

# Regional economic growth 1: Mapping change in rural and urban Australia

This is an interactive pdf,  
please click on buttons  
on the bottom of pages.  
Many of the maps also  
enlarge if you click on them.



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# About the taxable income database

The Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) regional economic growth update is based on the taxable income database. It was originally released as the Focus on Regions 3: Taxable Income database with an information paper in June 2005, which is available at: <http://www.bitre.gov.au/publications/22/Files/IP54.pdf>

The original database contained taxable income data at a consistent small area geography back to 1980–81. The update adds figures for 2004–05, refines some estimates back to 2001–02, and updates the monetary values to 2006–07 constant dollars.

The figures in the database derive from publicly available tax data by postcode published by the Australian Taxation Office. The BITRE has recalculated the data from all years to 2001 Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) using concordances provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and estimated numbers for some missing values. The database also aggregates the data to 2001 ABS Local Government Areas and 2001 BITRE Labour Market Regions. More information on these geographical classifications can be found in the explanatory notes within the database.

The five indicators in the database are: aggregate real taxable income (ARTI), real income per taxpayer (RIPT), the number of taxable individuals (NTI), the number of non-taxable individuals and aggregate real net tax (ARNT).

**NTI (number of taxable individuals):** The number of people who submitted tax returns on which tax was payable.

**Non-taxables:** The number of people who submitted tax returns on which no tax was payable.

**ARTI (aggregate real taxable income):** the sum of individual taxable income recorded for all individuals that reside in a region. This can be used as a measure of economic growth for a region.

**RIPT (real income per taxpayer):** the aggregate real taxable income (ARTI) divided by the number of taxable individuals (NTI) in a region. RIPT is an indicator of individual economic wellbeing, ie how much income on average each taxpayer in a region receives.

**ARNT (aggregate real net tax):** This represents the actual tax paid by individuals in each region.

Having analysed these indicators in the original paper and subsequently considered feedback from regional practitioners across Australia, the BITRE believes that movements in these indicators are the best nationally available for assessing economic progress in small regions.

In particular:

- The percentage change in ARTI reflects local economic growth.
- RIPT is a good indicator of the relative average individual incomes of the people in regions and percentage changes in RIPT are indicative of changes in individual income.
- Actual and percentage changes in NTI show changes in the numbers of economically active individuals in a region.

The relationship between the key indicators in the database is:

Aggregate real taxable income (ARTI) = Number of taxable individuals (NTI)

X Real income per taxpayer (RIPT)

In other words, the total taxable income of a region reflects the number of taxpayers and the amount each taxpayer receives.

# Key points

## Regional economic growth: ARTI

- Between 2003–04 and 2004–05, Australian aggregate real taxable income (ARTI) growth was 5.4 per cent. In the four years to 2004–05, it was 3.6 per cent annually.
- Between 2000–01 and 2004–05, economic growth (as measured by ARTI) was strongest in capital cities. It was often also strong in other coastal regions.
- Strong economic growth also occurred in many mining regions, including the Bowen Basin in Queensland, Coolgardie in WA and Nhulunbuy in the NT.
- Inland areas experienced mixed growth, likely due to the countervailing effects of drought and mining activities. Areas of negative growth included parts of western Queensland (eg Blackall, Quilpie) and inland WA (eg Meekatharra, Menzies).

## Average incomes: RIPT in 2004–05

- In 2004–05, the 25 statistical local areas (SLAs) with the highest real income per taxpayer (RIPT) were in the capital cities. Of the top ten, there were five in Sydney, three in Perth and two in Melbourne.
- In 2004–05, Australia's RIPT was \$48 029.
- Mining areas such as the Pilbara (WA) and the Bowen Basin (Qld) also had relatively high RIPT, with Nebo shire (within the Bowen Basin) having the highest RIPT of non-capital city SLAs.
- The highest RIPT in 2004–05 was in Sydney's Mosman, at \$127 010 per taxpayer.

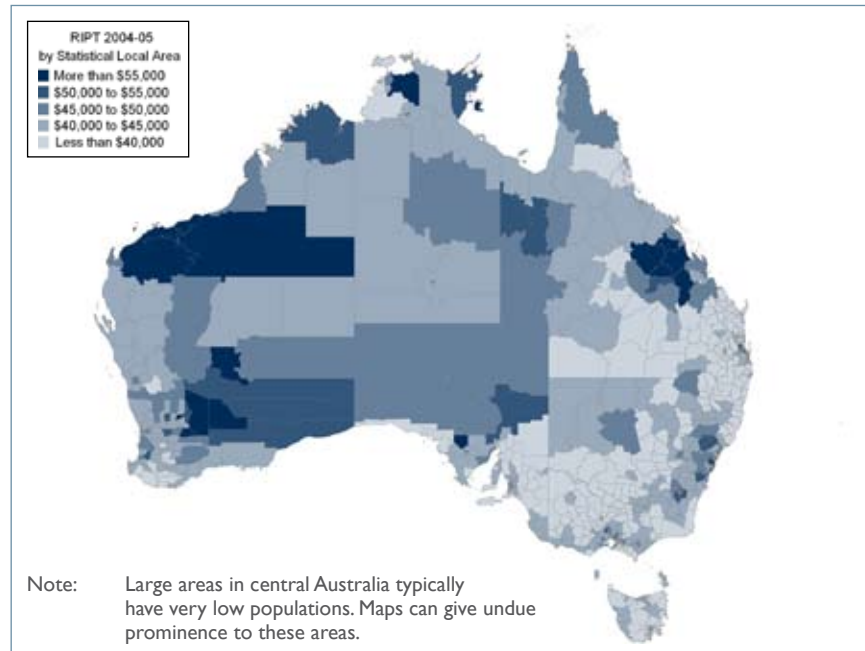
### **Average income growth: RIPT**

- Some areas of strong RIPT growth between 2000–01 and 2004–05 were the Pilbara, the Bowen Basin mining region, the WA wheat belt and coastal regions.
- As with ARTI, much of the negative growth in RIPT between 2000–01 and 2004–05 occurred inland.

### **Growth in taxpayers: NTI**

- Between 2000–01 and 2004–05, the number of taxable individuals (NTI) grew strongly in mining regions and negatively in some inland areas of WA and Queensland, suggesting an income-driven migration to mining areas from adjacent regions.
- The areas with the strongest growth were predominantly coastal (for example, Southeast Queensland). More moderate and negative growth occurred inland.

# Individual income: real income per taxpayer in 2004–05



## Real income per taxpayer by statistical local area, Australia, 2004–05 (\$2006–07)

Real income per taxpayer (RIPT) is the amount on average that each taxpayer in a region receives in income. Australia's overall RIPT was \$48 029 for 2004–05.

As the following maps demonstrate, a lot of Australia's high RIPT areas are in the major cities.

The map of Australia shows high RIPT occurring in mining areas such as the Bowen Basin (Qld), Jabiru and Nhulunbuy (NT), Roxby Downs (SA), the Pilbara and around Kalgoorlie (WA).

Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland, SA and NSW have large clusters of SLAs with relatively low RIPT in regional areas.

Sydney

Melbourne

Brisbane

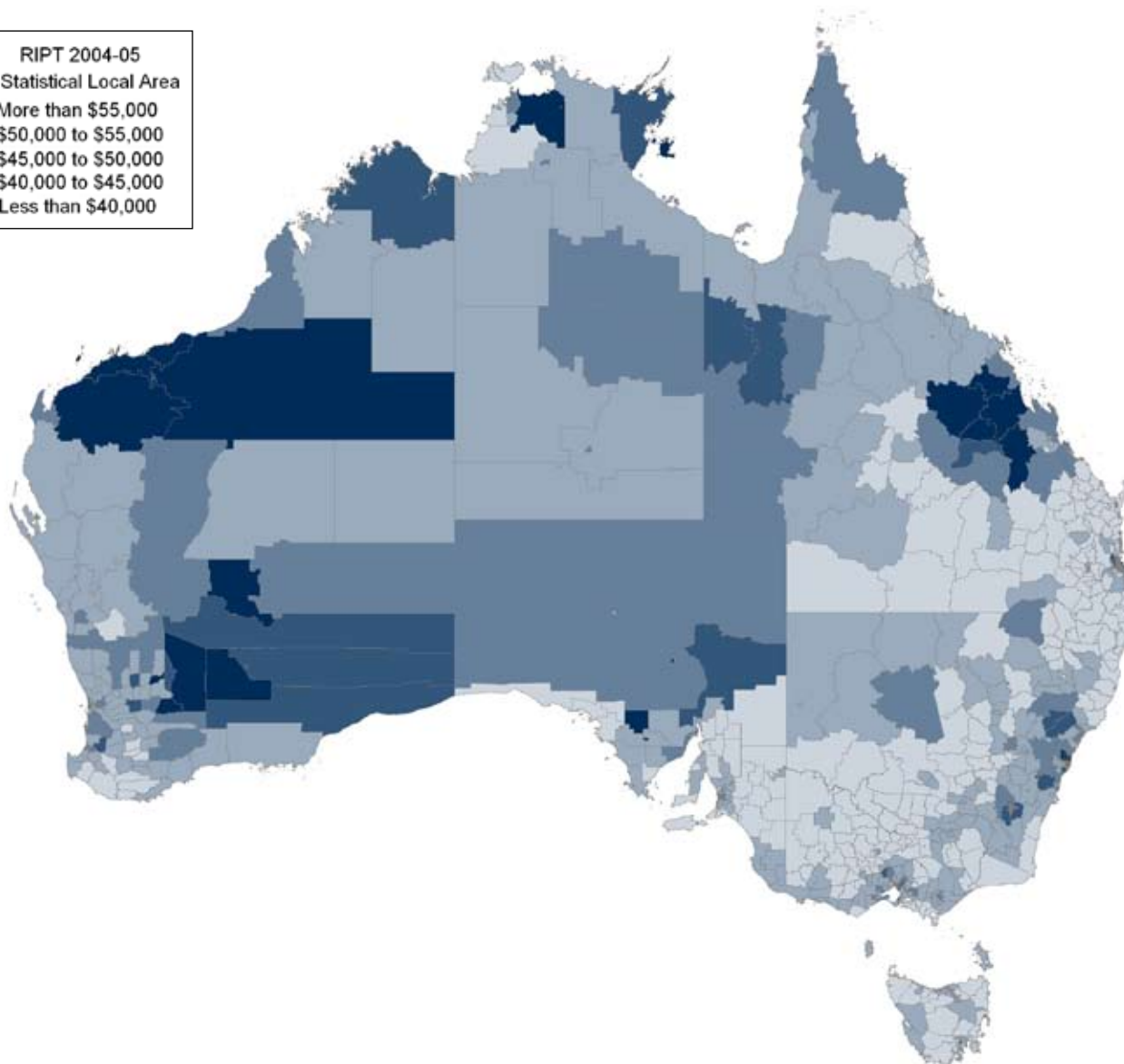
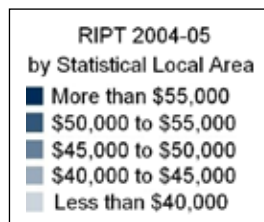
Adelaide

Perth

Hobart

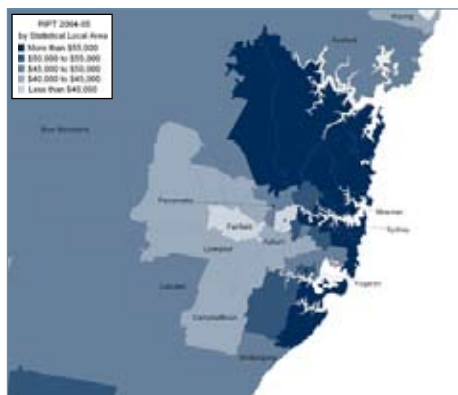
Darwin

Canberra





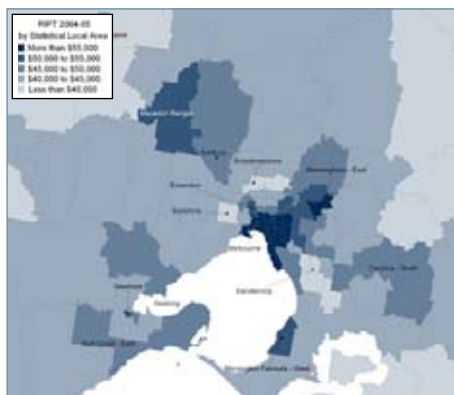
**Real income per taxpayer by  
statistical local area, Sydney,  
2004–05 (\$2006–07)**



While the highest range mapped here is SLAs with more than \$55 000 RIPT, some SLAs in Sydney have much higher values. Mosman, for example, has the highest RIPT in Australia (\$127 010).

The map also shows a large grouping of SLAs with RIPT of \$40 000 to \$45 000, clustered around Fairfield.

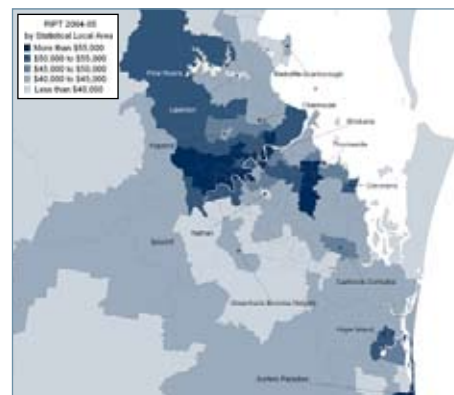
**Real income per taxpayer by  
statistical local area, Melbourne,  
2004–05 (\$2006–07)**



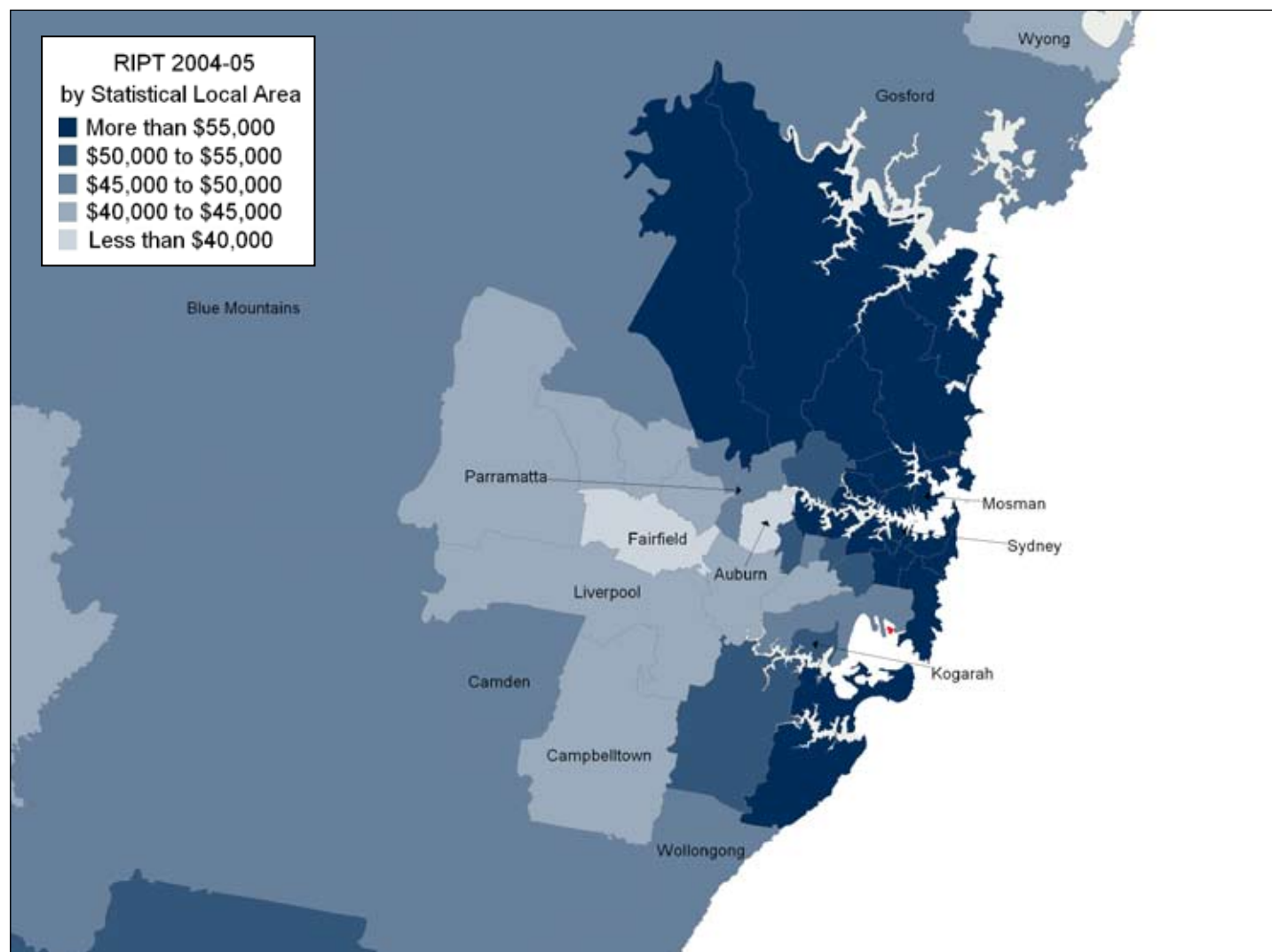
The SLAs in Melbourne with the highest RIPT are clustered around the city centre.

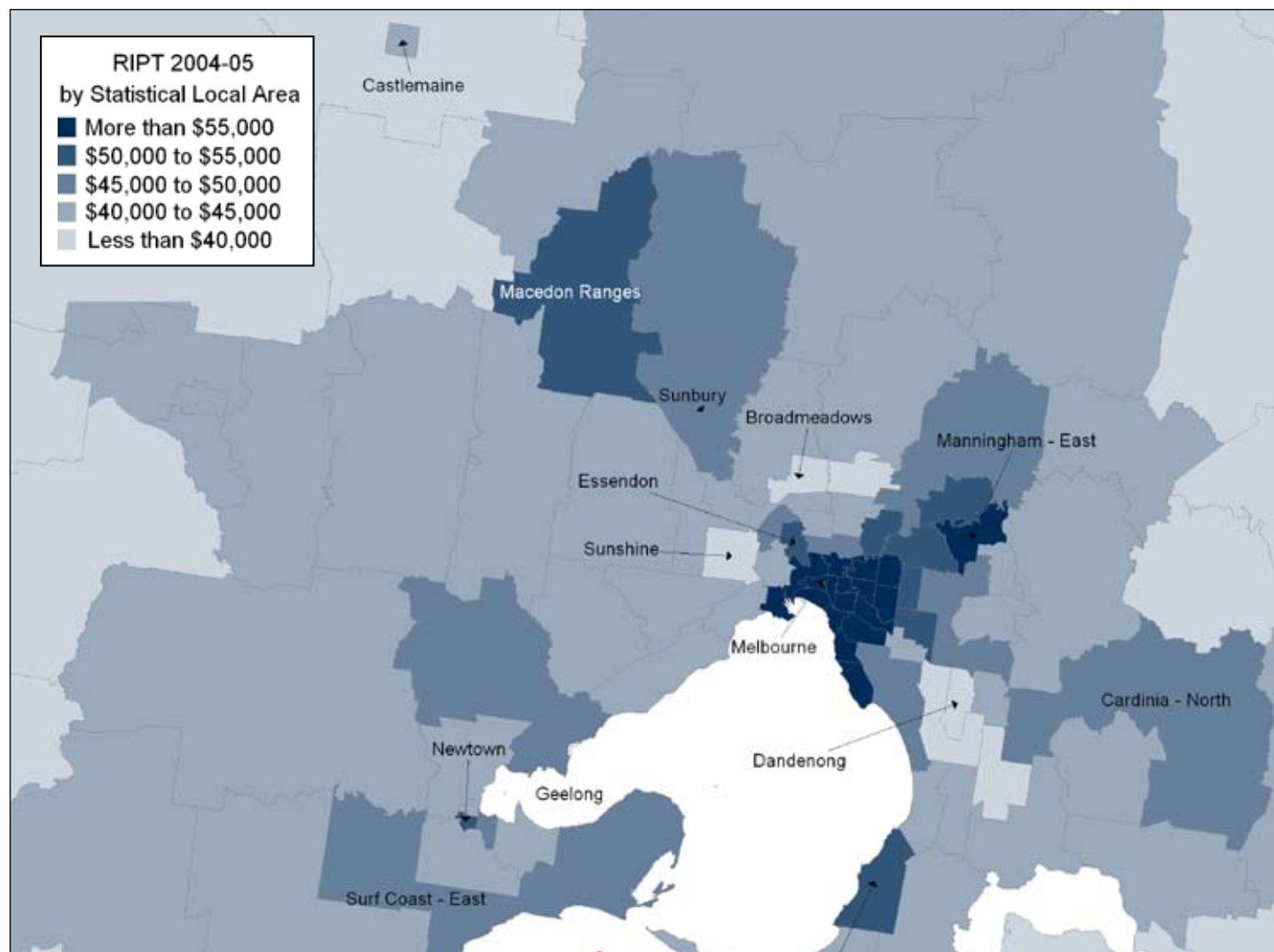
While there are some SLAs with lower RIPT relatively close to the city (Broadmeadows, for example), in general, RIPT tends to decline with distance from the city (see also the Australia map above).

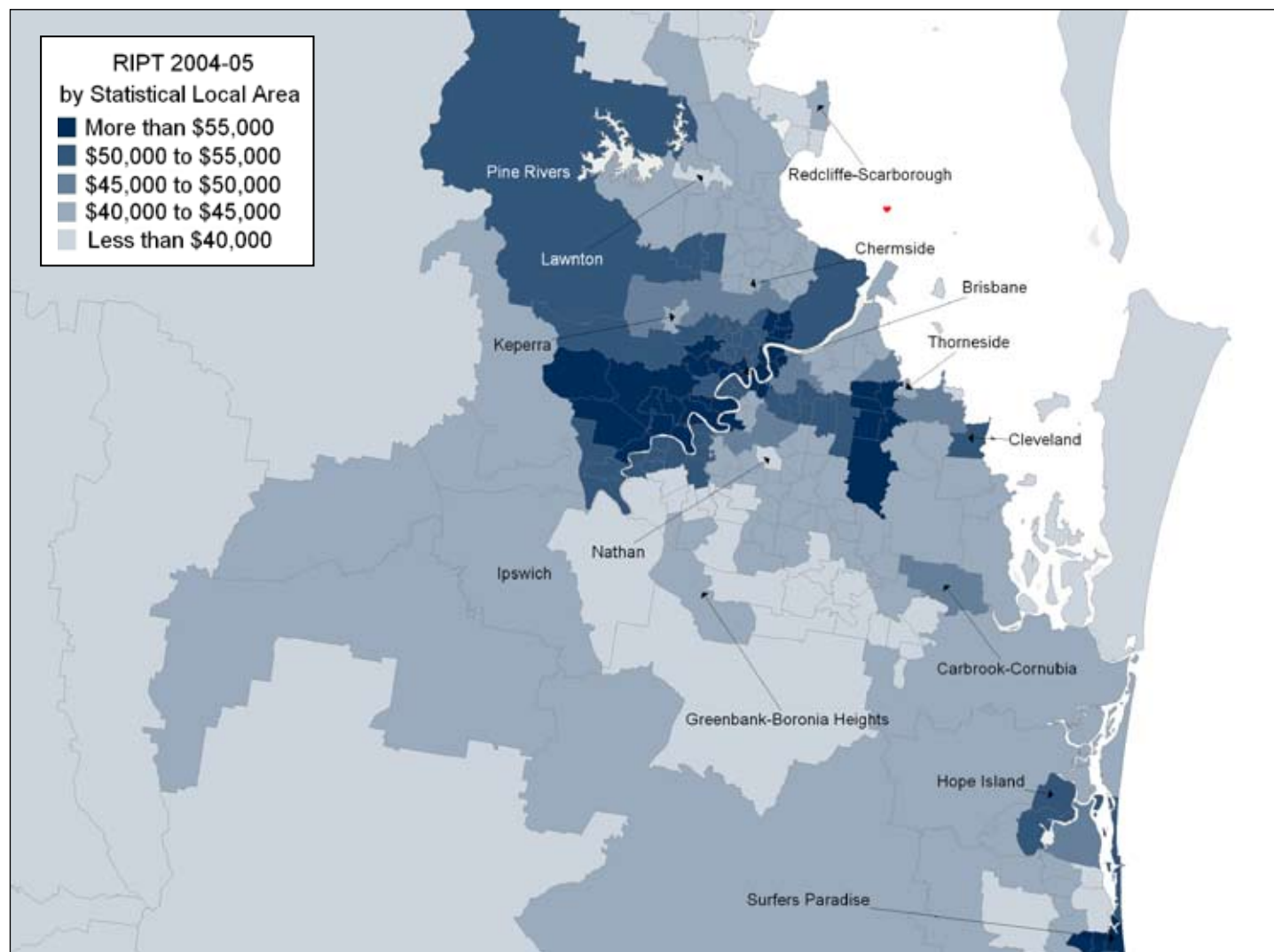
**Real income per taxpayer by  
statistical local area, Brisbane,  
2004–05 (\$2006–07)**



Brisbane has a concentration of SLAs with high RIPT in and to the west of the CBD. Surfers Paradise also has high RIPT.







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**RPT 2004-05**  
**By Statistical Local Area**  
 ■ Above \$55,000  
 ■ \$30,000 to \$55,000  
 ■ \$40,000 to \$50,000  
 □ Below \$40,000

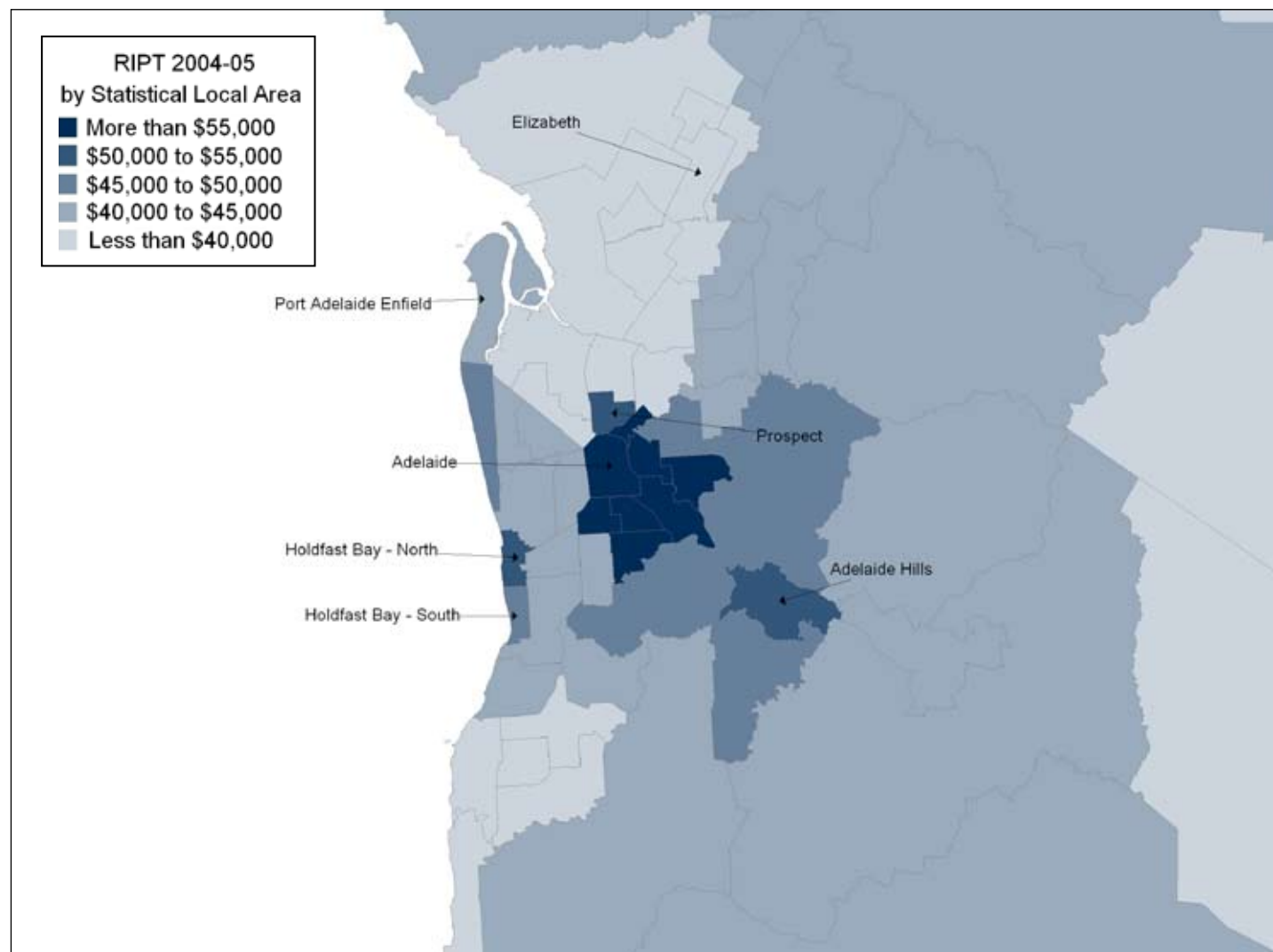
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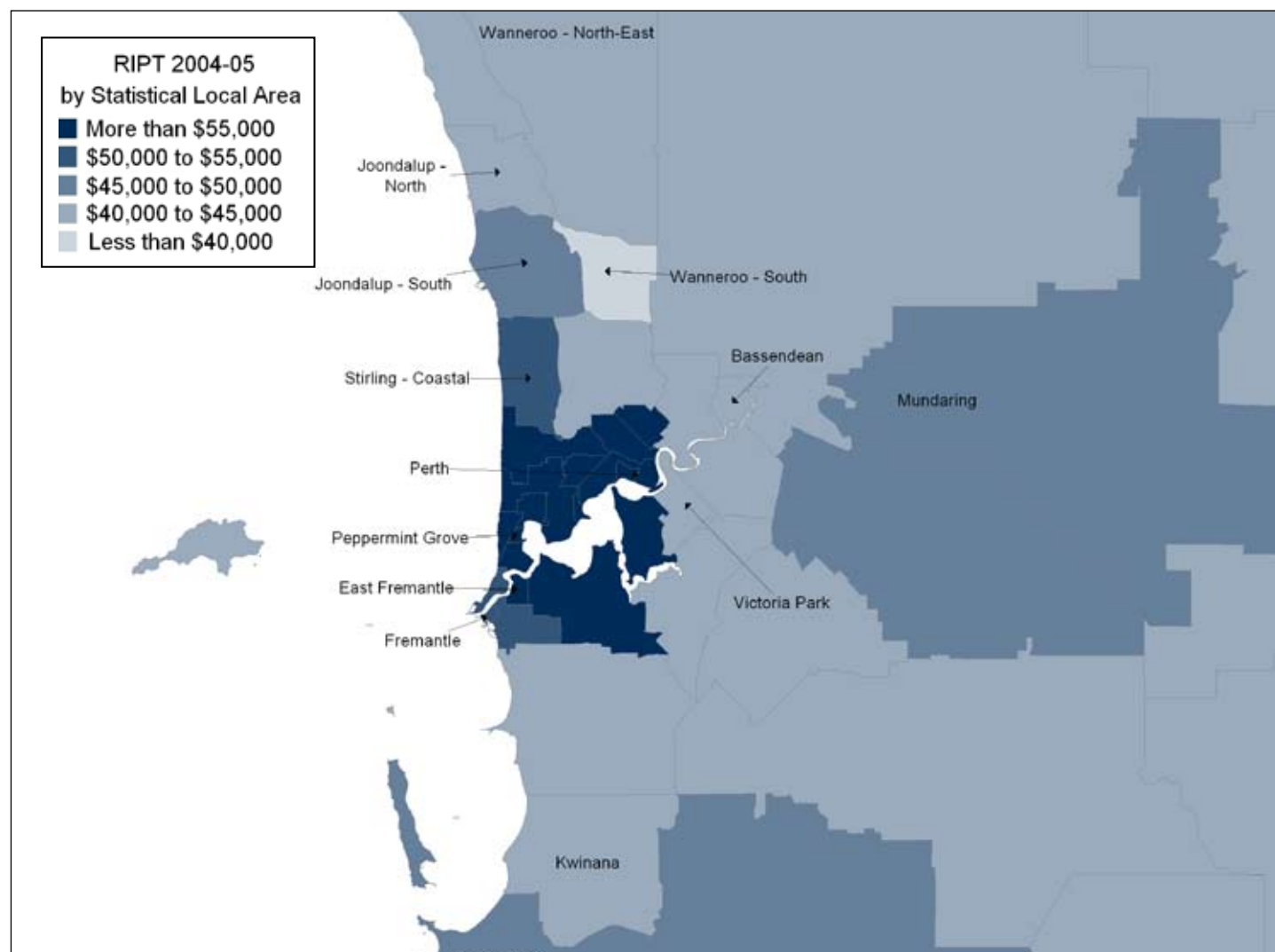
**RPFT 2004-05**  
by Statistical Local Areas

- More than \$55,000
- \$50,000 to \$55,000
- \$45,000 to \$50,000
- \$40,000 to \$45,000
- Less than \$40,000

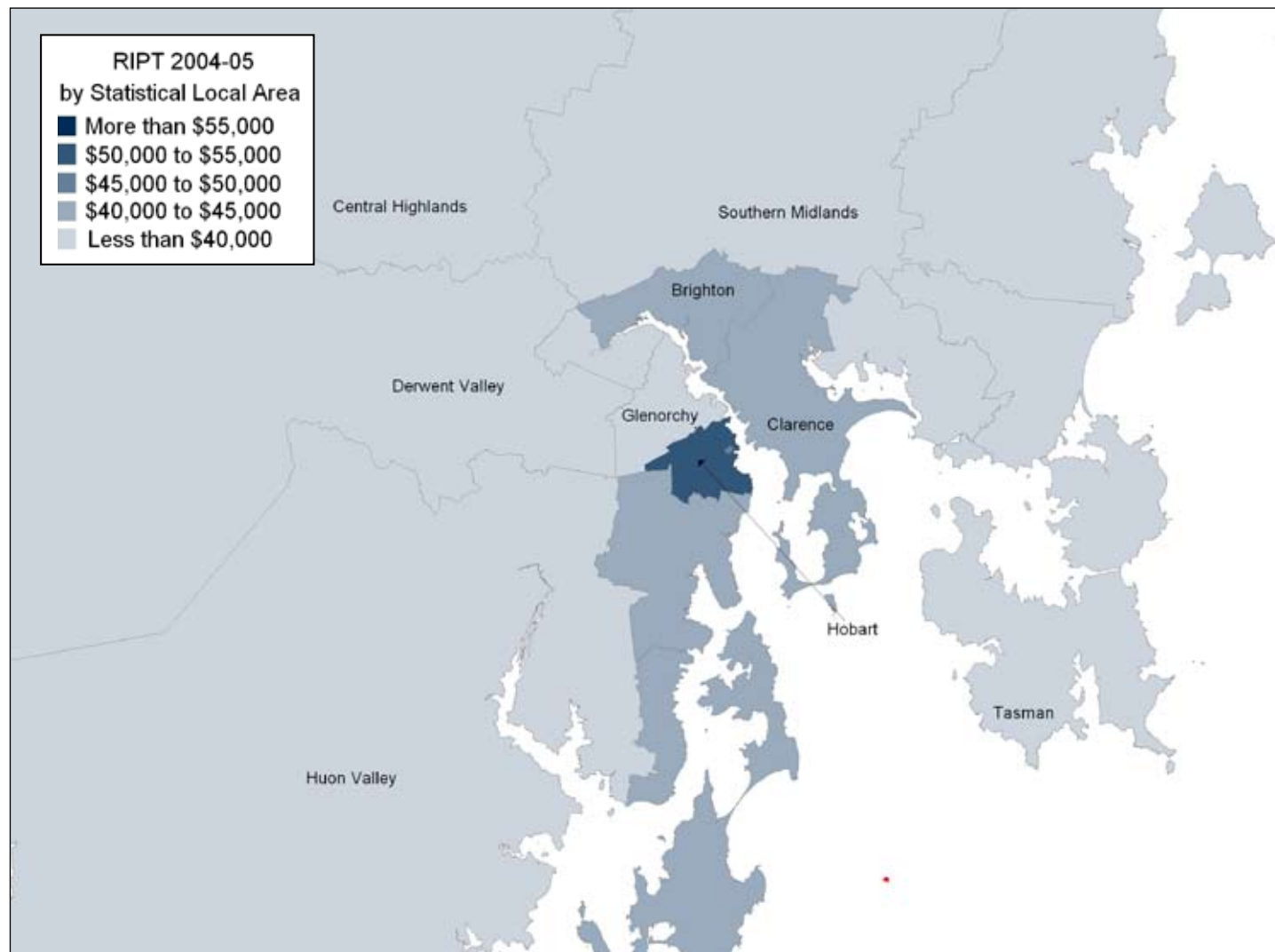
Map labels include: Durham, Peel, York, Hamilton, Mississauga, Brampton, and various highways (401, 404, 403, 402, 401, 404, 403, 402).

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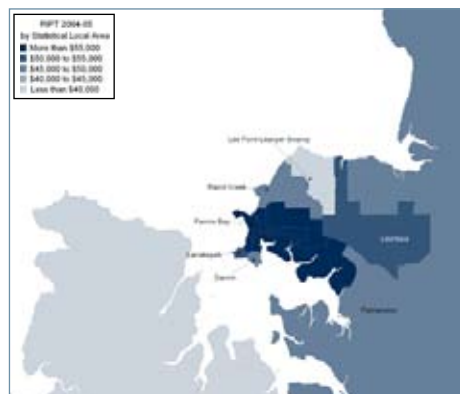








## Real income per taxpayer by statistical local area, Darwin, 2004–05 (\$2006–07)



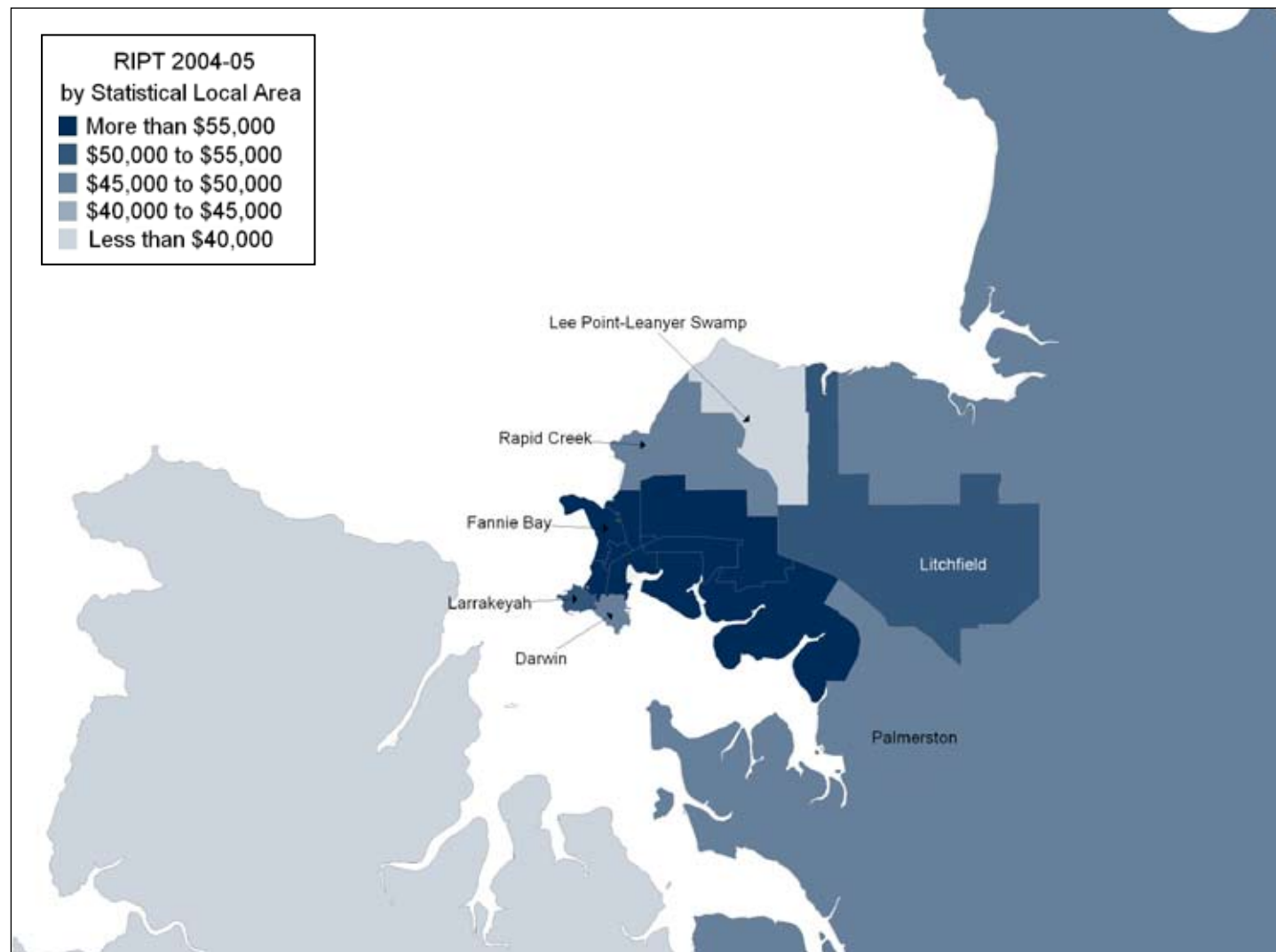
Most of the SLAs comprising Darwin and surrounds have very high RIPTs. The only SLA pictured here with a RIPT of less than \$40 000 is Lee Point-Leanyer Swamp, which has only 15 taxpayers.

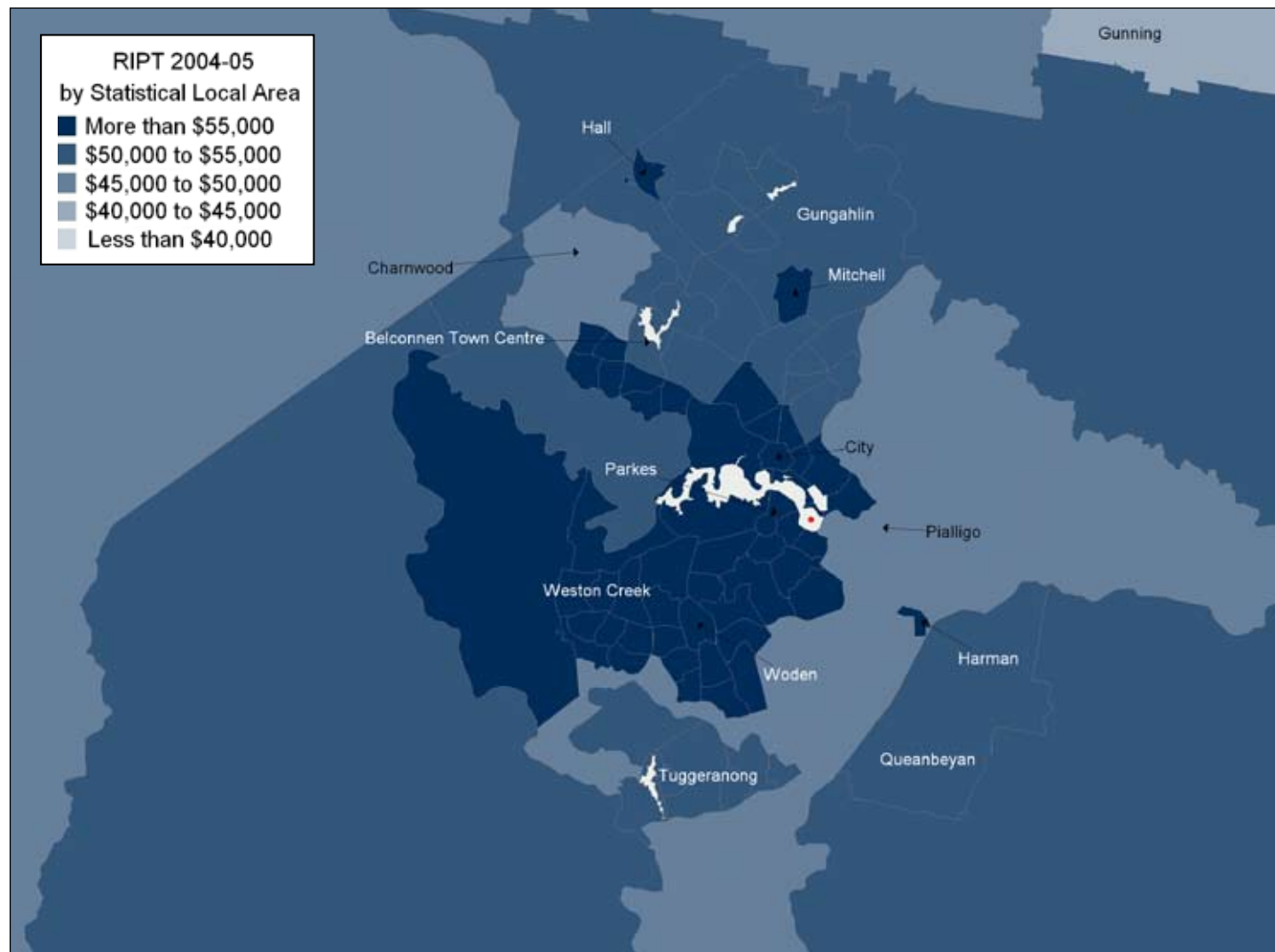
## Real income per taxpayer by statistical local area, Canberra, 2004–05 (\$2006–07)



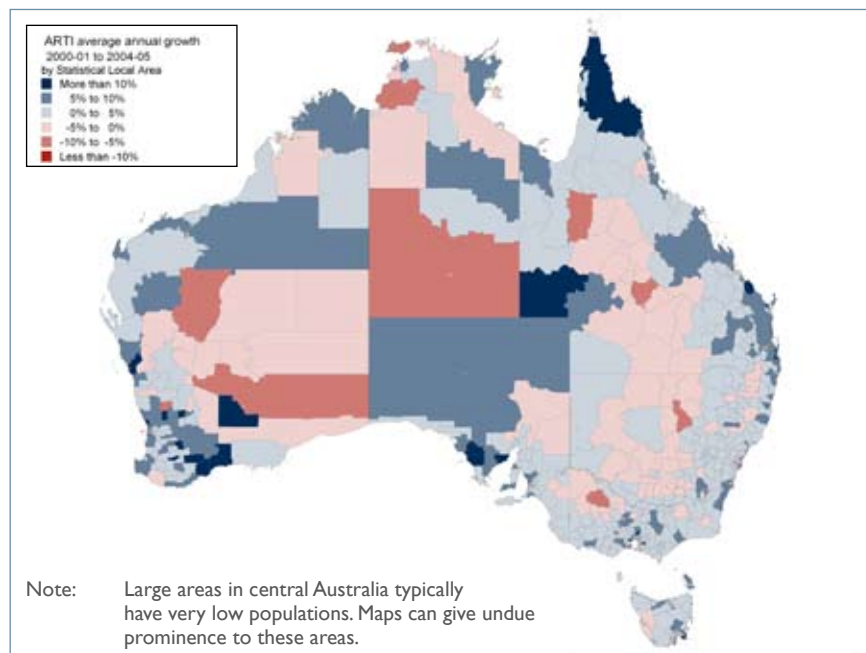
The ACT has a high RIPT overall (\$54 697), with no SLAs in the bottom two ranges. The lowest RIPT among ACT SLAs is \$48 389.

As with the other capitals, the SLAs with the highest RIPTs are clustered around the city centre.





# Medium term economic growth, 2000–01 to 2004–05



## Aggregate real taxable income average annual growth by statistical local area, Australia, 2000–01 to 2004–05

This map shows the average annual growth in aggregate real taxable income over the period 2000–01 to 2004–05. Few areas outside the capital cities exceeded more than 10 per cent average annual growth over this period.

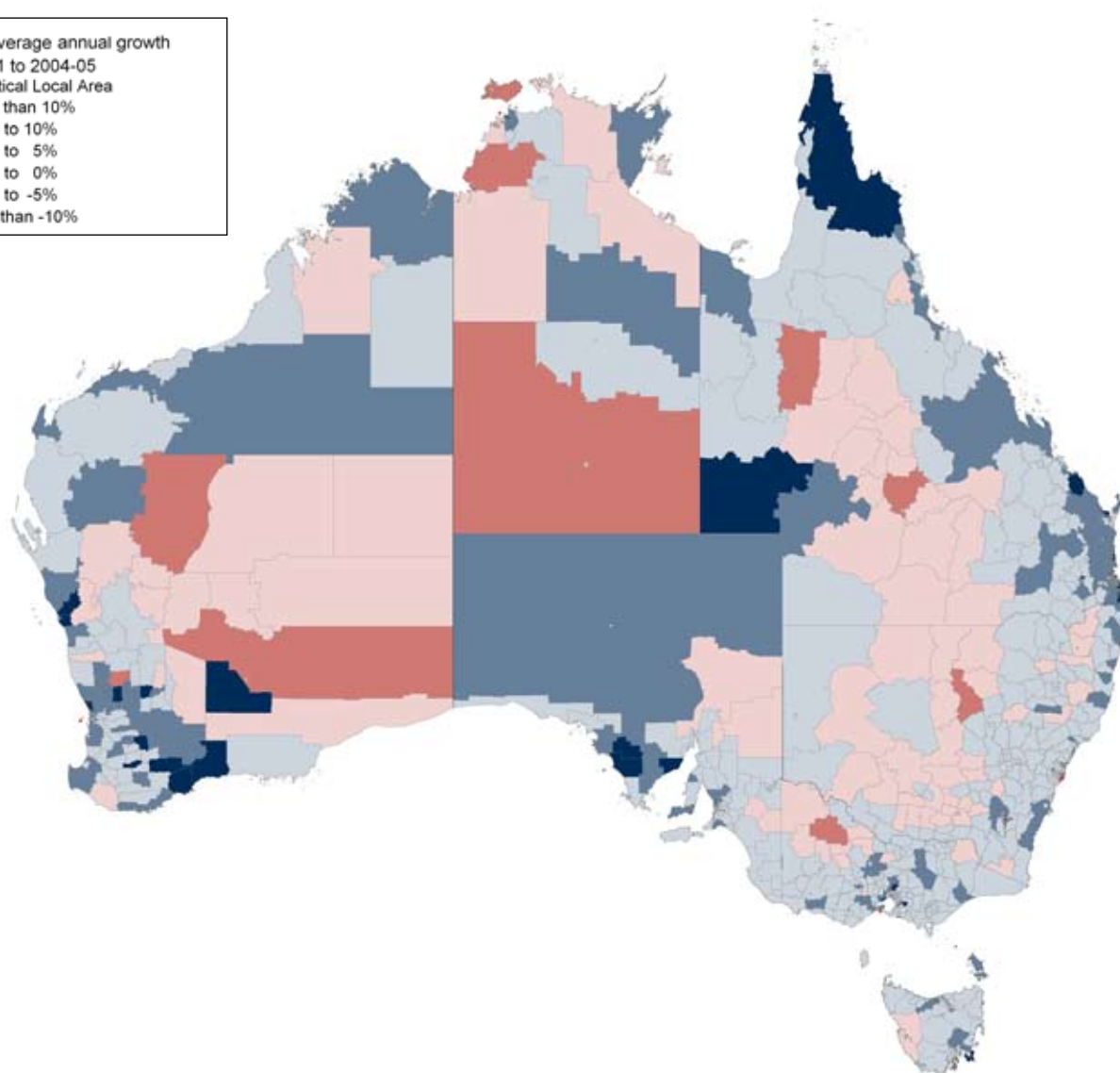
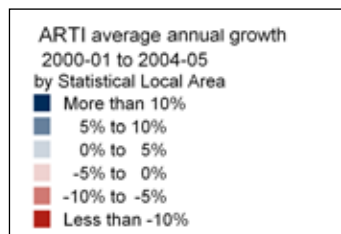
The trend in Queensland and NSW was stronger growth in coastal areas, with the growth rate decreasing (and even becoming negative) further inland. SLAs which experienced growth of between 5 and 10 per cent annually in these states tended to be closer to the coast, for example, Cairns, the Bowen Basin and the coastal strip from Gladstone to the NSW border.

Other regional areas of strongest growth in Queensland include Cook, Diamantina Shire, Hervey Bay and Miriam Vale. The Gold and Sunshine coasts also experienced strong ARTI growth over the four years.

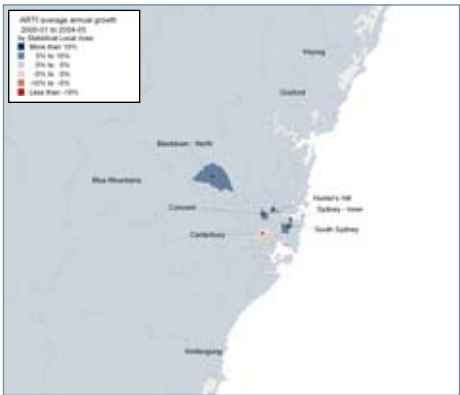
WA experienced moderate to strong growth in its southwest wheat belt area, as well as around the area of Geraldton and the Pilbara. Negative growth occurred mostly inland.

South Australia had some negative growth inland to the east, but patches of strong growth on the Eyre Peninsula.

[Sydney](#)[Melbourne](#)[Brisbane](#)[Adelaide](#)[Perth](#)[Hobart](#)[Darwin](#)[Canberra](#)

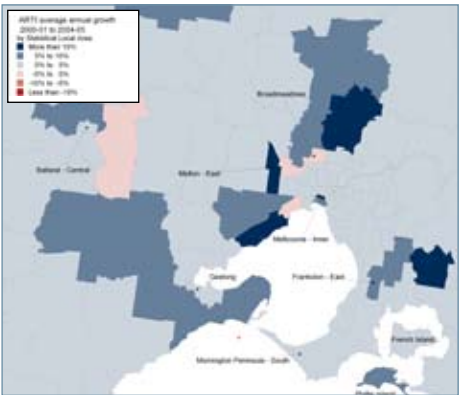


Aggregate real taxable income average annual growth by statistical local area, Sydney, 2000–01 to 2004–05



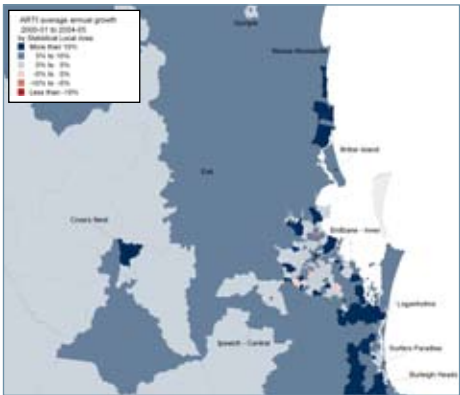
Sydney demonstrated moderate growth that was relatively consistent across areas, within the 0 to 5 per cent range. Canterbury had a growth rate of just under 0 per cent, while other areas including Concord (6 per cent) and Blacktown (6.1 per cent) grew slightly faster than most SLAs.

Aggregate real taxable income average annual growth by statistical local area, Melbourne, 2000–01 to 2004–05

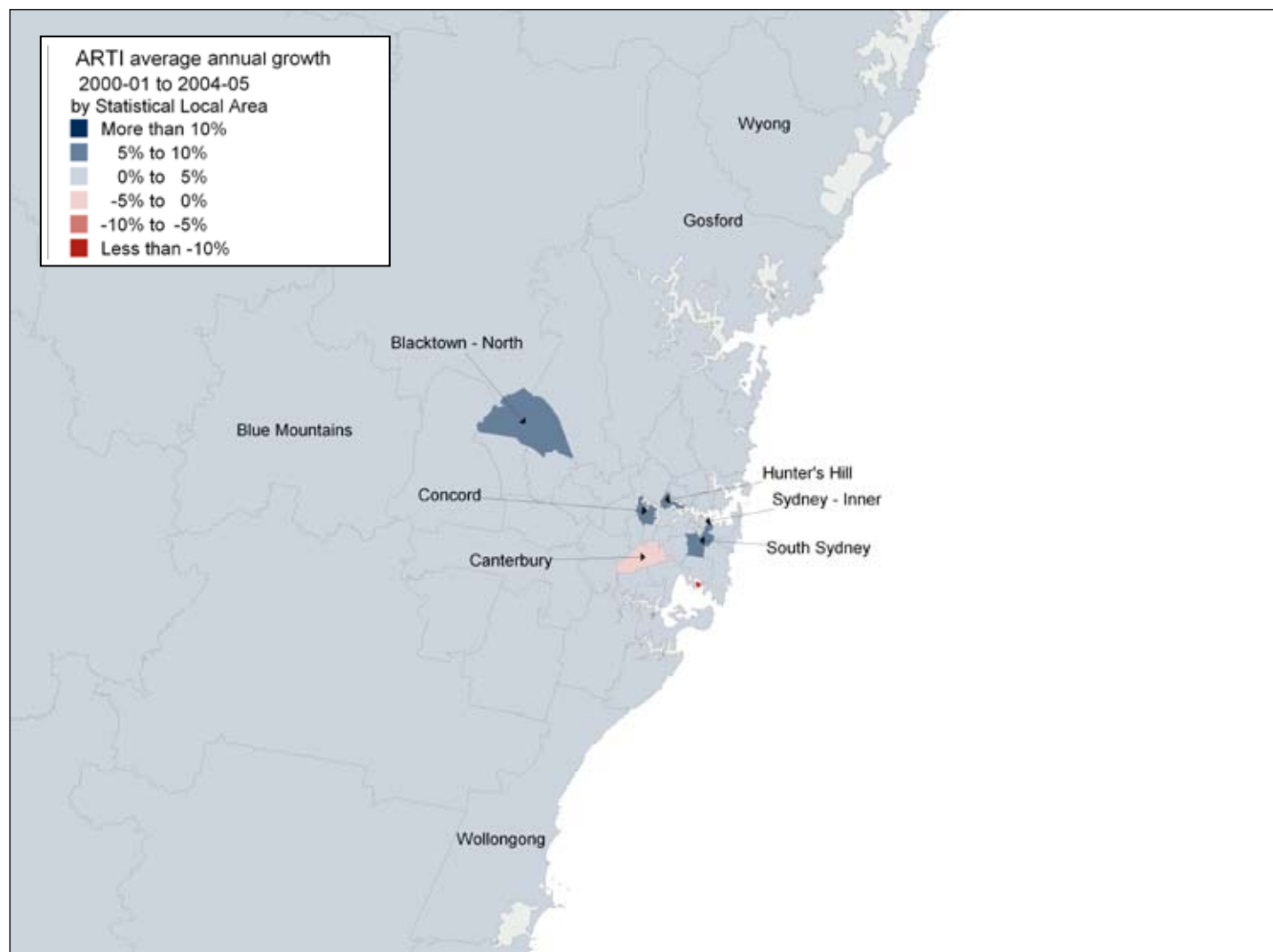


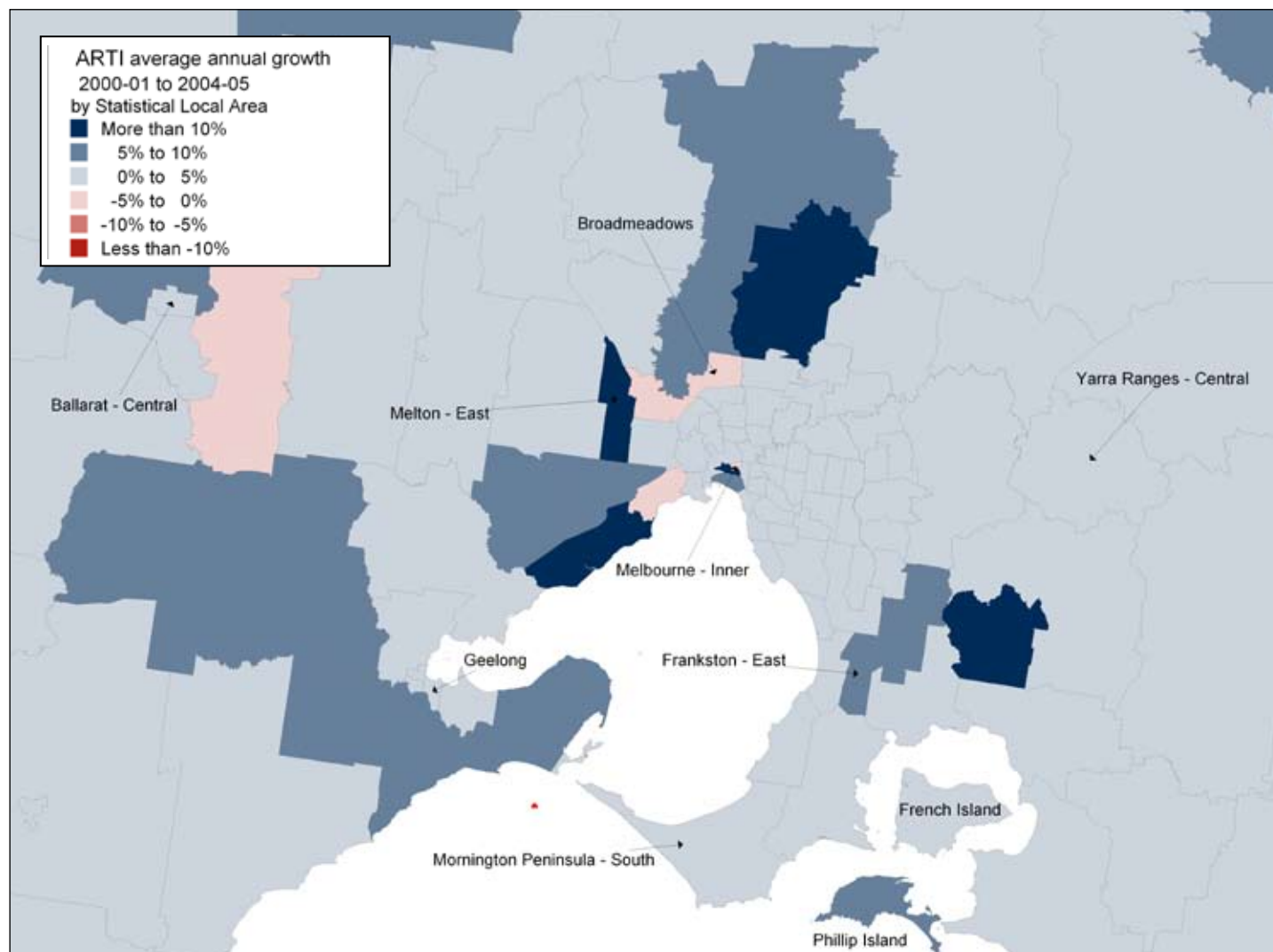
Over the four year period, most SLAs in Melbourne and surrounds experienced average annual growth of between 0 and 5 per cent.

Aggregate real taxable income average annual growth by statistical local area, Brisbane, 2000–01 to 2004–05

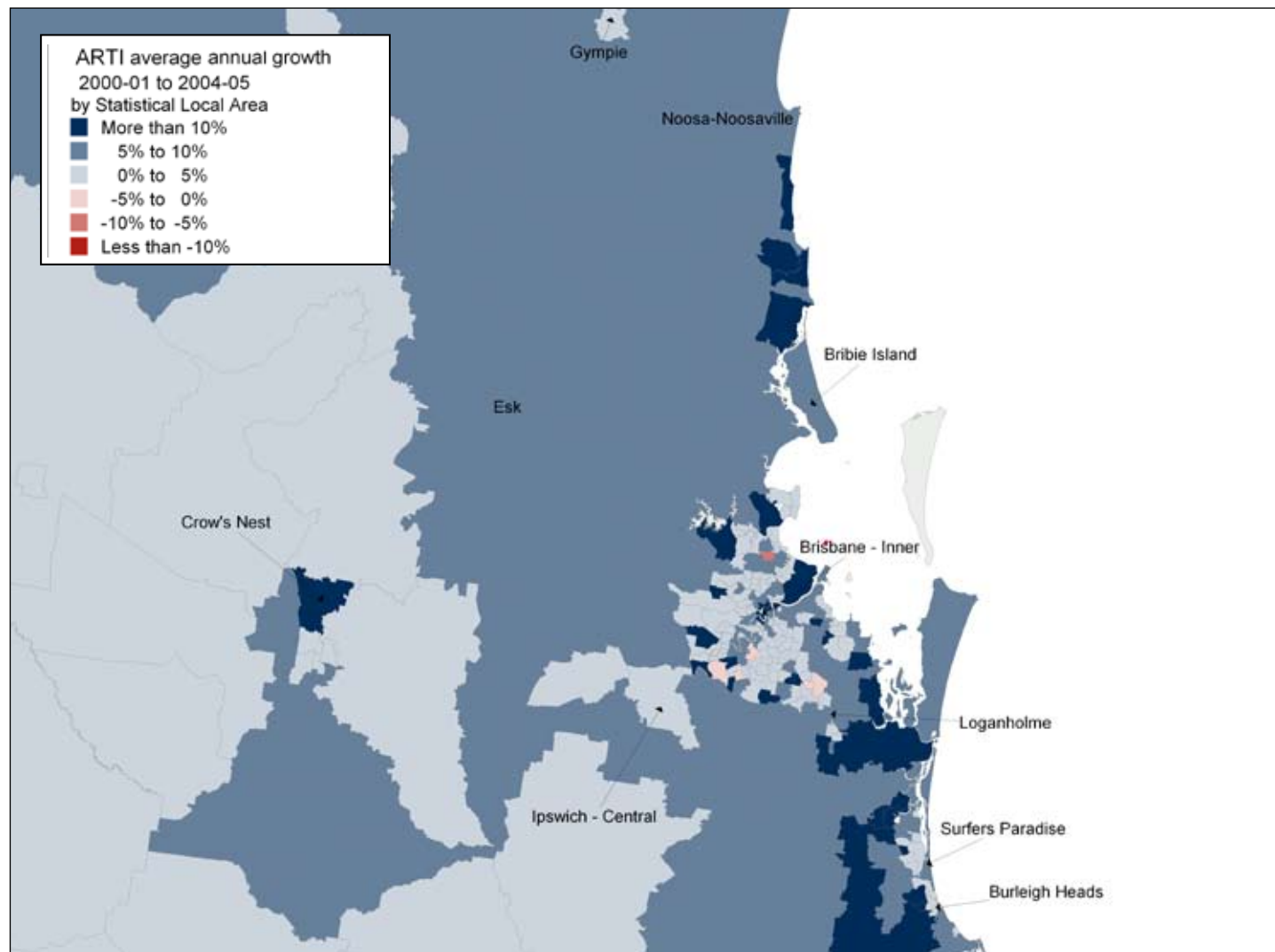


The strongest growth areas were around the Brisbane CBD, and Surfers Paradise. Within Brisbane, the highest ARTI growth occurred closer to the river. While most of Brisbane SLAs experienced growth of between 0 and 5 per cent, the surrounding areas experienced even higher growth of between 5 and ten per cent.







