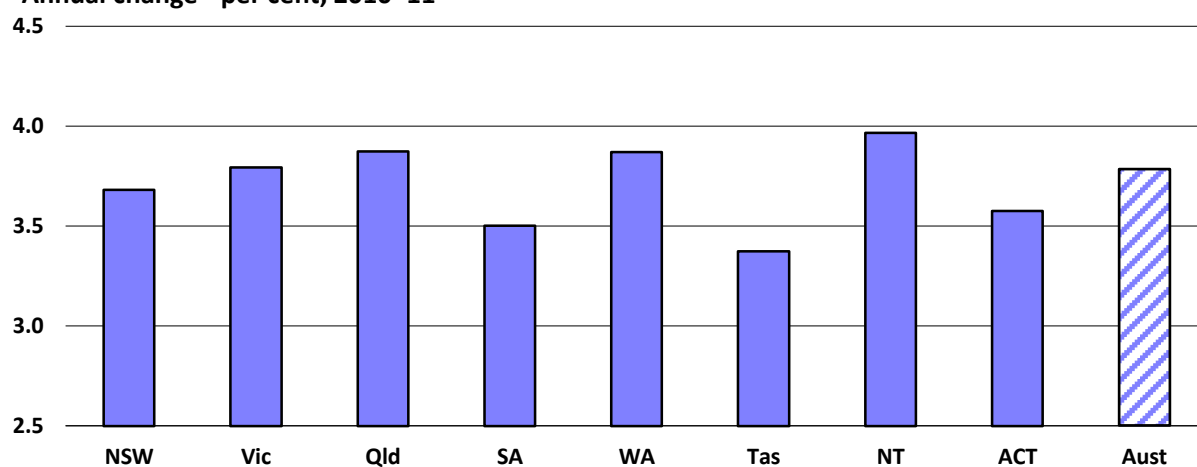
(b) Total average weekly earnings for all male employees expressed in average 2009–10 dollars; converted to real terms using the Consumer Price Index.

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, 2010–11



	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Wage price index (a) (b)					
New South Wales	92.8	96.4	100.0	103.2	107.0
Victoria	92.6	96.2	100.0	102.8	106.7
Queensland	92.1	96.0	100.0	103.3	107.3
South Australia	91.9	96.2	100.0	102.8	106.4
Western Australia	89.9	95.1	100.0	103.4	107.4
Tasmania	92.4	95.9	100.0	103.8	107.3
Northern Territory	92.1	95.7	100.0	103.4	107.5
Australian Capital Territory	92.4	96.3	100.0	103.5	107.2
Australia	92.3	96.2	100.0	103.1	107.0
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.7
Victoria	3.6	3.9	4.0	2.8	3.8
Queensland	4.5	4.2	4.2	3.3	3.9
South Australia	4.0	4.7	4.0	2.8	3.5
Western Australia	4.8	5.8	5.2	3.4	3.9
Tasmania	4.4	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.4
Northern Territory	3.8	3.9	4.5	3.4	4.0
Australian Capital Territory	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.6
Australia	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.1	3.8

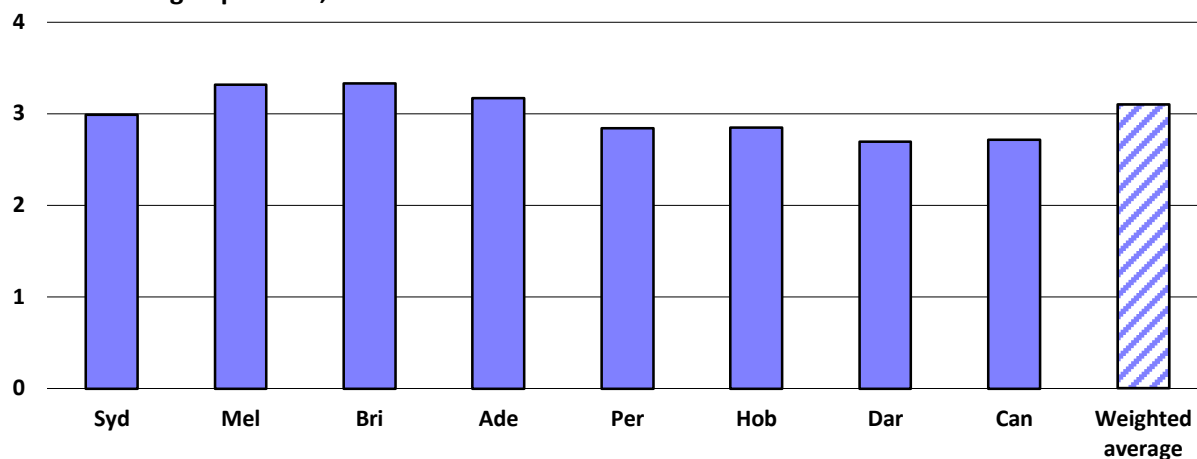
(a) Annual average.

(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, 2010–11



	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Consumer price index (a)					
Sydney	156.2	160.9	165.8	169.7	174.8
Melbourne	154.2	159.6	164.1	167.5	173.0
Brisbane	158.3	164.8	171.0	175.5	181.4
Adelaide	159.2	164.4	169.7	173.4	178.9
Perth	156.1	161.7	166.6	170.8	175.7
Hobart	155.7	160.3	164.9	169.3	174.1
Darwin	152.9	158.3	163.6	168.7	173.2
Canberra	156.4	162.0	167.5	171.1	175.8
Weighted average eight capital cities	156.1	161.4	166.4	170.3	175.6
Annual change – per cent					
Sydney	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.3	3.0
Melbourne	2.6	3.6	2.8	2.1	3.3
Brisbane	3.3	4.1	3.7	2.7	3.3
Adelaide	2.6	3.3	3.2	2.2	3.2
Perth	3.9	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.8
Hobart	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.9
Darwin	4.4	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.7
Canberra	2.9	3.6	3.4	2.1	2.7
Weighted average eight capital cities	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.3	3.1

(a) Annual average.

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

State accounts

3.1 Gross state product

Annual change - per cent, 2010–11



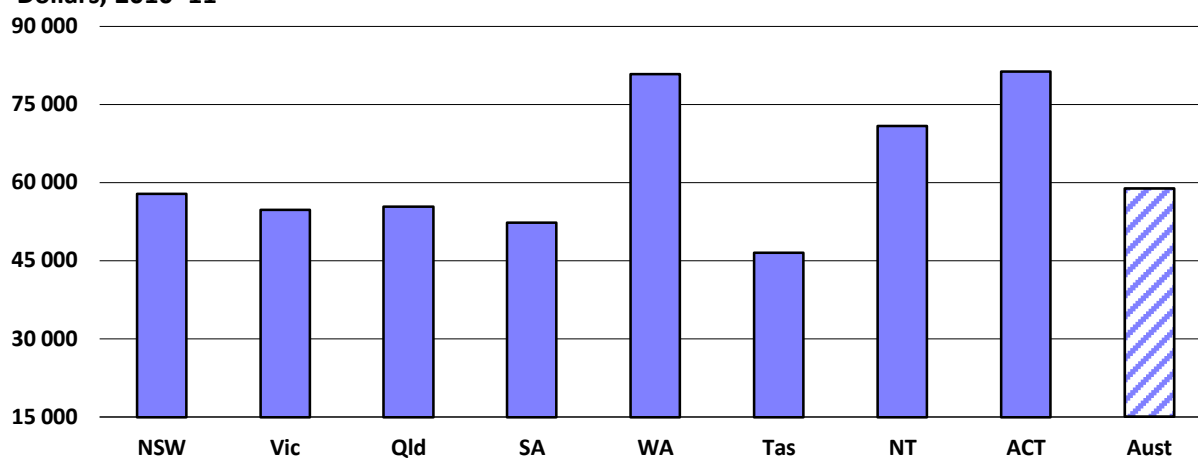
	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Gross state product, chain volume measures (a) – \$ million					
New South Wales	387 743	398 796	402 003	410 774	419 895
Victoria	279 019	288 640	291 352	298 123	305 615
Queensland	234 250	245 497	246 901	251 144	251 616
South Australia	77 370	81 942	83 231	84 269	86 323
Western Australia	160 601	166 974	173 419	180 821	187 117
Tasmania	22 348	23 009	23 457	23 561	23 738
Northern Territory	14 145	15 137	15 813	16 021	16 281
Australian Capital Territory	26 060	26 850	27 780	28 666	29 473
Australia	1 201 563	1 246 899	1 263 934	1 293 380	1 320 057
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	2.1	2.9	0.8	2.2	2.2
Victoria	3.8	3.4	0.9	2.3	2.5
Queensland	5.7	4.8	0.6	1.7	0.2
South Australia	2.0	5.9	1.6	1.2	2.4
Western Australia	6.2	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.5
Tasmania	2.8	3.0	1.9	0.4	0.8
Northern Territory	5.7	7.0	4.5	1.3	1.6
Australian Capital Territory	4.4	3.0	3.5	3.2	2.8
Australia	3.8	3.8	1.4	2.3	2.1

