

Queensland compared with other jurisdictions, Census 2021

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2021

This publication uses demographic data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) Census of Population and Housing 2021 to compare key characteristics of Queensland's **usual resident** population with those of other Australian states and territories. Where appropriate, comparisons are also made between the populations of greater capital city statistical areas (GCCSA) and rest of state regions for each state and territory.

Greater capital cities include the population within the urban area of the city, as well as people from nearby small towns and rural areas who regularly socialise, shop or work within the city.

The 2021 Census was conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic, with mitigation measures in place. People's movements were restricted by international border closures, various areas of Australia in lockdown, and state border closures. An independent review of the 2021 Census¹ found that more people were counted at home than otherwise would have been the case, and that data quality was enhanced as it resulted in less imputation and the collection of more complete information about families and households, including data such as household income.

Population

At the time of the 2021 Census, Australia's usual residents numbered 25,422,788 persons (Table 1):

- 5,156,138 (20.3%) were residents of Queensland (Figure 1).
- Queensland had the third-largest population of all states and territories after New South Wales (31.8%) and Victoria (25.6%).
- Western Australia and South Australia also had populations of more than one million people and accounted for 10.5% and 7.0% of Australia's population respectively.

Australia is a highly urbanised nation, with two in three people (66.9%) living in its greater capital cities in 2021. Greater Brisbane² had a usual resident population count of 2,526,238 persons, accounting for 14.8% of the national count of usual residents of GCCSAs and 9.9% of Australia's total population. Like the overall population pattern, only New South Wales (Greater Sydney) and Victoria (Greater Melbourne) had larger greater capital city populations accounting for 20.6% and 19.3% of Australia's total respectively.

In contrast to most states and territories, Queensland's population was relatively decentralised, with slightly less than half (49.0%) of its population in Greater Brisbane. Only Tasmania (44.3%) had a smaller share of residents living in its greater capital city area.

More than half of Queensland's population (50.7% or 2,615,036 persons) in 2021 lived in the rest of state region, outside of Greater Brisbane.



1 in 5 usual residents of Australia live in Queensland

Table 1 Population^(a), 2021

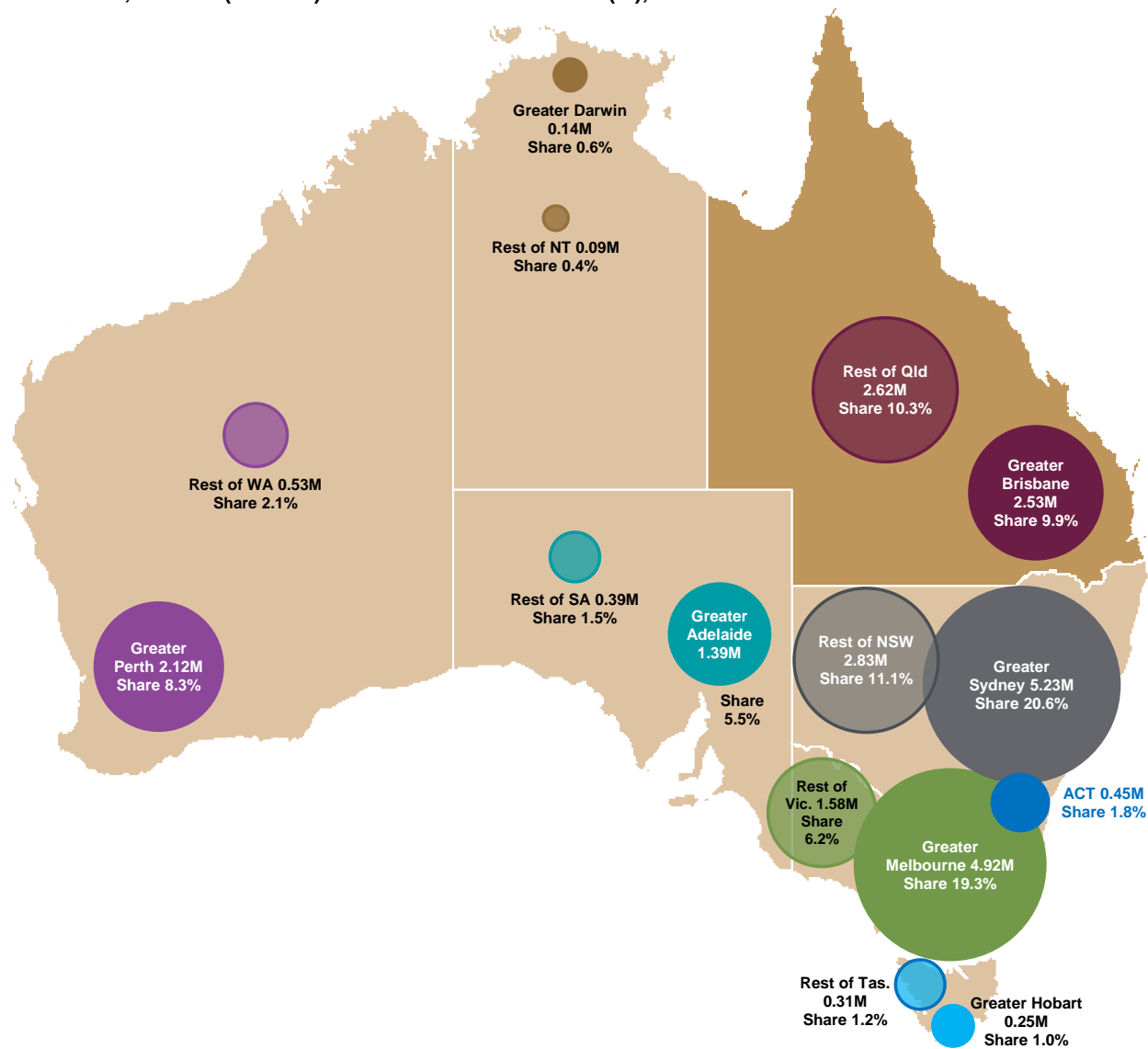
State / territory	Greater capital city	Rest of state	Total	Greater capital city	Rest of state
	— persons —			— % —	
Queensland	2,526,238	2,615,036	5,156,138	49.0	50.7
New South Wales	5,231,147	2,829,637	8,072,163	64.8	35.1
Victoria	4,917,750	1,576,613	6,503,491	75.6	24.2
South Australia	1,387,290	390,843	1,781,516	77.9	21.9
Western Australia	2,116,647	534,804	2,660,026	79.6	20.1
Tasmania	247,086	309,087	557,571	44.3	55.4
Northern Territory	139,902	89,103	232,605	60.1	38.3
Australian Capital Territory	453,890	n.a.	453,890	100.0	n.a.
Australia	17,019,950	8,345,123	25,422,788	66.9	32.8