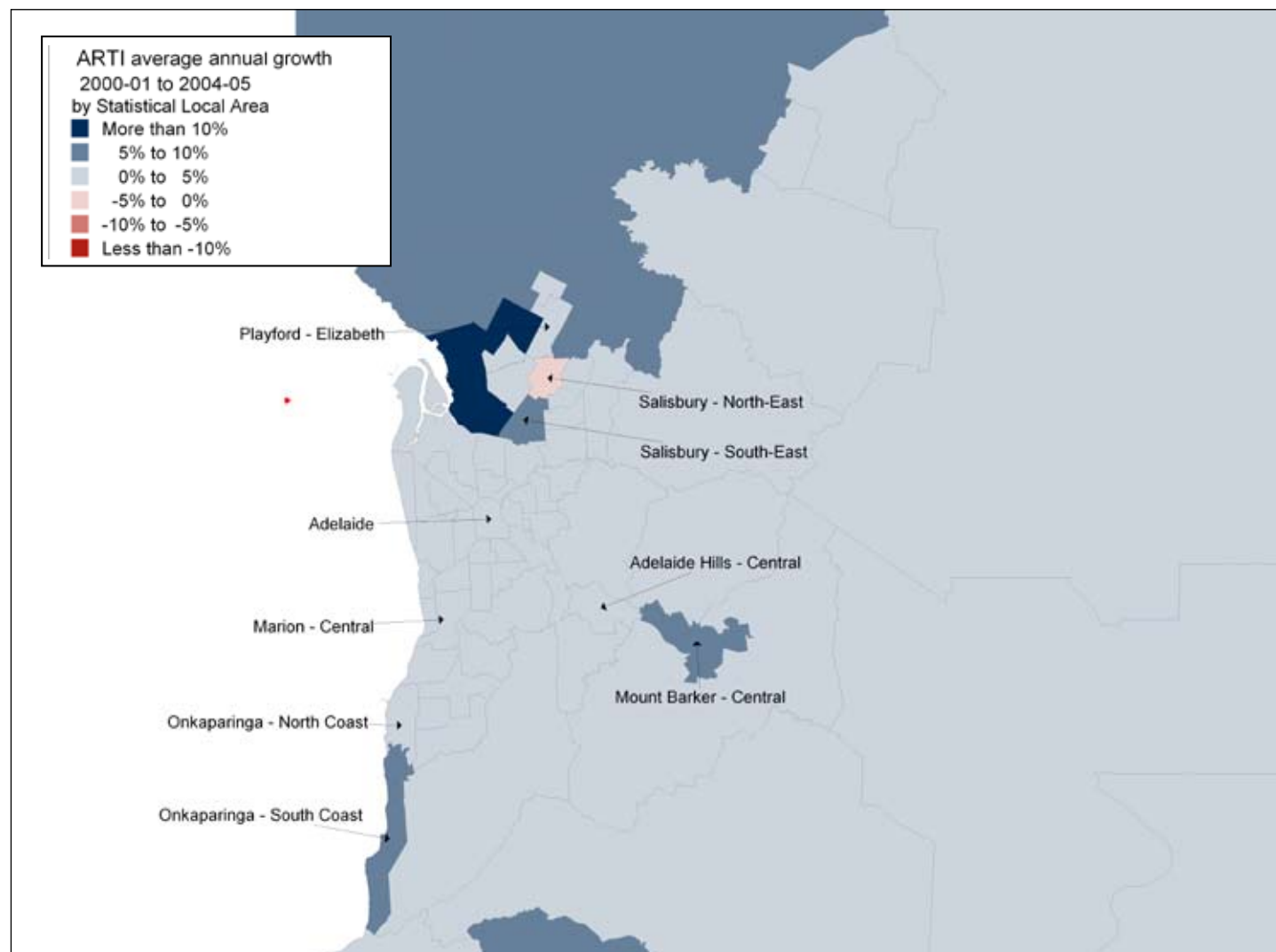


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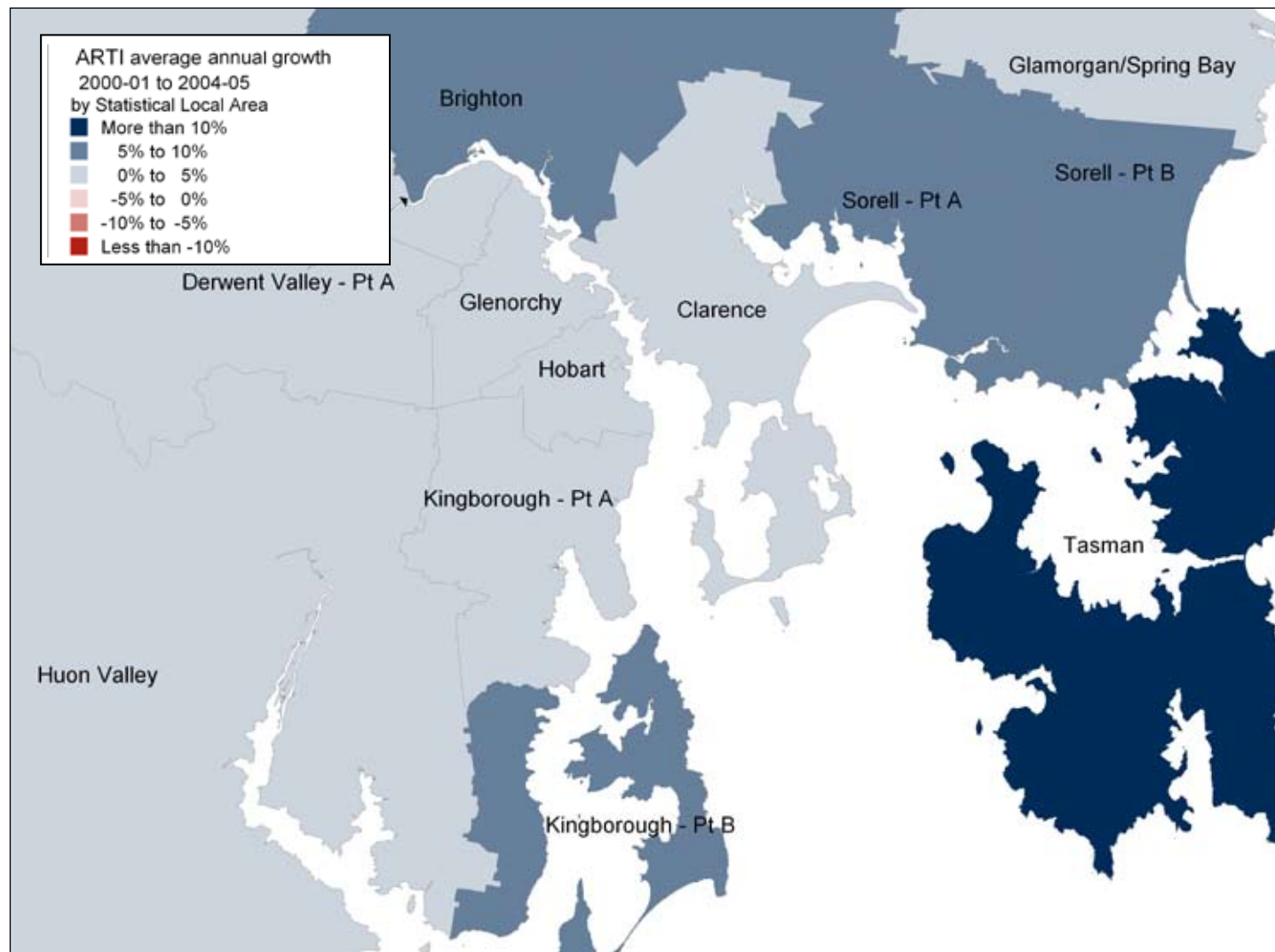
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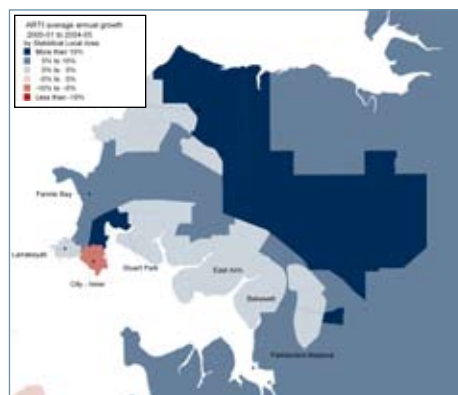
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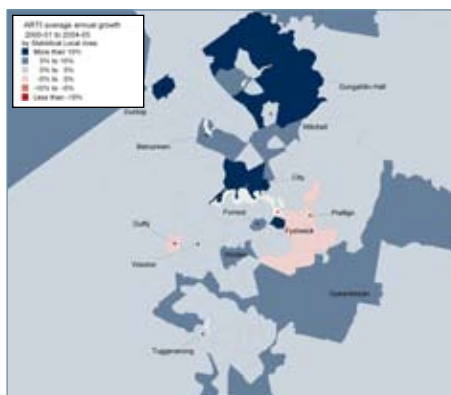


### Aggregate real taxable income average annual growth by statistical local area, Darwin, 2000–01 to 2004–05

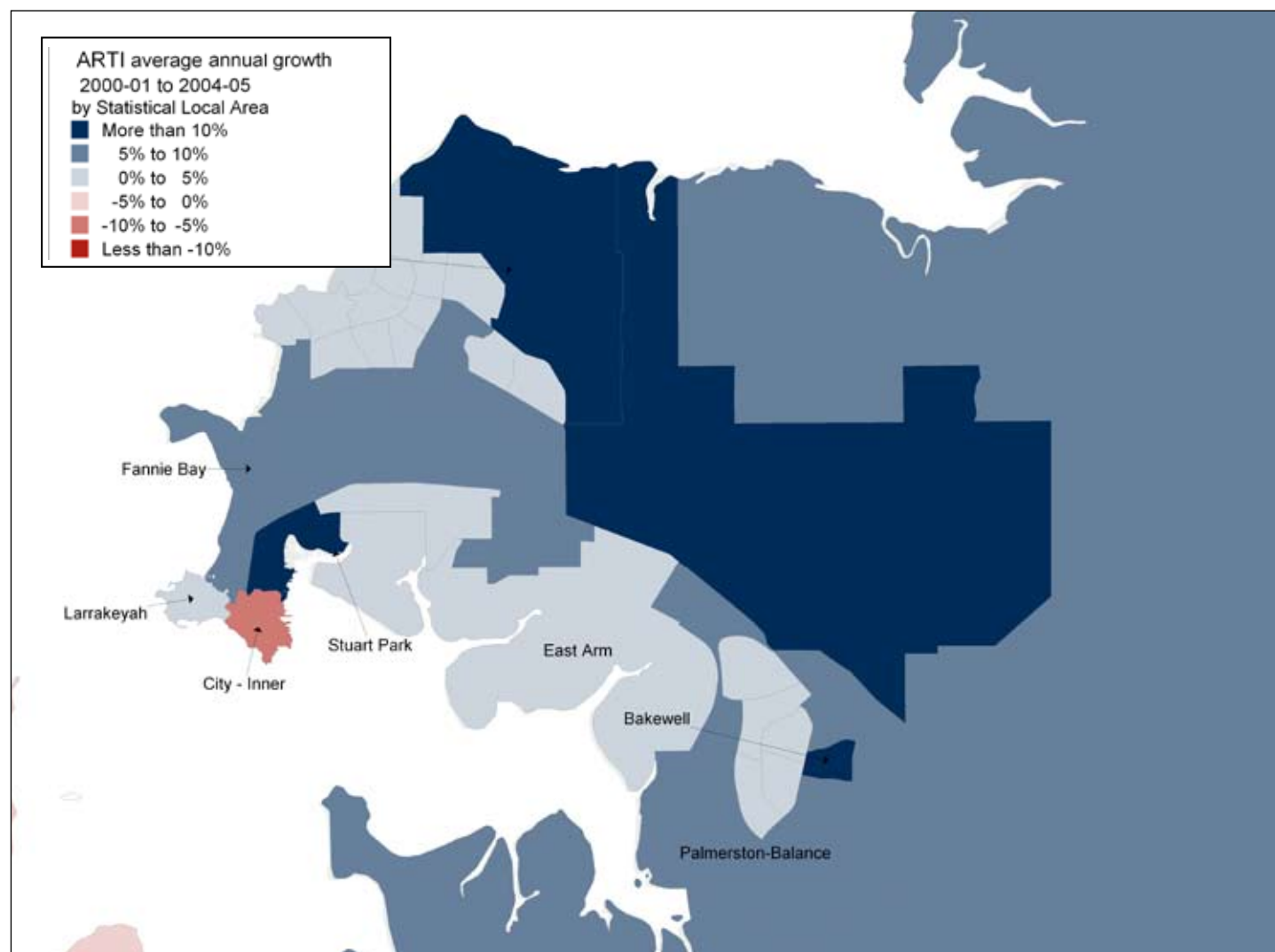


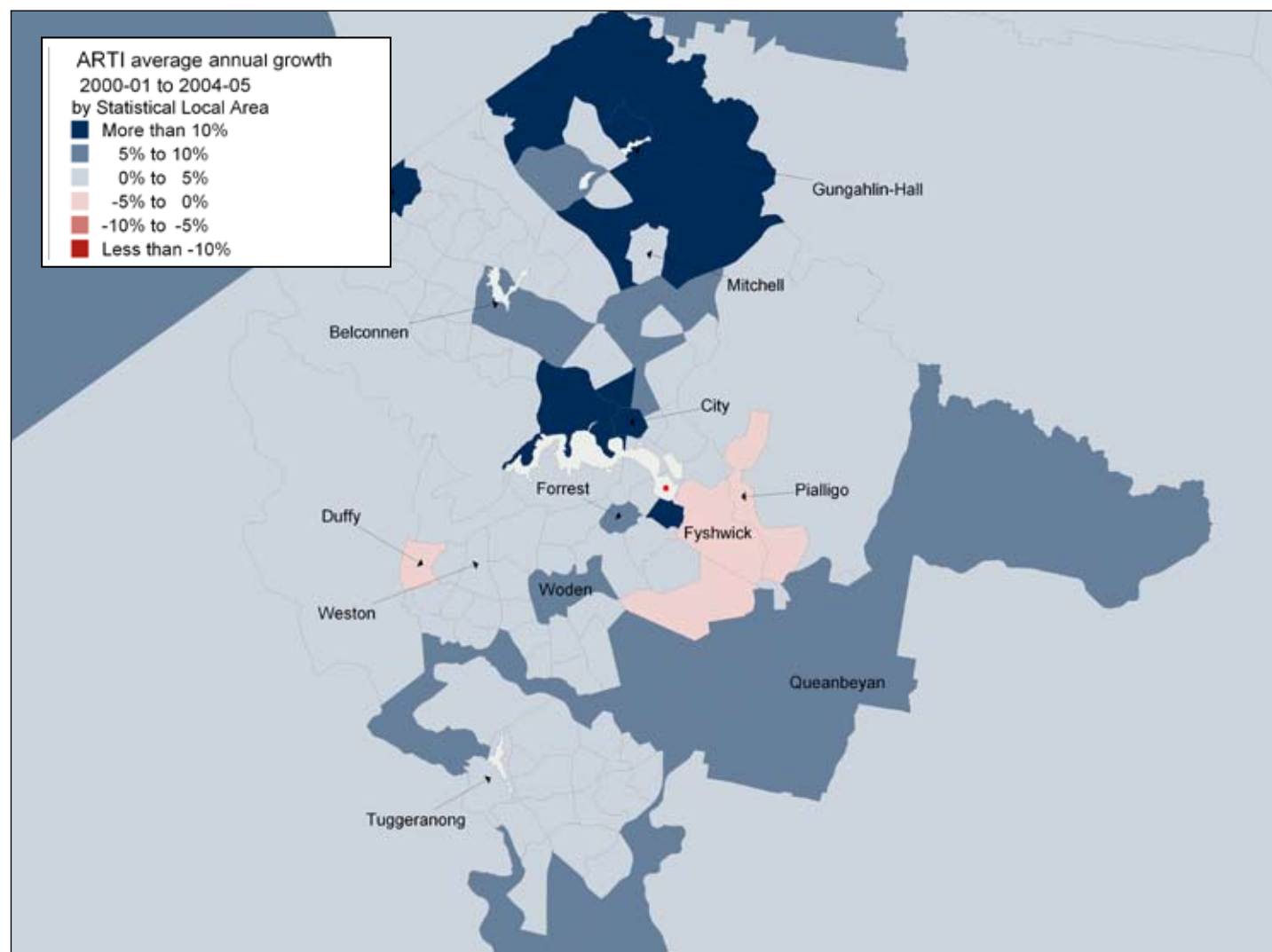
Most parts of Darwin experienced ARTI growth of between 0 and 10 per cent over the period.

### Aggregate real taxable income average annual growth by statistical local area, Canberra, 2000–01 to 2004–05



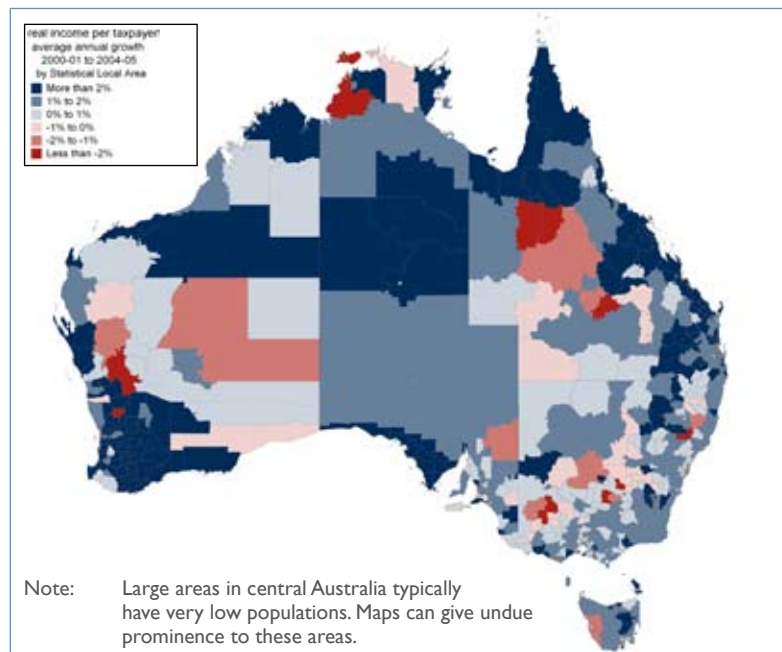
The areas experiencing high ARTI growth in Canberra include the central area, Gungahlin and Dunlop. This reflects an increase in the number of taxpayers over the same period.







## Medium term growth in individual income, 2000–01 to 2004–05



### Real income per taxpayer average annual growth by statistical local area, Australia, 2000–01 to 2004–05

The map shows the average annual growth of real income per taxpayer (RIPT) between 2000–01 and 2004–05.

The annual RIPT growth was more than 2 per cent over much of the WA wheat belt, Eyre Peninsula, parts of Far North Queensland and the Bowen Basin mining area of Queensland. Many of the Queensland coastal SLAs experienced greater than 2 per cent annual growth, as well as a belt of SLAs further inland, west of Brisbane.

In NSW, the areas around Narrabri and Coonabarabran grew more than 2 per cent annually on average, as did the areas surrounding Canberra. Wentworth and Griffith also grew more than 2 per cent annually over the 4 year period.

Mining areas in NT and WA also grew strongly.

The map also shows that much of the negative growth occurred in inland SLAs, as can be seen in Queensland, NSW, Victoria and WA.

Many of the capital cities experienced strong RIPT growth. Darwin and surrounds demonstrated strong growth across SLAs, as did Perth and Canberra.

Sydney

Melbourne

Brisbane

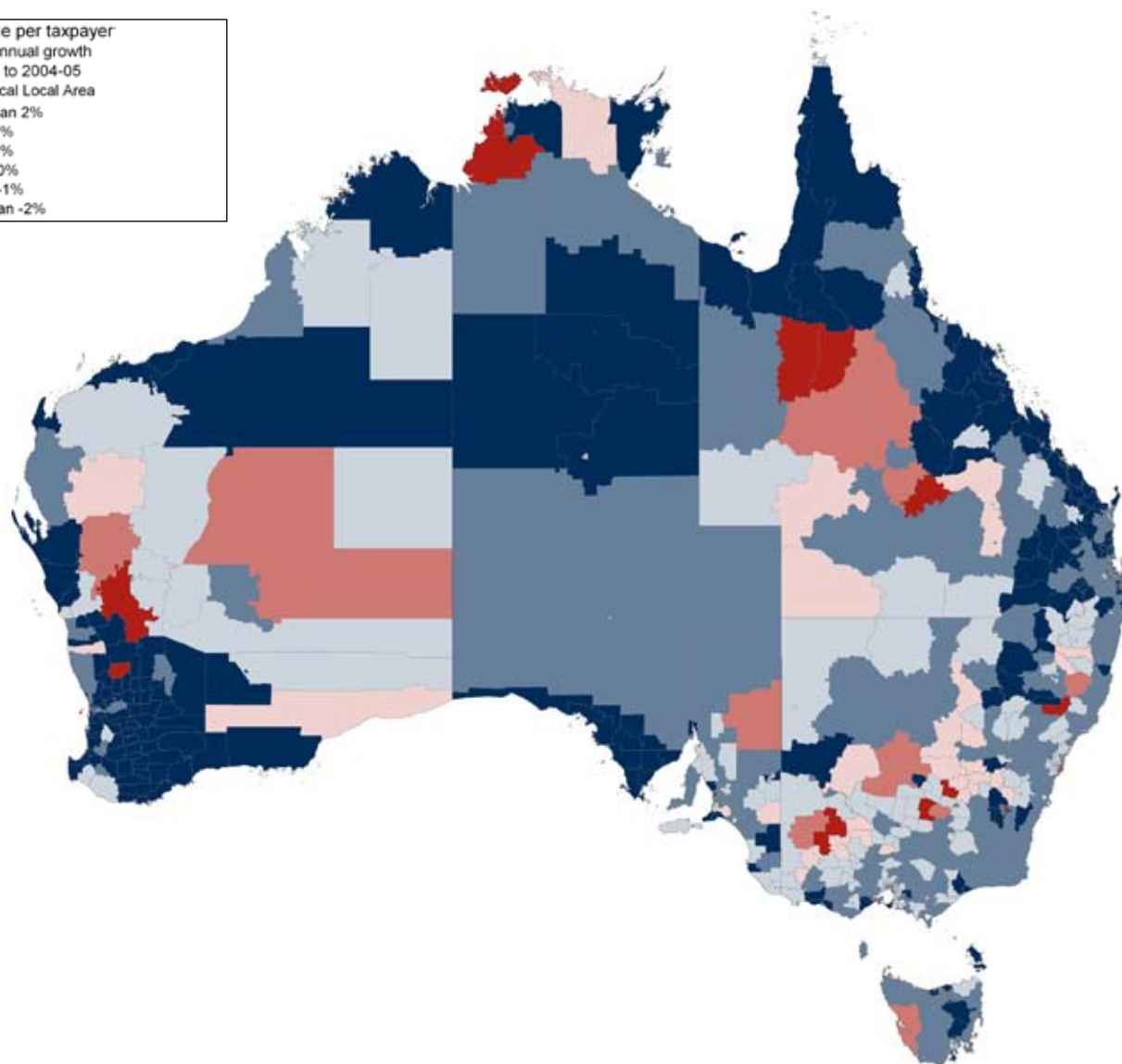
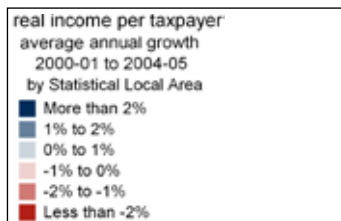
Adelaide

Perth

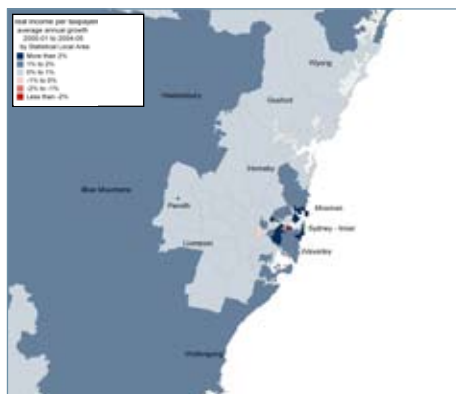
Hobart

Darwin

Canberra

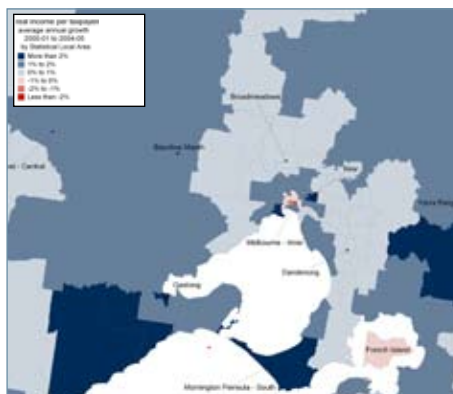


### Real income per taxpayer average annual growth by statistical local area, Sydney, 2000–01 to 2004–05



Sydney had relatively strong RIPT growth in the city, with moderate growth in the surrounding SLAs, and a band of stronger growth in the SLAs further away from the city.

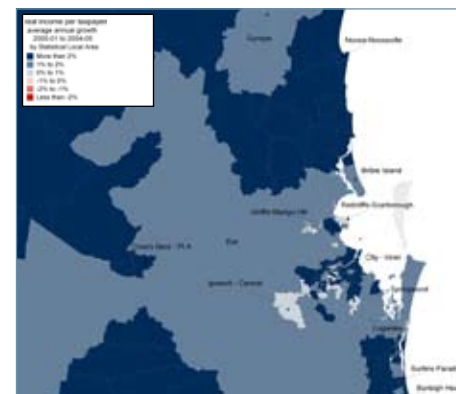
### Real income per taxpayer average annual growth by statistical local area, Melbourne, 2000–01 to 2004–05



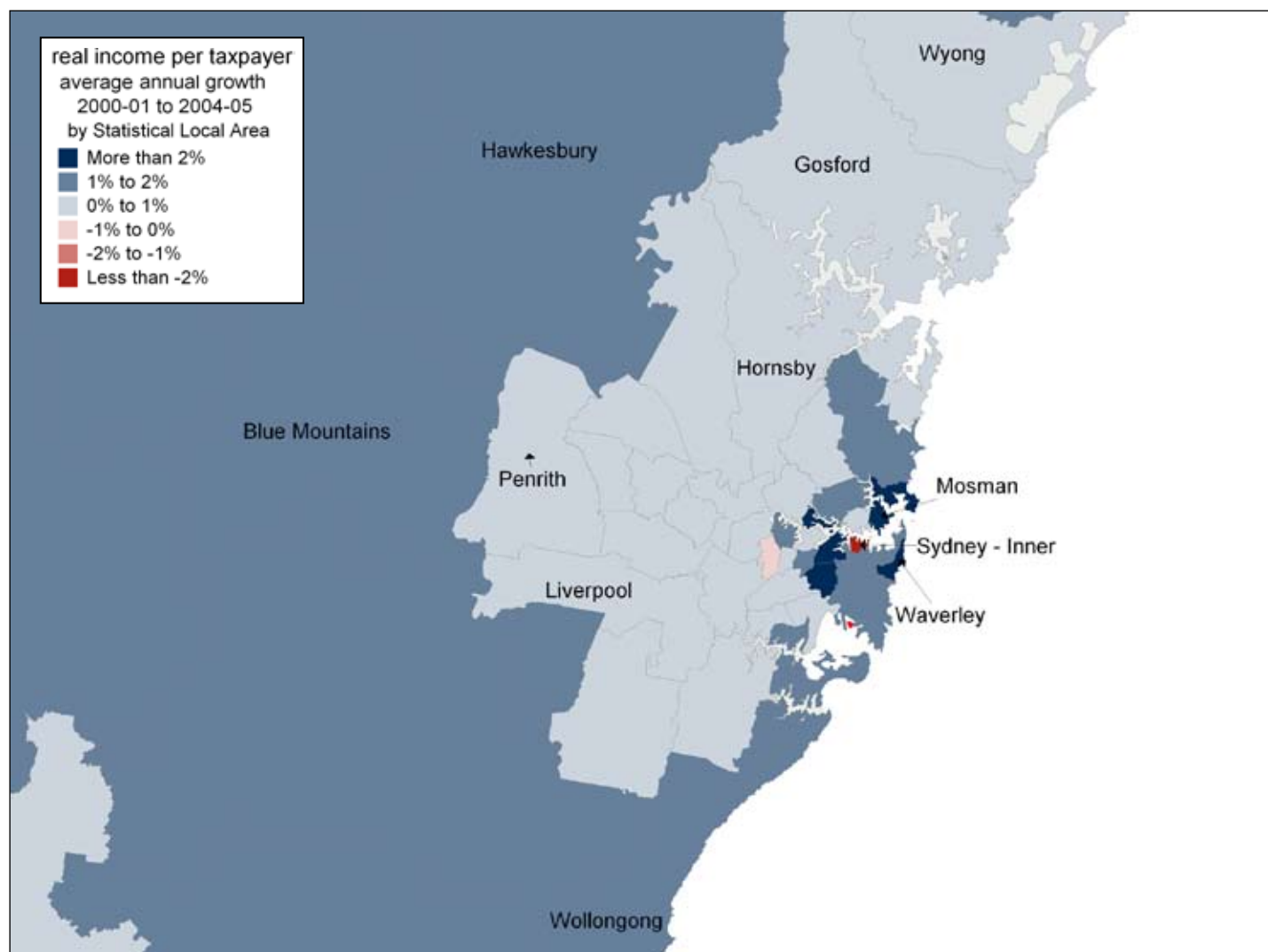
Many of the outer-Melbourne SLAs had growth of between 0 and 1 per cent, with stronger growth occurring on either side of this band.

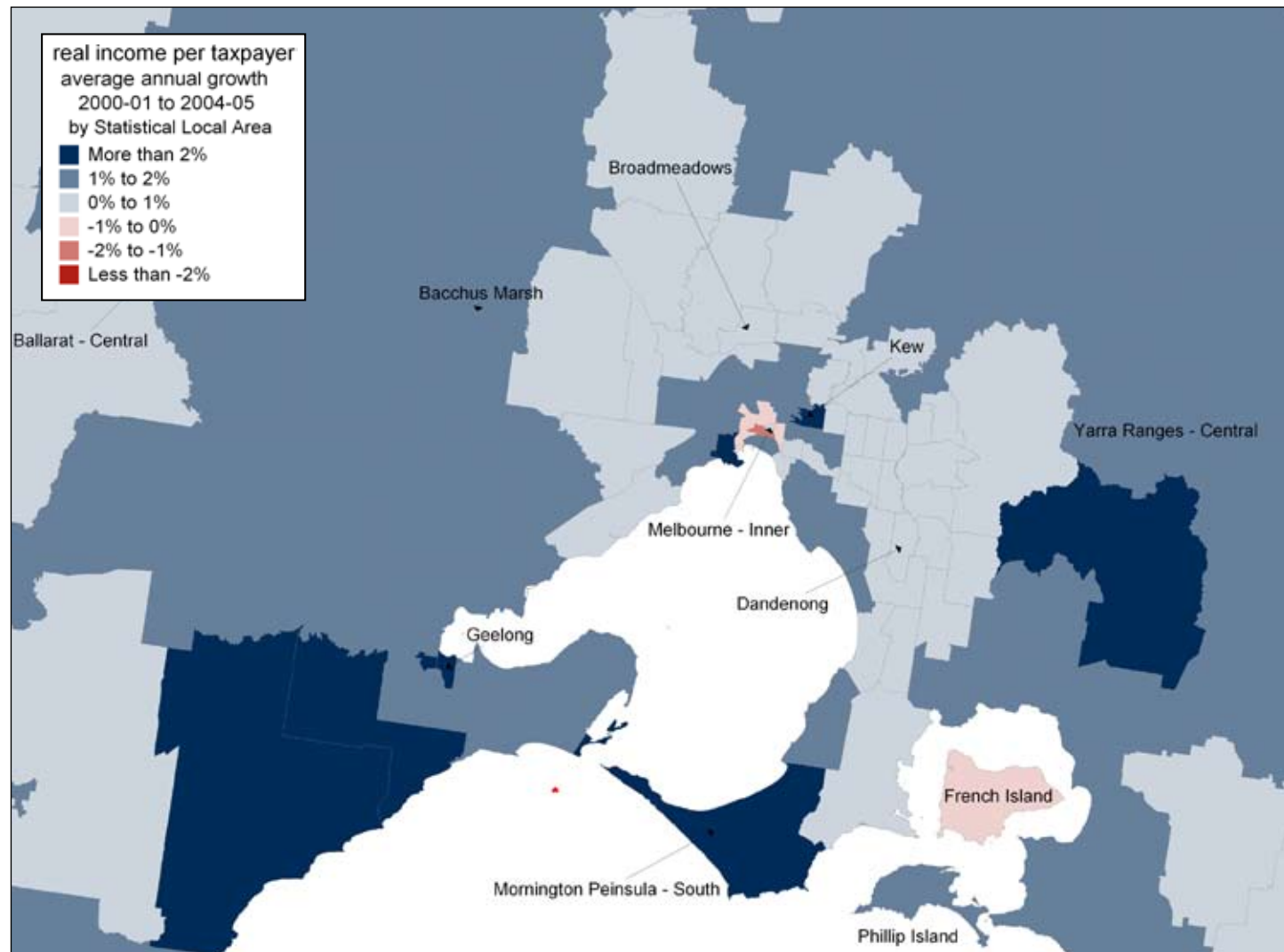
Areas of strong growth in the region include Geelong and Kew.

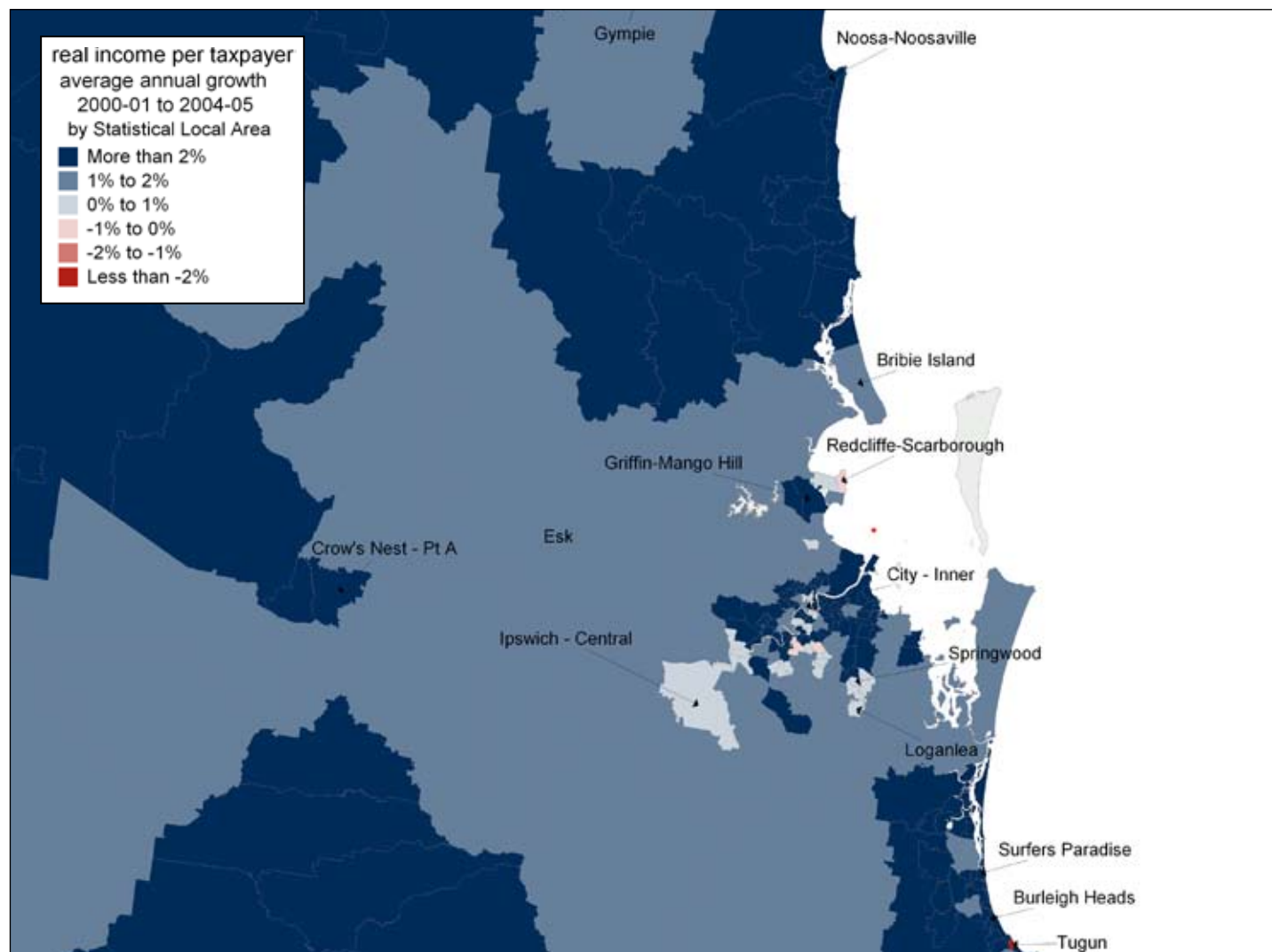
### Real income per taxpayer average annual growth by statistical local area, Brisbane, 2000–01 to 2004–05



RIPT in Brisbane grew strongly over the period. Interestingly, the coastal areas to the north and south which experienced high growth in the number of taxpayers also had strong RIPT growth.





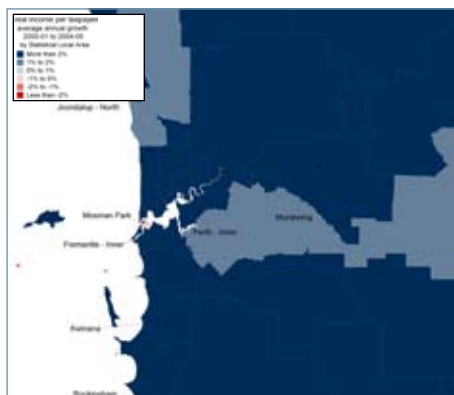


### Real income per taxpayer average annual growth by statistical local area, Adelaide, 2000–01 to 2004–05



Much of Adelaide experienced annual growth of between 1 and 2 per cent. Overall, SLAs surrounding the city centre grew strongly.

### Real income per taxpayer average annual growth by statistical local area, Perth, 2000-01 to 2004-05



Most of Perth's SLAs experienced RIPT growth at a rate of more than 2 per cent per annum. The SLAs immediately to the east grew at a slightly lower rate of 1 to 2 per cent.

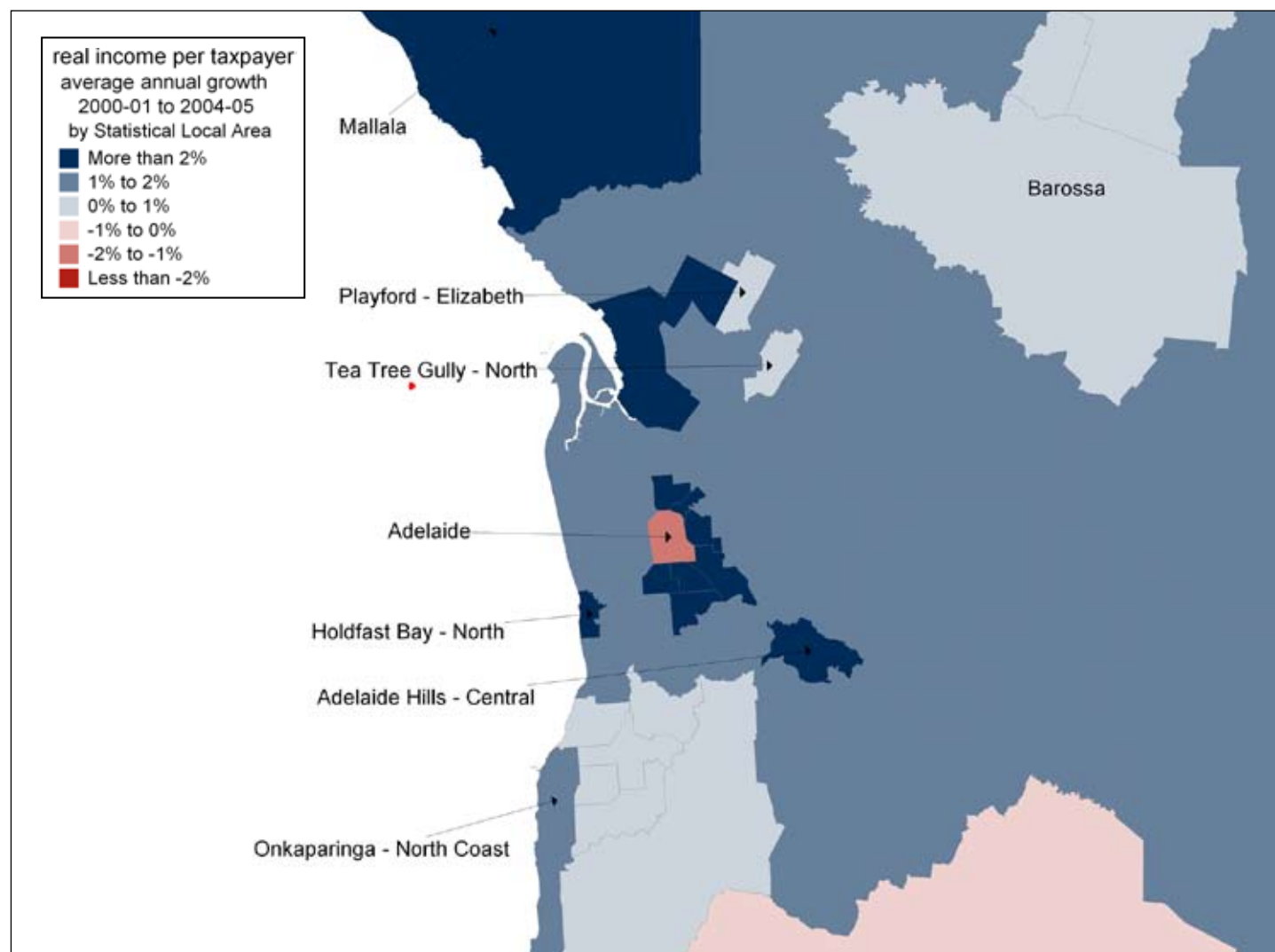
### Real income per taxpayer average annual growth by statistical local area, Hobart, 2000–01 to 2004–05



In Tasmania, only the 'west coast' SLA experienced negative growth.

There was some variation within Hobart, but all the growth was positive. Areas outside Hobart also experienced moderate growth.







real income per taxpayer  
average annual growth  
2000-01 to 2004-05  
by Statistical Local Area

- More than 2%
- 1% to 2%
- 0% to 1%
- 1% to 0%
- 2% to -1%
- Less than -2%

Wanneroo - North-West

Joondalup - North

Mosman Park

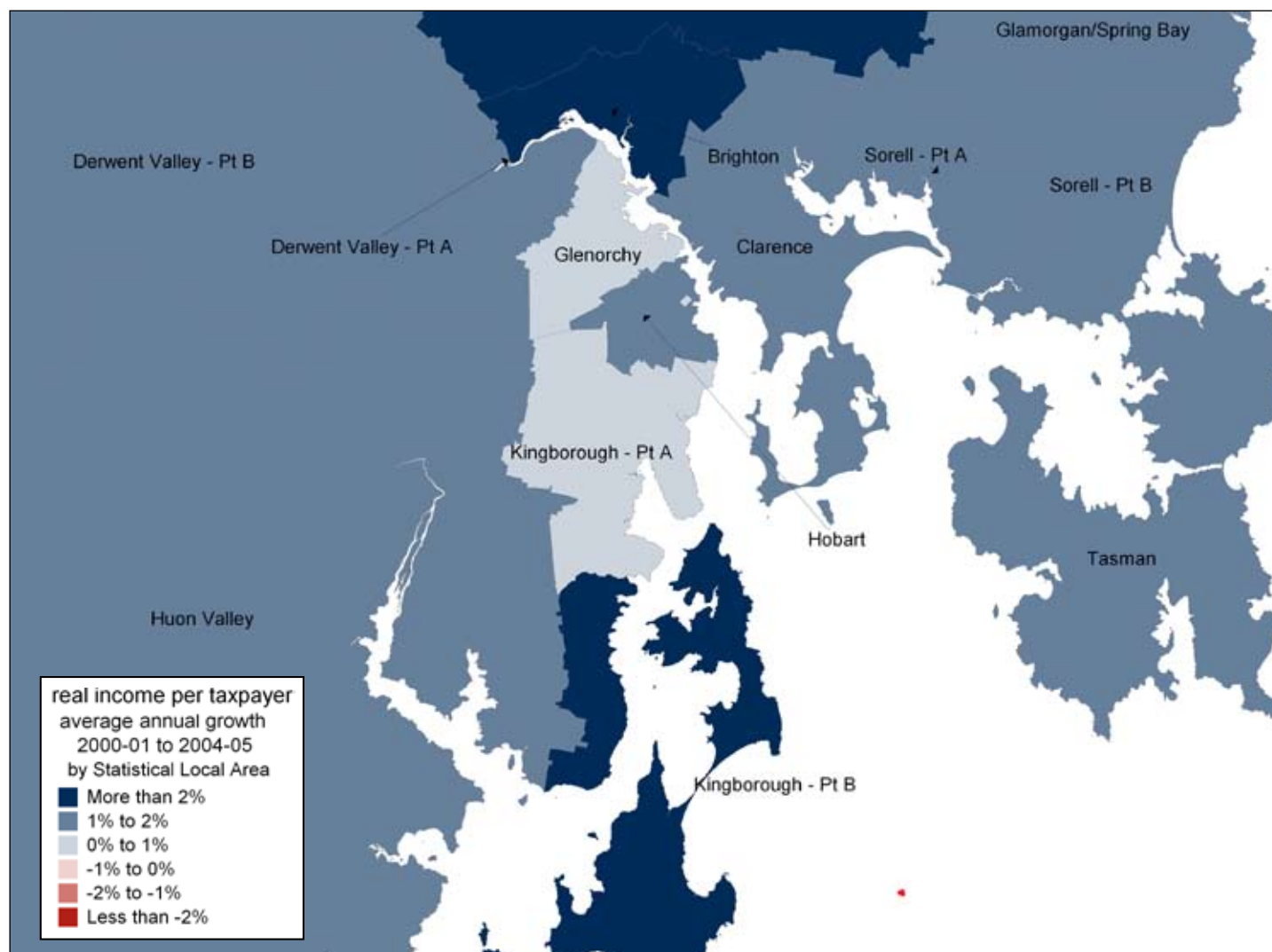
Fremantle - Inner

Kwinana

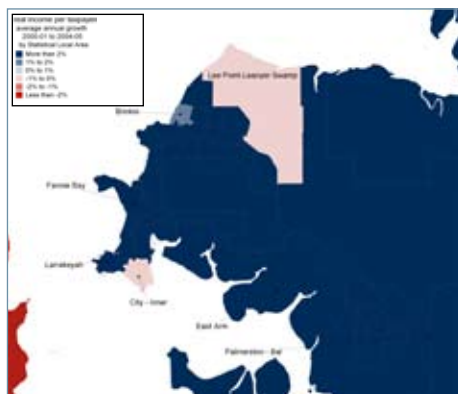
Rockingham

Perth - Inner

Mundaring

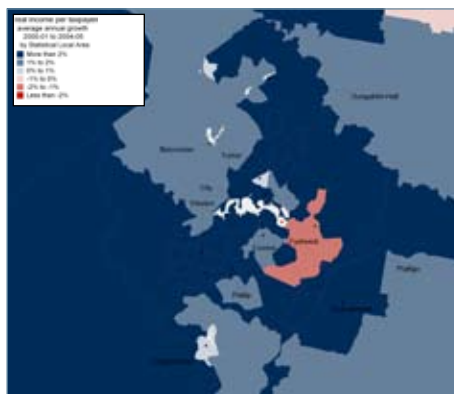


**Real income per taxpayer average annual growth by statistical local area, Darwin, 2000–01 to 2004–05**

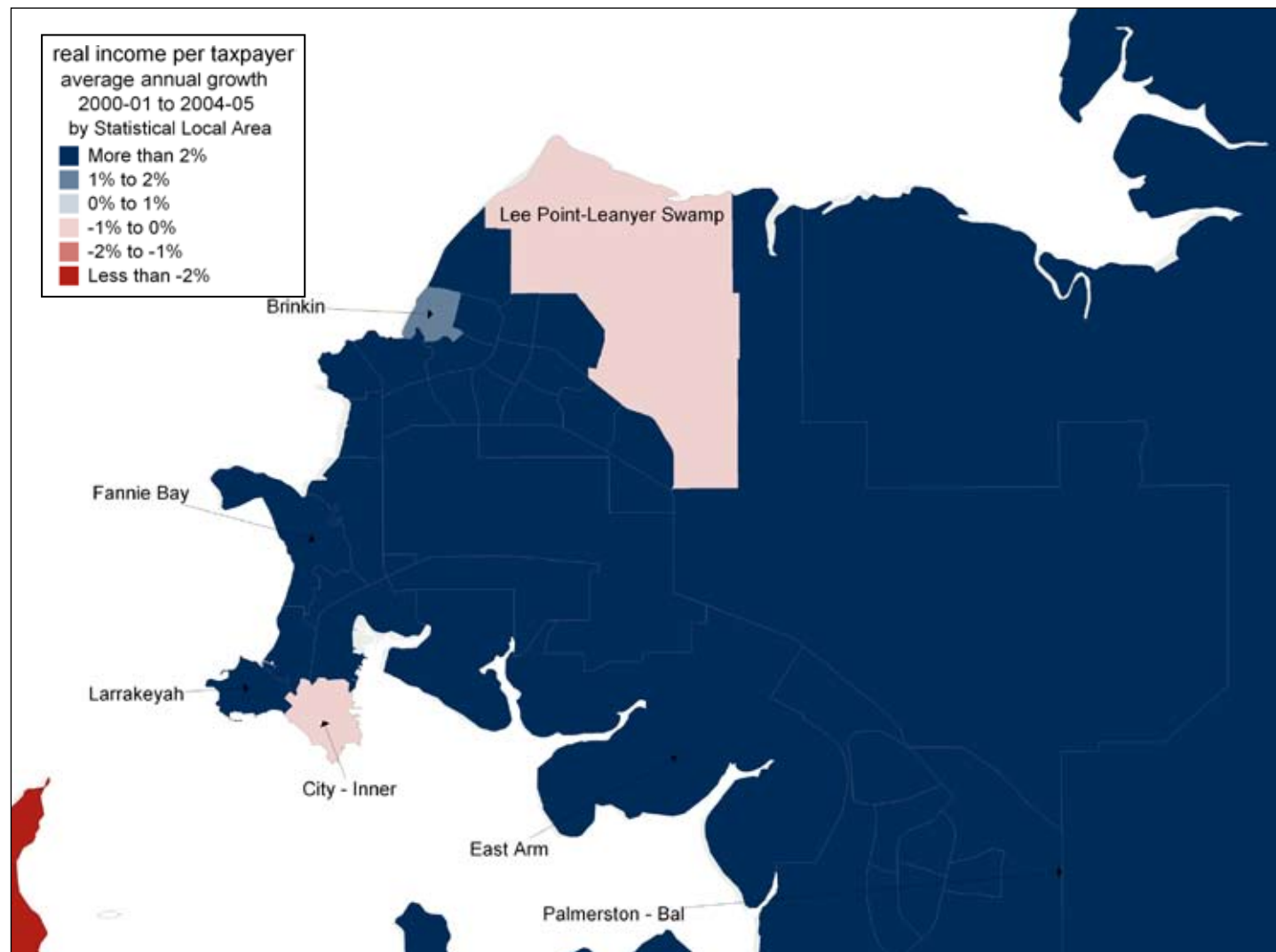


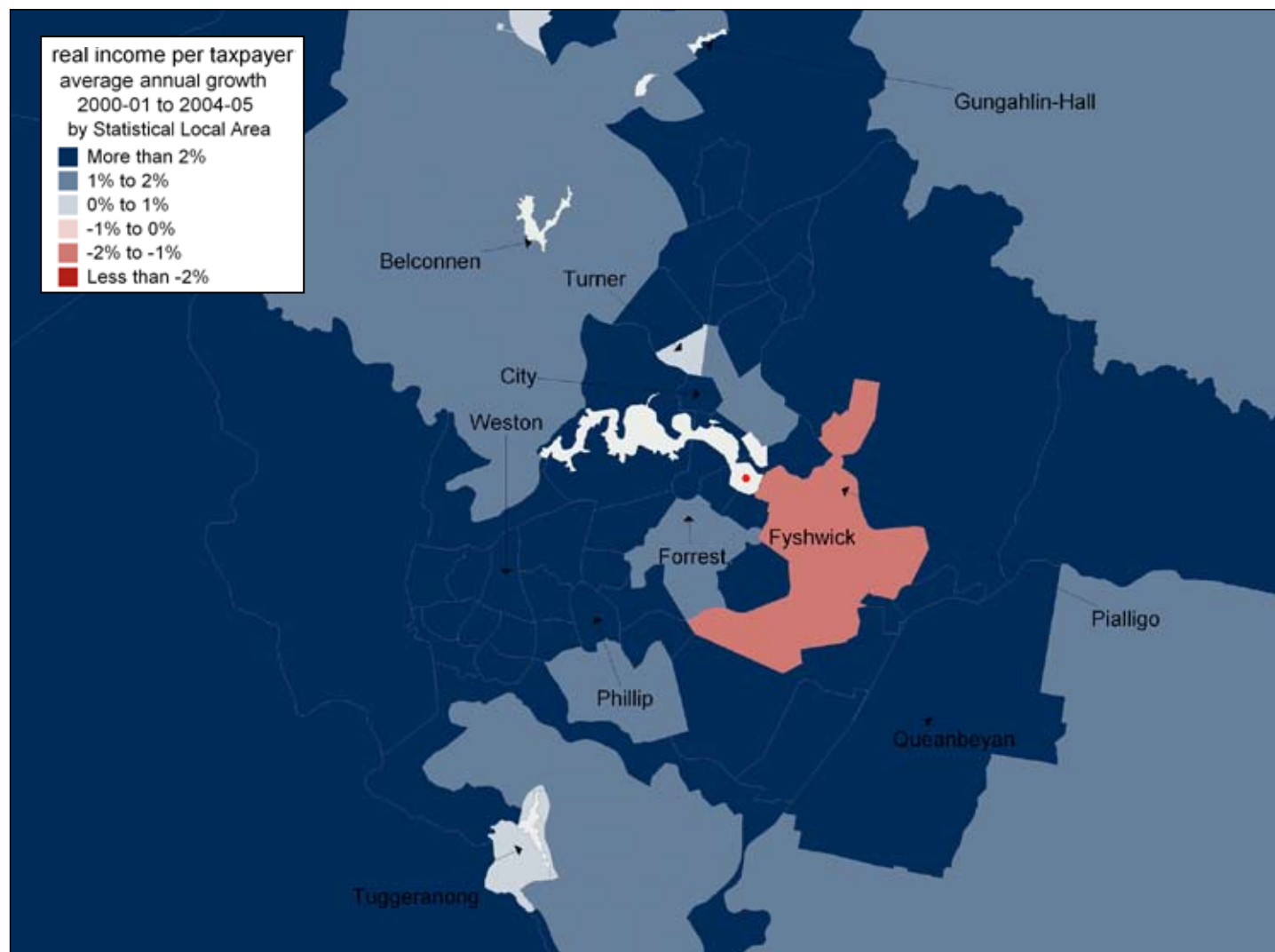
Apart from the inner Darwin, Brinkin and Lee Point-Leanyer Swamp SLAs (the latter with only 15 taxpayers), RIPT growth was over 2 per cent in the SLAs comprising Darwin and surrounds.

### Real income per taxpayer average annual growth by statistical local area, Canberra, 2000-01 to 2004-05

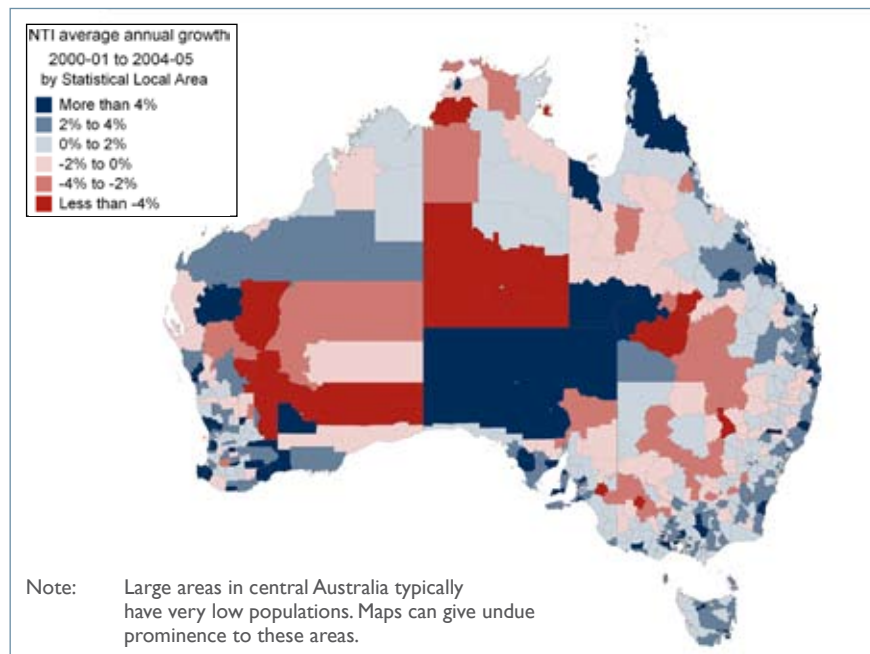


Many Canberra SLAs also grew by more than 2 per cent per annum, as did Queanbeyan (NSW) and the area to the west of the ACT.





## Medium term growth in taxpayer numbers, 2000–01 to 2004–05



### Number of taxable individuals average annual growth by statistical local area, Australia, 2000–01 to 2004–05

The map shows the average annual growth in number of taxpayers (NTI) between 2000–01 and 2004–05.

The map indicates that areas with the strongest growth were predominantly coastal, with more moderate growth occurring further inland. Typically inland growth areas were associated with mining activities. The negative growth mostly occurred inland.