(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

Dollars, 2010–11



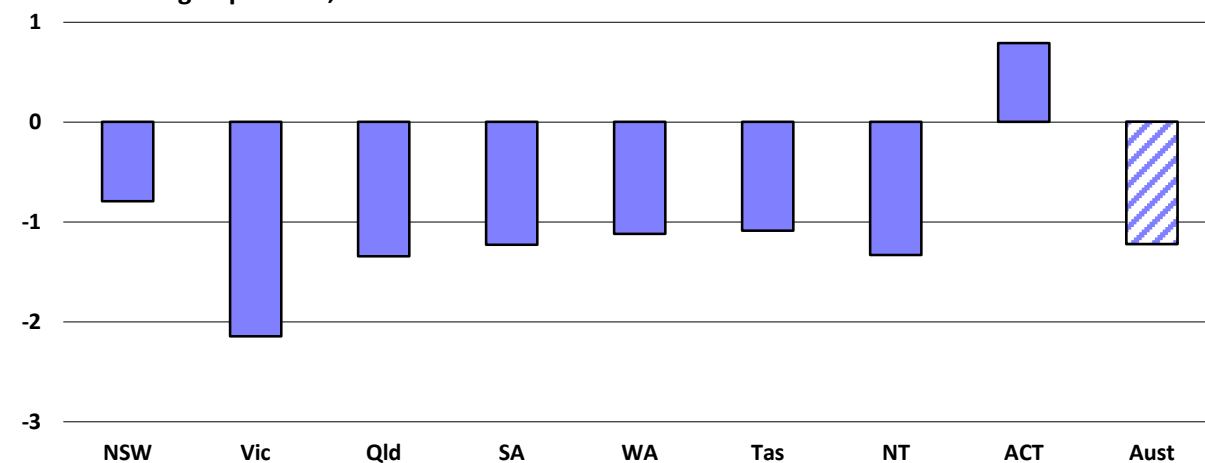
	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Gross state product per capita, chain volume measures (a) – \$					
New South Wales	56 534	57 340	56 827	57 239	57 828
Victoria	53 962	54 783	54 095	54 245	54 774
Queensland	56 587	57 804	56 519	56 229	55 414
South Australia	49 077	51 415	51 589	51 557	52 318
Western Australia	77 037	77 987	78 340	79 751	80 858
Tasmania	45 442	46 435	46 829	46 631	46 639
Northern Territory	66 618	69 603	70 942	70 352	70 961
Australian Capital Territory	77 311	78 435	79 641	80 715	81 420
Australia	57 570	58 648	58 170	58 448	58 811
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	1.0	1.4	-0.9	0.7	1.0
Victoria	2.1	1.5	-1.3	0.3	1.0
Queensland	3.2	2.2	-2.2	-0.5	-1.4
South Australia	0.9	4.8	0.3	-0.1	1.5
Western Australia	3.8	1.2	0.5	1.8	1.4
Tasmania	2.1	2.2	0.8	-0.4	0.0
Northern Territory	3.8	4.5	1.9	-0.8	0.9
Australian Capital Territory	2.9	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.9
Australia	2.1	1.9	-0.8	0.5	0.6

(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, 2010–11



	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Labour productivity index (a)					
New South Wales	103.0	100.0	101.5	103.6	102.8
Victoria	101.5	100.0	102.2	101.6	99.4
Queensland	100.3	100.0	98.9	100.6	99.2
South Australia	99.5	100.0	101.9	104.3	103.0
Western Australia	103.6	100.0	101.5	107.8	106.6
Tasmania	104.2	100.0	102.0	106.7	105.5
Northern Territory	100.7	100.0	102.8	101.6	100.2
Australian Capital Territory	98.5	100.0	103.5	105.3	106.2
Australia	101.8	100.0	101.3	103.2	101.9
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	1.4	-2.9	1.5	2.1	-0.8
Victoria	2.6	-1.4	2.2	-0.6	-2.1
Queensland	1.3	-0.3	-1.1	1.7	-1.3
South Australia	2.1	0.5	1.9	2.3	-1.2
Western Australia	5.0	-3.5	1.5	6.2	-1.1
Tasmania	2.5	-4.1	2.0	4.6	-1.1
Northern Territory	-0.7	-0.7	2.8	-1.2	-1.3
Australian Capital Territory	-0.2	1.5	3.5	1.7	0.8
Australia	2.1	-1.8	1.3	1.9	-1.2

(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, 2010–11

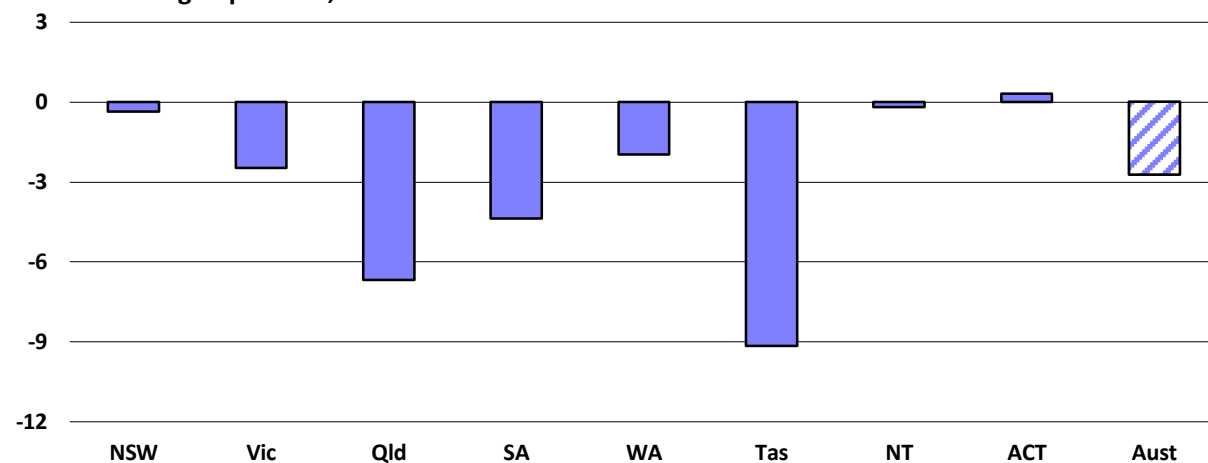


	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Value – \$ million					
New South Wales	64 591	68 524	70 327	74 241	75 527
Victoria	51 703	54 429	57 624	60 074	62 853
Queensland	41 953	45 724	48 360	49 050	50 052
South Australia	14 466	15 719	16 958	17 272	17 379
Western Australia	23 233	24 570	25 441	26 089	27 128
Tasmania	4 542	4 786	5 155	5 287	5 160
Northern Territory	2 038	2 256	2 556	2 672	2 700
Australian Capital Territory	3 995	4 165	4 310	4 502	4 566
Australia	206 522	220 173	230 731	239 188	245 365
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	5.6	6.1	2.6	5.6	1.7
Victoria	6.4	5.3	5.9	4.3	4.6
Queensland	7.6	9.0	5.8	1.4	2.0
South Australia	7.5	8.7	7.9	1.9	0.6
Western Australia	11.0	5.8	3.5	2.5	4.0
Tasmania	4.5	5.4	7.7	2.6	-2.4
Northern Territory	11.9	10.7	13.3	4.6	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	7.0	4.2	3.5	4.4	1.4
Australia	7.0	6.6	4.8	3.7	2.6