(a) Refer to explanatory notes at the end of this report for additional information on this table.

¹ 4. COVID-19 and the 2021 Census | Australian Bureau of Statistics (abs.gov.au)

² Greater Brisbane excludes the Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast. Refer to explanatory notes at the end of this report for additional information.

Figure 1 Population by GCCSA and rest of state, number (millions) and share of national total (%), 2021



Note: Circles are proportional to the share of the national population

Age structure

Queensland residents had a median age of 38 years in 2021, younger than that of Tasmania (42), South Australia (41), and New South Wales (39), while both Victoria and Western Australia also had a median age of 38 years. Northern Territory (33) and Australian Capital Territory (35) had the youngest populations, on average.

When looking at the GCCSAs, Greater Brisbane had a median age of 36 years, third-youngest among the jurisdictions (Figure 2). Usual residents of Greater Brisbane were five years younger, on average, than those of the rest of Queensland (41). In comparison, Greater Capital City residents of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania were at least six years younger, on average, than their rest of state counterparts.

Queensland has a similar age profile to the whole of Australia, with just over half of the usual residents being 25–64 years (Figure 3). In 2021, Queensland had the third-largest percentage of children (0–14 years) after Northern Territory (21.0%), and Western Australia (19.0%), accounting for 18.7% of Queensland's population.

Young adults (15–24 years) made up 12.4% of Queensland's usual residents, the third-largest share of the states and territories. In contrast, the state had the third-smallest share of working age adults (25–64 years) at 52.0%, and the fourth-largest share of seniors (65 years and older) (17.0%).

The impact of these varying age profiles is evident in the total dependency ratios³ of each region. Greater Brisbane, with 51.4 dependents per 100 workers, was lower than elsewhere in the state (59.8 per 100), reflecting its younger population. By comparison, high dependency ratios in rest of South Australia (71.2 per 100 workers) and Tasmania (64.3 per 100 workers) reflect their older age profiles (Table 2).

Table 2 Dependency ratio, children (0–14 years) and seniors (65+) per 100 working age persons, 2021

	Greater capital city	Rest of State	Total
Queensland	51.4	59.8	55.5
New South Wales	50.6	66.8	55.9
Victoria	49.7	66.3	53.3
South Australia	55.7	71.2	58.8
Western Australia	53.2	58.6	54.1
Tasmania	55.3	64.3	60.1
Northern Territory	43.1	43.0	42.8
Australian Capital Territory	47.0	n.a.	47.0
Australia			55.0

Figure 2 Median age, 2021

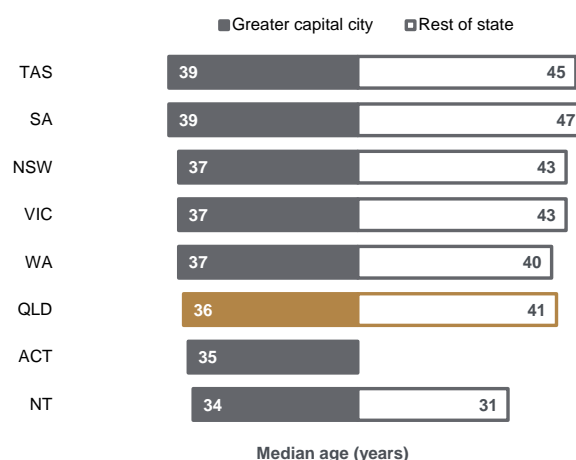
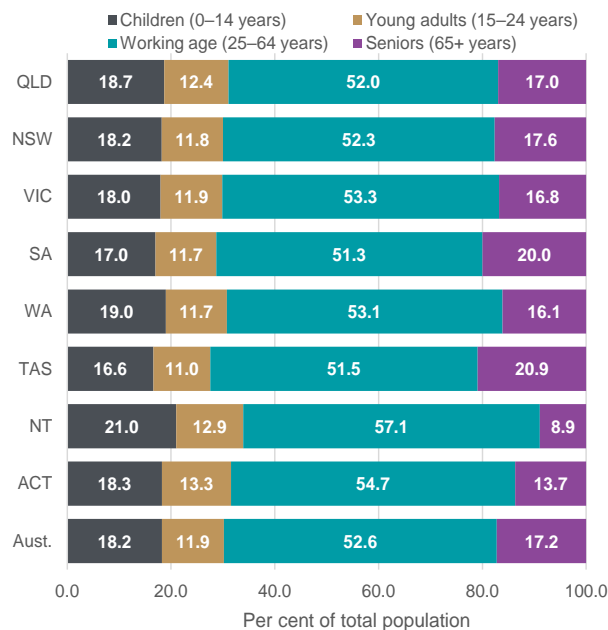


Figure 3 Age distribution^(a), 2021



(a) Excludes age not stated.