Sydney

Melbourne

Brisbane

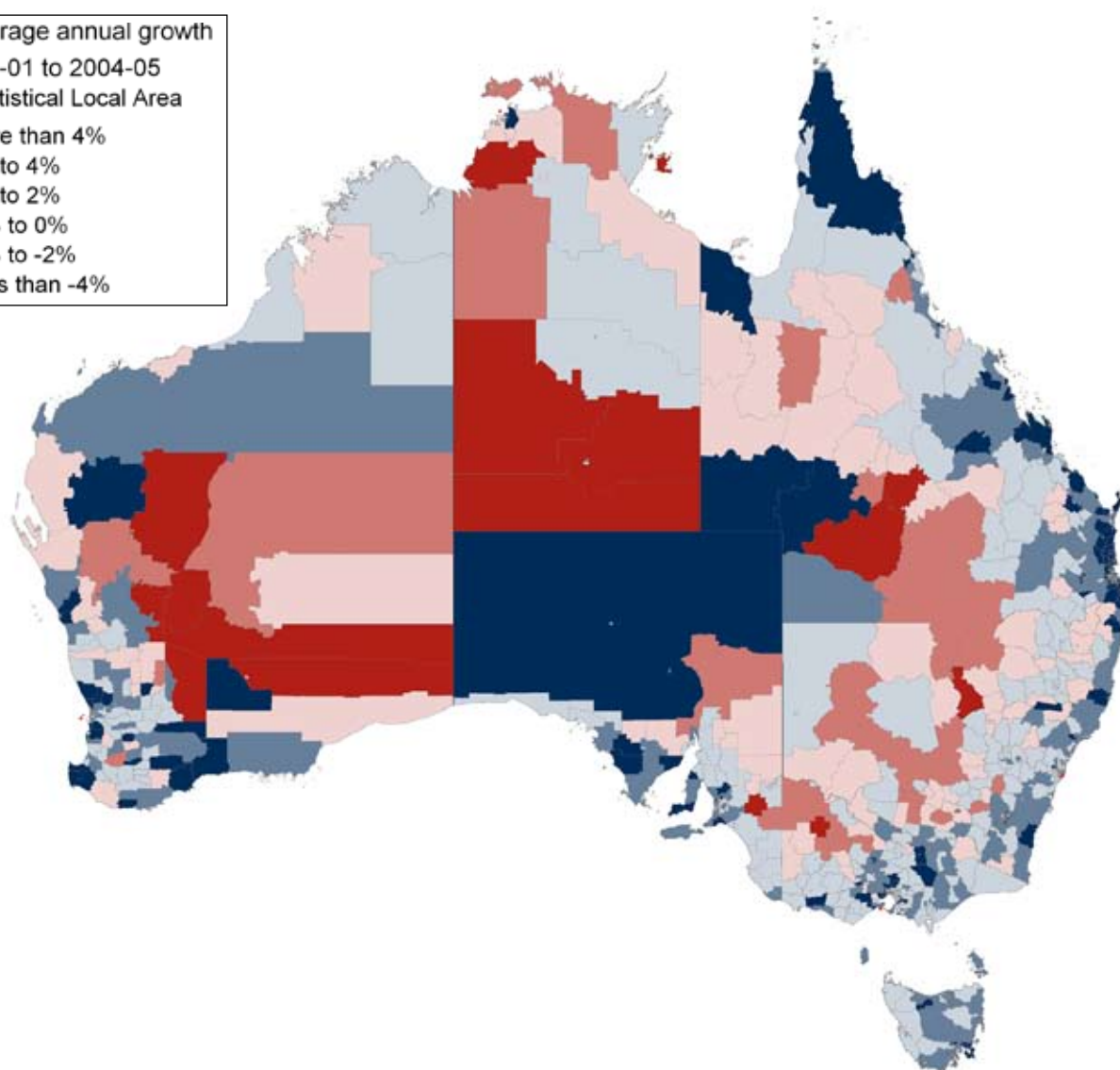
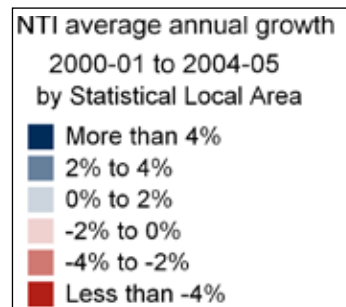
Adelaide

Perth

Hobart

Darwin

Canberra





1931 average annual growth  
2000-01 to 2004-05  
by Statistical Local Area

- More than 4%
- 2% to 4%
- 0% to 2%
- 2% to 0%
- 4% to -2%
- Less than -4%

[HOME](#)[illegible]

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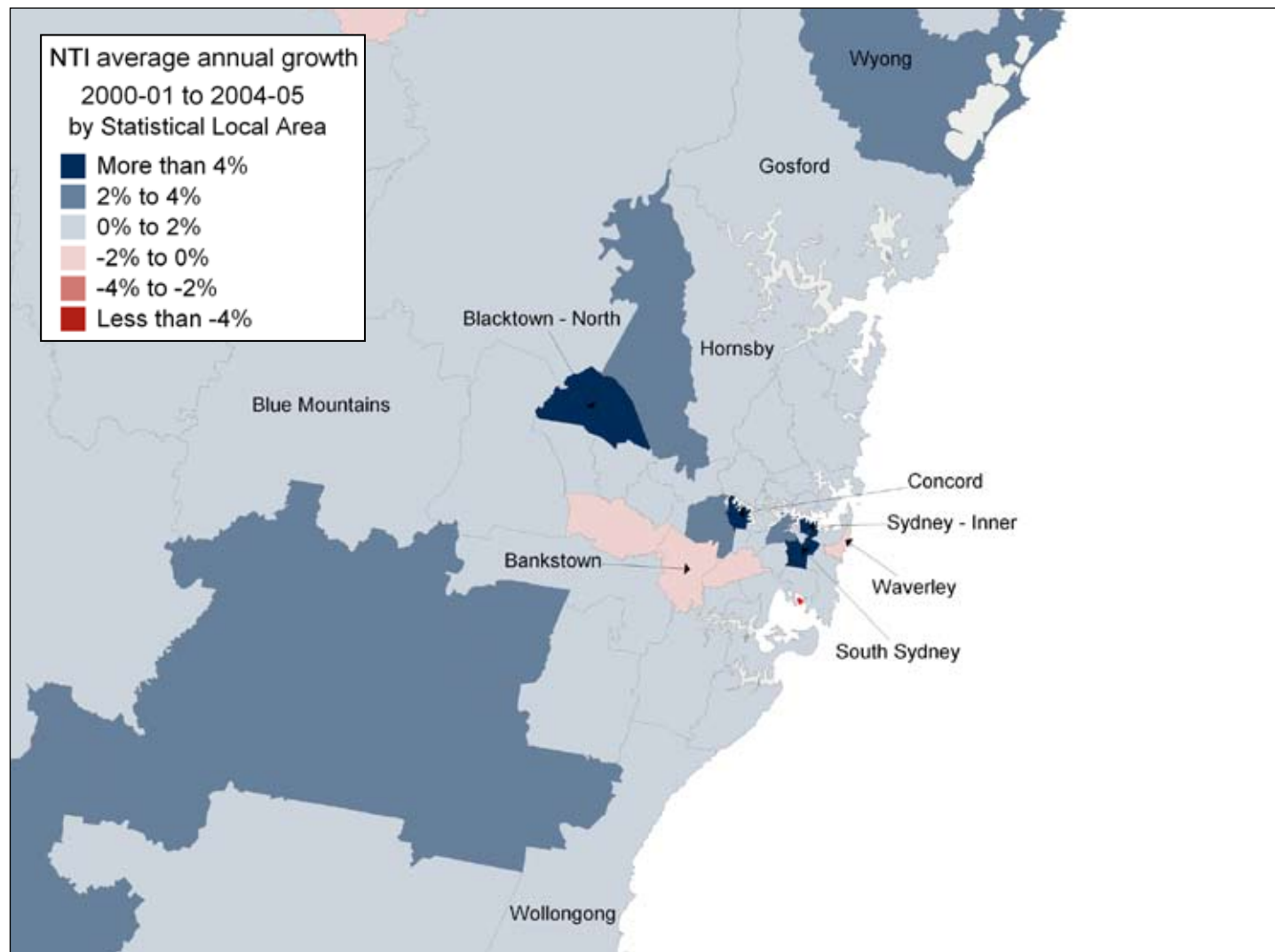
**N11 average annual growth  
2000-01 to 2004-05  
by Statistical Local Area**

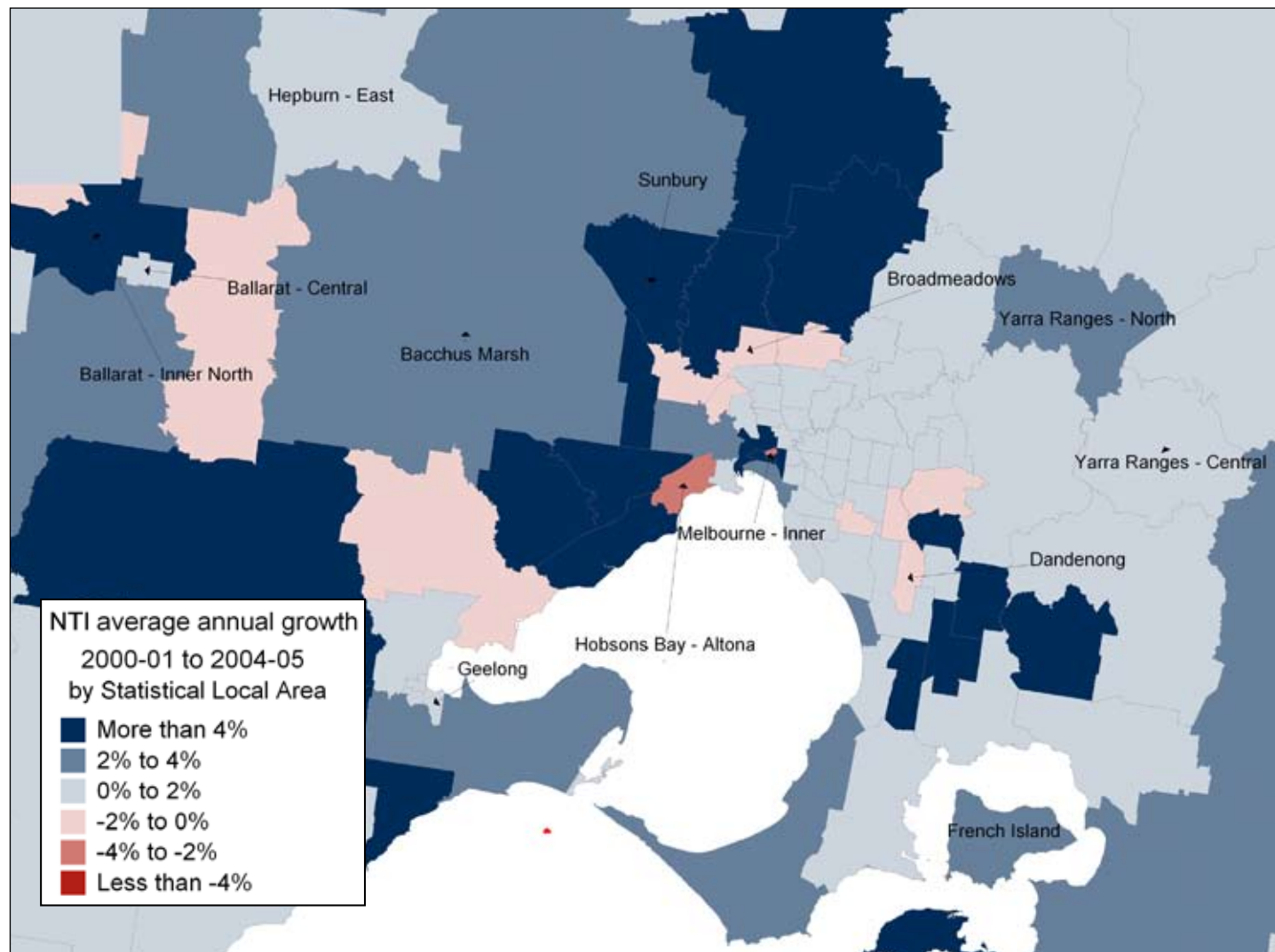
- More than 4%
- 2% to 4%
- 0% to 2%
- 2% to 0%
- 4% to -2%
- Less than -4%

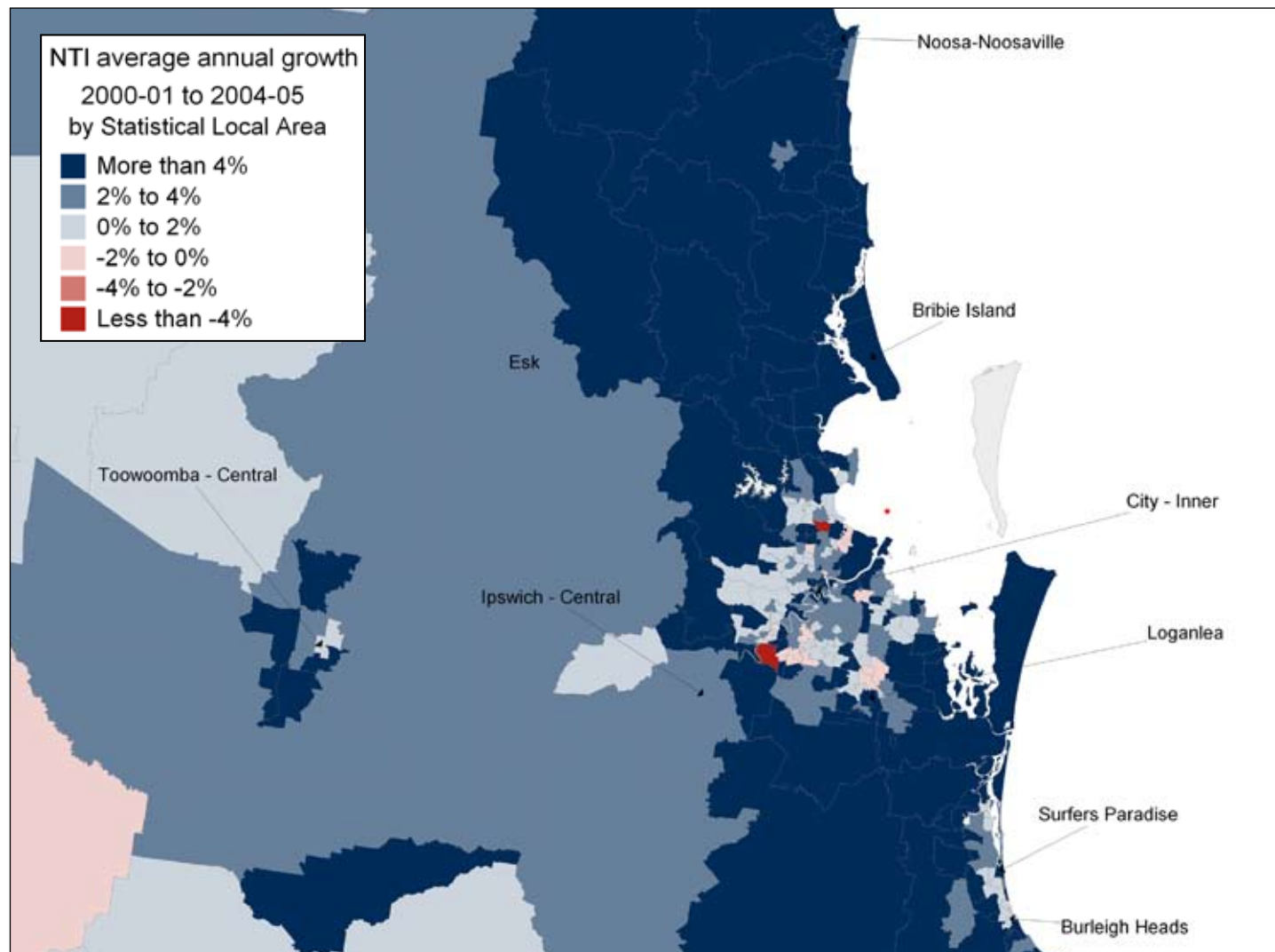
The map shows the United Kingdom with various regions labeled: Northern Ireland, North East, Yorkshire, East of England, London, South East, South West, Wales, and Scotland. The color coding indicates the average annual growth in N11 for each Statistical Local Area. Darker shades of blue represent higher growth, while red represents lower growth.

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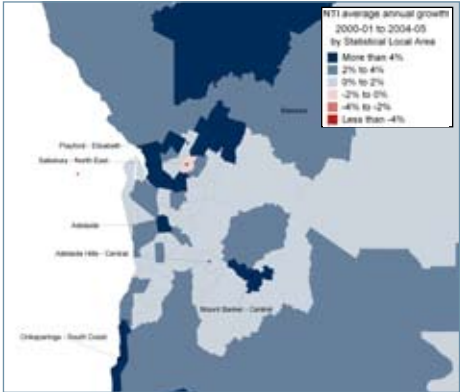






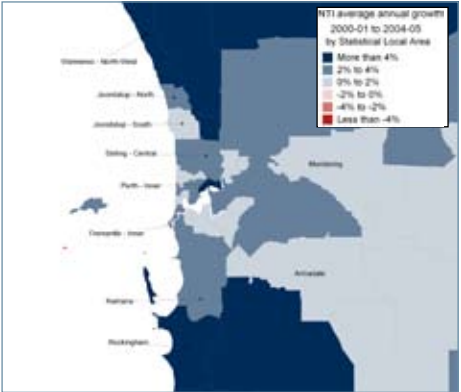


Number of taxable individuals average annual growth by statistical local area, Adelaide, 2000–01 to 2004–05



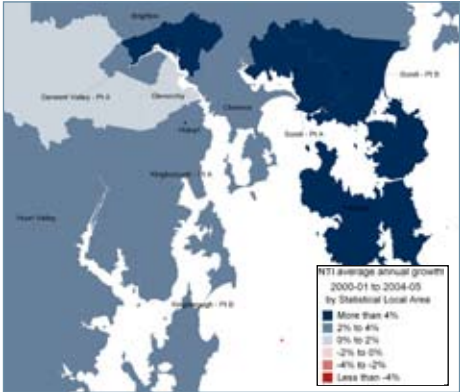
Adelaide showed strong growth to the north, at Mt Barker, and on the southern coast. This contributed to the high ARTI growth in these areas.

Number of taxable individuals average annual growth by statistical local area, Perth, 2000–01 to 2004–05

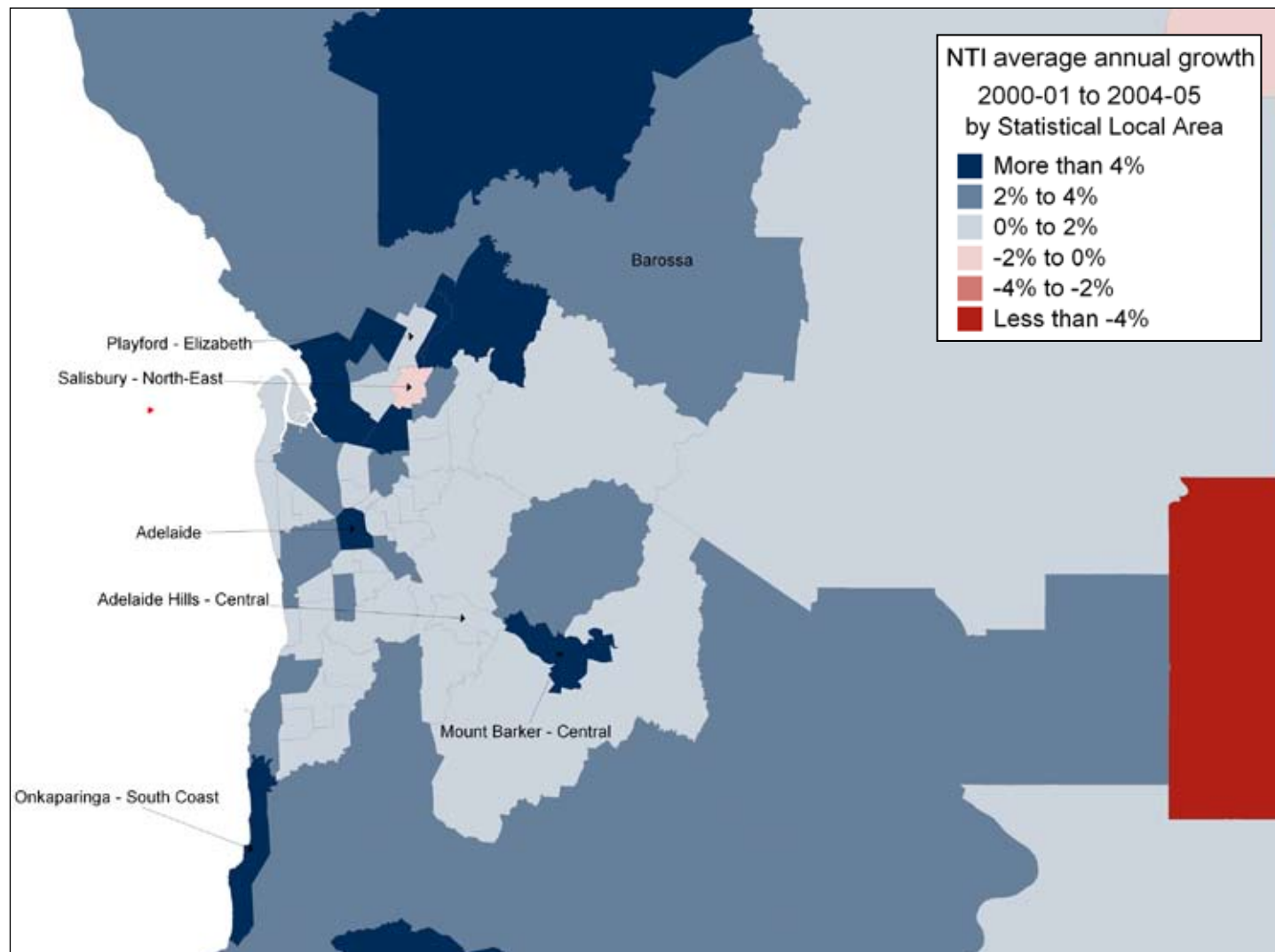


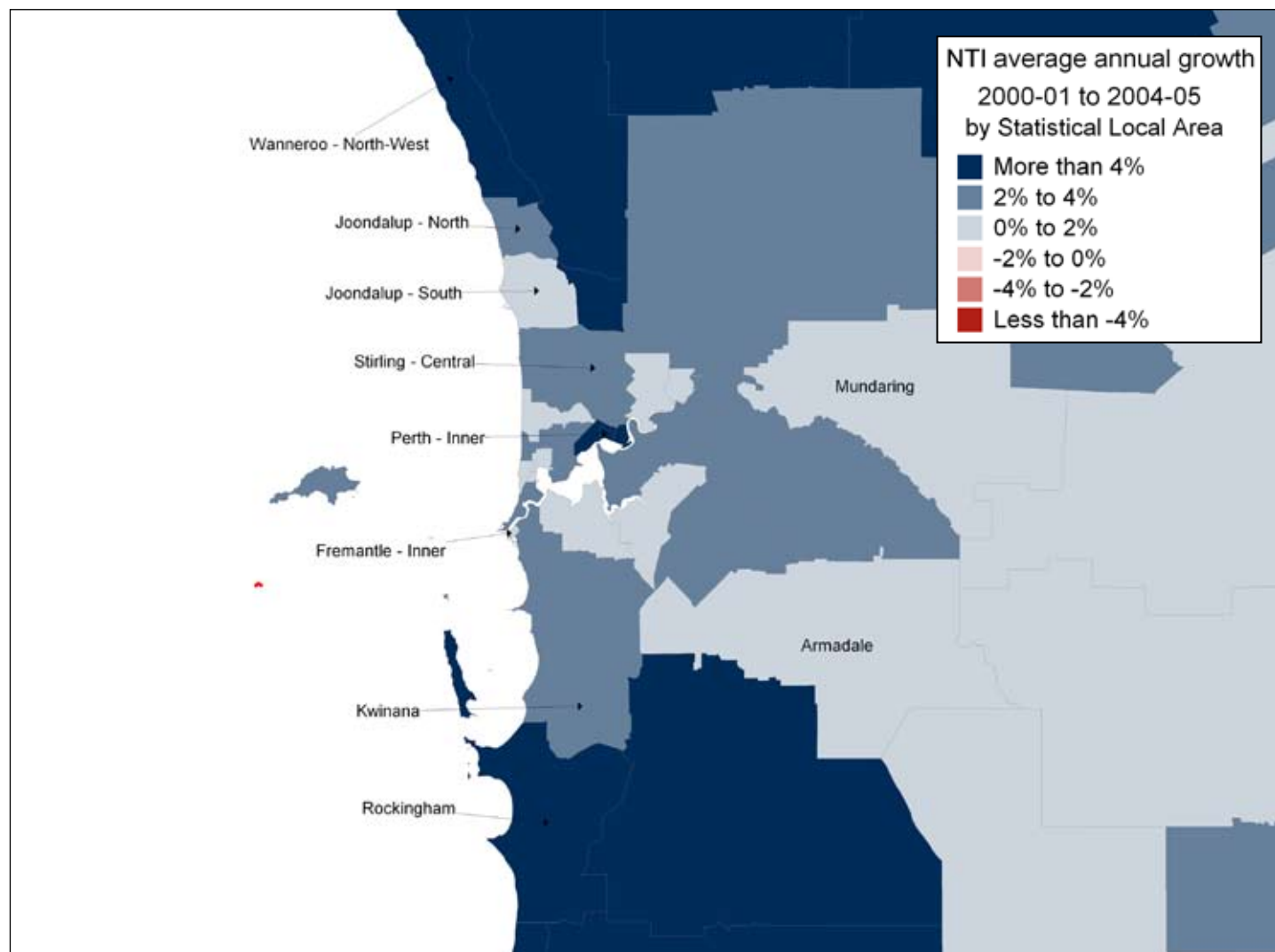
The highest NTI growth within Perth (greater than 4 per cent) occurred in the central area. The coastal areas outside the city likewise grew strongly.

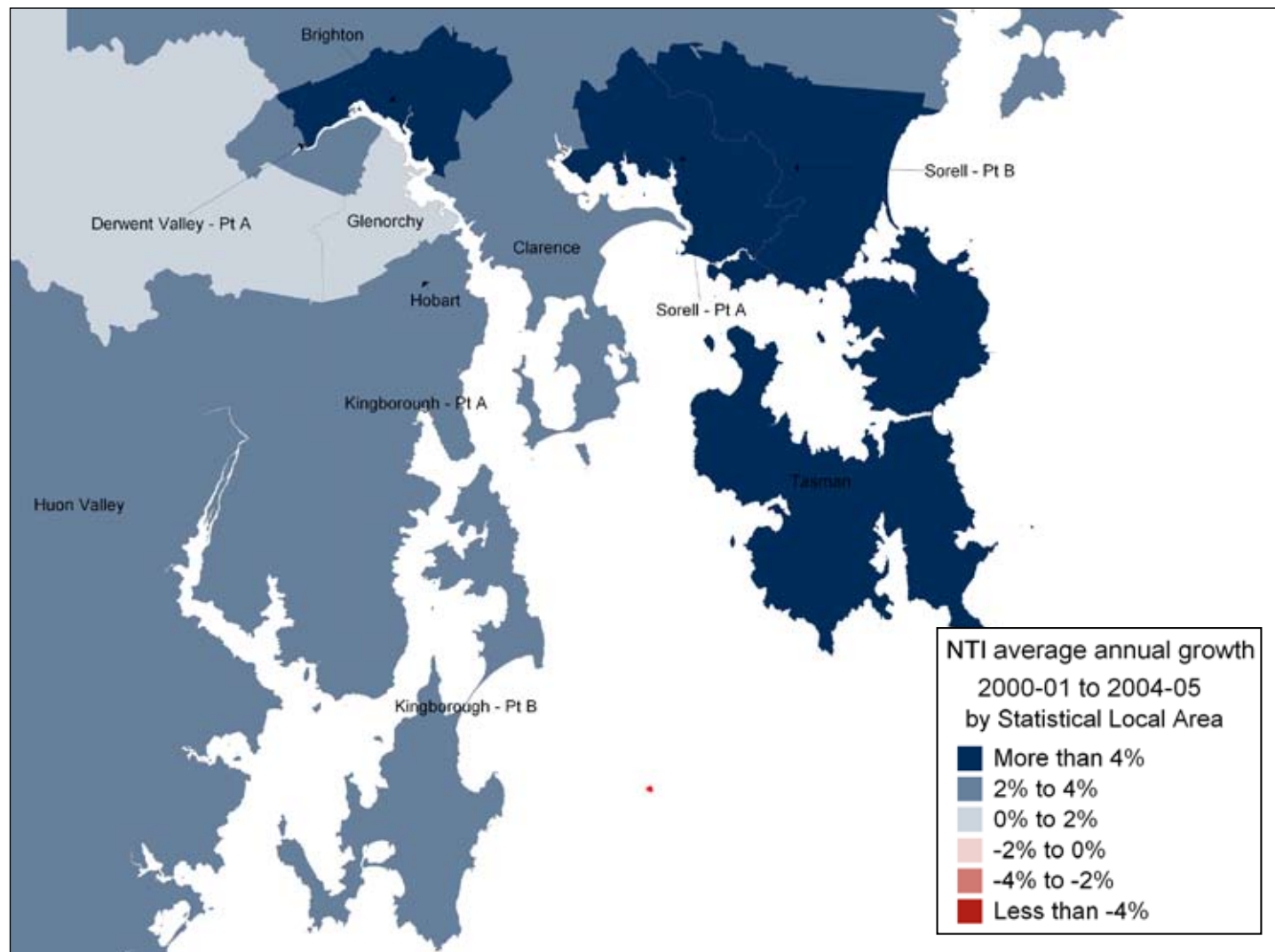
Number of taxable individuals average annual growth by statistical local area, Hobart, 2000–01 to 2004–05



Much of the area around Hobart grew at more than 2 per cent per annum, with a number of SLAs exceeding a 4 per cent growth rate.

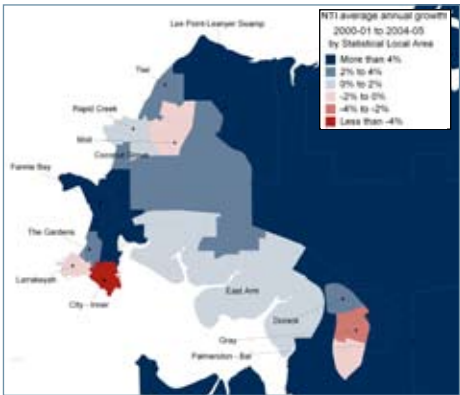






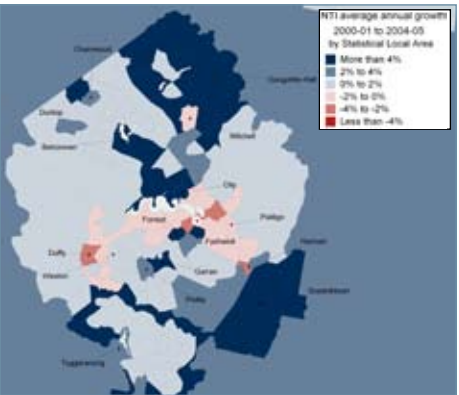


Number of taxable individuals average annual growth by statistical local area, Darwin, 2000–01 to 2004–05



The strongest NTI growth in Darwin was in the SLAs close to the city centre, in Fannie Bay, Parap, Stuart Park and Ludmilla.

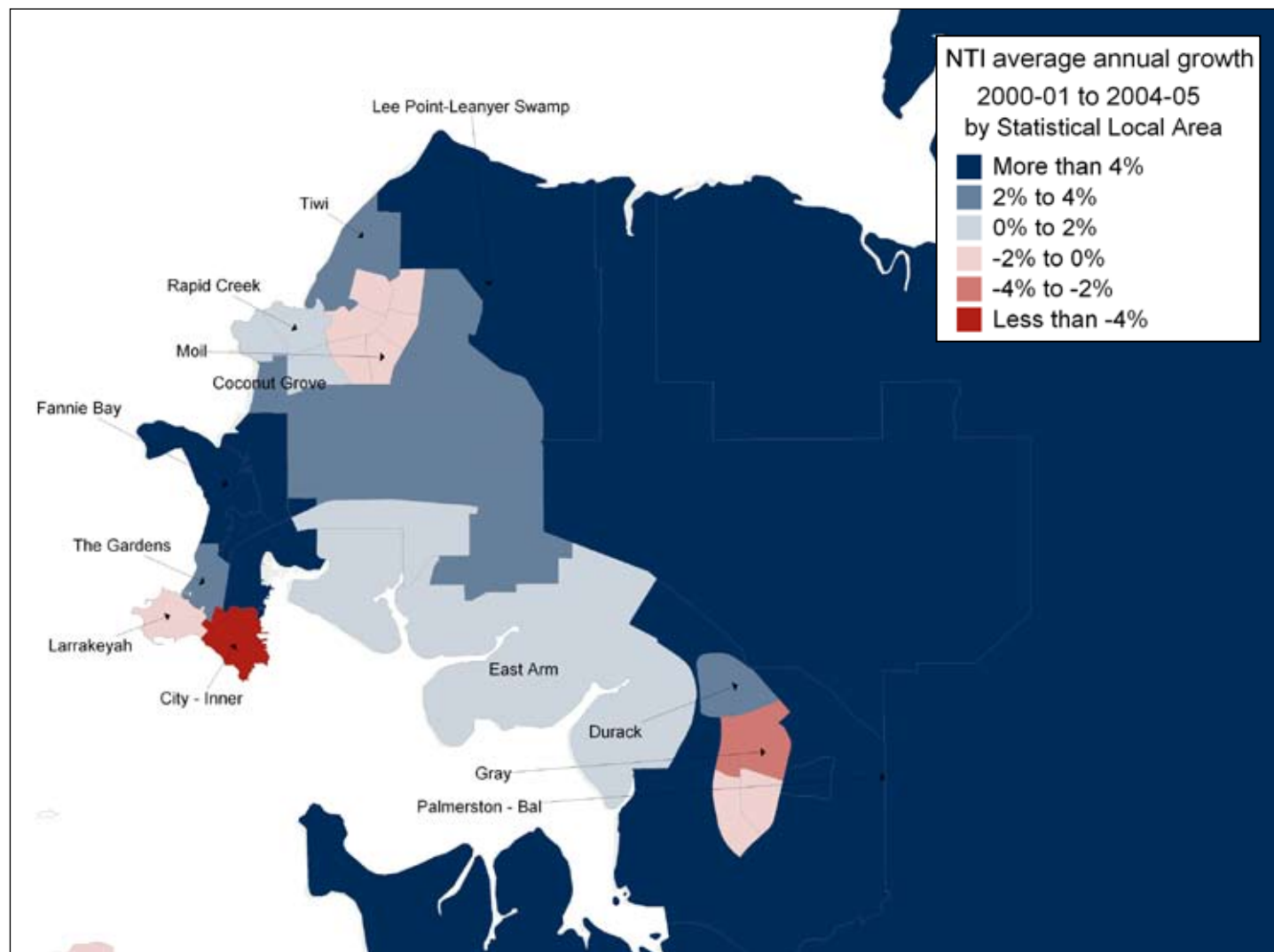
Number of taxable individuals average annual growth by statistical local area, Canberra, 2000–01 to 2004–05

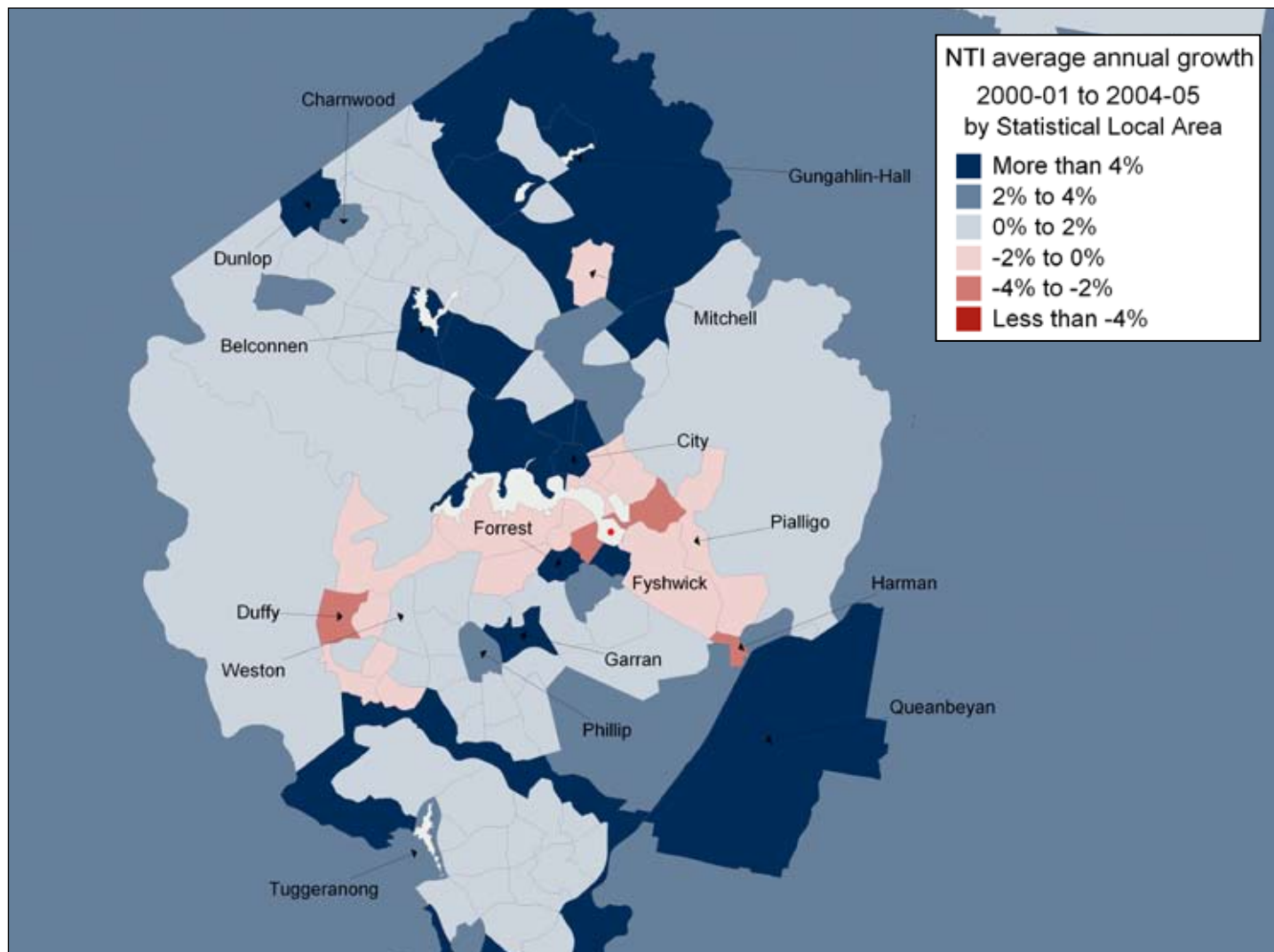


The high growth areas in Canberra included Dunlop and Gungahlin, both of which were developing suburban areas.

Queanbeyan (NSW) also experienced strong growth over the period of 4.4 per cent.







# Regional Economic Growth in Australia, 1982 to 2005

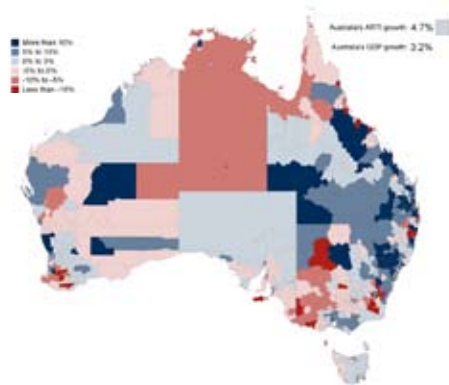
## ARTI growth, Australia, by Statistical Local Area, 1981–82 to 2004–05

The following maps show aggregate real taxable income growth (ARTI) growth in Australia for each year from 1981–82 to 2004–05. The blue colour represents positive growth, the red represents negative growth. The darker the colour, the more extreme the change.

For the period 1981–82 to 1990–91, ARTI growth was calculated by Local Government Area (LGA). From 1991–92 onwards, the ARTI growth is mapped using SLAs.

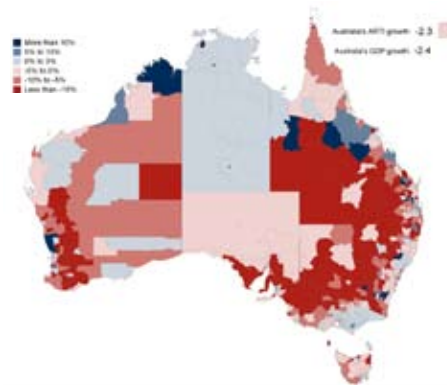
Note: Large areas in central Australia typically have very low populations. Maps can give undue prominence to these areas.

### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 1980–81 to 1981–82



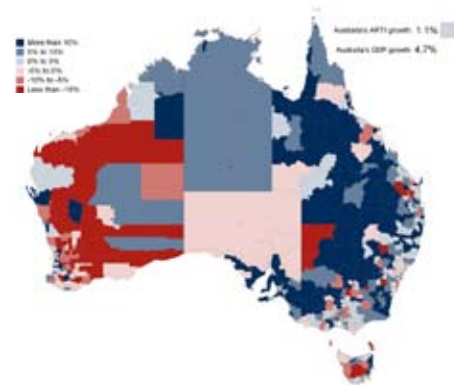
The strongest areas of ARTI growth between 1980–81 and 1981–82 was around mining regions, including Cobar, Central Queensland and the Hunter Valley. Mixed growth rates in the agricultural regions reflect seasonal conditions.

### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 1981–82 to 1982–83



The growth rates in 1982–83 show a big difference from the previous year's rates. Many areas were experiencing negative growth reflecting the effect of drought, particularly in the wheat belt areas. The cities were also affected, but this was more likely to be due to the world recession of the early 1980s than drought impacts.

### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 1982–83 to 1983–84



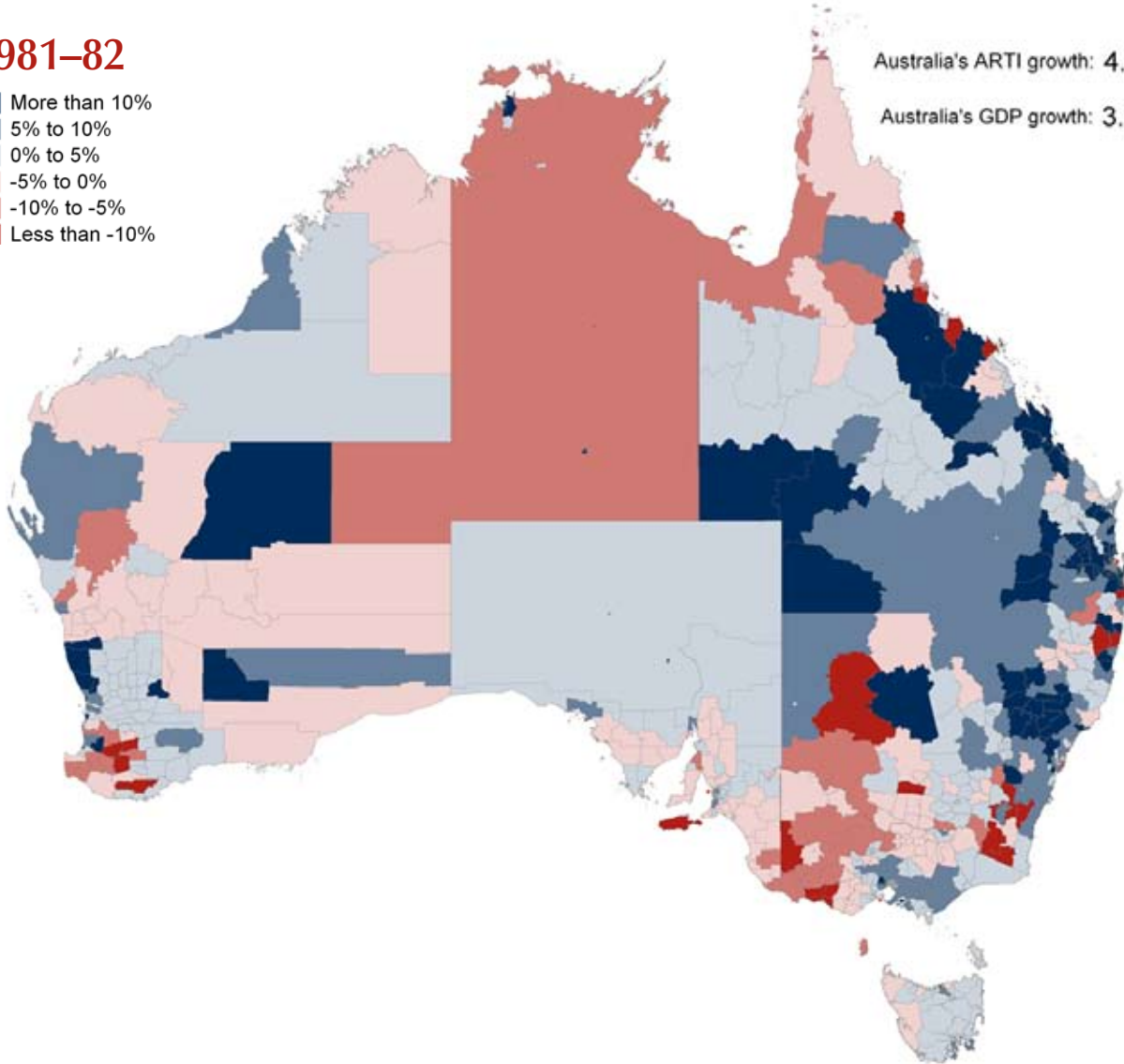
In 1983–84, large parts of Australia show growth rates very different to those in the previous year. In Queensland, NSW and Victoria, many of the inland LGAs with very high negative growth in the previous year were demonstrating very high positive growth as the drought broke. Some of the inland LGAs in WA still had strong negative ARTI growth.

## 1981-82

- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

Australia's ARTI growth: 4.7%

Australia's GDP growth: 3.2%

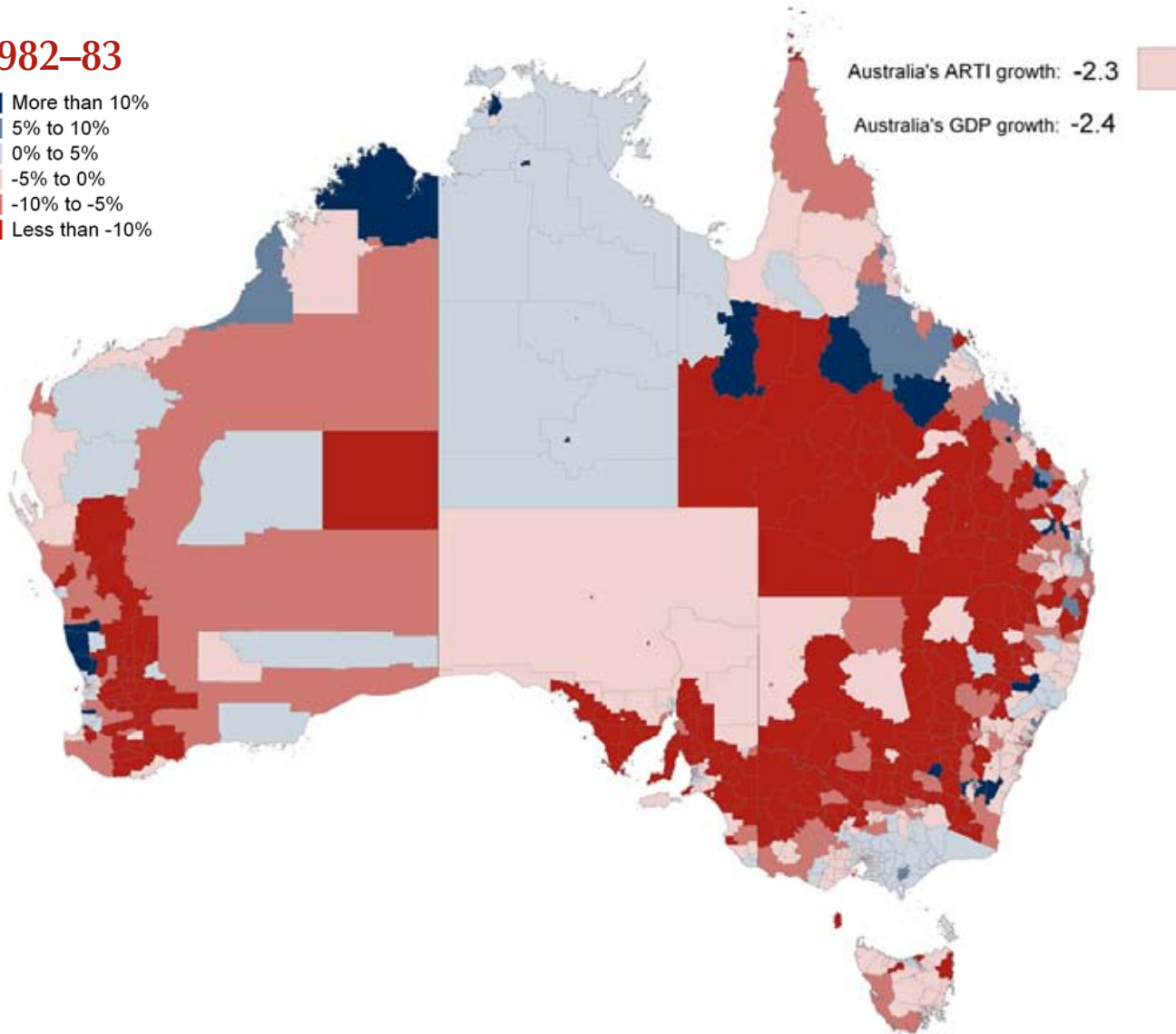


1982-83

- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

Australia's ARTI growth: -2.3

Australia's GDP growth: -2.4

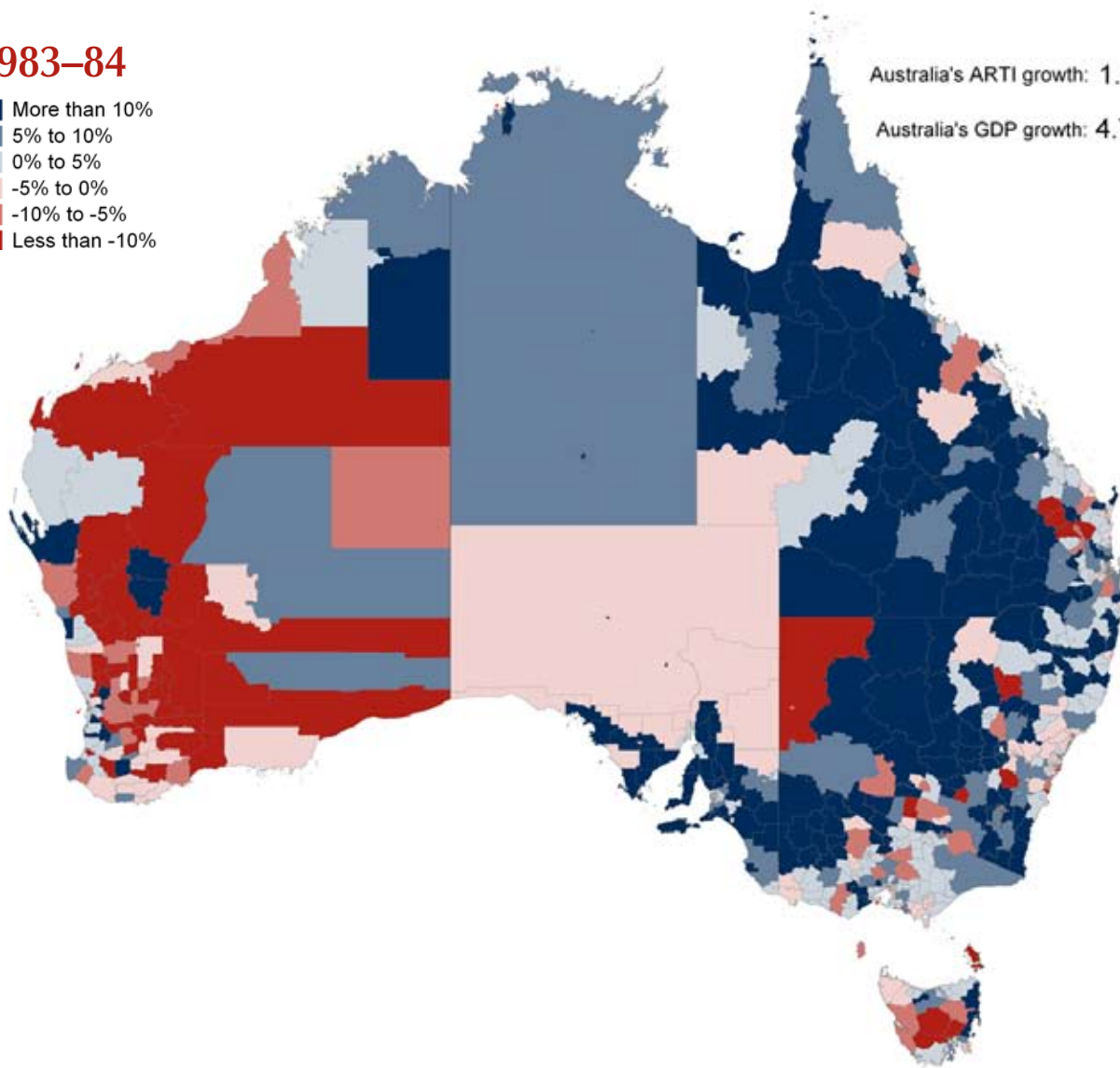


1983–84

- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

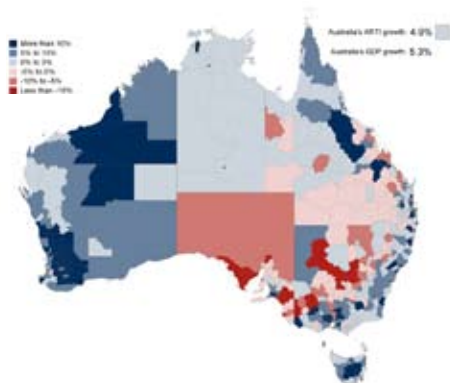
Australia's ARTI growth: 1.1%

Australia's GDP growth: 4.7%



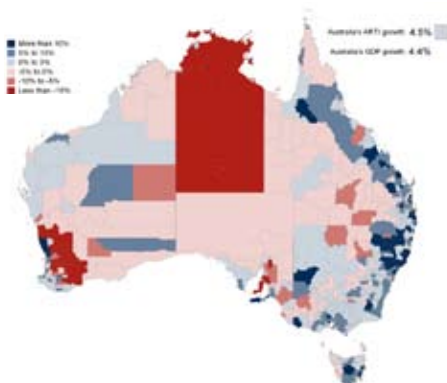


### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 1983–84 to 1984–85



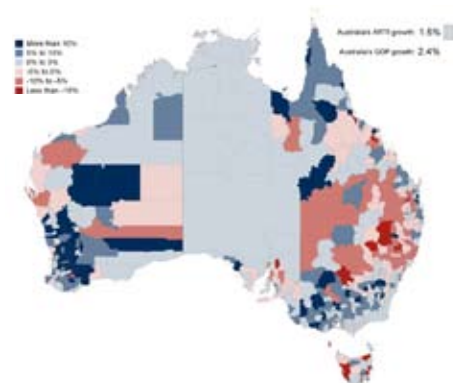
In 1984–85, the cities and mining areas were generally recovering, but the regional areas had mixed growth, ie some positive and some negative. South Australia had a lot of negative growth, with most of the positive growth clustered around Adelaide. LGAs in other states and territories (WA, Tasmania and the NT) were generally experiencing positive growth.

### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 1984–85 to 1985–86



In 1985–86, the ARTI growth in eastern coastal areas was generally positive, with large areas of negative growth inland, particularly in NT, WA and Queensland.

### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 1985–86 to 1986–87



In 1986–87, the WA wheat belt again showed strong positive growth, in contrast to the decline the year before. The relatively poor growth in northern NSW and southern Queensland corresponds with a fall in world cotton prices.

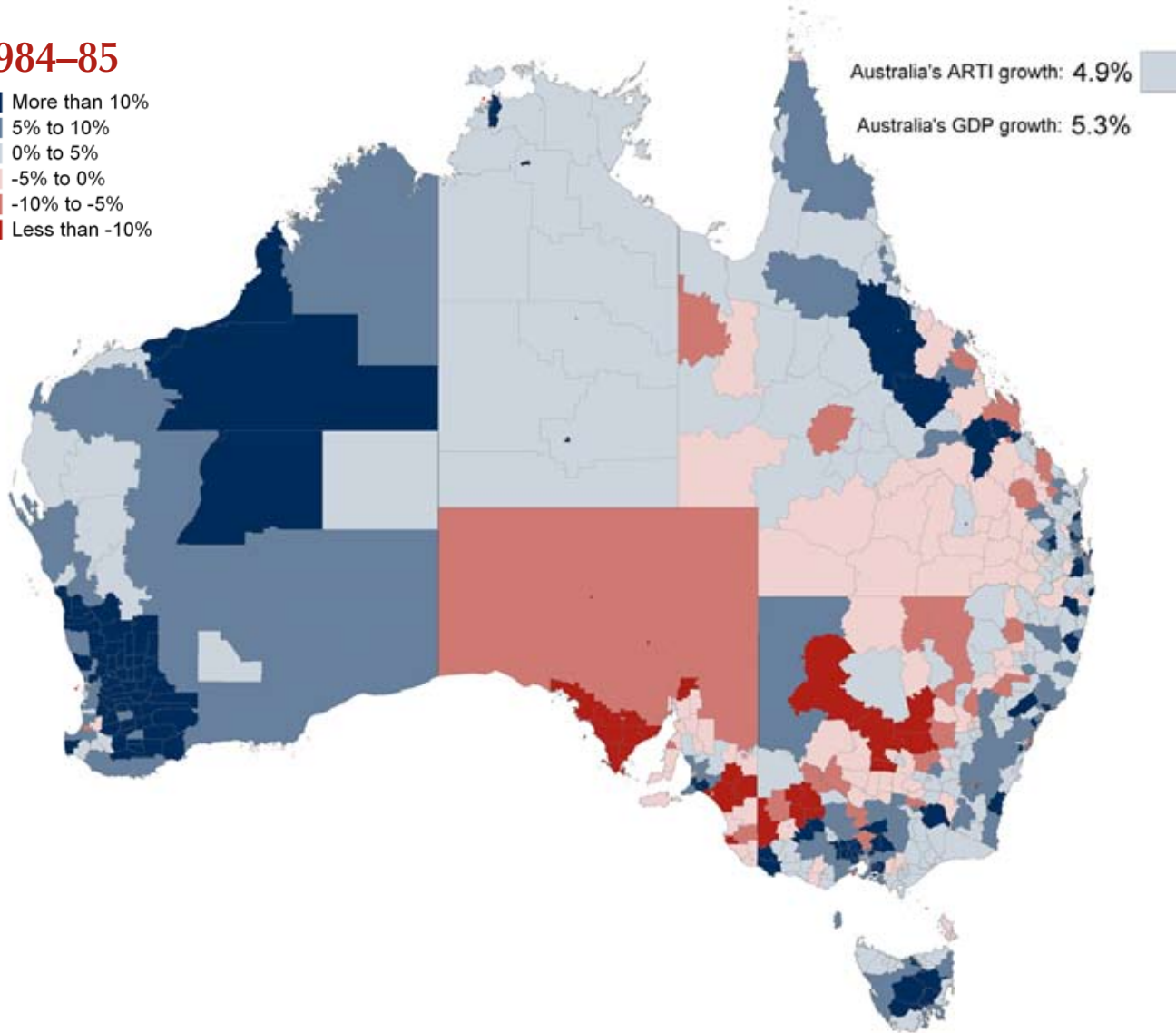


## 1984-85

- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

Australia's ARTI growth: 4.9%

Australia's GDP growth: 5.3%

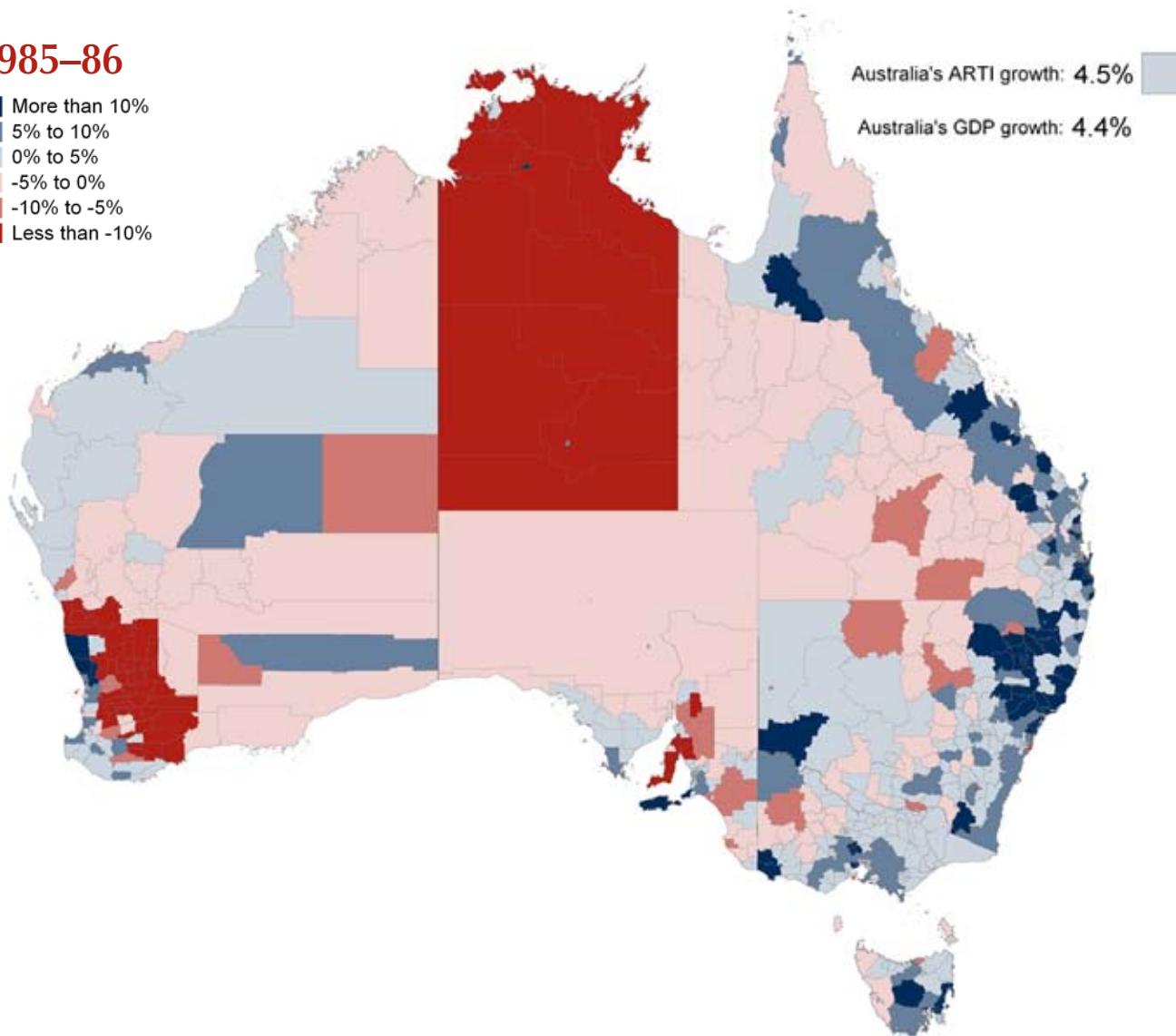


1985–86

- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

Australia's ARTI growth: 4.5%

Australia's GDP growth: 4.4%

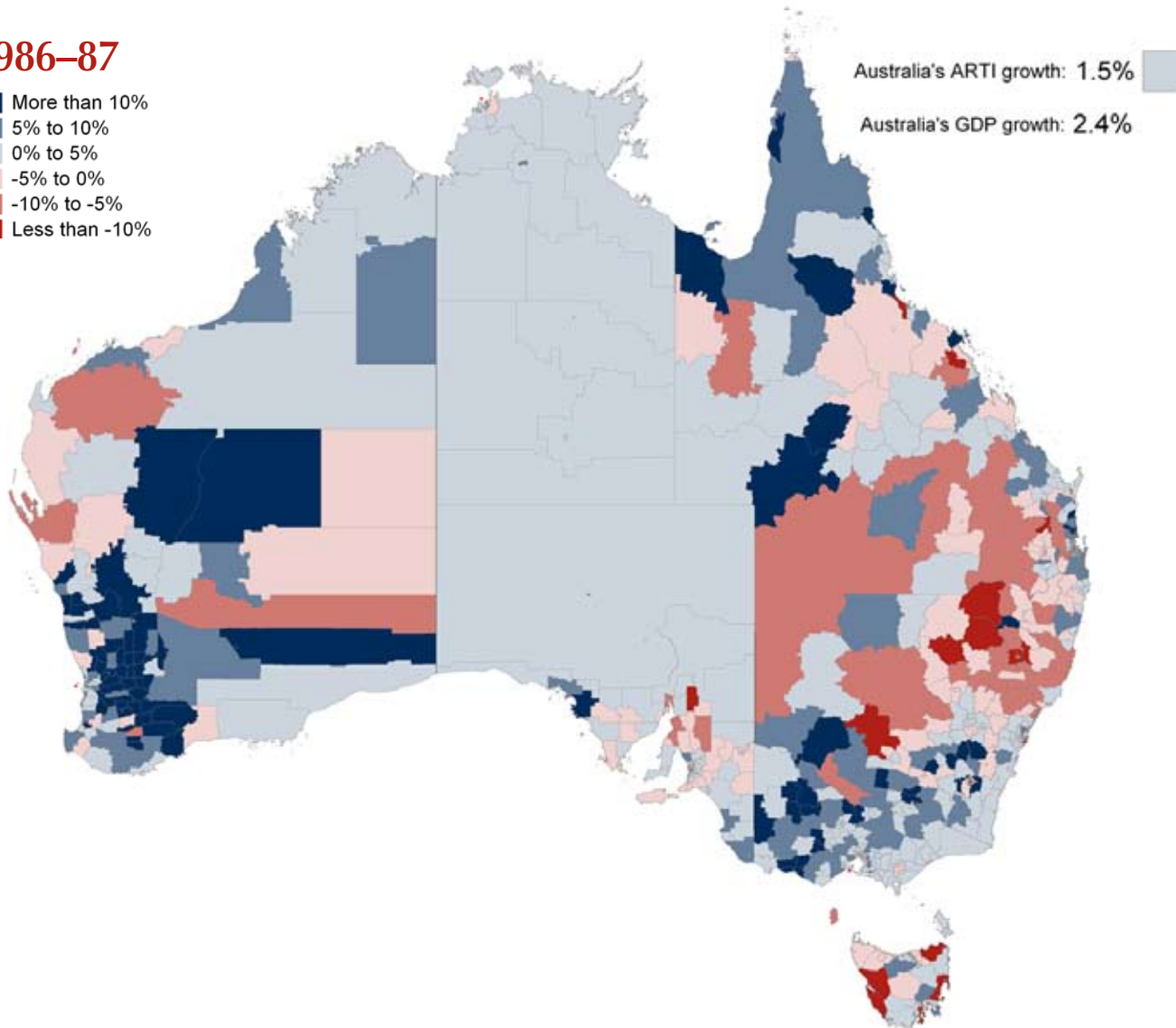


1986–87

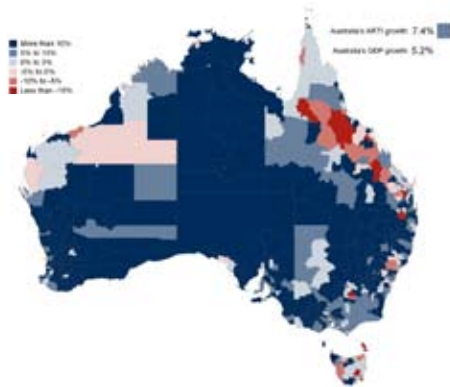
- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

Australia's ARTI growth: 1.5%

Australia's GDP growth: 2.4%



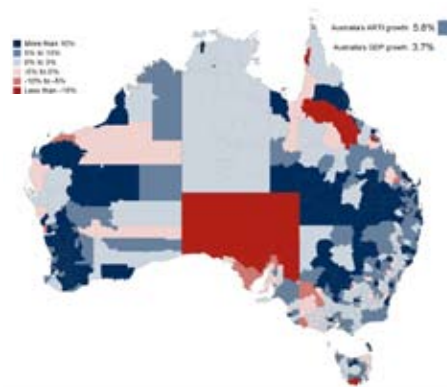
### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 1986–87 to 1987–88



In 1987–88, Most LGAs were doing well in terms of ARTI growth, although there was notable negative growth in north Queensland and the Hunter Valley. This coincided with a decrease in world coal prices. At the same time, the Australian dollar began to recover after reaching a low against the US in 1987. This also might have impacted other mineral areas, such as the Pilbara and Mt Isa.

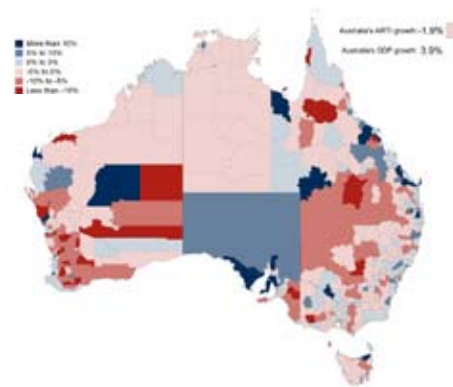
In the Northern Territory, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Alice Springs were experiencing negative ARTI growth.

### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 1987–88 to 1988–89



In 1988–89, the strong growth of the previous year continued in many SLAs, particularly in Queensland, NSW and WA.

### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 1988–89 to 1989–90



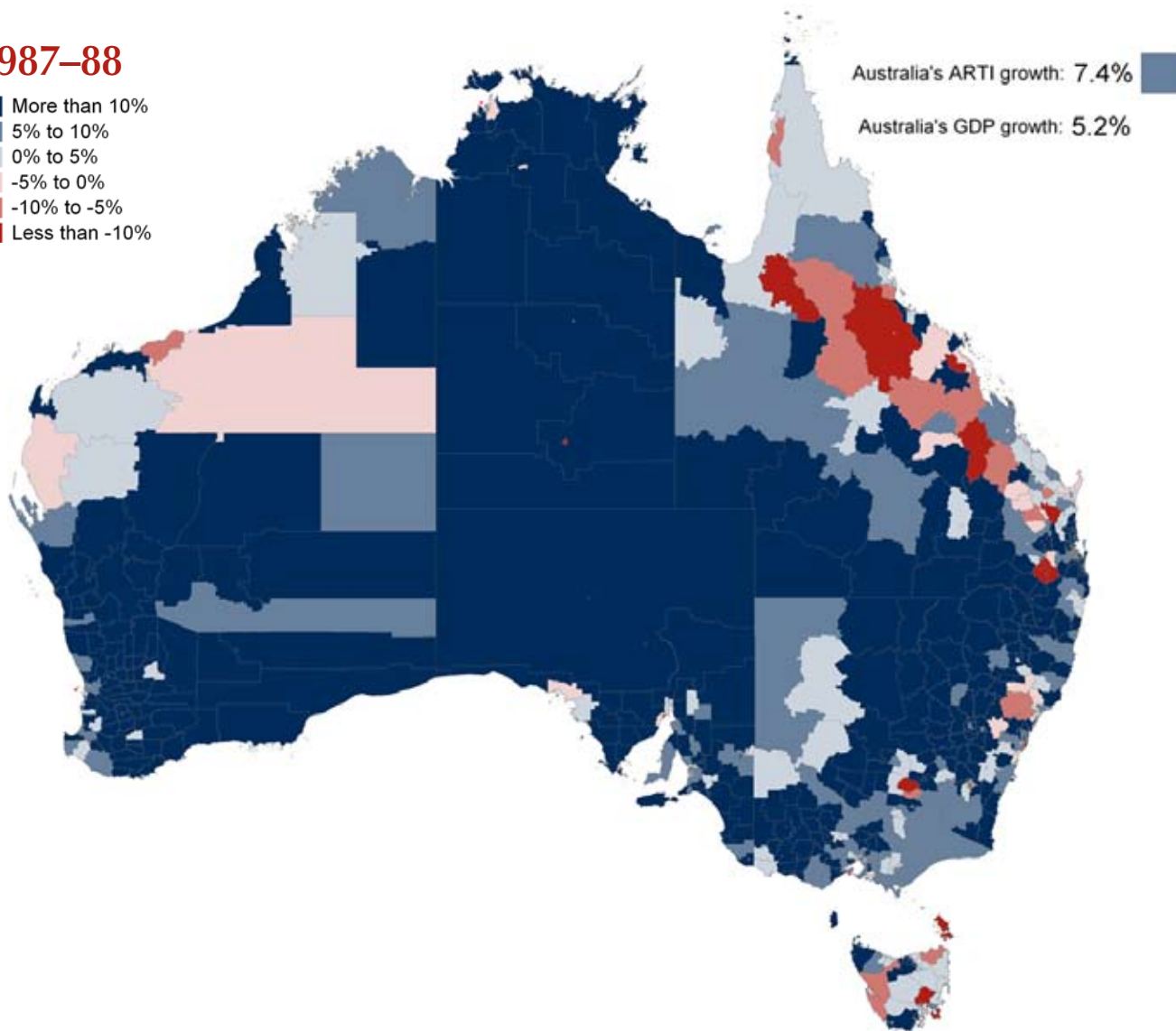
In 1989–90, negative growth was more widespread compared with the previous years, due to the onset of the recession. The WA wheat belt and western NSW and Queensland were experiencing the effects of low wool and wheat prices.