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

4.2 Motor vehicle sales

Annual change - per cent, 2010–11



	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Number (a)					
New South Wales	199 453	200 760	173 078	183 826	183 154
Victoria	167 091	174 648	153 701	166 515	162 392
Queensland	126 092	123 873	99 861	111 273	103 837
South Australia	38 912	39 314	36 061	38 451	36 776
Western Australia	66 578	66 964	56 086	58 271	57 124
Tasmania	11 043	10 827	9 591	10 201	9 268
Northern Territory	4 703	4 624	4 062	4 268	4 260
Australian Capital Territory	11 239	11 341	10 288	10 426	10 458
Australia	625 106	632 351	542 729	583 232	567 266
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	5.2	0.7	-13.8	6.2	-0.4
Victoria	2.9	4.5	-12.0	8.3	-2.5
Queensland	4.5	-1.8	-19.4	11.4	-6.7
South Australia	-4.3	1.0	-8.3	6.6	-4.4
Western Australia	10.2	0.6	-16.2	3.9	-2.0
Tasmania	-2.7	-2.0	-11.4	6.4	-9.1
Northern Territory	6.3	-1.7	-12.2	5.1	-0.2
Australian Capital Territory	9.2	0.9	-9.3	1.3	0.3
Australia	4.2	1.2	-14.2	7.5	-2.7

(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, 2010–11



	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Number (a)					
New South Wales	31 579	31 499	23 759	33 503	33 416
Victoria	38 006	42 931	41 700	57 156	60 654
Queensland	41 841	45 122	28 670	34 014	27 764
South Australia	10 894	13 443	11 931	12 548	11 262
Western Australia	25 175	23 795	19 197	25 513	20 810
Tasmania	2 929	2 952	3 152	3 271	3 045
Northern Territory	1 464	1 172	985	1 331	1 456
Australian Capital Territory	2 246	2 339	2 888	4 539	5 866
Australia	154 151	163 232	132 306	171 830	164 276
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	-7.2	-0.3	-24.6	41.0	-0.3
Victoria	4.1	13.0	-2.9	37.1	6.1
Queensland	10.3	7.8	-36.5	18.6	-18.4
South Australia	-6.3	23.4	-11.2	5.2	-10.2
Western Australia	-4.3	-5.5	-19.3	32.9	-18.4
Tasmania	11.8	0.8	6.8	3.8	-6.9
Northern Territory	7.4	-19.9	-16.0	35.1	9.4
Australian Capital Territory	20.3	4.1	23.5	57.2	29.2
Australia	1.3	5.9	-18.9	29.9	-4.4

(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, 2010–11



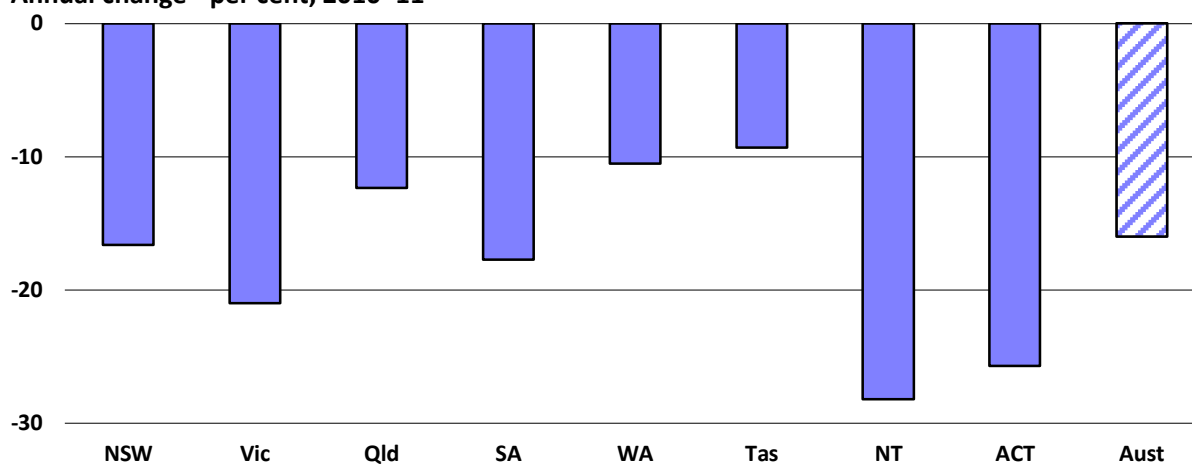
	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Chain volume measures (a) – \$ million					
New South Wales	42 590	49 749	48 303	48 670	50 188
Victoria	39 335	43 273	42 398	41 987	41 172
Queensland	36 112	42 021	42 729	36 812	43 155
South Australia	10 483	10 225	10 360	10 414	10 732
Western Australia	34 141	40 417	45 114	43 401	48 874
Tasmania	2 232	2 988	3 283	2 473	2 582
Northern Territory	3 618	3 838	4 958	3 116	2 434
Australian Capital Territory	2 578	2 432	2 436	2 445	2 426
Australia	171 246	195 070	199 557	189 319	201 563
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	-0.5	16.8	-2.9	0.8	3.1
Victoria	3.0	10.0	-2.0	-1.0	-1.9
Queensland	14.8	16.4	1.7	-13.8	17.2
South Australia	5.1	-2.5	1.3	0.5	3.1
Western Australia	22.0	18.4	11.6	-3.8	12.6
Tasmania	-17.9	33.9	9.9	-24.7	4.4
Northern Territory	-1.9	6.1	29.2	-37.2	-21.9
Australian Capital Territory	20.0	-5.7	0.2	0.4	-0.8
Australia	7.4	13.9	2.3	-5.1	6.5

(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, 2010–11



	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Number (a)					
New South Wales	9 249	9 939	10 497	9 754	8 133
Victoria	5 724	5 733	5 984	5 716	4 518
Queensland	5 741	5 685	6 243	7 011	6 148
South Australia	2 150	2 087	1 944	1 949	1 604
Western Australia	1 391	1 423	1 660	1 893	1 694
Tasmania	648	752	842	786	713
Northern Territory	118	129	103	149	107
Australian Capital Territory	228	213	247	249	185
Australia	24 903	25 701	27 520	27 507	23 102
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	23.5	7.5	5.6	-7.1	-16.6
Victoria	14.0	0.2	4.4	-4.5	-21.0
Queensland	6.8	-1.0	9.8	12.3	-12.3
South Australia	5.0	-2.9	-6.9	0.3	-17.7
Western Australia	-1.7	2.3	16.7	14.0	-10.5
Tasmania	13.1	16.0	12.0	-6.7	-9.3
Northern Territory	0.9	9.3	-20.2	44.7	-28.2
Australian Capital Territory	-11.6	-6.6	16.0	0.8	-25.7
Australia	12.7	3.2	7.1	0.0	-16.0

(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 June 2012.

Housing

5.1 Lending for owner occupied housing

Annual change - per cent, 2010–11



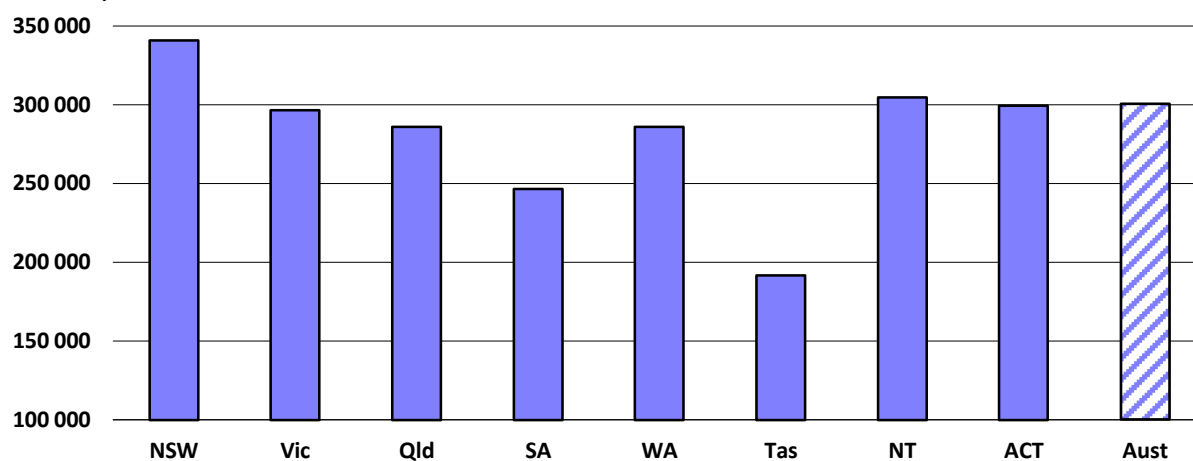
	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Value (a) – \$ million					
New South Wales	52 656	51 684	52 650	52 360	50 994
Victoria	37 552	39 582	38 632	43 074	44 190
Queensland	39 649	38 900	36 509	34 785	28 171
South Australia	10 516	10 623	11 051	10 324	9 160
Western Australia	23 069	21 791	21 189	22 241	18 890
Tasmania	2 473	2 637	2 632	2 400	2 072
Northern Territory	1 328	1 250	1 474	1 356	1 090
Australian Capital Territory	2 566	2 696	3 192	3 144	2 994
Australia	169 809	169 164	167 329	169 683	157 562
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	3.2	-1.8	1.9	-0.6	-2.6
Victoria	10.7	5.4	-2.4	11.5	2.6
Queensland	17.0	-1.9	-6.1	-4.7	-19.0
South Australia	11.5	1.0	4.0	-6.6	-11.3
Western Australia	12.7	-5.5	-2.8	5.0	-15.1
Tasmania	13.5	6.6	-0.2	-8.8	-13.7
Northern Territory	-15.3	-5.8	17.8	-8.0	-19.6
Australian Capital Territory	29.7	5.1	18.4	-1.5	-4.8
Australia	9.9	-0.4	-1.1	1.4	-7.1