³ The dependency ratio is a measure showing the number of 'dependents' (children [0–14 years] and seniors [65 years and over], who are generally not in the labour force) for every 100 'workers' (young adults and working age adults [15–64 years], who are more likely to be economically active).

Indigenous status

At the time of the 2021 Census, Queensland had the second-largest Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (237,303 persons) after New South Wales (278,043 persons) (Figure 4). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples made up 4.6% of Queensland's total population, above the national level of 3.2%.

While almost two-thirds (64.5%) of Australia's Torres Strait Islander population lived in Queensland, all together Queensland's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population accounted for 29.2% of Australia's total (Table 3).

Queensland's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples were more decentralised than the overall population — with only around one in three (32.6%) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents lived in Greater Brisbane. Northern Territory had the highest level of decentralisation, with only 24.3% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples living in Greater Darwin.

Overseas born

In 2021, just over seven million Australian residents reported that they were born overseas, including 1,170,330 living in Queensland. Queensland residents accounted for 16.6% of the nation's overseas born, behind New South Wales (33.6%) and Victoria (27.7%).

While more than one million Queenslanders were born overseas, they accounted for 24.1% of Queensland's total population, a smaller percentage than most other states and territories, except Tasmania (16.3%) and Northern Territory (23.9%). Western Australia had the largest percentage of overseas-born residents in its population (34.2%).

Notably, 4.3% (208,572 persons) of Queensland residents were born in New Zealand, making it the most common country of overseas birth in Queensland, and the highest percentage nationally. England, followed by India, China, and the Philippines were the next four most common countries of overseas birth for Queensland residents (Table 4).

Table 4 Top 5 Countries of birth^(a), 2021

Country	Queensland	New South Wales	Victoria	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	ACT
New Zealand	1	4	4		2	5	4	5
England	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
India	3	3	1	2	3	4	3	1
China ^(b)	4	1	3	3		2		3
Philippines	5	5			5		1	
South Africa					4			
Vietnam			5	4				
Italy				5				
Nepal						3	5	4
Overseas born^(c)	1,170,330	2,366,950	1,951,837	428,503	857,644	85,670	50,741	130,539

(a) These data are drawn from the 2021 General Community Profile. The countries of birth in the profile consists of the most common 50 Country of Birth responses reported nationally in the 2016 Census.

(b) Excludes Special Administrative Regions (SARs) and Taiwan. SARs comprise Hong Kong and Macau.

(c) Includes overseas born, born elsewhere.

Figure 4 Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples^(a), 2021

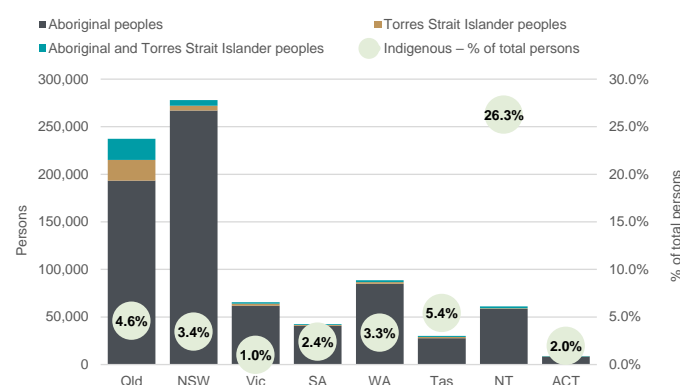


Table 3 Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples^(a), Queensland and Australia, 2021

Indigenous status	Queensland	Australia	Queensland
	— persons —	— persons —	% of Australia
Aboriginal peoples	193,405	742,882	26.0
Torres Strait Islander peoples	21,772	33,765	64.5
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples ^(b)	22,122	36,083	61.3
Total	237,303	812,728	29.2

(a) Excludes not stated Indigenous status.

(b) Applicable to persons who are of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.

Around one in five Queenslanders was born overseas

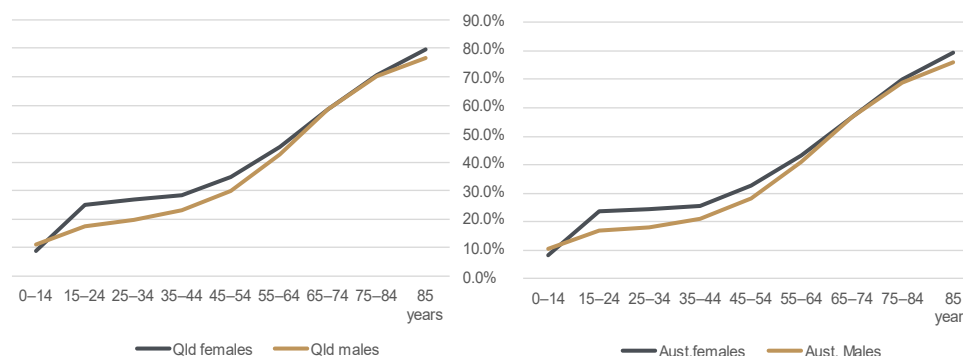
Long-term health conditions

The 2021 Census, for the first time, asked people about selected long-term health conditions — arthritis, asthma, cancer (including remission), dementia, diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes), heart disease (including heart attack or angina), kidney disease, lung conditions (including COPD or emphysema), mental health conditions (including depression or anxiety) and stroke⁴.

Almost 7 in 10 Queenslanders in 2021, reported that they had none of the selected long-term health conditions. A small percentage of Queensland residents reported having three or more long-term conditions — 3.7%, lower only than that of Tasmania (4.5%) and South Australia (4.1%) (Table 5). The higher proportions in these states may be reflective of their older population with median ages of 42 years and 41 years respectively, compared with 39 years or younger elsewhere.