1987-88

- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

Australia's ARTI growth: 7.4%

Australia's GDP growth: 5.2%

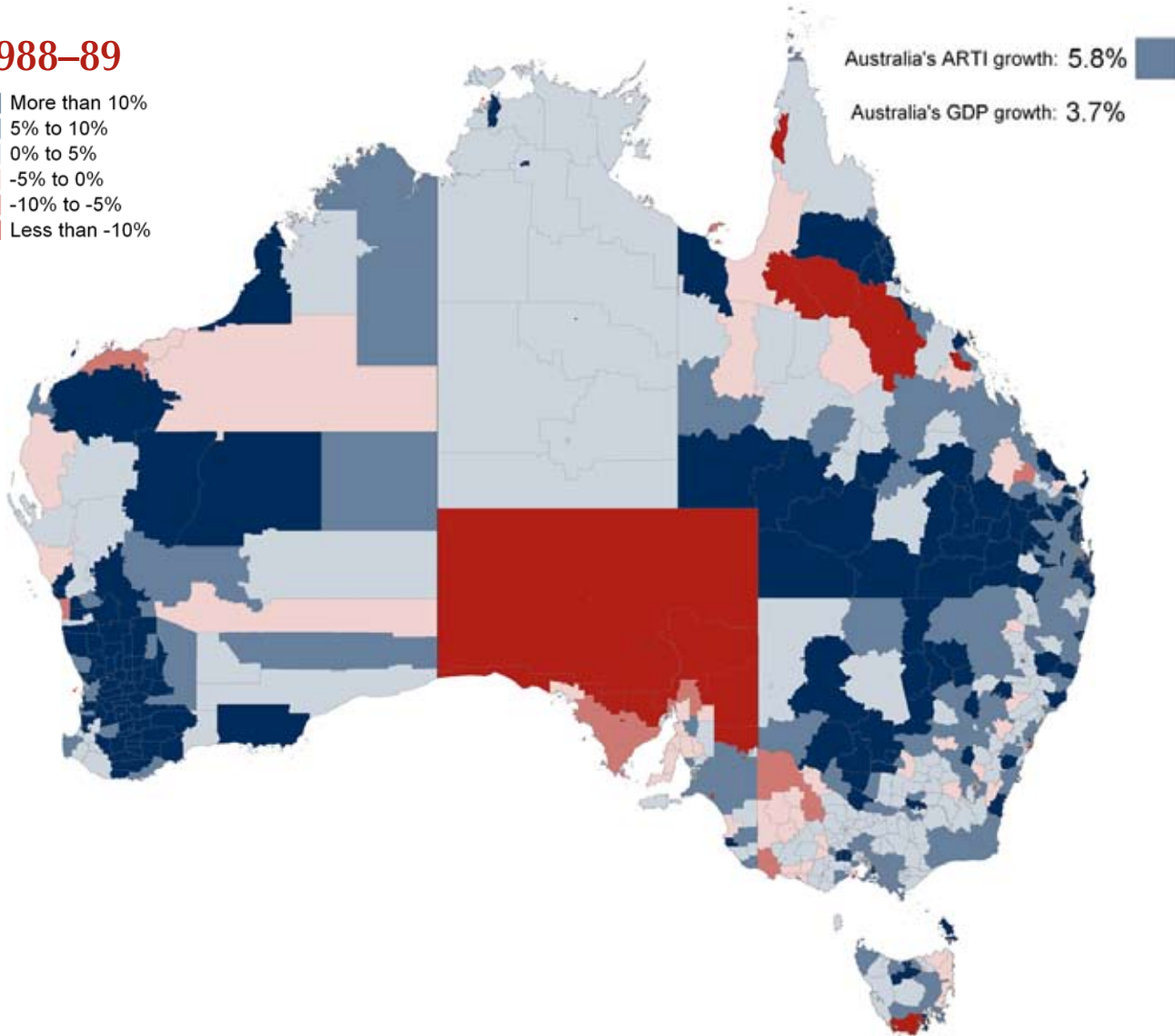


1988–89

- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

Australia's ARTI growth: 5.8%

Australia's GDP growth: 3.7%



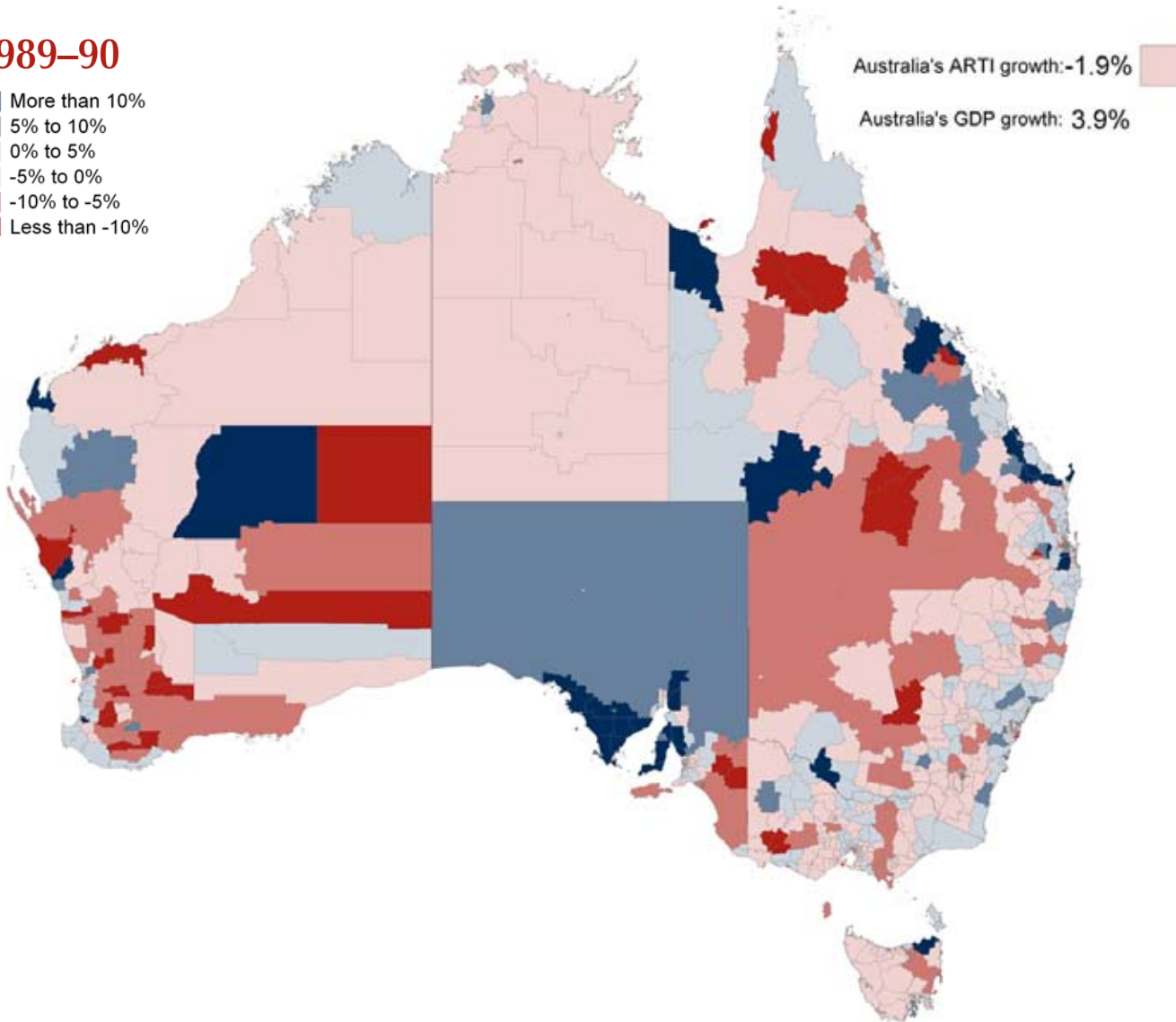


1989–90

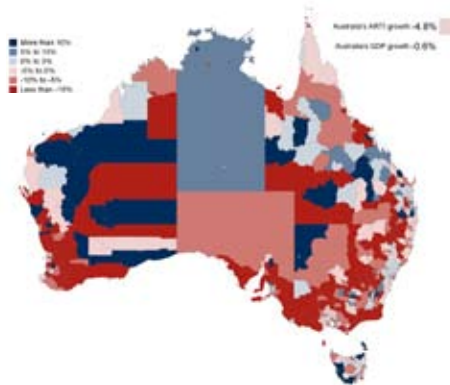
- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

Australia's ARTI growth: -1.9%

Australia's GDP growth: 3.9%

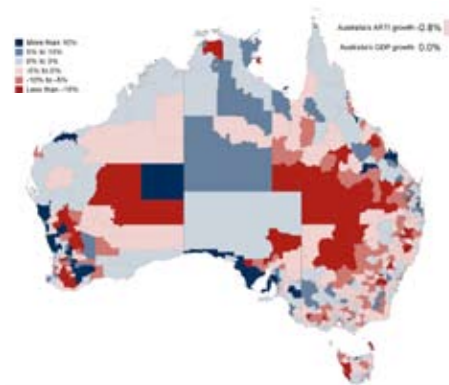


### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 1989–90 to 1990–91



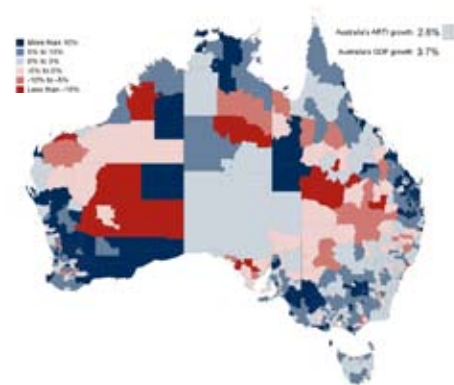
In 1990–91, the recession deepened and rural commodity prices were affected. Many LGAs experienced extreme negative ARTI growth.

### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 1990–91 to 1991–92



From 1991–92 onwards, the data is in SLA form, rather than LGAs. This means that some of the previously aggregated areas (such as a large part of the NT) can be seen in a more disaggregated form for the rest of the maps in this series.

### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 1991–92 to 1992–93



In 1992–93, Australia was beginning to climb out of the recession. There was more positive growth than in 1991–92, and this is particularly noticeable in the eastern states.

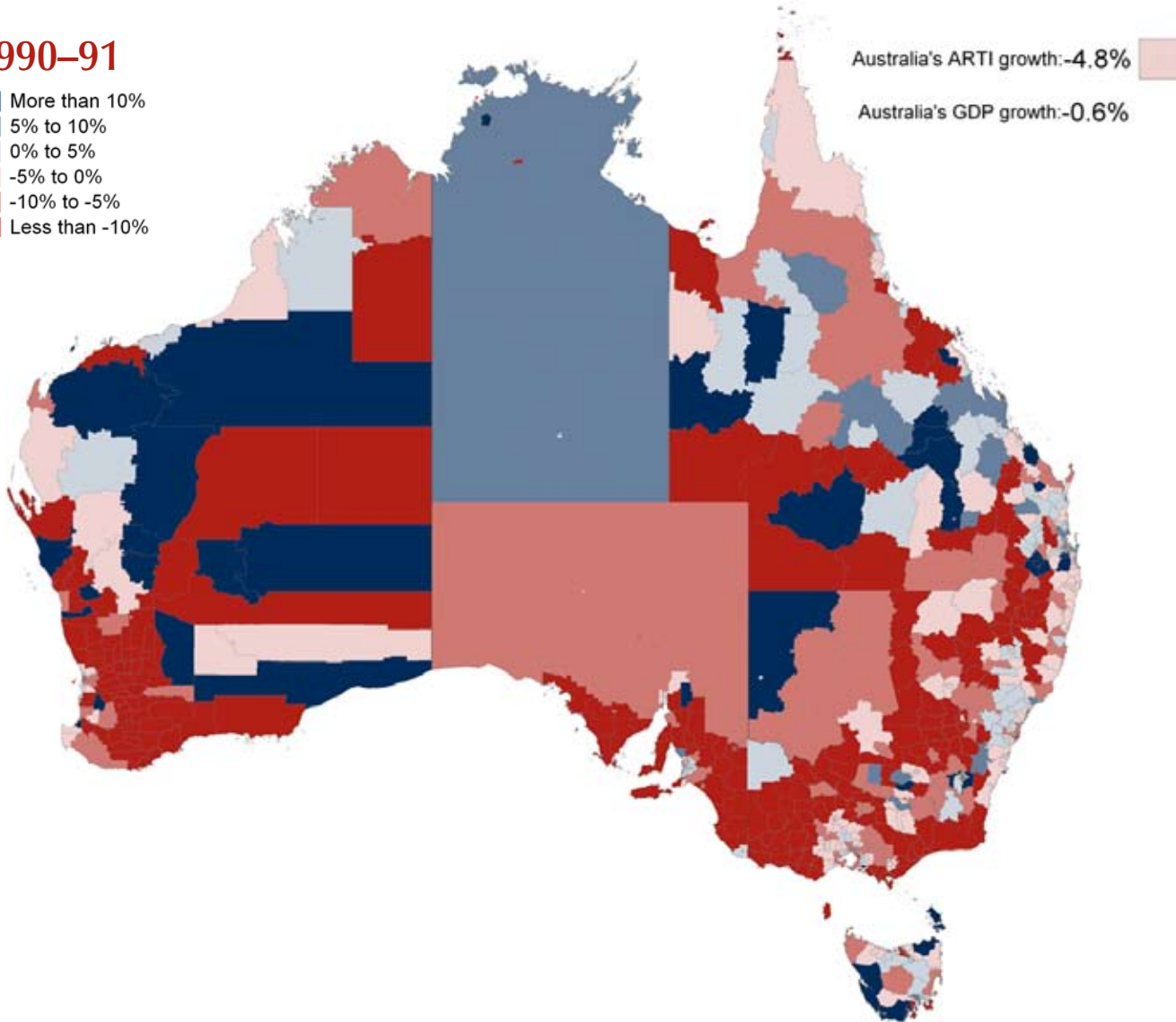


1990-91

- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

Australia's ARTI growth: -4,8%

Australia's GDP growth: -0,6%

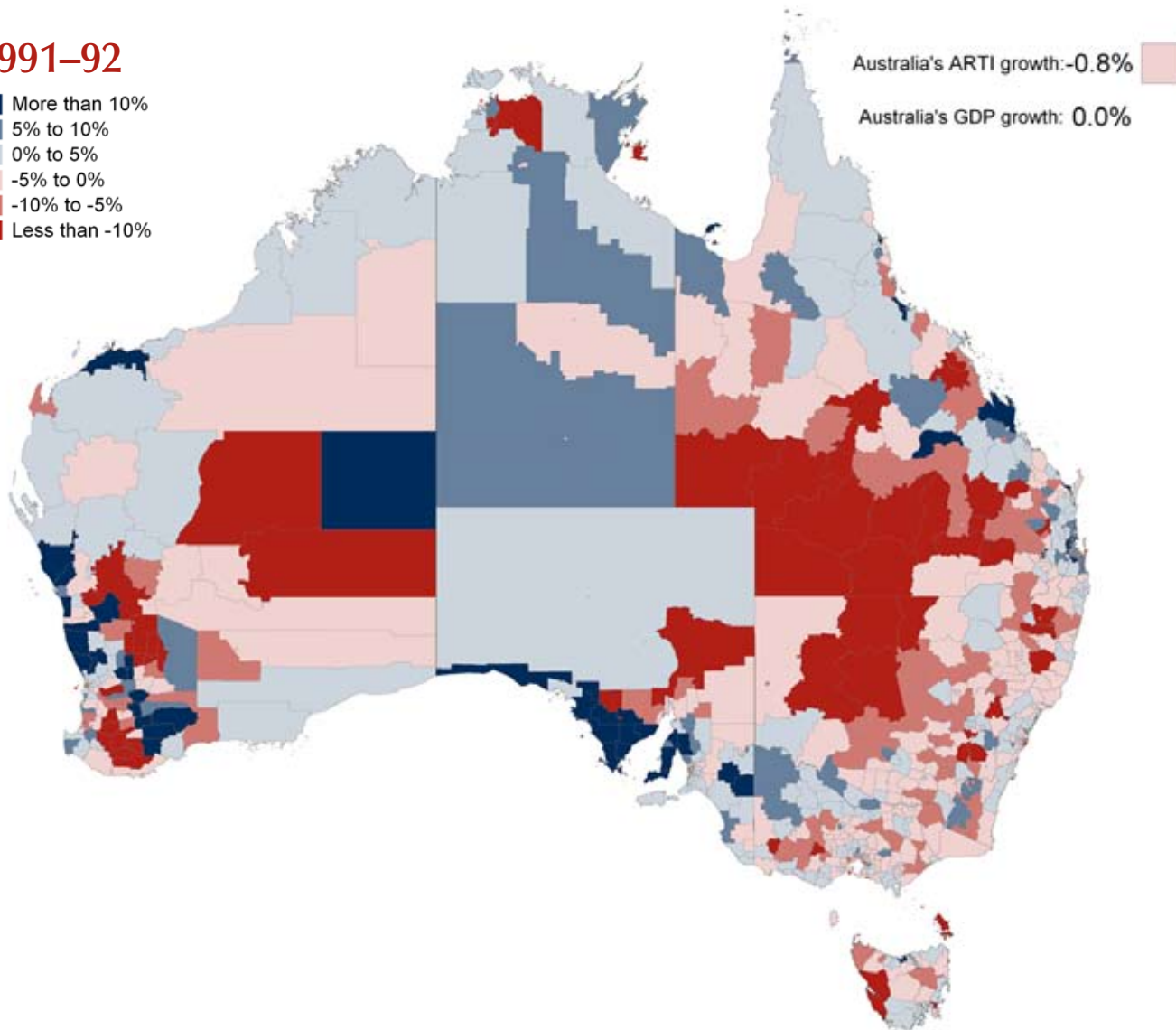


1991-92

- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

Australia's ARTI growth: -0.8%

Australia's GDP growth: 0.0%

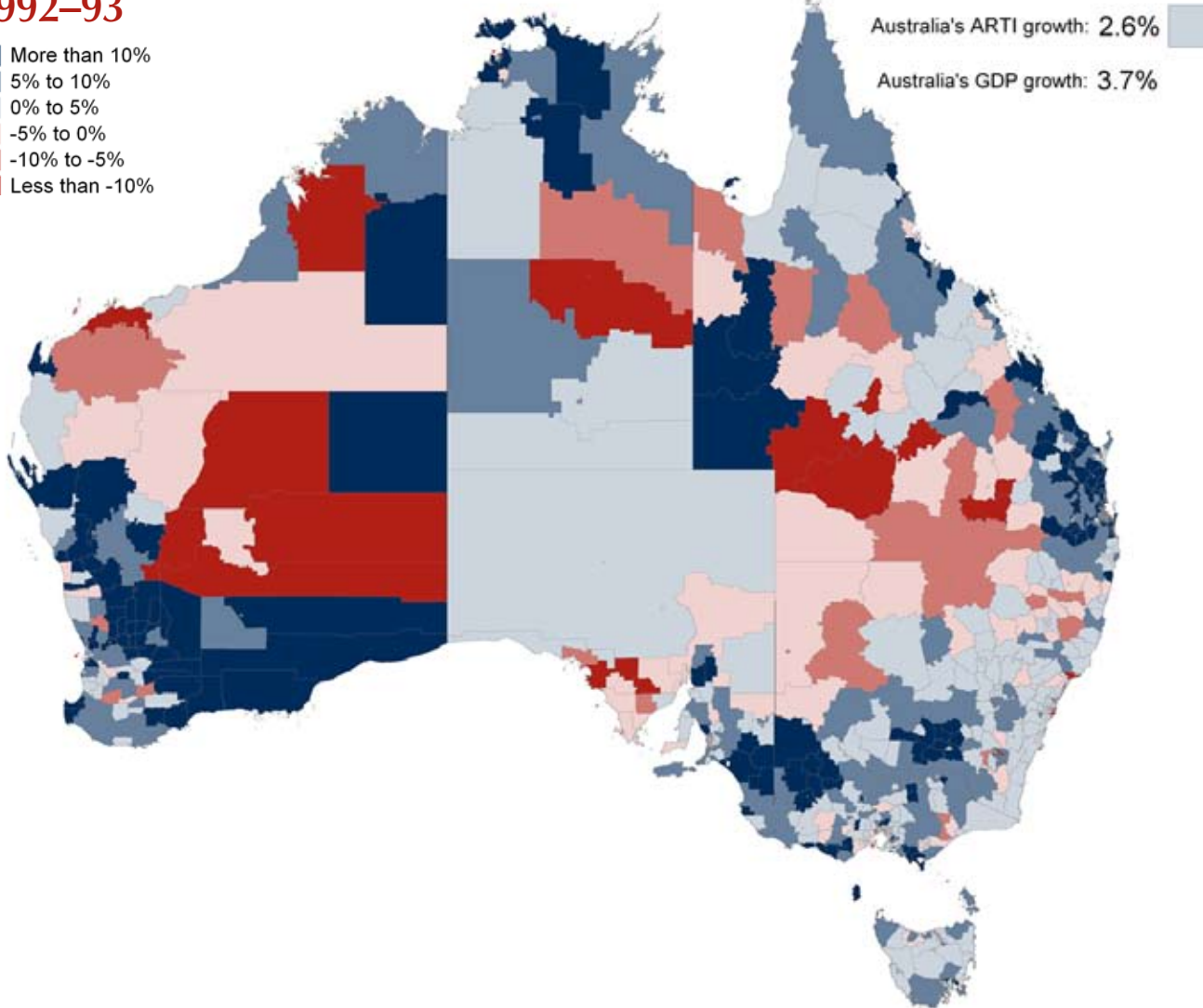


1992-93

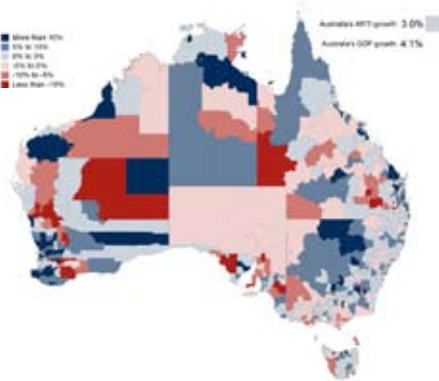
- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

Australia's ARTI growth: 2.6%

Australia's GDP growth: 3.7%

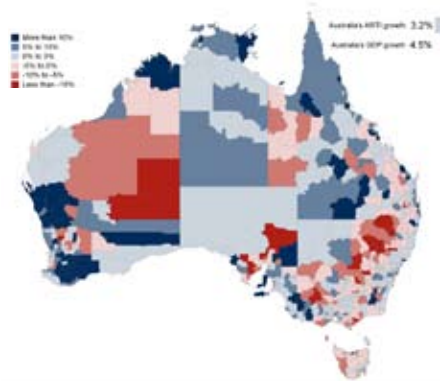


### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 1992–93 to 1993–94



In 1993–94 areas that grew strongly included coastal Queensland and southwest WA. Eastern agricultural regions had mixed results. Strong growth for the Australian economy as a whole reflected better conditions in the major cities.

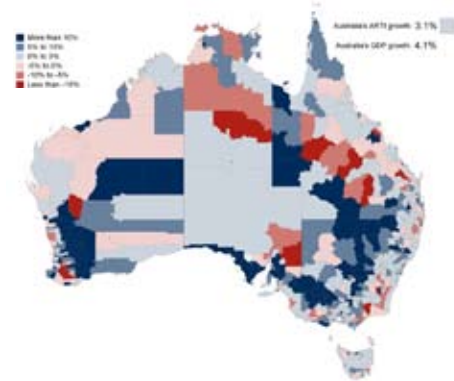
### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 1993–94 to 1994–95



In 1994–95, the drought of the mid-nineties became more widespread. In Queensland, NSW and Victoria there was a belt of negative growth in wheat areas. Most of those SLAs had demonstrated positive growth in the two years prior.

The wheat belt area of WA demonstrated strong positive ARTI growth.

### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 1994–95 to 1995–96



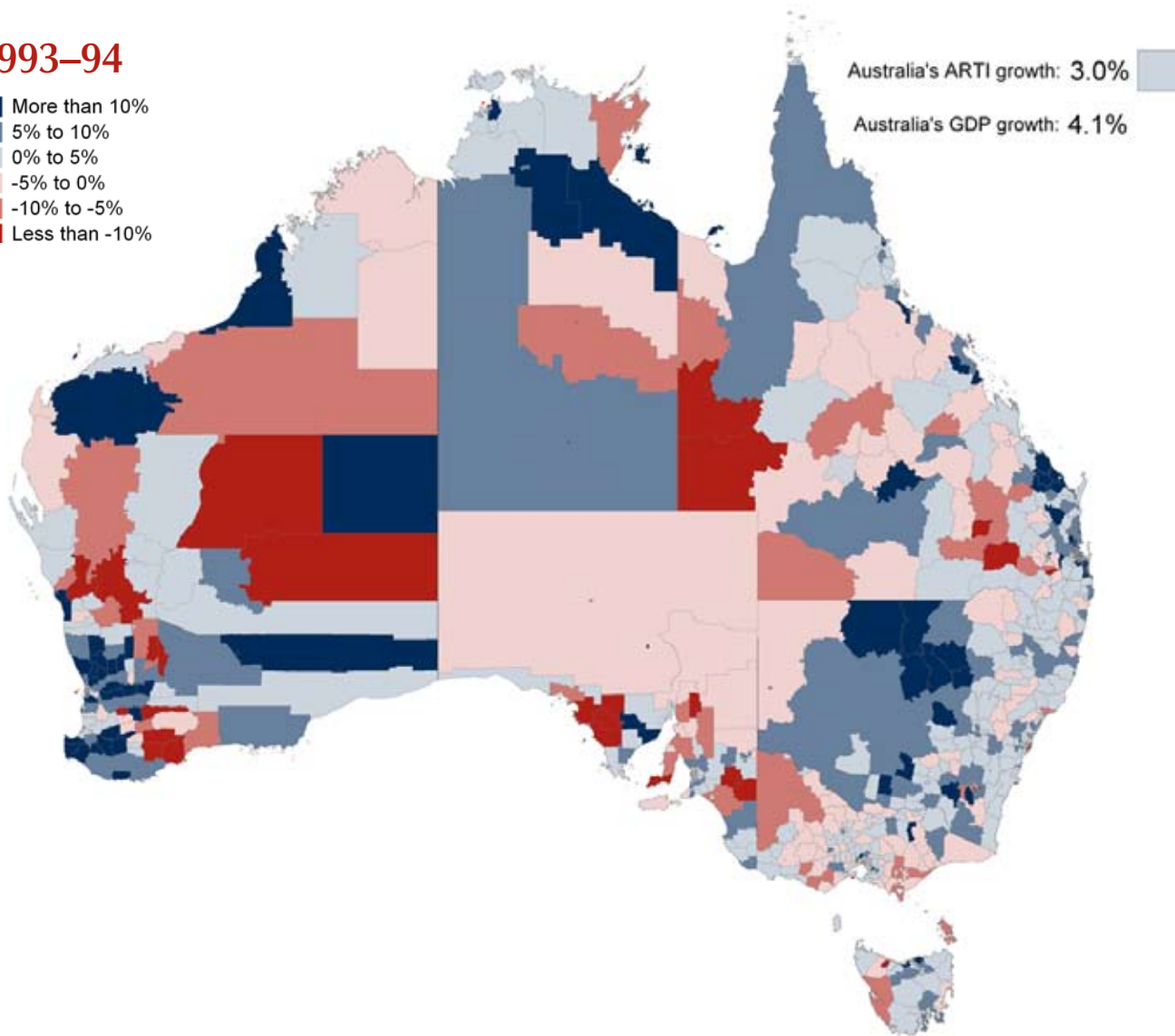
In 1995–96, the drought broke. The belt of SLAs through inland NSW which had experienced negative ARTI growth in 1994–95 grew strongly.

1993–94

- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

Australia's ARTI growth: 3.0%

Australia's GDP growth: 4.1%



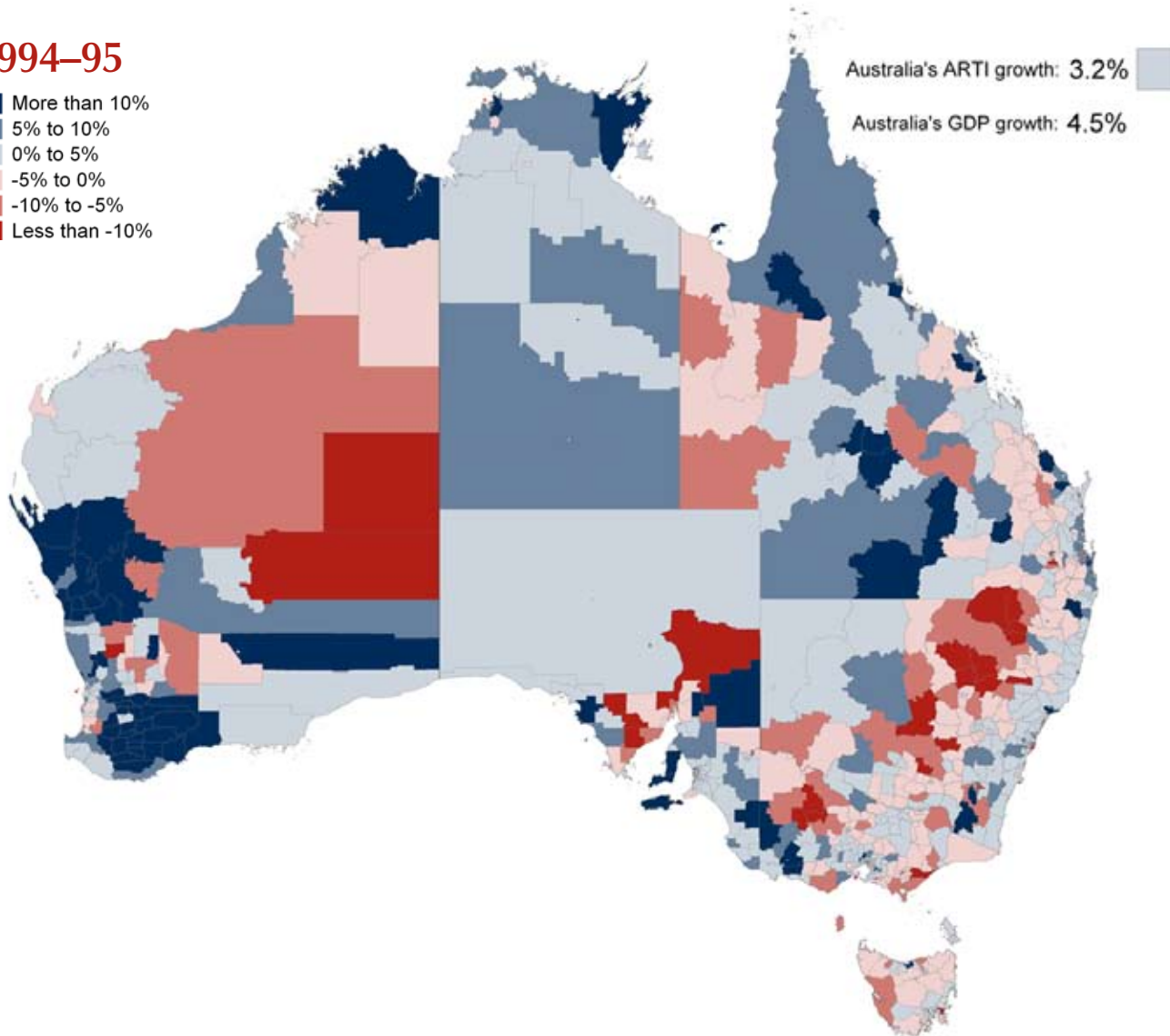


1994-95

- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

Australia's ARTI growth: 3.2%

Australia's GDP growth: 4.5%

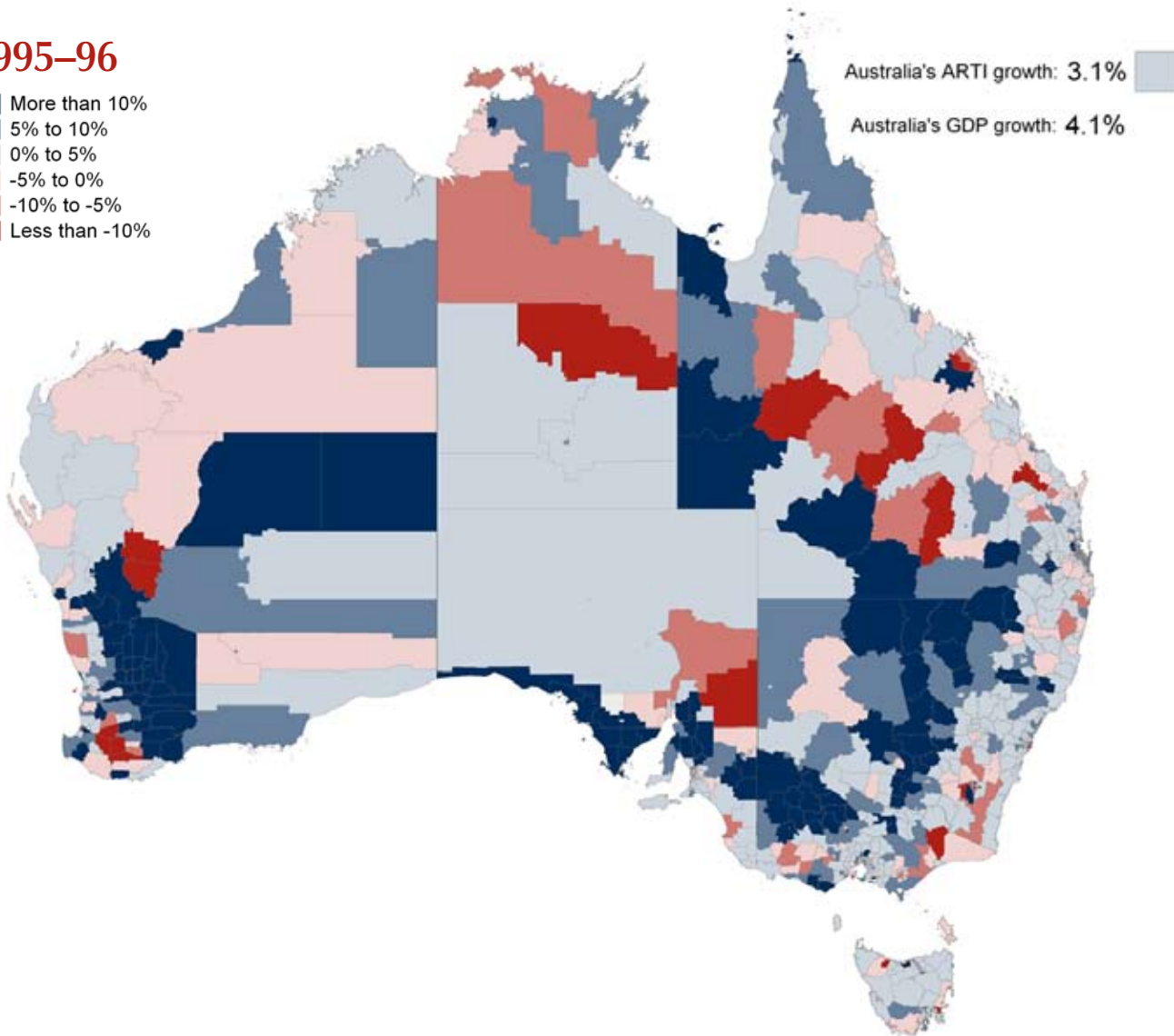


1995–96

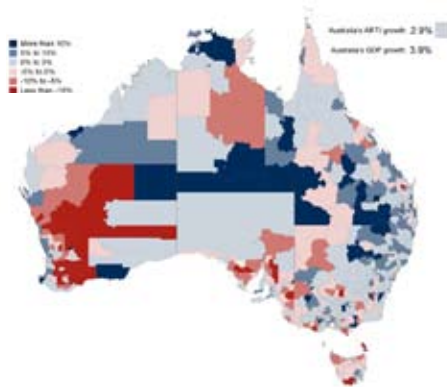
- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

Australia's ARTI growth: 3.1%

Australia's GDP growth: 4.1%

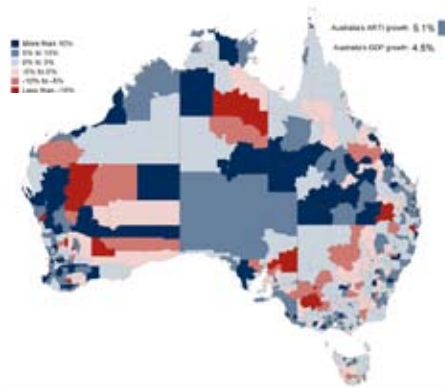


### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 1995–96 to 1996–97



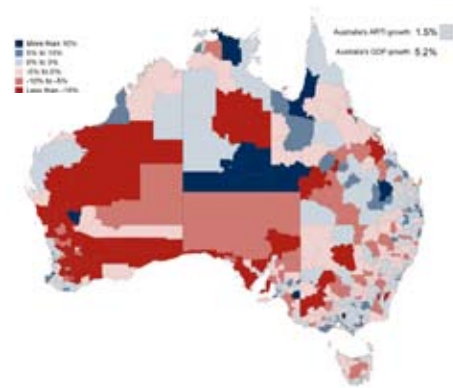
In 1996–97, there was reasonable ARTI growth in most areas. The gold price fell dramatically from 1996, and this was reflected in the WA goldfields slump.

### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 1996–97 to 1997–98



In 1997–98, Queensland experienced some strong growth inland. WA had some positive and some negative growth, with negative growth particularly in the south. Sydney, Brisbane and Perth showed the strongest growth among the capital cities.

### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 1997–98 to 1998–99



In 1998–99, negative growth was more widespread than the previous year. The gold price slump continued, with low commodity prices a reaction to the Asian economic crisis. This was reflected in mining and agricultural areas. Major cities showed moderate growth.

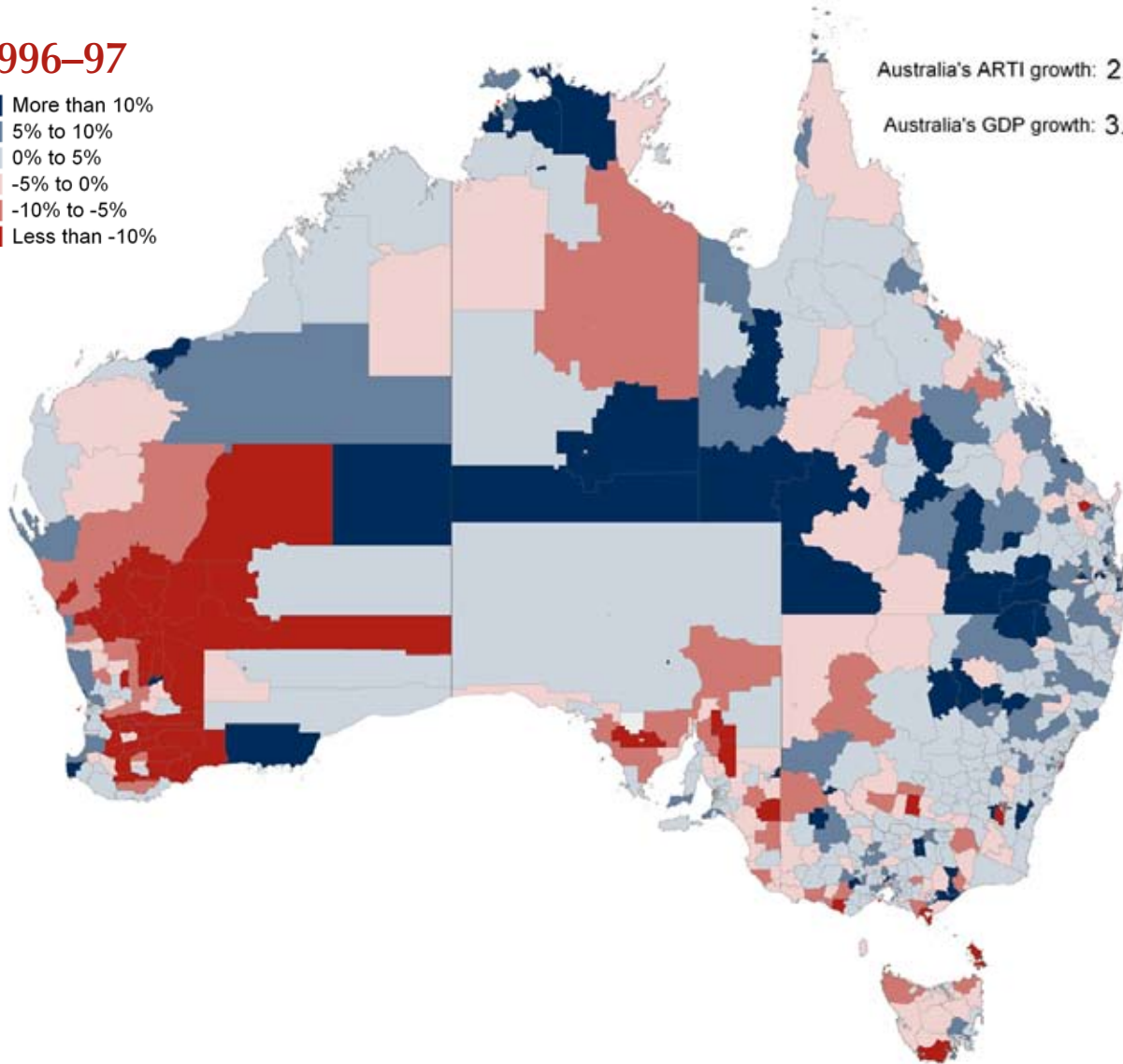


1996–97

- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

Australia's ARTI growth: 2.9%

Australia's GDP growth: 3.9%

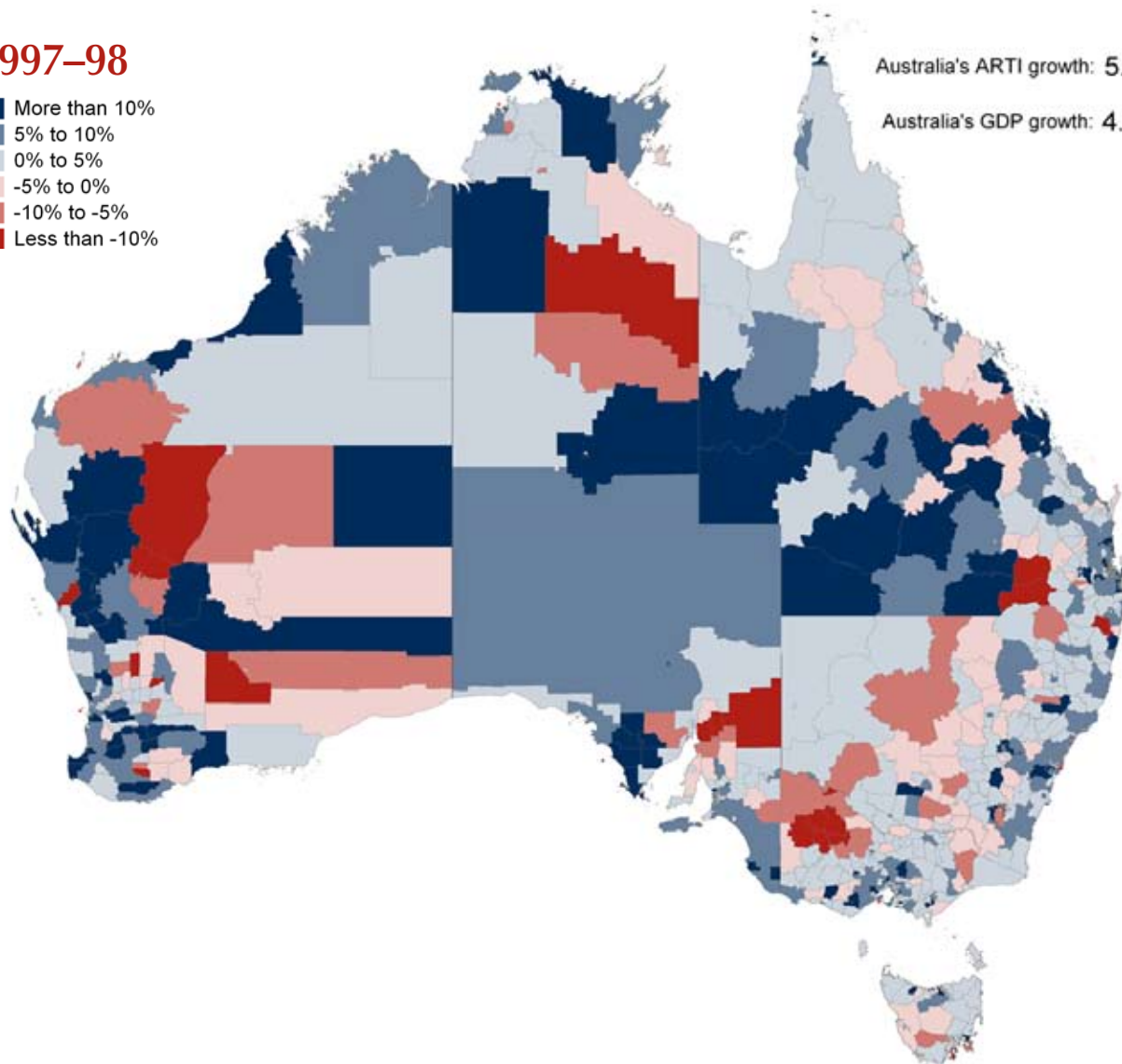


1997-98

- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

Australia's ARTI growth: 5.1%

Australia's GDP growth: 4.5%

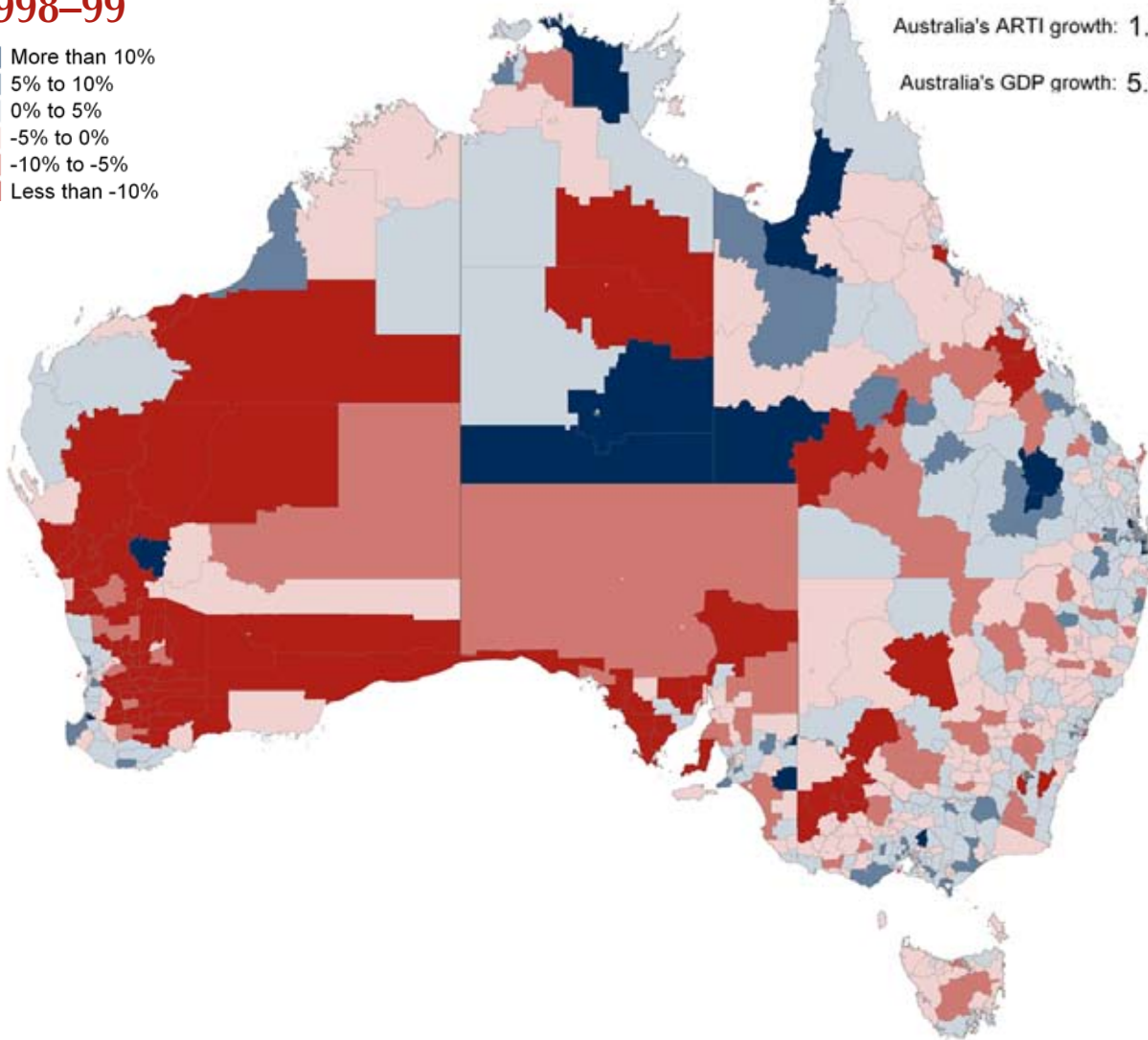


1998–99

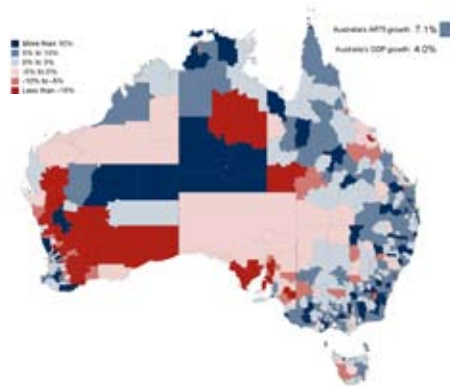
- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

Australia's ARTI growth: 1.5%

Australia's GDP growth: 5.2%

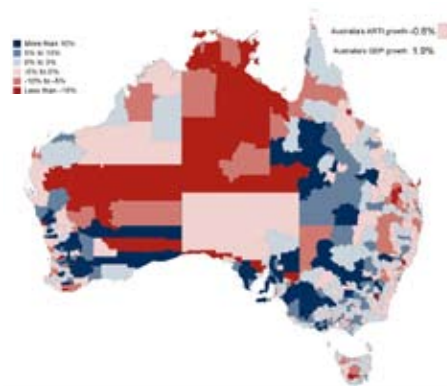


### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 1998–99 to 1999–2000



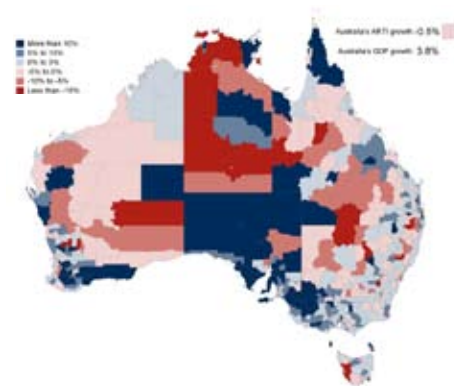
Gold prices remained low from 1996 to 2002, and the WA goldfields continued its period of negative growth. In 1999–2000, other areas were generally doing well. South Australia experienced positive growth mainly in and around Adelaide and around Mt Gambier, with other areas in South Australia having negative growth.

### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 1999–2000 to 2000–2001



In 2000–01, much of the Northern Territory had negative growth. In NSW and Queensland, there was some positive growth inland, but negative growth occurred on the coastline reflecting the economic downturn in the economy as a whole.

### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 2000–2001 to 2001–2002



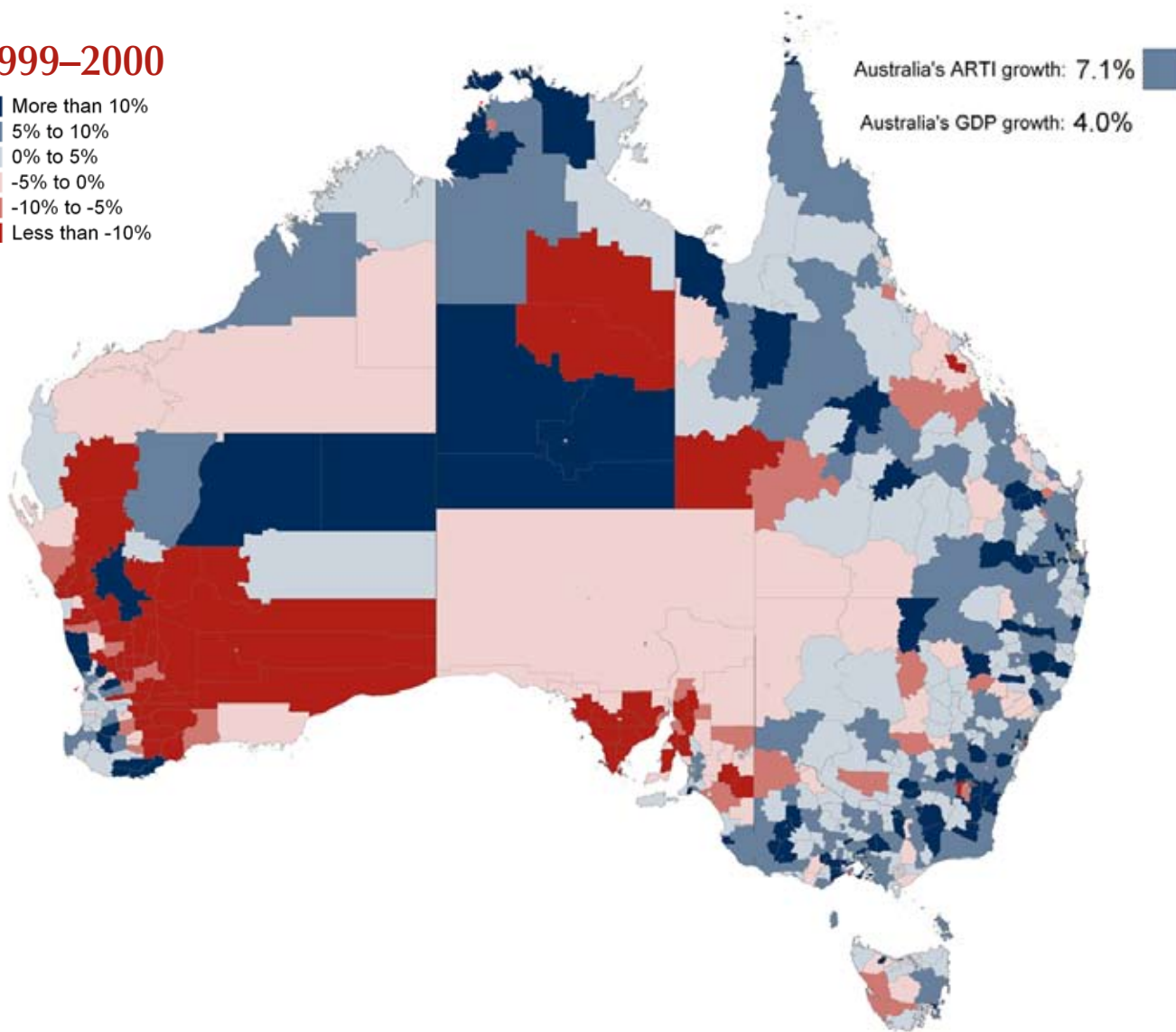
In 2001–02, many South Australian SLAs outside the capital were experiencing high ARTI growth. Inland Queensland and WA had large areas of negative growth, but the WA wheat belt and the Eyre Peninsula in SA demonstrated strong positive growth.

## 1999–2000

- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

Australia's ARTI growth: 7.1%

Australia's GDP growth: 4.0%



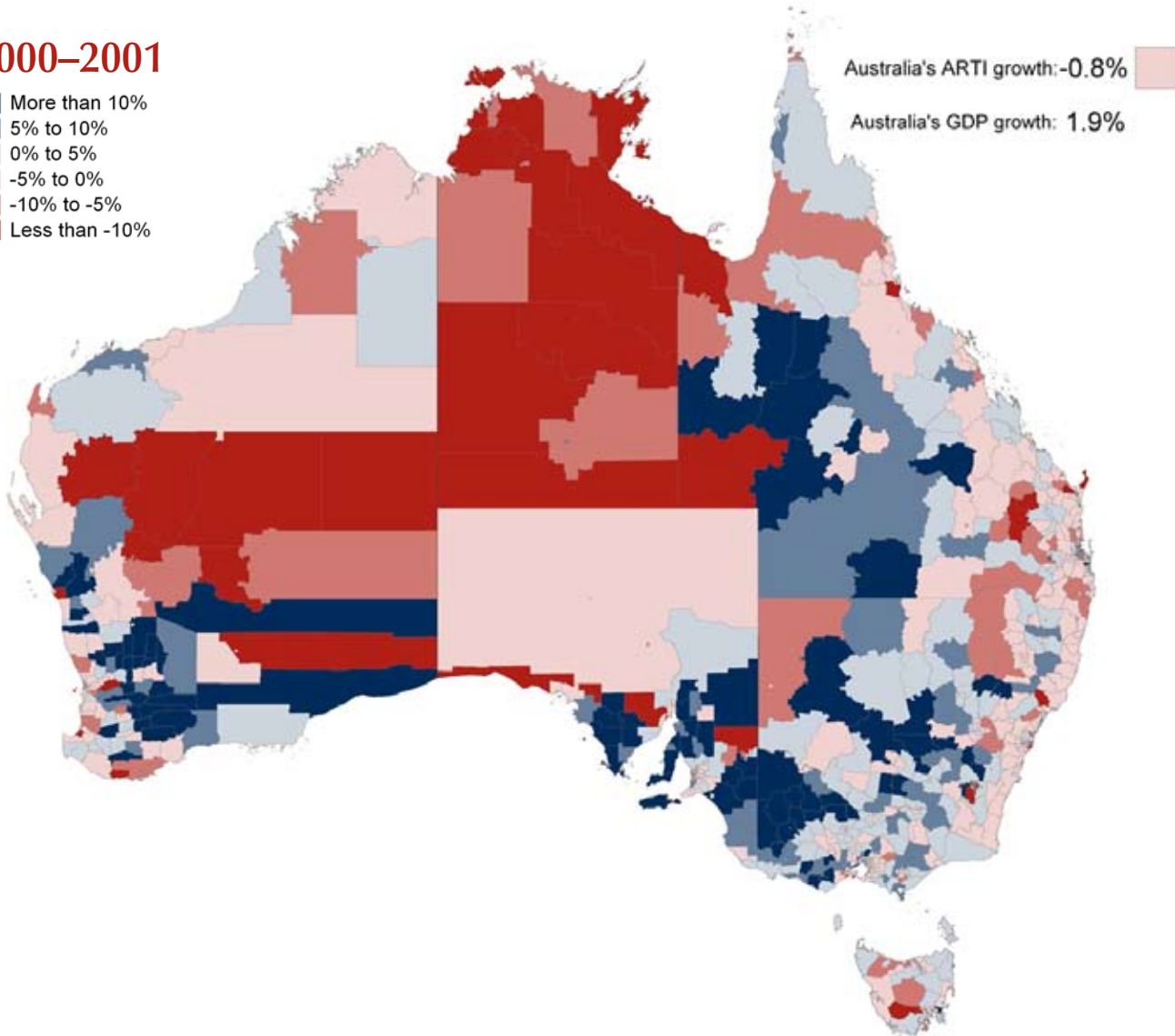


2000–2001

- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

Australia's ARTI growth: -0.8%

Australia's GDP growth: 1.9%

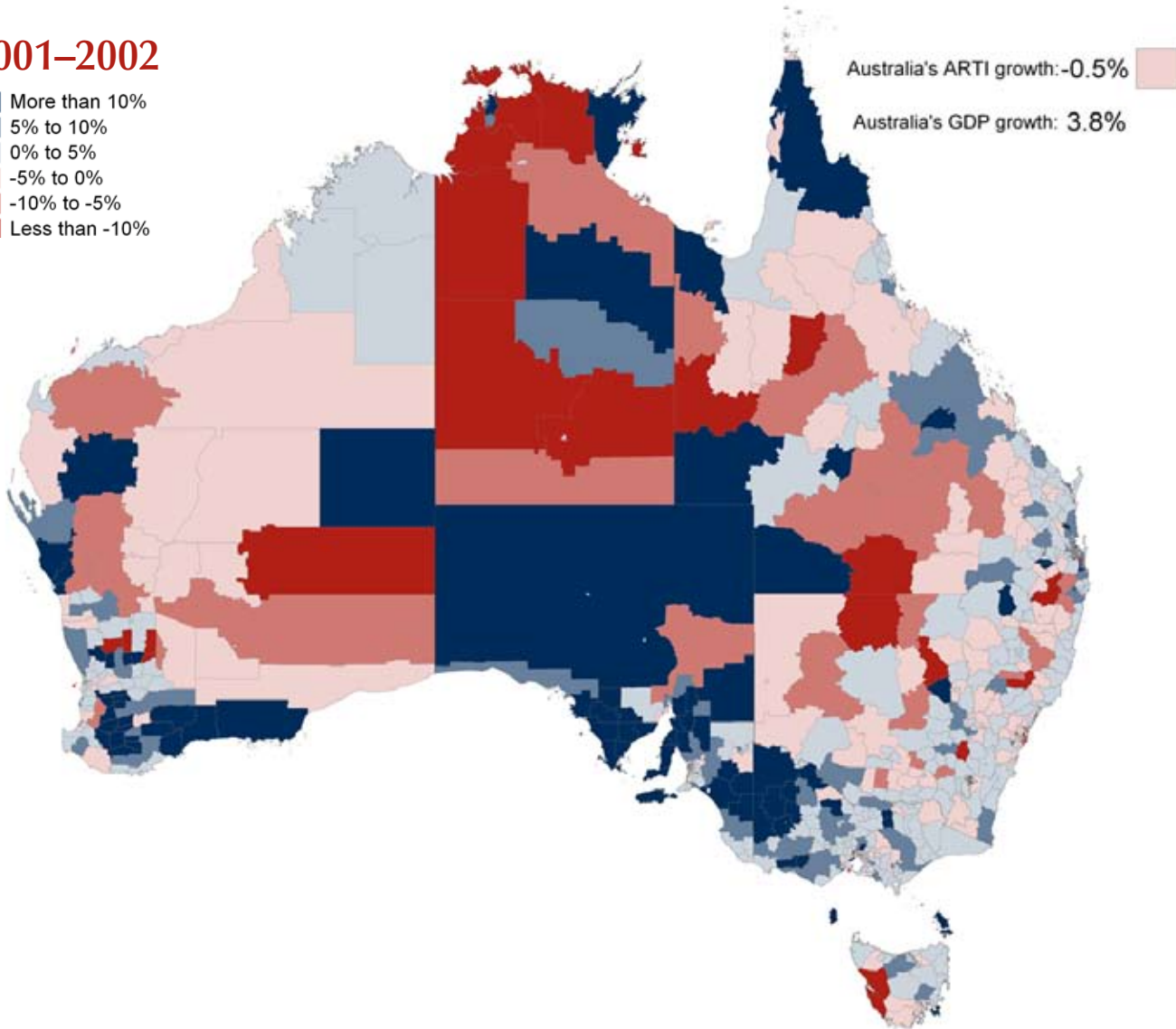


## 2001–2002

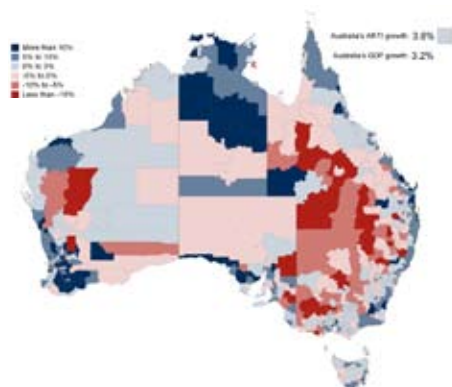
- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

Australia's ARTI growth: -0.5%

Australia's GDP growth: 3.8%

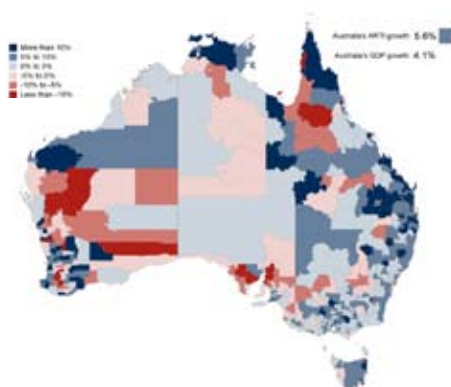


### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 2001–2002 to 2002–2003



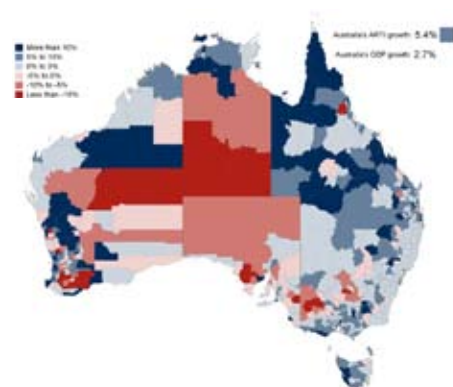
Many rural SLAs in inland NSW and Queensland experienced negative ARTI growth in 2002–03, which was likely to have been related to drought, while the coastal strip experienced positive growth.

### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 2002–2003 to 2003–2004



In 2003–04, there was a rural recovery from the previous year's widespread negative growth in the eastern states. The pattern of strong growth in the coastal and mining areas continued.

### Aggregate real taxable income growth, Australia, 2003–2004 to 2004–2005



In 2004–05, eastern Australia generally experienced positive ARTI growth, with some areas of high growth associated with mining and coastal expansion. Some areas of the WA wheat belt and the Eyre Peninsula show strong negative growth.