(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, 2010–11



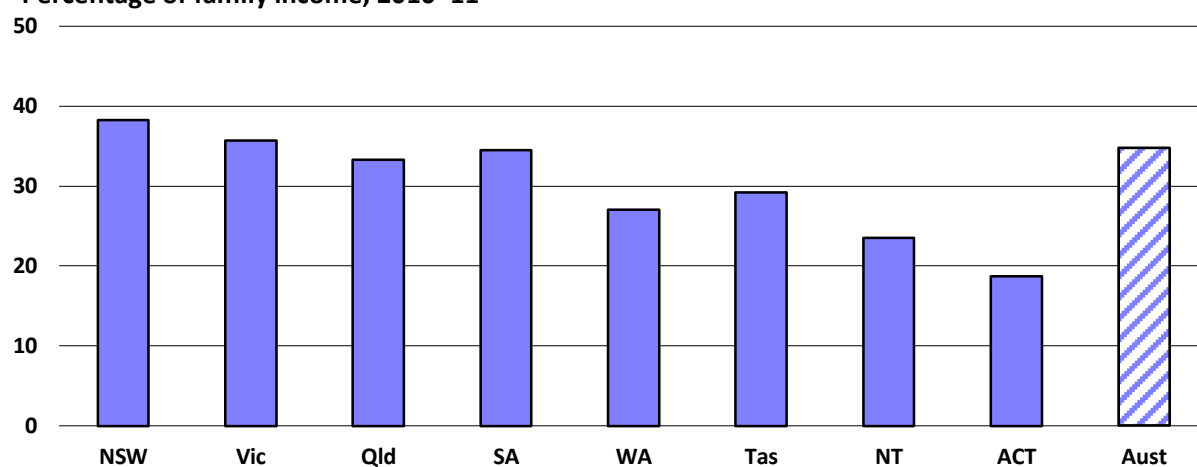
	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Average size of new home loan (a) – \$					
New South Wales	261 375	276 375	295 542	324 733	341 108
Victoria	223 508	236 125	253 542	279 142	296 833
Queensland	230 308	249 983	272 883	285 183	286 042
South Australia	186 567	202 550	222 750	235 092	246 558
Western Australia	226 925	243 825	271 267	295 900	286 175
Tasmania	167 967	170 075	183 175	194 933	191 742
Northern Territory	209 083	225 658	274 375	298 308	304 925
Australian Capital Territory	250 692	262 750	275 367	286 542	299 500
Australia	232 317	247 492	268 367	290 350	300 442
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	-0.1	5.7	6.9	9.9	5.0
Victoria	4.7	5.6	7.4	10.1	6.3
Queensland	6.5	8.5	9.2	4.5	0.3
South Australia	8.4	8.6	10.0	5.5	4.9
Western Australia	16.4	7.4	11.3	9.1	-3.3
Tasmania	7.7	1.3	7.7	6.4	-1.6
Northern Territory	9.7	7.9	21.6	8.7	2.2
Australian Capital Territory	6.5	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.5
Australia	5.4	6.5	8.4	8.2	3.5

(a) Excludes alterations and additions and refinancing.

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

5.3 Home loan repayments

Percentage of family income, 2010–11



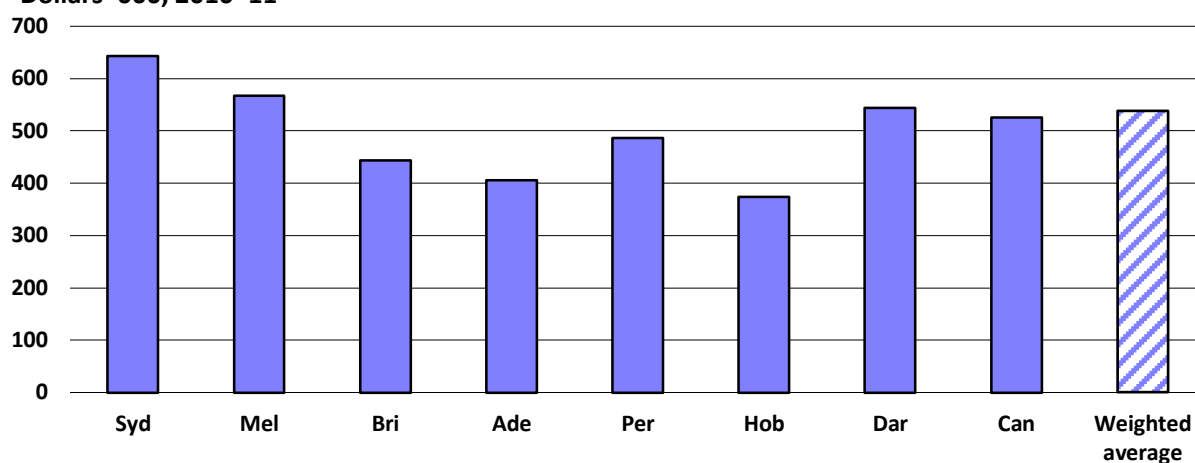
	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Average monthly repayment on new loans – \$					
New South Wales	1 914	2 166	1 922	2 039	2 363
Victoria	1 775	2 032	1 813	1 918	2 277
Queensland	1 798	2 071	1 882	1 905	2 112
South Australia	1 404	1 666	1 524	1 537	1 768
Western Australia	1 851	2 146	1 963	2 038	2 192
Tasmania	1 333	1 474	1 356	1 375	1 522
Northern Territory	1 578	1 772	1 906	1 927	2 131
Australian Capital Territory	1 831	2 097	1 912	1 939	2 151
Australia	1 788	2 051	1 847	1 926	2 205
Loan repayments (a) – percentage of family income					
New South Wales	36.8	40.0	34.3	34.3	38.3
Victoria	33.7	36.6	31.2	31.3	35.7
Queensland	35.9	39.6	33.3	31.5	33.3
South Australia	31.5	36.4	31.7	31.1	34.5
Western Australia	33.0	34.3	28.5	27.5	27.0
Tasmania	32.9	34.5	30.6	28.2	29.2
Northern Territory	21.8	23.6	24.1	23.0	23.6
Australian Capital Territory	19.6	21.8	18.7	17.7	18.7
Australia	34.8	38.0	32.2	31.7	34.7