In Queensland, the propensity to report having at least one of the selected long-term health conditions increased with age, reaching 78.5% among those aged 85 years and older (Figure 5). More than half of residents aged 65–84 years reported having at least one of the selected long-term health conditions. In all age groups from 15–24 years up to 55–64 years, a higher percentage of women reported long-term health conditions in Queensland than men. A similar pattern was evident nationally, although in most age groups Australia recorded slightly lower percentages than Queensland.

Figure 5 Persons with at least one selected long-term health condition by age and sex, Queensland and Australia, 2021



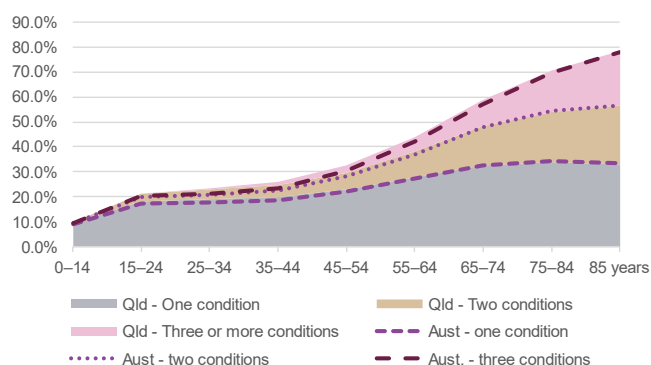
There was little change in the likelihood of Queenslanders having one long-term health condition from age 15–24 years (18.2%) to 45–54 years (22.9%) (Figure 6). Levels then increased with age, reaching 34.0% among 75–84 year olds. While the pattern of change with age was similar nationally, levels varied slightly with all age groups except the elderly and very elderly (75–84 and 85 years and older) having marginally higher levels in Queensland than those reported nationally.

Mental health conditions was the most reported selected long-term health condition among Queensland residents in each of the following age cohorts 15–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–54 years (13.0% to 13.9%). For age cohorts from 55 years onward, arthritis was the most reported condition, increasing with age from 18.0% among 55–64 years olds to 41.0% among those aged 85 years and older.

Table 5 Percentage of persons reporting selected⁴ long-term health conditions, 2021

	One condition	Two conditions	Three or more conditions	Total with health conditions
Queensland	21.2%	6.8%	3.7%	31.7%
New South Wales	20.0%	6.2%	3.2%	29.4%
Victoria	20.4%	6.2%	3.1%	29.7%
South Australia	21.9%	7.4%	4.1%	33.3%
Western Australia	19.9%	5.9%	2.8%	28.6%
Tasmania	23.6%	8.3%	4.5%	36.4%
Northern Territory	16.6%	4.1%	1.8%	22.5%
Australian Capital Territory	21.1%	6.2%	2.6%	29.8%
Australia	20.5%	6.4%	3.3%	30.2%

Figure 6 Number of long-term health conditions, Queensland and Australia 2021



⁴ Respondents could also report 'any other long-term health condition(s)'; although these were not included in the data provided to sum conditions. Data include persons who were told by a doctor or nurse that they had the selected condition. Data exclude people who did not state a response.



These patterns were replicated at the national level, with mental health conditions ranging from 11.4% to 12.3% among the younger cohorts, and arthritis ranging from 16.7% up to 41.4% among those aged 85 years and older.

65 years and older

While most states and territories, including Queensland, recorded 68–70% of residents 65 years and older with long-term health conditions (including 'any other'), Western Australia recorded 66.4%, followed by Northern Territory with the lowest proportion (63.9%).

Arthritis was the most reported long-term health condition in every state and territory among older persons, followed by heart disease, except for Northern Territory with diabetes in second place.

There was some variation when comparing capital city and rest of state areas across Australia (Table 6). While arthritis was still the most common condition reported in most regions, in the Northern Territory rest of state area, it came second to diabetes (20.6%). In both Greater Brisbane and the rest of Queensland, the top conditions reported by persons 65 years and older were arthritis, heart disease, and diabetes. Similarly, in all regions around Australia, heart disease and diabetes rounded out the top three commonly reported conditions (excluding the category of 'any other' condition).

Top 3 conditions

- arthritis
- heart disease
- diabetes

Table 6 Persons (%) reporting selected^(a) long-term health conditions, usual residents aged 65 years and older, 2021

	Arthritis	Asthma	Cancer	Dementia	Diabetes	Heart disease	Kidney disease	Lung condition	Mental health condition	Stroke	Any other ^(b) long-term health condition	None	Total persons (number)
Greater capital cities (—% —)													
Greater Brisbane	32.0	10.5	12.1	4.4	15.7	18.8	3.7	8.3	9.8	4.2	16.0	29.8	347,622
Greater Sydney	28.7	7.9	10.1	4.6	16.8	16.6	3.4	5.7	7.4	3.8	15.6	33.8	733,530
Greater Melbourne	29.8	9.3	10.6	4.5	16.5	16.6	3.5	5.7	8.9	4.2	15.7	32.3	688,677
Greater Adelaide	32.8	10.0	11.1	5.2	16.6	17.8	3.1	6.9	9.8	4.1	15.1	30.1	243,629
Greater Perth	29.5	8.4	11.0	4.3	15.3	16.7	3.1	6.9	7.8	3.9	14.0	33.4	309,809
Greater Hobart	36.9	10.0	11.7	4.6	13.9	16.5	3.6	7.2	9.8	4.5	14.1	29.8	43,302
Greater Darwin	26.1	8.3	10.2	3.4	16.8	14.7	3.7	7.1	6.3	3.7	14.5	36.2	12,389
ACT	31.9	10.3	11.8	4.2	13.9	16.2	4.2	6.5	7.7	3.8	17.6	30.7	58,635
Rest of state (—% —)													
Queensland	32.5	9.5	11.7	4.3	14.0	17.9	3.7	8.4	9.0	4.2	13.5	31.9	456,052
New South Wales	35.3	10.4	11.5	4.4	15.1	17.9	4.2	8.4	9.3	4.3	13.2	30.2	575,227
Victoria	33.7	10.6	11.5	3.7	14.9	17.9	3.5	7.9	9.6	4.3	13.4	31.1	320,933
South Australia	32.9	10.3	10.7	4.1	17.3	17.4	2.9	7.6	9.2	3.8	11.7	32.2	89,230
Western Australia	30.5	8.8	10.9	3.7	15.2	15.9	3.2	7.2	8.1	3.9	11.9	34.5	83,700
Tasmania	36.7	10.5	10.9	3.2	14.8	16.5	4.0	9.0	9.2	4.5	13.0	30.5	64,425
Northern Territory	19.1	9.8	7.4	4.5	20.6	15.7	5.5	6.3	5.3	3.2	14.5	35.3	5,754
Australia	1,276,503	381,630	447,185	176,686	633,602	697,866	144,500	287,159	354,666	164,944	586,983		
	31.6	9.4	11.1	4.4	15.7	17.3	3.6	7.1	8.8	4.1	14.5	31.9	4,038,967