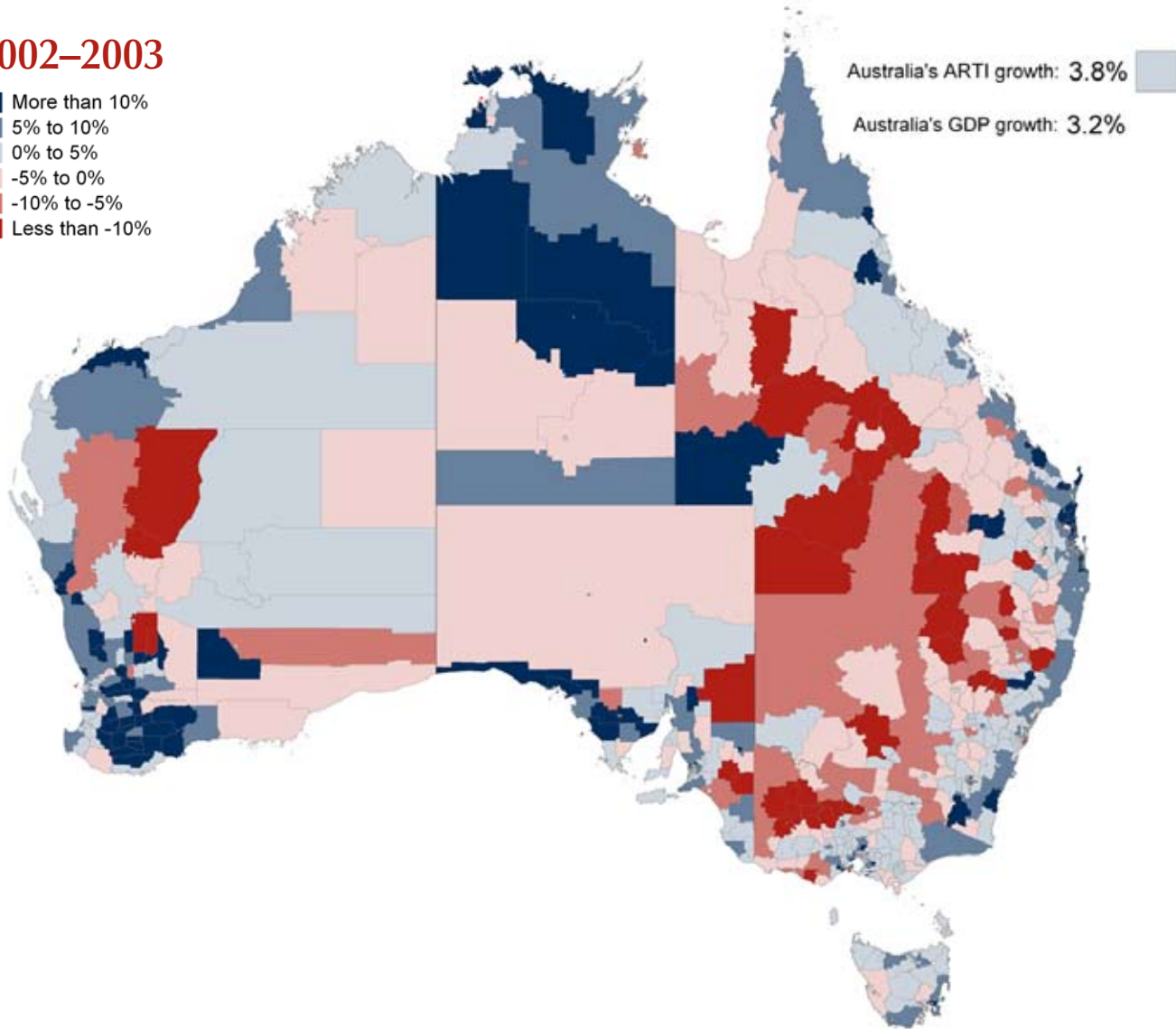


## 2002-2003

- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

Australia's ARTI growth: 3.8%

Australia's GDP growth: 3.2%

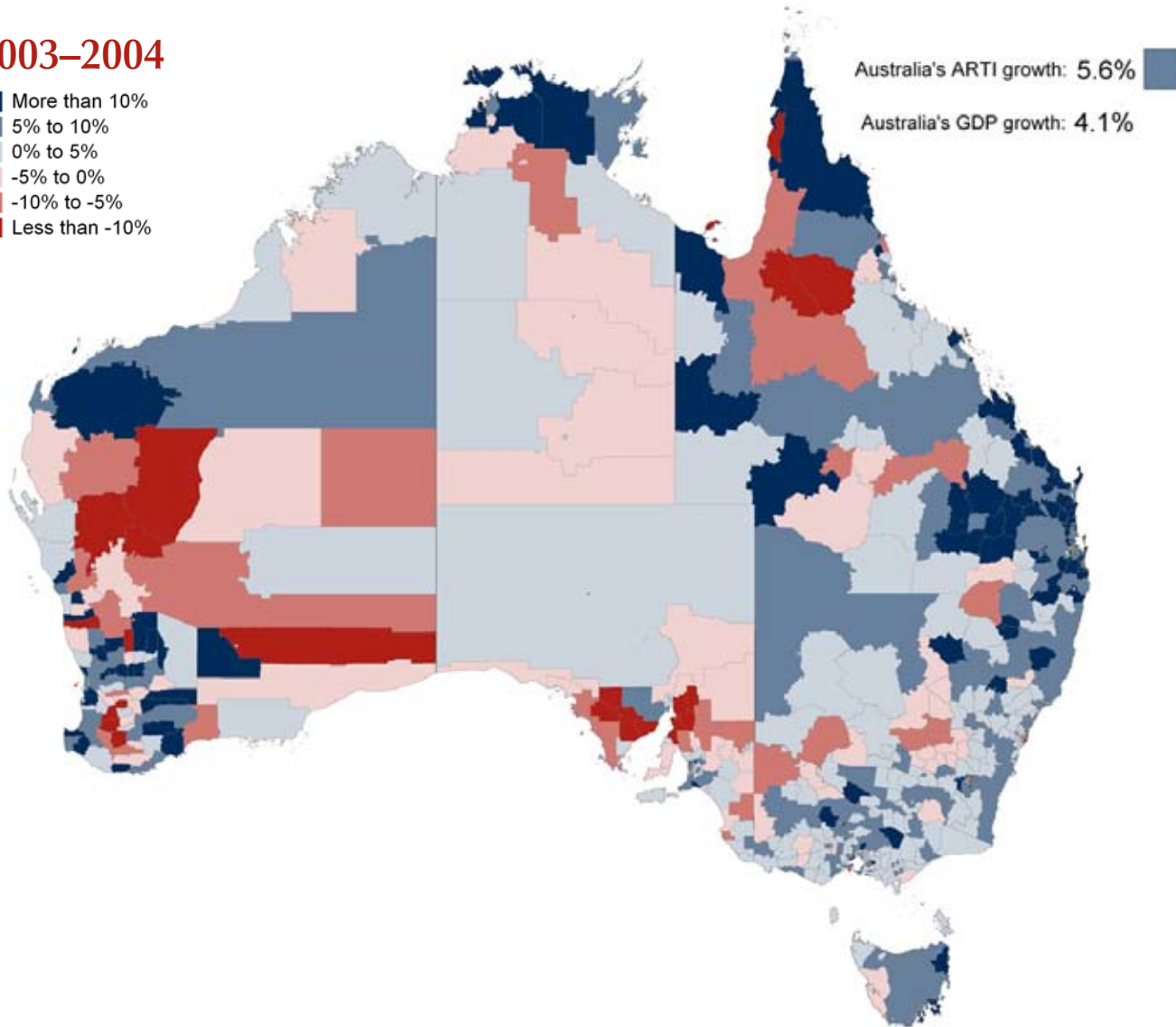


## 2003–2004

- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

Australia's ARTI growth: 5.6%

Australia's GDP growth: 4.1%

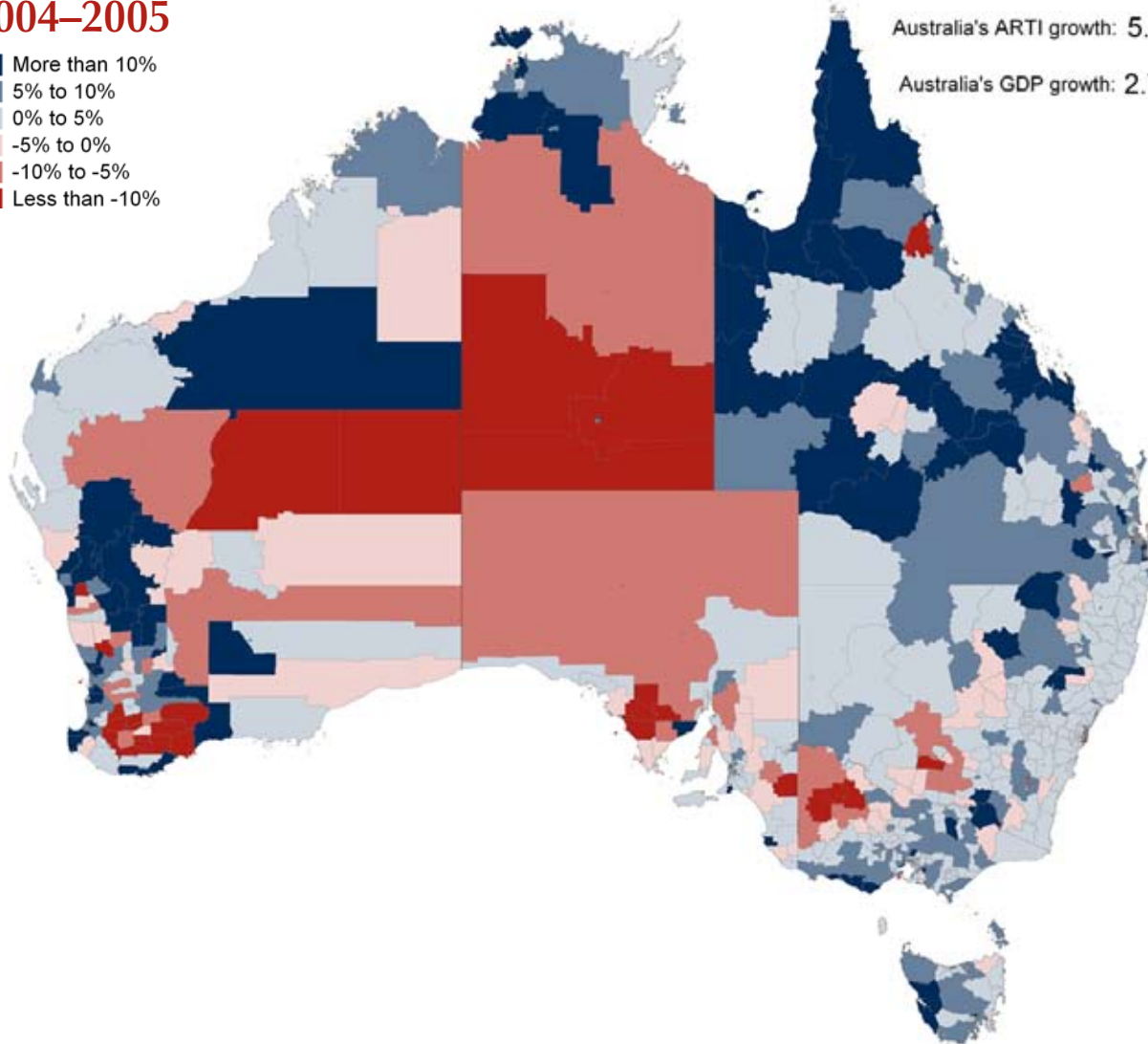


## 2004–2005

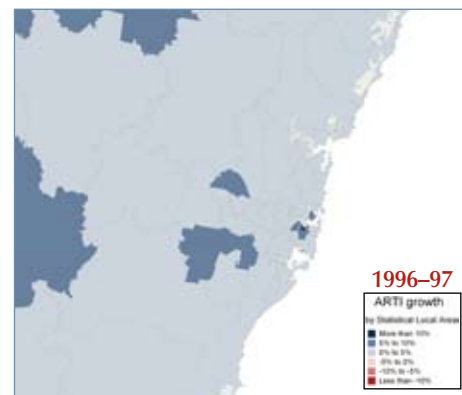
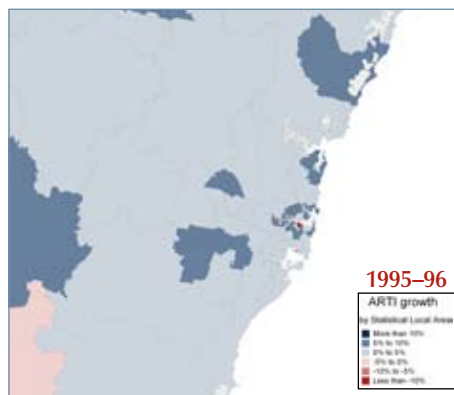
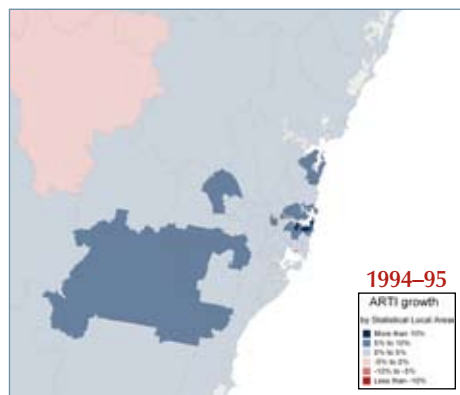
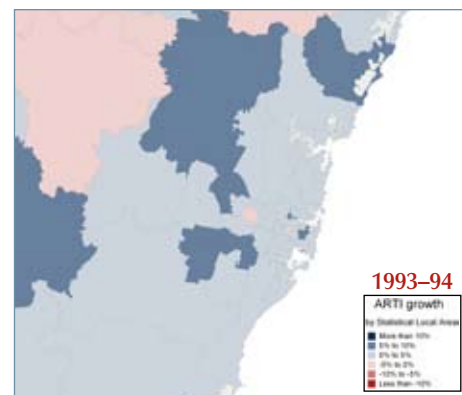
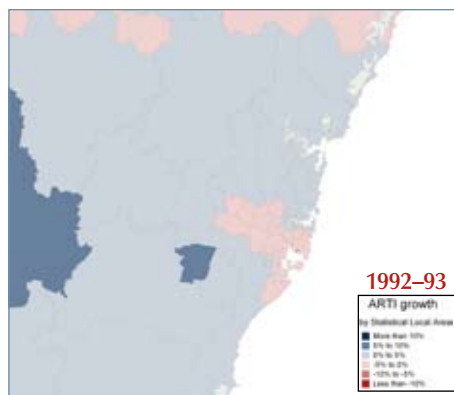
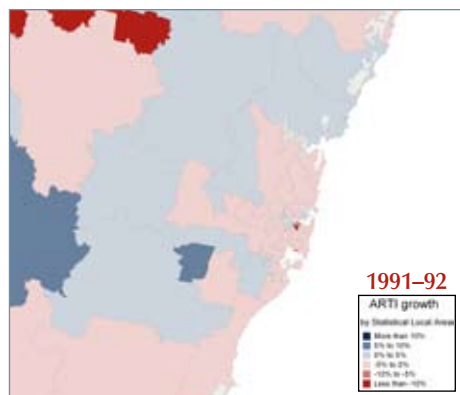
- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

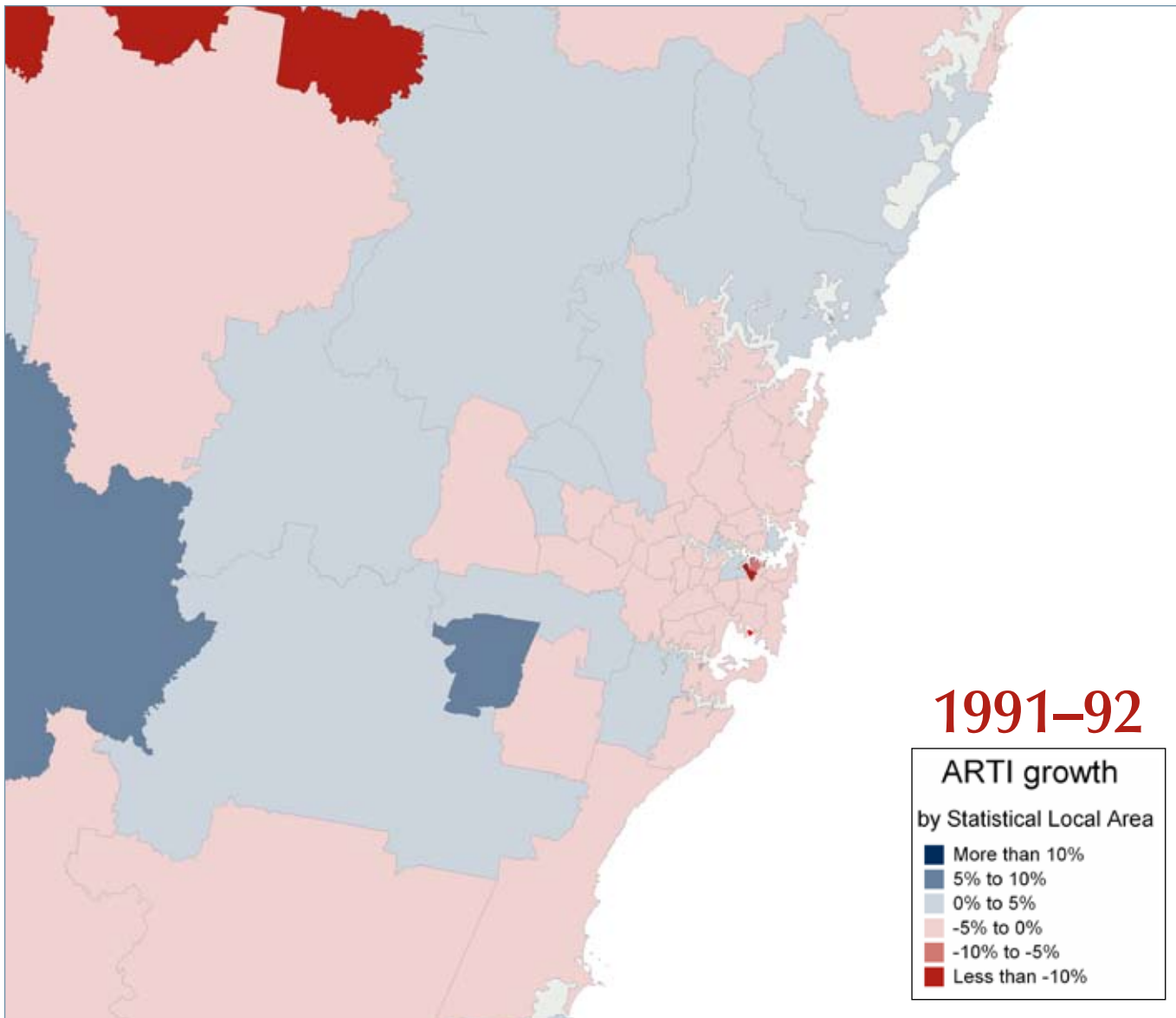
Australia's ARTI growth: 5.4%

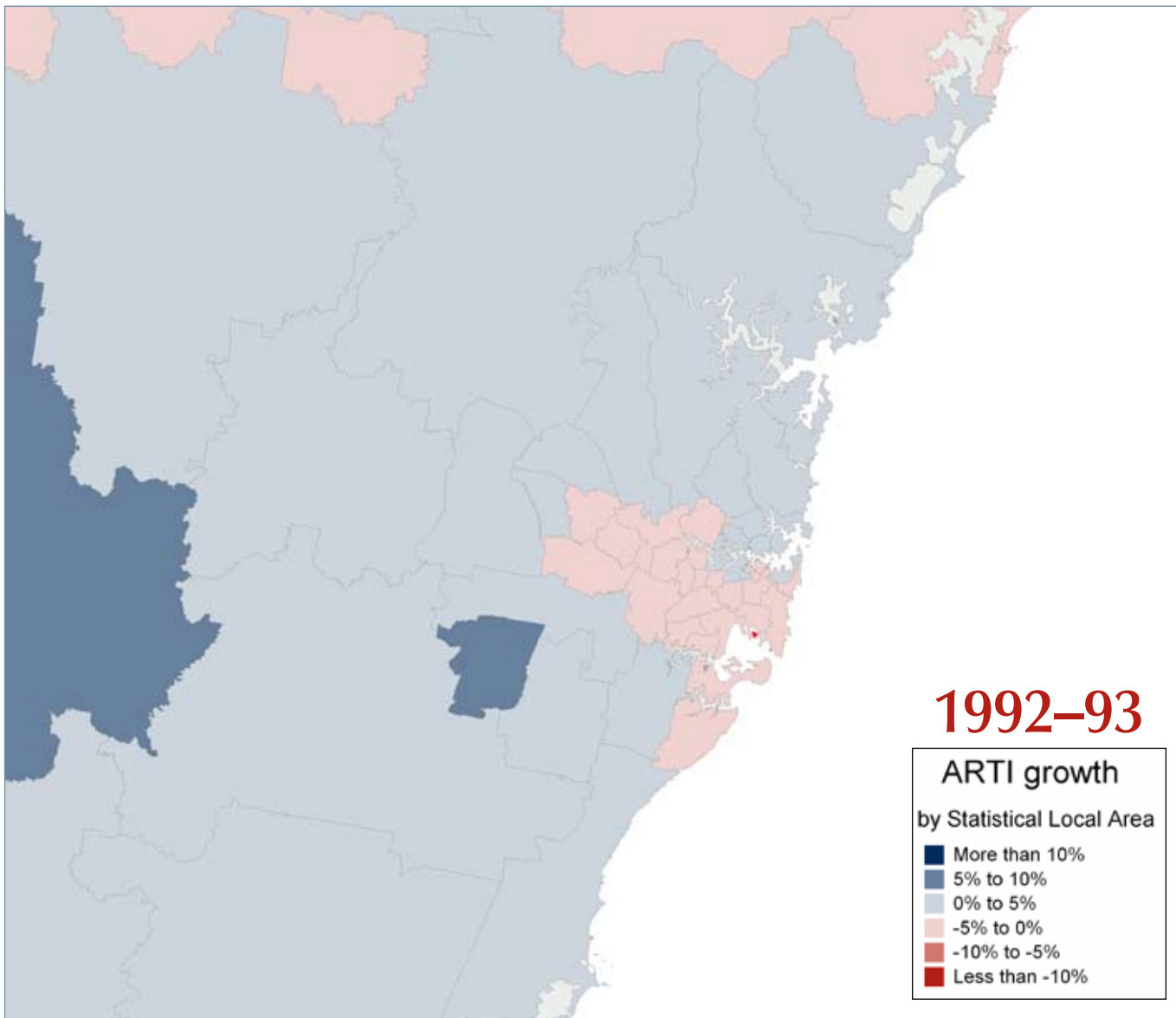
Australia's GDP growth: 2.7%

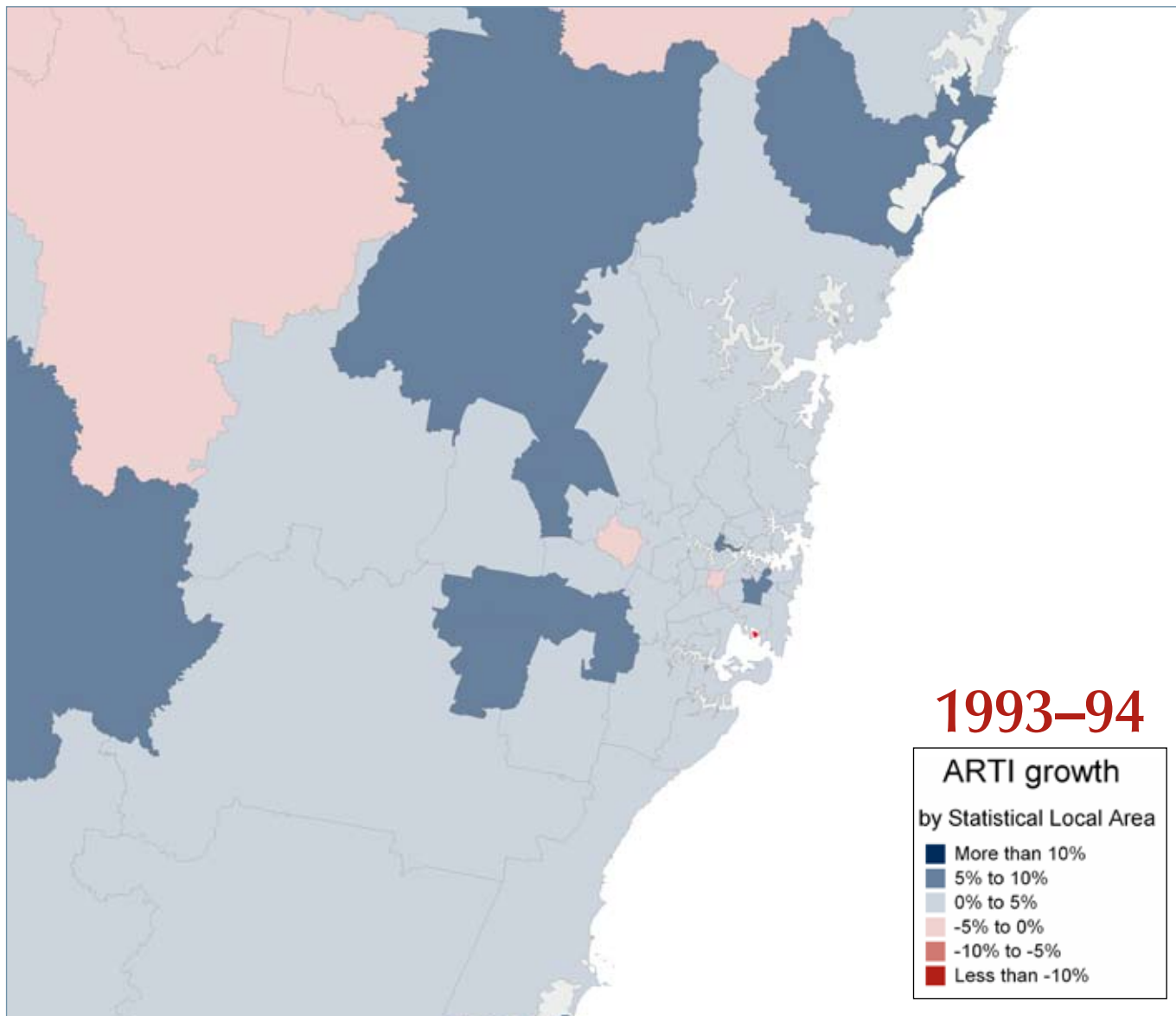


# Annual economic growth, Sydney, by Statistical Local Area, 1991-92 to 2004-05

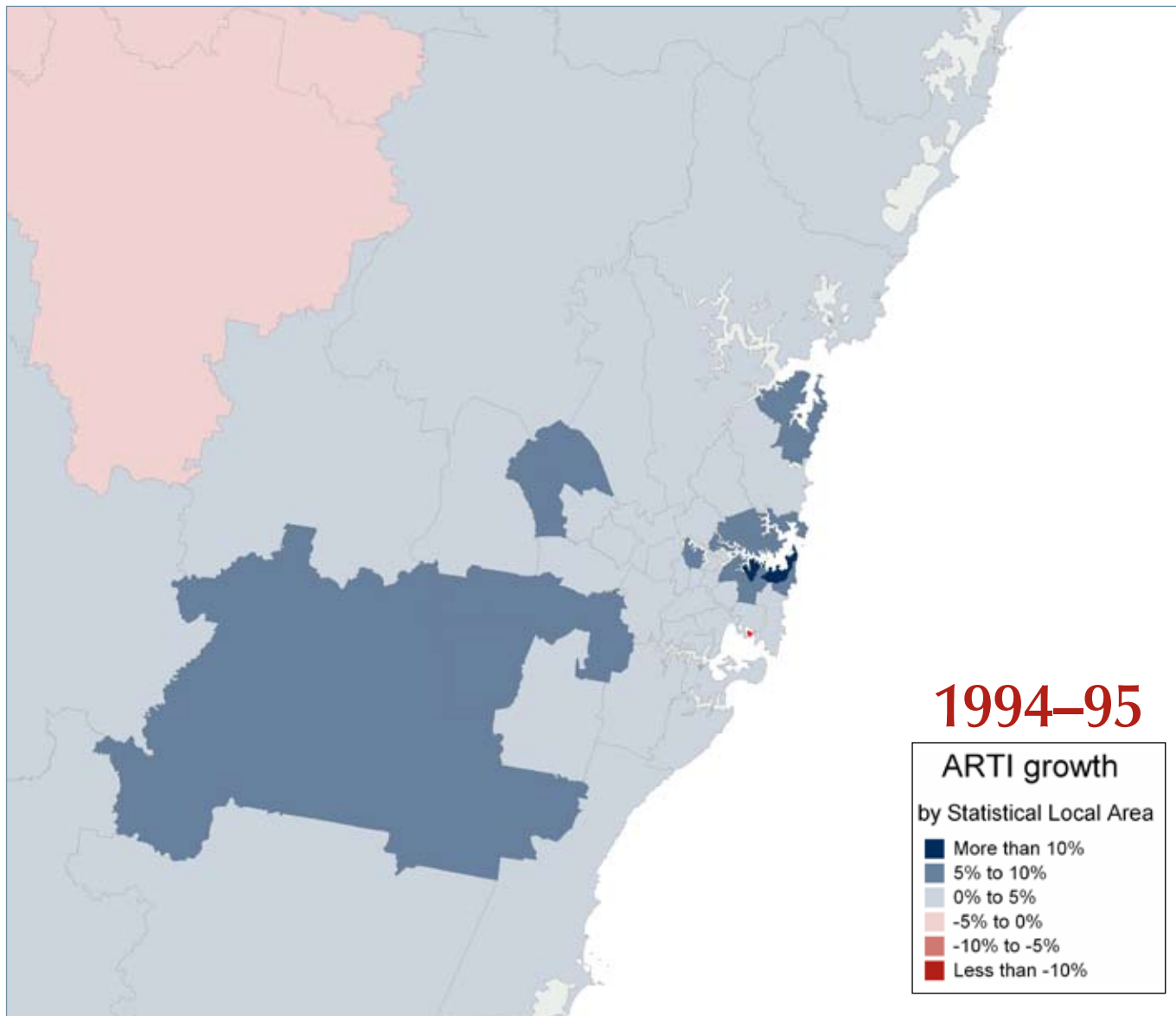


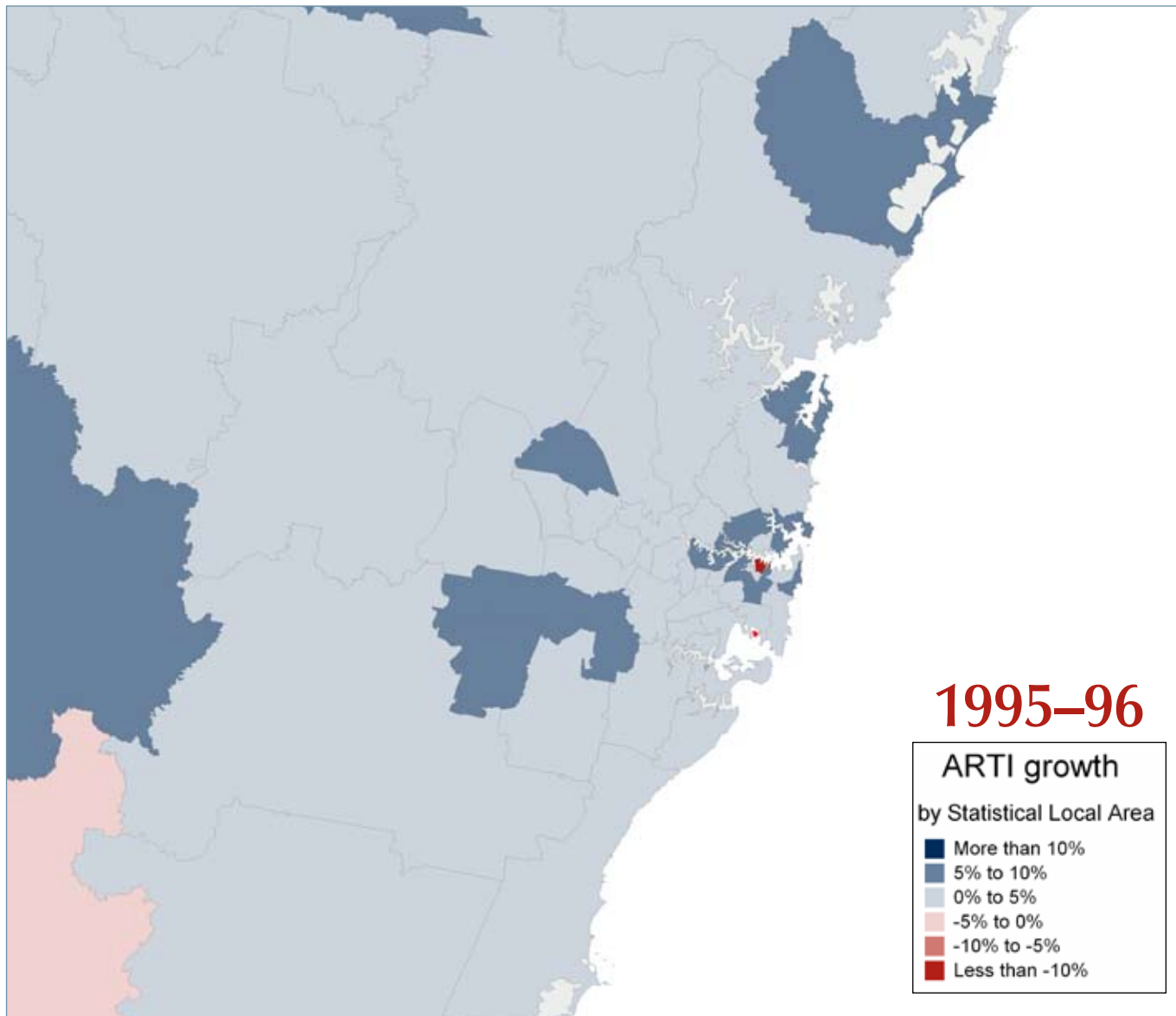


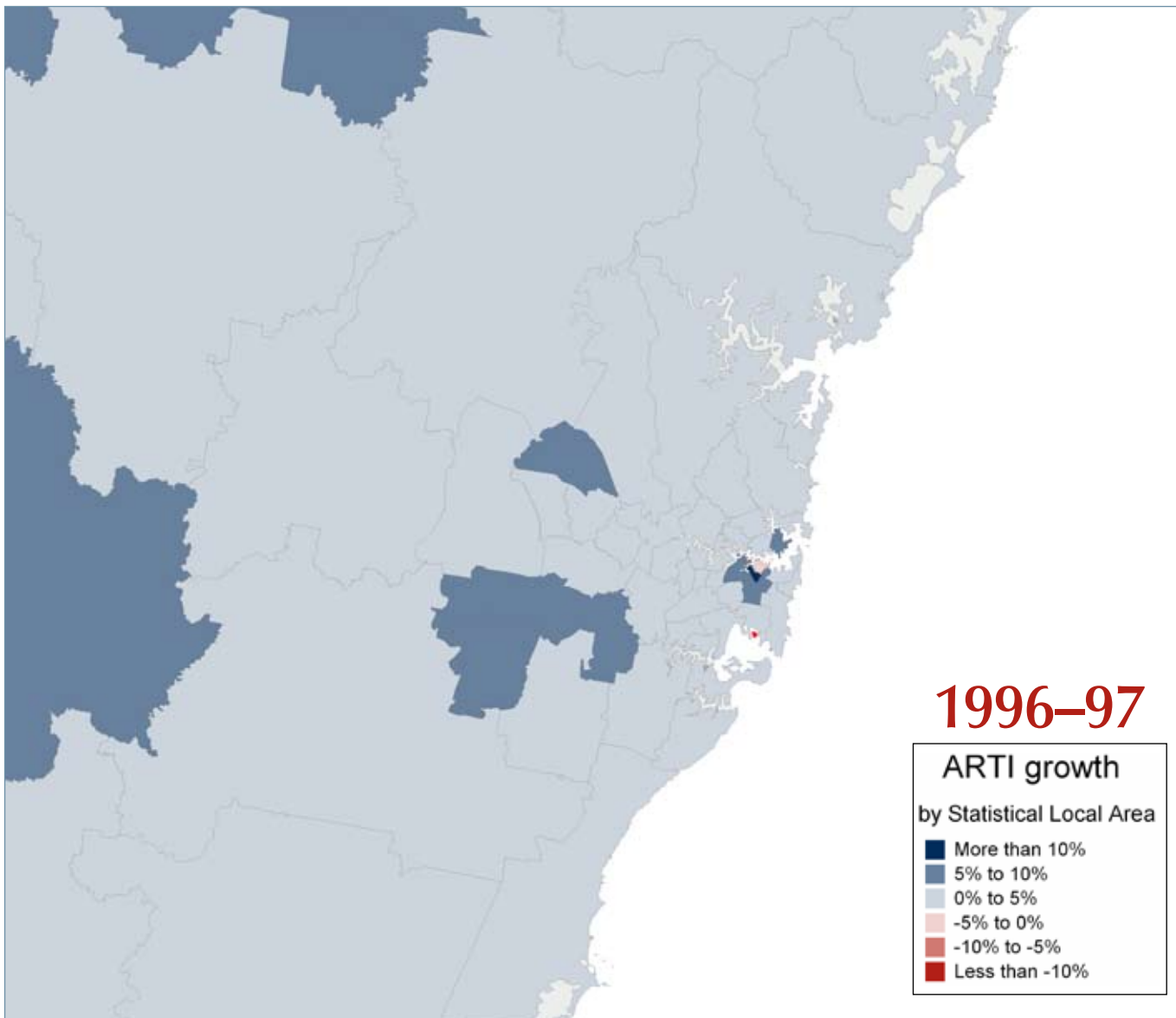




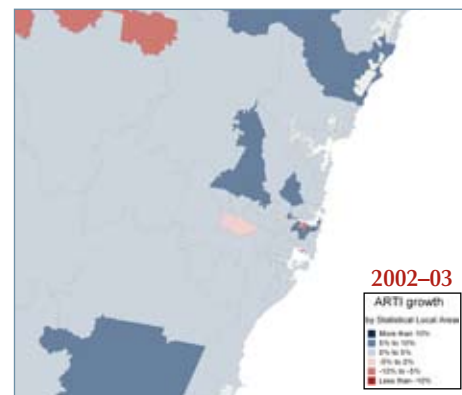
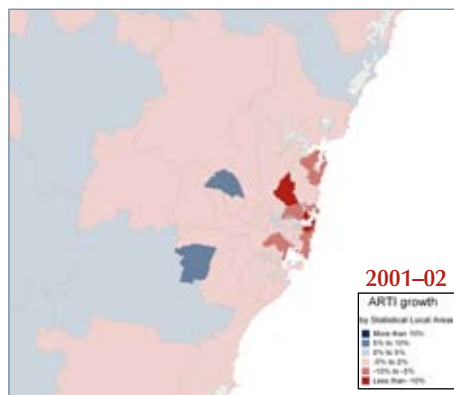
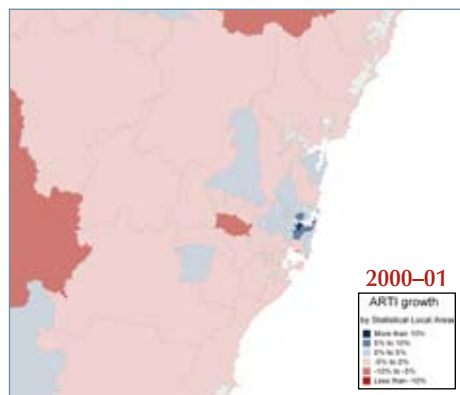
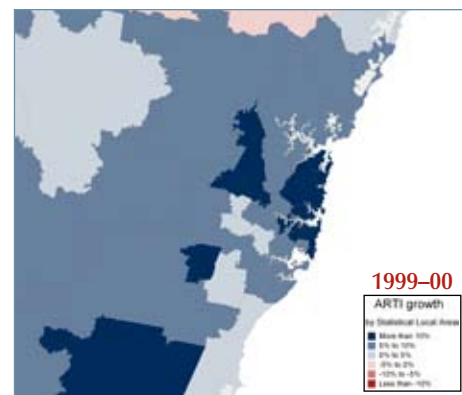
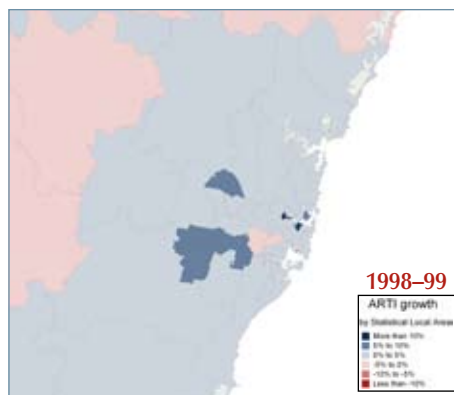
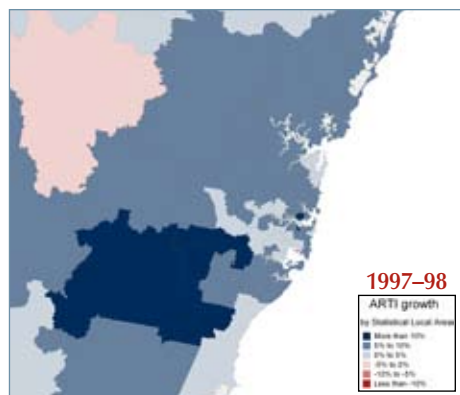


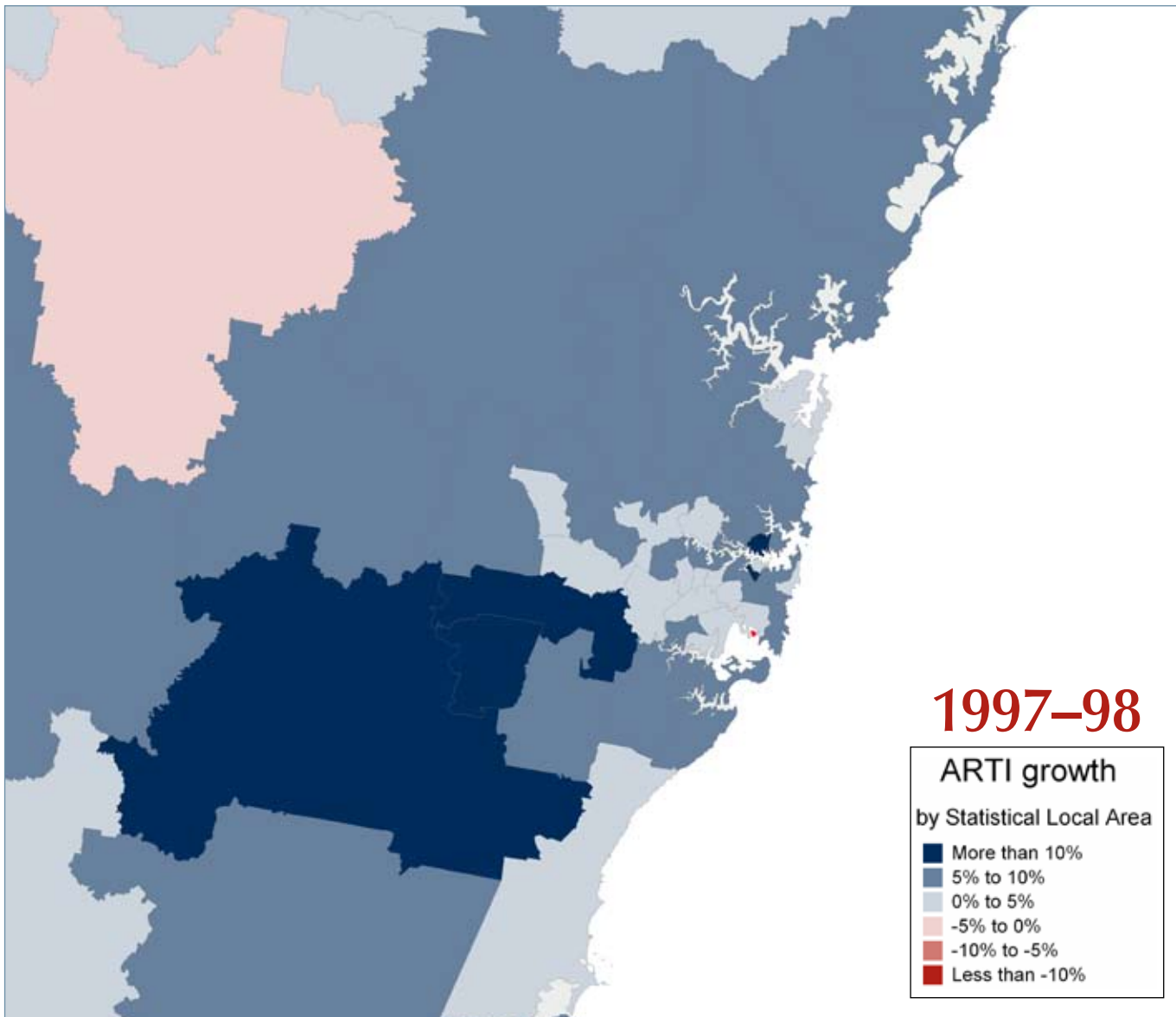


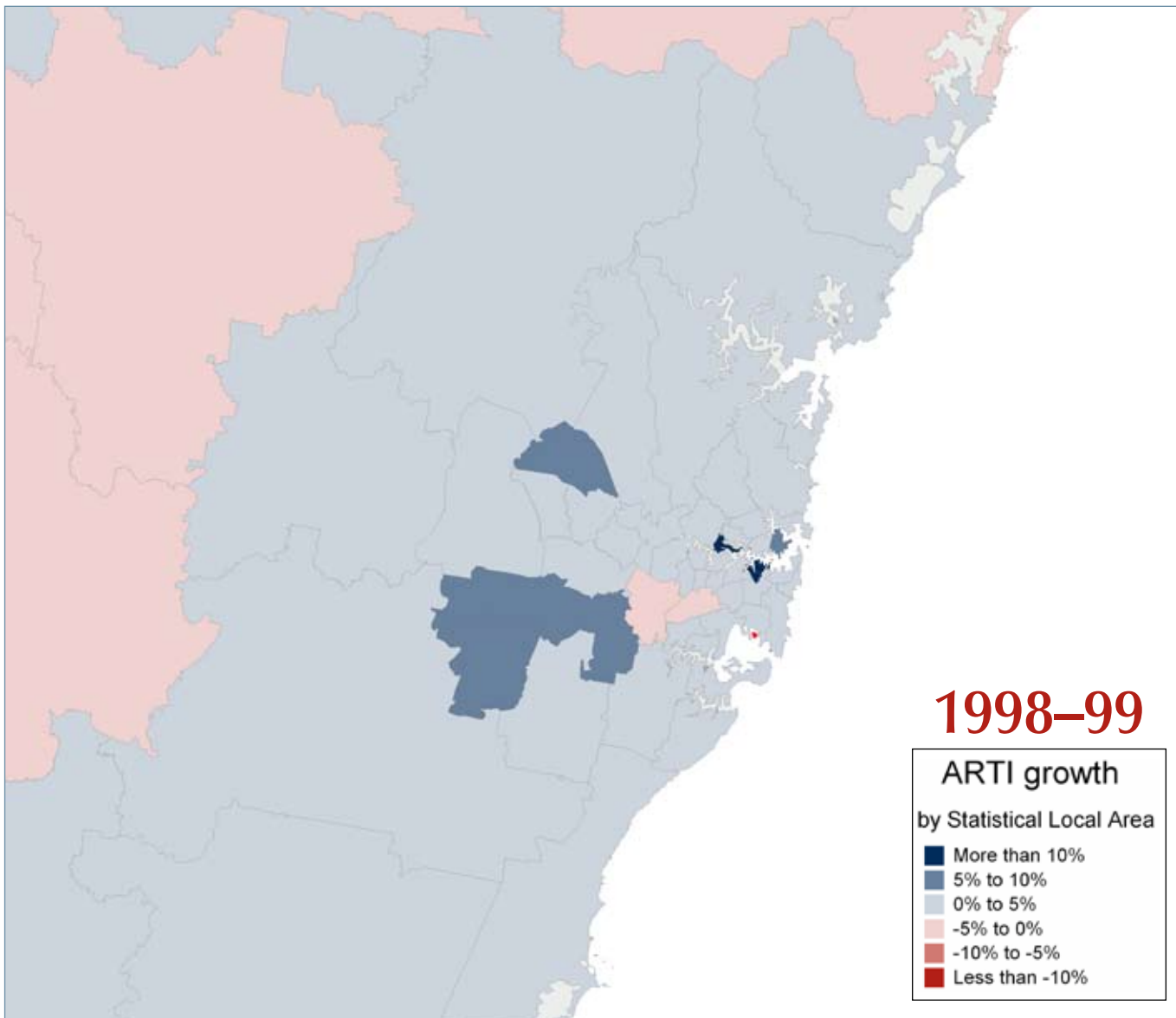




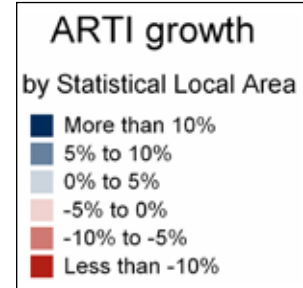
# Annual economic growth, Sydney, by Statistical Local Area, 1991-92 to 2004-05 (continued)

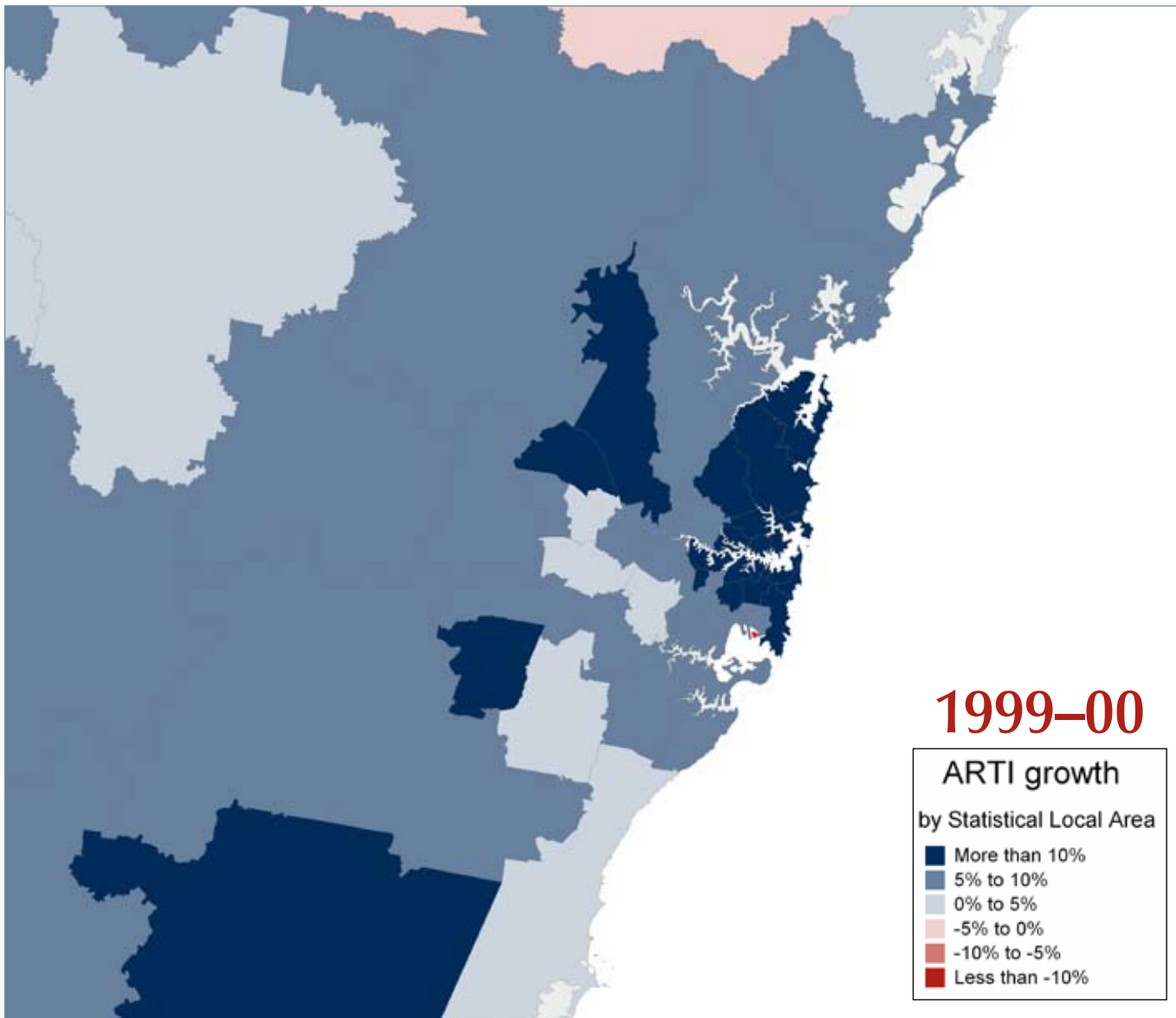




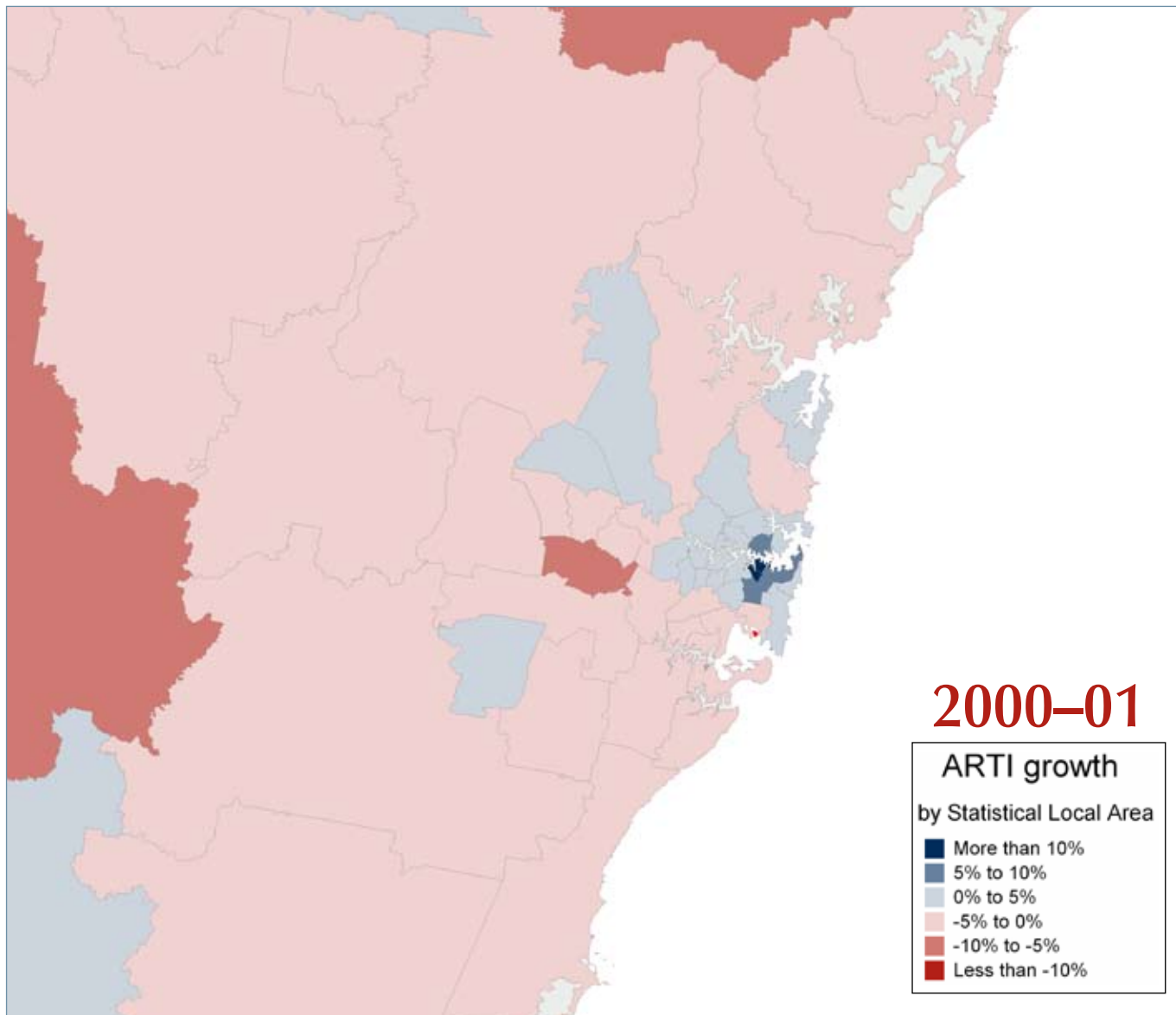


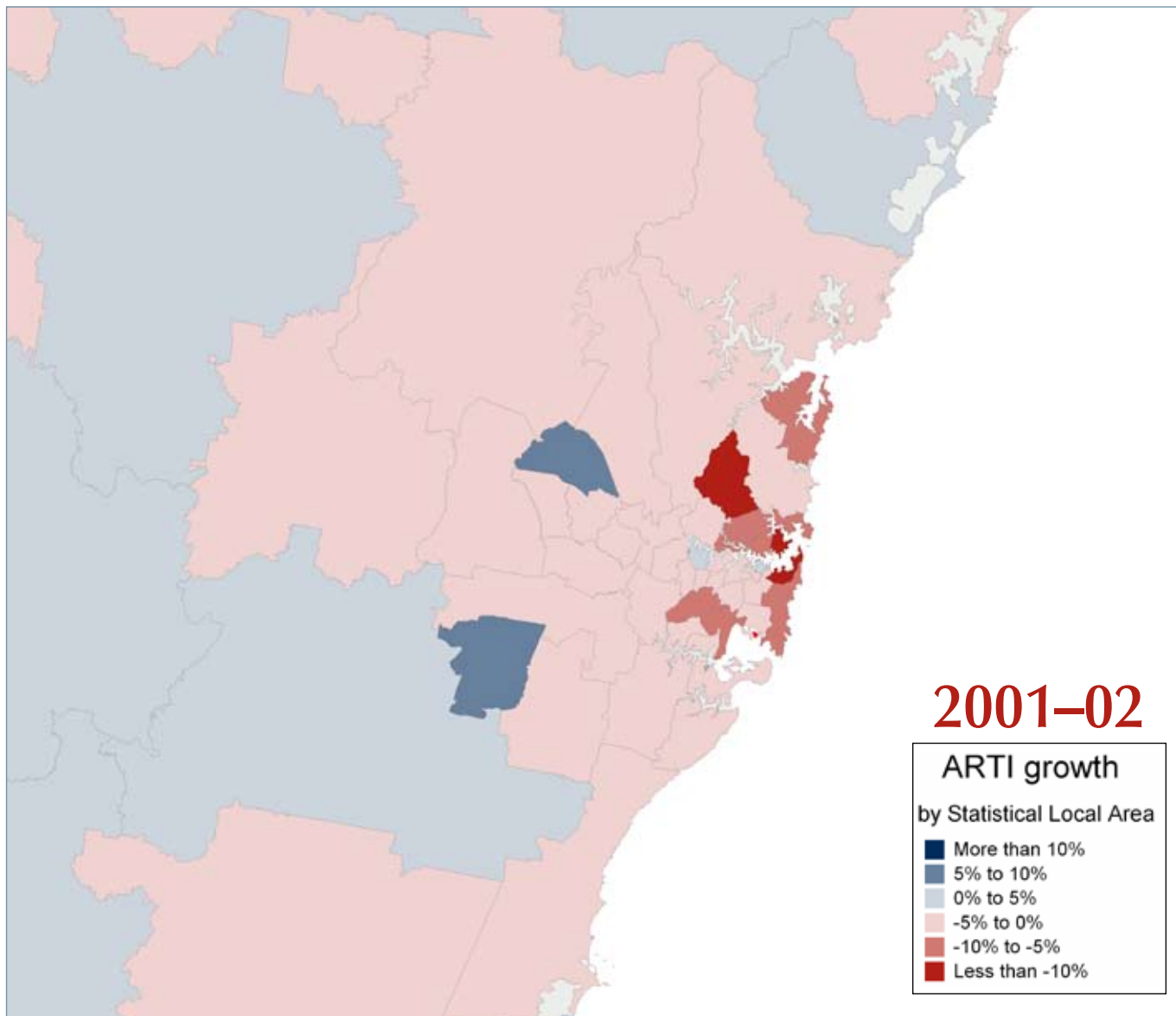
1998-99

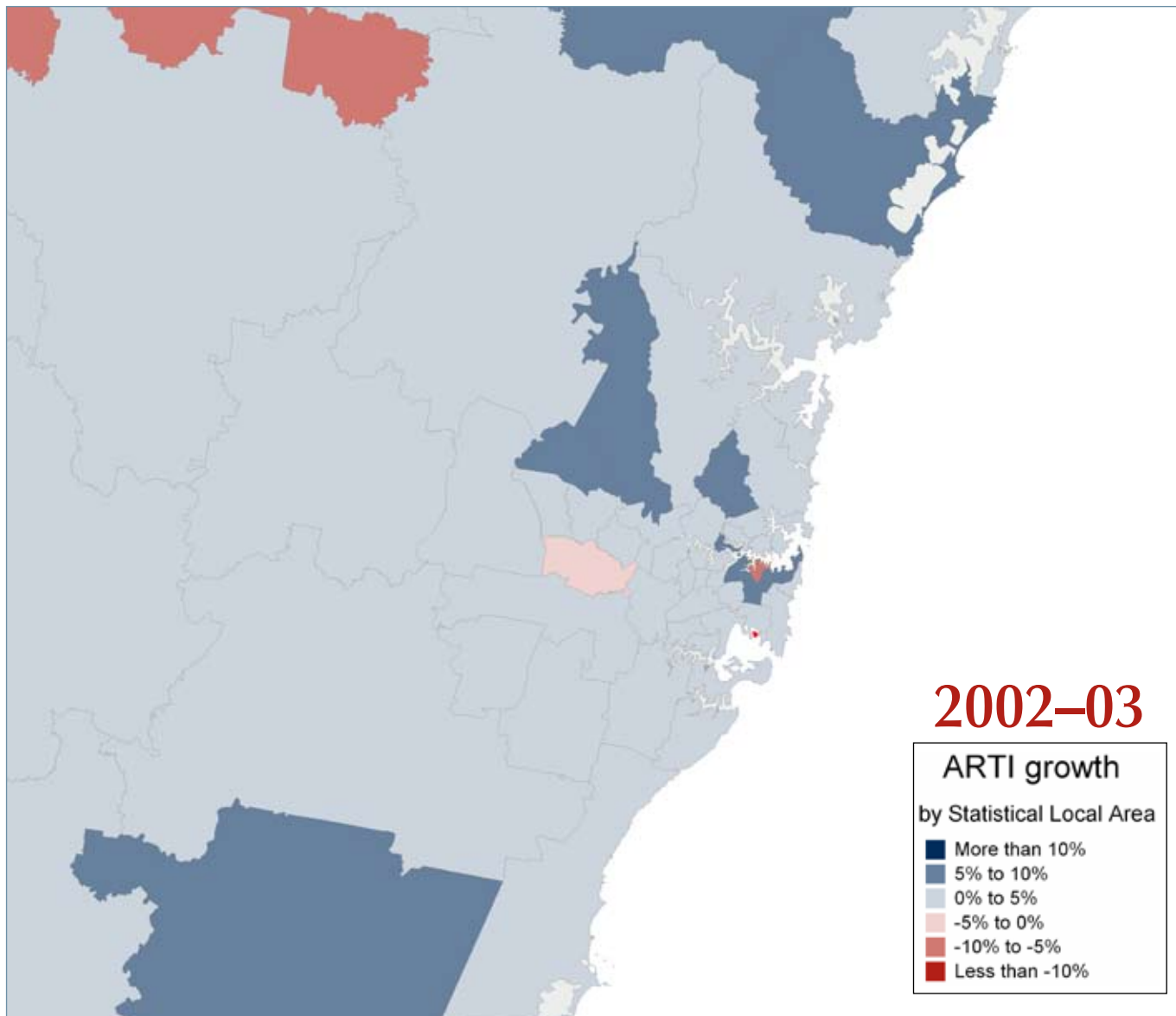




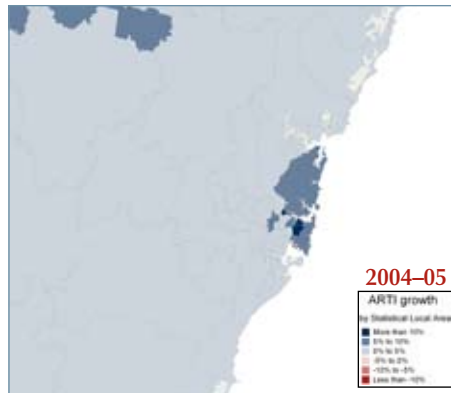
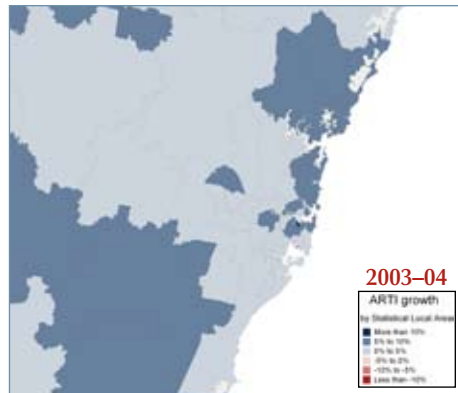