(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, 2010–11

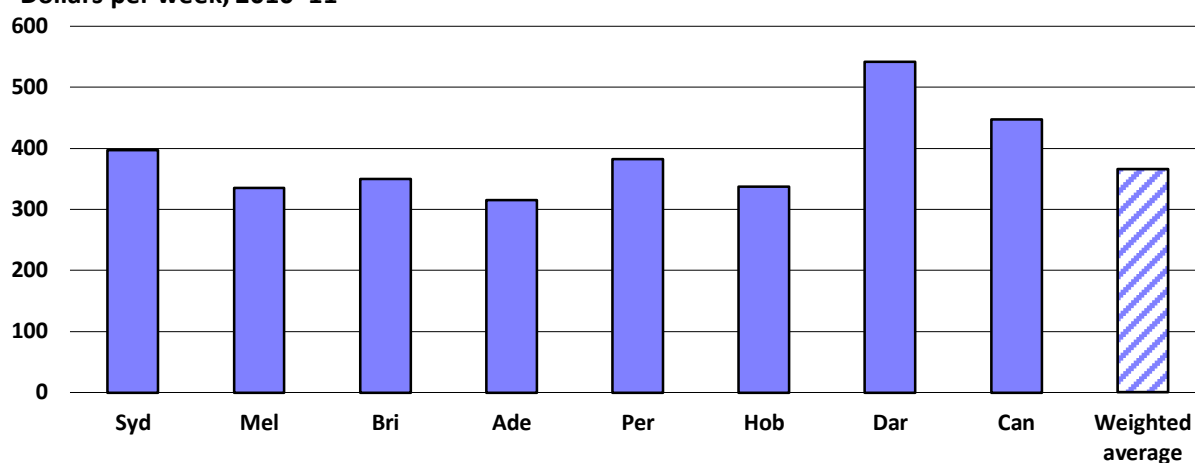


	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Median price of established houses sold – \$'000					
Sydney	525.7	550.0	535.4	601.1	642.9
Melbourne	392.4	443.1	427.1	520.0	567.4
Brisbane	345.2	407.6	406.5	448.0	443.1
Adelaide	312.8	353.8	360.0	394.8	405.4
Perth	454.3	462.9	433.8	487.5	486.3
Hobart	296.0	326.8	323.4	366.1	373.4
Darwin	385.0	414.0	445.8	535.3	544.2
Canberra	412.4	463.8	444.7	494.1	526.0
Weighted average eight capital cities	417.7	459.1	460.6	513.7	537.4
Annual change – per cent					
Sydney	1.0	4.6	-2.7	12.3	7.0
Melbourne	7.9	12.9	-3.6	21.8	9.1
Brisbane	7.9	18.1	-0.3	10.2	-1.1
Adelaide	11.8	13.1	1.8	9.7	2.7
Perth	29.2	1.9	-6.3	12.4	-0.2
Hobart	7.4	10.4	-1.0	13.2	2.0
Darwin	17.3	7.5	7.7	20.1	1.7
Canberra	12.6	12.5	-4.1	11.1	6.5
Weighted average eight capital cities	5.5	9.9	0.3	11.5	4.6

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

5.5 House rents

Dollars per week, 2010–11



	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Median rent for three bedroom houses let – \$ per week					
Sydney	276	314	350	373	398
Melbourne	245	270	303	323	335
Brisbane	275	311	336	344	350
Adelaide	245	264	285	299	315
Perth	278	329	363	374	383
Hobart	263	284	306	320	338
Darwin	339	473	531	552	542
Canberra	336	371	401	423	448
Weighted average eight capital cities	266	300	332	350	365
Annual change – per cent					
Sydney	5.2	13.6	11.4	6.6	6.7
Melbourne	7.7	10.2	12.3	6.3	3.9
Brisbane	8.9	13.2	8.0	2.2	1.8
Adelaide	5.4	7.7	8.1	4.8	5.4
Perth	15.6	18.5	10.3	3.1	2.3
Hobart	6.6	8.1	7.8	4.7	5.5
Darwin	14.8	39.5	12.4	4.0	-1.9
Canberra	8.3	10.6	8.1	5.3	5.9
Weighted average eight capital cities	7.7	12.7	10.6	5.2	4.5

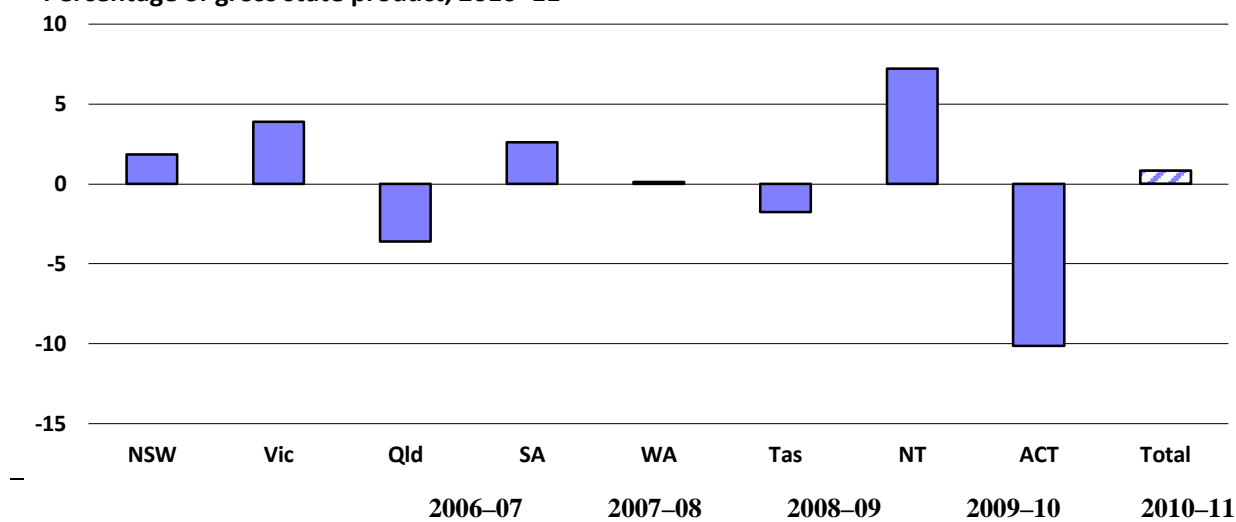
(a) Data for Melbourne in both the June and September 2008 quarters was not available. Therefore, values have been imputed, by taking an average of the remaining quarters within a given financial year.

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

Public sector finances

6.1 State government net debt

Percentage of gross state product, 2010–11



General government sector net debt (a) – \$ million

New South Wales	2 855	4 432	8 022	9 225	7 766
Victoria	2 003	2 182	5 331	7 932	11 885
Queensland	-26 686	-22 598	-19 285	-13 347	-9 055
South Australia	- 639	984	- 192	678	2 251
Western Australia	-2 716	-3 409	-2 618	-1 076	236
Tasmania	- 412	-1 031	- 982	- 748	- 416
Northern Territory	1 075	887	837	719	1 172
Australian Capital Territory	-2 696	-2 957	-2 804	-2 962	-2 987
Total (b)	-27 217	-21 510	-11 691	422	10 853

General government sector net debt – percentage of gross state product

New South Wales	0.7	1.1	2.0	2.2	1.8
Victoria	0.7	0.8	1.8	2.7	3.9
Queensland	-11.4	-9.2	-7.8	-5.3	-3.6
South Australia	-0.8	1.2	-0.2	0.8	2.6
Western Australia	-1.7	-2.0	-1.5	-0.6	0.1
Tasmania	-1.8	-4.5	-4.2	-3.2	-1.8
Northern Territory	7.6	5.9	5.3	4.5	7.2
Australian Capital Territory	-10.3	-11.0	-10.1	-10.3	-10.1
Total (c)	-2.3	-1.7	-0.9	0.0	0.8

(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.

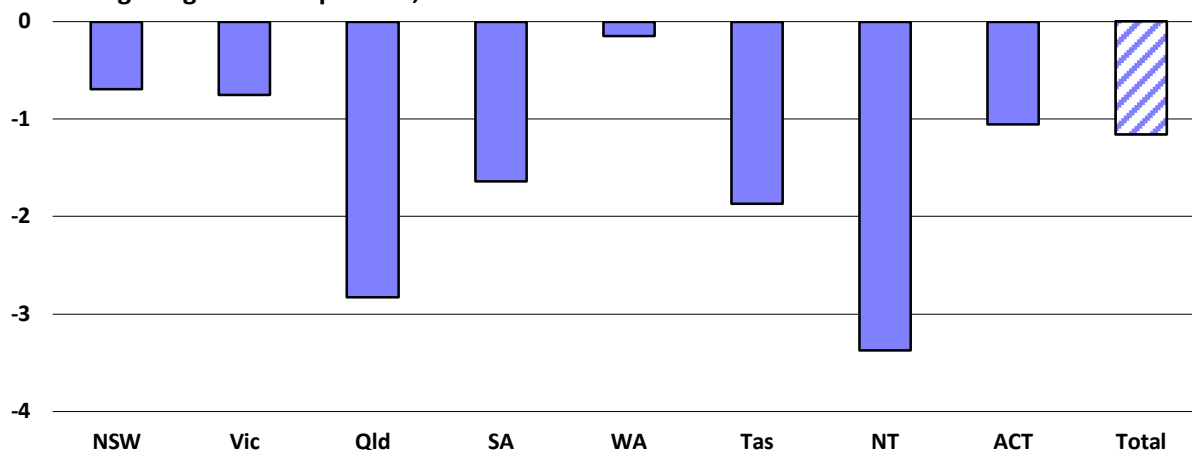
(b) The sum of all individual state and territory jurisdictions may not agree with the total due to assets and liabilities held between jurisdictions.