(a) Respondents had the option to record multiple long-term health conditions therefore the sum of total responses count will not equal 100%.

(b) Includes any long-term health condition other than the ones listed.

While dementia was one of the least reported conditions, in every state and territory except Northern Territory, residents of greater capital city areas were more likely to report it than those in rest of state areas. Nationally 176,686 Australians aged 65 years and older reported being diagnosed with dementia. Queensland is home to 20.0% of Australia's older residents and is proportionally represented in the dementia counts with almost 35,000 (19.7%) of these being residents of Queensland; of these, 19,498 resided in the rest of state region compared with 15,306 in Greater Brisbane. Queensland is slightly over-represented in older persons reporting a diagnosed lung condition, with 23.5% of Australia's older residents with long-term lung conditions residing in Queensland.

Children 0 to 14 years

While in Australia only 12.7% of 0–14 year olds reported having a long-term health condition (including any other), asthma was the most common condition reported in each state and territory, followed by mental health conditions. In Queensland 6.8% of 0–14 year olds reported asthma, while 2.9% reported a long-term mental health condition. For both these conditions, Tasmania recorded the highest percentages among 0–14 year olds, while Northern Territory recorded

the lowest. *These patterns should be considered with caution as data were not captured for 10.9% of Northern Territory 0–14 year olds.*

Household and family composition

At the time of the 2021 Census, there were 1,366,657 families and 1,869,458 households in Queensland (Table 7). Couple families with no children accounted for 40.3% of Queensland families, while 41.2% of families had children living with them (this includes dependent and non-dependent children and students). Queensland and South Australia were the only jurisdictions where these percentages were relatively evenly split.

Tasmania had the highest percentage of couple families with no children (44.5%) and the lowest percentage of families with children (36.8%) nationally. In comparison, Northern Territory had the lowest level of couple families with no children (34.8%) nationally.

One-parent families accounted for 15.9% of all families nationally and 16.8% of Queensland families.

More than seven in ten households in Queensland were family households (71.0%), slightly higher than the national average (70.5%), while one in five were lone-person households (24.7%). South Australia (28.5%) and Tasmania (29.0%) had higher percentages of lone-person households than elsewhere.

Table 7 Family and household composition, 2021

State / territory	Families ^{(a),(b)}				Households ^{(c),(d)}		
	Couple family with no children	Couple family with children	One parent family	Other family	Family	Lone person	Group
	— % of families —				— % of households —		
Queensland	40.3	41.2	16.8	1.6	71.0	24.7	4.3
New South Wales	37.9	44.7	15.8	1.6	71.2	25.0	3.8
Victoria	37.6	45.5	15.2	1.7	70.1	25.9	4.0
South Australia	41.0	40.8	16.6	1.6	68.1	28.5	3.4
Western Australia	38.8	44.6	15.1	1.6	71.2	25.4	3.4
Tasmania	44.5	36.8	17.3	1.4	67.6	29.0	3.4
Northern Territory	34.8	44.7	18.5	2.1	71.1	23.8	5.1
Australian Capital Territory	39.3	45.3	13.9	1.5	69.6	25.7	4.7
Australia	38.8	43.7	15.9	1.6	70.5	25.6	3.9

(a) Includes both same-sex couple families and opposite-sex couple families.

(b) Excludes family members temporarily absent on Census Night. Excludes overseas visitors.

(c) Data are based on place of enumeration. Count of occupied private dwellings.

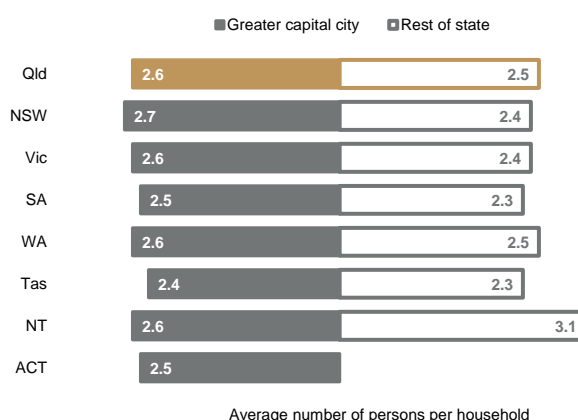
(d) Excludes 'Visitors only' and 'Other non-classifiable' households.

The differential distribution in families between states and territories is also evident when looking at household size —14.5% of Northern Territory households had five or more residents, the highest nationally, and almost twice as high as Tasmania, at 7.5%. In Queensland, 9.6% of households had five or more residents. Two-person households were the most common household size across Australia (33.5%) and in all states and territories (ranging from 30.0% in Northern Territory to 36.3% in Tasmania).