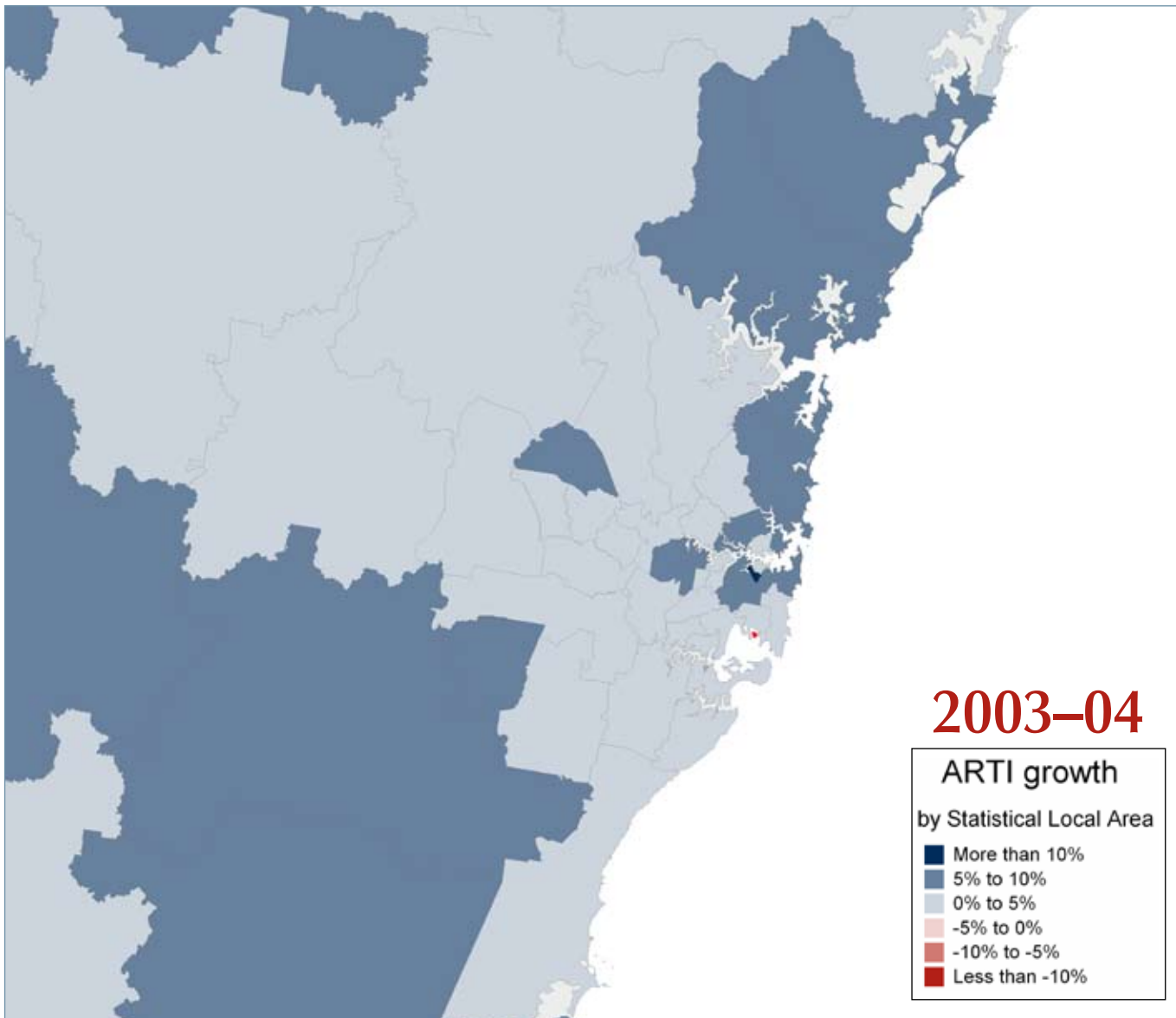


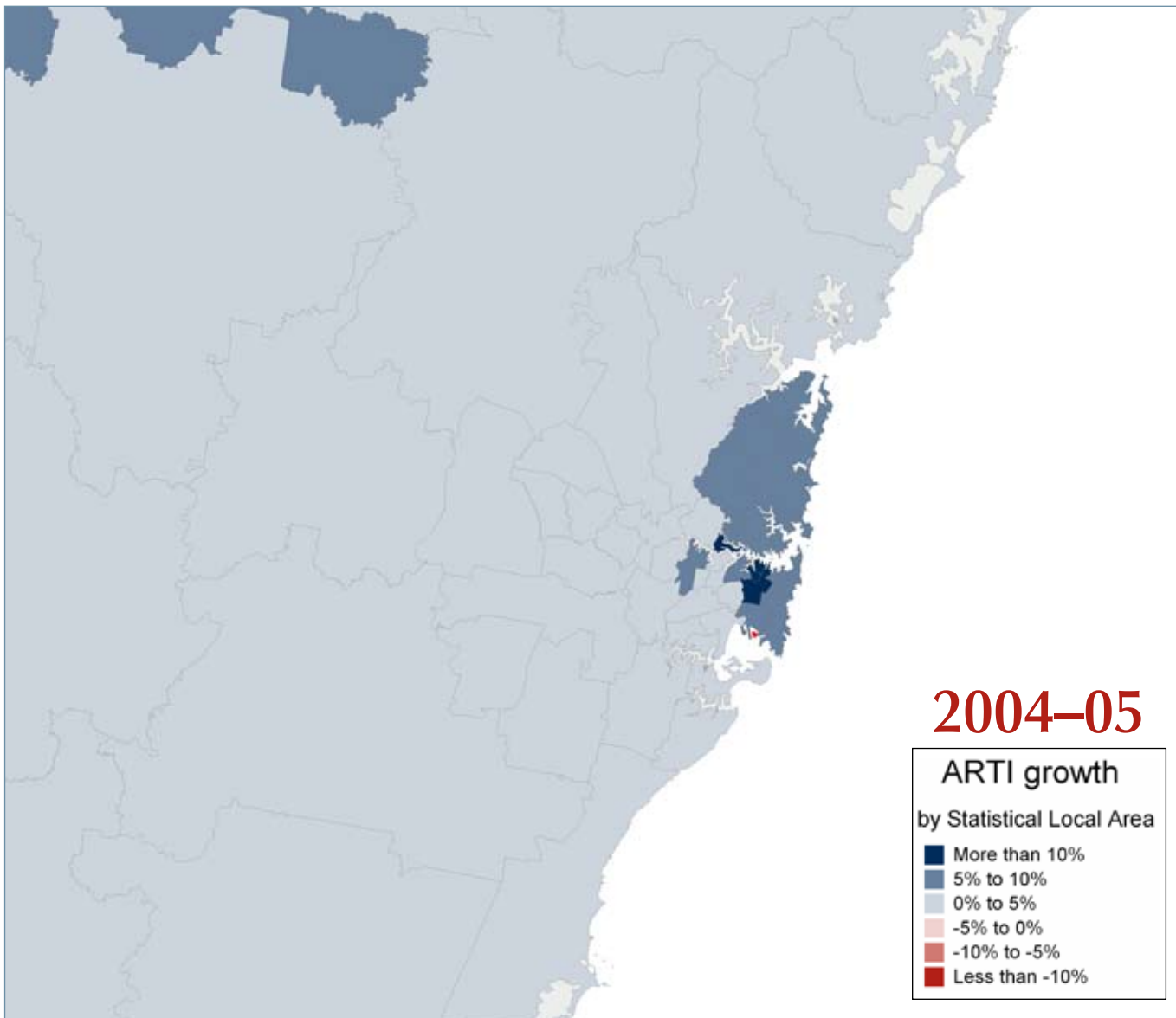




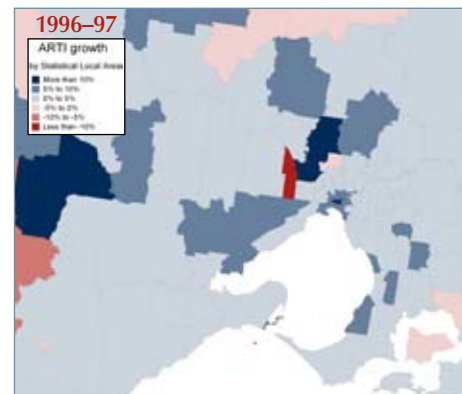
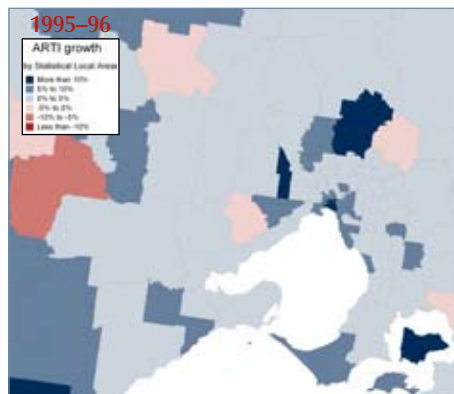
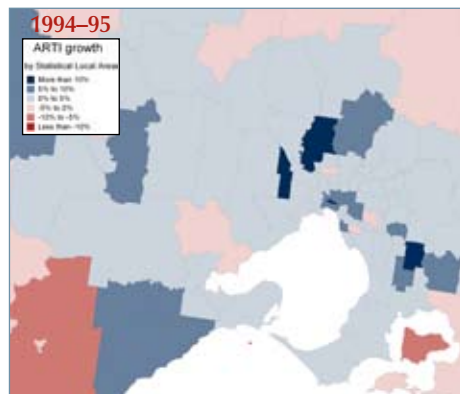
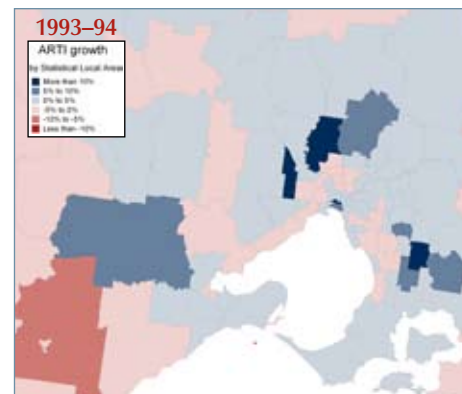
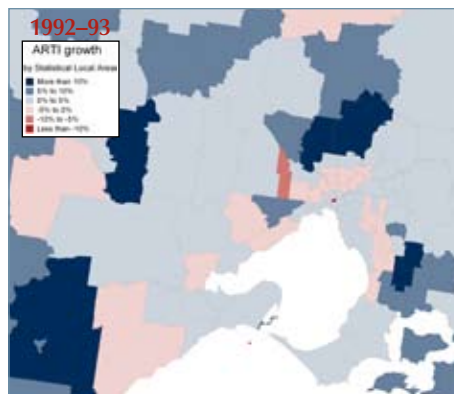
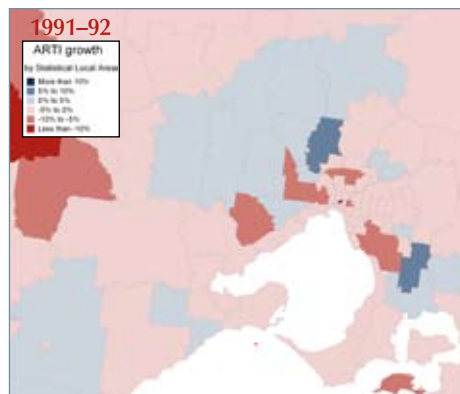
## Annual economic growth, Sydney, by Statistical Local Area, 1991–92 to 2004–05 (continued)







# Annual economic growth, Melbourne, by Statistical Local Area, 1991-92 to 2004-05

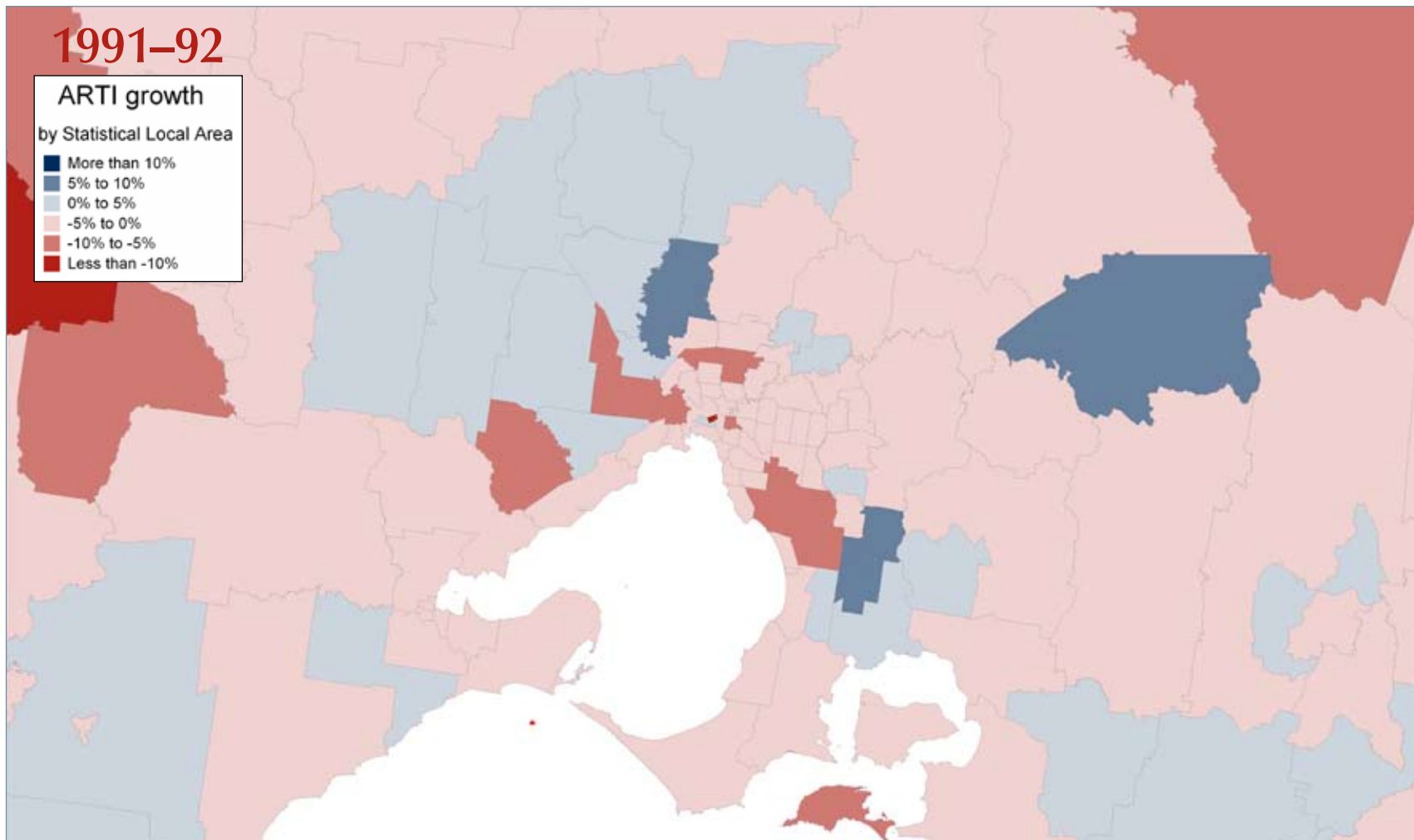
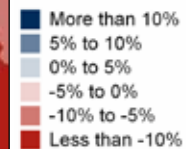




1991-92

ARTI growth

by Statistical Local Area

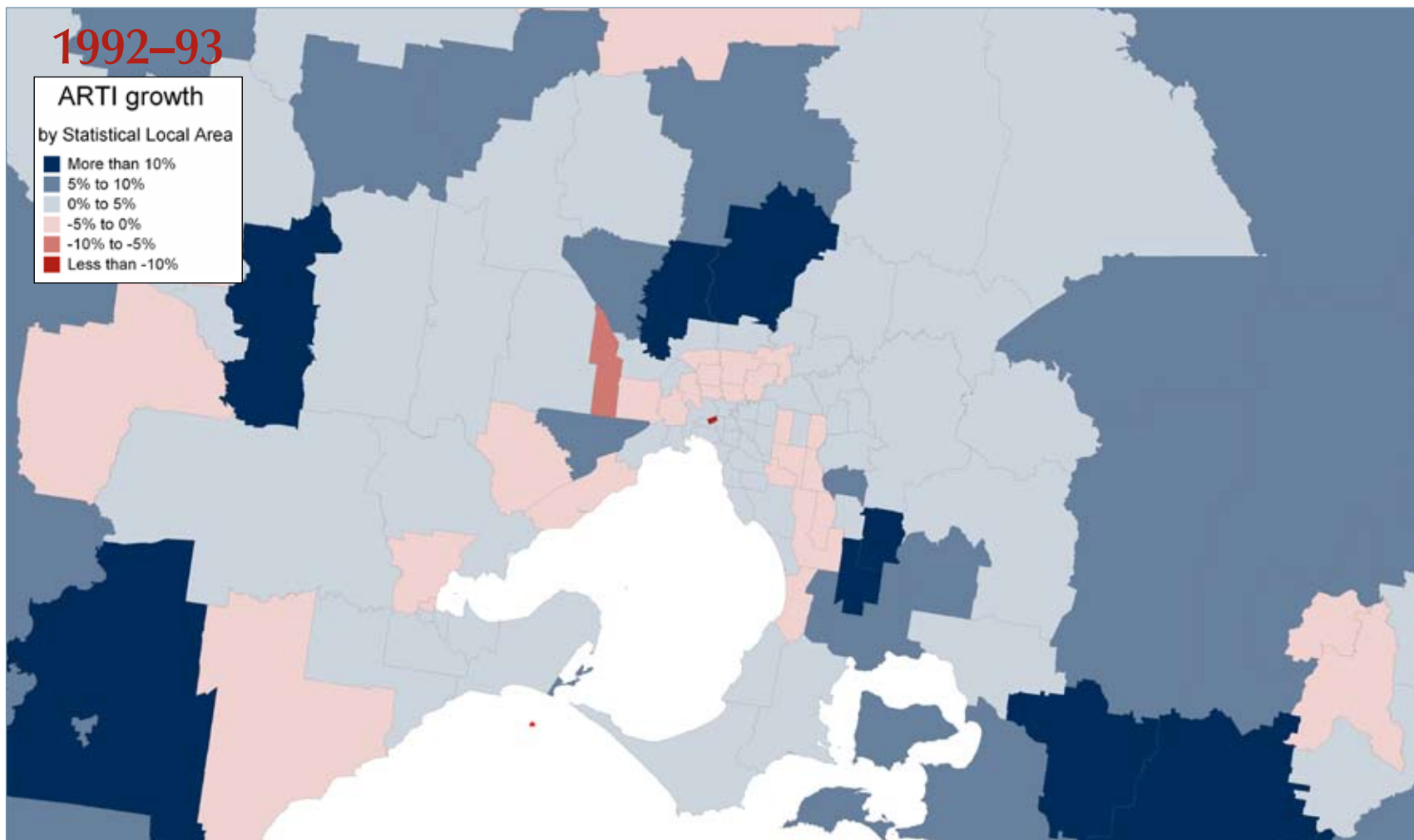


1992-93

ARTI growth

by Statistical Local Area

- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

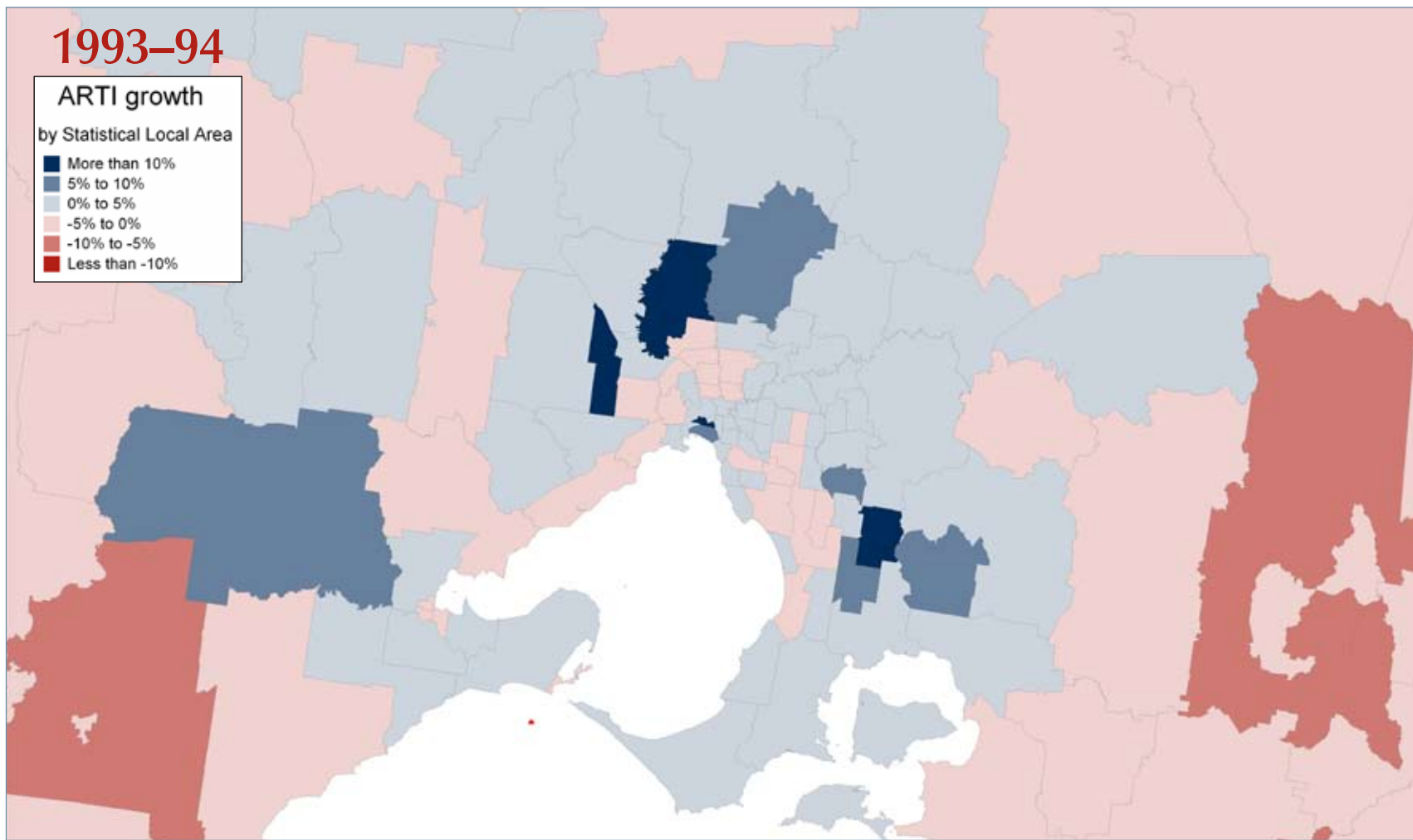


# 1993–94

## ARTI growth

by Statistical Local Area

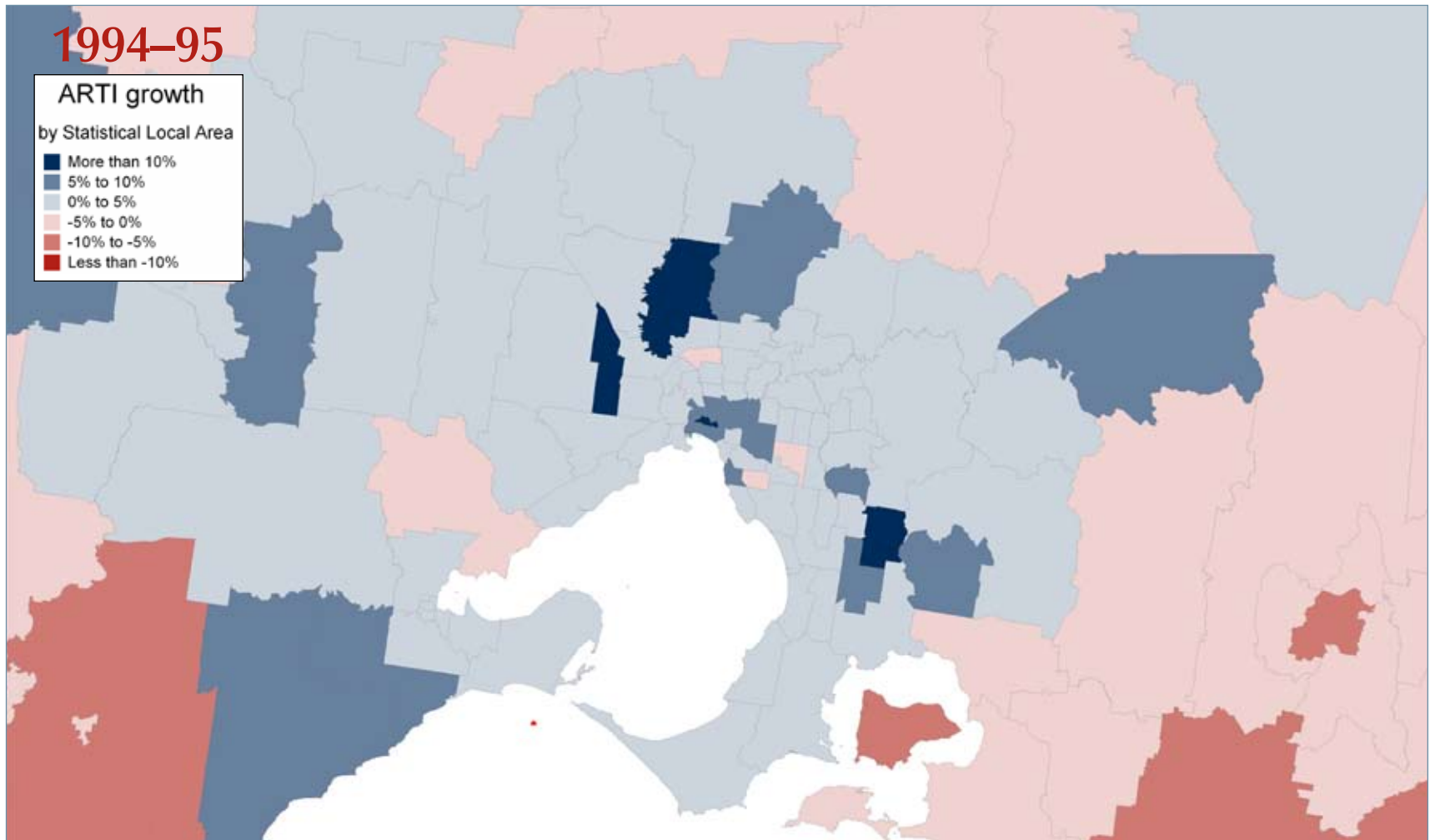
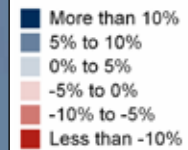
- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%



1994-95

ARTI growth

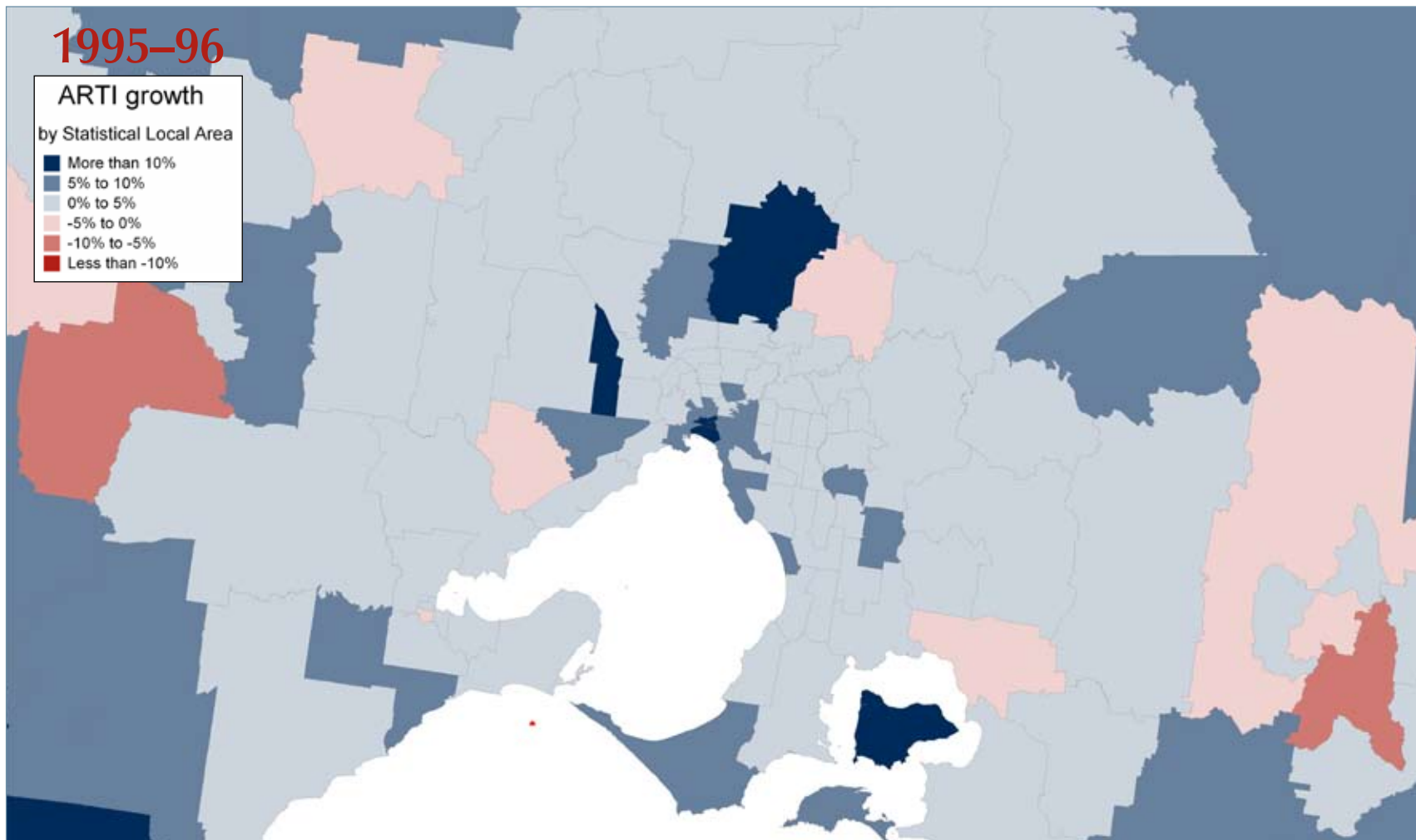
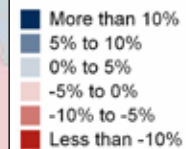
by Statistical Local Area



1995-96

ARTI growth

by Statistical Local Area

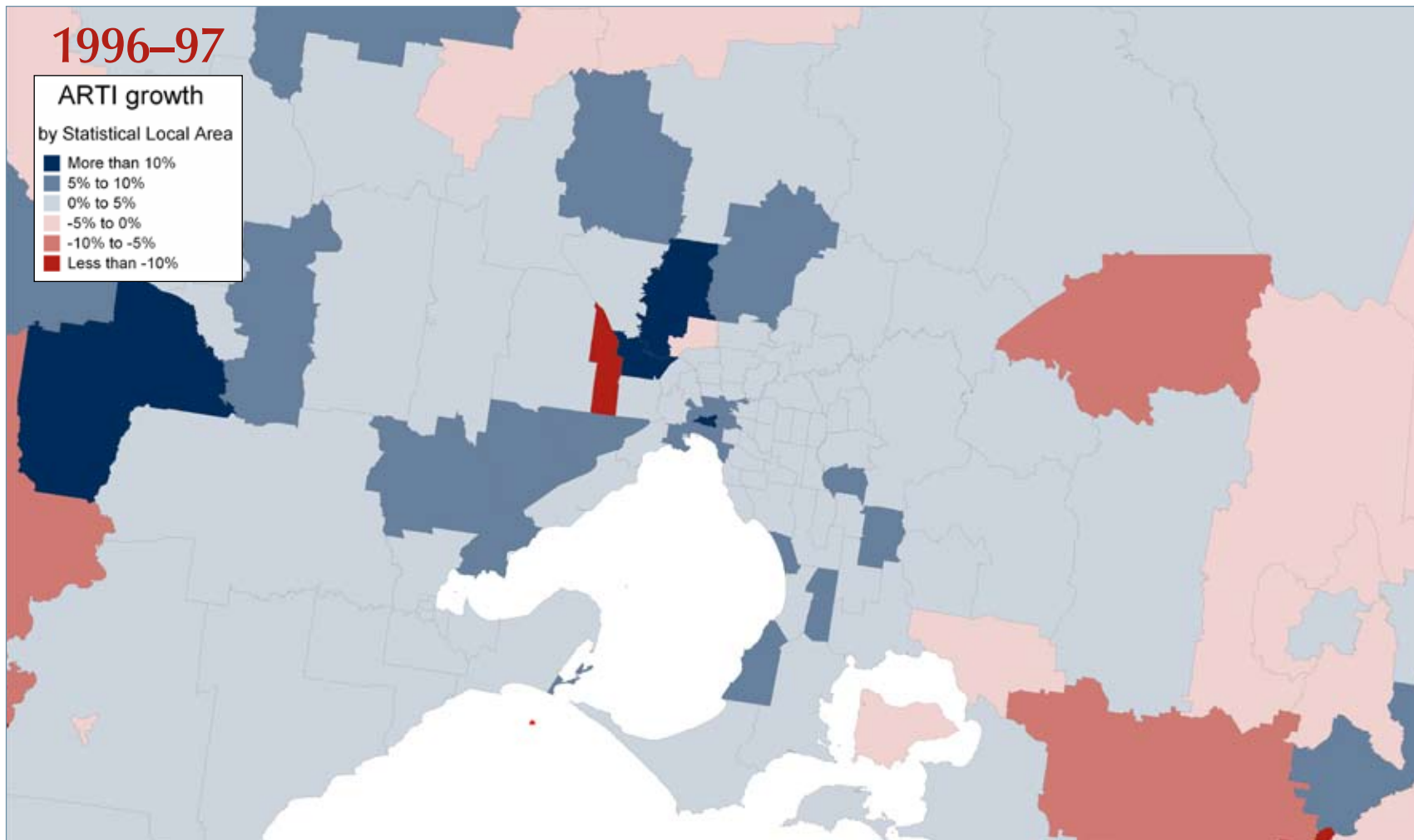


1996-97

ARTI growth

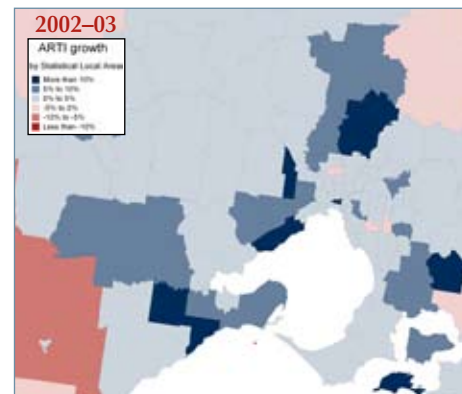
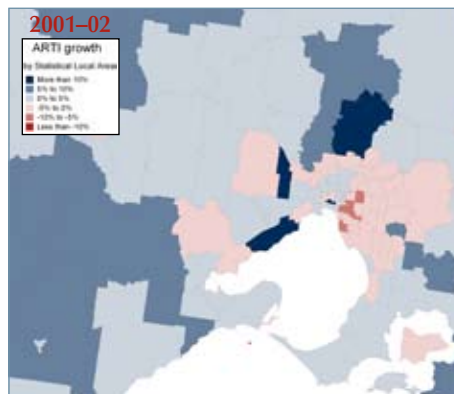
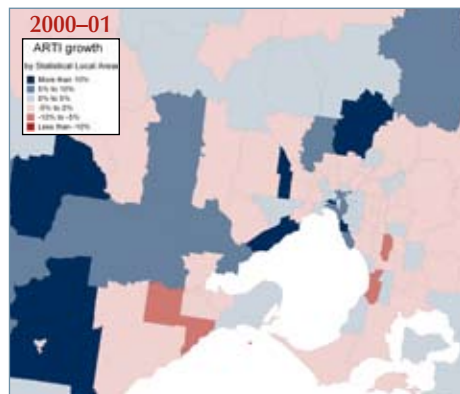
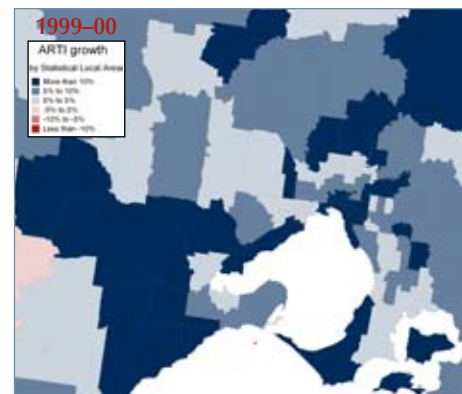
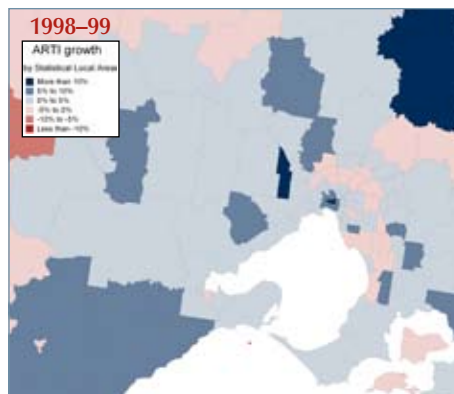
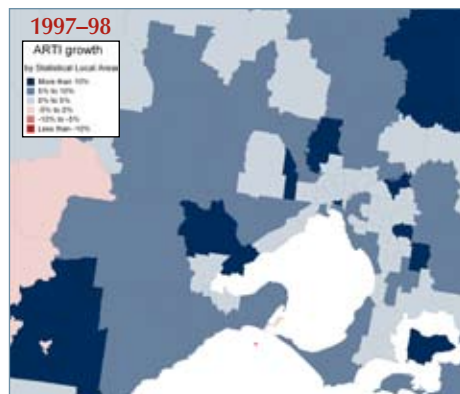
by Statistical Local Area

- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%





# Annual economic growth, Melbourne, by Statistical Local Area, 1991-92 to 2004-05 (continued)

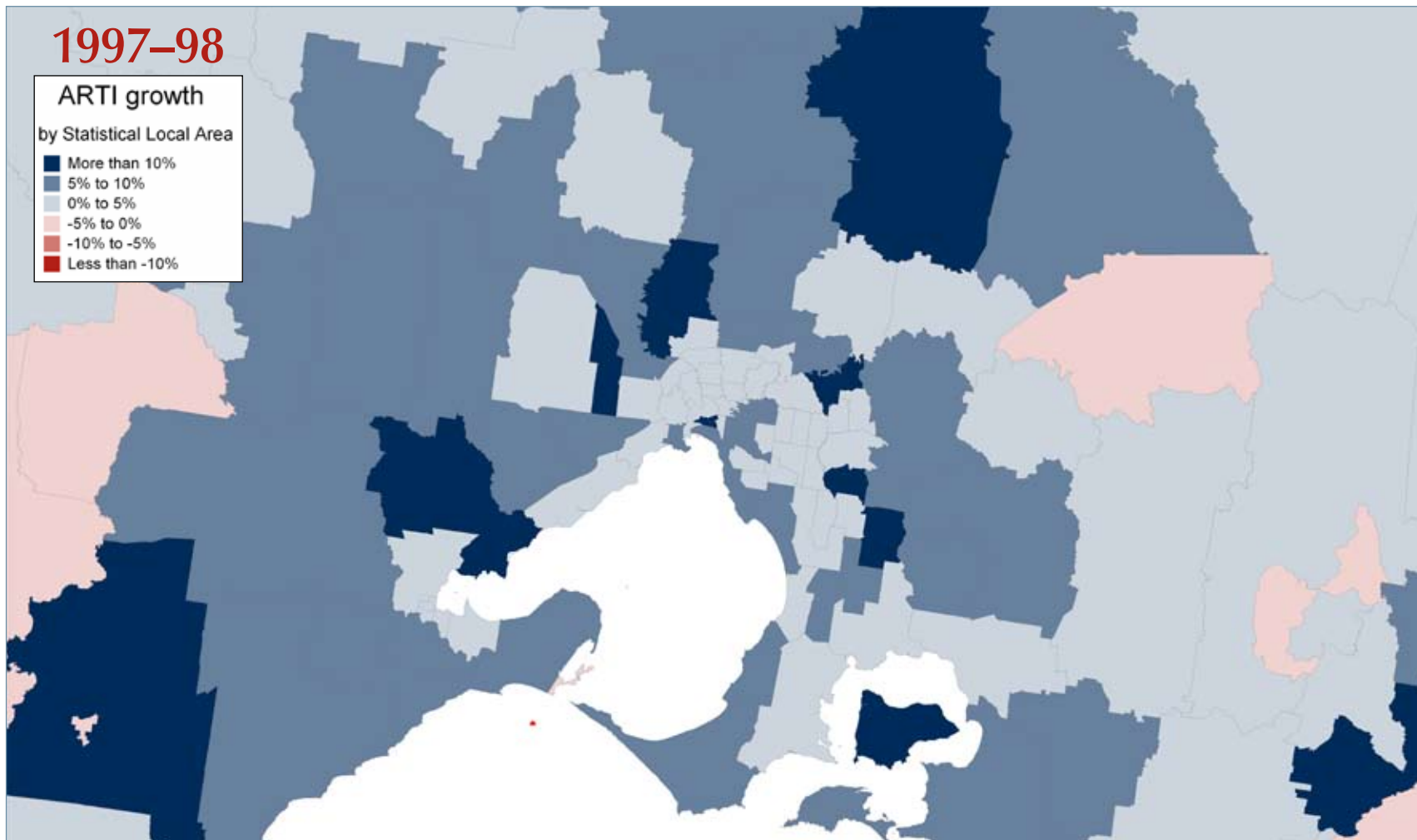
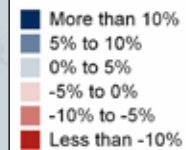




1997-98

ARTI growth

by Statistical Local Area

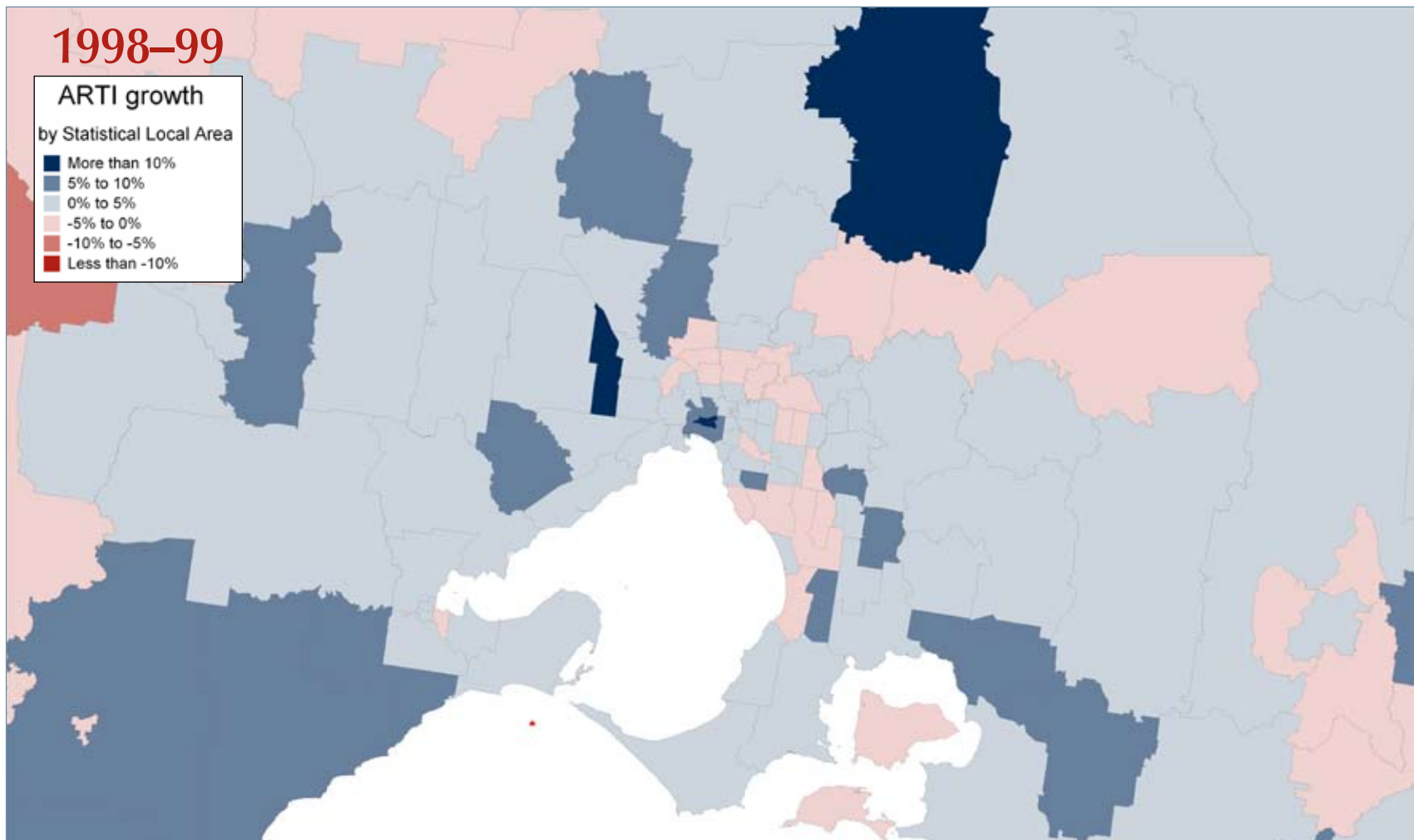


1998–99

ARTI growth

by Statistical Local Area

- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

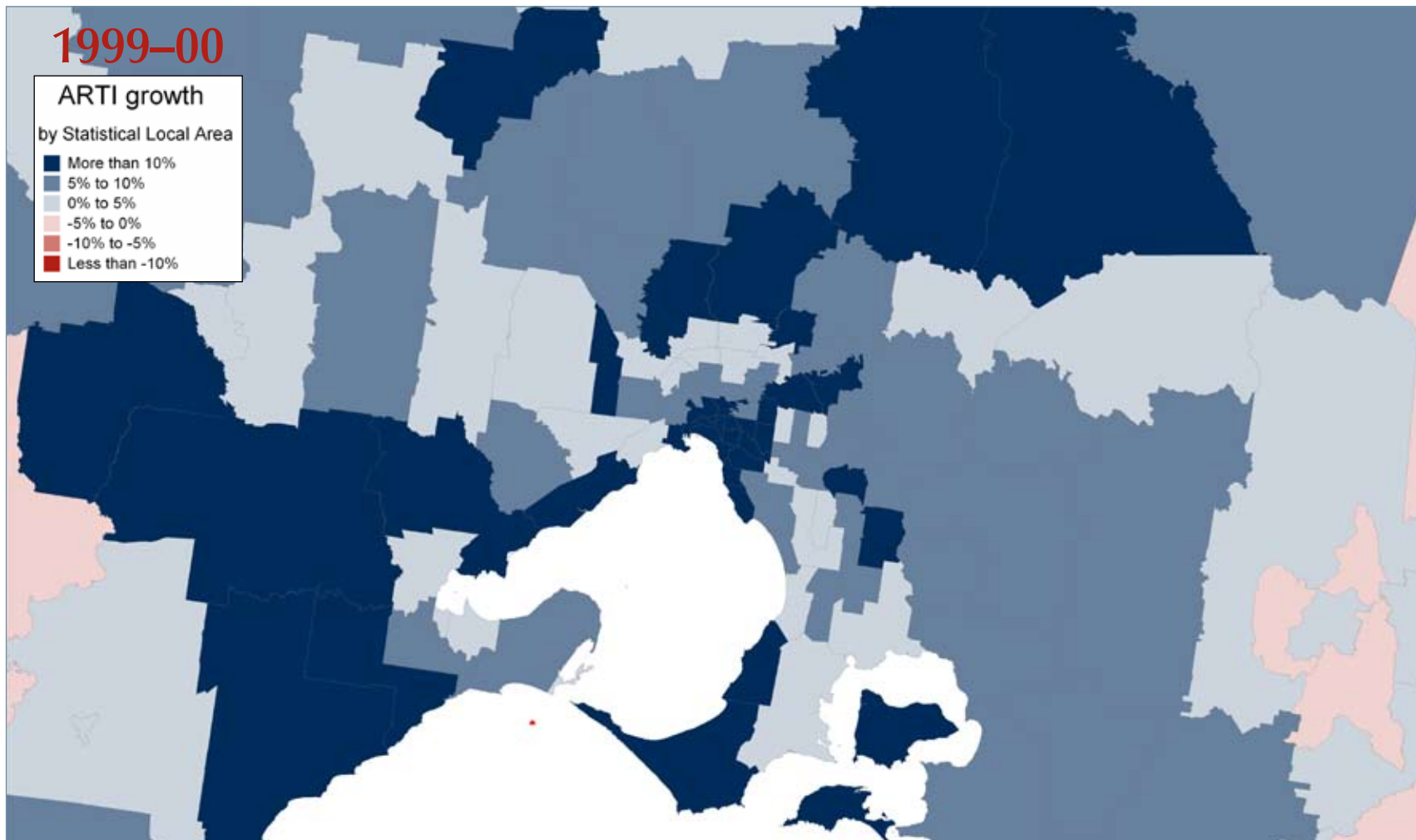


1999-00

ARTI growth

by Statistical Local Area

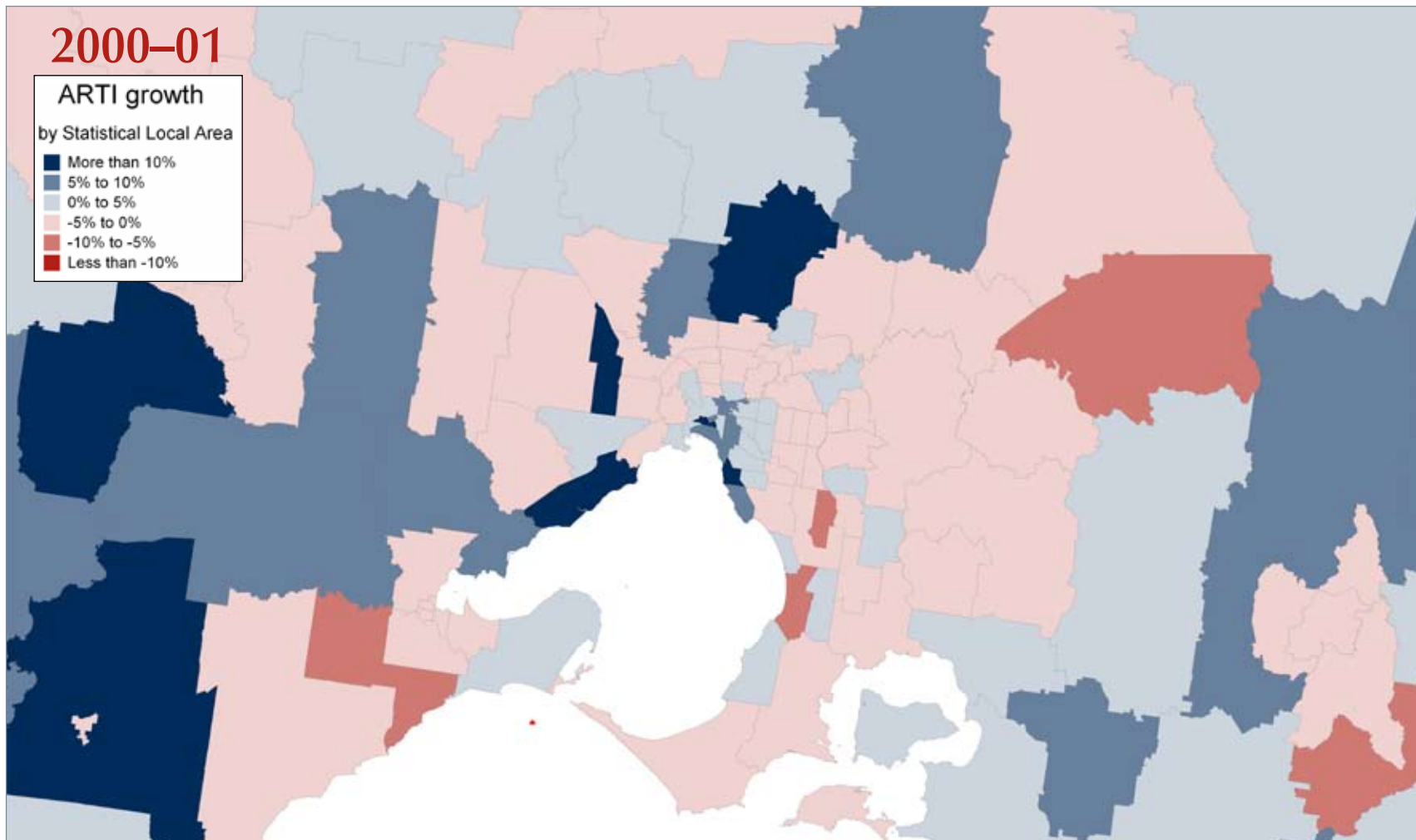
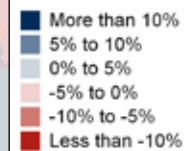
- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%



2000-01

ARTI growth

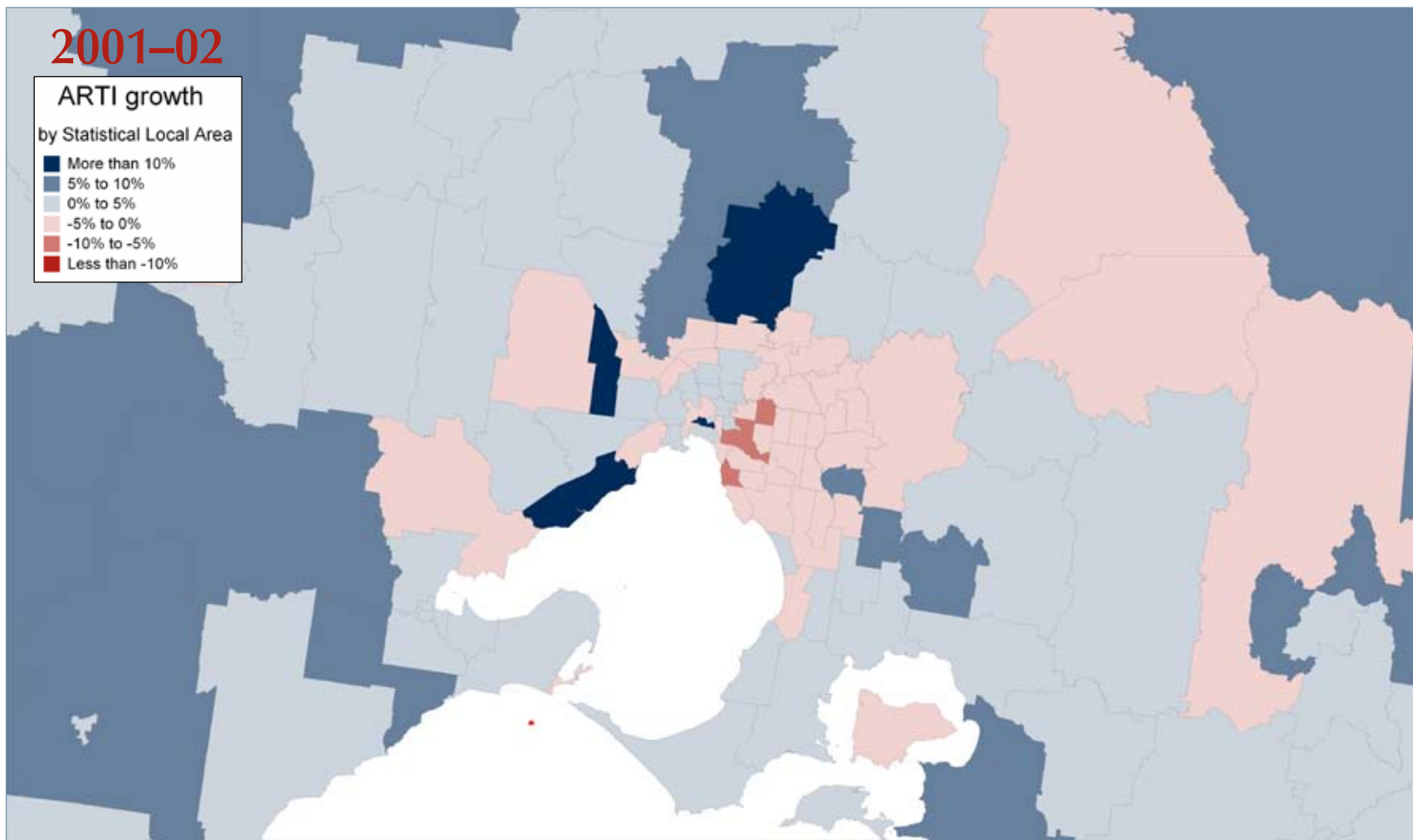
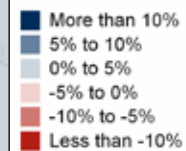
by Statistical Local Area



2001-02

ARTI growth

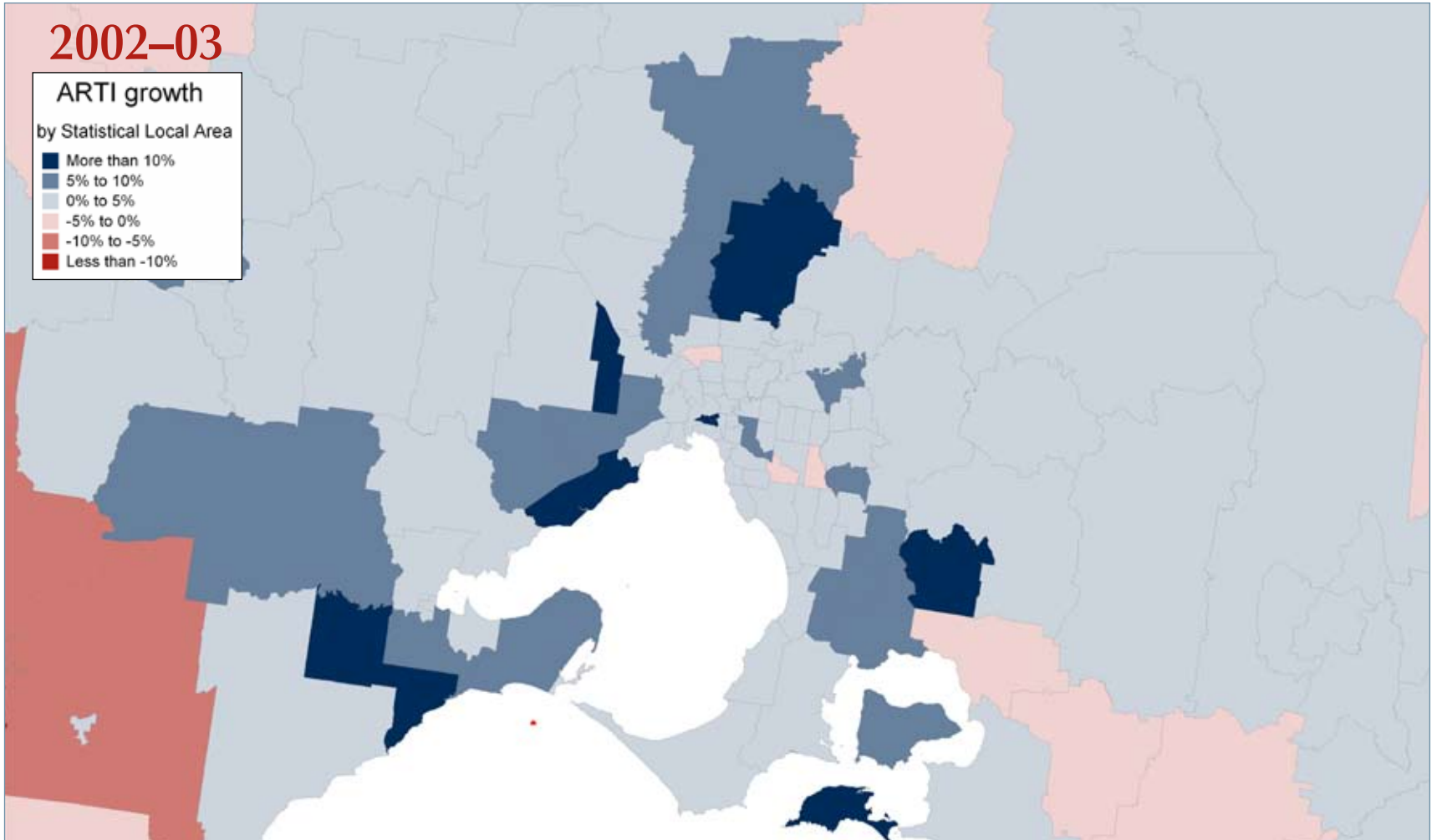
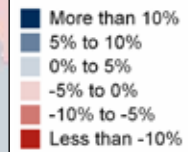
by Statistical Local Area



2002-03

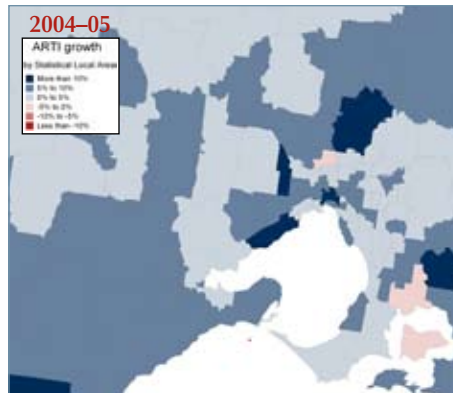
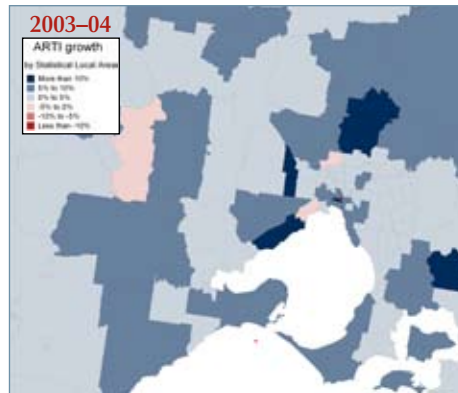
ARTI growth

by Statistical Local Area





## Annual economic growth, Melbourne, by Statistical Local Area, 1991–92 to 2004–05 (continued)

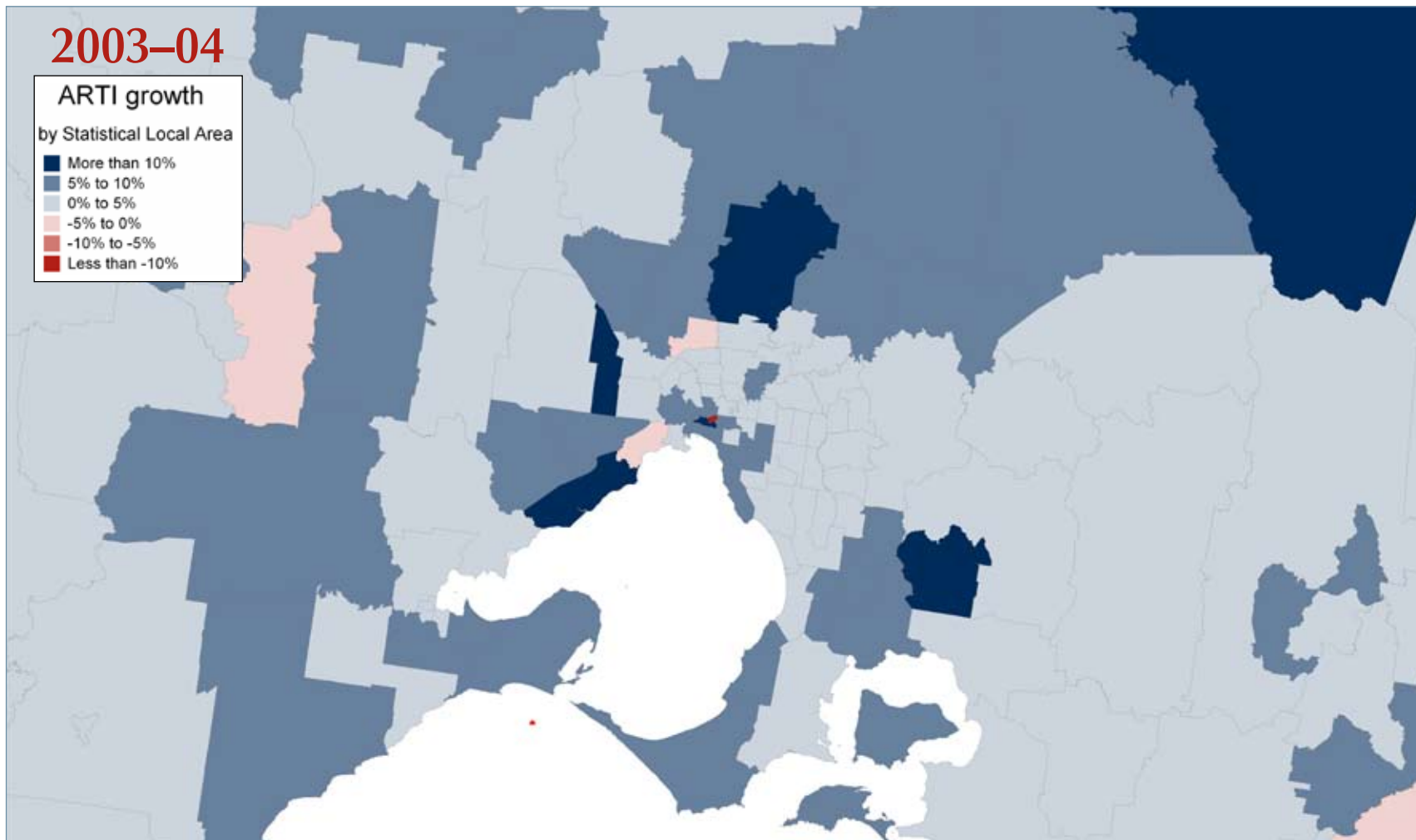
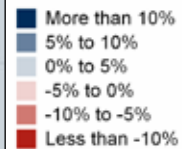




2003–04

ARTI growth

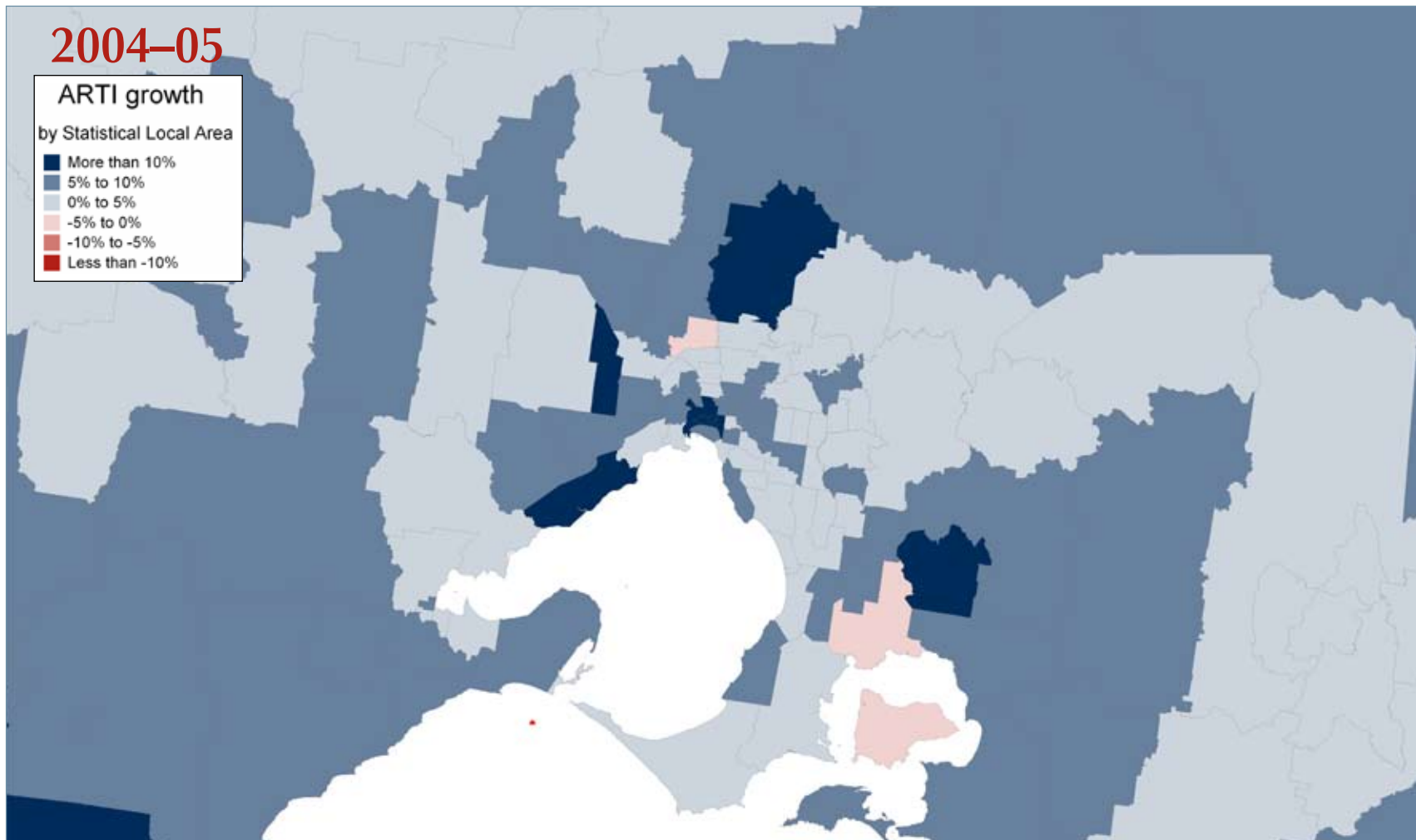
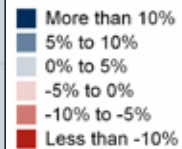
by Statistical Local Area