(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, 2010–11



	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
General government sector fiscal balance (a) – \$ million					
New South Wales	- 970	-1 547	- 2 808	-2 607	- 2 913
Victoria	662	485	-1 597	-2 494	- 2 305
Queensland	- 206	-5 217	-4 392	-6 571	-7 123
South Australia	37	202	- 848	-1 092	-1 415
Western Australia	1 534	1 330	- 798	-1 063	- 277
Tasmania	38	88	- 99	- 292	- 444
Northern Territory	74	199	- 23	- 42	- 549
Australian Capital Territory	6	144	- 153	- 202	- 311
Total (b)	1 175	-4 318	-10 724	-14 364	-15 337
General government sector fiscal balance – percentage of gross state product					
New South Wales	-0.3	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7
Victoria	0.2	0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8
Queensland	-0.1	-2.1	-1.8	-2.6	-2.8
South Australia	0.0	0.2	-1.0	-1.3	-1.6
Western Australia	1.0	0.8	-0.5	-0.6	-0.1
Tasmania	0.2	0.4	-0.4	-1.2	-1.9
Northern Territory	0.5	1.3	-0.1	-0.3	-3.4
Australian Capital Territory	0.0	0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-1.1
Total (c)	0.1	-0.3	-0.8	-1.1	-1.2

(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.

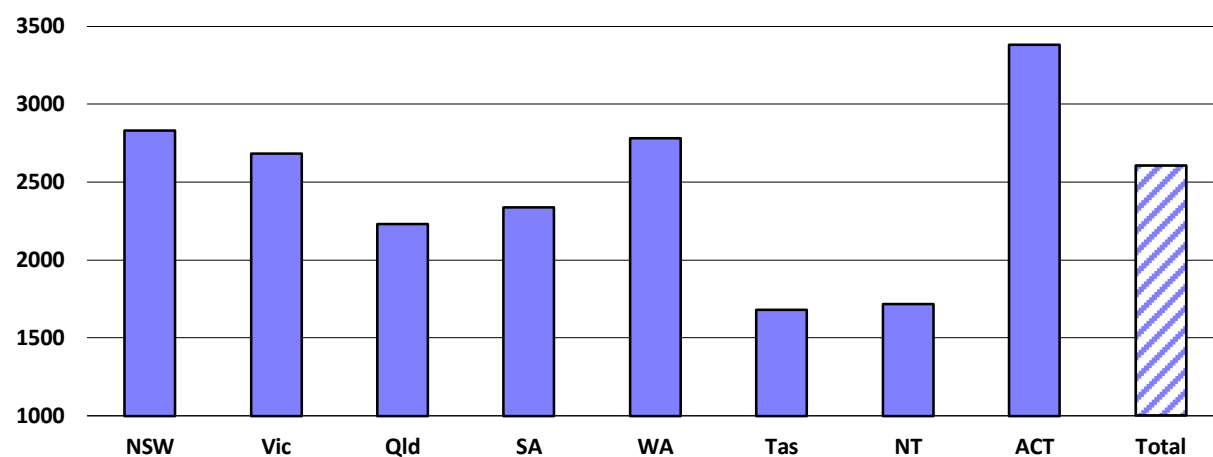
(b) The sum of all state and territory jurisdictions may not agree with the total, due to transfers between jurisdictions.

(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, 2010–11



	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
General government sector taxation revenue – \$ million					
New South Wales	17 709	18 561	17 869	19 150	20 417
Victoria	11 702	12 863	12 627	13 741	14 857
Queensland	8 484	9 546	8 877	9 375	9 975
South Australia	3 217	3 570	3 537	3 649	3 831
Western Australia	5 718	6 339	5 498	6 206	6 540
Tasmania	748	830	804	873	860
Northern Territory	368	395	405	415	397
Australian Capital Territory	929	1 031	1 015	1 128	1 244
Total (a)	48 874	53 134	50 631	54 536	58 121
General government sector taxation revenue per capita - \$					
New South Wales	2 572	2 661	2 528	2 680	2 831
Victoria	2 248	2 430	2 340	2 513	2 684
Queensland	2 031	2 236	2 033	2 119	2 229
South Australia	2 033	2 235	2 191	2 239	2 338
Western Australia	2 705	2 910	2 447	2 703	2 780
Tasmania	1 515	1 665	1 595	1 718	1 682
Northern Territory	1 711	1 788	1 785	1 802	1 716
Australian Capital Territory	2 720	2 969	2 869	3 127	3 383
Total (b)	2 326	2 485	2 325	2 472	2 604

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

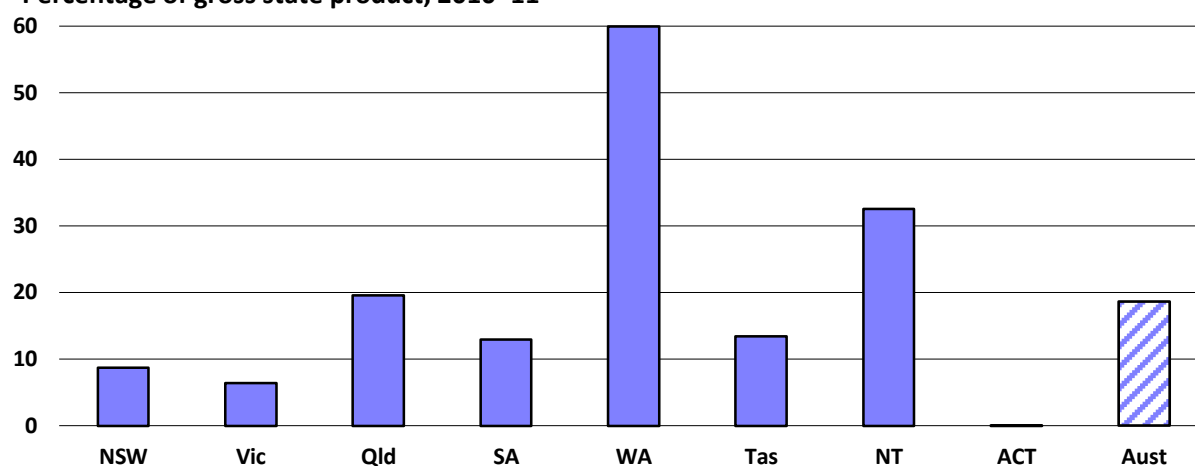
(b) Total is the quotient of total taxation revenue (a) and the population of Australia which is not equivalent to the taxation revenue per capita for Australia.

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

Exports

7.1 International merchandise exports

Percentage of gross state product, 2010–11



	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Merchandise exports (a) – \$ million					
New South Wales	28 062	30 091	38 776	31 205	36 369
Victoria	20 051	20 536	20 375	18 427	19 648
Queensland	35 438	35 319	56 553	43 265	49 353
South Australia	9 017	10 337	9 528	8 133	11 193
Western Australia	60 510	68 843	86 880	83 307	112 171
Tasmania	3 715	3 636	3 511	3 003	3 186
Northern Territory	4 014	4 545	6 292	4 979	5 295
Australian Capital Territory	7	4	12	5	2
Australia (b)	168 100	180 857	230 828	200 720	245 725

Merchandise exports – percentage of gross state product					
New South Wales	7.2	7.5	9.6	7.6	8.7
Victoria	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.2	6.4
Queensland	15.1	14.4	22.9	17.2	19.6
South Australia	11.7	12.6	11.4	9.7	13.0
Western Australia	37.7	41.2	50.1	46.1	59.9
Tasmania	16.6	15.8	15.0	12.7	13.4
Northern Territory	28.4	30.0	39.8	31.1	32.5
Australian Capital Territory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australia (b)	14.0	14.5	18.3	15.5	18.6