In all states and territories, the GCCSA had a slightly lower percentage of lone-person households than the rest of state. The pattern was similar for two-person households, except in Northern Territory where, in the rest of state region, 26.3% of households were two persons, compared with 32.7% in Greater Darwin.

Due to this pattern, households in Greater Brisbane were, on average, slightly larger than those in the rest of Queensland (2.6 persons, compared with 2.5 persons) (Figure 7). The largest difference between the GCCSA and the rest of state was in Northern Territory, where the average household size in Greater Darwin was 2.6 residents compared with 3.1 elsewhere.

Figure 7 Average household size, 2021



Dwelling structure

Separate houses are the most common dwelling type in Queensland, accounting for three-quarters (75.0%) of all dwellings in 2021 — above the Australian level of 72.5% (Figure 8).

Conversely, Queensland had relatively low levels of higher density housing stock when compared with New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. Flats and apartments comprised 12.5% of Queensland dwellings, while semi-detached dwellings made up 11.7% of the total.

New South Wales had the largest percentage of flats and apartments (21.8%), while the Australian Capital Territory had the largest percentage of semi-detached houses (17.2%). Tasmania, in comparison, had the lowest percentages of these dwelling types (5.3% and 6.1% respectively).

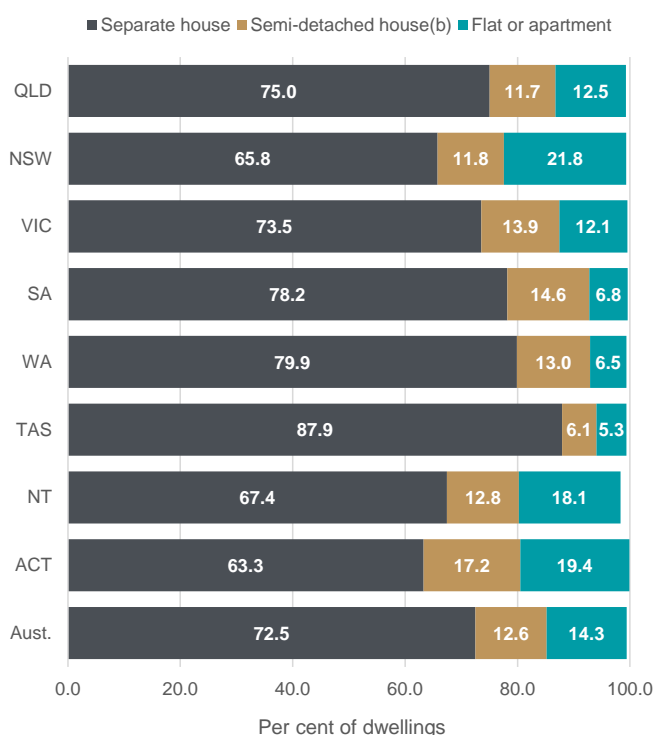
Tenure

One in three (33.6%) dwellings in Queensland was rented in 2021. A slightly higher percentage were mortgaged (35.0%), while 29.5% were owned outright. (Figure 9). After Northern Territory, Queensland had the second-highest level of rented dwellings.

The percentage of dwellings owned outright in Queensland was lower than the national level of 31.4%, as was the percentage of dwellings that were owned with a mortgage (35.0% compared with 35.5%).

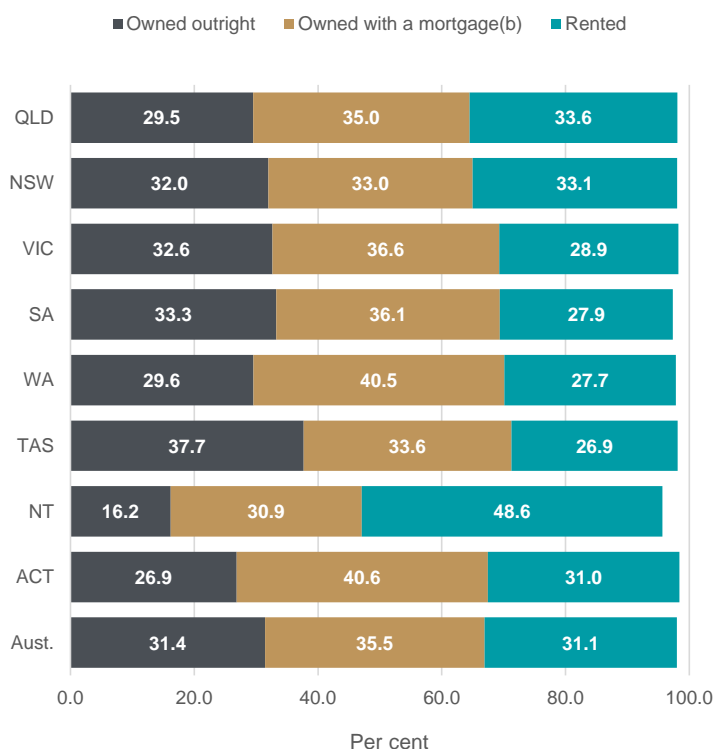
Except for Western Australia and Northern Territory, all states had a higher level of rentals in greater capital city areas than in the rest of state. In Greater Brisbane, 35.6% of dwellings were rented compared with 31.7% in the rest of state area. Queensland's rest of state had the second-highest percentage of rented dwellings, following Northern Territory's rest of state area (56.8%).

Figure 8 Dwelling structure^(a), 2021



- (a) Data are based on place of enumeration. Count of occupied private dwellings.
- (b) Comprises 'Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.'