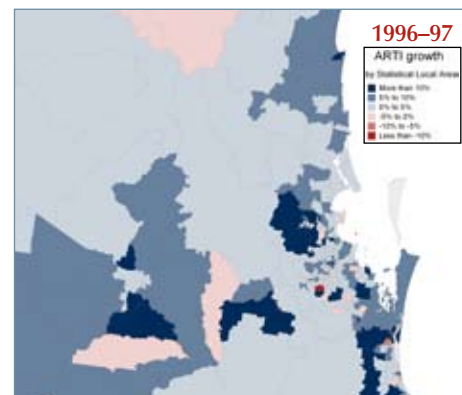
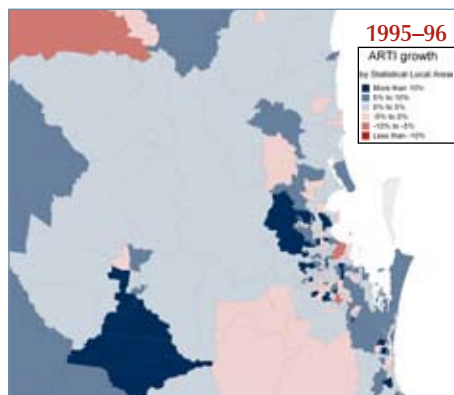
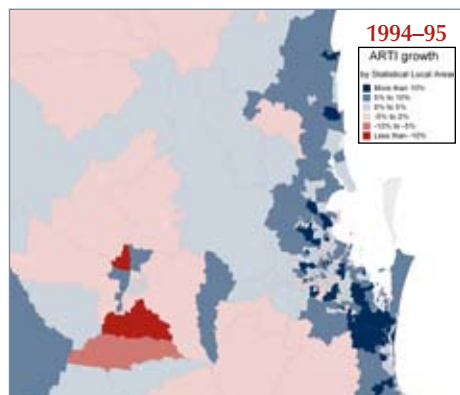
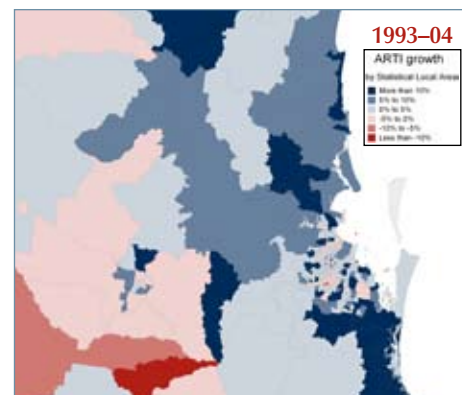
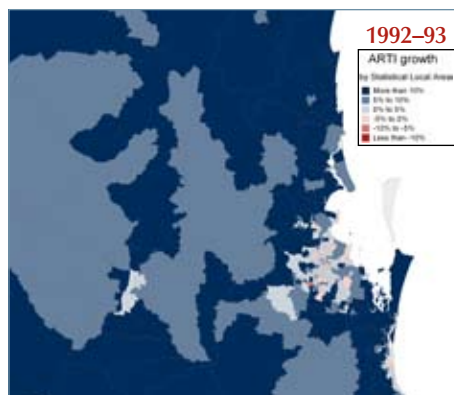
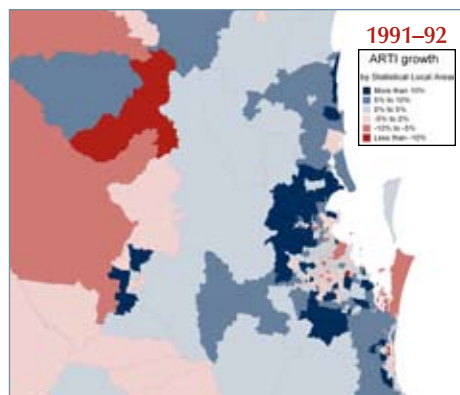
2004–05

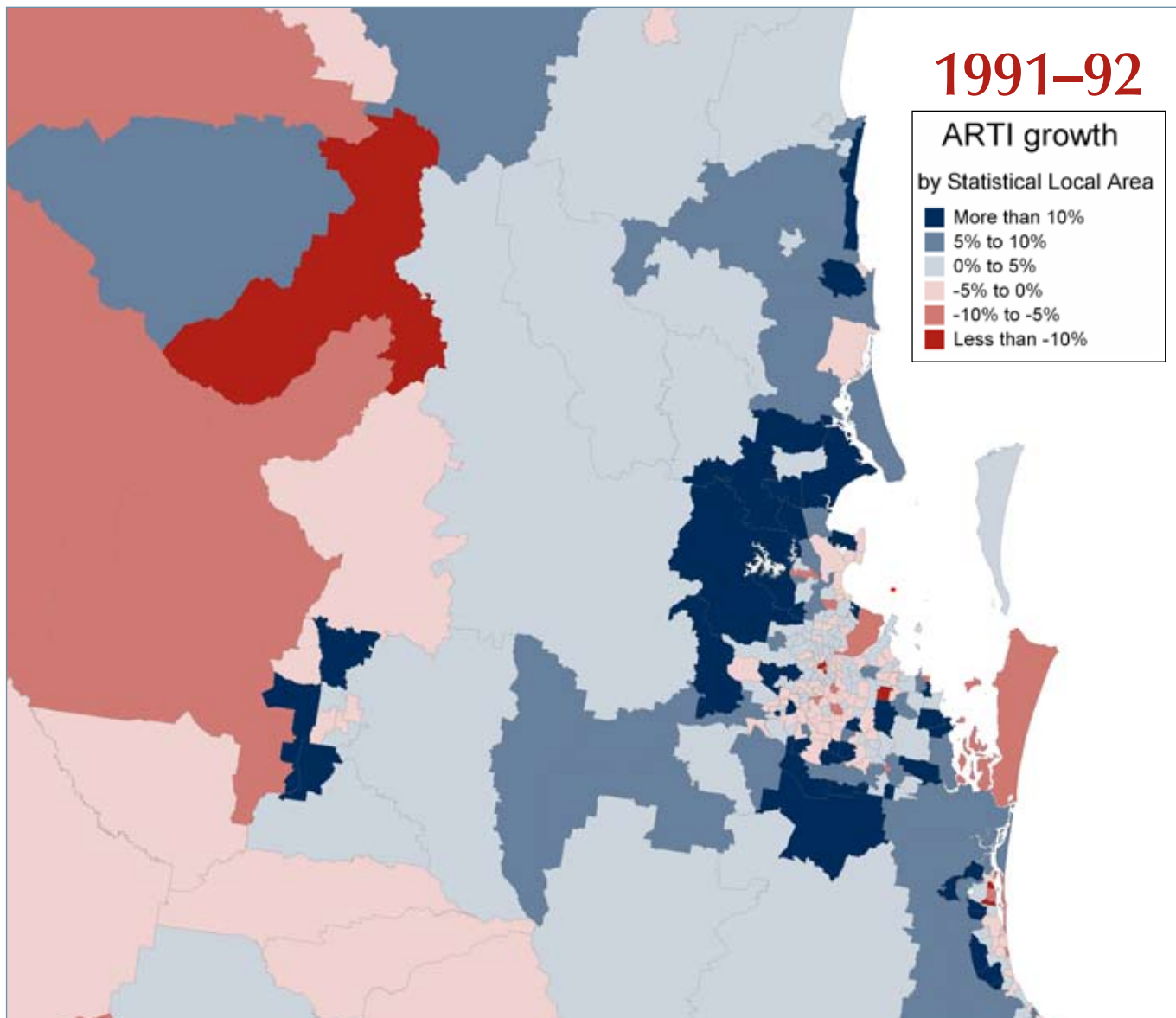
ARTI growth

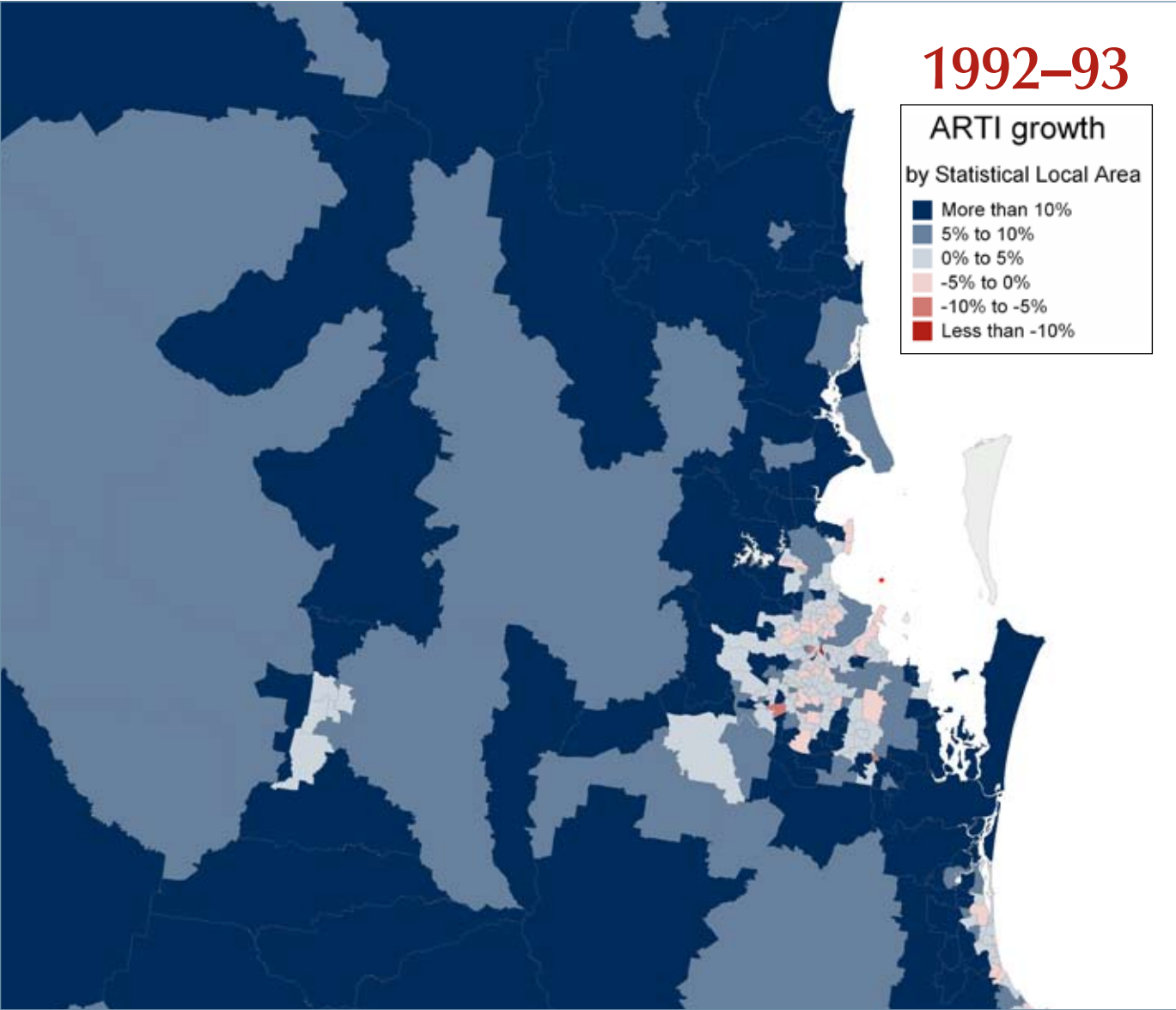
by Statistical Local Area



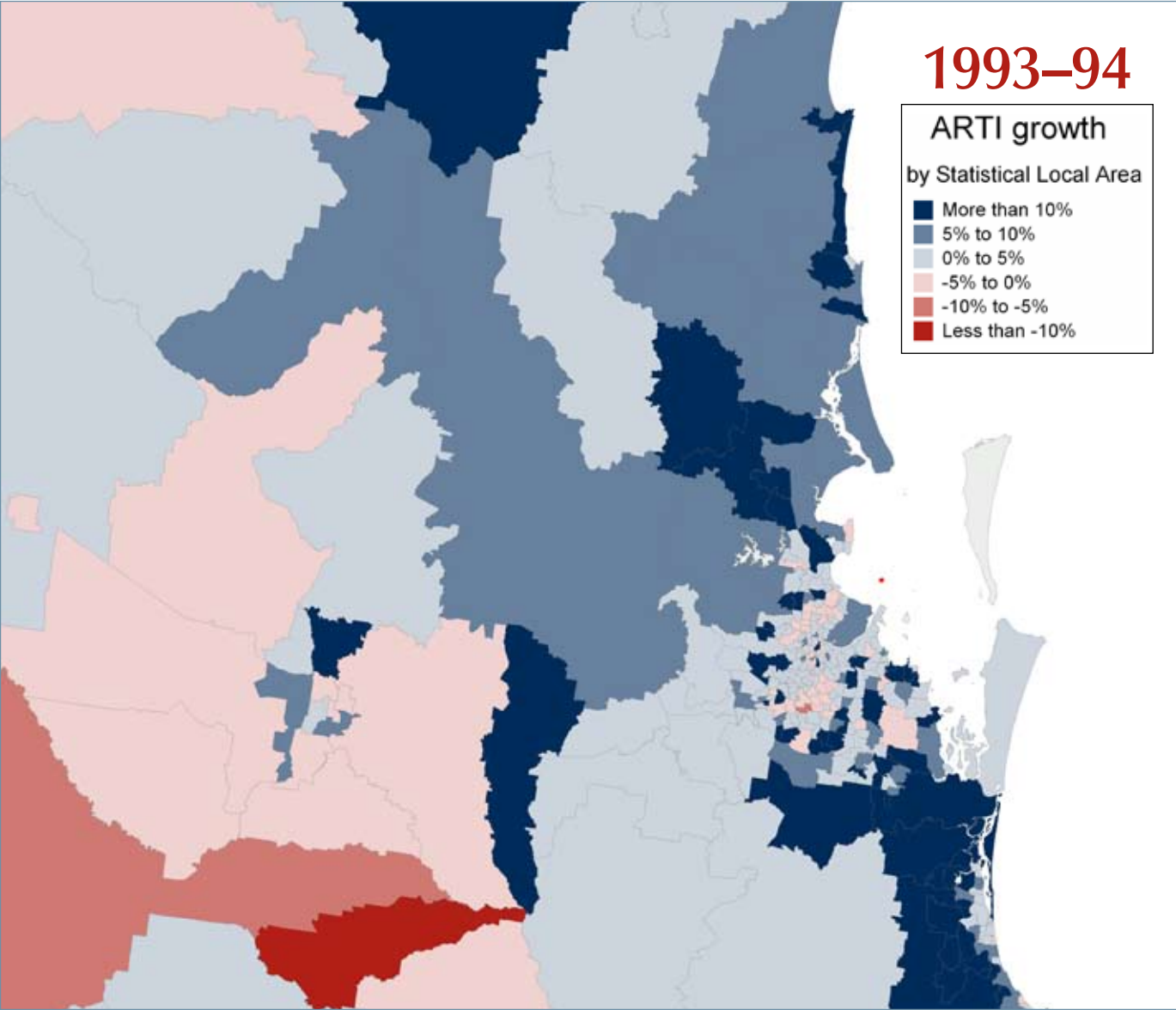
# Annual economic growth, Brisbane, by Statistical Local Area, 1991-92 to 2004-05

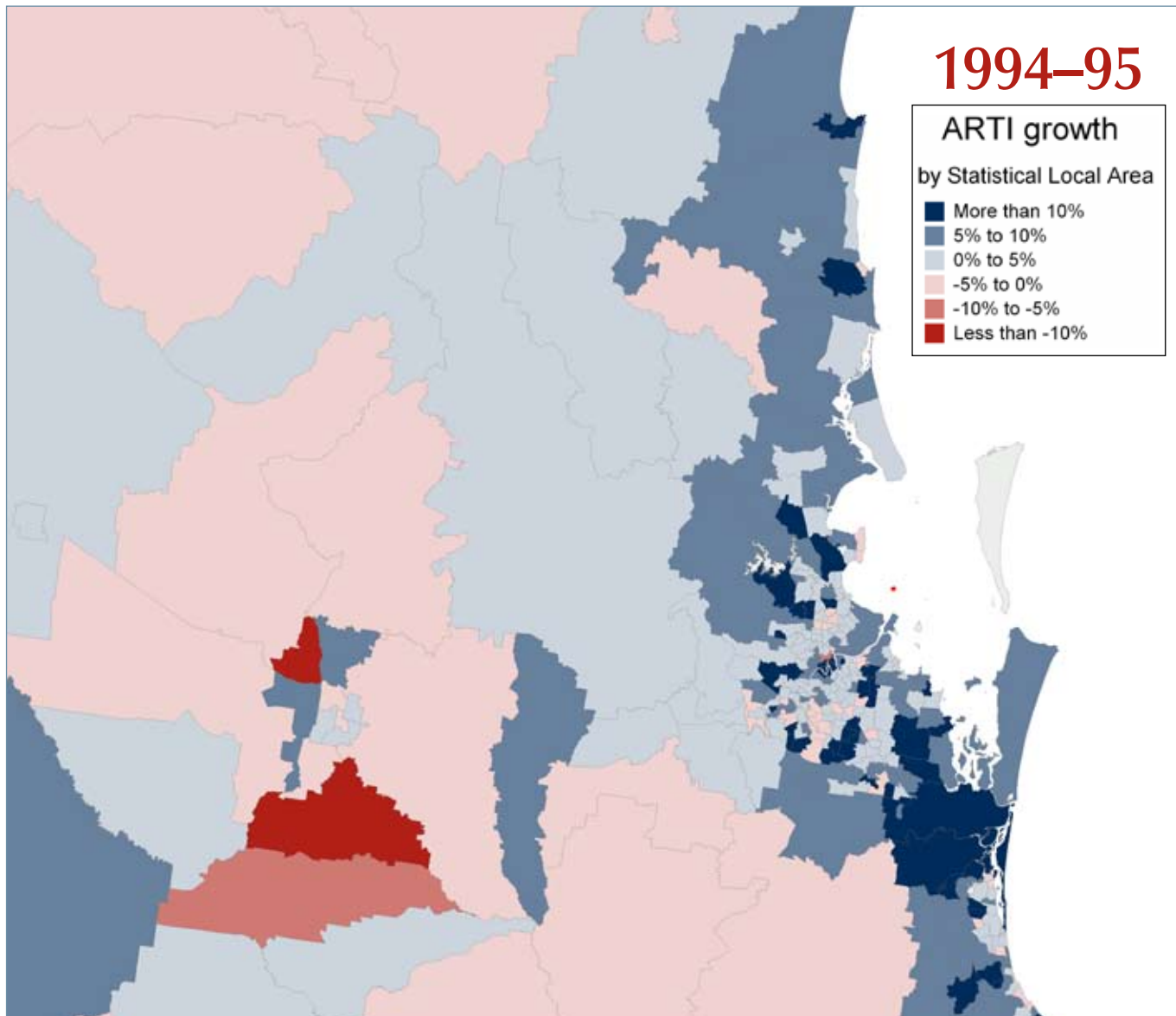




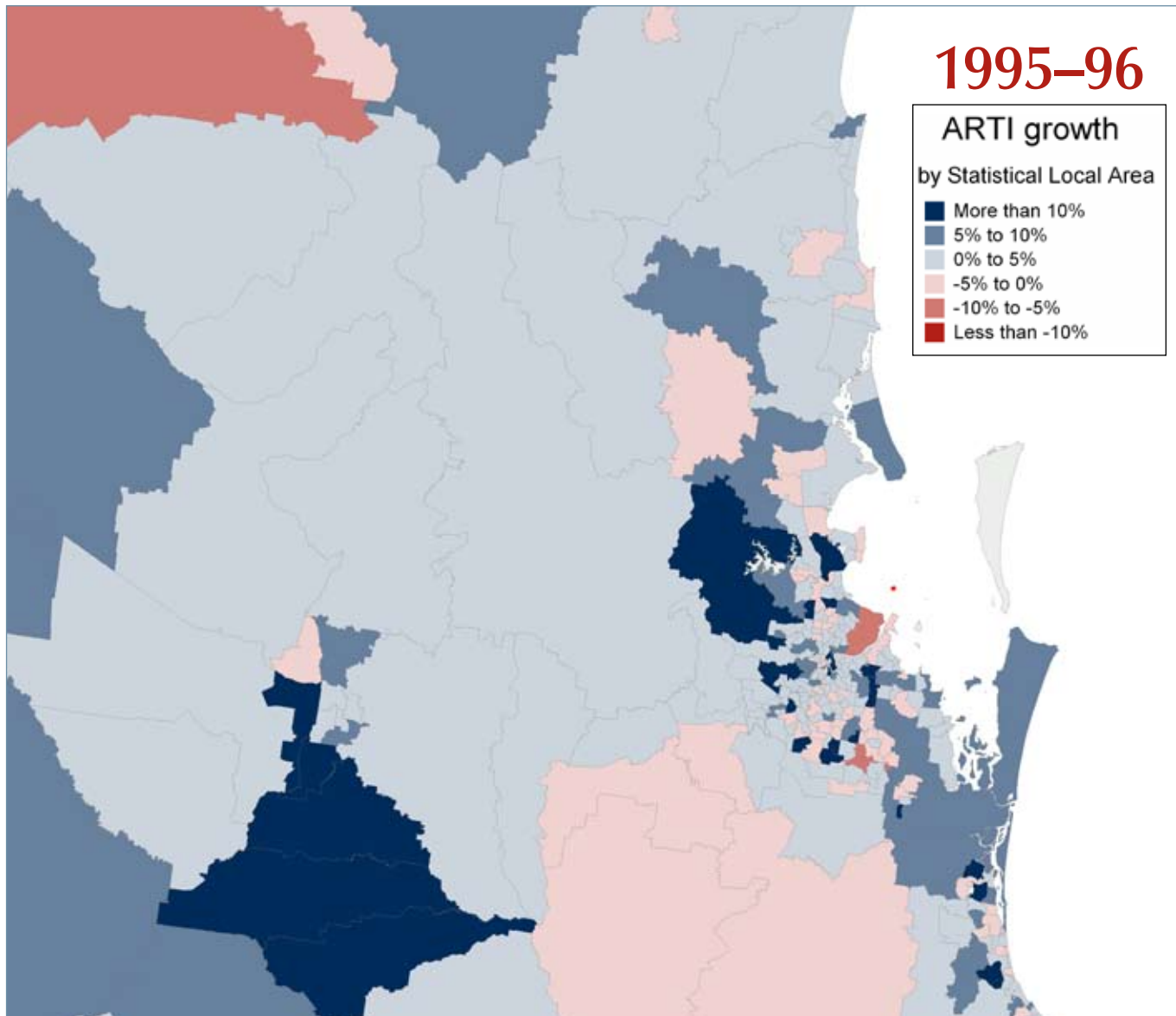


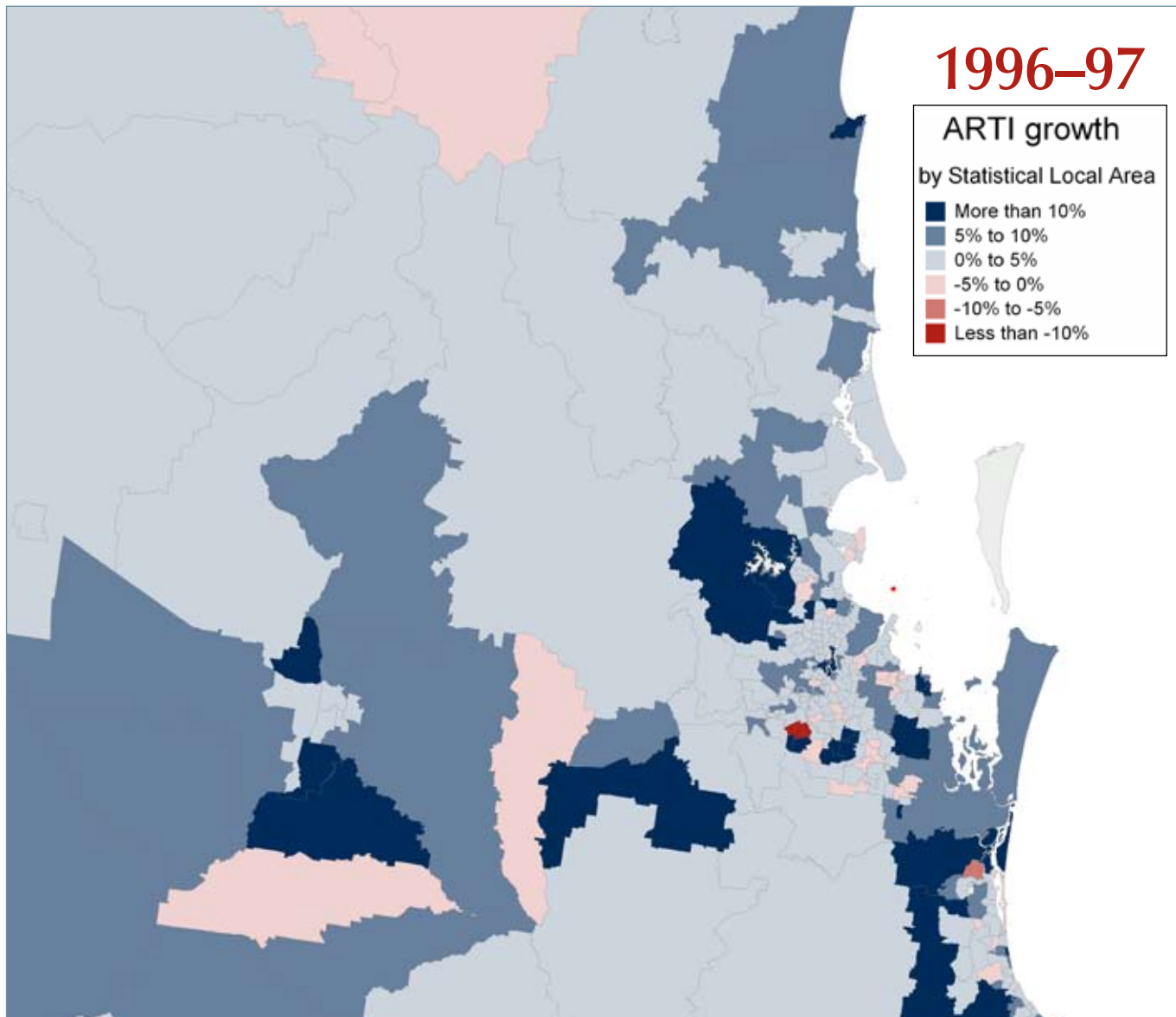




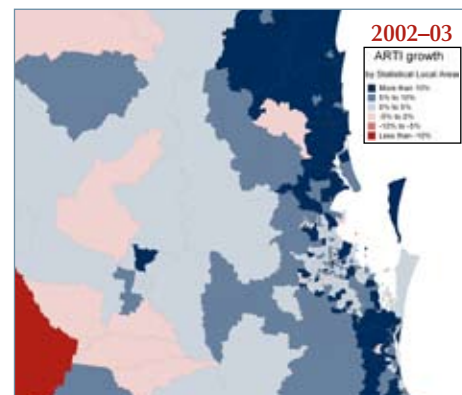
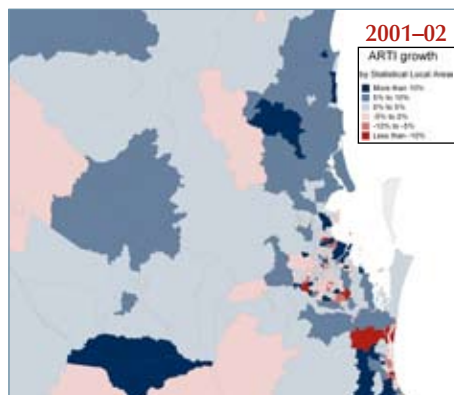
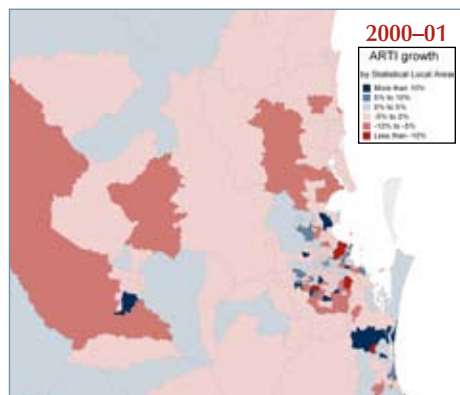
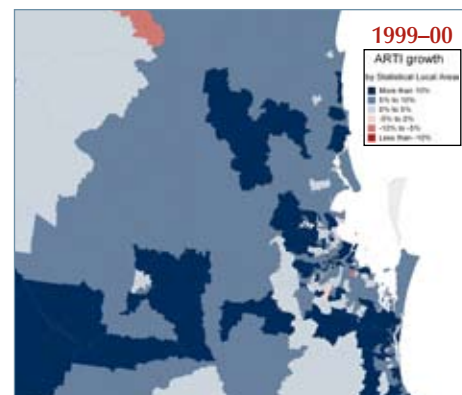
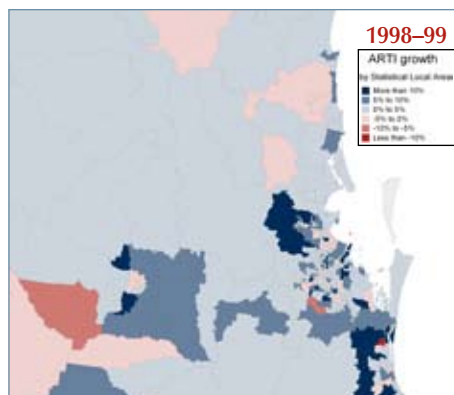
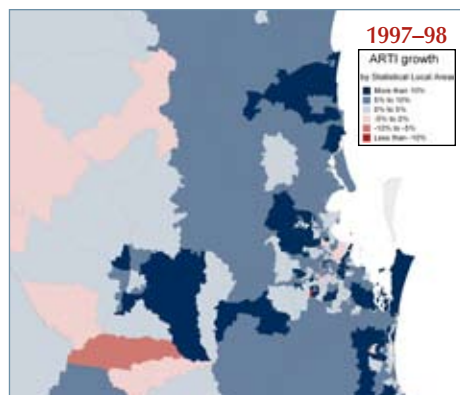


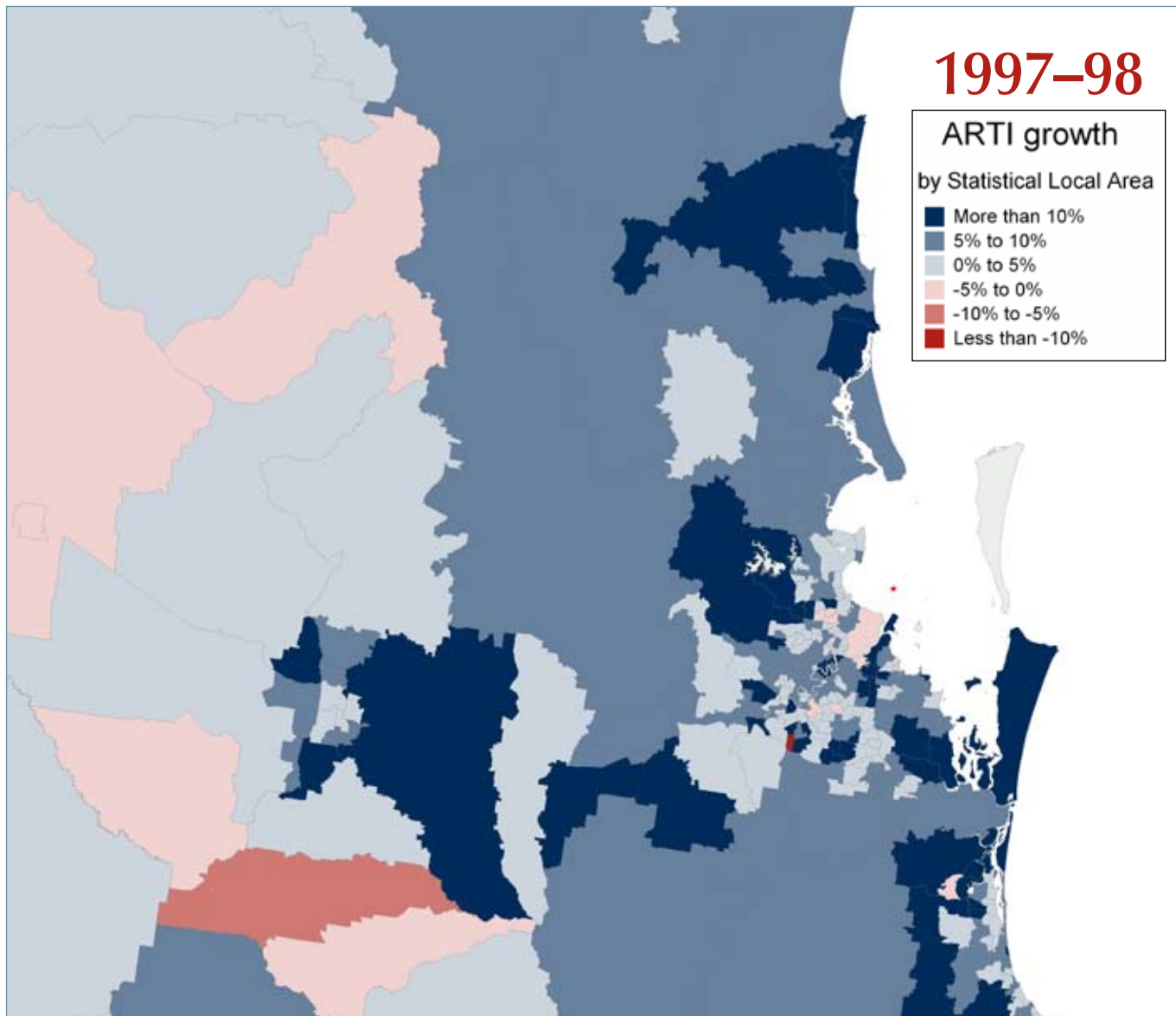






# Annual economic growth, Brisbane, by Statistical Local Area, 1991-92 to 2004-05 (continued)



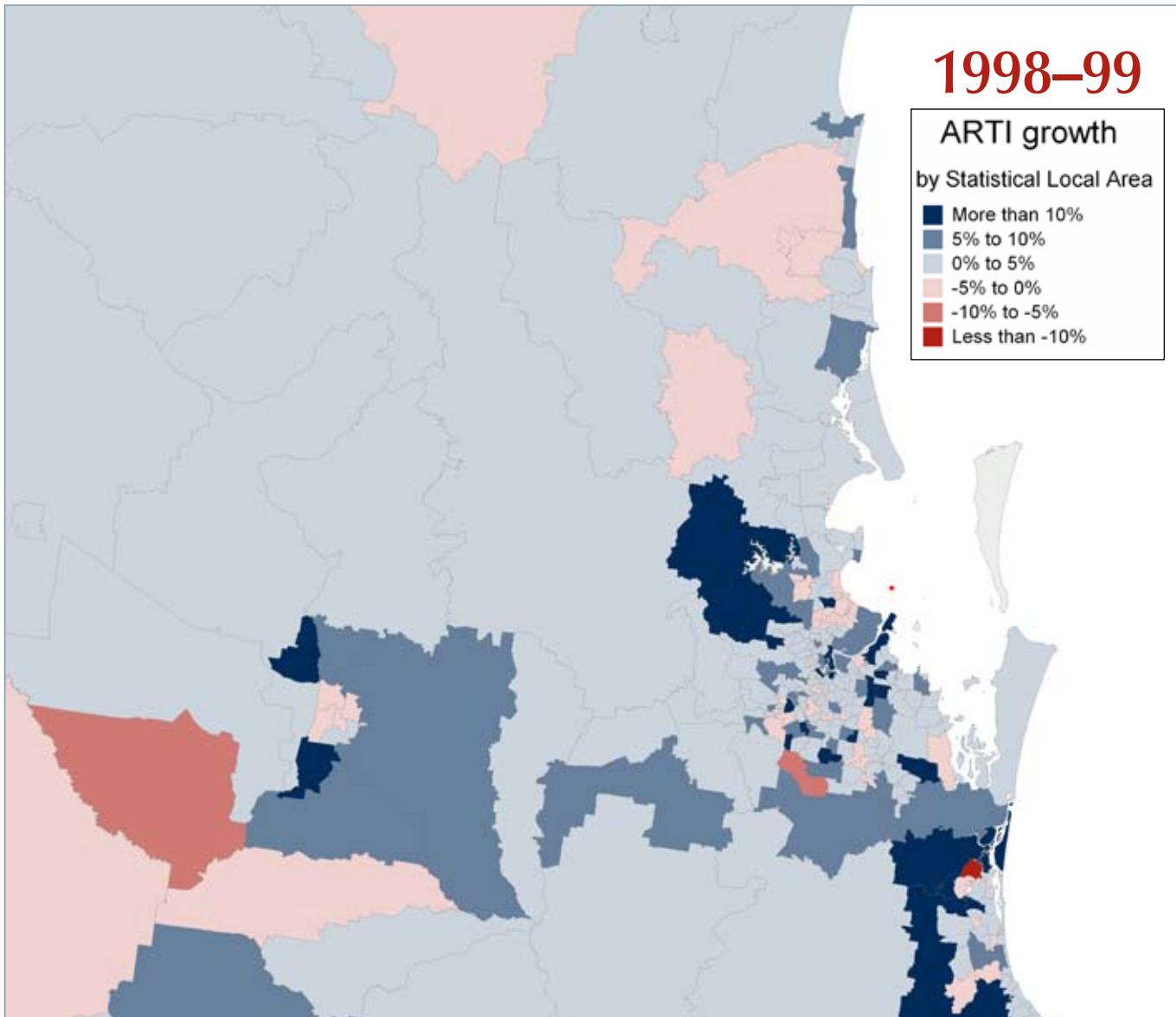


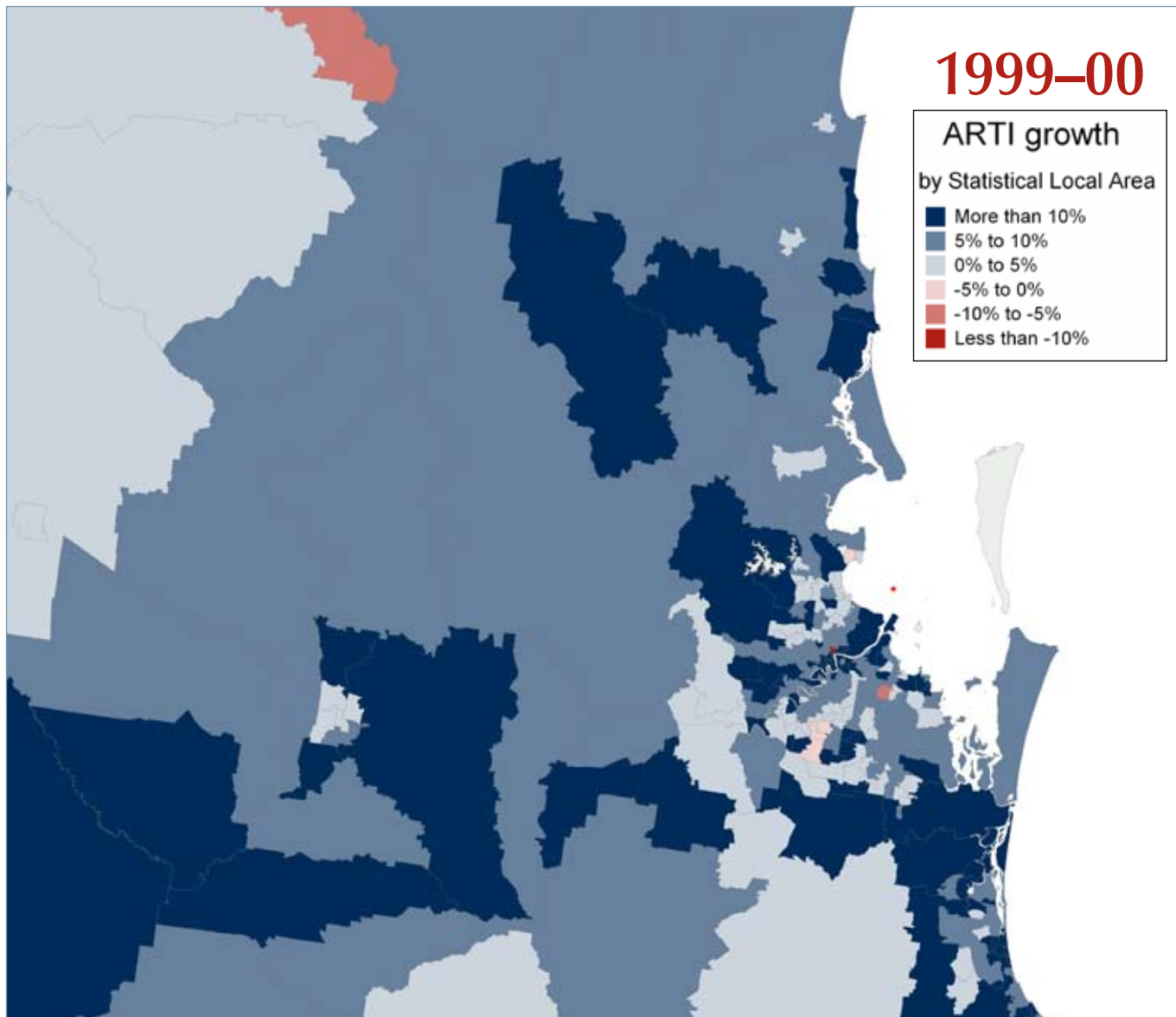
# 1998-99

## ARTI growth

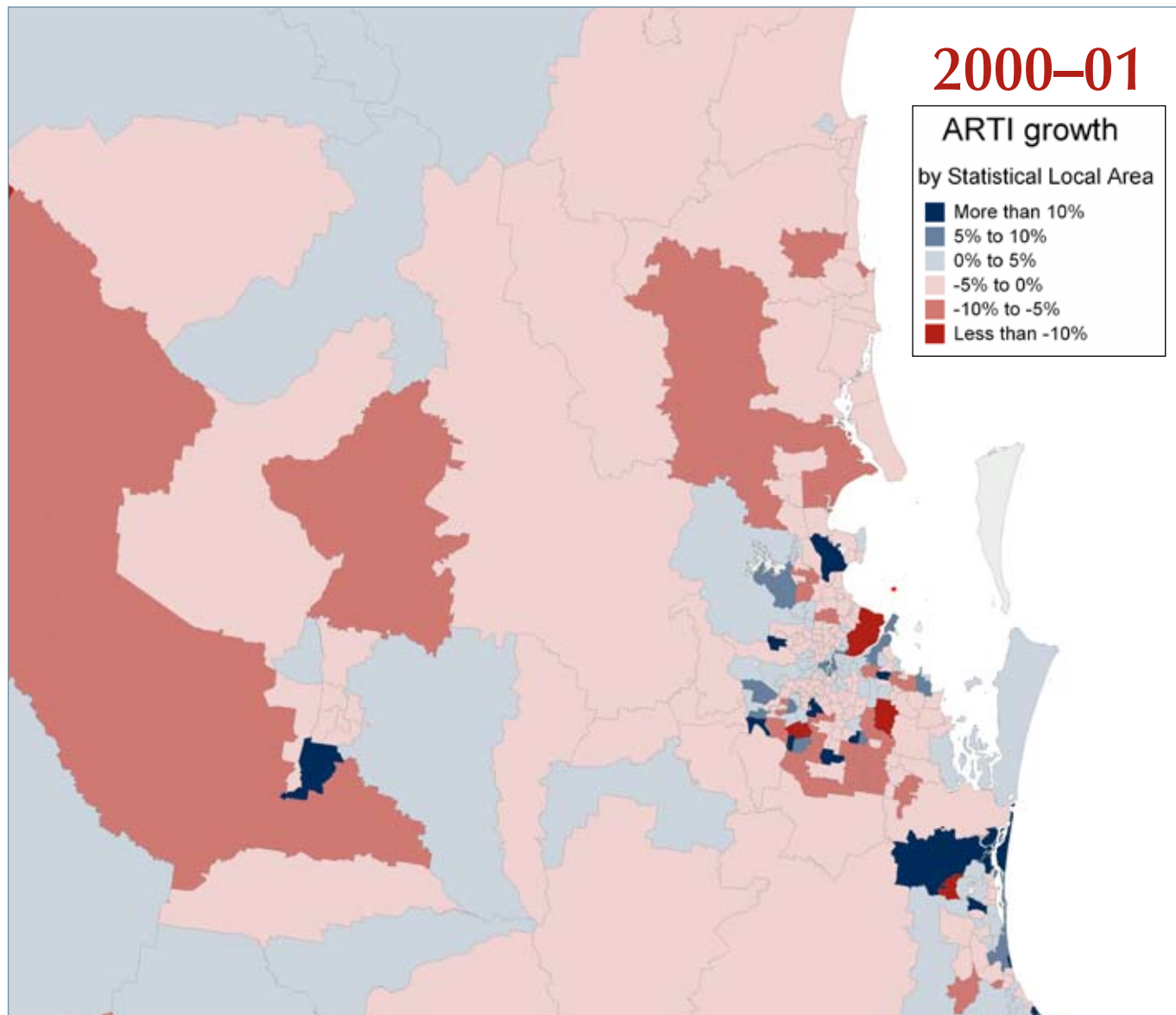
by Statistical Local Area

- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

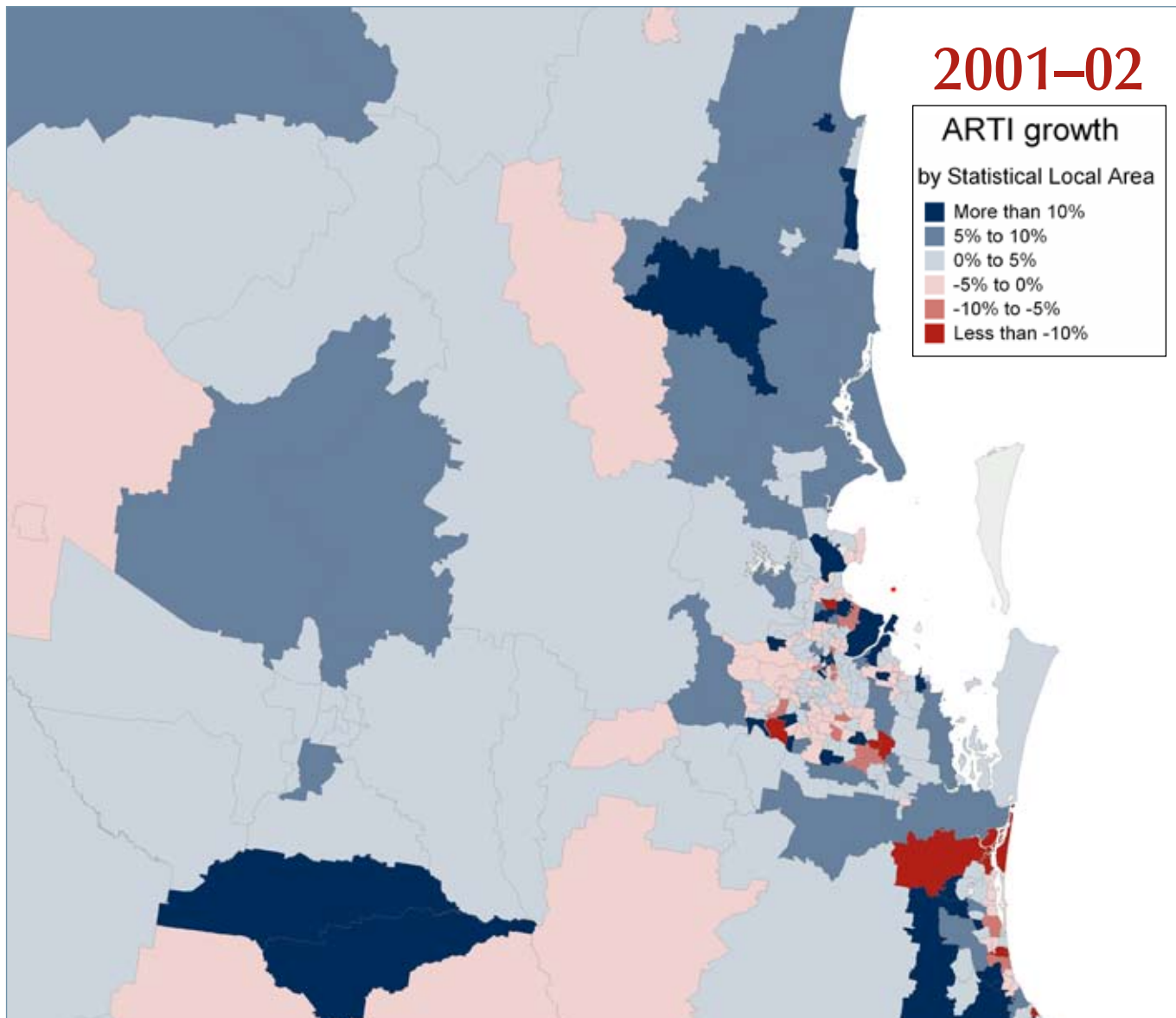


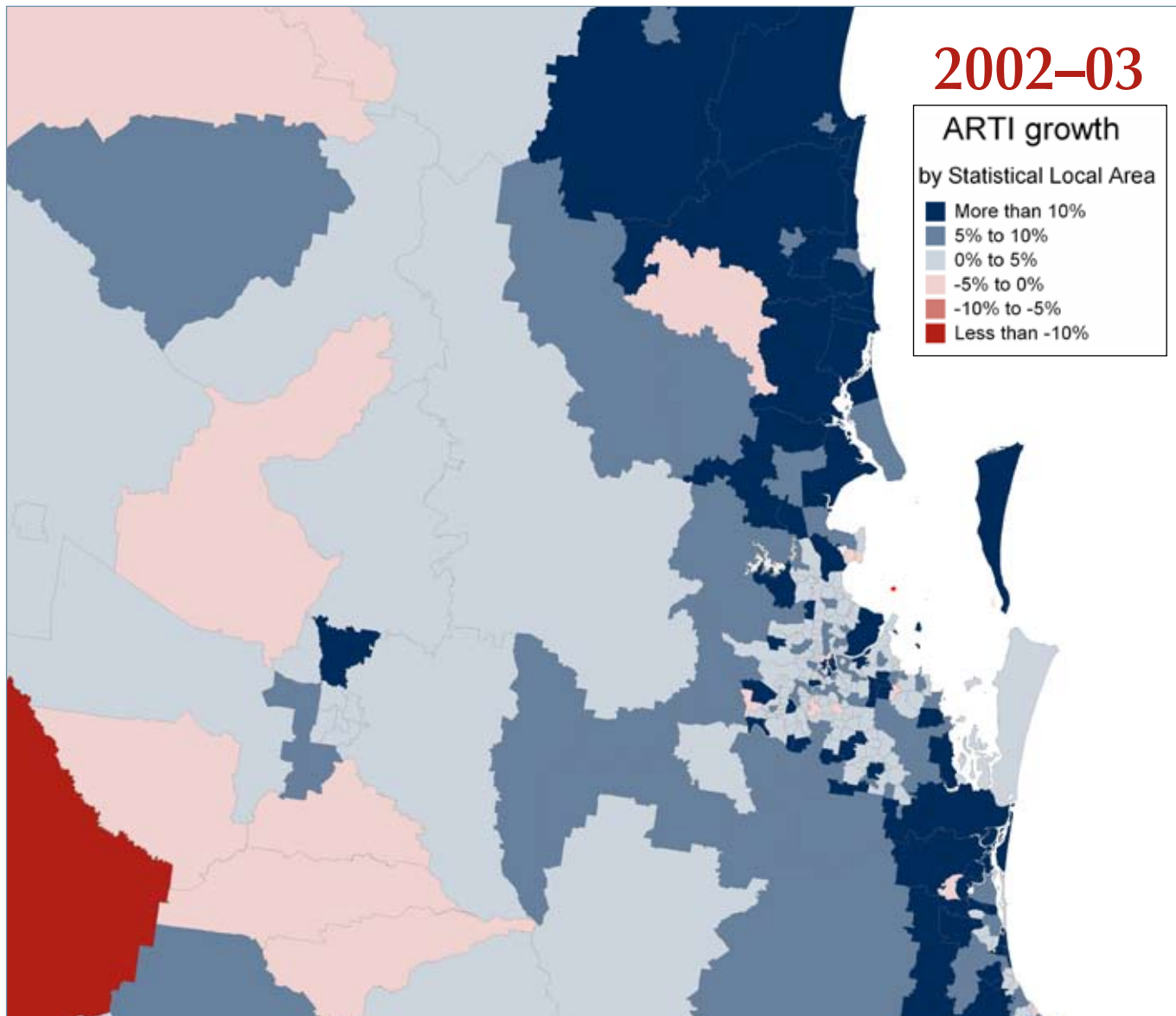




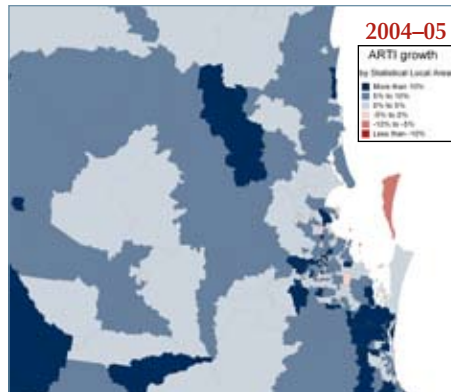
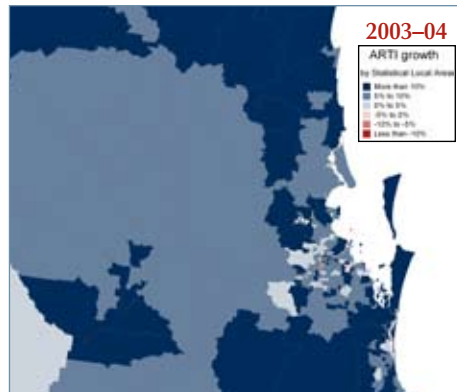








## Annual economic growth, Brisbane, by Statistical Local Area, 1991–92 to 2004–05 (continued)

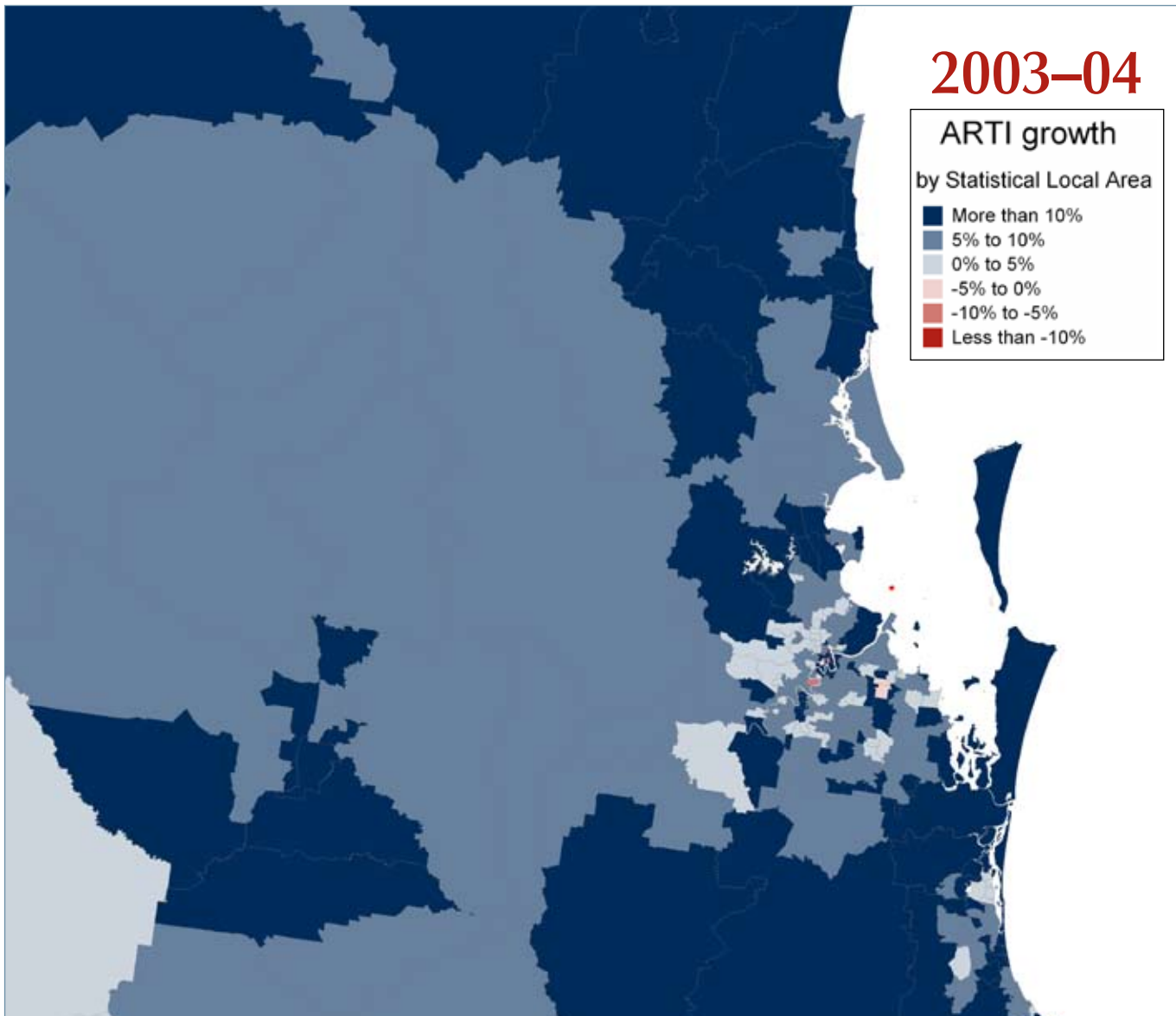


# 2003-04

## ARTI growth

by Statistical Local Area

- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

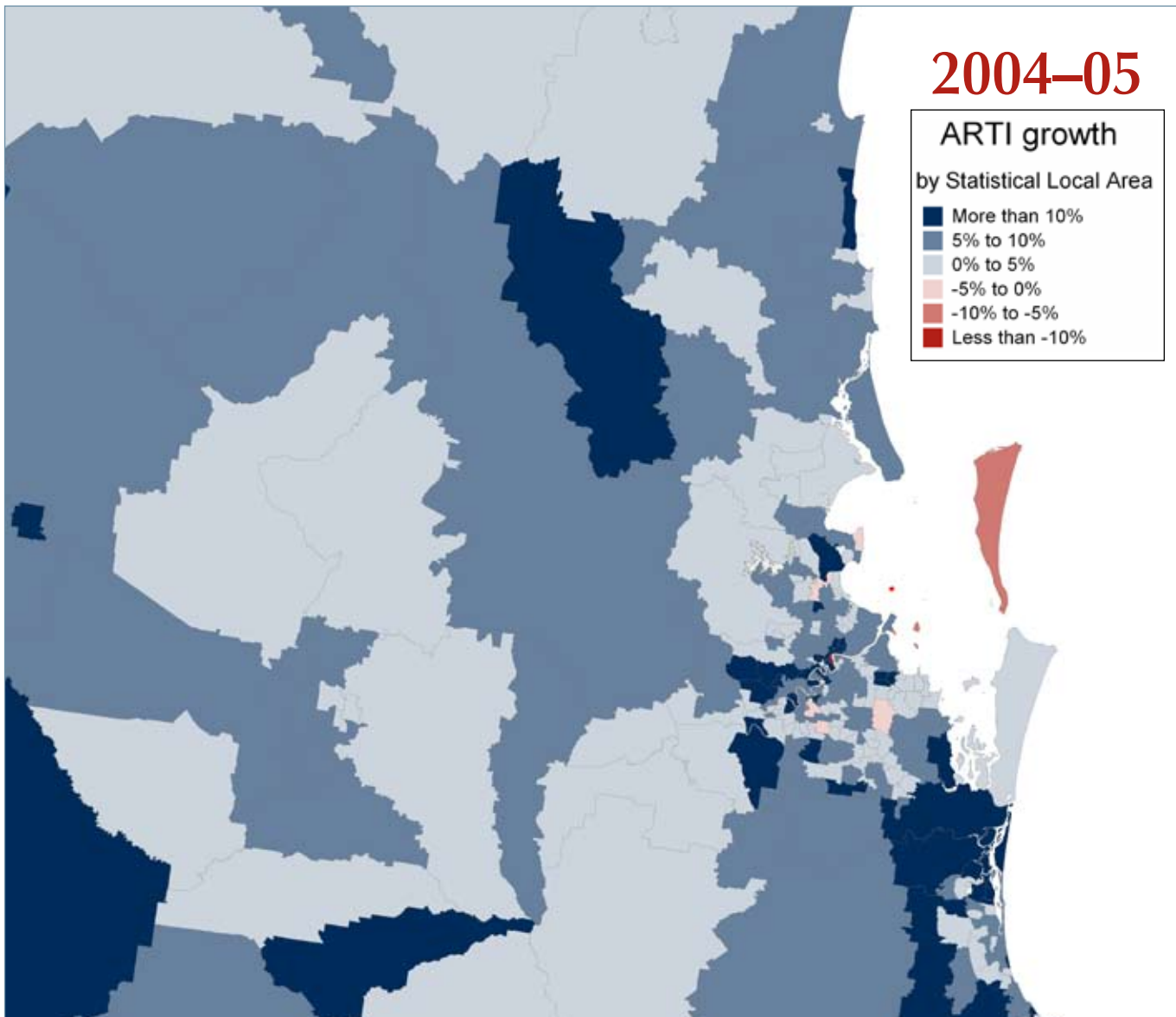


2004–05

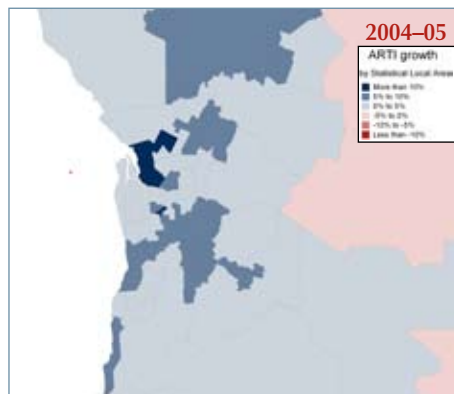
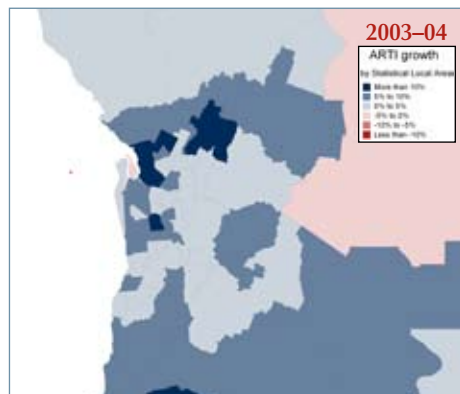
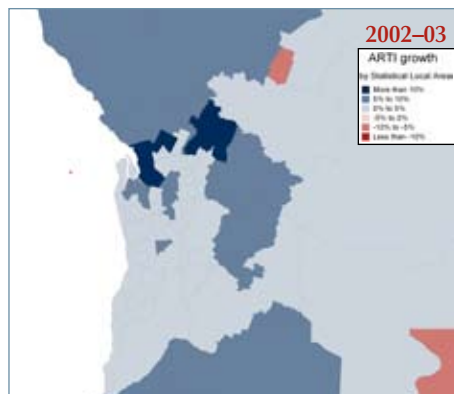
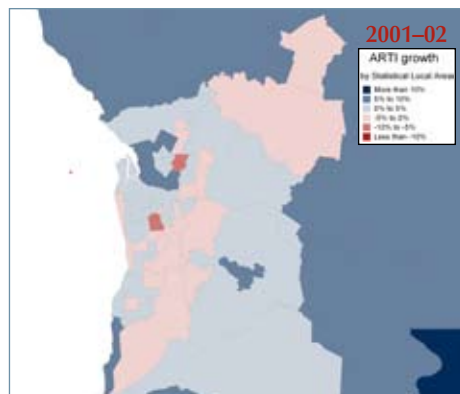
ARTI growth