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

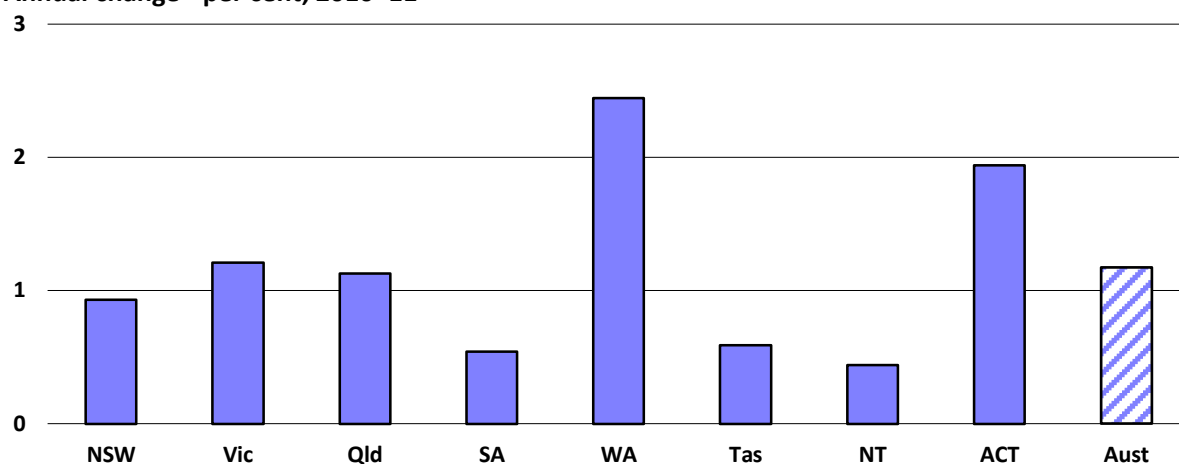
(b) Includes re-exports and state figures not available for publication. Australian total, therefore, may not equal sum of states and territories.

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, 2010–11



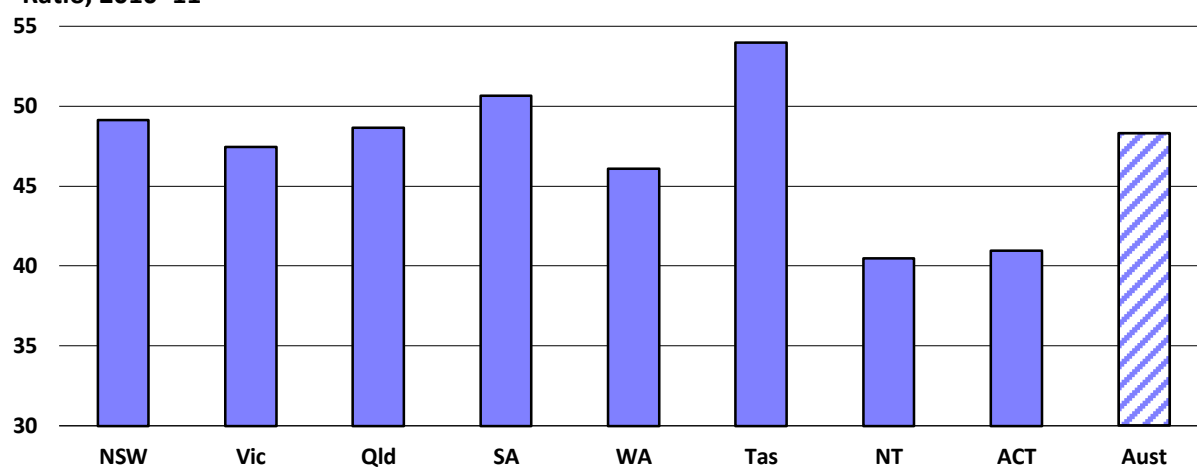
	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Population (a) – '000					
New South Wales	6 885.2	6 975.9	7 069.7	7 144.9	7 211.5
Victoria	5 204.6	5 293.1	5 395.1	5 468.4	5 534.5
Queensland	4 177.1	4 270.1	4 365.4	4 424.2	4 474.1
South Australia	1 582.6	1 597.3	1 614.4	1 629.4	1 638.2
Western Australia	2 113.8	2 178.6	2 246.7	2 296.1	2 352.2
Tasmania	493.6	498.6	504.1	508.2	511.2
Northern Territory	215.0	220.9	226.8	230.3	231.3
Australian Capital Territory	341.6	347.3	353.8	360.8	367.8
Australia	21 015.9	21 384.4	21 778.8	22 065.3	22 323.9
Annual change – per cent					
New South Wales	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9
Victoria	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.2
Queensland	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.1
South Australia	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.5
Western Australia	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.2	2.4
Tasmania	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.6
Northern Territory	2.1	2.8	2.7	1.5	0.4
Australian Capital Territory	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9
Australia	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.2

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

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

8.2 Dependency ratio

Ratio, 2010–11



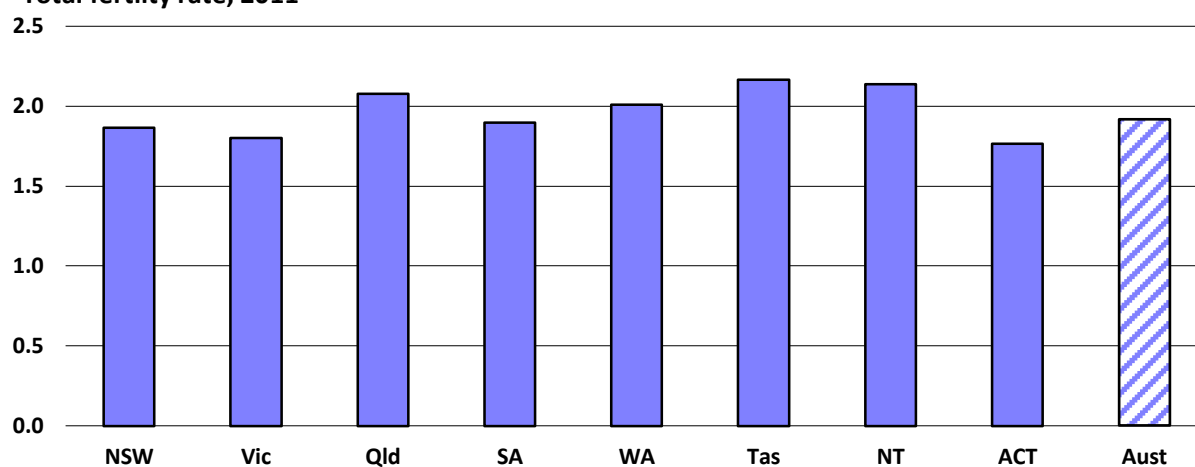
	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Dependency ratio (a)					
New South Wales	49.1	48.8	48.7	48.8	49.1
Victoria	47.7	47.4	47.2	47.2	47.5
Queensland	47.9	47.8	47.9	48.1	48.6
South Australia	50.1	50.0	50.0	50.3	50.6
Western Australia	46.2	46.0	45.9	45.9	46.1
Tasmania	52.4	52.7	53.1	53.3	54.0
Northern Territory	40.9	40.4	40.2	40.1	40.5
Australian Capital Territory	39.6	39.7	40.0	40.4	41.0
Australia	48.1	47.9	47.8	47.9	48.3

(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, 2011



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (b)
Births – number					
New South Wales	89 495	94 684	92 783	95 918	96 504
Victoria	70 313	71 175	70 920	70 568	71 159
Queensland	61 249	63 132	66 097	64 467	65 941
South Australia	19 662	20 229	19 734	20 076	20 135
Western Australia	29 164	31 850	30 878	31 424	31 914
Tasmania	6 662	6 775	6 626	6 385	6 382
Northern Territory	3 894	3 942	3 819	3 899	3 910
Australian Capital Territory	4 753	4 804	4 858	5 149	5 206
Australia	285 213	296 621	295 738	297 903	300 984
Total fertility rate (a)					
New South Wales	1.828	1.902	1.829	1.865	1.865
Victoria	1.862	1.849	1.797	1.754	1.800
Queensland	2.079	2.084	2.118	2.029	2.077
South Australia	1.913	1.949	1.869	1.874	1.897
Western Australia	1.989	2.101	1.964	1.959	2.008
Tasmania	2.197	2.236	2.176	2.089	2.167
Northern Territory	2.255	2.213	2.090	2.105	2.136
Australian Capital Territory	1.755	1.750	1.739	1.806	1.765
Australia	1.920	1.956	1.903	1.886	1.915