Figure 9 Tenure type^(a), 2021



- (a) Data are based on place of enumeration. Count of occupied private dwellings.
- (b) Includes dwellings being purchased under a shared equity scheme.

Mortgage repayments and rent

Median mortgage repayments and rents varied considerably, both between and within states and territories. In 2021, the median monthly mortgage repayment for Greater Brisbane was \$1,863 per month, the same as the overall national average (Figure 10), but third-lowest nationally. Monthly repayment rates in the greater capital city areas of South Australia and Tasmania were much lower than that of Greater Brisbane, and at least \$300 lower than the Australian repayment level, while those in Greater Sydney were the highest at \$2,427 per month, \$564 above the national median.

Across Australia, mortgage repayments were between 1.1 and 1.4 times higher in greater capital city areas than in rest of state regions. Notably, the difference in magnitude between the greater capital city area and rest of state was smallest in Queensland (\$208 per month) and greatest in New South Wales (\$694 per month). When looking at ratios, mortgage repayments in the greater capital city areas of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia were 1.4 times that of the rest of state.

In 2021, the median weekly rent for Greater Brisbane was \$380 per week, close to the Australian median of \$375 (Figure 11). New South Wales had the highest median weekly rent of all greater capital cities (\$470 per week), followed by the Australian Capital Territory at \$450 per week. Similar to mortgages, median rents were highest in greater capital cities than in rest of state areas across Australia, with the smallest difference in both magnitude (\$35 per week) and ratio (1.1 times) found in Queensland. Median rents in Northern Territory rest of state were the lowest in Australia, reflecting the high number of social housing rentals in the region.

Figure 10 Median mortgage repayment (\$/monthly) by GCCSA, 2021

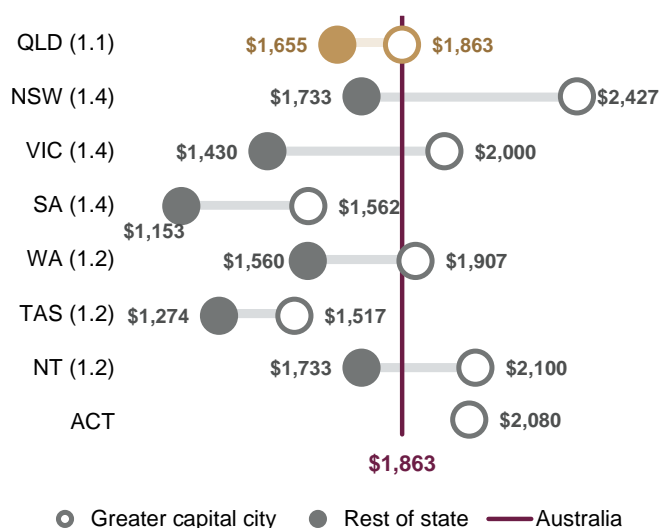
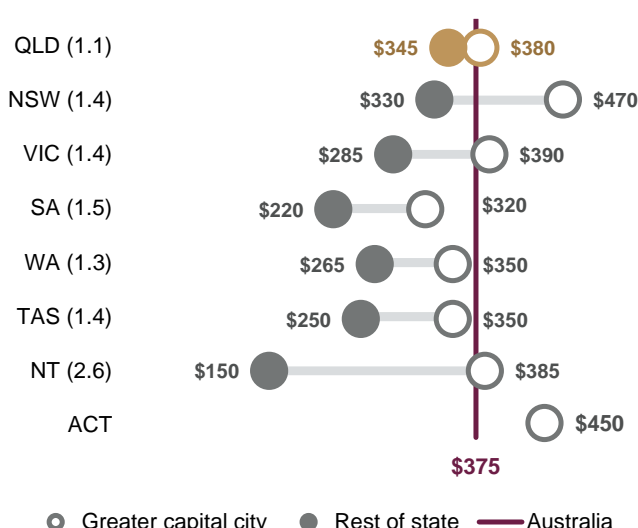


Figure 11 Median rent^(a) (\$/weekly) by GCCSA, 2021



(a) For 2021, median rent calculations exclude dwellings being 'Occupied rent-free' and will not be comparable to 2016 Census data.

Income

Differences in median personal and household income data are more apparent at the GCCSA level than at the overall state and territory level. At the time of the 2021 Census, the median personal income for people living in Greater Brisbane was \$842 per week, higher than the Australian average of \$805 (Figure 12). The Australian Capital Territory (\$1,204 per week), followed by Greater Darwin (\$1,120 per week), had the highest median personal income nationally, and were the only regions to record over \$900 per week.

Like mortgages and rents, personal income in all states and territories was higher in greater capital city areas than in rest of state areas, however ratios of greater capital city to rest of state were only either 1.1 or 1.2 times. Notably, Queensland's median weekly personal income for the rest of the state (\$746) was higher than that for all states and territories except Western Australia (\$810). Western Australia was the only jurisdiction to record a rest of state median personal income above the national average.

Median household incomes followed a similar pattern to that of personal income, with the Australian Capital Territory (\$2,373) and Greater Darwin (\$2,209) having the highest median weekly household incomes, and Greater Adelaide (\$1,548) and Greater Hobart (\$1,542) having the lowest among capital city areas. Ratios of household income in greater

capital city areas to rest of state ranged from 1.2 times in Queensland and Western Australia, up to 1.4 times in New South Wales and Victoria.

While the rest of state median personal income in Northern Territory was the lowest nationally, household incomes in the region were the highest (\$1,706), reflecting the larger median household size (3.1 persons compared with 2.5 or lower elsewhere) (Figure 13). Queensland had the third-highest median household income in the rest of state region (\$1,507) after Northern Territory and Western Australia (\$1,597).