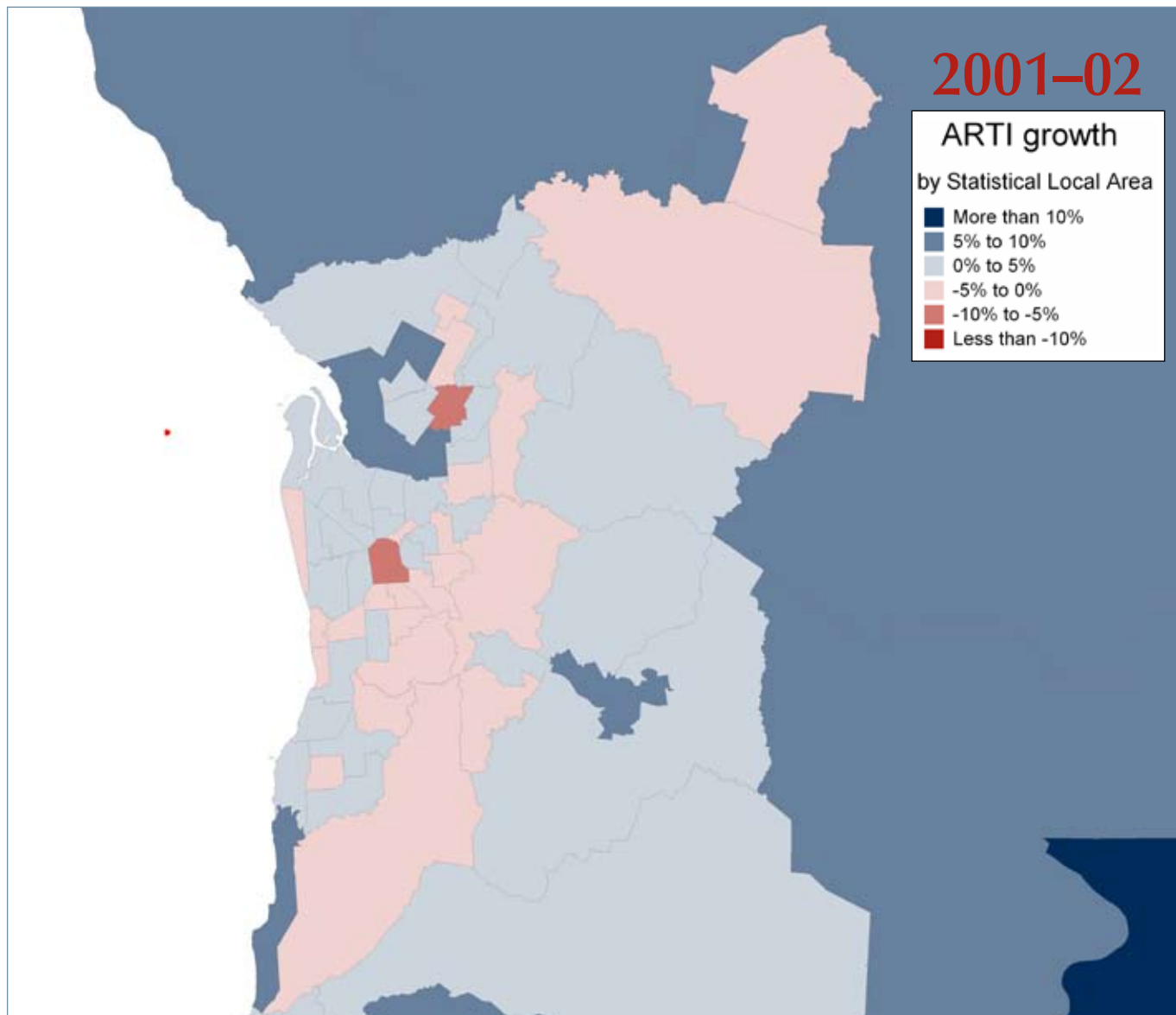
by Statistical Local Area

- More than 10%
- 5% to 10%
- 0% to 5%
- 5% to 0%
- 10% to -5%
- Less than -10%

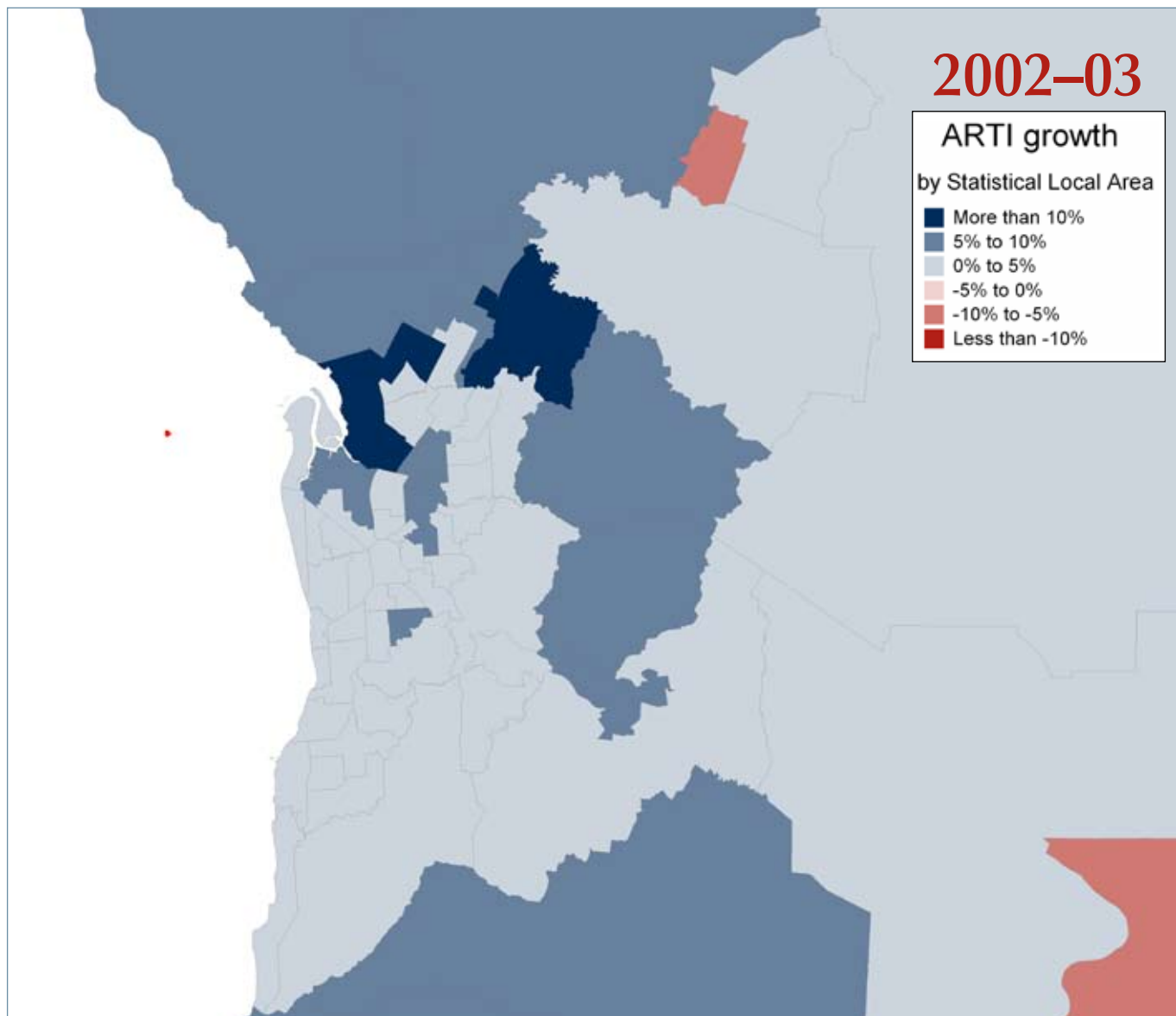


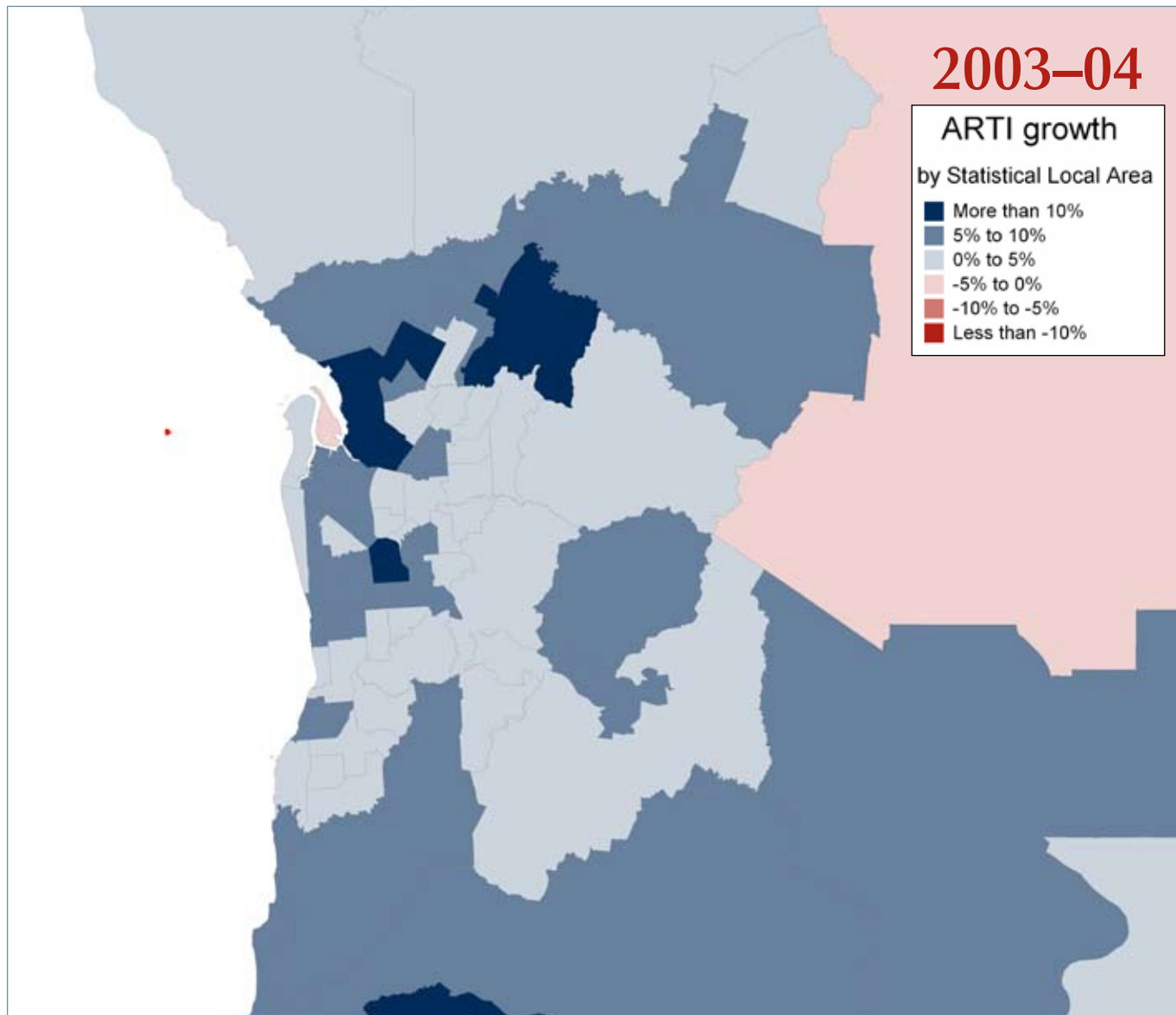
# Annual economic growth, Adelaide, by Statistical Local Area, 2001-02 to 2004-05

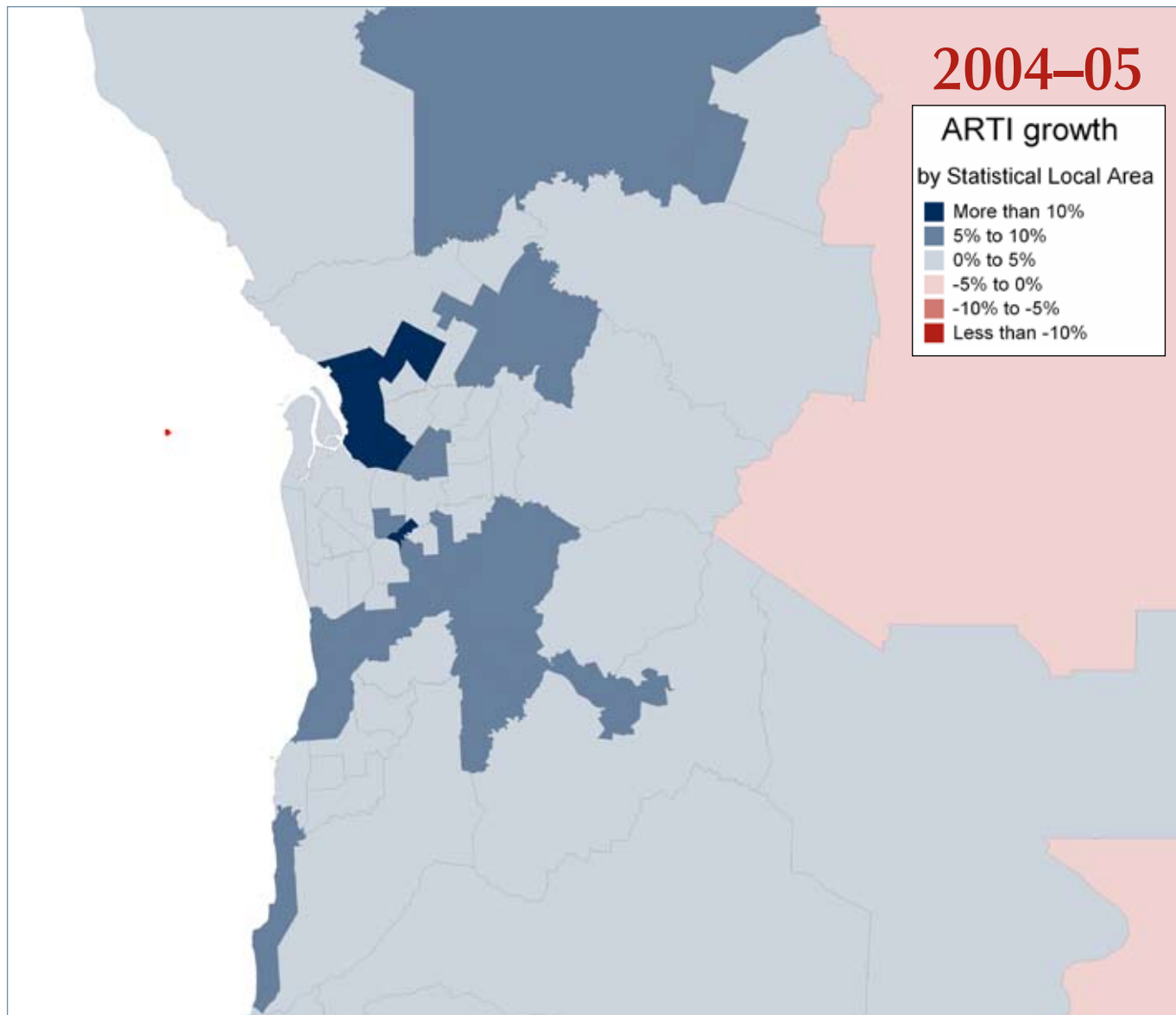




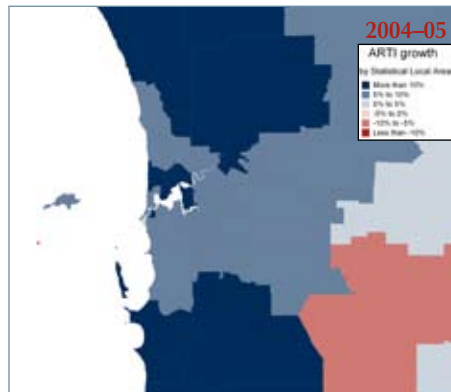
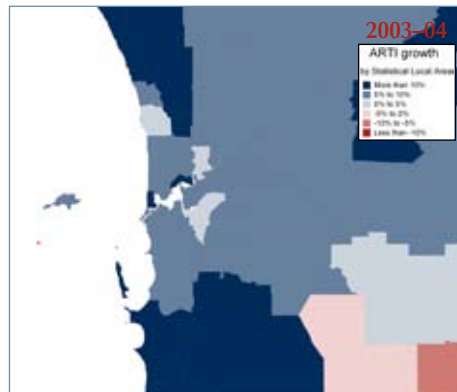
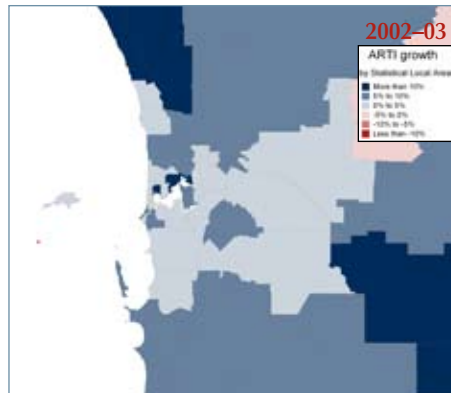
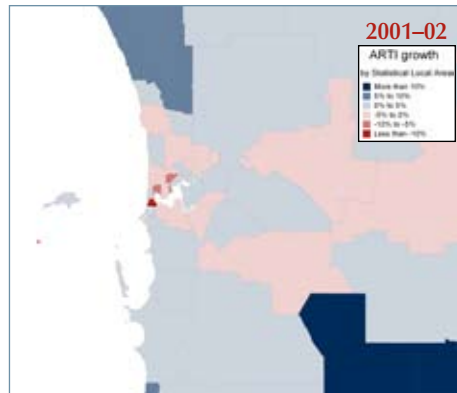


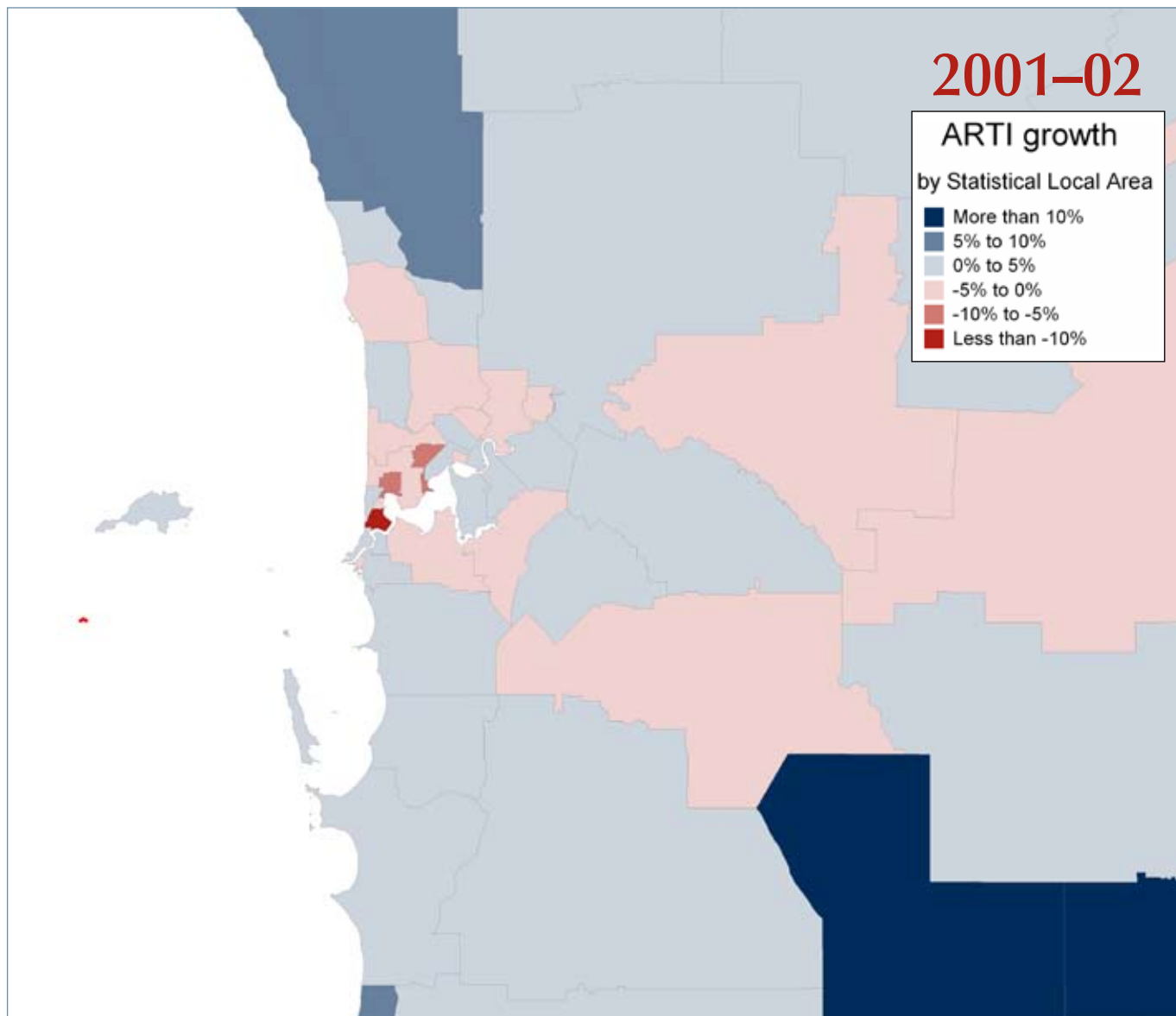


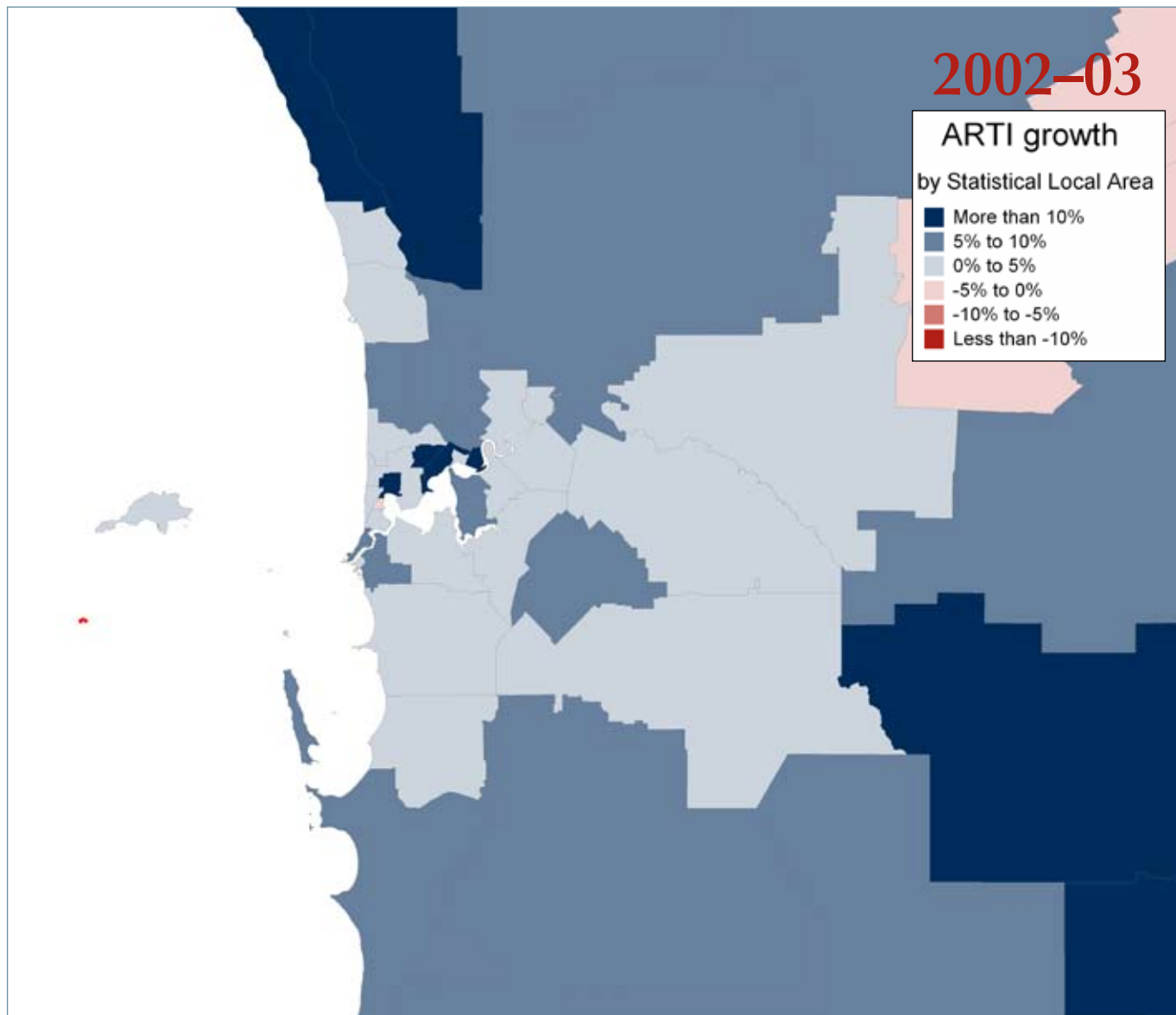


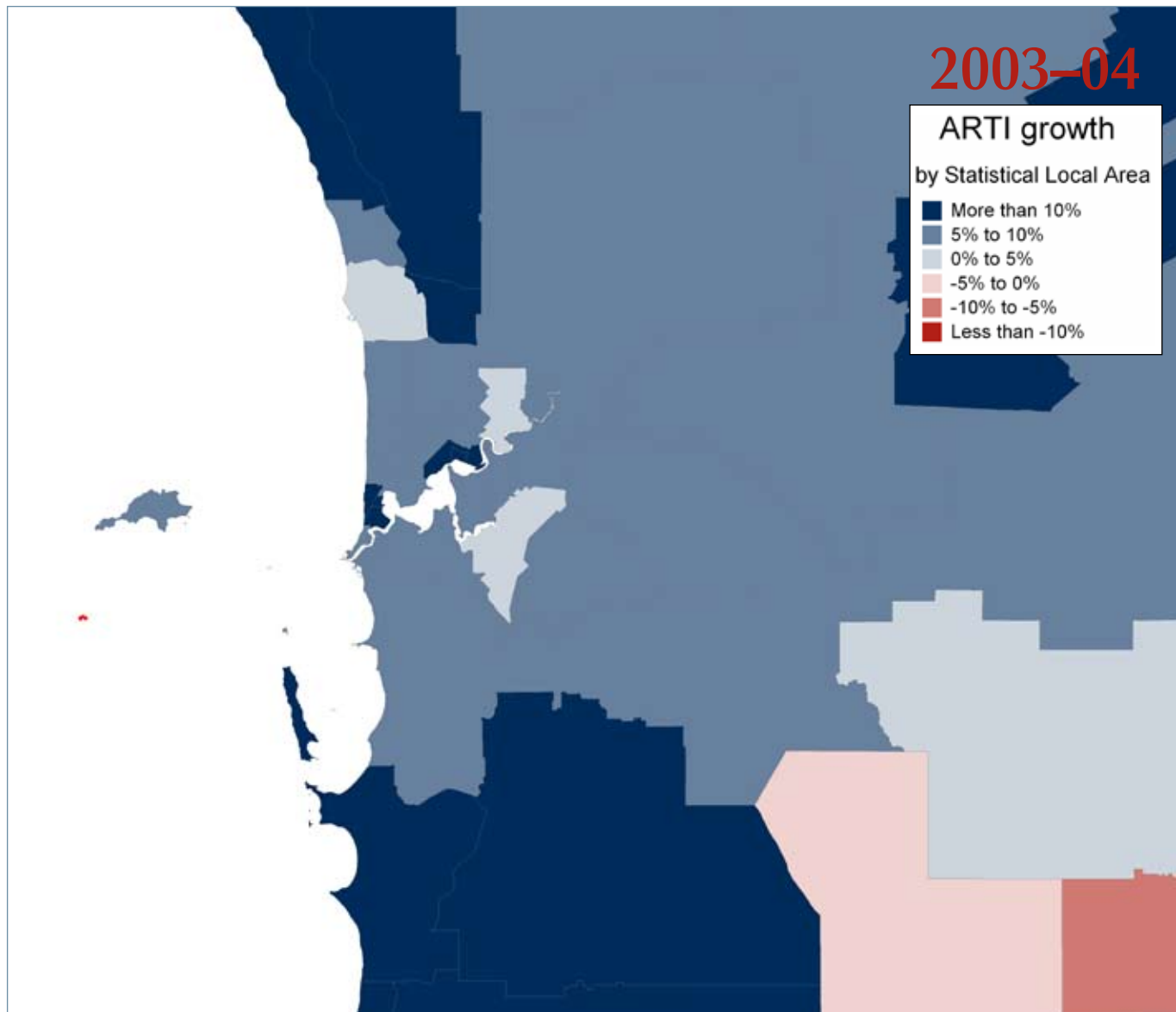


# Annual economic growth, Perth, by Statistical Local Area, 2001-02 to 2004-05

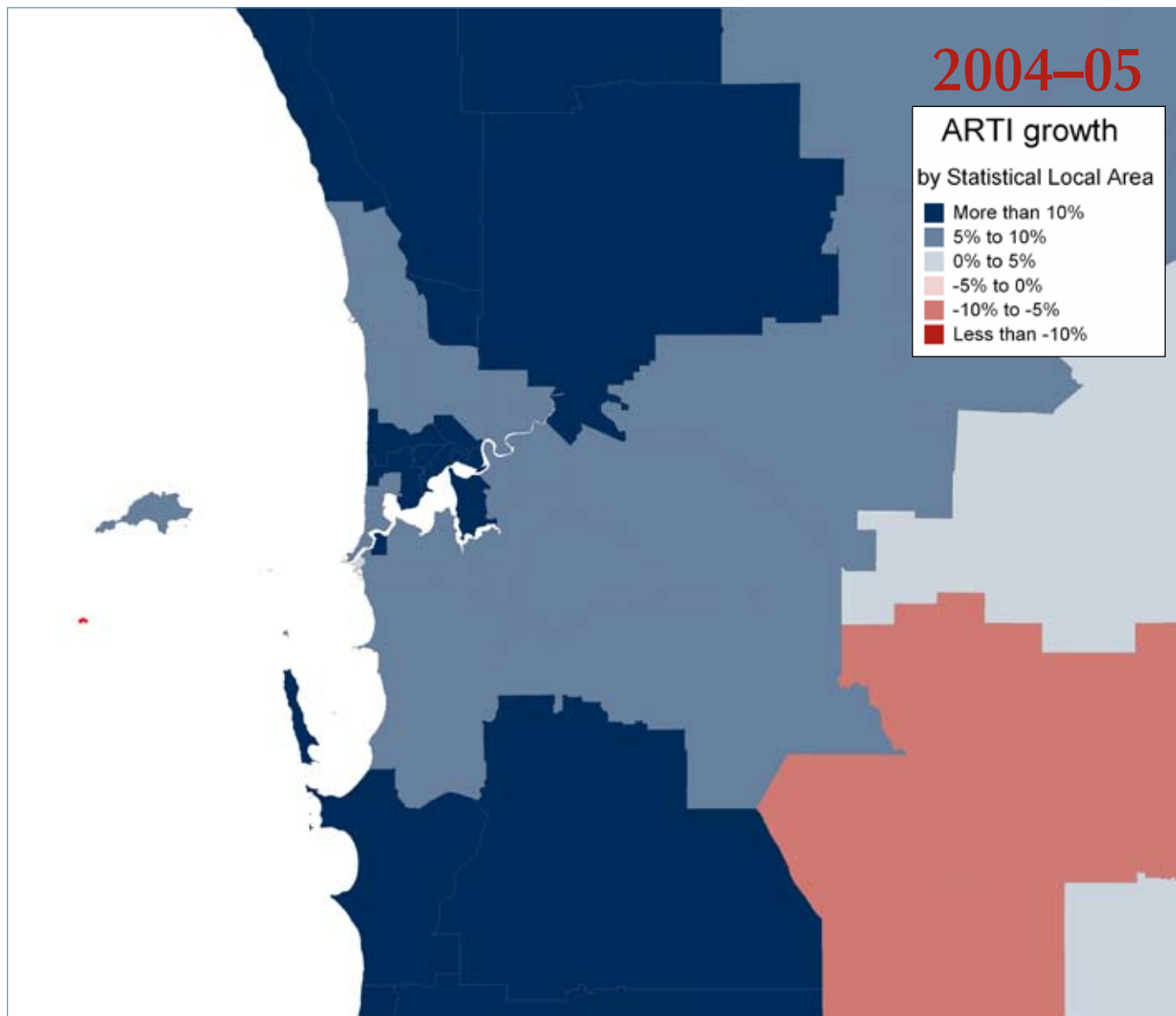




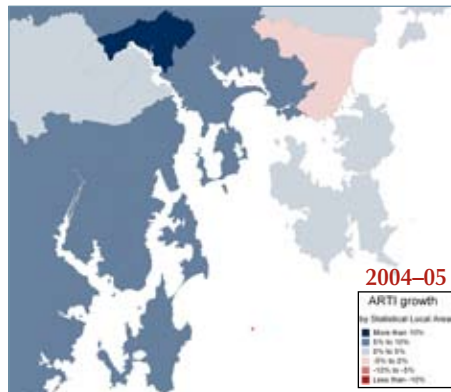
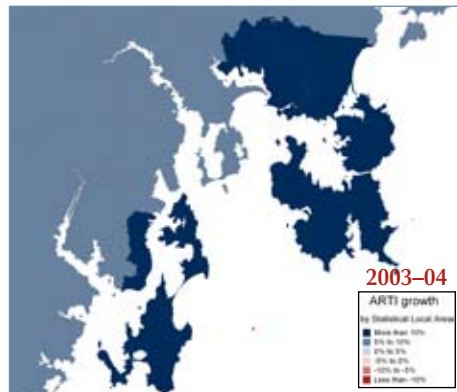
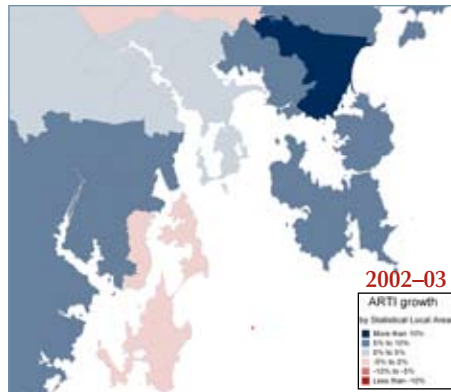
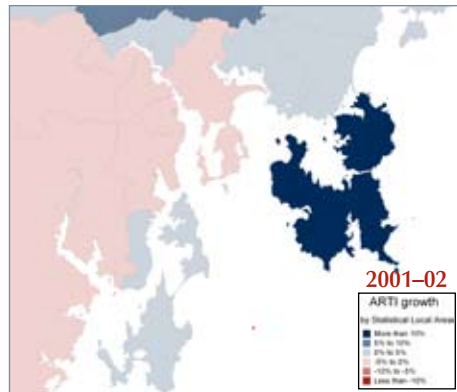


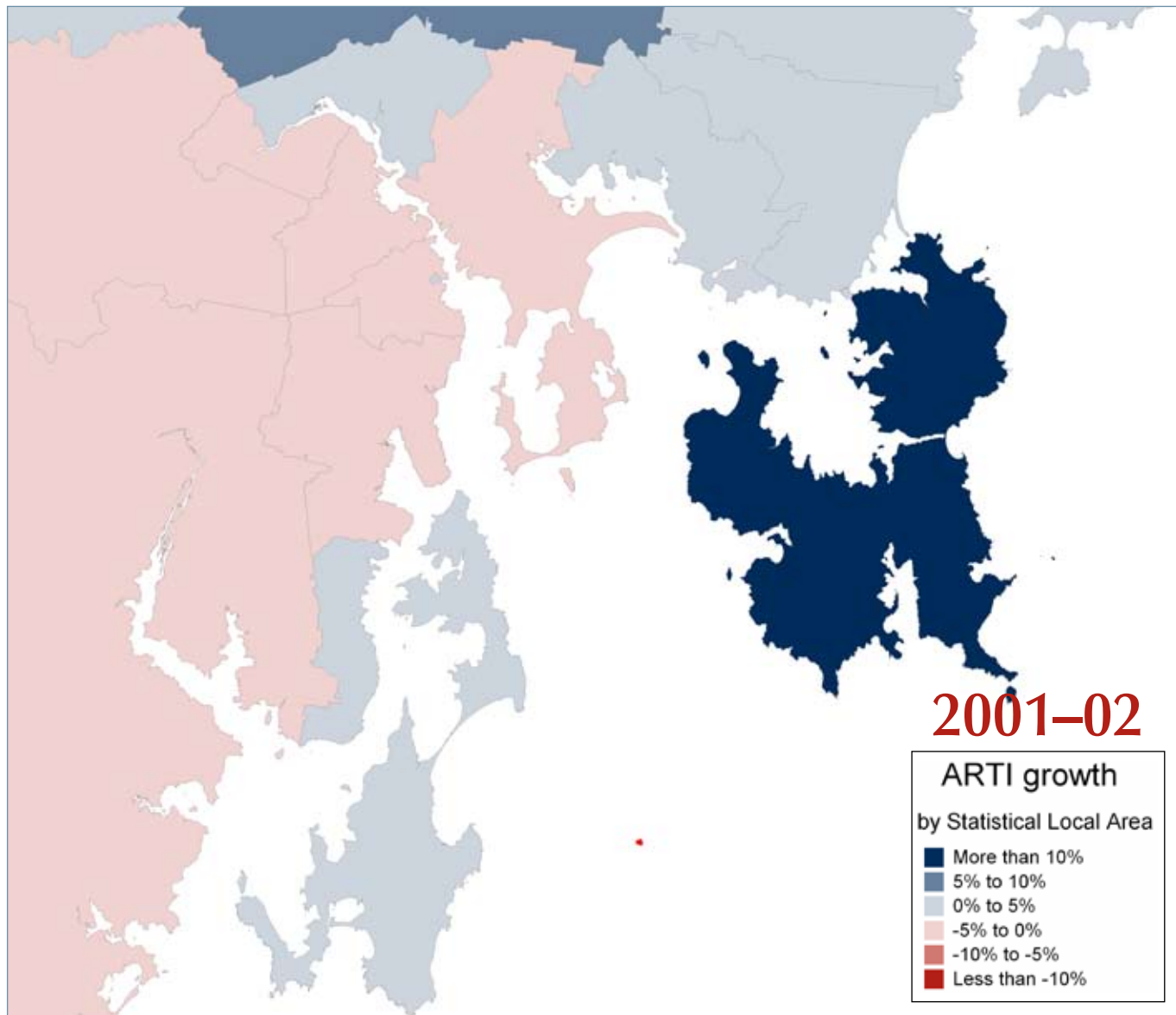


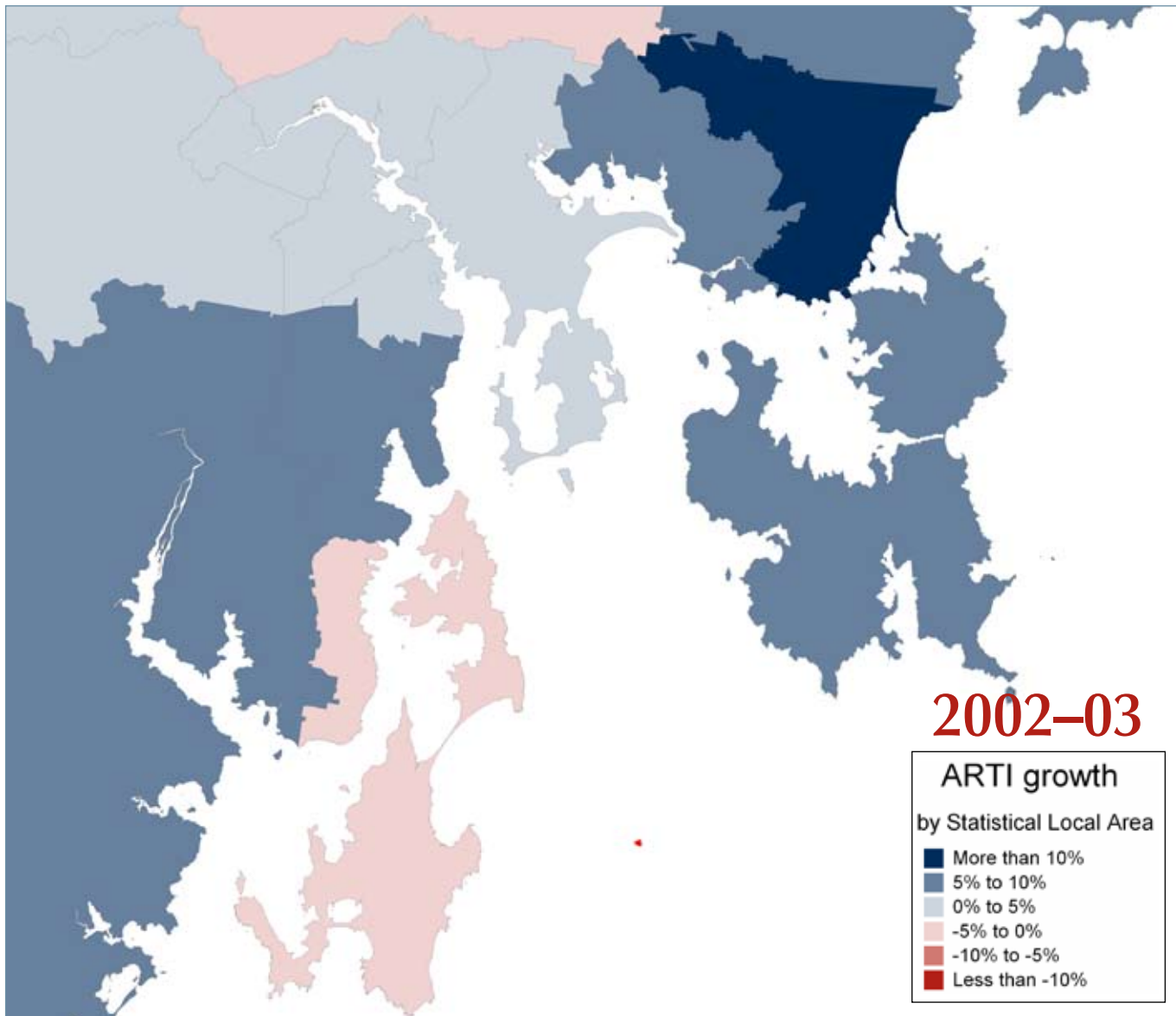


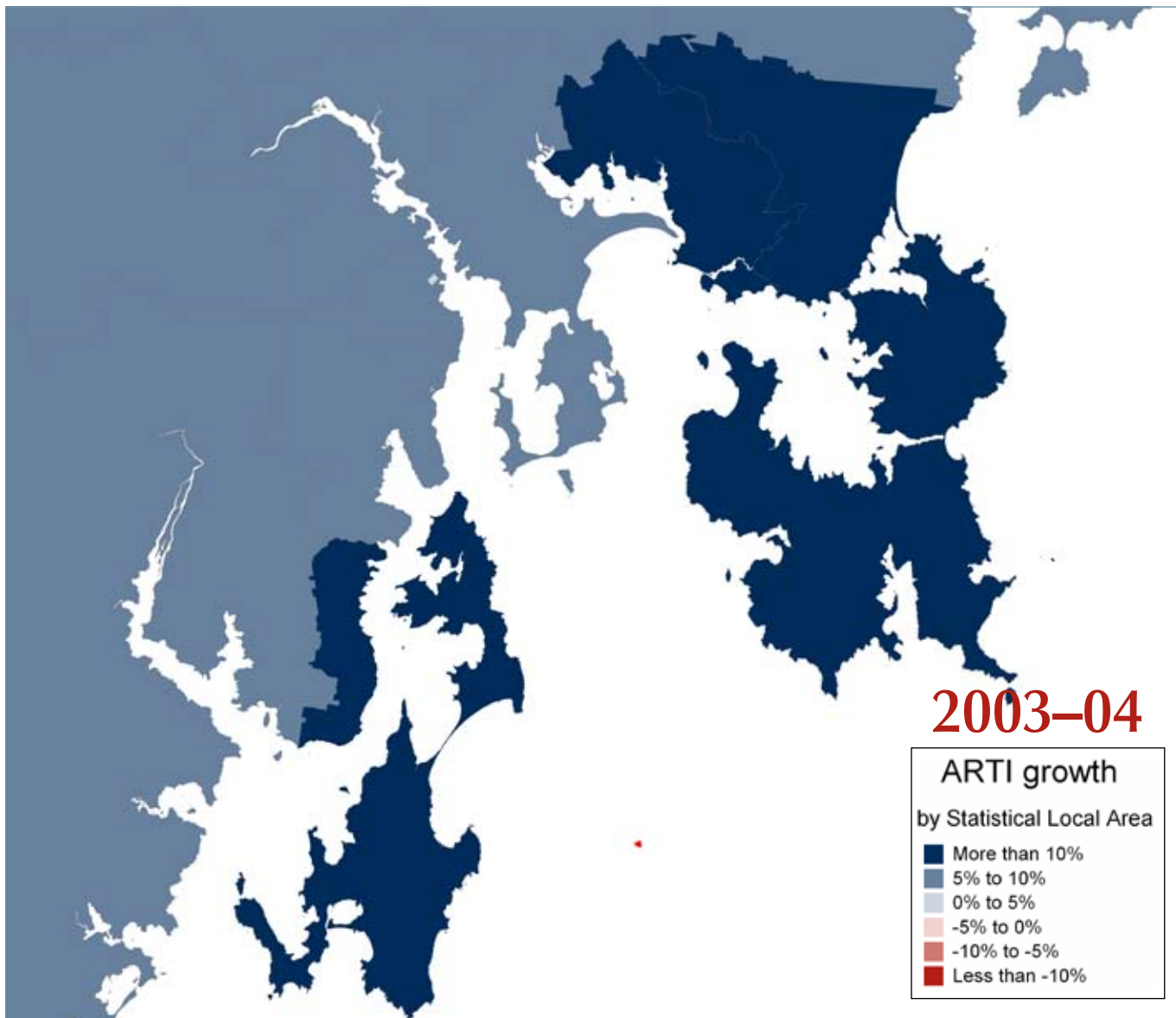


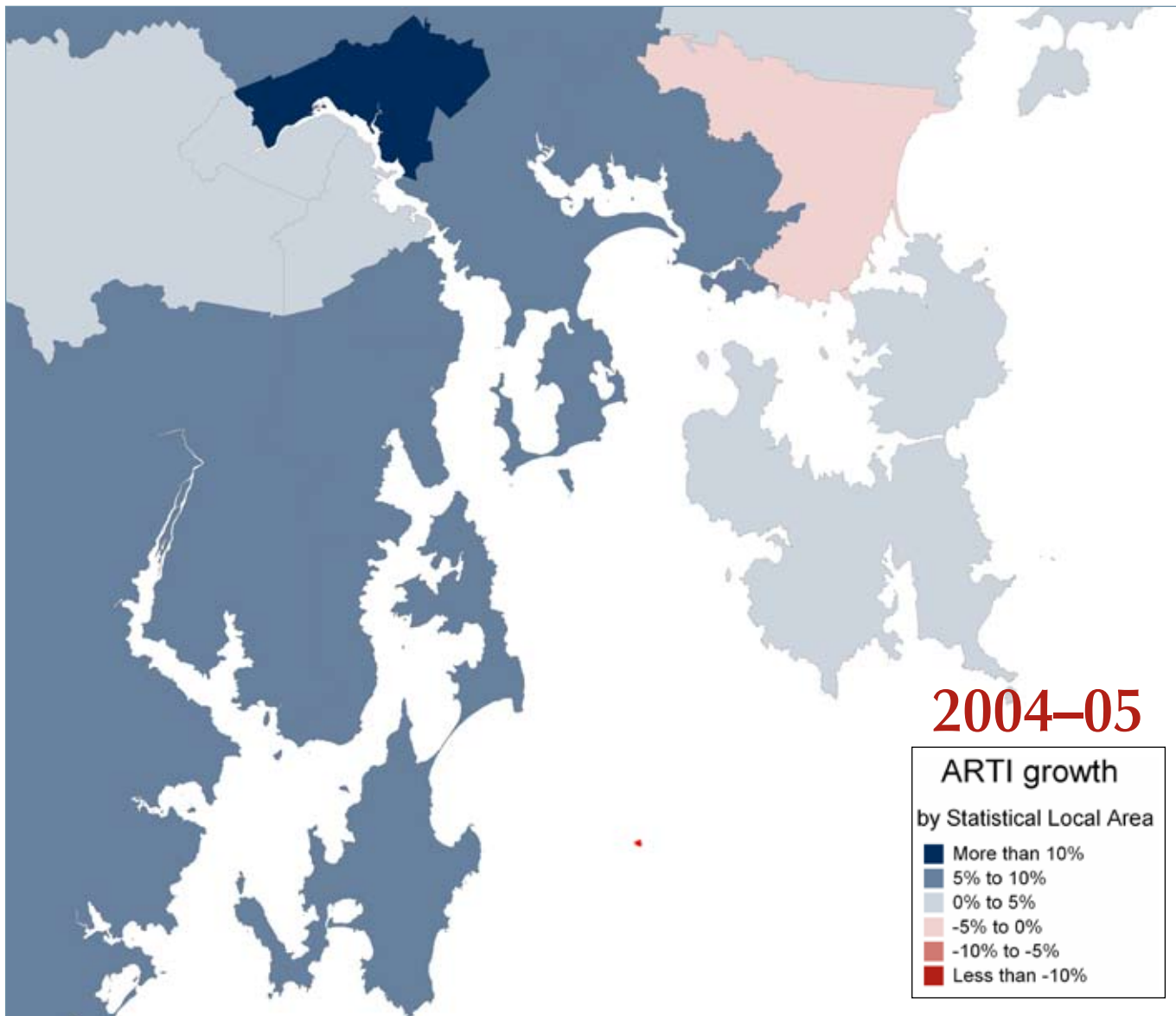
# Annual economic growth, Hobart, by Statistical Local Area, 2001-02 to 2004-05



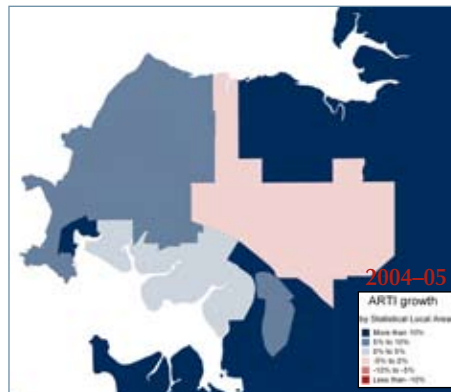
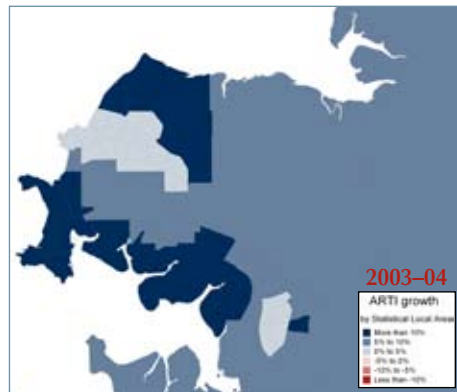
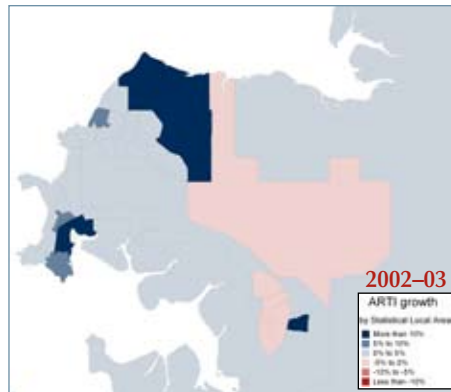
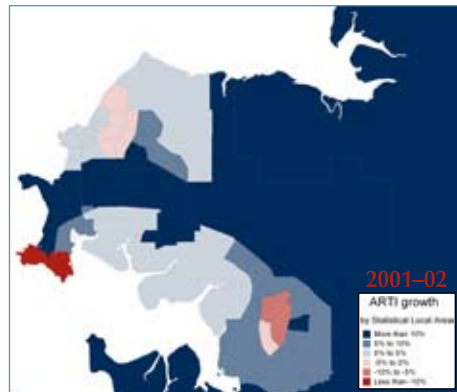




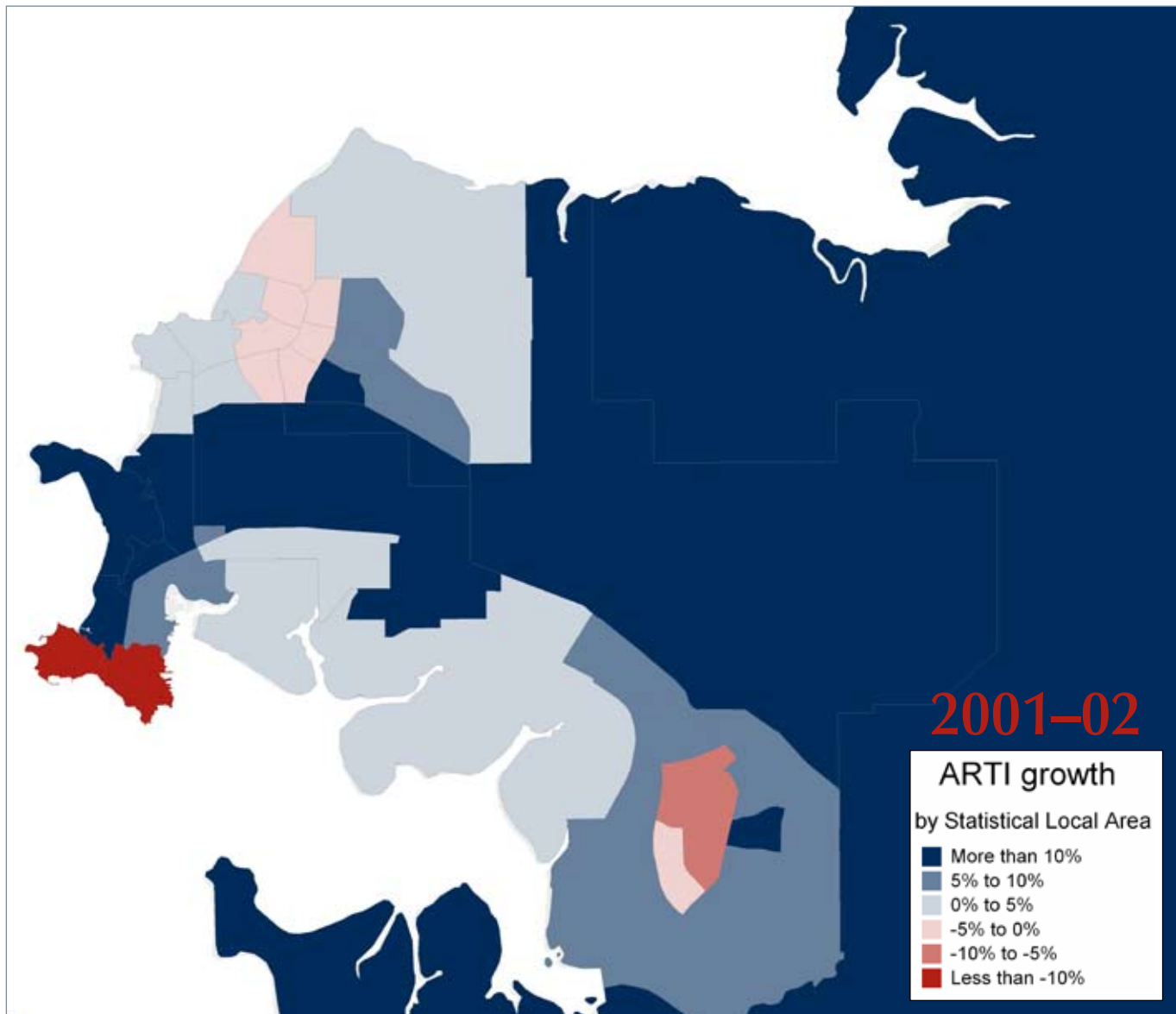


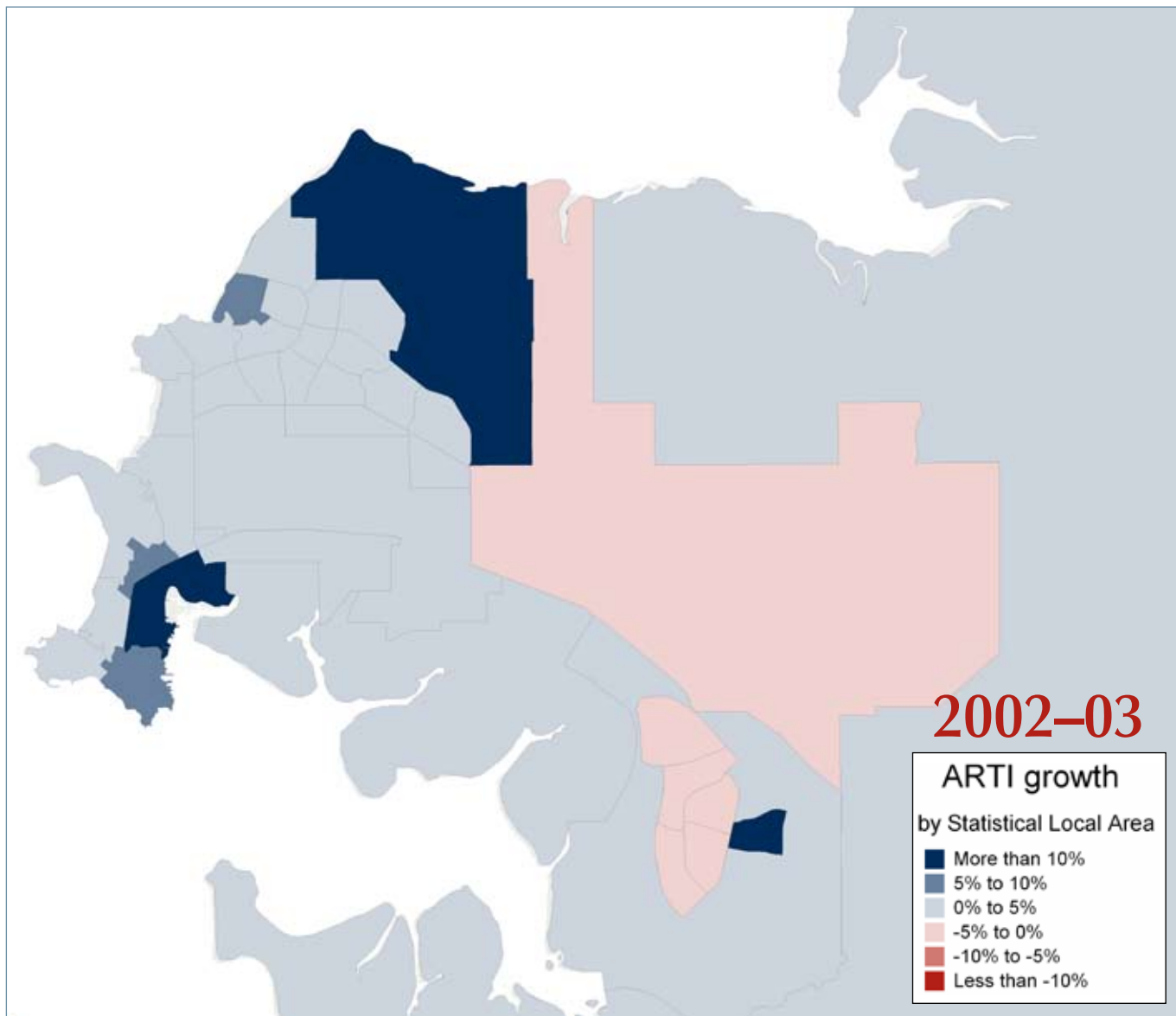


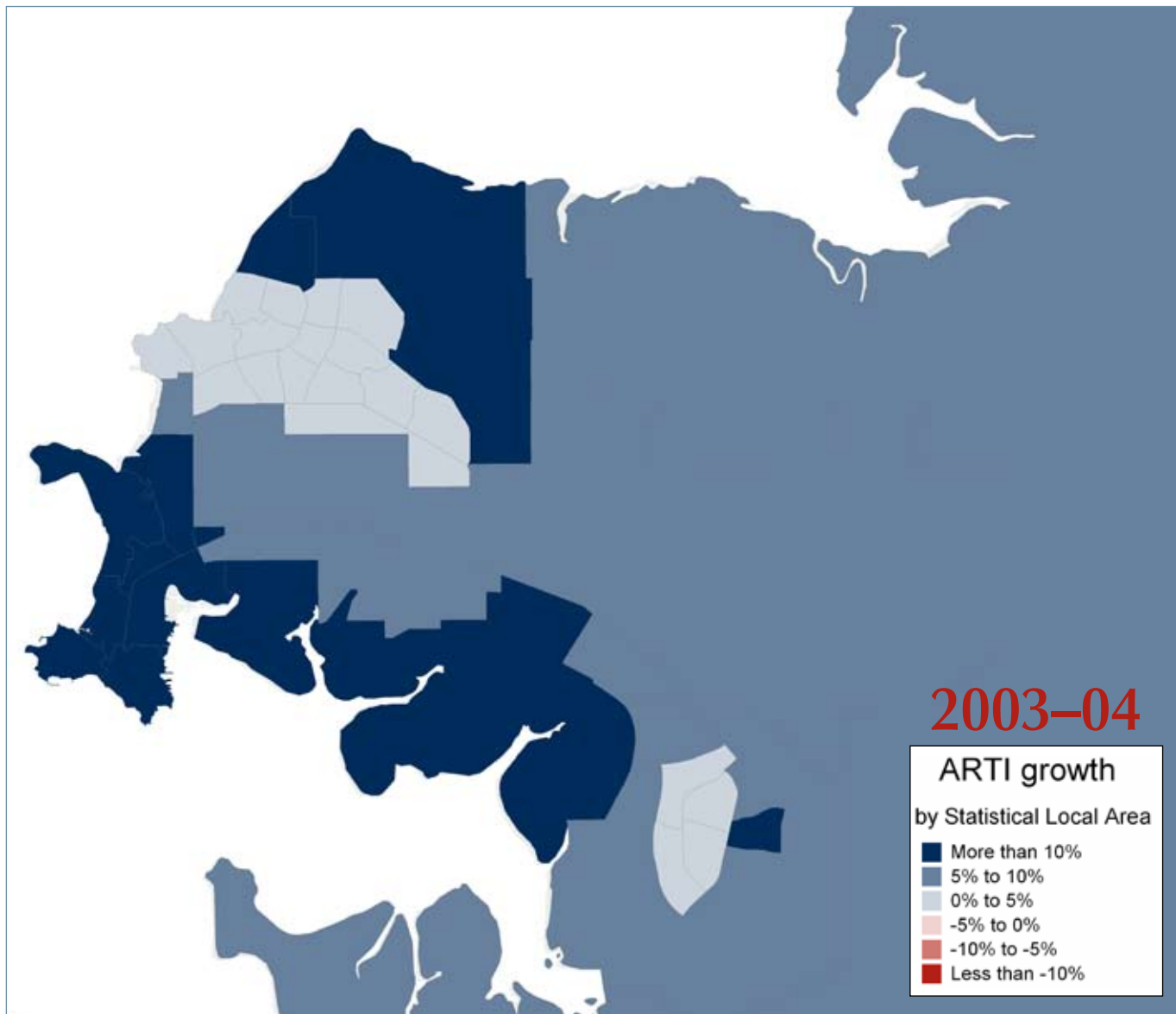
# Annual economic growth, Darwin, by Statistical Local Area, 2001-02 to 2004-05

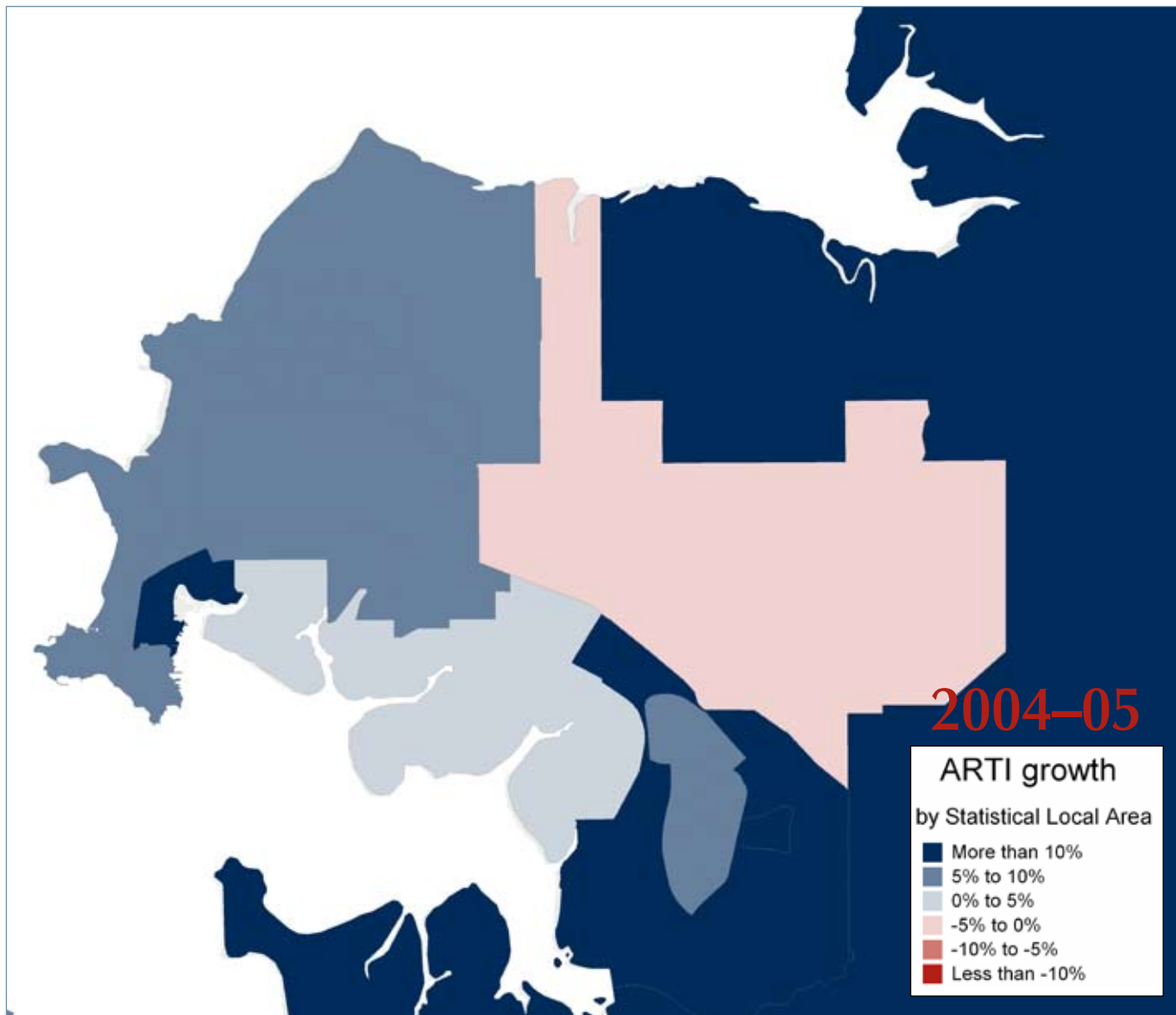












# Annual economic growth, Canberra, by Statistical Local Area, 2001-02 to 2004-05