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

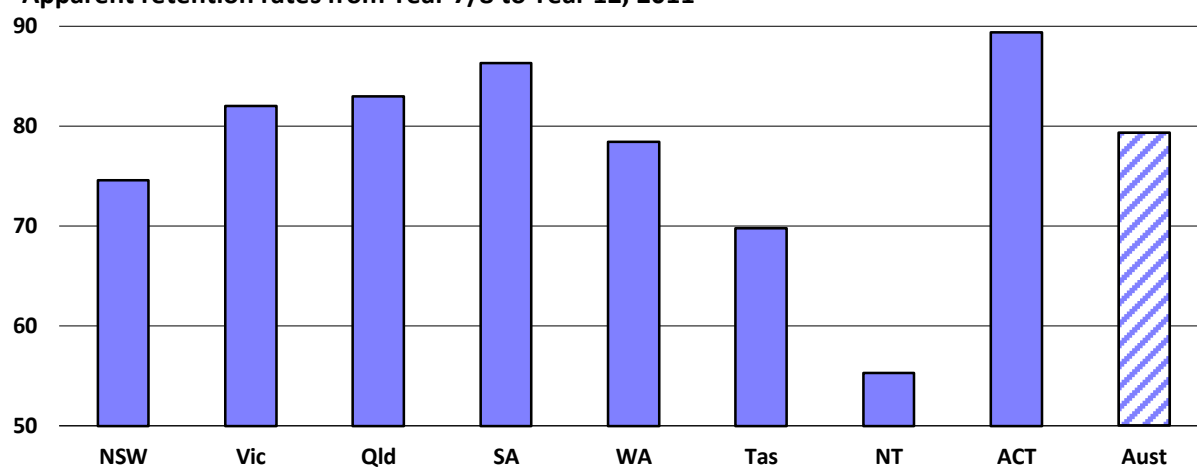
(b) Parliamentary Library estimates

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, 2011



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
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Apparent retention rates from Year 10 to Year 12 (a)

New South Wales	72.4	72.3	73.5	74.5	76.7
Victoria	81.8	80.9	81.2	82.1	82.0
Queensland	78.6	77.6	78.8	81.0	81.8
South Australia	73.3	74.3	77.5	80.6	83.9
Western Australia	69.5	72.3	73.5	76.5	76.4
Tasmania	65.3	64.9	64.1	70.7	70.0
Northern Territory	65.5	66.5	62.3	61.4	62.9
Australian Capital Territory	85.9	86.4	88.8	91.8	90.0
Australia	75.6	75.6	76.7	78.5	79.5

Apparent retention rates from Year 7/8 to Year 12 (b)

New South Wales	69.7	69.6	71.3	72.5	74.6
Victoria	80.1	79.4	80.2	81.1	82.0
Queensland	78.5	78.1	79.6	82.5	83.0
South Australia	72.7	74.4	78.5	81.9	86.3
Western Australia	70.3	73.8	75.0	78.3	78.4
Tasmania	65.4	64.8	63.8	71.0	69.8
Northern Territory	61.7	60.1	54.8	53.0	55.3
Australian Capital Territory	85.2	85.2	86.9	90.8	89.4
Australia	74.3	74.6	76.0	78.0	79.3

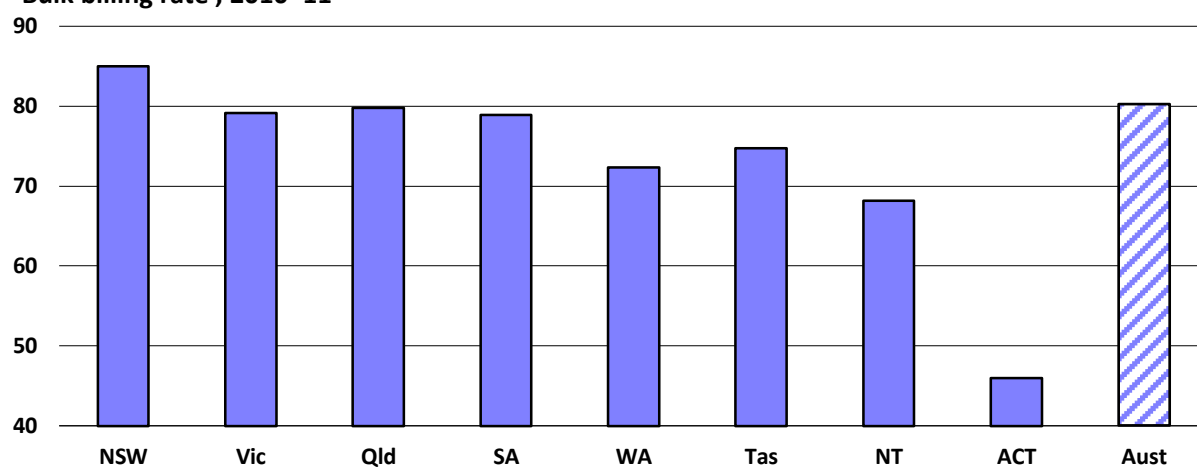
(a) The number of full-time school students in Year 12 expressed as a percentage of the corresponding group at the commencement of their Year 10 schooling.

(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 , 2010–11



	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
General practice bulk billing rate (a) – per cent					
New South Wales	83.2	84.1	84.7	84.4	85.0
Victoria	75.1	76.3	77.3	78.2	79.1
Queensland	75.0	76.3	77.3	78.9	79.8
South Australia	76.5	78.3	79.4	78.7	78.9
Western Australia	72.0	72.5	72.4	72.5	72.3
Tasmania	71.2	73.1	73.4	74.3	74.7
Northern Territory	62.3	63.0	62.3	65.6	68.2
Australian Capital Territory	50.7	51.3	51.1	47.1	46.0
Australia	77.4	78.5	79.2	79.5	80.2

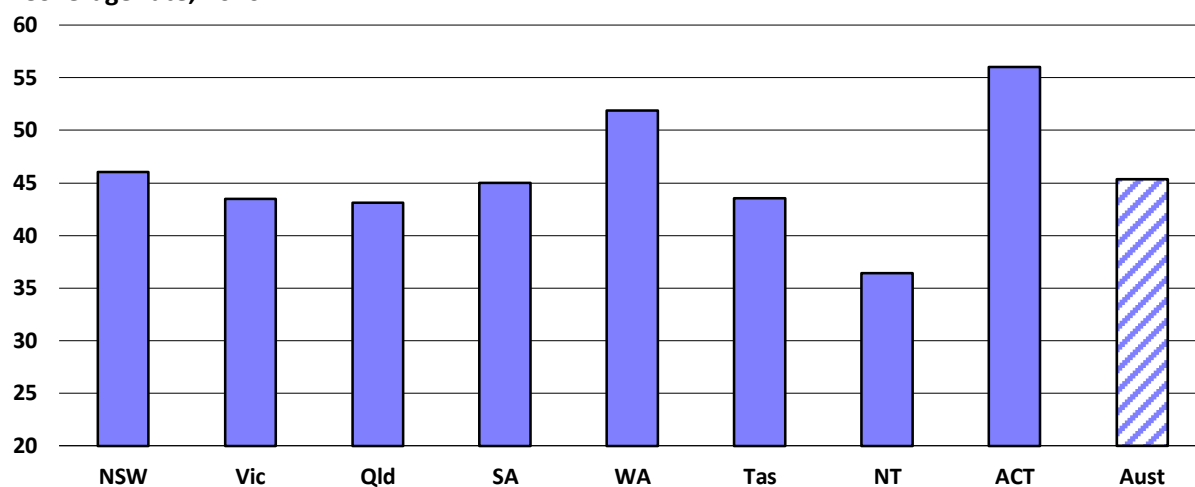
(a) Proportion of general practitioner attendances (excluding practice nurse) that are bulk billed.

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, 2010–11



	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Private health insurance hospital coverage rate (a) – per cent					
New South Wales (b)	44.9	45.6	45.5	45.4	46.0
Victoria	42.3	43.0	42.8	43.0	43.5
Queensland	40.6	42.0	42.2	42.4	43.1
South Australia	43.9	44.5	44.6	44.7	45.0
Western Australia	47.6	49.4	49.9	50.7	51.9
Tasmania	42.5	42.9	43.1	43.3	43.6
Northern Territory	32.3	33.5	34.3	35.1	36.4
Australian Capital Territory	(c)	(c)	(c)	55.2	56.0
Australia	43.4	44.4	44.4	44.6	45.3

(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 7 June 2012.

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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