Figure 12 Median total personal income^(a) (\$/weekly) by GCCSA, 2021

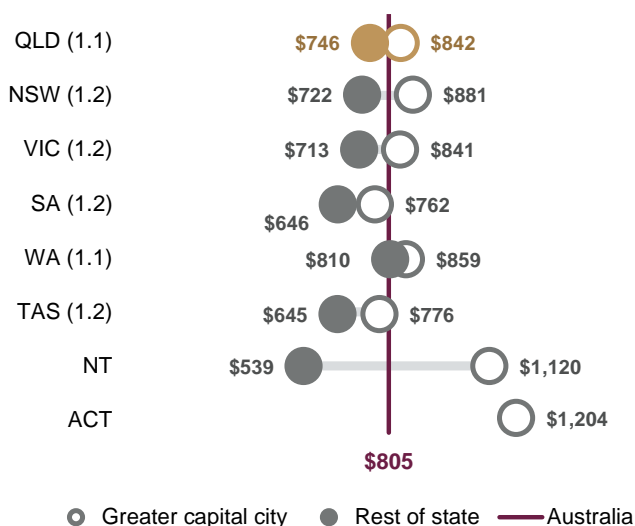
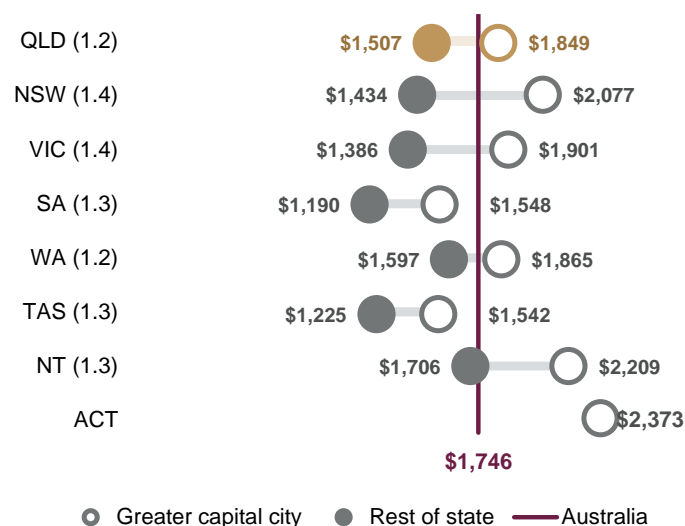


Figure 13 Median total household income^(b) (\$/weekly) by GCCSA, 2021



(a) Median total personal income is applicable to persons aged 15 years and over.

(b) Median total household income is applicable to occupied private dwellings. It excludes households where at least one member aged 15 years and over did not state an income and households where at least one member aged 15 years and over was temporarily absent on Census Night. It excludes 'Visitors only' and 'Other non-classifiable' households.

Australian Defence Force service

Queensland is home to defence force service personnel in all three services, the Royal Australian Army, Navy and Air Force. Of the 581,139 people nationally who said they had previously or were currently serving in Australia's Defence Force, 28.1% were residents of Queensland (Table 8). This includes 27.9% of people currently serving in the regular services, second only to New South Wales with 29.9%.

Queensland has the highest share nationally of people with previous service (28.2%), which compares with Queensland's share of the total population of 20.3%.

Table 8 Share of defence force personnel^(a), 2021

	Currently serving in the regular service only	Currently serving in the reserve service only	Previously served (and not currently serving) ^(b)	Total ever served
Queensland	27.9%	25.8%	28.2%	28.1%
New South Wales	29.9%	26.5%	25.7%	26.2%
Victoria	11.4%	16.2%	19.0%	18.1%
South Australia	6.5%	8.4%	8.4%	8.2%
Western Australia	7.5%	9.8%	11.2%	10.7%
Tasmania	0.5%	2.7%	3.5%	3.2%
Northern Territory	6.4%	2.2%	1.0%	1.6%
Australian Capital Territory	9.9%	8.5%	2.9%	3.8%
Australia	60,286	24,581	496,276	581,139

(a) Includes Royal Australian Navy, Australian Army, Royal Australian Air Force, Second Australian Imperial Force, National Service and NORFORCE. Excludes service for non-Australian Defence forces.

(b) Includes previous service in the regular service and/or reserves service.



Notes

All data in this report are sourced from the [ABS Census of Population and Housing 2021](#). All data are based on place of usual residence unless otherwise stated. Count of occupied private dwellings excludes 'Visitors only' and 'Other non-classifiable' households.

Where possible, 'not stated' responses are excluded from totals and percentage calculations.

Greater capital city statistical areas (GCCSA) are geographical areas that are designed to represent the functional extent of each of the eight state and territory capital cities. They are built up from whole statistical areas level 4 (SA4). Within each state and territory, the area not defined as being part of the greater capital city is represented by a 'rest of state' region. This excludes the Australian Capital Territory, where there is only one GCCSA region for the entire territory.

The Greater Brisbane GCCSA comprises the SA4s of Brisbane - East, Brisbane - North, Brisbane - South, Brisbane - West, Brisbane Inner City, Ipswich, Logan - Beaudesert, Moreton Bay - North and Moreton Bay - South.

The Rest of Queensland GCCSA comprises the SA4s of Cairns, Darling Downs - Maranoa, Central Queensland, Gold Coast, Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday, Queensland - Outback, Sunshine Coast, Toowoomba, Townsville and Wide Bay. See the [GCCSA fact sheet](#) for further information on geographies for other states and territories.

Total populations for each state and territory include 'Migratory - Offshore - Shipping' and 'No usual address' SA4s that are not detailed specifically in this report. As such, the sum of greater capital city and rest of state regions is not equivalent to the state / territory total.

The total population for Australia includes 'Other Territories' that are not detailed specifically in this report. As such, the sum of states and territories listed is not equivalent to the national total.

n.a. = not applicable